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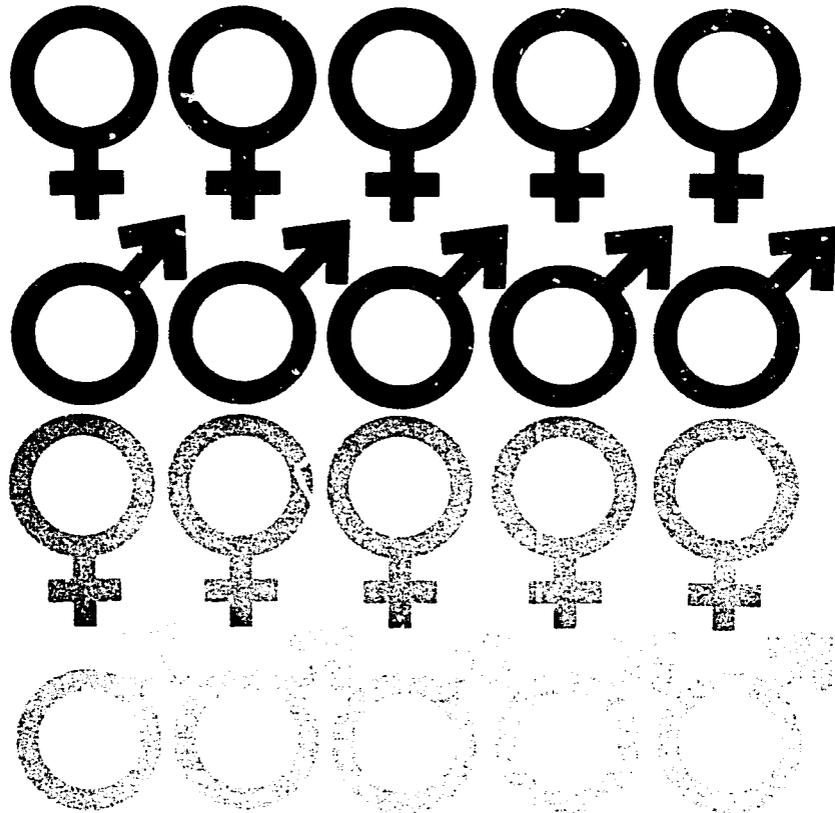
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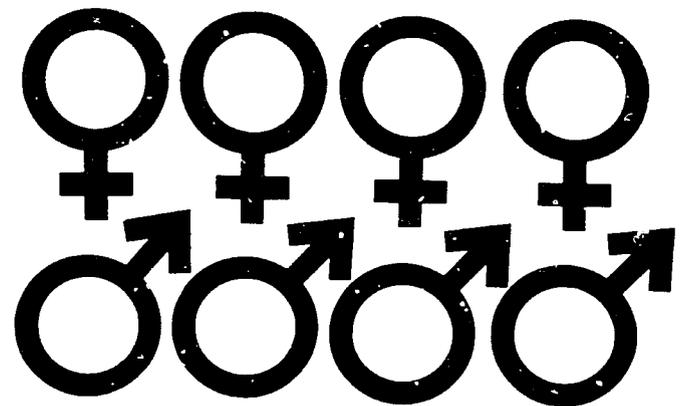


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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, 1962. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1819105	894164	924939	651869	305086	345783	1167234	588076	579156
UNDER 1	62113	31505	30608	B	B	B	B	B	C
1-4	249806	127888	121918	928958	475368	453598	2190248	1118578	1071676
5-9	290154	148372	141782	90790	45688	45102	199364	102684	96680
10-14	232650	119144	113506	83037	40152	42865	149613	78992	70621
15-19	184557	91009	93548	78021	38846	39175	106536	52163	54373
20-24	144916	68765	76151	55423	24013	31410	89493	44752	44741
25-29	109240	51541	57699	40488	17754	22734	68752	33787	34965
30-34	109212	52776	56436	41283	18730	22553	67929	34046	33883
35-39	92055	43855	48490	35089	15753	19336	56966	27902	29064
40-44	78343	37690	40653	29524	13213	16311	48819	24477	24342
45-49	63459	29174	34285	24651	10909	13942	38608	18265	20343
50-54	55974	26504	29470	2233	10017	12381	33576	16487	17089
55-59	39263	18076	21187	15719	6787	8991	23485	11289	12196
60-64	36352	16736	19616	14136	5907	8229	22216	10829	11367
65 AND OVER	70727	31174	39553	27880	10629	17251	42847	20545	22302
UNKNOWN	282	155	127	276	152	124	6	3	3

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, SERIES A. VOLUME 26, NO. 2, NEW YORK, 1974, TABLE 1. (SUPPLEMENT)

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 "URBAN" REFERS, IN ADDITION TO THE CITY OF ASUNCION, TO OFFICIALLY-DEFINED ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS WHICH CONTAIN DISTRICT SEATS.

