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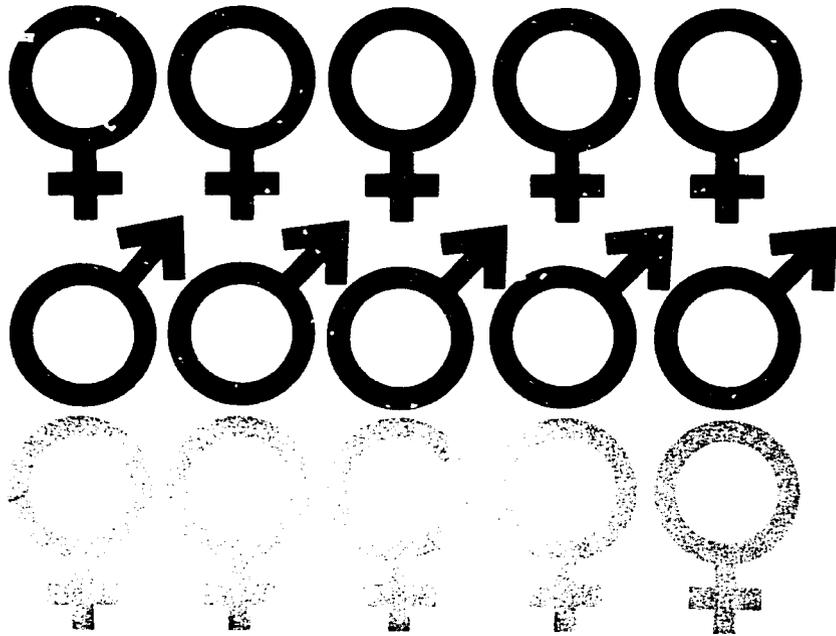
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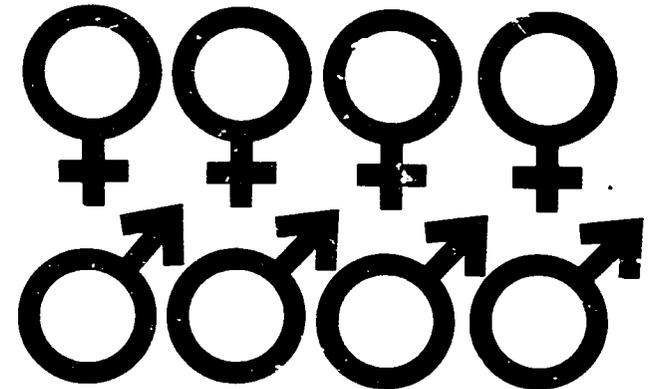
U.S. Agency  
for International Development

# LATIN AMERICA

## *Ecuador*

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

BuGen 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 BuGen International Demographic Data Center (IDDC). Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

