

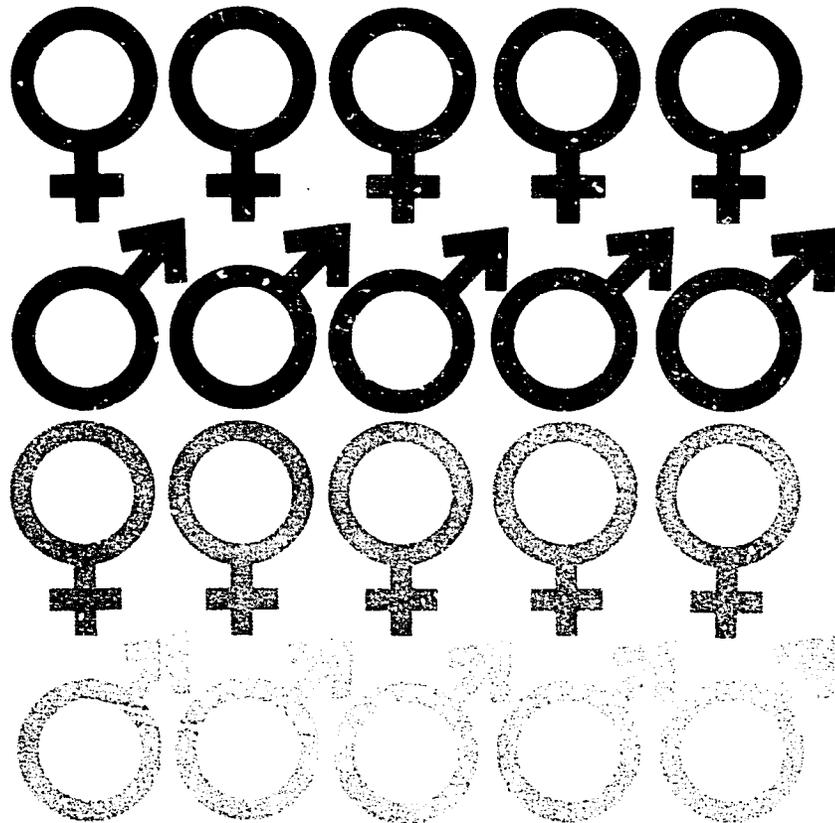
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# LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

*Venezuela*

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## Selected Statistical Data by Sex



Economic and Social Data Services Division  
Development Information Utilization Service  
Office of Evaluation  
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

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**INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET**

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently updated a data base project, sponsored by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 120 countries with a population of 5 million or more. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents a summary of the table characteristics for the country under review. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuCen researchers were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen Center for International Research. Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

A major product of this effort is a computerized data file suitable for analysis using standard statistical packages, e.g., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Data for all 120 countries are available on a single tape. A standard tape file format was prepared for all 19 tables. Information concerning the record layouts (formats) for the various types of data as well as information regarding data-file specifications is available. Beyond the basic tabular data, the tapes indicate source references, concept definitions, and any qualifying information which should be considered by the user. The computerized data file is available for use by Agency personnel on the AID computer. Arrangements for Agency users should be made through the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU-ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, Center For International Research, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233 (for order form see Appendix F).

The Economic and Social Data Services Division of PPC/E is making updated copies of the data available in hard copy booklet form, on a country-specific basis. Each country booklet contains a complete set of computer printout tables for the variables searched for that country. In those cases where the data search failed to uncover data for a variable, the table(s) appears blank in the country booklet. Copies of these country-specific booklets are available upon request from the AID Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU/ESDS).

Census data on women exhibit certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted appropriately. Some of these biases are noted in the FOREWORD which follows. Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Youssef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

Finally, several tear-out copies of Reader Comments forms have been bound into this volume for use in submitting user reactions and suggestions to the PPC/E-DIU/ESDS in AID/Washington. We would appreciate hearing from you. Every effort will be made to improve upon the present volume so that succeeding editions become progressively more useful.

