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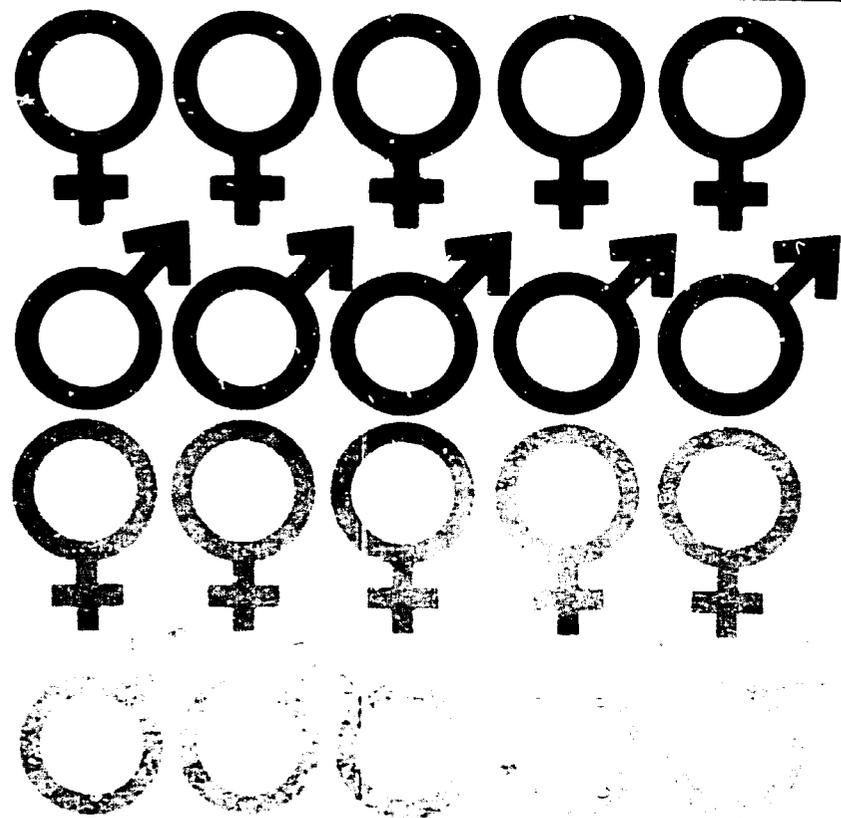
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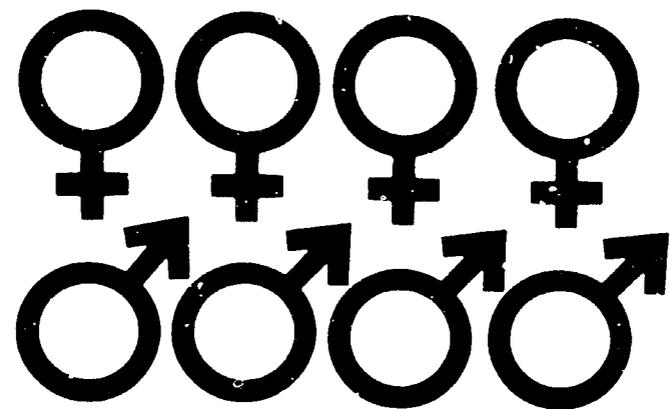


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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 subject, 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. HONDURAS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1884765	934024	949730	437610	207155	230665	1446947	731676	715071
UNDER 1	76281	34609	41672	16546	8445	8153	61085	31166	30514
1-4	219564	141155	138434	57726	24070	28650	221845	112054	109764
5-9	307627	150760	150807	64001	32297	32304	243020	124463	118503
10-14	235262	121024	114236	53033	25924	27104	182224	95055	87134
15-19	184173	84485	94088	44970	14976	24442	134203	64507	69696
20-24	157767	76066	81701	40841	18608	22233	116926	57458	54468
25-29	130337	62212	68125	33355	15382	17971	96984	46630	50154
30-34	110741	54684	56107	27559	13147	14412	83232	41337	41645
35-39	45348	46526	46812	23162	10470	12686	72236	36050	36186
40-44	74443	37236	37207	17434	8347	9042	50504	26639	27065
45-49	61552	30687	30845	15348	7027	8371	46134	23660	22474
50-54	50783	25112	25671	12692	5721	6471	38041	19341	18700
55-59	36237	18035	18202	4054	4014	5040	27183	14021	13162
60-64	35470	17624	17846	6219	3441	4778	27254	14183	13068
65 AND OVER	46069	22166	23903	12237	4925	7312	33832	17441	16541
UNKNOWN	1026	660	356	438	292	146	586	370	212

