
1986

Socioeconomic Indicators of Women's Status in Developing Countries, 1970–1980

Constantina Safilios-Rothschild

Follow this and additional works at: https://knowledgecommons.popcouncil.org/departments_sbsr-pgy



Part of the [Demography, Population, and Ecology Commons](#), [Economic Policy Commons](#), and the [Education Commons](#)

How does access to this work benefit you? [Click here to let us know!](#)

Recommended Citation

Safilios-Rothschild, Constantina. 1986. "Socioeconomic Indicators of Women's Status in Developing Countries, 1970–1980." New York: Population Council.

This Monograph is brought to you for free and open access by the Population Council.

**Socioeconomic Indicators of Women's Status
in Developing Countries, 1970-1980**

Constantina Safilios-Rothschild

The Population Council

SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF WOMEN'S STATUS IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1970-1980

Constantina Safilios-Rothschild

The Population Council

May, 1986

ANNEXES

- ANNEX I: Socioeconomic Indicators of the Status of Men and Women in Developing Countries, 1970 -
(Tables 1A, 1B, 1C, 2, 3, 4)
- ANNEX II: Socioeconomic Indicators of the Status of Men and Women in Developing Countries, 1980 -
(Tables 5A, 5B, 5C, 6, 7)
- ANNEX III: Correlation Matrices Among Socioeconomic Indicators of Women's Status in 1970 and 1980 -
(Tables 8, 9, 10)
- ANNEX IV: Correlation Matrices Between Indicators of Economic and Social Development and Indicators of Women's Status in 1970 and 1980 -
(Tables 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, and 12, 12A, 12B, 12C)
- ANNEX V: Correlation Matrices Between Indicators of Women's Status and Male-Female Differences in Status Indicators.
(Tables 13, 14)
- ANNEX VI: Correlation Matrices Between Indicators of Economic and Social Development and Male-Female Differences in Status Indicators in 1970-80 -
(Tables 15, 15A, 15B, 15C, and 16, 16A, 16B, 16C)

INTRODUCTION

From 1970 to 1980, several conferences were held and publications produced regarding the need to improve data collection on indicators of women's status, as well as a number of publications offering concrete proposals for such improvements (United Nations, 1984a, 1984b). During this period, the disaggregation of statistics by sex has expanded in many countries and indicators, and such disaggregated statistics are presented with increased frequency in international data compiled by the United Nations specialized organizations. In addition, two major sets of statistics on the status of women have appeared, one published by the Bureau of the Census and the United States Agency for International Development in 1984 and 1985, called Women of the World, with a volume for each major world region (Chamie, 1985; Chaney, 1984; Newman, 1984; Shah, 1985) and the other by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat for the Nairobi Conference on Women (Selected Statistics and Indicators of the Status of Women, 1985).

These statistics on socioeconomic indicators of the status of Third World women actually includes statistics on Third World men as well. The data cover 45 indicators for 75 countries at the beginning and the end of the 1970-80 decade. In most cases the statistics for the beginning of the decade refer to the period 1970-72, except for countries in which census data only exist for 1973 and 1974. Also, in the case of Burkina Faso, Bolivia, Ivory Coast, Yemen and United Arab Emirates, in which the census was taken in 1975

and the only earlier data available were for 1965, the decision was made to include the 1975 data as 1970-related data. The statistics for the end of the decade cover 76 countries, because Zimbabwe was added, and they usually refer to the 1979-81 period.

This monograph differs in several ways from already published monographs, because of: its inclusion of different types of indicators of women's access to education, economic participation, and social visibility; the wider coverage of national published and unpublished statistics; the time period covered by the statistics; and the extent of the analysis of the available data on different indicators.

First, with regard to women's access to education, we used elementary school completion rate (for men and women 15 years and over) because, in developing countries with an overall low level of literacy, completion represents an important achievement of women that can enlarge their range of employment opportunities. In the Women of the World set of indicators, this indicator is omitted and only elementary school enrollment rates are presented, which do not depict a reliable picture of girls' access to education since the dropout rates can be very high, especially in countries at a low level of economic and social development. In the Selected Statistics and Indicators of the Status of Women, this indicator is included but the completion rate is calculated on a population base of 25 years old and over (according to the format adopted by UNESCO), which does not reflect current advances in women's access to education among the younger generation of 15-24-year-old(s).

Second, with regard to indicators of women's economic participation, because of conceptual and methodological problems involved in women's

economic activity rates, we used the indicator "women's share of paid employment," which seems to be the only indicator free of major measurement problems in all countries (for more details see: section on "Findings"). Instead, Women of the World is using economic activity rates (labor force participation rates) and percent of unpaid family workers as indicators which are the two least valid indicators for most Latin American, Middle Eastern and North African countries as well as for a few countries in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. In Selected Statistics and Indicators of the Status of Women, only labor force participation rates are disaggregated by sex. The indicators "percent of total population who are unpaid family workers" and "percent of total population who are employees" are presented only for women.

Third, three additional indicators have been included in the present set that are not included in the other two sets, namely: the percent of female-headed households, the percent of female elementary school teachers, and internal migration indicators. The percent of female-headed households is theoretically an important indicator of the status of women because the presence of many female-headed households helps break down the basic justification of sex stratification: women's economic and social dependence on men that justifies paid employment to be reserved only for men. The percent of female elementary school teachers is an important indicator of women's access to education because it clarifies for policymakers what intervention might help increase girls' elementary school enrollment, especially in rural areas. UNESCO data have shown a high correlation between the percent of female elementary school teachers and female elementary school enrollment in developing countries, and development interventions in Nepal have shown that increases in the percent of female elementary school teachers

in rural areas have been accompanied by increases in girls' elementary school enrollment (Women, Equality, Education, 1978). Finally, internal migration indicators are significant because they show the extent to which women have the option to change their place of residence in order to change marital status or to gain access to education or paid employment.

Another very important difference between this monograph and the other two monographs is that in this set of indicators, two distinct sets of actual statistics are presented at the beginning and at the end of the 1970-80 decade. In the Women of the World regional volumes, the dates for each indicator vary widely from country to country from 1970-1982 so that the statistics presented are not comparable. In the Selected Statistics and Indicators on the Status of Women, on the other hand, there are three sets of statistics for each indicator and country for 1970, 1980 and 2000 but the 1980 statistics for most indicators and the 2000 statistics for all indicators are estimates or projections.

In addition to the usual sources for statistics, other special publications were consulted, such as statistical profiles of women published in some countries, and available national statistics, published and unpublished, were used as much as possible. In many Third World countries a great wealth of data are collected but, because of a lack of adequate funds and personnel, not all of these data can be analyzed and published. Letters, therefore, were sent to the directors of the statistical offices of all countries and their cooperation was sought with regard to missing data about specific indicators. In all cases, cooperation was outstanding. Published and unpublished data were received, in the latter case after the available data were especially tabulated for this project. Thanks to this excellent

response from directors of statistics, missing data did not present the problem they might have if we had relied only on published national and international sources.

Finally, the sets of data are analyzed in order to assess the differential power and sensitivity of each indicator to measure women's status and to conclude with a small number of indicators that can best reflect the position and changes in the status of women.

METHODOLOGY

The analysis of the 45 socioeconomic indicators of the status of Third World men and women is carried out first at the global level for all Third World countries and then at the regional level. The analysis focuses on the following five major sets of relationships:

1. The relationships existing between different socioeconomic indicators of women's status;
2. The relationships existing between indicators of economic and social development and indicators of women's status at the beginning and end of the decade;
3. The relationships existing between women's status and male-female status differences; and
4. The relationships existing between economic and social development and male-female status differences.

Because several indicators address different dimensions of women's access to valued resources, such as economic activity, education, and survival, the examination of the interrelations between indicators at the global as well as at the regional level leads to some conclusions as to which indicators are the most powerful and sensitive ones. Based on these conclusions, a smaller number of indicators is used for all subsequent analysis.

The Middle Eastern and North African region is usually not discussed in this monograph because of the small number of countries in the region and the lack of data for many of the examined indicators, rendering the regional analysis impossible.¹

DEFINITIONS OF INDICATORS

Economic Activity Rates

Economic activity rates refer to the percent of the total population age 15 years and over who are economically active, that is, who furnish or intend to supply labor for the production of economic goods and services. The rates are given separately for males and females and, as with all data on the economically active population, they may refer to a specific reference period -- one week, one month, six months, or one year prior to the census or survey -- or may refer to the usual activity of a person without reference to any specific time frame.

The economically active population includes the total of employed and unemployed persons, though there are differences between countries as regards the treatment of such groups as armed forces, inmates of institutions, persons living on reservations, persons seeking their first job, seasonal workers, and persons engaged in part-time economic activities. Some countries treat all or some of these groups as economically active, while other countries regard them as inactive. There is, however, a consensus on treating students, women occupied in domestic duties, retired persons, persons living entirely on their own means, and persons wholly dependent upon others as economically inactive. Furthermore, there are a few exceptions to the general definition of economically active population. In the case of Tanzania, for example, only the employed were counted as economically active in the 1967 census (Tanzania, 1967 Population Census).

The activity rate, which is also called the labor force participation rate, indicates the level of labor force activity among those who could

possibly work, and is usually expressed as:

$$\text{Activity rate} = \frac{(\text{economically active population})_i}{(\text{economically active})_i + (\text{non-economically active})_i}$$

where "i" is an age group.

Unemployment Rates

Unemployment rates refer to those in the labor force who are not employed during the reference period used by the Census or survey in each country. They are presented separately for males and females aged 15 years and over or as close to this age as was possible in view of available data.

The recommended international standard definition of unemployment includes all persons above a specified age who, during the reference period, were in one of the following categories:

- 1) workers available for employment whose contract of employment had been terminated or temporarily suspended and who were without a job and seeking work for pay or profit;
- 2) persons who were available for work (except for minor illness) during the specified period and were seeking work for pay or profit;
- 3) persons who were never previously employed or whose most recent status was other than that of employee (i.e., former employers, etc.), or who had been in retirement;
- 4) persons without a job and currently available for work who had made arrangements to start a new job at a date subsequent to the specified period; and
- 5) persons on temporary or indefinite layoff without pay.

Definitions of the "unemployed" used by different countries often differ, however, from this recommended international standard definition. The national definitions used vary from country to country with regard to age limits, reference periods, criteria for those once employed who are seeking work, minimum limits of time worked, and treatment of persons temporarily laid off and first-time job seekers. The footnotes to the tables describe variations in definitions but for more details on the length of the reference period or the criteria for those considered unemployed, national censuses must be consulted.

Percent of Women in the Labor Force

The percent of women in the labor force refers to the percent of the economically active population 15 years and over who are women.

Employment Status

ILO recommends the use of the following categories as a base for the international classification of the economically active population by status:

- a) Employer: a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.
- b) Own-account worker: a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.
- c) Employee: a person who works for a public or private employer and

receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.

- d) Unpaid family worker: a person who works a specified minimum amount of time (at least one-third of normal working hours), without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Despite this ILO definition, however, the ILO yearbooks combine the categories of "employers" and "working on own account." This explains the fact that in several countries we present data for "unpaid family workers" and "employees" but not for the other two categories.

Many points of difference arise from country to country with regard to the classification by employment status. These differences are particularly pronounced with regard to the treatment of unemployed persons. In general, unemployed persons with previous job experience are included with employees, but in some cases they are labeled as "persons non-classifiable by status" together with unemployed persons seeking their first job. In Libya, for example, the unemployed with previous work experience are classified according to their employment status in the last job they held (Libya - Preface to 1973 Census). This is also the case with Thailand (Thailand - 1970 Census).

In most cases, the data on employment status refer to the economically active population, as is true, for example, in Colombia (1975 Census), Panama (1974 Labor Statistics and 1970 Census), Tanzania (1967 Census), and Malaysia (1970 Census). However, in some countries employment status is given for only the employed population, as is true for Korea (1970 Census), Venezuela

(1971 Census), Liberia (1974 Census), El Salvador (1971 Census), and Singapore (1970 Census).

In a few cases, the classification by employment status does not follow the internationally accepted definition because it is thought that the planning needs of the country can be better served with a different definition. Such is the case in Botswana where rural inhabitants are divided into those involved in subsistence or cash-earning agriculture (Report of the Population Census, 1971).

Women's Share of Paid Employment

Women's share of paid employment refers to the percentage of all salaried employees and wage earners 15 years and older who are female. Where possible, this information was obtained for the total labor force; where such data were not available, they were given as a percentage of the employed population only. The minimum age used in the calculations of these percentages was 15 years.

Male-Female Differentials in Agricultural Wages

The male-female differential in agricultural wages is measured by the percent of average male wages that corresponds to the average female wages according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{average female wages}}{\text{average male wages}} \times 100$$

Whenever different rates of wages were given for work in different types of crops or different agricultural tasks, the average of these wages was taken.

Data on male-female differentials in agricultural wages are not available for most Middle Eastern and North African as well as sub-Saharan African countries.

Illiteracy Rate

Illiteracy rate refers to the percentages of the total male or female population aged 15 years and over who are not able to both read and write a short simple statement with understanding in the official language of the country. It is, however, possible that those people designated as "illiterate" can read and write in the dialect of their ethnic group.

Gross Primary School Enrollment Ratio

According to the definition adopted by UNESCO, the gross primary school enrollment ratio is the total enrollment of all ages divided by the population of the specific age groups which correspond to the age groups of primary schooling, expressed as a percentage. Separate enrollment ratios are shown for males and females. Since the gross enrollment ratio includes pupils of all possible ages and the population is limited to the range of official school ages, countries with an almost universal education at the first level among the school-age population will exhibit ratios which exceed 100, if the actual age distribution of pupils extends beyond the official school ages, as is true for many sub-Saharan African countries.

Percent Female Primary School Enrollment

The percent female primary school enrollment refers to the percent of all students enrolled in primary school who are female.

Gross Secondary School Enrollment Ratio

According to the UNESCO definition, the gross secondary school enrollment ratio refers to the total enrollment of all ages divided by the population of the specific age groups which correspond to the age groups of secondary school, expressed as a percentage; it is shown separately for males and females. The gross secondary enrollment ratio, like the gross primary enrollment ratio, may exceed 100 if the actual age distribution of pupils spreads over outside the official school ages. While in most countries the duration of secondary education is six years, this duration varies from country to country. In 20 countries, secondary education lasts seven years; in 12 countries, five years; in Somalia, eight years; in Mali and El Salvador, three years; and in Bolivia, Chile, and Afghanistan, four years.

Percent Female Secondary School Students

The percent of female secondary school enrollment refers to the percentage of full-time female pupils enrolled at the secondary level. In general, data cover public and private schools. The secondary level includes: 1) general education, which is based on at least four years of previous instruction at the first level, does not attempt to prepare the pupils directly for a particular trade or occupation, and offers courses considered to be minimum prerequisites for admission to a university; 2) teacher-training, which prepares students for the teaching profession; and 3) vocational or technical education, which aims directly at preparing pupils for a trade or occupation. Whenever possible, part-time courses and short courses in vocational education have been excluded.

Primary School Graduation Rates

Primary school graduation rates refer to the percentage of men and women 15 years and over, from the total population, who have completed at least primary school in a given year. This includes all those who completed the last grade of primary school, whether or not they went on with their education.

Although the duration of primary school is six years for most countries, there is some variation. For example, in 1970 in seven countries (India, Bangladesh, Iran, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal, and Jamaica), primary education was completed in five years, while in ten countries (nine of which are sub-Saharan African countries), it lasted for seven years. In Angola and Somalia, it lasts four years; in Malawi, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Afghanistan, eight years; in El Salvador, nine years; and in Ghana, ten years. The statistics that were used reflect the national education system of the country they describe.

Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers

The percent of female elementary school teachers refers to the percentage of the teaching staff at the first level of education who are women. In general, data cover both public and private schools, including primary classes attached to secondary schools but excluding schools and classes organized for adults or handicapped children. The percentage refers to both full-time and part-time teachers but excludes other school personnel who do not actually teach (principals, librarians, counselors). For some countries, however, it has not been possible to determine whether these other

school personnel have indeed been excluded.

Secondary Vocational Education Rate

The secondary vocational education rate refers to the number of pupils enrolled in vocational and technical classes at the secondary level for every 1,000 persons aged 15-24 years in the population in a given year. Included are technical, industrial, arts and crafts, trade, commercial, agricultural, fishery, forestry, domestic science, music, fine arts, and other courses offered at vocational schools as well as in departments and classes attached to institutions whose main concern is education of other types and/or levels. Part-time and short courses form an important part of vocational training, but correspondence courses have generally been excluded. The secondary vocational education rate is given separately for males and females.

Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational Education

The percent of women enrolled in secondary vocational education refers to the percent of pupils in vocational or technical classes at the secondary level who are women.

Total Fertility Rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children who would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if, through all her childbearing years, her fertility rate conformed to the age-specific fertility rates of each given year. This measure gives the total number of children an average woman will bear in her lifetime, assuming no mortality.

In some cases, different values of the total fertility rate were

available for a country from different sources. In these cases, a decision was made on the basis of available information about the coverage of different surveys and the quality of the data.

Percent of Female Heads of Household

The percent of female heads of household refer to the percent of all heads of household in a given year who are women. Most often the definition of "household" or "head of household" or the age range used for "heads of household" is not specified.

Peru defines head of household as the person acknowledged as such by all members of the household (1972 Census). This is also the definition in Liberia. In Liberia, however, it was decided that in households containing husband and wife (or wives), the husband was head of the household, but when a second wife lived in a separate hut, that wife was considered the head of the household in which she lived (1974 Population and Housing Census of Liberia). In the 1970 Census of Singapore, the head of the household was defined in the same terms as in Peru, but Singapore's Department of Statistics expected the household head to be the eldest member, the main income earner of the family, or the person who manages the affairs of the household.

Women's Average Age at Marriage

Women's average age at marriage refers to average age at first marriage in a given year. In the majority of cases, the indirect measure called singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) was used. This measure, calculated from data on marital status by age, is an estimate of the mean number of

years lived by a cohort of women before their first marriage. The basic assumption involved in the calculation of the proportion of females who are single in successive age groups is that the change in proportion of singles from age x to age $x + 1$ is a measure of the proportion of a birth cohort married at that age.

Percent of Women in the Agricultural Labor Force

The percent of women in the agricultural labor force refers to the percent of all persons classified in the industry category of agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing who are women. This percent, therefore, includes all types of employment status in agriculture. It is known, however, that in many countries, especially Latin American, Middle Eastern, and North African countries, unpaid women family workers are seriously underenumerated, and in these cases, available ILO estimates were used instead of the data provided by national censuses, since the ILO data more accurately reflect the actual picture of the agricultural labor force.

Widowed, Divorced, and Separated Population

The definitions of widowed, divorced, and separated depend to a large extent on local practices. In Libya, for example, where polygamy is permitted, a widower is a male who has lost only one wife and has not remarried since her death (1973 Census of Population). In Guatemala, where consensual marriages are common, a widow is a person of either sex whose spouse has died, who has not remarried since then, and has no live-in companion. A divorced person in Guatemala, on the other hand, is a person whose marriage was declared null or void by competent authority and has not

remarried since. In Mauritius, separated persons include those who are separated--legally or not--and have not remarried. In Mexico, data for separated persons include those who were married and have separated from their spouse and those who were living in a consensual union and are no longer in that union (IX Censo de Poblacion, 1970).

Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men refers to the actual number of widows for every 100 widowers in the population in a given year.

Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men refers to the actual number of divorced and separated women for every 100 divorced and separated men in the population in a given year.

Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced, and Separated Men refers to the actual number of widowed, divorced, and separated women for every 100 widowed, divorced, and separated men in the population in a given year.

Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths to male or female infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year. In some cases, the national data on male and female infant mortality seem to underestimate the actual infant mortality as shown by small, intensive studies. In these cases, estimates made by the World Bank or the United Nations were used instead of the national data.

Child Mortality Rate

The child mortality rate is the number of deaths to male or female children ages 1-4 per 1,000 children of that same age in the population in a

given year. In some cases, the national data on male and female child mortality seem to underestimate the actual child mortality. In these cases, available estimates that reflect more accurately the actual child mortality are used instead of the national data.

Age-Specific Mortality Rate

An age- and sex-specific mortality rate is measured by the number of deaths that have occurred in a given age-sex group during the course of a year, per 1,000 persons in that same age-sex group at the middle of the year. Such age- and sex-specific mortality rates have been calculated for school children (ages 5-9), adolescents (ages 10-14), and the childbearing years (ages 15-24, 25-34, and 35-44).

Maternal Mortality Rate

The maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births in that year.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a person can be expected to live, based on the age-specific death rates for a given year. Life expectancies are shown separately for males and females.

Sex Ratio of the Working Age Population

The sex ratio of the working-age population refers to the number of males 15-64 years old per 100 females in the same age group in a given year.

The Labor Force by Occupational Categories

The classification of economically active men and women in different occupational categories follows the standard ILO definitions of occupational categories. Two different indicators are used. The percent of women in each occupational category is an indicator of the degree to which women have entered different occupational categories. The occupational rates for men and women are indicators of the extent to which different occupational categories represent usual or unusual occupational choices for men and women.

Labor Force by Industry

The classification of economically active men and women in different industries follows the standard ILO definitions of industry. Two different indicators were used. The percent of women in each industry is an indicator of the degree to which women have entered different industries. The industry rates for men and women are indicators of the extent to which different industries attract and accept men and women.

Internal Migration Indicators

Internal migration indicators are presented only for the early 1970s because data have not been available for a sufficient number of countries in the early 1980s. The following indicators have been calculated depending on data availability for different countries:

- a. Lifetime Internal Migration Indicators: Lifetime internal migrants are those persons 5 years and over who, in a given year, have ever moved to any

place other than their place of birth. Three different indicators were calculated:

1. the percentage of female lifetime internal migrants of all lifetime internal migrants;
2. the sex ratio of lifetime internal migrants, that is, the number of male lifetime internal migrants per 100 female lifetime internal migrants; and
3. lifetime internal migration rates for males and females, that is, the percentage of all men and women 5 years and over who are lifetime internal migrants.

b. Last-Residence Internal Migration Indicators: Last-residence internal migrants are those persons 5 years and over who changed place of residence during a given reference period, usually of five years, unless otherwise specified. Three different indicators were calculated:

1. the percentage of female last-residence internal migrants of all last-residence internal migrants;
2. the sex ratio of last-residence internal migrants, that is, the number of male last-residence internal migrants per 100 female last-residence internal migrants; and
3. last-residence internal migration rates for males and females, that is, the percent of all men and women 5 years and over who are last-residence internal migrants.

Gross National Product (GNP) per Capita

Gross national product per capita is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country in U.S. dollars. The years for which data were available for calculating the GNP per capita were 1973 and 1981. In 1973, the GNP per capita was calculated as follows: Data were converted first from domestic currencies into average 1972-74 prices and exchange rates and then into 1973 U.S. dollars by means of the implicit U.S. GNP deflator for 1973, with 1972-74 as the base period (World Tables, 1976). The GNP per capita for 1981 was similarly calculated (World Development Report, 1983).

Percent of Population in Urban Areas

The definition of urban population in 1970 varies in different countries. In Senegal, all agglomerations of 10,000 or more inhabitants are considered to be urban; in Ghana, Madagascar, and Zambia, all locations with more than 5,000 inhabitants are considered urban; and in Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, and Zaire, locations with more than 2,000 inhabitants are considered urban. Benin, Botswana, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Sudan, and Tanzania have defined a number of localities as towns, including national capitals, regional capitals, and villages of undefined size; in Mexico, any locality of 2,500 inhabitants or more is defined as urban; Colombia includes centers of 1,500 or more, and Venezuela classifies centers of 1,000 or more as urban; in Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Paraguay, administrative centers of varying size are defined as urban; and in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, a number of selected towns are specifically defined as urban. Finally, in

Asia, countries like Iraq, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Turkey define all administrative centers or municipalities regardless of their size as urban, and in Iran, Bangladesh, Korea, and Pakistan, urban centers are defined by "urban" characteristics or by their administrative role if they have at least 5,000 inhabitants (Compendium of Social Statistics: 1977, 1980). The designation of "urban" follows, therefore, national definitions. The 1980 data following the same definition have been taken from the 1983 World Tables of the World Bank.

Physicians per 10,000 Population

The number of physicians per 10,000 population at the beginning and end of the decade has been taken from World Health Statistics of the World Health Organization.

Daily Per Capita Supply of Calories as Percentage of Requirement

The daily per capita calorie supply is calculated by dividing the caloric equivalence of the available food supplies in a country by the country's total population. The available food supplies comprise domestic production, imports less exports, and changes in stocks: they include animal feed, seeds for use in agriculture, and the quantities of food lost in processing and distribution. The daily per capita calorie requirement refers to the calories needed to sustain the population at normal levels of activity and health, taking into account its age and sex distribution, average body weights, and environmental temperatures. Both sets of estimates are taken from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (World Development Report, 1979; and World Tables, 1983).

Total Educational Expenditure as Percent of GNP

Public expenditure on education is expressed as a percentage of the Gross National Product (GNP) in U.S. dollar. It includes public expenditure on public education as well as subsidies for private education, but it does not show private expenditure on education due to the lack of data for a great number of countries. It refers to educational expenditure at every level of administration according to the constitution of each country, that is, central or federal government, state governments, provincial or regional authorities, and local authorities. In general, these statistics do not take into account foreign aid received for education (UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1976 and 1983).

Percent of Population in Absolute Poverty with the Kravis Adjustment

The Kravis adjustment is a technique aimed at measuring real product and income so that comparisons between countries are possible. This measurement is achieved by means of equivalent purchasing power conversion ratios. Using this methodology of conversion, Ahluwalia has calculated GNP per capita levels. Furthermore, he has also assumed that the income level corresponding to the 40th lower percentile of the Indian population represents an international poverty line. Then, combining this international poverty line with the GNP per capita and income distribution of each country, Ahluwalia has obtained the 1975 estimates of the percentage of population in absolute poverty used in this monograph (Ahluwalia et al., 1978).

Income Share of the Lowest 20 Percent of Households

National income received by the lowest 20 percent of households

indicates the percentage of private income (both in cash and kind) received by the poorest 20 percent of households. Data on income distribution are not readily available for many developing countries and those that are available are generally inadequate in terms of accuracy and completeness. The present set of data, prepared by the World Bank, is based on current disposable income defined as a composite of wages and salaries, both in cash and in kind (excluding social security and private insurance contributions); net income from self-employment (including income in kind, such as consumption of own product and imputed rents from owner-occupied houses); income from personal investments (excluding capital gains and proceeds from dissavings); and social security receipts and other current income transfer receipts minus direct taxes. These data, however, are not in all cases based on homogeneous sources. There are differences between countries regarding: (a) the completeness of coverage (sometimes only the urban or some part of the urban areas are covered), (b) the concept of income (in-kind income), which is not always included, and imputed income from consumption of own produce or use of own property, which is not always specified; (c) the definition of income recipient unit, for which information is given for households in some cases, and in some others it is given for individuals, and (e) the evaluation of basic data with regard to accuracy, fitness, and lack of bias. Furthermore, the World Bank does not have a set of figures for all countries for the same year or the same time period. For this reason, we have chosen generally only those cases in which the information is given within the 1970-1975 period (Hughes, 1982).

Percent of Population With an Income Below \$50

Income distribution is usually measured in terms of relative inequality. However, a more direct view of absolute poverty is seen by looking at absolute standards of living in terms of calorie intake and nutrition levels, clothing, sanitation, health, education, and so on. A measure of poverty would show deficiencies in these essential requirements. To the extent to which these deficiencies are reflected in income levels, such a measure can be approximated by comparing absolute levels of income or consumption or different population groups after a "minimum level" has been defined. Thus, Ahluwalia has estimated for 1969 the percent of the population living below an arbitrary poverty line of annual per capita income of U.S. \$50 per annum. This estimate does not take into account that socially meaningful standards of living vary with the general level of economic, social, and political development, and also depend, to a certain extent, on climatic and ethnographic variables (Ahluwalia in: Chenery, et al., 1974).

FINDINGS

A.- Interrelations Between Indicators of Women's Status

Since several indicators have been used to tap each dimension of women's status, the analysis focuses on each cluster of indicators.

1.- Indicators of Women's Labor Force Participation. Statistics on nine different indicators of women's labor force participation were collected, namely:

- economic activity rate (labor force participation rate);
- percent of women in the labor force working as unpaid family workers;
- percent of women in the labor force working as employers;
- percent of women in the labor force working on own account;
- percent of women in the labor force working as employees or wage earners;
- percent of women in labor force;
- percent of women in agricultural labor force;
- women's unemployment rate; and
- women's share of paid employment.

Because of serious interrelated conceptual and methodological problems with the available data regarding women's economic activity rates and employment status in several countries, the analysis of the data was undertaken after the problematic data for these countries were eliminated. The methodological problems consist mainly in the underenumeration of unpaid female family workers, especially in rural areas. This has been documented

for the Latin American, Middle Eastern, and North African regions and a few countries in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa (Safilios-Rothschild, 1982a and 1982b; Wainerman de Lattes, 1981). The underenumeration of unpaid female family workers is due to several factors: the time reference of employment used (e.g., one week before the census), which does not allow the enumeration of women working seasonally in agriculture; the sex role stereotypes of enumerators, which lead them to define women's agricultural work as auxiliary to that of men and as an extension of the wife's role; and women's adherence to patriarchal values, which make them unwilling to admit that they are engaging in work, such as, working in the fields, which might be considered "masculine" (Chamie, 1979; Safilios-Rothschild, 1982a, 1982b, 1984).

The consequences of this underenumeration are serious. First, women's activity rates are grossly underestimated, and second, the available statistics on women's employment status are distorted in that the apparently high percent of women in the labor force who are in paid employment is misleading because the percent of unpaid female family workers is incorrectly very low. For this reason, women's share of paid employment as an indicator of women's economic activity has the advantage of being independent from the total labor force data, which are fraught with problems, and is instead based only on paid employment data that are consistently more valid than other economic activity data for women.

Despite the problems, up to now the most commonly used indicator is women's economic activity rate. The correlation matrix for the global data for 1970 (Annex III) shows that the more women participate in the agricultural labor force and the more they work as unpaid family workers or on own account, but the less they work as employers or in paid employment,

the higher is women's economic activity rate. The status of women, however, in terms of access to other valued resources (education and survival, for example) is high when they work as employers or in paid employment and not when they work as unpaid family workers. The economic activity rate is a composite indicator including different employment statuses, some of which--such as unpaid family work--indicate low status, while others such as paid employment indicate high status. Because these components indicate opposite trends that cancel each other, it is not surprising that the economic activity rate is unrelated to many indicators of women's status. And when economic activity rate is related to some indicators (e.g., female school age and reproductive age mortality), the relationship is in a direction indicating a low status of women in terms of access to education and survival.

The correlation matrix for 1980 (Annex III) shows similar basic trends in that the more women work as unpaid family workers and the less they work as employees or wage earners, the higher their economic activity rate. The less women work as unpaid family workers and the more they work as employees or wage earners, the higher the women's share of paid employment. There are, however, some differences in 1980 in that while women's economic activity is not related to any other indicator of women's status, it is positively related to women's share of paid employment.

The regional analysis undertaken after the statistics for women's activity rate, employment status, and unemployment rate were taken out in the Latin American, Middle Eastern, and North African regions and for three countries in Asia (India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan) and five countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Burkina Faso, Angola, Mauritania, Mauritius, and Uganda)

where these data are incomplete and misleading, shows that:²

(1) In 1970 in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, the higher the percent of women in the agricultural labor force, the higher the percent of unpaid female family workers, and the lower the women's share of paid employment, the higher the economic activity rate. The higher the women's share of paid employment was, on the other hand, the greater was women's access to elementary and secondary school education, the higher was their life expectancy, but also, the higher was their unemployment rate (only because female unemployment tends to be recorded more accurately when women are employed in the formal sector). Women's economic activity rate was not related to any of these indicators of women's access to education and survival. It seems, therefore, that in 1970 a high economic activity rate did not indicate a high status for women; on the contrary, it tended to indicate women's unpaid labor force participation, primarily in agriculture. Women's share of paid employment, however, seems to indicate consistently a high status for women. In 1980 the trends are somewhat different, although the overall trend remains that women's share of paid employment is a consistently more powerful indicator of women's status, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. In Asia but not in sub-Saharan Africa, the female economic activity rate is related to women's share of paid employment and it indicates a high status of women in terms of access to education and survival but not as consistently as women's share of paid employment. In sub-Saharan Africa, only women's share of paid employment is an indicator of women's access to valued resources.

(2) In the Latin American and Caribbean and the Middle Eastern and North African regions, women's share of paid employment is the only valid indicator

of women's labor force participation. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the greater is women's share of paid employment in a country, the higher the women's wages as percent of male wages in agriculture and the higher their access to secondary education, while the economic activity rate is not related to other indicators of women's status. Thus, again women's share of paid employment, but not women's economic activity rate, indicates a high status of women.

The analysis of the data shows that, with the currently available statistics in all regions, the most sensitive and powerful indicator of women's labor force participation, as well as of women's socioeconomic status, is women's share of paid employment. Only in Asia does women's economic activity rate seem to be an equally good indicator of women's economic participation as women's share of paid employment. Other economic participation indicators may also be quite useful, however, from a policy point of view, such as the percent of women in the agricultural labor force and in countries in which women's labor force data are complete and accurate, the percent of women in the labor force who are employees or wage earners, and women's unemployment rate. It must be noted, however, that because the indicator of the percent of women in the agricultural labor force is a composite, it is not very useful unless it is disaggregated by type of agricultural employment into: farmers-owners or managers, agricultural laborers, and unpaid family workers. Furthermore, a number of methodological refinements are needed in defining these different types of agricultural work; this is especially important for recording accurately the numbers of women who own or manage their own farm lots, or who manage the entire family farm because the husband has migrated or works in another type of employment,

as is often true in many sub-Saharan African countries. While in all cases and countries women's share of paid employment is the best indicator of women's economic activity, in most cases it tends to be more relevant to the employment opportunities of urban women. It is, therefore, very important to develop well defined categories of different types of agricultural employment in order to capture the status of rural women in developing countries.

2.- Indicators of Women's Access to Education

Statistics have been collected on the following nine different educational indicators: female gross primary school enrollment rate, percent of women who complete primary school, percent of students enrolled in primary school who are girls, female gross secondary school enrollment rate, percent of students enrolled in secondary school who are girls, percent of elementary school teachers who are women, female secondary level vocational education enrollment rate, percent of students enrolled in secondary level vocational school who are women, and women's illiteracy rate.

The correlation matrices for 1970 and 1980 (Annex III) show that all nine indicators are highly interrelated and the 1970 regional data generally show the same trends. The analysis of the 1980 regional data, however, points to the need for more than one specific educational indicator in order to assess adequately women's access to education. Only in Asia are all educational indicators highly interrelated. In the other regions, the female elementary school completion rate is not related to other educational indicators, although in sub-Saharan Africa it is related to the female secondary school gross enrollment rate. These findings do suggest the need to include the indicator of female elementary school completion in addition

to the female illiteracy rate and elementary and secondary school gross enrollment rates.

Furthermore, policy considerations can guide the selection of the most appropriate educational indicators. These policy considerations can include:

a.- A policy concern with assessing the extent of illiteracy among women, since illiteracy is often a stumbling block for women who could otherwise participate in and benefit from development. The female illiteracy rate, however, can be very useful for a nation only if it is disaggregated by rural-urban residence, by age groups, and by districts or provinces, as has already been recommended by FAO and the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat.

b.- A policy concern with assessing the extent to which women can complete primary school as opposed to just being enrolled in primary school. Primary school completion represents an important achievement for women in countries where women's educational level is low and it opens further educational, vocational, and employment avenues to them. The female primary school gross enrollment rate by itself may not be a very useful indicator, since girls' enrollment in most countries is characterized by a high drop-out rate throughout the years. Ideally, data for both female primary school enrollment and completion rates should be collected, but enrollment statistics alone are not sufficient.

c.- In countries with a high female illiteracy rate and low female primary school enrollment and completion rates, the percent of elementary school teachers who are women is an extremely important indicator. In such countries, the percent of elementary school teachers who are women is usually quite low and an increase in the number of women teachers (especially in

rural areas) has been found to represent a very important development intervention that helps increase girls' access to primary school education, at least in terms of enrollment, but not necessarily in terms of completion.

d. The presently available data on female secondary-level vocational school enrollment do not represent the most appropriate vocational data for developing countries. This is so because, with the exception of most Latin American and some Asian countries, very few women have completed elementary school and can qualify for secondary-level vocational education. It would be, therefore, universally more appropriate to collect vocational education data for women at the elementary school level, including data regarding the apprentice system that is so widespread in many developing countries. It is interesting to note that several Francophone West African countries report data on apprentices although they are not always disaggregated by sex.

3.- Indicators of Women's Survival and Longevity.

Women's survival and longevity were measured by the following indicators:

- female infant mortality rate;
- female child mortality rate;
- female school age (5-9 years) mortality rate;
- female adolescent (10-14 years) mortality rate;
- female mortality rate at 15-24 years;
- female mortality rate at 25-34 years;
- female mortality rate at 35-44 years;
- maternal mortality rate; and
- female life expectancy at birth.

Ideally, a set of indicators should also be available measuring directly women's access to food and health care at different ages. Since, however, such indicators are lacking, the above mortality and longevity indicators are considered to be proxy indicators of women's access to food and health care.

The correlation matrices for the 1970 and 1980 data (Annex III) show significant correlations between all the above indicators. The only exception is the lack of a significant relationship between the maternal mortality rate and female mortality rate during the reproductive years in 1970. The reason for this lack of a significant relationship may be the poor and incomplete state of the data for both sets of indicators in 1970. In 1980, the two sets of mortality indicators are interrelated mainly because maternal mortality data for the majority of sub-Saharan African as well as for several Asian countries, for which the 1970 data were incomplete, are not available. Thus, the 1980 relationship is based on a smaller number of countries, primarily Latin American and Caribbean and some Asian, in which the coverage of maternal mortality is more complete.

The analysis of the regional data shows that in sub-Saharan Africa where mortality data are the least reliable, interrelations between different mortality indicators are not consistent. Female infant mortality is not, for example, related to female child mortality and child mortality is not related to reproductive age mortality. Most probably, the lack of consistent interrelations in this region is due primarily to incomplete and unreliable data.

With respect to selecting a few indicators of women's survival and longevity, policy considerations can again provide guidelines. While usually

the female infant and child mortality rate and the life expectancy rate are the most commonly used indicators, additional mortality indicators such as female school age and adolescent mortality are also very important. This is due to the fact that they can serve as proxy indicators of school age and adolescent girls' access to food and health care, an assessment of great importance in developing countries in which the status of women is low, and where girls in these age groups have been found to be particularly vulnerable (Safilios-Rothschild, 1982c). It is especially revealing to compare school age and adolescent boys' and girls' mortality rates in order to assess the extent to which girls have less access to food and health care. In 1980, for example, in Afghanistan, the school age mortality rate for boys was 5.90 and for girls 7.10, and the adolescent mortality rate was 4.90 for boys and 5.80 for girls. In addition, the maternal mortality rate is an extremely important indicator that must be used in itself despite high correlations with other mortality indicators, because of its very important health program implications. Clearly, greater efforts must be made to improve the quality of maternal mortality data in all developing countries and of all mortality data in sub-Saharan Africa.

4.- Indicators of Women's Internal Migration

The migration data for 1970 (Annex III) show that women's involvement in internal migration is related to their high status in terms of access to paid employment, education, survival, and longevity. These trends are significant when the internal migration sex ratio is based either on lifetime migration or on last-residence migration data. Most probably women's access to education and survival facilitates their internal migration and in turn,

their participation in internal migration facilitates their access to paid employment and longer life.

5.- Women's Access to Remarriage

Unfortunately statistics on women's (and men's) remarriage rates are not available for the majority of developing countries. Instead, we used the following proxy indicators of remarriage rates: the number of widowed women per 100 widowed men; the number of divorced and separated women per 100 divorced and separated men; and the number of widowed, divorced, and separated women per 100 widowed, divorced, and separated men.

The global 1970 and 1980 data (Annex III) show that the higher the status of women in a developing country in terms of access to paid employment, education, and survival, the smaller the number of widowed women per 100 widowed men, which suggests a higher widowed women's remarriage rate. When it comes to divorced and separated women, however, the status of women is not related to their remarriage rate. Remarriage of all women, though--widowed, divorced, and separated--is higher when the total fertility rate is low. Having fewer children seems to facilitate women's remarriage. In addition, the 1980 data show that the greater the number of men per 100 women of working age in a country, the higher the remarriage rate of widowed women. Thus, while widowed women seem to be preferred over divorced women as marriage partners, their chances are improved when they have fewer children (hence, usually when they are younger) and when there is a sufficient number of eligible men.

Although the global data show that in developing countries widowed women have, in general, a greater probability of remarrying than divorced and separated women--most probably because, within a traditional context, the

latter may be viewed as "problem" women who might have caused the dissolution of their marriage--the regional data reveal more complex and several different patterns. In Asia, the better the status of women in terms of share of paid employment and access to education, the more widowed women per 100 widowed men. It seems that high women's status does not necessarily lead to higher remarriage rate of widows in this region, possibly because when widows can support themselves they may choose to remain unmarried. Also in Asia, the fewer the men in the working-age population, the more the widowed, divorced, and separated women. The large-scale international migration of working-age men in many Asian countries may be changing the structural conditions for women's ability to remarry. In the Latin American and Caribbean region, on the other hand, the better the status of women in terms of access to paid employment, education, and survival, the fewer the divorced and separated women. In this region, it seems that divorced women with resources have a good chance to remarry except in countries where the total fertility rate is high. Also in this region, the fewer the men of working age, the more widowed women. In Africa, there is no pronounced pattern except that the higher the mortality rate during reproductive years, the fewer the widowed women simply because fewer women survive.

6.- Women's Access to Employment in Different Occupational and Industry Categories

The 1970 and 1980 data on occupational and industry groups (Annex III) do not show any consistent trends. Even when relationships are significant, it is very difficult to explain them. These findings are most probably due to the fact that occupational and industry groups are mixed groups. Each of them may include some occupations or some types of industry that reflect a

high status of women and others that reflect a low status of women. Some professional occupations, for example, such as elementary school teachers, usually reflect a low status of women while other occupations such as lawyers or physicians reflect a high status of women. Indicators of women's access to different occupational and industry categories may be better suited for the monitoring of changes over time in a particular country or different regions in a particular country. But even in this case, data on women's access to specific occupations would be much more useful in assessing changes in women's occupational options.

Because we find no clear-cut or meaningful trends, occupational and industry groups will be excluded from all subsequent analyses in this monograph.

B. Interrelations Between Economic and Social Development and Women's Status

A basic theoretical premise developed in greater detail elsewhere (Safilios-Rothschild, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1985) is that gender becomes a very important criterion for the allocation of valued resources when these resources are scarce. When, in a society, the available valued resources are scarce, usually class stratification tends to be rigid, the degree of social development and income distribution are low, and the majority of the population has little access to the valued resources. Under these conditions of scarcity, sex stratification is also enforced. The male bias in the distribution of the scarce resources is justified by the basic tenet of sex stratification, according to which men are financially responsible for women and children.

A basic hypothesis, therefore, is that the more scarce the valued resources are, the more limited is women's access to these resources. The scarcity of resources is, in turn, affected by the degree of economic and social development, the rate of population growth, and the degree of equality in income distribution. Furthermore, the mode of allocation of scarce resources may be affected by structural factors that question the basic justification of sex stratification, namely, women's economic dependence on men. Such structural factors are: male manpower shortages and a high incidence of female-headed households (Safilios-Rothschild, 1985).

The detailed hypotheses to be tested, therefore, are:

- a. The higher the level of economic development in a country, the higher the status of women in terms of access to valued resources.
- b. The higher the rate of population growth, the more scarce become valued resources and the lower the status of women in terms of access to these resources.
- c. The higher the degree of social development and of equality in income distribution, the less scarce are valued resources and the higher the status of women.
- d. The greater the male manpower shortage in a country, the greater the women's access to paid employment.
- e. The higher the proportion of female-headed households, the greater the women's access to paid employment.

The analysis of the 1970 data (ANNEX IV) shows the following major trends corresponding to the above hypotheses:

- a.- The level of economic development (as measured by the per capita GNP) is in all cases related to women's access to education and survival, but

only in Latin American and Caribbean and the Middle Eastern and North African regions is it also related to women's access to paid employment. In the sub-Saharan African region, the per capita GNP is not related to women's share of paid employment and is negatively related to women's activity rate. This negative correlation can be explained by the fact that a high activity rate in this region primarily reflects rural women's involvement in unpaid agricultural work due to male migration, which is work that, as we saw earlier, indicates a low status for women.

b.- The higher the rate of population growth in a country, the lower the women's access to all resources: education, survival, and paid employment. It seems, therefore, that the population pressure renders valued resources scarce and gender becomes an important allocational criterion that favors men. These global trends, however, hold true only in the Latin American and Caribbean region and only with respect to women's access to education and paid employment, and not in terms of survival. In the sub-Saharan African region, on the other hand, only infant girls' survival and girls' elementary school completion rates are affected adversely by a high rate of population growth.

c.- At the global level of analysis, the higher a country's degree of social development and equality of income distribution, the higher the status of women in terms of access to all valued resources. The degree of social development is measured with four indicators: percent of urban population, number of physicians per 10,000 population, daily calorie supply as percent of requirements, and total education expenditures as percent of GNP per capita, and all of them are equally important for women's status. The same holds true for at least one of the two indicators of the degree of equality

of income distribution. When the regional data are examined, however, these trends are less clear-cut and universal. Only total education expenditures as percent of GNP per capita is related in all regions to women's access to paid employment. In addition, in sub-Saharan Africa where medical care is scarce, the number of physicians per 10,000 population is also related to women's access to paid employment, since an increase in the number of physicians indicates an overall higher degree of social development that is beneficial to women.

d.- The greater the male labor shortage in a country, the greater is women's access to paid employment. This trend holds true in all regions except sub-Saharan Africa, where male rural-urban (or international) migration results in women assuming all agricultural work in predominantly subsistence agriculture rather than engaging in paid employment.

e.- While the relationship between the proportion of female-headed households and women's share of paid employment is upheld by the 1970 data, this trend holds true only in the Latin American and Caribbean region where, in most countries, the percent of female-headed households has been high and visible in official statistics.

f.- With regard to women's option to migrate within the country, the only significant finding is that the higher the degree of urbanization in a developing country, the lower the migration sex ratio or the more women than men are involved in internal migration.

The analysis of the 1980 data (Annex IV) shows considerably different trends, which reflect at least in part social structural changes that have taken place during this decade, affecting both the level of economic and social development and the status of women in many developing countries. The

main findings on the basis of the 1980 data are:

1.- Although the global 1980 data show that the higher the economic development in a Third World country, as measured by GNP per capita, the higher the status of women in terms of access to valued resources, including paid employment, the regional data show that in none of the regions is GNP per capita related to women's share of paid employment. The level of economic development of a Third World country is related only to women's access to education and survival.

2.- At the global level, the higher the degree of social development in a Third World country, the higher the status of women in terms of access to valued resources, including paid employment. This trend holds true in 1980, however, only when social development is measured by the daily calorie supply as percent of requirements, and only in Asia (Annex IV). In Latin America and the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa, the daily calorie supply as a percent of requirements is related only to women's access to education and survival but not to paid employment. The regional data also show that total education expenditures as a percent of GNP per capita is also an important indicator of social development for women's access to education and survival but not to paid employment. In addition, only in sub-Saharan Africa is the number of physicians per 10,000 population also significantly related to women's access to education, infant survival, and life expectancy. This is probably due to the scarcity of medical care in the region that renders an increase in the number of physicians an important indication of social development. It is important to underline that, in sub-Saharan Africa, total education expenditures as percent of GNP per capita is the most important indicator of social development for women's access to education. The policy

implications are grave because this trend indicates that women's access to education in this region, which at present is quite low, may not improve significantly in many countries if the budget allocated for education does not increase significantly.

3.- In 1980, a male labor shortage does not seem to be related to women's access to paid employment, as was true in 1970. Only in the Latin American and Caribbean region do male labor shortages continue to be related to women's greater share of paid employment.

4.- In 1980, as in 1970, the higher the percent of female-headed households, the higher was women's share of paid employment, but also the higher was their access to education, which was not true in the 1970 data. These trends hold primarily in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, where the higher the percent of female-headed households, the higher not only is women's access to paid employment and education but also to survival in different age groups (or to longevity in sub-Saharan Africa). In the Latin American and Caribbean region, only women's access to elementary and secondary education, and not to paid employment, is positively related to the incidence of female-headed households. The differences between the 1970 and 1980 findings can be explained in terms of the greater availability of statistics on this indicator. In addition, public recognition of the existence of such households seems to have helped break down women's image as dependents and broaden their options.

