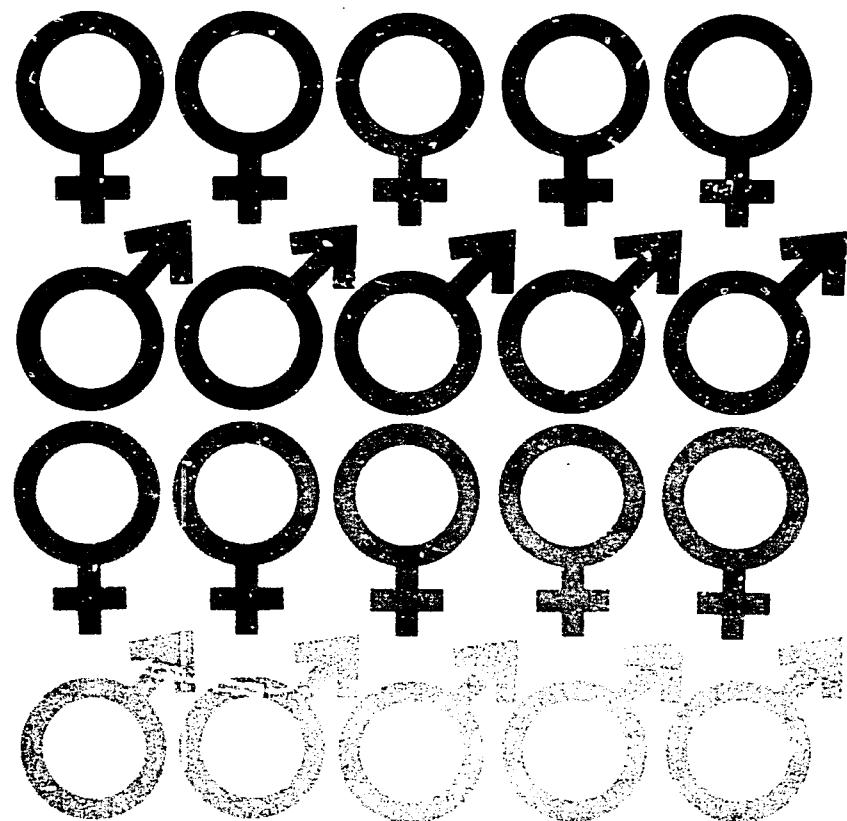


---

# LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

*Argentina*



## Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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

## Table of Contents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

The decade of the seventies witnessed a growing international movement directed towards improvement in the status and roles of women worldwide. Increasingly, it became widely recognized and accepted that, while class or social ranking is a general or basic factor in all people's fate in life, women face a special problem in that there are two systems of stratification in operation. The second system concerns women's position vis-a-vis men in public and private life. It is in this sense that women are confronted with problems of discrimination peculiar to them, and it is this universal problem that lay behind the designation of the International Women's Year in 1975, followed by the current United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). A more recent milestone in this international women's movement was reached when, on 18 December 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vote of 130 in favor, none against, with 11 abstentions and 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 Newow Case, Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners, Working Paper No. 7, September 1979, Agency for International Development, Washington,

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200 10539</b>	<b>10005897</b>	<b>10004642</b>
<b>UNDER 1</b>	<b>429797</b>	<b>217996</b>	<b>211801</b>
<b>1-4</b>	<b>1700773</b>	<b>860872</b>	<b>839901</b>
<b>5-9</b>	<b>2076364</b>	<b>1049986</b>	<b>1026378</b>
<b>10-14</b>	<b>1938441</b>	<b>975704</b>	<b>962737</b>
<b>15-19</b>	<b>1685848</b>	<b>834062</b>	<b>851786</b>
<b>20-24</b>	<b>1531120</b>	<b>755130</b>	<b>775990</b>
<b>25-29</b>	<b>1539267</b>	<b>765559</b>	<b>773708</b>
<b>30-34</b>	<b>1560948</b>	<b>773374</b>	<b>787574</b>
<b>35-39</b>	<b>1443534</b>	<b>721351</b>	<b>722183</b>
<b>40-44</b>	<b>1216394</b>	<b>607057</b>	<b>609337</b>
<b>45-49</b>	<b>1180237</b>	<b>591456</b>	<b>588781</b>
<b>50-54</b>	<b>1019039</b>	<b>521173</b>	<b>497866</b>
<b>55-59</b>	<b>855910</b>	<b>442786</b>	<b>413124</b>
<b>60-64</b>	<b>656253</b>	<b>330433</b>	<b>325820</b>
<b>65 AND OVER</b>	<b>1127923</b>	<b>537788</b>	<b>590135</b>
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>48691</b>	<b>21170</b>	<b>27521</b>

