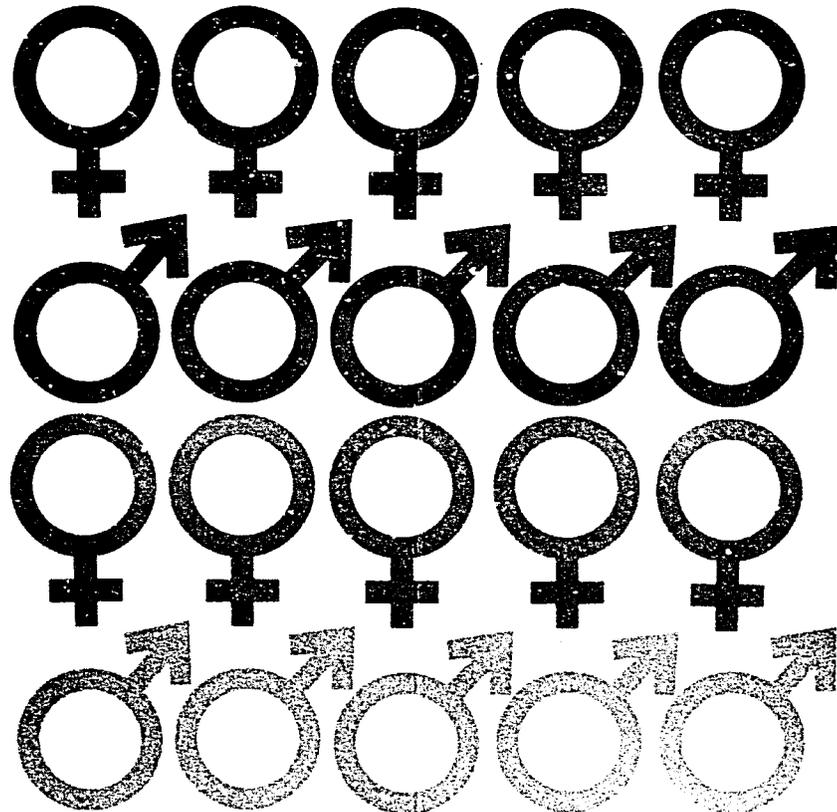

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Mexico

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. 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, 1970. MEXICO**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48225238	24065614	24159624	28308556	13882914	14425642	19916682	10182700	9733982
0-4	8167510	4151517	4015993	4605192	2343610	2261582	3562318	1807907	1754411
5-9	7722996	3934729	3788267	4331733	2201637	2130096	3391263	1733092	1658171
10-14	6396174	3271115	3125059	3696733	1863461	1833272	2699441	1407654	1291787
15-19	5054391	2491047	2563344	3073406	1477089	1596317	1980985	1013958	967027
20-24	4032341	1930300	2102041	2491483	1168827	1322656	1540858	761473	779385
25-29	3260418	1575414	1685004	1961460	934832	1026628	1298958	640582	658376
30-34	2596263	1285461	1310802	1576066	763803	812263	1020197	521658	498539
35-39	2511647	1235283	1276364	1496163	719529	776634	1015484	515754	499730
40-44	1933340	959477	973863	1177068	569629	607439	756272	389848	366424
45-49	1637018	829719	807299	995354	492061	503293	641664	337658	304006
50-54	1192043	589788	602255	716281	344696	371585	475762	245092	230670
55-59	1011859	501529	510330	615839	293933	321906	396020	207596	188424
60-64	917853	451069	466784	528000	246759	281241	389853	204310	185543
65 AND OVER	1791385	859166	932219	1043778	463048	580730	747607	396118	351489
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX CENSO
GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN GENERAL,
MEXICO CITY, TABLES 4 AND 5.**
- 02 DE FACTO POPULATION.**
- 03 URBAN IS DEFINED AS LOCALITIES WITH 2,500 OR MORE INHABITANTS**