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

The decade of the seventies witnessed a growing international movement directed towards improvement in the status and roles of women worldwide. Increasingly, it became widely recognized and accepted that, while class or social ranking is a general or basic factor in all people's fate in life, women face a special problem in that there are two systems of stratification in operation. The second system concerns women's position vis-a-vis men in public and private life. It is in this sense that women are confronted with problems of discrimination peculiar to them, and it is this universal problem that lay behind the designation of the International Women's Year in 1975, followed by the current United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). A more recent milestone in this international women's movement was reached when, on 18 December 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vote of 130 in favor, none against, with 11 abstentions and 11 Member States non-voting, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Eighty-one nations are now signatories to the Convention and ratification proceedings are underway in these countries.

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1961. VENEZUELA**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7523999</b>	<b>3821720</b>	<b>3702279</b>
<b>0-4</b>	<b>1374096</b>	<b>698314</b>	<b>675782</b>
<b>5-9</b>	<b>1163320</b>	<b>591273</b>	<b>572047</b>
<b>10-14</b>	<b>901881</b>	<b>458372</b>	<b>443509</b>
<b>15-19</b>	<b>679636</b>	<b>340465</b>	<b>339171</b>
<b>20-24</b>	<b>618411</b>	<b>311678</b>	<b>306733</b>
<b>25-29</b>	<b>550882</b>	<b>283008</b>	<b>267874</b>
<b>30-34</b>	<b>502697</b>	<b>264861</b>	<b>237836</b>
<b>35-39</b>	<b>405172</b>	<b>210638</b>	<b>194534</b>
<b>40-44</b>	<b>331586</b>	<b>174322</b>	<b>157264</b>
<b>45-49</b>	<b>280802</b>	<b>146042</b>	<b>134760</b>
<b>50-54</b>	<b>218773</b>	<b>112531</b>	<b>106242</b>
<b>55-59</b>	<b>167309</b>	<b>84211</b>	<b>83098</b>
<b>60-64</b>	<b>131714</b>	<b>62356</b>	<b>69358</b>
<b>65 AND OVER</b>	<b>197720</b>	<b>83649</b>	<b>114071</b>
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES,  
1973, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1971, CARACAS, TABLE II-1.  
02 CENSUS WAS DE FACTO.**

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

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. VENEZUELA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10721522	5349711	5371811	7834008	A	A	2887514	A	A
0-4	1736249	879166	857083	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	1634059	825436	808623	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	1453974	733043	720931	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	1219982	601632	618350	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	962525	468221	494304	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	698951	339379	359572	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	587640	292549	295091	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	538956	269387	269569	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	469453	242066	227387	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	373983	192813	181170	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	303891	154814	149077	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	233346	115977	117369	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	191151	93690	97461	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	317362	141538	175824	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES, 1974, X CENSO DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, RESUMEN GENERAL, CARACAS, TABLE 3.

02 CENSUS WAS DE JURE.

03 URBAN AREAS ARE DEFINED AS PLACES WITH 2,500 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

04 AGE DISTRIBUTIONS BY RURAL/URBAN RESIDENCE ARE PRODUCED ANNUALLY FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS.

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, 1981. VENEZUELA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	14602480	7294396	7303084

01 SOURCE: EL NACIONAL, 1982, 'UNA MUJER Y UN POQUITO MAS POR CADA  
HOMBRE', PAGE C-1.  
02 PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM THE OCTOBER 20, 1981 CENSUS.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. VENEZUELA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	7746000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES  
FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE: 1981,  
WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 125.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. VENEZUELA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	11498000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES  
FOR COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION OR MORE: 1981,  
WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 125.