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

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

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

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

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

## FOREWORD

### Background

#### (a) The International Context

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

#### (b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	476007	2236476	2239531	1612346	771484	840862	2863661	1464992	1398669
0-4	762660	386287	376373	265459	134094	131365	497201	252193	245008
5-9	698085	354566	343519	238950	119391	119559	459135	235175	223960
10-14	553760	285084	268676	202546	99221	103325	351214	185863	165351
15-19	435120	214241	220879	169278	78317	90961	265842	135924	129918
20-24	378530	183267	195263	138107	63241	74866	240423	120026	120397
25-29	325123	156692	168431	115787	53029	62758	209336	103663	105673
30-34	269817	135623	134194	100841	48493	52348	168976	87130	81846
35-39	238217	116382	121835	85409	39014	46395	152808	77368	75440
40-44	192353	97178	95175	69491	33341	36150	122862	63837	59025
45-49	155534	77273	78261	57151	26531	30620	98383	50742	47641
50-54	137619	69356	68263	49917	23645	26272	87702	45711	41991
55-59	88252	44672	43580	34231	16225	18006	54021	28447	25574
60-64	97178	47975	49203	33460	15112	18348	63718	32863	30855
65 AND OVER	143759	67880	75879	51719	21830	29889	92040	46050	45990
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, JUNTA NACIONAL DE PLANIFICACION Y COORDINACION ECONOMICA, SEGUNDO CENSO DE POBLACION Y PRIMER CENSO DE VIVIENDA, QUITO, 1964, TABLE 7.
- 02 DE FACTO POPULATION.
- 03 THE URBAN POPULATION COMPRISES THOSE PERSONS LIVING IN PROVINCIAL CAPITALS AND THOSE PERSONS LIVING IN NUCLEAR CENTERS OF CANTON SEATS. SMALL, DISPERSED SETTLEMENTS WITHIN LEGAL CAPITAL OR CANTONAL LIMITS ARE NOT CONSIDERED TO BE URBAN IN NATURE.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6521710	3258413	3263297	2698722	1295381	1403341	3822988	1963032	1859956
UNDER 1	219777	110974	108803	78028	39502	38526	141749	71472	70277
1-4	823809	416489	407320	300722	151691	149031	523087	264798	258289
5-9	981268	496003	485265	373667	187234	186433	607601	308759	298832
10-14	875394	444997	430397	366121	178697	187424	509273	266300	242973
15-19	703218	349437	353781	331187	153888	177299	372031	195549	176482
20-24	580708	285006	295702	272048	126900	145148	308660	158106	150554
25-29	444014	218276	225738	198924	94414	104510	245090	123662	121228
30-34	360423	180233	180190	154661	74056	80605	205762	106173	99585
35-39	321244	156986	164258	131328	60940	70388	189916	96046	93870
40-44	279379	140305	139074	116441	55431	61010	162938	84874	78064
45-49	219449	109588	109861	90151	42641	47510	129298	66947	62351
50-54	189559	95706	93853	77243	36633	40610	112316	59073	53243
55-59	134957	68394	66563	56008	26421	29587	78949	41973	36976
60-64	138804	68210	70594	53550	24369	29181	85254	43841	41413
65 AND OVER	249707	117809	131893	98643	42564	56079	151064	75245	75819
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 2.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 THE URBAN POPULATION COMPRISES THOSE PERSONS LIVING IN PROVINCIAL CAPITALS AND THOSE LIVING IN THE NUCLEAR CENTERS OF CANTON SEATS. SMALL, DISPERSED SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE LEGAL LIMITS OF CAPITALS AND CANTON SEATS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE URBAN CATEGORY.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4669701	2340509	2329192
0-4	871084	441628	429456
5-9	692545	350178	342367
10-14	568077	286820	281257
15-19	469663	236755	232908
20-24	391563	197002	194561
25-29	330678	166076	164602
30-34	280722	140770	139952
35-39	240136	120192	119944
40-44	202155	100875	101280
45-49	168110	83466	84644
50-54	134423	66285	68138
55-59	102726	49947	52779
60-64	75804	36291	39513
65 AND OVER	142015	64224	77791

01 SOURCE: MERLO, PEDRO, 'EVALUACION Y AJUSTE DE LOS CENSOS DE POBLACION DE 1950 Y 1962 Y PROYECCIONES DE LA POBLACION TOTAL DEL AÑO 1960 AL AÑO 2000, CE LADE, SERIES C, NO. 113, JUNE 1969, TABLE 7, P. 21.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6829967	3433483	3396484
0-4	1233459	628783	604676
5-9	1013711	513514	500197
10-14	870507	440369	430138
15-19	709901	358425	351476
20-24	579239	291912	287327
25-29	474671	238694	235977
30-34	393681	197503	196178
35-39	331288	165858	165430
40-44	279343	139563	139780
45-49	236315	117747	118568
50-54	195529	97003	98526
55-59	158188	77928	80260
60-64	121376	59207	62169
65 AND OVER	232759	106977	125782

