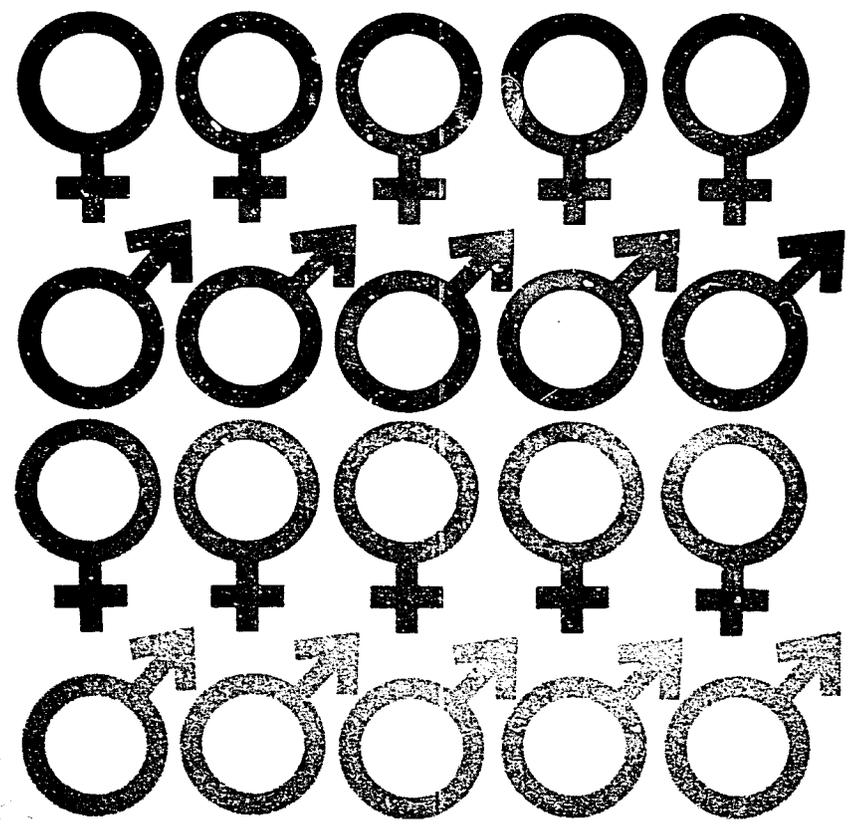


LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Chile

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: Objectives/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 11 Member States non-voting, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Eighty-one nations are now signatories to the Convention and ratification proceedings are underway in these countries.

(b) The Situation in AID

During this same time, within the Agency for International Development, awareness of women as they impacted on, and were affected by, the development process also grew. Reports depicting women as victims of the development process appeared with increasing frequency, as did reports that the contributions of women to the development process were being consistently overlooked.*

Special concern for the status and roles of women was initially provided explicit recognition in the Agency policy framework, in 1973, in Sec. 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, otherwise known as the Percy Amendment.

*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history."
(UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

That amendment mandated that Foreign Assistance "shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

While the Percy Amendment dealt specifically with women, other broader changes occurring within the Agency (as well as within the development community generally) indirectly spotlighted the situation of women. First, the AID "new directions" mandate of 1973 focussed attention on issues of distribution and equity in the growth process. Secondly, the "new directions" approach was supplemented mid-decade with the "basic human needs" emphasis. Both orientations pushed toward greater concern for women in the process of societal change. This is the case because (1) women make up a disproportionately large portion of the poorest of the poor, and (2) women commonly bear the major responsibility for supplying themselves and their families with food, water, fuel, health care, sanitation, education, and so forth. Women are, in effect, simultaneously the group most in need and the "front line" providers of basic human needs. Development projects that overlook or misconstrue their capabilities and contributions run the serious risk of being ineffective or, even worse, counterproductive.*

(c) Data Needs on Women

Planners and administrators who have recognized the need to take women into account, both as contributors to, and/or beneficiaries of, the development process, are often frustrated by the lack of solid, accessible statistical evidence of women's situations. In the absence of reliable data, decisions must be made on the basis of impressions, hunches, or even prejudices. At stake are substantial investments of both human and financial resources. Data bases which fail to address the unique situations of women provide little guidance for policy planning, and little basis for judging the results of initiatives taken to further women's integration in development. Hence the crucial need for a reliable, up-to-date, accessible data base on women in development.