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,  
1971. VENEZUELA

STATE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10721522	A	A	7834008	A	A	2887514	A	A
DISTRITO FEDERAL	1860637	A	A	1843101	A	A	17536	A	A
STATES									
ANZOATEGUI	506297	A	A	358106	A	A	148191	A	A
APURE	164705	A	A	54570	A	A	110135	A	A
ARAGUA	543170	A	A	490554	A	A	52616	A	A
BARINAS	231046	A	A	89362	A	A	141684	A	A
BOLIVAR	391665	A	A	297764	A	A	93901	A	A
CARABOBO	659339	A	A	601671	A	A	57668	A	A
COJEDES	94351	A	A	43519	A	A	50832	A	A
FALCON	407957	A	A	223734	A	A	184223	A	A
GUARICO	318905	A	A	186429	A	A	132476	A	A
LARA	671410	A	A	448271	A	A	223139	A	A
MERIDA	347095	A	A	142289	A	A	204806	A	A
MIRANDA	856272	A	A	723088	A	A	133184	A	A
MONAGAS	298239	A	A	168704	A	A	129535	A	A
NUEVA ESPARTA	118830	A	A	66208	A	A	52622	A	A
PORTUGUESA	297047	A	A	162141	A	A	134906	A	A
SUCRE	469004	A	A	255288	A	A	213716	A	A
TACHIRA	511346	A	A	287611	A	A	223735	A	A
TRUJILLO	381334	A	A	168419	A	A	212915	A	A
YARACUY	223545	A	A	130646	A	A	92899	A	A
ZULIA	1299030	A	A	1060699	A	A	238331	A	A
TERRITORIES									
AMAZONAS	21696	A	A	10417	A	A	11279	A	A
DELTA AMACURO	48139	A	A	21417	A	A	26722	A	A
FED. DEPENDENCIES	463	A	A	0	A	A	463	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES,  
1974, X CENSO DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, RESUMEN GENERAL,  
CARACAS, TABLE 4.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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,  
1981. VENEZUELA

STATE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	14602480
DISTRITO FEDERAL	2074203
STATES	
ANZOATEGUI	689555
APURE	196808
ARAGUA	854121
BARINAS	318401
BOLIVAR	666332
CARABOBO	1019042
COJEDES	135579
FALCON	507899
GUARICO	371423
LARA	1047633
MERIDA	463880
MIRANDA	1380430
MONAGAS	390083
NUEVA ESPARTA	196911
PORTUGUESA	433472
SUCRE	568020
TACHIRA	678660
TRUJILLO	501178
YARACUY	313073
ZULIA	1680980
TERRITORIES	
AMAZONAS	45600
DELTA AMACURO	69257
FED.DEPENDENCIES	A

01 SOURCE: EL NACIONAL, 1982, 'UNA MUJER Y UN POQUITO MAS POR CADA  
HOMBRE', P. C-1.

02 PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM THE OCTOBER 20, 1981 CENSUS.

03 THE SUM OF FIGURES DOES NOT EQUAL THE PUBLISHED TOTAL.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1971. VENEZUELA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE, (1979, BACKGROUND NOTES: VENEZUELA, WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
P. 9) MENTIONS THAT THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 200,000 AMERICAN  
INDIANS LIVING IN VENEZUELA'S REMOTE INTERIOR. OTHER ETHNIC  
GROUPS INCLUDE SPANISH, ITALIAN, PORTUGUESE, ARAB, GERMAN, AND  
AFRICAN.

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

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1971. VENEZUELA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE, (1979, BACKGROUND NOTES: VENEZUELA, WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
P. 1) MENTIONS THAT ROMAN CATHOLICS CONSTITUTE ROUGHLY 96 PERCENT  
OF THE POPULATION AND PROTESTANTS 2 PERCENT.

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

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1971. VENEZUELA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10721522	5349711	5371811
VENEZUELA	10125067	5030833	5094234
FOREIGN BORN TOTAL	596455	318878	277577
AMERICA	240039	114624	125415
ARGENTINA	3971	1882	2089
BOLIVIA	1452	674	778
BRAZIL	2405	1272	1133
COLOMBIA	180144	84524	95620
COSTA RICA	1348	656	692
CUBA	10415	5345	5070
CHILE	3093	1453	1640
DOMINICAN REP.	1801	809	992
ECUADOR	5239	2923	2316
MEXICO	1567	711	856
NETHERLAND ANT.	1868	842	1026
PERU	2183	1137	1046
PUERTO RICO	1294	604	690
UNITED STATES	11277	5860	5417
URUGUAY	1022	469	553
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	5067	2537	2530
OTHER AMERICA	5893	2926	2967
AFRICA	2650	1391	1259
EGYPT	700	362	338
MOROCCO	1359	716	643
OTHER AFRICA	591	313	278
ASIA	23464	14284	9180
CHINA	2704	1883	821
LEBANON	5359	3261	2098
SAUDI ARABIA	3117	1962	1155
SYRIA	9132	5379	3753
OTHER ASIA	3152	1799	1353
EUROPE	329850	188386	141464
AUSTRIA	1361	679	682
FRANCE	4140	2055	2085
GERMANY	6293	3350	2943
GREAT BRITAIN	2073	1014	1059
GREECE	1684	940	744
HUNGARY	2200	1219	981
ITALY	88249	55171	33078
NETHERLANDS	1194	664	530
POLAND	2076	1151	925
PORTUGAL	60430	35901	24529
ROMANIA	1680	893	787

