

Panama

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MEMORANDUM

TO: See Distribution

FROM: S&T/POP/PDD, Judith R. Seltzer *JRS.*

SUBJECT: Report on the Socioeconomic Survey of Women in Panama

Attached is a report prepared by Ms. Ana Hernandez de Pitti of the Statistics and Census Bureau in Panama. Ms. Hernandez was one of several authors from various developing countries who participated in a project on census data on women. The project was part of an A.I.D.- funded contract with DUALabs under the 1980 Round of Censuses project.

The report describes the characteristics of women's status using the 1980 census of Panama. This is the first completed report under the now ended project. Authors from Kenya and Peru have indicated that their reports may be completed in the near future.

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REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY OF WOMEN IN PANAMA

1980

ANA HERNANDEZ DE PITTI

PANAMA, JULY 1983

I wish to express my gratitude to the Statistics and Census Bureau of the Comptroller General of the Republic for providing access to the statistical information of the 1980 Census (20% sampling). Special thanks to my colleagues in the Division of Social Planning of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy who offered their support in the various phases of this report.

The Author

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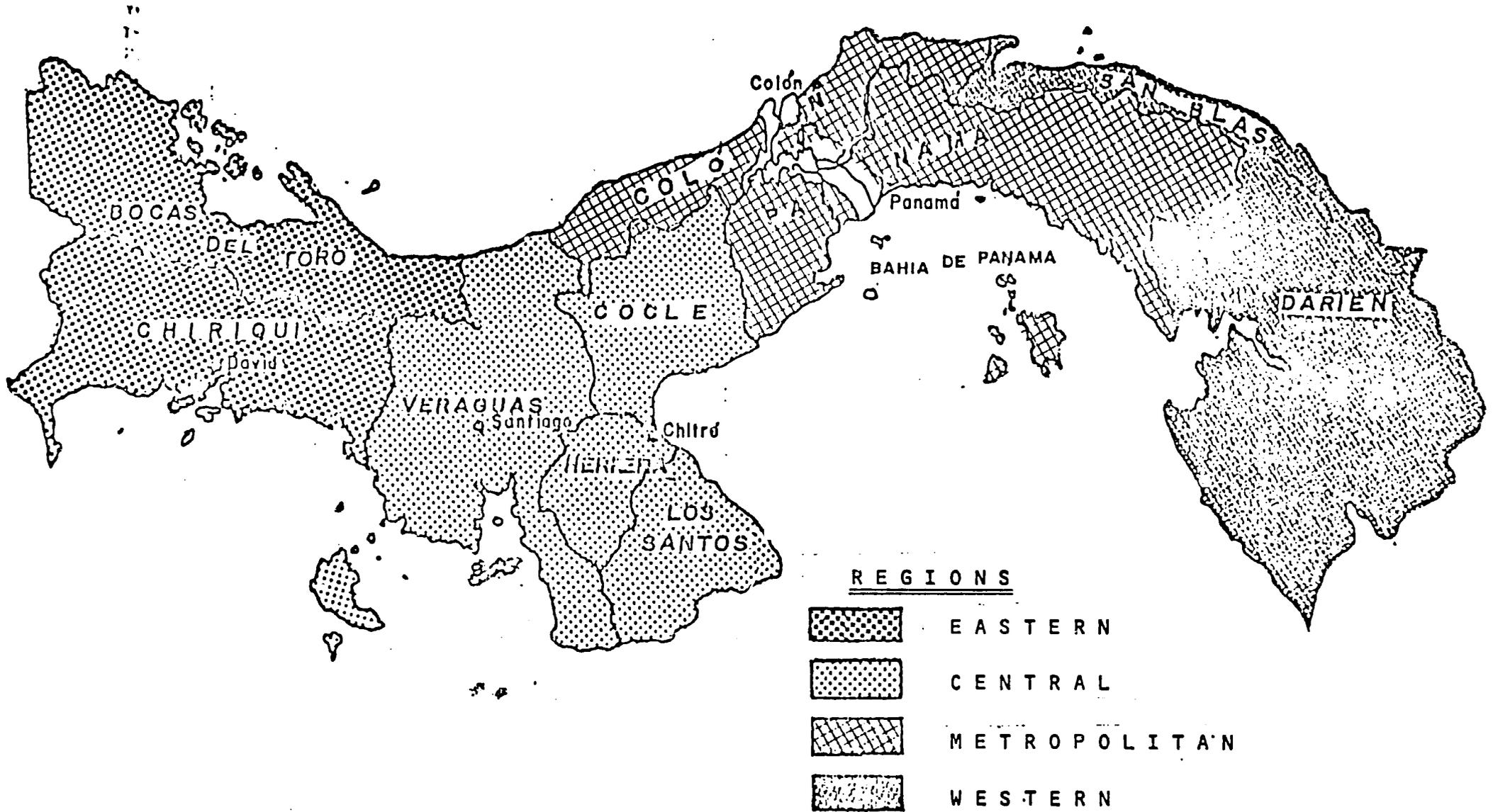
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MAP N° 2

PANAMA: PLANNING REGIONS



INTRODUCTION

In Panamanian society, as in most countries, important transformations have occurred which have placed growing responsibilities on its members. Women, who traditionally had many obligations intrinsic to their role as mothers and providers of care in the home, have seen this role evolve in response to changes in the country's social, political and economic orders.

It is recognized that the situation of women has progressively improved; education and access to various levels of training have been decisive elements in this change. We cannot yet affirm, however, in view of certain persistent situations, that Panamanian women enjoy equality of conditions with men. We also accept that this reality is not exclusive to Panama but that it also occurs in most countries throughout the world. This recognition led the United Nations to proclaim 1975 as The International Year of the Woman with the aim of "defining a society in which women participate truly and fully in economic, social and political life, and preparing strategies for this society to evolve".

Since 1975 a series of international fora and statements have reaffirmed women's right to work, to receive equal remuneration as men for the same jobs, to benefit from equal conditions and opportunities for career advancement, as well as all other rights necessary for fulfilment in every walk of life in their countries.

That same year, at the conference held in Mexico and which was the year's major event, it was declared that "discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity and with the well-being of the family and society and prevents the participation of women in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries under conditions of equality with men".

One of the most important legacies of The International Year of the Woman was the approval of the World Action Plan which set forth a series of important objectives and minimum targets to guide countries in planning actions and designing programs for the benefit of their peoples. This document, which directs the actions of countries throughout the decade, states that adequate information and data are indispensable to formulate policies, modify attitudes and introduce basic economic and social changes.

In effect, national planning activities continually require accurate and timely statistics and at different levels of disaggregation, in order to prepare reports and diagnostics, organize projects and take decisions leading to transformations needed to achieve the well-being of the people.

New orientations in the field of development at the international, regional and national levels give priority attention to those groups that have been on the fringes of socio-economic change. Based on the above, it is imperative that information gathered and processed in the different countries be disaggregated by geographic area, economic region, age group, sex, and so forth.

Although considerable advances have been made in many countries, including Panama, in gathering and processing census data, this information is still limited as concerns a precise knowledge of certain characteristics chiefly related to the female population. Among the most common are those that refer to their participation in economic activity, and which contain different levels of sub-indicators. This can be explained, among other things, by the very patterns of female work, and the design, gathering and processing of information, activities where sexual prejudices occur. A rather generalized situation seems to be the inadequate classification of women as housewives, excluding them from statistics on labor force participation when they work in

traditional sectors of the economy which are considered extensions of the home, particularly in the case of rural workers.

The present report, Socio-Economic Survey of Women in Panama - 1980, is the contribution of the "Census Data on Women" project, an effort in which various countries participated and which has been supported by Data Use and Access Laboratories, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and Data for Development, the latter an international association of volunteers which promotes the use of data in the development process. The objectives of the project are to offer information on women based on censuses taken in various countries at the beginning of the 1980s. This research work has been based primarily on data from the latest Population and Housing Census taken in Panama in May 1980.

Despite its limitations, we consider this work of great utility since, in a very general manner, it examines certain data available at the time of the last census (20% sampling) in order to provide an overview of the socio-economic situation of Panamanian women.

We hope that this modest effort will be useful to persons interested in knowing the situation of women in Panama, and also serve to motivate other researchers so that they will further analyze situations which are treated here in summary fashion.

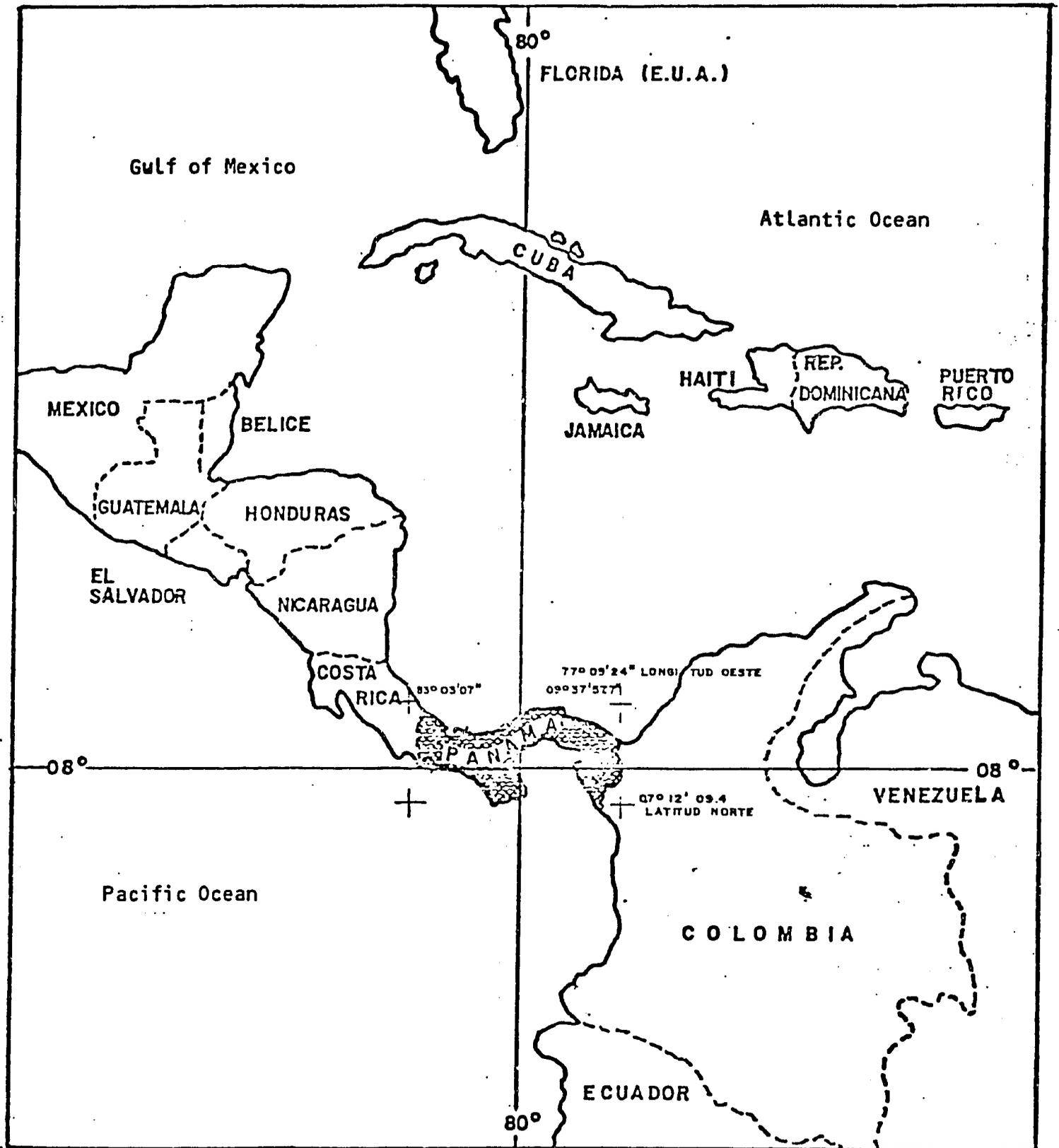
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COUNTRY PRESENTATION

Panama is one of the six republics that make up the isthmus of Central America and, territorially, one of the smallest countries in the Americas. It has an area of 77,082 km² and, according to the latest Census (May 11, 1980), a population of 1,824,796 with a density of 23.7 inhabitants per square kilometer. To the North it borders on the Caribbean, to the South the Pacific Ocean, to the East the Republic of Colombia, and to the West the Republic of Costa Rica. Its political-administrative structure identifies nine provinces, 65 districts or municipalities, one Indian Reserve and 505 electoral wards.

The capital of the country is Panama, located on the Pacific, which at the time of the latest census registration, had about 600,000 inhabitants. Other important urban centers in the country are the cities of Colon, David, Chitré and Santiago.

Panama began its life as an independent Republic on November 3, 1903. For eight decades the country has endeavored to gradually improve the well-being of its citizens; however, like its other Latin American neighbors, it continues to face the many problems inherent to its status as a developing country.



PANAMA IN THE AMERICAS (LOCATION)

I DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. General Aspects

Demographic data have a basic importance in the overall planning of a country's development, particularly when oriented towards improving the quality of life of its inhabitants through the provision of basic services to the population, especially in the fields of health, employment, housing and education.

While numerical indexes do not allow precise answers to the crucial question of how a nation's needs and aspirations are being satisfied, they do, however, provide some criteria for appreciation which are useful in estimating the magnitude of certain problems and in guiding policy design. ^{1/}

Panama has an excellent census tradition: during its years as an independent republic various censuses have been taken of which eight were National Population Censuses. The first was in 1911, while the others were in years ending in zero; the latest was taken on May 11, 1980.

The Republic of Panama had a total population of 1,824,796 inhabitants according to the 20% sampling of the May 1980 Population Census. This is a 443.5% increase over the figure for the first census taken in the country in 1911 (336,742 inhabitants); that is, in seven decades the population of the national territory has more than quadrupled. From Table 1 it can be seen that the growth rate has varied throughout Panama's demographic evolution. Between 1911 and 1950, a period of four decades, the population doubled, then doubled again in less than three decades. Figure 1 illustrates this growth.

^{1/} General Direction of Planning and Administration, Office of the President. Strategy for National Development, 1970-80.

TABLE 1
POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
1911 TO 1980 CENSUSES

Year	Total	Annual Growth Rate (per 100 inhabitants) 1/
Population:		
1911	336,742	
1920	446,098	3.17
1930	467,459	0.47
1940	622,576	2.76
1950	805,285	2.56
1960	1,075,541	2.94
1970	1,428,082	3.06
1980 ^{a/}	1,824,796	2.48

1/ The exponential growth formula was used.

a/ Figures derived from a Sampling of the National Population Census.

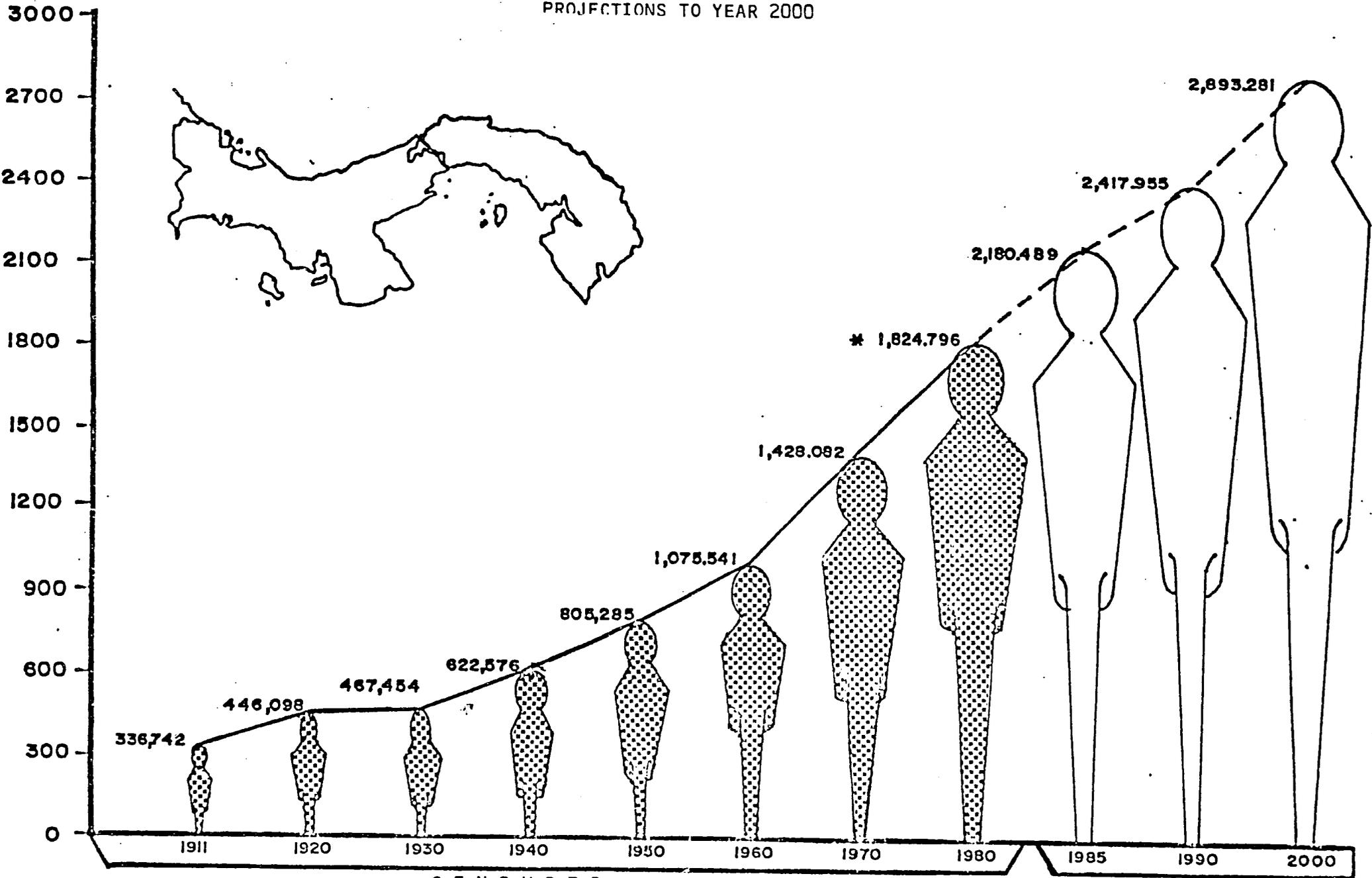
Source: Statistics and Census Bureau. Comptroller General of the Republic of Panama. Panama in Figures. Years 1976 to 1980.

On the other hand, there is no homogeneity in the growth rates of the various political-administrative divisions that make up the Republic (see Table 2); while some provinces, particularly the province of Panama, have shown relatively high rates, others register the opposite case, as clearly illustrated by the province of Los Santos which presents very low and even negative growth rates (see period 1970-1980). In this unequal distribution of the population a very important role is played by the rural-urban migratory flow which caused a rapid process of urbanization. Three decades ago 64% of the total population lived in rural areas, while in 1980 this figure had declined to 51%.

