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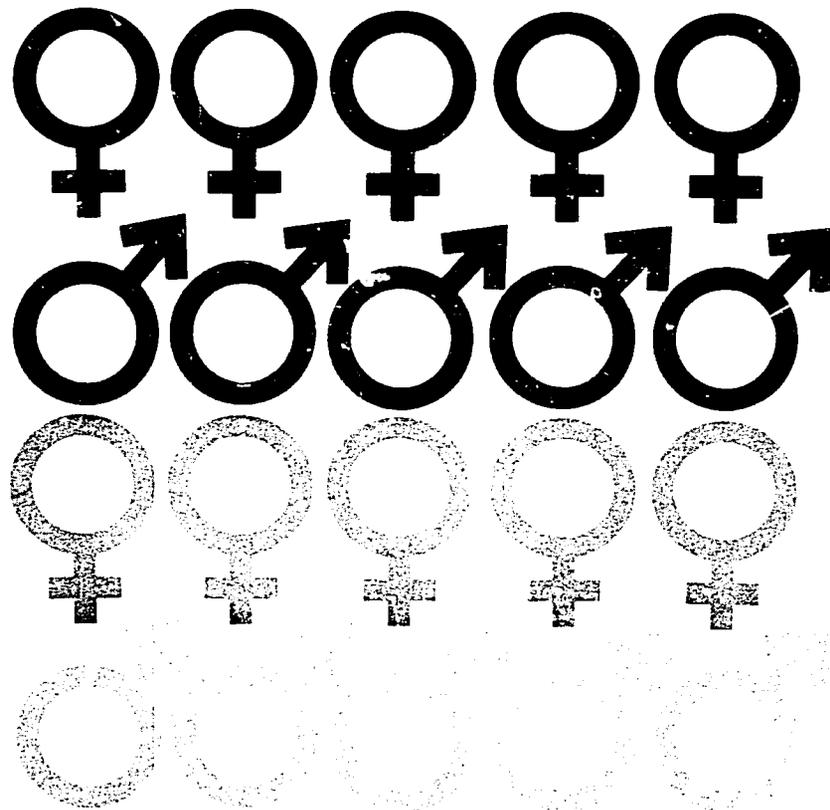
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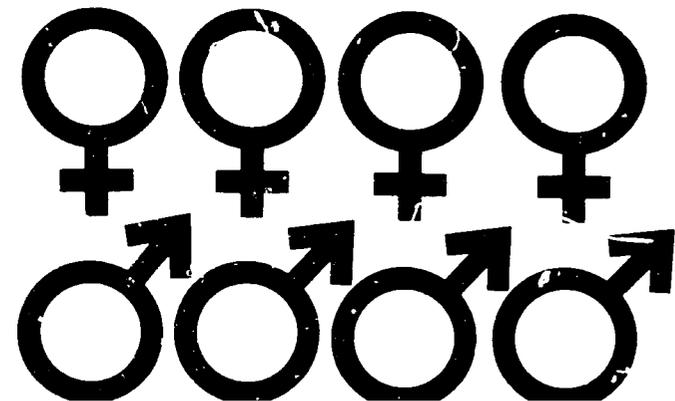


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuGen) recently completed a pilot six-month project, sponsored jointly by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID) and the Office of Population (DS/POP), 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 69 AID-participating countries for specific variables. 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, in matrix form, a summary of the results of the data search. More than 2,000 tables were compiled during the project (though some remain blank owing to lack of information) using a variety of national and international sources. 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 standard 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.

BuGen researches 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 BuGen International Demographic Data Center (IDDC). 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 69 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, Office of Development Information and Utilization (DS/DIU/ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuGen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, International Demographic Data Center, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233.

At this time we are making 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 Office of Development Information and Utilization (DS/DIU).

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.

The data capture activities comprising this project are being extended and expanded in a three-year follow-on contract with the Bureau of the Census, to begin in FY'81. The Objective and Scope of Work for that contract are reprinted in Appendix D for the purpose of informing users of these data about the directions of continuing efforts.

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 DIU office 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.

FOREWORD

Background

(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.