01 SOURCE: MERLO, PEDRO. "EVALUACION Y AJUSTE DE LA POBLACION CENSADA EN 1974 POR GRUPOS DE EDAD Y SEXO", INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENTRO DE ANALISIS DEMOGRAFICO, QUITO, UNDATED, TABLES 6 AND 7.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6521710	3258413	3263297	2698722	1295381	1403341	3822988	1963032	1859956
CARCHI	126857	60225	66632	38094	18172	19922	82763	42053	40710
IMBABURA	216027	105486	110541	69604	32908	36696	146423	72578	73845
PICHINCHA	988306	486517	501789	658791	315700	343091	329515	170817	158698
COTOPAXI	236313	116380	119933	32378	15326	17052	203935	101054	102881
TUNGURAHUA	279920	137027	142893	93668	44757	48911	186252	92270	93982
BOLIVAR	144593	70899	73694	19044	8728	10316	125549	62171	63378
CHIMBORAZO	304316	148426	155890	78171	36932	41239	226145	111494	114651
CANAR	146570	70640	75930	19821	9112	10709	126749	61528	65221
AZUAY	367324	170959	196365	117493	54105	63388	249831	116854	132977
LOJA	342339	170821	171518	75732	36012	39720	266607	134809	131798
ESMERALDAS	203151	105548	97603	72146	34564	37582	131005	70984	80021
MANABI	817966	413048	404918	218003	104061	113942	599963	308987	290976
LOS RIOS	383432	203352	180080	97434	47979	49455	285998	155373	130625
GUAYAS	1512333	754781	757552	956601	459364	497237	555732	295417	260315
EL ORO	262564	138288	124276	126407	64409	61998	136157	73879	62278
NAPO	62186	34346	27840	4260	2290	1970	57926	32056	25870
PASTAZA	23465	12642	10823	5361	2664	2697	18104	9978	8126
MORONA SANTIAGO	53325	28162	25163	9520	4941	4579	43805	23221	20584
ZAMORA CHINCHIPE	34493	18721	15772	2938	1986	1852	30655	16735	13920
GALAPAGOS	4037	2354	1683	2356	1371	985	1681	983	698
ZONAS EN DISCUSION	18193	9791	8402	0	0	0	18193	9791	8402

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 1.

**TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR**

**01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.**

TABLE 68. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

**TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR**

**01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.**

**TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. ECUADOR**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
0	60.0	58.0	62.0
1	A	A	A
5	62.8	61.7	64.0
15	53.8	52.8	54.8
30	41.0	40.2	41.8
45	28.5	27.9	29.1
60	17.0	16.7	17.5

01 SOURCE: CELADE, BOLETIN DEMOGRAFICA XI, NO. 21, 1978, TABLE 2.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE

**TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1965-70. ECUADOR**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>
<b>1965-70</b>	<b>115</b>

- 01 SOURCE: CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, BASED ON LIFE TABLES FROM UNITED NATIONS, CELADE, "ECUADOR - PROYECCIONES DE POBLACION POR SEXO Y GRUPOS DE EDADES 1950-2000", UNPUBLISHED, 1977, AND ON AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.
- 02 CELADE LIFE TABLES WERE DERIVED USING THE LOGIT AND CHILD SURVIVORSHIP TECHNIQUES, REGISTERED DEATHS BY AGE, AND THE POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 10A. POPULATION AGES 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974. ECUADOR

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOW	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	4139762	1755409	1548663	512744	163998	89809	69139
TOTAL MALES	2054096	943945	762516	242445	43846	25459	30885
12-14	264148	253191	706	462	74	98	9617
15-19	349436	329496	7888	5139	105	375	6433
20-24	285006	185291	63329	29926	372	1742	4346
25-29	218275	71437	102959	38332	739	2393	2415
30-34	180233	32348	107136	35583	1140	2905	1521
35-39	156986	20862	97514	32998	1626	2621	1365
40-44	140305	15254	90797	27929	2462	2767	1096
45-49	109588	10736	72013	20719	2918	2458	744
50-54	95706	8881	62937	16677	3863	2625	723
55-59	68394	5942	45299	10872	3778	1935	568
60-64	68210	6109	43226	10314	5749	2224	588
65 AND OVER	117809	9223	68712	13494	21020	3716	1489
TOTAL FEMALES	2085666	806464	786147	270299	120152	64350	38254
12-14	254154	241444	1192	1031	82	123	9782
15-19	353780	279152	37554	26585	247	3145	6597
20-24	295702	118321	110412	52875	1157	7846	5091
25-29	225738	47351	120646	44984	2078	7672	3007
30-34	180190	25491	107310	35170	3016	7125	2078
35-39	164258	19496	98247	32983	4600	7158	1794
40-44	132074	15769	82983	24885	6932	6954	1551
45-49	109861	12074	65307	17305	8091	5806	1278
50-54	93853	11144	51966	12699	11378	5297	1269
55-59	66563	7980	35681	7176	10889	3883	954
60-64	70594	9317	31786	6782	17547	3852	1310
65 AND OVER	131899	17925	43063	7844	54135	5389	3543

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 10.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974. ECUADOR