TABLE 06C (CONTINUED)

SPAIN	149747	80688	69059
SWITZERLAND	1718	771	947
SOVIET UNION	1319	720	599
YUGOSLAVIA	2520	1414	1106
OTHER EUROPE	3166	1756	1410
OCEANIA	199	99	100
UNKNOWN	253	94	159

91 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES,  
1974, X CENSO DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, RESUMEN GENERAL,  
CARACAS, TABLE 16.

92 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

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

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1971. VENEZUELA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE, (1979, BACKGROUND NOTES: VENEZUELA, WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
P. 1) MENTIONS THAT SPANISH IS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, WITH  
200,000 AMERICAN INDIANS SPEAKING INDIGENOUS DIALECTS.

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

**TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. VENEZUELA**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
7	67.3	65.0	69.7
1	69.4	67.3	71.5
5	66.4	64.3	68.6
15	56.9	54.8	59.0
30	43.0	41.4	44.8
45	29.7	28.4	31.1
60	18.0	17.1	18.9

01 SOURCE: JULIO C. PAEZ AND L. ARMANDO, 1978, TABLA DE MORTALIDAD DE VENEZUELA PARA LOS AÑOS 1974 Y 1975, ESTADISTICA VENEZOLANA, NO. 11, PP. 25 AND 27.

02 METHOD OF LIFE TABLE DERIVATION UNKNOWN.

03 LIFE EXPECTANCIES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION WERE DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.

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

**TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1979. VENEZUELA**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
CDR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	6
1976	6
1977	6
1978	6
1979	6
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)	
1975	45

01 SOURCES: THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE IS REPORTED IN CHI-YI CHEN AND MICHEL PICQUET, 1979, LA DINAMICA DE LA POBLACION, CASO DE VENEZUELA, CARACAS, TABLE III 2-26. CRUDE DEATH RATES WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REGISTERED DEATHS ADJUSTED FOR 4.8 PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION BY CHEN AND PICQUET (P. 155).

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

**TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE  
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. VENEZUELA**

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
TOTAL COUNTRY	23.0	11.2	17.0	24.1	32.1	34.9	36.4	36.3	36.0	35.9	33.9	33.9	31.3	29.4
MALE	22.7	11.1	16.1	23.0	32.9	35.1	37.2	36.9	36.8	36.1	33.6	33.2	30.1	28.1
FEMALE	23.3	11.4	17.6	25.1	31.3	34.7	35.6	35.7	35.3	35.7	34.2	34.6	32.5	30.5

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES,  
1975, X CENSO DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, RESUMEN NACIONAL,  
RESIDENCIA Y LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO, VOL. IV, CARACAS, TABLE 4.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1974. VENEZUELA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	8133978	4391386	2269800	1097057	216344	159391	0
TOTAL MALES	4040901	2255276	1148661	551003	37514	48447	0
10-14	789000	788801	0	199	0	0	0
15-19	704012	690493	6738	6684	0	97	0
20-24	515123	384709	74107	52757	0	3550	0
25-34	678586	206597	305286	155869	533	10301	0
35-44	571906	82413	322864	151277	3640	11712	0
45-54	382637	46319	217567	101047	4891	12813	0
55-64	238694	29065	137489	56139	9437	6564	0
65 AND OVER	160943	26879	84610	27031	19013	3410	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	4093077	2136110	1121139	546054	178830	110944	0
10-14	767552	764885	1208	1459	0	0	0
15-19	698048	604007	55013	35232	220	3576	0
20-24	545105	281157	161442	92744	951	8811	0
25-34	720758	165079	352271	169375	4752	29280	0
35-44	565402	97399	280998	139592	15361	32052	0
45-54	363822	82724	160612	66423	33142	20921	0
55-64	239514	72189	79433	30529	46883	10480	0
65 AND OVER	192876	68669	30162	10700	77521	5824	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES,  
1975, XX ENCUESTA NACIONAL DE HOGARES POR MUESTRO, CARACAS,  
TABLE A3.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. VENEZUELA**

