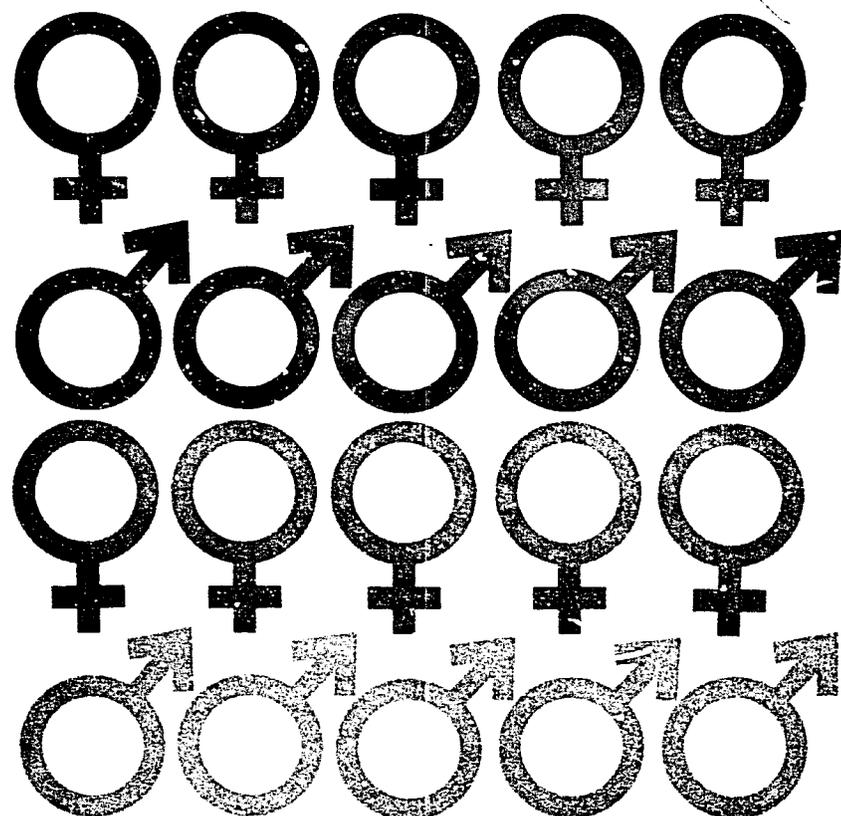

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Brazil

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.

*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. Proj. 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. BRAZIL**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	70070457	35055457	35015000	31303034	15120390	16182644	38767423	19935067	18832356
0-4	11169093	5675233	5493860	4487199	2268622	2218577	6681894	3406611	3275283
5-9	10151172	5167795	4983377	4040365	2033924	2006441	6110807	3133871	2976936
10-14	8534605	4285698	4248907	3516737	1711902	1804835	5017868	2573796	2444072
15-19	7169876	3462876	3707000	3069394	1408820	1660574	4100482	2054056	2046426
20-24	6243540	3013905	3229635	2874386	1324465	1549921	3369154	1689440	1679714
25-29	5227185	2540570	2686615	2530365	1181314	1349051	2696820	1359256	1337564
30-34	4504537	2248757	2255780	2267278	1091959	1175319	2237259	1156798	1080461
35-39	3958323	1971969	1986354	1947888	940419	1007469	2010435	1031550	978885
40-44	3233194	1659263	1573931	1569082	769532	799550	1664112	889731	774381
45-49	2710046	1393755	1316291	1339936	655466	684479	1370110	738289	631821
50-54	2156644	1111375	1045269	1078731	528741	549990	1077913	582634	495279
55-59	1587230	822872	764358	819180	400894	418286	768050	421978	346072
60-64	1397415	720068	677347	695982	331550	364432	701433	388518	312915
65 AND OVER	1915005	926474	988531	1004759	443226	561533	910246	483248	426998
UNKNOWN	112592	54847	57745	61752	29556	32196	50840	25291	25549

**01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E
ESTADÍSTICA (IBGE), 1977, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO DE 1960, VII
RECENSEAMENTO GERAL DO BRASIL, SÉRIE NACIONAL, VOL. 1,
RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 1.**

02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.