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSO NACIONAL DE HONDURAS: CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES Y EDUCATIVAS DE LA POBLACION, APRIL, 1961, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., DECEMBER, 1964, TABLE 3.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 *URBAN* INCLUDES POPULATION CENTERS OF 1,000 OR MORE PERSONS EXHIBITING THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS: HIGHWAY, RAIL, OR AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; WATER MAINS; THE AVAILABILITY OF AT LEAST SIX GRADES OF PRIMARY EDUCATION; AND AT LEAST ONE OF EITHER POSTAL, TELEGRAM, OR PUBLIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2056948	1317307	1339641	633179	395513	437666	1823769	921794	901975
UNDER 1	118329	59636	58693	30697	15505	15192	87632	44131	43501
1-4	367316	186377	180939	100413	50966	49425	266903	137369	131514
5-9	424596	215703	208893	118490	59923	58567	306106	155760	150326
10-14	367097	186934	180163	113584	55838	57746	253513	131096	122417
15-19	288742	139769	148973	103339	46209	57130	185403	93560	91843
20-24	226438	108461	119977	84706	38196	46512	143730	70265	73405
25-29	167466	79478	87988	58939	27063	31876	108527	52415	56112
30-34	138266	67813	70455	46532	22044	24488	91736	45769	45967
35-39	128134	61976	66156	41499	19193	22306	86635	42763	43652
40-44	103807	50790	53017	32639	15181	17458	71168	35609	35559
45-49	87483	43220	44263	27230	12585	14645	60253	30635	29616
50-54	69542	34249	35293	21744	9817	11927	47746	24432	23300
55-59	48913	24170	24743	15105	6620	8485	33808	17550	16256
60-64	45419	23062	22357	14114	6197	7917	31305	16865	14446
65 AND OVER	73398	35669	37729	2446	10154	13992	49252	25515	23737
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE PoblACION-RESUMEN POR DEPARTAMENTO Y MUNICIPIO, VOLUME 1, MARCH 1974, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., HONDURAS, NOVEMBER 1976, TABLE 2.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 'URBAN' INCLUDES POPULATION CENTERS OF 2,000 OR MORE PERSONS EXHIBITING THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS: HIGHWAY, RAIL, OR AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE; WATER MAINS; THE AVAILABILITY OF AT LEAST SIX GRADES OF PRIMARY EDUCATION; POSTAL OR TELEGRAPH SERVICES; AND AT LEAST ONE OF EITHER ELECTRIC LIGHTS, A SEWAGE SYSTEM, OR A HEALTH CENTER.

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. HONDURAS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3032300	1522600	1509500
0-4	582400	296100	286300
5-9	475200	240400	234800
10-14	397900	200700	197200
15-19	330200	166300	163900
20-24	264500	133200	131400
25-29	208900	105000	103900
30-34	169100	84900	84300
35-39	138900	69500	69400
40-44	115100	57200	57900
45-49	94900	46700	48200
50-54	76500	37400	39100
55-59	60200	29200	31000
60-64	47100	22700	24400
65 AND OVER	71200	33400	37900

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES:
HONDURAS, WASHINGTON, 1977, TABLE 2.
02 DE JURE POPULATION.
03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL COUNTRY	2656948	1317307	1339641	633179	395513	437666	1823769	921794	901955
ATLANTIDA	148285	74021	74264	57843	27349	30494	90442	46072	44370
COLON	77750	38910	38840	9013	4350	4663	68737	34560	34177
COMAY	136619	68564	68055	38535	18445	20090	98084	50119	47965
COPAN	151654	76126	75528	27846	13226	14620	124013	62902	61111
CORTES	369616	182692	186724	222662	106939	115723	143954	75953	71001
CHOLUTECA	193336	95624	97512	33481	15633	17848	159855	80191	79664
EL PARAISO	140793	70789	70004	17534	8231	9303	123259	62558	60701
FRANCISCO MORAZAN	453597	220019	233578	289862	136371	153491	163735	83648	80067
GRACIAS A DIOS	20738	9940	10798	0	0	0	20738	9940	10798
INTIBUCA	81815	40348	41467	8309	3890	4419	73506	36458	37048
ISLAS DE LA BAHIA	13194	6544	6650	0	0	0	13194	6544	6650
LA PAZ	66046	32140	33906	9994	4954	5040	56052	27166	26066
LEMPIRA	127782	63629	64153	2299	1120	1179	125483	62509	62974
OCOTEPEQUE	51038	25180	25858	4724	2195	2529	46314	22965	23329
OLANCHO	151436	75244	76142	23776	11165	12613	127656	64129	63529
SANTA BARBARA	186106	94625	91481	24343	11446	12897	161763	82679	79084
VALLE	91901	45089	46812	17693	8425	9268	74208	36664	37544
YORO	195037	97371	97666	45263	21274	23989	149774	76097	73677

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION-RESUMEN POR DEPARTAMENTO Y MUNICIPIO, VOLUME 1, MARCH 1974, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., HONDURAS, NOVEMBER 1976, TABLE 2.