B THE FIGURES FOR AGE GROUP 1-4 INCLUDE ALL PERSONS OF AGE 0-4.

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2357955	1169111	1188844	882345	416680	465665	1475610	752431	723179
UNDER 1	79805	40568	39237	22756	11596	11160	57049	28972	28077
1-4	288009	146436	141573	84313	42811	41502	203696	103625	100071
5-9	360163	183211	176952	113383	56776	56607	245780	126435	120345
10-14	327207	168370	158837	119592	58796	60796	207615	109574	98041
15-19	262381	130555	131826	113175	55033	58142	149206	75522	73664
20-24	191292	93302	97990	79045	35582	43463	112247	57720	54527
25-29	149523	72042	77441	61095	27501	33594	88428	44581	43847
30-34	127543	62812	64731	51647	23789	27858	75896	39023	36873
35-39	106243	50609	55634	42409	19013	23396	63834	31596	32238
40-44	105677	52418	53259	43401	20195	23208	62276	32223	30053
45-49	85056	40768	44288	35271	16061	19210	49785	24707	25076
50-54	75184	36919	38265	30213	13481	16732	44971	23438	21533
55-59	55722	26634	29088	23855	10795	13070	31857	15839	16018
60-64	48891	23056	25835	21070	9246	11924	27821	13610	14011
65 AND OVER	95259	41371	53888	41110	16005	25105	54149	25366	28763
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLES 1 AND 2.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 'URBAN' REFERS, IN ADDITION TO THE CITY OF ASUNCION, TO OFFICIALLY-DEFINED ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS WHICH CONTAIN DISTRICT SEATS.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2134588	1058450	1076138
0-4	365891	185060	180831
5-9	318544	160518	158026
10-14	252487	127052	125435
15-19	209429	104610	104819
20-24	167074	84370	82704
25-29	141710	71686	70024
30-34	126556	63135	63421
35-39	106895	52483	54412
40-44	86584	41959	44625
45-49	74033	35299	38734
50-54	63410	30453	32957
55-59	53709	25601	27908
60-64	44062	21200	22862
65 AND OVER	124204	54624	69380

01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON,
 SEPTEMBER, 1978.
 02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1972. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2615627	1301944	1313683
UNDER 1	92289	47054	45235
1-4	342146	173561	168585
5-9	383453	195467	187986
10-14	354655	179450	175205
15-19	300237	150812	149425
20-24	220893	109273	111620
25-29	175339	86243	89096
30-34	136324	67386	68938
35-39	115903	57317	58586
40-44	108262	53657	54605
45-49	93444	48039	47405
50-54	75802	36759	39043
55-59	62257	29737	32520
60-64	50109	23302	26807
65 AND OVER	104514	45887	58627

01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON,
1979.
02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2357955	1169111	1188844	882345	416680	465665	1475610	752431	725179
ASUNCION	388958	182064	206894	388958	182064	206894	0	0	0
CONCEPCION	108130	52233	55897	31376	14466	16910	76754	37767	38987
SAN PEDRO	138018	70184	67834	21000	9903	11097	117018	50261	55737
CORDILLERA	194216	97016	97202	36913	17609	19304	157305	79407	77898
GUAIRA	124799	61239	63560	36352	16692	19460	88447	44347	44100
CAAGUAZU	210858	107122	103736	33215	15875	17340	177643	91247	80396
CAAZAPA	103139	50489	52650	14888	6802	8086	88251	43687	44564
ITAPUA	201411	102288	99123	44658	21152	23506	156753	81136	75617
MISSIONES	69246	34274	34972	22064	10301	11783	47162	23473	23189
PARAGUARI	211977	105115	106862	32498	15184	17314	179479	89931	89546
ALTO PARANA	88607	47095	41512	16199	8062	8137	72406	39033	35375
CENTRAL	310390	153047	157343	136824	65707	71117	173566	87340	86226
REEMBUCU	73096	36591	36507	22235	10868	11367	50803	25723	25140
AMAMBAY	65111	32913	32198	25079	11810	13269	40032	21103	18429
PRESDENTE HAYES	38439	20624	17815	7676	3614	4062	30763	17010	13753
BOQUERON	26190	13820	12370	9199	4826	4373	16991	8994	7997
OLIMPO	5366	2997	2369	3191	1545	1646	2175	1452	723

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLE 2.