**03 URBAN AREAS CONSIST OF CITIES AND VILLAGES (URBAN AND SUBURBAN
SECTIONS); THE RURAL AREAS ARE THOSE OUTSIDE THE BORDERS OF THE
CITIES AND VILLAGES.**

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. BRAZIL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	93139037	46331343	46807694	52084984	25227825	26857159	41054053	21103518	19950535
0-4	13811806	6969945	6841861	6811642	3439094	3372548	7000164	3530851	3469313
5-9	13459508	6799972	6659536	6959530	3501168	3458362	6499978	3298804	3201174
10-14	11859119	5934189	5924930	6377238	3131416	3245822	5481881	2802773	2679108
15-19	10253283	4995432	5257851	5761855	2691563	3070292	4491428	2303869	2187559
20-24	8285805	4037135	4248670	4840519	2278356	2562163	3445286	1758779	1686507
25-29	6504069	3173285	3330784	3820060	1805919	2014141	2684009	1367366	1316643
30-34	5664940	2800657	2864283	3409768	1640543	1769225	2255172	1160114	1095058
35-39	5089312	2502123	2587189	3075744	1475978	1599766	2013568	1026145	987423
40-44	4535592	2288260	2247332	2754485	1346191	1408294	1781107	942069	839038
45-49	3546685	1795031	1751654	2138843	1045347	1093496	1407842	749684	658158
50-54	2940357	1486365	1453992	1746560	842569	903991	1193797	643796	550001
55-59	2288375	1160154	1128221	1385401	661380	724021	902974	498774	404200
60-64	1791127	903253	887874	1079646	510445	569201	711481	392808	318673
65 AND OVER	2925081	1392738	1532343	1813654	803470	1010184	1111427	589268	522159
UNKNOWN	183978	92804	91174	110039	54386	55653	73939	38418	35521

- 01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII RESENSEAMENTO GERAL--1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 1, P. 2.
- 02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.
- 03 URBAN AREAS CONSIST OF CITIES AND VILLAGES (URBAN AND SUBURBAN SECTIONS); THE RURAL AREAS ARE THOSE OUTSIDE THE BORDERS OF THE CITIES AND VILLAGES.
- 04 THE REPORTED PRELIMINARY TOTAL POPULATION FIGURE FROM THE 1980 CENSUS IS 119,099,000; 80,479,000 IN URBAN AREAS AND 38,620,000 IN RURAL AREAS (JESSE MONTELLO, 1981, 'A POPULAÇÃO BRASILEIRA', DIGESTO ECONOMICO, DECEMBER, APPENDIX 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. BRAZIL

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	96 137 000	47 866 000	48 271 000
0-4	15 627 000	7 955 000	7 672 000
5-9	13 812 000	7 013 000	6 799 000
10-14	11 877 000	6 014 000	5 863 000
15-19	10 136 000	5 115 000	5 021 000
20-24	8 425 000	4 231 000	4 193 000
25-29	6 898 000	3 445 000	3 453 000
30-34	5 972 000	2 965 000	3 007 000
35-39	5 120 000	2 526 000	2 593 000
40-44	4 430 000	2 151 000	2 279 000
45-49	3 705 000	1 788 000	1 917 000
50-54	2 952 000	1 411 000	1 540 000
55-59	2 378 000	1 123 000	1 254 000
60-64	1 860 000	864 000	996 000
65 AND OVER	2 946 000	1 263 000	1 683 000

**01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES-BRAZIL, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 2.**

02 FIGURES DO 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 REGION AND STATE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. BRAZIL

REGION AND STATE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	119099000
NORTE	5893000
RONDONIA	493000
ACRE	301000
AMAZONAS	1432000
RORAIMA	79000
PARA	3412000
AMAPA	176000
NORDESTE	34862000
MARANHAO	4003000
PIAUI	2140000
CEARA	5295000
RIO GRAN. DO NO.	1900000
PARAIBA	2773000
PERNAMBUCO	6147000
ALAGOAS	1988000
SERGIPE	1142000
BAHIA	9474000
SUDESTE	51753000
MINAS GERAIS	13391000
ESPIRITO SANTO	2024000
RIO DE JANEIRO	11297000
SAO PAULO	25041000
SUL	19036000
PARANA	7630000
SANTA CATARINA	3629000
RIO GRAN. DO SUL	7777000
CENTRO-OESTE	7555000
MATO GR. DO SUL	1370000
MATO GROSSO	1142000
GOIAS	3866000
DISTRITO FEDERAL	1177000