Within the Agency, it is now generally recognized that beginning with the policy stage and continuing through the project programming, implementation and evaluation cycle, data must be obtained which reflect the differential conditions of men and women. The assumption that when benefits and costs accrue to production aggregates (ranging from nations to households), they will be felt in some comparable way by the various units (ranging from subgroup to individuals) of which they are comprised, has proven patently false. Many projects now require the gathering of baseline socioeconomic data pertinent to women's status, e.g., the sexual division of labor, decision-making in the household, the pattern of expenditure of household cash earnings and so forth. Project evaluations and impact assessments increasingly focus on

*See, for example, The Nemow Case, Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners, Working Paper No. 7, September 1979, Agency for International Development, Washington,

changes in the differential access of men and women to both the means and fruits of production.*

(d) Problems and Prospects

Problems with the statistical data base on women and women's situations in society emerge from two theoretically distinct sources. One set of problems arises from the concepts and indicators which have been used in the construction of the data base. For example, there are intrinsic limitations to operational definitions of concepts and measurements designed to capture employment trends in census practices. These combine with cultural biases against women's employment, and together result in the underreporting and undercounting of women's participation in the market place.** Too often the economic value of what women do in the home and subsistence production is given short shrift in census and many survey data. Necessary changes in the concepts and the operations of data gatherers represent a challenge extending into the future, although some measure of improvement is possible in the short run in some areas.

A second set of problems with the statistical data base on women arises from the lack of availability of data at appropriate levels of aggregation; i.e., data are not disaggregated by sex. Although census and survey data have frequently been collected in such a way as to allow the tabulation of responses separately for men and women, because of the past insensitivity to questions concerning differing conditions and responses by sex, separate tabulations have either not been made or have not been reported. This is an area where improvements can be made within relatively short time periods.

One of the goals adopted by the Office of Women in Development (WID) in AID*** is improvements in the collection, reporting and analysis of data concerning the status of women in society and their role in national development. In order to further the goal of reliable information on women in development issues, the WID Office has been supporting a variety of efforts to develop a reliable and internationally comparable data base in these areas. One of these efforts has been to examine existing data sources, and, where possible, provide tabulations of the information separately by sex. The data presented in this series of country booklets represent the product of that effort.

*Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women, A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, May, 1980.

**Limitations and biases regarding employment statistics for women are discussed in Appendix E; "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women."

***The Women in Development Office was established within the Agency to help meet the objectives of the Percy Amendment.

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of information on the status and role of women necessary for project and/or program needs.* Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what is currently accessible to the research team members. We do feel, however, that it may be useful to publicize basic data available to AID missions, generalists in the development community, and program planners who may be interested in comparisons within regions and comparisons between men and women. In addition we hope this kind of presentation will help create a demand for more detailed and sophisticated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

An assumption underlying the project was that the availability of data on women in developing countries might remind planners of the importance of incorporating women in their programs, help suggest programs and speed up the orientation of more development programs toward women. In other words, the project was expected to have a "consciousness-raising" function.

A more specific concern however, was to build up a solid set of data on characteristics of women in developing countries which could be updated when new information became available. The 1980 round of censuses will provide more information as will the country specific studies now being done in many countries. The data base does provide a solid benchmark of what was available from the 1970s and can serve as a source for future comparisons.

*Because of their lack of detail, the data would not be very useful for project planning. It is possible some AID field missions, especially those with smaller staffs, will use the information in their annual Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) although many missions may be closer to the data for their own country than the compilers in Washington could be. Regional comparisons might re-emphasize the continued existence of certain problems, e.g., the relatively low life expectancy of females in South Asia.

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

**TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1960. CHILE**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7374115	3612807	3761308	5028060	2366394	2661666	2346055	1246413	1099642
UNDER 1	228441	115009	113432	152759	76837	75922	75682	38172	37510
1-4	876279	439787	436492	572016	286818	285198	304263	152969	151294
5-9	981489	492442	489047	627689	312192	315497	353800	180250	173550
10-14	836309	420881	415428	543800	266595	277205	292509	154286	138223
15-19	724807	354554	370253	496690	228069	268621	228117	126485	101632
20-24	598399	287637	310762	418386	187888	230498	180013	99749	80264
25-29	527005	251833	275172	379825	172115	207710	147180	79718	67462
30-34	507152	246879	260273	370406	172510	197896	136746	74369	62377
35-39	415413	199965	215448	298429	137861	160568	116984	62104	54880
40-44	363879	178478	185401	258679	121094	137585	105200	57384	47816
45-49	324234	157143	167091	226774	103968	122806	97430	53175	44285
50-54	278576	137561	141015	194290	90436	103854	84286	47125	37161
55-59	212332	103319	109013	146689	66938	79751	65643	36381	29262
60-64	183655	86342	96713	124937	54536	70401	58118	31806	26312
65 AND OVER	316745	140977	175768	216691	88537	128154	100054	52440	47614
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCES: DIRECCION DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, NO DATE,
XIII CENSO DE POBLACION, 29 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1960, SERIES A,
RESUMEN DEL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 1.1.3. UNITED NATIONS,
1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK - HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK,
TABLE 3.