FIGURE 1

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA:
1911 TO 1980 CENSUSES AND
PROJECTIONS TO YEAR 2000

Thousand Inhabitants



CENSUSES
Source: Statistics and Census Bureau
Prepared by: MIPPE - Division of Social Planning

* Preliminary
Figures
PROJECTIONS

TABLE 2
POPULATION GROWTH IN PANAMA BY PROVINCE 1911 - 1980

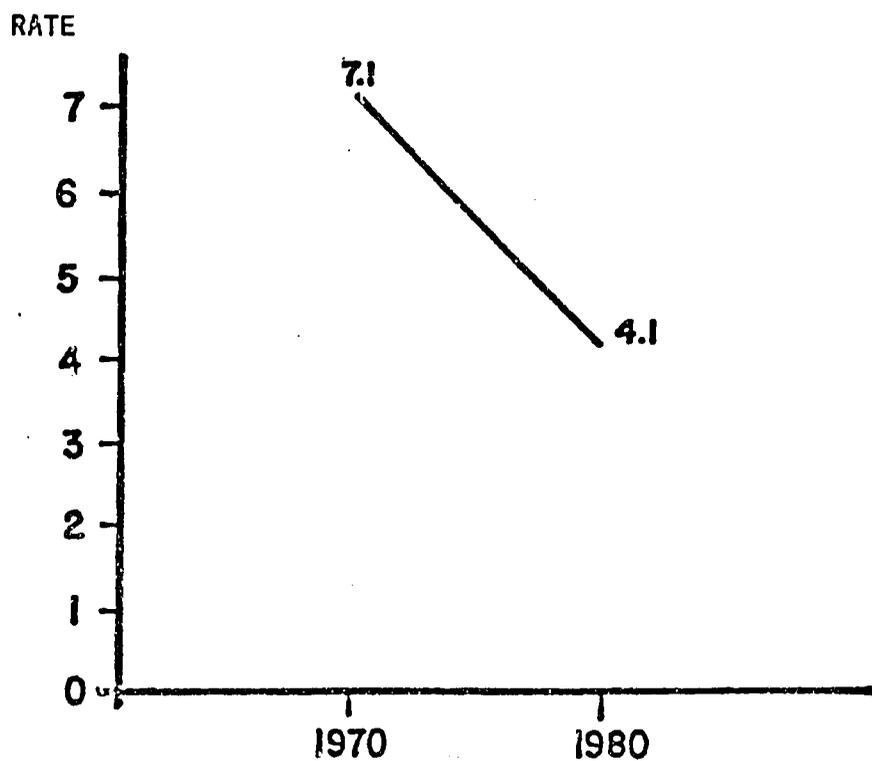
Year	Total	Bocas del Toro	Coclé	Colón	Chiriquí	Darién	Herrera	Los Santos	Panama	Veraguas
Population										
1911.....	336,742	22,732	35,011	32,092	63,364	8,992	23,007	30,075	61,855	59,614
1920.....	445,098	27,239	45,151	58,250	76,470	10,728	28,984	34,638	98,035	66,603
1930.....	467,459	15,851	48,244	57,161	76,918	13,391	31,030	41,218	114,103	69,543
1940.....	622,578	15,523	55,737	78,119	111,206	14,930	38,118	49,621	173,328	81,994
1950.....	805,285	22,392	73,103	90,144	138,136	14,660	50,095	61,422	248,335	106,998
1960.....	1,075,541	32,600	93,156	105,416	188,350	19,715	61,672	70,554	372,393	131,685
1970.....	1,428,082	43,531	118,003	134,286	236,154	22,665	72,549	72,380	576,645	151,849
1980 a/.....	1,824,796	52,416	140,524	165,622	286,418	26,247	81,876	70,272	828,553	172,868
Annual Growth Rate 1/ per 100 inhabitants										
1911.....										
1920.....	3.17	2.03	2.86	6.85	2.11	1.98	2.60	1.58	5.25	1.24
1930.....	0.47	-5.57	0.66	-0.19	0.06	2.25	0.68	1.76	1.63	0.43
1940.....	2.76	0.39	1.38	3.01	3.56	1.04	1.97	1.78	4.05	1.92
1950.....	2.56	3.02	2.69	1.41	2.15	-0.18	2.71	2.11	3.59	2.28
1960.....	2.94	3.83	2.45	1.58	3.15	3.01	2.10	1.40	4.14	2.10
1970.....	3.06	3.12	2.54	2.60	2.43	1.50	1.74	0.27	4.76	1.52
1980.....	2.48	1.87	1.76	2.12	1.95	1.47	1.22	-0.29	3.69	1.30

1/ The exponential growth formula was employed

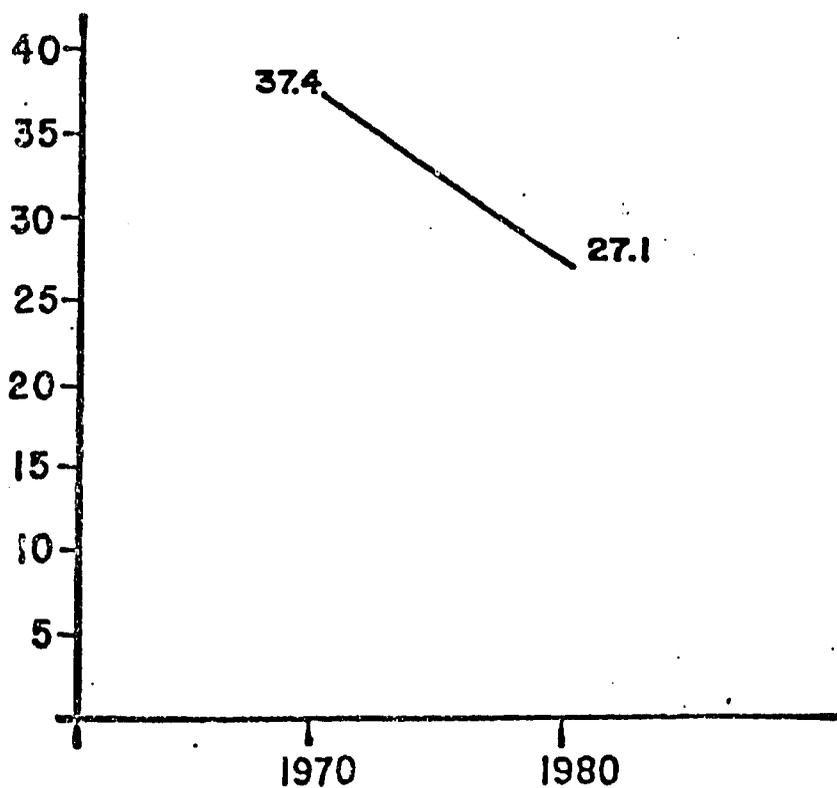
a/ Figures taken from a sampling of the National Census Population.
Includes the Canal Area (Cristobal and Ancon Wards).

FIGURE 2

GENERAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 INHABITANTS
IN THE REPUBLIC: 1970 AND 1980



BIRTH RATE PER 1000 INHABITANTS
IN THE REPUBLIC: 1970 AND 1980



Panama can be classified as a country in full demographic transition it has registered a gradual reduction in fertility along with a decline in mortality. During the period 1970-80 the birth rate declined from 37.4 to 27.1 per thousand inhabitants while the mortality rate declined from 7.1 to 4.1 per thousand (see Figure 2). Table 3 presents fertility and mortality indicators for each year from 1970 to 1980.

We can surmise that the improvement in these indicators is due to various factors, such as advances in health and environmental sanitation, extension of coverage of educational services, evolution of urbanization processes, etc. It is important to mention the increase in life expectancy at birth which occurred in recent years. In the period 1970-75 it was 68 years of age, while it is expected to rise to 71 years of age for the period 1980-85.

This index places Panama among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the Americas. This situation becomes apparent in the last decade if we compare the mortality rate estimated for the Republic of Panama in the years 1975-76 with that of other countries in the Americas. Life expectancy at birth, as well as the annual mortality rate, placed Panama among the most favored countries as concerns this index. Only Uruguay and Cuba among the Latin American countries, and Canada and the United States in North America, had lower mortality rates than Panama. ^{1/}

Furthermore, it must be recognized that the extended coverage of educational activities has led to positive changes in habits, attitudes and behavior, while the extension of contraceptive practices has limited procreation and led to a reduction in the number of children per woman.

^{1/} National Demographic Survey of Panama, Years 1975-1976. Chapter on Mortality - Statistics and Census Bureau. Comptroller General of the Republic, 1979.

TABLE 3
SOME DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS FOR THE REPUBLIC
YEARS 1970-1980

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980 (P)</u>
Live births ^{1/}	53,287	54,948	54,910	52,091	52,772	53,790	53,002	52,722	53,040	52,919	52,611
Deaths	10,225	9,857	9,076	9,161	9,001	8,683	8,564	8,036	7,555	8,192	7,959
Deaths of infants less than one year old	2,156	2,064	1,848	1,737	1,663	1,669	1,951	1,470	1,294	1,308	1,144
Birth rate ^{1/} (per thousand)	37.1	37.2	36.0	33.2	32.6	32.3	30.8	29.8	29.1	28.1	27.1
Mortality rate ^{1/} (per thousand)	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.1
Natural growth rate ^{1/} (per thousand)	30.0	30.5	30.0	27.4	27.0	27.1	25.8	25.3	25.0	23.7	23.0

^{1/} From 1970 data calculated on the basis of revised population estimates at July 1.

(P) Preliminary data

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau. Controller General of the Republic. "Panama in Figures. Years 1976 to 1980."

As a developing country, Panama presents a series of distortions in the economic and social realm which give rise to differences by area, region and political-administrative divisions, the largest of which are the provinces.

Demographic indicators show marked differences at both the regional and provincial levels; birth rates, mortality rates and, consequently, natural growth rates reveal contrasting situations. (See Table 4).

Note that the Province of Bocas del Toro showed the highest birth rate in 1980 - 41 births per thousand inhabitants - followed in order by Veraguas and Coclé, with 30.9 and 28.5 respectively. Los Santos and Panama, however, show rates of only 20 and 25 births per thousand. As for mortality, the Province of Panama has the lowest rate, while Colon has the highest. Bocas del Toro and Veraguas also have high rates (they are provinces with important percentages of Indian populations). These differences can be explained by the level of access that the population has to health and education services and by the general living conditions which result from the level of economic development of each province. It should be noted that the reliability of the above rates is affected by population estimates, age structures and by incomplete vital statistics records. For example, in Darien Province the records show a mortality rate of 1.4 per thousand which is considered "unacceptable" data given the provinces' socio-economic conditions (it is the easternmost province in the country, with a high percentage of Indians in its population, and still suffers from difficult land communications with the other provinces).

Infant mortality rates registered significant decreases over the period 1970-80; at the national level they dropped from 40.5 to 21.7 per thousand live births. However, this decrease varies in intensity by province.

TABLE 4

NATALITY, GENERAL AND INFANT MORTALITY AND NATURAL GROWTH IN THE REPUBLIC AND IN THE CITIES OF PANAMA AND COLON, BY PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, 1980 ^{1/}

City, Area and Province	Nativity		Mortality ^{2/}				Natural Growth	
	Number	Rate ^{3/}	General		Infant		Number	Rate ^{3/}
			Number	Rate ^{3/}	Number	Rate ^{4/}		
Total.....	52,625	27.1	7,959	4.1	1,144	21.7	44,667	23.0
Panama City.....	10,182	21.9	1,858	4.0	203	19.9	8,324	17.9
Colon.....	1,968	25.3	440	5.7	43	21.8	1,528	19.6
Urban	25,551	25.5	4,055	4.1	496	19.4	21,496	21.4
Rural.....	27,075	28.9	3,904	4.2	648	23.9	23,171	24.7
Bocas del Toro.....	2,437	41.0	294	4.9	91	37.3	2,143	36.1
Coclé.....	4,337	28.5	608	4.0	114	26.3	3,729	24.5
Colón.....	4,877	28.0	896	5.1	100	20.5	3,981	22.9
Chiriquí.....	8,553	28.4	1,281	4.3	222	26.0	7,272	24.1
Darién.....	647	24.5	38	1.4	8	12.4	609	23.1
Herrera.....	2,287	26.5	347	4.0	53	23.2	1,940	22.5
Los Santos.....	1,483	19.9	347	4.7	21	14.2	1,136	15.2
Panamá.....	22,465	25.4	3,285	3.7	442	19.7	19,180	21.7
Veraaguas.....	5,540	30.9	863	4.8	93	18.8	4,677	26.1

^{1/} Figures subject to revision.

^{2/} Excludes stillbirths.

^{3/} Rate per thousand inhabitants, based on the population estimate at July 1 of the respective year, subject to revision.

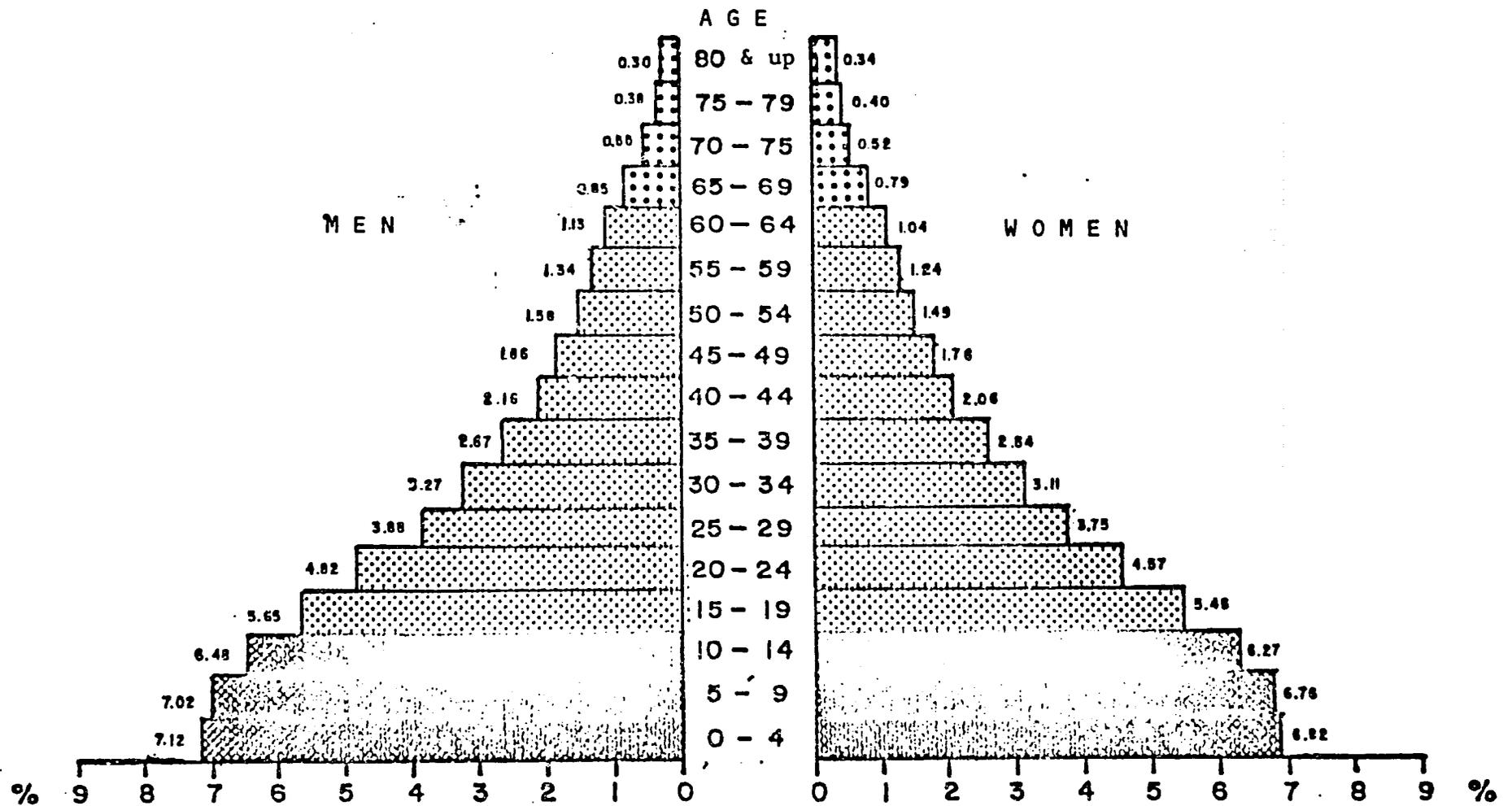
^{4/} Rate per thousand live births.

^{5/} Reliable mortality data for Darien Province are not available.

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau of the Controller General of the Republic - Vital Statistics

FIGURE 3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION
IN THE REPUBLIC BY SEX AND AGE: 1980



SOURCE: Statistics and Census Bureau
Intergovernmental Team D.E.C.-MIPPE-IFARHU-HEALTH. 1983

Demographically, Panama is an eminently young country, since the average age of the population is 20. (See the population pyramid in Figure 3). Variations in demographic indicators have led to slight changes in population distribution by functional age groups. This can be seen in a reduction of the base of the population pyramid (under 15 years of age) which was 43.5% in 1960 and 40.7% in 1980. (See Table 5) Consequently, there is a broadening at the center which corresponds to groups in the productive age bracket. A gradual aging process has also been noted: the group comprising people 65 and over has slowly risen.

TABLE 5
FUNCTIONAL AGE GROUPS 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Age (in Years)	1960	1970	1980
Under 15.....	43.5	43.0	40.7
15 - 64.....	52.5	53.9	55.1
65 and over.....	4.0	4.1	4.2

Source: Population and Housing Censuses

The distribution of the population by age group has greatly influenced development planning and the design of programs aimed at the various brackets of the population pyramid. In Panama the relative decline in the under-15 age group can lead to relieved pressure on the demand for services required by this age group, primarily health and education for example. ^{1/} Furthermore, the increase in the productive-age bracket (15 to 64) implies

^{1/} Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama (1972).

Article 51: "The State shall protect the physical, mental and moral health of minors and guarantee their right to nutrition, health, education, social security and welfare".

Article 89: "Official education is free at all pre-university levels. It is compulsory at the first level of education".

more intensive population pressure on the job market and the need to promote a greater productivity in order to ensure the right to work.

Panama cannot escape a demographic phenomenon common to many countries, particularly underdeveloped ones, which is the unequal distribution of the population nationwide: the large concentrations of population in small areas and a great dispersion throughout the territory.

In effect there is a marked concentration of economic activity and population in the Metropolitan Region (Provinces of Panama and Colon) in contrast with the rest of the country. (See Map No. 3) In 1980 slightly less than half the population of the Republic of Panama lived in this region and contributed about three-fourths of the Gross Domestic Product.

This phenomenon, which affects Panama's overall development, was clearly recognized by the National Government through its policy of National Integration for the country's regions, and included among its priorities: the most effective exploitation of natural resources; the expansion of the national market; the integration of the entire territory through the creation of basic physical infrastructure (such as highways, airports, ports and electrification); the strengthening of the country's main urban centers, with emphasis on the cities of the interior; and the expansion of the agricultural and industrial base of production. ^{1/} This approach also considered the need to seek alternatives to rural-urban migration, given the abundant resources not only of the populated Pacific coastal area, but also of the lesser known frontiers as yet unincorporated into the national development effort (Darién and the Atlantic Coast), as well as the need to provide basic services to the rural population.

^{1/} National Development Strategy 1970-80 and National Development Plan 1976-80.

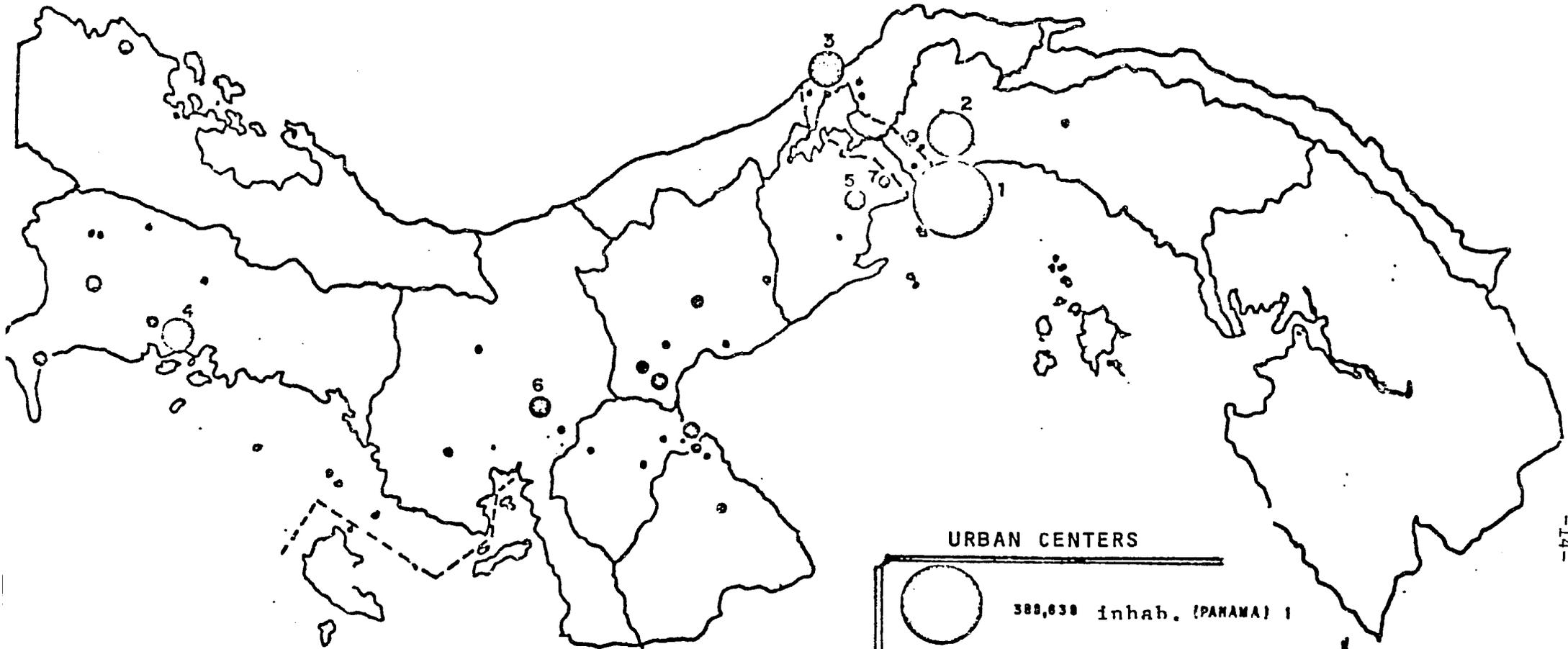
Table 6 illustrates the contrast between the volume of production concentrated in the Metropolitan Region and the other regions. Note the situation of the Metropolitan Region with 52.9% of the population, while the Eastern Region, despite its size, contains only 3% of the total population. One province alone, Panama, represented 45.4% of the 1980 census population.

This situation is due primarily to the continual absorption by the Metropolitan Region of the migratory flows from the other regions, a pattern which has persisted throughout the country's history since this part of the territory has been the political-administrative axis and the hub of the principal income-generating activities.

Earlier studies show that the deterioration of rural living standards is closely linked to the migratory phenomenon. Contributing factors are the low income levels, the gradual decline in property size, the concentration of the population on farms smaller than five hectares, and the seasonality of employment which typifies Panamanian agriculture.

The migratory phenomenon has important implications on various aspects of the socio-economic reality, among which is a rapid increase in the supply of female labor that cannot find job opportunities thus generating high unemployment rates, particularly in the Metropolitan Region.

The above situation requires special attention with urgent measures needed to halt this permanent mobilization of the population which not only causes serious disequilibria as to its geographic distribution, but also leads to serious maladjustments in society.



DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN THE VARIOUS URBAN CENTERS - 1980 CENSUS

Prepared by the Technical Support Unit of the Population Dept. of the MIPPE. Based on preliminary figures of the 1980 National Census.

