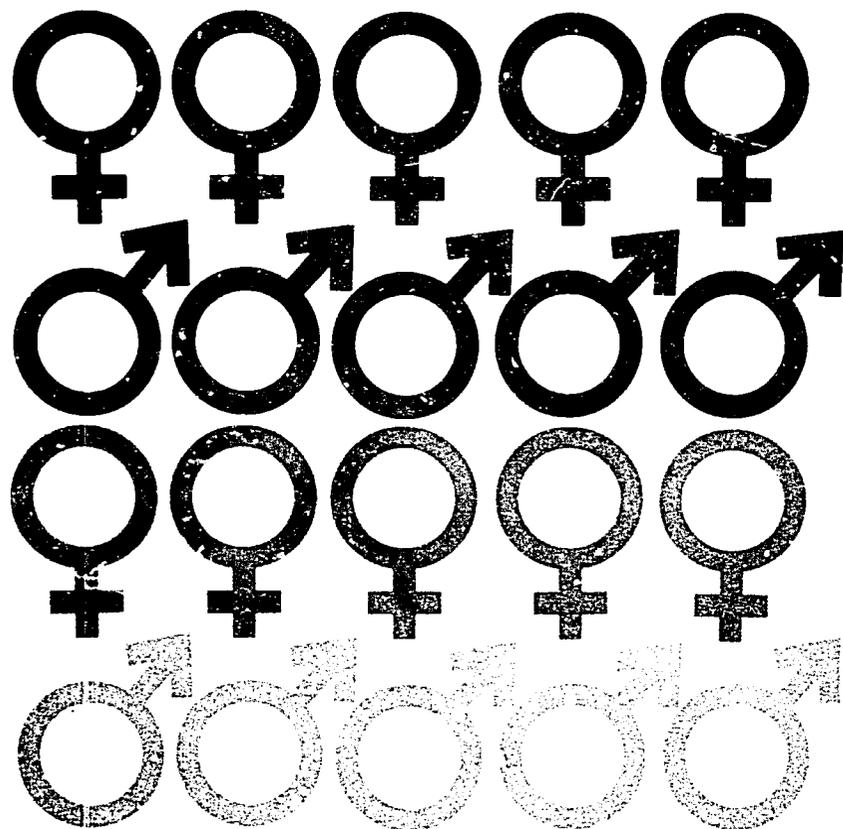

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Panama

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

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	i
Foreword.....	iii
Tables:	
1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census)	
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census)	
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census)	
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census)	
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence	
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
8. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex	
10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence	
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence	
14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence	
15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c,	
15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence	
16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c	
16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c	
17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in _____), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence	
Appendix A: Women in Development Countries.....	A-1
Appendix B: A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables.....	A-3
Appendix C: Table Characteristics.....	A-4
Appendix D: Objective/Scope of Work.....	A-5
Appendix E: A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women.....	A-7
Appendix F: Order Form - Center for International Research.....	A-11
User Comments Forms.....	A-12

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 13 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, 1960. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1075541	545774	529767	446213	214919	231294	629328	330855	298473
UNDER 1	39290	19877	19413	14366	7226	7140	24924	12651	12273
1-4	142649	71991	70658	50450	25559	24891	92199	46432	45767
5-9	155849	79251	76598	55293	27903	27390	100556	51348	49208
10-14	129596	65961	63635	50453	24533	25920	79143	41428	37715
15-19	107235	52804	54431	47135	21077	26058	60100	31727	28373
20-24	90660	45026	45634	38564	17538	21026	52096	27488	24608
25-29	75610	37792	37818	32244	14900	17344	43366	22892	20474
30-34	65545	33366	32179	30084	14382	15702	35461	18984	16477
35-39	58787	30063	28724	27424	13405	14019	31363	16658	14705
40-44	50630	26656	23974	24437	12182	12255	26193	14474	11719
45-49	43691	23073	20618	21080	10416	10664	22611	12657	9954
50-54	32267	17199	15068	14949	7430	7519	17318	9769	7549
55-59	24501	12502	11999	11063	5046	6017	13438	7456	5982
60-64	21337	11054	10283	9715	4577	5138	11622	6477	5145
65 AND OVER	37894	19159	18735	18956	8745	10211	18938	10414	8524
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 7.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 'URBAN' REFERS TO LOCALITIES OF 1500 PERSONS OR MORE WHICH ALSO EXHIBIT THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS: ELECTRIC SERVICE; PUBLIC WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS; SIDEWALKS; COMMERCIAL AND COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES; PAVED STREETS; AND A SECONDARY SCHOOL.

