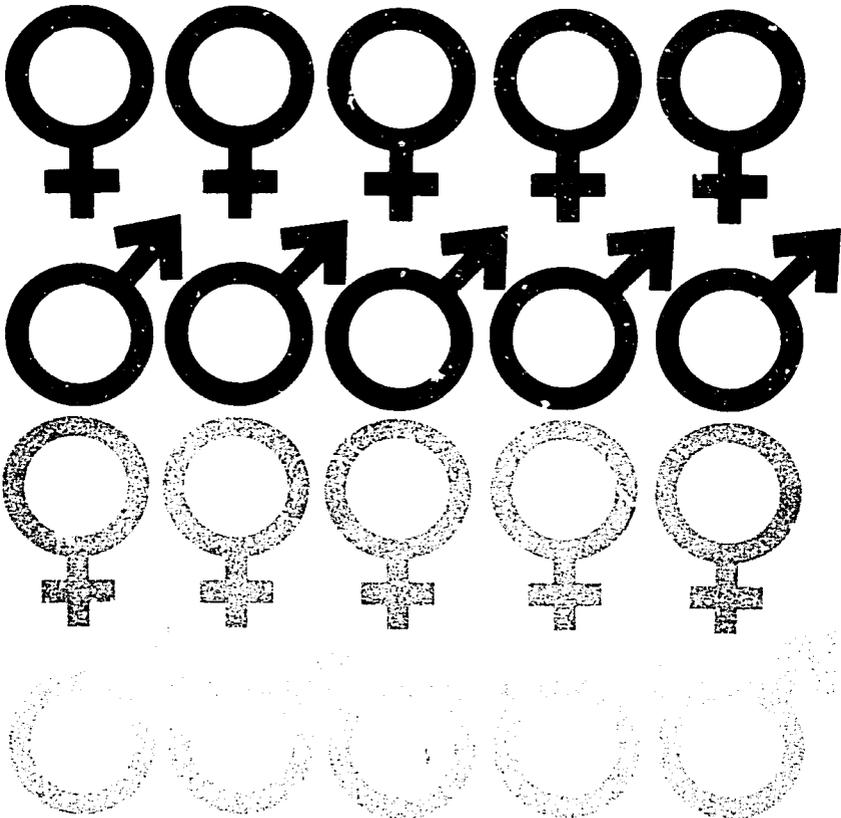


Part 1
1997-2000

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Bolivia

Selected Statistical Data by Sex



Economic and Social Data Services Division
Development Information Utilization Service
Office of Evaluation
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently updated a data base project, sponsored by the AID Women in Development Office (FPC/WID), 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 120 countries with a population of 5 million or more. 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 a summary of the table characteristics for the country under review. 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 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 Center for International Research. 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 120 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, Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU-ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, Center For International Research, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233 (for order form see Appendix F).

The Economic and Social Data Services Division of PPC/E is making updated 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 Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU/ESDS).

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.

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 PPC/E-DIU/ESDS 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.