02 CENSUS WAS DE FACTO.

03 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED AS POPULATION CENTERS WHICH HAVE
URBAN CHARACTERISTICS AND ARE CONCENTRATED, WITH SOME PAVED
STREETS AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

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. CHILE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8884768	4343512	4541256	6675137	3173323	3501814	2209631	1170189	1039442
UNDER 1	198786	100958	97828	144602	73450	71152	54184	27508	26676
1-4	924048	466275	457773	654175	330169	324606	269873	136106	133767
5-9	1243930	624134	619796	898276	447993	450283	345654	176141	169513
10-14	1114378	559559	554819	819680	405186	414494	294698	154373	140325
15-19	913465	446729	466736	700653	330083	370570	212812	116646	96166
20-24	769036	370653	398383	602637	278246	324391	166399	92407	73992
25-29	625992	301862	324130	493017	230008	263009	132975	71854	61121
30-34	516721	249409	267312	403102	188388	214714	113619	61021	52598
35-39	514551	247473	267078	402186	187670	214516	112365	59803	52562
40-44	455792	223014	232778	353341	167357	185984	102451	55657	46794
45-49	356853	172260	184593	271515	126537	144978	85338	45723	39615
50-54	312615	149338	163277	234618	106904	127714	77997	42434	35563
55-59	268691	127242	141449	199391	88869	110522	69300	38373	30927
60-64	223199	105715	117484	164483	72936	91547	58716	32779	25937
65 AND OVER	446711	198891	247820	333461	139527	193934	113250	59364	53886
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 3.

02 CENSUS WAS DE FACTO.

03 URBAN AREAS CONSIST OF THOSE AREAS THAT HAVE AT LEAST 40 HOUSES GROUPED TOGETHER, WITH DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED STREETS AND SOME PUBLIC SERVICES.

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, 1982. CHILE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11275440	5521067	5754373	9132912	4371762	4761150	2142528	1149305	993223

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1982, XV CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y IV DE VIVIENDA, RECUENTO PRELIMINAR, 10 MAYO 1982, SANTIAGO, TABLES 1 AND 2.
02 CENSUS RESULTS ARE PRELIMINARY.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7663000	3797000	3866000

01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED AT THE U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON
 OFFICIAL MIDYEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES AS SHOWN IN OFICINA DE
 PLANIFICACION NACIONAL. 1975, PROYECCION DE LA POBLACION DE CHILE
 POR SEXO Y GRUPOS QUIQUENALES DE EDAD, 1950-2000, SANTIAGO,
 TABLE 6.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9336000	4613000	4723000
0-4	1201000	606000	595000
5-9	1232000	619000	612000
10-14	1123000	564000	559000
15-19	917000	461000	456000
20-24	831000	416000	415000
25-29	723000	361000	362000
30-34	594000	296000	298000
35-39	513000	254000	259000
40-44	487000	240000	247000
45-49	390000	191000	199000
50-54	341000	164000	177000
55-59	295000	140000	156000
60-64	243000	114000	130000
65 AND OVER	445000	187000	258000

01 SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1978, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES - CHILE, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 2.

**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. CHILE**

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8845096	4318886	4526210
TARAPACA	184139	93611	90528
ANTOFAGASTA	251023	126352	124671
ATACAMA	152045	77406	74639
COQUIMBO	338873	164702	174171
ACONCAGUA	164310	83855	80455
VALPARAISO	736708	352467	384241
SANTIAGO	3208553	1521432	1687121
O'HIGGINS	303503	153691	149812
COLCHAGUA	167926	85093	82833
CURICO	114046	56850	57196
TALCA	230665	114730	115935
MAULE	82676	40976	41700
LINARES	188206	95257	92949
NUBLE	314974	156896	158078
CONCEPCION	642163	311809	330354
ARAUCO	97173	49793	47380
BIO-BIO	192357	96953	95404
MALLECO	176104	87825	88279
CAUTIN	420248	207566	212682
VALDIVIA	277351	140320	137031
OSORNO	158977	79950	79027
LLANQUIHUE	196910	99004	97906
CHILOE	109754	51122	58632
AYSEN	48496	25641	22855
MAGALLANES	87916	45585	42331

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION. RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 8.
- 02 POPULATION IS DE JURE. EXCLUDES 1,950 MALES AND 1,437 FEMALES WHOSE USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE IS ANOTHER COUNTRY. ALSO EXCLUDES 22,676 MALES AND 13,609 FEMALES WHO DID NOT STATE USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
- 03 DATA REFER TO PROVINCES AS THEY EXISTED AT THE TIME OF THE 1970 CENSUS. POLITICAL-ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS WERE REASSIGNED IN APRIL 1980, AFTER WHICH CHILE HAS HAD 12 REGIONS WITH 45 PROVINCES, PLUS THE SANTIAGO METROPOLITAN AREA. FOR TOTAL POPULATION BY NEW DIVISION, SEE INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1982, XV CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y IV DE VIVIENDA, RECUENTO PRELIMINAR, 10 MAYO 1982, SANTIAGO, TABLE 4.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY REGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1982. CHILE

REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11275440	5521067	5754373	9132912	4371762	4761150	2142528	1149305	993223
TARAPACA	273427	139136	134291	258320	131014	127306	15107	8122	6985
ANTOFAGASTA	341203	171019	170184	334129	166613	167516	7074	4406	2668
ATACAMA	183071	91895	91176	165383	81266	84117	17688	10629	7059
COQUIMBO	419178	207653	211525	302053	145569	156484	117125	62084	55041
VALPARAISO	1204693	583645	621048	1058124	505915	552209	146569	77730	68839
O'HIGGINS	584989	296166	288823	324878	157491	167387	260111	138675	121436
MAULE	723224	364081	359143	391288	184607	206681	331936	179474	152462
BIO-BIO	1516552	750404	766148	1146412	549679	596733	370140	200725	169415
ARAUCANIA	692924	344598	348326	391774	184470	207304	301150	160128	141022
LAGOS	843430	421413	422017	479277	229146	250131	364153	192267	171886
IRANEZ DEL CAMPO	65478	34323	31155	51074	25654	25420	14404	8669	5735
MAGALLANES/ANT. CH	132333	71794	60539	122357	64730	57627	9976	7064	2912
METRO. SANTIAGO	4294938	2044940	2249998	4107843	1945608	2162235	187095	99332	87763

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1982, IV CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y IV DE VIVIENDA, RECUENTO PRELIMINAR, 10 MAYO 1982, SANTIAGO, TABLES 1 AND 2.

02 DATA ARE REPORTED FOR THE REGIONAL LEVEL. POLITICAL-ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS WERE REASSIGNED IN APRIL 1980. PREVIOUSLY, CHILE HAD 25 PROVINCES; CURRENTLY, CHILE HAS 12 REGIONS WITH 25 PROVINCES PLUS THE SANTIAGO METROPOLITAN AREA.

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. CHILE

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 RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1970. CHILE**

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	8884768
CATHOLIC	7186413
PROTESTANT	553040
JEWISH	16359
ORTHODOX	3889
MUSLIM	1431
BUDDHIST	1411
OTHER	16569
WITHOUT RELIGION	174130
NOT STATED	931526

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION,
RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL
PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 5.

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. CHILE**

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8884768	4343512	4541256
CHILE	8794327	4295414	4498913
FOREIGN	90441	48098	42343
S. AND CENT. AMER.			
ARGENTINA	13674	6457	7217
BOLIVIA	7666	3789	3877
BRAZIL	955	514	441
COLOMBIA	825	339	486
ECUADOR	1018	571	447
PARAGUAY	304	150	154
PERU	3930	1961	1969
URUGUAY	805	406	399
VENEZUELA	405	204	201
OTHER S. & C. A.	1239	684	555
NORTH AMERICA			
CANADA	358	204	154
MEXICO	335	160	175
UNITED STATES	3828	2037	1791
OTHER N. AMER.	15	9	6
EUROPE			
AUSTRIA	1020	516	504
BELGIUM	546	285	261
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	685	370	315
FRANCE	2469	1215	1254
GERMANY, EAST	855	429	426
GERMANY, WEST	7905	4025	3880
GREECE	337	227	110
HUNGARY	980	524	456
ITALY	8225	4966	3259
NETHERLANDS	540	346	194
POLAND	1031	557	474
ROMANIA	925	470	455
SPAIN	16628	9369	7259
SWITZERLAND	670	363	307
YUGOSLAVIA	2668	1625	1043
UNITED KINGDOM	1251	626	625
OTHER EUROPE	1497	803	694
AFRICA			
EGYPT	1347	728	619
OTHER AFRICA	252	127	125
ASIA			
CHINA, PRC	496	400	96
ISRAEL	378	206	172

TABLE 03C (CONTINUED)

JAPAN	302	204	98
JORDAN	689	370	319
LEBANON	461	265	196
SAUDI ARABIA	507	286	221
TURKEY	302	153	149
USSR	1091	559	532
OTHER ASIA	810	502	308
OCEANIA	217	97	120

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION, 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLES 8 AND 9.

02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO PLACE OF BIRTH.

03 FIGURES ON THE POPULATION BORN IN CHILE WERE OBTAINED BY SUBTRACTION FROM THE 1970 CENSUS TOTAL POPULATION SHOWN HERE AND IN TABLE 2.

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. CHILE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO RECENT 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, 1969-70. CHILE**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	61.5	58.5	64.7
1	66.0	63.2	68.9
5	63.0	60.2	65.9
15	53.5	50.7	56.3
30	39.9	37.4	42.4
45	27.5	25.5	29.4
60	16.7	15.4	17.9

01 SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1978, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES-CHILE, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLES 5 AND 7.