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960. SYRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4505121	2344224	2220897	1084956	868454	816502	2880165	1475770	1404395
UNDER 1	189593	99441	90152	70207	36197	34010	119386	63244	56142
1-4	700133	365156	334977	243809	127134	116675	456324	238022	218502
5-9	706052	377540	328512	241768	126847	114921	464284	250893	213591
10-14	515607	270589	245018	192584	99605	92979	323023	170984	152059
15-19	379407	190603	188804	153751	78835	74916	225656	111768	113888
20-24	336835	165561	171274	138203	68975	59228	198632	96586	102046
25-29	324944	154952	169992	129113	66362	62751	195831	88590	107241
30-34	280352	146243	134109	108992	59093	49899	171360	87150	84210
35-39	241810	124277	117533	90876	48250	42626	150934	76027	74907
40-44	167813	88891	78922	57832	31521	26311	109981	57370	52611
45-49	149139	78964	70175	58479	30779	27700	90660	48185	42475
50-54	140875	64426	76449	52326	23979	28347	88549	40447	48102
55-59	94883	48923	45960	38227	18228	19999	56656	30695	25961
60-64	117903	55435	62468	39578	18272	21306	78325	37163	41162
65 AND OVER	217312	112070	105242	68030	33856	34174	149282	78214	71068
UNKNOWN	2463	1153	1310	1181	521	660	1282	632	650

01 SOURCE: SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1977, CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DAMASCUS, 1977, P. 82.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 DEFINITIONS OF 'URBAN' AND 'RURAL' ARE NOT CONTAINED IN AVAILABLE SOURCES.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SYRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6304685	3233110	3071575	2741171	1417863	1323308	3563514	1815247	1748267
UNDER 1	230502	119713	110789	76620	49739	46881	133682	69974	63908
1-4	959037	494402	464635	390078	201476	188602	568959	292926	276033
5-9	1075684	559024	516660	456787	236213	220574	618897	322811	290086
10-14	840897	443063	397834	370248	192959	177289	470649	250104	220545
15-19	602338	307075	295263	269260	139874	129386	333076	157201	165577
20-24	460968	239095	221873	213443	109389	104054	247525	124706	117619
25-29	351596	168577	183013	170082	86295	83787	181508	82282	99226
30-34	322687	155908	166779	154739	80522	74217	167948	75386	92562
35-39	317320	158350	158970	144217	76730	67487	173103	81620	91483
40-44	263545	138402	125143	119006	64681	54325	144539	73721	70818
45-49	203770	107234	95536	87921	47415	40506	115849	59619	56030
50-54	153327	78661	74666	62435	32199	30236	90892	46462	44430
55-59	117636	61582	56054	51763	27239	24524	65873	34343	31330
60-64	129378	63461	65917	51481	24109	27372	77897	39352	38545
65 AND OVER	275370	138176	137194	102894	48909	53985	172476	89267	83209
UNKNOWN	636	387	249	197	114	83	439	273	166

01 SOURCE: SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1977, CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DAMASCUS, 1977, P. 33.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 DEFINITIONS OF 'URBAN' AND 'RURAL' ARE NOT CONTAINED IN AVAILABLE SOURCES.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. THE 1970 CENSUS HAS NOT BEEN EVALUATED FOR POSSIBLE COVERAGE ERROR.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY MOHAFAZAT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SYRIA

MOHAFAZAT	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6304685	3253110	3071575	2741171	1417863	1323308	3563514	1815247	1748267
DAMASCUS CITY	836668	431489	405179	836668	431489	405179	0	0	0
DAMASCUS	621266	320838	300428	182292	94116	88176	438974	226722	12252
ALEPPO	1316872	675991	640881	708505	368805	341700	608367	309186	29181
HONIS	546176	278930	267246	253615	131277	122338	292561	147653	144906
HAMA	514748	263006	251742	174759	90630	84129	339989	172376	167613
LATTAKIA	389552	201785	187767	149034	77300	71734	240518	124485	116322
DEIR-EZ-ZOR	292780	148479	144301	89058	46313	42745	203722	102166	101536
IDIEB	383695	195599	187696	84964	44115	40849	298731	151384	14847
AI-HASAKEH	468506	258759	229747	95885	49667	46216	372621	169092	16329
AI-RAKKA	243736	127984	115752	39286	20688	18598	204450	107296	97154
AI-SWEIDA	139655	70524	69126	38706	19780	18926	100944	50744	50200
DAK'IA	232481	115773	116708	33193	17171	16022	199288	98002	100686
TARTOUS	302065	154985	147080	55206	28512	26694	246859	126473	120366
QUNEITRA	16490	8568	7922	0	0	0	16490	8568	7922