FOREWORDBackground(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.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950. BOLIVIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2704165	1326099	1378066	946656	A	A	1757509	A	A
UNDER 1	86111	44158	41953	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	339552	171456	168096	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	379170	193742	185428	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	266019	141117	124902	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	268033	135033	133000	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	246374	116107	130267	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	221335	103600	117735	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	166748	77516	89232	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	163795	77182	86613	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	119375	54562	64813	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	104147	48864	55283	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	86170	38757	47413	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	63661	30473	33188	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	77113	38044	39069	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	116435	55432	61003	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	127	56	71	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1955,
CENSO DEMOGRAFICO 1950, LA PAZ, TABLE 9.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 AN URBAN/RURAL BREAKDOWN AND DEFINITION ARE UNAVAILABLE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4613486	2276029	2337457	1925840	934998	990842	2687646	1341031	1346615
0-4	733590	369737	363853	281790	142354	139436	451800	227383	224417
5-9	633909	319725	314184	247642	124234	123408	386267	195491	190776
10-14	545832	280699	265133	232140	116270	115870	313692	164429	149263
15-19	496556	247639	248917	246789	121096	125693	249767	126543	123224
20-24	407948	198700	209248	201178	97442	103736	206770	101258	105512
25-29	343195	167060	176135	155187	74610	80577	188008	92450	95558
30-34	272667	133708	138959	115570	55915	59655	157097	77793	79304
35-39	242268	115616	126652	98588	45107	53481	143680	70509	73171
40-44	194741	93457	101284	77121	36183	40938	117620	57274	60346
45-49	196327	95821	100506	79038	36953	42085	117239	58868	58421
50-54	142061	67142	74919	55341	25874	29467	86720	41268	45452
55-59	111679	53346	58333	42632	19228	23404	69047	34118	34929
60-64	99013	45980	53033	32967	14714	18253	66046	31266	34780
65 AND OVER	193700	87399	106301	59857	25018	34839	133843	62381	71462
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0			

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10, LA PAZ, TABLE P3.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 THE URBAN POPULATION COMPRISES THOSE PERSONS LIVING IN LOCALITIES OF MORE THAN 2,000 PERSONS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1950. BOLIVIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2766026	1378409	1387617
0-4	476330	240434	235896
5-9	368618	185821	182797
10-14	317550	159338	158212
15-19	283320	142393	140927
20-24	249084	125566	123518
25-29	206095	102858	103237
30-34	169819	84069	85750
35-39	148138	73566	74572
40-44	125215	62251	62964
45-49	111738	55446	56292
50-54	92332	45222	47110
55-59	74384	35820	38564
60-64	57268	27004	30264
65 AND OVER	86135	38621	47514

01 SOURCE: MARIO GUTIERREZ SARDAN, 1979, REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA: PROYECCIONES DE POBLACION POR SEXO Y GRUPOS DE EDAD: ANOS 1950 AL 2000, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, LA PAZ, TABLES 17 AND 18.

02 THIS ADJUSTMENT IMPLIES A 2.2 PERCENT UNDERENUMERATION IN THE 1950 CENSUS. THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1980, WORLD POPULATION 1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 282) HAS INFLATED THE 1950 CENSUS BY THE SAME PERCENT NET UNDERENUMERATION (4.2%) AS WAS ESTIMATED FOR THE 1976 CENSUS, RESULTING IN AN ADJUSTED 1950 TOTAL POPULATION OF 2,823,000.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1976. BOLIVIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4852847	2389303	2463544
0-4	851379	429008	422371
5-9	690455	345660	344795
10-14	556579	278345	278234
15-19	482908	240861	242047
20-24	411503	204447	207056
25-29	352232	174193	178039
30-34	296073	145721	150352
35-39	251251	123016	128235
40-44	210469	102420	108049
45-49	176180	85093	91087
50-54	144323	69037	75286
55-59	117836	55647	62189
60-64	95530	44313	51217
65 AND OVER	216129	91542	124587

01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED AT THE U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON LIFE TABLES AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FROM THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF BOLIVIA (JORGE SOMOZA, 1976).

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1976. BOLIVIA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4613486	2276029	2337457	1925840	934998	990842	2687646	1341031	1346615
CHUQUISACA	358516	173598	184918	77515	36557	40958	281001	137041	143960
LA PAZ	1465078	719758	745320	697263	340643	356620	767815	379115	388700
COCHABAMBA	720952	349958	370994	272100	129300	142800	448852	220658	228194
ORURO	310409	151094	159315	158615	77537	81078	151794	73557	78237
POTOSI	657743	317736	340007	188298	90952	97346	469445	226784	242661
TARIJA	187204	94088	93116	72740	35763	36977	114464	58325	56139
SANTA CRUZ	710724	364196	346528	374605	182956	191649	336119	181240	154879
BENI	168367	86882	81485	81054	39331	41723	87313	47551	39762
PANDO	34493	18719	15774	3650	1959	1691	30843	16760	14083