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	1800203	837638	634178	180610	65535	53175	29067
TOTAL MALES	844897	416716	308618	81475	13801	12301	11986
12-14	106642	102851	251	160	29	42	3309
15-19	153887	146496	2763	1770	34	144	2660
20-24	126900	88810	25193	10140	115	824	1818
25-29	94413	34026	44392	13508	187	1284	1016
30-34	74056	13865	45279	12586	294	1373	659
35-39	60940	8041	39667	11047	415	1321	449
40-44	55431	5865	37402	9719	631	1401	413
45-49	42641	4307	29043	7014	787	1196	294
50-54	36633	3411	25230	5359	1089	1282	262
55-59	26421	2505	18005	3473	1215	943	280
60-64	24369	2464	16038	2983	1701	961	222
65 AND OVER	42564	4075	25355	3716	7304	1530	584
TOTAL FEMALES	955306	420922	325560	99135	51734	40874	17081
12-14	113379	108504	434	303	33	58	4045
15-19	177299	148770	14682	8899	125	1592	3231
20-24	145148	69906	47775	19945	479	4659	2384
25-29	104510	27700	52493	17106	875	4934	1402
30-34	80605	14059	46022	13510	1291	4780	943
35-39	70388	10584	40083	12141	1954	4817	809
40-44	61010	8488	34779	9338	2943	4765	697
45-49	47510	6844	26399	6171	3548	3966	582
50-54	40610	6156	21119	4414	4883	3475	563
55-59	29587	4587	14169	2578	5250	2558	445
60-64	29181	5090	11967	2116	7214	2265	529
65 AND OVER	56079	10232	15638	2614	23139	3005	1451

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 10.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974. ECUADOR

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOW	SEPARATED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	2339559	917771	914485	332154	92463	36634	40072	
TOTAL MALES	1209199	532229	453898	160970	30045	13158	18899	
12-14	157506	150340	455	302	45	56	6308	
15-19	195549	183000	5125	3369	71	231	3753	
20-24	158106	96481	38136	19786	257	918	2528	
25-29	123862	37411	58567	24824	552	1109	1399	
30-34	106177	18483	61857	22997	846	1132	862	
35-39	96046	12821	57847	21951	1211	1300	916	
40-44	84874	9389	53395	18210	1631	1366	683	
45-49	66947	6429	42970	13705	2131	1262	450	
50-54	59073	5470	37707	11318	2774	1343	461	
55-59	41973	3437	27294	7399	2563	992	288	
60-64	43841	3645	27188	7331	4048	1253	366	
65 AND OVER	75245	5323	43357	9778	13716	2186	885	
TOTAL FEMALES	1130360	385542	460587	171164	68418	23476	21173	
12-14	140775	133438	758	728	49	65	5737	
15-19	176491	130882	22872	17686	122	1553	3366	
20-24	150554	48415	62637	32930	678	3187	2707	
25-29	121228	19651	68153	27876	1203	2738	1605	
30-34	99585	11432	61288	21660	1725	2345	1135	
35-39	93870	8912	58164	20822	2646	2341	985	
40-44	78064	7281	48204	15547	3989	2189	854	
45-49	62351	5230	38908	11134	4543	1840	696	
50-54	53243	4988	30847	8285	6495	1922	706	
55-59	36976	3393	21512	4598	5639	1325	509	
60-64	41413	4227	19819	4666	10333	1587	781	
65 AND OVER	75820	7693	27425	5230	30996	2384	2092	

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 10.

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	14	12	14	12	14	12
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	21	18	22	19	21	18
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	24	21	25	22	24	20
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	29	26	30	28	29	24

01 SOURCE: FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGES; UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 24. FOR AGE EVER MARRIED; REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 10.

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

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	84134	35121	49013
2	122307	48530	73777
3	147939	59190	88749
4	160355	65035	95320
5	155939	63302	92637
6	142058	57696	84362
7	115267	47135	68132
8	89683	36600	53083
9	71549	28588	42961
10+	104709	45337	59372
TOTAL	1193940	486534	707406
MEAN SIZE	5.2	5.3	5.2
MEDIAN SIZE	5.0	5.1	5.0

- 01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, SEGUNDA CENSO DE VIVIENDA 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 9.
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD CONSISTS OF ONE OR MORE PERSONS, WITH OR WITHOUT PARENTS AMONG THEM, WHO SHARE THE SAME LIVING QUARTERS UNDER A FAMILY REGIME.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIED FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

AGE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
15-19	112	91	129
20-24	287	261	308
25-29	313	292	329
30-34	240	213	261
35-39	165	137	186
40-44	78	61	90
45-49	24	14	32