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, 1970. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1428082	724012	704070	679370	328520	350850	748712	395492	353220
UNDER 1	46370	23655	22715	19731	10141	9590	26639	13514	13125
1-4	184560	93551	91009	76197	38812	37385	108363	54739	53624
5-9	214655	108230	106425	88745	44349	44396	125910	63881	62029
10-14	174552	88617	85935	78501	38238	40263	96051	50379	45672
15-19	144501	71783	72718	76590	34454	42136	67911	37329	30582
20-24	125252	62298	62954	66950	31260	35690	58302	31038	27264
25-29	101756	50941	50815	53165	25625	27540	48591	25316	23275
30-34	82565	41780	40785	41141	19691	21450	41424	22089	19335
35-39	73377	37431	35946	35576	16987	18589	37801	20444	17357
40-44	61038	31669	29369	30890	15129	15761	30148	16540	13608
45-49	53471	28053	25418	27545	13807	13738	25926	14246	11680
50-54	46843	24858	21985	23948	11960	11988	22895	12898	9997
55-59	37998	20207	17791	19784	9792	9992	18214	10415	7799
60-64	28077	14854	13223	13595	6579	7016	14482	8275	6207
65 AND OVER	53067	26085	26982	27012	11696	15316	26055	14389	11666
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 7.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION

03 'URBAN' REFERS TO LOCALITIES OF 1500 PERSONS OR MORE WHICH ALSO EXHIBIT THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS: ELECTRIC SERVICE; PUBLIC WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS; SIDEWALKS; COMMERCIAL AND COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES; PAVED STREETS; AND A SECONDARY SCHOOL. ONE SUCH LOCALITY WITH LESS THAN 1500 RESIDENTS WAS DESIGNATED AS URBAN.

04 PRELIMINARY 1980 CENSUS RESULTS GIVE A POPULATION TOTAL FOR PANAMA OF 1,830,175, AS REPORTED IN DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1980, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1980, CIFRAS PRELIMINARES, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1960. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1084500	555900	530600
0-4	188000	96000	92000
5-9	154000	78000	75000
10-14	130000	66000	64000
15-19	109000	55000	53000
20-24	87000	45000	43000
25-29	76000	39000	38000
30-34	65000	33000	31000
35-39	58000	29000	28000
40-44	51000	26000	24000
45-49	44000	22000	21000
50-54	33000	17000	16000
55-59	24000	13000	12000
60-64	21000	11000	10000
65 AND OVER	45000	22000	22000

- 01 SOURCE: BASED ON DISTRIBUTION BY DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1978, PROYECCIONES DE LA POBLACION DE LA REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, POR SEXO Y GRUPOS DE EDAD: ANOS 1950-2000, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 56, AND TOTAL ADJUSTED POPULATION, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION 1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 345.
- 02 ADJUSTMENT IMPLIES 0.8 PERCENT UNDERENUMERATION.
- 03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1447100	734600	712500
0-4	246700	125100	121500
5-9	214700	108900	105800
10-14	175500	88700	86900
15-19	146900	74100	72800
20-24	120300	61400	58900
25-29	101200	51800	49300
30-34	83800	42600	41100
35-39	71900	36600	35300
40-44	62400	31900	30500
45-49	54200	27800	26300
50-54	48100	24800	23300
55-59	39500	20300	19200
60-64	30000	15300	14700
65 AND OVER	52100	25300	26800

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1977, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES - PANAMA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 2.

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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,
1970. PANAMA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1428082	724012	704070	679370	328520	350850	748712	395492	353220
BOCAS DEL TORO	43531	23932	19599	14999	A	A	28532	A	A
COCLE	118003	61332	56671	26264	A	A	91739	A	A
COLON	134286	67180	67106	69418	A	A	64868	A	A
CHIRIQUI	236154	120669	115485	61406	A	A	174748	A	A
DARIEN	22685	12350	10335	1742	A	A	20943	A	A
HERRERA	72549	37115	35434	23034	A	A	49515	A	A
LOS SANTOS	72380	37433	34947	7810	A	A	64570	A	A
PANAMA	576645	284177	292468	456004	A	A	120641	A	A
VERAGUAS	151849	79824	72025	18693	A	A	133156	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS
NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION,
PANAMA CITY, TABLES 3, 7, AND 12.