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS
DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10,
LA PAZ, TABLE P1.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE 1976. BOLIVIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1976. BOLIVIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1976. BOLIVIA

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4 149 261	2 041 640	2 107 621	1 750 057	845 902	904 155	2 399 204	1 195 738	1 203 466
SPANISH ONLY	1 508 365	754 623	753 742	930 357	450 335	480 022	578 008	304 288	273 720
AYMARA ONLY	3 152 28	104 285	210 943	25 435	6 187	19 248	289 793	98 098	191 695
QUECHUA ONLY	568 707	213 946	354 761	33 887	9 138	24 749	534 820	204 808	330 012
SPANISH/AYMARA	680 018	377 091	302 927	293 705	150 345	143 360	386 313	226 746	159 567
SPANISH/QUECHUA	864 774	475 150	389 624	404 076	195 666	208 410	460 698	279 484	181 214
SPANISH/AYMA/QUECH	102 669	66 471	36 198	47 055	26 984	20 071	55 614	39 487	16 127
SPANISH/OTHER	49 802	26 005	23 797	11 763	6 069	5 694	38 039	19 936	18 103
AYMARA/QUECHUA	52 684	21 312	31 372	3 163	879	2 284	49 521	20 433	29 088
OTHER	70 14	27 57	42 57	616	299	317	6398	2458	3940

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10, LA PAZ, TABLE P11.
- 02 464,225 PERSONS WERE SAID TO SPEAK NO LANGUAGE; OF THESE, 97.4% WERE UNDER AGE 5.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	46.8	44.6	49.0
1	54.1	52.2	56.0
5	56.5	55.1	58.0
15	48.6	47.3	49.9
30	36.9	35.9	37.9
45	25.3	24.5	26.0
60	14.4	14.0	14.9

- 01 SOURCE: A. SOLIZ AND J. BARTLEMA, 1979, REPORT ON BOLIVIA, UNPUBLISHED PAPER PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY, PANEL FOR LATIN AMERICA, AND THE UNITED NATIONS, CELADE.
- 02 ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON RESULTS OF THE 1975 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY AND THE 1976 CENSUS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971-1972. BOLIVIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1971-72	161	A	A	133	A	A	178	A	A

01 SOURCE: AUGUSTO SOLIZ, HUGO BEHM, AND KEN HILL, 1976, MORTALIDAD EN LOS PRIMEROS ANOS DE VIDA EN PAISES DE AMERICA LATINA-BOLIVIA 1971-1972, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA AND CELADE, LA PAZ, TABLE 15.

02 THE SOLIZ, ET AL., STUDY IS BASED ON THE INITIAL ROUND OF THE 1975 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY. IN ANOTHER STUDY, SOLIZ AND BARTLEMA ESTIMATE A 1975 TOTAL-COUNTRY INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF 168 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (SEE FOOTNOTES, TABLE 7).

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1976. BOLIVIA

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL BOLIVIA	10.7
MALE	11.1
FEMALE	10.2
CHUQUISACA	7.2
MALE	7.5
FEMALE	6.8
LA PAZ	7.6
MALE	7.1
FEMALE	8.0
COCHABAMBA	10.6
MALE	11.0
FEMALE	10.1
ORURO	16.3
MALE	15.7
FEMALE	16.8
POTOSI	5.3
MALE	5.4
FEMALE	5.2
TARIJA	16.3
MALE	18.0
FEMALE	14.6
SANTA CRUZ	19.8
MALE	21.8
FEMALE	17.7
BENI	10.7
MALE	12.1
FEMALE	9.1
PANDO	26.1
MALE	29.1
FEMALE	22.6