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (ISPC), ECUADOR URBAN-RURAL PROJECTIONS - RECOMMENDED SERIES, UNPUBLISHED, 1974.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	43.00	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)	6.10	5.35	6.68
GRR (PER WOMAN)	A	A	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (ISPC), ECUADOR URBAN-RURAL PROJECTIONS - RECOMMENDED SERIES, UNPUBLISHED, 1974

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3413038	1767365	1645673	1770468	855729	914739	1642570	911636	730934
10-14	736620	373988	362632	348557	170461	178096	388063	203527	184536
15-19	611946	307749	304197	317762	148898	168864	294184	158851	135333
20-24	487524	245732	241792	258272	122061	136211	229252	123671	105581
25-29	353921	182238	171683	186118	90171	95947	167803	92067	75736
30-34	272971	144300	128671	141395	69536	71859	131576	74764	56812
35-39	224707	117530	107177	116241	56049	60192	108466	61481	46985
40-44	187686	101740	85946	101101	50354	50747	86585	51386	35199
45-49	140267	76001	64266	76233	37904	38329	64034	38097	25937
50-54	115692	64377	51315	63930	32256	31674	51762	32121	19641
55-59	86187	44820	35337	45343	22808	22535	34814	22012	12802
60-64	73537	40523	33014	41313	20297	21016	32224	20226	11998
65 AND OVER	128010	68367	59643	74203	34934	39269	53807	33433	20374
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 12.

02 LITERATE ARE THOSE PERSONS WHO DECLARED THEIR ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABKE 15C, 1974.  
ECUA DOR

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	75.9	79.1	72.8	91.0	93.3	88.9	64.4	69.2	59.3
10-14	84.2	84.0	84.3	95.2	95.4	95.0	76.2	76.4	76.0
15-19	87.0	88.1	86.0	96.0	96.8	95.2	79.1	81.2	70.7
20-24	84.0	86.2	81.8	94.9	96.2	93.6	74.3	78.2	70.1
25-29	79.7	83.5	76.1	93.6	95.5	91.8	68.5	74.3	62.5
30-34	75.7	80.1	71.4	91.4	93.9	89.2	64.0	70.4	57.1
35-39	70.0	74.9	65.3	88.5	92.0	85.5	57.1	64.0	50.1
40-44	67.2	72.5	61.8	86.8	90.8	83.2	53.1	60.5	45.1
45-49	63.9	69.4	58.5	84.6	88.9	80.7	49.5	56.9	41.0
50-54	61.0	67.3	54.7	82.8	88.1	78.0	46.1	54.4	36.9
55-59	59.4	65.5	53.1	81.0	86.3	76.2	44.1	52.4	34.6
60-64	53.0	59.4	46.8	77.2	83.3	72.0	37.8	46.1	29.0
65 AND OVER	51.3	58.0	45.2	75.2	82.1	70.0	35.6	44.4	26.9
UNKNOWN	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLES 2 AND 12.

02 LITERATE ARE THOSE PERSONS WHO DECLARED THEIR ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1512545	780388	732157	829346	415974	413372	683199	364414	316785
6-9	515276	259626	255650	243510	121676	121834	271766	137950	133816
10-14	649594	336617	312977	322111	159227	162884	327483	177390	150093
15-19	259699	133455	126244	190237	93360	96877	69462	40095	29367
20-24	87976	50690	37286	73488	41711	31777	14488	8979	5509

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE  
ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, TERCER CENSU DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN  
NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 16.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT REGULAR INSTITUTIONS  
AND READING CENTERS. THE TEMPORAL REFERENT VIS-A-VIS ENROLLMENT  
IS NOT INDICATED IN THE OFFICIAL CENSUS REPORT.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2933480	1469706	1463774	1267134	608424	658710	1666346	861282	805064
6-9	774160	390266	383894	297778	148939	148839	476382	241327	235055
10-14	875394	444997	430397	366121	178697	187424	509273	266300	242973
15-19	703218	349437	353781	331187	153688	177299	372031	195549	176482
20-24	580708	285006	295702	272048	126900	145148	308660	158106	150554