01 SOURCE: SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1977, CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DAMASCUS, 1977, P. 77.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SYRIA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6304685	3233110	3071575
SYRIAN ARAB	6094389	3124313	2970076
PALESTINIAN ARAB	155723	80450	75273
OTHER ARAB	44369	22880	21489
NON-ARAB	8652	4679	3973
NOT STATED	1552	788	764

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS 1976 (?), VOLUME 1, TABLE 32.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

01 FOR POPULATION BY ARAB/NON-ARAB CITIZENSHIP SEE TABLE 6A.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. SYRIA

SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. SYRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	56.1	55.8	56.4
1	61.6	61.2	62.0
5	61.6	60.8	62.4
15	52.8	52.0	53.7
30	40.0	39.1	41.0
45	27.4	26.5	28.3
60	15.7	15.2	16.2

01 SOURCE: EMPIRICALLY DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING AN INFANT MORTALITY RATE OBTAINED BY THE BRASS MORTALITY METHOD, SMOOTHED AGE DISTRIBUTIONS, AND THE MULTILIFE PROGRAM. FOR A DISCUSSION OF METHOD SEE DETAILED NOTES TO WORLD POPULATION 1977 (U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON, 1978).

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1967-1970. SYRIA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
1967-1970	102-116

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DETAILED NOTES TO WORLD POPULATION 1979 (FORTHCOMING).
- 02 THIS RANGE IS BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF VARIOUS CHILD SURVIVORSHIP TECHNIQUES TO DATA FROM THE 1970 CENSUS PERTAINING TO THE AGE GROUP 20-24.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. SYRIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEPARATED/DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	3086994	875538	199781	0	192238	18711	1326
TOTAL MALES	1558969	557396	967192	0	27742	6148	191
15-19	296377	284042	12192	0	37	102	4
20-24	229781	174582	54439	0	223	530	7
25-29	160714	55709	104037	0	301	656	11
30-34	149360	18621	129502	0	497	727	13
35-39	152817	8998	142340	0	734	740	5
40-44	133980	4925	127385	0	1010	654	6
45-49	103687	2827	99166	0	1168	518	8
50-54	76286	2055	72189	0	1565	471	6
55-59	59527	1574	55883	0	1662	408	0
60-64	61628	1492	56638	0	3062	427	9
65 AND OVER	134462	2479	113566	0	17465	914	58
UNKNOWN	350	92	155	0	18	1	84
TOTAL FEMALES	1528025	318142	1031689	0	164496	12563	1135
15-19	285122	206125	77793	0	304	891	9
20-24	213985	63759	147721	0	1015	1477	13
25-29	176209	19468	153652	0	1661	1415	13
30-34	160699	9143	147336	0	2937	1270	13
35-39	153830	5709	141928	0	4994	1178	21
40-44	121091	3847	107575	0	8466	1168	35
45-49	93343	2283	80079	0	10001	950	30
50-54	72314	1877	54850	0	14612	916	59
55-59	54076	1281	33572	0	13459	715	49
60-64	63954	1603	35636	0	25551	1001	163
65 AND OVER	133188	3015	46438	0	81456	1579	698
UNKNOWN	214	32	109	0	38	3	32

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 1, TABLES 41 AND 42.

02 FIGURES INCLUDE SYRIAN ARABS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 96.7% OF THE TOTAL CENSUS POPULATION.