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS
DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10,
LA PAZ, TABLE P6.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. BOLIVIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	3027007	1178278	1599249	0	185575	40605	23300
TOTAL MALES	1474454	620745	781516	0	51224	11498	9471
12-14	168586	165755	343	0	10	14	2464
15-19	247639	236055	9493	0	67	58	1966
20-24	198700	119960	76595	0	428	472	1245
25-29	167060	45148	118924	0	1172	1095	721
30-34	133708	18005	112066	0	1862	1288	487
35-39	115616	10917	100242	0	2693	1364	400
40-44	93457	6721	81568	0	3447	1353	368
45-49	95821	5571	83689	0	4719	1492	350
50-54	67142	3664	57410	0	1688	1115	265
55-59	53346	2611	44654	0	4832	1006	243
60-64	45980	2361	36524	0	5990	856	249
65 AND OVER	87399	3977	60008	0	21316	1385	713
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1552553	557533	817733	0	134351	29107	13829
12-14	158266	156508	767	0	22	14	955
15-19	248917	207672	38814	0	236	711	1484
20-24	209248	89212	114639	0	1176	2547	1674
25-29	176135	36470	132548	0	2329	3545	1243
30-34	138959	17251	113537	0	3631	3533	1007
35-39	126652	12226	103686	0	6021	3805	914
40-44	101284	8067	80581	0	8442	3313	881
45-49	100506	7678	75860	0	12442	3632	894
50-54	74919	5765	51690	0	14109	2554	801
55-59	58333	4357	36633	0	14630	2003	710
60-64	53033	4117	28216	0	18437	1421	842
65 AND OVER	106301	8210	40762	0	52876	2029	2424
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10, LA PAZ, TABLE P4.

02 'MARRIED' INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS IN CONSENSUAL UNIONS AS WELL AS THOSE LEGALLY MARRIED.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. BOLIVIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	1306067	575967	626119	0	66804	27412	9765
TOTAL MALES	622888	296909	301989	0	13927	6380	3683
12-14	70748	69767	108	0	4	9	860
15-19	121096	116901	3348	0	16	22	809
20-24	97442	65282	31243	0	108	234	575
25-29	74610	22759	50567	0	309	672	303
30-34	55915	8112	46390	0	439	781	193
35-39	45107	4362	39099	0	692	810	144
40-44	36183	2595	31812	0	895	765	116
45-49	36953	2230	32345	0	1407	823	148
50-54	25874	1484	22318	0	1366	604	102
55-59	19228	1054	16060	0	1448	551	115
60-64	14714	864	11660	0	1655	450	85
65 AND OVER	25018	1499	17039	0	5588	659	233
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	683179	279058	324130	0	52877	21032	6082
12-14	71051	70376	238	0	9	9	419
15-19	125693	107441	17036	0	106	419	691
20-24	103736	48638	52053	0	487	1730	828
25-29	80577	18533	57922	0	966	2574	582
30-34	59655	8391	46728	0	1431	2634	471
35-39	53481	5988	41565	0	2604	2906	418
40-44	40938	3921	30517	0	3571	2520	409
45-49	42085	4026	29428	0	5488	2726	417
50-54	29467	2986	18296	0	5923	1897	365
55-59	23404	2445	12483	0	6718	1448	310
60-64	18253	2097	8119	0	6798	928	311
65 AND OVER	34839	4216	9745	0	18776	1241	861
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10, LA PAZ, TABLE P4.