A NOT AVAILABLE

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1980. PANAMA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	1830175
BOCAS DE TORO	53579
COCLE	140320
COLON	166439
CHIRIQUI	287801
DARIEN	26497
HERRERA	81866
LOS SANTOS	70200
PANAMA	830278
VERAGUAS	173195

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1980, CENSOS
NACIONALES DE 1980, CIFRAS PRELIMINARES, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 1.
02 THESE ARE PRELIMINARY CENSUS RESULTS.

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, 1970. PANAMA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1428082	724012	704070	679370	328520	350850	748712	395492	353220
INDIAN	75738	37056	38682	0	0	0	75738	37056	38682
NON-INDIAN	1352344	686956	665388	679370	328520	350850	672974	358436	314538

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION, PANAMA CITY, TABLES 8 AND 13.

02 'INDIAN' REFERS TO OFFICIALLY - LABELED ABORIGINES WHO LIVE IN REGIONS PRINCIPALLY INHABITED BY THEMSELVES. IN GENERAL, THEY SPEAK THEIR OWN DIALECT AND MAINTAIN THEIR TRIBAL TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS.

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,
1970. PANAMA

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, 1970. PANAMA

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,
1970. PANAMA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

**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. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	69.1	67.0	71.3
1	70.8	69.2	72.5
5	68.2	66.6	69.9
15	58.8	57.2	60.4
30	44.9	43.4	46.3
45	31.3	29.9	32.7
60	18.8	17.6	20.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1978, PROYECCIONES DE LA POBLACION DE LA REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, POR SEXO Y GRUPOS DE EDAD: ANOS 1950-2000, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 28.

02 TAKES INTO ACCOUNT: REGISTERED DEATHS; OBSERVED DEATHS IN THE PROSPECTIVE COMPONENT OF THE 1975-76 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY; QUESTIONS ON ORPHANHOOD, CHILDREN EVER BORN, AND CHILDREN SURVIVING FROM THE RETROSPECTIVE COMPONENT OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY; AND COALE/DEMENY MODEL WEST LIFE TABLES.

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

TABLE 3. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1980. PANAMA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	5	A	A
1976	6	A	A
1977	5	A	A
1978	4	A	A
1979	5	A	A
1980	4	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)			
1975	38	46	30
1976	47	A	A

01 SOURCES: 1975 AND 1976 CRUDE DEATH RATES AND 1976 INFANT MORTALITY RATES ARE FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1977, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - PANAMA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLES 3 AND 4. THE 1975 INFANT MORTALITY RATES WERE DERIVED FROM EMPIRICAL LIFE TABLES CALCULATED BY DIRECCION DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO (1978, PROYECCIONES DE LA POBLACION DE LA REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, POR SEXO Y GRUPOS DE EDAD: ANOS 1950-2000, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 28). 1977 TO 1980 CRUDE DEATH RATES WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY ADJUSTING INFANT DEATHS FOR 19 PERCENT AND DEATHS OVER AGE 1 FOR 4 PERCENT NET UNDERREGISTRATION.

02 THE 1975 INFANT MORTALITY RATES ARE BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS, THE RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE COMPONENTS OF THE 1975-77 NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, COALE/DEMENY MODEL WEST LIFE TABLES, AND AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.

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 PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. PANAMA

