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ABSTRACT

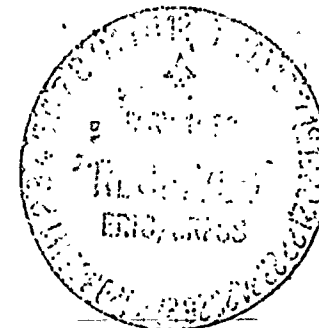
Data pertaining to some basic aspects of women's
participation in selected developing countries are presented in 13
charts, arranged alphabetically by region and country within region.
Countries in each of the three major developing regions--Africa,
Asia, and Latin America--are included when possible. Each chart
presents data for a single topic in the following sequence: age of
women, residence, longevity, childhood mortality, age at marriage,
marital status, fertility, literacy, school enrollment, school
completion, labor force participation, sector of employment, and
professional occupations. Charts contain one or more indicators of
women's status and, where appropriate, a ratio indicator value for
women divided by the corresponding indicator value for men so that a
measure of the status of women relative to that of men is provided.

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Prepared for the Office of Women in Development,
U.S. Agency for International Development.

U.S. Department of Commerce
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Introduction

"In recognition of the fact that women in developing countries play a significant role in economic production, family support and the overall development process," in 1973, the U.S. Congress 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" (Sec. 113, the Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act). In response to this Congressional mandate, the Agency for International Development created an Office of Women in Development.

One of the goals of the Office of Women in Development is to promote the collection and analysis of data which will facilitate better understanding of the status of women in society and their role in national development, and better monitoring of the progress being made to attain the internationally agreed upon goals of the World Plan of Action for the Decade for Women (1976-1985). To further the goal of reliable information on Women in Development issues, the Office of Women in Development has recently sponsored a program at the U.S. Bureau of the Census which aims at the development of a reliable and internationally comparable data base for this subject area.

This chartbook is a product of the early stages of this cooperative endeavor. The charts which follow are intended to give only a general overview of some basic aspects of women's participation in selected developing countries. The selection of countries for which data are presented reflects the reality of data availability. The effort was made to include countries in each of the three major developing regions—Africa, Asia, and Latin America—and to include the more populous countries if at all possible.

The data compiled in this report are presented in 13 charts. The data within each chart are organized alphabetically by region and country within region to facilitate the comparative reading of the data among the countries. Each chart presents the data for a single topic in the following sequence: age of women, residence, longevity, childhood mortality, age at marriage, marital status, fertility, literacy, school enrollment, school completion, labor force participation, sector of employment, and professional occupation. Each chart contains one or more indicators of women's status and, where appropriate, a ratio of the indicator value for women divided by the corresponding indicator value for men so that a measure of the status of women relative to that of men is provided.

A characteristic feature of developing countries is a youthful population. Thus, women in developing countries generally exhibit a very low median age with a large proportion of women below 15 years of age. As age structure is determined primarily by past fertility levels and trends, those developing countries which have experienced reductions in fertility to more moderate levels in recent years (e.g., Chile, Sri Lanka, and Taiwan) have somewhat higher median ages. In countries where fertility remains at a high level (e.g., Ghana, Kenya, Bangladesh, and Honduras) women have a lower median age.

Source: Table 1

FIGURE 1A.
Age Distribution
of All Women

- 1 Under 15 Years
- 2 15-49 Years Old
- 3 50 Years and Over

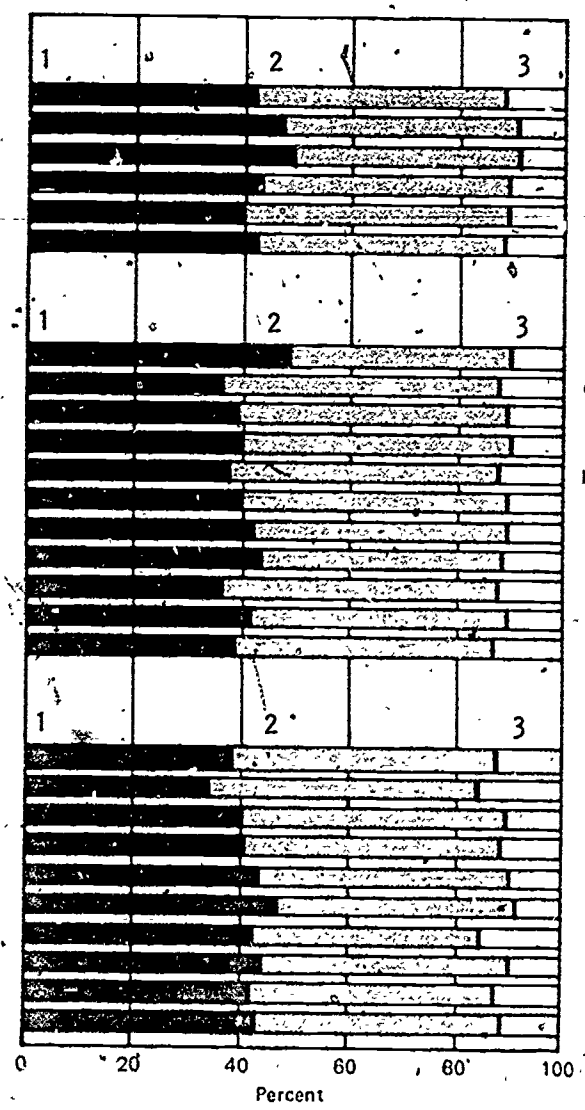
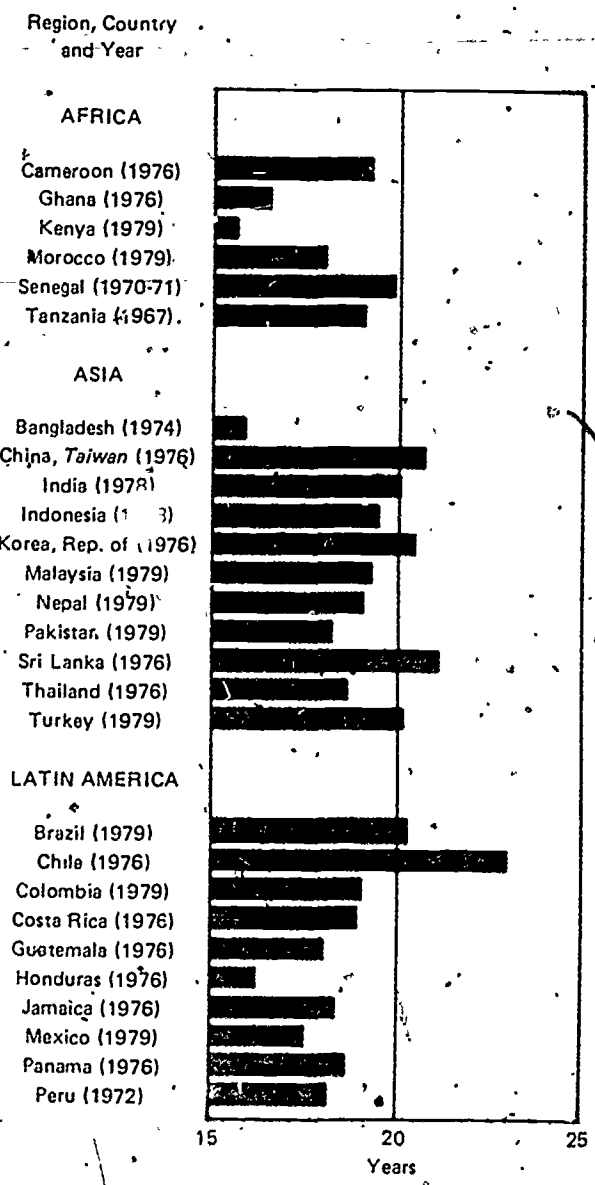


FIGURE 1B.
Median Age of All Women



Women in developing countries of Asia and Africa are predominantly rural dwellers, whereas in Latin American countries a majority of women live in urban areas. In urban areas of Latin America, women outnumber men, which is presumably a result of a greater propensity of women to migrate to urban areas. In contrast, the predominance of men in many of the urban areas of Asia and Africa suggests that in these regions more men than women migrate to urban areas.

FIGURE 2A.
Percent of Women Residing
in Urban Areas

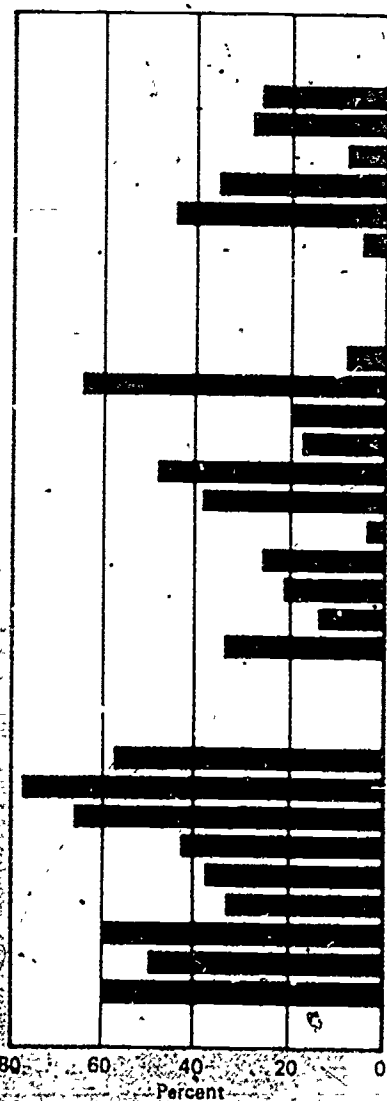
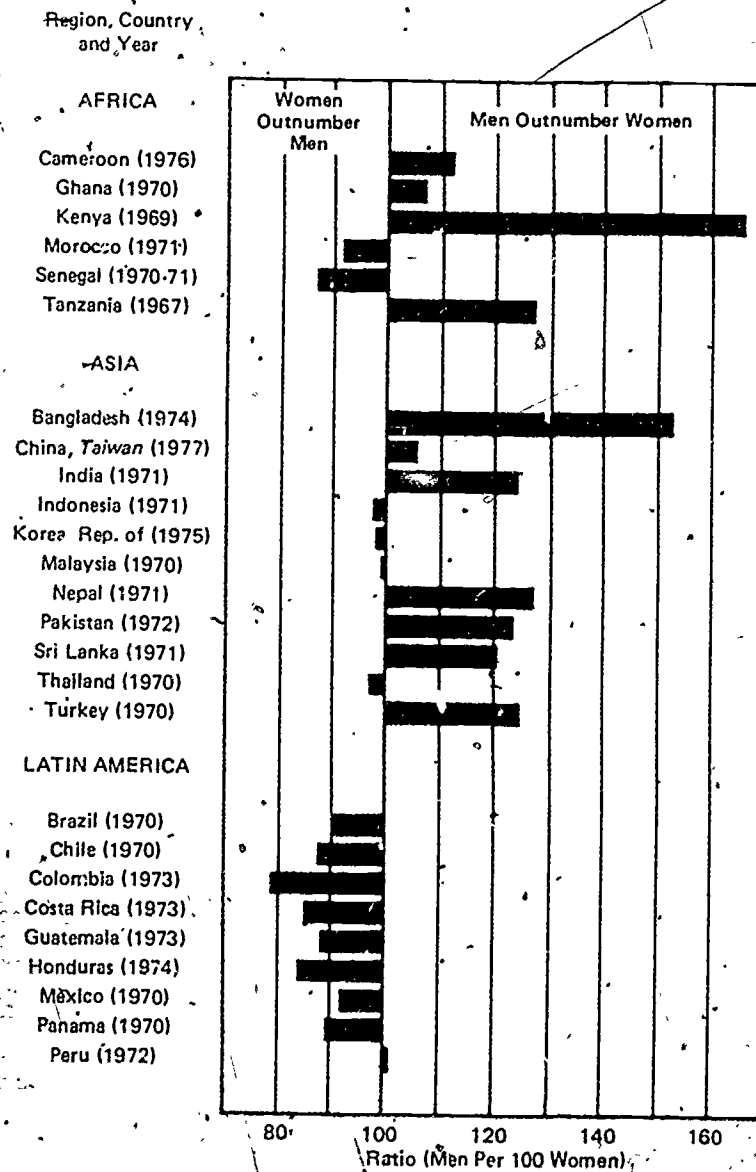


FIGURE 2R.
Sex Ratio of Urban Population,
15-49 Years Old



Source: Table 2

Women in developing countries generally have a short life expectancy. Women in Asia and Latin America can expect to live longer on the average than can African women. As is true for most countries of the world, women in developing countries can expect to live longer than men, except for India, Nepal, and Pakistan.