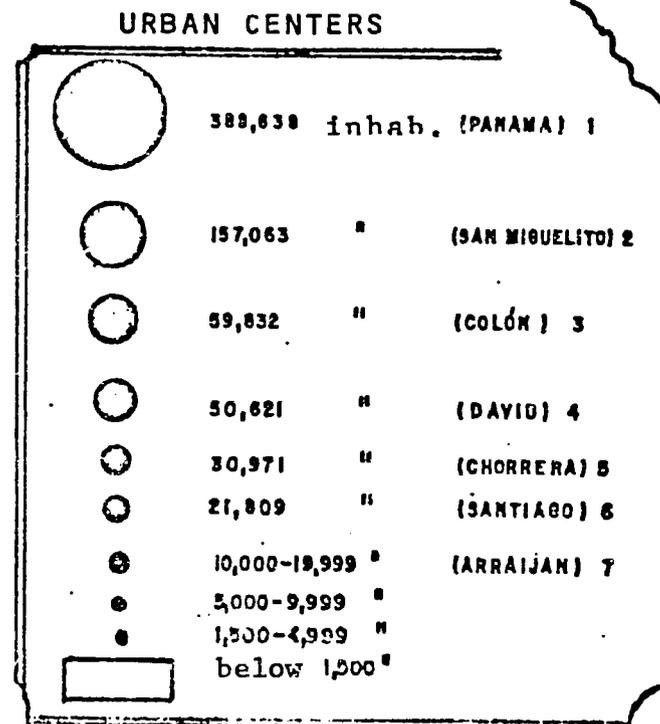


TABLE 6
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY BY
PROVINCE AND PLANNING REGIONS

Region and Province	Population		Area in Km ²		Density Inhab./Km ²
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total.....	<u>1,830,175</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>77,082.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>23.7</u>
Eastern.....	<u>55,064</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>20,009.0</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Darien.....	26,497	1.4	16,803.0	21.8	1.6
San Blas.....	28,567	1.6	3,206.0	4.2	8.9
Metropolitan.....	<u>968,150</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>16,983.0</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>57.0</u>
Panama.....	830,278	45.4	12,022.0	15.6	69.1
Colon ^{1/}	137,872	7.5	4,961.0	6.4	27.8
Central.....	<u>465,581</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>22,415.0</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>20.8</u>
Coclé.....	140,320	7.7	5,035.0	6.5	27.9
Herrera.....	81,866	4.5	2,427.0	3.1	33.7
Los Santos.....	70,200	3.8	3,867.0	5.0	18.2
Veraguas.....	173,195	9.5	11,086.0	14.4	15.6
Western.....	<u>341,380</u>	<u>18.6</u>	<u>17,675.0</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>19.3</u>
Bocas del Toro.....	53,579	2.9	8,917.0	11.6	6.0
Chiriquí.....	287,801	15.7	8,758.0	11.4	32.9

^{1/} Excludes San Blas.

Sources: Preliminary Figures from 1980 Population Census. Bureau of Statistics and Census
Prepared by Population Department of MIPPE.

B. The Female Population

In reviewing distribution by sex in the census results, we note that there has always been a slightly lower ratio of women compared to men, 49% and 51%, respectively.

As concerns distribution by age groups (see Table 7), the most significant group (56.4%) is that in the productive ages. This indicates that, of the country's human resources, women have a great potential contribution to development, if adequate mechanisms can be found to incorporate an ever-growing number of them into the various activities which foster national development.

With regard to the geographic distribution of the female population by age groups, an important difference is seen by area, as illustrated in Table 7. The relative proportion of girls 15 and under in the female population is fairly low in urban areas as compared with rural areas (34% and 45% respectively).

The opposite occurs in the productive age group (15 to 64 years of age) which, within the total female population, represents 61.1% in urban areas and 51.2% in rural areas. Among the reasons which explain this is the considerable rural-urban migratory movement which occurs in the country.

The unequal proportion of men and women in the older age groups is clearly explained by the role of life expectancy at birth by sex. During the period 1975-1980, while life expectancy at birth for men was estimated to be 67 years on the average, for women it was 71 years. For the period 1980-1985 this indicator is estimated at 69 years for men and 73 years for women. (see Figure 4).

Information concerning the role of life expectancy and distribution by age group is very useful for designing policies on which to execute pro

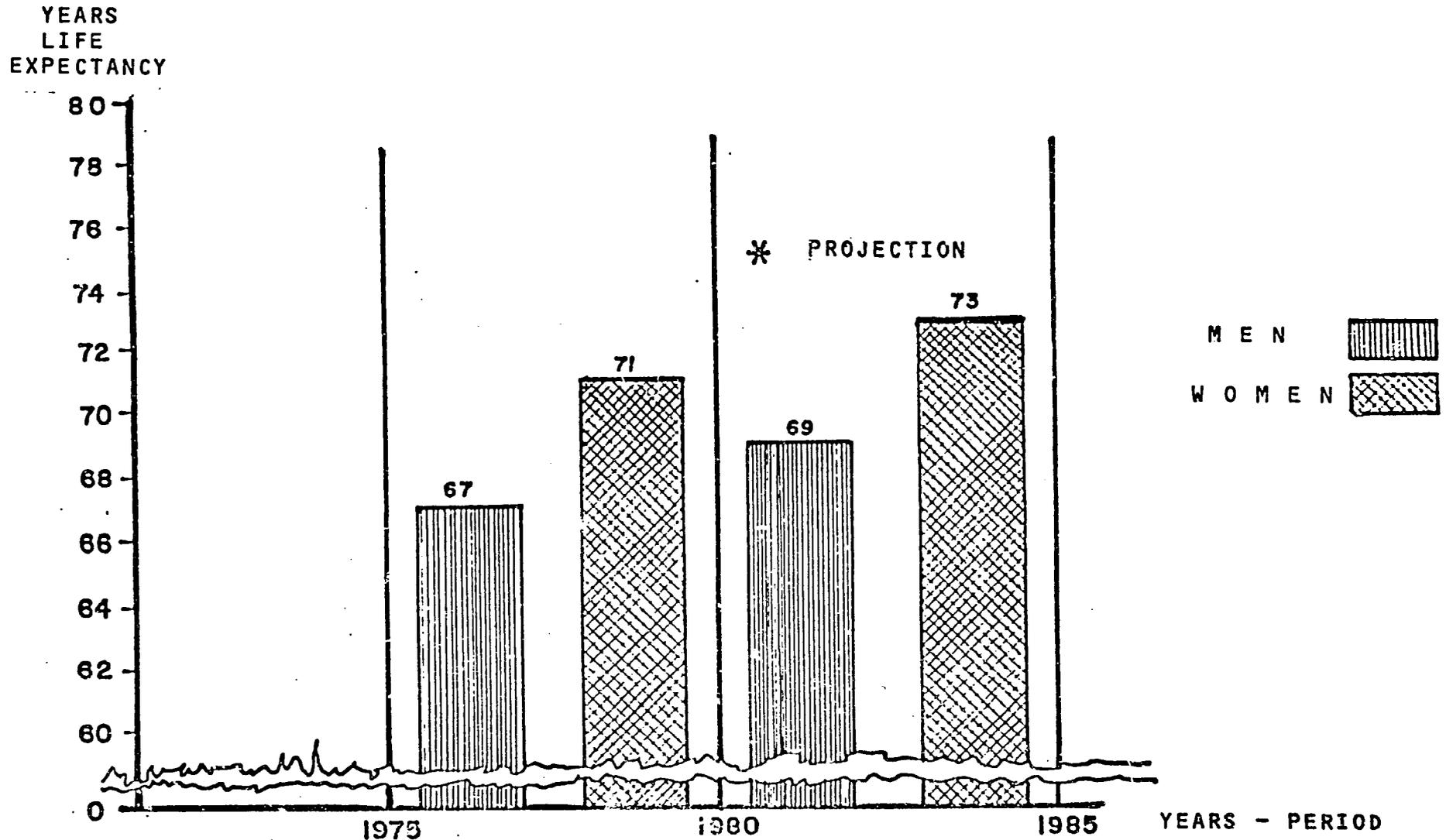
Table 7
 POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
 1980 CENSUS

Age Groups (Years)	N U M B E R			P E R C E N T A G E		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total.....	<u>1,824,796</u>	<u>925,916</u>	<u>898,880</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Under 15 years of age.....	713,428	363,279	350,149	39.0	39.2	39.0
15 - 64	1,026,865	520,120	506,745	56.3	56.2	56.4
65 and older.....	79,927	40,190	39,737	4.4	4.3	4.4
Not declared.....	4,576	2,327	2,249	0.3	0.3	0.2
Urban.....	<u>899,093</u>	<u>435,241</u>	<u>463,852</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Under 15 years of age.....	314,386	158,739	155,647	35.0	36.5	33.6
15 - 64	540,434	256,694	283,740	60.1	59.0	61.1
65 and older.....	41,540	18,476	23,064	4.6	4.2	5.0
Not declared.....	2,733	1,332	1,401	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rural.....	<u>925,703</u>	<u>490,675</u>	<u>435,028</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Under 15 years of age.....	399,042	204,540	194,502	43.1	41.7	44.8
15 - 64	486,431	263,426	223,005	52.6	53.7	51.2
65 and older.....	38,387	21,714	16,673	4.1	4.4	3.8
Not declared.....	1,843	995	848	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Projections of Population for the Republic of Panama, by sex and age group. Bureau of Statistics and Census. Controller General of the Republic

FIGURE 4

LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR THE PERIODS 1975-80
AND 1980-85 IN THE REPUBLIC



Source: Statistics and Census Bureau
Intergovernmental Team DEC-MIPPE-IFARHU-Health

grams geared to benefit the population in various areas. An increase in life expectancy will require a revision of the ages for retirement from economic activity and for pension and retirement benefits. Consideration should also be given to programming geriatric and gerontological services, and an answer must be found to the housing problem which often afflicts this group.

Given the demographic reality which Panama and other countries will have to face in the medium and long terms, the words of the Secretary General of the World Aging Assembly, Mr. Williams K. Kerrigon, must be taken very much into account : "There is no time to lose. By the year 2000, people in the over-60 age group will show the highest growth rate in most developed or developing countries. The economic well-being of society could be endangered if the growing needs of this group and the potential human resources that older people can offer to society are not taken into account."

At the end of the 1970's, close to half of the population in the 60-and-over age group (54,000 people) was not in the labor force, was not retired, and was not receiving a pension or private income. This leads us to suppose that they were dependent on other people for their economic subsistence. This situation affects women more than men in a ratio of 4 to 1. If to this we add that most women in the age group have lost their husbands or companions, it seems logical to assume that they will have greater difficulties in obtaining support. According to the 1980 Census, 70% of all women who stated they were widows were over 60. Table 8 shows the ratio of men to women in the 60 and over population, with projections to the year 2000. It is clear that women survive longer than men and in future years will make up an even larger share of the aged dependent population.

In effect, the number of men and women in our society that reach the age of 60 with pension rights is relatively low, particularly women who have

been less involved in remunerative employment where social security is provided. Of every ten retired persons only three are women and only 14% of women 60 or older are retired, pensioned or receiving private income.

Based on the foregoing, the guidelines emanating from the World Assembly on Aging (August 1982) must be considered, and some of the measures contained in the International Action Plan approved at this Conference put into practice. The Plan notes that "particular attention is given to the special needs of this group, for which looms the likelihood of an old age aggravated by economic want, loneliness, and little or no probability of remunerative employment".

Table 8
MEN PER THOUSAND WOMEN IN THE 60 AND OVER POPULATION IN
THE REPUBLIC BY AGE GROUP
YEARS: 1970, 1980, 1990 AND 2000^{1/}

Age (in years)	1970	1980	1990	2000
TOTAL	<u>102.5</u>	<u>103.9</u>	<u>100.4</u>	<u>95.5</u>
60 - 64	113.7	109.2	102.6	99.4
65 - 69	101.3	108.6	102.5	98.0
70 - 74	96.0	106.1	102.4	95.2
75 - 79	97.2	93.0	99.1	92.0
80 and older	92.4	86.9	87.0	85.6

^{1/} As of 1980 the population living in the Panama Canal Area is included.

Source: Population Projections by sex and age group. Years 1980-2025.

Bureau of Statistics and Census. Panamanian Statistic No. 903, April 1983. Prepared by the Population Department of the Social Planning Division of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Policy (MIPPE).

Although the latest census does not present information concerning migration, previous studies based on the 1970 census affirm that rural-urban migrations are massive. Most of them involve women. Furthermore, rural migrations towards urban centers, aside from being primarily female, are concentrated in the 15-34 age group. 60.4% and 61.4% of men and women migrate to the city of Panama. Also, in the rural groups that migrate towards the smaller cities of the country there is a higher proportion of women than men in the 15-34 age group. 53% of all women who leave the countryside for these small urban centers fall in this age range. Among men, only 42% are in the group. However, among people over 35, female rural migrations abruptly decline, while those for the male sex show only a slight decline. ^{1/} More recent information on migratory movements towards the Metropolitan Region contained in a 1981 Socio-Economic Survey ^{2/} reveals that the predominantly female migratory trend is carried over into the early part of the 1980s.

Table 9 shows that the rate of emigration towards the principal recipient region (the provinces of Panama and Colon which comprise the Metropolitan Region) is greater for women than for men, at the national level as well as for all the other provinces in the country. It can also be seen that migrants are primarily young (10 to 19 years of age) and that the level of migration declines with age.

In general the mobility of the population in these age groups is closely linked to the search for employment, an objective which is not always satisfied given the restrictions of the tight labor market in the recipient region. Furthermore, women migrants for the most part are poorly qualified,

^{1/} Internal Migrations in Panama. - Marco A. Gandásegui, Ministry of Health, 1978.

^{2/} Socio-Economic Survey of the Metropolitan Region, MIPPE, 1981.

TABLE 9

RATE OF EMIGRATION (PER THOUSAND) TOWARDS THE METROPOLITAN REGION BY PROVINCE AND AGE GROUP
1976 - 1981

Sex and Age	Total	Provincia del Toro	Coclé	Chiriquí	Darién	Herrera	Los Santos	Veraguas
TOTAL.....	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.52</u>	<u>1.57</u>	<u>0.43</u>	<u>3.12</u>	<u>1.10</u>	<u>1.34</u>	<u>1.08</u>
10 - 19.....	1.93	1.49	1.70	0.70	4.70	2.02	2.92	2.03
20 - 29.....	0.74	-	1.06	0.48	1.52	1.28	0.59	0.90
30 - 39.....	0.53	-	0.73	0.24	2.37	0.64	0.51	0.54
40 - 49.....	0.30	-	0.10	0.18	3.83	0.16	0.43	0.26
50 - 59.....	0.56	-	0.43	0.15	0.89	0.46	1.66	0.89
60 - +	0.15	-	-	0.19	2.82	0.20	-	-
MEN.....	<u>0.80</u>	<u>0.50</u>	<u>1.10</u>	<u>0.30</u>	<u>2.53</u>	<u>0.90</u>	<u>1.42</u>	<u>0.87</u>
10 - 19.....	1.46	1.53	2.37	0.42	3.31	1.10	3.13	1.61
20 - 29.....	0.62	-	0.54	0.44	1.70	1.28	0.26	0.85
30 - 39.....	0.52	-	0.73	0.07	3.29	0.76	1.20	0.38
40 - 49.....	0.39	-	0.20	0.35	2.17	0.31	0.38	0.47
50 - 59.....	0.46	-	0.27	-	1.47	0.87	0.42	0.26
60 - +	0.12	-	-	0.13	1.55	0.37	-	-
WOMEN.....	<u>1.21</u>	<u>0.54</u>	<u>2.10</u>	<u>0.50</u>	<u>3.84</u>	<u>1.32</u>	<u>1.25</u>	<u>1.34</u>
10 - 19.....	2.44	1.46	4.61	1.00	6.18	2.99	2.68	2.49
20 - 29.....	0.87	-	1.62	0.52	1.30	1.29	0.94	0.95
30 - 39.....	0.54	-	0.72	0.41	1.13	0.51	0.60	0.72
40 - 49.....	0.21	-	-	-	6.09	-	0.48	-
50 - 59.....	0.67	-	0.52	0.33	-	-	1.15	1.56
60 - +	0.18	-	-	0.27	4.80	-	-	-

SOURCE: Socio-Economic Survey of the Metropolitan Region. MIPPE/Population Department 1981.

which leads them by and large into the personal and domestic service sectors.

Women in rural areas, from time immemorial, have performed double duty as housewives and family farmworkers. The attention that the rural woman gives to this dual role implies devoting time and expending energy which in most cases are not registered in the productive process. By not assigning a value to these activities, women's opportunities for full participation (labor, social, economic, etc.) are limited, which encourages them to leave their place of origin.

In referring to the characteristics of the female population, a fundamental subject is the role of fertility, a decisive component in the dynamics of demography. Earlier in this chapter it is mentioned that Panama is in a process of demographic transition where a basic role is played by the decline in fertility, particularly as of the mid-1960s. This phenomenon can be attributed to various factors such as higher educational levels, increased participation in the labor market, development of the urbanization process, and knowledge of and access to contraception.

A document concerning recent fertility trends in Panama lists a series of events, mostly occurring in the second half of the 1960's, which coincided with the beginning of the decline in fertility in our society. ^{1/} Among them was an expansion of and an emphasis on capital investment, which require a more sophisticated labor force. Therefore, efforts were made towards professional training to develop skills and capabilities demanded by the new production processes. Efforts in the field of education, particularly the private sector's participation in these efforts, also apparently contributed

^{1/} See The Reduction of Fertility in Panama. Hildebrando Araica. Working Document. MIPPE. Panama, February 1980

to the decline. Furthermore, reference is made to the improvement of Social Security and health recovery services in order to maximize the worker's time and improve his/her productivity and the profitability of investments. The same author adds that, together with all the above, conditions also favor decision-making to adjust reproductive behavior, particularly in urban populations and those more privileged as to education and income; therefore, the objective of smaller families becomes widespread in these social strata.

It is worth noting that in Panama knowledge and use of contraceptive methods has been greatly increasing. The 1976 Fertility Survey showed that the knowledge of these methods has apparently penetrated all layers of Panamanian society. The Survey revealed that 98.6% of all married women or women living in consensual union know of the existence of some efficient contraceptive method regardless of age or whether or not they had few children.

Panamanian women at all social levels have access to the Ministry of Health's Family Planning services through its Maternal Sub-Program, which aims to "offer the couple the opportunity to have the number of children it desires and diagnose and treat those infertile couples who want children".

A recent document prepared on the basis of information contained in the Maternal-Infant Health Program ^{1/} shows that 146,018 women entered the program between 1970 and 1980, or 33% of all women in the fertile age group (15-49). It also points out that a growing percentage of these entrants are under 25.

In 1979 a Survey on the Prevalence of Contraceptives was performed. It showed that two-thirds of all married women or women living in consensual

^{1/} Demographic Aspects of the Population and the Family. Department of Population - Division of Social Planning. MIPPE, March 1982.

union reported using some type of contraceptive. In the urban area this ratio was 71%, while in the rural area it was 57%.

Among Panamanian women the generalized practice of sterilization as a contraceptive method is noteworthy. According to the above-mentioned survey, one out of every three women that accepted the use of some contraceptive method stated that she had been sterilized, with a strong increase noted in recent years. In 1970, sterilizations represented 14% of the methods employed and 31% in 1980. ^{1/}

Aside from the Ministry of Health, other agencies that offer family planning services to the female population are the Social Security Board (governmental) and the Panamanian Association for Family Planning (APLAFA) which is a private, scientific and social group that began its activities in 1965 and that has among its objectives "the promotion of education and research on human reproduction of a psycho-medical-social nature".

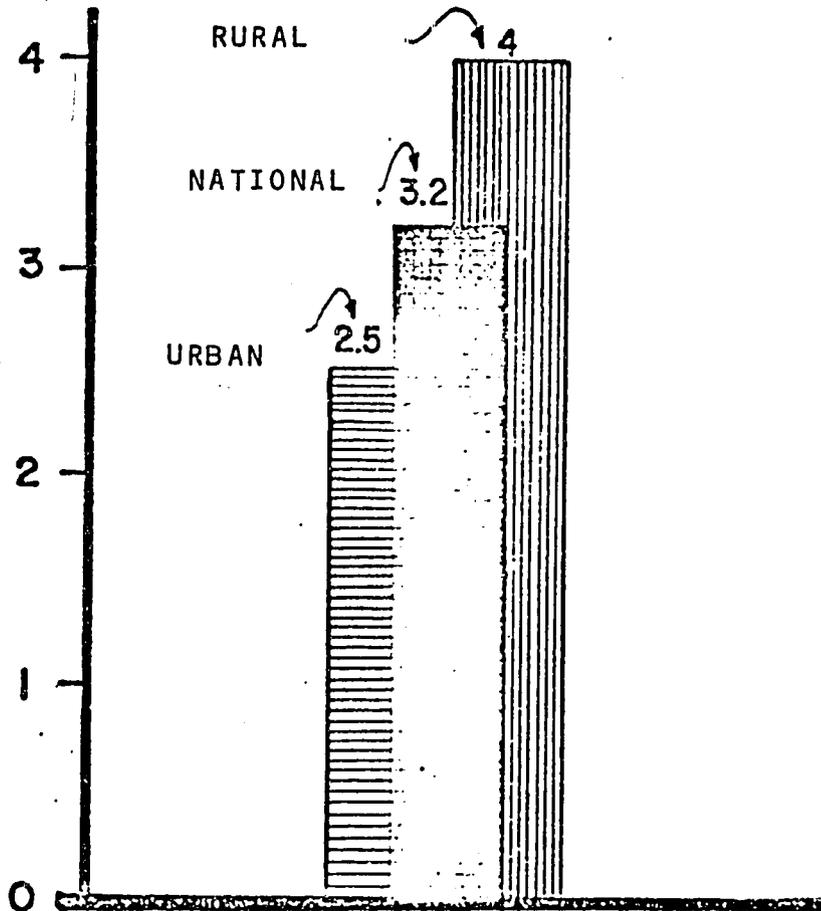
There can be no doubt as to the close correlation between the average number of children per woman and a series of variables such as the conjugal state, the place of residence and the level of education.