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
TOTAL COUNTRY	18.5	8.0	16.4	26.8	28.0	28.3	27.3	24.2
MALE	17.9	8.0	14.8	26.2	27.6	27.8	26.4	22.5
FEMALE	19.2	8.0	19.4	27.3	28.2	28.8	28.3	25.8
BOCAS DEL TORO	21.0	10.6	18.0	36.2	31.9	27.7	21.0	19.6
MALE	24.7	10.2	20.5	42.0	37.7	34.0	26.3	21.5
FEMALE	16.5	11.1	15.3	27.5	23.1	17.7	13.9	17.3
COCLE	10.1	8.5	9.7	12.7	12.3	12.3	9.8	9.6
MALE	9.7	8.8	9.0	10.9	11.2	12.0	9.4	9.3
FEMALE	10.6	8.2	10.5	14.6	13.5	12.7	10.2	9.9
COLON	19.4	10.9	15.0	21.9	28.3	30.9	34.0	32.9
MALE	19.9	10.9	15.1	23.3	30.4	31.9	34.3	33.6
FEMALE	19.0	10.9	15.0	20.6	26.5	29.9	33.7	32.9
CHIRIQUI	3.6	2.8	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.8
MALE	3.7	2.7	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.9	4.3
FEMALE	3.5	2.8	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.1
DARIEN	15.3	11.6	15.1	21.9	21.6	19.4	18.0	11.0
MALE	16.8	11.9	15.9	24.6	26.4	22.6	21.7	13.5
FEMALE	13.6	11.4	14.2	19.1	16.4	15.1	13.1	7.6
HERRERA	10.4	10.2	9.0	12.3	11.7	11.1	9.3	9.0
MALE	9.6	10.3	8.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	8.2	8.7
FEMALE	11.1	10.1	9.8	14.2	13.0	11.7	10.6	9.3
LOS SANTOS	7.3	9.0	8.8	7.7	5.3	4.8	5.0	3.6
MALE	7.3	9.3	8.8	6.7	5.1	4.6	5.9	3.8
FEMALE	7.4	8.7	8.9	8.9	5.6	5.0	3.9	3.3
PANAMA	32.3	9.7	28.3	44.9	50.9	50.4	49.0	48.4
MALE	30.8	9.6	25.1	43.8	50.0	49.3	47.6	47.6
FEMALE	33.7	9.8	31.2	45.9	51.9	51.6	50.3	49.1
VERAGUAS	7.1	5.5	6.8	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4
MALE	7.6	5.6	6.7	9.6	9.4	9.3	10.1	9.8
FEMALE	6.6	5.3	7.0	8.1	7.3	7.3	6.4	6.8
ZONA DEL CANAL	77.2	48.0	79.4	83.0	90.6	75.0	86.4	100.0
MALE	67.0	57.1	63.2	65.7	76.9	66.7	90.9	100.0
FEMALE	83.4	36.4	85.7	92.3	100.0	80.0	81.8	100.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975,
CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION,
PANAMA CITY, TABLE 40.

02 THE 1970 CENSUS INCLUDED 302 CANAL ZONE RESIDENTS WITHIN THE
FRAMEWORK OF THIS TABLE; THEY ARE REPORTED HERE AS THEY APPEAR IN
THE CENSUS VOLUME.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. PANAMA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	807945	256517	214520	231985	34543	66726	3654
TOTAL MALES	409959	157578	106590	111227	9167	23194	2203
15-19	71783	67543	570	1828	15	290	1534
20-24	62298	40923	6610	12840	81	1689	155
25-29	50941	17534	12487	18229	144	2439	108
30-34	41780	8510	13403	17221	213	2376	57
35-39	37431	5697	13660	15412	297	2289	76
40-44	31669	4031	12567	12209	440	2360	62
45-49	28053	3435	11537	10036	604	2386	55
50-54	24858	2822	10486	8192	887	2423	48
55-59	20207	2324	8783	5958	957	2158	27
60-64	14854	1761	6282	3966	1135	1689	21
65 AND OVER	26085	2995	10205	5336	4394	3095	60
TOTAL FEMALES	397986	98939	107930	120758	25376	43532	1451
15-19	72718	53439	3925	11812	88	2355	1099
20-24	62954	21013	13153	22859	216	5584	129
25-29	50815	7644	15702	21764	338	5321	46
30-34	40785	3583	14942	17119	426	4682	33
35-39	35946	2454	13940	14475	693	4364	20
40-44	29369	1921	12061	10376	1010	3988	13
45-49	25418	1750	10329	7952	1513	3856	18
50-54	21985	1639	8532	5729	2310	3753	22
55-59	17791	1526	6465	3694	2818	3272	16
60-64	13223	1237	3934	2308	3424	2307	13
65 AND OVER	26982	2733	4947	2670	12540	4050	42