01 SOURCE: JESSE MONTELLO, 1981, 'A POPULACAO BRASILEIRA',
DIGESTO ECONOMICO, DECEMBER, TABLE VI.

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. BRAZIL

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO RECENT DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. BRAZIL

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	93134846	46327250	46807596	52097271	25237849	26859422	41037575	21089401	19948174
CATHOLICS	85472022	42519009	42953013	46750126	22621743	24128383	38721896	19897266	18824630
EVANGELICOS	4814728	2317987	2496741	3065834	1435164	1630670	1748894	882823	866071
ESPIRITAS	1178293	563698	614595	1000242	470386	529856	178051	93312	84739
OTHERS	954747	479711	475036	701930	347522	354408	252817	132189	120628
WITHOUT RELIGION	701701	440146	261555	569866	358515	211351	131835	81631	50204
DID NOT DECLARE	13355	6699	6656	9273	4519	4754	4082	2180	1902

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 4, P. 10.

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. BRAZIL

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	93139037	46331343	46807694	52084984	25227825	26857159	41054053	21103518	19950535
BRAZIL	91909909	45659968	46249941	50981365	24628366	26352999	40928544	21031602	19896942
ARGENTINA	17213	8210	9003	15340	7241	8099	1873	969	904
BOLIVIA	10712	5509	5203	8139	4097	4042	2573	1412	1161
CANADA	1099	561	538	917	470	447	182	91	91
CHILE	1900	1032	868	1776	955	821	124	77	47
UNITED STATES	12794	6760	6034	11871	6259	5612	923	501	422
PARAGUAY	20025	10763	9262	10993	4978	6015	9032	5785	3247
PERU	2410	1447	963	1910	1141	769	500	306	194
URUGUAY	13582	6766	6816	11095	5170	5925	2487	1596	891
OTHER AMERICA	4277	3426	2851	5222	2849	2373	1055	577	478
GERMANY	51728	26868	24860	45359	23199	22160	6369	3669	2700
AUSTRIA	10331	5239	5092	8875	4400	4475	1456	839	617
BELGIUM	2039	1096	943	1829	978	851	210	118	92
SPAIN	130122	69871	60251	120704	64359	56345	9418	5512	3906
FRANCE	9242	4421	4821	8861	4204	4657	381	217	164
UNITED KINGDOM	4215	2264	1951	4015	2148	1867	200	116	84
GREECE	5612	3464	2148	5523	3398	2125	89	66	23
HOLLAND	5148	3124	2024	3638	2274	1364	1510	850	660
HUNGARY	10023	5057	4966	9484	4733	4751	539	324	215
ITALY	152801	82001	70800	140052	74935	65117	12749	7066	5683
YUGOSLAVIA	11523	5749	5774	10412	5197	5215	1111	552	559
POLAND	30280	15615	14665	25930	13367	12563	4350	2248	2102
PORTUGAL	437983	247197	190786	427404	240439	186965	10579	6758	3821
ROMANIA	13971	7135	6836	13205	6671	6534	766	464	302
SWEDEN	1147	614	533	1009	532	477	138	82	56
SWITZERLAND	4277	2410	1867	3783	2110	1673	494	300	194
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2987	1726	1261	2785	1610	1175	202	116	86
USSR	29319	14150	15169	25420	12130	13290	3899	2020	1879
OTHER EUROPE	3520	2025	1495	2976	1753	1223	544	272	272
CHINA	8255	4692	3563	7602	4342	3260	653	350	303
KOREA	2551	1403	1148	2408	1314	1094	143	89	54
ISRAEL	2568	1415	1153	2518	1387	1131	50	28	22
JAPAN	154006	83879	70127	105962	57060	48902	48044	26819	21225
LEBANON	24976	15298	9678	24682	15103	9579	294	195	99
SYRIA	13786	8219	5567	13491	8018	5473	295	201	94
TURKEY	2101	1137	964	2069	1114	955	32	23	9
OTHER ASIA	5809	3867	1942	5485	3686	1799	324	181	143
UNITED ARAB REP.	5126	2669	2457	5039	2617	2422	87	52	35
AFRICA	1960	1069	891	1842	1001	841	118	68	50
OCEANIA	569	289	280	500	252	248	69	37	32
UNDECLARED	5141	2938	2203	3494	1968	1526	1647	970	677