TABLE 5A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1974. HONDURAS

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED (IT NO DATA FOUND.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. HONDURAS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	54.6	52.3	57.0
1	54.8	51.5	62.3
5	59.3	57.2	61.4
15	51.3	49.2	53.2
30	38.8	37.3	40.3
45	27.0	26.0	28.6
50	15.6	14.9	16.3

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

TABLE 8. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971-1972. HONDURAS

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
1971-72	117	A	A	86	A	A	127	A	A

01 SOURCE: ANTONIO UJTEGA AND MANUEL RINCÓN, ENCUESTA DEMOGRÁFICA NACIONAL DE HONDURAS, FASCÍCULO 4 (MORTALIDAD), DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA Y CENSOS DE HONDURAS, CE-LADE SERIE S NU, 124, SAN JOSÉ, AUGUST 1975, PP. 32-38.

02 THE ENCUESTA DEMOGRÁFICA NACIONAL DE HONDURAS SAMPLED APPROXIMATELY 52,000 RESPONDENTS FROM DECEMBER, 1970 TO OCTOBER, 1972.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974.
HONDURAS

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	UNSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEPAR/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	2656948	1692660	367677	423762	60656	105907	0
TOTAL MALES	1517307	894349	181040	203341	14509	24158	0
UNDER 15	648650	648650	14	32	21	19	0
15-19	134769	132401	1575	437	73	863	0
20-24	108401	63650	14751	26458	232	3360	0
25-29	75776	21255	22622	32219	275	3104	0
30-34	67813	4525	24615	30611	360	2702	0
35-39	61976	5428	24625	28344	620	2411	0
40-44	50790	3492	21785	22295	843	2177	0
45-49	43220	2630	14043	16699	1026	1482	0
50-54	34249	1830	15406	13765	1306	1860	0
55-59	24170	1195	11154	9134	1267	1420	0
60-64	25062	1217	10221	8066	1979	1574	0
65 AND OVER	35669	1441	15114	9581	6567	2661	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1339641	798317	186637	220421	52287	81749	0
UNDER 15	628688	628688	14	315	36	108	0
15-19	148973	105462	11462	25017	177	6835	0
20-24	114977	33541	27756	44808	742	13120	0
25-29	87488	10083	28020	37714	1042	10524	0
30-34	70455	4722	25751	24888	1604	6490	0
35-39	60258	3321	24757	26492	2570	6538	0
40-44	53017	2652	19455	19150	3637	7243	0
45-49	44263	2155	16345	14340	4520	6675	0
50-54	35293	2030	12019	4330	5422	5948	0
55-59	24743	1585	7759	5412	5628	4379	0
60-64	22357	1673	5887	3624	7523	3850	0
65 AND OVER	37724	324	6382	3526	14080	5481	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, - SUMARIA, VOLUME 2, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., OCTOBER 1977, TABLE 3.

02 THE "SEPARATED/DIVORCED" COLUMN INCLUDES CONSensual-UNION SEPARATIONS AS WELL AS LEGAL-MARRIAGE SEPARATIONS.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974.
HONDURAS

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	UNSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEPAR/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	833179	528016	120024	116059	22151	46929	0
TOTAL MALES	395513	269028	58600	55145	3389	9351	0
UNDER 15	182254	182226	5	10	8	5	0
15-19	46209	44334	445	1128	34	268	0
20-24	56196	24577	4708	7476	94	1559	0
25-29	27063	8346	8172	9092	91	1362	0
30-34	22044	3325	8804	8569	91	1189	0
35-39	19193	2008	6216	7639	130	996	0
40-44	15181	1251	6822	6078	158	672	0
45-49	12545	904	5819	4877	210	775	0
50-54	9817	561	4712	3590	279	675	0
55-59	6620	415	3198	2221	284	502	0
60-64	6197	402	2987	1926	399	483	0
65 AND OVER	10154	674	4650	2337	1605	863	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	437666	258988	61424	60914	16762	37578	0
UNDER 15	160930	160742	38	86	22	42	0
15-19	57130	45081	3004	6188	81	2776	0
20-24	46512	17783	7504	12919	325	5981	0
25-29	31876	5146	10514	10851	415	4945	0
30-34	24486	2283	8424	8645	608	4026	0
35-39	22306	1624	7996	1588	924	4074	0
40-44	17456	1222	6269	5226	1181	3500	0
45-49	14645	1026	5089	3791	1558	3161	0
50-54	11927	745	3770	2425	2420	2767	0
55-59	8485	756	2435	1530	1946	2018	0
60-64	7917	797	1862	881	2560	1777	0
65 AND OVER	13942	1583	1994	664	7102	4229	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION. - SUMARIA, VOLUME 2, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., OCTOBER 1977, TABLE 3.