5.- The global 1980 data show that the rate of population growth affects adversely women's share of paid employment as well as their access to education and infant survival (and, hence, their life expectancy). The regional data show some important variations. In the Latin American and

Caribbean region, the trends are similar to the global ones, but only women's access to paid employment and to secondary education are affected adversely by a high rate of population growth. Women's access to elementary education is already universal and is not threatened by population pressure. In Asia, population pressure makes only education scarce so that women's access to it is low, and in sub-Saharan Africa population does not seem to affect women's status. The latter finding is surprising in view of the high rate of population growth in the African continent. It is possible, however, that because high population pressure is almost universal in this region, there is little variation and differentiation in the observed trends.

On the basis of all 1970 and 1980 findings at the global and regional level, we could conclude that:

- 1.- In all regions, the level of economic development is important for women's access to education and survival, but not to paid employment.
- 2.- The degree of social development, measured either by the daily calorie supply as percent of requirements or by total education expenditures as percent of GNP per capita, is positively related to women's status in terms of access to education and survival but not to paid employment. While in 1970 a higher degree of social development in a Third World country was related to women's access to paid employment, this was no longer true in 1980. Higher unemployment rates in most developing countries due to high rates of population growth, economic problems, and other structural factors have made paid employment an increasingly scarce resource reserved for men.
- 3.- There are important regional variations in the relationships existing between structural factors that affect the operation of the sex stratification system (rate of population growth, sex ratio of working age

population, and percent of female-headed households) and the status of women. In all regions, a high rate of population growth makes educational resources scarce and, hence, women's access to these resources problematic. In a region like Latin America, however, only women's access to secondary education becomes problematic. Male labor shortages, on the other hand, tend to enhance women's access to paid employment only in the Latin American and Caribbean region, while in the sub-Saharan Africa region such a male labor shortage increases women's involvement in subsistence agriculture but not in paid employment. Overall, a high incidence of female-headed households seems to challenge the sex stratification axiom that women are economically dependent on men, and as a result, it enhances women's access to education and to paid employment. It seems, therefore, that, among those resources to which women have little access, paid employment is the scarcest. Even more serious, economic and social development does not help increase women's access to paid employment. Only structural changes that document the absence of men, such as male labor shortages or increases in female-headed households, may help increase women's access to paid employment. But as long as men are present and are heads of households, women's access to paid employment remains restricted.

When changes in economic and social development between 1970 and 1980 were examined in conjunction with changes in women's access to valued resources during the decade, no consistent trend was found. In some of the countries where, for example, women's access to elementary school (gross enrollment rate) had deteriorated, total education expenditures as percent of GNP per capita had increased (Afghanistan, Trinidad and Tobago) and in others it had decreased (Colombia, Guatemala, Liberia). The same inconsistent

trends have been found with regard to all indicators. It seems, therefore, that increases or decreases in economic and/or social development are not sufficient in determining the status of women. Other structural factors such as factors affecting the scarcity of resources, including the rate of population growth, and factors affecting the operation of sex stratification, including male labor shortages, the visibility of female-headed households, and specific policies and programs aimed at closing male-female differentials, may be more important for women's status than the degree of economic and social development.

C.- Interrelations Between Male-Female Status Differences and the Status of Women

The 1970 and 1980 data (Annex V) show that the size of male-female differences may indicate a high or low status of women depending upon the indicator and the meaning of the male-female difference. In all areas in which men's access to valued resources has been much greater than women's, a small male-female difference indicates an improvement in women's access. Thus, the smaller the male-female difference in the illiteracy rate, for example, the higher is women's status because of their improved access to literacy. In the case of life expectancy, however, the trend is the opposite because when women's access to food and health care improves, they outlive men. In this case, therefore, the greater the male-female difference in life expectancy, the higher the women's life expectancy since a large male-female difference is usually due to the improvement of women's survival chances. In more detail, the following are the major trends:

- The smaller the male-female differences in the illiteracy rate and

all other educational indicators, the higher the status of women-not only in terms of access to literacy and elementary and secondary education, but also in terms of survival and access to paid employment.

- In 1980, but not in 1970, the smaller the male-female differences in infant and child mortality, the higher the status of women in terms of lower female infant and child mortality, survival at all ages, longevity, and access to paid employment. The reason these trends existed at the end of the decade but not in the beginning of the decade may be the considerable reduction in female infant and child mortality in many countries in 1980.
- The greater the male-female difference in mortality at school age, adolescence, and reproductive ages, the higher the status of women in terms of lower mortality for these age groups, because a greater male-female differential usually indicates an increased male mortality in those age groups due primarily to automobile accidents and/or violence and less so to improvements in women's mortality.
- The greater women's access to paid employment, the smaller the male-female differentials in access to education due to women's better access to education, and the smaller the male-female differentials in infant and child mortality due to improved female infant and child survival.

The analysis of the regional data shows, as was true in other cases, that the trends for the Latin American and Caribbean region are very similar to the global trends, especially at the end of the 1970-80 decade.³ Some trends, however, hold true with little variation for all regions. The

smaller the male-female differentials in illiteracy, the better the status of women in all regions--and not only in terms of access to elementary and secondary education. Also, in all regions, small male-female differentials are related to women's greater share of paid employment. Thus, these aggregate data confirm field data from several countries, which show that parents' investment in their daughters' education is just as sensible as an investment in their sons's education, since women now have increased access to paid employment (Safilios-Rothschild, 1984). In addition, in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, small male-female differentials in the illiteracy rate are also related to low female infant and child mortality and high life expectancy. Male-female differentials in other educational indicators, with the exception of the elementary gross enrollment rate, show less consistent trends, especially in the case of male-female differentials in elementary school completion. It seems, therefore, that male-female differentials in the illiteracy rate or in the elementary school enrollment rate are powerful indicators of women's status.

D.- Interrelations Between Economic and Social Development and Male-Female Status Differences

The tables presented in Annex VI show some variation between the trends observed in the 1970 and 1980 data. According to the 1970 global data, the higher the rate of population growth, the greater the tendency to allocate scarce resources to men and, therefore, the bigger the male-female differences in educational indicators due to women's limited access to education. Thus, in sub-Saharan Africa, the higher the rate of population growth, the greater the male-female differential in access to literacy and

elementary school enrollment in favor of men, and in Latin America, the higher the rate of population growth, the higher the differential in elementary school completion and secondary school enrollment in favor of men. But in Asia, educational male-female differentials do not seem to be affected by the rate of population growth.

Although GNP per capita at the global level is not related to male-female differentials, the regional data define the existence of different relationships. Only in the Latin American and Caribbean region do increases in GNP per capita help close the gap between men's and women's access to elementary and secondary education. In Asia, on the contrary, a high GNP per capita is not related to the size of existing male-female differentials in education. And in sub-Saharan Africa, the higher the GNP per capita the higher the male-female differentials in access to secondary education, a most alarming trend for a continent in which women's access to secondary education is very low. But even a high degree of social development or of equal distribution of income does not necessarily guarantee smaller male-female differentials. In Asia, a higher degree of social development (in terms of daily calorie supply as percent of requirement and total education expenditures as percent of GNP per capita) and a lower percent of the population receiving income per capita of less than \$50, help girls catch up with boys in elementary school enrollment rate. This achievement, however, may mean little, since the male-female differentials in elementary school completion are not affected. In the Latin American and Caribbean region, a high degree of social development helps close the gap between men's and women's access to education, but in sub-Saharan Africa, a high degree of social development leaves male-female differentials in access

to literacy and elementary school enrollment unchanged. In fact, in 1970 a high degree of social development was related to greater male-female differentials in elementary school completion and secondary school enrollment because many more boys than girls seem to benefit from ongoing social development. In 1980, a higher of urbanization in sub-Saharan Africa is still related to a higher male-female differential in access to secondary education. These findings in sub-Saharan Africa merit special attention by policymakers and planners since they call for specific guidelines to be established. Such guidelines would permit advances in economic and social development to benefit men and women equally and to close the male-female gap in access to literacy and schooling.

In 1980, a high GNP per capita in all regions was not related to existing male-female differentials. A high degree of social development in 1980, on the other hand, was found to be related to smaller male-female differentials in access to education in Asia and to literacy in Latin America and the Caribbean, but not in sub-Saharan Africa.

The available statistics on the incidence of female-headed households reveal an important new trend: in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, the higher the percent of female-headed households, the smaller the male-female differentials in access to education.

With regard to male-female differentials in survival and longevity, increases in the degree of social development seem to favor women. Male-female differentials in life expectancy at birth increased in favor of women in 1970 and 1980, as well as in all regions with a higher degree of social development, but male-female differentials in infant and child mortality were not affected by the degree of social development. Only in

Asia did a higher degree of equal distribution of income, and a higher incidence of female-headed households, accompany lower male-female differentials in infant and child mortality.

It seems, therefore, that male-female differentials in access to valued resources are extremely important and sensitive indicators of women's status and should be used along with indicators of women's absolute access to resources. Only in this way is it possible to assess the nature and direction of changes over time in different regions and countries.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION: THE MOST USEFUL INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The analysis of the different sets of indicators of women's status in developing countries shows the following general trends:

1.- There is a need to examine male-female differentials as an important indicator of women's access to valued resources on a par with men. It is particularly important to monitor the extent to which men and women benefit equally from improvements in economic and social development, and to help close the gap between men's and women's access to valued resources. Such monitoring can help to establish guidelines for dealing with problematic areas and designing specific policies and programs for them.

2.- There is a need to include more than one indicator of women's access to education or survival even when these indicators are highly interrelated, in order to include indicators that provide useful information to policymakers regarding the design and implementation of appropriate development interventions. Examples of such indicators are: the percent of elementary school teachers who are women, and the female childhood (5-9 years) and adolescent (10-14) mortality rate;

3.- There is a need to disaggregate all indicators of the status of women in each country by rural-urban residence and by region, in order to allow effective monitoring and policy-relevant analyses within each country.

With regard to the most useful indicators of women's status, the following seem to constitute a minimum set of indicators of the status of the majority of women in a developing country:

1.- As long as the quality of economic participation data is not substantially improved, women's share of paid employment is the only valid indicator of women's economic participation in all countries and in all regions. It is, however, necessary to improve the quality of data on women's economic participation by employment status and by rural-urban residence since, in many developing countries, the indicator of women's share of paid employment covers only a small minority of economically active women. It is especially crucial that methodological refinements are made to help collect complete and accurate data on the female agricultural labor force, particularly with respect to the prevalence of women farmers-owners or managers. The latter is necessary in order to be able to assess the status of women in sub-Saharan Africa in particular.

2.- In the area of women's access to education, two indicators must be included in addition to the usual indicators of women's illiteracy rate and elementary and secondary school enrollment rate. These are: women's elementary school completion rate and percent of elementary school teachers who are women. In addition, data must be collected about boys and girls in formal vocational training that does not require elementary school graduation, as well as trade apprentice arrangements.

3.- In the area of women's access to survival, the following proxy

indicators seem to be the most appropriate: female infant and child mortality rate, childhood and adolescence mortality, and maternal mortality, if the quality of the data for the latter can be significantly improved.

While a great number of additional indicators of women's status in different sectors is needed, priority should be given to improving the quality of data for the above minimum set of indicators in order to be able to assess more reliably changes in women's status at the end of the 1980-90 decade.

NOTES

1.- Correlation matrices for the Middle Eastern and North African region are not presented due to the small number of countries for most correlations.

2.- Tables with the correlation matrices at the regional level are not presented because of the considerable length of each of these tables.

3.- Tables with the correlation matrices at the regional level are not presented because of the considerable length of each of these tables.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abu Jaber, Kamel, Shuja' El-Arad et al. 1980. "Levels and trends of fertility and mortality in Jordan." In Levels and Trends of Fertility and Mortality in Selected Arab Countries of West Asia. Amman, Jordan: The Population Studies Programme, University of Jordan.
- Abu Shaikha, Ahmad. 1982. Toward the Alleviation of Rural Poverty in the Sudan. Rome: FAO.
- Ahluwalia, Montan S. et al. 1978a. India: Occasional Papers. World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 279. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- Ahluwalia, Montan S. et al. 1978b. Growth and Poverty in Developing Nations. World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 309. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- Akerele, Olubanke. 1979. Women Workers in Ghana, Kenya and Zambia. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and Ford Foundation.
- Al Hallak, M. Nader et al. 1983. The Composition and Natural Increase Rates of the Population of the Syrian Arab Republic. Giza: The Syrian Arab Republic State Planning Commission in collaboration with The Population Council.
- Allman, James and John May. 1979. "Fertility, mortality, migration and family planning in Haiti." Population Studies 33, no. 3: 505-521.
- Anais Segundo Econtro Nacional Estudos Populacionais, Aguas de São Pedro, 1980. 1981. São Paulo: Associação Brasileira de Estudos Populacionais.
- Análisis Demográfico de Nicaragua. Parte I: Aspectos de la Dinámica de la Población Relacionados con su Dimensión Económico-Social. 1978.

Boletín Demográfico No. 4. Nicaragua: Oficina ejecutiva de encuestas y censos.

Analyse comparative de la scolarisation et de l'analphabétisme féminin et masculin. 1980. Paris: UNESCO.

Annuaire Statistique du Maroc 1976. Direction de la Statistique.

Annual Statistical Bulletin 1977. United Arab Emirate: Central Statistical Department.

Annual Statistical Bulletin 1982. 1983. Maseru, Lesotho: The Bureau of Statistics.

Anuario Estatístico do Brasil - 1978. V. 39. 1978. Rio de Janeiro: Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografica e Estatística.

Anuario Estadístico del Paraguay - 1979. 1980. Asunción: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.

Arias de Blois, J. 1974. La Población de Guatemala. CICRED SERIES. Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial (ICAITI) y Universidad del Valle.

Arumainathan, P. Report on the Census of Population 1970. Vol. II. Singapore: Department of Statistics.

Azzam, Henry T. 1980. The Participation of Arab Women in the Labor Force: Development Factors and Policies. Working Paper No. 80. Geneva: ILO, Population and Labour Policies Programme.

Aziz, Nor Laily. 1981. Population and Family Development - The Malayan Experience. Occasional Paper No. 1. National Family Planning Board.

Basic Needs in Danger: A Basic Needs Oriented Development Strategy for Tanzania. 1982. Addis Ababa: International Labour Office, Jobs and skills programme for Africa.

- Barbados Country Profile. 1973. New York: The Population Council.
- Bi-Annual Digest of Statistics. 1981. Mauritius: Central Statistical Office.
- Birks, J.S. and C.A. Sinclair. 1980. Arab Manpower: The Crisis of Development. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Bolivia en Cifras, 1980. 1981. La Paz: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.
- Bose, Ashish. 1975. "A demographic profile," In D. Jain (ed.), Indian Women. Government of India Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- Botswana. 1982. Selected Socio-economic Indicators. Gaborone: Central Statistics Office.
- Bovornsiri, Varaporn. 1982. "The role, status, and problems of women in educational development: Thailand." In Suchart Prasith-rathsint and Suwanlee Piampiti (eds.), Women in Development: Implications for Population Dynamics in Thailand.
- Brasil - Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de Domicílios - 1976, Volume 1, Tomo 8. 1976. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE.
- Brasil - Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de Domicílios - 1977, Volume 2, Tomo 8. 1977. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE.
- Brasil - Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de Domicílios - 1981, Volume 5, Tomo 11: Brasil e grandes regiões. 1983. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE.
- Brasil - Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de Domicílios. 1982. Volume 6, Tomo 1: Brasil e grandes regiões, 1983. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE.
- Breton, Minerva, Nelson Ramirez, and Pablo Tactux. 1977. La migración interna en la Republica Dominicana. Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia, Fondo para el avance de las Ciencias Sociales.

A Brief Note on 1980 Population Census. Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik.

Censo de Población: 1973, Tomo 2. 1975. San Jose, Costa Rica:

Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.

XIV Censo de Población y III de Vivienda. Viviendas, Hogares y Familias.

Total Pais. Santiago de Chile.

X Censo de Población y Vivienda, Tomo II: Resumen Nacional, Características

Generales. 1974. Caracas, Venezuela.

X Censo de Población y Vivienda, Resumen Nacional - Fuerza de Trabajo Tomo

VI. 1975. Caracas, Venezuela.

Censo Demografico do Brasil. VIII Recenseamento Geral - 1970. Série

Nacional, Vol. 1. Ministerio de Planejamento e Coodenação Geral,
Fundação Ibge - Diretoria Técnica. Superintendenica de Estatística
Primarias. Departamento de Censos.

IX Censo General de Población. 1970. Resumen General. 1972. Mexico:

Secretaría de Industria y Comercio, Direccion General de Estadística.

Quarto Censo Nacional de Población 1971. Volume II. El Salvador:

Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos.

Censo Nacional de Población 1974, Tomo I - Resumen por Departamento y

Municipio. 1976. Tegucigalpa: Dirección General de Estadísticas y
Censos.

XIV Censo Nacional de Población y III de Viviendas - Colombia, Muestra de

Avance - Poblacion. 1975. Bogota: Departamento Administrativo Nacional
de Estadísticas.

Censos Nacionales: VII de Población II de Vivienda. 1972, Resultados

Definitivos - Nivel Nacional. 1974. Lima, Peru.

Censos Nacionales de 1971 Población. Volumen III. Características

económicas. 1974. Convenio Banco Central de Nicaragua y Ministerio de Económica.

Censos Nacionales de Población: 1973. Tomo I. Costa Rica.

Censos Nacionales 1971. Población. Vol. II: Características educacionales. 1974. Banco Central de Nicaragua.

Censos Nacionales de 1970: Séptimo Censo de Población. Volume V: Características económicas. Panama: Dirección de Estadísticas y Censos.

Censos Nacionales: VII de Población, II de Vivienda: 4 de junio de 1972. Tomo 11: Resultados Definitivos - Nivel Nacional. Lima, Peru.

Census of India 1981. 1983. Series 1. Paper 2. New Delhi: Registrar General and Census.

Census of Population, 1970. Sampling Results. Turkey.

Census of Population 1971, Volume II: All island tables, Part I: General characteristics of the population. 1975. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Department of Census and Statistics.

Census of Population 1980. Release No. 3: Literacy and education. Singapore: Department of Statistics.

Census of Population and Housing, 1969. 1970. Lusaka, Zambia: Central Statistical Office.

Census of Population and Housing - Sri Lanka, 1981. 1982. Population Tables Based on a 10 percent sample, Preliminary Release No. 2. Colombo: Department of Census and Statistics.

Central Statistics Office Preliminary Results of the First Afghan Population Census. 1981. Publication No. 1: Demographic Statistics. Kabul, Afghanistan.

- Chamie, M. 1979. Employment, Underemployment, Unemployment, and Unacknowledged Employment: A Case Study of Lebanese Women. Mimeo. Beirut: Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World.
- Chamie, M. 1985. Women of the World: Near East and North Africa. Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census.
- Chamsatrithirong, Aphichat. 1980. Nuptiality in Thailand: A cross-sectional analysis of the 1970 census. Papers of the East-West Population Institute No. 69. Honolulu: East-West Center.
- Chander, R. (ed.). 1973. Age Distributions: 1970 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- Chaney, Elsa M. 1984. Women of the World: Latin America and the Caribbean. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census.
- Chenery, Hollis. et al. 1974. Redistribution with Growth: Policies to Improve Income Distribution in Developing Countries in the Context of Economic Growth. World Bank Development Research Center.
- Colombia Estadística 1982. Bogota: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística.
- Compendium of Social Statistics: 1977. 1980. New York: United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, pp. 150-156, 390-404, and 972-975.
- Continuous Sample Survey of Population. Publication No. 19. Trinidad and Tobago: Central Statistics Office.
- Costa Rica. Censo de Población 1973. Tomo 1. 1974. San Jose: Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos.
- Country Demographic Profiles for Brazil (1981); Chile (1978); Ghana (1977); Guatemala (1977); India (1978); Kenya (1978); Malaysia (1979); Mexico

(1979); Morocco (1980); Nepal (1979); Pakistan (1980); Korea (1978); Sri Lanka (1977). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Country Profile. 1982. Gaborone, Botswana: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning.

Country Profile: Zambia 1983. Lusaka: Central Statistical Office.

Country Programme Profile - Kenya. 1981. United Nations Economic and Social Council, United Nations Children's Fund.

Curtin, Leslie B. 1982. Status of Women: A Comparative Analysis of Twenty Developing Countries. Washington, D.C.: Population Research Bureau, Inc., Reports of the World Fertility Survey.

The Data Base for Discussion on the Interrelations Between the Integration of Women in Development, their Situation and Population Factors in Africa. 1974. Addis Ababa: U.N. Economic and Social Council, ECA.

Demographic and Related Socio-economic Data Sheets for Countries of the Economic Commission for Western Asia. 1978. Beirut: Economic Commission for Western Asia.

Demographic Indicators of Countries. Estimates and Projects as Assessed in 1980. 1982. New York: United Nations.

The Demographic Sample Survey of Nepal, 1974-75. Survey Methods and Findings. 1976. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Demographic Statistics 1979. Jamaica: Department of Statistics.

Development of Education in Africa: A Statistical Review. 1982. Harare: UNESCO.

Diebold de Cruz, Paula and Mayra Pasos de Rappacioli. 1975. Report on the Role of Women in the Economic Development of Nicaragua. Nicaragua:

USAID.

Diferencias Socioeconómicas del Desenfo de la Fecundidad en Costa Rica 1960-70. 1980. Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía.

Duza, B.M. and C.S. Baldwin. 1977. Nuptiality and population policy: an investigation in Tunisia, Sri Lanka and Malaysia. New York: The Population Council.

Economic Activity of the World Population: 1950-1970. Statistical Data Series No. 20. Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economics.

Economic and Social Survey Jamaica 1980. Kingston: National Planning Agency.

Economic Report 1983. 1984. Lusaka: National Commission for Development Planning.

Education Statistics 1979. 1980. Maseru: The Education Statistics Unit - Ministry of Education, The Bureau of Statistics.

Elude Leñero, Maria del Carmen. 1977. "Educación y participación de la mujer en la PEA de Mexico." In Revista del Centro de Estudios Educativos, Vol. VII, No. 1.

Employment and Earnings in the Modern Sector 1980. 1983. Nairobi: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Encuesta de Hogares por Muestra. 1980. Venezuela: Resumen Nacional Segundo Semestre, Caracas.

Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad. 1976. San Jose, Costa Rica: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.

Enquête Démographique du Rwanda, 1970, Tomes I & II. 1973. République Rwandaise: Office Général des Statistiques.

Enquête Démographique 1970, Tomo II. 1973. République Rwandaise: Office

Général des Statistiques.

Enquête Nationale Démographique 1968-69. Tunisie.

Enquête Sénégalaise sur la Fécondité, 1978. Volume 1: Analyse des résultats définitifs. 1981. Enquête Mondiale sur la Fécondité/Institut International de la Statistique.

Etude Pilote sur les Indicateurs Socioéconomiques. 1981. Lomé, Togo: République Togolaise.

Etude Statistique Nationale de la Population. Résultats de l'enquête démographique. Volume 1: Structures. Oram, Algeria: Direction des statistiques.

Factors of Population Growth and their Future Trends. 1978. Damascus: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Fincher Laird, Judith. 1979. Rural Women in Paraguay: the socioeconomic dimension. Ascención: Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos and USAID.

Gaisie, S.K. and K.T. de Graft-Johnson. 1976. The Population of Ghana. Accra: CICRED.

Gambia. Population Census 1973. Statistics for local government areas and districts. Vol. III: General Report. 1976. Central Statistics Division.

Graft-Johnson, D.T. de. 1974. "Population growth and rural-urban migration, with special reference to Ghana." International Labour Review 109, nos. 5-6: 471-485.

Haiti. Recensement général de la population et du logement, Août 1971. Volume I: Résultats pour l'ensemble du pays. 1979. Port-au-Prince: Ministère du Plan.

Handbook on Social Welfare Statistics. 1981. New Delhi: Ministry of Social Welfare.

Hill, Kenneth. 1980. Fertility and Mortality Changes in Honduras 1950-1974. Report No. 3. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Population and Demography.

Hughes, Helen. 1982. "Supplement to the Basic Data Handbook on Income Distribution." Mimeo. Washington, D.C.

Implicancias económicas y sociales del crecimiento poblacional paraguayo. Instituto de Desarrollo Integral y Armónico, Serie: Desarrollo Demografía (I).

Indicadores Socio-Económicos - Costa Rica. 1981. San Jose: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.

Indicadores socioeconómicos de Desarrollo Rural en Colombia. 1982. Bogota: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística.

Indicateurs socio-économiques permettant de surveiller et d'évaluer la réforme agraire et le développement rural - Rapport de la Tunisie. 1982. Institut National de la Statistique.

Les Indicateurs Socio-Economiques. 1981. Yaoundé, Cameroon: Etude réalisée par la direction de la planification à la demande de la FAO.

Infant and early childhood mortality in relation to fertility patterns. 1981. Report on an ad-hoc survey in greater Khartoum and in the Blue Nile, Kassala and Kordofan Provinces, 1974-76. Khartoum: Ministry of Health, and Geneva: World Health Organization.

Jamaica. Demographic Statistics, 1979. 1980. Kingston: Department of Statistics.

Jones, Marie Thourson. "Educating girls in Tunisia: Issues generated by the

- drive for universal enrollment." In Gail P. Kelly and Carolyn M. Elliott (eds.), Women's Education in the Third World, Comparative Perspectives. Albany: State University of New York Press.
- Journal Official de la Republique Rwandaise. 1982. 21ème année No. 21bis.
- Kanjanapan, Wilawan. 1979. Household size and structure: a rural-urban comparison for Thailand. Ph.D. Dissertation.
- Korea. 1970 Population and Housing Census Report. Vol. 1. Complete Enumeration. Seoul: Economic Planning Board.
- Korea Statistical Yearbook 1980. Republic of Korea: National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board.
- Korea Statistical Yearbook 1982. Seoul: National Bureau of Statistics.
- Kpedekpo, G.M.K. 1981. "Some aspects of the Sierra Leone labour force as revealed by the 1974 census." In Proceedings of the Post-Census National Symposium of "Population and Planning for Development: The Sierra Leone 1974 Census in Perspective". Freetown: Central Statistics Office.
- Kumekpor, Tom K.B. 1970. Socio-Demographic Survey of the Republic of Togo. Report No. 4: Demographic and fertility characteristics (Marginal tabulations). Ghana: Department of Sociology, University of Ghana.
- Malawi: Population Census 1977. Final Report. Volume II. 1980. Zomba: National Statistical Office.
- Malawi Statistical Yearbook 1978. 1980. Zomba: National Statistical Office.
- Malawi Statistical Yearbook 1980. 1981. Zomba: National Statistical Office.

- Manatou, Jorge Martinez. 1982. The Demographic Revolution in Mexico 1970-1980. Mexico City: Mexican Institute of Social Security.
- Mali. Données Statistiques sur les activités économiques, culturelles et sociales. 1977. Bamako: Ministère de la Coopération - Service des études économiques et des questions internationales.
- Maroc: Rapport de mission sur l'évaluation des besoins d'aide en matière de population. Rapport No. 29. New York: Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en matière de population.
- "Marriage patterns and change in Zambia." 1982. Feedback seminar on Joint ECA/Government of Zambia Survey on interrelationships among infant and childhood mortality, socio-economic factors and fertility in Zambia. Kabwe: ECA/PD/WP/1982/8.
- Masen, Abdulahi. 1981. "Effect of land reform over fertility in Ethiopia." In Proceedings of the Workshop on the "Interrelationship between agricultural settlement, agricultural development and population change," in selected Eastern African countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania. Held at the Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi, 13-16 April, 1981.
- Massiah, Joycelin. 1981. "Participation of women in socio-economic development: Indicators as tools for development planning. The case of the Commonwealth Caribbean." In Women and Development: Indicators of their Changing Role. Paris: UNESCO.
- Merrick, Thomas and Douglas Graham. 1979. Population and Economic Development in Brazil: 1800 to the Present. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Mickelwait, Donald R., Mary Ann Riegelman and Charles F. Sweet. 1976.

Women in Rural Development. A Survey of the Roles of Women in Ghana, Lesotho, Kenya, Nigeria, Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, Westview Special Studies in Social, Political and Economic Development.

Montello, Jesse. 1981. A População Brasileira. Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

Montiel, Cristina and Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner. 1976. The Filipino Woman: Her Role and Status in Philippine society. Final report submitted to the Local Water Utilities Administration by The Institute of Philippine Culture.

National Demographic and Family Guidance Survey of the Settled Population of Afghanistan. Vol. 1: Demography. 1975. Sponsored by the Government of Afghanistan and the United States Agency for International Development.

Ngoye, Cecil J.K. 1980. The Position of Women in Tanzania. Cardiff: David Owen Centre for Population Growth Studies, University College.

1969 Population Census. 1969. Vol. IV - Analytical Report. Nairobi, Kenya: Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning.

1970 Census of Population and Housing - Philippines. Vol. II - National Summary. Manila: National Census and Statistics Office.

1970 Population Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean. Vol. 9 - Housing and Household.

1970 Population Census of Ghana, Vol. II - Statistics of Localities and Enumeration Areas. 1972. Accra, Ghana: Census Office.

1970 Population Census of Ghana, Vol. III - Demographic Characteristics, Accra, Ghana: Census Office.

- 1971 Population Census. Population of Indonesia. Jakarta, Indonesia.
- 1971 Taiwan Demographic Fact Book. 1972. Taiwan: Ministry of Interior.
- 1972 Population Census of Mauritius, Vol. I. Preliminary Report. Central Statistical Office.
- 1973 National Demographic Survey of Tanzania. Volume I - Regional and National Data. Dar-es-Salaam: Bureau of Statistics.
- 1974 Bangladesh Population Census Report. National Volume. Dacca: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.
- 1974 Population and Housing Census. Final Population Results. Monrovia, Liberia.
- 1976 National Labour Force Survey. Household Conditions in Indonesia: September - December 1976. 1978. Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik.
- 1977 Statistical Yearbook of Turkey. Turkey: State Institute of Statistics.
- 1978 Anuario Estadístico. Caracas: Oficina Central de Estadística e Informática.
- 1978 Population Census. Volume IV: A Summary of Selected Statistics. 1982. Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania: Bureau of Statistics.
- 1978 Population Census. Volume VII: Basic Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics. 1982. Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania: Bureau of Statistics.
- 1980 Census of Population. Social and Economic Characteristics of Population - 1% Sample Results. Turkey: State Institute of Statistics.
- 1980 Population and Housing Census Report. Vol. I. Complete enumeration 12-1 Whole country. Korea: National Bureau of Statistics.
- 1981 Population and Housing Census. Census Administrative/Technical Report and National Statistical Tables. Gaborone, Botswana: Central

Statistics Office.

1982 Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh. 1983. Bangladesh: Bureau of Statistics.

National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) Report of General Household Survey. June 1980-May 1981. 1983. Lagos, Nigeria: Federal Office of Statistics.

Newman, Jean. 1984. Women of the World: Sub-Saharan Africa. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census.

Nordeste dem Dados 1950-1979 Serie: Informações Estatísticas, 5.

1980. Recife, Brazil: Ministerio de Interior - Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste.

Note Annuelle de Statistique. 1977. Republique Unie du Cameroon: Direction de la statistique et de la compatibilité nationale, Ministère de l'Economie et du Plan.

Ominde, Simeon. 1975. The Population of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Nairobi: Heinemann.

Ortega, Antonio y Manuel Rincón. Encuesta Demográfica Nacional de Honduras (EDENH). Fascículo IV - Mortalidad: Nivel, características. Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos de Honduras, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE).

Philippines 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Vol. II. National Summary. 1982. Manila: National Census and Statistics Office.

The Pilot Manpower Survey - 1979. 1980. Bangladesh: Bureau of Statistics, First Report.

Pilot Study of Socio-Economic Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation of Reform and Development in Jordan. Jordan: Department of Statistics.

- Pilot Study on Socio-Economic Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluating Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in Sierra Leone. 1983. Freetown: Rokel Consultant Co., Ltd.
- Pilot Study of Socio-Economic Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation of Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in Thailand. 1981. Bangkok: FAO and National Statistical Office.
- La población de Venezuela. 1974. CICRED Series.
- Population Census of Malaysia. 1970 General Report. Volume 2. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- Population et Développement en Haute Volta. 1984. New York: Nations Unies, Département de la Coopération Technique pour le Développement.
- Population Growth Survey. Karachi: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division.
- Population of Bangladesh. 1981. Country Monograph Series No. 8. New York: UN/ESCAP.
- Population of Indonesia, Serie: S, Number 1: Results of the sub-sample of the 1980 population census: Preliminary tables. Jakarta: Biro Pusat Statistik.
- Population of Nepal. 1980. Country Monograph Series No. 6. Bangkok: U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
- Population of the Philippines. 1978. UN-ESCAP.
- Preliminary Report: 1980 Population and Housing Census. Bangkok: National Statistical Service.
- Principales caractéristiques de la population Malienne à partir des resultats définitifs du recensement de 1976. Analyse du Recensement, Tome I. 1982. République du Mali: Bureau Central de Recensement.

Principales Resultados de la Encuesta Demográfica Nacional 1975. 1976. La

Paz: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía.

Problemas Poblacionales Peruanos. 1980. Lima: Asociación

Multidisciplinaria de Investigación y Docencia en Población (AMIDEP).

Proceedings of the Post-Census National Symposium on "Population and Planning for Development: The Sierra Leone 1974 Census in Perspective."

Freetown: Central Statistics Office.

Profile of Women in Agriculture and Rural Development in Syria. 1979.

Rome: FAO, Home Economics and Social Programmes Service.

Ramírez, Nelson, Pablo Tactuk, and Minerva Bretón. 1977. La migración

interna en la República Dominicana. Santa Domingo: Fondo para el

Avance de las Ciencias Sociales, Consejo Nacional de Población y

Familia.

Rapport sur l'étude pilote portant sur les indicateurs socio-économiques pour le suivi et l'évaluation de la réforme agraire et du développement rural. 1983. Cotonou: Direction des études et de la planification.

VII Recenseamento Geral - 1970. Serie National Vol. I, Brazil.

IX Recenseamento Geral do Brasil - 1980. Volume I - Tomo 5 - Numero 1.

Censo Demografico: Mao-de-Obra, 1983. Rio de Janeiro: Fundação

Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

IX Recenseamento Geral do Brasil - 1980. Volume I - Tomo 6 - Numero 1.

Censo Demografico: Familias e Domicilios, 1983. Rio de Janeiro:

Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

IV Recenseamento Geral da População - 1970. Resume Geral. Estado da

Mozambique: Instituto Nacional de Estatística.

- Recensement Général de la Population, 1970. 1974. Vol. I. Lomé, Togo.
- Recensement Général de la Population et du Logement, Vol. I - Resultats pour l'ensemble du pays. 1971. Haiti.
- Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat. 1978. Rwanda: Bureau National de Recensement.
- Recensement Général de la Population et des Logements - Republique Tunisienne, Volume V: Caractéristiques économiques. 1975. Institut National de la Statistique.
- Recensement Général de la Population - 1977, Volume II: Caractéristiques Demographiques. Mauritania: Direction de la Statistique.
- Recensement Général de la Population, 1977. Resultats Provisoires: Données de structure - Ensemble du pays. 1980. Niger: Bureau Central du Recensement.
- Recensement Général de la Population de Haute Volta, 1975. Résultats Définitifs. Vol. I: Les données nationales.
- Recensement Général de la Population 1977. Volume 1: Resultats Prioritaires. Nouakchott: Direction de la statistique.
- Recensement Général de la Population, 1970. 1973. Vol. I. Lomé, Togo.
- Report of the evaluation of UNFPA assistance to the national family planning programme of Mauritius. 1979. New York: UNFPA.
- Report on the Census of Population, 1970 - Singapore. Volume II. Singapore: Department of Statistics.
- Report on income-generating skills for women. 1978. Quezon City, Philippines: National Manpower and Youth Council.
- Report on the Labour Force Survey of Singapore 1970. 1976. Singapore: Ministry of Labour.

Report of the Labour Force Survey. Whole Kingdom (Round 2), 1979.

Bangkok: National Statistical Office.

Report of the 1974 Bangladesh retrospective survey of fertility and mortality. 1977. Dacca.

Resultados del Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda 1976. Vol. 10. La Paz: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

Ruzicka, Lado T. (ed.). 1982. Nuptiality and Fertility. Proceedings of a seminar held in Bruges, 8-11 January 1979. Liège: Ordina Editions.

Safilios Rothschild, Constantina. 1980. "The role of the family: A neglected aspect of poverty." In Implementing Programs of Human Development, edited by Peter Knight. Staff Working Paper No. 403. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, pp. 311-372.

_____. 1982a. "A class and sex stratification model and its relevance for fertility trends in the developing world." In Determinants of Fertility Trends: Theories Re-Examined edited by C. Hohn and R. Mackensen. Liège, Belgium: Ordina Editions.

_____. 1982b. "Female power, autonomy and demographic change in the Third World." In Women's Roles and Population Trends in the Third World, edited by Richard Anker et al. London: Croom Helm, pp. 117-132.

_____. 1982c. Lives and Life Chances of Low-Income Rural Girls. International Center for Research on Women.

_____. 1984. "Determinants of the ability of household members to adapt to social and economic changes." Paper presented at the Workshop on Methods of Measuring Intrahousehold Resource Allocations, Gloucester, Mass., 23-26 October 1984.

_____. 1985. The Policy Implications of the Roles of Women in

- Agriculture in Zambia. Lusaka, Zambia: National Council for Development Planning; New York: The Population Council.
- Sama Kandeh, M. Borbor. 1981. "Mortality in Sierra Leone: A summary of the findings of the 1974 Population Census of Sierra Leone." In Proceedings of the Post-Census National Symposium on "Population and Planning for Development. The Sierra Leone 1974 Census in Perspective." Freetown: Central Statistics Office.
- Seal, K.C. 1981. "Women in the labour force in India: A macrolevel statistical profile." In Women in the Indian Labour Force: Papers and Proceedings of a Workshop. Bangkok: Asian Employment Program - ARTEP.
- Selected Statistics and Indicators of the Status of Women. 1985. Nairobi, Kenya: United Nations, World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.
- Sethuraman, S.V. 1976. Jakarta: Urban Development and Employment, Geneva: ILO.
- Shah, Mahendra M. and Frans Willekens. 1978. Rural-Urban Population Projections for Kenya and Implications for Development. Luxembourg: International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.
- Shah, Nasra M. 1985. Women of the World: Asia and the Pacific. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census.
- Shaw, R. Paul. 1983. Mobilizing Human Resources in the Arab World. London: Kegan Paul International.
- Sheikh, M.H. 1975. An introduction to the Demography of Zambia. Lusaka: Central Statistical Office.
- Sidhu, Manhit S. and Gavin W. Jones. 1981. Population Dynamics in a Plural

- Society: Peninsular Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur: UMCB Publications.
- Situation économique du Sénégal, 1974. 1975. Direction de la Statistique.
- Situation économique de Sénégal. 1980. Direction de la Statistique.
- Situation of Women in Bangladesh. 1979. Dacca: BRAC Printers, Women for Women Research and Study Group, Women's Development Programme, UNICEF, Dacca.
- Socio-Economic Indicators of Sri Lanka. 1983. Colombo: Department of Census and Statistics.
- Standing, G., and F. Sukdeo. 1977. "Labour migration in Guyana and development in Guyana." In International Labour Review 116, no. 3 (Nov.-Dec.): 303-313.
- Statistical Abstract, 1978. Ethiopia: Central Statistical Office.
- Statistical Abstract of 1981. 1981. Korea: Central Bureau of Statistics.
- Statistical Abstract for the Sudan 1970.
- Statistical Abstract of Libya 1977.
- Statistical Pocket Book of Bangladesh 1978. 1978. Government of Bangladesh.
- Statistical Pocket Book, Nepal - 1982. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.
- Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 1978. 1978. Bangkok, Thailand: U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
- Statistical Yearbook of Jamaica 1979. 1980.
- Statistical Yearbook of Iran: 1351 (March 1972-March 1973). 1975. Teheran: Plan and Budget Organization, Statistical Centre of Iran.
- Statistical Yearbook. Thailand. 1974-75. 1976. National Statistical Office.
- Statistical Yearbook, 1979-1980. Yemen Arab Republic: Statistics Department.

- Status of Women in India. 1975. India: Allied Publishers, Indian Council of Social Science Research.
- Suarez, Flor. 1981. Peru: Formación de la familia y su efecto sobre la participación laboral de la mujer. Santiago de Chile: Encuesta Mundial de Fecundidad.
- Swaziland, Report of Mission on Needs Assessment for Population Assistance. 1981. New York: UNFPA.
- Syrian Arab Republic. 1980. Republic of Mission on Needs Assessment for Population Assistance. Report No. 24. New York: UNFPA.
- Tawiah, E.O. 1979. "Some demographic and social differentials in infant and early childhood mortality in Ghana." In Population Dynamics: Fertility and Mortality in Africa. Monrovia: U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.
- Technical and Vocational Education in the World, 1970-1980 - A Statistical Report. 1983. Paris: UNESCO - Division of Statistics on Education.
- Takce, Belgin. 1979. The Yozgot (Turkey) Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Project: Baseline Information on Socioeconomic and Demographic Conditions. Cairo: The Population Council.
- Trends and Projections of Enrollment by Level of Education and by Age, 1960-2000 (as assessed in 1982). 1983. Paris: UNESCO.
- Trinidad and Tobago: Manpower income report (industry). 1974. Vol. I, No. 4.
- UNESCO Statistical Yearbook for the years 1972-1984.
- United Nations. 1984a. Compiling Social Indicators on the Situation of Women. Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 32. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, and

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

United Nations. 1984b. Improving Concepts and Methods for Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women. Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 33. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office and International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

The United Republic of Tanzania 1978 Population Census. Vol. IV: A Summary of Selected Statistics. 1982. Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania: Bureau of Statistics.

Van Dusen, Roxann A. 1977. "Integrating women into national economics: programming considerations with special reference to the Near East." Washington, D.C.: USAID.

Variations in Nuptiality Age: An Inquiry into its Trends and Determinants. 1979. Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research of Women.

Visaria, Pravin. 1980. Poverty and Living Standards in Asia: An Overview of the Main Results and Lessons of Selected Household Surveys. Working Paper No. 2. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank Development Research Center.

_____. 1980. "Some aspects of relative poverty in Sri Lanka, 1969-70." Working Paper No. 5.

Vivien, Souad. 1976. "Le cas de la Tunisie." In Women at work in the Labour Force and at Home. Research Symposium on Women and Decision-Making: A Social Policy Minority. Geneva, 17-19 November 1975. Research Series, No. 22. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies.

