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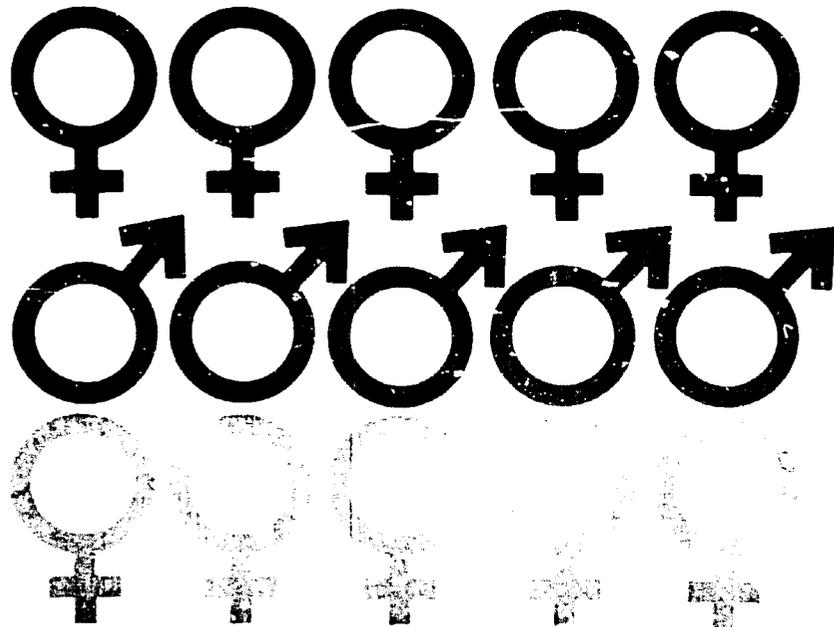
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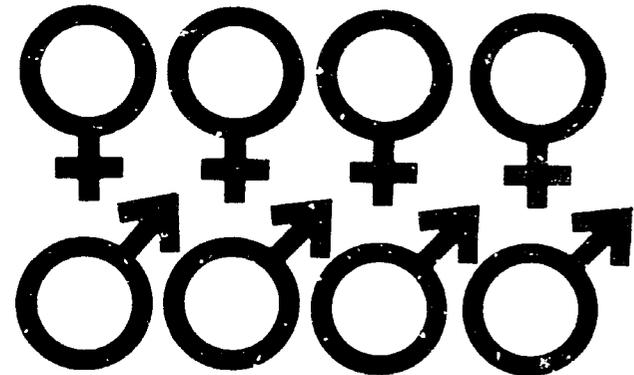


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently completed a pilot six-month project, sponsored jointly by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID) and the Office of Population (DS/POP), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 69 AID-participating countries for specific variables. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents, in matrix form, a summary of the results of the data search. More than 2,000 tables were compiled during the project (though some remain blank owing to lack of information) using a variety of national and international sources. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a standard format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

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

A major product of this effort is a computerized data file suitable for analysis using standard statistical packages, e.g., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Data for all 69 countries are available on a single tape. A standard tape file format was prepared for all 19 tables. Information concerning the record layouts (formats) for the various types of data as well as information regarding data-file specifications is available. Beyond the basic tabular data, the tapes indicate source references, concept definitions, and any qualifying information which should be considered by the user. The computerized data file is available for use by Agency personnel on the AID computer. Arrangements for Agency users should be made through the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Office of Development Information and Utilization (DS/DIU/ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, International Demographic Data Center, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233.

At this time we are making copies of the data available in hard copy booklet form, on a country-specific basis. Each country booklet contains a complete set of computer printout tables for the variables searched for that country. In those cases where the data search failed to uncover data for a variable, the table(s) appears blank in the country booklet. Copies of these country-specific booklets are available upon request from the AID Office of Development Information and Utilization (DS/DIU).

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

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

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

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1963. COSTA RICA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1336274	668957	667317	460543	215525	245018	875731	453432	422299
UNDER 1	51175	25986	25189	14569	7488	7081	36606	18498	18108
1-4	197772	100383	97389	57680	29180	28500	140092	71203	68889
5-9	217276	110331	106945	65925	33206	32719	151351	77125	74220
10-14	170442	86058	84384	56018	27257	28761	114424	58801	55623
15-19	129918	63919	65999	47643	21149	26494	82275	42770	39505
20-24	103432	50503	52929	37310	16279	21031	66122	34224	31898
25-29	84833	41310	43523	31206	13740	17466	53627	27570	26057
30-34	77093	38490	38603	29182	13457	15725	47911	25033	22878
35-39	67565	33321	34244	25966	11686	14280	41599	21635	19964
40-44	53554	26689	26665	20359	9231	11128	33195	17658	15537
45-49	45224	22758	22466	17808	8059	9749	27416	14699	12717
50-54	41455	20975	20480	16761	7594	9167	24694	13381	11313
55-59	26699	13384	13315	10856	4831	6025	15843	8553	7290
60-64	25486	12864	12622	9992	4243	5749	15494	8621	6873
65 AND OVER	42250	20798	21452	18425	7782	10643	23825	13016	10809
UNKNOWN	2100	988	1112	843	343	500	1257	645	612