02 THE 'SEPARATED/DIVORCED' COLUMN INCLUDES COSENSUAL-UNION SEPARATIONS AS WELL AS LEGAL-MARRIAGE SEPARATIONS.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974.
HONDURAS

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL MALES	1823769	1164650	247853	307703	44505	59058	0
UNDER 15	921794	625321	122440	148246	10980	14807	0
15-19	466396	466338	9	22	13	14	0
20-24	93560	88567	1130	3209	39	615	0
25-29	70265	59083	10043	18940	138	2021	0
30-34	52415	12912	14450	23127	184	1742	0
35-39	45769	6200	15751	22042	253	1513	0
40-44	42783	3920	16403	20553	490	1413	0
45-49	35409	2441	14961	16217	665	1303	0
50-54	30635	1726	13264	13622	816	1207	0
55-59	24432	1277	10766	10175	1027	1165	0
60-64	17550	780	7936	6913	983	916	0
65 AND OVER	16865	815	7234	6140	1580	1096	0
UNKNOWN	25515	1262	10463	7244	4762	1776	0
TOTAL FEMALES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDER 15	901975	539329	125413	159437	33523	44251	0
15-19	447758	447099	130	429	14	60	0
20-24	91843	60361	8478	18829	76	4059	0
25-29	73465	15756	18234	31889	417	7147	0
30-34	56112	4937	16101	26868	627	3379	0
35-39	45967	2434	16027	21243	996	4462	0
40-44	43852	1697	16741	19304	1646	4404	0
45-49	35534	1430	13666	13924	2436	4063	0
50-54	29618	1127	11236	10579	2962	3694	0
55-59	23366	1085	6243	6905	3902	3231	0
60-64	16256	629	5304	4082	3682	2361	0
65 AND OVER	14440	876	4005	2743	4743	2073	0
UNKNOWN	23737	1671	4388	2642	11984	3052	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, - SUMARIA, VOLUME 2, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., OCTOBER 1977, TABLE 3.

02 THE 'SEPARATED/DIVORCED' COLUMN INCLUDES CONSENSUAL-UNION SEPARATIONS AS WELL AS LEGAL-MARRIAGE SEPARATIONS.

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

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	17	21	18	21	17
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	23	19	24	21	23	19
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	26	23	29	25	27	22

01 SOURCES: FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, 1978, TABLE 24. FOR AGES EVER MARRIED: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE PUBLACION. - SUMARIA, VOLUME 2, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., OCTOBER 1977, TABLE 3.

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

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	19442	7576	11866
2	36715	12707	24008
3	54632	17865	36767
4-5	124676	41155	83521
5-4	151413	45343	106070
4 AND OVER	72120	21761	50359
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	463004	146409	316595
MEAN SIZE	5.7	5.6	5.7
MEDIAN SIZE	4.4	4.4	4.5

- 01 SOURCES: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSO NACIONAL DE VIVIENDO 1974-SUMARIA NACIONAL, VOLUME 3, LEGUCIGALPA, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1976, TABLES 5 AND 6; DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSO NACIONAL DE PUBLACION-RESUMEN POR DEPARTAMENTO Y MUNICIPIO, VOLUME 1, MARCH 1974, LEGUCIGALPA, D.C., NOVEMBER 1976, TABLE 25.
- 02 THE DATA REFER TO PERSONS IN THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF DWELLING UNITS: SEPARATE HOUSES; APARTMENTS; INNS OR ROOMING HOUSES; HUTS; AND IMPROVISED HOUSES. COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS ARE EXCLUDED.

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

TOTAL	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	403003	362914	100089	146408	105575	40833	316595	257339	59256

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION.-SUMARIA, VOLUME 2, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., OCTOBER 1977, TABLE 5.