02 'MARRIED' INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS IN CONSENSUAL UNIONS AS WELL AS THOSE LEGALLY MARRIED.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1976. BOLIVIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1720940	602311	973130	0	118771	13193	13535
TOTAL MALE	851566	323836	479527	0	37297	5118	5788
12-14	97838	95988	235	0	6	5	1604
15-19	126543	119154	6145	0	51	36	1157
20-24	101258	54678	45352	0	320	238	670
25-29	92450	22389	68357	0	863	423	418
30-34	77793	9893	65676	0	1423	507	294
35-39	70509	6555	61143	0	2001	554	256
40-44	57274	4126	49756	0	2552	588	252
45-49	58868	3341	51344	0	3312	669	202
50-54	41268	2180	35092	0	3322	511	163
55-59	34118	1557	28594	0	3384	455	128
60-64	31266	1497	24864	0	4335	406	164
65 AND OVER	62381	2478	42969	0	15728	726	480
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	869374	278475	493603	0	81474	8075	7747
12-14	87215	86132	529	0	13	5	536
15-19	123224	100231	21778	0	130	292	793
20-24	105512	40574	62586	0	689	817	346
25-29	95558	17937	74626	0	1363	971	661
30-34	79304	8860	66809	0	2200	899	536
35-39	73171	6238	62121	0	3417	899	496
40-44	60346	4146	50064	0	4871	793	472
45-49	58421	3652	46432	0	6954	906	477
50-54	45452	2779	33394	0	8186	657	436
55-59	34929	1912	24150	0	7912	555	400
60-64	34780	2020	20097	0	11639	493	531
65 AND OVER	71462	3994	31017	0	34100	788	1563
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10, LA PAZ, TABLE P4.

02 'MARRIED' INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS IN CONSENSUAL UNIONS AS WELL AS THOSE LEGALLY MARRIED.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED
PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

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	19	22	19	20	18
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	24	21	24	22	23	21
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	28	26	29	27	27	25

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1978, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, TABLE 24. FIGURES FOR PERCENT EVER MARRIED ARE BASED ON MARITAL STATUS DATA REPORTED IN INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10, LA PAZ, TABLE P4.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	122850	52211	70639
2	142957	55979	86978
3	161697	62697	99000
4	161578	63051	98527
5	145344	56929	88415
6	116202	46077	70125
7	79223	32068	47155
8 AND OVER	110853	52176	58677
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1040704	421188	619516
MEAN SIZE	4.3	4.4	4.3
MEDIAN SIZE	4.1	4.1	4.0

01 SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA, 1979, UNPUBLISHED COMPUTER
PRINTOUT, TABLES V3 AND V7.

02 THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS ONE OR MORE PERSONS WHO OCCUPY
PART OR ALL OF A DWELLING, LIVE UNDER A FAMILY REGIME, AND
USUALLY SHARE MEALS TOGETHER.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. BOLIVIA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1975	77	254	356	300	215	103	57
URBAN 1975	69	245	339	260	160	70	23
RURAL 1975	83	272	384	350	266	133	81

- 01 SOURCE: CARMEN ARRETX, 1976, ANALISIS DE LA FECUNDIDAD DE BOLIVIA BASADO EN LOS DATOS D' LA ENCUESTA DEMOGRAFICA NACIONAL DE 1975, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA/CELADE, LA PAZ, TABLES A, 8, 9, AND 10.
- 02 THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY SAMPLED 52,293 PERSONS IN APRIL OF 1976, AND ITS RESULTS WERE PRACTICALLY IDENTICAL TO A SIMILAR PRELIMINARY SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE LATTER HALF OF 1975.
- 03 ALTERNATE ESTIMATES OF AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES ARE AVAILABLE IN LUIS LLANO, 1980, DIFERENCIALES DE LA FECUNDIDAD DE BOLIVIA SEGUN EL CENSO NACIONAL DE 1976, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, LA PAZ, TABLE 3 (RATES FOR 1970-75, BASED ON 1976 CENSUS DATA); AND A. SOLIZ AND J. BARTLEMA, 1979, REPORT ON BOLIVIA, UNPUBLISHED PAPER PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY, PANEL FOR LATIN AMERICA, AND THE UNITED NATIONS, CELADE (RATES FOR 1976 BASED ON THE BRASS FERTILITY TECHNIQUE AND 1976 CENSUS DATA).