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED, BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 66. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED, BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2357955	1169111	1188844	882345	416680	465665	1475610	752431	723179
PARAGUAYAN	2276855	1127437	1149418	854484	402976	451508	1422371	724461	697910
ARGENTINE	28012	13453	14559	12847	5895	6952	15165	7558	7607
BRAZILIAN	23777	18268	16509	5984	2843	3141	28793	15425	13368
ALL OTHERS	18311	9953	8358	9030	4966	4064	9281	4967	4294

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSO NACIONAL DE PUBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLES 23 AND 24.

02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED, BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	68.0	65.8	70.2
1	70.6	68.8	72.4
5	68.4	66.8	70.0
15	59.1	57.6	60.6
30	45.7	44.4	47.0
45	32.3	31.2	33.4
60	19.6	18.7	20.5

01 SOURCE: EMPIRICALLY DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1979.

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

YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
1972	58

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF THE TRUSSELL MORTALITY TECHNIQUE TO DATA FROM THE 1977 PARAGUAY NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY AS REPORTED IN JORGE AREVALO AND LILIAN GOMEZ, 'ENCUESTA DEMOGRAFICA NACIONAL DEL PARAGUAY: INFORME GENERAL SOBRE ASPECTOS DEMOGRAFICOS,' UNPUBLISHED PAPER, 1978, TABLES 1 AND 7.

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1972. PARAGUAY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED, BUT NO DATA FOUND.

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1972. PARAGUAY

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1493988	750315	536127	147050	44787	15709	0
TOTAL MALES	729122	380562	264023	69674	10103	4760	0
12-14	98596	98584	9	0	2	1	0
15-19	130555	129531	474	499	39	8	0
20-24	93302	74400	11697	6966	91	148	0
25-29	72082	30671	28685	12117	121	288	0
30-34	62812	14089	36021	12107	199	396	0
35-39	50609	7819	32669	9422	266	413	0
40-44	52416	6385	36009	8895	562	567	0
45-49	40768	4606	28916	6150	611	489	0
50-54	36919	4192	26359	4927	716	525	0
55-59	26634	2689	19249	3079	923	494	0
60-64	23056	2454	16562	2447	1103	490	0
65 AND OVER	41371	4742	27349	3065	970	945	0
TOTAL FEMALES	764866	369753	272104	77376	34684	10949	0
12-14	92621	92433	106	67	11	4	0
15-19	131626	116467	9831	5174	68	286	0
20-24	97990	53770	29761	13512	202	725	0
25-29	77441	24140	37475	14479	354	993	0
30-34	64731	13658	37532	11934	550	1057	0
35-39	55634	10323	33764	9455	926	1146	0
40-44	53259	9974	32787	7704	1460	1334	0
45-49	44288	6835	26940	5382	1965	1166	0
50-54	36265	6485	21943	3663	2957	1217	0
55-59	29088	7235	15257	2235	3429	932	0
60-64	25835	7245	11484	1583	4723	820	0
65 AND OVER	53668	17186	15204	2168	18039	1269	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLE 4.

TABLE 108. URBAN POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1972. PARAGUAY