**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, 1980. MEXICO**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67382581	33295260	34087321
0-4	9283243	4658995	4624248
5-9	10275025	5196186	5078839
10-14	9298627	4689988	4608639
15-19	7689190	3765639	3923551
20-24	6183602	3005768	3177834
25-29	4698824	2274598	2424126
30-34	3835775	1866704	1969071
35-39	3389129	1632663	1756466
40-44	2825258	1404058	1421200
45-49	2363757	1157171	1206586
50-54	1911137	935829	975308
55-59	1486098	736729	749369
60-64	1123177	541369	581808
65 AND OVER	2818388	1325391	1492997
UNKNOWN	201351	104072	97279

**01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN COORDINACION
GENERAL DE LOS SERVICIOS NACIONALES DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA
E INFORMATICA, 1981, X CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA,
1980, RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES A NIVEL NACIONAL Y POR ENTIDAD
FEDERATIVA, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 1.**

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. MEXICO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	52041000	26064000	25977000
UNDER 1	2201000	1123000	1078000
1-4	7657000	3897000	3761000
5-9	8273000	4212000	4061000
10-14	6347000	3215000	3133000
15-19	5172000	2581000	2590000
20-24	4104000	2004000	2100000
25-29	3445000	1691000	1755000
30-34	2974000	1482000	1492000
35-39	2502000	1253000	1249000
40-44	2018000	1012000	1006000
45-49	1674000	837000	838000
50-54	1375000	674000	701000
55-59	1166000	570000	596000
60-64	998000	490000	508000
65 AND OVER	2135000	1024000	1111000

01 SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, 'DETAILED STATISTICS
ON THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF MEXICO: 1950 TO 2010,'
UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 5.
02 CENSUS POPULATION ADJUSTED FOR 7.7 PERCENT NET UNDERENUMERATION.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980. MEXICO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	69979000	34810000	35169000
0-4	10979000	5595000	5383000
5-9	10657000	5424000	5233000
10-14	9572000	4848000	4723000
15-19	8044000	4015000	4029000
20-24	6018000	2930000	3088000
25-29	4897000	2367000	2530000
30-34	3946000	1908000	2038000
35-39	3300000	1602000	1698000
40-44	2837000	1398000	1439000
45-49	2367000	1171000	1196000
50-54	1882000	930000	952000
55-59	1525000	748000	777000
60-64	1204000	577000	627000
65 AND OVER	2750000	1296000	1454000

**01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, 'DETAILED STATISTICS
ON THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF MEXICO: 1950 TO 2010,'
UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 5.**

02 CENSUS POPULATION ADJUSTED FOR 4.4 PERCENT NET UNDERENUMERATION.

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

**TABLE 5. POPULATION BY STATE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980.
MEXICO**

STATE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOYAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67382581	33295260	34087321
FEDERAL DISTRICT			
DISTRITO FEDERAL	9373353	4491737	4881616
STATES			
AGUASCALIENTES	503410	242969	260441
BAJA CALIF NORTE	1225436	586667	638769
CAMPECHE	372277	188004	184273
COAHUILA	1558401	782539	775862
COLIMA	339202	167992	171210
CHIAPAS	2096812	1071277	1025535
CHIHUAHUA	1933856	952936	980920
DURANGO	1160196	589779	570417
GUANAJUATO	3044402	1508547	1535855
GUERRERO	2174162	1083661	1090501
HIDALGO	1516511	756976	759535
JALISCO	4293549	2109153	2184396
MEXICO	7545692	3750330	3795362
MICHOACAN	3048704	1516415	1532289
MORELOS	931675	430385	501290
NAYARIT	730024	362574	367450
NUEVO LEON	2463298	1226870	1236428
OAXACA	2518157	1214017	1304140
PUEBLA	3279960	1629690	1650270
QUERETARO	726054	357884	368170
SAN LUIS POTOSI	1670637	829575	841062
SINALOA	1880098	982440	897658
SONORA	1498931	745194	753737
TABASCO	1149756	574426	575330
TAMAULIPAS	1924934	953773	971161
TLAXCALA	547261	280598	266663
VERACRUZ	5264611	2606613	2657998
YUCATAN	1034648	520631	514017
ZACATECAS	1145327	560225	585102
TERRITORIES			
BAJA CALIF. SUR	221389	116224	105165
QUINTANA ROO	209858	105159	104699