02 THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD IS THAT PERSON RECOGNIZED AS SUCH BY OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971-72. HONDURAS

AGE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
15-19	167	114	222
20-24	316	249	353
25-29	339	254	380
30-34	307	215	354
35-39	221	146	260
40-44	127	64	162
45-49	18	15	21

01 SOURCE: CAMISA, ZULMA, FECUNDIDAD Y NUPIALIDAD, ENCUESTA DEMOGRAFICA NACIONAL DE HONDURAS, CELADE, SANTIAGO, 1975, TABLES 12 AND 15.

02 THE ENCUESTA SAMPLED APPROXIMATELY 52,000 RESPONDENTS FROM DECEMBER 1970 TO OCTOBER 1972.

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971-72. HONDURAS

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	49.20	38.30	54.20
TFR (PER WOMAN)	7.50	5.30	8.70
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.568	A	A
NR4 (PER WOMAN)	2.776	A	A

01 SOURCE: CAMISA, ZULMA, FECUNDIDAD Y NUPTIALIDAD, ENCUESTA DEMOGRAFICA NACIONAL DE HONDURAS, CELADE, SANTIAGO, 1975, TABLES 15 AND 29.

02 THE ENCUESTA SAMPLED APPROXIMATELY 52000 RESPONDENTS FROM DECEMBER 1970 TO OCTOBER 1972.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B BASED ON NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY RESULTS; FOR DETAILS, SEE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES: HONDURAS, WASHINGTON, 1977, TABLE 7.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1040048	519419	520629	472372	225083	247289	567676	294336	273340
10-14	254632	125577	129055	101592	49347	52045	153240	76250	77010
15-19	211001	99369	111632	93820	42108	51712	117181	57261	59920
20-24	158429	75711	82718	74298	33973	40325	84131	41736	42395
25-29	104766	50917	53849	49409	23342	26067	55357	27575	2782
30-34	77704	39793	37911	36845	18204	18641	40859	21589	19270
35-39	62594	32944	29650	30259	15056	15203	32335	17688	14447
40-44	45595	25117	20478	22752	11620	11132	22843	13497	9546
45-49	34833	19510	15323	17710	9108	8602	17123	10402	6721
50-54	26810	14908	11902	13800	6927	6873	13010	7981	5029
55-59	18910	10520	8390	9328	4544	4784	9582	5470	3666
60-64	16752	9616	7136	8400	4135	4325	8292	5481	2611
65 AND OVER	26022	15437	12585	14299	6719	7500	13723	8718	5005
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION-RESUMEN POR DEPARTAMENTO Y MUNICIPIO VOLUME 1, MARCH 1974, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., MONDURAS, NOVEMBER 1976, TABLE 8.
 02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESLO STANDARD.

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15A, 1974.
HONDURAS

01 FOR POPULATION BASES, SEE TABLE 2.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59.5	60.7	58.4	80.9	83.6	78.6	48.8	50.2	47.4
10-14	65.4	67.2	71.6	89.3	88.4	90.1	60.4	58.1	62.9
15-19	73.1	71.1	74.9	90.8	91.1	90.5	63.2	61.2	65.2
20-24	69.4	67.8	68.9	87.7	88.9	86.7	58.5	59.4	57.7
25-29	62.6	64.1	61.2	83.8	86.3	81.8	51.0	52.6	49.5
30-34	56.2	58.7	53.8	79.2	82.6	76.1	44.5	47.2	41.4
35-39	45.9	53.2	44.0	72.9	78.4	68.2	37.3	41.8	32.4
40-44	43.9	44.5	38.6	69.7	76.5	63.8	32.1	37.9	26.3
45-49	39.6	45.1	34.6	65.0	72.4	58.7	28.4	34.0	22.7
50-54	38.6	43.5	33.7	63.5	70.6	57.6	27.2	32.7	21.5
55-59	36.7	43.5	33.9	61.8	68.6	56.4	28.5	34.1	22.2
60-64	36.4	41.7	31.4	59.9	66.7	54.6	26.5	32.5	19.5
65 AND OVER	38.2	43.3	33.4	59.2	66.2	54.2	27.4	34.2	21.1
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE PUBLACION-RESUMEN POR DEPARTAMENTO Y MUNICIPIO, VOLUME 1, MARCH 1974, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., HONDURAS, NOVEMBER 1976, TABLES 2 AND P.

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, 1974. HONDURAS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	473206	242678	230528	218072	109177	108895	255134	133563	121655
0-9	168583	84408	84175	84156	32095	32061	104427	52315	52114
10-14	224492	115420	109072	92557	45777	46762	131935	69643	62310
15-19	61166	31517	29671	44468	21744	22724	16240	4775	6461
20-24	16445	11555	7616	16429	4561	6866	2514	1772	742

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSO
NACIONAL DE PUBLACION-SUMARIA, VOLUME 2, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C.,
OCTOBER 1977, TABLE 1.