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. SYRIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CUNSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	1345555	421955	831720	0	81065	10323	492
TOTAL MALES	694450	269382	412334	0	9326	3347	61
15-19	131800	129001	2769	0	4	25	1
20-24	101965	84570	17182	0	32	177	4
25-29	80344	52431	47474	0	85	348	6
30-34	75730	10569	64587	0	143	423	6
35-39	72751	4726	67370	0	200	454	1
40-44	61444	2529	58263	0	280	370	2
45-49	44837	1514	42675	0	334	312	2
50-54	30478	1083	28613	0	531	250	1
55-59	25833	917	24028	0	624	264	0
60-64	22837	765	20740	0	1097	231	4
65 AND OVER	46345	1258	38594	0	5988	493	12
UNKNOWN	86	19	39	0	8	0	20
TOTAL FEMALES	651105	152573	419386	0	71739	6976	431
15-19	121991	88766	32691	0	108	422	4
20-24	98214	32746	64242	0	458	762	6
25-29	78833	11154	66190	0	706	779	4
30-34	69903	5780	62044	0	1295	779	5
35-39	63726	3946	56873	0	2146	754	7
40-44	51338	2803	43890	0	3875	757	13
45-49	38204	1686	31098	0	4816	591	13
50-54	28584	1401	20081	0	6547	532	23
55-59	23125	982	14971	0	6726	426	20
60-64	25974	1151	12766	0	11495	496	66
65 AND OVER	51154	2148	14514	0	33554	677	261
UNKNOWN	59	10	26	0	13	1	9

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 1, TABLES 41 AND 42.

02 FIGURES INCLUDE SYRIAN ARABS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 96.7% OF THE TOTAL CENSUS POPULATION.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1970. SYRIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	MUT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1741439	453583	1167461	0	111175	8388	834
TOTAL MALES	864519	288014	555158	0	18416	2801	130
15-19	164577	155041	9423	0	33	77	3
20-24	127816	90012	37257	0	191	353	3
25-29	80370	23278	56563	0	216	308	5
30-34	73630	8052	64915	0	354	304	5
35-39	80066	4272	74970	0	534	286	4
40-44	72536	2396	69122	0	730	284	4
45-49	58850	1313	56491	0	834	206	6
50-54	45808	972	43576	0	1034	221	5
55-59	33694	657	31855	0	1038	144	0
60-64	38791	727	35898	0	1965	196	5
65 AND OVER	88117	1221	74972	0	11477	421	26
UNKNOWN	264	73	116	0	10	1	64
TOTAL FEMALES	876920	165569	612303	0	92757	5587	704
15-19	163131	117359	45102	0	196	469	5
20-24	115771	31013	83479	0	557	715	7
25-29	97376	8314	87462	0	955	635	9
30-34	90796	3363	85292	0	1642	491	8
35-39	90104	1763	85055	0	2848	424	14
40-44	69753	1044	63685	0	4591	411	22
45-49	55139	597	48981	0	5185	359	17
50-54	43730	476	34769	0	8065	384	36
55-59	30951	299	23601	0	6733	269	29
60-64	37980	452	22870	0	14056	505	97
65 AND OVER	82034	867	31924	0	47904	902	437
UNKNOWN	155	22	83	0	25	2	23

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 1, TABLES 41 AND 42.

02 FIGURES INCLUDE SYRIAN ARABS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 96.7% OF THE TOTAL CENSUS POPULATION.

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	A	A	A	A	A	A
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	23	17	24	17	22	17
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	25	20	26	20	25	20
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	29	23	30	24	28	23

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 1, TABLES 41 AND 42.

02 AGES WERE CALCULATED USING DATA ON SYRIAN ARABS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 96.7% OF THE TOTAL CENSUS POPULATION.

A INFORMATION ON MINIMUM LEGAL MARITAL AGES IN SYRIA IS NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SYRIA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	60654	30593	30061
2	96349	43737	52612
3	100852	42937	57915
4	114553	48203	66350
5	126643	52640	73803
6	129518	53922	75596
7	123141	51113	72028
8	104088	44151	59937
9	79240	34608	44632
10 AND OVER	125652	54872	70780
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	1060690	456976	603714
MEAN SIZE	5.9	5.9	5.9
MEDIAN SIZE	5.7	5.7	5.8