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO DE POBLACION 1963, SAN JOSE, 1966, TABLE 48.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 CERTAIN AREAS AND ZONES WITHIN ADMINISTRATIVE CENTERS AND PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS ARE CLASSIFIED AS URBAN IF THEY EXHIBIT SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS QUADRANTS, SIDEWALKS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ETC.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1871780	938535	933245	760079	360701	399378	1111701	577814	533867
UNDER 1	50133	25495	24638	17197	8777	8420	32936	16718	16218
1-4	208802	105753	103049	69188	34997	34191	139614	70756	68858
5-9	289013	146964	142049	98511	49844	48667	190502	97120	93882
10-14	276514	140604	135910	104363	51815	52548	172151	88789	83362
15-19	222652	111239	111413	97199	44931	52268	125453	66308	59145
20-24	167123	82177	84946	75734	34446	41288	91389	47731	43658
25-29	123773	60636	63137	55241	25287	29254	68532	35349	33183
30-34	100744	50312	50432	43845	20544	23301	56899	29768	27131
35-39	90828	44298	46530	39694	18074	21620	51134	26224	24910
40-44	79490	39875	39615	35479	16651	18828	44011	23224	20787
45-49	63789	32039	31750	29076	13467	15589	34713	18552	16161
50-54	54403	27090	27313	24884	11206	13678	29519	15884	13635
55-59	40403	20234	20169	19133	8701	10432	21270	11533	9737
60-64	38115	19117	18998	18009	7908	10101	20106	11209	8897
65 AND OVER	65998	32702	33296	32526	14033	18493	33472	18669	14803
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 20.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 CERTAIN AREAS AND ZONES WITHIN ADMINISTRATIVE CENTERS AND PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS ARE CLASSIFIED AS URBAN IF THEY EXHIBIT SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS QUADRANTS, SIDEWALKS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ETC. FOR A LIST OF EXCEPTIONS, SEE CENSUS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, PP. XL.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE
, 1963. COSTA RICA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1381333	695188	686145
0-4	271868	138301	133567
5-9	221678	112638	109040
10-14	172905	87196	85709
15-19	135101	68065	67036
20-24	108133	54374	53759
25-29	88701	44494	44207
30-34	78673	39464	39209
35-39	69756	34974	34782
40-44	54212	27127	27085
45-49	45470	22652	22818
50-54	41410	20609	20801
55-59	26789	13265	13524
60-64	25293	12473	12820
65 AND OVER	41344	19556	21788

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA
Y CENSOS, CELADE, EVALUACION DEL CENSO DE 1973 Y PROYECCION DE LA
POBLACION POR SEXO Y GRUPOS DE EDADES 1950-2000, SAN JOSE, JUNE,
1976, ANNEX 7, TABLE VII.2.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1878900	944300	934600
0-4	273600	139400	134300
5-9	283600	144400	139200
10-14	269000	136700	132300
15-19	207200	104700	102500
20-24	171700	86300	85400
25-29	134900	67500	67400
30-34	110600	55100	55500
35-39	90500	44900	45500
40-44	75800	37600	38200
45-49	64400	31800	32600
50-54	53500	26400	27200
55-59	43200	21200	22000
60-64	34400	16700	17600
65 AND OVER	66400	31500	34700

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES:
COSTA RICA, WASHINGTON, 1977, TABLE 2.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. COSTA RICA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1871780	938535	933245	760079	360701	399378	1111701	577834	533867
SAN JOSE	695163	337208	357955	428041	201121	226920	267122	136087	131035
ALAJUELA	326032	164619	161413	80973	37723	43250	245059	126896	118163
CARTAGO	204699	103775	100924	72914	35294	37620	131785	68481	63304
HEREDIA	133844	66544	67300	50733	24060	26673	83111	42484	40627
GUANACASTE	178691	91390	87301	42685	20458	22227	136006	70932	65074
PUNTARENAS	218208	113646	104562	45557	22446	23111	172651	91200	81451
LIMON	115143	61353	53790	39176	19599	19577	75967	41754	34213