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	14	12
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	23	19
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	26	22
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	32	29

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1977, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1976, NEW YORK, PP. 502-503. AGES EVER MARRIED WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING PROPORTIONS SINGLE, BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS, AS REPORTED IN CHI-YI CHEN AND MICHEL PICQUET, 1979, DINAMICA DE LA POBLACION, CASO DE VENEZUELA, CARACAS, TABLE II-16.

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

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. VENEZUELA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	122650
2	159010
3	200641
4	236200
5	233685
6	212465
7	181289
8	146124
9	111071
10 AND OVER	224005
UNKNOWN	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1827140
MEAN SIZE	5.8
MEDIAN SIZE	5.3

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES,  
1974, X CENSO DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, RESUMEN NACIONAL,  
CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES DE LAS VIVIENDAS, CARACAS,  
TABLES 1 AND 7.

02 NO URBAN-RURAL FIGURES WERE FOUND FOR 1971. BUT THE 1961 CENSUS  
REPORTED A MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF 5.3 IN URBAN AREAS AND 5.4  
IN RURAL AREAS.

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, 1971. VENEZUELA**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1838501	1476213	362288

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES, 1974, X CENSO DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA, RESUMEN GENERAL, CARACAS, TABLE 13.

02 TOTAL REPRESENTS ALL WHO LIVE IN 'FAMILY' HOUSEHOLDS, AS OPPOSED TO GROUP QUARTERS. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS DESIGNATED BY THE HOUSEHOLD FOR REASONS OF FAMILY STATUS, AGE, AUTHORITY, ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION, ETC.

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 TO 1979. VENEZUELA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
<b>TOTAL</b>							
1975	114	258	243	199	149	59	13
1976	117	257	242	198	145	58	14
1977	114	247	237	186	136	56	12
1978	113	245	234	180	129	55	12
1979	112	241	230	172	121	51	11

01 SOURCE: BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS (OFICINA CENTRAL DE ESTADISTICA E INFORMACION, 1981, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1979, CARACAS, TABLE 221-07) ADJUSTED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FOR UNDERREGISTRATION.

02 RATES OBTAINED BY ADJUSTING THE REGISTERED 1975-1979 BIRTHS BY THE RATIO BETWEEN REGISTERED 1971 BIRTHS AND ADJUSTED 1971 BIRTHS ESTIMATED BY CHI-YI CHEN AND MICHEL PICOUET, 1979, LA DINAMICA DE LA POBLACION, CASO DE VENEZUELA, CARACAS, P. 230. THE IMPLIED LEVEL OF UNDERREGISTRATION IS 4.9 PERCENT.

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 1979. VENEZUELA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
<b>CBR (PER 1000 POP)</b>	
1975	39
1976	39
1977	38
1978	38
1979	37
<b>TFR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	5.17
1976	5.12
1977	4.94
1978	4.84
1979	4.69
<b>GRR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	2.52
1976	2.50
1977	2.41
1978	2.36
1979	2.28
<b>HRR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	2.32
1976	2.32
1977	2.22
1978	2.17
1979	2.11

01 SOURCE: CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON ADJUSTED REGISTERED BIRTHS.

02 REGISTERED RATES (AS PUBLISHED IN OFICINA CENTRAL DE ESTADISTICA E INFORMACION, 1981, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1979, CARACAS, TABLE 221-07) WERE ADJUSTED FOR 4.9 PERCENT UNDERREGISTRATION AS REPORTED IN CHI-YI CHEN AND MICHEL PICOUET, 1979, LA DINAMICA DE LA POBLACION, CASO DE VENEZUELA, CARACAS, P. 233.

03 THE GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES WERE CALCULATED USING THE TOTAL FERTILITY RATES AND A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.054 BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS.

