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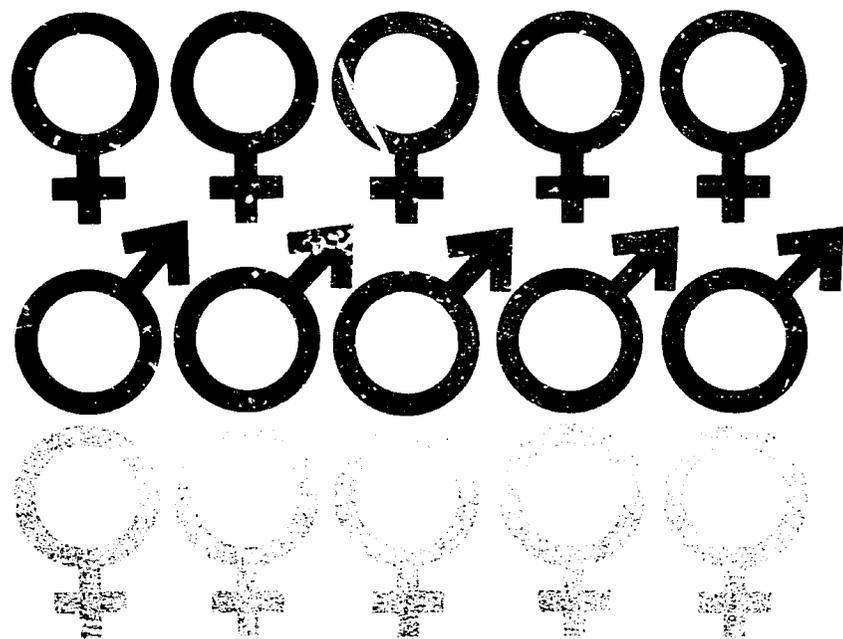
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# LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

*El Salvador*

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## 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 (PPC/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.

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

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\*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.

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\*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.

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\*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, 1961. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	25 10984	1236728	1274256	966899	451840	515059	1544085	784888	759197
UNDER 1	97246	49142	48104	34040	17213	16827	63206	31929	31277
1-4	334412	168471	165941	117073	58842	58231	217339	109629	107710
5-9	333553	193359	190194	135162	67610	67552	248391	125749	122642
10-14	309305	159798	149507	113758	56899	56859	195547	102899	92648
15-19	242248	117234	125014	96742	44001	52741	145506	73233	72273
20-24	214829	101363	113466	86726	38632	48094	128103	62731	65372
25-29	172503	80859	91644	69160	30291	38869	103343	50568	52775
30-34	150730	73035	77695	60695	27477	33218	90035	45558	44477
35-39	139022	66101	72921	56556	25032	31524	82466	41069	41397
40-44	111796	54866	56930	44642	20266	24376	67154	34600	32554
45-49	89906	43711	46195	37826	16655	21171	52080	27056	25024
50-54	75844	37236	38608	31857	14209	17648	43987	23027	20960
55-59	50913	24765	26148	21956	9563	12393	28957	15202	13755
60-64	58075	28808	29267	23861	10188	13673	34214	18620	15594
65 AND OVER	79822	37468	42354	36360	14619	21741	43462	22849	20613
UNKNOWN	780	512	268	485	343	142	295	159	126

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

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

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

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, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3554648	1763190	1791458	1405532	664242	741290	2149116	1098948	1050168
UNDER 1	128197	64196	64001	41455	20940	20515	86742	43256	43486
1-4	469110	236482	232628	155862	78120	77742	313248	158362	154886
5-9	581597	296365	285232	201802	100827	100975	379795	195538	184257
10-14	471787	241719	230068	181013	90410	90603	290774	151309	139465
15-19	353588	175330	184258	160171	73899	86272	199417	101431	97986
20-24	296212	143311	152901	131972	60754	71218	164240	82557	81683
25-29	230125	109384	120741	95948	44337	51611	134177	65047	69130
30-34	199711	99080	100631	82126	38327	43799	117585	60753	56832
35-39	186109	90687	95422	74283	33507	40776	111826	57180	54646
40-44	151115	74454	76661	63679	28987	34692	87436	45467	41969
45-49	121771	58998	62773	52380	23465	28915	69391	35533	33858
50-54	98286	47725	50561	43682	19393	24289	54604	28332	26272
55-59	70009	33863	36146	31384	13676	17708	38625	20187	18438
60-64	67924	33825	34099	30517	13458	17059	37407	20367	17040
65 AND OVER	123022	57765	65257	59246	24142	35104	63776	33623	30153
UNKNOWN	85	6	79	12	0	12	73	6	67