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION
GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSUS NACIONALES DE 1973 -
POBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 20.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED, BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOR POPULATION BY
NATIONALITY, SEE TABLE 6C.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. COSTA RICA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED, BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. COSTA RICA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1871780	938535	933245	760079	360701	399378	1111701	577834	533867
COSTA RICAN	1825557	913827	911730	733684	347837	385847	1091873	565990	525863
NICARAGUAN	23347	12731	10616	9941	4539	5402	13406	8192	5214
OTHER CENT. AMER.	7314	3629	3685	3938	1798	2140	3376	1831	1545
NORTH AMERICAN	4827	2460	2367	3575	1739	1836	1252	721	531
SOUTH AMERICAN	3350	1710	1640	2945	1482	1463	405	228	177
EUROPEAN	3989	2259	1730	3350	1873	1477	639	386	253
ALL OTHER	3396	1919	1477	2646	1433	1213	750	486	264

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION
GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 -
POBLACION, VOLUME 2, ERRATA SECTION, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 27-28,
PP. 548-562.

02 'NATIONALITY' REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

03 'NORTH AMERICAN' INCLUDES MEXICAN.

TABLE 60. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1973. COSTA RICA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED, BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY (IN YEARS) AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972-1974. COSTA RICA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	68.1	66.2	70.2
1	70.7	69.0	72.3
5	67.5	65.9	69.2
15	58.0	56.4	59.6
30	43.9	42.5	45.4
45	30.3	29.1	31.5
60	17.8	16.8	18.8

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: COSTA RICA, WASHINGTON, 1977, TABLE 5.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
1973	48	53	44

01 SOURCES: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: COSTA RICA, WASHINGTON, 1977, TABLE 4; MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DE COSTA RICA 1973, SAN JOSE, 1976 TABLES 8 AND 15.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1973. COSTA RICA

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	19.2
MALE	19.0
FEMALE	19.4
SAN JOSE	19.8
MALE	18.1
FEMALE	21.3
ALAJUELA	12.5
MALE	12.5
FEMALE	12.4
CARTAGO	9.2
MALE	9.2
FEMALE	9.2
HEREDIA	23.0
MALE	22.9
FEMALE	23.1
GUANACASTE	10.6
MALE	11.0
FEMALE	10.3
PUNTARENAS	31.2
MALE	32.6
FEMALE	29.7
LIMON	39.7
MALE	41.3
FEMALE	37.9

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION
GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 -
POBLACION, VOLUME 2, ERRATA SECTION, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 29,
PP. 616-631.