02 ENROLLMENT IS DEFINED AS ATTENDANCE AT REGULAR TEACHING
ESTABLISHMENTS; TIME REFERENT IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 168. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1974.
HONDURAS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1218235	604564	613671	395383	187524	207859	822852	417040	405812
0-9	333950	169400	164550	93752	47281	46471	240200	122119	118087
10-14	367097	186934	180163	113504	55830	57670	253593	131096	122497
15-19	288742	139769	148973	103339	46209	57130	185403	93560	91843
20-24	228438	108461	119977	84708	41196	43512	143730	70265	73465

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSU NACIONAL DE PUBLACION-RESUMEN POR DEPARTAMENTO Y MUNICIPIO, VOLUME 1, MARCH 1974, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., HONDURAS, NOVEMBER 1976, TABLES 1 AND 2.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38.6	40.1	37.6	55.2	58.2	52.4	31.0	32.0	30.0
0-4	50.5	49.8	51.2	68.4	67.9	69.0	43.5	42.8	44.1
10-14	61.2	61.7	60.5	81.5	82.0	81.0	52.0	53.1	50.4
15-19	21.2	22.5	19.4	43.5	47.1	40.6	8.6	10.4	7.0
20-24	8.3	10.4	6.3	19.4	25.0	14.6	1.7	2.5	1.0

- 01 SOURCES: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION-SUMARIA, VOLUME 2, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., OCTOBER 1977, TABLE 7.
 DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION-RESUMEN POR DEPARTAMENTO Y MUNICIPIO, VOLUME 1, MARZO 1974, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., MONDURAS, NOVEMBER 1976, TABLES 1 AND 2.
- 02 ENROLLMENT IS DEFINED AS ATTENDANCE AT REGULAR TEACHING ESTABLISHMENTS; TIME REFERENT IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. HONDURAS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	762795	643056	119739	252989	172632	80357	509806	470424	39362
10-14	58729	53983	4746	7487	5487	2000	51242	48496	2746
15-19	125507	104362	21145	38847	24237	14610	86660	80125	6535
20-24	122120	97888	24232	48614	30690	17918	73506	67192	6314
25-29	92693	75184	17509	36568	24171	12397	56125	51015	5110
30-34	77987	64793	13194	29276	20141	9135	48711	44652	4059
35-39	71131	59438	11693	25570	17679	7891	45561	41759	3802
40-44	56981	48646	8335	19403	14012	5391	37578	34634	2944
45-49	47707	41216	6491	15499	11533	3966	32206	29683	2523
50-54	36804	32099	4705	11533	6758	2775	25271	23341	1930
55-59	25326	22247	3079	7465	5089	1776	17861	16558	1303
60-64	22236	19942	2294	6161	4640	1315	16075	15096	979
65 AND OVER	25574	23258	2316	6566	5383	1183	19008	17875	1133
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION-RESUMEN POR DEPARTAMENTO Y MUNICIPIO, VOLUME I, MARCH 1974, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., HONDURAS, NOVEMBER 1976. TABLE 11.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD.

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

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, 1974. MUNDURAS

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	43.6	75.2	13.4	43.4	64.2	25.0	43.8	80.2	0.0
10-14	16.0	28.4	2.6	6.6	9.8	3.5	20.2	37.0	2.2
15-19	43.5	74.7	14.2	37.0	52.5	25.0	40.7	85.6	7.1
20-24	53.5	90.5	20.2	57.4	80.4	38.5	51.1	95.6	6.6
25-29	55.4	94.0	19.4	62.0	89.5	38.9	51.7	97.5	9.1
30-34	56.4	95.5	18.7	62.9	91.4	37.5	53.1	97.0	5.6
35-39	55.5	95.4	17.7	61.0	92.1	35.4	52.0	97.0	5.7
40-44	54.4	95.8	15.7	54.4	92.5	30.4	52.8	97.5	0.5
45-49	54.5	95.4	14.7	56.4	91.0	27.1	53.5	96.4	8.5
50-54	52.4	95.7	13.3	53.0	89.2	23.3	52.4	95.5	0.5
55-59	51.6	92.0	12.4	49.4	85.4	20.4	52.8	94.5	0.0
60-64	44.0	80.5	10.5	43.7	78.2	16.0	51.5	84.5	0.6
65 AND OVER	34.8	65.2	6.1	27.2	55.0	8.5	36.0	70.1	4.6
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION-RESUMEN POR DEPARTAMENTO Y MUNICIPIO, VOLUME 1, MARCH 1974, TEGUCIGALPA, D.C., MUNDURAS, NOVEMBER 1976, TABLES 2 AND 11.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD.