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1977, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1975, SAN SALVADOR, TABLE 211-02.  
 02 DE FACTO POPULATION.  
 03 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED TO BE THOSE WHERE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES ARE LOCATED; EACH AUTHORITY THEREBY DEFINES ITS OWN GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2644000	1329100	1314900
0-4	499467	253904	245563
5-9	388039	197182	190857
10-14	309255	157182	152073
15-19	254920	129149	125771
20-24	213265	107741	105524
25-29	192449	96927	95522
30-34	172340	86620	85720
35-39	139032	69679	69353
40-44	110872	55265	55607
45-49	97388	48145	49243
50-54	80347	39315	41032
55-59	61999	29961	32038
60-64	47462	27592	24870
65 AND OVER	77165	35438	41727

- 01 SOURCES: CONSEJO NACIONAL DE PLANIFICACION Y COORDINACION ECONOMICA (CONAPLAN) AND DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS (DIGESTIC), 1976, LA POBLACION DE EL SALVADOR POR SEXO Y EDAD EN EL PERIODO 1950-2000, PRINCIPALES INDICADORES, SAN SALVADOR, TABLE 15; AND U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, UNPUBLISHED.
- 02 CONAPLAN AND DIGESTIC EVALUATED THE 1961 CENSUS AND TOOK THE ADJUSTED FIGURES INTO ACCOUNT WHEN MAKING QUINQUENNIAL ESTIMATES. THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS LINEARLY INTERPOLATED BETWEEN THESE ESTIMATES TO DERIVE THE ADJUSTED CENSUS POPULATION.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3686958	1856353	1830605
0-4	668339	339594	328745
5-9	557662	282969	274693
10-14	470935	239347	231588
15-19	382666	194544	188122
20-24	304487	154708	149779
25-29	248073	125591	122482
30-34	205374	103707	101667
35-39	183076	92134	90942
40-44	162470	81461	81009
45-49	129672	64588	65084
50-54	101334	49947	51387
55-59	86169	41803	44366
60-64	68337	32484	35853
65 AND OVER	118364	53476	64888

- 01 SOURCES: CONSEJO NACIONAL DE PLANIFICACION Y COORDINACION ECONOMICA (CONAPLAN) AND DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS (DIGESTIC), 1976, LA POBLACION DE EL SALVADOR POR SEXO Y EDAD EN EL PERIODO 1950-2000, PRINCIPALES INDICADORES, SAN SALVADOR, TABLE 30; AND U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, UNPUBLISHED.
- 02 CONAPLAN AND DIGESTIC EVALUATED THE 1971 CENSUS AND TOOK THE ADJUSTED FIGURES INTO ACCOUNT FOR MAKING QUINQUENNIAL ESTIMATES. THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS LINEARLY INTERPOLATED BETWEEN THESE ESTIMATES TO DERIVE THE ADJUSTED CENSUS POPULATION.

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,  
1971. EL SALVADOR

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3554648	1763190	1791458	1405532	664242	741290	2149116	1098948	1050168
AHUACHAPAN	178472	90533	87939	41009	19252	21757	137463	71281	66182
SANTA ANA	335853	167076	168777	143865	68343	75522	191988	98733	93255
SONSONATE	237059	119439	117620	86554	41927	44627	150505	77512	72993
CHALATENANGO	172845	88091	84754	47516	23637	23879	125329	64454	60875
LA LIBERTAD	285575	143211	142364	98522	47188	51334	187053	96023	91030
SAN SALVADOR	733445	346377	387068	561521	260454	301067	171924	85923	86001
CUSCATLAN	152825	75996	76829	40885	19185	21700	111940	56811	55129
LA PAZ	181929	91066	90863	53041	25340	27701	128888	65726	63162
CABANAS	131081	56073	65008	22309	10744	11565	108772	55329	53443
SAN VICENTE	153398	77589	75809	43796	21187	22609	109602	56402	53200
USulutAN	294497	146900	147597	79686	37735	41951	214811	109165	105646
SAN MIGUEL	320602	159692	160910	108754	51180	57574	211848	108512	103336
MORAZAN	156052	78662	77390	29011	14156	14855	127041	64506	62535
LA UNION	221015	112485	108530	49063	23914	25149	171952	88571	83381