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 1, TABLES 19 AND 20.
- 02 THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS OF SIZE 10 AND OVER WAS ESTIMATED FOR THE URBAN AND RURAL CATEGORIES, USING THE SAME PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION THAT OBTAINED FOR THE SIZE 9 CATEGORY.
- 03 1149 PUBLIC LIVING QUARTERS, WITH A COMBINED POPULATION OF 33,892, WERE EXCLUDED FROM TABLE 12.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SYRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1060725	928236	132489	460351	409379	50972	600374	518857	81517

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (7), VOLUME 1, TABLE 21,

02 THE 1970 CENSUS USES THE TERM 'HOUSEHOLDER' TO REPRESENT A HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD; NO DEFINITION IS AVAILABLE.

03 FIGURES INCLUDE HEADS OF PUBLIC LIVING QUARTERS.

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

AGE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
15-19	125	124	125
20-24	331	325	335
25-29	363	351	372
30-34	319	296	334
35-39	243	225	257
40-44	116	105	123
45-49	20	17	22

01 SOURCE: VAIDYANATHAN, K.E., 'FERTILITY MEASURES FOR THE MOHAFAZAT OF SYRIA', SYRIAN POPULATION STUDIES SERIES NO. 3, CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DAMASCUS, OCTOBER 1976, P. 8.
 02 RATES WERE GENERATED USING A MODIFIED MORTARA METHOD AND 1970 CENSUS DATA ON THE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS FOR ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS.

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. SYRIA

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	45.09	44.70	45.30
TFR (PER WOMAN)	7.58	7.22	7.84
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.68	3.50	3.80
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: VAIDYANATHAN, K.E., 'FERTILITY MEASURES FOR THE
MOHAFAZAT OF SYRIA', SYRIAN POPULATION STUDIES SERIES NO. 3,
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DAMASCUS, OCTOBER 1976, PP. 10 AND
16.
- 02 MEASURES WERE DERIVED FROM AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES WHICH
WERE GENERATED USING A MODIFIED MORTARA METHOD AND 1970 CENSUS
DATA: SEE TABLE 14A.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1786773	1291931	494842	1034480	663826	370654	752293	628105	124108
10-14	552167	363164	189023	292838	166409	126429	259349	196755	62594
15-19	344050	235453	108597	190498	111837	78661	153552	123616	29936
20-24	243296	174957	68341	140626	85905	54721	102672	89052	13620
25-29	160719	116502	44217	103823	66800	37023	56896	49702	7194
30-34	127837	98393	29444	84764	59229	25535	43073	39104	3909
35-39	104922	85426	19496	67783	50629	17154	37139	34797	2342
40-44	80001	66747	13254	51147	39460	11687	28854	27267	1567
45-49	59658	50958	8700	36319	26772	7547	23339	22166	1153
50-54	35512	30770	4742	21020	16886	4134	14492	13884	608
55-59	25145	21908	3237	15562	12729	2833	9583	9179	404
60-64	18912	16493	2419	11152	9057	2095	7760	7436	324
65 AND OVER	34369	31009	3360	18903	16073	2830	15466	14936	530
UNKNOWN	163	151	12	45	40	5	118	111	7

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 1, TABLES 44 AND 45.

02 FIGURES INCLUDE SYRIAN ARABS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 96.7% OF THE TOTAL CENSUS POPULATION.

03 LITERATES ARE THOSE PERSONS WITH FORMAL EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES AND ALL OTHERS WHO CAN READ AND WRITE.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3899948	1987693	1912255	1695643	877076	818567	2204305	1110017	1093608
10-14	812954	428724	384230	350088	182626	167462	462866	246098	216708
15-19	581499	290377	285122	253791	131800	121991	327708	164577	163131
20-24	443766	229781	213985	200179	101965	98214	243587	127816	115771
25-29	336923	160714	170209	159177	80344	78833	177746	80370	97370
30-34	310059	149360	160699	145633	75730	69903	164426	73630	90790
35-39	306647	152817	153830	136477	72751	63726	170170	80060	90104
40-44	255071	133980	121091	112782	61444	51338	142289	72506	69753
45-49	197030	103687	93343	83041	44837	38204	113989	58850	55139
50-54	148600	76286	72314	59062	30478	28584	89538	45808	43730
55-59	113603	59527	54076	48958	25833	23125	64645	33694	30951
60-64	125582	61620	63954	48811	22837	25974	76771	38791	37980
65 AND OVER	267650	134462	133188	97499	46345	51154	170151	88117	82034
UNKNOWN	564	350	214	145	86	59	419	264	155

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 1, TABLES 44 AND 45.