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 4, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, EDUCATIVAS, MIGRACION INTERNA, FECUNDIDAD Y HOGARES, PANAMA CITY, TABLES 14 AND 15.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. PANAMA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	416196	146842	131439	79997	17707	38035	2176
TOTAL MALES	196980	78524	64930	37733	3482	11127	1184
15-19	34454	32570	329	528	5	102	920
20-24	31260	21100	4732	4569	14	771	74
25-29	25625	8897	8827	6526	46	1277	52
30-34	19691	4031	8687	5735	55	1169	14
35-39	16987	2515	8270	4940	76	1056	30
40-44	15129	2015	7503	4265	127	1198	21
45-49	13807	1835	6859	3664	177	1251	21
50-54	11960	1527	6021	2886	275	1233	18
55-59	9792	1317	5023	2066	344	1034	8
60-64	6579	907	3366	1150	385	765	6
65 AND OVER	11696	1710	5313	1404	1978	1271	20
TOTAL FEMALES	219216	68318	66509	42264	14225	26908	992
15-19	42136	35032	2108	3065	27	1069	835
20-24	35690	15340	8952	8035	97	3201	65
25-29	27540	5595	10483	7911	154	3380	12
30-34	21450	2572	9297	6296	200	3067	18
35-39	18589	1783	8379	5185	323	2910	9
40-44	15761	1392	7294	3848	505	2721	1
45-49	13738	1311	6117	2930	807	2569	4
50-54	11988	1237	5027	2100	1164	2451	9
55-59	9992	1155	3841	1336	1594	2057	9
60-64	7016	881	2279	730	1815	1305	6
65 AND OVER	15316	2020	2727	828	7539	2178	24

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 4, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, EDUCATIVAS, MIGRACION INTERNA, FECUNDIDAD Y HOGARES, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 14.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS,
AGE, AND SEX, 1970. PANAMA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	391749	109675	83081	151988	16836	28691	1478
TOTAL MALES	212979	79054	41660	73494	5685	12067	1019
15-19	37329	34976	241	1300	19	188	614
20-24	31038	19823	1878	8271	67	918	81
25-29	25316	8637	3660	11703	98	1162	56
30-34	22089	4479	4716	11486	158	1207	43
35-39	20444	3082	5390	10472	221	1233	46
40-44	16540	2916	5064	7944	313	1162	41
45-49	14246	1600	4678	6372	427	1135	34
50-54	12898	1295	4465	5306	612	1190	30
55-59	10415	1007	3760	3892	613	1124	19
60-64	8275	854	2916	2816	750	924	15
65 AND OVER	14389	1285	4892	3932	2416	1824	40
TOTAL FEMALES	178770	30621	41421	78494	11151	16624	459
15-19	30582	13407	1817	8747	61	1286	264
20-24	27264	5673	4201	14824	119	2383	64
25-29	23275	2049	5214	13853	184	1941	34
30-34	19335	1011	5645	10823	226	1615	15
35-39	17357	671	5561	9290	370	1454	11
40-44	13608	529	4767	6528	505	1267	12
45-49	11680	439	4212	5022	706	1287	14
50-54	9997	402	3505	3629	1146	1302	13
55-59	7799	371	2624	2358	1224	1215	7
60-64	6207	356	1655	1578	1609	1002	7
65 AND OVER	11666	713	2220	1842	5001	1872	18

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975,
CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 4, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES,
EDUCATIVAS, MIGRACION INTERNA, FECUNDIDAD Y HOGARES, PANAMA CITY,
TABLES 14 AND 15.

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, 1970. PANAMA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	14	12	14	12	14	12
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	21	17	22	19	21	16
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	20	25	21	24	18
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	30	24	30	26	30	21

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGES AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1978, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, TABLE 24. AGES EVER MARRIED DERIVED FROM CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 4, CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES, EDUCATIVAS, MIGRACION INTERNA, FECUNDIDAD Y HOGARES, PANAMA CITY, TABLES 14 AND 15.

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, 1970. PANAMA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	32912	17223	15689
2	34819	19333	15486
3	35623	19166	16457
4	37571	19783	17788
5	35851	18290	17561
6	31289	14970	16319
7	25214	11468	13746
8	18776	7975	10801
9	13823	5562	8261
10 AND OVER	19443	7991	11452
TOTAL	285321	141761	143560
MEAN SIZE	4.9	4.7	5.2
MEDIAN SIZE	4.5	4.3	4.9

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 2, CARACTERISTICAS DE LA VIVIENDA, PANAMA CITY, TABLES 3 AND 12.
- 02 'HOUSEHOLD' IS DEFINED AS A LIVING SPACE OCCUPIED BY A FAMILY OR GROUP OF PERSONS WHO LIVE TOGETHER UNDER A FAMILY REGIME. COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS (E.G., SCHOOL DORMITORIES, MILITARY BARRACKS) ARE EXCLUDED.