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

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, 1971. EL SALVADOR

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,  
1971. EL SALVADOR

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,  
1971. EL SALVADOR

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

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,  
1971. EL SALVADOR

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1969-72. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
0	55.5
1	60.3
5	59.7
15	51.0
30	38.1
45	26.1
60	15.4

- 01 SOURCE: EMPIRICAL LIFE TABLE PREPARED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, BASED ON VITAL STATISTICS, 1973 NATIONAL FERTILITY SURVEY DATA, 1971 CENSUS DATA, AND AN ESTIMATED INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF 95 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.
- 02 A LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH OF 54.0 IS ALSO VIABLE, BASED ON AN ESTIMATED INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF 120 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (SEE TABLE 8).

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, 1970-1971. EL SALVADOR

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
IMR (PER 1000· LIVE BIRTHS) 1970-71	95-120

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION  
1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 303.
- 02 THIS RANGE IN INFANT MORTALITY IS BASED ON ANALYSIS OF THE  
1973 EL SALVADOR NATIONAL FERTILITY STUDY AND AN OFFICIAL  
ESTIMATE, BASED ON 1971 CENSUS DATA USING THE BRASS  
MORTALITY TECHNIQUE.

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, 1971.  
EL SALVADOR

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL COUNTRY	14.9	5.5	9.4	15.9	21.0	21.9	22.7	23.3	24.6	25.1	25.5	25.8	25.0	25.7
MALE	14.2	5.5	9.3	14.2	19.5	21.3	21.9	22.5	24.2	25.1	25.4	25.3	24.3	24.9
FEMALE	15.5	5.6	9.6	17.5	22.3	22.4	23.4	24.1	25.0	25.1	25.5	26.2	25.6	26.5
AHUACHAPAN	9.6	4.8	8.4	10.4	12.3	12.8	13.8	13.5	14.7	14.5	14.6	15.2	14.8	13.7
MALE	10.4	4.7	8.7	11.1	13.1	14.4	15.1	14.8	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.8	17.3	16.5
FEMALE	8.8	4.8	8.0	9.8	11.6	11.2	12.5	12.1	13.4	12.1	12.2	13.4	11.7	10.9
SANTA ANA	9.7	3.5	6.1	7.0	11.2	12.7	14.0	16.5	17.0	17.7	18.6	19.0	17.4	18.3
MALE	9.5	3.4	6.2	9.4	11.0	12.7	13.7	16.5	17.0	17.6	18.2	19.4	16.9	17.7
FFEMALE	9.8	3.5	5.9	9.4	11.4	12.6	14.4	16.4	16.9	17.7	19.0	18.7	17.9	18.8
SONSONATE	19.3	8.4	14.2	21.3	25.5	24.8	28.2	28.1	30.7	31.6	31.6	34.3	34.6	36.0
MALE	19.6	8.4	14.5	21.7	26.2	25.4	28.5	28.3	31.3	33.3	34.2	34.6	36.9	38.4
FEMALE	18.9	8.4	13.8	20.9	24.8	24.3	27.9	27.9	30.1	29.8	29.1	34.1	32.1	33.8
CHALATENANGO	3.8	2.7	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.2