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E

TABLE 06C (CONTINUED)

ESTATISTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRAFICO BRASIL, VIII
RECEASEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO,
TABLES 6 AND 9, PP. 15 AND 21.
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

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. BRAZIL

91 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, 1974-75. BRAZIL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	60.5	58.1	63.0
1	65.0	62.7	67.4
5	63.0	60.7	65.4
15	53.6	51.4	56.0
30	40.1	38.1	42.2
45	27.6	26.0	29.3
60	16.5	15.3	17.6

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-BRAZIL, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 5. LIFE EXPECTANCIES FOR BOTH SEXES WERE DERIVED USING A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.

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, 1974-75. BRAZIL

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1974-75	9	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1974-75	84	89	79

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
 PROFILES-BRAZIL, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLES 3 AND 4.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF STATE
 OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. BRAZIL

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	
MALE	14.7
FEMALE	14.0
RONDONIA	
MALE	49.5
FEMALE	42.0
ACRE	
MALE	14.0
FEMALE	9.8
AMAZONAS	
MALE	7.2
FEMALE	5.9
RORAIMA	
MALE	22.3
FEMALE	16.9
PARA	
MALE	8.7
FEMALE	7.2
AMAPA	
MALE	39.1
FEMALE	38.4
MARANHAO	
MALE	14.8
FEMALE	13.3
PIAUI	
MALE	7.0
FEMALE	7.0
CEARA	
MALE	3.3
FEMALE	3.3
RIO GRANDE DO. NO.	
MALE	6.1
FEMALE	5.7
PARAIBA	
MALE	4.9
FEMALE	4.7
PERNAMBUCO	
MALE	5.5
FEMALE	5.9
ALAGOAS	
MALE	7.6
FEMALE	6.8
FERNANDO DE NORON.	
MALE	65.5

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

FEMALE	66.6
SERGIPE	
MALE	5.6
FEMALE	5.6
BAHIA	
MALE	4.1
FEMALE	3.7
MINAS GERAIS	
MALE	3.5
FEMALE	3.2
ESPIRITO SANTO	
MALE	14.4
FEMALE	13.8
RIO DE JANEIRO	
MALE	26.8
FEMALE	26.7
GUANABARA	
MALE	36.9
FEMALE	40.5
SAO PAULO	
MALE	19.1
FEMALE	18.2
PARANA	
MALE	37.2
FEMALE	34.8
SANTA CATARINA	
MALE	11.0
FEMALE	10.4
RIO GRANDE DO SUL	
MALE	1.6
FEMALE	1.5
MATO GRASSO	
MALE	35.0
FEMALE	31.0
GOIAS	
MALE	27.1
FEMALE	24.2
DISTRITO FEDERAL	
MALE	77.5
FEMALE	77.9

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E
 ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII
 RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 43.

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. BRAZIL

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	54013024	19771284	27818664	2076746	2904012	1382035	60283
TOTAL MALES	26633513	10608630	13956578	1026511	565235	442928	33631
15-19	5013764	4937898	57497	12307	782	4706	574
20-24	4089101	3066188	893108	96183	3638	27447	2537
25-29	3138621	1162246	1785411	138247	7850	42132	2735
30-34	2814900	513091	2089218	146230	14233	49313	2815
35-39	2481474	288774	1980494	140455	19949	49121	2681
40-44	2265837	198919	1847111	130469	32758	53930	2650
45-49	1787155	124680	1471509	101756	39135	48155	1920
50-54	1483694	95244	1203711	84756	53032	45107	1844
55-59	1169517	66369	941513	63303	58873	38152	1307
60-64	913836	51623	704043	49496	74898	32636	1140
65 AND OVER	1398863	72597	954357	61094	258351	50352	2112
UNKNOWN	76751	31001	28606	2215	1736	1877	11316
TOTAL FEMALES	27379511	9162654	13862086	1050235	2338777	939107	26652
15-19	5305903	4636581	562169	74195	2928	29316	714
20-24	4308933	2188790	1849950	168286	14517	85611	1779
25-29	3263720	807881	2150857	175345	30368	97454	1815
30-34	2862102	422022	2106454	162525	58747	110173	2181
35-39	2571274	276663	1933909	149579	95068	114278	1777
40-44	2210102	214368	1604510	113943	156907	118596	1778
45-49	1737386	152317	1210854	78289	193705	100668	1553
50-54	1451283	128712	912013	54642	265092	89102	1722
55-59	1143170	95031	656758	33207	287350	69431	1393
60-64	903013	80781	415240	19685	334188	51711	1408
65 AND OVER	1547858	140333	424458	16986	893075	69580	3426
UNKNOWN	74767	19175	34914	3553	6832	3187	7106