- Wakeman, Wendy. 1980. Selected Statistics on Women in African Countries.
Boston: The Pathfinder Fund.
- Ware, Helen. 1981. Women, Demography and Development. Demography Teaching
Notes 3. Canberra: The Australian National University Development
Studies Centre.
- Women and the Future Development of Zambia. 1982. ECA/PD/WP/1982/17.
- Women, Equality, Education. 1978. Paris: UNESCO.
- Women in Pakistan: A Statistical Profile. Government of Pakistan, Federal
Bureau of Statistics.
- World Development Report. 1979. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, pp.
168-169 and 185.
- World Development Report. 1983. New York: The World Bank.
- World Tables. 1976. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, pp. 44--249.
- World Tables. 1983. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- World Health Statistics. 1983. Geneva: World Health Organization, pp.
482-483.
- Yearbook of Labour Statistics for the years: 1971-1984. Geneva:
International Labour Office.
- Yearbook of Labour Statistics. 1972. Geneva: ILO.
- Zlotnik, Hania. 1982. Levels and Recent Trends in Fertility and Mortality
in Colombia. Committee on Population and Demography. Report No. 12.
Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

ANNEX I

TABLE 1A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary Vocational Education Students	Total Fertility Rate	Percent of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at Marriage	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force
Afghanistan	M 9 F 1 1970	13 1970	M 16.3 F 2.7 1973-74 ^{1,2,3}	17 1970	M 2.7 F .3 1970	10 1970	7.7 1972-73		18 1969-70 ¹	4.0 1975-76 ¹
Algeria	M 16 F 7 1970	28 1970	--	26 1970 ¹	M 30.9 F 10.3 1970	25 1970	7.9 1970	17.9 1969	18 ¹ 1969-70	2.0 1970
Angola	M 8 F 6 1970	42 1970	--		M 16.3 F 7.4 1970	32 1970	6.5 1970-75		18 1969-70 ¹	14.2 1970
Bangladesh	M 30 F 8 1970	25 1973 ¹	M 16.9 F 5.3 1974	2 1970	M 1.7 F 0.1 1969 ^{1,2}	5 1969 ¹	7.2 1970-75		15.9 1974	17.5 1970 ²
Barbados	M 67 F 69 1970	52 1975	M 77.6 F 72.7 1970 ¹		M 34.5 F 12.0 1969 ³	26 1969	3.0 1970	42.9 1970	27.2 1970	37 1970
Bolivia	M 30 F 21 1970	39 1970 ³	--		M 9.3 F 17.5 1971	66 1971	6.8 1975		22 1	
Botswana	M 7 F 6 1970	46 1970	M 13.0 F 10.5 1971 ¹	54 1970	M 10.6 F 5.9 1970	38 1970	6.8 1971		25 1	56.6 1971 ²
Brazil	M 26 F 26 1970	51 1970	M 33.6 F 31.7 1970 ^{1,14,15}	95 1970	M 46.5 F 27.7 1970	36 1970	5.3 1970	13.0 1970	22.8 1970	32.2 1970 ⁷
Burkina Faso	M 2 F 1 1970	28 1970	--	16 1970 ¹	M 1.6 F 1.5 1970	48 1970	7.2 1973-74	5.1 1975	17.0 ¹ 1975	46 1970 ²

TABLE 1A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

(page 2)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary Vocational Education Students	Total Fertility Rate	Percent of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at Marriage	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force
Chile	M 36 F 42 1970	53 1970	M 33.7 F 31.9 ¹ , 1970 ^{1,16}	69 1970 ⁴	M 61.0 F 52.4 1970	46 1970	3.5 1970	20.3 1970	23.3 1970	3.2 1970
Colombia	M 24 F 24 1970	49 1970	M 41.7 F 37.9 ¹ 1973 ¹	77 1970	M 27.8 F 44.5 1970	61 1970	4.4 1973	--	22.3 1973	6.1 1970 ²
Costa Rica	M 27 F 29 1970	51 1970	M 47.2 F 46.4 ¹ 1973 ¹	75 1970	M 22.6 F 12.8 1970	21 1970	4.9 1970	16.4 1973	22.0 1973 ²	8.2 1973 ³
Dominican Republic	M 18 F 18 1970	51 1970 ³	M 25.2 F 23.1 1970	72 1972	M 4.5 F 2.6 ² 1971 ²	14 1970	6.3 1971	19.6 1971	19.7 1970	20.1 1971
Ecuador	M 28 F 24 1970	45 1970 ⁴	M 55.9 F 49.4 ⁵ 1974 ⁵	64 1970 ²	M 19.4 F 23.5 1970	55 1972	5.7 1972	--	21.1 1974	6 1970 ²
Egypt	M 46 F 22 1970	32 1970 ⁵	--	53 1970 ¹	M 59.6 F 27.3 1970	31 1970	5.2 1970	--	19.0 ¹ 1970	3.6 1970
El Salvador	M 23 F 21 1970	47 1970	M 56.4 F 51.1 1971	70 1970 ²	M 37.3 F 45.9 1970	54 1970	6.2 1970	21.5 1971	19.0 1971	6.3 1970-71 ⁷
Ethiopia	M 6 F 2 1970	25 1970 ²	--	12 1970	M 1.5 F 1.1 1970	43 1970 ²	6.7 1970-75	--	--	36 1970 ²
Gambia	M 11 F 4 1970	24 1970 ³	--	33 1970	M 4.0 F 0.4 1970	9 1970	6.4 1973	--	--	49 1970 ²

TABLE 1A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

(page 3)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary Vocational Education Students	Total Fertility Rate	Percent of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at Marriage	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force
Ghana	M 21 F 8 1970	28 1970	M 37.8 F 15.7 1970 1,6	27 1970	M 20.8 F 8.4 1970	13 1970	7.1 1970	28.7 1970	19.4 1970	42.4 1970
Guatemala	M 9 F 8 1970	41 1970	M 25.3 F 20.9 1973 1,7	64 1970	M 13.1 F 8.7 1970 4	42 1970	5.7 1970	15.0 1973	19.2 1973	1.7 1973
Guyana	M 55 F 56 1970	51 1970	M 81.3 F 77.5 1970	55 1970 4	M 23.9 F 20.8 1970 5	47 1970 6	5.0 1970	22.4 1970	17.0 1970	14.0 1970 2
Haiti	M 9 F 7 1975	---	M 12.7 F 8.9 1970 8	57 1971	M 11.0 F 4.2 1968 2	28 1968 6	5.7 1971	26.3 1971	22.0 1	50.0 1970
Honduras	M 14 F 13 1970	47 1970	M 29.5 F 30.2 1974 9,5	73 1969	M 15.5 F 14.0 1970	47 1970	7.3 1971-72	21.6 1974	20.0 ¹ 1971	1.9 1974
India	M 36 F 15 1970	28 1970	M 37.2 F 14.7 1971 1,17	24 1970	M 2.4 F 1.6 1970	38 1970	5.7 1971	9.4 1971	17.0 ¹ 1971	37.9 1970 2
Indonesia	M 21 F 11 1970	34 1970	M 32.7 F 19.7 1971 9	32 1970 1	M 43.8 F 11.1 1970	22 1970	5.5 1971	16.3 1971	19.0 1971	34.1 1970 2
Iran	M 36 F 18 1970	33 1970	---	45 1970	M 8.7 F 2.3 1970	20 1970	6.9 1970-75	---	18.0 1	8.9 1971
Iraq	M 34 F 14 1970	29 1970	---	34 1970	M 8.0 F 2.5 1970	23 1970	7.1 1973-74	---	21.0 ¹ 1971	50.7 1971 7

TABLE 1A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

(page 4)

Country	Gross School Enrollment Rates		Percent of Female Secondary School Students		Primary School Graduation Rates		Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers		Secondary Vocational Education Enrollment Rates		Percent of Female Secondary Vocational Students		Total Fertility Rate		Percent of Female Heads of Household		Women's Mean Age at Marriage		Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	
	M	F	1970	1975	1970	1974	1970	1970	M	F	1970	1970	1970	1970-75	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970
Ivory Coast	M 14	F 4	22		13				M 7.3	F 2.2	21	6.2		18.2				52.7		
			1970		1970				1970	1970	1970	1970-75		1975 ²				1974-75		
Jamaica	M 46	F 45	54						M 16.5	F 11.4	43	5.3	33.8	28.7				20.7		
			1975						1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970				1973		
Jordan	M 41	F 24	34		46				M 9.8	F 3.3	23	7.6		20.0 ¹				36.3		
			1970		1970				1970	1970	1970	1972		1972				1975		
Kenya	M 12	F 5	30		27						10	7.2	29.5	18.5				37.0		
			1970		1970						1973	1971	1969	1974				1970		
Korea	M 51	F 33	38		29				M 74.1	F 32.7	30	4.5	12.8	23.3				51.1		
			1970		1970				1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1975	1970			1970		
Lesotho	M 6	F 7	54		60				M 2.9	F 3.6	55	5.6		20 ¹				50.7		
			1970		1970				1970	1970	1970	1971-73		1969-70				1969-70		
Liberia	M 15	F 4	23		28				M 5.8	F 1.4	20	5.7	14.9	19.3				39.0		
			1970		1970				1970	1970	1970	1971	1974	1974				1970		
Libyan Arab Republic	M 34	F 8	18		24				M 17.7	F 5.3	21	8.0		19.0 ¹				11.4		
			1970		1970				1971	1971	1971	1973		1973				1973		

TABLE 1A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

(page 5)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary Vocational Education Students	Total Fertility Rate	Percent of Female Household Heads	Women's Mean Age at Marriage	Percent of Women Agricultural Labor Force
Malawi	M 3 F 1 1970	27 1970 ²	--	24 1970	M .6 F .2 1970 ⁶	26 1970 ⁴	6.7 1970-71	28.8 1970-72 ¹	18.0 ¹	51.7 1968-69 ⁷
Malaysia	M 40 F 29 1970	41 1970	M 41.9 F 26.5 1970 ^{1,2}	37 1970 ⁴	M 10.2 F 9.6 1970	49 1970	5.0 1970	19.7 1970	21.9 1970 ¹	34.2 1970
Mali	M 8 F 2 1970	22 1970	--	19 1970	M 5.7 F 1.4 1970	20 1970	6.7 1970-75	15.3 1970	16 ¹	51.5 1973
Mauritania	M 3 F .4 1970	11 1970	--	5 1970 ¹	--	--	5.9 1970-75	--	--	4.7 1970 ²
Mauritius	M 37 F 25 1970	40 1970	M 50.6 F 33.3 1972	41 1970 ¹	M 3.5 F 2.9 1970	46 1970	3.8 1970	18.8 1972	22.5 1972	22.7 1972
Mexico	M 27 F 17 1970	39 1970	M 31.3 F 27.7 1970 ^{1,2}	61 1970	M 18.3 F 35.5 1973 ²	52 1970	6.5 1970	15.3 1970	21.2 1970	5.2 1970
Morocco	M 18 F 7 1970	28 1970	--	18 1970	M 4.7 F 0.9 1970	16 1970	6.9 1972	16.9 1971	19.0 ¹ 1971	10.6 1971
Mozambique	M 6 F 4 1970	38 1970	--	33 1972	M 18.6 F 8.5 1971 ²	30 1972	6.6 1970	--	20.0 ¹	33.8 1970

TABLE 1A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

(page 6)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary Vocational Students	Total Fertility Rate	Percent of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at Marriage	Percent of Women Agricultural Labor Force
Nepal	M 16 F 3 1970	14 1975	M 12.7 F 1.7 1971	3 1969	--	--	6.0 1971	--	16.7 1971	41.6 1970 ²
Nicaragua	M 19 F 17 1970	47 1970	M 31.6 F 31.2 1971	79 1970 ³	M 13.9 F 9.0 1970	39 1970	7.1 1970	24.7 1974	20.0 ¹ 1971	3.7 1971
Nigeria	M 6 F 3 1970	32 1970	--	24 1970	M 4.2 F 1.6 1970	28 1970	6.7 1970-75	--	--	38.0 1970 ²
Pakistan	M 22 F 6 1970	20 1970	M 30.8 F 9.5 1973	28 1970	M 3.4 F 1.1 1970	24 1970	7.2 1974-75	--	20.0 ¹ 1971-73 ⁷	34.9 1971-73 ⁷
Panama	M 36 F 41 1970	52 1970	M 50.2 F 50.1 1970 ¹	80 1970	M 81.3 F 100.6 1970	54 1970	5.2 1970	20.6 1970	20.0 ¹ 1970	4.7 1970
Paraguay	M 17 F 17 1970	50 1970	M 31.4 F 27.8 1972	--	M 8.9 F 6.6 1970	41 1970	5.9 1972	20.8 1970	22.0 ¹ 1970	5.7 1972
Peru	M 34 F 26 1970	43 1970	M 23.4 F 19.1 1972	64 1970 ²	M 57.1 F 43.0 1970 ⁴	43 1970 ⁹	6.5 1972	22.3 1972	21.6 1972	9.4 1972 ⁶
Phillippines	M 52 F 49 1970	51 1970 ⁷	M 34.3 F 29.7 1970	81 1970	M 16.3 F 10.3 1970	38 1970 ⁵	5.9 1970	10.8 1970	22.9 1970	30.1 1971 ⁷

TABLE 1A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

(page 8)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary Vocational Education Students	Total Fertility Rate	Percent of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at Marriage	Percent of Women Agriculture Labor Force
Syrian Arab Republic	M 54 F 20 1970	26 6 1970	M 30.0 F 11.7 1970	40 1970	M 18.5 F 1.3 1970	6 1970	7.6 1970	12.5 1970	21.0 ¹	27 1971
Taiwan	--	41 1970	M 76.8 F 55.8 1970	43 1970	--	48 1970 ⁵	4.1 1970	10.4 1974	23.0 ¹	34.6 1971 ⁴
Thailand	M 20 F 14 1970	42 1970	M 12.5 F 7.0, 1.13 1970 ^{1, 13}	42 1970 ⁹	M 27.6 F 19.9 1970	43 1970	6.4 1970-75	17.7 1970	21.9 1970	49.7 1970
Togo	M 11 F 3 1970	22 1970	M 23.5 F 3.2 1970	19 1970	M 7.5 F 4.3 1970	37 1970	6.6 1970	19.3 1970	19.0 ¹	57.7 1970 ⁷
Trinidad & Tobago	M 40 F 44 1970	52 1970	--	59 1970 ^{3, 6, 10}	M 27.9 F 11.9 1970 ⁵	29 1970 ⁶	3.4 1970	27 1970	20.7 1970	37 1970 ²
Tunisia	M 33 F 13 1970	28 1970	M 45.3 F 24.1, 12 1970 ¹²	20 1973 ¹	M 35.9 F 11.3 1970	24 1970 ⁵	6.2 1971	10.0 1968-69 ⁴	21.0 ¹	13.6 1975
Turkey	M 38 F 15 1970	29 1970	M 56.9 F 29.1 1970	34 1970	M 37.6 F 16.2 1970	29 1970	5.3 1970	8.8 1970	19.8 1970	50.8 1970
Uganda	M 6 F 22 1970 ²	25 1970	M 13.7 F 4.08 1969 ⁸	29 1975 ⁶	M 4.6 F 0.1, 5, 6, 9 1970 ²	3 1970 ²	7.7 1969	--	18 1975 ¹	36 1970 ²

TABLE 1A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

(page 9)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Enrollment Rates	Percent of Female Secondary Vocational Education Students	Total Fertility Rate	Percent of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at Marriage	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force
United Arab Emirates	M 29 F 10 1970	36 1975 ⁸	M 30.5 F 24.8 ⁹ , 10 1975	47 1973 ⁴	--	--	6.8 1970-75	--	18.0 1975 ³	0.3 1975 ⁴
United Republic of Tanzania	M 4 F 2 1970	29 1970	--	27 1970 ⁵	M 93.0 M 66.2 1970	--	6.7 1970-75	25.0 1970 ³	18 ¹	39 1970 ²
Uruguay	M 53 F 65 1970	54 1973	M 42.8 F 43.5 ²¹ 1975	16 1970	M 82.5 F 85.0 ⁴ 1970	41 1970	2.9 1970-75	20.8 1975 ⁷	22.0 ¹	21 1970 ⁷
Venezuela	M 33 F 35 1970	51 1970	M 65.7 F 56.9 ^{1,5} 1975	86 1970		50 1970 ⁹	5.6 1970	19.7 1971	20.1 1971	3.0 1970 ²
Yemen	M 2 F 1 1970	5 1970	M 2.2 F 2.6 ⁹ 1975	6 1973	M 3.6 F 0.6 1970		6.8 1975	--	17.7 1975 ³	4.4 1970 ²
Yemen, Democratic	M 16 F 4 1970	20 1970	--	21 1970	M 3.6 F 0.6 1970	15 1970	7.2 1970-75	--	18.0 ¹	28.6 1973
Zaire	M 13 F 4 1970	22 1970	--	--	M 9.2 F 2.4 ¹⁰ 1970	21 1970 ⁷	5.9 1970-75	--	18.0 ¹	52.2 1970
Zambia	M 18 F 8 1970	33 1970	--	34 1970	M 3.8 F .8 ⁶ 1970	35.0 1972 ⁸	7.0 1969	26.4 1974	18.0 ¹	47.7 1970-71

NOTES TO TABLE 1A.

Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates

- ¹East Bank only
- ²Government maintained and aided schools only

Percent of Female Secondary School Students

- ¹Includes intermediate level previously in third level
- ²Estimate
- ³Not including vocational education
- ⁴Includes evening schools
- ⁵Some classes omitted
- ⁶Includes UNRWA schools
- ⁷Not including private vocational schools and short term courses
- ⁸Public education only

Primary School Graduation Rates

- ¹15 years and over
- ²Grade 6 and over
- ³Settled population
- ⁴Average of 1-5 and 6-10 years of school completed
- ⁵Grade 4-6 and over
- ⁶May be underestimated since those attending primary school in the past were excluded because no information was given on how many of them completed primary school.

NOTES TO TABLE 1A.
Primary School Graduation Rates (Cont'd.)

(page 2)

- 7 Completed at least 3 years of primary school
- 8 Last 2 primary years and over
- 9 The population basis in 10 years and over
- 10 Unknown if last grade was completed
- 11 Completed at least the first four years of schooling
- 12 May include persons who have not completed primary school
- 13 Grade 7 and over
- 14 Grade 5 and over
- 15 Data based on a 25% sample of the 1970 census returns inflated to national totals. Excluded from same were people with unknown level of education and people of unknown age.
- 16 Grade 8 and over
- 17 Grade 4-5 and over
- 18 Grade 4 and over
- 19 Unknown if "all primary" implies that primary school has been completed
- 20 Excludes data for the tribal areas and Malak and Divisions in the North-West Frontier Province
- 21 Based on sample tabulations of 1975 census results as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics and Census (Direccion General de Estadisticas of Censos) of Uruguay

Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers

- 1 Estimate; provisional or estimated
- 2 Includes evening schools
- 3 Includes education preceding the first level
- 4 Public education only

NOTES TO TABLE 1A.
Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers (cont'd.)

(page 3)

- ⁵Mainland Tanzania only
- ⁶Government maintained and aided schools only
- ⁷East Bank only
- ⁸As quoted by the Department of Statistics of Singapore in letter of July 26, 1982
- ⁹Report on Education Statistics 1969-1970, as quoted by the National Statistical Office in letter of August 17, 1982
- ¹⁰Includes intermediate departments

Secondary Vocational Education Enrollment Rates

- ¹Not including intermediate schools
- ²Population 1970
- ³Population 1969 Estimate
- ⁴Includes evening schools
- ⁵Government maintained and aided schools only
- ⁶Provisional or estimate
- ⁷Public education only
- ⁸Technical institutes attached to Ministry of Education only
- ⁹Excludes junior secondary classes which are included in education at the first level
- ¹⁰Not including technical post-primary schools

Percent of Female Secondary Vocational Education Students

- ¹Not including intermediate schools
- ²Estimate

NOTES TO TABLE 1A.
Percent of Female Secondary Vocational Education Students (Cont'd.)

- ³East Bank only
- ⁴Provisional or estimate
- ⁵Public education only
- ⁶Government maintained and aided schools only
- ⁷Not including technical post-primary schools
- ⁸Technical training institutions only
- ⁹Including evening schools

Total Fertility Rate

no footnotes

Percent of Female Heads of Households

- ¹Malawi Population Change Study as quoted by the National Statistical Office Malawi in letter of October 5, 1982
- ²Socio Economic Survey. Data based on 9,964 households
- ³Early 1970's - exact date unknown
- ⁴National Demographic Survey
- ⁵1975 Census as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics and Census (Direccion General de Estadisticas y Censos) of Uruguay in letter of January 31, 1984

Women's Mean Age at Marriage

- ¹Data based on marital status distribution from the latest census or survey. For most countries these data refer to a time between 1970-79 but in a few cases where no other data were available the data are from same period between 1955-69. Therefore, these data must be viewed as reflecting behavior in the recent past, as recommended by the Population Reference Bureau (May 1981).
- ²Age by which 50% of women have ever been married
- ³Mean age at marriage

NOTES TO TABLE 1A.
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force

- 1 Settled population aged 8 years and over
- 2 ILO Estimate
- 3 Includes only wage earners covered by social security.
- 4 Employed only
- 5 Based on occupational categories
- 6 Economically active population aged 6 years and over
- 7 FAO agricultural census

TABLE 1B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 3)

Country	Activity Rates	Unemployment Rates	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Unpaid Family Workers	% of Labor Force in Paid Employment	Women's Share of Employment	Women's Agricultural Wages as % of Male Wages	Illiteracy Rates	Gross Primary School Enrollment Rate	% of Female Primary School Students
Gambia	M 89.5 F 70.5 ^{1,3} 1975	-	43.7 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 83.9 F 99.0 1970	M 33 F 14 1970	31 1970
Ghana	M 83.5 F 63.6 ¹ 1970	M 7.6 F 3.9 ¹ 1970	44.2 1970	-	-	M 7.3 F 18.6 ^{1,5} 1970	M 35.3 F 6.4 ^{1,5} 1970	12.6 1970	79 1970	M 59.6 F 81.6 1970	M 73 F 54 1970	43 1970
Guatemala	M 88.2 F 13.9 1970 ¹	-	13.7 1970	M 42.8 F 27.9 ^{1,5,31} 1973	M 1.4 F 1.2 ^{1,5,31} 1973	M 8.4 F 3.1 ^{1,5,31} 1973	M 46.5 F 66.5 1973	19.0 1973	-	M 49.6 F 65.2 1970	M 62 F 51 1970	44 1970
Guyana	M 84.9 F 19.1 1970 ⁶	M 11.3 F 25.0 ¹ 1970	20.1 1970	M 13.2 F 9.3 ^{1,5} 1970	M 4.5 F 1.9 ^{1,5} 1970	M 1.6 F 1.6 ^{1,5} 1970	M 64.7 F 58.9 ^{1,5} 1970	24.7 1970	-	M 5.1 F 10.2 1970	M 100 F 96 1970	49 1970 ³
Haiti	M 89.5 F 70.3 ¹ 1971	M 9.4 F 15.5 ¹ 1971	47.0 1970	M 60.9 F 37.3 ^{2,5} 1971	M 1.0 F 0.4 ^{2,5} 1971	M 18.2 F 46.3 ^{2,5} 1971	M 19.7 F 15.8 ^{2,5} 1971	40.0 1971	-	M 73.5 F 82.0 1970	M 59 F 48 1971	44 1971
Honduras	M 88.1 F 16.2 ¹ 1974	M 1.8 F 1.4 1974	15.7 1974	M 37.1 F 28.0 ^{1,5} 1974	M 7.8 F 4.1 ^{1,5} 1974	M 11.5 F 3.3 ^{2,5} 1974	M 42.6 F 63.6 ^{2,5} 1974	22.6 1974	-	M 42.1 F 45.3 1970	M 87 F 88 1970	50 1970
India	M 84.4 F 40.9 1975 ^{1,3}	M 2.6 F 13.8 1971 ^{1,5}	32.2 1975	M 30.4 F 28.2 ^{1,13,14} 1971	M 4.4 F 1.0 ^{1,13,14} 1971	M 8.6 F 18.1 ^{1,12,13,14} 1971	M 56.6 F 52.6 ^{1,12,13,14} 1971	10.7 1971	70 1974-75	M 53.2 F 81.1 1970	M 90 F 56 1970	37 1970 ¹
Indonesia	M 80.4 F 35.6 1971 ¹	M 6.9 F 10.7 ¹ 1971	33.1 1971	M 42.2 F 28.0 ^{1,5,15} 1970	M 4.5 F 2.7 ^{1,5,15} 1970	M 16.0 F 38.5 ^{1,5,15} 1970	M 36.1 F 28.6 ^{1,5,15} 1970	27.8 1971	-	M 32.2 F 57.3 1970	M 83 F 73 1970	46 1970 ¹

TABLE 1B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 4)

Country	Activity Rates	Unemployment Rates	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Unpaid Family Workers	% of Labor Force in Paid Employment	Women's Share of Employment	Women Agricultural Wages as % of Male Wages	Illiteracy Rates	Gross Primary School Enrollment Rate	% of Female Primary School Students
Iran	M 85.2 F 12.3 1971	M 11.0 F 10.9 1971	9.9 1972	M 46.0 F 20.4 1969,2,16	M 2.8 F 0.4 1969,2,16	M 13.5 F 40.1 1969,2,16	M 37.4 M 37.8 1969,2,16	12.8 1969	-	M 53.7 F 87.4 1970	M 93 F 52 1970	35 1970
Iraq	M 87.6 F 3.4 1970	-	4.2 1975 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 51.6 F 87.0 1970	M 95 F 41 1970	29 1970
Ivory Coast	M 91.7 F 45.3 1975-7	M 13.5 F 1.24 1975	50.2 1975 ⁵	M 50.1 F 18.1 1975 ²	-	M 27.9 F 77.7 1975 ²	M 19.0 F 3.2,2,17 1975 ^{2,17}	9.7 1975	-	M 64.7 F 94.7 1970	M 81 F 46 1970	36 1970
Jamaica	M 84.2 F 60.6 1972,8,9	M 18.3 F 24.0 1970 ¹	33.2 1970 ¹¹	M 29.9 F 18.3 1970 ²	M 5.9 F 2.9 1970 ²	M 1.5 F 1.4 1970 ²	M 61.6 F 75.0 1970 ²	36.1 1970	-	M 18.5 F 15.3 1970	M 119 F 119 1970	50 1970 ¹
Jordan	M 80.7 F 4.5 1970-1,10	-	5.4 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 36.9 F 67.6 1970	M 49 F 41 1970	44 1970 ⁴
Kenya	M 95.0 F 45.0 1970 ¹¹	-	33.1 1970	-	-	-	F 8.7 1972	-	-	M 51.5 F 85.6 1970	M 70 F 49 1970	41 1970
Korea	M 74.8 F 38.4 1970 ¹	M 5.4 F 2.9 1970 ^{6,7}	37.2 1970 ¹²	M 42.0 F 17.1 1970-2,5,19	M 2.3 F 0.9 1970-2,5,19	M 11.4 F 52.2 1970-2,5,19	M 43.7 F 29.5 1970-2,5,19	26.7 1970	68 1970	M 5.6 F 19.0 1970	M 106 F 105 1970	48 1970
Lesotho	M 84.0 F 83.0 1970	-	45.7 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 50.5 F 25.5 1970	M 71 F 108 1970	60 1970

TABLE 1B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 5)

Country	Activity Rates	Unemployment Rates	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Unpaid Family Workers	% of Labor Force in Paid Employment	Women's Share of Employment	Women's Agricultural Wages as % of Male Wages	Illiteracy Rates	Gross Primary School Enrollment Rate	% of Female Primary School Students
Liberia	M 86.1 F 38.5 ^{1,3} 1975	-	26.8 1974	M 52.6 F 48.7 ^{2,3} 1974	M 0.6 F 0.4 ^{2,3} 1974	M 9.4 F 42.2 ^{2,3} 1974	M 37.4 F 8.7 ^{2,3} 1974	7.9 1974	-	M 70.9 F 95.0 1970	M 71 F 35 1970	33 1970 ⁵
Libyan Arab Republic	M 79.4 F 6.7 ¹ 1973	M 3.4 F 2.6 ⁸ 1973	6.8 1973 ⁷	M 31.0 F 4.8 ^{1,5,20,13} 1973	M 1.1 F 0.2 ^{1,5,20,13} 1973	M 1.8 F 43.8 ^{1,5,20,13} 1973	M 65.2 F 50.9 ^{1,5,20,13} 1973	5.1 1973	-	M 43.6 F 92.6 1970	M 84 F 52 1970	37 1970
Malawi	M 91.5 F 53.7 ^{1,3} 1975	-	37.7 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 59.3 F 87.2 1970	M 45 F 26 1970	37 1970
Malaysia	M 78.9 F 35.6 ^{1,12} 1970	M 5.9 F 13.3 1970	31.8 1970	M 30.9 F 19.1 1970	M 4.6 F 2.6 ¹ 1970	M 9.5 F 30.2 ¹ 1970	M 50.9 F 42.1 ¹ 1970	27.8 1970	84 1971	M 27.8 F 54.9 1970	M 95 F 87 1970	48 1970
Mali	M 95.2 F 83.1 ^{1,3} 1975	-	47.5 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 86.8 F 99.5 1970	M 31 F 17 1970	34 1970
Mauritania	M 94.6 F 4.0 ^{1,13} 1975	-	4.0 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 20 F 8 1970	28 1970 ¹
Mauritius	M 82.9 F 20.3 ¹ 1972	M 17.0 F 14.0 1972	19.6 1970	M 9.0 F 7.0 ^{2,5} 1972	M 4.3 F 1.2 ^{2,5} 1972	M 0.7 F 2.5 ^{2,5} 1972	M 85.7 F 88.7 ^{2,5} 1972	20.9 1972	41 1972 ³	M 17.1 F 32.5 1970	M 108 F 105 1970	49 1970
Mexico	M 80.8 F 18.2 ¹ 1970	M 2.8 F 7.5 ¹ 1970	17.4 1970	M 26.6 F 19.6 ^{1,5,8} 1970	M 6.1 F 6.9 ^{1,5,8} 1970	M 6.0 F 6.9 ^{1,5,8} 1970	M 61.3 F 66.6 ^{1,5,8} 1970	10.1 1970	70 1975 ⁴	M 21.8 F 29.6 1970	M 107 F 102 1970	48 1970
Morocco	M 80.0 F 12.6 ¹ 1971	M 8.2 F 12.1 1971	13.2 1970	M 37.1 F 17.3 ^{2,19} 1971	M 3.3 F 1.0 ^{2,19} 1971	M 18.2 F 34.8 ^{2,19} 1971	M 41.4 F 46.9 ^{2,19,23} 1971	16.3 1971	80 1971 ^{5,6}	M 67.5 F 90.6 1970	M 67 F 36 1970	34 1971

TABLE 1B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 6)

Country	Activity Rates	Unemployment Rates	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Unpaid Family Workers	% of Labor Force in Paid Employment	Women's Share of Employment	Women's Agricultural Wages as % of Male Wages	Illiteracy Rates	Gross Primary School Enrollment Rate	% of Female Primary School Students
Mozambique	M 97.0	M 1.3	26.3	M 42.1	M 0.5	M 5.2	M 52.3	6.5	-	M 66.3	M 62	33
	F 32.0 1970 ¹	F 0.2 1970 ¹	1970	F 57.3 1970 ^{2,5}	F 0.2 1970 ^{2,5}	F 32.7 1970	F 9.8 1970 ^{2,5}	1970	-	F 90.2 1970	F 31 1970	1971
Nepal	M 87.8	-	29.2	M 84.8	M 0.6	M 2.3	M 12.3	11.0	-	M 78.2	M 43	15
	F 34.3 1971	-	1971	F 89.8 1971 ^{1,5}	F 0.2 1971 ^{1,5}	F 6.1 1971 ^{1,5}	F 3.9 1971 ^{1,5}	1971	-	F 97.5 1970	F 8 1970	1970
Nicaragua	M 78.9	M 3.4	21.9	M 27.6	M 3.0	M 10.4	M 56.0	24.8	-	M 42.6	M 82	50
	F 20.4 1970 ¹	F 3.0 1971 ¹	1971	F 24.7 1971 ^{1,3,19}	F 1.2 1971 ^{1,3,19}	F 3.8 1971 ^{1,3,19}	F 65.8 1971 ^{1,3,19}	1971	-	F 43.1 1970	F 84 1970	1970
Nigeria	M 83.6	-	40.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 61.0	M 47	37
	F 53.4 1975 ^{1,3}	-	1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	F 90.4 1970	F 27 1970	1970
Pakistan	M 86.8	M 3.2	8.6	M 28.5	M 2.6	M 12.7	M 56.2	4.9	-	M 59.9	M 62	27
	F 8.8 1973 ^{1,14}	F 14.9 1973 ⁹	1972 ^{10,12,13} 1973 ^{2,22}	F 9.3 1973 ^{2,22}	F 4.5 1973 ^{2,22}	F 30.6 1973 ^{2,22}	F 55.7 1973 ^{2,22}	1973	-	F 94.9 1970	F 24 1970	1970
Panama	M 87.0	M 7.3	25.8	M 46.5	M 1.6	M 3.0	M 48.7	34.7	141	M 21.0	M 108	48
	F 30.3 1970 ¹	F 16.4 1970 ¹	1970	F 15.5 1970 ^{1,5,23}	F 1.0 1970 ^{1,5,23}	F 4.5 1970 ^{1,5,23}	F 78.6 1970 ^{1,5,23}	1970	1970	F 22.2 1970	F 103 1970	1970
Paraguay	M 90.5	M 3.4	21.4	M 47.4	M 2.3	M 10.6	M 38.3	26.8	93	M 15.7	M 115	47
	F 23.1 1972 ¹	F 2.4 1972 ^{1,10}	1972 ⁸	F 39.0 1972 ^{2,5}	F 1.5 1972 ^{2,5}	F 7.3 1972 ^{2,5}	F 51.2 1972 ^{2,5}	1972	1973	F 25.9 1970	F 103 1970	1970 ²
Peru	M 80.2	M 5.2	20.7	M 44.2	M 0.7	M 4.3	M 46.7	22.6	61	M 18.1	M 111	46
	F 20.4 1972 ¹	F 7.5 1972 ¹	1972 ⁴	F 31.1 1972 ^{1,5,7}	F 0.3 1972 ^{1,5,7}	F 7.9 1972 ^{1,5,7}	F 54.1 1972	1972	1972	F 40.4 1970	F 96 1970	1970

TABLE 1B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 7)

Country	Activity Rates	Unemployment Rates	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Unpaid Family Workers	% of Labor Force in Paid Employment	Women's Share of Employment	Women's Agricultural Wages as % of Male Wages	Illiteracy Rates	Gross Primary School Enrollment Rate	% of Female Primary School Students
Philippines	M 78.4 F 34.1 1970	M 5.3 F 11.4 1970	M 31.9 F 11.4 1970	M 44.6 F 25.4 1970	M 1.4 F 1.5 1970	M 12.4 F 27.2 1970	M 41.5 F 45.2 1970	32.3	67 1974 ⁷	M 15.7 F 19.1 1970	M 68 F 67 1970	48 1970
Republic of Cameroon	M 89.7 F 60.8 1975	-	41.9 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 49.3 F 81.6 1970	M 105 F 77 1970	43 1970
Rwanda	M 96.0 F 96.0 1970	M 0.1 F 0.0 1970	52.1 1970	M 72.5 F 17.6 1970	M 0.0 F 0.0 1970	M 22.6 F 82.1 1970	M 4.8 F 0.4 1970	8.0	-	M 67.0 F 86.0 1970	M 83 F 65 1970	44 1970
Senegal	M 89.4 F 58.5 1970-71	-	41.6 1970-71	-	-	-	-	-	-	F 76.0 F 97.5 1970	M 47 F 30 1970	39 1970
Sierra Leone	M 92.6 F 37.8 1974	M 8.6 F 21.8 1974	34.4 1970	M 55.4 F 28.3 1974	M 0.3 F 0.4 1974	M 26.1 F 66.1 1974	M 18.2 F 5.3 1974	10.2	-	M 82.5 M 95.0 1970	M 40 F 26 1970	40 1970
Singapore	M 82.3 F 29.5 1970	M 7.6 F 17.7 1970	26.0 1970	M 19.5 F 9.7 1970	M 3.4 F 0.9 1970	M 2.6 F 5.8 1970	M 74.5 F 83.7 1970	25.6	56 1973 ⁸	M 17.0 F 45.7 1970	M 110 F 101 1970	47 1970
Somalia	M 92.7 F 37.5 1975	-	30.0 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 92.4 F 99.5 1970	M 14 F 5 1970	25 1970
Sri Lanka	M 80.9 F 30.9 1971	M 14.0 F 30.8 1971	26.2 1971	M 29.2 F 11.3 1971	M 3.8 F 0.8 1971	M 3.3 F 11.0 1971	M 63.6 F 76.9 1971	25.4	81 1970 ⁹	M 14.0 F 31.5 1970	M 104 F 94 1970	47 1970

TABLE 1B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 8)

Country	Activity Rates	Unemployment Rates	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Unpaid Family Workers	% of Labor Force in Paid Employment	Women's Share of Employment	Women's Agricultural Wages as % of Male Wages	Illiteracy Rates	Gross Primary School Enrollment Rate	% of Female Primary School Students
Sudan	M 89.5 F 22.8 ¹ 1973 ¹	M 1.3 F 0.44 1970 ⁴	20.8 1973 ¹¹	M 59.2 F 58.3 ² 1973 ²	M 3.5 F 1.4 ² 1973 ²	M 4.5 F 30.4 ⁴ 1973 ²	M 32.8 F 9.8 ² 1973 ²	7.5 1973	-	M 73.0 F 98.0 1970	M 46 F 29 1970	38 1970
Syrian Arab Republic	M 82.0 F 3.6 ¹ 1970 ¹	M 7.1 F 8.54 1970 ⁴	20.8 1970 ^{1,12}	M 41.6 F 22.6 ^{1,5,28} 1970 ^{1,5,28}	M 2.4 F 0.6 ^{1,5,28} 1970 ^{1,5,28}	M 10.5 F 33.5 ^{1,5,28} 1970 ^{1,5,28}	M 42.9 F 39.6 ^{1,5,22,28} 1970 ^{1,5,22,28}	8.7 1970	-	M 40.4 F 80.0 1970	M 102 F 63 1970	36 1970
Taiwan	M 83.3 F 32.1 ¹ 1970 ¹	M 3.5 F 5.9 ¹ 1970 ¹	30.8 1974	M 30.5 F 15.6 ^{2,5} 1971 ^{2,5}	M 1.5 F 0.8 ^{2,5} 1971 ^{2,5}	M 12.2 F 44.4 ^{2,5} 1971 ^{2,5}	M 55.8 F 39.2 ^{2,5} 1971 ^{2,5}	20.7 1971	-	M 10.0 F 30.2 1971	M 60 F 59 1970	48 1970 ³
Thailand	M 87.6 F 73.2 ¹ 1970 ¹	M 1.5 F 0.8 ¹ 1970 ¹	47.1 1970	M 49.8 F 13.5 ^{1,5} 1970 ^{1,5}	M 0.6 F 0.2 ^{1,5} 1970 ^{1,5}	M 27.5 F 74.8 ^{1,5} 1970 ^{1,5}	M 21.3 F 10.8 ^{1,5} 1970 ^{1,5}	30.6 1970	-	M 12.8 F 29.7 1970	M 85 F 77 1970	47 1970
Togo	M 87.7 F 55.3 ¹ 1970 ¹	M 1.0 F 1.2 ¹ 1970 ¹	40.6 1970	M 59.0 F 48.3 ^{1,11} 1970 ^{1,11}	M 2.9 F 0.5 ^{1,11} 1970 ^{1,11}	M 26.2 F 48.0 ^{1,11,25} 1970 ^{1,11,25}	M 10.6 F 1.3 ^{1,11} 1970 ^{1,11}	9.0 1970	-	M 73.1 F 92.9 1970	M 95 F 42 1970	31 1970
Trinidad & Tobago	M 80.1 F 38.4 1970 ¹	M 11.1 F 15.6 1970	24.8 1970	M 13.4 F 15.8 ^{1,5,25,26} 1970 ^{1,5,25,26}	M 3.8 F 1.2 ^{1,5,25,26} 1970 ^{1,5,25,26}	M 7.0 F 18.6 ^{1,5,25,26} 1970 ^{1,5,25,26}	M 75.8 F 64.5 ^{1,5,25,26} 1970 ^{1,5,25,26}	27.2 1970	68 1970 ¹¹	M 5.3 F 10.3 1970	M 106 F 107 1970	49 1970 ^{5,6}
Tunisia	M 76.4 F 16.4 ^{1,15} 1972 ^{1,15}	M 16.1 F 14.2 ¹ 1975 ¹	20.0 1970 ^{7,14}	M 26.3 F 30.8 ^{2,5,13} 1975 ^{2,5,13}	M 2.9 F 0.3 ^{2,5,13} 1975 ^{2,5,13}	M 4.5 F 23.7 ^{2,5,13} 1975 ^{2,5,13}	M 65.2 F 42.4 ^{2,5,13,21} 1975 ^{2,5,13,21}	13.3 1975	-	M 53.2 F 82.4 1970	M 121 F 80 1970	39 1970
Turkey	M 81.2 F 44.8 ^{1,16} 1975 ^{1,16}	M 0.4 F 0.2 ^{1,12} 1975 ^{1,12}	38.5 1970	M 39.2 F 6.6 ^{1,11} 1970 ^{1,11}	M 1.0 F 0.2 ^{1,11} 1970 ^{1,11}	M 21.3 F 83.0 ^{1,11} 1970 ^{1,11}	M 38.5 F 10.2 ^{1,11} 1970 ^{1,11}	14.3 1970	-	M 30.9 F 66.4 1970	M 124 F 94 1970	42 1970

TABLE 1B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 9)

Country	Activity Rates	Unemployment Rates	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Unpaid Family Workers	% of Labor Force in Paid Employment	Women's Share of Employment	Women's Agricultural Wages as % of Male Wages	Illiteracy Rates	Gross Primary School Enrollment Rate	% of Female Primary School Students
Uganda	M 58.6 F 29.8 1970 ^{3,4}	-	33.5 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 47.2 F 85.0 1970	M 48 F 31 1970	39 1970 ⁶
United Arab Emirates	M 93.3 F 10.1 1975 ¹	M 1.2 F 4.2 1975 ^{1,3}	3.4 1975	M 7.6 F 2.1 1975 ^{1,3}	M 1.8 F 0.5 1975 ^{1,3}	M 0.2 F 0.6 1975 ^{1,3}	M 90.3 F 96.8 1975 ^{1,3}	3.5 1975	-	M 41.6 F 61.9 1975	M 121 F 73 1970	41 1972-73
United Republic of Tanzania	M 85.7 F 71.1 1967 ¹	-	36.2 1970	M 70.2 F 87.1 1967 ^{1,5,8}	M 0.8 F 0.2 1967 ^{1,5,8}	M 12.4 F 10.9 1967 ^{1,5,8}	M 16.5 F 1.7 1967 ^{1,5,8}	8.5 1967	79 1973-74 ¹⁰	M 47.5 F 78.2 1970	M 47 F 31 1970	39 1970
Uruguay	M 78.4 F 29.3 1975 ¹	M 6.5 F 6.7 1975 ¹	28.5 1975 ^{15,16}	M 19.4 F 18.8 1975 ^{1,13,15,27}	M 6.3 F 2.3 1975 ^{1,13,15,27}	M 1.7 F 2.4 1975 ^{1,13,15,27}	M 68.9 F 72.2 1975 ^{1,13,15,27}	29.2 1975	-	M 6.6 F 5.7 1975	M 115 F 109 1970	48 1970
Venezuela	M 80.3 F 22.6 1971 ¹	M 6.8 F 3.9 1971 ¹	22.4 1971	M 36.4 F 12.6 1971 ^{1,5,7}	M 0.5 F 0.2 1971 ^{1,5,7}	M 1.2 F 1.8 1971 ^{1,5,7}	M 55.5 F 75.8 1971 ^{1,5,7}	28.3 1971	84 1971	M 21.5 F 28.1 1970	M 94 F 95 1970	50 1970
Yemen	M 73.8 F 8.6 1975 ⁴	M 3.6 F 1.6 1975 ⁸	4.1 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 88.5 F 99.5 1970	M 23 F 2 1970	9 1970
Democratic Yemen	M 42.0 F 9.0 1973 ¹	M 17.0 F 22.0 1973 ¹	18.5 1973 ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 55.0 M 93.0 1970	M 91 F 23 1970	20 1970
Zaire	M 86.2 F 59.1 1975 ^{1,3}	-	42.0 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 35.8 F 77.6 1970	M 110 F 65 1970	37 1970
Zambia	M 77.0 F 30.2 1969 ^{1,12}	M 26.1 F 57.9 1969 ¹	29.7 1969 ¹⁷	M 23.9 F 16.1 1969 ^{2,5,8}	M 1.8 F 2.3 1969 ^{2,5,8}	M 10.6 F 54.7 1969 ^{2,5,8}	M 63.6 F 27.0 1969 ^{2,5,8}	7.9 1969	-	M 37.5 F 64.0 1970	M 101 F 80 1970	44 1970

NOTES TO TABLE 1B.

MALAYSIA

¹All information regarding Malaysia related to what is known as Peninsular Malaysia.

ACTIVITY RATES

¹15 years and over.

²Settled population.

³Estimate.

⁴10 years and over.

⁵Includes 9 out of 15 administrative districts.

⁶20 years and over.

⁷The economically active do not include unpaid family workers.

⁸14 years and over.

⁹Estimated from demographic survey samples conducted by Jamaica's Department of Statistics.

¹⁰East Bank only.

¹¹Refined activity rate.

¹²Provisional.

NOTES TO TABLE 1B.

ACTIVITY RATES (continued ...)

¹³ Official estimate, provisional.

¹⁴ Excludes data for the Tribal Areas and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

¹⁵ Survey.

¹⁶ 1% sample tabulations of census returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

¹ 15 years and over.

² Settled population.

³ Unemployed was defined as seeking work or seasonal worker.

⁴ Age not identifiable.

⁵ Estimate.

⁶ 14 years and over.

⁷ Survey.

⁸ 10 years and over.

⁹ Data based on HED survey.

¹⁰ Based on a 10% sample tabulation of census reports.

NOTES TO TABLE 1B.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (continued ...)

- ¹¹Based on a 5% sample tabulation of census reports.
- ¹²Based on a 1% sample tabulation of census reports.

PERCENT OF WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

- ¹Estimate.
- ²Based on data not adjusted for underenumeration.
- ³Based on a 1.3% sample tabulation of census returns.
- ⁴Excludes Indian jungle population.
- ⁵Official estimate.
- ⁶Based on a 4% sample tabulation of census returns.
- ⁷Based on sample tabulation of census returns.
- ⁸Based on a 10% sample tabulation of census returns.
- ⁹Based on a 5% sample tabulation of census returns.
- ¹⁰Excludes institutional households.
- ¹¹Provisional.
- ¹²Based on results of Labor Force Survey.

NOTES TO TABLE 1B.
PERCENT OF WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE (continued ...)

- 1³ Excludes certain areas (unspecified).
- 1⁴ Based on population 10 years of age and older.
- 1⁵ Based on a 12% sample tabulation of census returns.
- 1⁶ Based on rounded figures.
- 1⁷ Based on data not adjusted for underenumeration and for misreporting of ages.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

- 1¹ As percentage of economically active population.
- 2² As percentage of employed population.
- 3³ 10 years and over.
- 4⁴ Agricultural and non-agricultural categories added.
- 5⁵ 15 years and over.
- 6⁶ Includes all cash earners in the economy.
- 7⁷ Excludes Indian jungle population or nomadic Indian tribes.
- 8⁸ Provisional data.
- 9⁹ Estimate.

NOTES TO TABLE 1B.
EMPLOYMENT STATUS (continued ...)

- ¹⁰12-64 years.
- ¹¹12 years and over.
- ¹²Family workers receiving pay are with "unpaid family labor" rather than with "employees".
- ¹³Based on sample of census returns.
- ¹⁴Includes Indian held part of Jammu and Kashmir, excludes Sikkim.
- ¹⁵Excludes population seeking work for the first time.
- ¹⁶Percentage remnant of base due to unpaid apprentices and people of not reported employment status.
- ¹⁷Includes employers.
- ¹⁸Percentage remnant of base due to employed population whose status was not reported.
- ¹⁹Based on a 10% sample tabulation of census returns.
- ²⁰Libyans only.
- ²¹Includes apprentices.
- ²²Based on HED survey.
- ²³Excludes 17,085 new workers.
- ²⁴Includes members of cooperatives.

NOTES TO TABLE 1B.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (continued ...)

- 25 For Trinidad only.
- 26 Excludes population attending school.
- 27 13 years and over.
- 28 Percentage remnant of base due to economically active population whose status was not classifiable and to the inclusion of members of producers' cooperatives in total labor force.
- 29 Based on a 30% sample tabulation of census returns.
- 30 Based on a 5% sample tabulation of census returns.
- 31 Excludes institutional households.
- 32 Based on a 25% sample tabulation of census returns.

WOMEN'S SHARE OF PAID EMPLOYMENT

The data on women's share of paid employment have the same footnotes as the data on: "Percent of women in the labor force who are employees and wage earners."

WOMEN'S AGRICULTURAL WAGES AS PERCENT OF MALE WAGES

- 1 Insured independent workers.
- 2 Includes women's and children's wages.
- 3 Includes wages of laborers on sugar and tea plantations only.

NOTES TO TABLE 1B.

WOMEN'S WAGES IN AGRICULTURAL LABOR AS PERCENT OF MALE WAGES (continued ...)

- ⁴Refers to period before 1975.
- ⁵Includes personal and seasonal workers.
- ⁶Includes adult workers only.
- ⁷Survey of employed wage and salary workers.
- ⁸Based on sample data collected for the Labour Force Survey 1973, as quoted by The Department of Statistics of Singapore in letter of July 26, 1982.
- ⁹Includes wages of laborers on tea plantations only.
- ¹⁰Survey of employment and earnings excluding wage earners employed in small holder agriculture.
- ¹¹Includes paid employees only.

ILLITERACY RATES

All illiteracy rates refer to population 15 years of age and older.

PERCENT OF FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

- ¹Estimate or provisional.
- ²Includes evening schools.
- ³Public education only.

NOTES TO TABLE 1B.

PERCENT OF FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS (continued ...)

⁴ East Bank only.

⁵ Including education preceding the first level.

⁶ Government maintained and aided schools only.