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOW	SEPAR/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	614316	320560	211176	53836	20669	8077	0
TOTAL MALES	281867	148408	102420	25188	5730	2121	0
12-14	35160	35160	3	0	0	1	0
15-19	55033	54643	168	204	16	2	0
20-24	35582	28957	3930	2610	25	55	0
25-29	27501	12250	10941	4144	34	129	0
30-34	23769	5279	14067	4199	57	187	0
35-39	19013	2820	12600	3313	69	211	0
40-44	20195	2368	13998	3584	184	261	0
45-49	16061	1706	11565	2346	201	241	0
50-54	13481	1463	9738	1738	306	236	0
55-59	10795	1143	7900	1175	343	229	0
60-64	9246	921	6714	970	426	215	0
65 AND OVER	16005	1691	10786	1105	2069	354	0
TOTAL FEMALES	332451	172152	108756	28648	16939	5956	0
12-14	36851	36800	29	18	3	1	0
15-19	58142	53429	2904	1673	34	102	0
20-24	43463	27702	10579	4802	90	290	0
25-29	33594	12794	14847	5270	159	518	0
30-34	27858	7130	15379	4482	262	600	0
35-39	23396	5171	13599	3531	400	690	0
40-44	23206	5071	13500	3043	688	836	0
45-49	19210	4412	11099	2084	925	690	0
50-54	16732	4187	9048	1370	1451	370	0
55-59	13070	3539	6340	870	1720	542	0
60-64	11824	3471	4882	656	2375	440	0
65 AND OVER	25105	8441	6434	837	4818	575	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLE 4.

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1972. PARAGUAY

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIVOR.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	679670	429755	324951	93214	24118	7632	0
TOTAL MALES	447255	232154	161603	44486	6373	2639	0
12-14	63430	63422	6	0	2	0	0
15-19	75522	74888	310	295	23	6	0
20-24	57720	45445	7762	4350	66	95	0
25-29	44581	18618	17744	7973	87	159	0
30-34	39023	8810	21954	7908	142	209	0
35-39	31596	4999	20069	6109	197	202	0
40-44	32223	4017	22011	5511	378	306	0
45-49	24707	2898	17351	3804	410	244	0
50-54	23438	2729	16621	3189	610	289	0
55-59	15839	1746	11344	1904	580	265	0
60-64	13810	1533	9848	1477	677	275	0
65 AND OVER	25366	3051	16563	1960	3201	591	0
TOTAL FEMALES	432415	197601	163348	48728	17745	4993	0
12-14	55770	55633	77	49	6	3	0
15-19	73684	63038	6927	3501	34	184	0
20-24	54527	26068	19202	8710	112	435	0
25-29	43647	11346	22628	9203	195	475	0
30-34	36873	6523	22153	7452	286	457	0
35-39	32238	5152	20185	5924	521	456	0
40-44	30053	4903	19221	4661	772	496	0
45-49	25078	4423	15841	3298	1040	476	0
50-54	21533	4298	12895	2287	1506	547	0
55-59	16016	3696	8867	1365	1700	390	0
60-64	14011	3774	6562	927	2348	380	0
65 AND OVER	28783	6747	8770	1351	9221	694	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLE 4.

TABLE 11. LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

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.	23	20	23	21	23	19
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	26	23	27	25	26	22
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	31	30	31	33	31	28

01 SOURCES: FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE; U.N. STATISTICAL OFFICE, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977. NEW YORK, 1976, TABLE 24. FOR AGES EVER MARRIED; REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLE 4.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	26743	12783	13960
2	42544	19950	22594
3	53277	23993	29284
4	57562	25208	32354
5	56060	23805	32255
6	51405	20678	30727
7	41697	15445	26252
8	33596	11512	22084
9	28160	8526	19634
10 AND OVER	37067	10227	26840
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	428111	172127	255984
MEAN SIZE	5.4	5.0	5.7
MEDIAN SIZE	5.1	4.7	5.4

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, SECCION 2 (VIVIENDA), TABLE 7.

02 THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD CONSISTS OF ONE OR MORE PERSONS WHO LIVE UNDER A FAMILY REGIME AND WHO NORMALLY EAT MEALS TOGETHER.

TABLE 15. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

TOTAL	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	344557	A	A	134553	A	A	210004	A	A

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975. TABLE 22.

02 A DEFINITION OF 'HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD' IS NOT AVAILABLE IN THE 1972 CENSUS REPORT.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970-1974. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL
15-19	74
20-24	229
25-29	274
30-34	256
35-39	200
40-44	117
45-49	15

01 SOURCE: DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1979.

02 FIGURES REPRESENT AN AVERAGE OF RATES FROM 1970-1974, BASED ON DATA FROM THE PARAGUAY NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF 1977; SEE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DETAILED NOTES FOR WORLD POPULATION 1979 (FORTHCOMING).

