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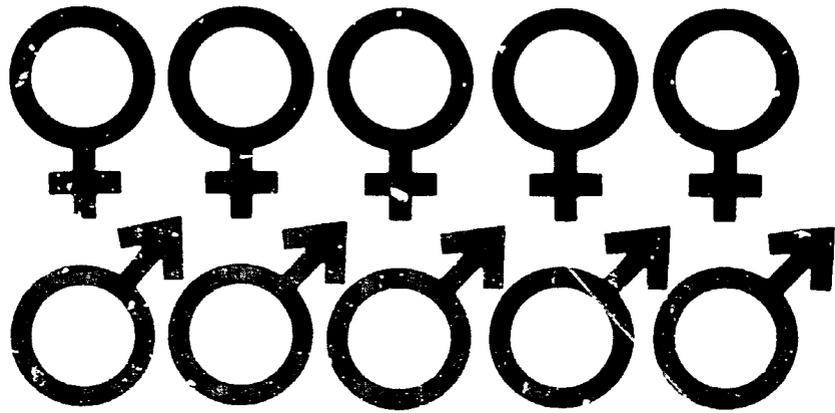
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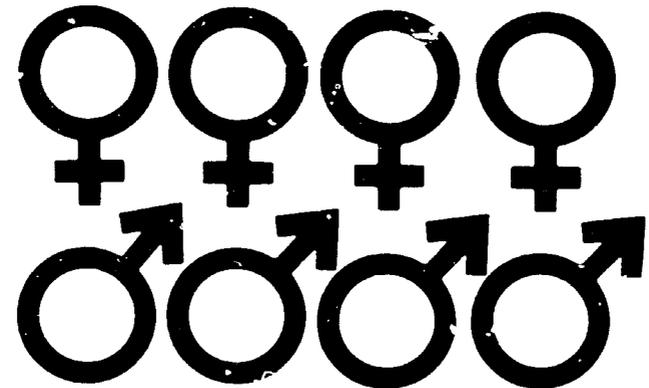


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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, 1961. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2514984	1236728	1274256	966899	451840	515059	1544085	784888	759197
UNDER 1	97244	49142	48104	34040	17213	16827	63206	31929	31277
1-4	334412	168471	165941	117073	58842	58231	217339	109629	107710
5-9	383553	193359	190194	135162	67610	67552	248341	125749	122642
10-14	309305	159798	149507	113758	56899	56859	195547	102899	92646
15-19	242248	117234	125014	96742	44001	52741	145506	73233	72273
20-24	214424	101363	113466	86726	38632	48044	128103	62731	65372
25-29	172503	80859	91644	69160	30294	38869	103343	50568	52773
30-34	150730	73035	77695	60695	27477	33218	90035	45558	44477
35-39	134022	66101	72921	56556	25032	31524	82466	41069	41397
40-44	111796	54866	56930	44042	20266	24376	67134	34600	32554
45-49	84906	43711	46195	37826	16655	21171	52080	27056	25024
50-54	75844	37236	36608	31857	14209	17648	43987	23027	20966
55-59	50913	24765	26148	21956	9563	12393	28957	15202	13755
60-64	58075	28808	29267	23861	10188	13673	34214	18620	15594
65 AND OVER	74622	37468	42354	36360	14619	21741	43462	22849	20613
UNKNOWN	780	512	268	485	343	142	295	169	126

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1975, SAN SALVADOR, 1977, TABLE 211-02.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED TO BE THOSE WHERE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES ARE LOCATED; EACH AUTHORITY THEREBY DEFINES ITS OWN GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3554646	1763190	1791458	1405532	664242	741290	2149116	1048948	1050168
UNDER 1	128197	64196	64001	41455	20940	20515	86742	43256	43486
1-4	469110	236482	232628	155862	75120	77742	313248	158362	154886
5-9	581597	296365	285232	201802	100827	100975	379795	195538	184257
10-14	471787	241719	230068	181013	93410	90603	290774	151309	139465
15-19	354588	175330	184258	160171	73899	86272	199417	101431	97986
20-24	296212	143311	152901	131972	60754	71218	164240	82557	81683
25-29	230125	109384	120741	95945	44337	51611	134177	65047	69130
30-34	199711	99080	100631	82126	38327	43799	117585	60753	56832
35-39	186109	90687	95422	74283	35507	40776	111826	57180	54646
40-44	151115	74454	76661	63679	28987	34692	87436	45467	41969
45-49	121771	58998	62773	52380	23465	28915	69391	35533	33858
50-54	96286	47725	50561	43682	19393	24289	54604	28332	26272
55-59	70009	33863	36146	31364	13676	17708	38625	20167	18458
60-64	67924	33825	34099	30517	13458	17059	37407	20467	17040
65 AND OVER	123022	57765	65257	59246	24142	35104	63776	33623	30153
UNKNOWN	85	6	79	12	0	12	73	6	67