Year	East Bank	West Bank	Total	Government maintained and aided schools only
1980	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1981	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1982	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1983	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1984	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1985	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1986	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1987	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1988	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1989	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1990	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1991	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1992	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1993	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1994	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1995	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1996	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1997	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1998	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
1999	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2000	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2001	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2002	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2003	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2004	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2005	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2006	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2007	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2008	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2009	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2010	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2011	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2012	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2013	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2014	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2015	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2016	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2017	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2018	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2019	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2020	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

TABLE 1C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1970

Country	Widowed and Sep. Women/100		Divorced and Sep. Women/100		Widowed, Div. and Sep. Men		Widowed, Div. and Sep. Men		Infant Mortality Rates		Child Mortality Rates		Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.		Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births		Life Expectancy at Birth		Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	
	Per 100 Widowed Men	Per 100 Sep. Wid. Men	Per 100 Divorced and Sep. Men	Per 100 Sep. Div. Men	Per 100 Wid. Men	Per 100 Sep. Wid. Men	Per 100 Div. Men	Per 100 Sep. Div. Men	M 232.0	F 229.0	M 141.9	F 141.1	M 25.2	F 23.1	M 5.15	F 6.55	M 5.03	F 7.43	M 5.13	F 12.42	M 4.36	F 12.67	M 7.81	F 9.72	M 690.0	F 40.7		1970.4
Afghanistan	239.0	239.9	306.4	239.9	239.0	239.9	239.0	239.9	M 232.0	F 229.0	M 141.9	F 141.1	M 25.2	F 23.1	M 5.15	F 6.55	M 5.03	F 7.43	M 5.13	F 12.42	M 4.36	F 12.67	M 7.81	F 9.72	690.0	M 39.9	F 40.7	104.4
	1972-73	1972-73	1972-73	1972-73	1971	1972-73	1972-73	1972-73	1971	1972-73	1970	1972-73	1972-73	1972-73	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973-74	1970-75	1970-75	1970
Algeria	1,185.2	806.2	346.4	806.2	141.9	141.1	19.0	21.2	3.77	3.00	2.00	1.36	2.40	2.20	1.82	0.67	2.20	1.96	2.40	2.20	3.20	3.40	4.50	4.50	122.0	M 52.1	F 54.5	89.1
	1969	1969	1969	1969	1970	1970	1970	1970	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1970	1970	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1974	1970	1970	1970
Angola	-	-	-	-	221.8	191.3	-	-	0.63	0.48	0.50	0.35	1.82	0.67	0.63	0.48	0.50	0.35	1.82	0.67	2.20	0.97	2.79	1.11	98.4	M 37.0	F 40.1	96.0
	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970-75	1970-75	1970
Bangladesh	702.1	709.8	821.2	709.8	160.0	145.0	51.0	50.0	5.60	5.40	2.90	2.90	1.47	2.42	1.47	2.42	2.90	2.90	1.47	2.42	1.54	2.49	2.26	2.37	3,000.0	M 45.8	F 46.6	108.8
	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1973	1974	1974	1974
Barbados	376.8	324.8	151.8	324.8	52.9	40.2	2.4	1.9	0.76	0.45	0.53	0.34	1.32	0.71	1.32	0.53	0.34	1.32	0.71	2.56	1.32	4.64	2.24	143.0	M 66.8	F 71.9	78.8	
	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1971	1971	1970
Bolivia	376.0	378.0	387.2	378.0	161.2	140.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,230.0	M 44.6	F 49.1	99.1
	1975	1975	1975	1975	1970-75	1970-75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1969 ²	1970-75	1970-75	1970
Botswana	772.5	351.0	176.2	351.0	103.0	91.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.0	M 52.5	F 58.6	72.5
	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1970	1971	1971	1970
Brazil	413.8	325.1	212.0	325.1	-	-	-	-	1.22	0.92	0.94	0.63	2.03	1.15	2.03	0.94	0.63	2.03	1.15	3.66	2.08	6.29	3.77	-	M 51.6	F 55.9	97.1	
	1970	1970	1970	1970	-	-	-	-	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	-	1970	1970	1970

TABLE 1C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 2)

Country	Widowed and Sep. Women/100		Divorced and Sep. Women/100		Widowed and Sep. Men		Divorced and Sep. Men		Infant Mortality Rates		Child Mortality Rates		Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.		Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Burkina-Faso	453.1	112.7	391.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 39.4 F 42.5 1970-75	92.5	
	1975	1975 ¹	1975 ²																				1970	1970	
Chile	340.4	219.3	302.8	M 85.9 F 72.4	M 4.0 F 3.8	M 1.12 F 0.81 ⁶	M 0.91 F 0.65 ⁶	M 1.96 F 1.12	M 3.54 F 1.98	M 5.94 F 3.35	168.0	M 60.4 F 66.4	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	M 60.4 F 66.4	97.7	
Colombia	405.4	293.8	371.7	M 55.6 F 45.4	M 6.5 F 6.7	M 2.45 F 2.01 ^{3,7,8}	M 1.50 F 1.20 ^{3,7,8}	M 2.00 F 1.12	M 2.68 F 1.67	M 3.22 F 3.28	159.0	M 58.1 F 61.5	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	M 58.1 F 61.5	95.0	
	1973	1973	1973																				1970	1970 ²	
Costa Rica	318.4	204.7	265.4	M 66.6 F 56.2	M 4.6 F 4.3	M 1.21 F 1.01	M 0.66 F 0.63	M 1.57 F 1.02	M 2.67 F 1.34	M 3.22 F 2.36	95.2	M 66.4 F 69.9	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	M 66.4 F 69.9	98.5	
	1973	1973	1973																				1971	1973	
Dominican Republic	426.9	287.8	375.8	M 64.2 F 54.4	M 6.2 F 5.9	M 1.10 F 0.99 ⁷	M 0.41 F 0.46 ⁷	M 1.57 F 1.19 ⁷	M 2.55 F 1.95 ⁷	M 3.34 F 3.20 ⁷	102.4	M 57.8 F 61.0 ²	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	M 57.8 F 61.0 ²	96.7	
	1970	1970	1970																				1970 ²	1971	
Ecuador	274.0	252.8	266.2	M 83.7 F 73.1	M 14.6 F 15.4	M 2.71 F 2.56 ³	M 1.55 F 1.40 ^{3,9}	M 2.16 F 2.01 ³	M 3.49 F 3.06 ³	M 5.13 F 4.86 ³	230.0	M 56.9 F 59.9	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	M 56.9 F 59.9	98.4	
	1974	1974	1974																				1970	1974	
Egypt	-	-	-	M 105.4 F 118.2	M 21.3 F 28.3	M 2.36 F 2.13	M 2.23 F 1.51	M 2.87 F 1.87	M 3.06 F 1.77	M 5.07 F 2.78	101.0	M 50.0 F 52.4	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	M 50.0 F 52.4	93.9	
	-	-	-																				1970	1970	
El Salvador	322.5	261.2	314.1	M 69.5 F 56.9	M 8.8 F 8.7	M 3.36 F 3.34	M 1.44 F 1.18	M 2.70 F 1.44	M 4.55 F 2.42	M 7.32 F 5.16	101.0	M 54.5 F 57.5	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	M 54.5 F 57.5	94.8	
	1971	1971 ¹	1971 ²																				1970	1971	

TABLE 1C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1970 (Continued Pj. 3)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Sep. Women/100 Divorced and Sep. Men	Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/100 Wid., Div. and Sep. Men	Infant Mortality Rates	Child Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.	Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.0	M 36.5 F 39.6 1970	96.1 1970
Gambia	-	-	-	M 230.0 F 204.0 1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	110.0	M 32.2 F 34.3 1973	102.7 1973
Ghana	601.4 1970	174.8 1970	271.0 1970	M 133.0 F 145.0 1970	M 17.0 F 15.0 1971	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.0	M 46.9 F 50.2 1970	95.7 1970
Guatemala	304.8 1973	322.7 1973 ¹	306.7 1973 ²	M 93.4 F 80.5 1970	M 23.9 F 25.0 1970	M 6.27 F 6.47 1970	M 3.38 F 2.94 1970	M 4.00 F 3.99 1970	M 5.96 F 5.89 1970	M 9.39 F 8.12 1970	157.0	M 50.8 F 52.3 1970	102.9 1973
Guyana	381.8 1970	193.6 1970	307.5 1970	M 34.2 F 29.0 1970	M 3.6 F 2.9 1970	M 1.20 F 0.70 1971	M 0.47 F 0.54 1971	M 1.90 F 1.12 1971	M 3.17 F 2.07 1971	M 4.07 F 3.94 1971	120.0	M 61.4 F 66.2 1970	99.0 1970
Haiti	447.0 1971	266.4 1971 ¹	431.0 1971 ²	M 140.0 F 134.0 1971	M 29.5 F 29.7 1971	M 6.89 F 9.03 1971	M 6.05 F 4.44 1971	M 4.57 F 7.41 1971	M 6.98 F 6.90 1971	M 6.72 F 9.49 1971	-	M 48.4 F 47.0 1971	90.0 1971
Honduras	363.9 1974	338.7 1974	348.1 1974	M 139.1 F 92.1 1971	M 20.8 F 17.7 1971	M 3.68 F 3.67 1970	M 2.24 F 1.53 1970	M 2.82 F 1.93 1970	M 4.65 F 3.15 1970	M 6.59 F 5.28 1970	174.0	M 50.9 F 55.5 1971	94.0 1974
India	277.0 1971	161.6 1971	270.0 1971	M 132.0 F 148.0 1972	M 53.2 F 61.7 1972	M 4.53 F 4.95 1971	M 2.08 F 2.08 1971	M 1.71 F 1.93 1970	M 2.60 F 2.57 1970	-	376.0	M 46.4 F 44.7 1971	110.2 1971

TABLE 1C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 4)

Country	Widowed and Sep. Women/100		Divorced and Sep. Women/100		Widowed and Sep. Men		Divorced and Sep. Men		Infant Mortality Rates		Child Mortality Rates		Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.		Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births		Life Expectancy at Birth		Sex Ratio	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74
Indonesia	528.5	300.9	453.8	1971 ¹	128.9	1971 ³	152.2	96.4	19.1	7.60	6.20	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	250.0	45.0	48.0	52.1	1971
Iran	-	-	-	-	107.9	1973-74	96.4	107.9	20.4	3.20	1.50	1.80	2.70	4.20	2.70	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	10.0	48.3	48.8	103.4	1970
Iraq	-	-	-	-	87.0	1973-74	96.0	87.0	-	0.91	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.2	54.3	100.5	1970
Ivory Coast	408.4	172.1	286.4	1975 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.9	45.1	109.5	1970
Jamaica	374.3	119.5	296.4	1970	29.4	1970	33.8	29.4	8.4	0.52	0.64	1.27	2.33	4.64	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	143.0	65.5	69.1	92.3	1970	
Jordan	661.6	218.3	576.6	1971 ²	85.0	1972	97.0	85.0	10.0	0.85	0.99	1.25	1.97	2.63	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	51.0	57.4	59.8	99.0	1970
Kenya	710.2	170.2	404.9	1969	112.0	1969	126.0	112.0	6.6	1.30	0.81	0.92	1.68	2.70	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	190.0	46.9	51.2	96.8	1969	
Korea	666.9	203.0	593.2	1970 ²	43.0	1970	55.0	43.0	3.6	1.81	1.51	2.88	2.98	5.33	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	83.0	63.0	67.0	98.9	1970	

TABLE 1C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 5)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed and Sep. Men		Divorced and Sep. Women/100 Divorced and Sep. Men		Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/100 Wid., Div. and Sep. Men		Infant Mortality Rates		Child Mortality Rates		Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.		Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women			
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 42.9 F 55.0 1971-73	94.6 1970	
Liberia	312.8 1974	90.9 1974	161.9 1974	M 137.2 F 183.1 ⁸ 1971	M 19.4 F 23.5 1971	M 4.50 F 3.64 1970	M 3.32 F 2.19 1970	M 4.14 F 4.31 ¹¹ 1970	M 6.19 F 4.60 ¹¹ 1970	M 8.98 F 5.23 ¹¹ 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 50.8 F 57.4 1970	96.5 1974		
Libyan Arab Republic	731.2 1973	221.1 1973 ¹	467.3 1973 ²	M 80.5 F 76.5 1973	M 9.5 F 10.9 1973	M 1.79 F 1.79 ¹⁹ 1972	M 1.18 F 1.17 ^{19,20} 1972	M 1.71 F 1.50 ^{19,21} 1972	M 1.92 F 2.37 ^{19,22} 1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 51.4 F 54.5 1970-75	122.1 1973	
Malawi	-	520.5 1970-72 ^{1,5}	730.2 1970-72 ^{2,5}	M 164.3 F 120.9 ⁹ 1970-71 ⁹	M 78.0 F 58.0 1971	M 11.65 F 16.10 ^{11,23} 1971-72	M 0.25 F 6.71 ^{11,23} 1971-72	M 4.40 F 10.00 ^{11,23} 1971-72	M 6.30 F 6.90 ^{11,23} 1971-72	M 9.90 F 10.70 ^{11,23} 1971-72	241.0 1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 40.9 F 44.2 ⁶ 1970-72 ⁶	96.5 1970	
Malaysia	393.8 1970	144.9 1970	331.8 1970	M 45.9 F 35.4 1970	M 4.5 F 4.2 1971	M 1.52 F 1.42 ²⁴ 1970	M 1.04 F 0.87 ²⁴ 1970	M 1.65 F 1.33 1970	M 2.46 F 2.26 1970	M 4.44 F 3.66 1970	280.0 1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 63.5 F 68.2 1970	99.1 1970	
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 3.69 F 4.42 1970	M 4.55 F 5.94 1970	M 6.70 F 7.10 1970	200.0 1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 39.4 F 42.5 1970-75	98.6 1970	
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119.0 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 39.4 F 42.5 1970-75	97.8 1970
Mauritius	545.9 1972	254.7 1972	429.8 1972	M 63.6 F 49.9 1970	M 5.4 F 6.0 ⁴ 1970	M 0.86 F 0.88 ⁷ 1970	M 0.65 F 0.60 ⁷ 1970	M 1.13 F 0.97 ¹¹ 1970	M 1.70 F 2.50 ¹¹ 1970	M 4.68 F 4.17 ¹¹ 1970	171.0 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 60.7 F 65.7 1970	101.4 1972 ³	

TABLE 1C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 6)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Sep. Women/100 Divorced and Sep. Men	Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/100 Wid., Div. and Sep. Men	Infant Mortality Rates	Child Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates			Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.	Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
						5-9 Yrs.	10-14 Yrs.	15-24 Yrs.						
Mexico	373.3 1970	266.8 1970	334.8 1970	M 75.4 F 61.4 1970	M 10.7 F 11.1 1970	M 2.12 F 1.98 ²⁵ 1970	M 1.28 F 1.05 ²⁵ 1970	M 2.45 F 1.73 1970	M 4.07 F 2.95 1970	M 7.19 F 4.91 1970	143.0 1970	M 59.4 F 63.4 1970	97.2 1970	
Morocco	848.3 1971	263.0 1971 ¹	562.6 1971 ²	M 94.9 F 80.0 1972	M 14.5 F 19.8 ⁷ 1972	M 0.83 F 0.93 ¹¹ 1972	M 0.69 F 0.83 ¹¹ 1972	M 2.04 F 2.25 ¹¹ 1972	M 3.60 F 3.83 ¹¹ 1972	M 5.42 F 6.85 ¹¹ 1972	-	M 54.1 F 58.3 1971	101.3 1971 ²	
Mozambique	487.2 1970	232.3 1970	355.0 1970	M 142.0 F 142.0 1970	-	M 0.29 F 0.27 1969	M 0.31 F 0.22 ^{1,3} 1969	M 0.96 F 0.33 ^{1,3} 1969	M 1.21 F 0.65 ^{1,3} 1969	M 1.66 F 0.78 ^{1,3} 1969	650.0 1970 ^{2,4}	M 41.9 F 45.1 1970-75	91.2 1970	
Nepal	268.4 1971	91.7 1971	255.5 1971	M 141.2 F 123.0 ¹⁰ 1974-75	M 33.2 F 35.9 ⁵ 1974-75	-	-	M 5.00 F 7.90 1974-75	M 4.70 F 7.70 1974-75	M 6.70 F 12.60 1974-75	180.0 1973	M 46.0 F 42.5 ⁷ 1974-75	100.1 1971	
Nicaragua	412.9 1971	494.6 1971 ¹	433.3 1971 ²	M 65.4 F 64.7 ¹¹ 1970	M 5.8 F 4.9 ⁴ 1973	-	-	M 2.54 F 1.10 1973	M 3.78 F 1.72 1973	M 4.52 F 3.08 1973	164.0 1969	M 51.2 F 54.6 1970-75	91.5 1971	
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600.0 1972	M 40.6 F 44.0 1971-73	96.5 1970	
Pakistan	180.3 1972	120.9 1972 ¹	177.7 1972 ²	M 146.1 F 112.9 ¹² 1971	M 15.1 F 29.0 ¹⁰ 1971	M 2.40 ²⁶ F 3.50 ²⁶ 1971	M 1.80 F 2.80 ²⁶ 1971	M 1.66 F 2.29 ¹ 1968	M 0.58 F 5.16 ¹ 1968	M 2.80 F 2.68 ¹ 1968	790.0 1975	M 52.9 F 51.8 ⁸ 1968-71	114.7 1972	
Panama	277.0 1970	191.7 1970	216.2 1970	M 44.9 F 35.8 1970	M 7.8 F 7.3 1970	M 1.90 F 1.60 1970	M 1.10 F 0.80 1970	M 1.92 F 1.42 1970	M 2.51 F 2.16 1970	M 3.27 F 3.45 1970	135.1 1970	M 64.3 F 67.5 1970	103.2 1970	

TABLE 1C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 8)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100		Divorced and Sep. Women/100		Widowed and Sep. Men		Divorced and Sep. Men		Child Mortality Rates		Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.		Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births		Life Expectancy at Birth		Sex Ratio
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Infant Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates	Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio		
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 39.4 F 42.6 1970-75	1970	97.0	
Sri Lanka	361.1 1971	135.9 1971	325.5 1971	54.0 1971	M 5.1 F 6.0 1971	M 1.50 F 1.70 1971	M 1.10 F 1.00 1971	M 1.84 F 1.71 1971	M 2.30 F 3.20 1971	M 3.29 F 3.10 1971	M 120.0 1971	M 64.2 F 66.7 1971	104.8	1971	96.8										
Sudan	657.8 1973	217.1 1973	430.3 1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 45.4 F 46.9 1973	1973	96.8	
Syrian Arab Republic	594.6 1970	204.2 1970	523.0 1970	M 130.5 F 115.8 1970	M 36.7 F 34.7 1973	-	M 1.23 F 0.84 1970	M 1.66 F 1.59 1970	M 1.66 F 1.59 1970	M 6.0 1973	M 54.5 F 58.7 1970	102.4	1970	96.8											
Taiwan	279.3 1970	79.8 1970	232.8 1970	M 16.7 F 14.5 1970	M 3.0 F 2.7 1970	M 0.69 F 0.51 1970	M 0.60 F 0.44 1970	M 1.42 F 0.78 1970	M 2.39 F 1.38 1970	M 3.79 F 2.28 1970	M 10.0 1970	M 66.1 F 71.2 1970	114.4	1970	97.6										
Thailand	423.6 1970	292.6 1970	381.1 1970	M 48.4 F 43.9 1970	M 5.6 F 4.9 1970	M 1.98 F 1.69 1970	M 1.36 F 1.06 1970	M 2.51 F 1.82 1970	M 2.91 F 2.15 1970	M 6.02 F 4.54 1970	M 226.1 1970	M 62.8 F 68.9 1970	97.6	1970	97.6										
Togo	582.2 1970	109.4 1970	337.6 1970	M 100.0 F 79.0 1971	M 36.0 F 29.0 1971	M 11.90 F 8.90 1971	M 8.30 F 5.80 1971	M 9.30 F 7.50 1971	M 7.30 F 7.00 1971	M 11.20 F 10.40 1971	-	M 42.0 F 50.0 1971	78.9	1970	95.9										
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	M 31.6 F 25.2 1971	M 2.1 F 2.2 1971	M 0.79 F 0.55 1970	M 0.73 F 0.46 1970	M 1.43 F 0.88 1971	M 1.82 F 1.50 1971	M 3.41 F 3.26 1971	M 135.2 1970	M 64.1 F 68.1 1970	95.9	1970	95.9										

TABLE 1C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 9)

Country	Widowed Men	Widowed Women Per 100	Divorced and Sep. Men	Divorced and Sep. Women/100	Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/100	Div. and Sep. Men	Div. and Sep. Women	Child Mortality Rates	Infant Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.	Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
Tunisia	685.2	1971	289.1	1971 ¹	602.4	1971 ²	M 17.60 F 20.80 1968-69	M 125.0 F 116.8 1968-69	M 1.64 F 1.32 1970 ³ , ³²	M 1.10 F 0.85 1970 ³ , ³²	M 1.50 F 1.70 1970 ³	M 2.40 F 2.70 1970 ³	M 3.40 F 3.60 1970 ³	310.0	M 51.4 F 54.5 1970	87.0	
Turkey	146.0	1970	475.2	1970 ¹	412.4	1970 ²	M 1.50 F 1.40 1970	M 131.0 F 118.0 1974-75	-	M 2.31 F 2.26 1970 ³¹	M 3.35 F 3.15 1970 ³¹	M 11.52 F 5.86 1970 ³¹	181.0	M 54.0 F 57.4 1970	101.8		
Uganda	453.5	1969	114.0	1969 ¹	203.2	1969 ²	-	M 129.0 F 111.0 1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 45.8 F 46.9 1969	100.4	
United Arab Emirates	465.1	1975	150.7	1975 ¹	321.1	1975 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 55.7 F 59.3 1970-75	326.1	
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 11.90 F 9.30 1973	-	M 2.22 F 1.17 1973	M 1.78 F 2.61 1973 ²⁸	M 3.54 F 2.03 1973 ²¹	M 2.10 F 2.27 1973 ²²	2100.0	M 41.5 F 44.7 1970	97.0		
Uruguay	468.2	1975	156.7	1975	304.3	1975	M 12.30 F 9.60 1971	M 45.0 F 35.6 1971	M 0.49 F 0.30 1970 ³⁴	M 1.27 F 0.72 1970 ³⁴	M 1.91 F 0.94 1970 ³⁴	M 3.73 F 2.11 1970 ³⁴	77.3	M 65.1 F 71.3 1972	96.8		
Venezuela	373.1	1971	239.9	1971	339.5	1971	M 5.50 F 5.90 1970	M 54.1 F 44.2 1970	M 1.00 F 0.90 1970 ³ , ⁹ , ¹²	M 2.23 F 1.23 1970	M 2.32 F 1.58 1970	M 4.00 F 3.29 1970	92.2	M 62.8 F 67.7 1970	98.4		
Yemen	448.0	1975	197.0	1975 ¹	378.4	1975 ²	-	M 176.0 F 142.0 1975	-	-	-	-	-	160.0	M 37.3 F 38.7 1970-75	102.5	

TABLE 1C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 10)

Country	Widowed and Sep. Women/100		Divorced and Sep. Women/100		Widowed and Sep. Men		Div. and Sep. Men		Infant Mortality Rates		Child Mortality Rates		Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.		Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Democratic Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 40.6 F 42.4 1970-75	87.4	
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 41.9 F 45.1 1970-75	96.9	
Zambia	626.5 1969	245.4 1969 ¹	334.0 1969 ²	-	M 178.3 F 98.8 1975	M 3.6 F 3.4 1974	M 0.30 F 0.23 1974	M 0.24 F 0.21 1974	M 0.46 F 0.27 1974	M 1.01 F 0.54 1974	M 1.75 F 0.55 1974	-	-	1.75 1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 42.4 F 45.6 1970	91.5		

NOTES TO TABLE 1C.

DIVORCE, SEPARATION AND WIDOWHOOD INDICATORS

- ¹ Divorced only.
- ² Widowed and divorced only.
- ³ Legally separated only.
- ⁴ Divorced and legally separated.
- ⁵ Africans only.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

- ¹ North Algeria only.
- ² Registered deaths.
- ³ Estimate.
- ⁴ Based on year of registration.
- ⁵ EDENH.
- ⁶ Provisional data.
- ⁷ Male deaths are believed to be underestimated.

⁸ The Malawi Population Change Study as quoted by the National Statistical Office of Malawi in letter of October 5, 1982.

NOTES TO TABLE 1C.
INFANT MORTALITY RATES (continued ...)

- ⁹Data based on demographic sample survey.
- ¹⁰The average of the U.N. estimates for 1965-70 and 1970-75 were used in these cases since the rates reported by the countries were based on incomplete data. Since, however, the U.N. estimates are not disaggregated by sex, the proportions in the sex differentials in the reported data by each country were maintained.
- ¹¹Data based on a Population Growth Survey.
- ¹²Data based on a 3% sample tabulation of census returns.

CHILD MORTALITY RATES

- ¹Settled population only.
- ²North Algeria only.
- ³Registered deaths.
- ⁴Based on year of registration.
- ⁵Estimate from demographic sample survey.
- ⁶Deaths for 1971; population data for 1969.
- ⁷Deaths for 1972; population data for 1971/72.
- ⁸Based on estimated population aged 1-4 years old.
- ⁹EDENH.
- ¹⁰Based on data from the Population Growth Survey.

NOTES TO TABLE 1C.

MORTALITY RATES

- ¹Population 1970.
- ²Population 1968-1969.
- ³Data from civil registers which are incomplete or of unknown reliability.
- ⁴Retrospective survey of fertility and mortality.
- ⁵Registered deaths only.
- ⁶Provisional data. Based on a 5% sample tabulation of census returns.
- ⁷Data tabulated by year of registration rather than occurrence.
- ⁸Based on burial permits.
- ⁹Excludes nomadic Indian tribes.
- ¹⁰Population Estimate.
- ¹¹Population 1971.
- ¹²Based on population figures that have not been adjusted in accord with the latest census.
- ¹³Estimated adjusted data on population. Adjustment for underenumeration of questionable reliability.
- ¹⁴Ages 25-44.
- ¹⁵Data based on population growth survey.
- ¹⁶Data on mortality are provisional.

NOTES TO TABLE 1C.
MORTALITY RATES (continued ...)

- 17 Population data include military and diplomatic personnel and their families abroad.
- 18 Population 1969.
- 19 Population 1973.
- 20 Ages 10-19.
- 21 Ages 20-29.
- 22 Ages 30-39.
- 23 Mortality estimates from survey that exclude Europeans and Asians.
- 24 Population excludes transients afloat and persons in institutions.
- 25 Population data exclude adjustment for underenumeration.
- 26 Based on population data adjusted for underenumeration.
- 27 Ages 15-19.
- 28 Rates derived from child survival and orphanhood data.
- 29 Population figures not adjusted for underenumeration estimated at 10%.
- 30 Data refers only to deaths for which cause of death is known. This comprises about 84 percent of total reported deaths.
- 31 Data based on estimates of questionable reliability.

NOTES TO TABLE 1C.
MORTALITY RATES (continued ...)

- ³²Rates refer to early 1970's.
- ³³Excluding deaths of unknown residence.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

- ¹Estimate.
- ²Data do not include deaths due to abortion.
- ³Sixty percent of deaths go unreported.
- ⁴Provisional.
- ⁵Data tabulated by year of registration rather than occurrence.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- ¹World Bank Tables.
- ²Estimate.
- ³Data quoted by Mr. Ghebre S. Mebrahtu, FAO, Addis Ababa, in letter of August 18, 1982.
- ⁴Based on data from the "enquete a passages repetes" as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direction de la Statistique) of Ivory Coast in letter of September 15, 1982.
- ⁵Preliminary estimate.

NOTES TO TABLE 1C.

SEX RATIO

¹Based on de jure population but excluding residents absent for less than one year and nomad population.

²Based on adjusted census data.

³De facto population including European members of the Armed Forces but excluding the passengers and crews of ships lying in the harbor.

⁴Based on results of sample survey.

⁵Based on non-institutional population only.

TABLE 2. MIGRATION INDICATORS BY SEX IN 1970

Countries	Percent of Female Lifetime Migrants	Sex Ratio of Lifetime Migrants	Percent of Female Internal Migrants	Sex Ratio of Internal Migrants	Male Internal Migration Rate	Female Internal Migration Rate
Afghanistan	71.4 1973-1974	40.2 ¹ 1973-1974	-	-	-	-
Algeria	-	-	-	92.2 ²² 1969-1970	-	-
Bangladesh	42.4 1974	136.1 ² 1974	-	-	-	-
Barbados	55.4 1970	80.4 ¹³ 1970	-	-	0.5 1970	0.5 1970
Bolivia	52.9 1975	88.9 ¹² 1975	44.5 1971-1976	124.9 1971-1976	-	-
Brazil	49.0 1970	105.0 1970	-	-	14.7 1970	14.0 1970
Burkina Faso	-	-	44.8 1969-1973	123.4 1969-1973	-	-
Chile	53.3 1970	87.7 1970	52.0 1967-1970	92.4 ¹ 1965-1970	-	-
Columbia	55.0 1973	81.8 1973	-	-	19.4	22.4
Costa Rica	-	-	49.6 1968-1973	101.4 1968-1973	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	45.9 1975	54.1 1975
Egypt	-	-	-	101.9 1965-1970	-	-

TABLE 2. MIGRATION INDICATORS BY SEX IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 2)

Countries	Percent of Female Lifetime Migrants	Sex Ratio of Lifetime Migrants	Percent of Female Internal Migrants	Sex Ratio of Internal Migrants	Male Internal Migration Rate	Female Internal Migration Rate
El Salvador	52.8 1971	89.3 ¹⁷ 1971	51.0 1966-1971	96.3 ¹⁷ 1966-1971	-	-
Gambia	46.9 1973	113.4 ² 1973	-	-	-	-
Ghana	52.0 1970	92.4 ¹⁰ 1970	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	48.7 ²² 1968-1970	105.5 ²² 1968-1970	-	-
Guyana	53.6 1970	86.7 ¹³ 1970	-	-	0.9 1970	0.6 1970
Haiti	-	67.0 1971	61.0 ²² 1971	63.9 ²² 1971	-	-
Honduras	50.6 1970	97.7 ¹³ 1970	51.0 ²² 1970-1972	96.0 ²² 1970-1972	2.6 1970	3.5 1970
India	70.1 1971	42.7 1971	67.9 ²² 1971	47.3 ²² 1971	8.8 1971	21.3 1971
Indonesia	45.3 1971	120.9 ³ 1971	45.4 ²² 1971	120.3 ^{3,22} 1971	-	-
Iran	-	-	47.2 ²² 1972	112.1 ²² 1972	-	-
Ivory Coast	47.0 1975	112.9 ¹¹ 1975	-	-	2.3 1975	1.8 1975
Jamaica	54.7 1970	82.8 ¹³ 1970	55.6 1970-1974	80.0 ¹⁹ 1970-1974	1.0 1970	1.5 1970

TABLE 2. MIGRATION INDICATORS BY SEX IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 3)

Countries	Percent of Female Lifet ime Migrants	Sex Ratio of Lifet ime Migrants	Percent of Female Internal Migrants	Sex Ratio of Internal Migrants	Male Internal Migration Rate	Female Internal Migration Rate
Kenya	45.1 1969	121.7 ² 1969	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	52.5 1970	90.6 1970	50.6 1965-1970	97.4 1965-1970	-	4.2 1970
Liberia	43.7 1974	128.9 1974	49.3 ²² 1971	102.7 ²² 1971	-	-
Libyan Arab Republic	48.1 1973	107.8 ⁸ 1973	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	46.5 ²² 1970-1972	115.1 ²² 1970-1972	-	-
Malaysia	49.7 1970	101.3 ⁴ 1970	47.0 1965-1970	112.5 1965-1970	5.6 1970	5.3 1970
Mauritius	57.8 1972	73.0 1972	-	-	-	-
Mexico	51.9 1970	92.6 1970	51.4 1965-1970	94.7 ¹⁸ 1965-1970	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	30.5 ²² 1970	227.6 ^{2,22} 1970	-	-
Nepal	48.3 1971	107.1 1971	54.0 ²² 1974-1975	85.1 ²² 1974-1975	0.5 1974-1975	0.3 1974-1975
Nicaragua	51.0 1971	91.3 ²¹ 1971	59.8 1966-1971	81.8 ²¹ 1966-1971	-	-
Pakistan	45.4 1973	116.1 ² 1973	44.7 ²² 1965-1973	123.9 ²² 1965-1973	10.0 1970-1975	11.6 1970-1975

TABLE 2. MIGRATION INDICATORS BY SEX IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 4)

Countries	Percent of Female Lifetime Migrants	Sex Ratio of Lifetime Migrants	Percent of Female Internal Migrants	Sex Ratio of Internal Migrants	Male Internal Migration Rate	Female Internal Migration Rate
Panama	51.4 1970	94.5 1970	52.2 1965-1970	91.4 1965-1970	-	-
Peru	48.1 1972	107.9 1972	50.1 ²² 1974-1976	99.4 ²² 1974-1976	-	-
Philippines	51.5 1970	94.0 1970	53.1 1965-1970	88.4 1965-1970	4.6 1960-1970	4.9 1960-1970
Rwanda	56.0 1970	78.7 ¹² 1970	-	-	2.4	3.0
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	10.0 974	11.1 1974
Sri Lanka	46.2 1971	116.7 1971	44.9 ²² 1971	100.4 ^{5,22} 1971 ^{5,22}	4.1 1971	4.0 1971
Sudan	39.3 1973	151.1 1973	-	-	12.7 1973	8.4 1973
Syrian Arab Republic	48.3 1970	107.1 1970	48.0 ²² 1960-1970	108.5 1960-1970	5.3	4.9
Taiwan	-	-	48.6 ²² 1971	105.6 ²² 1971	-	-
Thailand	46.0 1970	117.6 ⁶ 1970	46.5 1965-1970	115.0 1965-1970	2.7 1965-1970	2.4 1965-1970
Togo	50.5 1970	97.9 ⁷ 1970	61.0 ²² 1970	63.0 ²² 1970	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	49.1 1970	103.6 ¹³ 1970	50.3 1965-1970	98.8 1965-1970	0.6 1970	0.8 1970

TABLE 2. MIGRATION INDICATORS BY SEX IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 5)

Countries	Percent of Female Lifetime Migrants	Sex Ratio of Lifetime Migrants	Percent of Female Internal Migrants	Sex Ratio of Internal Migrants	Male Internal Migration Rate	Female Internal Migration Rate
Tunisia	-	-	43.5 1965-1969	130.0 ²⁰ 1965-1969	-	-
Turkey	-	-	46.2 1970-1975	116.3 1970-1975	14.6 1970-1975	12.5 1970-1975
Uganda	46.3 1969	115.8 1969	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	42.3 1967	142.7 1967	-	-	10.7 1967	7.5 1967
Uruguay	52.2 1975	91.6 1975	48.7 1970-1975	105.5 1970-1975	-	-
Venezuela	50.9 1971	96.3 1971	-	-	-	-
Yemen	-	-	27.5 ²² 1975	264.0 ²² 1975	-	-
Zambia	48.1 1969	108.0 ² 1969	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO TABLE 2.

MIGRATION 1970

- 1¹Intra-and Inter-province
- 2²Inter-district
- 3³Inter-province
- 4⁴Inter-and Intra-state
- 5⁵Inter-and Intra-district
- 6⁶Inter Changwat
- 7⁷Inter regional
- 8⁸Inter and Intra Mohafada
- 9⁹Inter Mohafaza
- 10¹⁰Inter and Intra regional
- 11¹¹Inter regional/departamental
- 12¹²Inter departamental
- 13¹³Inter parish
- 14¹⁴Inter governorat

NOTES TO TABLE 2.

- 15 In and out moves of sample area, population 5 years+
- 16 Persons who have moved to other urban, rural or provincial areas other than place of birth. 10 year migration: arriving after birth during 1960-1970. Lifetime: arriving during 1970 census.
- 17 Inter departmental. 5 years
- 18 Inter state. 5 year period prior to 1970 census.
- 19 Inter parish. Excluding outside Jamaica.
- 20 Inter governorat. Population born in 1965 and before.
- 21 Inter departmental. 1966-1971 population age 6 years+
- 22 Internal migrants include: those who migrated within a 5-year period before the survey or who were residing in a different place of residence during the time of the survey than when they were last surveyed.

TABLE 3. LABOR FORCE BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS - PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN OCCUPATION - 1970

Countries	Professional Technical And Related Workers		Administrative And Managerial Workers		Clerical And Related Workers		Sales Workers		Agriculture Animal Husbandry Forestry Fisherman And Hunters		Production And Related Workers Transportation, Equipment Operators And Laborers		Service Workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bangladesh	1.8	2.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	4.7	1.3	77.5	69.8	10.9	12.2	1.5	10.3
	1974													
Barbados	9.2	9.3	2.0	0.4	6.1	13.5	6.1	13.4	16.2	14.5	46.5	14.8	11.0	31.8
	1970 ¹													
Botswana	4.3	15.6	1.2	0.4	4.7	4.9	6.2	9.9	26.3	7.2	43.0	12.8	14.2	49.2
	1971 ²													
Brazil	2.5	13.5	1.9	0.9	4.5	8.5	8.1	5.2	51.1	20.4	24.1	11.4	3.8	35.6
	1970													
Burkina Faso	1.0	5.5	-	-	-	-	1.7	6.9	92.8	80.3	4.0	5.0	0.6	2.4
	1975 ⁵													
Chile	4.7	15.2	2.1	1.4	8.5	13.1	7.6	10.3	26.6	2.6	33.1	17.2	9.8	34.9
	1970													
Colombia	4.5	11.0	1.0	0.4	5.7	15.0	9.8	9.8	44.3	4.5	30.2	17.2	4.7	42.1
	1973 ³													
Costa Rica	5.6	20.0	1.9	1.0	4.8	11.1	8.1	9.0	46.1	3.0	28.0	15.2	5.4	40.6
	1973													

NOTES TO TABLE 3.

Occupational Groups - 1970

- ¹Provisional
- ²Cash Earners 10-64 years
- ³Employed population; excludes those in national territories and those not in private households
- ⁴Large proportion unclassified
- ⁵Employed population
- ⁶Employed estimate
- ⁷Includes clerical workers
- ⁸Excludes casual employees
- ⁹Includes unclassifiable workers
- ¹⁰Excludes those in group quarters
- ¹¹Excludes tribal areas and Makaland division in North-West Frontier Province
- ¹²Includes administrative workers
- ¹³Includes agricultural workers

TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY
PERCENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - 1970

Countries	MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP										
	Agriculture Hunting Forestry And Fishing	Mining Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas, Water	Construction	Trade Restaurants and Hotels	Transport Storage Communication	Financing Insurance Real Estate Business Services	Community Social and Personal Services		
Bangladesh	M 79.6 F 72.6 ¹ 1974	M 0.0 F 0.0	M 4.8 F 4.3	M 0.0 F 0.0	M 0.2 F 0.1	M 4.0 F 1.0	M 1.7 F 0.2	M 0.3 F 0.1	M 9.8 F 21.7		
Botswana	M 27.6 F 9.8 ² 1971	M 6.8 F 0.4	M 6.3 F 5.5	M 1.1 F 0.2	M 10.7 F 0.9	M 5.5 F 8.7	M 5.1 F 0.8	M 0.7 F 0.6	M 35.5 F 72.6		
Dominican Republic	M 51.0 F 29.1 ^{1,4,5} 1970	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 9.1 F 6.2	M 0.2 F 0.1	M 2.8 F 1.2	M 6.8 F 5.0	M 4.4 F 1.3	M 1.7 F 1.4	M 9.7 F 21.2		
Honduras	M 81.0 F 24.5 ¹ 1974	M 0.0 F 0.0	M 4.9 F 16.8	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 1.8 F 0.0	M 4.7 F 17.6	M 2.2 F 0.6	M 0.2 F 0.4	M 3.8 F 39.1		
Malaysia	M 45.4 F 58.9 ^{3,5} 1970	M 2.6 F 0.8	M 9.5 F 8.5	M 3.0 F 0.5	M 1.0 F 0.1	M 12.0 F 5.8	M 5.0 F 0.5	-	M 17.7 F 16.4		
Morocco	M 53.8 F 36.3 ⁶ 1971	M 1.2 F 0.3	M 9.0 F 18.5	M 0.3 F 0.2	M 4.8 F 0.5	M 8.4 ⁹ F 3.3	M 3.2 F 0.8	-	M 10.6 ⁹ F 24.1		
Nicaragua	M 57.8 F 8.0 1971	M 0.7 F 0.1	M 11.3 F 16.3	M 0.7 F 0.2	M 5.1 F 0.3	M 6.3 F 20.3	M 4.2 F 0.6	M 1.2 F 1.0	M 11.0 F 51.1		
Pakistan	M 52.9 F 31.2 ^{4,7} 1973	M 0.7 F 1.9	M 7.6 F 2.6	M 0.1 F 0.1	M 4.2 F 0.8	M 8.7 F 1.4	M 3.7 F 0.3	M 0.7 F 0.1	M 11.3 F 8.6		

TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY
 PERCENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - 1970 (Continued Pg. 2)

Countries	MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP									
	Agriculture Hunting Forestry And Fishing	Mining Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas, Water	Construction	Trade Restaurants and Hotels	Transport Storage Communication	Financing Insurance Real Estate Business Services	Community Social and Personal Services	
Sierra Leone	M 68.2 F 72.0 1974	M 2.8 F 0.1	M 5.8 F 1.2	M 0.3 F 0.0	M 2.3 F 0.1	M 6.8 F 14.9	M 3.4 F 0.2	M 0.2 F 0.1	M 6.6 F 3.6	
Sri Lanka	M 40.1 F 42.6 1974	M 0.4 F 0.1	M 7.2 F 8.4	M 0.3 F 0.0	M 3.1 F 0.2	M 9.7 F 2.0	M 5.3 F 0.3	M 0.7 F 0.2	M 10.9 F 11.2	
Taiwan	M 38.0 F 54.0, 8,10 1971	M 1.4 F 0.5	M 12.7 F 17.2	M 0.8 F 0.2	M 3.0 F 0.4	M 8.3 F 7.3	M 4.4 F 1.5	M 1.3 F 1.4	M 30.0 F 17.4	

NOTES TO TABLE 4.

Industry Groups - 1970

- ¹ Employed population 10 years and over
- ² Cash earners 10 years and over
- ³ 10 years and over
- ⁴ Large proportion not classified
- ⁵ Experienced labor force
- ⁶ Excludes those in group quarters: includes those workers under 15 years old outside Morocco and 1st job seekers
- ⁷ Excludes tribal areas, Makaland Division North West Frontier Province
- ⁸ 15 years and over
- ⁹ Includes category financing
- ¹⁰ Employed population

ANNEX II

TABLE 5A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates		% of Female Secondary School Students		Primary School Graduation Rates		% of Female Elementary School Teachers		Secondary Vocational Education Rates Per 1,000 Pop. 15-24 Yrs.		% of Enrollment in Secondary Vocational Education Who are Women		Total Fertility Rate	% of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at First Marriage	% of Women in Agriculture Labor Force	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	%	%	1979	1980	1979 ¹	1981	1977 ¹
Afghanistan	M 15 F 4 1980	15 1979	M 12.5 F 1.9 1979-1,2	21 1980	M 8.07 F 1.78 1979	8 1979	8	2.1	6.9	2.1	-	0.4	6.9	2.1	-	-	0.4
Algeria	M 40 F 26 1980	39 1980	-	37 1980 ¹	M 49.56 F 26.59 1977	21 1980 ¹	21	-	7.3	-	20.4	1.8	7.3	-	1981	1981	1977 ¹
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	-	16.4	-	-	-	-	16.4	-
Bangladesh	M 23 F 7 1980	21 1980	-	8 1980	M 23.05 F 6.73 1977	0 1980 ²	0	-	6.4	-	17.4	-	6.4	-	1980	1980	-
Barbados	M 84 F 85 1980	50 1980	-	-	M 46.62 F 47.87 1980	0 1978	0	43.9	2.6	43.9	24.0	4.3	2.6	43.9	1980	1980	1980
Benin	M 23 F 8 1980	27 1980	-	23 1980	M 22.34 F 5.95 1979	45 1980	45	-	6.5	-	18.2	12.8	6.5	-	1977 ²	1977 ²	1979 ²
Bolivia	M 41 F 31 1980	43 1980	-	48 1980	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	22.8 ¹	14.2	6.1	-	22.8 ¹	-	1980 ³
Botswana	M 20 F 31 1980	55 1980	M 19.0 F 19.3 1981 ¹	72 1980	M 11.01 F 13.71 1980	25 1980	25	45.2	6.2	45.2	-	43.7	6.2	45.2	-	-	1981 ³
Brazil	M 29 F 35 1978	54 1978	-	87 1979	M 3.13 F 3.34 1977	48 1978	48	15.6	41	15.6	22.3	27.5	41	15.6	1980	1980	1980

TABLE 5A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued, p.2)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	% of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	% of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Rates Per 1,000 Pop. 15-24 Yrs.	% of Enrollment in Secondary Vocational Education Who are Women	Total Fertility Rate	% of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at First Marriage	% of Women in Agriculture Labor Force
Burkina Faso	M 4 F 2 1980	34 1980	-	20 1980	M 2.44 F 1.16 1980	40 1980	6.5 1980	-	-	-
Chile	M 51 F 59 1980	53 1980	-	74 1979	M 13.99 F 17.76 1980	47 1980	3.0 1980	-	23.3 1981	5.1 1980 ³
Colombia	M 43 1980	53 1980	M 15.4 F 16.6 1981	79 1980	-	-	3.8 1980	-	22.0 1977 ²	14.4 1980
Costa Rica	M 45 F 52 1980	53 1980	-	79 1981	M 18.85 F 22.54 1980	50 1980	3.6 1980	17.5 1980	23.0 1977 ²	13.8 1980
Dominican Republic	M 32 F 33 1978	-	-	-	-	-	4.8 1980	-	21.0 1977 ²	-
Ecuador	M 39 F 41 1979	49 1981	M 66.5 F 60.1 1982 ^{1,3}	66 1978	M 31.29 F 28.63 1979	62 1979 ³	6.0 1980	-	22.0 1977 ²	-
Egypt	M 64 F 39 1980	37 1980	M 28.8 F 14.5 1976 ⁴	48 1980	M 33.68 F 19.99 1980	38 1980	4.9 1980	-	21.6 1977 ²	3.9 1976 ⁴
El Salvador	M 24 F 23 1980	48 1980	-	65 1980	M 2.86 F 2.21 1980	48 1980	5.7 1980	26.8 1978	-	18.2 1980
Ethiopia	M 14 F 8 1980	36 1978-79	-	22 1980 ²	M 0.34 F 0.04 1980	-	6.5 1980	-	-	-

TABLE 5A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued, p.3)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	% of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	% of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Rates Per 1,000 Pop. 15-24 Yrs.	% of Enroll- ment in Secondary Vocational Education Who are Women	Total Fertility Rate	% of Female Household Heads of	Women's Mean Age at First Marriage	% of Women in Agriculture Labor Force
Gambia	M 18	30	-	34	M 10.97	19	6.5	-	-	9.7
	F 8 1980	1980	-	1980	F 4.74 1980	1980	1980	-	-	1976
Ghana	M 44	31	-	39	M 33.44	20	7.0	-	19.0	-
	F 27 1979	1979-80	-	1978 ³	F 20.90 1979	1979	1980	-	1977 ²	-
Guatemala	M 17	45	M 24.0	62	M 8.04	39	5.4	14.4	-	2.4
	F 15 1980	1980	F 20.2 ^{1,5}	1977	F 6.35 1980	1980	1980 ²	-	-	1981 ⁵
Guyana	M 57	-	-	70	M 35.83	-	3.7	54.3	20.0	12.5
	F 61 1980	-	-	1980	F 37.67 1979	-	1980	1976	1977 ²	1977
Haiti	M 14	46	-	49	M 9.56	79	5.7	-	22.5	38.4
	F 12 1980	1979-80	-	1980	F 7.70 1979	1982 ⁴	1979	-	1977	1980 ³
Honduras	M 29	50	-	74	M 10.66	49	6.8	-	-	1.9
	F 30 1980	1980	-	1980	F 9.50 1977	1980	1980	-	-	1977 ⁶
India	M 39	33	-	26	M 28.05	31	4.9	-	18.7	33.0
	F 20 1980	1979-80 ¹	-	1980 ⁴	F 13.49 1977	1980	1980	-	1981 ³	1977-78
Indonesia	M 33	40	M 54.2	37	M 22.97	27	4.5	15.4	20.0	31.3
	F 22 1980	1980 ^{2,3}	F 48.1 ^{1,6}	1978 ⁵	F 12.03 1980	1980 ³	1980	1976	1980 ²	1980 ³
Iran	M 54	36	M 32.6	57	M 39.92	14	6.0	7.3	19.7	11.8
	F 35 1980	1976	F 17.8 ¹	1981	F 24.28 1976	1981	1980	1976	1976	1976

TABLE 5A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued, p.4)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	% of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	% of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Rates Per 1,000 Pop. 15-24 Yrs.	% of Enrollment in Secondary Vocational Education Who are Women	Total Fertility Rate	% of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at First Marriage	% of Women in Agriculture Labor Force
Iraq	M 76 F 38 1980	32 1980	-	48 1980	M 42.92 F 18.93 1977	29 1980	7.0 1980	-	-	37.4 1977 ⁷
Ivory Coast	M 25 F 9 1979	-	-	15 1978-79 ⁶	M 17.02 F 6.94 1979	48 1978	6.8 1980	-	18.0 1977 ²	-
Jamaica	M 54 F 62 1980	53 1980	-	90 1979-80	M 39.69 F 40.52 1979	65 1980	3.9 1980	36.9 1979	19.0 1977 ²	24.4 1980 ³
Jordan	M 79 F 73 ¹ 1980	45 1980 ⁴	M 44.8 F 25.9 1976	59 1980 ⁷	M 63.23 F 57.41 1979	30 1980	7.3 1980	8.2 1976	21.5 1976 ^{2,4}	1.9 1976
Kenya	M 23 F 15 1980	39 1980	M 51.1 F 31.1 ⁷ 1979	40 1980	-	-	8.0 1980	32.1 1979	19.9 1977 ²	21.7 1980
Korea	M 85 F 74 1980	46 1981	M 91.2 F 80.5 ¹ 1980	37 1980	M 44.07 F 39.26 1980	44 1981	3.0 1980	14.7 1980	24.1 1980	43.7 1981 ³
Lesotho	M 13 F 20 1979	60 1979	M 14.8 F 19.2 1976	74 1979	M 6.95 F 8.27 1977	60 1979	5.8 1980	40.0 1980	19.7 1977 ²	40.2 1976
Liberia	M 29 F 11 1980	28 1980	-	28 1979 ⁸	M 22.24 F 7.85 1978	27 1980	6.9 1980	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Republic	M 83 F 55 1977	40 1980	M 25.2 F 6.5 ⁸ 1977	47 1980	M 68.14 F 43.07 1977	13 1979	7.4 1980	-	-	13.4 1977

TABLE 5A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued, p.5)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	% of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	% of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Rates Per 1,000 Pop. 15-24 Yrs. Who are Women	Total Fertility Rate	% of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at First Marriage	% of Women in Agriculture Labor Force
Malawi	M 6 F 2 1980	30 1977-78 ⁵	M 14.9 F 4.6 1977 ⁹	27 1977 ³	M 2.31 F 0.86 1977	7.8 1980	-	17.7 1977 ⁵	51.6 1977
Malaysia	M 52 F 49 1980	48 1980 ⁶	M 57.3 F 51.8 1980 ^{1,10}	46 1980 ⁹	M 37.81 F 35.60 1979	4.0 1980	18.3 1980	22.8 1976	37.2 1980 ⁸
Mali	M 13 F 3 1978	27 1980	M 5.4 F 1.8 1976 ^{1,11}	18 1978	M 7.60 F 2.62 1976	6.5 1980	15.1 1976	16.6 1976 ²	15.2 1976 ³
Mauritania	M 16 F 4 1980	21 1980	-	9 1980	M 8.93 F 1.68 1977	6.9 1979	-	19.2 1977 ²	-
Mauritius	M 51 F 50 1980	47 1979	-	44 1980 ¹⁰	M 39.24 F 36.31 1980	3.0 1980	-	22.0 1980	-
Mexico	M 39 F 34 1980	47 1980	-	62 1976	M 33.83 F 24.65 1980	5.1 1980	-	21.7 1976 ⁶	4.7 1979 ³
Morocco	M 29 F 18 1980	38 1980	-	30 1980 ³	M 21.76 F 12.65 1978	6.9 1980	-	21.0 1977 ²	-
Mozambique	M 9 F 3 1980	27 1980	M 14.1 F 3.6 1980 ^{1,12}	22 1980	M 6.65 F 2.46 1980	6.5 1980	-	-	60.3 1980 ⁹
Nepal	M 33 F 9 1980	20 1980	M 22.0 F 6.4 1981 ^{1,13}	10 1980	-	6.4 1980	-	17.2 1977 ²	36.4 1981