FIGURE 3A.
Life Expectancy At Birth
for Women

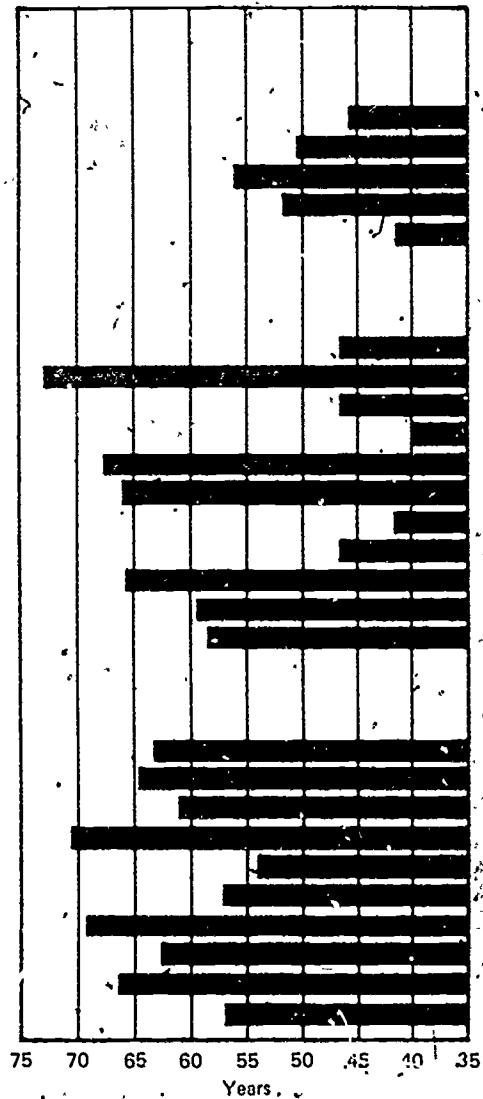
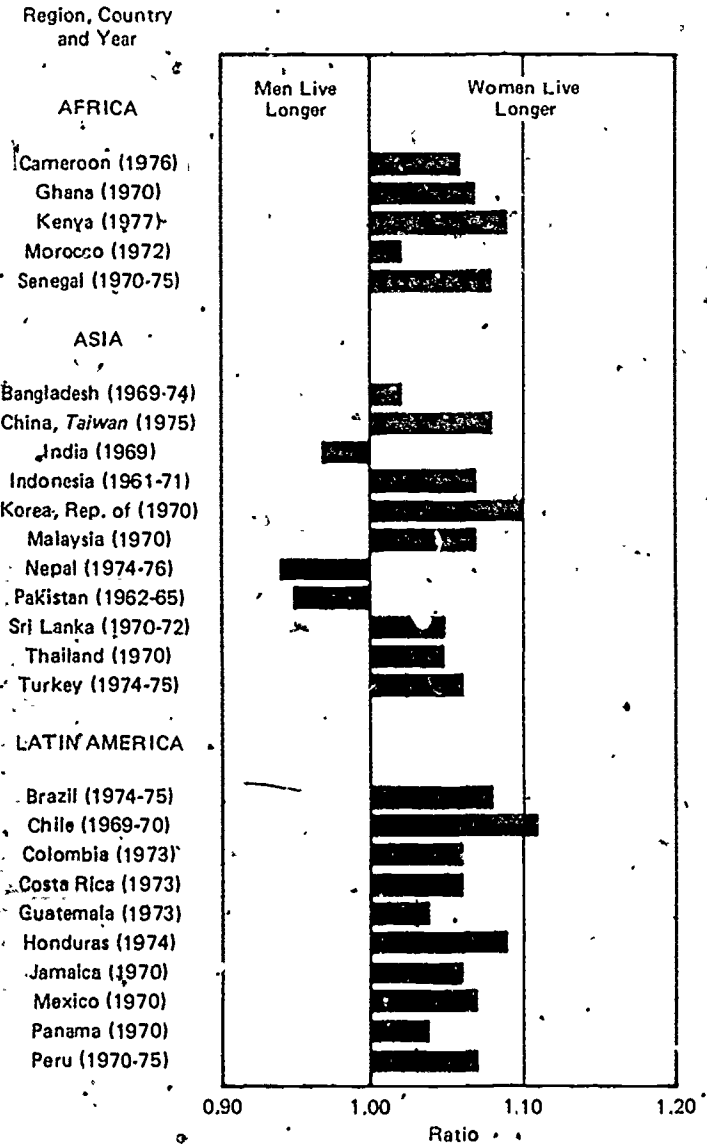


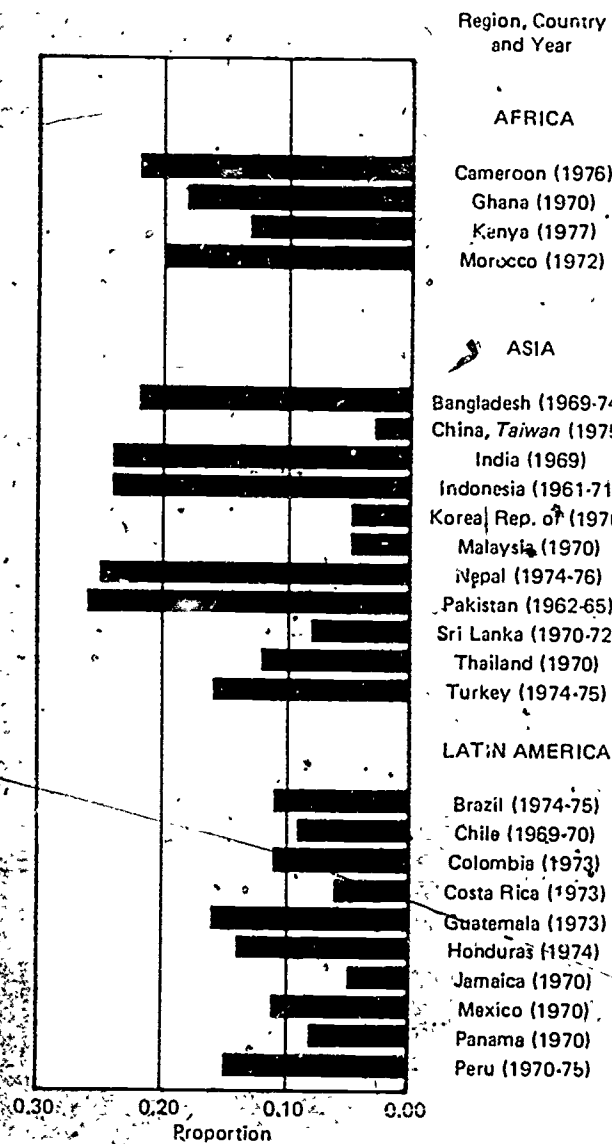
FIGURE 3B.
Female/Male Ratio of Life Expectancy
At Birth



Source: Table 3

Childhood mortality, a major factor determining longevity, is lower in Latin America than in Africa. The Asian countries present a mixed picture with Taiwan, Korea, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka having a childhood mortality level on a par with those of Latin American countries, while the level is higher in the other Asian countries. India, Nepal, and Pakistan are unique in that more girls than boys die before reaching their fifth birthday.

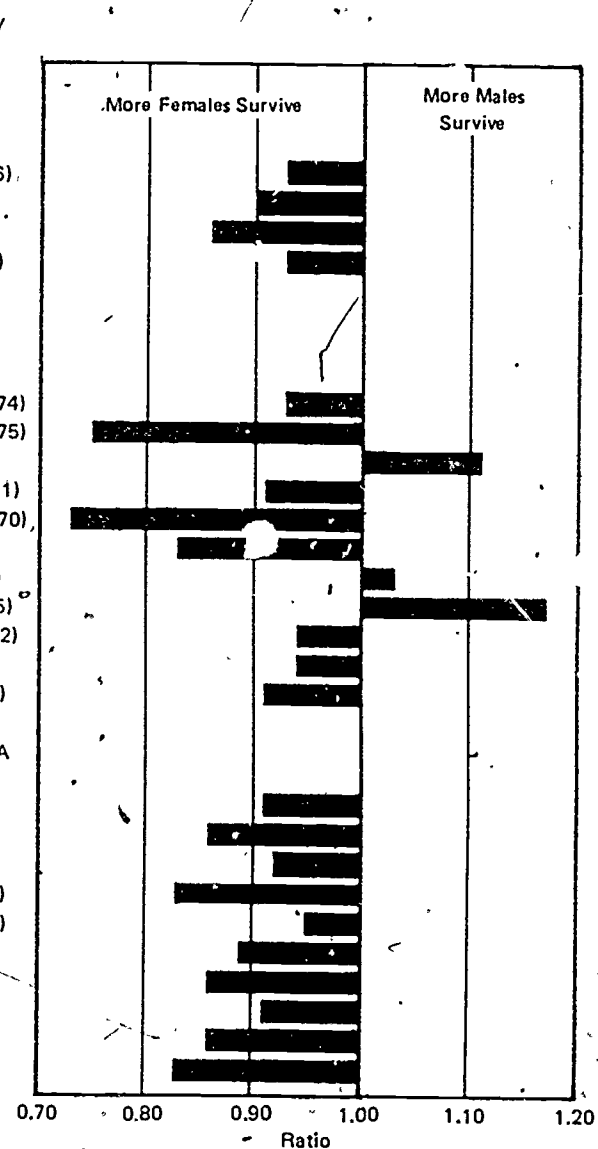
FIGURE 4A.
Proportion of Female Infants Not Surviving to Fifth Birthday



Source: Table 4

12

FIGURE 4B.
Female/Male Ratio of Proportion Not Surviving



13

The minimum legal age at marriage for women tends to be low in developing countries, thus, only minimally restraining early marriage even when the laws are observed. The majority of women in Africa are married before they reach their twentieth birthday, whereas in Latin America, the majority have not been married until they enter their twenties. In Asia, the situation is quite varied, with the majority of women marrying at very early ages in some countries (e.g., Bangladesh, India, and Nepal) and at considerably later ages in others (e.g., Sri Lanka and South Korea).