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1975, SAN SALVADOR, 1977, TABLE 211-02.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED TO BE THOSE WHERE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES ARE LOCATED; EACH AUTHORITY THEREBY DEFINES ITS OWN GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1961. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2568462	1264932	1303530
0-4	479013	242876	236137
5-9	385481	194549	190882
10-14	310035	158397	151638
15-19	245382	120294	125088
20-24	207374	96626	110753
25-29	174012	83233	90779
30-34	155115	74457	80658
35-39	137617	66460	71157
40-44	113793	54771	59022
45-49	91726	45040	46686
50-54	72467	36148	36319
55-59	57969	28823	29146
60-64	49865	24617	25248
65 AND OVER	84608	38591	46017

01 SOURCE: ALENS, ALEX, 'REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR- PROYECCION DE LA PUBLACION POR SEXO Y GRUPOS DE EDAD 1961-1981', CELADE, SANTIAGO, 1964, TABLE 1.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3617080	1795997	1821083
0-4	659729	333479	326250
5-9	581596	296366	285232
10-14	471791	241723	230068
15-19	354591	175330	184261
20-24	296212	143311	152901
25-29	230125	109384	120741
30-34	195711	99080	100631
35-39	186110	90687	95423
40-44	151116	74455	76661
45-49	121771	58498	62773
50-54	96286	47725	50561
55-59	70009	33863	36146
60-64	67924	33825	34099
65 AND OVER	123107	57771	65336

01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED BY SR. ALBERTO J. STRUYK, UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, USING THE METHOD PROPOSED IN U.N. MANUAL III, ST/SUA/SERIES A, NO. 25 (1956).

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. EL SALVADOR

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3554648	1763190	1791458	1405552	664242	741290	2149116	1098948	1050168
AHUACHAPAN	170472	90533	87939	41009	19252	21757	137463	71261	66182
SANTA ANA	335853	167076	168777	143865	68343	75522	191988	98743	93255
SONSONATE	237054	119439	117520	86554	41927	44627	150505	77512	72993
CHALATENANGO	172045	88091	84754	47516	23637	23879	125329	64454	60875
LA LIBERTAD	285575	143211	142364	98522	47188	51334	187053	96023	91030
SAN SALVADOR	733445	346377	387068	561521	260454	301067	171924	85923	86061
CUSCATLAN	152625	75996	76629	40885	19185	21700	111940	56611	55129
LA PAZ	181924	91066	90863	53041	25340	27701	128883	65726	63162
CABANAS	131081	66073	65008	22309	10744	11565	108772	55329	53443
SAN VICENTE	153398	77589	75809	43796	21187	22609	109602	56462	53200
USulutAN	294497	146900	147597	79686	37735	41951	214811	109165	105646
SAN MIGUEL	320602	159692	160910	108754	51180	57574	211848	108512	103336
MORAZAN	156052	78662	77390	29011	14156	14855	127041	64506	62535
LA UNION	221015	112485	108530	49063	23914	25149	171952	88571	83381

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE
ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971,
SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLE 1.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. EL SALVADOR

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. EL SALVADOR

01 SOURCE: SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT FEW DATA FOUND. SOME INFORMATION
ON THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION RESIDING IN EL SALVADOR MAY BE
OBTAINED FROM REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE
ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CUARTO CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971,
SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLE 31; HOWEVER WHEN BROKEN DOWN
BY COUNTRY, THE NUMBERS OF FOREIGN-BORN ARE INSIGNIFICANT
VIS-A-VIS THE TOTAL POPULATION.

TABLE 60. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. EL SALVADOR

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975-80. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	62.2	60.0	64.5
1	A	A	A
5	64.7	62.8	66.7
15	56.3	54.5	58.2
30	43.0	41.3	44.6
45	30.3	28.7	31.8
60	18.6	17.5	19.7

01 SOURCE: CELADE, BOLETIN DEMOGRAFICO, AND XI, NU. 21, SANTIAGO, 1978, TABLE 2.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970-1971. EL SALVADOR

YEAR	TOTAL
TOTAL	958

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WORLD POPULATION 1977, WASHINGTON, 1978, P. 264.
- 02 DUE TO WIDELY VARYING ESTIMATES OF INFANT MORTALITY, THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS SUGGESTS AN IMR RANGE OF 95-120. THIS RANGE IS BASED ON ANALYSIS OF THE 1973 EL SALVADOR NATIONAL FERTILITY STUDY AND AN OFFICIAL ESTIMATE, BASED ON 1971 CENSUS DATA USING THE BRASS MORTALITY TECHNIQUE.