01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES AS REPORTED IN COORDINACION GENERAL DE LOS SERVICIOS NACIONALES DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA, 1981, X CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1980. RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES A NIVEL NACIONAL Y POR ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1980. MEXICO

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1980. MEXICO**

	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	63225616
CATHOLIC	60239263
PROTESTANT	2400724
JEWISH	35969
OTHER	549660

- 01 SOURCE: COORDINACION GENERAL DE LOS SERVICIOS NACIONALES DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA, 1981, X CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, 1980. RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES A NIVEL NACIONAL Y POR ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 14.
- 02 EXCLUDES 1,993,537 PERSONS WHO REPORTED HAVING NO RELIGION AND 2,163,428 PERSONS WHO DID NOT REPORT THEIR RELIGION.

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. MEXICO**

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48225238	24065614	24159624
MEXICO	48034054	23968290	24065764
ARGENTINA	1585	810	775
BELIZE	1212	432	780
BRAZIL	538	256	282
CANADA	3352	1603	1749
COLOMBIA	1133	568	565
COSTA RICA	998	532	466
CUBA	4175	1933	2242
CHILE	845	383	462
CHINA	1847	1546	301
EL SALVADOR	1213	602	611
FRANCE	3495	1732	1763
GERMANY	5379B	2890B	2489B
GUATEMALA	6969	3434	3535
HONDURAS	942	508	434
ITALY	2738	1684	1054
JAPAN	1841	1089	752
LEBANON	2149	1177	972
NICARAGUA	3674	1938	1736
PANAMA	1183	644	539
PERU	804	428	376
POLAND	2415	1224	1191
SAUDI ARABIA	705	379	326
SPAIN	31038	18128	12910
UNITED KINGDOM	1182	579	603
UNITED STATES	97246	46113	51133
VENEZUELA	805	413	392
AFRICAN COUNTRIES	553	277	276
OTHER AMERICA	2033	1061	972
OTHER ASIA	2628	1507	1121
OTHER EUROPE	6324	3364	2960
OCEANIA	183	90	93

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX
CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN
GENERAL, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 13.

02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

B INCLUDES BOTH FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC.

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,
1980. MEXICO

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. THE PREDOMINANT LANGUAGE IS SPANISH, WITH SOME AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES BEING SPOKEN (THE ECONOMIST, 1981, THE WORLD IN FIGURES, LONDON, P. 135).

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, 1970. MEXICO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
0	60.6	58.6	62.7	63.0	61.7	65.6	56.6	55.0	59.2
1	64.8	63.1	66.6	66.3	65.3	68.7	61.5	60.4	63.8
5	63.4	61.6	65.4	64.5	63.5	67.0	60.5	59.3	63.0
15	54.4	52.5	56.2	55.3	54.3	57.8	51.6	50.4	54.0
30	41.2	39.6	42.8	41.9	41.1	44.1	38.7	37.8	40.8
45	28.9	27.8	30.1	29.3	29.0	31.2	26.9	26.4	28.6
60	17.9	17.2	18.5	17.8	18.0	19.3	16.2	16.4	17.4

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, 'DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF MEXICO: 1950 TO 2010.' UNPUBLISHED, TABLES 9, 10, AND 11.

02 LIFE TABLES WERE DERIVED USING INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY RESIDENCE (BASED ON CHILDREN-EVER-BORN AND CHILDREN SURVIVING DATA FROM THE 1976 MEXICAN FERTILITY SURVEY, THE 1979 NATIONAL PREVALENCE OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE SURVEY WITH A FERTILITY/MORTALITY MODULE, AND THE 1981 RURAL FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY), AND AGE-SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR AGES 1 YEAR AND OVER BASED ON REGISTERED DEATHS AND THE 1970 CENSUS POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX.