04 NET REPRODUCTION RATES WERE CALCULATED USING A 1974-75 LIFE TABLE FROM JULIO C. PAEZ AND L. ARMANDO, 1978, TABLA DE MORTALIDAD DE VENEZUELA PARA LOS AÑOS 1974 Y 1975, ESTADISTICA VENEZOLANA, NO. 11, PP. 25 AND 27.

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, 1974. VENEZUELA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6818722	3476844	3341878	5546989	2756262	2790727	1271733	720582	551151
10-14	1457950	732435	725515	1099066	539696	559370	358884	192739	166145
15-24	2279296	1124345	1154951	1855909	895137	960772	423387	229208	194179
25-34	1222032	610248	611784	1013513	495658	517855	208519	114590	93929
35-44	895619	477104	418515	758871	393035	365836	136748	84069	52679
45-54	515563	291066	224697	438727	238805	199922	76836	52261	24575
55 AND OVER	448262	241646	206616	380903	193931	186972	67359	47715	19644
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES,  
1975, XX ENCUESTA NACIONAL DE HOGARES POR MUESTRO, CARACAS,  
TABLE A-6.

02 REFERENCE DATE FOR SURVEY WAS OCT. 6, 1974.

03 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1974.  
VENEZUELA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8 133 978	4 640 901	4 093 077	6 162 197	2 966 424	3 195 773	1 971 781	1 074 477	2 897 304
10-14	1 556 552	7 890 000	7 675 552	1 139 236	561 139	578 097	4 173 16	2 278 61	1 894 55
15-24	2 462 288	12 191 35	12 431 53	1 929 330	926 235	1 003 095	5 329 58	2 929 00	2 400 58
25-34	1 399 344	6 785 86	7 207 58	1 091 983	522 000	569 983	3 073 61	1 565 86	1 507 75
35-44	1 137 308	57 1906	56 5402	86 1918	42 1552	440 366	2 753 90	1 503 54	1 250 36
45-54	746 459	3 826 37	3 638 22	55 1539	27 2509	27 9030	1 949 20	1 10 128	84 792
55 AND OVER	832 027	3 996 37	4 323 90	588 191	262 989	325 202	2 438 36	1 366 48	1 07 188
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES,  
1975, XX ENCUESTA NACIONAL DE HOGARES POR MUESTRO, CARACAS,  
TABLE A-6.

02 REFERENCE DATE FOR SURVEY WAS OCT. 6, 1974.

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, 1974. VENEZUELA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	83.8	86.0	81.6	90.0	92.9	87.3	64.5	67.1	61.4
10-14	93.7	92.8	94.5	96.5	96.2	96.8	86.0	84.6	87.7
15-24	92.6	92.2	92.9	96.2	96.6	95.8	79.4	78.3	80.9
25-34	87.3	89.9	84.9	92.8	95.0	90.9	67.8	73.2	62.3
35-44	78.7	83.4	74.0	88.0	93.2	83.1	49.7	55.9	42.1
45-54	69.1	76.1	61.7	79.5	87.6	71.6	39.4	47.5	29.0
55 AND OVER	53.9	60.5	47.8	64.8	73.7	57.5	27.6	34.9	18.3

01 SOURCE: DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS NACIONALES,  
1975, XX ENCUESTA NACIONAL DE HOGARES POR MUESTRO, CARACAS,  
TABLE A-6.

02 REFERENCE DATE FOR SURVEY WAS OCT. 6, 1974.

03 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 18 YEARS  
OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977.  
VENEZUELA

81 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE TABLE 16C  
FOR ENROLLMENT RATIOS.