**01 SOURCE: DIRECCION NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, NO DATE,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION 1960, VOL. I, TOTAL DEL PAIS,  
BUENOS AIRES, TABLE 2.**

**02 POPULATION 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, 1970. ARGENTINA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	23390050	11617000	11773050
UNDER 1	509900	264550	245350
1-4	1845400	932400	913000
5-9	2297000	1163050	1133950
10-14	2201150	1114300	1086850
15-19	2098700	1058850	1039850
20-24	1950500	969950	980550
25-29	1702700	842550	860150
30-34	1580350	784700	795650
35-39	1546400	779000	767400
40-44	1539100	769500	769600
45-49	1382500	683550	698950
50-54	1147100	562300	584800
55-59	1067050	517800	549250
60-64	890800	436050	454750
65 AND OVER	1631400	738450	892950
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS  
1970, RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS,  
BUENOS AIRES, TABLE 1.  
02 POPULATION CENSUS WAS DE FACTO.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, '980. ARGENTINA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	27862771	13716098	14146673
CAPITAL FEDERAL	2908001	1324499	1583502
BUENOS AIRES	10796036	5351970	5444066
CATAMARCA	206204	101519	104685
CORDOBA	2407135	1188495	1218640
CORRIENTES	657716	325424	332292
CHACO	692410	350244	342166
CHUBUT	262196	136335	125861
ENTRE RIOS	902241	445871	456370
FORMOSA	292479	148219	144260
JUJUY	408514	204374	204140
LA PAMPA	207132	106805	100327
LA RIOJA	163342	81141	82201
MENDOZA	1187305	584761	602544
MISIONES	579579	293110	286469
NEUQUEN	241904	124386	117518
RIO NEGRO	383896	196820	187076
SALTA	662369	330140	332229
SAN JUAN	469973	226780	243193
SAN LUIS	212837	106869	105968
SANTA CRUZ	114479	64302	50177
SANTA FE	2457188	1207963	1249225
SANTI. DEL ESTERO	652318	317384	334934
TUCUMAN	968066	480803	487263
NAT'L TERRITORIES	29451	17884	11567

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1980,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDA 1980, RESULTADOS  
PROVISIONALES, BUENOS AIRES, P. 5.  
02 THE NATIONAL TERRITORIES INCLUDE TIERRA DEL FUEGO, ANTARCTICA,  
AND THE SOUTH ATLANTIC ISLANDS.

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

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1970. ARGENTINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO RECENT DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1970. ARGENTINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO RECENT DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. ARGENTINA**

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	23248650
ARGENTINA	21179650
BOLIVIA	92300
BRAZIL	45100
CHILE	133150
PARAGUAY	212200
URUGUAY	51100
OTHER AMERICA	18450
SPAIN	514500
ITALY	637050
OTHER EUROPE	315150
AFRICA	3800
ASIA	43050
OCEANIA	500
UNSPEC. FOR. BORN	2650

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970, RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS AIRES, TABLES 2 AND 4.
- 02 EXCLUDES 124,300 PERSONS WHO DID NOT SPECIFY THE YEAR THAT THEY ARRIVED IN THE COUNTRY AND 17,100 PERSONS WHO ARE NOT RESIDENTS OF ARGENTINA.
- 03 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

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

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1970. ARGENTINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO RECENT DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/  
RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969-1970. ARGENTINA**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
0	65.4	61.8	69.2
1	68.4	64.9	72.0
5	65.2	61.7	68.9
15	55.7	52.2	59.2
30	41.8	38.5	45.2
45	28.6	25.5	31.6
60	17.0	14.7	19.0

**01 SOURCE: DERIVED FROM 1969-70 EMPIRICAL LIFE TABLES  
PREPARED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REGISTERED  
DEATHS, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR 1969 AND 1970, AND 2-PERCENT  
SAMPLE DATA FROM THE 1970 CENSUS.**

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, 1977-1978. ARGENTINA**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)			
1977	9	11	8
1978	9	10	7
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)			
1978	41	44	38

01 SOURCES: BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1982, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980, NEW YORK, TABLES 9, 22, 25, AND 27, AND MIDYEAR POPULATIONS ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