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

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970 TO 1980. MEXICO

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)									
1970	11	12	10	9	10	8	13	14	12
1980	7	8	6	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1976-77	61	66	57	50	54	46	76	82	70

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, 'DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF MEXICO: 1950 TO 2010,' UNPUBLISHED, TABLES 7 AND 8.
- 02 PROJECTED 1980 CRUDE DEATH RATES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, WERE ALSO CALCULATED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS: URBAN - 6, 7, AND 5, FOR TOTAL, MALE, AND FEMALE, RESPECTIVELY; AND RURAL - 8, 10, AND 7, FOR TOTAL, MALE, AND FEMALE, RESPECTIVELY.
- 03 CRUDE DEATH RATES WERE CALCULATED USING ADJUSTED CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR 1970 AND 1980 AND ESTIMATED AGE-SEX-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES.
- 04 INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY RESIDENCE, WERE CALCULATED BY APPLYING INDIRECT TECHNIQUES TO CHILDREN-EVER-BORN AND CHILDREN-SURVIVING DATA FROM THE 1976 MEXICAN FERTILITY SURVEY, THE 1979 NATIONAL PREVALENCE OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE SURVEY WITH A FERTILITY/MORTALITY MODULE, AND THE 1981 RURAL FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY.

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 SEX, 1970. MEXICO**

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	14.5
MALE	14.0
FEMALE	15.1
FEDERAL DISTRICT	
DISTRITO FEDERAL	33.3
MALE	31.2
FEMALE	35.3
STATES	
AGUASCALIENTES	17.1
MALE	16.0
FEMALE	18.2
BAJA CALIF. NORTE	40.3
MALE	39.9
FEMALE	40.7
CAMPECHE	16.8
MALE	17.4
FEMALE	16.3
COAHUILA	12.4
MALE	11.8
FEMALE	13.0
COLIMA	26.9
MALE	26.8
FEMALE	27.0
CHIAPAS	2.3
MALE	2.4
FEMALE	2.1
CHIHUAHUA	10.3
MALE	10.1
FEMALE	10.6
DURANAGO	6.7
MALE	6.5
FEMALE	6.8
GUANAJUATO	5.6
MALE	5.4
FEMALE	5.8
GUERRERO	3.3
MALE	3.4
FEMALE	3.2
HIDALGO	4.2
MALE	3.9

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

FEMALE	4.4
JALISCO	10.2
MALE	10.0
FEMALE	10.4
MEXICO	27.0
MALE	26.6
FEMALE	27.4
MICHOACAN	3.7
MALE	3.7
FEMALE	3.8
MORELOS	26.7
MALE	26.0
FEMALE	27.4
NAYARIT	15.1
MALE	15.4
FEMALE	14.8
NUEVO LEON	23.8
MALE	23.0
FEMALE	24.5
OAXACA	2.7
MALE	2.7
FEMALE	2.7
PUEBLA	5.9
MALE	5.5
FEMALE	6.3
QUERETARO	8.3
MALE	8.0
FEMALE	8.6
SAN LUIS POTOSI	6.5
MALE	6.3
FEMALE	6.8
SINALOA	11.8
MALE	12.1
FEMALE	11.5
SONORA	14.9
MALE	15.4
FEMALE	14.3
TABASCO	6.3
MALE	6.5
FEMALE	6.2
TAMAULIPAS	22.1
MALE	21.8
FEMALE	22.5
TLAXCALA	6.1
MALE	5.3
FEMALE	6.9
VERACRUZ	8.6
MALE	8.7
FEMALE	8.6
YUCATAN	2.0
MALE	2.0
FEMALE	2.1
ZACATECAS	4.6

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

MALE	4.5
FEMALE	4.7
TERRITORIES	
BAJA CALIF. SUR	16.9
MALE	18.0
FEMALE	15.7
QUINTANA ROO	43.9
MALE	45.6
FEMALE	42.0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX
CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN
GENERAL, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 12.