FIGURE 5A.
Minimum Legal Age At Marriage For Women

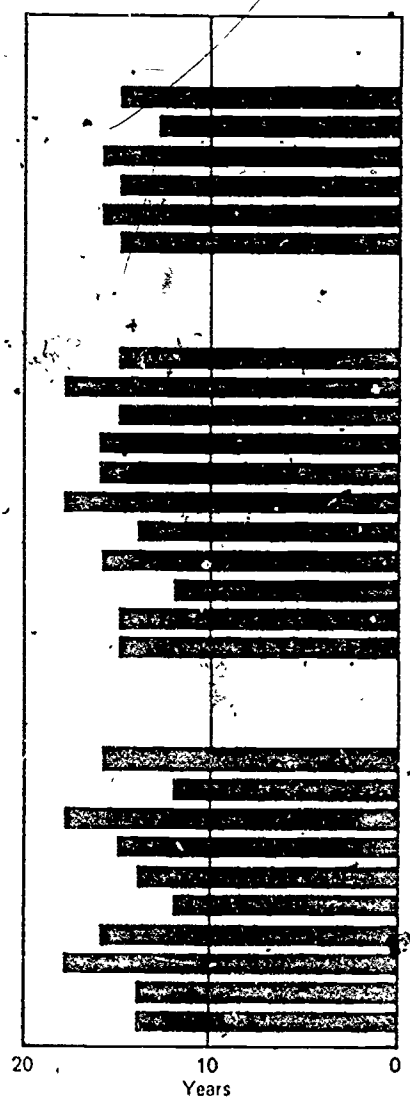
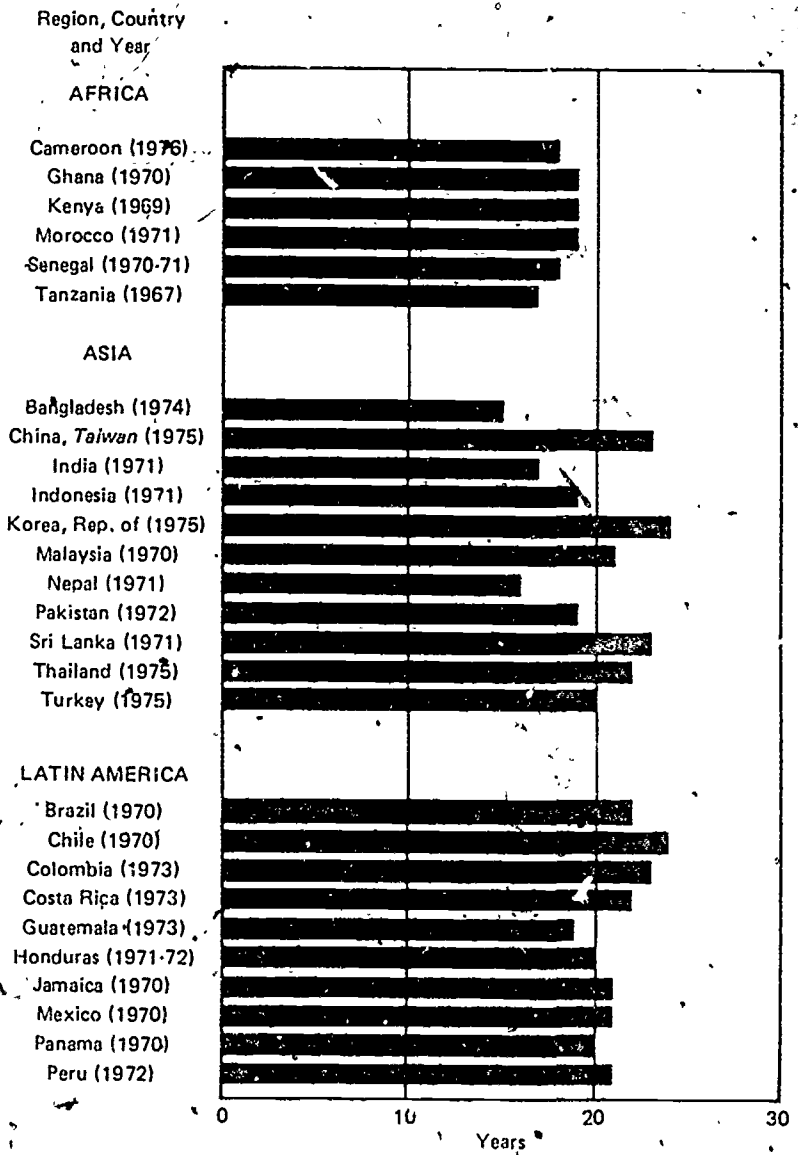


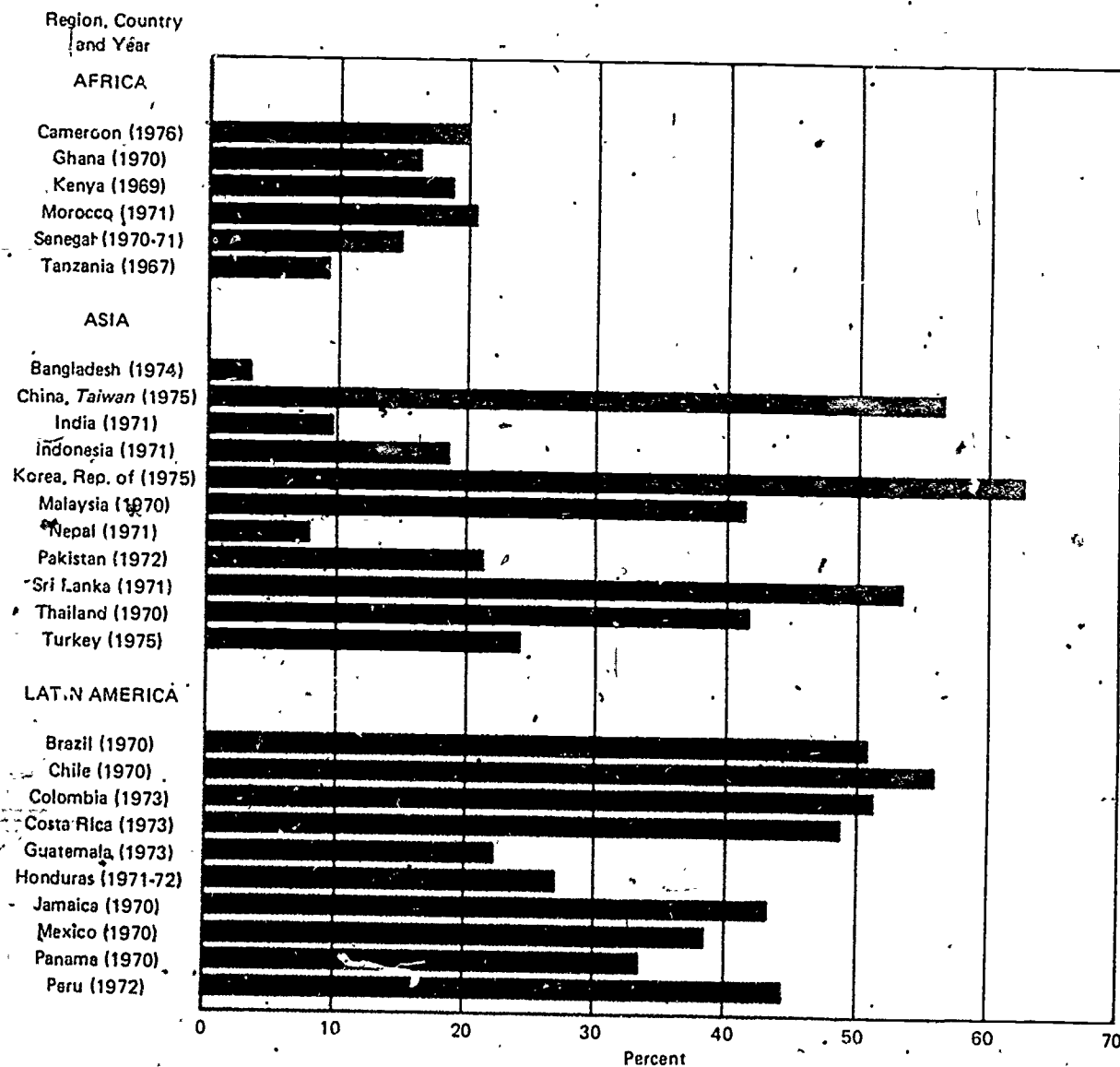
FIGURE 5B.
Age By Which 50 Percent of Women Have Ever Been Married



Source: Table 5

Typically, low proportions of young women are single in developing countries although considerable variation exists. In the 20 to 24 year age range, less than 10 percent of the women are single in Tanzania, Bangladesh, India, and Nepal, whereas more than 50 percent of the women are single in South Korea, Taiwan, Chile, Sri Lanka, Colombia, and Brazil. In general, the proportion of 20- to-24- year- old women who are single is higher in Latin American countries, lower in African countries, with Asian countries presenting a mixed picture.

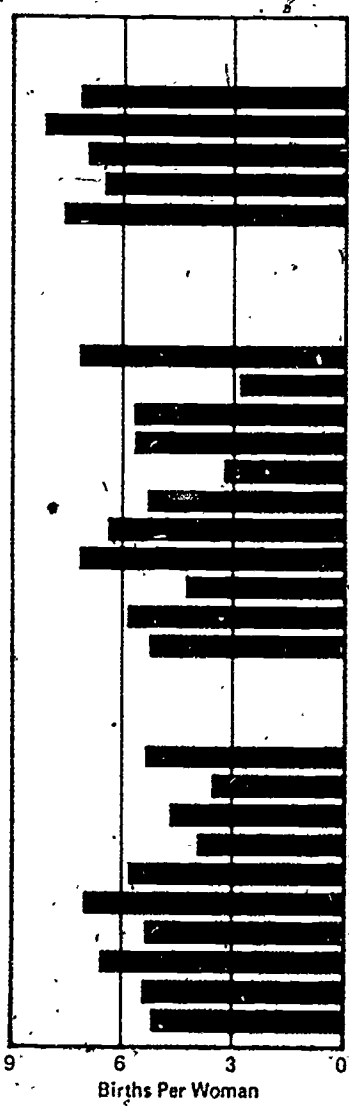
FIGURE 6.
Percent Single Among Women
20 to 24 Years Old



Source: Table 6

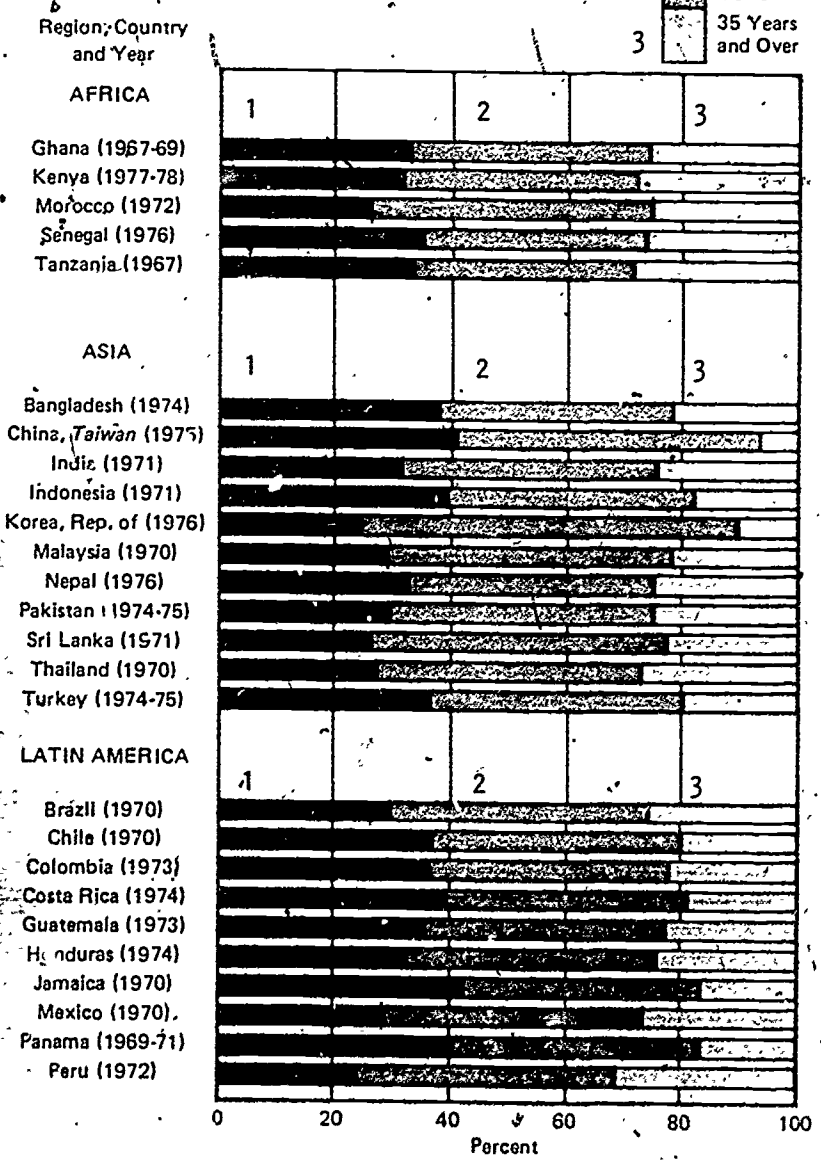
Fertility is the major determinant of population growth, in comparison to mortality and migration, in most countries of the world. Total fertility rates are generally higher in African than in Asian and Latin American countries, except for Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Honduras. In conjunction with this pattern, the percent of lifetime fertility contributed by women when they are past their 35th birthday is greater in Africa than in Asia or Latin America.