TABLE 5A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued, p.6)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	% of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	% of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Rates Per 1,000 Pop. 15-24 Yrs.	% of Enrollment in Secondary Vocational Education Who are Women	Total Fertility Rate	% of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at First Marriage	% of Women in Agriculture Labor Force
Nicaragua	M 40 F 47 1980	53 1980	-	78 1980	M 23.01 F 22.90 1980	56 1980	6.3 1980	-	-	-
Niger	M 5 F 2 1978	27 1978	-	32 1977	M 3.89 F 1.03 1977	5 1980	7.0 1980	-	-	-
Nigeria	M 13 F 7 1978	-	-	--	-	-	6.9 1980	14.3 1980-81	-	-
Pakistan	M 27 F 7 1980	20 1979 ²	M 33.0 F 13.0 1981 ¹ , 14	33 1980-81	M 17.55 F 6.11 1978	18 1981	6.4 1980	8.7 1979	20.8 1981	37.3 1980
Panama	M 61 F 69 1980	52 1980	M 63.4 F 63.8 1980 ¹ , 15, 16	80 1980	M 33.36 F 37.05 1980	54 1980	3.9 1980	20.4 1979	21.2 1976 ⁶	4.0 1980
Paraguay	M 26 F 26 1979	49 1978	-	--	M 14.82 F 14.51 1978	45 1978	4.3 1980	21.4 1978	-	-
Peru	M 62 F 52 1980	46 1980	-	60 1980	M 33.09 F 28.38 1979	40 1980	5.2 1980	-	23.0 1977 ²	-
Philippines	M 58 F 68 1980	53 1980	-	80 1980 ³	-	-	4.7 1980	-	24.5 1978	26.5 1978
Republic of Cameroon	M 25 F 13 1980	35 1980	-	20 1980	M 15.48 F 6.82 1977	39 1980	5.8 1980	-	18.6 1977 ²	47.3 1976

TABLE 5A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued, p.7)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	% of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	% of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Rates Per 1,000 Pop. 15-24 Yrs.	% of Enrollment in Secondary Vocational Education Who are Women	Total Fertility Rate	% of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at First Marriage	% of Women in Agriculture Labor Force
Rwanda	M 2 F 1 1980	35 1980	M 16.3 F 13.5 ^{1,17} 1978 ^{1,17}	38 1980 ⁶	M 1.21 F 0.58 1978	35 1980	8.3 1980	25.2 1978	-	54.3 1978
Senegal	M 15 F 7 1980	33 1980	M 25.2 F 14.8 ¹⁸ 1976 ¹⁸	24 1980	M 9.87 F 4.89 1979	25 1980	6.5 1980	- 1978 ²	16.4 1978 ²	45.0 1979 ¹⁰
Sierra Leone	M 16 F 8 1978	32 1977	-	25 1977	M 13.93 F 6.89 1978	11 1978	6.1 1980	20.0 1980	-	60.0 1978
Singapore	M 53 F 58 1980	51 1980	M 74.5 F 59.3 ^{1,17} 1980 ^{1,17}	67 1980	M 21.35 F 24.36 1980	50 1980	1.8 1980	18.2 1980	26.2 1980	26.7 1979
Somalia	M 16 F 6 1980	27 1980	-	29 1980	M 2.91 F 0.86 1979	20 1980	7.1 1980	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	M 50 F 52 1980	51 1976 ⁵	M 77.6 F 71.6 ^{19,20} 1981 ^{19,20}	60 1979	M 38.10 F 40.75 1980	33 1976 ⁶	3.6 1980	17.4 1981	24.4 1981 ^{2,7,8}	51.0 1977
Sudan	M 20 F 12 1980	37 1980	-	31 1980	M 12.72 F 7.77 1980	21 1980	6.7 1980	-	21.0 1977 ²	26.1 1976-77
Swaziland	M 41 F 39 1980	47 1977	M 24.8 F 18.7 ^{1,21} 1976 ^{1,21}	79 1980	M 22.74 F 21.05 1980	20 1977	7.0 1980	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	M 57 F 35 1980	37 1980	M 42.4 F 22.3 ¹⁹ 1976 ¹⁹	54 1980 ⁷	M 40.12 F 24.88 1979	29 1980	7.4 1980	-	22.0 1977	28.9 1979

TABLE 5A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued, p.8)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	% of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	% of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Rates Per 1,000 Pop. 15-24 Yrs. Who are Women	Total Fertility Rate	% of Female Heads of Household	Women's Mean Age at First Marriage	% of Women in Agriculture Labor Force
Taiwan	-	-	M 85.2 F 70.9 ¹ 1980	50 1979	-	2.7 1979	-	23.8 1979	36.3 1979
Thailand	M 30 F 27 1980	45 1977	M 22.9 F 15.6 ^{1,22} 1980	46 1978 ³	-	4.0 1980	16.5 1980 ³	22.5 1980 ²	49.5 1980 ³
Togo	M 51 F 16 1980	25 1981	-	21 1981	M 39.58 F 12.06 1980	6.5 1980	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	M 60 F 62 1978	-	M 96.1 F 92.9 ^{1,23} 1980	64 1979 ^{9,11}	M 29.90 F 33.59 1976	2.6 1980	24.2 1977	18.5 1977	25.2 1980
Tunisia	M 34 F 20 1980	37 1980	M 22.9 F 10.3 ^{1,17} 1980	29 1980	M 19.84 F 12.23 1980	5.3 1980	11.8 1980 ⁴	21.9 1980	20.5 1980 ³
Turkey	M 57 F 28 1981	34 1981	M 72.9 F 39.8 ^{1,24} 1980	41 1980	M 23.96 F 13.49 1979	4.7 1980	3.8 1980	24.0 1977 ²	51.8 1980 ^{3,11}
Uganda	M 7 F 3 ² 1980	31 1981 ⁵	-	30 1980 ^{6,9}	M 3.89 F 1.50 1979	7.0 1980	-	-	2.3 1976
United Arab Emirates	M 49 F 57 1980	45 1980	-	54 1980 ³	M 7.78 F 16.97 1977	6.8 1980	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	M 4 F 2 1980	34 1981 ⁷	M 15.0 F 8.0 ¹ 1978	37 1980 ⁹	M 3.20 F 1.39 1979	6.5 1980	25.0 1978	-	56.1 1978 ⁷

TABLE 5A. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued, p.9)

Country	Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates	% of Female Secondary School Students	Primary School Graduation Rates	% of Female Elementary School Teachers	Secondary Vocational Education Rates Per 1,000 Pop. 15-24 Yrs. Who are Women	% of Enrollment in Secondary Vocational Education	Total Fertility Rate	% of Female Household Heads	Women's Mean Age at First Marriage	% of Women in Agriculture Labor Force
Uruguay	M 56 F 65 1980	53 1980 ⁸	-	-	M 21.95 F 30.78 1980	27 1980 ⁵	2.8 1980	-	-	-
Venezuela	M 41 F 38 1981	48 1981 ⁹	M 85.0 F 81.2 1980	83 1981	- 1979-80 ⁸	49 1979-80 ⁸	4.5 1980	19.2 1980	18.0 1977	5.8 1978
Yemen, Arab	M 9 F 2 -	11 1976-78	-	8 1979-80 ¹²	- 1977-78	0 1977-78	6.8 1980	-	17.0 1977 ²	28.6 1970 ¹²
Yemen, Democratic	M 26 F 11 1980	29 1980	-	34 1980	M 34.37 F 12.04 1977	9 1980	7.0 1980	-	-	30.4 1976
Zaire	M 33 F 13 1978	27 1977	-	-	M 17.95 F 6.26 1978	28 1977	6.3 1980	-	-	-
Zambia	M 21 F 11 1980	35 1980	-	40 1980 ³	M 10.81 F 5.56 1977	23 1983	6.9 1980	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	M 9 F 7 1980	42 1981	-	36 1982	M 5.21 F 4.18 1979	100 1980	8.0 1980	-	-	-

NOTES TO TABLE 5A.

Gross Secondary School Enrollment Rates

¹East Bank only.

²Government maintained and aided schools only.

Percentage of Female Secondary School Students

¹Provisional.

²Estimate.

³Excludes religious schools in general education.

⁴Including UNRWA schools.

⁵Government maintained and aided schools only.

⁶Public education only.

⁷Including only part of vocational education.

⁸Including only public vocational education.

⁹Data for general education includes first cycle teacher training and vocational education.

Primary School Graduation Rates

¹The population basis is 15 years and over.

²Settled population.

NOTES TO TABLE 5A.
Primary School Graduation Rates (Continued)

- ³Grade 4-6 and over .
- ⁴The population basis is 15-64 years.
- ⁵Data for the early 1980's as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Dirección General de Estadística) of Guatemala in letter of June 26, 1984 .
- ⁶Based on data quoted by the Bureau of Social and Population Statistics of Indonesia in letter of January 3, 1984 .
- ⁷Standard 5-7 grades and over .
- ⁸Libyan population 10 years and over. First level education and higher .
- ⁹Grade 8 and higher .
- ¹⁰Data based on census results as quoted by the Department of Statistics of Malaysia in letter of June 1, 1984 .
- ¹¹Attended fundamental 2, second cycle and over .
- ¹²Data based on census results as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direcção Nacional de Estadística) of Mozambique in letter of February 24, 1983 .
- ¹³Data based on census returns as quoted by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal in letter of June 9, 1984 .
- ¹⁴Data based on a 10% sample tabulation of census returns .
- ¹⁵Grade 6 and over .
- ¹⁶Data based on a sample tabulation of census returns, and quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Dirección de Estadística y Censo) of Panama in letter of December 6, 1983 .
- ¹⁷Unknown if last primary grade was completed .

NOTES TO TABLE 5A.

Primary School Graduation Rates (Continued)

- ¹⁸The population basis is 6 years and over. Unknown if primary education.
- ¹⁹The population basis is 10 years and over.
- ²⁰Data quoted by the Department of Census and Statistics of Sri Lanka in letter of June 7, 1982.
- ²¹Standard 6 and over.
- ²²Grade 7 and over.
- ²³Data quoted by the Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago in letter of January 6, 1984.
- ²⁴Data based on a 1% sample tabulation of census results.

Percentage of Female Elementary School Teachers

- ¹Excluding OUCFA schools.
- ²Data quoted by Mr. Ghebre S. Mebrahtu, FAO, Addis Ababa, in letter of August 18, 1982.
- ³Public education only.
- ⁴Not including teachers in primary classes attached to secondary schools.
- ⁵Excluding religious schools.
- ⁶Estimate.
- ⁷Including UNRWA schools.
- ⁸Including education preceding the first level.

NOTES TO TABLE 5A.
Percentage of Female Elementary School Teachers (Continued)

- ⁹ Government maintained and aided schools only.
- ¹⁰ Not including Rodriguez.
- ¹¹ Including intermediate departments of secondary schools.
- ¹² Yemenis only, permanent and on contract.
- Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational Education
- ¹ Excluding polytechnical secondary schools.
- ² Including religious schools.
- ³ Estimate.
- ⁴ Data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics of Haiti (Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique) in letter of February 22, 1984.
- ⁵ Public education only.
- ⁶ Technical institutes attached to Ministry of Education only.
- ⁷ Part of vocational education data in general.
- ⁸ Data reported by the Ministry of Education and quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Oficina Central de Estadística e Informática) of Venezuela in letter of July 23, 1982.

Total Fertility Rate

No footnotes.

NOTES TO TABLE 5A.
Percentage of Female Heads of Household

- ¹Data quoted by the Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan in letter of January 3, 1984.
 - ²Data for the early 1980's quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Dirección General de Estadística) of Guatemala in letter of June 26, 1984.
 - ³Estimate.
 - ⁴20 years and over.
- Women's Mean Age at First Marriage
- ¹Early 1980's; exact date unknown.
 - ²SMAM.
 - ³Based on a 5% sample tabulation of census returns.
 - ⁴East Bank only.
 - ⁵Based on census data as reported by the National Statistical Office of Malawi in letter of October 5, 1982.
 - ⁶Including also unions by consent.
 - ⁷Quoted by the Department of Census and Statistics of Sri Lanka in letter of June 7, 1982.
 - ⁸Based on 10% sample tabulation of census reports.

Percentage of Women in Agricultural Labor Force

- ¹Resident population only 6 years and older. Does not include animal husbandry.

NOTES TO TABLE 5A.
Percentage of Women in Agricultural Labor Force (Continued)

- ² Active population.
- ³ Employed population only.
- ⁴ ILO estimate.
- ⁵ Data for the early 1980's based on data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Dirección General de Estadística) of Guatemala in letter of June 26, 1984.
- ⁶ Official estimate.
- ⁷ Occupational category.
- ⁸ Based on census data as quoted by the Department of Statistics of Malaysia in letter of June 1, 1984.
- ⁹ Based on census data as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direcção Nacional de Estatística) of Mozambique in letter of February 24, 1983.
- ¹⁰ Based on data from a survey of manpower and migration as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direction de la Statistique) of Senegal in letter of September 8, 1984.
- ¹¹ Based on a 1% sample tabulation of census returns.
- ¹² Data for the late 1970's. Exact date unknown.

TABLE 5B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 3)

Country	Activity Rates		Unemployment Rates		Percent of Women in Labor Force		Percent of Women Working For Own Account		Percent of Women Employers		Percent of Unpaid Family Workers		Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners		Women's Share of Paid Employment		Women's Wages in Agriculture Labor as % of Male Wages		Illiteracy Rates		Women's Gross Primary School Enrollment Rates		Percent of Women Primary School Students	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
El Salvador	82.9	40.2	5.0	5.6	35.2	1980	22.9	34.2	0.5	0.2	13.0	8.1	63.3	56.9	31.5	1980	88.5	1979 ²	30.0	38.6	74	74	50	1980
Ethiopia	89.5	57.0	-	1980 ^{4,6}	38.8	1982 ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.7	99.5	56	30	35	1980
Gambia	89.0	71.0	-	1980 ^{7,8}	44.2	1980 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	1979	-	-	73.2	97.2	62	33	35	1980
Ghana	44.0	30.4	1.5	0.8	41.1	1980 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.3	63.8	82	64	44.4	1980-81
Guatemala	89.5	14.3	-	1980	14.6	1980 ⁴	44.1	22.2	1.7	1.4	7.3	3.6	43.9	66.7	20.6	1981	-	-	37.2	52.6	74	63	45.0	1980
Guyana	85.4	28.8	9.1	22.9	25.7	1977	18.0	23.8	2.9	1.5	5.0	5.8	74.1	69.0	24.3	1977	57.6	1977	2.9	6.0	96	95	49.0	1980
Haiti	80.3	50.6	18.5	12.1	46.8	1980 ^{5,6}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.1	1982 ²⁴	-	-	68.3	74.0	75	64	46.0	1980 ¹
Honduras	87.6	17.3	10.1	10.1	16.2	1981 ³	-	-	-	-	16.3	5.3	42.3	62.8	21.4	1977 ¹⁴	-	-	26.9	33.8	96	95	50	1980

TABLE 5B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 6)

Country	Activity Rates		Unemployment Rates		Percent of Women in Labor Force		Percent of Women Working For Own Account		Percent of Women Unpaid Family Workers		Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners		Women's Share of Paid Employment		Women's Wages in Agriculture Labor as % of Male Wages		Illiteracy Rates		Women's Gross Primary School Enrollment Rates		Percent of Women Primary School Students	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mauritius	M 82.2 F 25.6 ¹ 1982 ¹	M 39.9 F 16.6 1981	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.3	14.0	M 103 F 102 1980	49				
Mexico	M 77.5 F 25.0 ^{1,6} 1979 ^{1,6}	M 2.8 F 5.0 1979	24.5	1979 ⁸	M 27.0 F 20.5 ^{1,14} 1979 ^{1,14}	M 4.1 F 1.3 ^{1,14} 1979 ^{1,14}	M 8.5 F 7.6 ^{1,14} 1979 ^{1,14}	M 60.5 F 70.7 ^{1,14} 1979 ^{1,14}	27.1	1979	-	-	-	-	-	M 11.6 F 16.5 ² 1980	M 123 F 116 1980	37				
Morocco	M 72.2 F 22.0 ¹ 1980	M 9.0 F 12.2 1980	25.0	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	63.3	M 95 F 58 1980	49					
Mozambique	M 83.2 F 84.2 ¹ 1980	M 2.2 F 0.5 ⁶ 1980	52.4	1980	M 67.4 F 32.6 ^{1,21} 1980 ^{1,21}	M 0.0 F 0.0 ^{1,21} 1980 ^{1,21}	M 36.2 F 63.8 ^{1,21} 1980 ^{1,21}	M 96.4 F 3.6 ^{1,21} 1980 ^{1,21}	10.6	1980 ^{1,21}	-	-	-	-	-	M 56.0 F 88.0 1980	M 107 F 79 ³ 1980	43				
Nepal	M 87.7 F 45.2 ¹ 1981	M 5.5 F 5.7 1977	34.6	1981	M 82.1 F 89.7 ¹ 1981	M 1.0 F 0.4 ¹ 1981	M 1.5 F 3.7 ¹ 1981	M 12.9 F 4.2 ¹ 1981	14.0	1981 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	M 69.1 F 96.1 1976	M 126 F 53 1980	28				
Nicaragua	M 78.4 F 45.9 ¹ 1982	M 25.2 F 19.3 1982	28.6	1977	M 22.3 F 37.0 ^{1,7} 1982 ^{1,7}	M 4.8 F 2.0 ^{1,7} 1982 ^{1,7}	M 4.0 F 5.1 ^{1,7} 1982 ^{1,7}	M 67.1 F 54.5 ^{1,7} 1982 ^{1,7}	37.0	1982	-	-	-	-	-	M 34.0 F 33.0 ^{1,5} 1980 ^{1,5}	M 97 F 103 1980	51				
Niger	M 94.1 F 8.6 ¹¹ 1977	-	9.4	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 86.0 F 94.2 ^{1,13} 1980 ^{1,13}	M 32 F 19 ¹ 1980 ¹	36				
Nigeria	-	-	39.8	1980 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 54.4 F 77.0 ^{1,3} 1980 ^{1,3}	M 95 F 81 ¹ 1980 ¹	43				

TABLE 5B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 8)

Country	Activity Rates	Unemployment Rates	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Women's Wages in Agriculture Labor as % of Male Wages	Illiteracy Rates		Women's Gross Primary School Enrollment Rates		Percent of Women Primary School Students
										M	F	M	F	
Sierra Leone	-	-	34.8 1980 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	50.0 1982	M 69.7 F 90.9 ^{1,3}	M 48 F 32	M 48 F 32	40 1977	
Singapore	M 81.5 F 44.3 1980	M 2.9 F 3.5 1980	34.5 1980	M 13.6 F 5.5 ^{2,7} 1980 ^{2,7}	M 5.3 F 1.1 ^{2,7} 1980 ^{2,7}	M 1.8 F 3.8 ^{2,7} 1980 ^{2,7}	M 79.2 F 89.6 ^{2,7} 1980 ^{2,7}	37.8 1983	M 6.6 F 11.3 1980 ¹	M 6.6 F 11.3 1980	M 108 F 105	M 108 F 105	48 1980	
Somalia	M 92.8 F 37.5 1975	-	27.3 1980 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 89.4 F 97.3 ^{1,3} 1980 ^{1,3}	M 38 F 21	M 38 F 21	36 1980	
Sri Lanka	M 79.4 F 31.3 ¹ 1980-81	M 12.4 F 23.0 1980-81	28.1 1980-81	M 28.8 F 14.3 ² 1980-81 ²	M 2.3 F 0.3 ² 1980-81 ²	M 6.5 F 15.4 ² 1980-81 ²	M 62.4 F 70.0 ² 1980-81 ²	27.2 1980-81	M 9.2 F 18.8 ² 1981 ²	M 9.2 F 18.8 ² 1981 ²	M 103 F 97	M 103 F 97	48 1980	
Sudan	M 75.9 F 18.4 ³ 1976-77	-	10.8 1980 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 63.5 F 93.5 ³ 1980 ³	M 60 F 43	M 60 F 43	40 1980	
Swaziland	M 58.9 F 28.2 ¹ 1976	-	45.5 1976	-	-	-	-	30.1 1976	M 42.7 F 46.5 ¹ 1976 ¹	M 42.7 F 46.5 ¹ 1976 ¹	M 107 F 106	M 107 F 106	50 1980	
Syrian Arab Republic	M 76.3 F 13.4 1979	M 3.8 F 3.8 1979	14.5 1979	M 36.1 F 16.0 ¹ 1976 ¹	M 3.8 F 0.5 ¹ 1976 ¹	M 6.5 F 29.1 ¹ 1976 ¹	M 53.3 F 54.0 ¹ 1976 ¹	9.3 1976	M 23.0 F 58.0 ² 1976 ²	M 23.0 F 58.0 ² 1976 ²	M 112 F 87	M 112 F 87	48 1980 ²	
Taiwan	M 84.4 F 46.1 ¹ 1980	M 2.8 F 2.2 1980	33.1 1980	M 25.9 F 12.0 ² 1980 ²	M 2.2 F 1.2 ² 1980 ²	M 8.1 F 24.4 ² 1980 ²	M 63.8 F 62.4 ² 1980 ²	32.0 1980	M 5.6 F 16.4 ¹⁵ 1979 ¹⁵	M 5.6 F 16.4 ¹⁵ 1979 ¹⁵	-	-	49 1979	

TABLE 5B. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 10)

Country	Activity Rates	Unemployment Rates	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Women's Wages in Agriculture Labor as % of Male Wages	Illiteracy Rates	Women's Gross Primary School Enrollment Rates		Percent of Women Primary School Students
											M	F	
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 107 F 104 1980	49 1980	49
Venezuela	M 80.4 F 29.6 ¹ 1981	M 6.5 F 4.5 1980	M 25.0 F 17.8 ² 1980	M 7.2 F 1.2 1980 ²	M 3.1 F 3.6 ² 1980 ²	M 64.6 F 77.4 1980 ²	31.7 1980	77.9 1980 ¹¹	M 11.8 F 15.6 ^{1,19} 1981	M 105 F 104 1981	M 105 F 104 1981	49 1981	49
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 66.7 F 97.2 ¹ 1979 ¹	M 82 F 12 1980	M 82 F 12 1980	12 1980	12
Democratic Yemen	M 41.8 F 8.9 1976	M 17.1 F 22.4 1976	M 32.1 F 34.3 ² 1976	M 6.2 F 0.5 1976	M 11.6 F 55.3 ² 1976	M 50.1 F 9.9 ² 1976	3.9 1976	-	M 33.4 F 89.1 ^{1,5} 1980	M 93 F 37 1980	M 93 F 37 1980	28 1980 ⁹	28
Zaire	-	-	42.6 1980 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	M 26.4 F 63.3 ^{1,3} 1980	M 102 F 82 ¹ 1980	M 102 F 82 ¹ 1980	41 1980	41
Zambia	M 86.3 F 31.7 ¹ 1981	-	28.2 1981	-	-	-	7.7 1979	-	M 20.7 F 41.7 ^{1,3} 1980	M 102 F 90 1980	M 102 F 90 1980	47 1980	47
Zimbabwe	-	-	29.2 1980 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	M 23.5 F 38.7 1980	M 94 F 82 1980	M 94 F 82 1980	48 1981 ⁴	48

NOTES TO TABLE 5B.

(page 1)

Activity Rates

- 1 15 years and over
- 2 Excluding nomads and military personnel
- 3 10 years and over
- 4 Provisional
- 5 12 years and over
- 6 Official estimate
- 7 Projection
- 8 15-64 year olds
- 9 Based on a 2.5% sample tabulation of census returns
- 10 Based on a 5% sample tabulation of census returns
- 11 14 years and over
- 12 Excluding certain areas

Unemployment

- 1 Includes seeking work first time
- 2 Projection
- 3 Official estimate
- 4 Based on census data and quoted by the National Statistical Office of Malawi in letter of October 5, 1982
- 5 Based on census data and quoted by the Department of Statistics of Malaysia in letter of June 1, 1984
- 6 Based on population census data as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direccao Nacional de Estatistica) of Brazil in letter of February 24, 1983
- 7 Based on labor force survey as quoted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics of Pakistan in letter of December 22, 1983
- 8 Provisional

Percent of Women in Labor Force

¹World Bank tables

²Provisional

³Official Estimate

⁴Based on data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Dirección General de Estadística) of Guatemala in letter of June 26, 1984

⁵Projection

⁶Quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Information) of Haiti in letter of February 22, 1984

⁷Based on a 5% sample tabulation of census returns

⁸12 years and older

⁹10 years and older

¹⁰Quoted by the Central Statistical Office of Mauritius in letter of November 15, 1983

¹¹5 years and older

¹²Based on 1% sample tabulation of census returns

Percent of women working for own account, women employers, women unpaid family workers, women employees and wage earners, and women's share of paid employment

¹As percentage of economically active population

²As percentage of employed population

³Includes apprentices

⁴Excluding those seeking work for the first time

⁵7 years and over

⁶15 years and over

⁷10 years and over

⁸Preliminary results based on a 1% sample tabulation of census returns

⁹African population only

NOTES TO TABLE 5B.

¹⁰Remainder includes members of producers' cooperatives

(page 3)

¹¹Egyptian Arab population only

¹²Remainder includes other unpaid workers

¹³Based on data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Dirección General de Estadística) of Guatemala in letter of June 26, 1984

¹⁴Official Estimate

¹⁵Includes self-employed with family or temporary help

¹⁶East Bank only

¹⁷14 years and older

¹⁸Excludes family workers

¹⁹Labor force excludes inactively unemployed

²⁰Data quoted by the Department of Statistics of Malaysia in letter of June 1, 1984

²¹Based on census data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direção Nacional de Estatístico) of Mozambique in letter of February 24, 1983

²²Including Canal Zone

²³Includes employers

²⁴Based on a 2.5% sample tabulation of census returns

²⁵Based on a 10% sample tabulation of census returns

Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as Percent of Male Wages

¹Women and children

²Based on data from household survey as quoted by the Office of Agricultural Planning (Oficina Sectorial de Planificación Agropecuaria) of El Salvador in letter of July 5, 1982

³Including value of payments in kind

⁴For Hevea plantation workers

⁵Average for sugar, tea and tobacco workers

⁶Author's estimate based on data quoted by the Central Statistical Office of Mauritius in letter of November 15, 1983

⁷ Self-employed

⁸ Tea plantation workers

⁹ Agriculture only. Average of 6 categories - public and private, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled

¹⁰ Data quoted by the Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania in letter of June 20, 1984

¹¹ Based on data from household survey as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Oficina Central de Estadísticas) of Venezuela in letter of July 23, 1982

Illiteracy

¹ 15 years and over

² 10 years and over

³ Estimate

⁴ 12 years and over

⁵ Projection

⁶ Based on data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Dirección General de Estadística) of Guatemala in letter of June 26, 1984

⁷ Data based on a 5% sample tabulation of census returns

⁸ No age given

⁹ East Bank only

¹⁰ Data based on census sample

¹¹ Based on census data as quoted by the Department of Statistics of Malaysia in letter of June 1, 1984

¹² Mid-term population sample survey

¹³ UNESCO estimate

¹⁴ Based on sample tabulation of census returns as quoted by the National Board of Statistics (Dirección de Estadística y Censo) of Panama in letter of December 6, 1983

¹⁵ 6 years and older

¹⁶ 11 years and older

NOTES TO TABLE 5B.

(page 5)

¹⁷Based on a 1% sample tabulation of census returns

¹⁸Preliminary results of population census

¹⁹Based on household survey data as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Oficina Central de Estadística y Información) of Venezuela in letter of January 23, 1984

Women's Gross Primary School Enrollment Rates

¹Provisional estimates based on observed trends since 1960 as quoted by UNESCO

²East Bank only

³Includes data for age 5 which refers to enrollment in initiation classes where pupils learn Portuguese

⁴Government maintained and aided schools only

Percent of Female Primary School Students

¹Data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics of Haiti (Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Information) in letter of February 22, 1984

²Including UNRWA schools

³Including education preceding first level

⁴Government maintained and aided schools only

⁵Not including Rodrigues

⁶Including initiation classes in Portuguese

⁷Including evening schools

⁸Estimate

⁹Including schools for nomads

TABLE 5C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1980

Country	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Sep. Women/100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/100 Wid., Div. and Sep. Men	Infant Mortality Rates		Child Mortality Rates		Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.		Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Afghanistan	321.1 1979	213.7 ¹ 1979	319.3 ² 1979	M 213.6 F 196.2 1979	M 30.2 F 30.0 1979	M 5.90 F 7.10 1979	M 4.40 F 5.80 1979	M 6.30 F 8.77 1979	M 8.52 F 11.88 1979	M 11.34 F 13.78 1979	-	M 41.4 F 39.9 1979	105.8 1979							
Algeria	487.4 1977 ³	179.6 1977 ³	396.6 1977 ³	M 123.0 F 119.0 1978	M 11.6 F 11.6 ¹ 1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 55.8 F 58.1 1978	98.7 1977 ¹							
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	M 40.0 F 42.6 1980 ¹	96.8 1980-85							
Bangladesh	-	-	-	M 113.4 F 109.5 1981	M 15.7 F 18.0 1981	M 3.40 F 4.60 1977	M 1.00 F 1.30 1977	M 1.50 F 2.65 1981 ^{1,2}	M 2.35 F 3.75 1981 ^{1,2}	M 4.40 F 5.40 1981 ^{1,2}	1000	M 57.0 F 57.1 1980	106.0 1981							
Barbados	332.7 1980	148.3 1980	271.8 1980	M 23.0 F 21.6 1980	M 1.0 F 0.6 1980	M 0.40 F 0.20 1978 ³	M 0.40 F 0.50 1978 ³	M 0.71 F 0.28 1980	M 1.52 F 0.75 1980	M 2.58 F 1.81 1980	24.0	M 67.2 F 72.5 1980	90.3 1980							
Benin	596.3 1979 ⁴	-	325.6 1979 ^{2,4}	M 111.8 F 109.4 1982	M 45.1 F 44.9 1982	M 10.80 F 10.10 1982	M 10.10 F 9.80 1979	-	-	-	-	M 47.8 F 51.2 1980 ¹	92.1 1979							
Bolivia	262.3 1976	253.1 1976	260.6 1976	-	M 8.7 F 7.8 1976 ²	M 2.80 F 2.30 1976 ²	M 15.15 F 13.50 1976 ²	M 1.66 F 1.42 1976 ²	M 2.81 F 2.71 1976 ²	M 4.39 F 3.47 1976 ²	-	M 47.5 F 52.0 1980	97.1 1980							
Botswana	745.1 1981 ⁴	1981.1 1981 ⁴	452.0 1981 ⁴	M 76.0 F 60.6 1981	M 17.6 F 13.9 1981	M 5.96 F 3.57 1981	M 2.41 F 1.45 1981 ¹	M 4.89 F 2.99 1981 ¹	M 6.11 F 3.81 1981 ¹	M 7.96 F 5.08 1981	180	M 52.7 F 59.3 1981	89.0 1981							

TABLE 5C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 2)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100 Men	Divorced and Sep. Women/100 Divorced and Sep. Men	Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/100 Wid., Div. and Sep. Men	Infant Mortality Rates	Child Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates				Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.	Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
						M	F	M	F								
Brazil	444.7 1980	228.8 1980	347.1 1980 ⁵	M 76.0 F 59.8 1980	-	M 0.70 F 0.50 1980 ^{2,4}	M 0.80 F 0.50 1980 ^{2,4}	M 1.97 F 0.94 1980 ^{2,4}	M 3.28 F 1.51 1980 ^{2,4}	M 6.03 F 3.22 1980 ^{2,4}	-	M 55.6 F 62.0 1980	98.7 1980				
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	M 3.3 F 3.2 1976 ¹⁰	M 0.70 F 0.70 1976 ⁵	M 0.40 F 0.50 1976 ⁵	M 0.72 F 0.79 1976 ⁶	M 1.00 F 1.04 1976 ⁶	M 1.29 F 1.20 1976 ⁶	-	M 43.1 F 44.6 1980 ¹	98.0 1980-85				
Chile	387.1 1981	233.5 1981 ⁶	332.0 1981 ^{6,7}	M 35.1 F 28.6 1980	M 1.3 F 1.4 1980	M 0.70 F 0.50 1980	M 0.60 F 0.50 1980	M 1.52 F 0.72 1980	M 2.33 F 1.08 1980	M 4.19 F 2.18 1980	73 1980	M 65.6 F 72.2 1979	98.1 1982				
Colombia	-	-	-	M 68.0 F 59.0 1978	M 4.5 F 4.5 1977	-	-	M 2.09 F 1.06 1977	M 3.32 F 1.69 1977	M 4.14 F 3.02 1977	134 1977 ¹	M 58.9 F 62.5 1978 ²	87.1 1980 ²				
Costa Rica	-	-	-	M 22.1 F 16.0 1980	M 1.3 F 1.1 1980	M 0.50 F 0.40 1980 ⁷	M 0.70 F 0.30 1980 ⁷	M 1.37 F 0.52 1980	M 2.02 F 0.83 1980	M 3.00 F 1.55 1980	23 1980	M 71.0 F 76.0 1980	99.1 1980				
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	M 43.5 F 35.2 1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 1978	M 59.6 F 63.4 1980 ¹	100.6 1981				
Ecuador	283.2 1982	248.1 1982	268.8 1982	M 90.3 F 81.8 1978 ¹	M 7.9 F 8.3 1983	M 1.50 F 1.40 1978 ²	M 1.20 F 1.00 1978 ²	M 2.15 F 1.69 1978	M 3.11 F 2.16 1978	M 4.60 F 3.45 1978	217 1978	M 59.3 F 63.2 1980	99.8 1982				
Egypt	850.5 1976	313.1 1976	751.6 1976	M 79.4 F 73.6 1979	M 15.9 F 19.4 1979	M 2.10 F 1.70 1976	M 1.90 F 1.30 1976	M 2.04 F 1.43 1979	M 2.99 F 1.94 1979	M 4.12 F 2.58 1979	73 1980	M 54.1 F 56.8 1980	103.7 1976				

TABLE 5C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 3)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100 Men	Widowed and Divorced Women/100 Men	Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/100 Div. and Sep. Men	Infant Mortality Rates	Child Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.	Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
El Salvador	461.1	378.1	415.0	M 45.6 F 38.3 1980	M 4.1 F 3.9 1979	-	-	M 3.81 F 1.44 1979	M 5.93 F 1.59 1979	M 7.89 F 3.02 1979	71	M 61.3 F 64.9 1980	94.6 1978
Ethiopia	-	-	-	M 151.5 F 128.8 1979 ²	M 32.4 F 27.1 1979-80	M 9.30 F 6.80 1979-80	M 6.30 F 5.10 1979-80	-	-	-	400	M 45.2 F 48.1 1979 ³	102.0 1980
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 34.9 F 36.1 1980	102.6 1980 ³
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 52.8 F 55.6 1980	99.1 1980 ⁴
Guatemala	335.1	374.2	346.4	M 92.0 F 79.5 1980	M 12.8 F 12.0 1980	M 1.90 F 1.80 1980	M 1.20 F 0.90 1980	M 5.68 F 2.33 1980	M 8.32 F 2.39 1980	M 6.68 F 3.63 1980	96	M 57.2 F 60.0 1980	102.8 1980
Guyana	-	-	-	M 49.7 F 43.0 1977	M 3.6 F 3.1 1977	M 0.90 F 0.50 1979	M 0.20 F 0.70 1979	M 2.01 F 1.12 1977	M 2.84 F 2.19 1977	M 5.78 F 3.29 1977	104	M 67.8 F 72.4 1980	99.6 1980
Haiti	477.7	282.1	457.9	M 145.4 F 120.7 1977 ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 51.8 F 54.7 1980	93.8 1982
Honduras	-	-	-	M 98.2 F 92.6 1978	M 4.6 F 4.2 1979 ^{3,4}	M 1.30 F 1.20 1979	M 0.90 F 0.70 1979	M 1.82 F 1.20 1979 ^{2,8,9}	M 3.10 F 1.72 1979 ^{2,8,9}	M 3.85 F 3.07 1979 ^{2,8,9}	82	M 56.4 F 60.1 1980	100.6 1979 ³

TABLE 5C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 4)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Sep. Women/100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women, 100 Wid., Div. and Sep. Men	Infant Mortality Rates	Child Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 15-24	Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 35-44	Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
India	309.9 1981 ^{11,12}	170.7 1981 ^{11,12}	279.9 1981 ^{11,12}	M 120.0 F 131.0 1979	M 45.0 F 52.0 ₅ 1978	M 3.70 F 4.70 ¹¹ 1978	M 2.00 F 2.00 ¹¹ 1978	-	-	-	145 1976	M 54.1 F 54.7 1980	106.9 1981
Indonesia	661.7 1980	356.8 1980 ¹	533.4 1980 ²	M 123.0 F 103.0 1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 51.6 F 54.7 ¹ 1980	98.8 1980
Iran	580.3 1976	203.3 1976	508.9 1976	M 107.0 F 117.0 1974-76	M 8.8 F 15.1 1973-76	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 57.4 F 58.6 ¹ 1980	106.2 1976
Iraq	677.8 1977	191.0 1977	543.1 1977	M 86.3 F 81.7 ¹ 1977	M 2.2 F 1.9 1977	M 0.80 F 0.60 ¹⁰ 1977	M 0.70 F 0.60 ¹⁰ 1977	M 0.91 F 0.86 1977	M 1.68 F 1.44 1977	M 3.03 F 2.53 1977	-	M 54.5 F 57.9 1980	106.3 1977
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	M 94.5 ^{4,5} F 80.5 1978-79	M 19.2 F 18.7 1978-79	M 4.30 F 3.20 ¹³ 1978-79	M 3.40 F 2.60 ¹³ 1978-79	-	-	-	-	M 52.1 F 55.7 ⁴ 1978-79	106.3 1980-85
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	M 0.58 F 0.41 ^{7,13} 1978	M 0.39 F 0.30 ^{7,13} 1980	M 0.93 F 0.41 1979	M 1.98 F 1.21 1978	M 2.73 F 2.40 1978	50 1980	M 68.8 F 73.1 ¹ 1980	96.7 1978
Jordan	768.5 1979	255.0 1979 ¹	637.3 1979 ²	M 75.5 F 74.7 ¹ 1979	M 2.4 F 2.1 1979	M 0.70 F 0.50 ^{2,8,14} 1980	M 0.60 F 0.30 ^{2,8,14} 1980	M 0.93 F 0.55 1979	M 1.38 F 0.70 1979	M 2.88 F 1.77 1979	500 1976	M 59.5 F 63.2 ¹ 1980	105.8 1979 ^{5,6}
Kenya	849.3 1979	182.1 1979 ¹	426.3 1979 ²	M 92.0 F 82.0 1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 51.2 F 55.8 1977	98.5 1979

TABLE 5C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 5)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100	Divorced and Sep. Women/100	Widowed and Sep. Div. Men	Widowed Div. and Sep. Women/100	Child Mortality Rates	Infant Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.	Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
Korea	735.8	177.0	645.3	M 38.0 F 35.4 ¹	M 2.8 F 2.6 ^{2,3}	M 1.00 F 0.99	M 0.70 F 0.50	M 1.46 F 0.77 ²	M 2.71 F 2.22 ²	M 6.07 F 2.64 ²	42	M 62.7 F 69.1	100.4	
	1980	1980	1980	1980 ^{2,3}	1980 ^{2,3}	1980	1980 ²	1980 ²	1980 ²	1980 ²	1980	1978-79	1980 ⁷	
Lesotho	728.8	211.5	562.0	M 116.0 F 97.0 ⁶	M 81.0 F 70.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 50.3 F 53.1 ¹	93.3	
	1976 ⁴	1976 ^{1,4}	1976 ^{2,4}	1976 ⁶	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	1980 ¹	1976	
Liberia	-	-	-	M 54.4 F 54.4 ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 52.1 F 54.7 ¹	102.0	
				1978								1980 ¹	1977 ³	
Libyan Arab Republic	731.2	221.1	467.3	M 48.8 F 44.4	M 2.8 F 2.9	M 1.00 F 0.90	-	M 1.54 F 1.18 ¹⁵	M 2.69 F 1.35 ¹⁶	M 2.47 F 1.57 ¹⁷	-	M 54.8 F 58.2 ¹	112.7	
	1977 ⁵	1977 ^{1,5}	1977 ^{2,5}	1977	1977	1977	-	1977	1977 ¹⁶	1977 ¹⁷	-	1980 ¹	1977	
Malawi	788.4	339.8	474.6	M 151.3 F 129.0	M 97.7 F 87.2	M 15.30 F 13.40	M 5.10 F 5.10	M 3.00 F 2.93	M 2.41 F 2.24	M 3.16 F 2.29	194	M 38.1 F 41.2 ⁵	93.0	
	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1979 ²	1977 ⁵	1979	
Malaysia	484.3	339.6	449.6	M 30.2 F 23.6 ⁸	M 2.4 F 2.3	M 1.00 F 0.80	M 0.80 F 0.60	M 1.35 F 0.88	M 1.89 F 1.29	M 3.64 F 2.65	78	M 67.2 F 72.5	100.9	
	1980 ¹³	1980 ¹³	1980 ¹³	1979 ⁸	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1976	1979	1979	
Mali	724.4	244.1	579.4	M 130.5 F 110.8	M 43.8 F 40.9	M 7.50 F 6.80	M 3.70 F 3.20	M 3.76 F 4.50 ¹⁸	M 4.63 F 6.05 ¹⁸	M 6.83 F 7.22 ¹⁸	-	M 43.0 F 45.7	95.5	
	1976	1976 ¹	1976 ²	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976 ¹⁸	1976 ¹⁸	1976	-	1980	1976	
Mauritania	1503.0	588.1	850.4	M 81.1 F 114.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 38.8 F 41.5	96.8	
	1977 ⁵	1977 ^{1,5}	1977 ^{2,5}	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1977	1977	

TABLE 5C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 6)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100 Men	Divorced and Sep. Women/100 Div.	Widowed and Sep. rated Men	Div. and Sep. 100 Wid. Div. and Sep. Men	Infant Mortality Rates	Child Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates				Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.	Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
							5-9 Yrs.	10-14 Yrs.	15-24 Yrs.	25-34 Yrs.				
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	M 34.5 F 30.1 1980	M 2.5 F 2.2 1980	M 0.70 F 0.50 1980	M 0.80 F 0.50 1980	M 1.16 F 1.08 1980	M 2.04 F 1.38 1980	M 5.91 F 2.75 1980	110	M 62.3 F 70.1 1980	96.5 1980
Mexico	-	-	-	-	M 54.9 F 44.9 1978	M 3.1 F 3.06 1978 ⁶	M 1.00 F 0.80 1978	M 0.90 F 0.60 1978	M 2.50 F 1.20 1978 ¹	M 3.75 F 1.75 1978 ¹	M 6.05 F 3.25 1978 ¹	103	M 62.3 F 66.1 1980	99.0 1980
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 1.10 F 0.80 1979	M 0.90 F 0.60 1979	M 2.47 F 1.12 1979 ^{9,19}	M 3.81 F 1.72 1979 ^{9,19}	M 6.22 F 3.16 1979 ^{9,19}	111	M 54.8 F 58.2 1980 ¹	105.0 1977-78
Mozambique	655.1 1980 ¹⁴	279.5 1980 ¹⁴	431.0 1980 ¹⁴	-	M 172.0 F 146.0 1975-80 ⁹	M 25.2 F 25.0 1975-80	M 5.30 F 5.50 1975-80	M 3.80 F 4.30 1975-80	M 6.40 F 6.50 1975-80 ^{7,20}	M 9.20 F 8.80 1975-80 ^{7,20}	M 13.10 F 11.00 1975-80 ^{7,20}	-	-	94.5 1980
Nepal	235.4 1976	110.5 1976	227.6 1976	-	M 109.9 F 97.9 1977-78	M 23.4 F 22.1 1977-78	-	-	M 4.40 F 4.00 1977-78	M 6.00 F 6.00 1977-78	M 11.90 F 10.00 1977-78	-	M 44.8 F 43.6 1980 ¹	105.0 1981
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	M 98.2 F 94.8 1980 ¹	M 2.1 F 1.9 1978	-	-	M 2.53 F 0.74 1978	M 3.81 F 1.15 1978	M 3.63 F 1.83 1978	65	M 54.7 F 58.3 1980 ¹	98.6 1980
Niger	865.9 1977	163.8 1977 ¹	347.6 1977 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	M 42.9 F 45.7 1980 ¹	97.3 1977
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 47.0 F 50.3 1980 ¹	101.8 1979 ³

TABLE 5C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 7)

Country	Widowed and Sep. Div. and Sep. Women/100 Div. Wid. and Sep. Div. and Sep. Men		Divorced Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/100 Div. Wid. and Sep. Div. and Sep. Men		Infant Mortality Rates		Child Mortality Rates		Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.		Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio	
	1979	1979 ¹	186.4	1979 ²	M 152.5	F 138.2	M 8.1	F 9.2	M 2.70	F 1.60	M 1.30	F 2.00	M 2.46	F 3.44	M 2.70	F 3.94	M 4.39	F 4.50				
Pakistan	192.6	120.2	186.4	1979 ²	M 152.5	F 138.2	M 8.1	F 9.2	M 2.70	F 1.60	M 1.30	F 2.00	M 2.46	F 3.44	M 2.70	F 3.94	M 4.39	F 4.50	-	M 52.9	111.0	
	1979	1979 ¹	1979 ²		1978 ¹⁰	1978	1978	1978 ²¹	1978 ²¹	1978 ²¹	1978 ²¹	1978 ²¹	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1981	1981	1981	
Panama	297.4	210.9	235.5	1980 ¹⁵	M 37.4	F 35.0	M 2.0	F 2.2	M 0.70	F 0.60	M 0.50	F 0.40	M 1.64	F 0.73	M 2.06	F 1.10	M 2.65	F 2.06	73	M 68.0	104.0	
	1980 ¹⁵	1980 ¹⁵	1980 ¹⁵		1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1977	1980 ⁸
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	M 87.1	F 80.1	M 4.7	F 4.8	M 0.80	F 0.50	M 0.70	F 0.50	M 1.85	F 1.53	M 2.88	F 2.34	M 3.81	F 3.73	469	M 62.6	99.5	
	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1980	F 66.7	1980 ³	
	1979	1979 ¹	1979	1979	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1980	1980	1980
Peru	277.7	245.1	268.5	1981 ⁵	F 95.5	F 91.5	M 4.6	F 4.7	M 0.80	F 0.70	M 0.60	F 0.50	M 1.18	F 1.02	M 1.58	F 1.47	M 2.46	F 2.41	103	M 55.0	98.9	
	1981 ⁵	1981 ⁵	1981 ⁵	1981 ⁵	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1978	1978	1981
	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1978	1978	1981
Philippines	-	-	-	-	M 61.0	F 52.3	M 7.7	F 7.3	M 2.00	F 1.70	M 1.10	F 0.80	M 2.01	F 1.28	M 3.44	F 2.18	M 5.59	F 3.58	125	M 59.0	100.3	
	1978	1978	1978	1978	1977	1977	1977	1977	1976	1976	1976	1976	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1980	F 62.0	1973 ³	
	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1978	1978	1973 ³
Republic of Cameroon	670.6	133.0	373.3	1976	M 165.0	F 148.0	M 1.3	F 1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 43.2	99.5	
	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	F 45.6	1981	
Rwanda	951.0	251.2	562.2	1978 ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 43.6	95.7	
	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	F 46.9	1980	1978
	1976	1976	1976	1976	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980-85
Senegal	780.3	193.2	453.3	1976 ²	M 77.3	F 70.7	M 15.6	F 15.5	M 2.40	F 2.00	M 1.70	F 1.60	M 0.54	F 0.41	M 0.66	F 0.51	M 0.94	F 0.59	-	M 42.1	96.8	
	1976	1976	1976	1976	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	F 44.8	1980	1980-85

TABLE 5C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 8)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100 Men	Divorced and Sep. Women/100 Div. and Sep. Men	Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/100 Wid. and Sep. Men	Infant Mortality Rates	Child Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates				Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.	Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
						5-9 Yrs.	10-14 Yrs.	15-24 Yrs.	25-34 Yrs.				
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 45.5 F 48.7 ¹	96.8 1980-85	
Singapore	508.9 1980 ¹¹	178.8 1980 ^{1,11}	420.3 1980 ^{2,11}	M 11.8 F 11.6 1980	M 0.8 F 0.6 1980	M 0.20 F 0.30 ^{3,8} 1980 ⁸	M 1.09 F 0.52 1980	M 1.33 F 0.70 1980	M 2.54 F 1.51 1980	5 1980	M 68.9 F 74.4 1980	104.2 1980	
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 38.4 F 39.2 ¹	85.5 1980-85	
Sri Lanka	417.4 1981 ^{5,16}	151.7 1981 ^{5,16}	371.1 1981 ^{5,16}	M 40.8 F 34.5 1979	M 3.1 F 3.2 1979	M 1.10 F 1.20 1979	M 2.06 F 1.73 ^{8,23} 1979 ^{8,23}	M 2.94 F 2.14 ^{8,23} 1979 ^{8,23}	M 4.02 F 2.56 ^{8,23} 1979 ^{8,23}	76 1979	M 66.3 F 70.5 ¹	104.2 1981	
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 45.4 F 46.9	103.1 1980-81	
Swaziland	-	-	-	M 165.0 F 146.0 1976	M 4.6 F 3.6 ⁸ 1976	M 3.50 F 2.70 ²⁴ 1976 ²⁴	M 8.50 F 6.20 ²⁴ 1976 ²⁴	M 9.90 F 6.80 ²⁴ 1976 ²⁴	M 14.60 F 9.50 ²⁴ 1976 ²⁴	-	M 49.9 F 55.3 ¹	88.3 1980-81	
Syrian Arab Republic	642.7 1976	341.3 1976 ¹	600.2 1976 ²	M 74.1 F 56.5 1977	M 3.3 F 3.2 1980	M 1.60 F 1.60 1980	M 0.94 F 0.89 1980	M 1.26 F 1.01 1980	M 2.53 F 1.88 1980	7 1980	M 62.0 F 65.0 1977	103.7 1980	
Taiwan	281.8 1980	87.1 1980 ^{1,5}	217.9 1980 ^{2,5}	M 12.1 F 9.9 1980	M 1.5 F 1.2 1980	M 0.60 F 0.30 1980	M 1.57 F 0.69 1980	M 1.81 F 0.86 1980	M 3.62 F 1.83 1980	-	M 69.6 F 74.5 1980	109.1 1980	

TABLE 5C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 9)

Country	Widowed and Sep. Women Per 100		Divorced and Sep. Women/100		Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/100		Infant Mortality Rates		Child Mortality Rates		Mortality Rates 5-9 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 10-14 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 15-24 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 25-34 Yrs.		Mortality Rates 35-44 Yrs.		Maternal Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sex Ratio
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Thailand	406.4	263.2	361.0	-	-	-	M 60.7 F 57.1 ¹	M 3.2 F 2.8	M 1.50 F 1.30	M 1.10 F 0.90	M 2.72 F 1.48	M 3.33 F 1.69	M 5.94 F 3.39	99	M 58.0 F 63.0	98.8							
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 46.7 F 50.1 ¹	127.1							
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 24.6 F 18.5	M 1.3 F 1.4	M 0.50 F 0.30	M 0.70 F 0.30	M 1.39 F 0.74	M 1.96 F 1.62	M 3.92 F 2.34	82	M 69.9 F 73.2 ¹	103.4							
Tunisia	643.6	310.7	586.9	-	-	-	M 172.0 F 150.0	M 4.3 F 4.1 ^{2,9}	M 1.30 F 1.00	M 0.90 F 0.60	M 1.34 F 0.98 ^{2,23}	M 1.71 F 1.60 ^{2,23}	M 2.99 F 2.46 ^{2,23}	-	M 58.4 F 62.1 ¹	102.5							
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 60.0 F 62.0	106.4							
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 45.9 F 48.8 ¹	98.2							
United Arab Emirate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 60.7 F 64.6 ¹	218.2							
United Republic of Tanzania	589.3	165.1	297.4	-	-	-	M 149.0 F 129.0	M 10.9 F 10.3	M 4.60 F 4.20	M 1.90 F 1.70	-	-	-	2100	M 49.0 F 51.0	96.2							
	1978	1978 ^{1,17}	1978 ^{2,17}	-	-	-	1978	1978	1978	1978	-	-	-	1974-77	1978	1978							

TABLE 5C. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, MORTALITY RATES, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND SEX RATIO IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 10)

Country	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Sep. Women/100 Divorced and Sepa- rated Men	Widowed, Div. and Sep. Women/ 100 Wid., Div. and Sep. Men	Infant Mortality Rates	Child Mortality Rates	Mortality Rates				Mortality Per 100,000 Births	Life Expec- tancy at Birth	Sex Ratio	
						5-9 Yrs.	10-14 Yrs.	15-24 Yrs.	25-34 Yrs.				35-44 Yrs.
Uruguay	-	-	-	M 48.8 F 38.5 1978 ^{12,13}	M 1.2 F 1.2 1979	M 0.40 F 0.20 1979 ⁷	M 0.40 F 0.40 1979	M 1.27 F 0.56 1979	M 1.65 F 0.94 1979	M 3.19 F 1.85 1979	49 1978	M 66.8 F 73.7 1978	96.4 1980-85
Venezuela	-	-	-	M 47.6 F 41.0 1980 ¹	M 2.4 F 2.4 1978	M 0.70 F 0.60 1979	M 0.70 F 0.50 1979	M 2.30 F 0.86 1978	M 3.09 F 1.36 1978	M 4.09 F 2.60 1978	64 1978	M 65.1 F 69.8 1980 ¹	100.4 1980
Yemen, Arab	408.3 1979	235.5 1979	362.4 1979	M 166.0 F 156.0 1979 ¹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 41.3 F 43.2 1980 ¹	97.5 1979
Democratic Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 44.0 F 46.3 1980 ¹	98.0 1977
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 47.6 F 51.0 1980 ¹	96.9 1980
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M 46.7 F 50.0 1980	96.0 1980
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	M 0.40 F 0.40 1981 ^{2,25}	M 0.40 F 0.30 1981 ^{2,25}	M 1.07 F 0.69 1981 ^{2,25}	M 2.49 F 1.07 1981 ^{2,25}	M 3.58 F 1.49 1981 ^{2,25}	-	M 52.8 F 56.3 1980 ¹	98.5 1980-85

NOTES TO TABLE 5C.