^{1/} Survey on the Prevalence of Contraceptives. Ministry of Health, 1980.

FIGURE 5

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN BY
AREA OF RESIDENCE: 1980

AVERAGE CHILDREN
PER WOMAN



SOURCE: Statistics and Census Bureau
Intergovernmental Team - DEC, MIPPE, IFARHU, HEALTH - 1983

As seen in Figure 5, there is a marked influence of the urbanization process with its characteristics inherent to modernization: greater access to different levels of education, particularly secondary and university level (see Table 10 and Figure 6); more opportunities for incorporation into productive activities; and a larger social influence of communications on the reproductive behavior of the population.

Table 10
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
1980 CENSUS (1)

Level of Education	Women 15 Years or Older	Total Live Births	Average Children Per Woman
Total	495,419	1,581,720	3.2
None	70,808	386,179	5.4
Some Primary	224,403	870,499	3.9
Some Secondary	160,157	268,458	1.7
Some University	37,336	49,101	1.3
Unknown	2,755	7,483	2.7

(1) 20% Sampling, 1980 Population Census

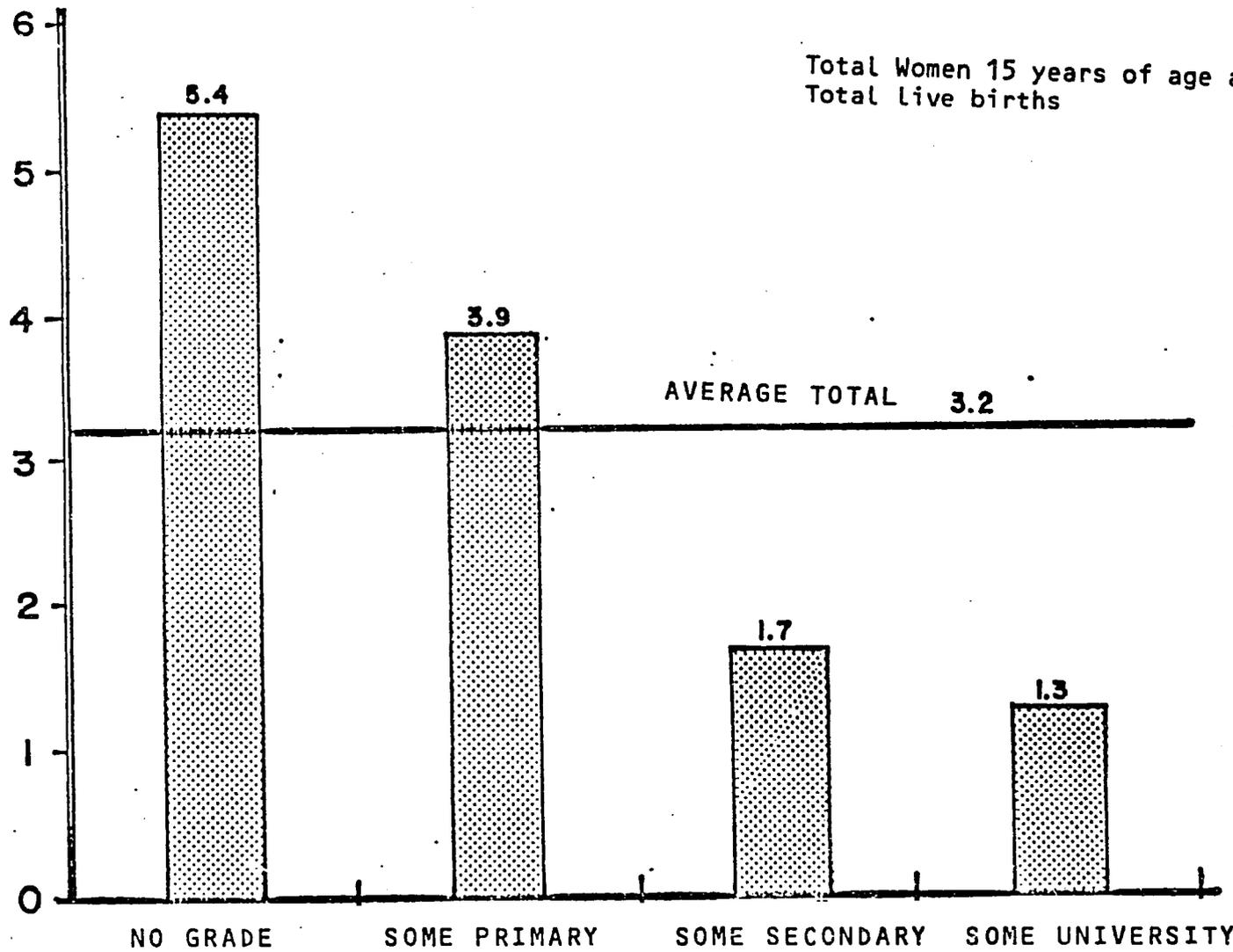
Source: Statistics and Census Bureau. Prepared in the Population Department of the MIPPE.

It is easier for a woman at a higher education level to have access to knowledge concerning the various contraceptive methods. It has also been clearly proven that better training and education allow women to compete and enter the labor market with greater advantages. It is also a well-known fact that there is a close connection between the length of stay in the educational system and the delay in the age of matrimony, particularly in the more privileged social strata.

FIGURE 6

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION - 1980

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN



Total Women 15 years of age and over 495,419
Total Live births 1,581,720

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION

Source: 20% Sampling of 1980 Population Census - SCB

Prepared by: Population Dept. - Division of Social Planning - MIPPE

II. EDUCATION

II EDUCATION

A. General Aspects

At the international level access to education is a basic right as well as a fundamental factor which enhances social progress and reduces inequalities between socio-economic groups and the sexes.

Traditionally, the Government of Panama has given particular priority to education which has led to a continuous expansion of the system and consequently a yearly increment in educational facilities throughout the country.

The Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama devotes an entire chapter to Education. Article 86 of the 1972 Political Constitution of the Republic (revised) states that "All citizens have the right to education and the responsibility of being educated".

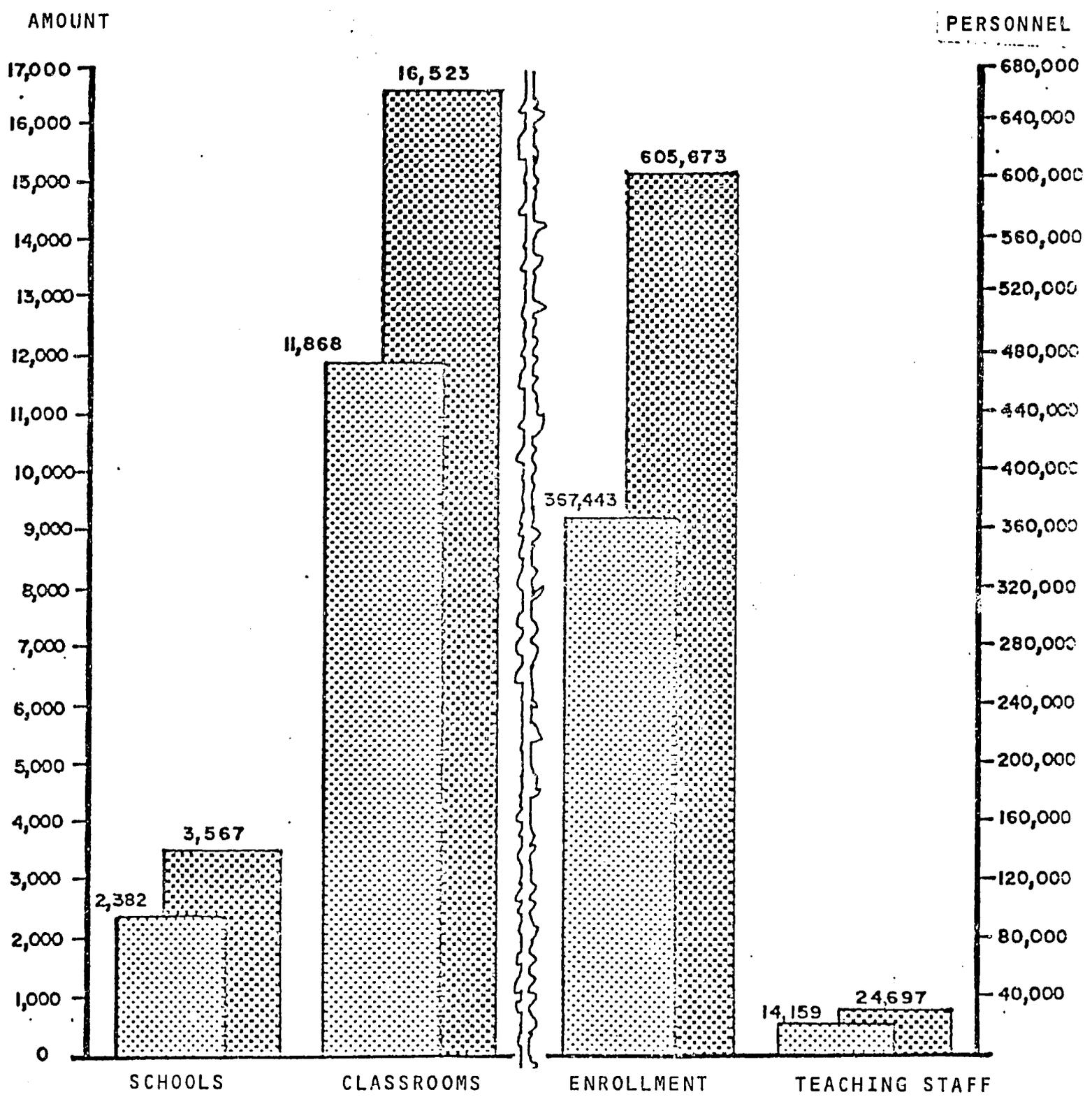
During the 1970s the National Government channelled large amounts of resources to the education sector which resulted in an increase in budgetary allocations of 216%. In 1970 the sector's allocation was 55 million and rose to almost 175 million at the end of the period. While the average cost per student was B/.173 in 1970 it reached B/.326 in 1980. 1/

Also during the last decade, efforts in the sector were aimed at providing education particularly to geographic areas and social strata previously deprived of this attention. This led to the expansion of the infrastructure available to the education sector, particularly in rural areas, which permitted a massive incorporation of the rural population into the educational process, and which is demonstrated by a more rapid growth of enrollments in the rural than in the urban area. 2/

1/ A Decade of Social Development in Panama. Social Planning MIPPE 1983.
2/ Bases for Panama's Economic and Social Development. MIPPE (Working Document).

FIGURE 7

INCREASE OF SCHOOLS, CLASSROOMS, ENROLLMENT AND TEACHERS
IN THE REPUBLIC, SCHOOL YEARS 1970 AND 1980



Source: Statistics Department, MINEDUC, and
Dept. of Human Resources and Employment
of MIPPE

1970 [dotted pattern]
1980 [cross-hatched pattern]

An overview of the education sector at the beginning of the 1980s shows considerable change over the previous decade. During the period 1970-80 1,185 new schools came into existence, which represents a 50% increase, as did 4,635 new classrooms, which represents a 40% growth, and 10,538 new teachers were appointed, which equals a 74% increase. (see Figure 7.)

The effort to provide a physical and human infrastructure at the service of education allowed for a considerable increase in the number of persons benefiting from the educational system at its various levels. This can be seen in the incorporation of 238,430 new students, which equals a 65% increase in enrollments; that is, in 1980 the total number of students reached 605,873 of which 89% were in the official educational system. (see Table 11.)

The increases noted for this period thus represent an important change in enrollment rates, particularly at the primary school level. In 1970, 78.9% of the population in the 6-11 age range attended primary school, while in 1980 this figure had risen to 94.8%. The percentage of 12-14 year olds, who normally attend the first cycle of intermediate education, rose from 75.1% to 80.0%, while 15 to 17 year olds, who attend secondary school, or take teacher training and professional and technical courses, had an enrollment of 57.8% as opposed to 43.3% at the beginning of the period. ^{1/} (see Figure 8.)

Special relevance must be given to the accelerated growth in university enrollments. The University of Panama, created in 1935, showed a modest growth during its first three decades. As of the mid-1960s, and particularly during the 1970s, the first institute of higher learning in the country underwent a significant expansion at the Panama City campus as well as in the University Centers created in other urban areas in the country's interior,

^{1/} A Decade of Social Development. Social Planning Division. MIPPE 1983.

TABLE 11
INCREASE IN SCHOOLS, CLASSROOMS, ENROLLMENT AND TEACHING STAFF IN THE REPUBLIC,
BY LEVEL AND SOURCE OF EDUCATION: SCHOOL YEARS 1970 AND 1980

Type of Education, Level and Source	1970				1980				Increase							
	Schools	Class- rooms	Enroll- ment	Teach- ing Staff	Schools	Class- room	Enroll- ment	Teach- ing Staff	Schools		Classrooms		Enrollment		Teaching Staff	
									No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	2,332	11,833	367,443	14,159	3,567	16,523	605,873	24,697	1,185	49.7	4,675	40.0	238,430	64.9	10,578	74.4
Public	2,064	10,217	300,046	12,093	3,231	14,712	538,424	21,829	1,167	56.5	4,435	44.0	218,378	68.2	9,736	80.5
Private	318	1,671	47,397	2,066	336	1,811	67,449	2,868	28	5.7	140	8.4	20,052	42.3	802	38.8
FORMAL EDUCATION	1,978	11,517	342,493	12,960	2,621	15,420	550,029	22,589	643	32.5	3,903	33.9	207,536	60.6	9,629	74.3
Public	1,775	10,026	300,266	11,113	2,429	13,905	498,230	20,075	654	36.8	3,879	38.7	194,364	64.6	8,922	80.3
Private	203	1,491	41,627	1,847	192	1,515	54,799	2,514	-11	-5.4	24	1.6	13,172	31.6	707	38.3
PRIMARY	1,784	8,916	255,287	8,714	2,305	11,280	337,522	12,261	522	29.3	2,364	26.5	82,275	32.2	3,647	41.8
Public	1,719	8,374	241,616	8,322	2,231	10,592	316,231	11,700	512	29.8	2,218	26.5	74,615	30.9	3,378	28.9
Private	65	542	13,671	92	75	688	21,291	661	10	15.4	146	26.9	7,620	55.7	269	68.6
INTERMEDIATE	192	2,422	78,259	3,757	306	3,763	171,273	8,138	114	59.4	1,341	55.4	93,014	118.8	4,331	116.6
Public	55	1,487	50,909	2,382	194	3,000	142,652	6,682	139	252.7	1,513	101.7	91,743	180.2	4,300	180.5
Private	137	935	27,350	1,375	112	763	28,621	1,456	-25	-18.2	-172	-18.4	1,271	4.6	81	5.9
HIGHER UNIVERSITY	2	179	8,947	489	2	348*	40,369	1,959	0	0.0	169	94.4	31,422	351.2	1,470	75.0
Public	1	165	8,341	409	1	302	36,057	1,590	0	0.0	137	83.0	27,726	332.4	1,181	74.3
Private	1	14	606	80	1	46	4,302	369	0	0.0	32	228.6	3,696	609.9	289	361.2
HIGHER NON-UNIVERSITY	-	-	-	-	7	29	855	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public	-	-	-	-	3	11	200	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	-	-	-	-	4	18	655	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NON FORMAL EDUCATION	404	371	24,950	1,199	946	1,103	55,844	2,108	542	134.2	732	197.3	30,894	55.3	909	75.8
Public	289	191	19,180	930	802	807	43,194	1,794	513	177.5	616	322.5	24,014	125.2	814	83.1
Private	115	180	5,770	219	144	296	12,650	314	29	25.2	116	64.4	6,880	119.2	95	43.4
PRE-PRIMARY	130	99	6,921	218	365	607	18,136	645	275	180.8	508	513.1	11,215	162.0	427	195.9
Public	45	6	2,933	84	234	378	11,934	419	189	420.0	372	6,200.0	9,001	306.9	335	398.8
Private	85	93	3,988	134	131	229	6,202	226	46	54.1	136	146.2	2,214	55.5	92	68.6
SPECIAL	12	129	1,355	135	24	335	4,435	362	12	100.0	206	159.7	3,080	227.3	227	168.1
Public	10	112	1,204	123	23	331	4,405	360	13	130.0	219	195.5	3,201	265.9	237	192.7
Private	2	17	151	12	1	4	30	2	-1	-50.0	-13	-76.5	-121	-80.0	-10	-83.3
SUPPLEMENTARY	30	111	2,754	117	22	132	10,023	198	-8	-26.7	21	18.9	7,269	263.9	81	69.2
Public	5	41	1,212	49	11	69	3,635	115	6	120.0	28	68.3	2,423	199.9	66	134.7
Private	25	70	1,542	68	11	63	6,388	83	-14	-56.0	-7	-10.0	4,846	314.3	15	18.1
LITERACY AND ADULT EDUCATION	231	(a)	11,978	605	534	(a)	20,908	875	303	131.2	..	..	8,970	75.1	149	21.7
Public	228	(a)	11,849	601	533	(a)	20,878	832	305	133.8	..	..	9,029	76.2	151	22.2
Private	3	..	89	4	1	..	30	43	-2	-66.7	..	..	-59	-66.3	-2	-43.0
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	1	32	1,932	43	1	29	2,342	68	-	-	-3	-9.4	360	18.2	25	58.1
Public	1	32	1,932	43	1	29	2,342	68	-	-	-3	-9.4	360	18.2	25	58.1

(a) Used Primary Level Classrooms

... Information not available.

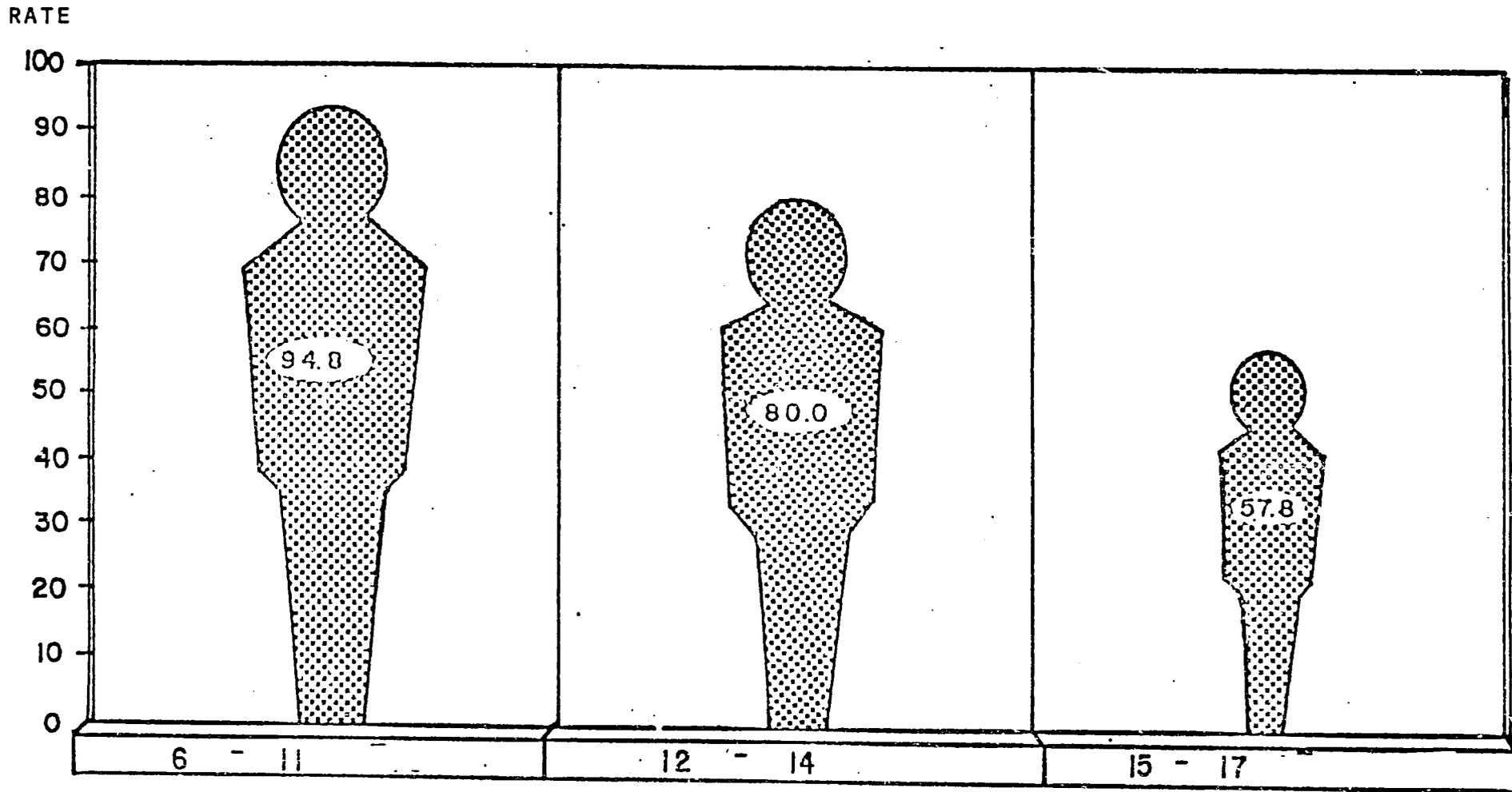
.. Not applicable

* Excludes Regional University Centers

Source: Statistics Department of Ministry of Education and Department of Human Resources and Employment of the Statistics and Census Bureau of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy

FIGURE 8

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RATES FOR THE POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS - 1 9 8 0



Source: Department of Human Resources and Employment. MIPFE
Prepared by: Technical Support Unit - Population Department

with the aim of offering opportunities for higher education to students interested in going beyond the intermediate level.