FIGURE 7A.
Total Fertility Rate



Source: Table 7

FIGURE 7B.
Distribution of Lifetime Fertility
by Mother's Age



In the Latin American countries (with the exception of Guatemala) a majority of women are literate, whereas in the African countries, less than one-third of the women are literate. The situation in Asian countries is highly varied, with the range of literacy for women ranging from 3 to 81 percent. The finding that women 15 to 24 years of age in all the countries have a higher literacy rate than do all women (15 years and over), indicates that their educational situation has improved in recent decades.

In almost all countries, fewer women than men are literate. However, in Latin America the "gap" is generally a small one. In some countries of Asia as well, the "gap" between the sexes is disappearing rapidly.

Source: Table 8

FIGURE 8A.
Percent Literate
Among Women

■ 15-24 Years Old
□ 15 Years Old and Over

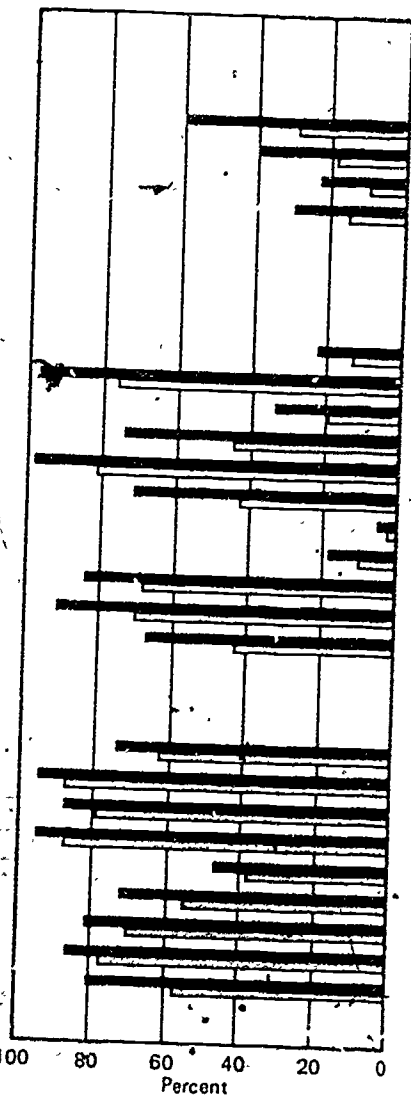


FIGURE 8B.
Female/Male Ratio
of Percent Literate

■ 15-Years Old and Over
□ 15-24 Years Old

Region, Country and Year

AFRICA

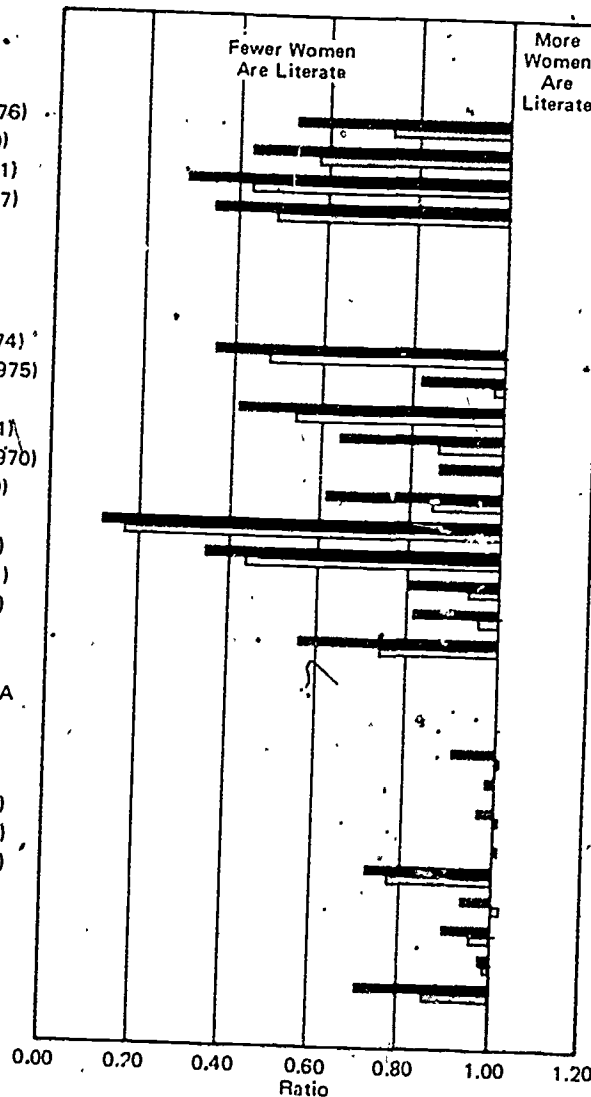
- Cameroon (1976)
- Ghana (1970)
- Morocco (1971)
- Tanzania (1967)

ASIA

- Bangladesh (1974)
- China, Taiwan (1975)
- India (1971)
- Indonesia (1971)
- Korea, Rep. of (1970)
- Malaysia (1970)
- Nepal (1971)
- Pakistan (1972)
- Sri Lanka (1971)
- Thailand (1970)
- Turkey (1975)

LATIN AMERICA

- Brazil (1970)
- Chile (1970)
- Colombia (1973)
- Costa Rica (1973)
- Guatemala (1973)
- Honduras (1974)
- Mexico (1970)
- Panama (1970)
- Peru (1972)



School enrollment ratios for women 5 to 19 years vary considerably among the developing countries in each of the three regions, with Latin American women generally having higher enrollment ratios than women in the other two regions. Women in all three regions generally have lower enrollment ratios than men, with the size of the "gap" being quite varied among the countries shown. Colombia and Jamaica exhibit enrollment ratios for women that are equal to or higher than the ratio for men.

FIGURE 9A.
Percent of Females,
5-19 Years Old,
Enrolled in School

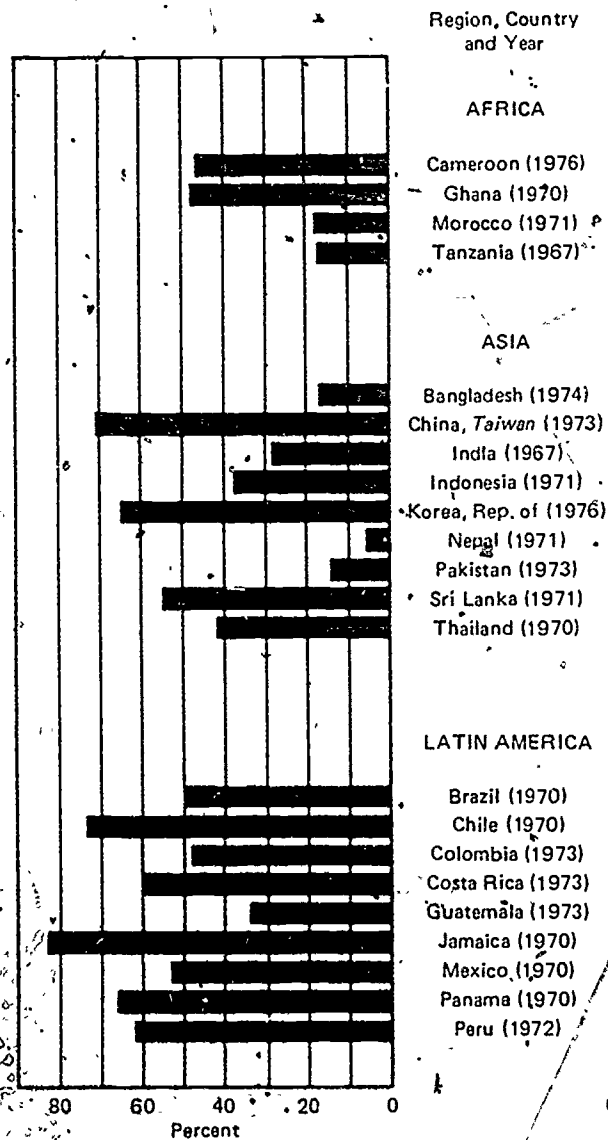
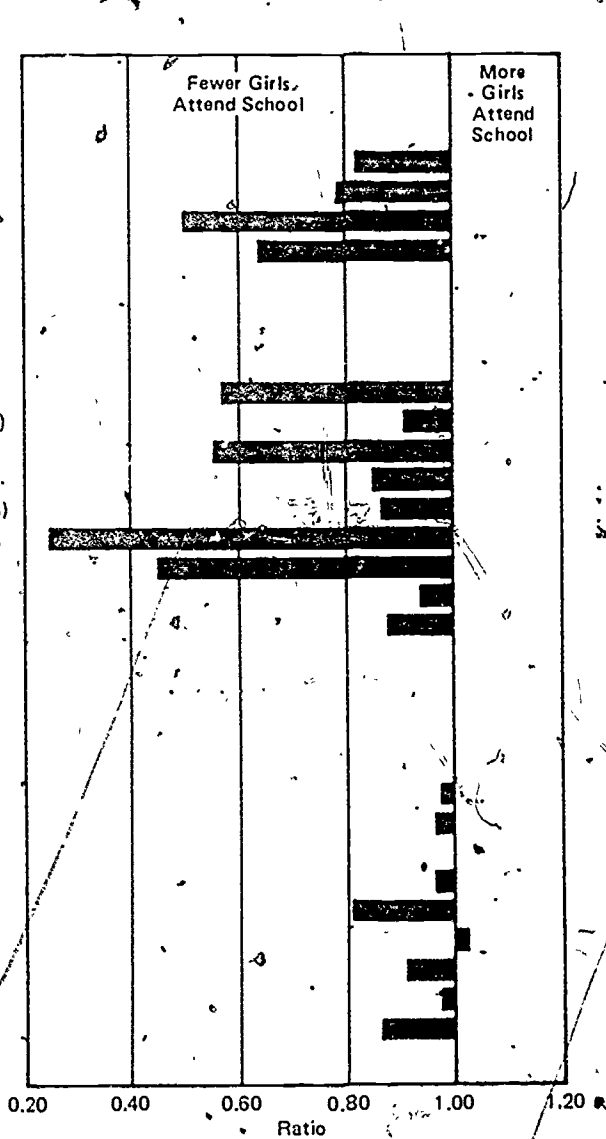


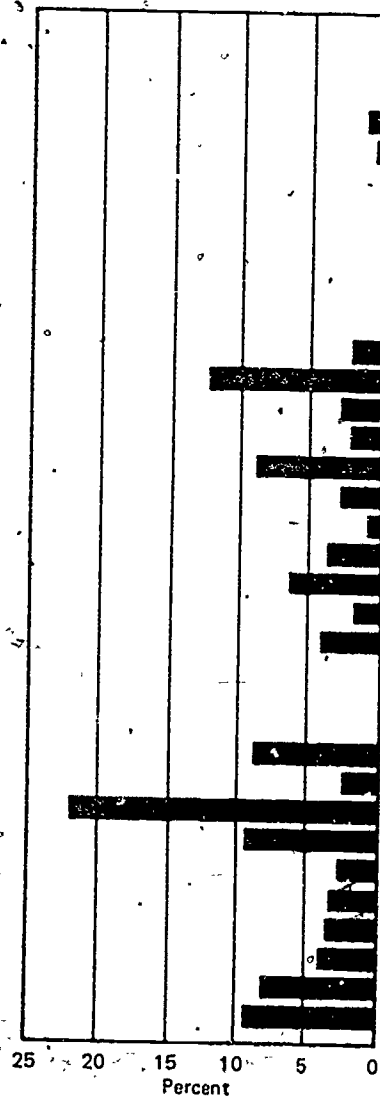
FIGURE 9B.
Female/Male Ratio of
Percent Enrolled



Source: Table 9

Few women in developing countries have completed secondary school. Except in some Latin American countries and Sri Lanka, the proportion of women who have completed secondary school is considerably lower than the proportion of men.