TABLE 15. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974. HONDURAS

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	762795	643056	119739	252989	172632	80357	509806	470424	39382
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	301716	264805	36911	57457	39078	18379	244259	225727	28532
EMPLOYERS	50485	45778	4707	14021	10802	3219	36464	34976	1488
SELF-EMPLOYED	251231	219027	32204	43436	28276	15160	207795	190751	17044
EMPLOYEES	336450	261630	75320	180758	121847	58911	158142	139783	16409
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	109795	104593	5202	5469	4229	1240	104326	100364	3962
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	14334	12028	2306	4305	7478	1827	5029	4550	479

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, LENSO
NACIONAL DE POBLACION-RESUMEN POR DEPARTAMENTO Y MUNICIPIO,
VOLUME 1, MARCH 1974, LEGUIGALPA, D.C., HONDURAS, NOVEMBER 1976,
TABLE 20.

02 THE DEFINITION OF "ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE" CONFORMS TO THE ILO
STANDARD.

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

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	
Bele	STD	TD/UM	TD/SA	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TD	AC	STD	RC	AC	STD	AC	AC	AC	STD	.	15
Botswana	UM	UM	TD/SA	TD/SA	UM	.	.	.	.	UR	SR/UM	.	UR	UM	RC	.	UM	TD/SA	AB	AC/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AC	AC/UM	.	.	SR/UM	.	.	.	.	RC/UM	UM	.	UR	UR	UM	AC/UM	UM	.	RC/PC	UM	UM	.	13
Cameroon	UM	STD	.	STD	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SR/UM	.	AC	STD	STD	.	RC/UM	AC	AC	AC	UM	.	15
Cape Verde	UM	UM	.	.	TD	UR	UR	UM	UM	.	SR/UM	.	UM	UM	.	.	RC/UM	UM	TD/UM	TD/UM	UM	.	12
Chad	AC	.	.	.	UM	STD	STD	.	.	UM	STD	.	AC	STD	RC	AC	STD	AC	AC	AC	STD	.	10
Djibouti	.	TD/SA	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UM	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AC	.	.	SR	.	.	.	.	TD/UM	SR/UM	.	RC	RC	RC	.	UM	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12
Gambia	AC	AC	.	AC	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UM	UM	TD	.	.	RC	.	UM	TD/UM	AC	.	.	.	12
Ghana	UM	STD	.	AC	STD	.	.	STD	.	UM	UM	TD	SR/UM	SR/UM	STD	STD	UM	AC/UM	AC	AC/UM	UM	.	17
Guinea	STD	.	.	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	STD	.	AC	STD	STD	AC	STD	.	AC	AC	STD	.	12
Guinea Bissau	TD/UM	TD/UM	.	.	UM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UM	.	.	.	.	.	6
Ivory Coast	AC/UM	AC	.	AC	UM	STD	.	STD	.	.	UM	AC	.	.	STD	.	RC	AC	.	TD	.	.	12
Kenya	AC	AC	.	AC	STD	UM	.	UM	.	UM	SR/UM	TD	AC/UM	UM	RC	.	UM	.	.	AC/UM	.	SR/UM	10
Lesotho	UM	STD	.	.	UM	UM	UM	.	.	TD/UM	SR/UM	.	AC/UM	UM	.	.	RC/UM	.	UM	AC/UM	UM	.	12
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	.	STD	.	STD	STD	AC	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	12
Madagascar	AC/UM	AC	AC	.	STD	.	.	.	.	UM	.	.	.	RC	.	.	UM	.	TD	.	.	.	12
Mali	AC/UM	TD	.	.	UM	UM	.	UM	SR/UM	UM	UM	TD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AC/UM/ABS	SR/UM	AC/UM	.	.	10
Mali	STD	TD	.	.	SR	STD	STD	.	.	UM	SR/UM	.	AC	STD	RC	AC	STD	AC	.	AC	RC	.	10
Mauritania	RC	AC	.	.	SR	RC	RC	.	.	RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TD/RC	TD/RC	TD/RC	RC	.	15
Mauritius	UM	STD	.	.	STD	UM	.	UM	RC/UM	SR/UM	TD	AC/UM	UM	STD	AC/UM	UM	AC/UM	UM	AC/UM	UM	UM	.	16
Mozambique	AC/UM	UM	.	.	SR	UM	UM	UM	.	TD/UM	.	.	UM	UM	RC/UM	.	UM	UM	.	UM	UM	UM	12
Niger	RC/SA/UM	TD	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	TD/RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TD/RC	.	TD/RC	RC	.	14
Nigeria	AC	TD/UM	.	.	STD	UM	STD	.	.	RC	RC	TD	AC	STD	STD	.	RC	.	.	AC	STD	.	13
Senegal	AC/UM	TD	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	.	SR/UM	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UM	.	TD/UM/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AC/UM	.	.	UM	UM	.	.	.	TD/UM	SR/UM	TD/SA	AC	STD	.	.	UM	.	.	AC	SR	.	12
Seychelles	STD	AC/UM	.	.	STD	.	.	UM	.	UM	SR/UM	.	AC/UM	UM	UM	.	UM	AC/UM	AC/SA/UM	AC/UM	RC/UM	.	10
Sierra Leone	AC/UM	AC/UM	TD/SA	TD/SA	SR/UM	SR/UM	.	UM	.	UM	.	TD	.	.	.	UM	AC/UM	UM	AC/UM	UM	UM	.	13
Sierra Leone	.	.	.	.	TD/UM	.	.	.	.	RC/UM	.	.	.	RC/UM	.	.	RC/SA/UM	.	.	.	.	.	6
Sudan	AC/UM	STD	.	TD/SA	STD	.	.	.	.	UM	SR/UM	TD	AC	STD	STD	TD	UM	AC	AC	AC	STD	.	10
Swaziland	UM	TD/SA/UM	.	.	SR	UM	.	.	.	TD/UM	SR/UM	STD	.	RC	.	.	UM	.	TD/UM/ABS	TD/UM	.	.	11
Tanzania	AC/UM	AC	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	TD/SA/UM	SR/UM	TD	STD	STD	RC	.	UM	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15
Togo	AC	STD	.	.	UM	STD	STD	.	.	UM	UM	STD	AC	STD	.	.	UM	AC	STD	AC	UM	.	10
Togo	TD/RC	AC	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	RC	RC	TD	AC	STD	RC	AC	RC/UM	AC	.	AC	.	.	10
Togo	AC/UM	AC/UM	.	.	SR	UM	SR/UM	.	AC/UM	RC	.	.	UM	TD/UM	.	AC/UM	.	.	10
Zambia	AC/UM	AC/UM	AC	.	TD/SA	UM	.	.	.	UM	SR/UM	.	AC/UM	UM	UM	.	STD	AC/UM	UM	AC/UM	RC/UM	.	15