MALE	4.1	2.9	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.5	4.8
FEMALE	3.5	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.5
LA LIBERTAD	24.1	11.4	17.1	24.0	30.2	31.6	34.7	37.5	39.1	40.8	40.3	41.6	40.7	42.3
MALE	24.0	11.7	16.9	23.2	29.8	31.1	35.8	37.2	38.6	41.4	40.5	42.5	42.5	42.3
FEMALE	24.1	11.0	17.3	24.9	30.5	32.0	33.5	37.8	39.7	40.3	40.1	40.7	38.8	42.4
SAN SALVADOR	30.0	7.5	15.4	30.4	42.0	45.2	47.1	48.7	50.3	51.0	52.0	51.8	50.6	51.9
MALE	27.3	7.4	14.6	25.2	38.0	42.5	45.4	46.9	48.8	49.7	50.3	50.1	47.3	49.4
FEMALE	32.4	7.6	16.2	34.6	45.2	47.4	48.6	50.2	51.7	52.1	53.4	53.1	53.2	53.5
CUSCATLAN	10.4	7.0	10.0	11.4	11.9	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.8	13.9	13.9	15.8	13.3	14.4
MALE	9.8	6.8	9.8	10.0	10.3	12.0	11.8	11.3	13.1	13.3	14.4	15.2	12.3	13.6
FEMALE	11.1	7.1	10.3	12.8	13.5	13.1	14.1	14.6	14.5	14.4	13.4	16.2	14.4	15.2
LA PAZ	11.3	5.8	8.9	11.1	14.3	14.8	16.0	17.1	18.5	17.7	18.6	17.2	19.4	21.3
MALE	11.3	5.7	9.1	10.4	13.9	14.8	15.7	17.2	18.7	18.1	20.4	18.2	20.8	22.5
FEMALE	11.4	5.9	8.7	11.9	14.8	14.8	16.3	16.9	18.4	17.4	16.9	16.4	17.9	20.3
CABANAS	3.7	2.2	2.9	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.1	6.0	5.8	4.8	6.7	6.1	6.4
MALE	3.8	2.1	2.8	4.1	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.5	6.5	6.3	5.1	7.7	6.2	6.5
FEMALE	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.6	4.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.3
SAN VICENTE	8.7	4.8	7.1	9.4	11.2	12.0	12.8	12.3	12.7	12.5	13.5	12.8	12.3	10.9
MALE	9.0	4.8	6.9	9.6	11.5	12.8	14.6	13.2	14.2	13.3	15.0	14.7	13.4	12.0
FEMALE	8.3	4.8	7.3	9.2	10.9	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.2	11.7	12.2	11.1	11.3	9.9
USULUTAN	9.9	4.4	7.2	10.3	13.2	10.9	14.4	15.3	16.0	16.5	15.9	16.6	15.6	16.9
MALE	9.9	4.4	7.2	9.6	13.6	14.5	13.7	15.7	16.8	17.9	17.1	17.5	16.5	18.2
FEMALE	9.8	4.4	7.2	11.1	12.8	13.3	15.1	14.8	15.2	15.2	14.8	15.8	14.6	15.7
SAN MIGUEL	9.8	3.9	7.1	11.3	12.9	13.5	13.8	14.8	15.9	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.8	16.7
MALE	9.5	3.8	6.8	10.7	12.6	13.1	13.4	14.1	15.6	17.8	17.5	16.3	18.0	17.4
FEMALE	10.0	4.0	7.4	12.0	13.3	13.8	14.3	15.6	16.1	16.2	15.7	16.2	15.5	16.1
MORAZAN	2.7	1.9	2.0	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9
MALE	2.8	1.9	1.9	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.0	3.4	4.4	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.2
FEMALE	2.6	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.6
LA UNION	8.3	3.3	5.4	8.2	12.0	12.7	13.0	13.6	14.9	14.5	15.2	16.1	15.3	14.3

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

MALE	8.6	3.2	5.5	8.7	12.4	13.0	13.4	13.4	16.0	15.7	16.8	18.2	17.1	16.0
FEMALE	7.9	3.3	5.3	7.7	11.5	12.4	12.5	13.8	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.3	12.6

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 1,  
TABLE 24.