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, 1975 TO 1980. CHILE

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
CDR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	7
1976	8
1977	7
1978	7
1979	7
1980	7
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)	
1975	59
1976	59
1977	53
1978	42
1979	40
1980	35

- 01 SOURCE: ADJUSTED REGISTERED DEATHS BASED ON BIRTH AND DEATH DATA FROM THE UNITED NATIONS (1981, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980; AND 1982, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, DATA AVAILABLE AS OF 1 JULY 1982) AND POPULATION DATA FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE: 1981, WASHINGTON, D.C.).
- 02 REPORTED DATA WERE ADJUSTED FOR 2-PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION OF DEATHS AND 5-PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION OF INFANT DEATHS; BIRTHS APPARENTLY WERE OFFICIALLY ADJUSTED FOR 5-PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION.

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

**TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. CHILE**

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	A
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
TARAPACA	
MALE	37.9
FEMALE	35.0
ANTOFAGASTA	
MALE	33.8
FEMALE	31.5
ATACAMA	
MALE	32.6
FEMALE	28.6
COQUIMBO	
MALE	12.8
FEMALE	12.7
ACONCAGUA	
MALE	22.8
FEMALE	20.5
VALPARAISO	
MALE	26.6
FEMALE	28.8
SANTIAGO	
MALE	30.0
FEMALE	34.3
O'HIGGINS	
MALE	23.0
FEMALE	23.3
COLCHAGUA	
MALE	13.5
FEMALE	14.0
CURICO	
MALE	22.1
FEMALE	22.5
TALCA	
MALE	21.5
FEMALE	21.8
MAULE	
MALE	15.2
FEMALE	14.2
LINARES	
MALE	16.7
FEMALE	16.4
NUBLE	
MALE	14.4

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

FEMALE	14.7
CONCEPCION	
MALE	25.4
FEMALE	26.1
ARAUCO	
MALE	16.6
FEMALE	16.0
BIO-BIO	
MALE	17.4
FEMALE	17.3
MALLECO	
MALE	17.0
FEMALE	17.9
CAUTIN	
MALE	15.1
FEMALE	16.2
VALDIVIA	
MALE	19.5
FEMALE	19.4
OSORNO	
MALE	18.5
FEMALE	19.1
LLANQUIHUE	
MALE	20.1
FEMALE	19.6
CHILOE	
MALE	13.8
FEMALE	10.7
AYSEN	
MALE	43.9
FEMALE	39.4
MAGALLANES	
MALE	47.9
FEMALE	44.0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 8.

02 EXCLUDES 22,676 MALES AND 13,609 FEMALES WHO DID NOT STATE USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

A CANNOT BE COMPUTED SINCE SOURCE TABLE TOTAL (5,507,080) DOES NOT EQUAL COUNTRY TOTAL (8,884,768).

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. CHILE

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	6059720	2666432	2793876	132704	351759	114949	0
TOTAL MALES	2921698	1353988	1390646	61189	79873	36002	0
12-14	329112	327574	783	423	109	223	0
15-19	446729	437451	7070	1498	220	490	0
20-24	370653	272587	90302	5872	456	1436	0
25-29	301862	113252	177080	7932	878	2720	0
30-34	249409	52367	184446	7962	1397	3237	0
35-39	247473	37322	194949	8485	2521	4196	0
40-44	223014	28450	178404	7370	4070	4720	0
45-49	172260	19944	137193	6033	4998	4092	0
50-54	149338	16138	117322	4856	7027	3995	0
55-59	127242	13161	98976	3738	8003	3364	0
60-64	105715	11055	78361	2951	10512	2836	0
65 AND OVER	198891	24687	125760	4069	39682	4693	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3138022	1312444	1403230	71515	271886	78947	0
12-14	326982	323843	2113	557	193	276	0
15-19	466736	420684	40524	3950	524	1054	0
20-24	398383	223068	161133	8991	1419	3772	0
25-29	324130	97726	207330	9817	2803	6454	0
30-34	267312	52355	192409	9492	4978	8078	0
35-39	267078	40432	196831	10083	8927	10805	0
40-44	232778	30866	168111	8607	13870	11324	0
45-49	184593	23687	126717	6201	18420	9568	0
50-54	163277	21151	102688	4616	26168	8654	0
55-59	141449	18759	80226	3554	31870	7040	0
60-64	117484	16800	55482	2367	37711	5124	0
65 AND OVER	247820	43073	69666	3280	125003	6798	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 4.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. CHILE

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	4643563	2004457	2164922	95346	275891	102947	0
TOTAL MALES	2155211	959076	1069657	43781	52903	29794	0
12-14	238622	237560	526	288	74	174	0
15-19	330088	322636	5765	1140	159	388	0
20-24	278251	198030	74225	4422	339	1235	0
25-29	230015	77010	144260	5695	607	2443	0
30-34	188396	32789	146104	5721	956	2826	0
35-39	187675	22937	153211	6200	1702	3625	0
40-44	167360	17328	137856	5416	2716	4044	0
45-49	126540	11886	103640	4342	3247	3425	0
50-54	106909	9207	86607	3418	4472	3205	0
55-59	88873	7523	71091	2547	5074	2638	0
60-64	72942	6205	55841	1929	6789	2178	0
65 AND OVER	139540	15965	90531	2663	26768	3613	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2488352	1045381	1095265	51565	222988	73153	0
12-14	246406	244131	1522	398	138	217	0
15-19	370579	335387	31162	2722	396	912	0
20-24	324404	184767	128718	6357	1136	3426	0
25-29	263013	80023	167588	7150	2253	5999	0
30-34	214721	42528	153590	7028	4070	7505	0
35-39	214524	33008	156289	7543	7533	10151	0
40-44	185987	25147	132181	6451	11575	10633	0
45-49	144981	19338	96827	4397	15455	8964	0
50-54	127719	17171	77389	3235	21837	8087	0
55-59	110524	15296	59572	2481	26684	6491	0
60-64	91549	13545	40661	1611	31088	4644	0
65 AND OVER	193945	35040	49766	2192	100823	6124	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 4.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. CHILE