WIDOWED, DIVORCED AND SEPARATED INDICATORS

- ¹Divorced only.
- ²Widowed and divorced only.
- ³Resident population 10 years and older.
- ⁴All ages.
- ⁵The population basis is 15 years and older.
- ⁶Separated only.
- ⁷Widowed and separated only.
- ⁸Data for the early 1980's as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direccion General de Estadistica) of Guatemala in letter of June 26, 1984.
- ⁹None listed as separated.
- ¹⁰Based on data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics of Haiti (Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique) in letter of February 22, 1984.
- ¹¹The population basis is 10 years and older.
- ¹²Based on a 5% sample tabulation of census data.
- ¹³Based on data quoted by the Department of Statistics of Malaysia in letter of June 1, 1984.
- ¹⁴Based on census data as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direccao Nacional de Estadistica) of Mozambique in letter of February 24, 1983.

NOTES TO TABLE 5C.

WIDOWED, DIVORCED AND SEPARATED INDICATORS (continued ...)

- 15 Based on sample tabulation of census returns as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Dirección de Estadística y Censo) of Panama in letter of December 6, 1983.
- 16 Based on a 10% sample tabulation of census returns.
- 17 Mainland population 12 years and older.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

- 1 The average of the U.N. estimates for 1975-1980 and 1980-85 were used in these cases since the rates reported by the countries were based on incomplete data. Since, however, the U.N. estimates are not disaggregated by sex, the proportions in the sex differentials in the reported data by each country were maintained.
- 2 Data quoted by Mr. Ghebre S. Mebrahtu, FAO, Addis Ababa, in letter of August 18, 1982.
- 3 Based on data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics of Haiti (Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique in letter of February 22, 1984.
- 4 Estimated on the basis of the mortality quotient.
- 5 Based on the "enquête a passages repetes" as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direction de la Statistique) of Ivory Coast in letter of September 15, 1982.
- 6 The north model life table level 13.75 was used.
- 7 On the basis of hospital births registered September '77-August '78 and deaths during the period of January-December 1978.
- 8 Date of occurrence.
- 9 Based on census data as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Dirección Nacional de Estadística) of Mozambique in letter of February 24, 1983.

NOTES TO TABLE 5C.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (continued ...)

- 1⁰Data from the 1978 Population Growth Survey universe only as quoted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics in Pakistan in letter of December 22, 1983.
- 1¹Rates calculated for 0-4 years before survey.
- 1²Rates computed by date of registration of deaths rather than by occurrence.
- 1³Rates computed on live births tabulated by date of occurrence.

CHILD MORTALITY RATES

- 1¹Resident population only.
- 2²Civil register of unknown completeness.
- 3³Data based on date of Registration.
- 4⁴Deaths for 1979, and the population is a 1981 estimate.
- 5⁵The rate is calculated for the 0-4 years old.
- 6⁶Excludes deaths of unknown sex.
- 7⁷Data apply to the 1978 Population Growth Survey universe only as quoted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics of Pakistan in letter of December 22, 1983.
- 8⁸Deaths for 1978, and the population basis is a 1979 estimate.
- 9⁹Data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Institut National de la statistique et de la demographie) of Burkina Faso in letter of August 16, 1984.

NOTES TO TABLE 5C.

MORTALITY RATES (5-9, 10-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44)

- ¹ Average age categories.
- ² Civil register of unknown completeness.
- ³ Based on 30 or less deaths.
- ⁴ Estimate of 1980 population.
- ⁵ Data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Institut de la statistique et de la demographie) of Burkina Faso in letter of August 16, 1984.
- ⁶ Author's calculation based on data supplied by the National Bureau of Statistics (Institut de la statistique et de la demographie) of Burkina Faso in letter of August 16, 1984.
- ⁷ Rates based on 1980 population.
- ⁸ Date of registration.
- ⁹ 1979 population estimate.
- ¹⁰ Estimate.
- ¹¹ Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.
- ¹² Data based on the "enquete a passages repetes" as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direction de la statistique) of Ivory Coast in letter of September 15, 1982.
- ¹³ Deaths registered on date of occurrence.
- ¹⁴ 1979 population.

NOTES TO TABLE 5C.

MORTALITY RATES (5-9, 10-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44) (continued ...)

15 Ages 10-19.

16 Ages 20-29.

17 Ages 30-39.

18 Based on census data as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direction Nationale de la statistique et de l'informatique) of Mali in letter of August 8, 1984.

19 Provisional data on 1979 mortality.

20 Based on data quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Direccao Nacional de Estadistica) of Mozambique in letter of February 24, 1983.

21 Data apply to the 1978 Population Growth Survey universe only and are quoted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics of Pakistan in letter of December 22, 1983.

22 1976 population estimate.

23 1978 population estimate.

24 1976 abridged life table.

25 1981 population estimate.

MATERNAL MORTALITY PER 100,000 BIRTHS

¹Deaths registered within year of occurrence.

²Excludes 3 districts.

NOTES TO TABLE 5C.
MATERNAL MORTALITY PER 100,000 BIRTHS (continued ...)

- ³Deaths refer to the year of Registration
- ⁴Civil register of unknown completeness.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

- ¹Estimate.
- ²Data quoted by the National Statistics Office (Oficina Nacional de Estadística) of the Dominican Republic in letter of October 27, 1982.
- ³Data quoted by the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research of the University of Ghana in letter of February 23, 1983.
- ⁴National demographic survey of 1978-79.
- ⁵East Bank only.
- ⁶The Malawi Population Change Study as quoted by the National Statistical Office of Malawi in letter of October 5, 1982.
- ⁷Based on the 1980 demographic sample survey.
- ⁸Based on the average of mortality data generated by the Population Growth Survey of 1968 and 1971, as quoted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics of Pakistan in letter of September 9, 1982.
- ⁹Estimated by Luisa T. Engracia.

NOTES TO TABLE 5C.
SEX RATIO

(page 7)

- ¹Algerian resident population only.
- ²Based on data from the household survey as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Departamento Nacional de Estadística - DANE) of Colombia in letter of July 3, 1984.
- ³Estimate.
- ⁴World Bank estimate.
- ⁵East Bank only.
- ⁶Data based on census sample.
- ⁷Based on results on a 2% sample counting of census returns.
- ⁸Data based on a sample tabulation of census returns as quoted by the National Bureau of Statistics (Dirección de Estadística y Censo) of Panama in letter of December 6, 1983.
- ⁹Data based on a 1% sample tabulation of census returns.

TABLE 6. LABOR FORCE BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS - PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN OCCUPATION - 1980 (Continued Pg. 3)

Countries	Professional Technical And Related Workers		Administrative And Managerial Workers		Clerical And Related Workers		Sales Workers		Agriculture Animal Husbandry Forestry, Fisherman And Hunters		Production And Related Workers Transport Equipment, Operators And Laborers		Service Workers		Unskilled Manual, And Construction Workers		Self-Employed Independent Occupations	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jordan	8.1 51.3 1979		1.6 1.1		4.8 16.7		7.4 1.2		11.2 1.1		52.4 6.4		5.7 10.8		-		-	
Korea	4.9 3.3 1980 ⁹		1.5 0.0		9.3 8.0		11.5 10.8		30.4 43.3		30.7 18.6		5.5 9.2		-		-	
Lesotho	1.1 3.2 1976 ¹⁰		0.3 0.1		0.8 1.0		1.4 3.1		20.5 28.9		48.0 5.5		11.1 22.5		4.3 0.5		-	
Malawi	1.8 0.7 1977 ¹		0.2 0.0		2.1 0.4		3.5 1.0		73.7 94.1		13.1 1.6		3.1 0.8		-		-	
Mali	1.4 1.7 1976 ¹		0.0 0.0		0.5 0.8		1.7 2.8		83.8 73.2		5.9 11.6		0.9 1.6		-		-	
Mexico	6.3 11.9 1979 ¹		2.9 2.1		6.2 16.4		8.3 19.5		35.9 5.4		12.1 28.0		-		28.2 16.6		-	
Nepal	1.4 0.5 1981		0.2 0.0		1.2 0.1		1.9 0.6		90.6 96.7		4.3 1.9		0.4 0.1		-		-	
Panama	7.5 21.2 1980 ¹		5.3 3.7		4.6 26.3		6.1 8.6		36.0 2.5		25.3 6.1		9.1 29.2		4.3 1.3		-	

TABLE 6. LABOR FORCE BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS - PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN OCCUPATION - 1980 (Continued Pg. 4)

Countries	Professional Technical And Related Workers	Administrative And Managerial Workers	Clerical And Related Workers	Sales Workers	Agriculture Animal Husbandry Forestry, Fisherman And Hunters	Production And Related Workers Transport Equipment, Operators And Laborers	Service Workers	Unskilled Manual, And Construction Workers	Self-Employed Independent Occupations
Paraguay	M 2.8 F 10.6 ¹¹ 1982	M 0.9 F 0.6	M 4.0 F 9.8	M 5.0 F 12.3	M 51.4 F 11.3	M 24.9 F 20.4	M 3.8 F 27.3	-	-
Peru	M 6.3 F 10.8 ^{7,12} 1981	M 0.6 F 0.1	M 8.5 F 13.4	M 8.7 F 13.7	M 39.6 F 19.1	M 22.4 F 8.8	M 4.6 F 14.6	-	-
Philippines	M 4.0 F 10.7 ⁷ 1978	M 1.3 F 0.7	M 4.0 F 5.3	M 6.9 F 20.1	M 57.0 F 37.0	M 16.4 F 12.0	M 10.3 F 14.1	-	-
Republic of Cameroon	M 3.3 F 0.9 ³ 1982	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 2.6 F 0.7	M 3.7 F 2.4	M 64.6 F 88.6	M 16.6 F 2.5	M 2.7 F 0.8	-	-
Rwanda	M 1.5 F 0.6 1978	M 0.2 F 0.0	M 0.5 F 0.1	M 1.2 F 0.2	M 86.7 F 97.9	-	M 3.1 F 0.5	M 6.4 F 0.6	-
Singapore	M 8.2 F 10.0 ^{1,13} 1980	M 6.2 F 2.2	M 9.3 F 27.4	M 13.3 F 10.2	M 2.4 F 1.0	M 43.4 F 34.7	M 8.8 F 13.5	-	-
Sri Lanka	M 4.5 F 14.3 ¹ 1981	M 1.0 F 0.4	M 6.2 F 6.9	M 9.0 F 3.0	M 42.7 F 52.5	M 28.7 F 16.8	M 5.8 F 4.4	-	-
Syria	M 8.0 F 15.4 1979	M 0.6 F 0.2	M 7.5 F 6.9	M 10.5 F 0.7	M 26.4 F 58.5	M 42.0 F 13.2	M 2.8 F 1.9	-	-

NOTES TO TABLE 6.

Occupational Groups - 1980

- ¹Employed population
- ²Cash earning population
- ³Official estimate
- ⁴Household survey 12-64 years
- ⁵Includes those seeking work for the first time
- ⁶Household survey
- ⁷Provisional
- ⁸Provisional data for employed population. Large proportion not adequately defined.
- ⁹15% census sample
- ¹⁰Large proportion of occupations not adequately defined
- ¹¹10% census sample
- ¹²Population 10-69 years old
- ¹³Population 10-64 years old
- ¹⁴Population 11-64 years old
- ¹⁵1% census sample 12-64 years
- ¹⁶Includes clerical workers
- ¹⁷Includes production workers
- ¹⁸Includes administration workers
- ¹⁹Includes sales workers
- ²⁰Includes agricultural (forms)

TABLE 7. LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY
PERCENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - 1980

Countries	MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP									
	Agriculture Hunting Forestry And Fishing	Mining, Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas, Water	Construction	Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	Transport Storage Communication	Financing Insurance Real Estate Business Services	Community, Social and Personal Services	
Afghanistan	M 65.3 F 3.2 1979 ¹	M 1.5 F 0.6	M 4.8 F 82.6	M 0.3 F 0.1	M 1.5 F 0.1	M 4.0 F 0.8	M 2.0 F 0.3	M 20.6 ²² F 12.2	-	
Algeria	M 30.9 F 5.7 1977 ²	M 4.4 ¹⁸ F 2.9	M 12.9 F 14.5	-	M 15.7 F 2.0	M 8.2 F 3.3	M 5.8 F 3.3	M 18.7 ²² F 64.3	-	
Barbados	M 7.7 F 7.0 1982	M 10.3 F 14.7 ¹⁹ 1982	-	M 2.5 F 0.2	M 11.8 F 0.4	M 18.1 F 20.7	M 6.1 F 2.3	M 3.0 F 3.7	M 30.4 F 32.9	
Bolivia	M 51.9 F 26.4 1976	M 4.9 F 1.0	M 7.6 F 16.8	M 0.2 F 0.0	M 7.0 F 0.2	M 4.3 F 17.0	M 4.7 F 0.5	M 0.9 F 0.7	M 14.2 F 34.5	
Botswana	M 9.1 F 2.5 1981 ³	M 11.6 F 1.6	M 3.7 F 2.4	M 2.5 F 0.4	M 17.9 F 1.9	M 6.3 F 15.2	M 3.1 F 0.7	M 0.9 F 1.6	M 44.3 F 73.4	
Brazil	M 35.8 F 14.4 ^{4,16} 1980	M 18.2 ²³ F 14.4	-	-	M 9.7 F 0.5	M 9.3 F 9.7	M 5.3 F 1.2	M 9.8 F 33.0	M 7.3 F 21.1	
Chile	M 21.0 F 2.2 ⁶ 1981	M 2.7 F 0.2	M 16.5 F 14.1	M 1.1 F 0.2	M 7.2 F 0.4	M 16.7 F 24.5	M 8.8 F 1.4	M 3.7 F 3.3	M 22.3 F 53.6	
Costa Rica	M 35.5 F 5.0 ⁷ 1983	M 14.9 F 20.8 ¹⁹ 1983	-	M 7.0 ²⁰ F 1.3	M 7.2 F 0.2	M 16.6 F 20.2	M 7.0 F 1.3	-	M 16.6 F 48.9	

TABLE 7. LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY
 PERCENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - 1980 (Continued Pg. 2)

Countries	MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP									
	Agriculture Hunting Forestry And Fishing	Mining Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas, Water	Construction	Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	Transport Storage Communication	Financing Insurance Real Estate Business Services	Community, Social and Personal Services	
Egypt	M 43.1 F 7.78 1980	M 0.2 F 0.2	M 14.4 F 8.7	M 0.8 F 0.5	M 4.4 F 0.7	M 8.8 F 5.6	M 5.0 F 3.2	M 1.1 F 2.4	M 16.9 F 44.5	
El Salvador	M 50.1 F 20.99 1980	M 0.4 F 0.1	M 13.9 F 18.7	M 0.8 F 0.2	M 7.7 F 0.1	M 7.6 F 32.0	M 6.1 F 0.5	M 1.0 F 1.0	M 11.7 F 23.3	
Guatemala	M 61.2 F 8.84 1981	M 0.2 F 0.0	M 9.3 F 17.1	M 0.5 F 0.2	M 5.9 F 0.6	M 6.8 F 19.9	M 2.9 F 0.8	M 1.1 F 2.3	M 7.8 F 41.2	
Guyana	M 24.3 F 8.24,21 1980	M 4.8 F 1.4	M 12.6 F 8.8	M 1.4 F 0.4	M 3.5 F 0.6	M 5.3 F 8.7	M 4.5 F 1.9	M 0.8 F 2.3	M 19.8 F 36.8	
Haiti	M 65.9 F 46.717 1980	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 4.7 F 6.9	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 1.8 F 0.0	M 2.3 F 27.0	M 1.1 F 0.0	M 0.3 F 0.0	M 4.8 F 7.1	
Honduras	M 70.6 F 7.55,6 1977	M 0.4 F 0.0	M 9.0 F 27.4	M 0.4 F 0.2	M 3.9 F 0.2	M 5.9 F 20.0	M 3.2 F 0.9	M 0.7 F 1.4	M 5.9 F 42.2	
India	M 66.9 F 80.16 1978	M 0.6 F 0.3	M 10.5 F 8.6	M 0.4 F 0.0	M 2.2 F 0.9	M 7.4 F 3.1	M 2.9 F 0.2	M 0.7 F 0.1	M 8.3 F 6.6	
Indonesia	M 60.9 F 56.74 1980	M 0.3 F 0.1	M 5.7 F 10.0	M 0.0 F 0.0	M 2.3 F 0.1	M 10.9 F 20.9	M 3.8 F 0.1	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 13.0 F 10.3	

TABLE 7. LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY
 PERCENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - 1980 (Continued Pg. 3)

Countries	MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP										
	Agriculture Hunting Forestry And Fishing	Mining Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas, Water	Construction	Trade Restaurants and Hotels	Transport Storage Communication	Financing Insurance Real Estate Business Services	Community Social and Personal Services		
Iran	M 35.7 F 41.5 1976	M 1.1 F 0.2	M 13.3 F 32.6	M 0.8 F 0.1	M 15.2 F 0.9	M 8.4 F 0.7	M 5.4 F 0.5	M 1.2 F 0.5	M 15.8 F 14.5		
Iraq	M 22.8 F 64.8 ⁴ 1977	M 1.3 F 0.4	M 9.1 F 8.9	M 0.9 F 0.2	M 12.2 F 0.9	M 8.0 F 3.0	M 6.7 F 0.9	M 1.0 F 0.9	M 33.7 F 15.8		
Jamaica	M 39.6 F 15.2 1980	M 1.4 F 0.2	M 13.1 F 6.8	M 5.8 F 2.0	M 6.9 F 0.3	M 6.9 ²⁴ F 15.7	-	-	M 19.8 F 43.1		
Jordan	M 11.1 F 1.1 1979	M 1.4 F 0.1	M 7.3 F 5.7	M 0.6 ²⁰ F 0.1	M 15.4 F 0.7	M 9.8 F 2.6	M 6.5 F 0.5	M 1.7 F 3.9	M 37.4 F 74.0		
Korea	M 30.6 F 43.3 ¹⁰ 1980	M 1.0 F 0.1	M 20.7 F 20.4	M 0.4 F 0.1	M 7.2 F 0.9	M 14.0 F 17.2	M 5.6 F 1.4	M 2.4 F 1.6	M 11.5 F 8.3		
Lesotho	M 20.6 F 29.0 ¹¹ 1976	M 44.2 F 1.6	M 2.0 F 3.7	M 0.2 F 0.1	M 4.1 F 0.4	M 1.4 F 3.2	M 1.5 F 0.1	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 13.2 F 26.8		
Malawi	M 76.0 F 94.3 ⁶ 1977	M 0.2 F 0.0	M 5.5 F 1.4	M 0.3 F 0.0	M 3.7 F 0.2	M 4.1 F 1.2	M 1.8 F 0.1	M 0.3 F 0.1	M 5.5 F 1.5		
Mali	M 83.9 F 73.6 1976	M 0.4 F 0.0	M 0.4 F 2.9	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 0.4 F 0.0	M 1.8 F 2.9	M 0.6 F 0.0	M 0.0 F 0.0	M 6.7 F 12.3		

TABLE 7. LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY
 PERCENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - 1980 (Continued Pg. 4)

Countries	MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP											
	Agriculture Hunting Forestry And Fishing	Mining Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas, Water	Construction	Trade Restaurants and Hotels	Transport Storage Communication	Financing Insurance Real Estate Business Services	Community Social and Personal Services			
Mauritius	M 28.1 F 24.9 ¹² 1982	M 0.0 F 0.2	M 11.1 F 43.0	M 3.1 F 0.3	M 3.8 F 0.3	M 5.1 F 3.8	M 5.6 F 0.9	M 2.4 F 2.4	M 36.2 F 24.2			
Mexico	M 36.3 F 5.6 ⁶ 1979	M 1.2 F 0.3	M 18.9 F 21.2	M 0.8 F 0.2	M 8.3 F 0.6	M 11.3 F 21.7	M 4.2 F 0.5	M 18.5 ²² F 49.4	-			
Mozambique	M 70.0 F 96.4 ⁴ 1980	M 12.0 F 0.8 ¹⁹ 1980	-	M 7.5 ²² F 1.3	M 1.5 F 0.0	M 3.4 F 0.7	M 2.8 F 0.1	-	M 7.5 F 1.3			
Nepal	M 87.6 F 95.4 1981	M 0.0 F 0.0	M 0.7 F 0.2	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 0.0 F 0.0	M 2.3 F 0.8	M 0.2 F 0.0	M 0.2 F 0.1	M 6.5 F 2.1			
Nicaragua	M 53.3 F 15.6 ^{5,6} 1977	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 14.4 F 20.1	M 0.7 F 0.2	M 6.7 F 0.3	M 7.7 F 26.2	M 3.9 F 0.6	M 1.5 F 1.5	M 11.3 F 34.4			
Pakistan	M 51.3 F 36.2 ¹³ 1981	M 0.4 F 0.2	M 8.7 F 14.2	M 0.6 F 0.2	M 4.1 F 2.2	M 9.2 F 5.7	M 4.1 F 1.6	M 0.7 F 0.5	M 12.7 F 27.2			
Panama	M 36.9 F 41.6 ⁶ 1980	M 0.2 F 0.1	M 11.3 F 8.7	M 1.8 F 1.0	M 7.8 F 1.0	M 12.1 F 17.9	M 6.5 F 3.9	M 3.2 F 5.7	M 15.2 F 54.3			
Paraguay	M 53.6 F 18.3 ^{5,6} 1980	-	M 15.1 F 24.1	M 4.9 ²⁰ F 0.9	M 7.8 F 0.1	M 8.0 F 26.1	-	M 1.7 F 1.3	M 8.9 F 29.2			

TABLE 7. LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY
 PERCENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - 1980 (Continued Pg. 5)

Countries	MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP													
	Agriculture Hunting Forestry And Fishing	Mining Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas, Water	Construction	Trade Restaurants and Hotels	Transport Storage Communication	Financing Insurance Real Estate Business Services	Community Social and Personal Services					
Peru	M 40.2 F 19.4 1981	M 2.3 F 0.4	M 10.5 F 9.7	M 0.4 F 0.1	M 4.7 F 0.3	M 10.3 F 16.6	M 4.8 F 1.0	M 2.3 F 2.2	M 15.3 F 30.4					
Philip	M 58.4 F 35.9 1978	M 0.6 F 0.1	M 9.2 F 14.2	M 0.4 F 0.1	M 4.3 F 0.2	M 5.5 F 17.8	M 6.0 F 0.5	M 1.9 F 1.6	M 11.1 F 22.6					
Republic of Cameroon	M 64.8 F 87.3 1982	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 5.8 F 2.3	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 2.8 F 0.1	M 4.9 F 2.5	M 2.1 F 0.1	M 0.3 F 0.1	M 10.8 F 2.4					
Rwanda	M 87.6 F 97.9 1976	M 0.9 F 0.0	M 2.1 F 0.6	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 1.9 F 0.0	M 1.7 F 0.3	M 0.5 F 0.0	M 0.1 F 0.0	F 5.1 F 1.2					
Senegal	M 15.4 F 14.1 1980	M 2.3 F 0.3	M 15.2 F 16.7	M 6.4 F 2.4	M 10.8 F 58.9	M 5.3 F 0.5	M 43.3 F 6.3	M 0.8 F 0.2	M 0.5 F 0.6					
Singapore	M 1.9 F 0.8 1980	M 0.1 F 0.0	M 23.8 F 38.9	M 1.0 F 0.3	M 9.2 F 1.4	M 20.7 F 20.4	M 13.8 F 4.9	M 6.3 F 8.6	M 19.7 F 20.9					
Sri Lanka	M 43.4 F 52.1 1981	M 1.1 F 0.3	M 9.8 F 11.3	M 0.4 F 0.2	M 3.7 F 0.6	M 12.1 F 4.5	M 5.9 F 1.0	M 1.1 F 1.1	M 12.2 F 23.0					
Sudan	M 63.0 F 87.9 1976-77	M 4.7 ¹⁹ F 2.9	-	M 1.1 F 0.0	M 2.3 F 0.1	M 5.7 ²⁴ F 1.9	M 4.1 F 0.2	-	M 11.5 F 5.9					

TABLE 7. LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY
 PERCENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - 1980 (Continued Pg. 6)

Countries	MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP											
	Agriculture Hunting Forestry And Fishing	Mining Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas, Water	Construction	Trade Restaurants and Hotels	Transport Storage Communication	Financing Insurance Real Estate Business Services	Community Social and Personal Services			
Syrian Arab Republic	M 26.9 F 58.3 1979	M 0.0 F 0.1	M 16.3 F 11.8	M 1.6 F 0.5	M 16.0 F 1.2	M 11.8 F 1.5	M 5.2 F 0.6	M 1.0 F 0.8	M 19.0 F 21.8			
Taiwan	M 27.8 F 29.2 1980 ⁶	M 0.8 F 0.3	M 21.8 F 34.0	M 0.9 F 0.3	M 5.5 F 1.2	M 10.4 F 13.5	M 6.4 F 2.1	M 1.7 F 2.4	M 24.6 F 16.9			
Thailand	M 69.6 F 75.5 1980 ¹⁵	M 0.3 F 0.1	M 6.0 F 5.3	M 0.5 F 0.1	M 2.6 F 0.6	M 5.6 F 8.4	M 3.2 F 0.3	M 0.6 F 0.3	M 8.6 F 7.2			
Trinidad and Tobago	M 11.5 F 5.6 1980 ⁴	M 7.1 F 1.6	M 10.9 F 11.0	M 3.0 F 0.8	M 22.8 F 7.7	M 10.4 F 20.1	M 10.2 F 5.4	M 3.2 F 7.1	M 17.5 F 37.3			
Tunisia	M 35.5 F 33.1 1980 ¹⁶	M 3.6 ¹⁸ F 0.5	M 12.5 F 42.7	-	M 12.7 F 0.4	M 9.0 ²⁴ F 2.5	M 5.4 F 1.1	-	M 17.4 F 16.7			
Turkey	M 40.0 F 84.7 1980 ¹⁶	M 1.4 F 0.1	M 13.9 F 4.4	M 0.3 F 0.0	M 6.4 F 0.1	M 8.4 F 0.7	M 4.1 F 0.4	M 1.8 F 1.1	M 17.7 F 5.1			
Venezuela	M 18.8 F 1.9 1981 ⁹	M 1.6 F 0.3	M 16.3 F 15.3	M 1.3 F 0.6	M 12.6 F 1.2	M 17.3 F 21.3	M 9.1 F 2.3	M 4.0 F 6.5	M 17.9 F 49.0			

NOTES TO TABLE 7.

Industry Groups - 1980

- ¹Excluding those seeking first jobs
- ²Provisional data for employed population. Large proportion not adequately defined
- ³Cash earning population
- ⁴Provisional
- ⁵Official estimate
- ⁶Employed population
- ⁷Household survey. Population of 12 years old and over
- ⁸Population 12-64 years old
- ⁹Household survey
- ¹⁰15% sample (excluding armed forces)
- ¹¹Large percentage of industry not adequately defined
- ¹²Employed population in large establishment (10 workers or more)
- ¹³Provisional - excluding armed forces

NOTES TO TABLE 7.

Industry Groups 1980 (Cont'd.....)

¹⁴Population 10-64 years old

¹⁵Population 11-64 years old

¹⁶1% sample

¹⁷Projected (Including armed forces)

¹⁸Includes electrical

¹⁹Combines mining and manufacturing

²⁰Combines electrical and transport

²¹Large proportion of unemployed not defined

²²Includes Community, Social and Personal Services

²³Includes manufacturing and electrical

²⁴Includes Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

ANNEX III

TABLE 8. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1970	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate	Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
Women's Economic Activity Rate	1.0000									
Percent of Women in Labor Force	0.8323***	1.0000								
Women's Share of Paid Employment	0.1929	0.2325*	1.0000							
Percent of Women Employers	-0.0801	0.0161	0.4802**	1.0000						
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	-0.4703**	-0.5416***	0.4227*	0.4395*	1.0000					
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	0.3268*	0.5154**	-0.1356	-0.2641	-0.5761***	1.0000				
Percent of Women Working For Own Account	0.2005	0.0999	-0.3227	-0.3202	-0.5662**	-0.3002	1.0000			
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	0.6844***	0.7489***	-0.1024	-0.1854	-0.7146***	0.6918***	0.2258	1.0000		
Women's Unemployment Rate	-0.0121	0.0196	0.0990	0.0119	0.1719	-0.1014	-0.1714	0.1098	1.0000	
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor As a Percentage of Male Wages	0.1769	0.2115	0.3879*	-0.0274	-0.0233	-0.0826	0.0596	-0.2123	0.0163	1.0000

TABLE 8. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 2)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1970	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
Women's Economic Activity Rate	-0.0184	0.0097	0.2903*	-0.1919	-0.2890*	0.1491	-0.0015	0.2888*	-0.0066	0.0436
Percent of Women in Labor Force	0.0762	-0.0109	0.2183*	-0.0608	-0.1110	0.0480	-0.1315	0.0446	-0.1668	-0.0099
Women's Share of Paid Employment	-0.7759***	0.6773***	0.7153***	0.5112***	0.6750***	0.8418***	0.4172***	0.4380***	0.6795***	-0.6140***
Percent of Women Employers	-0.5067**	0.5758**	0.5046**	0.2892	0.4617*	0.4795*	0.1455	0.2554	0.2697	-0.3355
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	-0.6153***	0.7207***	0.4043*	0.3985*	0.8521	0.5791***	0.0837	0.1201	0.5512***	0.6023***
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	0.2370	-0.1615	0.1628	-0.0828	-0.4940**	-0.1510	-0.0374	0.1244	-0.1222	0.2238
Percent of Women Working for Own Account	0.4589*	-0.6891***	-0.6871***	-0.4131*	-0.4902**	-0.4570*	-0.1604	-0.1129	-0.4122*	0.4891**
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	0.3302**	-0.2324*	-0.0550	-0.2606*	-0.2735*	-0.2506*	-0.4352***	-0.1932	-0.4063***	0.1889
Women's Unemployment Rate	-0.1037	0.1368	0.1150	0.3088*	0.2171	0.1276	-0.0680	0.1073	0.0357	-0.1153
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	-0.1788	0.0822	0.1319	0.3140	0.1070	0.2939	0.5348**	0.2751	0.1834	-0.1919

TABLE 8. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 3)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1970	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated		Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average age at Marriage	Percent of Female Headed Households	Sex Ratio of Working Age Population
						Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women per 100 Divorced and Separated Men				
Women's Economic Activity Rate	0.1243	0.2108	-0.1982	0.2335	0.1561	0.0693	0.0806	-0.0318	0.3653*	-0.3889**	
Percent of Women in Labor Force	0.0664	0.1827	-0.1512	0.0524	-0.0931	-0.0652	-0.0926	0.0923	0.0756	-0.2822**	
Women's Share of Paid Employment	-0.5837***	-0.5196***	0.6410***	-0.3008*	-0.1381	-0.1770	-0.5795***	0.6674***	0.3413*	-0.2917*	
Percent of Women Employers	-0.3997*	-0.2565	0.3172	-0.1926	-0.1001	-0.2125	-0.3245	0.3702*	0.3703	-0.1274	
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	-0.3357	-0.5222**	0.6382***	-0.2667	-0.1795	0.0538	-0.5989***	0.5080**	-0.1433	0.3899*	
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	0.1544	-0.1176	-0.2276	0.4794*	0.4161	0.2228	0.4135*	-0.0714	-0.1956	-0.2385	
Percent of Women Working For Own Account	0.3282	0.6669***	-0.4930**	-0.3029	-0.2676	-0.3108	0.2079	-0.4447*	0.1549	-0.3364*	
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	0.2218	0.1556	-0.3072**	0.2089	-0.1822	0.0610	0.0631	-0.0447	-0.0176	-0.2206*	
Women's Unemployment Rate	-0.0993	-0.2070	0.0216	0.0058	-0.2093	-0.1291	-0.1648	0.0460	0.2132	-0.1016	
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	-0.1692	0.0890	0.2263	-0.2552	-0.1141	-0.3862*	0.1355	-0.0973	0.1438	0.0268	

TABLE 8. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 4)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1970	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Women's Economic Activity Rate	0.3623*	0.1973	0.3194*	0.3427*	0.3208
Percent of Women in Labor Force	0.3770**	0.2911*	0.3334**	0.2852*	0.3220**
Women's Share of Paid Employment	-0.2849*	-0.2527*	-0.2933*	-0.2981*	-0.2190
Percent of Women Employers	-0.2461	-0.0798	-0.4747*	-0.4403*	-0.4804*
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	-0.5126**	-0.4720*	-0.5806***	-0.4800**	-0.4501*
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	0.5103**	0.4359*	0.4054*	0.4363*	0.3544
Percent of Women Working for Own Account	0.1977	0.2104	0.3595*	0.2090	0.2546
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	0.3373**	0.2695*	0.3265**	0.2747*	0.2741*
Women's Unemployment Rate	-0.1019	-0.1580	-0.1495	-0.1218	-0.1615
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	-0.0063	-0.1333	0.0016	-0.0255	-0.0282

TABLE 8. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 5)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1970	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
Women's Illiteracy Rate	1.0000									
Women's Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.8802***	1.0000								
Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	-0.7691***	0.8341***	1.0000							
Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	-0.8129***	0.6748***	0.5879***	1.0000						
Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.8386***	0.7135***	0.5605***	0.7687***	1.0000					
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	-0.8979***	0.8392***	0.8703***	0.6863***	0.7416***	1.0000				
Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	-0.5712***	0.5324***	0.4246***	0.5281***	0.5236***	0.5297***	1.0000			
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	-0.5500***	0.5229***	0.5724***	0.5239***	0.3442***	0.5928***	0.5082***	1.0000		
Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	-0.7963***	0.7649***	0.7273***	0.5478***	0.6833***	0.8827***	0.5921***	0.4786***	1.0000	
Female Infant Mortality	0.7994***	-0.7550***	-0.6516***	-0.6530***	-0.6946***	-0.6999***	-0.4143***	-0.4583***	-0.6052***	1.0000

TABLE 8. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 6)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1970	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Widowed Women Per 100 Women Men	Divorced and Separated Women per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average Age at Marriage	Percent of Female Headed Households	Sex Ratio of Working Age Population
Women's Illiteracy Rate	0.6822***	0.3907***	-0.8525***	0.3820**	0.0827	0.2506*	0.7013***	-0.6404***	-0.2092	0.0195
Women's Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.6806***	-0.4442***	0.8003***	-0.2467*	-0.0715	-0.1327	-0.6003***	0.6505***	0.1470	-0.0004
Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	-0.5994***	-0.2591*	0.6736***	-0.0630	0.0097	-0.0348	-0.4564***	0.5569***	0.2361	-0.0461
Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	-0.5668***	-0.3532*	0.6873***	-0.2499*	-0.0918	-0.0994	-0.6016***	0.3626**	0.1624	-0.0331
Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.5434***	-0.3316**	0.8050***	-0.3194**	-0.1962	-0.1966	-0.7391***	0.6334***	0.2302	-0.0525
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	-0.6181***	-0.2913*	0.7467***	-0.2731*	-0.0384	-0.1996	-0.5694***	0.6354***	0.2586*	-0.0502
Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	-0.3496**	-0.2477*	0.4997***	-0.2887*	-0.0701	-0.2331*	-0.4051***	0.2066	0.0547	0.0030
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	-0.2969*	-0.1686	0.3709***	-0.3538**	-0.0836	-0.2693*	-0.3191**	0.3014**	-0.1273	-0.1195
Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	-0.5384***	-0.4395***	0.6624***	-0.3775**	-0.0150	-0.2878*	-0.4195***	0.5704***	0.1072	0.0103
Female Infant Mortality	0.6883***	0.3764**	-0.8699***	0.1914	0.2723*	0.1574	0.5398***	-0.5574***	-0.1369	0.0061

TABLE 8. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN,
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 7)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1970	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Women's Illiteracy Rate	0.5189***	0.5249***	0.5426***	0.5270***	0.4847***
Women's Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.5009***	-0.5393***	-0.5626***	-0.5021***	-0.4156***
Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	-0.3312**	-0.5021***	-0.5641***	-0.5168***	-0.4313***
Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	-0.5286***	-0.5214***	-0.4707***	-0.4428**	-0.4236**
Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.5046***	-0.4992***	-0.4837***	-0.4596***	-0.4124***
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	-0.4802***	-0.5759***	-0.5603***	-0.5230***	-0.4751***
Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	-0.2862*	-0.2953*	-0.2742*	-0.2865*	-0.2328
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	-0.1436	-0.2491*	-0.1706	-0.1116	-0.0174
Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	-0.3710**	-0.4293***	-0.4336***	-0.4096***	-0.3370*
Female Infant Mortality	0.5374***	0.5846***	0.5562***	0.5289***	0.3969**

TABLE 8. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 8)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1970	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average Age at Marriage	Percent of Female Headed Households	Sex Ratio of Working Age Population
Female Child Mortality	1.0000									
Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	0.3479*	1.0000								
Female Life Expectancy	-0.7254***	-0.3778**	1.0000							
Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	0.3306*	0.1366	-0.2569*	1.0000						
Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	0.3239*	0.5295***	-0.2127	0.2965*	1.0000					
Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	0.3123*	0.1701	-0.1628	0.8160***	0.6009***	1.0000				
Total Fertility Rate	0.4204***	0.3476**	-0.6221***	0.3745**	0.2386*	0.2618*	1.0000			
Women's Average Age at Marriage	-0.5058***	-0.2640*	0.6988***	-0.2146	-0.2367*	-0.1661	-0.5462***	1.0000		
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.1516	0.2156	0.0999	0.1739	0.0436	-0.0469	-0.0959	0.2645*	1.0000	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.0932	0.1032	0.0623	-0.0740	-0.0852	-0.0859	0.0694	-0.1681	-0.4430***	1.0000

TABLE 8. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN,
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 9)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1970	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Female Child Mortality	0.8007***	0.7176***	0.6190***	0.5710***	0.6880***
Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	0.2392	0.2509	0.1803	0.1387	-0.0403
Female Life Expectancy	-0.6245***	-0.6024***	-0.5798***	-0.5468***	-0.4738***
Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	0.3763**	0.2149	0.1890	0.1013	0.1506
Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	0.4486***	0.3492*	0.1700	0.1127	0.1002
Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	0.3369*	0.1906	0.1254	0.0688	0.1148
Total Fertility Rate	0.3278**	0.3249*	0.3242**	0.3358**	0.2935*
Women's Average Age at Marriage	-0.3448**	-0.3213*	-0.2987*	-0.2361*	-0.2372*
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.0316	-0.0191	0.0198	-0.0946	-0.0832
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.1274	-0.0918	-0.0938	-0.0346	-0.0996

TABLE 8. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN,
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 10)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1970	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	1.0000				
Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	0.8981***	1.0000			
Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	0.8378***	0.8339***	1.0000		
Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	0.7511***	0.7445***	0.9520***	1.0000	
Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	0.7921***	0.6764***	0.8972***	0.9056***	1.0000

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate	Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Women's Economic Activity Rate	1.0000									
Percent of Women in Labor Force	0.8929***	1.0000								
Women's Share of Paid Employment	0.2969*	0.4692***	1.0000							
Percent of Women Employers	-0.1903	-0.1486	0.4039**	1.0000						
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	-0.4226**	-0.3932**	0.3621**	0.3489*	1.0000					
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	0.3692**	0.3843**	-0.2880*	-0.4831***	-0.7312***	1.0000				
Percent of Women Working For Own Account	0.1932	0.1717	-0.1887	-0.0008	-0.5409***	-0.1414	1.0000			
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	0.6231***	0.5919***	0.0337	-0.3139*	-0.6191***	0.6483***	0.1336	1.0000		
Women's Unemployment Rate	-0.0236	0.0390	0.3246*	0.2514	0.2923*	-0.3432	0.0111	-0.1623	1.0000	
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	0.3471	0.2349	0.3940	-0.4343	-0.2050	0.0516	0.2927	-0.0881	-0.1810	1.0000

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 2)

	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980										
Women's Economic Activity Rate	-0.0571	0.0570	0.1893	-0.0303	-0.1603	0.0358	-0.2100	0.1644	-0.0933	0.0022
Percent of Women in Labor Force	-0.0783	0.1036	0.2320*	0.0316	-0.1309	0.1317	-0.1995	0.2078*	-0.0144	-0.0155
Women's Share of Paid Employment	-0.7016***	0.5399***	0.6340***	0.6423***	0.5150***	0.7772***	0.2873*	0.6136***	0.6531***	-0.5344***
Percent of Women Employers	-0.3283*	0.1688	0.1649	0.2665	0.3220*	0.3585*	0.1920	0.2740	0.3259*	-0.3470*
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	-0.5552***	0.4335**	0.3621**	0.5936***	0.7297***	0.6005***	0.6753***	0.2391	0.6683***	-0.6411***
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	0.3437*	-0.2268	-0.0677	-0.4217*	-0.5003***	-0.3183*	-0.4765***	-0.2597	-0.4146**	0.3849**
Percent of Women Working For Own Account	0.4155**	-0.3969**	-0.5088***	-0.2795	-0.4563***	-0.5021***	-0.4435**	-0.0641	-0.4730***	0.5074***
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	0.1561	-0.1116	0.0613	-0.0297	-0.3889**	-0.2043	-0.3192	0.0101	-0.3544**	0.1638
Women's Unemployment Rate	-0.3234*	0.1503	0.1747	0.3574*	0.3659**	0.3950**	0.3858**	0.2009	0.4053**	-0.3097*
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	-0.1679	0.3078	0.4150*	0.4343	0.0895	0.2359	-0.0084	0.2825	0.1171	-0.2924

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 3)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average Age at Marriage	Percent of Female Headed Households	Sex Ratio of Working Age Population
Women's Economic Activity Rate	0.1601	0.1803	-0.0625	-0.0884	0.0451	0.4118*	-0.0930
Percent of Women in Labor Force	0.2135	0.0986	-0.0499	-0.0877	0.0374	0.5496***	-0.1386
Women's Share of Paid Employment	-0.1987	-0.3179*	0.5939***	-0.6557***	0.3674*	0.5511***	-0.1821
Percent of Women Employers	-0.2136	-0.1238	0.3297*	-0.3704*	0.2748	0.1947	-0.0556
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	-0.5494***	-0.4229*	0.7624***	-0.4774***	0.3804*	0.1501	0.3072*
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	0.6415***	0.1689	-0.4922***	0.3744**	-0.1957	-0.0710	-0.1755
Percent of Women Working for Own Account	0.0665	0.6121***	-0.5010***	0.2524	-0.3372*	-0.1481	-0.2168
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	0.2257	0.3519*	-0.2356*	0.0685	-0.0067	0.0322	-0.2034
Women's Unemployment Rate	-0.1928	-0.0955	0.3161*	-0.3105*	0.0283	0.5837***	-0.1811
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	-0.2772	0.1473	0.3583	-0.1539	0.1560	-0.2600	-0.0063