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	1988979	841614	541872	518079	74739	10255	2420
TOTAL MALES	967572	434013	265280	246713	17688	2839	1039
14	43144	42916	17	30	1	0	180
15-19	175330	169191	1299	4434	202	16	188
20-24	143311	96377	16446	30223	81	108	76
25-29	109384	39116	31196	38616	174	256	26
30-34	99080	22251	37784	38113	341	284	307
35-39	90687	15901	36717	36992	670	381	26
40-44	74454	11604	32639	28945	854	378	34
45-49	58998	8527	27474	21648	1047	278	24
50-54	47725	7244	22953	15780	1446	275	27
55-59	33863	4964	16947	10200	1524	207	21
60-64	33825	5604	15990	9557	2379	259	36
65 AND OVER	57765	10318	25818	12175	8969	397	88
UNKNOWN	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOTAL FEMALES	1021407	407601	276592	271366	57051	7416	1381
14	41878	41212	114	434	2	0	116
15-19	184258	146496	10930	26428	84	130	190
20-24	152901	66827	33808	51199	446	492	129
25-29	120741	30598	42131	46398	831	692	91
30-34	100631	20232	38507	39593	1424	802	73
35-39	95422	17675	37592	36721	2356	989	89
40-44	76661	15960	30974	24975	3729	945	78
45-49	62773	13997	25417	17938	4509	851	61
50-54	50561	13139	19548	11231	5781	791	71
55-59	36146	9610	13698	6480	5731	564	63
60-64	34099	10609	10488	4594	7852	462	94
65 AND OVER	65257	21246	13385	5375	24306	698	247
UNKNOWN	79	0	0	0	0	0	79

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

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLÉ	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	859807	408707	211443	198474	33123	7000	1060
TOTAL MALES	390519	188717	101417	92208	6054	1835	288
14	16574	16483	5	7	0	0	79
15-19	73899	71901	409	1459	48	7	75
20-24	60754	43421	6195	11025	25	61	27
25-29	44337	17856	11865	14395	53	158	10
30-34	38327	10019	13797	14213	77	201	20
35-39	33507	7074	12873	13155	157	241	7
40-44	28987	5204	12440	10791	274	269	9
45-49	23465	3961	10541	8445	320	189	9
50-54	19393	3262	9213	6262	462	186	8
55-59	13676	2307	6730	4031	474	129	5
60-64	13458	2479	6412	3636	770	151	10
65 AND OVER	24142	4750	10937	4789	3394	243	29
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	469288	219990	110026	106266	27069	5165	772
14	17833	17629	28	115	0	0	61
15-19	86272	73658	3520	8909	31	49	105
20-24	71218	38837	12450	19412	194	253	72
25-29	51611	17674	15287	17781	375	434	60
30-34	43799	11648	15150	15791	615	550	45
35-39	40776	10182	14457	14405	976	697	59
40-44	34692	9096	13000	10335	1538	685	38
45-49	28915	8162	10529	7594	1947	649	34
50-54	24289	7803	8466	4772	2594	611	43
55-59	17708	5732	6014	2790	2726	403	43
60-64	17059	6316	4808	1913	3630	332	60
65 AND OVER	35104	13253	6317	2449	12443	502	140
UNKNOWN	12	0	0	0	0	0	12

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

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1129172	432907	330429	319605	41616	3255	1360
TOTAL MALES	577053	245296	163863	154505	11634	1004	751
14	26570	26433	12	23	1	0	101
15-19	101431	97290	890	2975	154	9	113
20-24	82557	52956	10251	19198	56	47	49
25-29	65047	21260	19331	24221	121	98	16
30-34	60753	12232	23987	23900	264	83	287
35-39	57180	8827	23844	23837	513	140	19
40-44	45467	6400	20199	18154	580	109	25
45-49	35533	4566	16933	13203	727	89	15
50-54	28332	3982	13740	3518	984	89	19
55-59	20187	2657	10217	6169	1050	78	16
60-64	20367	3125	9578	5921	1609	108	26
65 AND OVER	33623	5568	14881	7386	5575	154	59
UNKNOWN	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOTAL FEMALES	552119	187611	166566	165100	29982	2251	609
14	24045	23583	86	319	2	0	55
15-19	97986	72838	7410	17519	53	81	85
20-24	81683	27990	21358	31787	252	239	57
25-29	69130	12924	26844	28617	456	258	31
30-34	56832	8584	23357	23802	809	252	28
35-39	54646	7493	23135	22316	1380	292	30
40-44	41969	6864	17974	14640	2191	260	40
45-49	33858	5835	14888	10344	2562	202	27
50-54	26272	5336	11082	6459	3187	180	28
55-59	18438	3878	7684	3690	3005	161	20
60-64	17040	4293	5680	2681	4222	130	34
65 AND OVER	30153	7993	7068	2926	11863	196	107
UNKNOWN	67	0	0	0	0	0	67

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

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, 1971. EL SALVADOR

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

01 SOURCES: 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 DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 1, TABLE 10.