One of the National Government's objectives in strengthening the university centers, not just the one in Panama City, is to contribute to preventing the transfer or migration of young people from other urban centers toward the capital in the hope of expanding their horizons in higher education. The establishment and strengthening of other university centers also responds to a desire to offer short or medium-term careers that will allow the training of technical-level professionals as demanded by the various development-related activities throughout the country.

Aside from the Central Government's efforts through substantial allocations to the sector in the national budget, another factor in the expansion of education in Panama has been Educational Security, created by Government Decree No. 168 of July 27, 1971, with the aim of "promoting and developing education at all levels, to benefit all Panamanians, particularly the masses on the fringes of economic and social progress".

Despite the efforts channelled towards the education sector and the progress made, illiteracy persists as a problem requiring special attention. Illiteracy, and the lack of education and training in general, are among the negative elements that help maintain the vicious circle of under-development, low levels of productivity and unfavorable health and welfare conditions.

The 1970 Census showed that one-fifth of the population 10 years or older was illiterate, with the problem being more acute in rural areas, 6 to 1 compared with urban areas. The latest census shows that the problem affects about 187,134 persons, which translates into 14.2%, also concentrated in rural areas.

B. Education in Panama and the Female Population

Transformations that occur throughout the world and at all levels require the training of skilled people to respond to demands in the economic, political and social fields.

As shown by the magnitude of government expenditures in the education sector, a primary objective of development in Panama has been to train the population as an effective means of achieving the real participation of men and women in development plans and projects.

A very positive situation is the marked effort on the part of women to succeed at the various educational levels and at the higher levels (technical and professional) in the last two decades.

A highly favorable factor in Panama's social development is that there is no discrimination against the integration of women into the various education levels. This has permitted the Panamanian woman to represent half the total national student enrollment in 1980, including all levels of education. These indicators are most encouraging as to the perspectives for women and their incorporation into the many activities related to national development.

In referring to the progress and achievements of the Panamanian woman in recent years, therefore, access to education must be stressed as one of the most positive aspects. In effect, educational facilities have been a determining factor in the promotion and participation of women in an increasingly dynamic way in the various activities that foster national development.

Furthermore, a very positive attitude is noted in both the female and male population with regard to the value given to education as an instrument of self-fulfillment.

In an Opinion Survey performed in Panama during the International Year of the Woman ^{1/}, close to 80% of men and women agreed that women should have the same education as men. When asked if women were interested in professional advancement, 91% answered in the affirmative.

Literacy and Illiteracy

The priority that the Government of Panama has given to education has had positive effects on the increase of literacy in Panama. However, according to the latest census, 14 out of every 100 Panamanians, 10 years or older, were classified as illiterate.

Table 12 shows that, at the national level, there are practically no differences between men and women in illiteracy (13.9% and 14.6% respectively). If the situation is compared at the urban and rural levels, the differences are also minor. However, illiteracy is considerably higher for both men and women in rural areas than in urban areas, as illustrated in Figure 9.

One aspect that must be underlined as positive is that, based on the information contained in the 1980 Census, there is a better outlook for reducing illiteracy in the future, since an analysis of rates by age group ^{2/} shows that illiteracy is relatively low in the younger population while the rates are higher in the older groups. This shows the effort that has been made to extend educational services throughout the country in the last few decades.

^{1/} Opinion Survey on the Panamanian Woman. Statistics and Census Bureau. Controller General of the Republic. 1975.

^{2/} See Statistical Annex. Table No. 1.

Table 12

LITERACY AND ILLITERACY IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER IN THE REPUBLIC, BY AREA AND SEX, 1980 CENSUS

Area, Sex and Age	Population 10 years old and older			
	Total	Literate	Illiterate No.	%
Total	<u>1,312,942</u>	<u>1,125,808</u>	<u>187,134</u>	<u>14.2</u>
Men	663,060	570,958	92,102	13.9
Women	649,882	554,850	95,032	14.6
URBAN	<u>688,440</u>	<u>654,211</u>	<u>34,229</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Men	328,818	313,385	15,433	4.7
Women	359,622	340,826	18,796	5.2
RURAL	<u>624,502</u>	<u>471,597</u>	<u>152,905</u>	<u>24.5</u>
Men	334,242	257,573	76,669	22.9
Women	290,260	214,024	76,236	26.3

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census, 20% Sampling. Statistics and Census Bureau. Controller General of the Republic.

Participation in Enrollment

Table 13 (which refers to enrollment in the Republic in July 1980) shows that in Panama there is a tendency, which is becoming more common in many Latin American countries, towards an increase in the participation of women at all levels of education.

At the secondary school level (first and second cycles, the latter including high-school and normal training), female enrollment represents 52.1% of the total. At the professional and technical level it is 54.4% while at the higher level (university and non-university) it is 54.8%.

The above reveals that the Panamanian woman is increasingly aware that educational advancement acts as a very positive instrument towards her

FIGURE 9

ILLITERACY IN THE 10-AND-OLDER POPULATION BY AREA
AND SEX - 1980

Percentage of
Illiteracy

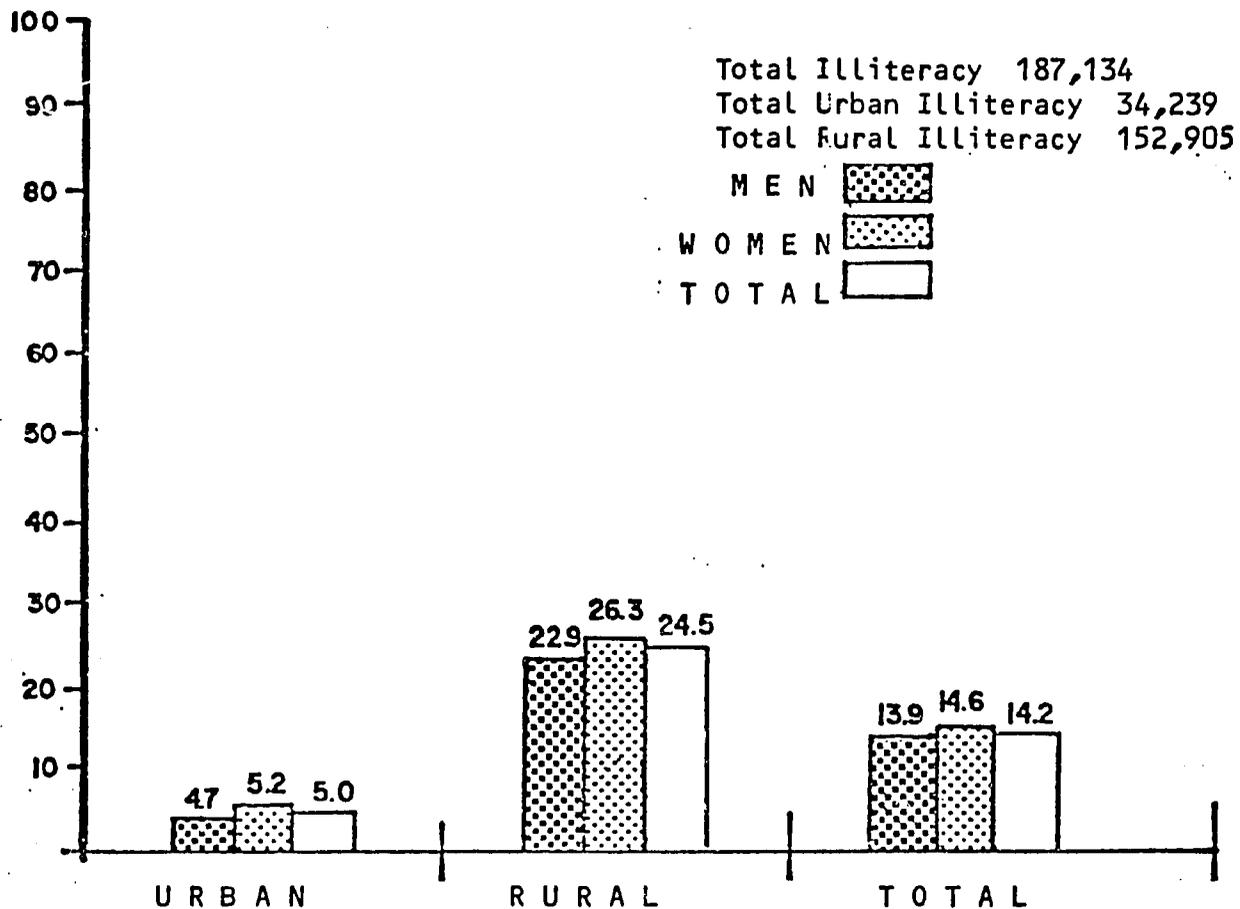


Table 13
ENROLLMENT IN THE REPUBLIC BY SEX, LEVEL AND SOURCE OF EDUCATION
AT JULY 31, 1980

Level of Education	Enrollment		
	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL.....	<u>582,263</u>	<u>291,639</u>	<u>290,984</u>
Pre-Primary.....	18,136	9,073	9,063
Primary.....	337,522	175,012	162,510
Intermediate.....	171,273	81,945	89,238
Secondary.....	<u>131,480</u>	<u>63,780</u>	<u>67,700</u>
First Cycle.....	97,682	47,714	49,968
Second Cycle.....	<u>33,798</u>	<u>16,066</u>	<u>17,732</u>
Senior High School.....	32,814	15,745	17,069
Teacher Training.....	984	321	663
Professional and Technical.....	<u>39,793</u>	<u>18,165</u>	<u>21,628</u>
Basic First Cycle.....	105	60	45
First Cycle ^{1/}	<u>9,268</u>	<u>4,532</u>	<u>4,736</u>
Agriculture.....	115	93	22
Cosmetology.....	737	1	736
Commercial.....	3,084	594	2,490
Industrial.....	3,665	3,646	19
Home Economics and Tailoring	1,597	169	1,428
Telegraphy.....	50	15	35
Theology.....	20	14	6
Second Cycle.....	<u>30,420</u>	<u>13,573</u>	<u>16,847</u>
Agriculture.....	1,374	1,091	283
Commercial.....	20,035	4,552	15,483
Industrial.....	8,577	7,930	647
Home Economics and Tailoring	434	-	434
Higher Education.....	<u>41,234</u>	<u>18,621</u>	<u>22,613</u>
University ^{2/}	40,369	18,215	22,154
Non-University.....	865	406	459
Special.....	4,435	2,562	1,873
Supplementary.....	10,023	4,426	5,597

^{1/} Refers to professional and technical courses for which First Cycle is not a pre-requisite.

^{2/} Refers to the first semester of the academic year, includes Regional Centers.

incorporation into the country's economic activity, which doubtless improves her chances for social mobility in general.

Looking at the distribution of women across educational levels (Figure 10), the data show that women are distributed nearly the same as men. 27% of all women age six and over have some secondary education, compared with 25% of men. At the university level, 5.5% of women and 5.6% of men have reached this level.

In referring to woman's participation at the various educational levels, the active role that the Panamanian woman has assumed in recent decades in the higher education process should be underlined, since this situation affords women increasing access to high technical, political and administrative positions in the country's public life, which in turn will allow them to obtain greater benefits for the female population as a whole.

It is evident that with the opening of Panama University in 1935 ample opportunities became available for women to reach professional levels. However, during the early years the participation of women in the careers offered at our first institute of higher learning was very modest.

It is only in the 1960s that a greater interest is shown by Panamanian women in entering the university, a situation highlighted by university statistics. Throughout most of the 1970s the annual percentage increase in enrollment was greater for female students. In 1960 they represented 38% of enrollment in the University of Panama while in 1980 they represented 54%.

In reviewing university statistics in Table 14 and Figure 11, it can be seen that the female student body shows an inclination towards certain careers, mainly in the fields of Philosophy, Letters and Education; the Natural Science; Odontology and Public Administration (in all these colleges, they represented more than half the enrollment, as shown graphically in Figure 12).

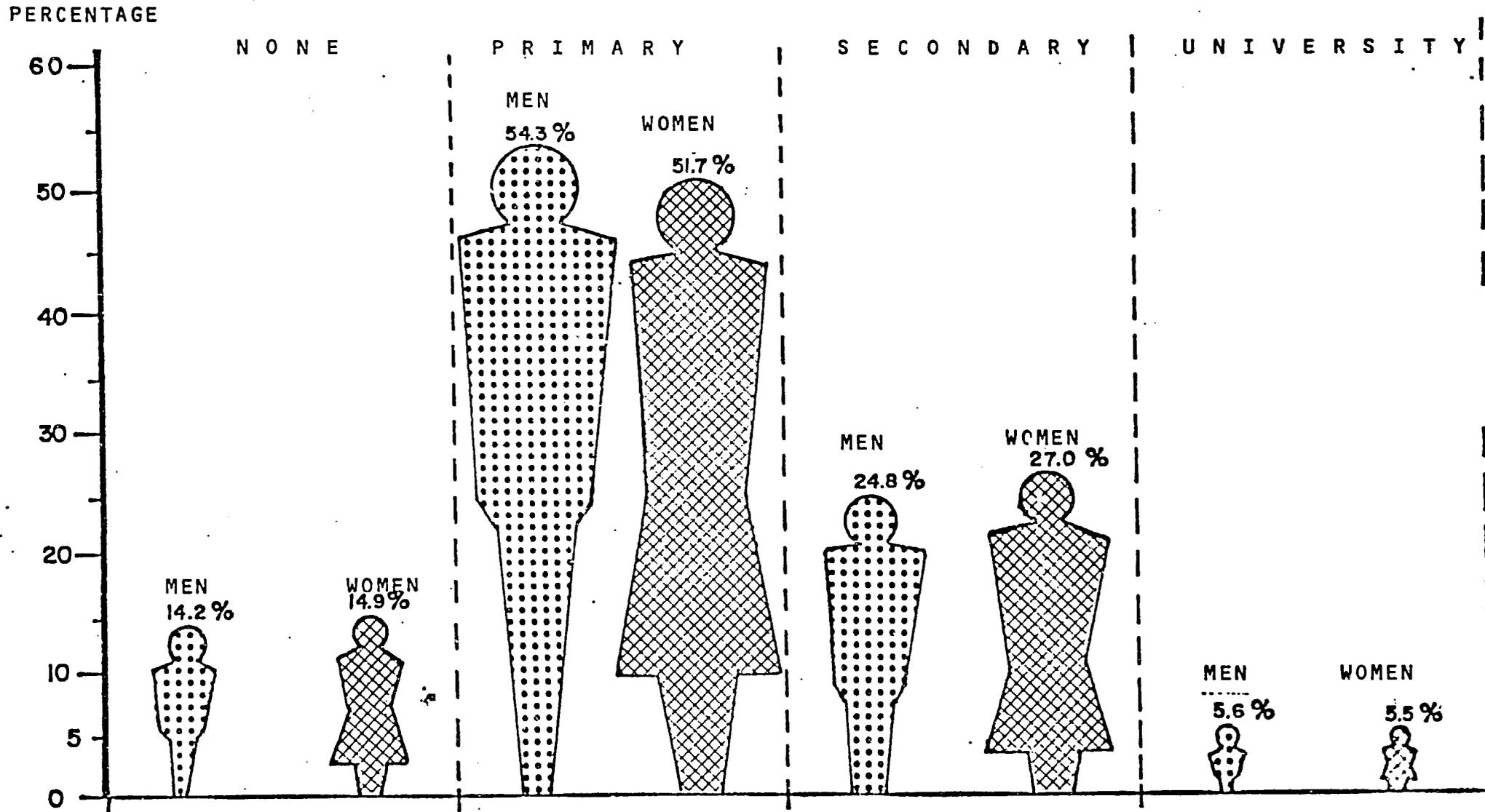
It is important to note that in the last decade, a growing interest in entering other careers that had been previously considered for men only, such as engineering and architecture, is observed. The creation of the Polytechnic Institute at the university level offers a variety of fields of specialization in technical areas which have been well received by the female student body. In 1975 only one out of every 10 students enrolled in the Polytechnic Institute was a woman, while five years later women represented 22.2%.

Level of Instruction

In making an overall assessment of the country's educational situation, and of women in general, we confirm the almost equal status of both sexes, with a slightly more favorable situation for women. As the following table shows, the average number of years completed by the general population 6 years or older was 5.6, while that of the female population was 5.7. If we examine the detail by level of instruction as well as by age group (See Table 2 in the Statistical Annex), no noticeable difference can be identified, so we can expect a situation of equality in the future which will greatly enhance the increasingly effective incorporation of women into the national development process.

FIGURE 10

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION OF THE POPULATION 6 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, 1980 CENSUS



Source: Division of Social Planning - Dept. of Human Resources and Employment - MIPPE.

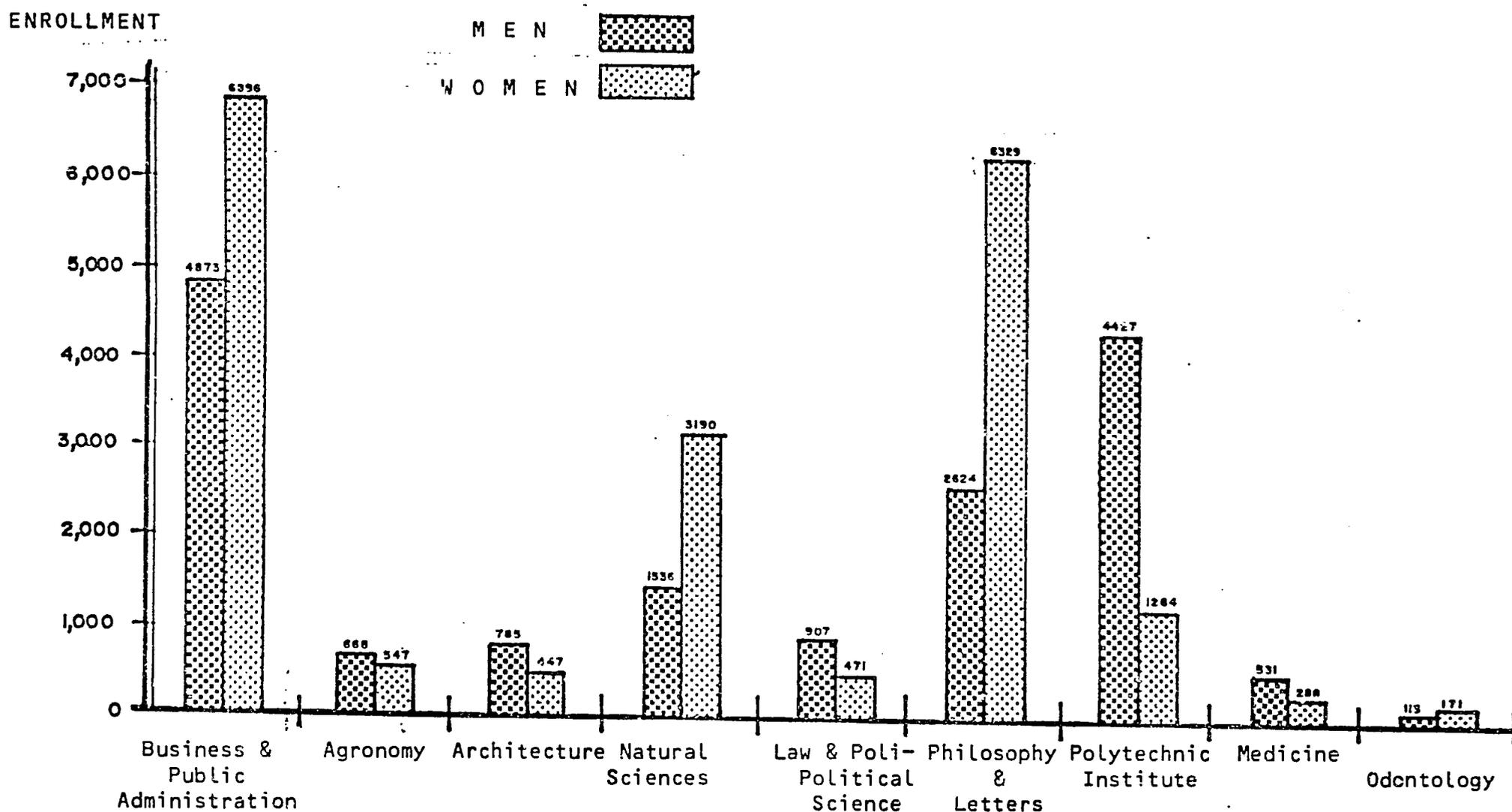
Table 14
 ENROLLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA BY FACULTY AND SEX:
 FIRST SEMESTER 1980 ACADEMIC YEAR

College	Total	S e x		% Women
		Men	Women	
Total	<u>36,067</u>	<u>16,464</u>	<u>19,603</u>	<u>54.0</u>
Business and Public Administration	11,769	4,873	6,896	59.0
Agronomy	1,215	668	547	45.0
Architecture	1,232	785	447	36.0
Natural Sciences	4,726	1,536	3,190	67.0
Law and Political Science	1,378	907	471	34.0
Philosophy & Letters	8,953	2,624	6,329	71.0
Polytechnic Institute	5,691	4,427	1,264	22.2
Medicine	819	531	288	35.0
Odontology	284	113	171	60.0

Source: Bulletin No. 16. University of Panama. Bureau of University
 Planning 1980.