FIGURE 10A.
Percent of Women 15 Years Old
and Over Who Have Completed
Secondary School



Region, Country
and Year

AFRICA

Kenya (1969)
Tanzania (1967)

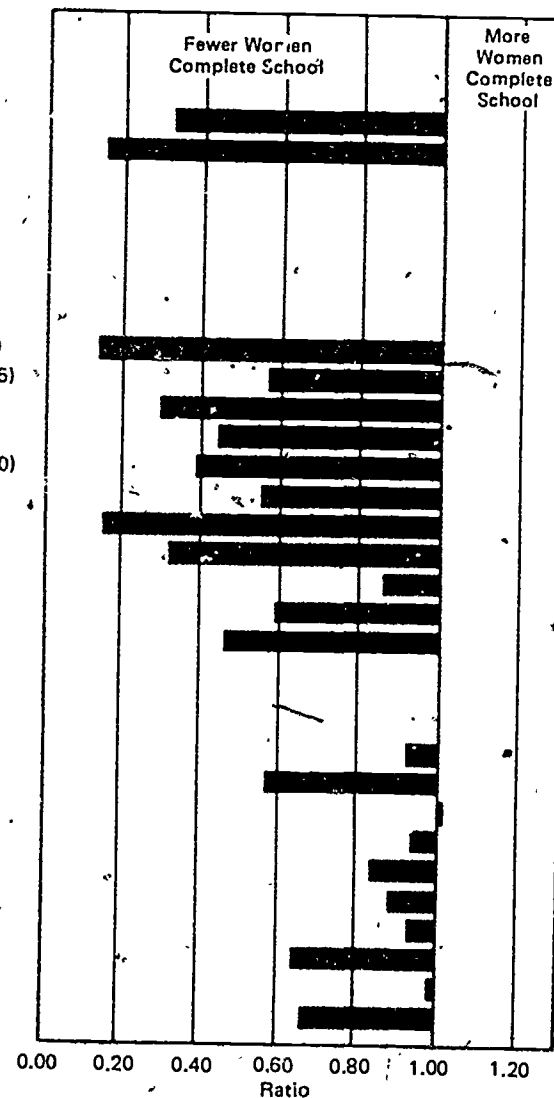
ASIA

Bangladesh (1974)
China, Taiwan (1975)
India (1971)
Indonesia (1976)
Korea, Rep. of (1970)
Malaysia (1970)
Nepal (1971)
Pakistan (1973)
Sri Lanka (1971)
Thailand (1970)
Turkey (1975)

LATIN AMERICA

Brazil (1970)
Chile (1970)
Colombia (1973)
Costa Rica (1973)
Guatemala (1973)
Honduras (1974)
Jamaica (1970)
Mexico (1970)
Panama (1970)
Peru (1972)

FIGURE 10B.
Female/Male Ratio of Percent
Completing Secondary School



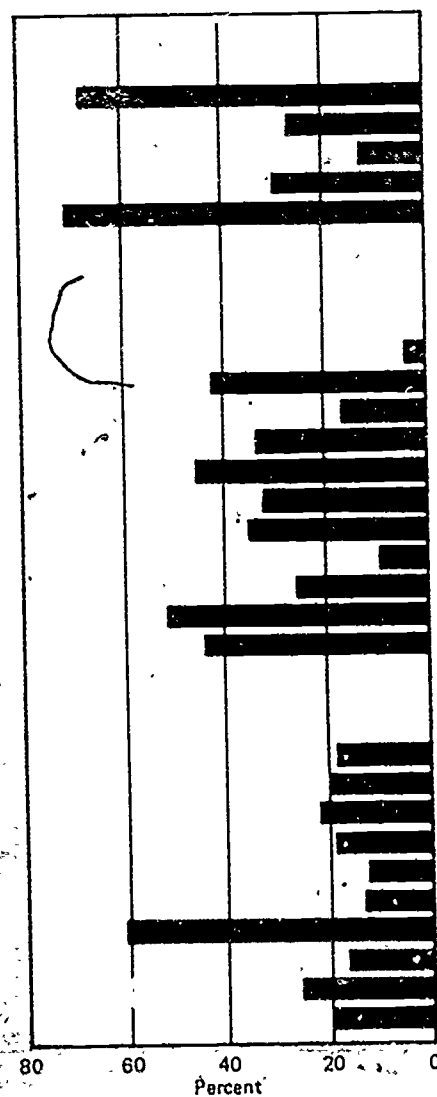
Fewer Women
Complete School

More
Women
Complete
School

Source: Table 10

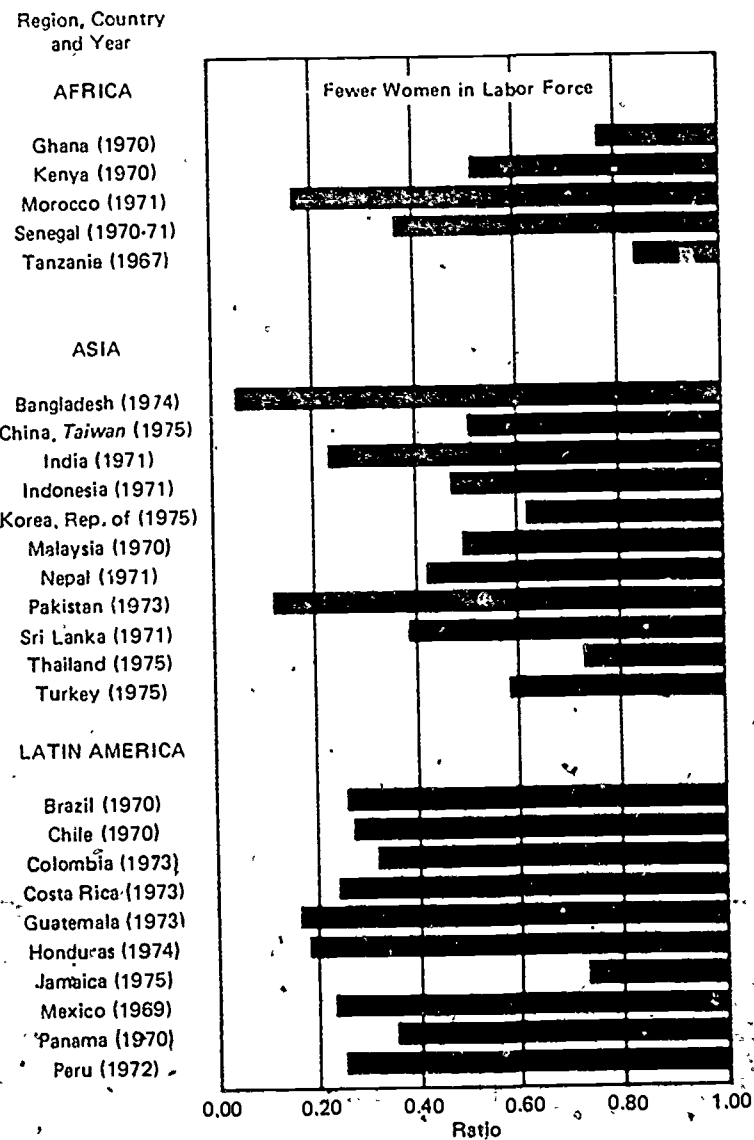
The labor force participation rate reported for women varies considerably in Africa and Asia, with rates for Latin American countries being generally low. To some extent, the low reported rates for Latin America (as well as some other countries) are due to census and survey practices which exclude most women engaged in agricultural activities from being counted among the economically active population. In all countries shown, the activity rates for women are considerably lower than for men, although the relative participation of women in the labor force varies considerably among these developing countries.

FIGURE 11A.
Labor Force Participation Rate
of Women 10 Years Old
and Over



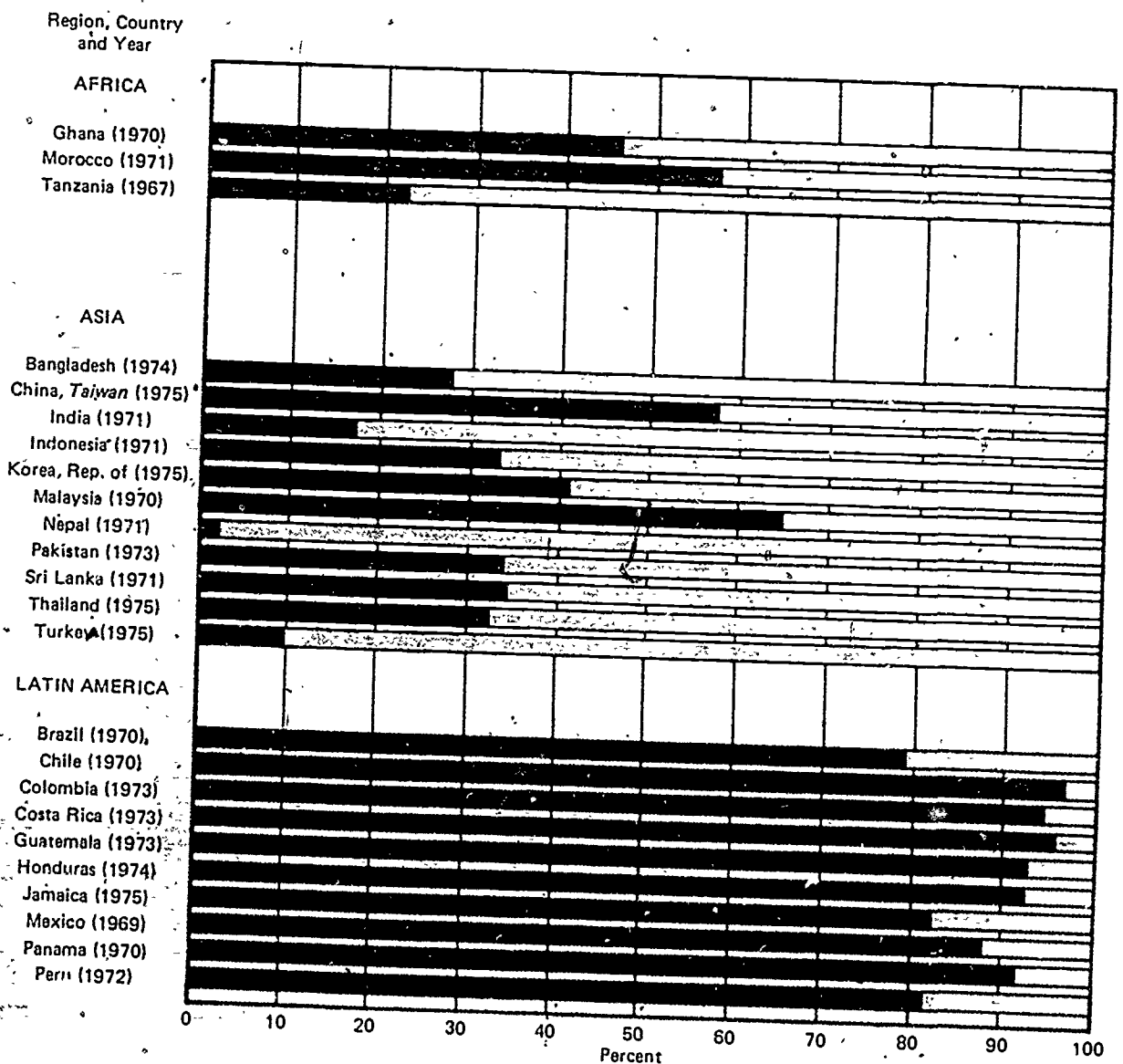
Source: Table 11

FIGURE 11B.
Female/Male Ratio of Labor Force
Participation



While an overwhelming majority of women work in nonagricultural activities in Latin American countries, this is true for few African and Asian countries. Many of these Latin American women are personal service workers.