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, 1971. EL SALVADOR

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	55072	25818	29254
2	55916	27012	28904
3	76861	34097	42764
4	85852	37405	48447
5	87928	37132	50796
6	81536	32845	48691
7	67600	25838	41762
8	51871	18627	33244
9	39463	13658	25805
10 AND OVER	52440	18294	34146
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	654539	270726	383813
MEAN SIZE	5.4	5.1	5.5
MEDIAN SIZE	5.1	4.8	5.3

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

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

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	657036	515839	141197	271478	193173	78305	385558	322666	62892
UNDER 15	923	A	A	350	A	A	573	A	A
15-19	7317	A	A	3334	A	A	3983	A	A
20-24	45594	A	A	18864	A	A	26730	A	A
25-29	72087	A	A	28575	A	A	43512	A	A
30-34	83495	A	A	32572	A	A	50923	A	A
35-39	87144	A	A	33319	A	A	53825	A	A
40-44	78563	A	A	31950	A	A	46613	A	A
45-49	67158	A	A	28369	A	A	38789	A	A
50-54	56962	A	A	24826	A	A	32136	A	A
55-59	42146	A	A	18397	A	A	23749	A	A
60-64	42289	A	A	18152	A	A	24137	A	A
65 AND OVER	73357	A	A	32770	A	A	40587	A	A
UNKNOWN	1	A	A	0	A	A	1	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 1,  
TABLES 38 AND 39.

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

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1971. EL SALVADOR

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1971	148	299	274	226	172	72	19
URBAN 1971	136	278	266	196	136	50	12
RURAL 1971	159	316	281	249	200	90	24

01 SOURCE: GERALD KARUSH, 1978, 'PLANTATIONS, POPULATION AND  
POVERTY: THE ROOTS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC CRISIS IN EL SALVADOR,'  
PRESENTED TO THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, TABLE 6.  
02 THESE RATES ARE BASED ON UNADJUSTED BIRTHS AND POPULATION DATA  
FROM UNITED NATIONS DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOKS 1972 AND 1975.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1971 TO 1978. EL SALVADOR

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1971	45	A	A
1978	43	27	51
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1971	6.10	5.40	6.60
1978	6.30	2.60	8.40
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1971	A	A	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1971	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: TFR FOR 1971 FROM GERALD KARUSH, 1978, 'PLANTATIONS, POPULATION AND POVERTY: THE ROOTS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC CRISIS IN EL SALVADOR,' PRESENTED TO THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, TABLE 6. CBR FOR 1971 FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION 1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 308. BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS (ADJUSTED FOR 6.74% UNDERREGISTRATION) AND AN OFFICIAL MIDYEAR POPULATION ESTIMATE. DATA FOR 1978 FROM JOHN ANDERSON, 1979, FERTILITY MEASUREMENT: 1978 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE SURVEY, EL SALVADOR, WORKING PAPER, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL, ATLANTA.

02 URBAN FIGURES FOR 1978 REFER TO THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF SAN SALVADOR. A CATEGORY OF 'OTHER URBAN' WAS ALSO INCLUDED IN THE ANDERSON ANALYSIS, WHEREIN THE CBR WAS 31 AND THE TFR 4.1.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1419074	730819	688255	807445	395712	411733	611629	335107	276522
10-14	331833	168953	162880	162261	81233	81028	169572	87720	81852
15-19	265924	131792	134732	145860	68817	77043	120064	62375	57689
20-24	203034	102342	100692	116049	55517	60532	86985	46825	40160
25-29	142533	72085	70448	81530	39643	41887	61003	32442	28561
30-34	114053	59828	54225	56621	33089	33532	47432	26739	20693
35-39	93186	49256	43930	55448	27475	27973	37738	21781	15957
40-44	71318	39030	32288	45262	23025	22237	26056	16005	10051
45-49	53762	29510	24252	35047	17835	17212	18715	11675	7040
50-54	42702	23474	19228	28755	14496	14259	13947	8978	4969
55-59	28808	15910	12898	19660	9846	9814	9148	6064	3084
60-64	25983	14843	11140	17962	9194	8768	8021	5649	2372
65 AND OVER	45938	24396	21542	32990	15542	17476	12948	8854	4094
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 1,  
TABLE 11.  
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, 1971  
EL SALVADOR