B THIS FIGURE REPRESENTS THE LOWER LIMIT OF A 95-120 RANGE; SEE GENERAL FOOTNOTE 2.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. EL SALVADOR

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL COUNTRY	14.9	5.5	9.4	15.9	21.0	21.9	22.7	23.3	24.6	25.1	25.5	25.8	25.0	25.7
MALE	14.2	5.5	9.3	14.2	19.5	21.3	21.9	22.5	24.2	25.1	25.4	25.3	24.3	24.4
FEMALE	15.5	5.6	9.6	17.5	22.3	22.4	23.4	24.1	25.0	25.1	25.5	26.2	25.6	26.5
AMUACHAPAN	9.6	4.8	8.4	10.4	12.3	12.8	13.8	13.5	14.7	14.5	14.6	15.2	14.6	15.7
MALE	10.4	4.7	8.7	11.1	13.1	14.4	15.1	14.8	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.8	17.3	18.5
FEMALE	8.8	4.8	8.0	9.8	11.6	11.2	12.5	12.1	13.4	12.1	12.2	15.4	11.7	10.5
SANTA ANA	9.7	3.5	6.2	7.0	11.2	12.7	14.0	16.5	17.0	17.7	18.6	19.0	17.4	18.5
MALE	9.5	3.4	6.2	9.4	11.0	12.7	13.7	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.2	19.4	16.9	17.7
FEMALE	9.8	3.5	5.9	9.4	11.4	12.6	14.4	16.4	16.9	17.7	19.0	18.7	17.4	18.8
SONSONATE	19.3	8.4	14.2	21.3	25.5	24.8	28.2	28.1	30.7	31.4	31.6	34.3	34.6	36.0
MALE	19.6	8.4	14.5	21.7	26.2	25.4	28.5	28.3	31.3	33.3	34.2	34.6	36.4	36.4
FEMALE	18.9	8.4	13.8	20.9	24.8	24.3	27.9	27.9	30.1	29.8	29.1	34.1	32.1	35.8
CHALATENANGO	3.8	2.7	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.2
MALE	4.1	2.9	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.5	4.8
FEMALE	3.5	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.5
LA LIBERTAD	24.1	11.4	17.1	24.0	30.2	31.6	34.7	37.5	39.1	40.8	40.3	41.6	40.7	42.5
MALE	24.0	11.7	16.9	23.2	29.8	31.1	35.8	37.2	38.6	41.4	40.5	42.5	42.5	42.5
FEMALE	24.1	11.0	17.3	24.9	30.5	32.0	33.5	37.8	39.7	40.3	40.1	40.7	38.8	42.4
SAN SALVADOR	30.0	7.5	15.4	30.4	42.0	45.2	47.1	46.7	50.3	51.0	52.0	51.4	50.6	51.4
MALE	27.3	7.4	14.6	25.2	38.0	42.5	45.4	46.9	48.8	49.7	50.3	50.1	47.3	49.4
FEMALE	32.4	7.6	16.2	34.6	45.2	47.4	48.6	50.2	51.7	52.1	53.4	53.1	53.2	53.5
CUSCATLAN	10.4	7.0	10.0	11.4	11.9	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.8	13.9	13.9	15.8	13.3	14.4
MALE	9.8	6.8	9.8	10.0	10.3	12.0	11.8	11.3	13.1	13.3	14.4	15.2	12.5	13.6
FEMALE	11.1	7.1	10.3	12.6	13.5	13.1	14.1	14.6	14.5	14.4	13.4	16.2	14.4	15.2
LA PAZ	11.3	5.8	8.9	11.1	14.3	14.8	16.0	17.1	18.5	17.7	18.5	17.2	19.4	21.5
MALE	11.3	5.7	9.1	10.4	13.9	14.8	15.7	17.2	18.7	18.1	20.4	18.2	20.4	22.5
FEMALE	11.4	5.9	8.7	11.9	14.8	14.8	16.3	16.9	18.4	17.4	16.9	16.4	17.5	20.5
CABANAS	3.7	2.2	2.9	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.6	5.1	6.0	5.8	4.8	6.7	6.1	6.4
MALE	3.8	2.1	2.8	4.1	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.5	6.5	6.3	5.1	7.7	6.2	6.5
FEMALE	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.6	4.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.3
SAN VICENTE	8.7	4.8	7.1	9.4	11.2	12.0	12.8	12.3	12.7	12.5	13.5	12.8	12.5	10.4
MALE	9.0	4.8	6.9	9.6	11.5	12.8	14.6	13.2	14.2	13.3	15.0	14.7	13.4	12.0
FEMALE	8.3	4.8	7.3	9.2	10.9	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.2	11.7	12.2	11.1	11.5	9.4
USulutAM	9.9	4.4	7.2	10.3	13.2	10.9	14.4	15.3	16.0	16.5	15.9	16.6	15.6	16.4
MALE	9.9	4.4	7.2	9.6	13.6	14.5	13.7	15.7	16.8	17.9	17.1	17.5	16.5	16.2
FEMALE	9.8	4.4	7.2	11.3	12.8	13.3	15.1	14.8	15.2	15.2	14.8	15.8	14.6	15.7