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	29697303	12012444	13479542	2427232	1235212	542873	0
TOTAL MALES	14625590	6464267	6590367	1161989	260964	148003	0
12-14	1917337	1903027	7478	4066	744	2022	0
15-19	2491047	2360784	82635	38111	2352	7165	0
20-24	1930300	1182181	582726	146354	5116	13923	0
25-29	1575414	427917	945552	180552	7210	14183	0
30-34	1285461	177293	928489	153956	10321	15402	0
35-39	1235283	113599	932364	159083	14286	15951	0
40-44	959477	71038	740335	117625	16553	13926	0
45-49	829719	53252	643889	99927	19445	13206	0
50-54	589788	37865	449851	70550	20504	11018	0
55-59	501529	28441	383786	56130	23221	9951	0
60-64	451069	27191	332227	51454	30379	9818	0
65 AND OVER	859166	81679	561035	84181	110833	21438	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	15071713	5548177	6889175	1265243	974248	394870	0
12-14	1841408	1813546	15369	9059	1087	2347	0
15-19	2563344	2019384	384400	131971	5738	21851	0
20-24	2102041	808355	1012860	219190	14448	47188	0
25-29	1685004	292769	1114710	207276	22814	47435	0
30-34	1310802	136345	939848	158351	31925	44333	0
35-39	1276364	99867	916728	160951	50643	48175	0
40-44	973863	70901	684914	112143	65194	40711	0
45-49	807299	57102	551516	84365	79104	35212	0
50-54	602255	48117	377729	57832	91042	27535	0
55-59	510330	39632	306022	41060	100634	22982	0
60-64	466784	41619	241309	34709	128700	20447	0
65 AND OVER	932219	120540	343770	48336	382919	36654	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN GENERAL, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 8.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1980. MEXICO

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	44049462	15676558	18988035	2915321	1690842	801762	3976944
12-14	5523776	4132285	37856	50152	11149	6113	1286221
15-19	7689190	5958893	587266	253197	18312	37050	834472
20-24	6183602	2927280	2231357	506121	27546	86954	404344
25-29	4698824	1034648	2854074	444964	29841	103334	231963
30-34	3835775	459581	2711995	342670	45121	94932	181476
35-39	3389129	291741	2456714	313368	68419	93607	165280
40-44	2825258	191979	2038887	267407	100253	87371	139361
45-49	2363757	152502	1683124	224443	127532	72384	103772
50-54	1911137	131567	1318207	146424	148468	64626	101845
55-59	1486098	100182	974225	114793	171567	50373	74958
60-64	1123177	85877	676138	77296	183358	39200	61308
65 AND OVER	2818388	210023	1418152	174486	759276	65818	190593
UNKNOWN	201351	0	0	0	0	0	201351

01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES AS REPORTED IN COORDINACION GENERAL DE LOS SERVICIOS NACIONALES DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA, 1981, X CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, 1980. RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES A NIVEL NACIONAL Y POR ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 2.

02 DATA ARE FOR BOTH SEXES COMBINED.

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. MEXICO

SEX	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	17863911	7575610	8028029	1104278	777555	378439	0
MALE	8569609	3910720	3907524	519855	139856	91654	0
FEMALE	9294302	3664890	4120505	584423	637699	286785	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX CENSO
GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN GENERAL,
MEXICO CITY, TABLE 9.

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. MEXICO

SEX	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	11833392	4436834	5451513	1322954	457657	164434	0
MALE	6055981	2553547	2682843	642134	121108	56349	0
FEMALE	5777411	1883287	2768670	680820	336549	108085	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN GENERAL, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 9.

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. MEXICO

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	18
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	21	18
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	24	21
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	28	25

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, 'DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF MEXICO: 1950 TO 2010,' UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 26.

02 LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS BASED ON PERSONAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE EMBASSY OF MEXICO, WASHINGTON, D.C. THE AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT IS EVER MARRIED WAS DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY FITTING A MAKEHAM CURVE TO DATA FROM THE 1970 CENSUS.