(28)

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1977.  
VENEZUELA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 18 YEARS OLD, BY  
AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. VENEZUELA

AGE

TOTAL  
7-12  
13-18

01 SOURCE: NET ENROLLMENT RATIOS AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS  
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, 1980,  
STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1980, LONDON, TABLE 3.2.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. VENEZUELA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4001154	2910790	1090364	3056344	A	A	944810	A	A
15-19	441276	332717	108559	307046	A	A	134230	A	A
20-24	650441	440642	209799	523558	A	A	126383	A	A
25-34	1126112	773347	352765	910025	A	A	216087	A	A
35-44	838411	606497	231914	651660	A	A	186751	A	A
45-54	539626	412311	127315	408813	A	A	130813	A	A
55-64	287725	241270	46455	188382	A	A	99343	A	A
65 AND OVER	117563	104006	13557	66860	A	A	50703	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	A	A	0	A	A

01 SOURCE: OFICINA CENTRAL DE ESTADISTICA E INFORMACION, 1980, ENCUESTA DE HOGARES POR MUESTRO, RESUMEN NACIONAL, PRIMER SEMESTRE 1979, CARACAS, TABLE 2.

02 PERSONS WITH UNKNOWN ACTIVITY STATUS HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED.

03 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS CONSISTENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

**TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1979.  
VENEZUELA**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7764427	3848411	3916016	6030321	A	A	1734106	A	A
15-19	1621991	831150	790841	1267101	A	A	354890	A	A
20-24	1238871	604340	634531	1011361	A	A	227510	A	A
25-34	1774836	855583	919253	1411695	A	A	363141	A	A
35-44	1267823	633540	634283	970533	A	A	297290	A	A
45-54	883615	444299	439316	670049	A	A	213566	A	A
55-64	560248	286846	273402	400205	A	A	160043	A	A
65 AND OVER	417043	192653	224390	299377	A	A	117666	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	A	A	0	A	A

01 SOURCE: OFICINA CENTRAL DE ESTADISTICA E INFORMACION, 1980,  
ENCUESTA DE HOGARES POR MUESTRO, RESUMEN NACIONAL, PRIMER  
SEMESTRE 1979, CARACAS, TABLE 2.

02 PERSONS WITH UNKNOWN ACTIVITY STATUS HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED.

03 URBAN IS DEFINED AS PLACES OF 2,500 POPULATION OR MORE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. VENEZUELA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	51.5	75.6	27.8	50.7	A	A	54.5	A	A
15-19	27.2	40.0	13.7	24.2	A	A	37.8	A	A
20-24	52.5	72.9	33.1	51.8	A	A	55.8	A	A
25-34	63.4	90.4	38.4	64.5	A	A	59.5	A	A
35-44	66.1	95.7	36.6	67.1	A	A	62.8	A	A
45-54	60.1	92.8	29.0	61.0	A	A	61.3	A	A
55-64	51.4	84.1	17.0	47.1	A	A	62.1	A	A
65 AND OVER	28.2	54.0	6.0	22.3			43.1	A	A

01 SOURCE: OFICINA CENTRAL DE ESTADISTICA E INFORMACION, 1980, ENCUESTA DE HOGARES POR MUESTRO, RESUMEN NACIONAL, PRIMER SEMESTRE 1979, CARACAS, TABLE 2.

02 PERSONS WITH UNKNOWN ACTIVITY STATUS HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED.

03 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS CONSISTENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

**TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. VENEZUELA**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	4146085	3029154	1116931	3176895	2202754	974141	969190	826400	142790
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	1116230	903882	212348	718647	563523	155124	397583	340359	57224
EMPLOYERS	306381	288457	17924	216104	203601	12503	90277	84856	5421
SELF-EMPLOYED	809849	615425	194424	502543	359922	142621	307306	255503	51803
EMPLOYEES	2878116	2018814	859302	2404969	1615177	789792	473147	403637	69510
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	151739	106458	45281	53279	24054	29225	98460	82404	16056
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: OFICINA CENTRAL DE ESTADISTICA E INFORMACION, NO DATE, ENCUESTA DE HOGARES POR MUESTRO, AND 1978, RESUMEN NACIONAL, SEGUNDO SEMESTRE, CARACAS, TABLE 4.