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 5, P. 12.

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. BRAZIL

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	31939970	11956966	15840616	1258758	1887921	953962	41747
TOTAL MALES	15162292	6013447	7949650	620943	285846	269626	22780
15-19	2694229	2661059	23481	6619	345	2326	399
20-24	2304720	1811132	418512	54824	1494	16887	1871
25-29	1788785	710314	964436	81701	3179	27266	1889
30-34	1644167	303203	1210334	90119	6288	32471	1752
35-39	1468349	167038	1171584	88094	8663	31387	1583
40-44	1342817	114417	1096449	81465	14645	34269	1572
45-49	1046987	69615	865634	63440	17542	29572	1134
50-54	843547	51282	689395	51584	24586	25787	913
55-59	664905	36762	539668	37927	28495	21319	734
60-64	513115	28073	400534	28701	36898	18280	629
65 AND OVER	800831	40863	551824	35121	142854	28937	1162
UNKNOWN	49840	19689	17679	1348	857	1125	9142
TOTAL FEMALES	16777678	5943519	7890966	637815	1602075	684336	18967
15-19	3085337	2788944	239548	37599	1538	17192	516
20-24	2591063	1477436	951335	97294	8569	55265	1164
25-29	1983091	568078	1219210	106706	19542	67571	1184
30-34	1768037	303140	1237060	103318	49714	82323	1482
35-39	1593774	202328	1140525	94141	67555	88138	1087
40-44	1396450	157581	963226	73263	109526	91691	1163
45-49	1091401	112605	716246	49077	135374	77063	1036
50-54	900924	91883	528913	33019	180097	65895	1117
55-59	728767	69829	384337	20363	201728	51560	950
60-64	573300	57102	242666	11310	224647	36561	1014
65 AND OVER	1016377	99959	247545	9738	608068	48755	2312
UNKNOWN	49157	13834	20355	1987	4717	2322	5942

01 SOURCE: FUNDACAO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATISTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRAFICO BRASIL, VIII RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 5, P. 12

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	22073054	7814318	11978048	817988	1016091	428073	18536
TOTAL MALES	11471221	4595183	6006928	405568	279389	173302	10851
15-19	2319535	2276839	34016	5688	437	2380	175
20-24	1784381	1255056	474596	41359	2144	10560	666
25-29	1349836	451932	820975	56546	4671	14866	846
30-34	1170733	209888	878884	56111	7945	16842	1063
35-39	1013125	121736	808910	52361	11286	17734	1098
40-44	923020	84502	750662	49004	18113	19661	1078
45-49	740168	55065	605825	38316	21593	18583	786
50-54	640147	43962	514316	33172	28446	19320	931
55-59	504612	29607	401845	25376	30378	16833	573
60-64	400721	23550	303509	20795	38000	14356	511
65 AND OVER	598032	31734	402463	25973	115497	21415	950
UNKNOWN	26911	11312	10927	867	879	752	2174
TOTAL FEMALES	10601833	3219135	5971120	412420	736702	254771	7685
15-19	2220566	1847637	322621	36596	1390	12124	198
20-24	1717870	711354	898615	70992	5948	30346	615
25-29	1280629	239003	931647	68639	10826	29883	631
30-34	1094065	118882	869394	59207	18033	27850	699
35-39	977500	74335	793384	55438	27513	26140	690
40-44	813652	56787	641284	40680	47381	26905	615
45-49	645985	39712	494608	29212	58331	23605	517
50-54	550359	36829	383100	21623	84995	13207	605
55-59	414403	25202	272421	12844	85622	17871	443
60-64	329713	23679	172574	8375	109541	15150	394
65 AND OVER	531481	40374	176913	7248	285007	20825	1114
UNKNOWN	25610	5341	14559	1566	2115	865	1164