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN,
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 4)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Women's Economic Activity Rate	0.2385	0.0608	-0.0120	-0.0122	0.0176
Percent of Women in Labor Force	0.1844	0.0646	-0.0245	-0.0392	-0.0032
Women's Share of Paid Employment	-0.4618**	-0.3252*	-0.4873***	-0.4501**	-0.3723*
Percent of Women Employers	-0.2594	-0.2274	-0.3625*	-0.3311*	-0.3023
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	-0.7315***	-0.5087***	-0.6941***	-0.6713***	-0.6608***
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	0.6254***	0.2215	0.4393**	0.3550*	0.2742
Percent of Women Working for Own Account	0.3692*	0.5639***	0.5000**	0.5796***	0.6682***
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	0.2237	-0.0225	0.1409	0.1059	0.0882
Women's Unemployment Rate	-0.2657	-0.2532	-0.2495	-0.1934	-0.1848
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	-0.1652	-0.3535	-0.3415	-0.3972	-0.3356

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN,
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 5)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Women's Illiteracy Rate	0.6069***	0.4389***	0.5046***	0.4735***	0.4175**
Women's Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.5929***	-0.4304***	-0.4813***	-0.4610***	-0.3830**
Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	-0.5794***	-0.4273***	-0.6087***	-0.6228***	-0.5757***
Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	-0.5245**	-0.5081**	-0.5212**	-0.4575**	-0.4437*
Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.6031***	-0.4000**	-0.5305***	-0.4784***	-0.4414***
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	-0.6215***	-0.4202**	-0.6043***	-0.6022***	-0.5464***
Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	-0.5510***	-0.4845***	-0.4406**	-0.3972**	-0.3707**
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	-0.3609**	-0.2586	-0.4671***	-0.4541**	-0.4230**
Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	-0.5413***	-0.3472*	-0.3899**	-0.4017**	-0.3445*
Female Infant Mortality	0.6471***	0.6495***	0.7719***	0.7367***	0.6932***

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN,
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 6)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Female Child Mortality	0.9257***	0.4900***	0.5022***	0.4294**	0.3580**
Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	0.3015*	0.2245	0.4537**	0.5319***	0.5761***
Female Life Expectancy	-0.6862***	-0.5487***	-0.6004***	-0.5626***	-0.4942***
Total Fertility Rate	0.4851***	0.3966**	0.4150**	0.3522**	0.3100*
Women's Average Age at Marriage	-0.5208***	-0.2037	-0.4597**	-0.4331**	-0.3869*
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.2305	-0.3266	-0.3444	-0.3025	-0.2822
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.3586**	-0.3622**	-0.2192	-0.1835	-0.2034

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 7)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average Age at Marriage	Percent of Female Headed Households	Sex Ratio of Working Age Population
Women's Illiteracy Rate	0.4430***	0.4808**	-0.8374***	0.7144***	-0.5815***	-0.4118*	-0.1315
Women's Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.4401***	-0.2559	0.7423***	-0.4899***	0.5812***	0.4341**	0.1777
Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	-0.3318**	-0.2882*	0.6232***	-0.4000***	0.4865***	0.6236***	0.0831
Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	-0.4461**	-0.3546	0.7943***	-0.7267***	0.3948*	0.0595	0.2587
Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.5335***	-0.4840***	0.8315***	-0.6837***	0.6175***	0.2431	0.2176*
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	-0.3713**	-0.5335***	0.7624***	-0.5880***	0.6097***	0.5542***	0.0902
Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	-0.4946***	-0.3869*	0.7427***	-0.5244***	0.4844***	0.2101	0.0731
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	-0.0388	-0.5067**	0.4325***	-0.3893***	0.2376	0.1968	-0.1844
Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	-0.3836**	-0.4413**	0.6999***	-0.4900***	0.4720***	0.4372*	0.0697
Female Infant Mortality	0.4916***	0.5357***	-0.8262***	0.6676***	-0.5279***	-0.3915*	-0.3136**

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 8)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
Women's Illiteracy Rate	1.0000									
Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	-0.8190	1.0000								
Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	-0.7114***	0.7987***	1.0000							
Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	-0.7774***	0.4539**	0.4271**	1.0000						
Women's Secondary School Enrollment Rate	-0.7744***	0.7262***	0.5753***	0.6783***	1.0000					
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	-0.8533***	0.7811***	0.8493***	0.5611***	0.7190***	1.0000				
Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	-0.5993***	0.6341***	0.4706***	0.6083***	0.9099***	0.5561***	1.0000			
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	-0.5492***	0.3492**	0.4821***	0.6009***	0.2765**	0.6034***	0.1539	1.0000		
Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	-0.8147***	0.7271***	0.6926***	0.4752**	0.7316***	0.8812***	0.5299***	0.5407***	1.0000	
Female Infant Mortality	0.7209***	-0.5722***	-0.5924***	-0.7067***	-0.7160	-0.6688***	-0.6023***	-0.3408**	-0.5567***	1.0000

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 9)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average Age at Marriage	Percent of Female Headed Households	Sex Ratio of Working Age Population
Female Child Mortality	1.0000						
Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	0.1134	1.0000					
Female Life Expectancy	-0.5858***	-0.4632**	1.0000				
Total Fertility Rate	0.3961**	0.3839**	-0.7530***	1.0000			
Women's Average Age at Marriage	-0.5051***	-0.3834*	0.5949***	-0.5556***	1.0000		
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.0951	-0.0475	0.2753	-0.1524	-0.1193	1.0000	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.2748*	-0.1935	0.1795	0.0115	0.3644**	-0.5531	1.0000

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN,
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 10)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	1.0000				
Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	0.6384***	1.0000			
Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	0.6552***	0.5056***	1.0000		
Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	0.5863***	0.5119***	0.9778***	1.0000	
Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	0.5191***	0.4673***	0.9486***	0.9771***	1.0000

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 11)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate	Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	0.0288	0.0361	-0.2899*	-0.1019	-0.1612	0.4760**	-0.2866	0.1893	-0.1402	-0.6522*
Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	0.0390	0.0872	0.1110	0.0866	-0.0064	0.2329	-0.2515	0.1003	0.2334	-0.0456
Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	-0.1721	-0.1400	-0.2175	0.0648	0.1088	0.2268	-0.3915*	-0.0500	-0.0546	-0.6932**

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 12)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	0.2797*	-0.1318	0.0524	-0.2679	-0.2041	-0.1561	-0.1736	-0.2905*	-0.2565	0.0906
Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	-0.1020	0.1265	0.2127	-0.1056	-0.0517	0.2311	-0.0695	-0.0710	0.2168	-0.0757
Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	0.1034	0.0091	0.0895	-0.1220	0.0719	-0.0012	0.1137	-0.0955	-0.0861	0.0177

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 13)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average Age at Marriage	Percent of Female Headed Households	Sex Ratio of Working Age Population
Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	0.2293	0.2461	-0.3385*	0.4259**	-0.2833	0.2106	-0.2831*
Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	-0.0037	-0.0825	0.0048	0.1070	-0.0338	0.4445*	-0.1946
Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	0.0787	-0.1018	-0.0946	0.2473	-0.0802	-0.1227	-0.1113

TABLE 9. CORRELATION MATRIX AMONG SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 14)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, 1980	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	0.2341	-0.0701	-0.0999	-0.1222	-0.1928
Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	0.0610	-0.0622	0.0922	0.0636	0.0589
Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	-0.0187	-0.1968	-0.1531	-0.1466	-0.1925

TABLE 10. CORRELATION MATRIX BETWEEN WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS
AND INDICATORS OF FEMALE INTERNAL MIGRATION IN THE THIRD WORLD FOR 1970

Indicators of Female Internal Migration	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Percent of Labor Force Who Are Women	Women's Unemployment Rate	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Women's Illiteracy Rate
Percent of Female Lifetime Migration	-0.0846	0.2787	0.0961	0.2904	-0.1020	-0.2283	-0.0274	0.0024	-0.2253	-0.1960
Lifetime Migration Sex Ratio	0.0041	-0.4140**	-0.0738	-0.2507	0.0163	0.1910	-0.0317	-0.0403	0.2715	0.2630*
Percent of Female Internal Migration	0.3881*	-0.2381	0.0941	0.0588	-0.1109	0.1176	0.3337*	0.2081	0.0369	-0.2168
Internal Migration Sex Ratio	-0.3200	-0.3166*	-0.1495	-0.1892	0.1209	-0.1086	-0.2878*	-0.3123*	0.1148	0.2995*
Male Internal Migration Rate	-0.0789	-0.4407*	-0.1960	-0.1977	-0.0131	-0.1171	-0.2367	-0.1306	0.2416	0.2528
Female Internal Migration Rate	-0.1160	-0.4194*	-0.0712	0.0552	-0.0756	-0.1486	-0.2228	0.0268	0.0316	0.2359

TABLE 10. CORRELATION MATRIX BETWEEN WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS
AND INDICATORS OF FEMALE INTERNAL MIGRATION IN THE THIRD WORLD FOR 1970 (Continued Pg. 3)

Indicators of Female Internal Migration	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	Female Life Expectancy	Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average Age at Marriage
Percent of Female Lifetime Migration	0.3605*	0.3843*	0.3952*	0.0602	-0.1707	0.2582
Lifetime Migration Sex Ratio	-0.3393*	-0.3717*	-0.4216**	-0.1252	0.2228	-0.3381*
Percent of Female Internal Migration	0.2845	0.2992	0.4496**	0.1640	-0.1356	0.1001
Internal Migration Sex Ratio	-0.2754	-0.3195*	-0.4149*	-0.3210*	0.1943	-0.1778
Male Internal Migration Rate	-0.0729	-0.0717	-0.1268	-0.2760	0.0823	-0.1171
Female Internal Migration Rate	-0.0625	-0.0443	-0.0815	-0.3074	0.0484	-0.1669

TABLE 11. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS

1970 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate	Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
GNP per Capita	-0.4290**	-0.3347**	0.1714	-0.0375	0.4861**	-0.1471	-0.4072*	-0.3347**	-0.0413	0.0887
Percent of Urban Population	-0.4570**	-0.3972***	0.4215***	0.2552	0.7161***	-0.4187*	-0.4820*	-0.4786***	0.0667	-0.0511
Physicians per 10,000 Population	-0.4240**	-0.3705***	0.3078*	0.1871	0.7742***	-0.3720*	-0.5268**	-0.5025***	-0.1582	0.1283
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.2063	-0.0098	0.2968*	0.2806	0.4484**	-0.0097	-0.5434**	-0.1030	-0.1241	-0.0239
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP per Capita	-0.0115	0.0502	0.2467*	0.1555	0.0941	0.1396	-0.3578	-0.0028	0.2130	0.3198
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20 %	-0.0804	0.1611	-0.2705	-0.1050	0.3769	-0.3365	-0.1439	0.4005**	0.3119*	-0.2257
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.3808	0.0743	-0.4150*	-0.5253*	-0.2110	-0.2778	0.6818**	0.1887	0.0156	-0.2118
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	-0.1123	-0.0320	-0.2900*	-0.2933	-0.3755*	0.4245*	-0.0040	-0.0212	-0.2095	0.3166
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.3889**	-0.2822**	-0.2917*	-0.1274	0.3899*	-0.2385	-0.3364*	-0.2206*	-0.1016	0.0268
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.3653*	0.0756	0.3413*	0.3703	-0.1433	-0.1956	0.1549	-0.0176	0.2132	0.1438

TABLE 11. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 2)

	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
GNP per Capita	-0.2890**	0.3807***	0.2451*	0.1430	0.3910***	0.2521*	0.3145**	0.0369	0.3118**	-0.3935***
Percent of Urban Population	-0.5778***	0.6380***	0.4276***	0.5032***	0.6659***	0.5328***	0.6123***	0.2466*	0.6269***	-0.5731***
Physicians per 10,000 Population	-0.6469***	0.6466***	0.4592***	0.4978***	0.6466***	0.5803***	0.7102***	0.3092**	0.6696***	-0.5865***
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.5161***	0.6173***	0.4661***	0.3236*	0.5139***	0.4298***	0.2960**	0.0917	0.3234**	-0.5793***
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP per Capita	-0.2156*	0.3242**	0.4217***	0.4784***	0.2880*	0.2550*	0.1974	-0.0282	0.1286	-0.2358*
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.2288	-0.4819***	-0.3706**	-0.0160	-0.1003	-0.3767**	-0.4344**	-0.2976*	-0.5062***	0.1989
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.4433**	-0.5264***	-0.3558*	-0.4060*	-0.4203*	-0.3769*	-0.3845*	0.0355	-0.3139	0.6088***
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.1774	-0.0709	0.0312	-0.1441	-0.2482*	-0.1209	0.0075	-0.0687	0.1033	-0.1171
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.0195	-0.0004	-0.0461	-0.0331	-0.0525	-0.0502	0.0030	-0.1195	0.0103	0.0061
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.2092	0.1470	0.2361	0.1624	0.2302	0.2586*	0.0547	-0.1273	0.1072	-0.1369

TABLE 11. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 3)

1970 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated		Women's Average Age at Marriage
						Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100	Total Fertility Rate	
GNP Per Capita	-0.3634**	-0.3622**	0.4518***	-0.0112	-0.1069	-0.0040	-0.2067*	0.2814*
Percent of Urban Population	-0.5320***	-0.3520**	0.6702***	-0.1925	-0.0561	-0.0368	-0.4581***	0.4685***
Physicians per 10,000 Population	-0.4705***	-0.3104**	0.6932***	-0.3189**	-0.0530	-0.1885	-0.4575***	0.3856***
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.3702**	-0.2850*	0.6740***	-0.0438	-0.1059	-0.0207	-0.4715***	0.5327***
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP per Capita	-0.3176*	-0.2381*	0.3256**	0.3522**	-0.1825	0.1907	-0.1597	0.2087
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.4645**	0.2177	-0.2082	0.2414	0.0646	0.2284	-0.0673	-0.1874
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.5728***	0.7032***	-0.5106**	-0.1272	0.0461	-0.0289	0.3251*	-0.2217
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.0057	0.0404	0.0034	0.0894	0.0474	-0.0085	0.4698***	-0.1994
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.0932	0.1032	0.0623	-0.0740	-0.0852	-0.0859	0.0694	-0.1681
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.1516	0.2156	0.0999	0.1739	0.0436	-0.0469	-0.0959	0.2645*

TABLE 11. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 4)

1970 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
GNP per Capita	-0.3560**	-0.3637**	-0.3292**	-0.3162*	-0.3486**
Percent of Urban Population	-0.5375***	-0.5363***	-0.5251***	-0.4824***	-0.4050**
Physicians per 10,000 Population	-0.4882***	-0.4928***	-0.4678***	-0.4525***	-0.3988**
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.2928*	-0.3032*	-0.3114*	-0.3234**	-0.2012
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP per Capita	-0.3338*	-0.4299***	-0.3759**	-0.3949**	-0.3733**
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.5009***	0.5279***	0.3539*	0.2437	0.0938
Percent of Population Growth \$50	0.5541**	0.5599***	0.5295**	0.4662**	0.3664*
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.0699	0.0678	-0.0092	-0.0254	0.0404
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.1274	-0.0918	-0.0938	-0.0346	-0.0996
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.0316	-0.0191	0.0198	-0.0946	-0.0832

TABLE 11A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

ASIA

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Women Working For Own Account	Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate	Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
GNP Per Capita	-0.1409	0.0537	0.3246	-0.0266	0.5456	-0.2188	-0.3811	-0.1048	0.1629	-0.6434
Percent of Urban Population	-0.1835	-0.0139	0.3902	0.0585	0.6787*	-0.2401	-0.5182	-0.0439	0.3047	-0.8587*
Physicians per 10,000 Population	-0.0841	-0.0396	0.1467	-0.0904	0.5818*	-0.1301	-0.5054	0.0898	0.2019	-0.6473
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.1898	0.3689	0.3936	0.0146	0.0895	0.2814	-0.3813	0.3561	-0.0973	-0.2526
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	0.3017	0.4808	0.7267**	0.4231	0.4144	0.3376	-0.8321**	0.3792	0.3748	0.7595*
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	-0.1471	-0.4206	-0.3835	-0.2608	0.4053	0.0479	-0.3498	-0.2754	0.1700	-0.2506
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.2392	-0.0663	-0.5850	-0.3540	0.3902	-0.3713	0.1936	-0.1522	0.4600	0.0744
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.6681*	0.1926	0.0539	0.0887	-0.3393	0.6643*	-0.2756	0.2227	-0.3377	0.4045
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.2631	-0.5756*	-0.6891**	-0.4185	0.4167	-0.2496	-0.1700	-0.2469	0.1315	-0.1268
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.2534	0.1942	0.5015	0.3328	-0.0959	0.1423	-0.3290	-0.0546	-0.0911	0.0188

TABLE 11A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 2)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	ASIA									
	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
GNP Per Capita	-0.3440	0.5140*	0.4118	0.0900	0.5188*	0.4929*	0.1280	-0.1305	0.5187*	-0.5683*
Percent of Urban Population	-0.4589	0.6506*	0.5149	0.2456	0.6731*	0.5878*	0.2103	-0.1453	0.6560*	-0.6216*
Physicians per 10,000 Population	-0.3457	0.5862*	0.4312	0.3266	0.5217*	0.4238	0.2905	-0.1336	0.3798	-0.5711*
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.4966*	0.6000*	0.5717*	0.3908	0.3557	0.4805*	0.5517*	0.2212	0.2798	-0.7491**
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.7354**	0.8958***	0.8539***	0.6134*	0.6482*	0.7824***	0.4684	0.7886**	0.5542*	-0.7363**
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.0555	-0.1747	0.0026	0.2002	-0.1499	-0.0650	-0.4597	-0.1876	-0.0127	0.1225
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.6414	-0.3503	-0.8026*	-0.5867	-0.3741	-0.3628	-0.6827	0.1327	-0.2280	0.7625*
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	-0.1725	-0.0953	0.2126	-0.1105	-0.0847	0.1618	0.0617	0.3492	0.1672	-0.1150
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.3717	-0.3418	-0.2601	-0.0223	-0.2438	-0.2825	-0.5951*	-0.1053	-0.2383	0.0939
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.1060	0.4928	0.3846	-0.4880	-0.1777	0.1423	0.1504	-0.3092	0.0039	-0.2632

TABLE 11A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 3)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	ASIA						
	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	Women's Average Age at Marriage
GNP Per Capita	-0.4958	-0.3075	0.5842*	0.1727	-0.2431	0.1079	-0.7062** 0.5752*
Percent of Urban Population	-0.5318	-0.3691	0.6435*	0.1891	-0.3082	0.1269	-0.7506** 0.7007*
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.3904	-0.2137	0.6068*	0.3132	-0.2229	0.2626	-0.6809** 0.5799*
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.5963*	-0.3548	0.7556***	0.3241	-0.2708	0.2089	-0.7148** 0.5431*
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.6112*	-0.4826	0.8169***	0.2104	-0.3448	0.0866	-0.6574* 0.7063**
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.1827	0.1611	-0.0457	-0.1424	0.0520	-0.1076	-0.0389 -0.0545
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.7570*	0.5825	-0.6798*	-0.4329	0.1019	-0.3625	0.3228 -0.6739*
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	-0.0235	0.2626	0.1543	-0.1162	0.2523	-0.0813	0.5130* -0.0310
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.3981	0.2903	-0.0578	-0.2958	-0.0172	-0.2298	0.0351 -0.1728
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.4655	0.0313	0.3175	0.4497	0.3811	0.3988	-0.0855 0.2577

TABLE 11A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 4)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	ASIA			
	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs. 35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.5762*	-0.4663	-0.3370	-0.3511
Percent of Urban Population	-0.6414*	-0.5172	-0.4329	-0.4040
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.6268*	-0.5708*	-0.4115	-0.3662
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.6438*	-0.5619*	-0.4835*	-0.5206*
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.6275*	-0.6092*	-0.6242*	-0.5999*
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.1819	0.1692	-0.3201	-0.1701
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.7955*	0.6978*	0.4173	0.5134
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	-0.0888	-0.1753	-0.2656	-0.2033
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.0782	-0.1463	0.0340	0.1441
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.0648	0.0786	-0.3247	-0.3504
				-0.4715
				0.2796
				-0.2346
				-0.0809
				-0.0448

TABLE 11B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	LATIN AMERICA										Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate	Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	
GNP Per Capita	1.0000	0.3718*	0.5515**	1.0000	1.0000	-1.0000	1.0000	0.3001	0.0716	0.1093	
Percent of Urban Population	-0.0188	-0.1397	-0.1249	0.9970*	0.8028	-0.9145	-0.6119	-0.3333	-0.2942	0.0021	
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.8009	-0.1325	0.0165	0.6730	0.9635	-0.8807	-1.0000***	-0.1878	-0.3425	0.2106	
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.3155	-0.0063	0.1603	0.9748	0.9438	-0.9935*	-0.8195	-0.0152	-0.0181	0.1282	
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-1.0000	0.3969*	0.5455**	-1.0000	-1.0000	1.0000	-1.0000	0.2644	0.1132	0.3926	
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	-	0.7933***	0.4633*	-	-	-	-	0.4488*	0.3290	-0.1323	
Percent of Population Below \$50	-	-0.4599	-0.4858	-	-	-	-	-0.2845	-0.3224	-0.6403	
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.8190	-0.3586	-0.4439*	-0.6497	-0.9547	0.8656	0.9996**	-0.5642**	-0.2970	0.1215	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.9954*	-0.6869***	-0.5666**	0.1910	0.6843	-0.5066	-0.8558	-0.5411**	-0.1286	0.2754	
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.1375	0.6959***	0.6959***	0.9727	0.6998	-0.8402	-0.4809	0.4795*	0.4105*	0.0006	

TABLE 11B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 2)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	LATIN AMERICA									
	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
GNP Per Capita	-0.4967*	0.4482*	0.3918*	0.2784	0.5005*	0.4417*	0.4910*	-0.2176	0.3438	-0.5121*
Percent of Urban Population	-0.4090*	0.4800*	0.3544	0.0816	0.3435	0.2367	0.6982***	0.2412	0.5044*	-0.2890
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.5139**	0.4892*	0.2801	0.2040	0.4423*	0.2513	0.6234***	0.0289	0.5501*	-0.4027*
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.7286***	0.7090***	0.5000*	0.0307	0.5217**	0.5205*	0.1084	-0.3144	0.1111	-0.6382**
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.6298***	0.2708	0.1833	0.7043***	0.7193***	0.4563*	0.2988	-0.1972	-0.0528	-0.2368
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	-0.4309*	-0.0595	-0.0857	0.5792*	0.6071**	0.2887	-0.1837	-0.2673	-0.2518	-0.1584
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.6009*	-0.4946*	-0.0183	-0.1689	-0.5064*	-0.4444	-0.3258	0.3274	-0.1466	0.7067**
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.3970*	-0.2546	-0.0137	0.0043	-0.6415***	-0.4861*	0.1366	0.1899	0.4414*	0.1976
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.1402	-0.0471	-0.2173	-0.1803	-0.2692	-0.2815	0.3925*	0.3645*	0.0541	0.0232
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.2963	0.0373	0.1274	0.3981	0.5145*	0.3801	-0.2367	-0.2250	-0.4444*	-0.1937

TABLE 11B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 3)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	LATIN AMERICA							Women's Average Age at Marriage
	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	Total Fertility Rate	
GNP Per Capita	-0.3194	-0.4139*	0.6138**	0.1504	-0.4759*	-0.1857	-0.4347*	0.3168
Percent of Urban Population	-0.3374	-0.2522	0.3835*	0.1446	-0.2391	-0.1847	-0.3087	0.1429
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.4125*	-0.1575	0.5576**	0.1529	-0.2587	-0.2514	-0.3344	0.1151
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.5401*	-0.3817	0.7584***	0.0821	-0.5252*	-0.3372	-0.4512*	0.4850*
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.4395*	-0.1855	0.6017**	-0.2384	-0.5422**	-0.4766*	-0.5279**	0.2620
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	-0.6289**	0.0316	0.3851	0.3466	-0.1873	0.2470	-0.5698*	0.5397*
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.7540**	0.8158***	-0.6967**	-0.3460	0.5205*	0.1036	0.4984*	-0.0722
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.1220	-0.0322	-0.3229	-0.4308*	0.4690*	0.0460	0.6499***	-0.4252*
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.1264	0.1096	-0.1202	-0.4178*	0.0799	-0.4328*	0.2433	-0.5754**
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.2291	-0.0178	0.2897	0.1401	-0.2734	0.1335	-0.3613	0.6122**

TABLE 11B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 4)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	LATIN AMERICA			
	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs. 35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.4716*	-0.4591*	-0.3025	-0.3399
Percent of Urban Population	-0.4906*	-0.4651*	-0.4380*	-0.4624*
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.5863**	-0.5621**	-0.5095**	-0.5891**
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.6268**	-0.5585**	-0.4838*	-0.5158*
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.4758*	-0.4725*	-0.3415	-0.3588
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	-0.3532	-0.4950*	-0.6775**	-0.5682*
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.6474**	0.7511**	0.7383**	0.7125**
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.2307	0.1560	0.0778	0.1354
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.0014	-0.0076	-0.0194	0.0889
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.1195	-0.1036	-0.0685	-0.1352
				-0.4489*
				0.6590**
				0.1524
				0.1013
				-0.1574

TABLE 11C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA									
	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate	Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
GNP Per Capita	-0.4340*	-0.2717	0.2235	0.8713*	0.6793*	-0.0189	-0.3769	-0.1199	0.4778	-0.7981
Percent of Urban Population	-0.3078	-0.2349	0.2998	0.8972**	0.5348*	-0.3989	-0.1780	-0.1857	0.4520	-0.9017
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.4016*	-0.4945**	0.5568*	0.3834	0.3936	-0.1811	-0.0524	-0.4886**	0.1247	-0.9894*
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.0398	0.4089*	0.0497	0.1126	-0.2452	0.4165	-0.5198	0.5441**	-0.2300	-
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.0351	0.0830	0.3770	0.6008	0.3329	0.0512	-0.0572	-0.0126	0.3381	0.9707
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	-0.0648	-0.2792	-0.7766*	-0.8030	-0.5043	-0.7597	0.6884	0.0169	0.9531	1.0000
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.6153	-0.2397	0.1521	-0.9825	-0.5854	-0.7042	0.8418	-0.5695	-0.1721	-
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	-0.0634	0.1931	-0.4265	0.0886	-0.1796	0.1503	-0.0390	0.2313	-0.1996	0.6224
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.0657	-0.1984	-0.2447	-0.0815	-0.0476	-0.2233	-0.1627	-0.2862	-0.0332	-0.9760
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.3956	-0.3678	0.0028	0.6309	0.3535	-0.5905	0.1745	-0.0983	0.4600	0.9291

TABLE 11C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 2)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA									
	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
GNP Per Capita!	-0.3135	0.4616*	0.2420	0.6946*	0.6213***	0.1089	0.3139	0.0498	0.1295	-0.3216
Percent of Urban Population	-0.2874	0.3220	0.0715	0.8841**	0.7091***	-0.0389	0.1093	-0.0715	-0.0433	-0.3013
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.4650*	0.4050*	0.2448	0.7435*	0.8173***	0.2545	0.1335	-0.1039	0.3094	-0.2956
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.2596	0.5111**	0.4844*	0.5876	0.4336*	0.2492	0.2500	0.0459	0.2177	-0.1016
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.3106	0.2504	0.4263*	0.2077	0.1503	0.2547	0.1771	-0.3414	0.3134	-0.2609
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.1911	-0.5200	-0.5319	-0.0731	-0.2799	-0.4807	-0.8220*	-0.1391	-0.4334	0.2172
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.1052	-0.6460	-0.0946	-	-0.5200	0.1510	-0.0599	-0.0918	0.1393	0.9466
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.1919	-0.0445	-0.1194	-0.7723*	-0.2533	-0.2604	-0.2158	-0.2244	-0.1559	-0.5207*
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.0387	-0.1506	-0.2217	0.3327	0.0922	-0.3168	-0.2829	-0.3564*	-0.3169	0.3534
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.2894	0.3077	0.3331	0.0362	0.1151	0.1638	0.3053	-0.5860*	0.4154	-0.0245

TABLE 11C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1970 (Continued Pg. 4)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1970	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			
	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs. 35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.6676*	-0.6167*	-0.6384*	-0.5859*
Percent of Urban Population	-0.4562	-0.4377	-0.4889*	-0.3995
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.6135*	-0.6037*	-0.5843*	-0.4886*
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.8628***	0.8620***	0.4480	0.3015
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.4187	-0.5407	-0.6069*	-0.7150*
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.8213*	0.8441*	0.7783*	0.6118
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.4294	0.4302	0.4799	0.3722
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.0346	0.1977	0.1071	-0.0001
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.2153	-0.3978	-0.2846	-0.2268
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.0074	-0.0897	-0.2238	-0.4932
				-0.5705*
				-0.3571
				-0.4690
				0.4232
				-0.6975*
				0.6118
				0.3671
				0.0311
				-0.2639
				-0.3949

TABLE 12. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980, FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS

	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate	Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
GNP per Capita	-0.0768	-0.1100	0.3096*	0.1515	0.7299***	-0.4069*	-0.4077*	-0.3423**	0.0834	0.2886
Percent of Urban Population	-0.1978	-0.3187**	0.1966	0.2947	0.6467***	-0.4109*	-0.2960	-0.4416***	-0.0203	0.3072
Physicians per 10,000 Population	-0.3015	-0.4840***	-0.0407	0.1323	0.6734**	-0.3045	-0.4396*	-0.4972**	0.0692	-0.2201
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.0978	-0.0618	0.3461**	0.4210*	0.6743***	-0.3364*	-0.4272*	-0.1925	0.1573	0.0397
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP per Capita	0.1615	0.0593	0.0623	0.2181	0.2487	-0.0074	-0.3349	-0.1428	0.4058**	0.0523
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	-0.0035	-0.2038*	-0.5086***	0.0031	-0.5883***	0.4584*	0.1743	-0.1475	-0.4000**	-0.0606
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.1157	-0.1386	-0.1821	0.0122	0.3433*	-0.2512	-0.1076	-0.2034	-0.1811	-0.0063
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.4202*	0.5496***	0.5511***	0.0529	0.3018	-0.1035	-0.3264	0.0322	0.5837***	-0.2600

TABLE 12. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980, FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 2)

1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
GNP per Capita	-0.5599***	0.4983***	0.3716***	0.6759***	0.6313***	0.5262***	0.5450***	0.1925	0.4800***	-0.5946***
Percent of Urban Population	-0.5133***	0.5531***	0.3607***	0.4381**	0.6405***	0.5085***	0.4840***	0.2779*	0.5380***	-0.5284***
Physicians per 10,000 Population	-0.3834*	0.5377***	0.3697*	0.2492	0.6686***	0.3257*	0.5544***	-0.0826	0.4106**	-0.4579*
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.5301***	0.5265***	0.4374***	0.4043*	0.6357***	0.5072***	0.5535***	0.3371**	0.4069***	-0.6707***
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP per Capita	-0.0979	0.1772	0.1706	0.0899	0.1546	0.2185*	0.3204**	0.1282	0.1560	-0.1833
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.3077**	-0.2176*	-0.1047	-0.4076*	-0.3385**	-0.2425*	-0.2662*	-0.1265	-0.1182	0.1984
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.1315	0.1777	0.0831	0.2587	0.2176*	0.0902	0.0731	-0.1844	0.0697	-0.3136**
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.4118*	0.4341**	0.6236***	0.0595	0.2431	0.5542***	0.2101	0.1968	0.4372*	-0.3915*

TABLE 12. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 3)

1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Maternal		Women's		Female Mortality			Female Mortality		
	Female Child Mortality	Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Total Fertility Rate	Average Age at Marriage	5-9 Yrs.	10-14 Yrs.	15-24 Yrs.	25-34 Yrs.	35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.4091**	-0.3099*	0.6712***	-0.6274***	0.3233*	-0.4670***	-0.3528**	-0.4278**	-0.3969**	-0.3478*
Percent of Urban Population	-0.5104***	-0.4145**	0.6153***	-0.4747***	0.5442***	-0.5665***	-0.3515**	-0.5486***	-0.5256***	-0.4974***
Physicians per 10,000 Population	-0.3600*	-0.2413	0.5252***	-0.2394	0.3715	-0.4723*	-0.4362*	-0.4599*	-0.4604*	-0.4886**
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.3933**	-0.4610**	0.6517***	-0.5883***	0.5863***	-0.5402***	-0.4548***	-0.6014***	-0.5853***	-0.5664***
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP per Capita	-0.0413	-0.0031	0.2361*	-0.0015	-0.1364	-0.1732	-0.1462	-0.2378	-0.2302	-0.2275
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.0647	0.2352	-0.3599***	0.6161***	-0.2748*	0.1602	0.0915	0.1250	0.0561	0.0437
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.2748*	-0.1935	0.1795	0.0115	0.3644**	-0.3586**	-0.3622**	-0.2192	-0.1835	-0.2034
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.0951	-0.0475	0.2753	-0.1524	-0.1193	-0.2305	-0.3266	-0.3444	-0.3025	-0.2822

TABLE 12. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 4)

	Widowed Women Per 100	Divorced and Separated Women Per 100	Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100
	Widowed Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men
1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development			
GNP Per Capita	-0.1931	-0.0317	-0.0403
Percent of Urban Population	-0.1768	-0.1018	0.0712
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	0.2803	-0.1119	0.3754*
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.0399	-0.1033	0.1703
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP per Capita	0.2515	0.3286*	0.1570
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.3285*	0.1148	0.2482
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.2831*	-0.1946	-0.1113
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.2106	0.4445*	-0.1227

TABLE 12A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	ASIA									
	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate	Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
GNP Per Capita	0.0722	0.3025	0.4586	0.2672	0.7064*	-0.3250	-0.5150	-0.3692	-0.1661	0.2422
Percent of Urban Population	-0.0224	0.2437	0.4541	0.2415	0.7834**	-0.2769	-0.6206*	-0.0435	-0.0737	0.0633
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.1618	-0.0158	0.3119	0.2116	0.6415*	-0.1896	-0.5243	-0.3570	-0.2995	0.1192
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.2966	0.5527*	0.6661*	0.6186*	0.6996*	0.0123	-0.7569**	0.3716	-0.0656	0.1763
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	0.3151	0.3942	0.4025	0.6343*	0.4078	-0.0077	-0.4497	0.3529	0.2237	0.7184*
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	-0.2190	-0.4589	-0.4437	0.2118	-0.5028	0.2056	0.3706	-0.2010	-0.1561	-0.2811
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.4040	-0.4340	-0.1650	-0.0499	0.2316	-0.0963	-0.1564	-0.2212	-0.0685	-0.9032**
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.6980*	0.8288**	0.9143***	0.3945	0.5863	-0.0533	-0.8298**	0.7236*	0.2945	0.7330

TABLE 12A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 2)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	ASIA									
	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
GNP Per Capita	-0.5140	0.4696	0.4370	0.4099	0.5337*	0.5018	0.3061	0.6013*	0.4861	-0.6610*
Percent of Urban Population	-0.5680*	0.4917	0.4425	0.5838*	0.6604*	0.5450*	0.4054	0.6517*	0.5905*	-0.5697*
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.3316	0.3193	0.3085	0.5583	0.4136	0.2892	-0.0367	0.6121	0.2048	-0.3540
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.8184***	0.7925***	0.7844***	0.7545**	0.8134***	0.7919***	0.6577*	0.7893**	0.7169**	-0.8155***
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.4439	0.3964	0.4928	0.5103	0.4743	0.5023*	0.7482*	0.4306	0.2204	-0.5683*
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.5328*	-0.5904*	-0.4447	-0.7301*	-0.4787	-0.5279	-0.5231	-0.7062*	-0.3450	0.4791
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.1862	-0.4284	-0.2227	-0.0925	-0.0842	-0.2780	-0.4183	-0.0301	0.1303	0.1393
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.9073***	0.9270***	0.9759***	0.7051*	0.7167*	0.9596***	0.7755*	0.7796*	0.8166**	-0.9407***

TABLE 12A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 3)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	ASIA									
	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average Age at Marriage	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.4297	-0.4008	0.6603*	-0.7702**	0.6571*	-0.5723	-0.6259*	-0.6562*	-0.6453*	-0.5537
Percent of Urban Population	-0.4249	-0.4602	0.6420*	-0.7700**	0.7421**	-0.5470	-0.4235	-0.4909	-0.4758	-0.5475
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.1361	-0.7399*	0.5364	-0.7074*	0.4884	-0.2375	-0.3067	-0.5859	-0.5449	-0.5744
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.7321**	-0.6496*	0.8163***	-0.8369***	0.8628***	-0.9078***	-0.7587**	-0.8240**	-0.8073**	-0.8409***
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.3368	-0.4513	0.6482*	-0.5381*	0.3925	-0.4572	-0.3831	-0.4619	-0.4489	-0.4589
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.1764	0.5816	-0.4762	0.7821***	-0.4603	0.4015	0.3635	0.4006	0.3683	0.3976
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.2077	0.2331	-0.0465	0.1616	0.0923	0.1528	0.1596	0.1100	0.0664	-0.0075
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.9419***	-0.0652	0.9113***	-0.8612**	0.5756	-0.8924**	-0.9428***	-0.9448***	-0.9425***	-0.9171**

TABLE 12A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 4)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	ASIA		
	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men
GNP Per Capita	0.3756	0.1008	0.3468
Percent of Urban Population	0.4360	-0.0998	0.4004
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	0.5773	0.0558	0.5242
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.6655*	0.2239	0.6269*
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	0.3953	0.4602	0.4693
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	-0.6302*	-0.0735	-0.5717*
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.6923**	-0.8351***	-0.7020**
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.5136	0.3181	0.4652

TABLE 12B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	LATIN AMERICA										Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate		
GNP Per Capita	-0.2986	0.1731	0.1668	-0.1930	0.8472*	-0.2326	-0.8802*	-0.0961	-0.0215	0.2472	
Percent of Urban Population	0.2799	-0.1661	-0.0287	0.6325	-0.6226	-0.1908	0.6787	-0.3410	-0.4156*	0.6208*	
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.4633	-0.3787	-0.2200	0.0035	0.9000	-0.0722	-0.8928	1.0000	0.8390	-	
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.4953	0.3319	0.2046	-0.1249	0.7831	-0.6561	-0.7720	-0.1287	0.2995	-0.3667	
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	0.6268	0.3067	0.2891	-0.2568	0.3596	-0.3800	-0.3498	-0.1394	0.3205	-0.8303**	
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	-0.4771	-0.6022**	-0.5469**	0.4409	-0.6789	0.2047	0.7087	-0.3427	-0.4961*	-0.1533	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.6460	-0.4727*	-0.5197*	-0.6979	0.2049	0.5040	-0.2564	-0.3305	-0.1285	0.2153	
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.8207	0.5284*	0.3337	0.8061	0.3316	-0.7556	-0.2810	-0.0081	0.5530	-0.5382	

TABLE 12B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 2)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	LATIN AMERICA									
	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
GNP Per Capita	-0.5099*	0.3117	0.0882	0.8147*	0.4704*	0.2423	0.4085*	-0.5826**	0.2262	-0.5999**
Percent of Urban Population	-0.2540	0.5025**	-0.1225	-0.1025	0.1388	0.2663	-0.0537	-0.2725	0.3715	-0.1706
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.9787	0.4877	-0.6259	-	0.9596	1.0000	0.9445	1.0000	-0.2150	-0.3944
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.6493***	0.4501*	0.1093	0.4223	0.4836*	0.3926*	0.4482*	-0.5111*	0.5089*	-0.5267**
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.5574**	0.2133	0.2868	0.7533*	0.5816**	0.3143	0.5944**	-0.0245	0.4007*	-0.4939*
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.3239	-0.2175	-0.2676	-0.1169	-0.6722***	-0.4292*	-0.5517**	0.2829	-0.1317	0.5101*
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.3222	0.0112	0.1538	0.2137	0.0974	0.0481	-0.0423	0.0019	0.1346	-0.2814
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.4340	0.2808	0.5746*	0.9154*	0.5911*	0.1574	0.6669*	-0.2519	-0.0500	-0.3007

TABLE 12B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 3)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	LATIN AMERICA									
	Female Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	Female Life Expectancy	Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average Age at Marriage	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.4866*	-0.1449	0.5641**	-0.6672***	-0.3323	-0.5216*	-0.2984	-0.4231*	-0.3645	-0.3558
Percent of Urban Population	-0.2330	-0.1606	0.0970	-0.1756	0.1898	-0.1780	-0.0978	-0.2343	-0.3889*	-0.2473
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.8841	0.7476	0.6758	-0.8665	-	-	-	-0.7799	0.2082	-0.4379
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.5954**	0.1943	0.6886***	-0.7082***	-0.1666	-0.7598***	-0.4428*	-0.4914*	-0.3453	-0.2283
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.3536	-0.3513	0.5793**	-0.3304	-0.3652	-0.3006	-0.1199	-0.4347*	-0.2863	-0.3233
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.4501*	0.3658	-0.5270**	0.7732***	-0.1346	0.5121*	0.0951	0.6016**	0.4661*	0.5068*
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.2551	0.1125	0.2217	-0.1584	-0.3107	0.1103	-0.1653	0.3329	0.1975	0.1641
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.3482	-0.1635	0.4451	-0.3856	0.2341	-0.4061	-0.0074	-0.3375	-0.0397	-0.0896

TABLE 12B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 4)

	LATIN AMERICA			
Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	
GNP Per Capita	-0.0895	-0.7025*	-0.4053	
Percent of Urban Population	-0.0966	-0.3225	-0.3205	
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-	-	-	
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.1945	-0.6028*	-0.0932	
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.3492	-0.6838*	-0.6065*	
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	-0.1141	0.7223**	0.1179	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.3861	0.2919	-0.4164	
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.1532	-0.5155	-0.2575	

TABLE 12C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA									
	Women's Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Women in Labor Force	Women's Share of Paid Employment	Percent of Women Employers	Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent of Women Working For Own Account	Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	Women's Unemployment Rate	Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages
GNP Per Capita	-0.2841	-0.1474	0.4197	-0.1554	0.6709*	-0.2493	-0.0340	0.0922	0.7997**	-0.2465
Percent of Urban Population	-0.3909*	-0.2657	-0.2536	0.0723	0.1077	-0.3911	0.2983	-0.0773	0.4231	-0.2730
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.4209	-0.4273	0.5274	0.9915**	0.9925***	-0.1682	-0.3678	-0.0433	0.8394*	1.0000
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.3890*	-0.0353	0.3835	0.4129	0.2518	-0.2461	0.1218	-0.3298	0.5852*	-0.3180
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.1530	-0.0021	0.6165*	0.9089*	0.8318*	-0.2463	-0.1939	-0.0950	0.8079**	0.6834
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	-0.0971	-0.1337	-0.2341	-0.1939	-0.1212	0.3353	-0.2124	-0.2463	-0.5871*	0.2747
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.3160	0.4237*	-0.2761	-0.6955	-0.1553	0.1387	-0.0593	-0.0461	0.1534	-0.0814
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.0355	0.4219	0.8630*	-1.0000	0.8975*	-0.1012	-0.4257	0.0463	0.8008	0.3461

TABLE 12C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 2)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA									
	Women's Illiteracy Rate	Women's Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	Female Infant Mortality
GNP Per Capita	-0.5251***	0.5468***	0.4791**	0.4905	0.5849***	0.6208***	0.6357***	0.3741*	0.3319*	-0.4888*
Percent of Urban Population	-0.2320	0.1523	0.0130	0.1438	0.4743**	0.0054	0.5400**	0.1649	-0.0983	-0.6290**
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.6989**	0.5278*	0.4952*	0.6153	0.9179***	0.5778*	0.9183***	0.1710	0.4640	-0.8708*
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.2475	0.1280	0.0212	0.4822	0.4648**	0.2209	0.4903**	0.5812***	0.0976	-0.5877**
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.3495*	0.5494**	0.3636	0.5404	0.2836	0.4686*	0.2785	0.2826	0.2948	-0.6252*
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.2185	-0.2423	-0.2168	0.4540	-0.2487	-0.2587	-0.2762	-0.1980	-0.0446	-0.0647
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.1027	0.0178	-0.1132	0.1890	-0.0407	0.0366	0.0408	0.1587	-0.2789	-0.4011
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.8881**	0.7721*	0.8974***	0.6761	0.8246**	0.9436***	0.7689*	0.4825	0.9655***	-0.7504

TABLE 12C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 3)

Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	Maternal			Women's			Female Mortality		
	Female Child Mortality	Female Life Expectancy	Total Fertility Rate	Women's Average Age at Marriage	Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.4438	0.5800***	-0.4019*	0.3899	-0.5610*	-0.4250	-0.2120	-0.1925	-0.0722
Percent of Urban Population	-0.4456	0.3753*	-0.4826**	0.3366	-0.4950*	-0.4225	-0.5267	-0.4799	-0.3956
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.5335	0.8518***	-0.7521***	0.9669	-0.5245	-0.4255	-0.4515	-0.4596	-0.3636
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.0774	0.3342*	-0.4564**	0.5681*	-0.2351	-0.1147	-0.5330	-0.6008*	-0.5116
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.1125	0.5636**	-0.1198	0.1693	-0.3737	-0.3890	0.0627	0.1617	0.2361
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.2638	-0.2828	0.4287*	-0.2093	0.3224	0.1107	0.3250	0.2016	0.0872
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.2943	0.2177	-0.0686	0.3547	-0.4026	-0.5184*	-0.8306**	-0.7185*	-0.7336*
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.0634	0.8287**	-0.1782	0.9324	-0.8610	-0.8331	-1.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000

TABLE 12C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN'S SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN 1980 (Continued Pg. 4)

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			
Indicators of Socioeconomic Development 1980	Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men
GNP Per Capita	-0.0376	0.6474**	-0.0445
Percent of Urban Population	0.0972	0.0686	0.0646
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.0933	0.9426**	-0.2567
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.1059	-0.0908	0.1059
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.3311	0.6026*	-0.1795
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.1325	-0.0144	-0.1213
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.0571	-0.0630	0.0315
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.0154	0.6443	-0.1127

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column.