02 DATA FOR AGE GROUPS IS NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1973. COSTA RICA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1323832	695184	430137	87531	37282	23698	0
TOTAL MALES	660323	363729	237144	42762	8911	7777	0
10-14	140604	140559	28	15	2	0	0
15-19	111239	109097	1332	761	5	44	0
20-24	82177	58194	18433	5100	27	423	0
25-29	60636	21226	32090	6548	49	723	0
30-34	50312	9773	33371	6301	105	762	0
35-39	44298	6255	31562	5480	183	818	0
40-44	39875	4641	29077	4901	359	897	0
45-49	32039	3314	23563	3937	449	756	0
50-54	27090	2956	19583	3133	655	763	0
55-59	20234	2068	14640	2209	735	582	0
60-64	19117	2047	13261	1919	1174	716	0
65 AND OVER	32702	3599	20204	2438	5168	1293	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	663509	331455	242993	44769	28371	15921	0
10-14	135910	135614	168	122	4	2	0
15-19	111413	96541	12075	4437	35	325	0
20-24	84946	41391	33978	8291	144	1142	0
25-29	63137	16722	37144	7348	325	1598	0
30-34	50432	8911	33101	6113	583	1724	0
35-39	46530	6876	31239	5519	947	1949	0
40-44	39615	5619	26438	4226	1370	1962	0
45-49	31750	4622	20571	3083	1754	1720	0
50-54	27313	4402	16418	2240	2565	1688	0
55-59	20167	3138	11421	1315	2907	1388	0
60-64	18998	3320	9355	1015	4189	1119	0
65 AND OVER	33296	6299	11085	1060	13548	1304	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSUS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 21.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1973. COSTA RICA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	575183	302619	211533	27458	19584	13989	0
TOTAL MALES	267083	143342	103155	13295	5562	3729	0
10-14	51815	51801	6	8	0	0	0
15-19	44931	44094	581	232	1	23	0
20-24	34446	25034	7745	1419	11	237	0
25-29	25287	8836	14027	1970	16	429	0
30-34	20544	3884	17313	1900	40	407	0
35-39	18074	2404	13466	1697	61	446	0
40-44	16651	1842	12691	1578	120	420	0
45-49	13487	1242	10451	1273	150	371	0
50-54	11206	1121	8512	1042	223	308	0
55-59	8701	803	6657	706	285	250	0
60-64	7908	758	5785	621	439	305	0
65 AND OVER	14033	1523	8921	840	2216	533	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	308100	159277	108378	14163	16022	10260	0
10-14	52548	52492	46	8	1	1	0
15-19	52268	47087	4026	978	15	162	0
20-24	41288	23737	14310	2492	71	678	0
25-29	29954	9623	16530	2385	152	1064	0
30-34	23301	5175	14705	1987	291	1143	0
35-39	21620	3981	13994	1866	496	1283	0
40-44	18828	3269	12151	1456	656	1296	0
45-49	15589	2821	9623	1077	945	1123	0
50-54	14678	2683	7722	780	1406	1087	0
55-59	10432	1970	5494	448	1632	888	0
60-64	10101	2116	4547	351	2382	705	0
65 AND OVER	18493	4123	5230	335	7975	830	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 21.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1973. COSTA RICA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	748649	392565	268604	60073	17698	9709	0
TOTAL MALES	393240	220387	133989	29467	5349	4048	0
10-14	88789	88758	22	7	2	0	0
15-19	66308	65003	751	529	4	21	0
20-24	47731	33160	10689	3681	16	186	0
25-29	35349	12390	18063	4569	33	294	0
30-34	29768	5889	19058	4401	65	355	0
35-39	26224	3851	18096	3783	122	372	0
40-44	23224	2799	16386	3323	239	477	0
45-49	18552	2072	13112	2684	299	325	0
50-54	15884	1835	11071	2091	432	455	0
55-59	11533	1265	7983	1503	450	332	0
60-64	11209	1289	7476	1298	735	411	0
65 AND OVER	18669	2076	11283	1598	2952	760	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	355409	172178	134615	30606	12349	5661	0
10-14	83362	83122	122	114	3	1	0
15-19	59145	47454	8049	3459	20	163	0
20-24	43658	17654	19668	5799	73	464	0
25-29	33183	6899	20614	4963	173	534	0
30-34	27131	3736	18396	4126	292	581	0
35-39	24910	2895	17245	3653	451	666	0
40-44	20787	2350	14287	2770	714	666	0
45-49	16161	1801	10948	2006	809	597	0
50-54	13635	1719	8696	1460	1159	601	0
55-59	9737	1168	5927	867	1275	500	0
60-64	8897	1204	4808	664	1807	414	0
65 AND OVER	14803	2176	5855	725	5573	474	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - PUBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 21.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	15	15	15	15	15	15
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	22	19	22	20	22	18
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	22	25	24	25	21
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	30	28	29	31	30	26

01 SOURCES: FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE; UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 24. FOR AGES EVER MARRIED; DERIVED FROM MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSUS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 21.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	15647	6784	8863
2	31751	15177	16574
3	42639	20693	21946
4	46719	22737	23982
5	43657	20999	22658
6	38090	17450	20640
7	31465	13122	18343
8	24943	9269	15674
9	20351	6742	13609
10 AND OVER	35595	10864	24731
TOTAL	330857	143837	187020
MEAN SIZE	5.6	5.2	5.9
MEDIAN SIZE	5.2	4.8	5.5

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 18.

02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS THE PLACE OF LODGING FOR THE CENSUS FAMILY, WHICH INCLUDES ONE OR MORE RELATED OR UNRELATED PERSONS LIVING AND EATING TOGETHER UNDER A FAMILY REGIME.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	330857	276595	54262	143857	112840	30997	187020	163755	23265
5-14	53	38	15	13	11	2	40	27	15
15-24	23699	21294	2405	9072	7714	1358	14627	13580	1047
25-34	80015	72672	7343	33504	29231	4273	46511	43441	3070
35-44	82292	70800	11492	35555	29042	6513	46737	41758	4979
45-54	64111	52275	11836	28661	21835	6826	35450	30440	5010
55-64	44775	34419	10556	20504	14510	5994	24471	19909	4562
65 AND OVER	35712	25097	10615	16528	10497	6031	19184	14600	4584
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME I, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 22.

02 'HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD' IS THE PERSON THAT OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD DESIGNATE AS SUCH.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	106
20-24	207
25-29	178
30-34	130
35-39	92
40-44	40
45-49	8

01 SOURCE: ORTEGA, ANTONIO, "SITUACION DEMOGRAFICA ACTUAL DE COSTA RICA Y PERSPECTIVAS FUTURAS.", NOTAS DE PUBLACION, CELADE NO. 14, SAN JOSE, AUGUST 1977, TABLE 2.
02 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES ARE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES BASED ON 1975 REGISTRATION DATA.