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, 1970. ARGENTINA**

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
CAPITAL FEDERAL	44.4
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
GRAN BUENOS AIRES	71.7
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
RESTO BUENOS AIRES	24.8
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
CATAMARCA	11.7
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
CORDOBA	18.6
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
CORRIENTES	9.7
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
CHACO	25.4
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
CHUBUT	37.0
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
ENTRE RIOS	8.7
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
FORMOSA	29.9
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
JUJUY	29.0
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
LA PAMPA	23.7
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
LA RIOJA	13.3
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
MENDOZA	22.4
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
MISIONES	24.7
MALE	A

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

FEMALE	A
NEUQUEN	33.4
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
RIO NEGRO	40.4
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
SALTA	19.7
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
SAN JUAN	11.7
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
SAN LUIS	17.8
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
SANTA CRUZ	62.6
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
SANTA FE	22.1
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
SANTI. DEL ESTERO	10.4
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
TUCUMAN	12.6
MALE	A
FEMALE	A
TIERRA DEL FUEGO	74.5
MALE	A
FEMALE	A

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
 CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970,  
 RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS  
 AIRES, TABLE 5.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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. ARGENTINA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	17844550	6435850	8761500	903400	1079400	276500	389900
TOTAL MALES	8803300	3466900	4347450	437400	221200	105300	225050
12-14	660600	598400	650	200	0	0	61350
15-19	1058850	996400	11000	7400	150	400	43500
20-24	969950	745750	159150	38100	500	2800	23650
25-29	842550	348050	409000	61650	1500	5800	16550
30-34	784700	178800	515650	63550	2900	10300	13500
35-39	779000	131350	558750	62150	3700	11400	11650
40-44	769500	109000	575800	51900	8250	14550	10000
45-49	683550	86600	520550	43150	10400	14550	8300
50-54	562300	66050	430800	32650	13900	11600	7300
55-59	517800	64200	387800	26350	21250	11250	6950
60-64	436050	54450	314050	21400	23700	9150	8300
65 AND OVER	738450	87850	464250	28900	129950	13500	14000
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	9041250	2968950	4414050	466000	358200	169200	164850
12-14	647350	601000	1250	800	100	100	44100
15-19	1039850	902700	78300	29200	900	1300	27950
20-24	980550	539400	355300	58450	2050	8450	16900
25-29	860150	232200	532800	66450	4250	12950	11500
30-34	795650	127000	567400	64100	9200	18350	9600
35-39	767400	97000	561900	68500	17400	23200	6850
40-44	769600	88400	565050	53050	29550	25000	8550
45-49	698950	76100	502950	39450	50100	23250	7100
50-54	584800	69550	388150	31200	72100	18500	5300
55-59	549250	67850	331750	24750	103200	16500	5200
60-64	454750	56900	241700	16600	123600	9200	6050
65 AND OVER	892950	110850	287500	20900	445750	11700	16250
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970, RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS AIRES, TABLE 3.

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. ARGENTINA

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 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL  
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. ARGENTINA

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, 1970. ARGENTINA**

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	14
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	23	20
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	26	23
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	31	28

01 SOURCE: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1978, NEW YORK, TABLE 24. AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT IS EVER MARRIED IS BASED ON DATA IN INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970, RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS AIRES, TABLE 3.

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. ARGENTINA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	615900
2	1125250
3	1230600
4	1255000
5	818550
6	443250
7	276750
8	121450
9	76000
10 AND OVER	93350
UNKNOWN	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	6056100
MEAN SIZE	3.8
MEDIAN SIZE	3.5

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970,  
RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS AIRES,  
TABLES 18 AND 19.

02 HOUSEHOLDS ARE COMPOSED OF ONE OR MORE PERSONS WHO LIVE  
UNDER THE SAME ROOF AND WHO ARE ASSOCIATED IN ORDER TO  
PROVIDE FOR FOOD AND OTHER NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. ARGENTINA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6056100	5054500	1001600
UNDER 15	11350	6050	5300
15-19	35900	29050	6850
20-24	214950	190850	24100
25-29	489350	451400	37950
30-34	620500	567550	52950
35-39	700850	632200	68650
40-44	743700	652300	91400
45-49	702600	599050	103550
50-54	609550	501300	108250
55-59	583000	460700	122300
60-64	495300	380900	114400
65 AND OVER	849050	583150	265900
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970,  
RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS AIRES,  
TABLE 23.