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

SELECTED MEASURES	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	37.27
TFR (PER WOMAN)	5.838
GRR (PER WOMAN)	3.11C
NRR (PER WOMAN)	A

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WORLD POPULATION 1979, WASHINGTON, FORTHCOMING.

A NOT AVAILABLE.

B DERIVED FROM AN AVERAGE OF AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FROM 1970-1974; SEE TABLE 14A.

C AVAILABLE ESTIMATES, BASED ON 1972 CENSUS RESULTS, RANGE FROM 2.84 TO 3.24. SEE BRIZUELA, FULVIA, PARAGUAY: ESTIMACION DE LA FECUNDIDAD Y LA MORTALIDAD A TRAVES DE PREGUNTAS CENSALES 1972. DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLE 8.

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1308922	671316	637606	586288	280116	306172	722634	391200	331434
10-14	268702	136679	132023	107212	52348	54864	161490	84331	77159
15-19	237771	119291	118480	108008	52614	55394	129763	66677	63086
20-24	169652	84632	85020	75000	34240	40846	94566	50392	44174
25-29	129250	64193	65057	57380	26345	31035	71870	37848	34022
30-34	106309	54604	51705	47625	22483	25142	58684	32121	26503
35-39	83430	42457	40973	37838	17732	20106	45592	24725	20867
40-44	81194	42994	38200	37437	18469	19468	43257	24525	18732
45-49	62686	32981	29707	29922	14511	15411	32766	18470	14296
50-54	51817	26274	23543	24377	11694	12683	27440	16580	10860
55-59	37435	20448	16987	18716	9380	9336	18719	11068	7651
60-64	29566	16571	12995	15437	7715	7722	14129	8854	5275
65 AND OVER	51108	28192	22916	26750	12585	14165	24358	15607	8751
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE
ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS
1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLE 5.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE CORRECTLY.

TABLE 158. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1972.
PARAGUAY

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	80.3	84.0	76.7	88.6	91.7	85.9	74.6	79.3	69.8
10-14	82.1	81.2	83.1	89.6	89.0	90.2	77.8	77.0	78.7
15-19	90.6	91.4	89.9	95.4	95.6	95.3	87.0	88.3	85.0
20-24	88.7	90.7	86.8	95.0	96.2	94.0	84.2	87.5	81.0
25-29	86.4	89.1	84.0	93.9	95.8	92.4	81.3	84.9	77.6
30-34	83.4	86.9	79.9	92.2	94.5	90.3	77.3	82.3	72.0
35-39	78.5	83.9	73.6	89.2	93.3	85.9	71.4	78.3	64.7
40-44	76.8	82.0	71.7	87.4	91.5	83.9	69.5	76.1	62.3
45-49	73.7	80.9	67.1	84.8	90.3	80.2	65.8	74.8	57.0
50-54	68.9	76.6	61.5	80.7	86.7	75.8	61.0	70.7	50.4
55-59	67.2	76.8	58.4	78.4	86.9	71.4	58.8	69.9	47.8
60-64	60.5	71.9	50.3	73.3	85.4	65.3	50.8	64.1	37.0
65 AND OVER	53.7	68.1	42.5	65.1	78.6	56.4	45.0	61.5	30.4
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975 TABLES 1 AND 5.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE CORRECTLY.

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	531734	276883	254851	231740	116360	115380	299994	160523	139471
7-9	177201	89329	87872	63541	31535	32006	113660	57794	55866
10-14	273012	143896	129116	108531	54178	54353	164481	89718	74763
15-19	56423	35441	30982	46530	23492	23038	19893	11949	7944
20-24	15098	8217	6881	13138	7155	5983	1960	1062	898

01. SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975 TABLE 6.

02. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ENROLLMENT, AT THE DATE OF THE CENSUS, IN REGULAR TEACHING ESTABLISHMENTS (PUBLIC OR PRIVATE) AT THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND UNIVERSITY LEVELS.

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1972.
PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	994653	500483	494170	381574	184126	197448	613079	316357	296722
7-9	213773	108256	105517	69762	34715	35047	144011	73541	70470
10-14	327207	168370	158837	119592	58796	60796	207615	109574	98041
15-19	262381	130555	131826	113175	55033	58142	149206	75522	73684
20-24	191292	93302	97990	79045	35582	43463	112247	57720	54527

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE
ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE PoblACION Y VIVIENDAS
1972, ASUNCIÓN, 1975, TABLES 1 AND 2.