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, 1970. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	276303	219433	56870	142863	105987	36876	133440	113446	19994
UNDER 20	3140	2192	948	1428	845	583	1712	1347	365
20-24	19123	15857	3266	10242	8011	2231	8881	7846	1035
25-29	31937	27068	4869	17583	14081	3502	14354	12987	1367
30-34	33935	28692	5243	17726	14011	3715	16209	14681	1528
35-39	34022	28159	5863	17172	13158	4014	16850	15001	1849
40-44	30824	25115	5709	16260	12330	3930	14564	12785	1779
45-49	28900	22981	5919	15440	11501	3939	13460	11480	1980
50-54	26466	20535	5931	13846	10051	3795	12620	10484	2136
55-59	22510	16978	5532	11594	8147	3447	10916	8831	2085
60 AND OVER	45446	31856	13590	21572	13852	7720	23874	18004	5870

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 53.

02 THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS THE PERSON RECOGNIZED AS SUCH BY THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

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, 1973 TO 1975. PANAMA**

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1973	127	241	223	160	111	40	7
1975	119	246	219	153	102	45	7

- 01 SOURCES:** 1973 RATES ARE FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1977, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - PANAMA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 7.
1975 RATES ARE FROM DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1978, PROYECCIONES DE LA POBLACION DE LA REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, POR SEXO Y GRUPOS DE EDAD: ANOS 1950-2000, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 11.
- 02** 1975 FIGURES TAKE INTO ACCOUNT REGISTERED BIRTHS AND RESULTS FROM THE PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF 1975-77.

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 TO 1980. PANAMA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	33	A	A
1976	33	A	A
1977	29	A	A
1978	29	A	A
1979	29	25	32
1980	28	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	4.46	A	A
1979	4.0	2.8	5.4
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	2.18	A	A
1979	1.96	1.36	2.62
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	1.97	A	A
1979	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: THE 1975 CRUDE BIRTH RATE, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, AND GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE ARE FROM DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1978, PROYECCIONES DE LA POBLACION DE LA REPUBLICA DE PANAMA, POR SEXO Y GRUPOS DE EDAD: ANOS 1950-2000, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 9. 1976-1980 CBR'S WERE ESTIMATED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON ADJUSTED REGISTERED BIRTHS. THE 1979 TFR'S AND GRR'S ARE BASED ON RICHARD S. MONTEITH, ET.AL., 1981, 'CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND FERTILITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA', STUDIES IN FAMILY PLANNING, VOL. I, NO. 10, TABLE 2.
- 02 1975 FIGURES TAKE INTO ACCOUNT REGISTERED BIRTHS AND RESULTS FROM THE PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF 1975-77.
- 03 1979 TFR'S AND GRR'S ARE BASED ON THE RESULTS OF A 1979 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE SURVEY OF 2,347 WOMEN, ADJUSTED FOR THE LEVEL OF REGISTERED BIRTHS IN 1979.
- 04 1975 NRR IS BASED ON AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, A 1975 LIFE TABLE FROM DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1978, TABLES 11 AND 28, AND AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.
- 05 1976-80 CBR'S WERE OBTAINED BY ADJUSTING REGISTERED BIRTHS BY 2 PERCENT.

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, 1970. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	779215	396645	382570	464554	222050	242504	314661	174595	140066
10-14	146653	73358	73295	74580	36056	38524	72073	37302	34771
15-19	128642	64286	64356	74903	33754	41149	53739	30532	23207
20-24	107187	53581	53606	64962	30293	34669	42225	23288	18937
25-29	84677	42752	41925	51374	24819	26555	33303	17933	15370
30-34	66316	33820	32496	39485	18920	20565	26831	14900	11931
35-39	55747	28790	26957	33715	16221	17494	22032	12569	9463
40-44	45541	23818	21723	28897	14268	14629	16644	9550	7094
45-49	39339	20969	18370	25454	12945	12509	13885	8024	5861
50-54	34068	18248	15820	21903	11064	10839	12165	7184	4981
55-59	26868	14526	12342	17674	8916	8758	9194	5610	3584
60 AND OVER	44177	22497	21680	31607	14794	16813	12570	7703	4867

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975,
CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE
POBLACION, PANAMA CITY, TABLES 21 AND 22.