FIGURE 11

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT BY FACULTY AND SEX - 1980



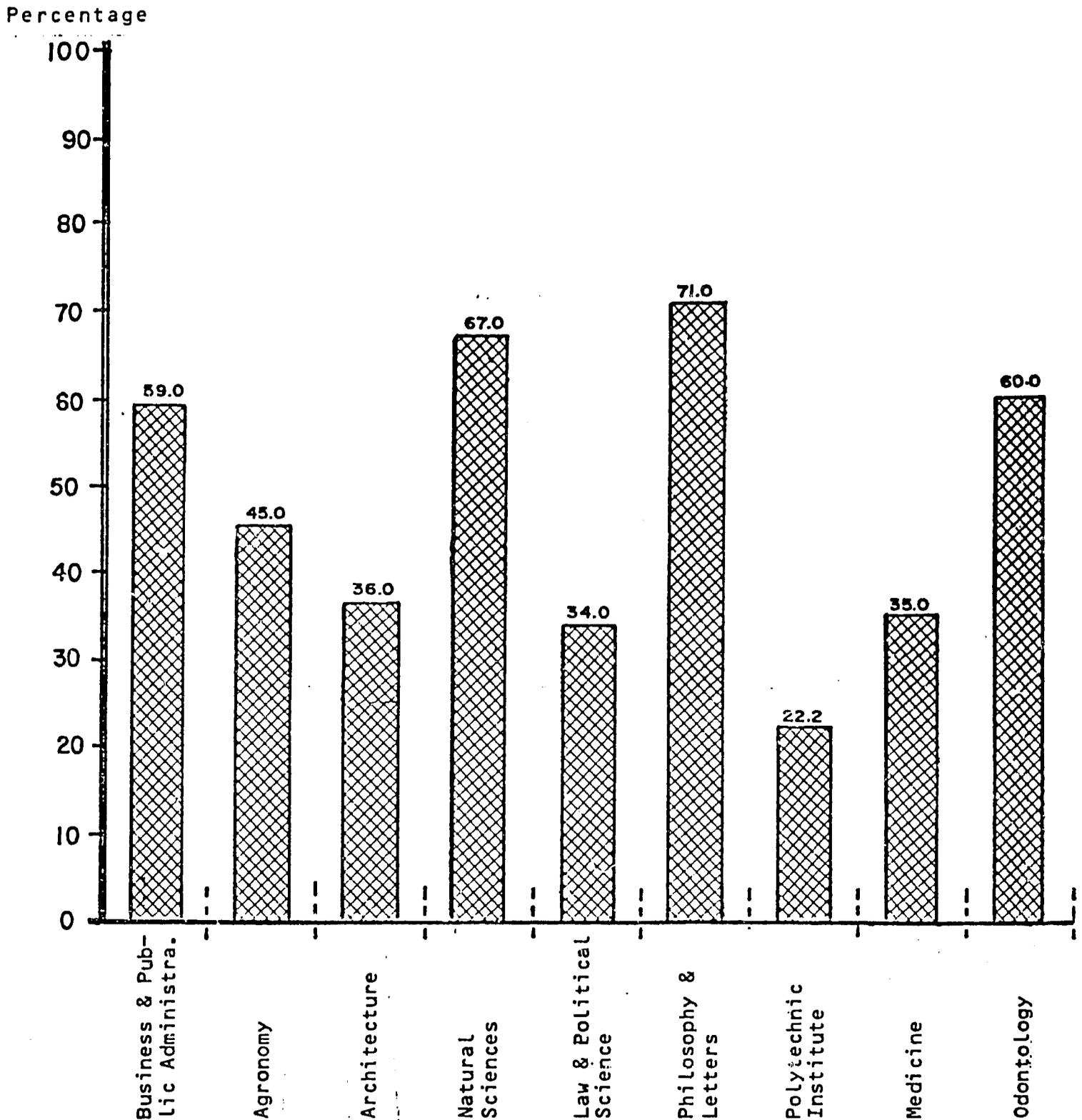
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY STATISTICS - National University of Panama - Planning Bureau 1980.

Prepared by: Technical Support Unit - Population Dept.- Division of Social Planning - MIPPE.

FIGURE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE UNIVERSITY POPULATION BY FACULTY

1980



Source: STATISTICS, University of Panama, Planning Bureau 1980
Prepared by: Technical Support Unit, Population Department - MTPPE

Based on the previous analysis and as a conclusion to this chapter, it can be noted that during the present decade, and based on the current situation, the education sector will remain among the higher priorities in terms of resources, with a continuation of the approach set forth in the 1976-80 Development Plan of considering all efforts in education as "investments in human capital". This is based on the fact that the most productive sectors of the economy are those that demand a greater number of professionals, technicians, and skilled workers, and also that the more qualified persons will have greater possibilities of obtaining better-paid jobs and fewer risks of losing the jobs they have.

Therefore, by providing better training to the population, it will be possible to reduce disparities in income and wealth distribution in Panamanian society, which will make possible even greater economic growth within a framework of equity and social justice.

TABLE 15
POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER IN THE REPUBLIC, BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION,
SEX AND AGE: 1980 CENSUS

Sex and Age Group	Total	Population 6 Years of age and Older							
		Level of Instruction (Completed Years of Study)							
		None	Primary		Secondary		University	Not De- clared	Average Years Declared
Total	Complete		Total	Complete					
Total	1,507,523	219,195	798,687	304,047	390,234	100,742	83,729	15,678	5.6
Percentage	100.0	14.5	53.0	20.2	25.9	6.7	5.6	1.0	
Men	761,188	107,917	412,934	156,021	188,936	46,238	42,187	8,614	5.6
Percentage	100.0	14.2	54.3	20.5	24.8	6.1	5.6	1.1	
Women	746,335	111,278	385,753	148,026	201,298	54,504	40,942	7,064	5.7
Percentage	100.0	14.9	51.7	19.8	27.0	7.3	5.5	0.9	

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census. 20% Sampling.
Bureau of Statistics and Census - Controller General of the Republic

III. THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC LIFE

III. THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC LIFE

A. General Aspects

The degree of participation of men and women in economic life has historically been different and determined basically by the role that society traditionally imposed on persons of each sex. There are few labor-related realities that more closely link the world of labor with the structure of society than do women's employment and work situations. In effect, it is impossible to explain the factors that influence women's participation, the socio-economic characteristics of working women and the conditions under which they work, without referring back to cultural values, the organization of the economy and of society, and the general functions of the sexes in everyday life. ^{1/}

In analyzing women's participation in the country's economic life there is recognition of its close relationship to a series of global situations that affect it, among them the very organization of the national economy and the value systems that prevail in society.

Profound changes have taken place in Latin American societies over the last three decades which have affected the nature as well as the inter-relationships of the classes and groups that compose them. Among the factors that have contributed to these changes are: the accelerated urbanization process, the integration of a value system common to the population, the creation of conditions for social interaction, participation and mobility, the exposure of various layers of society to consumer patterns and the demand for goods and services.

^{1/} Female Labor Participation and Differences in Remuneration by sex in Latin America. PREAL. ILO.

Furthermore, the role of the State, by expanding the services offered to the population, has had favorable consequences on the redistribution of benefits through social policies, thus permitting greater access to educational, sanitary and social welfare services.

As of the 1950s we observe the most rapid transformation of the population's educational and cultural conditions ever known, while centuries-old barriers such as illiteracy and elitist groupings such as the university were being torn down. ^{1/}

Given the social structure that has traditionally prevailed in Latin America, we can state that women, who generally lagged behind men in the slow process of change that had taken place until that time, were able to benefit in large measure from the changes noted.

In today's world, with slight variations by country, women play a vital role in agricultural as well as non-agricultural activities. There is virtual international acceptance of the principle that an integral development based on egalitarian growth requires the effective integration of women; it requires their having access to land, water and natural resources as well as to equal opportunities for developing and employing their full capacity.

Just like women throughout the world, Panamanian women have gradually changed their way of thinking as to what their level of participation should be in the various activities of everyday life within and outside the home. There is still a long way to go, however, before we can affirm that, in the home life of their communities, men and women play similar roles and share responsibilities fairly and in a real and effective manner.

^{1/} See- Three Decades of Social Change in Latin America. ECLA 1963.

It is somewhat difficult to assess the role that women play in development at all levels, because of the different concepts that men and women have concerning the role that women must fulfil. There is still a widespread notion in many societies, including Panamanian society, that when a woman reaches adulthood, she should become a housewife and devote herself particularly to the care of her children.

B. The Panamanian Woman in the Economically Active Population

During the first decades of this century, the activity of the Panamanian woman, as that of women in most of Latin America, was limited by cultural, traditional, educational and religious factors, to household chores; her work was restricted almost exclusively to being companion to the man of the house and to taking care of the children born in the home.

After the 1930s, however, women began to be trained in certain professions such as lawyers and nurses which tended to ease their incorporation into the labor market.

Later, with the demand for services generated by the Second World War, new opportunities arose for incorporation into the economically active population (cooks, washerwomen, waitresses, salesgirls, etc.). More recently, with the expansion of the tertiary sector, particularly in the Metropolitan Region, greater options have opened up to the female population for remunerative activities outside the home.

It is evident that a multitude of reasons explain the progressive incorporation of women into the various fields of economic activity. While it is true that an increasingly important group enters the labor force because of a desire to advance technically or professionally or to acquire economic independence, another very significant portion of women who enter the job market does so in response to economic pressures, either because their husband's

income is insufficient or because they are the head of the household (in 21% of Panamanian homes the woman is the main source of support for the family, as a single mother, abandoned, separated, divorced or widowed). In the 1975 Opinion Survey on Women ^{1/}, of the total number of working women interviewed, 47% were married; of this group, 80% said they worked for economic reasons (including financial need, economic independence and responsibility).

Furthermore, it should also be recognized that there was a change in attitude towards women working outside the home. The above survey shows that 2/3 of the men interviewed, and almost 4/5 of the women, reported that they thought it was proper for women to work outside the home. And most of the persons interviewed, of both sexes, agreed that the need to share economic responsibility was the most important reason.

Three out of every five men and women also accepted the concept that men as well as women should work and jointly satisfy the demands of the home. Another factor that may have bearing on the incorporation of the Panamanian woman into the labor force is the legal protection offered to the working woman. The Third Chapter of Panama's 1972 Political Constitution refers to work and contains various articles that directly prohibit wage discrimination for reasons of sex and also protect the working woman's right to bear children. ^{2/} The Labor Code further contains a series of provisions that stipulate that such protection is a responsibility of the State. ^{3/}

Panama's Social Welfare Program offers ample guarantees to the insured woman. She has a series of rights under the maternity provisions. The rights

^{1/} Statistics and Census Bureau. 1975. Performed as part of the International Year of the Woman

^{2/} See Annex 1. Legal Dispositions that favor women in part 1.a.

^{3/} See Annex b, Articles 105 to 116 of the Labor Code.

of women insured against this risk come into force at the beginning of pregnancy and continue through birth and the post-natal period. The insured woman also has the right to 14 weeks of paid leave by Social Welfare, which means that she receives payments in lieu of her monthly salary, payments to which she has a right because of her maternity leave and because of previous contributions to the system.

The above helps to explain the increase seen in the number of women in the country's economically active population, particularly in the last two decades. The overall participation rates for Panamanian women - 24.6% - are among the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (see disaggregation by age groups in Table No. 3 of Statistical Annex) surpassed only by Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. ^{1/} According to the 1980 population census (see Table 16), 152,145 women were economically active, making the total labor force 28% female and 72% male.

It is important to note the marked difference between areas; of the total women incorporated into the economically active population, almost 4 out of every 5 were concentrated in the urban area. This situation is partly explained by the fact that educational and skill levels are generally higher for women in urban areas (see details in Table No. 4 of the Statistical Annex). Also the most important factor is precisely the country's economic structure and development with a marked concentration of principal activities in urban areas where the greatest employment opportunities appear.

1/ Labor Market in Figures 1950-1980. PREALC 1982

TABLE 16
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OR OLDER, BY AREA AND SEX
1980 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Sex	Total		A R E A			
	Number	%	Urban		Rural	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total Economic-ally Active	548,460	100.0	314,905	100.0	233,555	100.0
%	100.0		57.4		42.6	
Men	396,315	72.3	194,885	61.9	201,430	86.2
%	100.0		49.2		50.8	
Women	152,145	27.7	120,020	38.1	32,125	13.8
%	100.0		78.9		21.1	

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census.
20% Sampling.

Note: Figures subject to change.

Opportunities for rural women are essentially limited to farming and livestock activities which in countries like ours are still characterized by conditions which range from having limited access to property (a high percentage of farms are smallholdings) to employing various levels of technology. The experience of many countries with characteristics similar to those of Panama shows that the mechanization of agricultural tasks has negatively affected the size of the female population; however, in general terms, modernization tends to put both sexes out of work.

Other activities that could use female labor are commerce and handicraft activities, but these have not evolved very much in rural areas. It must be noted that most farming and livestock activities produce only for the family's own consumption.

The Farming and Livestock Census of May 1981 showed that most cultivated areas are very small in size (about 75% were less than 0.5 hectares) which would explain why production is mostly for self-supply. There is a close relationship between farm size and landholding patterns and the generation of employment in rural areas. As can be seen, the rural population generally lives under certain constraints and women are at a disadvantage compared to men as far as access to land, production resources, income, etc.

As in most countries, the growth of urbanization in Panama tends to reduce the number who are economically active in rural areas, while there is growth of this group in urban areas, particularly in services, commerce and, to a lesser degree, industry. During the last thirty years a growing portion of the economically active population in the urban sector concentrated on low-production activities, a situation which is closely related to the flow of people from the rural area towards the cities: these people generally have low levels of education and economic means.

1. The Employed Woman

The May 1980 census showed 503,540 employed people in Panama of which 134,080 were women, representing 26.6% of all employed persons (see Table 17). Observe the differences in levels of employment by area, as shown in Figure 13: about 4 of every 5 employed women work in the urban area.

As to age, women enter the labor force somewhat earlier than men. While 41% of men under 30 were reported to be working, this ratio is 50% for women. (see Table No. 3 in the Annex.)

TABLE 17
EMPLOYED POPULATION, 10 YEARS OR OLDER, BY AREA AND SEX:
1980 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Employed Popula- tion	<u>503,540</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>284,020</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>219,520</u>	<u>100.0</u>
%	100.0		56.4		43.6	
Men	369,460	73.4	177,925	62.6	191,535	87.2
%	100.0		48.2		51.8	
Women	134,080	26.6	106,095	37.4	27,985	12.8
%	100.0		79.1		20.9	

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census. 20% Sample
Note: Figures subject to change

On the other hand, when we examine total female employment by age group, we conclude that it begins to rise as of the 15-19 group. Its peak is reached between 20 and 24 (20% of employed women are in this bracket). The next range, from 25 to 29, takes up 18% of all employed women. Thereafter the level of participation in employment progressively declines and then drops sharply at the 55-and-over group which coincides with the retirement age for women (age 55, although in accordance with Panama's Social Security legislation they can take early retirement at 50).

There are no significant variations in employed female participation at the urban and rural levels. In both regions, the age groups that show the highest percentage of employment are the 20-24 and 25-29 brackets.

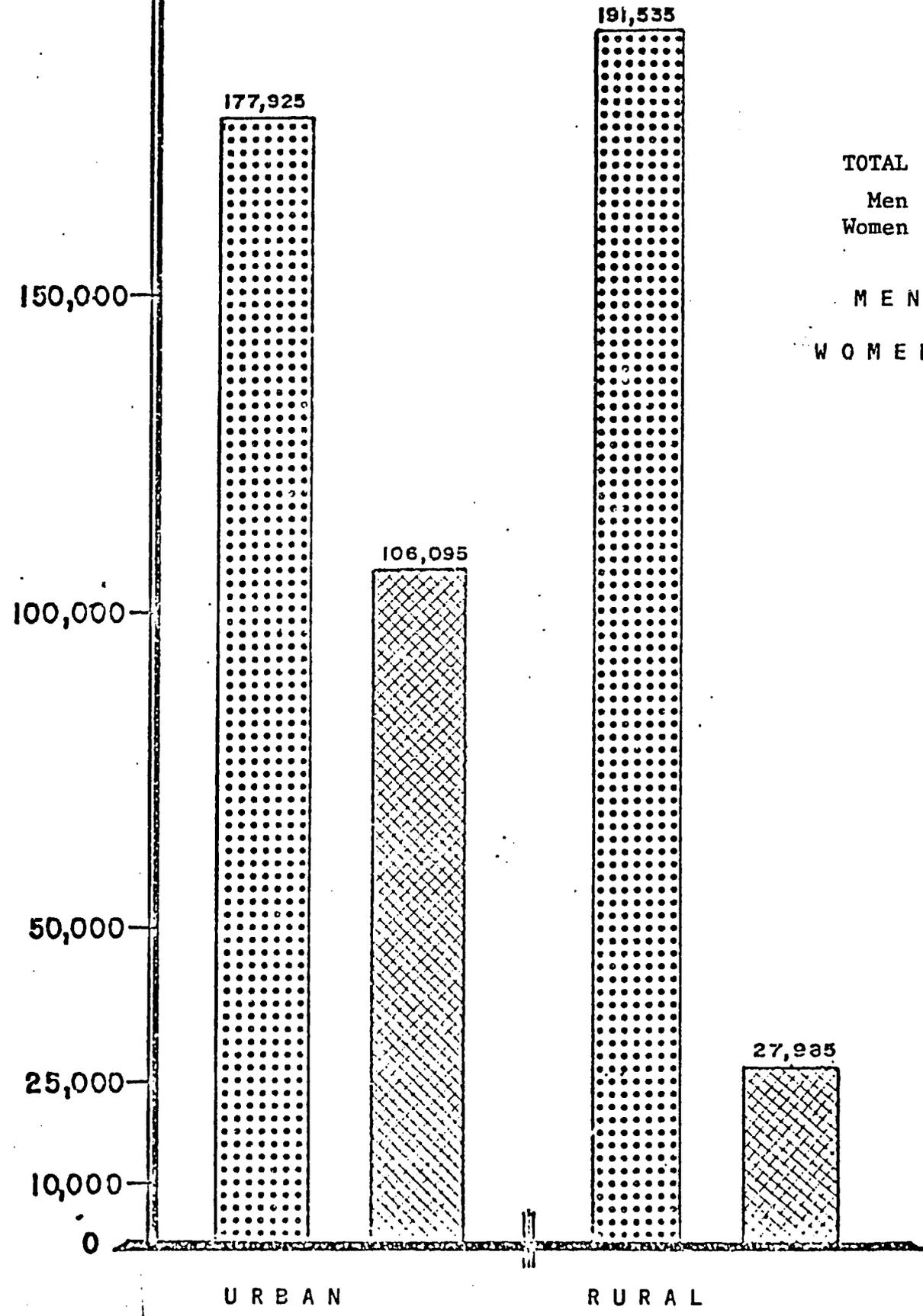
The higher participation of women in the employed population for the groups noted is partly explained by the fact that when women reach these ages

FIGURE 13

EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA - 1980 CENSUS

Employed Population

200,000



TOTAL 503,540
 Men 369,460
 Women 134,080

MEN [dotted pattern]
 WOMEN [cross-hatched pattern]

SOURCE: 20% Sampling. Tabulations of 1980 Census. - Population Dept. MIPPE

they have left the formal educational system; on the other hand, it is at these ages that men as well as women need a fixed income to meet the needs of families just being formed.

A factor that greatly influences employment opportunities for men and women is the level of instruction. If we examine statistics for the population 10 years or older by type of activity and level of instruction (see Table No. 4 of the Annex) and take as a reference point the total number of employed women, we see that employment rises in direct proportion to the level of education. Women with no education represent only 3% of total women employed and there is a great difference as to the participation of women having partial or complete primary education (12% and 23% respectively). The women who participate most in employment are those having partial or complete secondary education. Women at these levels of education represent 42% of total women employed. Furthermore, women with university training hold nearly 20% of all jobs for women. To understand this situation it must be appreciated that the average level of education for both men and women in the country is about 5.6 years of primary school. This means that most of the jobs for women are going to those who have education levels well above the national average.

2. Unemployment and Women

Unemployment is one of the social problems that most affects the population due to its close linkage with family income, and consequently its impact on limiting the populations' ability to satisfy its basic needs.

Traditionally unemployment rates in Panama have been much higher among women than among men. During the 1970s a series of fluctuations occurred with respect to employment generation, a situation intimately tied to the country's economic outlook. During this period some 13,000 jobs were created each year, which was not enough to absorb unemployment nor to meet the job demand caused

by those people entering the economically active population for the first time. Thus there was an increase in unemployment from about 7% when the decade began to 9% at its end.

The most serious rates of unemployment were towards the end of 1977 and early 1978. In response to the problem, especially in the country's Metropolitan Region, the National Government created the Emergency Plan, which offered employment at a monthly wage of 100 balboas to some 25,000 people of which 70% were women. Of every 10 persons hired under this Plan, 9 lived in the cities of Panama and Colon (the country's major urban areas).

Given the situation that arose when the Emergency Plan was created, it must be noted that the large number of persons that took advantage of the Plan and the high percentage of housewives, revealed the existence not only of an unemployment problem but also of a large contingent of people who, while having some family income, had to seek additional work through the program because their income was so minimal.