SAN MIGUEL	9.8	3.9	7.1	11.3	12.9	13.5	13.8	14.8	15.9	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.8	16.7
MALE	9.5	3.8	6.8	10.7	12.6	13.1	13.4	14.2	15.6	17.8	17.5	16.3	16.0	17.4
FEMALE	10.0	4.0	7.4	12.0	13.3	13.8	14.3	15.6	16.1	17.2	15.7	16.2	15.5	16.1
MORAZAN	2.7	1.9	2.0	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
MALE	2.8	1.9	1.9	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.0	3.4	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.6
FEMALE	2.6	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.2
LA UNION	8.3	3.3	5.4	8.2	12.0	12.7	13.0	13.6	14.9	14.5	15.2	16.1	15.3	14.3
MALE	8.6	3.2	5.5	8.7	12.4	13.0	13.4	13.4	16.0	15.7	16.8	18.2	17.1	16.0
FEMALE	7.9	3.3	5.3	7.7	11.5	12.4	12.5	13.8	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.5	12.6

61 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971; SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLE 24.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. EL SALVADOR

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1988979	841614	541872	518079	74739	10255	2420
TOTAL MALES	967572	434013	265280	246713	17688	2839	1039
14	43144	42916	17	30	1	0	180
15-19	175330	169191	1299	4934	202	16	189
20-24	143311	96377	16446	30223	81	108	76
25-29	109384	39110	31196	38616	174	256	26
30-34	99080	22251	37784	38113	341	284	307
35-39	90687	15401	36717	36992	670	381	26
40-44	74454	11604	32639	28945	854	378	34
45-49	58998	8527	27474	21648	1047	278	24
50-54	47725	7244	22953	15780	1446	275	27
55-59	33863	4964	16947	10200	1524	207	21
60-64	33825	5604	15950	9557	2379	259	36
65 AND OVER	57765	10318	25818	12175	8969	397	88
UNKNOWN	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1021407	407601	276592	271366	57051	7416	1381
14	41878	41212	114	434	2	0	116
15-19	184258	146496	10930	26428	84	130	190
20-24	152901	66827	38808	51199	46	492	129
25-29	120741	30598	42131	46398	831	692	91
30-34	100631	20232	38507	39593	1424	802	73
35-39	95422	17675	37542	36721	2356	969	69
40-44	76661	15960	30974	24975	3729	945	78
45-49	62773	13997	25417	17938	4504	851	61
50-54	50561	13134	19548	11231	5781	791	71
55-59	36140	9610	13698	6480	5731	564	63
60-64	34099	10609	10488	4594	7852	462	94
65 AND OVER	65257	21246	13385	5375	24306	698	247
UNKNOWN	79	0	0	0	0	0	79

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLE 10.

TABLE 103. URBAN POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. EL SALVADOR

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV	JR. NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	859877	408707	211443	198474	33123	7000	1060
TOTAL MALES	390514	188717	101417	92208	6054	1835	288
14	16574	16483	5	7	0	0	79
15-19	73844	71401	409	1459	48	7	75
20-24	60754	43421	6195	11025	25	61	27
25-29	44337	17856	11865	14395	53	158	10
30-34	38327	10014	13797	14213	77	201	20
35-39	33507	7074	12873	13155	157	241	7
40-44	28987	5204	12440	10791	274	269	9
45-49	23465	3961	10541	8445	320	189	9
50-54	19395	3262	9213	6262	462	186	8
55-59	13674	2307	6730	4031	474	129	5
60-64	13458	2479	6412	3636	770	151	10
65 AND OVER	24142	4750	10937	4784	3394	243	24
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	469248	219990	110026	106266	27069	5165	772
14	17433	17624	28	115	0	0	61
15-19	86272	73658	3520	6909	31	49	105
20-24	71218	38837	12450	14412	194	253	72
25-29	51611	17674	15267	17741	375	434	60
30-34	43799	11648	15150	15791	615	550	45
35-39	40776	10182	14457	14405	476	697	59
40-44	34492	4096	13000	10335	1538	685	38
45-49	28915	8162	10524	7544	1447	649	34
50-54	24289	7803	8466	4772	2594	611	43
55-59	17708	5732	6014	2790	2726	403	43
60-64	17054	5316	4808	1413	3630	332	60
65 AND OVER	35104	13253	6317	2449	12443	502	140
UNKNOWN	12	0	0	0	0	0	12