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, 1970.
PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	982497	498576	483921	494697	235218	259479	487800	263358	224442
10-14	174552	88617	85935	78501	38238	40263	96051	50379	45672
15-19	144501	71783	72718	76590	34454	42136	67911	37329	30582
20-24	125252	62298	62954	66950	31260	35690	58302	31038	27264
25-29	101756	50941	50815	53165	25625	27540	48591	25316	23275
30-34	82565	41780	40785	41141	19691	21450	41424	22089	19335
35-39	73377	37431	35946	35576	16987	18589	37801	20444	17357
40-44	61038	31669	29369	30890	15129	15761	30148	16540	13608
45-49	53471	28053	25418	27545	13807	13738	25926	14246	11680
50-54	46843	24858	21985	23948	11960	11988	22895	12898	9997
55-59	37998	20207	17791	19784	9792	9992	18214	10415	7799
60 AND OVER	81144	40939	40205	40607	18275	22332	40537	22664	17873

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 7.

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, 1970. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	79.3	79.6	79.1	93.9	94.4	93.5	64.5	66.3	62.4
10-14	84.0	82.8	85.3	95.0	94.3	95.7	75.0	74.0	76.1
15-19	89.0	89.6	88.5	97.8	98.0	97.7	79.1	81.8	75.9
20-24	85.6	86.0	85.2	97.0	96.9	97.1	72.4	75.0	69.5
25-29	83.2	83.9	82.5	96.6	96.9	96.4	68.5	70.8	66.0
30-34	80.3	80.9	79.7	96.0	96.1	95.9	64.8	67.5	61.7
35-39	76.0	76.9	75.0	94.8	95.5	94.1	58.3	61.5	54.5
40-44	74.6	75.2	74.0	93.5	94.3	92.8	55.2	57.7	52.1
45-49	73.6	74.7	72.3	92.4	93.8	91.1	53.6	56.3	50.2
50-54	72.7	73.4	72.0	91.5	92.5	90.4	53.1	55.7	49.8
55-59	70.7	71.9	69.4	89.3	91.1	87.7	50.5	53.9	46.0
60 AND OVER	54.4	55.0	53.9	77.8	81.0	75.3	31.0	34.0	27.2

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975,
CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION,
PANAMA CITY, TABLES 21 AND 22.

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, 1970. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	323600	164789	158811	176631	87313	89318	146969	77476	69493
6-9	120022	60072	59950	56980	28269	28711	63042	31803	31239
10-14	142811	73296	69515	71710	35459	36251	71101	37837	33264
15-19	50793	26126	24667	39197	19011	20186	11596	7115	4481
20-24	9974	5295	4679	8744	4574	4170	1230	721	509

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975,
CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION,
PANAMA CITY, TABLE 25.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ATTENDANCE, PRESUMABLY AT THE TIME OF
THE CENSUS ENUMERATION, AT ALL PRIMARY, SECONDARY, HIGHER, AND
'OTHER' SCHOOLS (E.G., VOCATIONAL INSTITUTES, REHABILITATION
CENTERS).

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1970.
PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	614056	308148	305908	292373	138978	153395	321683	169170	152513
6-9	169751	85450	84301	70332	35026	35306	99419	50424	48995
10-14	174552	88617	85935	78501	38238	40263	96051	50379	45672
15-19	144501	71783	72718	76590	34454	42136	67911	37329	30582
20-24	125252	62298	62954	66950	31260	35690	58302	31038	27264

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975,
CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION,
PANAMA CITY, TABLES 7, 8, 13, AND 25.

02 THE POPULATION BASE FOR AGES 6-9 WAS GENERATED BY ESTIMATING AN INDIGENOUS
POPULATION OF 2,712 FOR AGE 5 (1,386 MALES AND 1,326 FEMALES), AND
SUBTRACTING THIS GROUP FROM THE ENUMERATED INDIGENOUS COUNT FOR
AGES 5-9.

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, 1970. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	52.7	53.5	51.9	60.4	62.8	58.2	45.7	45.8	45.6
6-9	70.7	70.3	71.1	81.0	80.7	81.3	63.4	63.1	63.8
10-14	81.8	82.7	80.9	91.3	92.7	90.0	74.0	75.1	72.8
15-19	35.2	36.4	33.9	51.2	55.2	47.9	17.1	19.1	14.7
20-24	8.0	8.5	7.4	13.1	14.6	11.7	2.1	2.3	1.9

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION, PANAMA CITY, TABLES 7, 8, 13, AND 25.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT INCLUDES ATTENDANCE, PRESUMABLY AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATION, AT ALL PRIMARY, SECONDARY, HIGHER, AND 'OTHER' SCHOOLS (E.G., VOCATIONAL INSTITUTES, REHABILITATION CENTERS).