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. MEXICO**

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	735425
2	1427009
3	1415365
4	1329512
5	1204750
6	1083474
7	848148
8	660965
9 AND OVER	1111985
UNKNOWN	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	9816633
MEAN SIZE	4.9
MEDIAN SIZE	4.5

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN GENERAL, MEXICO CITY, TABLES 6 AND 7.
- 02 HOUSEHOLDS INCLUDE 'CENSUS FAMILIES' AND SINGLE PERSONS LIVING ALONE IN A DWELLING OR SHARING ONE WITH OTHERS AS LONG AS THEY DO NOT FORM A 'CENSUS FAMILY'. 'CENSUS FAMILIES' ARE DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS, RELATED OR NOT, WHO LIVE TOGETHER UNDER ONE ROOF, WITH THE FAMILY NUCLEUS AS A BASIS. THIS GROUP INCLUDES THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, SPOUSE, CHILDREN, RELATIVES, AND OTHER NON RELATED PERSONS WHO LIVE IN THE SAME DWELLING AND ARE NOT MEMBERS OF ANOTHER CENSUS FAMILY. THE NUMBER OF 'VIVIENDAS' (DWELLINGS) IS REPORTED SEPARATELY AS 8,286,369.

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

TABLE 13 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MEXICO

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. MEXICO**

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1978	113	242	236	207	139	55	10
URBAN 1978	107	214	201	161	102	46	6
RURAL 1978	126	301	303	299	196	69	16

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, 'DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF MEXICO: 1950 TO 2010,' UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 13.

02 THE AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES WERE DERIVED USING DATA ON BIRTHS OCCURRING DURING A 12-MONTH PERIOD AS WELL AS FEMALE POPULATION FROM THE 1978 NATIONAL PREVALENCE SURVEY ON THE USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AND THE 1979 NATIONAL PREVALENCE OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE SURVEY WITH A FERTILITY/MORTALITY MODULE.

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

**TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1978 TO 1980. MEXICO**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1970	45	41	50
1980	33	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1978	5.18	4.18	6.56
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1978	2.44	2.04	3.20
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1978	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, 'DETAILED STATISTICS ON THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF MEXICO: 1950 TO 2010,' UNPUBLISHED, TABLES 7 AND 13.
- 02 THE CRUDE BIRTH RATES WERE DERIVED USING ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND ADJUSTED CENSUS POPULATIONS. THE TFRS WERE DERIVED USING AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES BASED ON DATA FROM THE 1978 NATIONAL PREVALENCE SURVEY ON THE USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AND THE 1979 NATIONAL PREVALENCE OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE SURVEY WITH A FERTILITY/MORTALITY MODULE. THE GRRS WERE BASED ON THE TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05 BASED ON PAST TRENDS IN SEX RATIOS AT BIRTH.

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, 1980. MEXICO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38451323	19425805	19025518
10-14	8267771	4161421	4106350
15-19	6912052	3408988	3503064
20-24	5345350	2633743	2711607
25-29	3929670	1957847	1971823
30-34	3107807	1578777	1529030
35-39	2595278	1314927	1280351
40-44	2100270	1110076	990194
45-49	1671018	879533	791485
50-54	1305727	686097	619630
55-59	1004938	540805	464133
60-64	697925	365948	331977
65 AND OVER	1513517	787643	725874
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES AS REPORTED IN COORDINACION GENERAL DE LOS SERVICIOS NACIONALES DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA, 1981, X CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, 1980. RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES A NIVEL NACIONAL Y POR ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA, MEXICO CITY, TABLES 4 AND 5.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE.