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII: RESENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 5, P. 12

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. BRAZIL

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16	A	A	A	A
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	23	19	23	20	22	19
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	22	26	23	25	21
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	30	27	30	28	29	25

01 SOURCE: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FROM PERSONAL COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZILIAN EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1979. AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED IS BASED ON DATA REPORTED IN FUNDACAO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATISTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRAFICO BRASIL, VIII RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIJ DE JANEIRO, TABLE 5, P. 12

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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. BRAZIL

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	916757	560651	356106
2	2664604	1652103	1012501
3	3039907	1890291	1149616
4	3006456	1909013	1097443
5	2595114	1589021	1006093
6	1950352	1133374	816978
7	1455633	788635	666998
8	1055480	536565	518915
9	723948	347796	376152
10 AND OVER	1146175	496864	649311
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	18554426	10904313	7650113
MEAN SIZE	4.8	4.6	5.2
MEDIAN SIZE	4.4	4.2	4.7

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII RESENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 1, P. 206.

02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS WHO ARE EITHER RELATED OR ECONOMICALLY AND/OR DOMESTICALLY DEPENDENT UPON ONE ANOTHER AND WHO LIVE TOGETHER IN A WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE. A PERSON LIVING ALONE IN A SEPARATE DWELLING WOULD ALSO BE CONSIDERED A HOUSEHOLD.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. BRAZIL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	18554426	16 137061	24 17365
15-19	142809	107944	34865
20-24	1245263	1 129929	1 15334
25-29	2 195936	2 053504	1 42432
30-34	25 17587	23 36970	1 806 17
35-39	24 32835	22 16294	2 16541
40-44	23 44866	20 78059	2 66807
45-49	19 31289	16 68232	2 63057
50-54	16 66531	13 87250	2 79281
55-59	13 46643	10 94383	2 52260
60-64	10 71220	8 38802	2 324 18
65 AND OVER	16 59447	12 25694	4 33753
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E
ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII
RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO,
TABLE 6, P. 214.

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, 1976-77. BRAZIL**

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1976-77A	57	192	217	183	128	60	14
1976-77B	61	206	233	196	137	64	14

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - BRAZIL, WASHINGTON, D.C, TABLE 7.
- 02 SETS A AND B REPRESENT THE LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS, RESPECTIVELY, OF A RANGE OF ASFR'S DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY APPLYING THE BRASS FERTILITY TECHNIQUE TO DATA FROM THE 1976 AND 1977 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE SURVEYS; SEE SOURCE FOR DETAILS.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970 TO 1976-77. BRAZIL

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1970	37
1974-75	33-34
1976-77	31-33
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	5.33
1976-77	4.25-4.55
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	2.60
1976-77	2.15
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	2.16

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - BRAZIL, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLES 3 AND 7.

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. BRAZIL**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	43893862	22443937	21449925	36705113	15380942	15524171	12988749	7062995	5925754
10-14	8307091	4055193	4251898	5501293	2672705	2828588	2805798	1382488	1423310
15-19	7735242	3696195	4039047	5144648	2408782	2735866	2590594	1287413	1303181
20-24	6061766	2995629	3066137	4205589	2023922	2181667	1856177	971707	884470
25-29	4539332	2294226	2245106	3207383	1575333	1632050	1331949	718893	613056
30-34	3876365	2016071	1860294	2799555	1413226	1386329	1076810	602845	473965
35-39	3312799	1752744	1560055	2434534	1246841	1187693	878265	505903	372362
40-44	2841376	1550080	1291296	2119049	1110683	1008366	722327	439397	282930
45-49	2106784	1172667	934117	1577317	838921	738396	529467	333746	195721
50-54	1621342	920458	700884	1215916	652609	563307	405426	267849	137577
55-59	1237373	708698	528675	938254	504034	434220	299119	204664	94455
60-64	884543	516319	368224	681578	371921	309657	202965	144398	58567
65 AND OVER	1316610	734109	576501	1038814	540813	498001	271796	193296	78500
UNKNOWN	59239	31548	27691	41183	21152	20031	18056	10396	7660

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E
ESTADÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII
RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 10,
P. 24.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE A SHORT
NOTE IN ANY LANGUAGE.