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1975	46B	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1975	6.81	5.83C	7.84
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1975	3.32	2.84	3.82
NRR (PER WOMAN) 1975	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CARMEN ARRETX, 1976, ANALISIS DE LA FECUNDIDAD DE BOLIVIA BASADO EN LOS DATOS DE LA ENCUESTA DEMOGRAFICA NACIONAL DE 1975, INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA/CELADE, LA PAZ, TABLES A, 8, 9, AND 10.

02 THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY SAMPLED 52,293 PERSONS IN APRIL OF 1976, AND ITS RESULTS WERE PRACTICALLY IDENTICAL TO A SIMILAR PRELIMINARY SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE LATTER HALF OF 1975.

03 GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05 AND ARRETX'S ESTIMATED TOTAL FERTILITY RATES. MARIO GUTIERREZ SARDAN (1979, 'REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA: PROYECCIONES DE POBLACION POR SEXO Y GRUPOS DE EDAD: ANOS 1950 AL 2000,' INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, LA PAZ, TABLE 28) HAS ESTIMATED A TOTAL-COUNTRY NET REPRODUCTION RATE OF 2.2 DURING THE PERIOD 1970-75; HIS CORRESPONDING ESTIMATED TFR FOR THIS PERIOD IS 6.5.

04 BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF THE BRASS FERTILITY TECHNIQUE TO 1976 CENSUS DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CHILDREN BORN IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE CENSUS, A. SOLIZ AND J. BARTLEMA (1979, REPORT ON BOLIVIA, UNPUBLISHED PAPER PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY, PANEL FOR LATIN AMERICA, AND THE UNITED NATIONS, CELADE) ESTIMATE A 1976 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE IN THE RANGE OF 6.5-6.7.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B THIS FIGURE IS FOR 1976 (U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1978, WORLD POPULATION 1977, WASHINGTON, PP. 242).

C THIS FIGURE EXCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF DATA FROM THE CAPITAL OF LA PAZ, WHERE THE TFR = 4.76.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2194665	1252103	942562	1213626	632101	581525	981039	620002	361037
10-14	487947	261695	226252	226106	114354	111752	261841	147341	114500
15-19	427411	229489	197922	236643	119267	117376	190768	110222	80546
20-24	328320	178769	149551	189235	95642	93593	139085	83127	55958
25-29	251921	143419	108502	141466	72643	68823	110455	70776	39679
30-34	179998	108313	71685	101028	53700	47328	78970	54613	24357
35-39	140174	86127	54047	80271	42333	37938	59903	43794	16109
40-44	99973	64113	35860	59698	33176	26522	40275	30937	9338
45-49	94589	61946	32643	57922	32965	24957	36667	28981	7686
50-54	60224	39386	20838	38902	22456	16446	21322	16930	4392
55-59	43461	28316	15145	28252	15936	12316	15209	12380	2829
60-64	31217	20208	11009	20540	11677	8863	10677	8531	2146
65 AND OVER	49430	30322	19108	33563	17952	15611	15867	12370	3497
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10, LA PAZ, TABLE P7.
02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1976.
BOLIVIA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67.6	78.9	56.8	86.9	94.6	79.9	53.0	67.5	38.8
10-14	89.4	93.2	85.3	97.4	98.4	96.4	83.5	89.6	76.7
15-19	86.1	92.7	79.5	95.9	98.5	93.4	76.4	87.1	65.4
20-24	80.5	90.0	71.5	94.1	98.2	90.2	67.3	82.1	53.0
25-29	73.4	85.8	61.6	91.2	97.4	85.4	58.8	76.6	41.5
30-34	66.0	81.0	51.6	87.4	96.0	79.3	50.3	70.2	30.7
35-39	57.9	74.5	42.7	81.4	93.9	70.9	41.7	62.1	22.0
40-44	51.3	68.6	35.4	77.4	91.7	64.8	34.2	54.0	15.5
45-49	48.2	64.6	32.5	73.3	89.2	59.3	31.3	49.2	13.2
50-54	42.4	58.7	27.8	70.3	86.8	55.8	24.6	41.0	9.7
55-59	38.9	53.1	26.0	66.3	82.9	52.6	22.0	36.3	8.1
60-64	31.5	43.9	20.8	62.3	79.4	48.6	16.2	27.3	6.2
65 AND OVER	25.5	34.7	18.0	56.1	71.8	44.8	11.9	19.8	4.9