Name	Address	Telephone	Occupation	Remarks
Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	555-1234	Engineer	
Mr. A. B. Jones	456 Elm St.	555-5678	Teacher	
Mr. C. D. Brown	789 Oak St.	555-9012	Doctor	
Mr. E. F. Green	101 Pine St.	555-3456	Lawyer	
Mr. G. H. White	202 Cedar St.	555-7890	Businessman	
Mr. I. J. Black	303 Birch St.	555-2345	Artist	
Mr. K. L. Gray	404 Spruce St.	555-6789	Scientist	
Mr. M. N. Blue	505 Willow St.	555-0123	Writer	
Mr. O. P. Red	606 Ash St.	555-4567	Musician	
Mr. Q. R. Yellow	707 Hickory St.	555-8901	Historian	
Mr. S. T. Purple	808 Walnut St.	555-2345	Philosopher	
Mr. U. V. Green	909 Chestnut St.	555-6789	Biologist	
Mr. W. X. Blue	1010 Maple St.	555-0123	Geologist	
Mr. Y. Z. Red	1111 Poplar St.	555-4567	Astronomer	
Mr. A. B. Yellow	1212 Sycamore St.	555-8901	Archaeologist	
Mr. C. D. Purple	1313 Dogwood St.	555-2345	Anthropologist	
Mr. E. F. Green	1414 Magnolia St.	555-6789	Linguist	
Mr. G. H. Blue	1515 Camellia St.	555-0123	Historian	
Mr. I. J. Red	1616 Hibiscus St.	555-4567	Archaeologist	
Mr. K. L. Yellow	1717 Zinnia St.	555-8901	Anthropologist	
Mr. M. N. Purple	1818 Petunia St.	555-2345	Linguist	
Mr. O. P. Green	1919 Geranium St.	555-6789	Historian	
Mr. Q. R. Blue	2020 Marigold St.	555-0123	Archaeologist	
Mr. S. T. Red	2121 Sunflower St.	555-4567	Anthropologist	
Mr. U. V. Yellow	2222 Gladiolus St.	555-8901	Linguist	
Mr. W. X. Purple	2323 Iris St.	555-2345	Historian	
Mr. Y. Z. Green	2424 Daffodil St.	555-6789	Archaeologist	
Mr. A. B. Blue	2525 Tulip St.	555-0123	Anthropologist	
Mr. C. D. Red	2626 Rose St.	555-4567	Linguist	
Mr. E. F. Yellow	2727 Jasmine St.	555-8901	Historian	
Mr. G. H. Purple	2828 Lavender St.	555-2345	Archaeologist	
Mr. I. J. Green	2929 Peony St.	555-6789	Anthropologist	
Mr. K. L. Blue	3030 Hydrangea St.	555-0123	Linguist	
Mr. M. N. Red	3131 Begonia St.	555-4567	Historian	
Mr. O. P. Yellow	3232 Fuchsia St.	555-8901	Archaeologist	
Mr. Q. R. Purple	3333 Zinnia St.	555-2345	Anthropologist	
Mr. S. T. Green	3434 Geranium St.	555-6789	Linguist	
Mr. U. V. Blue	3535 Marigold St.	555-0123	Historian	
Mr. W. X. Red	3636 Sunflower St.	555-4567	Archaeologist	
Mr. Y. Z. Yellow	3737 Gladiolus St.	555-8901	Anthropologist	
Mr. A. B. Purple	3838 Iris St.	555-2345	Linguist	
Mr. C. D. Green	3939 Daffodil St.	555-6789	Historian	
Mr. E. F. Blue	4040 Tulip St.	555-0123	Archaeologist	
Mr. G. H. Red	4141 Rose St.	555-4567	Anthropologist	
Mr. I. J. Yellow	4242 Jasmine St.	555-8901	Linguist	
Mr. K. L. Purple	4343 Lavender St.	555-2345	Historian	
Mr. M. N. Green	4444 Peony St.	555-6789	Archaeologist	
Mr. O. P. Blue	4545 Hydrangea St.	555-0123	Anthropologist	
Mr. Q. R. Red	4646 Begonia St.	555-4567	Linguist	
Mr. S. T. Yellow	4747 Fuchsia St.	555-8901	Historian	
Mr. U. V. Purple	4848 Zinnia St.	555-2345	Archaeologist	
Mr. W. X. Green	4949 Geranium St.	555-6789	Anthropologist	
Mr. Y. Z. Blue	5050 Marigold St.	555-0123	Linguist	
Mr. A. B. Red	5151 Sunflower St.	555-4567	Historian	
Mr. C. D. Yellow	5252 Gladiolus St.	555-8901	Archaeologist	
Mr. E. F. Purple	5353 Iris St.	555-2345	Anthropologist	
Mr. G. H. Green	5454 Daffodil St.	555-6789	Linguist	
Mr. I. J. Blue	5555 Tulip St.	555-0123	Historian	
Mr. K. L. Red	5656 Rose St.	555-4567	Archaeologist	
Mr. M. N. Yellow	5757 Jasmine St.	555-8901	Anthropologist	
Mr. O. P. Purple	5858 Lavender St.	555-2345	Linguist	
Mr. Q. R. Green	5959 Peony St.	555-6789	Historian	
Mr. S. T. Blue	6060 Hydrangea St.	555-0123	Archaeologist	
Mr. U. V. Red	6161 Begonia St.	555-4567	Anthropologist	
Mr. W. X. Yellow	6262 Fuchsia St.	555-8901	Linguist	
Mr. Y. Z. Purple	6363 Zinnia St.	555-2345	Historian	
Mr. A. B. Green	6464 Geranium St.	555-6789	Archaeologist	
Mr. C. D. Blue	6565 Marigold St.	555-0123	Anthropologist	
Mr. E. F. Red	6666 Sunflower St.	555-4567	Linguist	
Mr. G. H. Yellow	6767 Gladiolus St.	555-8901	Historian	
Mr. I. J. Purple	6868 Iris St.	555-2345	Archaeologist	
Mr. K. L. Green	6969 Daffodil St.	555-6789	Anthropologist	
Mr. M. N. Blue	7070 Tulip St.	555-0123	Linguist	
Mr. O. P. Red	7171 Rose St.	555-4567	Historian	
Mr. Q. R. Yellow	7272 Jasmine St.	555-8901	Archaeologist	
Mr. S. T. Purple	7373 Lavender St.	555-2345	Anthropologist	
Mr. U. V. Green	7474 Peony St.	555-6789	Linguist	
Mr. W. X. Blue	7575 Hydrangea St.	555-0123	Historian	
Mr. Y. Z. Red	7676 Begonia St.	555-4567	Archaeologist	
Mr. A. B. Yellow	7777 Fuchsia St.	555-8901	Anthropologist	
Mr. C. D. Purple	7878 Zinnia St.	555-2345	Linguist	
Mr. E. F. Green	7979 Geranium St.	555-6789	Historian	
Mr. G. H. Blue	8080 Marigold St.	555-0123	Archaeologist	
Mr. I. J. Red	8181 Sunflower St.	555-4567	Anthropologist	
Mr. K. L. Yellow	8282 Gladiolus St.	555-8901	Linguist	
Mr. M. N. Purple	8383 Iris St.	555-2345	Historian	
Mr. O. P. Green	8484 Daffodil St.	555-6789	Archaeologist	
Mr. Q. R. Blue	8585 Tulip St.	555-0123	Anthropologist	
Mr. S. T. Red	8686 Rose St.	555-4567	Linguist	
Mr. U. V. Yellow	8787 Jasmine St.	555-8901	Historian	
Mr. W. X. Purple	8888 Lavender St.	555-2345	Archaeologist	
Mr. Y. Z. Green	8989 Peony St.	555-6789	Anthropologist	
Mr. A. B. Blue	9090 Hydrangea St.	555-0123	Linguist	
Mr. C. D. Red	9191 Begonia St.	555-4567	Historian	
Mr. E. F. Yellow	9292 Fuchsia St.	555-8901	Archaeologist	
Mr. G. H. Purple	9393 Zinnia St.	555-2345	Anthropologist	
Mr. I. J. Green	9494 Geranium St.	555-6789	Linguist	
Mr. K. L. Blue	9595 Marigold St.	555-0123	Historian	
Mr. M. N. Red	9696 Sunflower St.	555-4567	Archaeologist	
Mr. O. P. Yellow	9797 Gladiolus St.	555-8901	Anthropologist	
Mr. Q. R. Purple	9898 Iris St.	555-2345	Linguist	
Mr. S. T. Green	9999 Daffodil St.	555-6789	Historian	

ANNEX V

TABLE 13. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1970	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:							Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate			
Women's Economic Activity Rate	-0.9501***	-0.2410	-0.0214	-0.1063	0.2757	-0.1095	-0.3188*	-0.3606*	-0.2929	-0.5453***
Percent of Women in Labor Force	-0.8567***	-0.2966	0.0757	-0.2297	0.3653*	-0.0123	-0.1288	-0.2714**	0.1927	-0.2418*
Women's Share of Paid Employment	-0.3388*	0.2334	-0.5146**	0.2559	0.1552	0.0340	-0.6373***	-0.7487***	-0.5550***	-0.6217***
Percent of Women Employers	-0.0573	0.2602	-0.1975	0.2496	-0.0838	0.4313*	-0.3469*	-0.4552*	-0.0042	-0.1383
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	0.3466*	0.6758***	-0.5773***	0.4413*	-0.1053	0.3490	-0.1056	-0.2834	0.0631	0.0068
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	-0.3181	-0.5590**	0.3239*	-0.8542	0.7137***	-0.2273	0.0782	-0.0441	-0.2724	-0.0013
Percent of Women Working for Own Account	-0.1149	-0.2701	0.2907	0.3814*	-0.6143***	-0.1538	-0.0755	0.3443*	-0.0549	-0.0976
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	-0.7040***	-0.4321*	0.3011	-0.3618*	0.2233	0.0980	0.2210*	0.0815	0.4924***	0.1008
Women's Unemployment Rate	0.0634	-0.0095	-0.0454	0.2121	-0.2604	0.8840***	-0.0363	-0.0318	0.0133	-0.0672
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	-0.4402	-0.0170	0.3406	0.0230	-0.1582	0.1395	-0.3756*	-0.1619	-0.3106	-0.5124***

TABLE 13. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 2)

MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:										
Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1970	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Widowed	Divorced and Separated	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Women's Economic Activity Rate	0.0615	0.2842	0.2460	0.2297	0.0010	0.0882	0.0979	-0.1794	-0.0583	-0.0890
Percent of Women in Labor Force	0.0286	0.4161***	0.2143*	0.0579	0.1090	0.0453	0.0059	-0.2033	-0.0432	-0.0418
Women's Share of Paid Employment	-0.0331	0.2542*	0.2686*	-0.1266	-0.0018	-0.2602*	0.0347	0.2212	0.3551**	0.0806
Percent of Women Employers	0.3280	0.0001	0.1153	-0.1732	0.3970*	-0.1572	-0.2778	0.2927	0.2057	0.2541
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	-0.0908	-0.3294	-0.0441	-0.0178	-0.0159	-0.3584*	-0.4476*	0.3329	0.0993	0.1868
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	0.2478	0.3127	0.3251*	-0.0912	-0.0022	0.3775*	0.0887	-0.0990	-0.1287	0.1596
Percent of Women Working for Own Account	-0.1103	0.0056	-0.3045	0.1773	-0.0209	0.0776	0.5579**	-0.3282	-0.0214	-0.4103*
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	0.1443	0.2453*	0.0912	0.1082	0.1671	0.0214	-0.0235	-0.1925	-0.1270	-0.0254
Women's Unemployment Rate	0.4192**	-0.1648	-0.1552	0.0407	-0.1004	-0.1430	-0.0220	0.0973	0.0805	-0.0955
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	0.1862	0.2820	-0.0183	-0.1213	-0.1868	0.1249	-0.0518	-0.0832	0.0589	-0.2861

TABLE 13. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 3)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1970	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:								Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Enrollment Rate
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Enrollment Rate			
Women's Illiteracy Rate	0.1869	-0.2425	0.4017*	-0.2205	-0.0520	-0.0823	0.5518***	0.6420***	0.4783***	0.4671***	
Women's Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.2023	0.5099**	-0.3894*	0.1310	0.1553	0.0715	-0.4132***	-0.4838***	-0.3199*	-0.2723**	
Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	-0.4629**	0.1528	-0.2174	-0.0392	0.3076	0.1094	-0.4282***	-0.6811***	-0.2910*	-0.3513***	
Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	0.0619	0.1314	-0.0842	-0.0596	0.0570	0.1881	-0.5529***	-0.5410***	-0.2014	-0.3837**	
Women's Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	0.1416	0.4968**	-0.6290***	0.4372*	-0.0068	0.1764	-0.3994***	-0.4128***	-0.3216*	-0.3205**	
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	-0.2997*	0.2605	-0.3816*	0.2670	0.0320	0.1316	-0.6068***	-0.6521***	-0.5508***	-0.5345***	
Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	-0.3739*	-0.0273	-0.1707	-0.0396	0.1052	-0.0249	-0.3515**	-0.3223**	-0.3985**	-0.3494**	
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	-0.1297	0.0522	0.0197	-0.0069	-0.0078	0.1948	-0.4742***	-0.4265***	-0.2887*	-0.3945***	
Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	-0.1485	0.0919	-0.4033*	0.2493	0.0751	0.0993	-0.5312***	-0.5464***	-0.6344***	-0.4110***	
Female Infant Mortality	0.1160	-0.3431	0.4089*	-0.2219	-0.0547	-0.0428	0.3121**	0.5565***	0.3374*	0.3419**	

TABLE 13. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 5)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1970	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:							Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate		
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate		Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	
Female Child Mortality	0.0101	0.0257	-0.0198	-0.0752	0.0796	0.0287	0.3212*	0.5630***	0.3342*	0.3852**
Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	-0.1285	-0.3429	0.4480*	0.2608	-0.5205*	-0.0964	0.2150	0.1569	0.2262	0.1631
Female Life Expectancy	0.0173	0.3768*	-0.3425*	0.2194	0.0277	-0.0085	-0.2957**	-0.4353***	-0.2488*	-0.2047*
Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	-0.2456	-0.0908	0.2893	-0.4206*	0.3589	-0.1097	0.3069*	0.1833	0.1476	0.1713
Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	-0.0887	-0.2662	0.1453	-0.5054**	0.4011*	-0.1526	0.1352	-0.0217	-0.0467	0.1536
Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	-0.0750	0.0931	-0.0966	-0.3272	0.3662	-0.1862	0.3082**	0.1281	0.1913	0.3111**
Total Fertility Rate	0.0148	-0.4223*	0.3578*	-0.3907*	0.2341	-0.0942	0.4092***	0.4293***	0.1632	0.4096***
Women's Average Age at Marriage	-0.1212	0.2690	-0.4255*	0.2080	0.1771	-0.0198	-0.3958***	-0.4490***	-0.2039	-0.2901**
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.3478	-0.0406	0.0827	0.2253	-0.1668	0.1159	-0.2294	-0.2108	-0.3675*	-0.3743**
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.4498**	0.1152	-0.2149	-0.0774	0.1638	-0.0140	0.1077	0.2277*	0.0021	0.2488*

TABLE 13. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 6)

MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:											
Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1970	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Widowed	Divorced and Separated	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	Mortality
Female Child Mortality	0.0367	0.0840	-0.5003***	0.5100***	0.0878	-0.2545*	-0.3286*	-0.4997***	-0.3645**	-0.4454***	
Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	0.0139	0.0329	-0.1904	0.1201	0.0629	-0.0330	-0.0069	-0.2482*	-0.1978	-0.1543	
Female Life Expectancy	-0.2902*	-0.0806	0.4528***	-0.1978	-0.1193	0.1350	0.1735	0.4616***	0.3759**	0.3754**	
Widowed Women Per 100 Widowed Men	0.1931	0.4334***	0.0912	-0.0822	-0.0664	-0.1485	-0.3396*	-0.2313	-0.0482	-0.2291	
Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	0.2044	0.3232*	-0.1065	0.0284	0.3074**	-0.2829*	-0.3696**	-0.2636*	-0.0741	-0.0047	
Widowed, Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Widowed, Divorced and Separated Men	0.1712	0.3345*	-0.0183	-0.0140	0.1258	-0.1281	-0.2447	-0.1939	-0.0533	-0.1610	
Total Fertility Rate	0.1878	0.0454	-0.2924**	-0.0358	-0.0617	-0.0456	-0.1312	-0.3023*	-0.3159**	-0.2931*	
Women's Average Age at Marriage	-0.1077	0.0349	0.3720***	-0.2149	-0.1180	0.0547	0.1188	0.2652*	0.1950	0.3023*	
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.1974	0.3513*	0.0564	-0.2609*	-0.2646*	-0.2399	-0.1631	-0.1306	0.1515	-0.1911	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.0942	-0.3197*	-0.0715	0.0187	-0.0499	-0.2808*	-0.2337*	-0.1218	-0.2718*	-0.0752	

TABLE 13. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 7)

		MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:									
Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1970		Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Widowed	Divorced and Separated	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	0.2114	0.4981***	-0.2663*	0.1515	0.1930	-0.2667*	-0.3873**	-0.5883***	-0.3396**	-0.3956**	
Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	0.1500	0.3964**	-0.2673*	0.1419	0.2972*	-0.2470*	-0.3654**	-0.6669***	-0.5409***	-0.4201***	
Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	0.0940	0.3763**	-0.2785*	-0.0706	-0.1370	-0.1820	-0.3471**	-0.7679***	-0.6146***	-0.4656***	
Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	0.0845	0.1996	-0.2829*	-0.0845	-0.1663	-0.0363	-0.2324	-0.6904***	-0.6836***	-0.4379***	
Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	0.0690	0.3287*	-0.2571*	-0.2560*	-0.1435	-0.0409	-0.1933	-0.5558***	-0.4475***	-0.4527***	

TABLE 13. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 8)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1970	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:									
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate
Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	-0.2318	-0.1824	-0.1158	-0.3231	0.4351*	0.0383	0.1242	0.2137	0.2650	0.0687
Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	-0.0812	-0.0834	-0.1008	-0.2448	0.3406	-0.0380	0.1364	0.2788*	0.3229*	0.1301
Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	-0.1839	-0.3448*	-0.0492	-0.2828	0.3417	-0.0535	0.0409	0.3055*	0.1886	0.0196
Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	-0.2094	-0.3137	-0.1104	-0.3407	0.4505*	-0.0210	0.0127	0.2846*	0.2172	0.0282
Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	-0.1843	-0.2386	-0.1912	-0.2536	0.4259*	-0.0875	-0.0028	0.2882*	0.1643	0.0706

TABLE 14. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1980	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:							Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate		
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate		Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	
Women's Economic Activity Rate	-0.8857***	-0.3166*	0.4443***	-0.2437	0.0354	0.0101	-0.1005	-0.0877	-0.2039	-0.2258*
Percent of Women in Labor Force	-0.8929***	-0.2493	0.4318**	-0.2168	-0.1116	-0.0133	-0.1764	-0.1656	-0.3481*	-0.2387*
Women's Share of Paid Employment	-0.3034*	0.0992	-0.2774*	0.4058**	-0.2464	0.1587	-0.8146***	-0.6584***	-0.5497***	-0.7016***
Percent of Women Employers	0.1994	0.3416*	-0.3675*	0.4880***	-0.2718*	0.2389	-0.3915**	-0.2361	-0.1836	-0.2381
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	0.3433*	0.4353**	-0.7029***	0.6433***	-0.0384	0.3318*	-0.3438*	-0.3604**	0.0354	-0.2894*
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	-0.3453*	-0.3029*	0.6468***	-0.8778***	0.3757**	-0.2826*	0.2681*	0.0308	-0.0172	0.2122
Percent of Women Working For Own Account	-0.1034	-0.2609	0.2457	0.1364	-0.4446**	-0.1342	0.2163	0.5427***	-0.0191	0.1902
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	-0.5912***	-0.2639	0.6126***	-0.6092***	0.1875	-0.1662	0.1651	0.0381	0.0258	0.1182
Women's Unemployment Rate	-0.0786	0.3603*	-0.1905	0.3438*	-0.3545	0.5545***	-0.3083*	-0.1910	-0.4111*	-0.3787**
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	-0.3639	-0.5495*	0.1624	-0.0727	0.0032	-0.0971	-0.1468	-0.0873	-0.5488*	-0.3567

TABLE 14. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 2)

	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:							
	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1980								
Women's Economic Activity Rate	0.1952	0.3087*	0.1551	0.2713*	0.0319	0.1939	0.0970	0.2423
Percent of Women in Labor Force	0.2248*	0.4267***	0.2352*	0.3224*	0.1944	0.2983*	0.1756	0.3714**
Women's Share of Paid Employment	-0.2800*	0.1018	0.5698***	-0.0412	0.2629	0.5159***	0.3898**	0.4042**
Percent of Women Employers	-0.2571	-0.2200	0.2929*	0.0537	0.1104	0.2867	0.2117	0.1297
Percent of Women Employees and Wage Earners	-0.5968***	-0.3743**	0.4301**	-0.2410	0.1318	0.3780*	0.3756*	0.1776
Percent of Women Working as Unpaid Family Workers	0.4920***	0.5567***	-0.1203	0.4769**	-0.0246	-0.2556	-0.2422	-0.0800
Percent of Women Working For Own Account	0.2762*	-0.1065	-0.4911***	-0.2462	-0.2092	-0.2402	-0.2582	-0.1189
Percent of Women in Agricultural Labor Force	0.3690**	0.2742*	-0.0346	0.2592	-0.0468	-0.0995	-0.1547	0.1600
Women's Unemployment Rate	-0.1878	-0.0712	0.1803	0.0013	0.0515	0.2048	0.1564	0.0677
Women's Wages in Agricultural Labor as a Percentage of Male Wages	-0.0095	0.2628	0.1203	-0.0734	-0.2517	0.0774	0.1190	-0.1271

TABLE 14. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 3)

	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES									
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate
Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1980	0.1072	-0.2998*	0.3962**	-0.3355*	0.0801	-0.2396*	0.6188***	0.6988***	0.3547*	0.5730***
Women's Illiteracy Rate	-0.1796	0.1796	-0.1520	0.1352	0.0323	0.0970	-0.3742***	-0.6302***	-0.2101	-0.3107**
Women's Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	-0.2474*	0.0270	-0.1599	0.1033	0.1122	0.0904	-0.5043***	-0.8431***	-0.3662*	-0.4622***
Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	-0.0117	0.3610*	-0.3660*	0.3128	-0.1107	0.2199	-0.4866**	-0.3816*	-0.1229	-0.3420*
Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	0.0138	0.3327*	-0.4369**	0.3139*	-0.0252	0.2835*	-0.4155***	-0.5119***	-0.0082	-0.3650***
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	-0.1142	0.2712	-0.3980**	0.3607*	-0.0981	0.1725	-0.6616***	-0.8236***	-0.4797**	-0.6675***
Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	0.0326	0.2741	-0.3811**	0.2220	0.0276	0.2577*	-0.1611	-0.3564**	0.1525	-0.1510
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	-0.1339	0.1278	-0.3380*	0.3875**	-0.1636	0.0233	-0.5625***	-0.3732***	-0.3252*	-0.3172
Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	-0.0179	0.4177**	-0.4908***	0.4418**	-0.1018	0.3436**	-0.6231***	-0.7110***	-0.3955*	-0.5846***
Female Infant Mortality	0.0830	-0.3827*	0.4450**	-0.3176*	0.0147	-0.1637	0.4256***	0.5559***	0.1035	0.3774**

TABLE 14. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 4)

	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:							
	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1980	0.0601	-0.0121	-0.6575***	0.1220	-0.0832	-0.4499***	-0.3660**	-0.3662**
Women's Illiteracy Rate	0.0255	0.0133	0.6178***	-0.0775	0.1762	0.4727***	0.4365***	0.3832**
Women's Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	0.0274	0.1821	0.6611***	0.0985	0.3312*	0.6310***	0.5954***	0.5058***
Percent of Women Enrolled in Elementary School	-0.4492**	-0.1752	0.4841**	-0.2233	0.1355	0.2362	0.1163	0.2084
Women's Elementary School Completion Rate	-0.2924*	-0.1972	0.5762***	-0.1641	0.0351	0.2345	0.1725	0.1745
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary School	-0.0333	0.1498	0.7170***	0.1217	0.3674**	0.6481***	0.5925***	0.4657***
Secondary Vocational School Education Rate Per 1,000 Population	-0.3147*	-0.2358	0.4714***	-0.1811	0.0197	0.1044	0.0571	0.0831
Percent of Women Enrolled in Secondary Vocational School	0.0294	0.2551*	0.3439**	0.1570	0.2237	0.4309**	0.3513*	0.2945*
Percent of Female Elementary School Teachers	-0.0424	0.0282	0.5495***	0.0115	0.1612	0.5862***	0.5412***	0.3622**
Female Infant Mortality	0.3074**	0.0620	-0.6564***	0.0491	-0.1574	-0.3979**	-0.3589*	-0.3410*

TABLE 14. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 5)

		MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:							
		Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total	Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1980	0.2854*	0.4906***	-0.3672**	0.2400	-0.0697	-0.3161*	-0.2976*	-0.2435
Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births		0.3126*	0.0149	-0.4268**	-0.0133	-0.0145	-0.4424**	-0.3548*	-0.4193**
Female Life Expectancy		-0.2180*	-0.2489*	0.6597***	-0.2183	-0.0341	0.3660**	0.3000*	0.2993*
Total Fertility Rate		0.2129	0.1981	-0.5188***	0.2000	0.0860	-0.1900	-0.0641	-0.1574
Women's Average Age at Marriage		-0.0621	-0.1087	0.5003***	-0.1605	0.0167	0.2977*	0.3772*	0.3417*
Percent of Female Headed Households		0.0094	0.4733*	0.4546**	0.4520*	0.1958	0.3564	0.2612	0.3325
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population		-0.2118	-0.3994**	0.0139	-0.2931*	-0.2409	-0.2517*	-0.1398	-0.3063*

TABLE 14. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 6)

		MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES									
Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1980		Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate
Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	-0.1277	-0.4472*	0.4565**	-0.3043*	-0.1615	-0.1310	0.3250*	0.5174***	-0.1060	0.2078	
Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	0.0071	-0.4047*	0.2792	-0.0539	-0.2303	-0.1909	0.2961*	0.4215**	0.0002	0.2486*	
Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	0.0565	-0.4006*	0.5509***	-0.2733	0.0255	-0.1261	0.2876*	0.4605***	-0.0359	0.2102	
Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	0.0808	-0.3685*	0.5516***	-0.2325	-0.0074	-0.0835	0.2644*	0.4774***	-0.0454	0.2135	
Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	0.0472	-0.3681*	0.5227***	-0.1512	-0.0482	-0.0901	0.2076	0.4858***	-0.0622	0.1910	

TABLE 14. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 7)

		MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:							
Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1980		Infant Mortality	Infant Mortality	Life Expectancy	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
Female Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	0.4242**	0.4927***	-0.3893**	0.3118*	-0.0241	-0.3518*	-0.3351*	-0.2560*	
Female Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	0.3832**	0.2557*	-0.2015	0.2323	0.3534**	-0.2396	-0.2520	-0.1340	
Female Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	0.6624***	0.1963	-0.4970***	-0.0454	-0.2166	-0.3189*	-0.2990*	-0.1175	
Female Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	0.6109***	0.1044	-0.5113***	-0.1396	-0.2429	-0.3758**	-0.3741**	-0.1603	
Female Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	0.5794***	0.0679	-0.4706***	-0.1649	-0.2034	-0.2858*	-0.3002*	-0.0710	

TABLE 14. CORRELATION MATRIX OF SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND WOMEN'S AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 8)

Women's Socioeconomic Indicators, Total Fertility Rate and Women's Average Age at Marriage in 1980	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES								Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate		
Female Child Mortality	-0.0555	-0.3328*	0.3453*	-0.2955*	-0.0781	-0.0220	0.0840	0.2125	-0.2041	0.1423
Maternal Mortality Per 1,000 Births	-0.0310	-0.1699	0.2687	-0.3598*	0.0699	0.0082	0.4198**	0.2519	0.0105	0.1385
Female Life Expectancy	-0.0201	0.3049	-0.4732***	0.3702*	0.0793	0.2120	-0.4489***	-0.5230***	-0.0257	-0.4148***
Total Fertility Rate	0.0816	-0.2703*	0.2685*	-0.2937*	0.0666	-0.1891	0.4977***	0.3906***	0.1770	0.4271***
Women's Average Age at Marriage	-0.1159	0.1954	-0.1566	0.0235	0.1581	0.0193	-0.1967	-0.4220**	0.1889	-0.2890*
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.4446**	-0.0065	0.0337	0.3076	-0.4372*	0.5803***	-0.5491***	-0.6571***	-0.5838**	-0.6085***
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.0993	0.0898	-0.2589*	-0.0876	0.2392	-0.0419	-0.0328	-0.0793	0.5036***	-0.0988

ANNEX VI

TABLE 15. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS

1970 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:									
	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Widowed Women Per 100	Divorced and Separated Women per 100	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.1625	-0.0499	0.1286	-0.1455	-0.0809	0.0206	0.0982	0.2586*	0.1877	0.2666*
Percent of Urban Population	-0.1495	-0.1412	0.1942	-0.1136	-0.0196	0.0998	0.1859	0.4563***	0.3830**	0.3656**
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.1914	-0.1152	0.1868	-0.0868	-0.0349	0.0715	0.1309	0.4004***	0.3360**	0.3749**
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.1699	0.0496	0.2781*	-0.1081	0.1058	0.0191	-0.0306	0.2654*	0.2503*	0.2892*
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.0553	0.0385	0.3117**	-0.1436	-0.1514	0.0113	0.0642	0.2741*	0.3633**	0.2059
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.0881	0.1503	-0.2896*	0.2560	0.0333	-0.5104***	-0.5116***	-0.4909***	-0.3338*	-0.1016
Percent of Population Below \$50	-0.0334	-0.1338	-0.3591*	0.5275**	0.1086	0.0125	0.5258**	-0.4395*	-0.0611	-0.1767
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	-0.0091	0.0291	0.0188	-0.0670	-0.0536	0.1620	0.1099	0.0817	0.0593	0.0316
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.0942	-0.3197*	-0.0715	0.0187	-0.0499	-0.2808*	-0.2337*	-0.1218	-0.2718*	-0.0752
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.1974	0.3513*	0.0564	-0.2609*	-0.2646*	-0.2399	-0.1631	-0.1306	0.1515	-0.1911

TABLE 15. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1970 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 2)

1970 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN:									
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate
GNP Per Capita	0.3550*	0.1193	-0.1099	-0.0454	0.0745	-0.0914	0.0559	-0.0544	-0.1167	0.0455
Percent of Urban Population	0.3383*	0.4238*	-0.3727*	0.2826	-0.0115	0.0027	-0.1557	-0.1602	-0.3101*	-0.0447
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	0.3024*	0.5317**	-0.4067*	0.2275	0.0039	-0.1070	-0.2677*	-0.2122*	-0.3753**	-0.1040
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.0866	0.3535*	-0.2538	-0.0459	0.2482	-0.2228	-0.0334	-0.1976	-0.0011	0.0856
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.1238	0.2060	0.3631*	-0.0943	-0.1036	-0.0140	0.0395	-0.0718	0.0122	-0.0557
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.2064	0.0522	-0.3737	0.0319	0.0976	0.3508*	0.4106**	0.2490	0.5140***	0.2072
Percent of Population Below \$50	-0.2945	0.0321	-0.0815	0.4237	-0.4503	0.1545	0.3206*	0.2441	0.2997	0.1335
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.1349	-0.1963	0.1124	-0.4373*	0.3077	-0.1332	0.3499***	0.1883	0.1176	0.2606*
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.4498**	0.1152	-0.2149	-0.0774	0.1638	-0.0140	0.1077	0.2277*	0.0021	0.2488*
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.3478	-0.0406	0.0827	0.2253	-0.1668	0.1159	-0.2294	-0.2108	-0.3675*	-0.3743**

TABLE 15A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1970

		ASIA								
		MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES								
1970 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate
GNP Per Capita	-0.1380	-0.0830	-0.2644	0.2207	-0.0543	0.1206	0.0489	-0.4048	-0.3558	-0.3610
Percent of Urban Population	-0.1531	-0.1789	-0.4921	0.2825	0.0533	0.2451	-0.1058	-0.4502	-0.3481	-0.3616
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.0809	-0.0529	-0.2594	0.0920	0.0866	0.1743	0.0735	-0.3091	-0.0724	-0.0564
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.3889	-0.1669	0.2902	-0.2511	0.1669	-0.1712	0.2173	-0.5737*	-0.0851	-0.1182
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.6466*	-0.2152	-0.1530	-0.1298	0.4077	0.2421	0.0303	-0.6952**	-0.0011	-0.3477
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.3917	0.0897	-0.1102	-0.0675	0.1115	0.2350	0.1263	0.1373	0.5341*	0.1283
Percent of Population Below \$50	-0.0670	0.6479	-0.4821	0.4740	-0.3140	0.6272	0.4039	0.8671**	0.1988	0.0259
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	-0.1539	-0.0555	0.2345	-0.5531*	0.6143*	-0.1907	0.3589	-0.1233	-0.0829	0.0784
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.5592*	0.1698	-0.0122	0.0848	-0.1984	0.3096	0.2671	0.4299	0.6053*	0.3720
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.2676	-0.0031	0.0120	-0.1116	0.1963	-0.1461	0.5702	-0.1903	-0.5006	-0.2307

TABLE 15A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1970 (Continued Pg. 2)

		ASIA									
		MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES									
1970 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Widowed Women Per 100	Divorced and Separated Women Per 100	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	Mortality
GNP Per Capita	-0.2272	0.2515	0.4803*	-0.2427	-0.2476	0.2904	0.2984	0.3388	0.3314	0.3761	
Percent of Urban Population	-0.1456	0.1028	0.5021	-0.1546	-0.2159	0.2713	0.3219	0.4438	0.3601	0.5281	
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.1708	-0.0243	0.3404	-0.0844	-0.3287	0.1833	0.3172	0.4350	0.3074	0.5201*	
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.1194	0.2731	0.5738*	-0.2954	-0.1444	0.4923	0.5214*	0.5188*	0.5279*	0.4452	
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.2481	0.1931	0.6846**	-0.0024	0.0234	0.5021	0.6349*	0.6439*	0.6277*	0.6747*	
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	-0.0492	-0.3783	-0.1370	0.1886	0.0963	-0.4662	-0.4435	0.0916	-0.1715	0.2276	
Percent of Population Below \$50	-0.7392*	-0.7851*	-0.7430*	0.7166*	0.7492*	-0.7891*	-0.6656	-0.7519*	-0.5542	-0.6698	
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.1837	-0.1201	0.3112	-0.0370	0.0067	0.1808	0.1224	0.2891	0.2057	0.4004	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.1977	-0.5411*	-0.3624	0.1649	-0.4035	-0.4628	-0.2497	-0.1083	-0.2664	0.0125	
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.3464	0.4694	0.4559	-0.4089	0.1151	0.2320	0.2949	0.0567	-0.1080	-0.2363	

TABLE 15B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1970

LATIN AMERICA										
MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES										
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate
GNP Per Capita	-0.5393**	-0.1163	-0.1334	-0.2369	0.2123	-0.1526	-0.3598	-0.4159*	0.2462	-0.3903*
Percent of Urban Population	0.1068	-0.0425	-0.2331	0.2466	-0.0340	-0.3004	-0.2172	-0.2997	-0.0402	-0.3322
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	0.0760	0.0078	-0.2788	0.1721	0.0158	-0.3933*	-0.2424	-0.1943	-0.1260	-0.3904*
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.1958	0.1028	-0.0490	0.1448	-0.2829	-0.2376	-0.5258**	-0.4325*	-0.3857	-0.4023*
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.3584	-0.0251	0.0933	-0.0534	0.0001	-0.0088	-0.3344	-0.0890	0.0817	-0.3894*
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	-0.7191***	0.1776	0.5573*	-0.0221	-0.6683**	0.2300	-0.2934	-0.0846	0.1072	-0.3104
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.3581	-0.0009	0.1766	0.1940	-0.0985	-0.2043	0.4245	0.3777	0.4666	0.4578
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.5470**	-0.6767***	-0.5287*	0.2817	0.4165*	-0.0632	0.2736	0.0500	0.4491*	0.4797*
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.6125***	-0.1799	-0.5106*	0.1364	0.3997*	-0.0809	0.3820*	0.2348	-0.0668	0.0429
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.7237***	0.2664	0.4656*	-0.1273	-0.3580	0.2378	-0.3511	-0.0900	0.1637	-0.1012

TABLE 15B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1970 (Continued Pg. 2)

LATIN AMERICA										
MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES										
1970 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Widowed Men Per 100 Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women Per 100 Divorced and Separated Men	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.2801	-0.0626	0.3168	0.1306	0.0998	-0.0133	0.0621	0.0879	-0.1685	0.1062
Percent of Urban Population	-0.0529	0.1207	0.6133**	0.2828	0.2538	0.4140*	-0.2929	0.4345*	0.2609	0.4932*
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.1243	0.2040	0.5937**	0.1413	0.1338	0.4260*	-0.3461	0.3919*	0.0821	0.3497
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.3798	0.2206	0.4132*	0.1685	0.1695	0.3435	-0.3994*	0.1883	-0.0398	0.3225
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.0436	0.0424	0.4030*	-0.2709	-0.2767	0.3570	-0.2269	-0.0198	0.0214	0.0316
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	-0.1156	0.0853	0.4017	-0.3160	-0.3609	0.1805	-0.1360	0.2547	0.3506	0.4624*
Percent of Population Below \$50	0.4504	-0.1235	-0.2452	-0.0018	0.0395	-0.2273	0.2976	-0.1702	-0.0783	-0.1113
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.1569	-0.4116*	-0.2349	0.0711	0.1118	0.0485	-0.0896	0.2008	0.2732	0.1250
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.0057	-0.2265	0.0146	0.0957	0.0976	0.2291	-0.2436	0.1145	-0.2473	-0.1030
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.1363	0.1760	0.0351	-0.4277*	-0.4397*	-0.1111	0.0852	-0.1225	-0.0972	-0.0957

TABLE 15C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1970

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA										
MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES										
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate
GNP Per Capita	0.1584	0.2010	0.3554	0.0711	-0.2770	0.1314	0.2727	0.2083	0.1792	0.6947***
Percent of Urban Population	0.1393	0.4850	-0.1502	0.4471	-0.2669	0.1600	0.2150	0.1218	0.5192	0.7199***
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	0.2586	0.6100*	-0.3257	0.4345	-0.2390	-0.1567	0.1646	-0.0056	0.0709	0.4498*
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.3810*	0.2287	-0.1485	-0.2719	0.4594	-0.4858	0.1203	0.0932	0.9386**	0.3622*
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.0749	-0.1789	0.3535	0.1697	-0.2445	0.0218	0.2918	-0.3102	-0.3701	0.0228
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.1602	-0.8818	-0.1150	0.0923	-0.5196	0.9999**	0.3736	0.2750	0.4025	-0.2159
Percent of Population Below \$50	-0.4671	0.9187	-0.6176	0.8273	-0.5521	0.0736	-0.2375	-0.6483	-	-0.7935*
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	-0.2197	0.1128	0.0532	-0.2483	0.0823	-0.2190	0.4328*	0.3448*	-0.0432	0.1089
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.2184	-0.0522	-0.1368	-0.0847	0.0945	-0.3465	0.2670	0.0401	0.3020	0.2780
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.3338	-0.2254	0.4957	0.3524	-0.4837	0.3961	0.8290***	0.1127	0.3823	0.2613

TABLE 15C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1970 (Continued Pg. 2)

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA											
MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES											
	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Widowed Women Per 100	Widowed Men	Divorced and Separated Women Per 100	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.0072	-0.5283	-0.0002	-0.3250	0.0631	0.0335	0.2236	0.4488	0.3646	0.5850*	
Percent of Urban Population	0.1204	-0.4207	-0.1901	-0.2765	0.0314	0.0128	0.1884	0.3566	0.1758	0.2072	
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.1738	-0.5294	0.0070	-0.0079	-0.1688	0.0270	0.2154	0.3895	0.2303	0.4031	
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.1953	0.7066*	0.1943	-0.1071	0.2453	-0.3412	-0.5733*	-0.2151	0.0195	-0.0875	
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	0.3071	0.0401	-0.2289	0.3101	0.3484	-0.5677	-0.3198	-0.0397	0.3573	-0.0489	
Percent Share of Income of Lowest 20%	0.3409	0.8670*	-0.4413	-0.0072	0.6934*	-0.8179*	-0.8378*	-0.8855**	-0.3131	-0.4585	
Percent of Population Below \$50	-0.6016	0.8573	0.1074	0.5333	-0.7447	0.1569	0.9568	-0.3609	0.9717	-0.7288	
Rate of Population Growth 1965-70	0.0054	0.0734	0.0350	0.1363	-0.2200	0.2707	0.2318	-0.0621	-0.0860	-0.1037	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.0284	-0.1819	-0.3775*	0.3019	0.1628	-0.5291*	-0.3549	-0.2189	0.0597	0.0290	
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.4463	0.3928	-0.1631	0.4583	0.7830**	-0.6239*	-0.4998	-0.1779	0.3494	-0.1046	

TABLE 16. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS

1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES									
	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate
GNP Per Capita	0.0212	0.4410**	-0.2833*	0.2515	-0.0916	0.0695	-0.2778**	-0.3448**	-0.0174	-0.2978**
Percent of Urban Population	0.2013	0.5519***	-0.4087**	0.2536*	0.0531	-0.1145	-0.1709	-0.3088**	0.1952	-0.1380
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	0.3076*	0.4475*	-0.2973	0.0402	0.0171	0.0348	0.0478	-0.3124*	0.4186*	0.0817
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.0438	0.2884*	-0.3351*	0.1352	-0.0215	0.0723	-0.2411*	-0.3705***	0.2296	-0.0727
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.0920	0.2391	-0.0401	0.0750	-0.1172	0.2053	0.0409	-0.0617	-0.1695	-0.0302
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.2145*	-0.0616	-0.0463	-0.0984	0.1702	-0.2309	0.1878	0.0760	0.2775	0.2941**
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.0993	0.0898	-0.2589*	-0.0876	0.2392	-0.0419	-0.0328	-0.0793	0.5036***	-0.0988
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.4446**	-0.0065	0.0337	0.3076	-0.4372*	0.5803***	-0.5491***	-0.6571***	-0.5838**	-0.6085***

TABLE 16. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS IN 1980 FOR MAJOR WORLD REGIONS (Continued Pg. 2)

1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES									
	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	
GNP Per Capita	-0.1782	-0.1349	0.4605***	-0.1775	-0.0697	0.1538	0.0702	0.0118		
Percent of Urban Population	-0.1518	-0.2735*	0.4626***	-0.1739	0.0300	0.2205	0.2127	0.0590		
Physicians Per 1,000 Population	-0.3147	-0.2525	0.2368	-0.2767	-0.0067	0.0467	0.2098	-0.0444		
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.1919	-0.0411	0.4670***	-0.0464	-0.0088	0.1758	0.1819	0.1261		
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.0597	0.0880	0.3267**	0.2455	0.2060	0.2002	0.1243	0.2585*		
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.0661	0.0148	-0.3064**	0.0712	0.0712	0.0465	0.1687	-0.0925		
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.2118	-0.3994**	0.0139	-0.2931*	-0.2409	-0.2517*	-0.1398	-0.3063*		
Percent of Female Headed Households	0.0094	0.4733*	0.4546**	0.4520*	0.1958	0.3564	0.2612	0.3325		

TABLE 16A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1980

		ASIA									
		MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES									
1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	
GNP Per Capita	-0.3225	0.9164***	-0.3044	0.2556	-0.1145	-0.1870	-0.4884	-0.4578	0.1549	-0.4998	
Percent of Urban Population	-0.2165	0.9509***	-0.4586	0.1591	0.1831	-0.0950	-0.5506*	-0.5137*	0.2523	-0.5151*	
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	0.0401	0.8935**	-0.2043	0.0552	0.0563	-0.3530	-0.2439	-0.3873	0.2178	-0.1699	
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.5138*	0.6673*	-0.5085	-0.1675	0.5568*	-0.0046	-0.7438**	-0.7055**	-0.0492	-0.5851*	
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.4050	0.2133	0.0219	-0.1252	0.1038	0.1923	-0.1754	-0.5293*	-0.5109	-0.2586	
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.4441	-0.7032*	0.1409	-0.0232	-0.0508	-0.0867	0.2923	0.4003	0.1780	0.2817	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.4396	0.0036	-0.3828	0.1801	0.1496	-0.0492	0.0092	0.2582	0.7729**	0.0303	
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.8053**	0.4489	-0.4511	-0.0965	0.4838	0.4552	-0.8416**	-0.8828**	-0.4003	-0.6633*	

TABLE 16A. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1980 (Continued Pg. 2)

1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	ASIA							
	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES							
	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.
GNP Per Capita	-0.2444	0.2665	0.5866*	0.1081	0.1794	0.3225	0.2698	0.1022
Percent of Urban Population	-0.3220	0.1404	0.5751*	0.2598	0.2762	0.3203	0.3029	0.2572
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.4661	-0.1404	0.4613	-0.2192	-0.1183	0.0185	-0.0756	-0.0262
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.1538	0.3200	0.8266***	0.6713*	0.6414*	0.6863*	0.6827*	0.6322*
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.3426	0.0717	0.6584*	0.1976	0.4519	0.4157	0.3935	0.3372
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.2782	-0.0234	-0.5743*	0.0264	-0.3765	-0.4463	-0.4008	-0.4371
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.2674	-0.2910	-0.3319	0.1350	-0.2405	-0.2592	-0.2124	-0.2593
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.6386*	0.2990	0.8901**	0.3700	0.9631***	0.9365***	0.9506***	0.7777*

TABLE 16B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1980

LATIN AMERICA										
MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES										
1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Gross Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate
GNP Per Capita	-0.1910	0.4478	-0.1053	-0.0938	0.0670	0.1377	-0.2172	-0.2788	0.1224	-0.1233
Percent of Urban Population	0.0055	0.5609*	-0.1158	-0.2067	0.2211	-0.3044	-0.0728	-0.0887	-0.2484	-0.1196
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.0472	0.6152	-0.6496	-0.9496	0.8486	0.7041	-0.4394	-0.1798	-	-0.2256
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.2886	0.3519	0.0382	0.0175	-0.1309	0.4819*	-0.5168*	-0.2591	-0.4891	-0.2838
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.3619	0.2365	0.0460	-0.0263	-0.2119	0.5484**	-0.3651	-0.2863	0.4116	-0.2754
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.6187**	0.2437	-0.1038	0.3146	-0.1288	-0.5792**	0.3854*	0.1917	0.4692	0.4551*
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	0.5105*	-0.2379	-0.3345	0.1612	0.3338	0.2074	0.1900	-0.0578	-0.2895	-0.0863
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.4658	-0.2247	0.5987*	-0.2819	-0.5231	0.5825*	-0.3780	-0.4059	-0.2597	-0.1286

TABLE 16B. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1980 (Continued Pg. 2)

		LATIN AMERICA							
		MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES							
1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	
GNP Per Capita	-0.2513	-0.3631	0.3122	-0.1873	-0.1438	-0.1339	-0.2354	-0.0749	
Percent of Urban Population	-0.0681	-0.3613	0.5345**	-0.2677	-0.0252	0.0006	-0.0194	-0.0149	
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.1518	-0.9320	-0.9320	-	-	-0.9995*	-0.9982*	-0.8160	
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.2852	-0.1590	0.3774*	0.1619	-0.4848*	-0.2663	-0.3024	-0.1490	
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.4271*	0.0125	0.2891	0.0831	-0.3110	-0.2398	-0.2971	-0.0224	
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	-0.0242	0.0897	-0.5204**	-0.1776	0.1839	0.3256	0.3686	0.1414	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.3453	-0.2491	-0.0719	-0.3457	-0.1029	0.1291	0.1047	0.0397	
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.4507	0.3048	0.1286	0.7035*	-0.8910***	-0.3703	-0.3862	-0.0931	

TABLE 16C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA											
MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES											
1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	Economic Activity Rate	Percent of Employers	Percent of Employees and Wage Earners	Percent Working as Unpaid Family Workers	Percent Working For Own Account	Unemployment Rate	Illiteracy Rate	Elementary School Enrollment Rate	Elementary School Completion Rate	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate	
GNP Per Capita	0.1864	0.8739*	-0.0033	0.3097	-0.4356	-0.6458*	-0.1721	-0.2664	-0.3282	-0.1337	
Percent of Urban Population	0.2404	0.5897	-0.2052	0.1834	-0.2658	-0.7224**	0.1765	0.1022	0.1182	0.3605*	
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	0.3308	-0.0547	-0.2528	0.3947	-0.6260	-0.8907*	-0.1501	-0.3856	-0.6810	-0.2607	
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	0.2505	0.5404	-0.5799	0.4335	-0.7348*	-0.7035**	-0.1525	-0.0642	-0.3721	0.1478	
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	0.1845	-0.5701	-0.0157	0.6743*	-0.3926	-0.0825	-0.0461	-0.1318	0.0018	0.0484	
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.1026	-0.4332	-0.2172	-0.3976	0.0863	0.4524	-0.0008	0.0905	0.7134*	0.1308	
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.4338*	0.6082	0.0014	-0.5583	0.2191	-0.4731	0.3047	0.1364	0.3756	0.1951	
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.1500	1.0000	0.7851	0.9222*	-0.9116*	0.5486	-0.5758	-0.8318**	-0.2625	-0.7633*	

TABLE 16C. CORRELATION MATRIX OF INDICATORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE SEX RATIO OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION AND THE PERCENT OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN STATUS INDICATORS FOR 1980 (Continued Pg. 2)

1980 Indicators of Socioeconomic Development	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA									
	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Life Expectancy	Mortality 5-9 Yrs.	Mortality 10-14 Yrs.	Mortality 15-24 Yrs.	Mortality 25-34 Yrs.	Mortality 35-44 Yrs.	MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES	
GNP Per Capita	-0.0425	-0.2627	0.5960***	-0.0434	0.3655	0.5099	0.6368*	0.7200*		
Percent of Urban Population	0.0903	-0.3963	0.2504	-0.1576	0.1712	-0.1227	-0.0158	0.1621		
Physicians Per 10,000 Population	-0.2342	-0.2621	0.7747***	-0.1858	0.0064	0.1004	0.2766	0.6595		
Daily Calorie Supply as Percent of Requirements	-0.2959	-0.0475	0.2530	-0.0961	0.2178	0.0674	0.1149	0.2234		
Total Education Expenditures as Percent of GNP Per Capita	-0.2982	-0.1065	0.4946**	-0.0237	0.3134	0.5600	0.5904	0.5365		
Rate of Population Growth 1975-80	0.0808	0.0511	-0.3664*	0.0560	-0.0046	0.1362	-0.0581	-0.4656		
Sex Ratio of Working Age Population	-0.0050	-0.1672	0.0483	0.0376	0.1158	-0.5521	-0.4919	-0.5841*		
Percent of Female Headed Households	-0.3631	0.5154	0.6248*	0.8924	0.7591	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		