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CUARTO CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974 VOLUME 1, TABLE 10.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. EL SALVADOR

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	UNSENSUAL	WIDOW	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1129172	432407	330429	319605	41616	3255	1360
TOTAL MALES	577053	245296	163863	154505	11634	1004	751
14	26570	26433	12	23	1	0	101
15-19	101431	97290	890	2975	154	9	113
20-24	82557	52956	10251	19198	56	47	49
25-29	65047	21260	19331	24221	121	98	16
30-34	60753	12232	23987	23900	264	83	287
35-39	57180	8827	23844	23637	513	140	19
40-44	45467	6400	20144	15154	580	109	25
45-49	35533	4566	16933	13203	727	89	15
50-54	28332	3982	13740	9518	984	89	19
55-59	20187	2657	10217	6169	1050	78	16
60-64	20367	3125	9578	5921	1609	108	26
65 AND OVER	33623	5568	14861	7386	5575	154	59
UNKNOWN	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOTAL FEMALES	552119	167611	166566	165100	29982	2251	609
14	24045	23583	66	319	2	0	55
15-19	97986	72838	7410	17519	53	81	85
20-24	81683	27990	21358	31787	252	239	57
25-29	69130	12924	26644	28617	456	258	31
30-34	56832	8584	23357	23802	609	252	26
35-39	54646	7493	23135	22316	1380	292	30
40-44	41969	6864	17474	14640	2191	260	40
45-49	33858	5835	14888	10344	2562	202	27
50-54	26272	5336	11082	6459	3187	180	28
55-59	16436	3676	7604	3690	3005	161	20
60-64	17040	4293	5680	2681	4222	130	34
65 AND OVER	30153	7993	7068	2926	11863	196	107
UNKNOWN	67	0	0	0	0	0	67

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CUARTO CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLE 10.

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	14	16	14	16	14
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	22	18	22	19	21	17
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	25	21	25	23	24	20
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	31	27	33	35	30	24

01 SOURCES: FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE; U.N. STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 24.
 FOR AGE EVER MARRIED; REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLE 10.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	55072	25818	29254
2	55915	27012	28904
3	76861	34097	42764
4	85852	37405	48447
5	87928	37132	50796
6	81536	32845	48691
7	67600	25838	41762
8	51871	18627	33244
9	39463	13658	25805
10 AND OVER	52440	18294	34146
TOTAL	654539	270726	383813
MEAN SIZE	5.4	5.1	5.5
MEDIAN SIZE	5.1	4.8	5.3

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, TERCER CENSO NACIONAL DE VIVIENDA 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, TABLES 2 AND 8.

02 A HOUSEHOLD COMPRISES ONE OR MORE RELATED PERSONS WHO SHARE MEALS AND OCCUPY ALL OR PART OF THE SAME DWELLING.

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	657036	315839	141197	271478	193173	78305	385558	322666	62842
UNDER 15	923	A	A	350	A	A	573	A	A
15-19	7317	A	A	3334	A	A	3983	A	A
20-24	45594	A	A	18864	A	A	26730	A	A
25-29	72087	A	A	28575	A	A	43512	A	A
30-34	83495	A	A	32572	A	A	50923	A	A
35-39	87144	A	A	33319	A	A	53825	A	A
40-44	78563	A	A	31950	A	A	46613	A	A
45-49	67158	A	A	28369	A	A	38789	A	A
50-54	56962	A	A	24826	A	A	32136	A	A
55-59	42146	A	A	18397	A	A	23749	A	A
60-64	42289	A	A	18152	A	A	24137	A	A
65 AND OVER	73357	A	A	32770	A	A	40587	A	A
UNKNOWN	01	A	A	0	A	A	01	A	A

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOLUME 1, TABLES 38 AND 39.