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE  
ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN  
NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLES 2 AND 4.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	51.6	53.1	50.0	65.5	68.4	62.8	41.0	42.3	39.6
6-9	66.6	66.5	66.6	81.8	81.7	81.9	57.1	57.2	56.9
10-14	74.2	75.6	72.7	88.0	89.1	86.9	64.3	66.6	61.8
15-19	36.9	38.2	35.7	57.4	60.7	54.0	18.7	20.5	16.0
20-24	15.2	17.8	12.6	27.0	32.9	21.9	4.7	5.7	3.7

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLES 2, 4 AND 16.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT REGULAR INSTITUTIONS AND READING CENTERS. THE TEMPORAL REFERENT VIS-A-VIS ENROLLMENT IS NOT INDICATED IN THE OFFICIAL CENSUS REPORT.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1940628	1011252	529376	510686	588014	222672	1129942	1025238	106704
12-14	77082	60503	16579	20065	11021	9044	57017	49482	7535
15-19	273382	215461	57921	101708	63413	38295	171674	152048	19626
20-24	306990	242491	64499	141569	94091	47478	165421	148400	17021
25-29	252431	206893	45538	119969	86558	33411	132462	120335	12127
30-34	208193	175889	32304	94890	71811	23079	113303	104078	9225
35-39	181379	153894	27485	78397	59534	18863	102982	94360	8622
40-44	160427	137319	23108	69643	54021	15622	90784	83298	7486
45-49	124493	106772	17721	52701	41178	11523	71792	65594	6198
50-54	106487	92181	14306	43644	34677	8967	62843	57504	5339
55-59	73868	64566	9302	29650	23896	5754	44218	40670	3548
60-64	70967	62411	8556	25229	20636	4593	45738	41775	3963
65 AND OVER	104924	92872	12057	33221	27178	6043	71708	65694	6014
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 20.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4139764	2054098	2085666	1800205	844899	955306	2339559	1209199	1130360
12-14	518302	264148	254154	220021	106642	113379	298281	157506	140775
15-19	703218	349437	353781	331187	153888	177299	372031	195549	176462
20-24	580708	285006	295702	272048	126900	145148	308660	158106	150554
25-29	444014	218276	225738	198924	94414	104510	245090	123862	121228
30-34	360423	180233	180190	154661	74056	80605	205762	106177	92565
35-39	321244	156986	164258	131326	60940	70388	189916	96046	93870
40-44	279379	140305	139074	116441	55431	61010	162938	84874	78064
45-49	219449	109588	109861	90151	42641	47510	129298	66947	62351
50-54	189559	95706	93853	77243	36633	40610	112316	59073	53243
55-59	134957	68394	66563	56008	26421	29587	78949	41973	36976
60-64	136804	68210	70594	53550	24369	29181	85254	43841	41413
65 AND OVER	249707	117809	131898	98643	42564	56079	151064	75245	75819
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLES 2 AND 4.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	46.9	78.4	15.8	45.0	69.6	23.3	48.3	84.6	9.4
12-14	14.9	22.9	6.5	9.1	10.3	8.0	19.1	31.4	5.4
15-19	38.9	61.7	16.4	30.7	41.2	21.6	40.1	77.8	11.1
20-24	52.9	85.1	21.8	52.0	74.1	32.7	53.6	95.9	11.5
25-29	56.9	94.8	20.2	60.3	91.7	32.0	54.1	97.2	10.0
30-34	57.8	97.6	17.9	61.4	97.0	28.6	55.1	98.0	9.3
35-39	56.5	98.0	16.7	59.7	97.7	26.8	54.2	98.2	9.2
40-44	57.4	97.9	16.6	59.8	97.5	25.6	55.7	98.1	9.6
45-49	56.7	97.4	16.1	58.5	96.6	24.3	55.5	98.0	9.9
50-54	56.2	96.3	15.2	56.5	94.7	22.1	56.0	97.3	10.0
55-59	54.7	94.4	14.0	52.9	90.4	19.5	56.0	96.9	9.6
60-64	51.1	91.5	12.1	47.1	84.7	15.7	53.7	95.3	9.6
65 AND OVER	42.0	78.8	9.1	33.7	63.9	10.8	47.5	67.3	7.9
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLES 2, 4 AND 20.
- 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, 1974. ECUADOR

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1940628	1611252	329376	810686	588014	222672	1129942	1023238	106704
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	733793	641597	92196	232425	185177	47248	501368	456420	44948
EMPLOYERS	42756	37541	5215	29774	25315	4459	12982	12226	750
SELF-EMPLOYED	691037	604056	86981	202651	159862	42789	488386	444194	44192
EMPLOYEES	951851	753893	197958	514602	355115	159487	437249	398778	38471
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	169266	147496	21770	14681	10577	4104	154585	136919	17666
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	85718	68266	17452	48978	37145	11833	36740	31121	5619