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1975. COSTA RICA

MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	29.60
TFR (PER WOMAN)	3.80
GRR (PER WOMAN)	1.85
NRR (PER WOMAN)	1.71

01 SOURCE: ORTEGA, ANTONIO, "SITUACION DEMOGRAFICA ACTUAL DE COSTA RICA Y PERSPECTIVAS FUTURAS.", NOTAS DE POBLACION, CELADE NO. 14 SAN JOSE, AUGUST 1977, TABLE 3.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1188437	593204	595233	549726	257314	292412	638711	335890	302821
10-14	262431	132569	129862	102083	50568	51515	160348	82001	78347
15-19	213273	106134	107139	95507	44149	51358	117766	61985	55781
20-24	157374	77211	80163	74131	33754	40377	83243	43457	39786
25-29	113613	55707	57906	53724	24706	29018	59889	31001	28888
30-34	89005	44481	44524	42059	19856	22203	46946	24025	22321
35-39	77207	37909	39298	37574	17347	20227	39633	20562	19071
40-44	66873	33855	33018	33351	15869	17482	33522	17986	15536
45-49	53503	27114	26389	27264	12872	14592	26239	14242	11997
50-54	44564	22385	22179	22974	10540	12434	21590	11845	9745
55-59	32328	16381	15947	17397	8105	9292	14931	8276	6655
60-64	29144	14734	14410	15961	7212	8749	13183	7522	5661
65 AND OVER	49122	24724	24398	27701	12336	15365	21421	12388	9033
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 35.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C., 1973.
COSTA RICA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES, SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL/RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	89.8	89.8	89.7	95.6	96.3	94.9	85.3	85.4	85.2
10-14	94.9	94.3	95.5	97.8	97.6	98.0	93.1	92.4	94.0
15-19	96.0	95.4	96.2	98.3	98.3	98.3	93.9	93.5	94.5
20-24	94.2	94.0	94.4	97.9	98.0	97.8	91.1	91.0	91.1
25-29	91.8	91.9	91.7	97.3	97.7	96.9	87.4	87.7	87.1
30-34	88.3	88.4	88.3	95.9	96.7	95.3	82.5	82.7	82.3
35-39	85.0	85.6	84.5	94.7	96.0	93.6	77.5	78.4	76.6
40-44	84.1	84.9	83.3	94.0	95.3	92.9	76.2	77.4	74.7
45-49	83.9	84.6	83.1	93.8	95.4	92.3	75.6	76.8	74.2
50-54	81.9	82.6	81.2	92.3	94.1	90.9	73.1	74.6	71.5
55-59	80.0	81.0	79.1	90.9	93.2	89.1	70.2	71.6	68.3
60-64	76.5	77.1	75.9	88.0	91.2	86.6	65.6	67.1	63.6
65 AND OVER	74.4	75.6	73.3	85.2	88.1	83.1	64.0	66.4	61.0
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSUS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLES 20 AND 35.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	522385	266383	256002	239200	119687	119513	283185	146696	136489
6-9	189086	95279	93807	69344	34829	34515	119742	60450	59292
10-14	224268	115318	108950	94765	47516	47249	129503	67802	61701
15-19	81620	41037	40583	54868	26629	28239	26752	14408	12344
20-24	27411	14749	12662	20223	10713	9510	7188	4036	3152

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION
GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 -
POBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLE 33.

02 DATA REFER TO PERSONS ACTUALLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AT THE TIME OF
THE CENSUS.

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C., 1973.
COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	896894	450988	445906	356586	171280	185306	540308	279708	260600
0-9	230605	116968	113637	79290	40088	39202	151315	76880	74435
10-14	276514	140604	135910	104363	51815	52548	172151	88789	83362
15-19	222652	111239	111413	97199	44931	52268	125453	66308	59145
20-24	167123	82177	84946	75734	34446	41288	91389	47731	43658

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION
GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 -
POBLACION, VOLUME 1, SAN JOSE, 1973, TABLES 19 AND 20.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	58.2	59.1	57.4	67.1	69.9	64.5	52.4	52.4	52.4
6-9	82.0	81.5	82.5	87.5	86.9	88.0	79.1	78.6	79.7
10-14	81.1	82.0	80.2	90.8	91.7	89.9	75.2	76.4	74.0
15-19	36.7	36.9	36.5	56.4	59.3	54.0	21.3	21.7	20.9
20-24	16.4	17.9	14.9	26.7	31.1	23.0	7.9	8.5	7.2

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, TABLES 19, 20 AND 33.