02 EXCLUDES PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

03 DATA ARE FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1978.

04 URBAN IS DEFINED AS PLACES OF 2,500 POPULATION OR MORE.

05 DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS CONSISTENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN BOLIVARES PER MONTH), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977.  
VENEZUELA

INCOME PER MONTH	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3589040	A	A	2771468	A	A	817572	A	A
300 OR LESS	266428	A	A	152741	A	A	113687	A	A
301-450	254465	A	A	140653	A	A	113812	A	A
451-700	730189	A	A	470267	A	A	259922	A	A
701-1000	760771	A	A	604152	A	A	156619	A	A
1001-1500	658748	A	A	572040	A	A	86708	A	A
1501-2000	417102	A	A	372905	A	A	44197	A	A
2001-3000	260560	A	A	236935	A	A	23625	A	A
3001-4000	111385	A	A	102312	A	A	9073	A	A
4001-5000	61029	A	A	55951	A	A	5078	A	A
5001 OR MORE	68363	A	A	63512	A	A	4851	A	A

01 SOURCE: OFICINA CENTRAL DE ESTADISTICA E INFORMACION, NO DATE, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO 1977, CARACAS, TABLE II-2-13.

02 1977 INCOME DISTRIBUTION DATA ARE FROM THE 1977 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY AND INCLUDE ONLY CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS.

03 THE EXCHANGE RATE OF BOLIVARES TO DOLLARS FOR 1975-78 WAS 4.3. BOLIVARES TO 1 U.S. DOLLAR.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

## 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\_\_

A-4  
APPENDIX C  
TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 529--VENEZUELA

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1961	16	3		X	
TABLE 02	1971	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1981	1	3		X	
TABLE 03	1961	1	1		X	
TABLE 04	1971	1	1		X	
TABLE 05	1971	27	9	X		
TABLE 05	1981	27	1	X		
TABLE 06A	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1971	50	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1975	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1979	10	1		X	
TABLE 09	1971	3	14		X	
TABLE 10A	1974	21	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1971	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1971	14	1		X	
TABLE 13	1971	1	3		X	
TABLE 14A	1979	6	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1979	26	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1974	8	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1974	8	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1974	7	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1977	0	0			X
TABLE 16B	1977	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1977	3	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1979	9	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1979	9	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1979	8	9		X	
TABLE 18	1978	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1977	11	9	X		

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

5 STANDARD TABLES  
21 NONSTANDARD TABLES  
7 BLANK TABLES

## APPENDIX D

**"A. OBJECTIVE**

"The objective of this contract is two-fold: (1) to develop and make accessible a body of reliable and internationally comparable data which will facilitate better understanding of the statuses and roles of women worldwide, and their participation in national development, and (2) to promote institutionalization of WID issues and concerns in national and international census and survey activities. Our purpose is to update, expand and make more relevant and accessible, both now and in the future, the census and survey data available to the Agency and AID participating countries pertinent to Women in Development (WID) issues and concerns.

**"B. SCOPE OF WORK**

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuCen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

"Under this new contract agreement BuCen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID-participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available, and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

"An additional priority focus in the contract effort is the institutionalization of an integrated concern and capability for assessing the roles and status of women in a manner which accurately reflects women's real social and economic contributions and conditions in society, in national and international census and survey data collection, reporting and analysis activities. To this end, BuCen will consult and coordinate with ongoing Census Bureau programs. Examples of these programs are the Census Bureau's regular training programs for population analysis, POPSTAN workshops, assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) program of national surveys on internal migration and the Survey and Evaluation Unit (SEU) Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) agreement with AID to assist AID-participating countries in data collection, processing and compilation efforts and to provide on-the-job training for host country nationals in data collection and information management."

## APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women<sup>1/</sup>

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.<sup>2/</sup>

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

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

---

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE  
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name			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			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Order No.</th> <th style="width: 10%;">No of Reels</th> <th style="width: 10%;">No. of Microfiche</th> <th style="width: 10%;">No. of Document copies</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Cost</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders additional copies are \$5.00 each.</td> <td style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">TOTAL \$</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Characteristics of Tapes (Check One):</td> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Labeling (Check One):</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC</td> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC</td> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> Standard</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII</td> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII</td> <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="8" style="text-align: center;">Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.</td> </tr> </tbody></table>				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 Tapes (Check One):				Labeling (Check One):				<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC		<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC		<input type="checkbox"/> Standard				<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII		<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII		<input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled				Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.					
	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 \$																																																																					
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Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.																																																																										

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

Statistical Data by Sex  
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS  
AID/Washington

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

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

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USER COMMENTS (continued)

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