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, 1970. ARGENTINA.

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1970	68	166	177	123	71	27	8

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED  
ON ADJUSTED REGISTERED BIRTHS AND AN ESTIMATED  
MIDYEAR FEMALE AGE DISTRIBUTION.

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

**TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970 TO 1978. ARGENTINA**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1970	23
1978	25
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	3.20
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	1.56
HRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	1.43

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON 1978 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE, AN ESTIMATED 1969-70 LIFE TABLE, REGISTERED BIRTHS FOR 1978, AND AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.

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

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. ARGENTINA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	17411350	8669750	8741600
10-14	2100600	1059400	1041200
15-19	2012900	1013800	999100
20-24	1867400	925900	941500
25-29	1624400	806100	818300
30-34	1501700	749800	751900
35-39	1463650	741700	721950
40-44	1445700	728150	717550
45-49	1282500	639650	642850
50-54	1050200	520950	529250
55-59	957200	472100	485100
60-64	771450	384750	386700
65 AND OVER	1333650	627450	706200
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970, RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS AIRES, TABLE 7.
- 02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE IN ANY LANGUAGE.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C,  
1970. ARGENTINA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	92.9	93.7	92.2
10-14	95.4	95.1	95.8
15-19	95.9	95.7	96.1
20-24	95.7	95.5	96.0
25-29	95.4	95.7	95.1
30-34	95.0	95.6	94.5
35-39	94.6	95.2	94.1
40-44	93.9	94.6	93.2
45-49	92.8	93.6	92.0
50-54	91.6	92.6	90.5
55-59	89.7	91.2	88.3
60-64	86.6	88.2	85.0
65 AND OVER	81.7	85.0	79.1

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970,  
RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS AIRES,  
TABLE 7.
- 02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE IN  
ANY LANGUAGE.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4450500	2276100	2174400
5-9	1659259	833500	825750
10-14	1807400	929350	878050
15-19	745700	381850	363850
20-24	238150	131400	106750

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970,  
RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS  
AIRES, TABLE 8.

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. ARGENTINA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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

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

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>51.3</b>
<b>5-9</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>
<b>10-14</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>80.8</b>
<b>15-19</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>
<b>20-24</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>

**8; SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970,  
RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS  
AIRES, TABLE 8.**

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

**TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD  
AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1970. ARGENTINA**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9011450</b>	<b>6722500</b>	<b>2288950</b>
<b>10-14</b>	<b>188300</b>	<b>123200</b>	<b>65100</b>
<b>15-19</b>	<b>966150</b>	<b>643250</b>	<b>322900</b>
<b>20-24</b>	<b>1265050</b>	<b>837550</b>	<b>427500</b>
<b>25-29</b>	<b>1119000</b>	<b>807250</b>	<b>311750</b>
<b>30-34</b>	<b>1016550</b>	<b>765350</b>	<b>251200</b>
<b>35-39</b>	<b>987250</b>	<b>764000</b>	<b>223250</b>
<b>40-44</b>	<b>956900</b>	<b>749300</b>	<b>207600</b>
<b>45-49</b>	<b>827100</b>	<b>651750</b>	<b>175350</b>
<b>50-54</b>	<b>640900</b>	<b>512350</b>	<b>128550</b>
<b>55-59</b>	<b>501500</b>	<b>413000</b>	<b>88500</b>
<b>60-64</b>	<b>292250</b>	<b>246000</b>	<b>46250</b>
<b>65 AND OVER</b>	<b>250300</b>	<b>209500</b>	<b>41000</b>
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS, Y VIVIENDAS 1970,  
RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS  
AIRES, TABLE 11.**

**02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.**

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1970.  
ARGENTINA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	18465150	9123200	9341950
10-14	2118500	1071050	1047450
15-19	2045250	1034000	1011250
20-24	1926350	958250	968100
25-29	1687550	834800	852750
30-34	1570450	779600	790850
35-39	1538350	775700	762650
40-44	1532200	766400	765800
45-49	1375800	680600	695200
50-54	1139850	558750	581100
55-59	1058350	513500	544850
60-64	879750	430100	449650
65 AND OVER	1592750	720450	872300
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970,  
RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS AIRES,  
TABLE 11.

02 POPULATION EXCLUDES 133,800 MALES AND 138,800 FEMALES WHO DID NOT  
SPECIFY WHETHER OR NOT THEY WERE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE.