02 FIGURES INCLUDE SYRIAN ARABS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 96.7% OF THE TOTAL CENSUS POPULATION.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	45.8	65.0	25.9	61.0	75.7	45.3	34.1	56.6	11.4
10-14	67.9	84.7	49.2	83.6	91.1	75.5	56.0	80.0	28.9
15-19	59.2	79.4	38.1	75.1	84.9	64.5	46.9	75.1	18.4
20-24	54.8	76.1	31.9	70.3	84.2	55.7	42.2	69.7	11.6
25-29	47.7	72.5	25.1	65.2	83.1	47.0	32.0	61.8	7.4
30-34	41.2	65.9	18.3	58.2	78.2	36.5	26.2	53.2	4.3
35-39	34.2	55.9	12.7	49.7	69.6	26.9	21.8	43.5	2.6
40-44	31.4	49.8	10.9	45.4	64.2	22.8	20.3	37.6	2.2
45-49	30.3	49.1	9.3	43.7	64.2	19.8	20.5	37.7	2.1
50-54	23.9	40.3	6.6	35.6	55.4	14.5	16.2	30.3	1.4
55-59	22.1	36.8	6.0	31.8	49.3	12.3	14.8	27.2	1.3
60-64	15.1	26.8	3.8	22.8	39.7	8.1	10.1	19.2	0.9
65 AND OVER	12.8	23.1	2.5	19.4	34.7	5.5	9.1	17.0	0.6
UNKNOWN	28.9	43.1	5.6	31.0	46.5	8.5	28.2	42.0	4.5

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 1, TABLES 44 AND 45.

02 PERCENTAGES ARE FOR SYRIAN ARABS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 96.7% OF THE TOTAL CENSUS POPULATION.

03 LITERATES ARE THOSE PERSONS WITH FORMAL EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES AND ALL OTHERS WHO CAN READ AND WRITE.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. SYRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1737292	1085428	651864

- 01 SOURCE: SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1977, CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DAMASCUS, 1977, TABLES 6/10 AND 13/10.
- 02 FIGURES INCLUDE STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, AND SECONDARY LEVELS ONLY. FOR STUDENTS AT VARIOUS POST-SECONDARY LEVELS, SEE 1977 STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, TABLES 19/10 THROUGH 30/10.

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C. 1976.
SYRIA

G1 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. SYRIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOR ABSOLUTE TOTALS, SEE
TABLE 16A.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1524552	1360686	163866	617443	569102	48341	907109	791584	115525
10-14	113895	81837	32058	28282	23381	4901	85613	58456	27157
15-19	192919	160079	32840	68953	62781	6172	123966	97298	26668
20-24	208351	186595	21756	83115	74336	8779	125236	112259	12977
25-29	168876	152676	16200	82097	74495	7602	86779	78161	8598
30-34	160602	146581	14021	79907	73971	5936	80695	72610	8085
35-39	163319	150297	13022	76029	71269	4760	87290	79028	8262
40-44	140543	130633	9910	62747	59320	3427	77796	71313	6483
45-49	107165	99729	7456	44561	42191	2370	62624	57538	5086
50-54	77094	71557	5537	29031	27504	1527	48063	44053	4010
55-59	57317	54025	3292	23274	22269	1005	34043	31756	2287
60-64	54469	50914	3555	17628	16722	906	36841	34192	2649
65 AND OVER	79737	75540	4197	21765	20815	950	57972	54725	3247
UNKNOWN	245	223	22	54	48	6	191	175	16

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 2, TABLE 91.

02 FIGURES INCLUDE SYRIAN ARABS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 96.7% OF THE TOTAL CENSUS POPULATION.