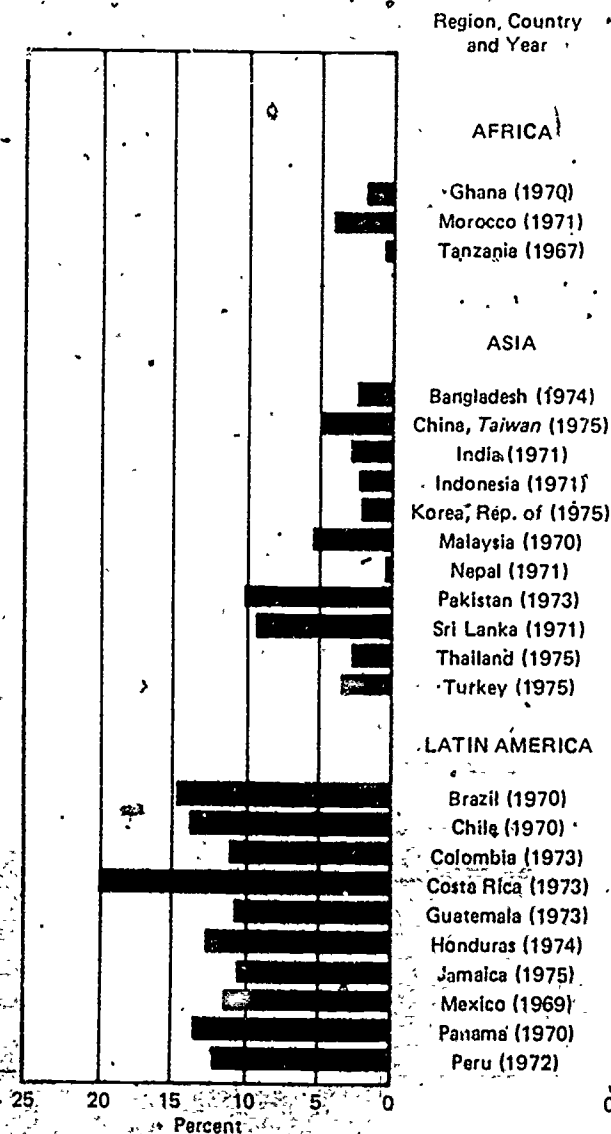
FIGURE 12.
Distribution of Women In Labor Force
by Agricultural and Nonagricultural Sector



Source: Table 12

The percent of women in professional, technical and related occupations is low in most Asian and African countries and uniformly higher in Latin America. A significantly higher proportion of women than men are found in these higher level occupations in the Latin American countries. To some extent, however, the favorable position of women in relation to men in a number of these countries is due to census and survey procedures which exclude women in agricultural occupations.

FIGURE 13A.
Percent of Women In The Labor Force
In Professional Occupations



Source: Table 13

FIGURE 13B.
Female/Male Ratio of
Percent Professional

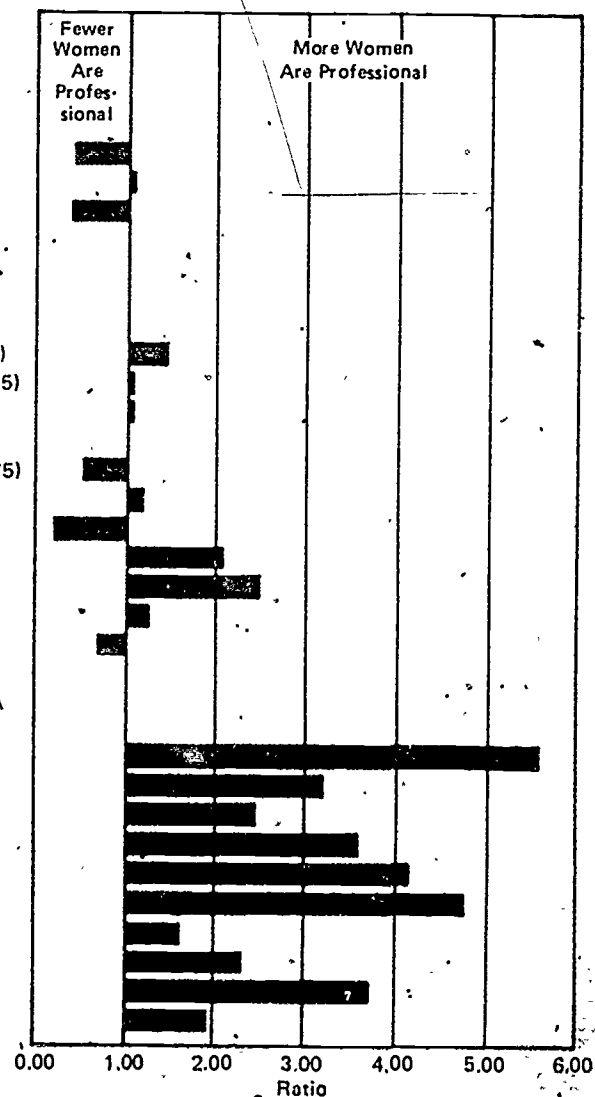


Table 1. Age Distribution and Median Age of Women

Region and country	Year	Percent distribution				Median age (years)
		Total	Under 15 years	15-49 years	50 years and over	
AFRICA						
Cameroon.....	1976	100.0	41.7	47.0	11.4	19.3
Ghana.....	1976	100.0	47.0	43.5	9.4	16.5
Kenya.....	1979	100.0	48.6	42.4	9.0	15.6
Morocco.....	1979	100.0	43.2	46.6	10.2	18.0
Senegal.....	1970-71	100.0	39.9	49.2	10.9	19.8
Tanzania.....	1967	100.0	42.5	46.0	11.5	19.1
ASIA						
Bangladesh.....	1974	100.0	48.7	41.2	10.0	15.8
China, <i>Taiwan</i>	1976	100.0	36.2	51.8	12.0	20.7
India.....	1978	100.0	39.5	48.5	11.9	20.0
Indonesia.....	1978	100.0	39.9	50.2	9.9	19.5
Korea, Republic of.....	1976	100.0	37.3	50.0	12.7	20.4
Malaysia.....	1979	100.0	39.9	49.2	10.9	19.3
Nepal.....	1979	100.0	42.2	46.9	10.9	19.0
Pakistan.....	1979	100.0	43.5	44.8	11.6	18.2
Sri Lanka.....	1976	100.0	36.7	50.9	12.4	21.1
Thailand.....	1976	100.0	42.0	47.2	10.8	18.6
Turkey.....	1979	100.0	38.9	48.1	13.0	20.1
LATIN AMERICA						
Brazil.....	1979	100.0	39.7	49.0	12.3	20.2
Chile.....	1976	100.0	34.0	50.3	15.8	22.9
Colombia.....	1979	100.0	40.2	49.2	10.5	19.1
Costa Rica.....	1976	100.0	40.6	48.2	11.2	18.9
Guatemala.....	1976	100.0	43.5	46.2	10.3	18.0
Honduras.....	1976	100.0	47.3	43.9	8.8	16.2
Jamaica.....	1976	100.0	42.4	42.2	15.5	18.3
Mexico.....	1979	100.0	44.4	45.6	10.0	17.5
Panama.....	1976	100.0	42.2	45.7	12.1	18.6
Peru.....	1972	100.0	43.4	45.2	11.4	18.1

Table 2. Percent of Women Residing in Urban Areas, and Sex Ratio of Urban Population 15 to 49 Years Old

Region and country	Year	Percent of all women residing in urban areas	Sex ratio of urban population 15-49 years (number of men per 100 women)
AFRICA			
Cameroon.....	1976	26.5	111.6
Ghana.....	1970	28.7	107.1
Kenya.....	1969	8.3	166.1
Morocco.....	1971	35.8	91.3
Senegal.....	1970-71	44.2	86.9
Tanzania.....	1967	4.9	127.3
ASIA			
Bangladesh.....	1974	7.9	153.0
China, <i>Taiwan</i> ¹	1977	64.7	105.6
India.....	1971	19.1	124.1
Indonesia.....	1971	17.1	97.9
Korea, Republic of.....	1975	48.7	98.6
Malaysia.....	1970	38.9	99.5
Nepal.....	1971	3.7	127.1
Pakistan ²	1972	26.0	123.3
Sri Lanka.....	1971	21.7	120.1
Thailand.....	1970	13.3	97.3
Turkey.....	1970	31.7	124.3
LATIN AMERICA			
Brazil.....	1970	57.4	90.9
Chile.....	1970	77.1	87.8
Colombia ³	1973	65.7	79.2
Costa Rica.....	1973	42.8	85.5
Guatemala.....	1973	37.8	88.4
Honduras.....	1974	32.7	84.2
Mexico.....	1970	59.7	92.2
Panama.....	1970	49.8	89.7
Peru.....	1972	59.7	100.2

¹Excludes Fukien.²Excludes population of the Federally Administered Tribal Area (2,491,230), Kohistan Area of Inzara District (160,647), and the Tribal Area adjoining Hazara District (195,580) for which data were not available by age group.³Cabocera rather than urban.