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS
DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10,
LA PAZ, TABLES P3 AND P7.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1055954	581696	474258	581352	305298	276054	474602	276398	198204
5-9	358797	187750	171047	172676	87324	85352	186121	100426	85695
10-14	437326	241879	195447	212031	109395	102636	225295	132484	92811
15-19	199891	115895	83996	144749	78047	66702	55142	37848	17294
20-24	59940	36172	23768	51896	30532	21364	8044	5640	2404

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS
DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10,
LA PAZ, TABLE P8.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT ALL LEVELS OF OFFICIAL
INSTRUCTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, AT THE DATE OF THE CENSUS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1976.
BOLIVIA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	50.7	55.6	45.7	62.7	66.5	58.9	41.0	47.0	34.8
5-9	56.6	58.7	54.4	69.7	70.3	69.2	48.2	51.4	44.9
10-14	80.1	86.2	73.7	91.3	94.1	88.6	71.8	80.6	62.2
15-19	40.3	46.8	33.7	58.7	64.5	53.1	22.1	29.9	14.0
20-24	14.7	18.2	11.4	25.8	31.3	20.6	3.9	5.6	2.3

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10, LA PAZ, TABLES P3 AND P8.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT ALL LEVELS OF OFFICIAL INSTRUCTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, AT THE DATE OF THE CENSUS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976.
BOLIVIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1483756	1153622	330134	612189	432525	179664	871567	721097	150470
10-14	54001	33897	20104	13933	6755	7178	40068	27142	12926
15-19	191173	136138	55035	78969	48449	30520	112204	87689	24515
20-24	219152	166513	52639	104097	71768	32329	115055	94745	20310
25-29	203112	158296	44816	95281	67891	27390	107831	90405	17426
30-34	163988	131169	32819	73885	54397	19488	90103	76772	13331
35-39	142882	114056	28826	61264	44300	16964	81618	69756	11362
40-44	115176	92002	23174	48236	35400	12836	66940	56602	10338
45-49	116747	94140	22607	48444	35914	12530	68303	58226	10077
50-54	80670	65248	15422	32305	24651	7654	48365	40597	7768
55-59	61425	50558	10867	22184	17176	5008	39241	33382	5859
60-64	50141	41258	8883	14563	11290	3273	35578	29968	5610
65 AND OVER	85289	70347	14942	19028	14534	4494	66261	55813	10448
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10, LA PAZ, TABLE P13.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1976.
BOLIVIA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	45.7	72.7	19.9	43.8	64.7	24.7	47.1	78.5	16.2
10-14	9.9	12.1	7.6	6.0	5.8	6.2	12.8	16.5	8.7
15-19	38.5	55.0	22.1	32.0	40.0	24.3	44.9	69.3	19.9
20-24	53.7	83.8	25.2	51.7	73.7	31.2	55.6	93.6	19.2
25-29	59.2	94.8	25.4	61.4	91.0	34.0	57.4	97.8	18.2
30-34	60.1	98.1	23.6	63.9	97.3	32.7	57.4	98.7	16.8
35-39	59.0	98.7	22.8	62.1	98.2	31.7	56.8	98.9	16.2
40-44	59.1	98.4	22.9	62.5	97.8	31.4	56.9	98.8	17.1
45-49	59.5	98.2	22.5	61.3	97.2	29.8	58.2	98.9	17.2
50-54	56.8	97.2	20.6	58.4	95.3	26.0	55.8	98.4	17.1
55-59	55.0	94.8	18.6	52.0	89.3	21.4	56.8	97.8	16.8
60-64	50.6	89.7	16.8	44.2	76.7	17.9	53.9	95.8	16.1
65 AND OVER	44.0	80.5	14.1	31.8	58.1	12.9	49.5	89.5	14.6