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE  
ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO DE POBLACION 1974, RESUMEN  
NACIONAL, QUITO, 1977, TABLE 26.  
02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.  
STANDARD.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX, AND  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. ECUADOR

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

ASIA

Bangladesh  
India  
Indonesia  
Korea  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sri Lanka  
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

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

NEAR EAST

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

APPENDIX B

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

"Women in Development" Tables

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

## APPENDIX C

### Summary of Search Results\*

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

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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	STD	TOI/UR	TOI/SR	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15
Botswana	UR	UR	TOI/SR	TOI/SR	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	TOI/SR/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PC1	UR	UR	.	13
Cameroon	UR	STD	.	STD	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG	STD	STD	.	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15
Cape Verde	UR	UR	.	.	TOI	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	UR	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	UR	.	12
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14
Djibouti	.	TOI/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	TOI/UR	SR/UR	.	RC	RC	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOI	.	.	RC	.	UR	TOI/UR	AG	.	.	.	12
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOI	SR/UR	SR/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	.	17
Guinea	STD	.	.	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	STD	.	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	.	AG	AG	STD	.	12
Guinea Bissau	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	.	STD	.	.	UR	AG	.	.	STD	.	RC	AG	.	TOI	.	.	12
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	INT	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SR/UR	14
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	TOI/UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	.	STD	.	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	17
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	.	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	RC	.	UR	.	TOI	.	.	.	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOI	.	.	UR	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SR/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14
Mali	STD	TOI	.	.	SR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	.	AG	RC	.	14
Mauritania	RC	AG	.	.	SR	RC	RC	.	.	RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOI/RC	TOI/RC	TOI/RC	RC	.	15
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	.	UR	RC/UR	SR/UR	TOI	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SR	UR	UR	UR	.	TOI/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	.	12
Niger	AG/SR/UR	TOI	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	TOI/RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOI/RC	.	TOI/RC	RC	.	14
Rwanda	AG	TOI/UR	.	.	STD	UR	STD	.	.	RC	RC	TOI	AG	STD	STD	.	RC	.	.	AG	STD	.	13
San Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOI	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	TOI/UR/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	TOI/UR	SR/UR	TOI/SR	AG	STD	.	.	UR	.	.	AG	SR	.	12
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	.	.	STD	.	.	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	UR	AG/UR	AG/SR/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOI/SR	TOI/SR	SR/UR	SR/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	TOI	.	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	TOI/UR/SR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	RC/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	.	TOI/SR	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	TOI	AG	STD	STD	TOI	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	TOI/SR/UR	.	.	SR	UR	.	.	.	TOI/UR	SR/UR	STD	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	TOI/UR/ABS	TOI/UR	.	.	11
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	TOI/SR/UR	SR/UR	TOI	STD	STD	RC	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15
Togo	AG	STD	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	TOI	STD	AG	STD	.	.	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	.	14
Upper Volta	TOI/RC	AG	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	RC	RC	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	.	AG	.	.	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	RC	.	.	UR	TOI/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	10
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	TOI/SR	UR	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/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	
Bangladesh	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	*	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	14
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	*	17
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	16
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17
Pakistan	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	*	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	*	16
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	TOT/SX	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOT	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17

# BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

## LATIN AMERICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Bolivia	UR	AC	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	STC	*	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

# BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

## 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	TOI	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RK	*	UR	TOI	TOI/SX/UR/AB	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	TOI/SX/UR/AB/ADS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	TOI/SX/UR/PC	TOI/SX/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	TOI/UR	SID	TOI/SX	AG	SID	*	TOI/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SX	*	17
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	TOI	SID	SID	TOI/SX/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	*	TOI	RC	*	*	*	*	TOI/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	RC/UR	UR	TOI/UR/ABS	TOI/UR/ABS	*	*	12
Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5	

### KEY

SID - Data conform to table framework.

TOI - Table contains column or row totals only.

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework.

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

\* - Search conducted but no data found.

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX D

### "A. OBJECTIVE

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

### "B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E

### A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women<sup>1/</sup>

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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.<sup>2/</sup>

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.

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> 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.

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USER COMMENTS (continued)

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