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth for Women and Men, and Female/Male Ratio of Life Expectancy at Birth

Region and country	Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Female/male ratio of life expectancy at birth (male life expectancy equals 1.00)
		Women	Men	
AFRICA				
Cameroon.....	1976	45.6	43.0	1.06
Ghana.....	1970	50.2	46.9	1.07
Kenya.....	1977	55.8	51.2	1.09
Morocco.....	1972	51.5	50.5	1.02
Senegal.....	1970-75	41.6	38.5	1.08
ASIA				
Bangladesh.....	1969-74	46.6	45.7	1.02
China, <i>Taiwan</i>	1975	72.8	67.4	1.08
India.....	1969	46.7	48.1	.97
Indonesia.....	1961-71	40.0	37.4	1.07
Korea, Republic of.....	1970	67.5	61.4	1.10
Malaysia.....	1970	65.9	61.6	1.07
Nepal.....	1974-76	41.8	44.5	.94
Pakistan.....	1962-65	46.7	49.2	.95
Sri Lanka.....	1970-72	65.8	62.7	1.05
Thailand.....	1970	59.5	56.7	1.05
Turkey.....	1974-75	58.3	55.0	1.06
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil.....	1974-75	63.0	58.3	1.08
Chile.....	1969-70	64.7	58.3	1.11
Colombia.....	1973	60.8	57.4	1.06
Costa Rica.....	1973	70.2	66.2	1.06
Guatemala.....	1973	53.9	51.8	1.04
Honduras.....	1974	57.0	52.3	1.09
Jamaica.....	1970	69.1	65.2	1.06
Mexico.....	1970	62.3	58.2	1.07
Panama.....	1970	66.3	63.8	1.04
Peru.....	1970-75	57.0	53.3	1.07

Table 4. Proportion of Female and Male Infants Not Surviving to Fifth Birthday and Female/Male Ratio of Proportion Not Surviving

Region and country	Year	Proportion of infants not surviving to fifth birthday		Female/male ratio (male proportion not surviving equals 1.00)
		Female	Male	
AFRICA				
Cameroon.....	1976	.22	.24	.93
Ghana.....	1970	.18	.20	.90
Kenya.....	1977	.13	.15	.86
Morocco.....	1972	.20	.22	.93
ASIA				
Bangladesh.....	1969-74	.22	.23	.93
China, <i>Taiwan</i>	1975	.03	.03	.75
India.....	1969	.24	.21	1.11
Indonesia.....	1961-71	.24	.26	.91
Korea, Republic of.....	1970	.05	.07	.73
Malaysia.....	1970	.05	.06	.83
Nepal.....	1974-76	.25	.24	1.03
Pakistan.....	1962-65	.26	.22	1.17
Sri Lanka.....	1970-72	.08	.08	.94
Thailand.....	1970	.12	.13	.94
Turkey.....	1974-75	.16	.18	.91
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil.....	1974-75	.11	.12	.91
Chile.....	1969-70	.09	.10	.86
Colombia.....	1973	.11	.12	.92
Costa Rica.....	1973	.06	.07	.83
Guatemala.....	1973	.16	.17	.95
Honduras.....	1974	.14	.16	.89
Jamaica.....	1970	.05	.06	.86
Mexico.....	1970	.11	.12	.91
Panama.....	1970	.08	.09	.86
Peru.....	1970-75	.15	.18	.83

Table 5. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage for Women and Age by Which 50 Percent of Women Have Ever Been Married

Region and country	Year	Minimum legal age at marriage for women	Age by which 50 percent of women have ever been married
AFRICA			
Cameroon.....	1976	15	18
Ghana.....	1970	13	19
Kenya.....	1969	16	19
Morocco.....	1971	15	19
Senegal.....	1970-71	16	18
Tanzania.....	1967	15	17
ASIA			
Bangladesh.....	1974	15	15
China, <i>Taiwan</i>	1975	18	23
India.....	1971	15	17
Indonesia.....	1971	¹ 16	19
Korea, Republic of.....	1975	16	24
Malaysia.....	1970	² 18	21
Nepal.....	1971	14	16
Pakistan.....	1972	16	19
Sri Lanka.....	1971	12	23
Thailand.....	1975	15	22
Turkey.....	1975	15	20
LATIN AMERICA			
Brazil.....	1970	16	22
Chile.....	1970	12	24
Colombia.....	1973	18	23
Costa Rica.....	1973	15	22
Guatemala.....	1973	14	19
Honduras.....	1971-72	12	20
Jamaica.....	1970	16	21
Mexico.....	1970	18	21
Panama.....	1970	14	20
Peru.....	1972	14	21

¹1976.²1975.

Table 6. Marital Status of Women 15 to 49 Years Old, and Percent Single Among Women 20 to 24 Years Old and 45 to 49 Years Old

Region and country	Year	Marital status of women 15-49 years (percent)				Percent single among women	
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated	20-24 years	45-49 years
AFRICA							
Cameroon.....	1976	100.0	18.5	73.2	8.3	19.8	4.3
Ghana.....	1970	100.0	17.4	72.0	10.6	16.0	0.5
Kenya.....	1969	100.0	21.0	71.6	7.4	18.6	2.8
Morocco.....	1971	100.0	² 32.6	² 52.7	² 14.7	20.4	2.7
Senegal.....	1970-71	100.0	15.5	79.6	4.9	14.6	0.3
Tanzania.....	1967	100.0	12.4	79.9	7.6	9.1	1.3
ASIA							
Bangladesh.....	1974	100.0	5.7	86.3	8.0	3.2	0.3
China, <i>Taiwan</i>	1975	100.0	38.1	59.8	2.1	56.5	2.6
India.....	1971	100.0	² 26.8	² 68.3	² 5.0	9.5	0.5
Indonesia.....	1971	100.0	17.0	70.8	12.2	18.5	1.0
Korea, Republic of.....	1975	100.0	35.5	59.9	4.7	62.6	0.2
Malaysia.....	1970	100.0	31.6	63.3	5.1	41.3	1.6
Nepal.....	1971	100.0	9.5	85.7	4.9	7.9	0.8
Pakistan.....	1972	100.0	18.6	⁴ 78.2	⁴ 3.2	21.3	1.5
Sri Lanka.....	1971	100.0	37.6	59.0	3.3	53.2	4.1
Thailand.....	1970	100.0	34.6	³ 60.3	5.1	41.5	3.3
Turkey.....	1975	100.0	24.4	72.6	2.9	24.1	1.7
LATIN AMERICA							
Brazil.....	1970	100.0	39.1	55.5	5.4	50.8	8.8
Chile.....	1970	100.0	42.5	53.8	4.8	56.0	12.8
Colombia.....	1973	100.0	43.2	52.0	4.8	51.2	14.9
Costa Rica.....	1973	100.0	41.8	54.6	3.6	48.7	14.6
Guatemala.....	1973	100.0	23.8	72.5	3.8	22.2	6.4
Honduras.....	1971-72	100.0	25.7	59.2	15.1	27.1	4.1
Jamaica.....	1970	100.0	31.4	60.3	8.3	43.1	12.3
Mexico.....	1970	100.0	32.5	62.3	5.2	38.5	7.0
Panama.....	1970	100.0	29.0	60.1	10.9	33.4	6.9
Peru.....	1972	100.0	35.6	60.2	4.2	44.5	10.2

¹40-49 years.²10 years and over.³10-49 years.⁴Separated women included in married category.

Table 7. Total Fertility Rate and Distribution of Lifetime Fertility by Mother's Age

Region and country	Year	Total fertility rate (births per woman)	Percent of lifetime fertility contributed by women		
			Under 25 years	25-34 years	35 years and over
AFRICA					
Ghana.....	1967-69	7.14	35.0	41.3	25.7
Kenya.....	1977-78	8.06	32.2	40.3	27.5
Morocco.....	1972	6.88	26.3	48.6	25.1
Senegal.....	1976	6.44	35.3	38.8	25.8
Tanzania.....	1973	6.30	37.3	40.0	22.8
ASIA					
Bangladesh.....	1973-76	6.34-7.08	34.8	41.6	23.7
China, Taiwan.....	1977	2.76	42.7	51.8	5.5
India.....	1971	5.67	41.1	44.1	24.2
Indonesia.....	1975	4.94	36.7	43.4	19.9
Korea, Republic of.....	1976	3.21	24.5	65.0	10.6
Malaysia.....	1976	4.55	29.1	50.6	20.4
Nepal.....	1976	6.37	32.6	43.1	24.3
Pakistan.....	1974-75	7.72	29.5	46.2	24.3
Sri Lanka.....	1974	3.73	26.4	47.5	26.1
Thailand.....	1975	4.50-4.90	32.6	43.8	23.0
Turkey.....	1974-75	5.21	36.7	43.9	19.4
LATIN AMERICA					
Brazil.....	1976-77	4.20-4.55	29.1	47.1	23.6
Chile.....	1975	3.90	41.2	42.0	16.8
Colombia.....	1978	4.00	30.1	45.2	24.6
Costa Rica.....	1977	3.81	42.0	41.5	16.5
Guatemala.....	1973	5.80	36.5	39.8	23.7
Honduras.....	1974	7.02	32.3	43.2	24.5
Jamaica.....	1975	3.66	48.0	34.3	16.9
Mexico.....	1977-78	5.18	32.3	46.5	21.3
Panama.....	1974-76	4.57	39.4	41.4	19.2
Peru.....	1975	5.61	32.1	44.8	23.1

Table 8. Percent Literate Among Women and Men and Female/Male Ratio of Percent Literate

Region and country	Year	Percent literate				Female/male ratio of percent literate (male percent equals 1.00)	
		15 years and over		15-24 years		15 years and over	15-24 years
		Women	Men	Women	Men		
AFRICA							
Cameroon.....	1976	29.1	54.9	59.1	79.9	.53	.74
Ghana.....	1970	18.4	42.8	39.6	68.3	.43	.58
Morocco.....	1971	9.7	33.4	22.6	52.6	.29	.43
Tanzania.....	1967	14.9	42.6	29.4	60.0	.35	.49
ASIA							
Bangladesh.....	1974	13.2	36.7	22.3	46.5	.36	.48
China, Taiwan.....	1975	75.6	92.2	97.4	99.4	.82	.98
India.....	1971	19.4	47.3	33.3	61.7	.41	.54
Indonesia.....	1971	44.6	59.7	74.2	86.3	.64	.86
Korea, Republic of.....	1970	81.0	94.2	98.8	98.8	.86	1.00
Malaysia.....	1970	42.2	69.2	71.3	83.9	.61	.85
Nepal.....	1971	2.6	21.7	5.6	32.9	.12	.17
Pakistan.....	1972	10.6	30.3	18.1	41.1	.35	.44
Sri Lanka.....	1971	68.5	85.6	84.1	89.5	.80	.94
Thailand.....	1970	70.5	87.0	92.0	95.8	.81	.96
Turkey.....	1975	43.1	77.0	67.6	91.4	.56	.74
LATIN AMERICA							
Brazil.....	1970	63.1	69.3	74.9	74.2	.91	1.01
Chile.....	1970	88.2	90.0	95.5	95.5	.98	1.00
Colombia.....	1973	79.8	82.3	88.3	87.4	.97	1.01
Costa Rica.....	1973	88.2	88.2	95.4	94.5	1.00	1.01
Guatemala.....	1973	38.5	53.5	47.6	61.8	.72	.77
Honduras.....	1974	55.1	58.6	72.3	70.2	.94	1.03
Mexico.....	1970	70.4	78.2	81.9	85.3	.90	.96
Panama.....	1970	77.7	79.3	86.9	87.8	.98	.99
Peru.....	1972	57.3	80.7	80.3	93.4	.71	.86

¹15-29 years.

Note: See appendix table 1 (p. 22) for earlier data on fertility for some countries for years corresponding more closely to the reference year of the socioeconomic data presented in other tables.

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Table 9. School Enrollment of Women and Men 5 to 19 Years Old, and Female/Male Ratio of Percent Enrolled

Region and country	Year	Percent enrolled, 5-19 years		Female/male ratio (male percent enrolled equals 1.00)
		Women	Men	
AFRICA				
Cameroon ¹	1976	46.6	56.8	.82
Ghana ²	1970	47.4	60.0	.79
Morocco.....	1971	17.7	35.4	.50
Tanzania ³	1967	17.2	26.9	.64
ASIA				
Bangladesh.....	1974	17.0	29.8	.57
China, Taiwan ²	1973	70.3	77.3	.91
India.....	1967	27.9	50.7	.55
Indonesia.....	1971	37.1	43.6	.85
Korea, Republic of ²	1976	64.5	74.1	.87
Nepal ²	1971	5.8	23.2	.25
Pakistan.....	1973	14.1	31.3	.45
Sri Lanka.....	1971	54.5	58.0	.94
Thailand ²	1970	41.7	47.4	.88
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil.....	1970	49.9	50.9	.98
Chile.....	1970	73.1	75.4	.97
Colombia.....	1973	48.2	48.2	1.00
Costa Rica.....	1973	60.2	62.1	.97
Guatemala ³	1973	34.0	42.0	.81
Jamaica ⁴	1970	82.9	80.5	1.03
Mexico ²	1970	52.8	58.0	.91
Panama ²	1970	65.2	66.5	.98
Peru.....	1972	61.1	70.2	.87

¹4 - 19 years.

²6 - 19 years.

³7 - 19 years.

⁴5 - 18 years.