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, 1970.
PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	688335	363332	125003	253760	159111	94649	234575	204221	30354
10-14	15045	10546	4499	3154	1229	1925	11891	9317	2574
15-19	65927	43700	22227	30232	14679	15553	35695	29021	6674
20-24	83558	58164	25394	48078	28094	19984	35480	30070	5410
25-29	67431	49343	18088	38936	24521	14415	28495	24822	3673
30-34	54134	40698	13436	29484	18997	10487	24650	21701	2949
35-39	47925	36478	11447	25331	16370	8961	22594	20108	2486
40-44	39867	30689	9178	21808	14503	7305	18059	16186	1873
45-49	34349	26951	7398	18970	13076	5894	15379	13875	1504
50-54	28773	23257	5516	15265	10907	4358	13508	12350	1158
55-59	21816	18099	3717	11186	8332	2854	10650	9767	863
60-64	13441	11476	1965	5705	4292	1413	7736	7184	552
65 AND OVER	16069	13931	2138	5611	4111	1500	10458	9820	638
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION, PANAMA CITY, TABLES 30 AND 31.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O. 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, 1970
PANAMA

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, 1970. PANAMA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	49.7	72.9	25.8	51.3	67.6	36.5	48.1	77.5	13.5
10-14	8.6	11.9	5.2	4.0	3.2	4.8	12.4	18.5	5.6
15-19	45.6	60.9	30.6	39.5	42.6	36.9	52.6	77.7	21.8
20-24	66.7	93.4	40.3	71.8	89.9	56.0	60.9	96.9	19.8
25-29	66.3	96.9	35.6	73.2	95.7	52.3	58.6	98.0	15.8
30-34	65.6	97.4	32.9	71.7	96.5	48.9	59.5	98.2	15.3
35-39	65.3	97.5	31.8	71.2	96.4	48.2	59.8	98.4	14.3
40-44	65.3	96.9	31.3	70.6	95.9	46.3	59.9	97.9	13.8
45-49	64.2	96.1	29.1	68.9	94.7	42.9	59.3	97.4	12.9
50-54	61.4	93.6	25.1	63.7	91.2	36.4	59.0	95.8	11.6
55-59	57.4	89.6	20.9	56.5	85.1	28.6	58.4	93.8	11.1
60-64	47.9	77.3	14.9	42.0	65.2	20.1	53.4	86.8	8.9
65 AND OVER	30.3	53.4	7.9	20.8	35.1	9.8	40.1	68.2	5.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975, .
CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE POBLACION,
PANAMA CITY, TABLES 7, 30, AND 31.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.
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, 1970. PANAMA**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	471250	355322	115928	240978	153420	87558	230272	201902	28370
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	176966	158991	17975	38210	29015	9195	138756	129976	8780
EMPLOYERS	6159	5132	1027	4371	3545	826	1788	1587	201
SELF-EMPLOYED	170807	153859	16948	33839	25470	8369	136968	128389	8579
EMPLOYEES	269770	178508	91262	200287	122971	77316	69483	55537	13946
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	23469	17253	6216	1657	993	664	21812	16260	5552
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	1045	570	475	824	441	383	221	129	92

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSO, 1975,
CENSOS NACIONALES DE 1970, VOL. 3, COMPENDIO GENERAL DE
POBLACION, PANAMA CITY, TABLE 33.

02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.
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, 1970. PANAMA

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 525--PANAMA

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1960	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1970	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1960	15	3		X	
TABLE 04	1970	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1970	10	9		X	
TABLE 05	1980	10	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	3	9		X	
TABLE 06B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1975	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1980	12	3		X	
TABLE 09	1970	33	8		X	
TABLE 10A	1970	25	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1970	25	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1970	25	7		X	
TABLE 11	1970	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1970	13	3	X		
TABLE 13	1970	11	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1975	3	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	19	3		X	
TABLE 15A	1970	12	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1970	12	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1970	12	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1970	5	9		X	
TABLE 13B	1970	5	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1970	5	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1970	14	9	X		
TABLE 17B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 17C	1970	14	9	X		
TABLE 18	1970	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1970	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

7 STANDARD TABLES
20 NONSTANDARD TABLES
5 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/}

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since informal sector jobs often fall outside taxation structures, lack a set location to transact business, or may even be quasi-legal, the tendency is to exclude informal sector activities from the labor force count. This has led to a considerable 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
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Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name			RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/763-4100			Tapes		T
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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						
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USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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