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	53.5	55.3	51.6	60.7	63.2	58.4	48.9	50.7	47.0
7-9	82.9	82.5	83.3	91.1	90.8	91.3	78.9	78.6	79.3
10-14	83.4	85.5	81.3	90.8	92.1	89.4	79.2	81.9	76.3
15-19	25.3	27.1	23.5	41.1	42.7	39.6	13.3	15.8	10.8
20-24	7.9	6.6	7.0	16.6	20.1	13.8	1.7	1.8	1.6

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLES 1, 2 AND 6.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, REFERS TO ENROLLMENT, AT THE DATE OF THE CENSUS, IN REGULAR TEACHING ESTABLISHMENTS (PUBLIC OR PRIVATE) AT THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND UNIVERSITY LEVELS.

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	752456	590748	161708	316211	212219	103992	436245	378529	57716
12-14	32339	24924	7415	9171	5589	3582	23168	19335	3833
15-19	132792	100275	32519	55215	35527	19688	77577	64446	13131
20-24	117116	87050	30066	50069	30801	20068	66247	56229	10018
25-29	91769	70061	21688	41269	26230	15039	50500	43451	6649
30-34	78197	61579	16618	34400	23144	11256	43747	38435	5312
35-39	62572	49651	12921	27203	18503	8700	35069	31148	4221
40-44	63194	51104	12090	27554	19462	8092	35742	31042	4000
45-49	48557	39396	9161	21169	15233	5936	27388	24163	3225
50-54	42187	35182	7005	16838	12376	4462	25349	22808	2541
55-59	29201	24475	4726	12369	9377	3012	16812	15098	1714
60-64	23693	20104	3589	9558	7379	2179	14135	12725	1410
65 AND OVER	30634	26949	3685	10576	8298	2280	20258	18651	1507
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLE 11.

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

TABLE 175. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 170, 1972.
PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1493988	729122	764866	614318	281867	332451	579670	447255	432415
12-14	191217	98596	92621	72017	35166	36851	119200	63430	55770
15-19	262381	130555	131825	113175	55033	58142	149206	75522	73684
20-24	191292	93302	97990	79045	33382	43463	112247	57720	54527
25-29	143523	72082	71441	61095	27501	33594	88428	44581	43847
30-34	127543	62812	64731	51647	23789	27858	75896	39023	36873
35-39	106243	50609	55634	42409	19013	23396	63834	31596	32238
40-44	105677	52418	53259	43401	20195	23206	62276	32223	30033
45-49	85058	40768	44290	35271	16061	19210	49787	24707	25076
50-54	75184	36919	38265	30213	13481	16732	44971	23438	21533
55-59	55722	26634	29088	23865	10795	13070	31857	15839	15018
60-64	48891	23056	25835	21670	9248	11824	27221	13610	14011
65 AND OVER	92259	41371	50888	41110	18005	23105	34149	22668	23781
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE PUBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975 TABLES 1 AND 2.

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	50.4	81.0	21.1	51.5	75.3	31.3	49.0	64.0	13.3
12-14	16.9	25.3	8.0	12.7	15.9	9.7	19.4	30.5	6.4
15-19	50.6	76.8	24.7	48.8	65.1	33.3	52.0	85.3	17.8
20-24	61.2	93.3	30.7	64.4	86.6	46.2	59.0	97.4	18.4
25-29	61.4	97.2	28.0	67.5	93.4	44.8	57.1	98.4	15.2
30-34	61.3	98.0	25.7	66.6	97.3	40.4	57.7	98.5	14.5
35-39	58.9	98.1	23.2	64.1	97.3	37.2	55.4	98.6	13.1
40-44	59.8	97.5	22.7	63.5	96.4	34.9	57.2	98.2	13.3
45-49	57.1	96.5	20.7	60.0	94.8	30.4	55.0	97.8	12.4
50-54	56.1	95.3	18.3	55.7	91.8	26.7	56.4	97.3	11.8
55-59	52.4	91.9	16.2	51.4	86.4	23.0	52.8	95.3	10.7
60-64	48.5	87.2	13.9	45.4	79.8	18.4	50.8	92.1	10.1
65 AND OVER	32.4	65.1	7.2	25.7	51.8	9.1	37.4	73.5	5.6
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE
ESTADISTICA Y CENSUS, CENSU NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS
1972, ASUNCION 1975, TABLES 1, 2 AND 11.