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	14 16 157	66 1975	62 8954	37 358	75 868	12 002	0
TOTAL MALES	7 66 487	3 94 912	3 20 989	1 74 08	2 69 70	6 20 8	0
12-14	90 490	90 014	257	135	35	49	0
15-19	1 16 641	1 14 815	1 305	358	61	102	0
20-24	92 402	74 557	1 60 77	1 45 0	117	201	0
25-29	7 18 47	3 62 42	3 28 20	2 23 7	271	277	0
30-34	6 10 13	1 95 78	3 83 42	2 24 1	441	411	0
35-39	5 97 98	1 43 85	4 17 38	2 28 5	819	571	0
40-44	5 56 54	1 11 22	4 05 48	1 95 4	1 35 4	676	0
45-49	4 57 20	8 05 8	3 35 53	1 69 1	1 75 1	667	0
50-54	4 24 29	6 93 1	3 07 15	1 43 8	2 55 5	790	0
55-59	3 83 69	5 63 8	2 78 85	1 19 1	2 92 9	726	0
60-64	3 27 73	4 85 0	2 25 20	1 02 2	3 72 3	658	0
65 AND OVER	5 93 51	8 72 2	3 52 29	1 40 6	1 29 14	1 08 0	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	6 49 670	2 67 063	3 07 965	1 99 50	4 88 98	5 79 4	0
12-14	80 576	7 97 12	591	159	55	59	0
15-19	96 157	8 52 97	9362	1 22 8	128	142	0
20-24	7 39 79	3 83 01	3 24 15	2 63 4	283	346	0
24-29	6 11 17	1 77 03	3 97 42	2 66 7	550	455	0
30-34	5 25 91	9 82 7	3 88 19	2 46 4	908	573	0
35-39	5 25 54	7 42 4	4 05 42	2 54 0	1 39 4	654	0
40-44	4 67 91	5 71 9	3 59 30	2 15 6	2 29 5	691	0
45-49	3 96 12	4 34 9	2 98 90	1 80 4	2 96 5	604	0
50-54	3 55 58	3 98 0	2 52 99	1 38 1	4 33 1	567	0
55-59	3 09 25	3 46 3	2 06 54	1 07 3	5 18 6	549	0
60-64	2 59 35	3 25 5	1 48 21	756	6 62 3	480	0
65 AND OVER	5 38 75	8 03 3	1 99 00	1 08 8	2 41 80	674	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 4.

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. CHILE

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	14	12	A	A	A	A
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	22	20	22	20	23	20
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	23	25	23	27	23
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	30	29	29	29	36	29

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1977, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1976, NEW YORK, TABLE 26. AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER-MARRIED WAS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY FITTING A MAKEHAM CURVE TO DATA ON PROPORTION SINGLE FROM INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 4.

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. CHILE**

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	95649
2	191788
3	239368
4	272322
5	250790
6	209149
7	151175
8	108940
9	88093
10 AND OVER.	93983
UNKNOWN	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1701257
MEAN SIZE	5.0
MEDIAN SIZE	4.7

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, NO DATE,
CENSOS 1970: XIV CENSO DE POBLACION Y III DE VIVIENDA,
VIVIENDAS, HOGARES Y FAMILIAS, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLES 9
AND 13.

02 HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS ONE OR MORE RELATED OR UNRELATED PERSONS
LIVING AND EATING TOGETHER AND OCCUPYING PART OR ALL OF A HOUSING
UNIT. COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS (GROUPS OF PERSONS LIVING TOGETHER
FOR HEALTH, RELIGIOUS, AND OTHER REASONS) ARE EXCLUDED.

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. CHILE**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	17 15937
15-19	11028
20-24	84231
25-29	173291
30-34	197254
35-39	223508
40-44	216376
45-49	177662
50-54	160502
55-59	141324
60-64	118851
65 AND OVER	211910
UNKNOWN	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, NO DATE, CENSOS
1970, XIV CENSO DE POBLACION Y III DE VIVIENDA, VIVIENDAS,
HOGARES Y FAMILIAS, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 1, P. 43.