02 DATA REFER TO PERSONS ACTUALLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	585313	472280	113033	254239	174761	79478	331074	297519	33555
12-14	24615	20614	4001	4990	3208	1782	19625	17406	2219
15-19	97976	75156	22820	34852	20958	13894	63124	54198	8926
20-24	98867	73819	25048	45591	28064	17527	53276	45755	7521
25-29	75700	58857	16843	36568	24065	12503	39132	34792	4340
30-34	61678	49393	12285	29154	20003	9151	32524	29390	3134
35-39	53873	43580	10293	25378	17659	7719	28495	25921	2574
40-44	46977	39181	7796	22132	16236	5896	24845	22945	1900
45-49	36704	31374	5330	17251	13075	4176	19453	18299	1154
50-54	29794	26115	3679	13554	10634	2920	16240	15481	759
55-59	21230	19079	2151	9669	7939	1730	11561	11140	421
60-64	17924	16442	1482	7445	6276	1169	10479	10166	313
65 AND OVER	19975	18670	1305	7655	6644	1011	12320	12026	294
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 2, TABLE 49.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD.

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C., 1973
COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1209993	602299	607694	533835	246146	287689	676158	356153	320005
12-14	162675	82580	80095	63015	30878	32137	99660	51702	47958
15-19	222652	111239	111413	97199	44931	52268	125453	66308	59145
20-24	167123	82177	84946	75734	34446	41288	91389	47731	43658
25-29	123773	60636	63137	55241	25267	29954	68532	35349	33183
30-34	100744	50312	50432	43845	20544	23301	56899	29768	27131
35-39	90828	44296	46530	39694	18074	21620	51134	26224	24910
40-44	79490	39675	39615	35479	16651	18828	44011	23224	20787
45-49	63789	32039	31750	29076	13487	15589	34713	18552	16161
50-54	54403	27090	27313	24884	11206	13678	29519	15884	13635
55-59	40403	20234	20169	19133	8701	10432	21270	11533	9737
60-64	38115	19117	18998	18009	7908	10101	20106	11209	8897
65 AND OVER	65998	32702	33296	32526	14033	18493	33472	18669	14803
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, TABLES 19 AND 20.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48.4	78.4	18.6	47.6	71.0	27.6	49.0	83.5	10.5
12-14	15.1	25.0	5.0	7.9	10.4	5.5	19.7	33.7	4.6
15-19	44.0	67.6	20.5	35.9	46.6	26.6	50.3	81.7	15.1
20-24	59.2	89.8	29.5	60.2	81.5	42.5	58.3	95.9	17.2
25-29	61.2	97.1	26.7	66.2	95.2	41.7	57.1	98.4	13.1
30-34	61.2	98.2	24.4	66.5	97.4	39.3	57.2	98.7	11.6
35-39	59.3	98.4	22.1	63.9	97.7	35.7	55.7	98.8	10.3
40-44	59.1	98.3	19.7	62.4	97.5	31.3	56.5	98.8	9.1
45-49	57.5	97.9	16.8	59.3	96.9	26.8	56.0	98.6	7.1
50-54	54.8	96.4	13.5	54.5	94.9	21.3	55.0	97.5	5.6
55-59	52.5	94.3	10.7	50.5	91.2	16.6	54.4	96.6	4.3
60-64	47.0	86.0	7.8	41.3	79.4	11.6	52.1	90.7	3.5
65 AND OVER	30.3	57.1	3.9	23.5	47.3	5.5	36.8	64.4	2.0
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCES: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 1, TABLES 19 AND 20; MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 2, TABLE 49.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. STANDARD.

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	585313	472280	113033	254239	174761	79478	331074	297519	33555
EMPL. & SELF-EMP.	100104	94058	6046	34549	29972	4577	65555	64086	1469
EMPLOYERS	4752	4445	307	2901	2638	263	1851	1807	44
SELF-EMPLOYED	95352	89613	5739	31648	27334	4314	63704	62279	1425
EMPLOYEES	430162	327103	103059	210181	137074	73107	219981	190029	29952
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	34613	33117	1496	2603	1812	791	32010	31305	705
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	20434	18002	2432	6906	5903	1003	13528	12099	1429

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION
GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 -
POBLACION, VOLUME 2, TABLE 61.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.
STANDARD.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN COLONES), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973. COSTA RICA

INCOME DISTRIB.	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
UNDER 100	7549	2714	4835	2988	758	2230	4561	1956	2605
100-399	164810	118453	46357	53615	22683	30932	111195	95770	15425
400-699	116718	90695	19823	58500	44194	14306	58218	52701	5517
700-999	52425	42446	9979	32871	24744	8127	19554	17702	1852
1000-1299	28695	19436	9259	20559	12977	7582	8136	6459	1677
1300-1599	12472	7426	5046	9350	5412	3938	3122	2014	1108
1600-1899	6778	4731	2047	5152	3494	1658	1626	1237	389
1900-2199	5819	4355	1464	4867	3583	1284	952	772	180
2200-2499	1902	1353	549	1676	1157	519	226	196	30
2500-2799	2207	1768	439	1923	1518	405	284	250	34
2800 AND OVER	10701	9777	924	9436	8602	834	1265	1175	90
MEDIAN INCOME	483	503	394	624	679	457	369	376	330

01 SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE ECONOMIA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1973 - POBLACION, VOLUME 2, TABLE 59.