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

TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

OCCUP. STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	730576	572723	157853	301441	200180	101261	429135	372543	56592
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	347232	285668	61564	101236	67930	33306	245996	217738	28258
EMPLOYERS	14318	12142	2176	9985	8020	1965	4333	4122	211
SELF-EMPLOYED	332914	273526	59388	91251	59910	31341	241663	213616	28047
EMPLOYEES	291954	209759	82195	191195	124925	66270	100759	84834	15925
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	87272	73937	13335	6041	4935	1106	81231	69002	12229
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	4118	3359	759	2969	2390	579	1149	969	180

01 SOURCE: REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS 1972, ASUNCION, 1975, TABLE 14.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1972. PARAGUAY

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		
Benin	STD	TOI/UR	TOI/SR	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	.	.	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	15	
Botswana	UR	UR	TOI/SR	TOI/SR	UR	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	RC	.	UR	TOI/SR/UR	ABS	AG/UR	UR	.	15
Burundi	AG	AG/UR	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	RC/PCI	UR	UR	.	13
Cameroun	UR	STD	.	STD	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG	STD	STD	.	RC/UR	AG	AG	AG	UR	.	15	
Cape Verde	UR	UR	.	.	TOI	UR	UR	UR	UR	.	SX/UR	.	UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	UR	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	UR	.	12	
Chad	AG	.	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	14	
Djibouti	.	TOI/SR/UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ethiopia	RC	AG	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	TOI/UR	SX/UR	.	RC	RC	RC	.	UR	RC	.	RC	RC	.	12
Gambia	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	STD	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOI	.	.	RC	.	UR	TOI/UR	AG	.	.	.	12	
Ghana	UR	STD	.	AG	STD	.	.	STD	.	UR	UR	TOI	SX/UR	SX/UR	STD	STD	UR	AG/UR	AG	AG/UR	UR	.	17	
Guinea	STD	.	.	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	STD	.	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	.	AG	AG	STD	.	12
Guinea Bissau	TOI/UR	TOI/UR	.	.	UR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ivory Coast	AG/UR	AG	.	AG	UR	STD	STD	STD	.	UR	AG	.	.	.	STD	.	RC	AG	.	TOI	.	.	12	
Kenya	AG	AG	.	AG	STD	UR	.	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	TOI	AG/UR	UR	RC	.	UR	.	.	AG/UR	.	SX/UR	14	
Lesotho	UR	STD	.	.	UR	UR	UR	.	.	TOI/UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	.	.	RC/UR	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	12	
Liberia	STD	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	.	STD	.	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	17	
Madagascar	AG/UR	AG	AG	.	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	.	.	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	TOI	.	.	.	8
Malawi	AG/UR	TOI	.	.	UR	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	UR	UR	TOI	STD	STD	.	STD	STD	AG/UR/ABS	SX/UR	AG/UR	.	.	14	
Mali	STD	TOI	.	.	SX	STD	STD	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG	STD	RC	AG	STD	AG	.	AG	RC	.	14	
Mauritania	RC	AG	.	.	SX	RC	RC	.	.	RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOI/RC	TOI/RC	TOI/RC	RC	.	15	
Mauritius	UR	STD	.	.	STD	UR	.	.	UR	RC/UR	SX/UR	TOI	AG/UR	UR	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	16	
Mozambique	AG/UR	UR	.	.	SX	UR	UR	UR	.	TOI/UR	.	.	UR	UR	RC/UR	.	UR	UR	.	UR	UR	UR	.	12
Niger	SX/SI/UR	TOI	.	.	STD	RC	RC	.	.	TOI/RC	RC	.	RC	RC	RC	RC	RC	TOI/RC	.	TOI/RC	RC	.	14	
Rwanda	AG	TOI/UR	.	.	STD	UR	STD	.	.	RC	RC	TOI	AG	STD	STD	.	RC	.	.	AG	STD	.	13	
Sao Tome and Principe	AG/UR	TOI	.	.	STD	.	.	.	.	.	SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	TOI/UR/ABS	.	.	.	6
Senegal	STD	AG/UR	.	.	UR	UR	.	.	.	TOI/UR	SX/UR	TOI/SX	AG	STD	.	.	UR	.	.	AG	SX	.	12	
Seychelles	STD	AG/UR	.	.	STD	.	.	UR	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	UR	AG/UR	AG/SX/UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	14	
Sierra Leone	AG/UR	AG/UR	TOI/SX	TOI/SX	SX/UR	SX/UR	.	UR	.	UR	.	TOI	.	.	.	.	UR	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	UR	.	13
Somalia	.	.	.	.	TOI/UR/SX	.	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	.	RC/UR	.	.	RC/SX/UR	.	.	.	.	.	6
Sudan	AG/UR	STD	.	TOI/SX	STD	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	TOI	AG	STD	STD	TOI	UR	AG	AG	AG	STD	.	16
Swaziland	UR	TOI/SX/UR	.	.	SX	UR	.	.	.	TOI/UR	SX/UR	STD	.	RC	.	.	UR	.	TOI/UR/ABS	TOI/UR	.	.	11	
Tanzania	AG/UR	AG	.	.	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	TOI/SX/UR	SX/UR	TOI	STD	STD	RC	.	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	.	15	
Togo	AG	STD	.	.	UR	STD	STD	.	.	UR	TOI	STD	AG	STD	.	.	UR	AG	STD	AG	UR	.	14	
Upper Volta	TOI/RC	AG	.	STD	STD	.	.	.	.	RC	RC	TOI	AG	STD	RC	AG	RC/UR	AG	.	AG	.	.	14
Zaire	AG/UR	AG/UR	.	.	SX	.	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	RC	.	.	UR	TOI/UR	.	AG/UR	.	.	18
Zambia	AG/UR	AG/UR	AG	.	TOI/SX	UR	.	.	.	UR	SX/UR	.	AG/UR	UR	UR	.	STD	AG/UR	UR	AG/UR	RC/UR	.	15	