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

**TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1980.
MEXICO**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	44770167	21971878	22798289
10-14	8835681	4447333	4388348
15-19	7344653	3601829	3742824
20-24	5817840	2829400	2988440
25-29	4402742	2133100	2269642
30-34	3594781	1756553	1838228
35-39	3169110	1529963	1639147
40-44	2645841	1322239	1323602
45-49	2198007	1080215	1117792
50-54	1772750	871188	901562
55-59	1385384	687681	697703
60-64	1036176	500063	536113
65 AND OVER	2567202	1212314	1354888
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES AS REPORTED IN COORDINACION GENERAL DE LOS SERVICIOS NACIONALES DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA, 1981, X CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, 1980. RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES A NIVEL NACIONAL Y POR ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA, MEXICO CITY, TABLES 4 AND 5.

02 EXCLUDES 2,852,795 PERSONS OF UNKNOWN LITERACY STATUS.

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, 1980. MEXICO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	85.9	88.4	83.5
10-14	93.6	93.6	93.6
15-19	94.1	94.6	93.6
20-24	91.9	93.1	90.7
25-29	89.3	91.8	86.9
30-34	86.5	89.9	83.2
35-39	81.9	85.9	78.1
40-44	79.4	84.0	74.8
45-49	76.0	81.4	70.8
50-54	73.7	78.8	68.7
55-59	72.5	78.6	66.5
60-64	67.4	73.2	61.9
65 AND OVER	59.0	65.0	53.6

01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES AS REPORTED IN COORDINACION GENERAL DE LOS SERVICIOS NACIONALES DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA, 1981, X CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, 1980. RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES A NIVEL NACIONAL Y POR ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA, MEXICO CITY, TABLES 4 AND 5.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE.

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

**TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MEXICO**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9899952	5258488	4641464
6-9	3546787	1797183	1749604
10-14	4463956	2361632	2102324
15-19	1676009	954926	721083
20-24	213200	144747	68453

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN GENERAL, MEXICO CITY, TABLES 4, 22 TO 27; AND UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 35.
- 02 INCLUDES PERSONS ENROLLED IN PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, SECONDARY, PROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

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.
MEXICO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	21518612	10762947	10755665
6-9	6035706	3070485	2965221
10-14	6396174	3271115	3125059
15-19	5054391	2491047	2563344
20-24	4032341	1930300	2102041

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN GENERAL, MEXICO CITY, TABLES 4, 22 TO 27; AND UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 35.

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

TABLE 16C PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MEXICO

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	46.0	48.9	43.2
6-9	58.8	58.5	59.0
10-14	69.8	72.2	67.3
15-19	33.2	38.3	28.1
20-24	5.3	7.5	3.3

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN GENERAL, MEXICO CITY, TABLES 4, 22 TO 27; AND UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 35.

02 INCLUDES PERSONS ENROLLED IN PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, SECONDARY, PROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

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, 1980. MEXICO

AGE	TOTAL
TOTAL	23687684
12-14	1121816
15-19	3011087
20-24	3755343
25-29	3157677
30-34	2599654
35-39	2280174
40-44	1883904
45-49	1549988
50-54	1236300
55-59	919962
60-64	665407
65 AND OVER	1506372
UNKNOWN	0

- 01 SOURCE: COORDINACION DE LOS SERVICIOS NACIONALES DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA, 1981, X CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1980. RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES A NIVEL NACIONAL Y POR ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 9.
- 02 EXCLUDES 201,351 PERSONS WHO DID NOT STATE THEIR AGE OR ACTIVITY STATUS AND 1,185,456 PERSONS WHO DID NOT STATE THEIR ACTIVITY STATUS.
- 03 THE 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 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLES 17C, 1980.
MEXICO

AGE	TOTAL
TOTAL	42662655
12-14	5038028
15-19	7410751
20-24	6071408
25-29	4634280
30-34	3789570
35-39	3354013
40-44	2793101
45-49	2340504
50-54	1889155
55-59	1471043
60-64	1106911
65 AND OVER	2763891
UNKNOWN	0

- 01 SOURCE: COORDINACION DE LOS SERVICIOS NACIONALES DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA, 1981, X CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1980. RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES A NIVEL NACIONAL Y POR ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 9.
- 02 EXCLUDES 201,351 PERSONS WHO DID NOT STATE THEIR AGE OR ACTIVITY STATUS AND 1,185,456 PERSONS WHO DID NOT STATE THEIR ACTIVITY STATUS.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 12 YEAR AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. MEXICO