02 THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD IS THAT PERSON WHOM OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS REGARD AS SUCH.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
15-19	148.5	136.2	158.8
20-24	298.8	278.2	316.2
25-29	274.4	265.6	280.8
30-34	226.1	196.1	249.0
35-39	171.9	135.9	199.5
40-45	71.8	50.3	89.6
45-49	18.7	12.1	24.3

01 SOURCE: KARUSH, GERALD, 'PLANTATIONS, POPULATION AND POVERTY: THE ROOTS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC CRISIS IN EL SALVADOR,' PRESENTED TO THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 1978, TABLE 6.
 02 FIGURES BASED ON U.N. DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK DATA, 1972 AND 1975.

TABLE 148. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. EL SALVADOR

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	45.00	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)	6.10	5.40	6.60
GRR (PER WOMAN)	A	A	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: TFR; KARUSH, GERALD, 'PLANTATIONS, POPULATION AND
POVERTY: THE ROOTS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC CRISIS IN EL SALVADOR,'
PRESENTED TO THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 1978; TABLE 6
CBR; U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WORLD POPULATION 1979
(FORTHCOMING), BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS (ADJUSTED FOR 6.74%
UNDERREGISTRATION) AND AN OFFICIAL MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1419074	730819	688255	607445	395712	411733	611629	335107	276522
10-14	331833	168953	162880	162261	81233	81028	169572	87720	81852
15-19	265924	131192	134732	145860	68817	77043	120064	62375	57689
20-24	203034	102342	100692	116049	55517	60532	86985	46825	40160
25-29	142533	72085	70448	81530	39643	41887	61003	32442	29561
30-34	114053	59828	54225	66621	33089	33532	47432	26739	20593
35-39	93186	49256	43930	55448	27475	27973	37718	21781	15957
40-44	71318	39030	32288	45262	23025	22237	26056	16005	10051
45-49	53762	29510	24252	35047	17835	17212	18715	11675	7040
50-54	42702	23474	19228	28755	14496	14259	13947	8978	4969
55-59	28808	15910	12898	19660	9846	9814	9148	6064	3084
60-64	25983	14843	11140	17962	9194	8768	8021	5649	2372
65 AND OVER	45938	24396	21542	32490	15542	17448	12948	8054	4094
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE PUBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLE 11.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1971
EL SALVADOR

01 SOURCE: FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59.7	62.7	56.9	80.2	85.2	76.0	44.7	47.8	41.4
10-14	70.3	69.9	70.8	89.6	89.8	89.4	58.3	54.0	58.7
15-19	74.0	74.8	73.1	91.1	93.1	89.3	60.2	61.5	58.9
20-24	68.5	71.4	65.9	87.9	91.4	85.0	53.0	56.7	49.2
25-29	61.9	65.9	58.3	85.0	89.4	81.1	45.5	50.0	41.3
30-34	57.1	60.4	53.9	81.1	86.3	76.6	40.3	44.0	36.4
35-39	50.1	54.3	46.0	74.6	82.0	68.6	33.7	38.1	29.2
40-44	47.2	52.4	42.1	71.1	79.4	64.1	29.8	35.2	23.9
45-49	44.2	50.0	38.6	66.9	76.0	59.5	27.0	32.9	20.8
50-54	43.4	49.2	38.0	65.8	74.7	58.7	25.5	31.7	18.9
55-59	41.1	47.0	35.7	62.6	72.0	55.4	23.7	30.0	16.7
60-64	38.3	43.9	32.7	58.9	68.3	51.4	21.4	27.7	13.9
65 AND OVER	37.3	42.2	33.0	55.7	64.4	49.7	20.3	26.3	13.6
UNKNOWN	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0

01 SOURCES: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLE 11, REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1975, SAN SALVADOR, 1977, TABLE 211-02.

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, 1971.
EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	655152	338313	316839	351871	160048	171823	303281	158265	145016
6-9	206100	105013	101087	104963	52118	52845	101137	52695	48442
10-14	328627	167452	161175	158266	74464	78302	170361	87488	82873
15-19	101671	53723	47957	72476	37513	34963	29195	16201	12994
20-24	18754	12334	6620	16160	10453	5713	2588	1681	907

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLE 12.

02 ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT REGULAR TEACHING INSTITUTIONS, EXCLUDING VOCATIONAL/SPECIAL SCHOOLS WHERE THE PRIOR COMPLETION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLING IS NOT REQUIRED. THE OFFICIAL TIME REFERENT WAS NOT STATED.