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

**TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. ARGENTINA**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48.8	73.7	24.5
10-14	8.9	11.5	6.2
15-19	47.2	62.2	31.9
20-24	65.7	87.4	44.2
25-29	66.3	96.7	36.6
30-34	64.7	98.2	31.8
35-39	64.2	98.5	29.3
40-44	62.5	97.8	27.1
45-49	60.1	95.8	25.2
50-54	56.2	91.7	22.1
55-59	47.4	80.4	16.2
60-64	33.2	57.2	10.3
65 AND OVER	15.7	29.1	4.7

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974, CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970, RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS AIRES, TABLE 11.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE 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. ARGENTINA**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	9011450	6722500	2288950
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	1976900	1653300	323600
EMPLOYERS	514600	469700	44900
SELF-EMPLOYED	1462300	1183600	278200
EMPLOYEES	6380500	4620350	1760150
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	285850	208890	77050
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	368200	240050	128150

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA Y CENSOS, 1974,  
CENSO NACIONAL DE POBLACION, FAMILIAS Y VIVIENDAS 1970,  
RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS POR MUESTRA-TOTAL DEL PAIS, BUENOS AIRES,  
TABLE 12.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

(32)

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX AND  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. ARGENTINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

## APPENDIX A

## "Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

Australia  
 Bangladesh  
 Burma  
 People's Republic of China  
 Republic of China - Taiwan  
 Hong Kong  
 India  
 Indonesia  
 Japan  
 Kampuchea  
 North Korea  
 South Korea  
 Malaysia  
 Nepal  
 Pakistan  
 Philippines  
 Sri Lanka  
 Thailand  
 Vietnam

EUROPE

Austria  
 Belgium  
 Bulgaria  
 Czechoslovakia  
 Denmark  
 Finland  
 France  
 German Democratic Republic  
 Federal Republic of Germany  
 Greece  
 Hungary  
 Italy  
 Netherlands  
 Poland  
 Portugal  
 Romania  
 Spain  
 Sweden  
 Switzerland  
 United Kingdom  
 Yugoslavia

## APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

Argentina  
 Bolivia  
 Brazil  
 Chile  
 Colombia  
 Costa Rica  
 Cuba  
 Dominican Republic  
 Ecuador  
 El Salvador  
 Guatemala  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Honduras  
 Jamaica  
 Mexico  
 Nicaragua  
 Panama  
 Paraguay  
 Peru  
 Venezuela

Near East/North Africa

Afghanistan  
 Algeria  
 Cyprus  
 Egypt  
 Iran  
 Iraq  
 Israel  
 Jordan  
 Lebanon  
 Morocco  
 Saudi Arabia  
 Syria  
 Tunisia  
 Turkey  
 Yemen Arab Republic

North America

Canada  
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

## APPENDIX B

## A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19\_\_
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19\_\_
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census), 19\_\_
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census), 19\_\_
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence, 19\_\_
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
8. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_ to 19\_\_
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and, 19\_\_  
Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_ to 19\_\_
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19\_\_
- 15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19\_\_
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19\_\_
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in \_\_\_\_\_). by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_

## APPENDIX C

## TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

MAY 4, 1983

COUNTRY 010--ARGENTINA

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----						
	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1960	17	3		X	
TABLE 02	1970	17	3		X	
TABLE 03	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1980	25	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1970	0	0		X	
TABLE 06C	1970	15	1			X
TABLE 06D	1970	0	0		X	
TABLE 07	1970	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1978	7	3		X	
TABLE 09	1970	75	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1970	29	7			X
TABLE 10B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1970	0	0		X	
TABLE 11	1970	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1970	14	1		X	
TABLE 13	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 14A	1970	2	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1978	12	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1970	14	3			X
TABLE 15B	1970	0	0		X	
TABLE 15C	1970	13	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1970	5	0			X
TABLE 16B	1970	0	0		X	
TABLE 16C	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1970	13	3		X	
TABLE 18	1976	7	3			X
TABLE 19	1970	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

0 STANDARD TABLES  
21 NONSTANDARD TABLES  
10 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		<b>RETURN TO:</b> Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/763-4100			Date		T
	Organization					<b>CHECK ONE</b> <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 \$8.00 each.						TOTAL \$		
<b>Characteristics of Tape (Check One):</b> <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				<b>Labeling (Check One):</b> <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)

---

---