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ASIA

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Bangladesh	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	101	STD	STD	*	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	14	
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	101	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	101/UR	*	17	
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	101	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	18	
Nepal	STD	STD	AG	AG	UR	*	STD	UR	SR/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	101	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	15	
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	101/SR	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	17
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	101	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	AG	STD	*	17	

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

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

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M I A R E A S I

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Alghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	SID	IOI	SID	SID	SID	*	SID	SID	AG	SID	RC	*	11
Cyprus	SID	AG/UR	*	*	SR	*	SR/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RC	*	UR	IOI	IOI/SR/UR/AD	AG	SID	*	14
Egypt	AG/UR	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	*	*	UR	SID	*	UR	UR	RC	*	SID	UR	IOI/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*	14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	*	SR/UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG/UR	UR	SR/SR/UR/PC	IOI/SR/UR/AD	AG/UR	RC/UR	*	16
Jordan	IOI/UR	SID	IOI/SR	AG	SID	*	IOI/SR/UR	UR	*	SR/UR	UR	*	AG	SID	SID	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*	16
Lebanon	*	SID	*	AG	SR	*	SR	*	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	*	*	UR	AG	AG	SID	SR	*	11
Morocco	SID	SID	AG	AG	SR	SR	*	SR	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	RC	AG	SID	SID	AG	SID	SID	*	17
Syria	SID	SID	*	*	SID	UR	*	*	*	UR	SR/UR	*	AG	SID	SID	IOI	SID	SID	IOI/SR/UR	SID	SID	*	15
Tunisia	SID	AG	AG	*	SID	*	*	SID	*	UR	UR	*	SID	SID	SID	AG	UR	SID	SID	UR	UR	*	16
Yemen Arab Republic	*	UR	*	IOI	RC	*	*	*	*	IOI/UR	UR	*	AG/UR	UR	RC/UR	*	UR	UR	IOI/UR/ABS	IOI/UR/ABS	*	*	12
Total of all countries with sum data-table information	64	63	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

IOI - Table contains column or row totals only

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

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

AG - Age categories differ from standard table framework

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

* - Search conducted but no data found

ABS - Table contains absolute numbers only (see: tables 15,

PCI - Table contains percentages only (see: tables 15, 16, 1

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^{1/}

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for user comments but contains no text or markings.