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

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	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	*	*	STD	AG	STD	STD	UR	*	14	
India	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	TOT	STD	STD	RC	*	STD	AG	AG/UR	AG	TOT/UR	*	17	
Indonesia	AG	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	STD	STD	STD	STD	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	19
Korea	AG	AG	AG	AG	STD	*	*	*	*	UR	UR	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	AG	PG/UR	AG	STD	*	16	
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	AG	AG	UR	STD	*	17	
Philippines	STD	STD	*	*	STD	*	STD	STD	STD	UR	UR	TOT	UR	UR	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*	16	
Sri Lanka	AG	STD	*	AG	STD	UR	UR	UR	*	UR	SR/UR	TOT/SR	AG	STD	RC	*	UR	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	15
Thailand	STD	STD	AG	AG	STD	*	STD	STD	*	UR	STD	TOT	AG	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG/UR	STD	STD	*	17	

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

LATIN AMERICA

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

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

NEAR EAST

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Afghanistan	*	AG	*	AG	*	*	*	*	*	UR	STD	101	STD	STD	*	STD	STD	AG	STD	RC	*		11	
Cyprus	STD	AG/UR	*	*	SX	*	SX/UR	*	*	UR	UR	*	RC/AG/UR	UR	RX	*	UR	101	101/SX/UR/AB	AG	STD	*		14
Egypt	AG/UR	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	*	*	UR	STD	*	UR	UR	RC	*	STD	UR	101/UR/ABS	UR	UR	*		14
Israel	AG/UR	AG	*	AG	UR	*	UR	SX/UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG/UR	UR	101/SX/UR/PC	101/SX/UR/AB	AG/UR	RC/UR	*		16
Jordan	101/UR	STD	101/SX	AG	STD	*	101/SX/UR	UR	*	SX/UR	UR	*	AG	STD	STD	*	UR	AG	AG	AG/UR	UR	*		16
Lebanon	*	STD	*	AG	SX	*	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	*	*	UR	AG	AG	STD	SX	*		11
Morocco	STD	STD	AG	AG	SX	SX	*	SX	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	RC	AG	STD	STD	AG	STD	STD	*		17
Syria	STD	STD	*	*	STD	UR	*	*	*	UR	SX/UR	*	AG	STD	STD	101	STD	STD	101/SX/UR	STD	STD	*		15
Tunisia	STD	AG	AG	*	STD	*	*	STD	*	UR	UR	*	STD	STD	STD	AG	UR	STD	STD	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		

KEY

STD - Data conform to table framework.

101 - 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: "STD" 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/}

Nadia H. Youssef
International Center for Research on Women
Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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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.