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10, LA PAZ, TABLES P3 AND P13.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1501391	1164619	336772	613662	433355	180307	887729	731264	156465
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	733595	592525	141070	187230	126783	60447	546365	465742	80623
EMPLOYERS	13995	12488	1507	9135	7888	1247	4860	4600	260
SELF-EMPLOYED	719600	580037	139563	178095	118895	59200	541505	461142	80363
EMPLOYEES	573025	438212	134813	387370	274763	112607	185655	163449	22206
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	137264	85511	51753	6970	5070	1900	130294	80441	49853
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	57507	48371	9136	32092	26739	5353	25415	21632	3783

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, RESULTADOS
DEL CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1976, VOL. 10,
LA PAZ, TABLE P14.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. BOLIVIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola
 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
 Nigeria
 Rwanda
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 South Africa
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Tanzania
 Togo
 Uganda
 Upper Volta
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

Australia
 Bangladesh
 Burma
 People's Republic of China
 Republic of China - Taiwan
 Hong Kong
 India
 Indonesia
 Japan
 Kampuchea
 North Korea
 South Korea
 Malaysia
 Nepal
 Pakistan
 Philippines
 Sri Lanka
 Thailand
 Vietnam

EUROPE

Austria
 Belgium
 Bulgaria
 Czechoslovakia
 Denmark
 Finland
 France
 German Democratic Republic
 Federal Republic of Germany
 Greece
 Hungary
 Italy
 Netherlands
 Poland
 Portugal
 Romania
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 United Kingdom
 Yugoslavia

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Venezuela

Near East/North Africa

Afghanistan
Algeria
Cyprus
Egypt
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Morocco
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Tunisia
Turkey
Yemen Arab Republic

North America

Canada
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19__
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19__
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census), 19__
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census), 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. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__ to 19__
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19__
- 10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19__
- 10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19__
- 10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, 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, 19__
Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19__ to 19__
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19__
- 15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19__
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19__
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in _____), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

COUNTRY 511--BOLIVIA

MAY 4, 1983

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1950	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1976	16	9		X	
TABLE 03	1950	15	3		X	
TABLE 04	1976	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1976	10	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1976	10	9		X	
TABLE 07	1975	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1971	3	9	X		
TABLE 09	1976	30	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1976	29	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1976	29	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1976	29	7		X	
TABLE 11	1976	4	6	X	X	
TABLE 12	1976	11	3			X
TABLE 13	1976	0	0			
TABLE 14A	1975	8	3	X	X	
TABLE 14B	1975	11	3			
TABLE 15A	1976	14	9	X		X
TABLE 15B	1976	0	0			
TABLE 15C	1976	13	9	X		
TABLE 16A	1976	5	9	X		X
TABLE 16B	1976	0	6			
TABLE 16C	1976	5	9	X		
TABLE 17A	1976	14	9	X		X
TABLE 17B	1976	0	0			
TABLE 17C	1976	13	9	X		
TABLE 18	1976	7	9	X		X
TABLE 19	1976	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:
11 STANDARD TABLES
12 NONSTANDARD TABLES
8 BLANK TABLES

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.

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

SEND TO: Center for International Research
U. S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D. C. 20233

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)					RETURN TO:	Date	T
	Name				Data User Services Division	CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerco-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. _____	
	Organization				Customer Services		
	Address				Bureau of the Census		
	City, State, ZIP				Washington, D.C. 20233		
	Telephone				Phone: 301/763-4100		
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche		Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders: additional copies are \$5.00 each.					TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled			
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.							

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