Table 10. Percent of Women and Men 15 Years Old and Over Who Have Completed Secondary School and Female/Male Ratio of Percent Completing School

Region and country	Year	Percent completing secondary school, 15 years and over		Female/male ratio (male percent equals 1.00)
		Women	Men	
AFRICA				
Kenya.....	1969	1.2	3.8	.32
Tanzania ¹	1967	0.4	2.7	
ASIA				
Bangladesh ¹	1974	2.2	16.9	.13
China, Taiwan.....	1975	12.5	21.9	.57
India.....	1971	3.0	10.3	.29
Indonesia.....	1976	2.4	5.5	.44
Korea, Republic of.....	1970	8.9	29.4	.38
Malaysia.....	1970	3.0	5.5	.55
Nepal ²	1971	0.8	5.7	.14
Pakistan.....	1971	3.9	12.6	.31
Sri Lanka.....	1971	6.6	7.7	.86
Thailand.....	1970	2.0	3.4	.59
Turkey.....	1975	4.2	9.1	.46
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil.....	1970	9.1	9.9	.92
Chile.....	1970	2.8	4.9	.57
Colombia.....	1973	22.1	21.9	1.01
Costa Rica.....	1973	9.7	10.3	.94
Guatemala.....	1973	3.0	3.6	.83
Honduras ³	1974	3.7	4.2	.88
Jamaica.....	1970	3.8	4.1	.93
Mexico.....	1970	4.1	6.4	.64
Panama.....	1970	8.6	8.7	.99
Peru ¹	1972	9.8	14.8	.66

¹20 years and over.

²Data refer to educational attainment.

³10 years and over.

**Table 11. Labor Force Participation Rate of Women and Men
10 Years Old and Over and Female/Male Ratio of
Participation Rate**

Region and country	Year	Labor force participation rate ¹ (percent)		Female/male ratio (male rate equals 1.00)
		Women	Men	
AFRICA				
Ghana ²	1970	63.6	83.7	.76
Kenya.....	1970	27.1	53.1	.51
Morocco ²	1971	12.6	78.8	.16
Senegal ²	1970-71	29.8	82.8	.36
Tanzania ²	1967	71.1	85.7	.83
ASIA				
Bangladesh.....	1974	4.0	80.0	.05
China, Taiwan ²	1975	42.1	84.2	.50
India.....	1971	16.9	73.5	.23
Indonesia.....	1971	33.6	71.5	.47
Korea, Republic of ³	1975	45.7	73.7	.62
Malaysia.....	1970	32.2	65.7	.49
Nepal.....	1971	35.1	83.6	.42
Pakistan.....	1973	9.1	75.8	.12
Sri Lanka.....	1971	26.0	68.4	.38
Thailand ⁴	1975	51.8	71.0	.73
Turkey ⁵	1975	44.0	75.9	.58
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil.....	1970	18.5	71.2	.26
Chile ⁵	1970	19.7	73.0	.27
Colombia.....	1973	22.2	69.4	.32
Costa Rica ⁵	1973	18.6	77.5	.24
Guatemala.....	1973	12.4	77.5	.16
Honduras.....	1974	13.4	74.4	.18
Jamaica ³	1975	60.4	82.7	.73
Mexico ⁵	1969	16.4	71.3	.23
Panama.....	1970	25.8	73.7	.35
Peru ²	1972	20.0	80.0	.25

¹Number in labor force as percent of total population 10 years old and over.

²15 years and over.

³14 years and over.

⁴11 years and over.

⁵12 years and over.

**Table 12. Distribution of Women in the Labor Force by
Agricultural and Nonagricultural Sector**

Region and country	Year	Percent distribution		
		Total	Agricultural sector	Non-agricultural sector
AFRICA				
Ghana.....	1970	100.0	54.4	45.6
Morocco.....	1971	100.0	43.3	56.7
Tanzania.....	1967	100.0	78.0	22.0
ASIA				
Bangladesh.....	1974	100.0	72.6	27.4
China, Taiwan.....	1975	100.0	42.9	57.1
India.....	1971	100.0	83.1	16.9
Indonesia.....	1971	100.0	67.0	33.0
Korea, Republic of.....	1975	100.0	59.0	41.0
Malaysia.....	1970	100.0	35.2	64.8
Nepal.....	1971	100.0	98.2	1.8
Pakistan.....	1973	100.0	66.3	33.7
Sri Lanka.....	1971	100.0	65.7	34.3
Thailand.....	1975	100.0	67.8	32.2
Turkey.....	1975	100.0	90.1	9.9
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil.....	1970	100.0	20.8	79.2
Chile.....	1970	100.0	3.3	96.7
Colombia.....	1973	100.0	5.5	94.5
Costa Rica.....	1973	100.0	4.2	95.8
Guatemala.....	1973	100.0	7.2	92.8
Honduras.....	1974	100.0	7.4	92.6
Jamaica.....	1975	100.0	17.8	82.2
Mexico.....	1969	100.0	12.0	88.0
Panama.....	1970	100.0	8.1	91.9
Peru.....	1972	100.0	18.7	81.3

Table 13. Percent of Male and Female Labor Force in Professional Occupations and Female/Male Ratio of Percent Professional

(Professional occupations include technical and related occupations)

Region and country	Year	Percent of labor force in professional occupations		Female/male ratio (male percent equals 1.00)
		Women	Men	
AFRICA				
Ghana.....	1970	2.0	5.3	.38
Morocco.....	1971	4.3	4.2	1.02
Tanzania.....	1967	0.6	1.7	.36
ASIA				
Bangladesh.....	1974	2.6	1.8	1.43
China, Taiwan.....	1975	4.8	4.6	1.04
India.....	1971	2.9	2.8	1.04
Indonesia.....	1971	2.3	2.3	1.00
Korea, Republic of.....	1975	2.1	4.1	.51
Malaysia.....	1970	5.3	4.6	1.15
Nepal.....	1971	0.1	0.7	.14
Pakistan.....	1973	10.1	4.9	2.06
Sri Lanka.....	1971	9.3	3.8	2.45
Thailand.....	1975	2.8	2.3	1.22
Turkey.....	1975	3.5	5.3	.66
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil.....	1970	14.5	2.6	5.58
Chile.....	1970	13.7	4.3	3.19
Colombia.....	1973	11.0	4.5	2.44
Costa Rica.....	1973	20.0	5.6	3.57
Guatemala.....	1973	10.7	2.6	4.12
Honduras.....	1974	12.4	2.6	4.77
Jamaica.....	1975	10.4	6.4	1.62
Mexico.....	1969	11.1	4.8	2.31
Panama.....	1970	13.2	3.6	3.67
Peru.....	1972	12.0	6.3	1.91

Definitions & Source of Data

Definitions of the general concepts underlying the data presented in the figures and tables are given below. The word "general" is used advisedly for two reasons. First, it may be that inconsistencies exist between the verbal or written definition of a concept and the operational procedures used in national censuses and surveys to collect the data. Second, nuances in the verbal or written definition of a concept are known to exist from country to country. Taking these two cautions into account, the following definitions are offered as descriptions of the essential attributes of the concepts. The definitions are organized by figure and table number.

Figure 1 and table 1

Age. The age classification is based on the person's age at last birthday.

Median age. The age which divides the distribution of women, when ranked by age from youngest to oldest, exactly in half. Half of the women are younger than the median age and half are older.

Figure 2 and table 2

Urban areas. Towns, cities, and other localities are classified as urban areas in population censuses and surveys when they meet criteria such as population size, population density, type of local government, proportion of labor force in nonagricultural activities, and/or presence of such urban-like characteristics as street lighting and sewers. Although countries differ considerably in their definition of "urban," the differences affect primarily the classification of localities of relatively small size, and affect a small proportion of total population.

Sex ratio. The number of males per 100 females in a population.

Figure 3 and table 3

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years to be lived by persons born in a certain year if mortality rates for each age group in the specified year remain constant in the future.

Figure 4 and table 4

Proportion of infants not surviving to fifth birthday. The proportion expected to die before their fifth birthday if mortality rates by age from birth to age 5 observed in the specified year remain constant in the future.

Figure 5 and table 5

Age by which 50 percent of women have ever been married. The age by which one half of the women have been married or, conversely, the age by which the proportion single has been reduced to 50 percent. This measure has been calculated by fitting a Makeham curve to data on the proportion single among women by 5-year age groups from the latest census or survey available.

Figure 6 and table 6

Marital status. The civil status of each individual at the time of the census or survey, in relation to the marriage laws and customs of a given country. It is usually defined in terms of the following categories:

- Single (or never married)
- Married (including consensual unions)
- Widowed
- Divorced
- Separated (married but legally separated)

Figure 7 and table 7

Total fertility rate (TFR). The average number of children that would be born per woman, if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the set of age-specific fertility rates for a specified year. An age-specific fertility rate is the number of births during 1 year to women in a given 5-year age group per 1,000 women in the same age group based on midyear population.

Distribution of lifetime fertility by mother's age. The percent shown for each age group represents the proportion of an average woman's total fertility which occurs while she is in that age group. Each percent expresses the relative contribution of the age group to total fertility.

Figure 8 and table 8

Literate. A literate person is one who can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on his everyday life. The language in which a person can read and write is not a factor in determining literacy.

Figure 9 and table 9

School enrollment. Enrollment at any regular and recognized public or private educational institution for systematic instruction at any educational level during a specified recent time period. Enrollment for instruction in particular skills, which is not part of the recognized educational structure of the country (e.g., in-service training courses in factories) is not considered school enrollment.

Figure 10 and table 10

Secondary school completion. Completion of the highest grade (year of school) at the second level of education which usually begins between ages 10 and 15 years and usually lasts 3 or 4 years. The second level is based upon at least 4 years of previous instruction at the first level, and provides general and/or specialized education.

Figure 11 and table 11

Labor force. Comprises all persons who furnish the labor for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time period. It includes

employed and unemployed persons in the civilian labor force and those in the armed forces. Employed persons are those who either worked during the specified time period or had worked at a job from which they were temporarily absent. Unemployed persons are those who did not work but were seeking work for pay or profit during a specified time period.

Figure 12 and table 12

Agricultural sector. As used here, sector refers to the industry (or branch of economic activity) of the establishment in which a member of the labor force worked during a specified time period, or last worked if unemployed. The agricultural sector includes establishments whose activity is farming, hunting, forestry, or fishing.

Nonagricultural sector. Includes establishments whose activity is other than farming, hunting, forestry, or fishing. Examples include mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, commerce, and personal, business, and Government services.

Figure 13 and table 13

Professional (including technical and related) occupations. Occupation refers to the kind of work done during a specified time period by the person employed (or performed on the last job by the unemployed) irrespective of the kind of establishment in which the person is employed. Persons in professional, technical and related occupations perform tasks which usually require training in a specific scientific or other professional field, at a university, technical institute, or similar establishment, or which require creative ability in literature or art, or talent in entertaining. Examples of occupations classified as professional include engineers,

chemists, physicists, biologists, agronomists, physicians, nurses, teachers, clergy, lawyers, artists, writers, actors, librarians, economists, social workers, scientists, statisticians, and musicians, among others.

SOURCE OF DATA

All data in this publication were obtained from the data base maintained at the International Demographic Data Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Portions of this data base are published in the series Country Demographic Profiles and other publications such as *World Population 1977—Recent Demographic Estimates for Countries and Regions of the World*, and *A Compilation of Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Developing Countries*. Reports thus far published in the Country Demographic Profiles series include *Costa Rica, Ghana, Guatemala, Panama, Sri Lanka, Jamaica, Honduras, Kenya, Republic of China (Taiwan), Chile, Mexico, Thailand, India, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Colombia, Nepal, Malaysia, and Pakistan*. Forthcoming in the near future are reports for *Brazil, Morocco, Turkey, Bangladesh, Botswana, and Liberia*, as well as the *World Population 1979* report.