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.
BRAZIL**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	65532775	32401858	33130917	38137996	18205846	19932150	27394779	14196012	13198767
10-14	11799027	5903823	5895204	6352923	3119475	3233448	5446104	2784348	2661756
15-19	10222266	4979938	5242328	5748051	2685085	3062966	4474215	2294853	2179362
20-24	8261489	4025513	4235976	4828127	2272548	2555579	3433362	1752965	1680397
25-29	6486722	3165719	3321003	3810485	1801731	2008754	2676237	1363988	1312249
30-34	5648489	2793867	2854622	3400553	1636869	1763684	2247936	1156998	1090938
35-39	5076351	2496974	2579377	3068458	1473135	1595323	2007893	1023839	984054
40-44	4524341	2283669	2240672	2748232	1343765	1404517	1776059	939904	836155
45-49	3538230	1791690	1746540	2134131	1043572	1090559	1404099	748118	655981
50-54	2932336	1483143	1449193	1742098	840896	901202	1190238	642247	547991
55-59	2282709	1158033	1124676	1382203	660268	721935	900506	497765	402741
60-64	1785303	900963	884340	1076436	509261	567175	708867	391702	317165
65 AND OVER	2869086	1366202	1502884	1787295	791375	995920	1081791	574827	506964
UNKNOWN	106426	52324	54102	58954	27866	31088	47472	24458	23014

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII RESENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 10, P. 24.

02 EXCLUDES 159,568 MALES AND 175,380 FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO DID NOT STATE WHETHER OR NOT THEY WERE LITERATE.

**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. BRAZIL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67.0	69.3	64.7	81.0	84.5	77.9	47.4	49.8	44.9
10-14	70.4	68.7	72.1	86.6	85.7	87.5	51.5	49.7	53.5
15-19	75.7	74.2	77.0	89.5	89.7	89.3	57.9	56.1	59.8
20-24	73.4	74.4	72.4	87.1	89.1	85.4	54.1	55.4	52.6
25-29	70.0	72.5	67.6	84.2	87.4	81.2	49.8	52.7	46.7
30-34	68.6	72.2	65.2	82.3	86.3	78.6	47.9	52.1	43.4
35-39	65.3	70.2	60.5	79.3	84.6	74.4	43.7	49.4	37.8
40-44	62.8	67.9	57.6	77.1	82.7	71.8	40.7	46.7	33.8
45-49	59.5	65.5	53.5	73.9	80.4	67.7	37.7	44.6	29.8
50-54	55.3	62.1	48.4	69.8	77.6	62.5	34.1	41.7	25.1
55-59	54.2	61.2	47.0	67.9	76.3	60.1	33.2	41.1	23.5
60-64	49.5	57.3	41.6	63.3	73.0	54.6	28.6	36.9	18.5
65 AND OVER	45.7	53.7	38.4	58.1	68.3	50.0	25.1	33.6	15.5
UNKNOWN	55.7	60.3	51.2	69.9	75.9	64.4	38.0	42.5	33.3

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 10, P. 24.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE A SHORT NOTE IN ANY LANGUAGE.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. BRAZIL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	19259650	9773696	9485954	13517921	6811240	6706681	5741729	2962456	2779273
5-9	5927414	2957081	2970333	3957581	1970223	1987358	1969833	986858	982975
10-14	8239656	4169713	4069943	5421833	2705819	2716014	2817823	1463894	1353929
15-19	3797159	1933775	1863384	2999535	1507942	1491593	797624	425833	371791
20-24	1295421	713127	582294	1138972	627256	511716	156449	85871	70578

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E
ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII
RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 11.