02 THE FIGURES IN TABLE 19 INCLUDE ONLY THOSE PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS 'EMPLOYEES', IN ALL SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

ASIA

Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Korea
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

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

NEAR EAST

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

APPENDIX B

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

"Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19____
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex, 19____
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence, 19____
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
8. Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births), by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19____
- 10a. Total Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19____
- 10b. Urban Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19____
- 10c. Rural Population, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19____
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
13. Heads of Household, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 14a. Age-Specified Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19____
- 15c. Percentage Literate, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19____
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19____
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
18. Economically Active Population by Occupational Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____
19. Income Distribution and Median Income, by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19____

APPENDIX C

Summary of Search Results*

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

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AFRICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Benin	SID	101/UR	101/SE	*	UR	SID	SID	SID	*	*	*	101	AC	SID	RC	AC	SID	AC	AC	AC	SID	*	15
Botswana	UR	UR	101/SE	101/SE	UR	*	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	UR	UR	RC	*	UR	101/SE/UR	ABS	AC/UR	UR	*	15
Burundi	AC	AC/UR	*	*	SR/UR	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	UR	*	UR	UR	UR	AC/UR	UR	*	RC/PCL	UR	UR	*	13
Cameroon	UR	SID	*	SID	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AC	SID	SID	*	RC/UR	AC	AC	AC	UR	*	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	*	*	101	UR	UR	UR	UR	*	SR/UR	*	UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	UR	101/UR	101/UR	UR	*	12
Cad	AC	*	*	*	UR	SID	SID	*	*	UR	SID	*	AC	SID	RC	AC	SID	AC	AC	AC	SID	*	14
Djibouti	*	101/SE/UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	2
Ethiopia	RC	AC	*	*	SE	*	*	*	*	101/UR	SR/UR	*	RC	RC	RC	*	UR	RC	*	RC	RC	*	12
Gambia	AC	AC	*	AC	SID	SID	*	SID	*	UR	UR	101	*	*	RC	*	UR	101/UR	AC	*	*	*	12
Ghana	UR	SID	*	AC	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	101	SR/UR	SR/UR	SID	SID	UR	AC/UR	AC	AC/UR	UR	*	17
Ginea	SID	*	*	*	SID	SID	*	*	*	*	SR	*	AC	SID	SID	AC	SID	*	AC	AC	SID	*	12
Ginea Bissau	101/UR	101/UR	*	*	UR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	*	*	4
Ivory Coast	AC/UR	AC	*	AC	UR	SID	*	SID	*	UR	AC	*	*	SID	*	RC	AC	*	101	*	*	*	12
Kenya	AC	AC	*	AC	SID	UR	*	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	101	AC/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	*	*	AC/UR	*	SR/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	SID	*	*	UR	UR	UR	*	*	101/UR	SR/UR	*	AC/UR	UR	*	*	RC/UR	*	UR	AC/UR	UR	*	12
Liberia	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	*	SID	*	SID	SR	AC	SID	SID	SID	SID	SID	SID	SID	SID	SID	*	17
Madagascar	AC/UR	AC	AC	*	SID	*	*	*	*	UR	*	*	*	RC	*	*	UR	*	101	*	*	*	8
Malawi	AC/UR	101	*	*	UR	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	UR	UR	101	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AC/UR/ABS	SR/UR	AC/UR	*	*	14
Mali	SID	101	*	*	SE	SID	SID	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AC	SID	RC	AC	SID	AC	*	AC	RC	*	14
Mauritania	RC	AC	*	*	SE	RC	RC	*	*	RC	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	101/RC	101/RC	101/RC	RC	*	15
Mauritius	UR	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	101	RC/MS	SR/UR	101	AC/UR	UR	SID	AC/UR	UR	AC/UR	UR	AC/UR	UR	*	16
Mozambique	AC/UR	UR	*	*	SE	UR	UR	UR	*	101/UR	*	*	UR	UR	RC/UR	*	UR	UR	*	UR	UR	*	12
Niger	AC/SE/UR	101	*	*	SID	RC	RC	*	*	101/RC	RC	*	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	101/RC	*	101/RC	RC	*	14
Sierra Leone	AC	101/UR	*	*	SID	UR	SID	*	*	RC	RC	101	AC	SID	SID	*	RC	*	*	AC	SID	*	13
Senegal	AC/UR	101	*	*	SID	*	*	*	*	*	SR/UR	*	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	101/UR/ABS	*	*	*	8
Senegal	SID	AC/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	*	*	101/UR	SR/UR	101/SE	AC	SID	*	*	UR	*	*	AC	SE	*	12
Seychelles	SID	AC/UR	*	*	SID	*	*	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AC/UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AC/UR	AC/SE/UR	AC/UR	RC/UR	*	14
Sierra Leone	AC/UR	AC/UR	101/SE	101/SE	SR/UR	SR/UR	*	UR	*	UR	*	101	*	*	*	*	UR	AC/UR	UR	AC/UR	UR	*	13
Somalia	*	*	*	*	TAT/UR/SE	*	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	*	RC/UR	*	*	AC/SE/UR	*	*	*	*	*	4
Sweden	AC/UR	SID	*	101/SE	SID	*	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	101	AC	SID	SID	101	UR	AC	AC	AC	SID	*	16
Switzerland	UR	101/SE/UR	*	*	SE	UR	*	*	*	101/UR	SR/UR	SID	*	RC	*	*	UR	*	101/UR/ABS	101/UR	*	*	11
Tanzania	AC/UR	AC	*	*	SID	SID	SID	SID	*	101/SE/UR	SR/UR	101	SID	SID	RC	*	UR	SID	SID	SID	SID	*	15
Togo	AC	SID	*	*	UR	SID	SID	*	*	UR	101	SID	AC	SID	*	*	UR	AC	SID	AC	UR	*	17
Upper Volta	101/RC	AC	*	SID	SID	*	*	*	*	RC	RC	101	AC	SID	RC	AC	RC/UR	AC	*	AC	*	*	11
Zaire	AC/UR	AC/UR	*	*	SE	*	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AC/UR	RC	*	*	UR	101/UR	*	AC/UR	*	*	18
Zambia	AC/UR	AC/UR	AC	*	101/SE	UR	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AC/UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AC/UR	UR	AC/UR	RC/UR	*	15