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1971.
EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1582879	792779	790100	652834	304794	328040	950045	487985	462060
0-9	455292	232419	222873	159678	79731	79947	295614	152688	142926
10-14	471787	241719	230068	191013	90410	90603	290774	151309	139465
15-19	359568	175330	184238	160171	73894	86212	199417	101431	97986
20-24	296212	143311	152901	131972	60754	71218	164240	82557	81683

01 SOURCES: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1975, SAN SALVADOR, 1977, TABLE 211-02; REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CUANTO CENSO NACIONAL DE PUBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLE 8.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	KURAL TOTAL	KURAL MALE	KURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	41.4	42.7	40.1	55.6	59.1	52.4	31.9	32.4	31.4
6-9	45.3	45.2	45.4	65.7	65.4	66.1	34.2	34.6	33.8
10-14	69.7	69.3	70.1	87.4	88.4	86.4	58.0	57.6	59.4
15-19	28.3	30.6	26.0	45.2	50.8	40.5	14.6	16.0	13.5
20-24	6.3	8.5	4.3	12.2	17.2	8.0	1.6	2.0	1.1

01 SOURCES: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1975, SAN SALVADOR, 1977, TABLE 211-02; REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE PUBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 1, TABLES 6 AND 12.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1166479	914324	252155	495298	327324	167974	671181	587000	64161
10-14	88324	76371	11953	14928	10285	4643	73396	66085	7310
15-19	174060	124641	49419	66860	38514	28346	107200	86127	21073
20-24	188953	133586	55365	87736	52565	35171	101217	81003	20214
25-29	140164	107615	32549	66452	43058	23394	73716	54557	19159
30-34	122621	97483	26138	56143	37667	18476	66478	60116	6362
35-39	111360	89774	21586	49042	33110	15932	62268	56664	5604
40-44	90635	73783	16852	42335	28626	12612	48317	45157	3160
45-49	70864	58227	12637	32487	23059	9428	38377	35168	3209
50-54	56190	46715	9475	25881	18781	7100	30309	27934	2375
55-59	38861	32814	6047	17514	13031	4483	21347	19783	1564
60-64	37137	31643	5494	16164	12338	3826	20971	19505	1466
65 AND OVER	47306	40970	6336	20751	16070	4681	26555	24900	1655
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CUARTO CENSU NACIONAL DE PUBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 2, TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 173. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1971.
EL SALVADOR

01 SOURCE: FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971.
EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	49.1	78.4	20.6	49.2	70.5	31.0	49.0	85.6	12.6
10-14	18.7	31.6	5.2	8.2	11.4	5.1	25.2	43.7	5.2
15-19	48.4	71.1	26.8	41.7	52.1	32.9	53.8	84.9	21.5
20-24	63.8	93.2	36.2	66.5	86.0	49.4	61.6	98.1	24.7
25-29	60.9	98.4	27.0	69.3	97.1	45.3	54.9	94.2	13.2
30-34	61.4	98.9	24.5	68.4	98.8	41.8	56.5	99.0	11.1
35-39	59.8	99.0	22.6	66.1	98.8	39.2	55.7	94.1	10.3
40-44	60.0	94.1	22.0	64.8	98.8	36.4	56.5	94.3	10.1
45-49	58.2	98.7	20.1	62.0	98.3	32.6	55.3	99.0	9.5
50-54	57.2	97.7	18.7	59.2	96.8	29.2	55.5	98.6	9.0
55-59	55.5	96.9	16.7	55.8	95.3	25.3	55.3	98.0	8.5
60-64	54.7	94.1	15.5	53.0	91.7	22.4	56.1	95.8	8.6
65 AND OVER	38.5	70.9	9.7	35.0	66.6	13.3	41.6	74.1	5.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCES: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CUARTO CENSU NACIONAL DE PUBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 2, TABLE 1; REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1975, SAN SALVADOR, 1977, TABLE 211-02.

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, 1971. EL SALVADOR

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	110674	914324	252155	495294	327324	167974	571181	587000	84181
EMPL. & SELF EMP.	305733	256109	49624	A	A	A	A	A	A
EMPLOYERS	15204	13983	1221	A	A	A	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	290529	242126	48403	A	A	A	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	550587	509839	140748	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNP. FAM. WORKERS	122577	112577	10000	A	A	A	A	A	A
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	57582	35799	51783	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR, DIRECCION GENERAL DE
ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971,
SAN SALVADOR, 1974, VOLUME 2, TABLES I AND II.