01 SOURCE: 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, 1971. EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59.7	62.7	56.9	80.2	85.2	76.0	44.7	47.8	41.4
10-14	70.3	69.9	70.8	89.6	89.8	89.4	58.3	58.0	58.7
15-19	74.0	74.8	73.1	91.1	93.1	89.3	60.2	61.5	58.9
20-24	68.5	71.4	65.9	87.9	91.4	85.0	53.0	56.7	49.2
25-29	61.9	65.9	58.3	85.0	89.4	81.1	45.5	50.0	41.3
30-34	57.1	60.4	53.9	81.1	86.3	76.6	40.3	44.0	36.4
35-39	50.1	54.3	46.0	74.6	82.0	68.6	33.7	38.1	29.2
40-44	47.2	52.4	42.1	71.1	79.4	64.1	29.8	35.2	23.9
45-49	44.2	50.0	38.6	66.9	76.0	59.5	27.0	32.9	20.8
50-54	43.4	49.2	38.0	65.8	74.7	58.7	25.5	31.7	18.9
55-59	41.1	47.0	35.7	62.6	72.0	55.4	23.7	30.0	16.7
60-64	38.3	43.9	32.7	58.9	68.3	51.4	21.4	27.7	13.9
65 AND OVER	37.3	42.2	33.0	55.7	64.4	49.7	20.3	26.3	13.6

- 01 SOURCES: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 1,  
TABLE 11; DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1977,  
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1979, SAN SALVADOR, TABLE 211-02.  
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 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971.  
EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	655152	338313	316839	351871	180048	171823	303281	158265	145016
6-9	206100	105013	101087	104963	52118	52845	101137	52895	48242
10-14	328627	167452	161175	158266	79964	78302	170361	87488	82873
15-19	101671	53714	47957	72476	37513	34963	29195	16201	12994
20-24	18754	12134	6620	16166	10453	5713	2588	1681	907

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 1,  
TABLE 12.

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

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1582879	792779	790100	632834	304794	328040	950045	487985	462060
6-9	455292	232419	222873	159678	79731	79947	295614	152688	142926
10-14	471787	241719	230068	181013	90410	90603	290774	151309	139465
15-19	359588	175330	184258	160171	73899	86272	199417	101431	97986
20-24	296212	143311	152901	131972	60754	71218	164240	82557	81683

01 SOURCES: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1977,  
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1975, SAN SALVADOR, TABLE 211-02; DIRECCION  
GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL  
DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 1, TABLE 8.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	41.4	42.7	40.1	55.6	59.1	52.4	31.9	32.4	31.4
6-9	45.3	45.2	45.4	65.7	65.4	66.1	34.2	34.6	33.8
10-14	69.7	69.3	70.1	87.4	88.4	86.4	58.6	57.8	59.4
15-19	28.3	30.6	26.0	45.2	50.8	40.5	14.6	16.0	13.3
20-24	6.3	8.5	4.3	12.2	17.2	8.0	1.6	2.0	1.1

01 SOURCES: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1977, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1975, SAN SALVADOR, TABLE 211-02; DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974, CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 1, TABLES 8 AND 12.