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

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

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1975	74	173	149	103	67	29	5

01 SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1978, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
 PROFILES-CHILE, WASHINGTON, D. C., TABLE 7.

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. CHILE**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	24
1976	23
1977	22
1978	22
1979	22
1980	22
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	3.00
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.47
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.35

01 SOURCES: 1975 RATES ARE FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1978, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-CHILE, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLES 3 AND 7. 1976-80 RATES ARE BASED ON REPORTED BIRTHS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS (1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980, AND 1982, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORTS, JULY 1982) AND MIDYEAR POPULATIONS FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE: 1981, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 115).

02 BIRTHS WERE APPARENTLY OFFICIALLY ADJUSTED FOR 5-PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION.

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. CHILE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5852642	2851036	3001606	4668747	2201092	2467655	1183895	649944	533951
10-14	1043765	521387	522378	786482	387686	398796	257283	133701	123582
15-19	878682	428802	449880	685151	322936	362215	193531	105866	87665
20-24	727397	350769	376628	584541	270914	313627	142856	79855	63001
25-29	581650	281204	300446	474374	222661	251713	107276	58543	48733
30-34	469602	228403	241199	382776	180728	202048	86826	47675	39151
35-39	461506	224329	236977	379118	179268	199850	82188	45061	37127
40-44	399803	198012	201791	328800	158157	170643	71003	39855	31148
45-49	304115	149174	154941	248465	117988	130477	55650	31186	24464
50-54	263256	128134	135122	212740	99208	113532	50516	28926	21590
55-59	220505	106049	114456	177114	80791	96323	43391	25258	18133
60-64	174553	84697	89856	140834	64647	76187	33719	20050	13669
65 AND OVER	328008	150076	177932	268352	116108	152244	59656	33968	25688
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 16.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE A SIMPLE SENTENCE 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.
CHILE

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

**TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. CHILE**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	89.8	90.4	89.2	93.8	94.8	92.9	76.9	78.3	75.3
10-14	93.7	93.2	94.2	95.9	95.7	96.2	87.3	86.6	88.1
15-19	96.2	96.0	96.4	97.8	97.8	97.7	90.9	90.8	91.2
20-24	94.6	94.6	94.5	97.0	97.4	96.7	85.9	86.4	85.1
25-29	92.9	93.2	92.7	96.2	96.8	95.7	80.7	81.5	79.7
30-34	90.9	91.6	90.2	95.0	95.9	94.1	76.4	78.1	74.4
35-39	89.7	90.6	88.7	94.3	95.5	93.2	73.1	75.3	70.6
40-44	87.7	88.8	86.7	93.1	94.5	91.8	69.3	71.6	66.6
45-49	85.2	86.6	83.9	91.5	93.2	90.0	65.2	68.2	61.8
50-54	84.2	85.8	82.8	90.7	92.8	88.9	64.8	68.2	60.7
55-59	82.1	83.3	80.9	88.8	90.9	87.2	62.6	65.8	58.6
60-64	78.2	80.1	76.5	85.6	88.6	83.2	57.4	61.2	52.7
65 AND OVER	73.4	75.5	71.8	80.5	83.2	78.5	52.7	57.2	47.7

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLES 3 AND 16.
- 02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE A SIMPLE SENTENCE 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.
CHILE**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2572398	1301979	1270419
5-9	908731	452889	455842
10-14	1027504	522426	505078
15-19	486087	247821	238266
20-24	150076	78843	71233

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION,
RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL
PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 19.

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

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

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. CHILE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	63.7	65.1	62.3
5-9	73.1	72.6	73.5
10-14	92.2	93.4	91.0
15-19	53.2	55.5	51.0
20-24	19.5	21.3	17.9

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION,
 RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970,
 TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLES 3 AND 19.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. CHILE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2695566	2079359	616207	2035735	1476873	558862	659831	602486	57345
12-14	26342	18966	7376	14303	8698	5605	12039	10268	1771
15-19	280021	202375	77646	191469	123922	67547	88552	78453	10099
20-24	441090	314477	126613	342019	226233	115786	99071	88244	10827
25-29	385808	289882	95926	308288	219637	88651	77520	70245	7275
30-34	311447	243318	68129	246625	183568	63057	64822	59750	5072
35-39	306428	240983	65445	243098	182452	60646	63330	58531	4799
40-44	267814	214292	53522	209533	160227	49306	58281	54065	4216
45-49	200280	160955	39325	152729	116791	35938	47551	44164	3387
50-54	162737	131323	31414	119606	91115	28491	43131	40208	2923
55-59	126208	104392	21816	88211	68772	19439	37997	35620	2377
60-64	88474	75473	13001	58146	46939	11207	30328	28534	1794
65 AND OVER	98917	82923	15994	61708	48519	13189	37209	34404	2805
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 23.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION COMPRISES ALL PERSONS 12 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, WHO, DURING THE WEEK OF APRIL 13-18, WORKED FOR AT LEAST ONE DAY FOR PAY OR PROFIT; WERE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS; DID NOT WORK FOR ONE DAY OR MORE BUT WERE PERMANENT WORKERS TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM WORK DUE TO ILLNESS, VACATION, ETC.; OR WERE SEEKING WORK.