An analysis of the work or tasks performed before entering the plan shows the low level of education of those benefiting from the Plan. It was also seen that a high proportion of women had only performed work related to services, including domestic service (49%) before entering the Plan, and 28% had not worked at all and considered themselves housewives. ^{1/}

Unemployment in Panama primarily affects men and young women, while it is comparatively low among older people who constitute the main labor force and are for the most part heads of households. This confirms the theory that heads of households tend to remain unemployed for less time than other segments of the work force: as the main providers of income in the home, they

^{1/} A Policy of Employment through the Emergency Plan. MIPPE/MITRAB. 1978.

must find work of some kind since they cannot afford the luxury of having no income for daily sustenance.

As seen in Table 18, the May 1980 Census showed 44,920 unemployed people which translates into 8.2% open unemployment. The problem shows differences by area (see Figure 14) also affects men very differently from women, who are in a much worse situation. Table No. 4 of the Annex shows male unemployment at 6.8% while female unemployment was 11.9%.

Unemployment is concentrated in the country's urban areas where 7 out of every 10 unemployed persons live. If we disaggregate female unemployment by area we note that more than 75% of unemployed women lived in urban areas, explained by the slow growth of the economy, particularly in the last decade, which prevented the creation of sufficient jobs to meet the growing demand for employment in urban areas.

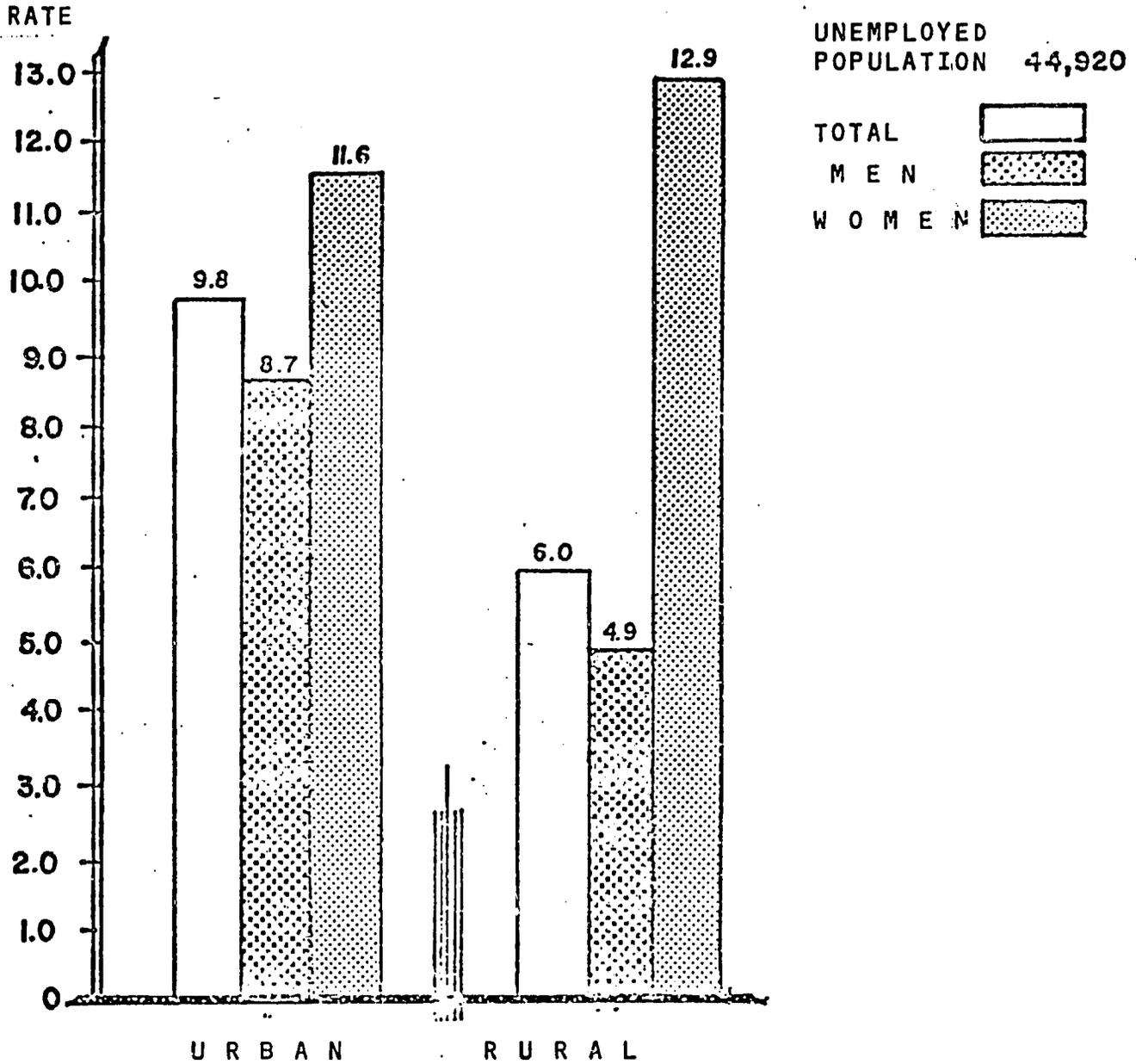
TABLE 18
UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND AREA
1980 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Unemployed Population	44,920	100.0	30,885	100.0	14,035	100.0
%	100.0		68.8		31.2	
Men	26,855	59.8	16,960	54.9	9,895	70.5
%	100.0		63.2		36.8	
Women	18,065	40.2	13,925	45.1	4,140	29.5
%	100.0		77.1		22.9	

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census.
20% Sampling
Note: Figures subject to change.

FIGURE 14

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND AREA - 1980 CENSUS



SOURCE: 20% Sampling. 1980 Census Tabulations. SCB and Population Dept. MIPPE.

Unemployment also varies by age. As noted, young people of both sexes are the most affected by unemployment in our society. At the time of the census, just over half of the unemployed - 53% - were under 25 (see Annex Table No. 3). There is also an important group of new workers among the unemployed who could not find jobs due to the limited opportunities in the Panamanian labor market.

C. Female Participation by Field of Activity

In explaining the distribution of employment by fields of economic activity, the country's economic structure must be taken into account. For statistical purposes, census information classifies the employed population into ten fields of economic activity. As an underdeveloped country Panama still maintains a high percentage of its total employed population in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry, although the labor force in these activities has gradually declined. In the early 1970s about 37% of employed persons were in this sector, dropping to 29% in the 1980 census. Towards the end of the 1970s and early 1980s the farming and livestock sector contracted, showing negative growth rates. Contributing to this were a reduction in the harvested area for some traditional crops without concurrent increases in productivity, as well as a deterioration of production in traditional areas. ^{1/} Furthermore, the problem of seasonality in the agricultural sector is also related to under-development and to the economic insecurity of people who work in the basic production activity of the rural sector.

The fields of activity which occupy second and third place in concentration of the employed population are Communal Services (social and personal services) and Retail and Wholesale Trade including restaurants and

^{1/} Bases for Panama's Economic and Social Development. Working Document. MIPPE December 1980.

hotels. The growing importance of these activities is closely linked to the country's historical economic development, in turn related to the traditional role of the Interocean Transit Zone which has favored the development of services and commercial activities.

Marked differences can be discerned in the distribution by sex of the employed population (See Table 19); while 37.6% of employed males were in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, only 4.3% of females were involved in this field. Certain reservations must be applied to this indicator, since there generally is under-reporting of female participation in these activities.

For the most part the situation arises for people who receive no remuneration and only devote part of their time to a given economic activity and those not covered by a legal, or at least a formal, relationship with other members of the economic enterprise. This usually occurs in the categories of household workers (those who do not receive a salary for their work in the usual sense) and self-employed workers. It is more frequent in the case of women who often devote only part of their time to economic activities and who perhaps consider other activities as more important. The most common example are precisely women in traditional agriculture where there is no distinction between household chores and those on the farm.

As in many other societies, women in Panama play a fundamental role in all activities related to family production and domestic work in general. The rural Panamanian woman works hard from sunrise to sunset. She starts early to collect water, cook food, wash, tend the children and the farm animals, and help the man of the house with sowing and harvesting activities. If we were to ask a farmer if his wife works, a frequent answer would surely be that she

TABLE 19
EMPLOYED POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER, BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY
ACCORDING TO SEX: 1980 CENSUS

Type of Activity	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
T O T A L	<u>503,540</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>369,460</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>134,080</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Farming, hunting, forestry and fishing	144,590	28.7	138,870	37.6	5,720	4.3
Exploitation of mines and quarries	965	0.2	890	0.2	75	0.1
Manufacturing Industries	52,720	10.5	41,235	11.2	11,485	8.6
Electricity, gas and water	7,965	1.6	6,645	1.8	1,320	1.0
Construction	29,825	5.9	28,430	7.7	1,395	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	67,920	13.5	44,130	11.9	23,790	17.7
Transport, storage and communications	28,840	5.7	23,695	6.4	5,145	3.8
Financial establishments, insurance, real estate and support services	19,290	3.8	11,695	3.2	7,595	5.7
Communal, social and personal services	128,815	25.6	55,700	15.1	73,115	54.5
Canal operation and defense	16,380	3.3	13,330	3.6	3,050	2.3
Unknown	6,230	1.2	4,840	1.3	1,390	1.0

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census - 20% Sampling, available at the Population Department, MIPPE.

Note: Figures subject to change.

doesn't since she receives no pay for the myriad of chores she performs. From this we can surmise that in Panama, as in many other countries, there is a tendency to assign a marginal function to women's contribution to agricultural production and not recognize it, thus explaining the limited number of women classified as employed in various tasks pertaining to the agricultural sector.

Among the ten fields of economic activity, both sexes participate least in the exploitation of mines and quarries - only 0.2% of the total employed population, and 0.1% of female employment, which is explained by the scant mineral activity at present. Furthermore, if it were to be increased, the participation of women would be limited by legal dispositions. (See Annex 1, Article 104 of the 1972 Labor Code.)

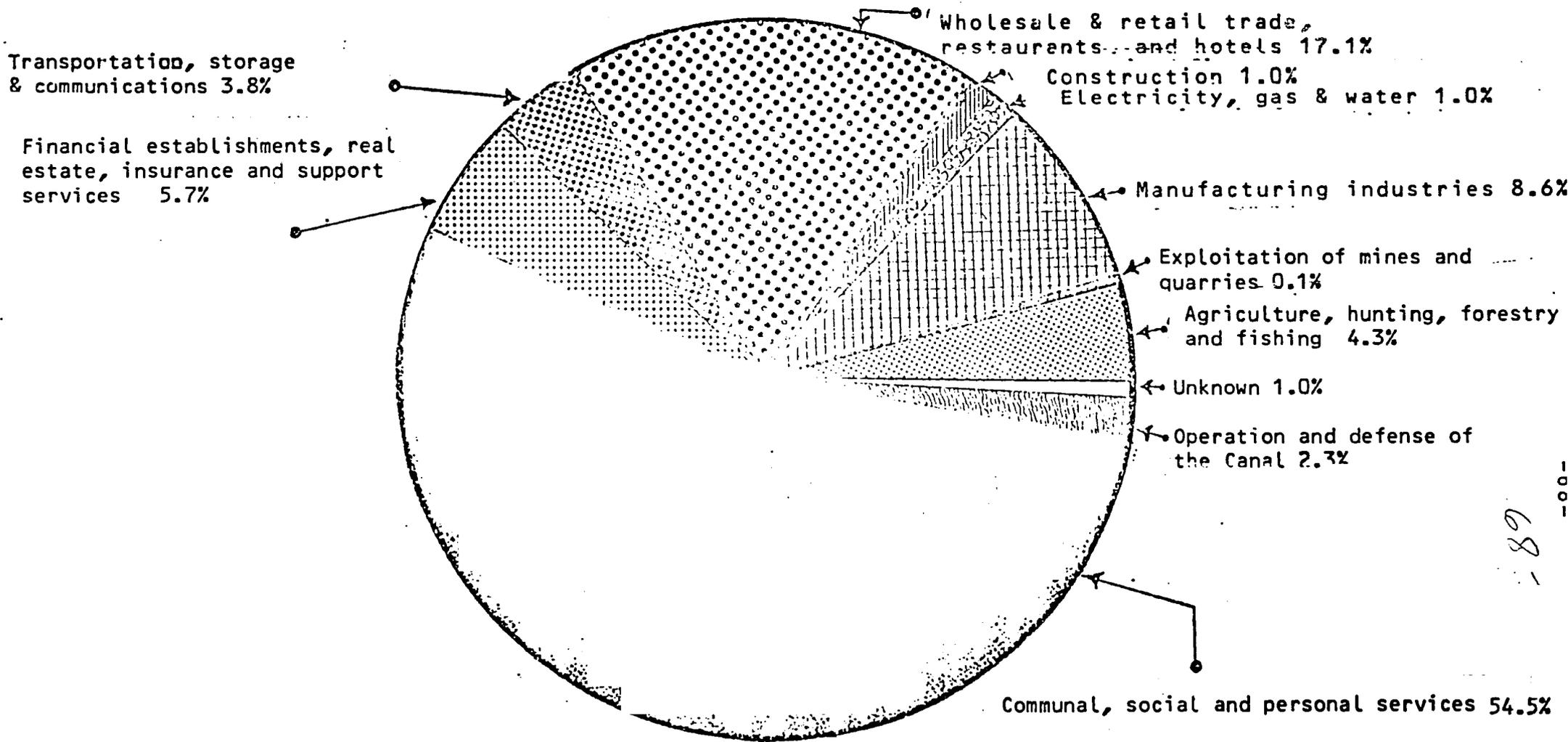
Specifically analyzing the total employed female population, we conclude that, constrained by the country's economic structure, which in turn dictates the demand for labor and the orientation of training, most employed women - 54.5% - are in communal, social and personal services. With respect to the high percentage of women in services, it must be noted that although women in our society are slowly changing their thinking as to job choice, a preference for certain occupations still prevails, mostly services of all types, such as secretaries, teachers, professors, nurses. It can also be observed that, for cultural reasons or due to the direction of their training, all these occupations are intimately associated with the role of the mother (caring for, guiding and tending to others). This field also includes a considerable number of people employed in services requiring very low levels of training and who perform tasks similar to domestic chores but who, if taken as part of the labor force, represent extremely low incomes (cleaning women, messengers, guards, manual laborers, etc.).

The second important field of activity for Panamanian women, though far removed from the first, is that of retail and wholesale commerce and restaurants and hotels. Commercial activity has been rather important throughout the country's historical and economic development, but has always been concentrated in what is today the Metropolitan region of the country, particularly in the cities of Panama and Colon where more than 60% of all commercial establishments are located. This concentration is more evident for wholesale establishments, 75% of which are in one of the two provinces of the Metropolitan Region, the province of Panama. From this we can clearly conclude that trade basically offers a training opportunity particularly to urban women and especially in one region of the country.

The third important occupational field for female employment is the manufacturing industry where 8.6% of employed women can be found. Panama has a very incipient industrial sector which faces many problems and limitations such as the scant integration of industrial activities amongst themselves and with the other productive sectors. In general, the industrial sector is incomplete with very little development in the production of intermediate goods. Furthermore, with the exception of the Construction Sector, the dynamism of industry does not meet the demand generated by the other productive sectors, nor does it produce a demand for these sectors. Another limitation of the industrial sector, which in turn restricts the employment opportunities it can offer, is the reduced internal market and the inaccessibility of the external market given the fact that, with few exceptions, industrial productivity is low and there has been no effective policy for promotion of exports. ^{1/}

^{1/} See Bases for Panama's Economic and Social Development. MIPPE December 1980.

FIGURE 15



EMPLOYED FEMALE POPULATION BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY - 1980 CENSUS

SOURCE: 1980 Census Tabulations - 20% Sampling. SCB & Population Dept. MIPPE

68-1001

The fourth important field of activity for female employment is that of financial establishments, insurance, real estate and commercial services. This field employs 5.7% of working women and acquired significance only recently, particularly during the 1970s when the International Banking Center expanded rapidly, with favorable repercussions on employment generation.

As can be appreciated, almost 87% of employed women are in the above four fields of activity, with the other relatively minimal percentages distributed among the remaining seven fields of activity. The fields of employment activity for women are summarized in Figure 15.

D. Occupations of Women in Panama

For statistical and census purposes, the employed population is also classified into ten occupational groups.

At the national level, and irrespective of sex, the three most important groups as to number of people employed, are: farmers, cattlemen, fishermen, hunters; followed in importance by workers in personal and related services; in third place artisans and workmen. This ranking shows variations by sex.

Table 5 of the Annex, which provides details of the employed population, 10 years or older by occupation and sex, shows that approximately three of every 10 working women are employed in the so-called personal and related services. From this we can conclude that women are engaged in occupations that usually pay low wages. This is particularly true for women without the education which would allow them to aspire to occupations requiring a certain degree of specialization. Following in importance, with 26%, are office workers and women in related occupations. This is partly due to the fact that many women still follow courses of study which traditionally have been considered feminine, such as secretarial, accounting and other courses related to general

office work. In the 1975 Opinion Survey ^{1/}, mothers ranked the professions they would like their daughters to pursue as follows: medicine, nursing, secretarial work, office work, accounting or auditing.

In third place 21% of women are in technical professions or related activities. For this percentage, the educational characteristics of the female population described in Chapter II must be taken into account. Reference is made there to the gradual improvement of women's levels of education, including higher education. As concerns the incorporation of women into the country's economic and social development, it is significant that one out of every 5 employed women is in this occupational group.

The three occupational groups mentioned host the large majority of the female population shown as employed in the last census - 76.6% - with approximately one out of every four employed women in the seven remaining occupational groups. These data on the occupational distribution for women are summarized in Figure 16.

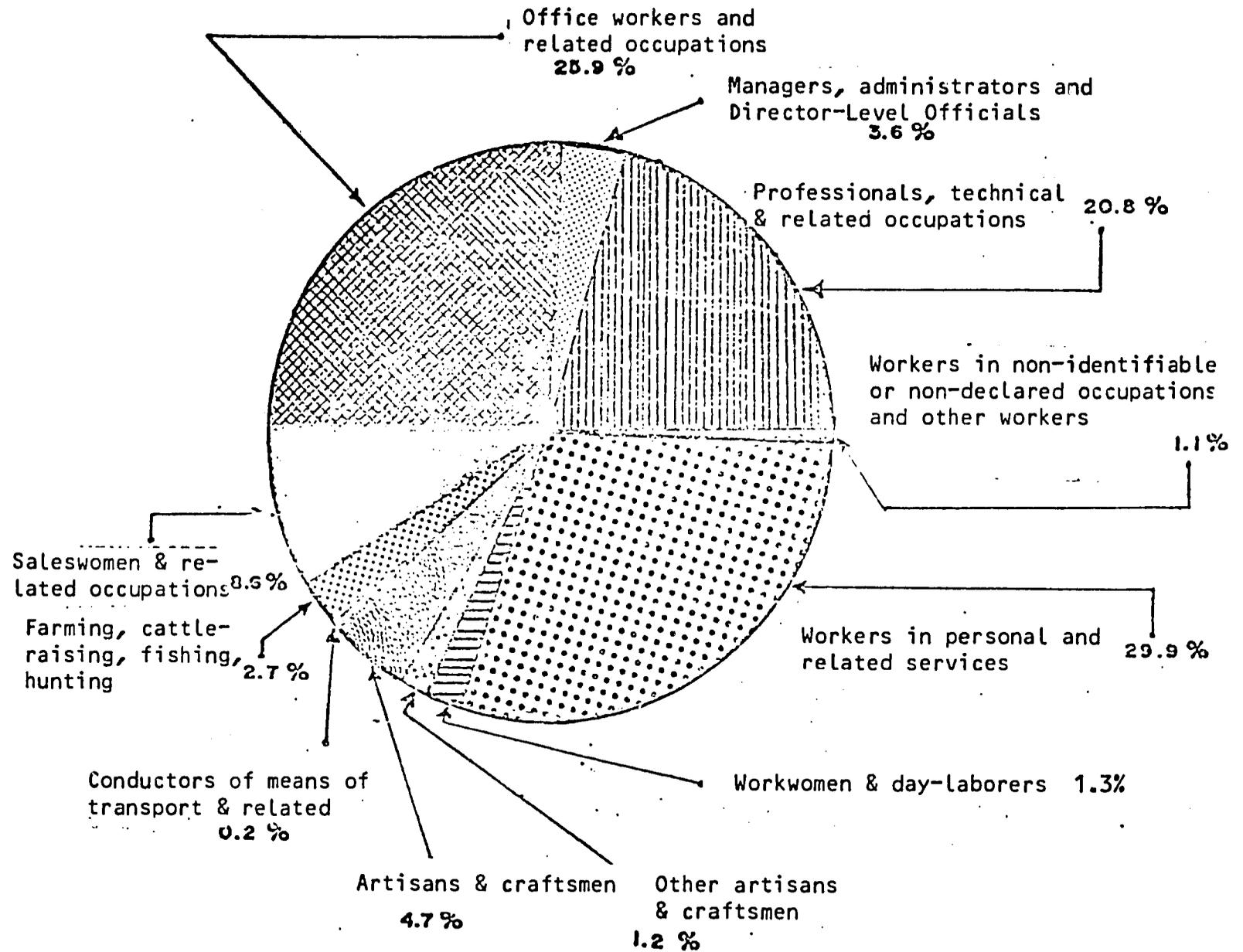
Although the three major occupational groups are the same in both urban and rural areas, there are variations in their order of importance. In urban areas 29.2% of employed women are office workers or hold related jobs, followed by 28.4% in personal and related services, and by 21.9% in professional, technical and related occupations. In rural areas female participation by occupation is as follows: 35.7% (more than 1/3 of rural women) in personal and related services, followed by 16.9% in professional, technical and related occupations, and thirdly, 13.0% in office work and related occupations.