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, 1971.  
EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1166479	914324	252155	495298	327324	167974	671181	587000	84181
10-14	88324	76371	11953	14928	10285	4643	73396	66086	7310
15-19	174060	124641	49419	66860	38514	28346	107200	86127	21073
20-24	188953	133588	55365	87736	52585	35151	101217	81003	20214
25-29	140168	107615	32553	66452	43058	23394	73716	64557	9159
30-34	122621	97983	24638	56193	37867	18326	66428	60116	6312
35-39	111360	89774	21586	49092	33110	15982	62268	56664	5604
40-44	90635	73783	16852	41238	28626	12612	49397	45157	4240
45-49	70864	58227	12637	32487	23059	9428	38377	35168	3209
50-54	56190	46715	9475	25881	18781	7100	30309	27934	2375
55-59	38861	32814	6047	17514	13031	4483	21347	19783	1564
60-64	37137	31843	5294	16166	12338	3828	20971	19505	1466
65 AND OVER	47306	40970	6336	20751	16070	4681	26555	24900	1655
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 2,  
TABLE 1.

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, 1971.  
EL SALVADOR

01 SOURCE: 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, 1971.  
EL SALVADOR

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	49.1	78.4	20.8	49.2	70.5	31.0	49.0	83.6	12.6
10-14	18.7	31.6	5.2	8.2	11.4	5.1	25.2	43.7	5.2
15-19	48.4	71.1	26.8	41.7	52.1	32.9	53.8	84.9	21.5
20-24	63.8	93.2	36.2	66.5	86.6	49.4	61.6	98.1	24.7
25-29	60.9	98.4	27.0	69.3	97.1	45.3	54.9	99.2	13.2
30-34	61.4	98.9	24.5	68.4	98.8	41.8	56.5	99.0	11.1
35-39	59.8	99.0	22.6	66.1	98.8	39.2	55.7	99.1	10.3
40-44	60.0	99.1	22.0	64.8	98.8	36.4	56.5	99.3	10.1
45-49	58.2	98.7	20.1	62.0	98.5	32.6	55.3	99.0	9.5
50-54	57.2	97.9	18.7	59.2	96.8	29.2	55.5	98.6	9.0
55-59	55.5	96.9	16.7	55.8	95.3	25.3	55.3	98.0	8.5
60-64	54.7	94.1	15.5	53.0	91.7	22.4	56.1	95.8	8.6
65 AND OVER	38.5	70.9	9.7	35.0	66.6	13.3	41.6	74.1	5.5

- 01 SOURCES: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 2,  
TABLE 1; DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1975, SAN SALVADOR, TABLE 211-02.  
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, 1971. EL SALVADOR

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1166479	914324	252155	495298	327324	167974	671181	587000	84181
EMPLR. & SELF EMP.	305733	256109	49624	A	A	A	A	A	A
EMPLOYERS	15204	13983	1221	A	A	A	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	290529	242126	48403	A	A	A	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	650587	509839	140748	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	122577	112577	10000	A	A	A	A	A	A
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	87582	35799	51783	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CUARTO CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1971, SAN SALVADOR, VOL. 2,  
TABLES 1 AND 11.

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

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1971. EL SALVADOR

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

## APPENDIX A

## "Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola  
 Berin  
 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

MAY 4, 1983

COUNTRY 519--EL SALVADOR

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1961	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1971	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1961	15	3		X	
TABLE 04	1971	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1971	15	9			X
TABLE 06A	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1972	7	1		X	
TABLE 08	1970	3	1		X	
TABLE 09	1971	45	14		X	
TABLE 10A	1971	29	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1971	29	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1971	29	7		X	
TABLE 11	1971	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1971	13	3	X		
TABLE 13	1971	14	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1971	8	3	X		
TABLE 14B	1978	13	3	X		
TABLE 15A	1971	14	9			X
TABLE 15B	1971	0	0	X		
TABLE 15C	1971	13	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1971	5	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1971	5	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1971	5	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1971	14	9	X		
TABLE 17B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 17C	1971	13	9	X		
TABLE 18	1971	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1971	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:  
 11 STANDARD TABLES  
 13 NONSTANDARD TABLES  
 7 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<sup>1/</sup>

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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.<sup>2/</sup>

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

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

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

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

### MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

### THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

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)	Name			<b>RETURN TO:</b> Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/763-4100		Date		T
	Organization					<b>CHECK ONE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. <u>2</u>		
	Address							
	City, State, ZIP							
	Telephone							
	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.						<b>TOTAL \$</b>		
<b>Characteristics of Tape (Check One):</b> <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				<b>Labeling (Check One):</b> <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).

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USER COMMENTS (continued)

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