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

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. EL SALVADOR

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

ASIA

Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Korea
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand

LATIN AMERICA

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

NEAR EAST

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

APPENDIX B

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

"Women in Development" Tables

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

APPENDIX C

Summary of Search Results*

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

AFRICA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Benin	STD	101/UR	101/SR	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	101	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15	
Botswana	UR	UR	101/SR	101/SR	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	101/SR/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PCE	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	.	.	101	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SR/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	UR	101/UR	101/UR	UR	.	12	
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14	
Djibouti	.	101/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	101/UR	SR/UR	.	RC	RC	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	101	.	.	RC	.	UR	101/UR	AG	.	.	.	12	
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	101	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	101/UR	101/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	.	STD	.	UR	AG	.	.	STD	.	RC	AG	.	101	.	.	.	12	
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	101	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SR/UR	14	
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	101/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	.	101	.	.	.	8
Malawi	AG/UR	101	.	.	UR	UR	.	UR	SR/UR	UR	UR	101	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SR/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14	
Mali	STD	101	.	.	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	101/RC	101/RC	101/RC	RC	.	15	
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	.	UR	RC/UR	SR/UR	101	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16	
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SR	UR	UR	UR	.	101/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	.	12	
Niger	AG/SR/UR	101	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	101/RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	101/RC	.	101/RC	RC	.	14	
Rwanda	AG	101/UR	.	.	STD	UR	STD	.	.	RC	RC	101	AG	STD	STD	.	RC	.	.	AG	STD	.	13	
Sao Tome and Principe	AG/UR	101	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	.	SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	101/UR/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	101/UR	SR/UR	101/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	101/SR	101/SR	SR/UR	SR/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	101	.	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	101/UR/SR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	RC/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	.	101/SR	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	101	AG	STD	STD	101	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	101/SR/UR	.	.	SR	UR	.	.	.	101/UR	SR/UR	STD	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	101/UR/ABS	101/UR	.	.	11	
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	101/SR/UR	SR/UR	101	STD	STD	RC	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15	
Togo	AG	STD	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	101	STD	AG	STD	.	.	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	.	14	
Upper Volta	101/RC	AG	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	RC	RC	101	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	.	AG	.	.	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	RC	.	.	UR	101/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	18
Zambia	RC/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	101/SR	UR	.	.	.	UR	SR/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14	

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

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	SID	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	TOI	SID	SID	*	*	SID	AG	SID	SID	UR	*	14
India	SID	SID	AG	AG	SID	*	SID	SID	SID	SID	SID	TOI	SID	SID	BC	*	SID	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOI/UR	*	17
Indonesia	AG	SID	AG	AG	SID	*	SID	SID	SID	UR	UR	TOI	SID	SID	SID	SID	UR	SID	SID	SID	SID	SID	19
Israel	AG	AG	AG	AG	SID	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	SID	AG	AG/UR	AG	SID	*	16
Japan	SID	SID	AG	AG	UR	*	SID	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	SID	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	AG	AG	UR	SID	*	17
Pakistan	AG	SID	AG	AG	SID	*	SID	*	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	*	UR	SID	SID	SID	SID	*	16
Philippines	SID	SID	*	*	SID	*	SID	SID	SID	UR	UR	TOI	UR	UR	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	15
Sri Lanka	AG	SID	*	AG	SID	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	TOI/SX	AG	SID	BC	*	UR	SID	SID	SID	SID	SID	17
Thailand	SID	SID	AG	AG	SID	*	SID	SID	*	UR	SID	TOI	AG	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG/UR	AG	SID	*	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	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	SI	TOT	AG/RC	STD	RC	*	STD	STD	STD	STC	STD	*	17
Costa Rica	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STC	STD	AG	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	STD	19
Dominican Republic	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SI	*	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	UR	UR	UR	*	15
Ecuador	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SI/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	15
El Salvador	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SI/UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	UR	*	17
Guatemala	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	STD	*	*	*	UR	UR	SI/AG	AG	STD	RC	TOT	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	17
Guyana	UR	UR	TOT/SI	TOT/SI	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	*	SI	*	UR	TOT	*	STD	STD	*	11
Honduras	STD	STD	*	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	SI	*	AG	STD	RC	TOT	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15
Jamaica	AG/UR	UR	TOT	AG	STD	UR	UR	*	*	UR	SI/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	SI/UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	AG	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	*	18
Paraguay	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	SI/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	TOT/SI	UR	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	17
Peru	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	*	*	STD	UR	UR	AG	AG	STD	STD	SI/UR	UR	AG	STD	STD	STD	*	16

NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SID	101	SII	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	13
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	101	101/SI/UR/AB	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	101/UR	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	SII	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	101/SI/UR/PC	101/SI/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/**	*	16
Jordan	101/UR	SID	101/SX	AG	SID	*	101/SI/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	101	SID	SID	101/SI/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	*	*	12

Total of all countries with some data-table information	64	66	25	34	67	29	25	27	10	62	62	32	60	62	54	27	69	56	55	63	56	5
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SID - Data conform to table framework.

III - 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.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

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 these 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 susceptible users to submit constructive comments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