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

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 15B.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	39.1	68.5	8.6	36.4	64.9	5.9	41.2	71.3	10.6
10-14	14.0	19.1	8.3	8.1	12.8	2.9	18.5	23.8	12.5
15-19	33.2	54.0	11.5	27.2	47.6	5.1	37.8	59.1	16.3
20-24	47.0	81.2	10.2	41.5	72.9	8.9	51.4	87.8	11.7
25-29	50.1	95.0	9.2	51.6	92.7	9.6	48.8	97.3	3.8
30-34	51.8	98.1	8.7	54.9	97.7	8.5	49.1	98.6	8.9
35-39	53.3	98.4	8.5	55.7	98.0	7.5	51.3	98.7	9.2
40-44	55.1	97.5	8.2	55.6	96.5	6.7	54.7	98.3	9.3
45-49	54.4	96.2	8.0	53.7	94.1	6.2	54.9	97.8	9.2
50-54	51.9	93.8	7.7	49.2	90.2	5.3	53.7	96.2	9.2
55-59	50.5	90.8	6.1	47.5	86.2	4.3	52.7	94.2	7.4
60-64	43.4	82.6	5.6	36.1	73.2	3.5	48.0	88.1	7.0
65 AND OVER	29.8	56.2	3.2	22.3	44.9	1.9	34.1	62.1	4.0
UNKNOWN	43.4	63.7	10.3	37.2	55.8	10.2	45.6	66.3	10.3

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 1, TABLES 44 AND 45, AND VOLUME 2, TABLE 91.

02 PERCENTAGES BASED ON SYRIAN ARABS ONLY, WHO COMPRISE 96.7% OF THE TOTAL CENSUS POPULATION.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SYRIA

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1524552	1360686	163866	617443	569102	48341	907109	791584	115525
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	596426	565245	31181	181690	174491	7199	414736	390754	23982
EMPLOYERS	31252	30466	786	23203	22852	351	8049	7614	435
SELF-EMPLOYED	565174	534779	30395	158487	151639	6848	406687	383140	23547
EMPLOYEES	632482	570430	62052	384553	350244	34309	247929	220186	27743
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	235033	172336	62697	24520	21865	2655	210513	150471	60042
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	60611	52675	7936	26680	22502	4178	33931	30173	3758

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, POPULATION CENSUS IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 1970, DAMASCUS, 1976 (?), VOLUME 2, TABLE 91.

02 'EMPLOYEES' INCLUDE RECIPIENTS OF PAY IN KIND; 'OTHERS AND STATUS UNKNOWN' INCLUDE UNPAID APPRENTICES, RESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT STATE THEIR EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia

ASIA

Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Korea
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru

NEAR EAST

Afghanistan
Cyprus
Egypt
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Morocco
Syria
Tunisia
Yemen Arab Republic

APPENDIX B

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

"Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19 _____
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 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. Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19 _____
- 10a. Total Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 _____
- 10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 _____
- 10c. Rural Population, 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 Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
13. Heads of Household, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 14a. Age-Specified Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19 _____
- 15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19 _____
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19 _____
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 _____

APPENDIX C

Summary of Search Results*

*Column numbers refer to individual data tables, as presented in Appendix B. (Multi-part data tables appear as single units with the exception of Table 6.) Countries have been grouped by geographic location. For each country, the matrix cells indicate the presence or absence of data table information. Lack of information is represented by an asterisk. Other symbols, explained in the matrix key (located at the bottom of the last page of Appendix C), describe the nature of data obtained, insofar as they conform, or do not conform, to particular standard data-table formats. The final cell in each country row contains the number of data tables (n=19) for some information was recorded. Similarly, the final row represents marginal sums for all 69 countries, indicating the number of countries for which some information for a given data table was located.

AFRICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Benin	STD	TOT/UR	TOT/SX	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	TOT/SX/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PCT	UR	UR	.	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	.	STD	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG	STD	STD	.	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	.	.	TOT	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	UR	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	UR	.	12
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14
Djibouti	.	TOT/SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	.	RC	RC	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOT	.	.	RC	.	UR	TOT/UR	AG	.	.	.	12
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOT	SX/UR	SX/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	.	17
Guinea	STD	.	.	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	STD	.	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	.	AG	AG	STD	.	12
Guinea Bissau	TOT/UR	TOT/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	.	STD	.	.	UR	AG	.	.	STD	.	RC	AG	.	TOT	.	.	12
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SX/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	.	STD	.	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	.	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	.	.	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	TOT	.	.	.	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOT	.	.	UR	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SX/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14
Mali	STD	TOT	.	.	SX	STD	STD	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	RC	.	.	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	.	.	SX	RC	RC	.	.	RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	TOT/RC	RC	.	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	.	UR	RC/UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SX	UR	UR	UR	.	TOT/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	.	12
Niger	RC/SX/UR	TOT	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	TOT/RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOT/RC	.	TOT/RC	RC	.	14
Rwanda	AG	TOT/UR	.	.	STD	UR	STD	.	.	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	STD	.	RC	.	.	AG	STD	.	13
Sao Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOT	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	RC/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	.	.	UR	.	.	AG	SX	.	12
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	.	.	STD	.	.	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	UR	AG/UR	AG/SX/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	SX/UR	SX/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	TOT	.	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	TOT/UR/SX	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	RC/SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	.	TOT/SX	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG	STD	STD	TOT	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	TOT/SX/UR	.	.	SX	UR	.	.	.	TOT/UR	SX/UR	STD	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	TOT/UR/ABS	TOT/UR	.	.	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	TOT/SX/UR	SX/UR	TOT	STD	STD	RC	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15
Togo	AG	STD	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	TOT	STD	AG	STD	.	.	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	.	14
Upper Volta	TOT/RC	AG	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	RC	RC	TOT	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	.	AG	.	.	14
Zaire	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	RC	.	.	UR	TOT/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	TOT/SX	UR	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	15

ASIA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Bangladesh	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	*	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	14	
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	AC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	*	17	
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	16	
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SR/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17	
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	16
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15	
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	TOT/SR	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOT	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17	

LATIN AMERICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bolivia	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	SX	TOT	AG/RC	STD	RC	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	17
Costa Rica	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	19
Dominican Republic	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	*	15
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	15
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	*	17
Guatemala	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	*	*	*	UR	UR	SX/AG	AG	STD	RC	TOT	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Guyana	UR	UR	TOT/SX	TOT/SX	UR	UR	UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/UR	RC	UR	AG/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Haiti	AG/UR	STD	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC	*	STD	*	UR	TOT	*	STD	STD	*	11
Honduras	STD	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SX	*	AG	STD	RC	TOT	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Jamaica	AG/UR	UR	TOT	AG	STD	UR	UR	*	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT	AG/UR	STD	UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	AG/UR	UR	UR	19
Nicaragua	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Panama	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	AG	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	18
Paraguay	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT/SX	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	17
Peru	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	SG/UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	16

NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SIG	TOT	STD	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	RC	*	13
Cyprus	STD	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RR	*	UR	TOT	101/SX/UR/AB	AG	STD	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	*	*	UR	STD	*	UR	UR	RC	*	STD	UR	101/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG/UR	UR	101/SX/UR/PC	101/SX/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	101/UR	STD	101/SX	AG	STD	*	101/SX/UR	IM	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	STD	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	*	*	UR	AG	AG	STD	SX	*	13
Morocco	STD	STD	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Syria	STD	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	101/SX/UR	STD	STD	*	15
Tunisia	STD	AG	AG	*	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	STD	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	TOT	RC	*	*	*	*	101/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	101/UR/ABS	101/UR/ABS	*	*	12

Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5	
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KEY

STD - Data conform to table framework.

TOT - Table contains column or row totals only.

SX - Sex distinction (total or partial) not available.

UR - Urban/rural breakdown (total or partial) not available.

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

RC - Row and/or column deviation from standard table framework (other than SX, UR, or AG).

* - Search conducted but no data found.

ABS - Table contains absolute numbers only (re: Tables 15, 16, 17).

PCI - Table contains percentages only (re: Tables 15, 16, 17).

NOTE: "STD" tables may be missing certain cells.

** Tables may contain figures and/or other information in footnotes.

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

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
DS/DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex
DS/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)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for user comments but contains no text.