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. CHILE**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6024010	2898637	3125373	4617252	2138724	2478528	1406758	759913	646845
12-14	652147	326669	325478	482719	237214	245505	169428	89455	79973
15-19	906806	442097	464709	695965	326927	369038	210841	115170	95671
20-24	764374	367666	396708	599018	275969	323049	165356	91697	73659
25-29	623131	299903	323228	490830	228543	262287	132301	71360	60941
30-34	514651	248002	266649	401542	187355	214187	113109	60647	52462
35-39	512476	245999	266477	400538	186508	214030	111938	59491	52447
40-44	454107	221812	232295	352062	166476	185586	102045	55336	46709
45-49	355398	171252	184146	270395	125787	144608	85003	45465	39538
50-54	311147	148369	162778	233468	106170	127298	77679	42199	35480
55-59	267434	126413	141021	198458	88278	110180	68976	38135	30841
60-64	221722	104747	116975	163398	72251	91147	58324	32496	25828
65 AND OVER	440617	195708	244909	328859	137246	191613	111758	58462	53296
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 23.

02 EXCLUDES 23,061 MALES AND 12,649 FEMALES WHO DID NOT STATE WHETHER OR NOT THEY WERE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE.

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

**TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. CHILE**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	44.7	71.7	19.7	44.1	69.1	22.5	46.9	79.3	8.9
12-14	4.0	5.8	2.3	3.0	3.7	2.3	7.1	11.5	2.2
15-19	30.9	45.8	16.7	27.5	37.9	18.3	42.0	68.1	10.6
20-24	57.7	85.5	31.9	57.1	82.0	35.8	59.9	96.2	14.7
25-29	61.9	96.7	29.7	62.8	96.1	33.8	58.6	98.4	11.9
30-34	60.5	98.1	25.6	61.4	98.0	29.4	57.3	98.5	9.7
35-39	59.8	98.0	24.6	60.7	97.8	28.3	56.6	98.4	9.2
40-44	59.0	96.6	23.0	59.5	96.2	26.6	57.1	97.7	9.0
45-49	56.4	94.0	21.4	56.5	92.8	24.9	55.9	97.1	8.6
50-54	52.3	88.5	19.3	51.2	85.8	22.4	55.5	95.3	8.2
55-59	47.2	82.6	15.5	44.4	77.9	17.6	55.1	93.4	7.7
60-64	39.9	72.1	11.1	35.6	65.0	12.3	52.0	87.8	6.9
65 AND OVER	22.4	42.4	6.5	18.8	35.4	6.9	33.3	58.8	5.3

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 23.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION COMPRISES ALL PERSONS 12 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, WHO, DURING THE WEEK OF APRIL 13-18, WORKED FOR AT LEAST ONE DAY FOR PAY OR PROFIT; WERE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS; DID NOT WORK FOR ONE DAY OR MORE BUT WERE PERMANENT WORKERS TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM WORK DUE TO ILLNESS, VACATION, ETC.; OR WERE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

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. CHILE**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	2695566	2079359	616207
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	549038	439987	109051
EMPLOYERS	56093	48876	7217
SELF-EMPLOYED	492945	391111	101834
EMPLOYEES	1900141	1445668	454473
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	60073	50064	10009
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	186314	143640	42674

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICAS, 1977, POBLACION, RESULTADOS DEFINITIVOS DEL XIV CENSO DE POBLACION 1970, TOTAL PAIS, SANTIAGO, TABLE 35.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION COMPRISES ALL PERSONS 12 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, WHO, DURING THE WEEK OF APRIL 13-18, WORKED FOR AT LEAST ONE DAY FOR PAY OR PROFIT; WERE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS; DID NOT WORK FOR ONE DAY OR MORE BUT WERE PERMANENT WORKERS TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM WORK DUE TO ILLNESS, VACATION, ETC.; OR WERE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

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. CHILE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO RECENT 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 (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 513--CHILE

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1960	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1970	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1982	1	9		X	
TABLE 03	1960	1	3		X	
TABLE 04	1970	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1970	26	3		X	
TABLE 05	1982	14	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1970	10	1		X	
TABLE 06C	1970	51	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1970	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1980	16	1		X	
TABLE 09	1970	78	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1970	29	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1970	29	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1970	29	7		X	
TABLE 11	1970	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1970	14	1		X	
TABLE 13	1970	13	1		X	
TABLE 14A	1975	2	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1979	16	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1970	14	9	X		
TABLE 15B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1970	13	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1970	14	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1970	14	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1970	13	9		X	
TABLE 18	1970	7	3			X
TABLE 19	1970	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

4 STANDARD TABLES
24 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 BuGen 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 BuGen 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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PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