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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. BRAZIL

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. BRAZIL

TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
43.9	44.9	42.9	56.5	58.7	54.4	28.8	29.1	28.5
44.0	43.5	44.6	56.9	56.3	57.5	30.3	29.9	30.7
69.5	70.3	68.7	85.0	86.4	83.7	51.4	52.2	50.5
37.0	38.7	35.4	52.1	56.0	48.6	17.8	18.5	17.0
15.6	17.7	13.7	23.5	27.5	20.0	4.5	4.9	4.2

01 SOURCE: FUNDACAO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E
ESTADISTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRAFICO BRASIL, VIII
RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO,
TABLES 1 AND 11.

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. BRAZIL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	29557224	23391777	6165447
10-14	1512873	1135959	376914
15-19	4388968	3104352	1284616
20-24	4793721	3576454	1217267
25-29	3748116	2989509	758607
30-34	3317893	2712015	605878
35-39	2912067	2384822	527245
40-44	2604697	2149098	455599
45-49	1982826	1656202	326624
50-54	1544091	1304052	240039
55-59	1117675	957718	159957
60-64	764538	663758	100780
65 AND OVER	790697	693992	96705
UNKNOWN	79062	63846	15216

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E
ESTADÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII
RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 21.
02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD.

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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.
BRAZIL

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,
1. BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. BRAZIL**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	44.9	71.8	18.5
10-14	12.8	19.1	6.4
15-19	42.8	62.1	24.4
20-24	57.9	88.6	28.7
25-29	57.6	94.2	22.8
30-34	58.6	96.8	21.2
35-39	57.2	95.3	20.4
40-44	57.4	93.9	20.3
45-49	55.9	92.3	18.6
50-54	52.5	87.7	16.5
55-59	48.8	82.6	14.2
60-64	42.7	73.5	11.4
65 AND OVER	27.0	49.8	6.3
UNKNOWN	43.0	68.8	16.7

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E
ESTADÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII
RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO,
TABLES 1 AND 21.

02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO ILO 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. BRAZIL**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29557224	23391777	6165447
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	10440183	9251085	1189098
EMPLOYERS	445189	424133	21056
SELF-EMPLOYED	9994994	8826952	1168042
EMPLOYEES	16193552	11896026	4297526
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	2914322	2236509	677813
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	9167	8157	1010

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E
ESTADÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII
RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO, TABLE 21.
02 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN CRUZEIROS PER MONTH), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. BRAZIL

INCOME PER MONTH	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 51	3480507	1963651	1516856
51-100	6291092	4886180	1404912
101-150	4208683	3426169	782514
151-200	4809000	3906369	902631
201-250	1412219	1107454	304765
251-300	1776045	1474698	301347
301-400	1632428	1333634	298794
401-500	1214815	1017339	197476
501-1,000	1965790	1638622	327168
1,001-1,500	479354	418047	61307
1,501-2,000	273599	246697	26902
2,001 AND OVER	328538	306721	21817
NOT DECLARED	789555	624281	165274
WITHOUT INCOME	37200494	10206627	26993867
MEDIAN INCOME	150B	159B	110B

01 SOURCE: FUNDAÇÃO INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE), 1973, CENSO DEMOGRÁFICO BRASIL, VIII RECENSEAMENTO GERAL - 1970, VOL. 1, RIO DE JANEIRO. TABLE 51.

B CALCULATED EXCLUDING THOSE WHO DID NOT STATE THEIR INCOME AND THOSE WITHOUT INCOME.

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 (continued)

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 512--BRAZIL

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1960	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1970	16	9		X	
TABLE 03	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1970	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1980	32	1			X
TABLE 06A	1980	0	0			
TABLE 06B	1970	7	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1970	42	9		X	
TABLE 06D	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1975	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1975	6	3		X	
TABLE 09	1970	84	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1970	27	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1970	27	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1970	27	7		X	
TABLE 11	1970	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1970	14	3	X		
TABLE 13	1970	13	3		X	
TABLE 14A	1977	3	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1977	15	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1970	14	9	X		
TABLE 15B	1970	14	9	X		
TABLE 15C	1970	14	9	X		
TABLE 16A	1970	5	9	X		
TABLE 16B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1970	5	9	X		
TABLE 17A	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 17C	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 18	1970	7	3		X	
TABLE 19	1970	15	3		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:
7 STANDARD TABLES
19 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
Washington, D. C. 20233

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			Date		T
	Organization					CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. _____		
	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.						TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled				
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.								

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

Statistical Data by Sex
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Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