AGE	TOTAL
TOTAL	55.5
12-14	22.3
15-19	40.6
20-24	61.9
25-29	68.1
30-34	68.6
35-39	68.0
40-44	67.5
45-49	66.2
50-54	65.4
55-59	62.5
60-64	60.1
65 AND OVER	54.5

- 01 SOURCE: COORDINACION DE LOS SERVICIOS NACIONALES DE ESTADISTICA, GEOGRAFIA E INFORMATICA, 1981, X CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1980. RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES A NIVEL NACIONAL Y POR ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 9.
- 02 EXCLUDES 201,351 PERSONS WHO DID NOT STATE THEIR AGE OR ACTIVITY STATUS AND 1,185,456 PERSONS WHO DID NOT STATE THEIR ACTIVITY STATUS.
- 03 THE 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 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MEXICO**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	12955057	10488800	2466257
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	3238508	2623461	615047
EMPLOYERS	797452	630229	167223
SELF-EMPLOYED	2441056	1993232	447824
EMPLOYEES	8054822	6411327	1643495
APPRENTICES	815560	784101	31459
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	846167	669911	176256
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX CENSO
GENERAL DE POBLACION, 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN GENERAL,
MEXICO CITY, TABLE 40.
- 02 DATA REFER TO THOSE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE DURING 1969.
- 03 THE 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 PESOS PER MONTH), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. MEXICO

INCOME PER MONTH	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	12955057
UNDER 99	983167
100-199	1143200
200-299	1261656
300-499	1811073
500-599	603157
600-999	2531144
1000-1199	682605
1200-1499	790718
1500-1999	657008
2000-2499	293995
2500-3499	324356
3500-4999	231012
5000-7499	117766
7500-9999	82326
10000-14999	37828
15000 OR MORE	69458
UNKNOWN	1334588
MEDIAN INCOME	601

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, IX CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION 28 DE ENERO DE 1970: RESUMEN GENERAL, MEXICO CITY, TABLE 48.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola	Mauritania
Benin	Mauritius
Botswana	Mozambique
Burundi	Niger
Cameroon	Nigeria
Cape Verde	Rwanda
Chad	Sao Tome and Principe
Djibouti	Senegal
Ethiopia	Seychelles
The Gambia	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Somalia
Guinea	South Africa
Guinea Bissau	Sudan
Ivory Coast	Swaziland
Kenya	Tanzania
Lesotho	Togo
Liberia	Uganda
Madagascar	Upper Volta
Malawi	Zaire
Mali	Zambia
	Zimbabwe

Asia/Oceania

Australia
 Bangladesh
 Peoples' 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__

A-4
APPENDIX C
TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 523--MEXICO

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1980	16	3		X	
TABLE 03	1970	16	3		X	
TABLE 04	1980	15	3	X		
TABLE 05	1980	39	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1980	5	1		X	
TABLE 06C	1970	34	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1970	7	9	X		
TABLE 08	1980	7	9	X		
TABLE 09	1970	108	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1970	29	7		X	
TABLE 10A	1980	14	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1970	3	7	X		
TABLE 10C	1970	3	7	X		
TABLE 11	1970	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1970	13	1	X		
TABLE 13	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1978	8	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	12	3	X		
TABLE 15A	1980	14	3		X	
TABLE 15B	1980	14	3		X	
TABLE 15C	1980	13	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 16C	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1980	14	1		X	
TABLE 17B	1980	14	1		X	
TABLE 17C	1980	13	1		X	
TABLE 18	1970	8	3		X	
TABLE 19	1970	19	1		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

7 STANDARD TABLES
22 NONSTANDARD TABLES
3 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 BuGen 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, BuGen 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

Nadia H. Youssef
International Center for Research on Women
Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name		RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/783-4100		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
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