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ASIA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Bangladesh	STB	STB	*	*	STB	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	TOI	STB	STB	*	*	STB	AG	STB	STB	UR	*	14	
India	STB	STB	AG	AG	STB	*	STB	STB	STB	STB	STB	TOI	STB	STB	AC	*	STB	AG	STB	AC	TOI/UR	*	17	
Indonesia	AG	STB	AG	AG	STB	*	STB	STB	STB	UR	UR	TOI	STB	STB	STB	STB	UR	STB	STB	STB	STB	STB	STB	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STB	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STB	AG	STB	STB	*	STB	AG	AG/UR	AG	STB	*	16	
Nepal	STB	STB	AG	AG	UR	*	STB	UR	SR/UR	UR	UR	STB	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STB	*	17	
Pakistan	AG	STB	AG	AG	STB	*	STB	*	*	UR	UR	*	STB	STB	STB	*	UR	STB	STB	STB	STB	*	16	
Philippines	STB	STB	*	*	STB	*	STB	STB	STB	UR	UR	TOI	UR	UR	STB	*	STB	STB	AG	STB	STB	STB	STB	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STB	*	AG	STB	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	TOI/SR	AG	STB	AC	*	UR	STB	STB	STB	STB	STB	STB	17
Thailand	STB	STB	AG	AG	STB	*	STB	STB	*	UR	STB	TOI	AG	STB	STB	*	STB	STB	AG/UR	AG	STB	*	17	

L A T I N A M E R I C A

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

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NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SID	101	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SR	*	SR/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG	UR	RC	*	UR	101	101/SR UR/AB	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	101/UR ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	*	SR/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	101/SR UR/PC	101/SR UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	101/UR	SID	101/SR	AG	SID	*	101/SR UR	UR	*	SR/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	14
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SR	*	*	SR	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SR	*	13
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SR	SR	*	SR	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	101	SID	SID	101/SR UR	SID	SID	*	15
Tunisia	SID	AG	AG	*	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG	UR	SID	SID	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	101	RC	*	*	*	*	101/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	101/UR ABS	101/UR ABS	*	*	17
Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5	

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SID - Data conform to table framework

101 - Table contains column or row totals only

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

* - Search conducted but no data found

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

Statistical Data by Sex
DS/DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

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DS/DIU/ESDS
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)

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