^{1/} Opinion Survey on the Panamanian Woman. Statistics and Census Bureau. Controller General of the Republic. 1975.

FIGURE 16

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE POPULATION BY OCCUPATION

1980 CENSUS



SOURCE: 1980 Census Tabulations - 20% Sampling BSC & Population Dept. - MIPPE

E. Occupation, Level of Instruction and Income

The 1980 Census statistics reveal that employed women on the average have a higher level of education than employed men, since 19.8% of them have some university training, as compared to only 8.9% of men. (See Table 20.)

It is worth noting that 11.1% of employed men have no education while urban areas where 22.8% of employed women have a university education, as against 16.7% of men. The difference is even more pronounced in rural areas where 8.4% of employed women have university training, as opposed to only 1.7% of employed men.

It is interesting to note that 18.6% of employed men in rural areas have no educational background, while only 8.4% of employed women present this characteristic. This is partly explained by the fact that there are more men than women agricultural workers and that the performance of this type of activity does not require a knowledge of reading and writing. Figure 17 illustrates the important relationship between education and women's employment.

30.3% of employed men and women declared a monthly income of less than B/.125 (see Table 21), and 26.9% receive between B/.125 and B/.249, men and women alike. However, for those earning between B/.250 and B/.599, or 23.2% of the total employed population, there is a larger representation of women (29.3%) than men (21.1%). At the highest income level (B/.600 or more) men are more likely than women to be in this group.

An analysis shows that in the urban area there is a larger proportion of women than men earning less than B/.125 per month (28.1% and 15.6% respectively) while more men than women earn B/.600 or more (14.3% and 7.2% respectively). In rural areas the most notable differences are in the B/.250-B/.599 group - 13.0% of men and 19.2% of women are in this group. (See Annex Table No. 6.)

Table 20
EMPLOYED POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY LEVEL
OF INSTRUCTION, AREA AND SEX: 1980

Level of Instruction and Sex	Total		Sex			
	No.	%	Men		Women	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	503,540	100.0	369,460	100.0	134,080	100.0
No education.....	44,920	8.9	40,925	11.1	3,995	3.0
Unfinished primary....	109,230	21.7	93,510	25.3	15,720	11.7
Completed primary.....	132,650	26.3	102,295	27.7	30,355	22.6
Unfinished secondary..	93,770	18.6	64,335	17.4	29,435	22.0
Completed secondary...	59,945	11.9	32,855	8.9	27,090	20.2
1 to 3 yrs. college...	27,520	5.5	14,000	3.8	13,520	10.1
4 or more yrs. college	32,030	6.4	18,995	5.1	13,035	9.7
Unknown.....	3,475	0.7	2,545	0.7	930	0.7
Urban	284,020	100.0	177,925	100.0	106,095	100.0
No education.....	6,950	2.5	5,305	3.0	1,645	1.6
Unfinished primary....	33,850	11.9	23,995	13.5	9,855	9.3
Completed primary.....	64,915	22.9	43,115	24.2	21,800	20.5
Unfinished secondary..	73,285	25.8	47,840	26.9	25,445	24.0
Completed secondary...	48,675	17.1	26,280	14.8	22,395	21.1
1 to 3 yrs. college...	24,295	8.6	12,270	6.9	12,025	11.3
4 or more yrs. college	29,670	10.4	17,520	9.8	12,150	11.5
Unknown.....	2,380	0.8	1,600	0.9	780	0.7
Rural	219,520	100.0	191,535	100.0	27,985	100.0
No education.....	37,970	17.3	35,620	18.6	2,350	8.4
Unfinished primary....	75,380	34.3	69,515	36.3	5,865	21.0
Completed primary.....	67,735	30.9	59,180	30.9	8,555	30.6
Unfinished secondary..	20,485	9.3	16,495	8.6	3,990	14.3
Completed secondary...	11,270	5.1	6,575	3.4	4,695	16.8
1 to 3 yrs. college...	3,225	1.5	1,730	0.9	1,495	5.3
4 or more yrs. college	2,360	1.1	1,475	0.8	885	3.1
Unknown.....	1,095	0.5	945	0.5	150	0.5

20% Sampling

Source: 1980 Population and Housing Census Tabulations. Statistics and Census
Bureau. Controller General of the Republic

FIGURE 17

EMPLOYED FEMALE POPULATION BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION

1980 CENSUS

* UNKNOWN 930
TOTAL 134,080

Employed Female Population

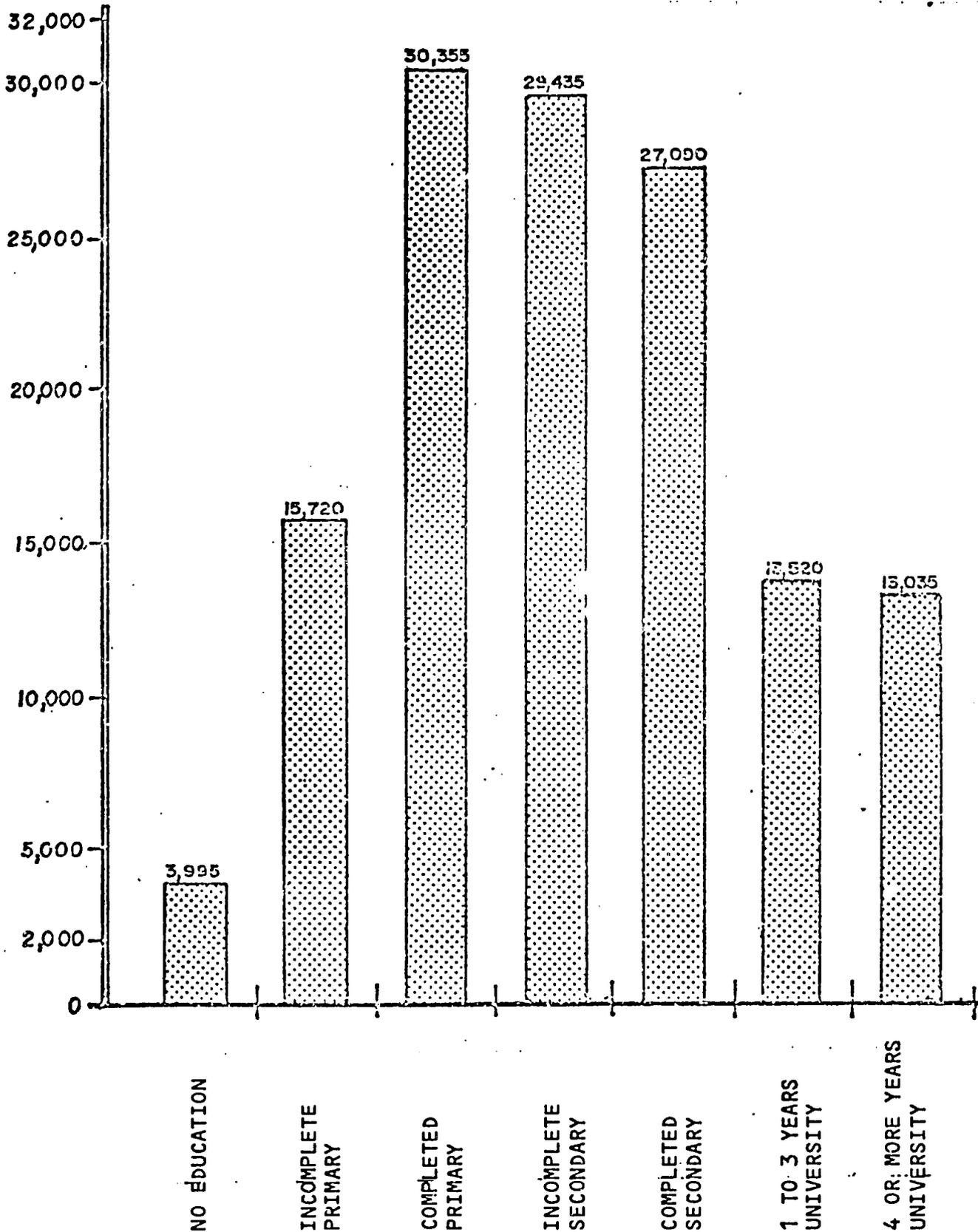


TABLE 21
EMPLOYED POPULATION, 10 YEARS OR OLDER, BY MONTHLY INCOME AND SEX:
1980 CENSUS

Monthly Income	Total		Sex			
	Number	%	Number	Men %	Women Number	%
Total	503,540	100.0	369,460	100.0	134,080	100.0
Less than 125	152,465	30.3	110,605	29.9	41,860	31.2
125 - 249....	135,545	26.9	97,765	26.5	37,780	28.2
250 - 599....	117,075	23.2	77,805	21.1	39,270	29.3
600 or more..	35,305	7.0	27,680	7.5	7,715	5.8
Not declared.	63,060	12.5	55,605	15.0	7,455	5.5

Source: 1980 Population and Housing Census. Controller General of the Republic.

Observing average monthly income by category of employment (see Annex Table No. 7), the most representative category for income groups above B/.125 is that of permanent workers. For those earning less than B/.125 per month, the women are mostly permanent employees, while the men are mostly self-employed.

Educational level is a determining factor in obtaining higher incomes and in Panama there is a close correlation between these variables. As shown in Table 22, for the country as a whole the average monthly income for employed persons is slightly higher for women (B/.193.70) than for men (B/.181.00). It should be noted that although the situation for women would appear to be better than that of men overall, if we examine in detail the difference in income by sex for the various educational groups, men show an average monthly income higher than women with the same educational level. The high overall average income for women is due to the fact that more than 50% of

working women have secondary education or better, while more than 60% of working men have primary education or less. With an economic participation rate of only 25% (compared with men's 63%), women who are not well-educated tend to remain outside the paid labor force. This situation is not true for men, making the "average" earnings seem high for the smaller but better educated female labor force.

In general terms, as men and women attain a greater degree of education, their opportunities for higher incomes increase. For men the average monthly income goes from B/.78.60 among groups having no education to B/.160.80 for those having finished primary school, B/.319.90 for those having finished secondary school and B/.737.60 for those having 4 or more years of university education.

For women this behavior is similar. As an example, the incomes of women with 4 or more years of college are nine times greater than those of women having no education. Working women with no education have an average income of B/.53.00, while those having finished primary school earn B/.103.00, those having finished secondary school B/.280.10, and those having 4 or more years of college B/.467.00.

It has been observed that there is a disparity in incomes between men and women having the same degree of education: at lower levels of instruction (from no education to primary education) the difference varies between 48% and 56% in favor of men; for the intermediate levels (secondary education to 3 years of college), there are differences between 14% and 27% also in favor of men; and at higher levels (4 or more years of college), the gap widens with a difference of 58% in favor of men.

This situation expressed in figures reveals that women with no education receive an average monthly income of B/.53.00, while men at the same

level receive B/.78.60.

Men who have completed primary school earn B/.160.80 while women only earn B/.103.00. Upon completion of secondary school men receive B/.319.90 while women receive B/.280.10, and after 4 or more years of college men earn an average monthly income of B/.737.60 while women earn B/.467.00 which is only 63% of what men earn.

The income difference between the sexes is more acute in urban areas: for the lowest educational levels it varies between 89% and 123% in favor of men; at the intermediate levels between 16% and 28%, which maintains the overall trend; and for the highest educational level the difference is 59%, that is, women earn 63% of what men earn, showing that in urban areas the trend is the same as it is nationally.

The situation is more or less the same in rural areas, although slightly improved for women having higher levels of education, since here they earn 68% rather than 63% of what men earn. More detailed information appears in Table 6 of the Statistical Annex.

Table 22
 AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FOR EMPLOYED POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
 AGE, LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION, AREA AND SEX: 1980
 (In Balboas)

Level of Instruction and Area	Total		Men		Women	
	Income	Population	Income	Population	Income	Population
Total	<u>184.6</u>		<u>181.0</u>	369,460	<u>193.7</u>	134,080
No education.....	74.3		78.6		53.0	
Unfinished primary.....	104.7		110.2		73.1	
Completed primary.....	143.4		160.8		103.0	
Unfinished secondary.....	210.6		225.6		177.8	
Completed secondary.....	298.5		319.9		280.1	
1 to 5 yrs. college.....	341.2		368.5		320.3	
4 or more yrs. college.....	591.2		737.6		467.0	
Unknown	170.7		191.5		153.6	
Urban	<u>235.7</u>		<u>247.1</u>	177,925	<u>213.2</u>	106,095
No education.....	120.0		136.3		61.1	
Unfinished primary.....	147.7		173.1		87.1	
Completed primary.....	171.1		205.6		108.5	
Unfinished secondary.....	220.8		238.7		186.8	
Completed secondary.....	308.9		336.0		286.3	
1 to 3 yrs. college.....	346.4		375.5		324.5	
4 or more yrs. college.....	587.6		750.4		471.6	
Unknown	221.5		250.0		162.3	
Rural	<u>106.9</u>		<u>105.5</u>	191,535	<u>116.0</u>	27,985
No education.....	67.5		69.5		47.4	
Unfinished primary.....	82.2		85.4		58.7	
Completed primary.....	111.7		115.9		83.3	
Unfinished secondary.....	165.6		178.1		124.7	
Completed secondary.....	258.1		262.8		253.3	
1 to 3 yrs. college.....	308.3		327.5		291.3	
4 or more yrs. college.....	508.1		595.9		404.8	
Unknown	100.6		93.6		112.5	

20% Sampling

Source: 1980 Population and Housing Census Tabulations. Statistics and Census
 Bureau. Controller General of the Republic

The above analysis shows that women must work harder than men to obtain higher incomes since to compete in the labor market they must possess a higher level of education than men and still receive a lower income. Therefore, much care must be taken in using information on the monthly average income of employed persons, since the figure is subject to the factors noted above: minority participation of women in employment and a greater level of instruction for employed women compared to employed men.

F. Women and Categories of Employment

The analysis of employed women by category of employment presents various interesting aspects. (See Table 23). Nationally, 69% of employed persons belong to the category of salaried workers, 24% are self-employed, 4% are family workers and 2% are landowners or proprietors.

For employed women, this structure changes somewhat, since 89% of them are salaried, 7% are self-employed, 1% are family workers and 1% are landowners or proprietresses. However, employed men have the following distribution: 62% are salaried, 29% are self-employed, 5% are family workers and 2% are landowners or proprietors.

The case is the same for urban and rural areas, since in both there is a greater proportion (by sex) of women that are salaried and a smaller proportion of women that are self-employed, family workers or landowners.

Of every 10 working women 8 are in the urban areas, where 93% of them are salaried while only 5% are self-employed. In rural areas 75% of women are salaried, while self-employed workers represent 16% and about 5% are family workers.

As derived from Annex Table No. 7, 34% of salaried workers are in the public sector, 61% are employed in private businesses, 4% work for the Panama Canal Agency and 1% work in cooperatives or communal organizations.

57% of salaried women, like most of the salaried population, work in private enterprise, while 40% are in the public sector, and 2% work for the Panama Canal Agency.

Of all salaried persons, 76% work as permanent employees while 24% are part-time workers. Among all salaried women 82% are permanent labor while 18% are part-time workers. This ratio is about the same for women in urban areas while in rural areas 71% work as permanent employees and 29% are part-time workers.

Analyzing employment categories by average monthly income of all employed persons, those working for the Panama Canal Agency have the highest levels of income: permanent staff receive an average monthly income of about B/.534 while part-time workers receive B/.341.

TABLE 23
EMPLOYED POPULATION, 10 YEARS OR OLDER, BY CATEGORY OF
EMPLOYMENT AND SEX: 1980 CENSUS

Category of Employment	Total		Sex			
	Number	%	Men Number	%	Women Number	%
Total	503,540	100.0	369,460	100.0	134,080	100.0
Employed	347,245	69.0	227,805	61.7	119,440	89.1
Part-time..	82,260	16.3	60,850	16.5	21,410	16.0
Permanent..	264,985	52.7	166,955	45.2	98,030	73.1
Self-Employed.	118,220	23.5	108,795	29.4	9,425	7.0
Proprietors (owner)	9,085	1.8	7,795	2.1	1,290	1.0
Cooperative...	2,020	0.4	1,915	0.5	105	0.1
Family Worker..	19,720	3.9	18,035	4.9	1,685	1.2
Not Declared...	7,250	1.4	5,115	1.4	2,135	1.6

Source: Tabulations of the 1980 National Population and Housing Censuses.
Statistics and Census Bureau, Controller General of the Republic.

This category is followed in order by permanent government workers with B/.294, proprietors with B/.262 and permanent workers in private enterprise with B/.202.

The remaining employment categories present average monthly incomes below B/.200. Among those between B/.100 and B/.200 are permanent employees of cooperatives (B/.157), part-time workers in the public sector (B/.152) and part-time workers in private enterprise (B/.103).

The least privileged employment categories in terms of monthly income (below B/.100) are part-time cooperative workers (B/.94), workers in production cooperatives or communal organizations (B/.74), self-employed workers (B/.73) and family workers (B/.46). ^{1/}

The pattern for men is similar to that of all employed workers, that is, they follow practically the same order of importance for average monthly income by category of employment. For women, however, there are certain variations in the weight these employment categories have with regard to income.

As in the case of all workers, the highest average income is for women who are permanent staff of the Panama Canal Agency (B/.522) although they receive about B/.14 less than men. These are followed in order by permanent government workers (B/.293) where there is barely a B/.2.00 difference in favor of men. Then employers or landowners with B/.210 (B/.67 less than men) and part-time workers at the Panama Canal Agency with B/.202 (B/.79 less than men).

^{1/} By definition, family workers are persons who receive no salary for their work, but who receive other types of income.

Among employed women with an average monthly income between 100 and 200 balboas are permanent workers in the private sector with B/.170, permanent employees of cooperatives with B/.145, part-time government workers with B/.132 and workers in production cooperatives or communal organizations with B/.100. It must be stressed that this last group is the only one outside of family workers where women have an average monthly income higher than men (B/.100 for women as against B/.73 for men).

In the other employment categories women earn a monthly income below B/.100. These include: part-time workers in private cooperatives (B/.72), self-employed workers (B/.68), part-time workers in private enterprise (B/.67) and family workers (B/.51).

As can be appreciated self-employed women earn almost the same as women who are temporarily employed in private enterprise. It is also interesting to point out that urban women, irrespective of occupational category, earn higher incomes than women in rural areas. The differences in income vary between categories from 20% to 150%. As an example, there is a difference of almost 100% for self-employed women; that is, the urban woman receives twice what the rural woman earns, a situation similar to that of permanent government workers and those in productive cooperatives or communal organizations.

For part-time workers of the Panama Canal Agency, part-time workers in private enterprise, permanent staff in private enterprise and permanent workers in production cooperatives, these differences range from 50% to 100%.

In the remaining categories the differences in income by area are smaller: part-time workers in cooperatives 37%; part-time government workers 26%; and owners 20%, always in favor of the urban area.

G. The Economically Inactive Woman

Although the incorporation of the Panamanian woman into the country's economic activity has gradually increased, there is still a large percentage of women who are outside the paid labor force (72.3% of women 15 years of age or older).

Various reasons explain this situation: a considerable group of women have not entered the economically active population because they see little chance of finding a job. If the job market were less restricted a greater number of women could be expected to participate in some economic activity. Furthermore, the level of training of many women is so low that their opportunities are limited for finding a job with sufficient remuneration to justify leaving their homes and the care of their children.

To a large degree the high percentage of women that do not participate in the labor market is due to the structure of the division of labor by sex. Although it is recognized that there have been changes in the conception of roles in society, in many cases secondary importance is given to the tasks that women must perform, while the work of men is given greater value.

Furthermore, there are functions which are intrinsic to the condition of women which lead them to permanently perform their basic social role in the context of the family. Their biological function is to reproduce which is closely linked to the care and up-bringing of children and also the job of running the household in general. This explains why many women do not stay at their jobs long but enter and exit the labor market at various times in their lives. Table 24 shows that slightly more than 460,000 women were registered as economically inactive in the 1980 census, with most of them falling into two groups: housewives and students.

Table 24
 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,
 BY TYPE OF INACTIVE PERSON AND SEX: 1980 CENSUS

Type of Inactivity	Total	Percentage	Men		Women	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	<u>692,067</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>231,650</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>460,417</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Housewife	265,990	38.4	2,140	0.9	263,850	57.4
Student	302,095	43.7	151,555	65.5	150,540	32.7
Invalid	6,545	0.9	3,855	1.7	2,690	0.6
Retired with pension.....	25,970	3.8	16,790	7.2	9,180	2.0
Pensionees and private income recipients.....	9,160	1.3	5,320	2.3	3,840	0.8
Retirees.....	6,360	0.9	4,470	1.9	1,890	0.4
People in institutions.....	5,987	0.9	4,460	1.9	1,527	0.3
Other situations.....	69,969	10.1	43,060	18.6	26,900	5.8

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census - 20% Sampling.
 Statistics and Census Bureau, Controller General of the Republic

Note: Figures subject to change

The first group in importance within the non-active group is that of housewives (57.4%) who perform chores traditionally assigned to women and which have unjustly been treated as activities lacking any economic value. In Panama, as in most countries, these activities are not considered "work" since they fall outside the realm of exchange and the market. Their invisible nature is clearly evidenced by the fact that housewives are classified as economically inactive population. ^{1/} On the other hand, there is a high percentage of women ten years of age or older that remain in the educational system (32.7%), which is a very positive factor in the improvement of woman's condition in society and in the country's economic development in general.

TABLE 25
POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE
BY RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, 1980 CENSUS

	Total	%	Urban	%	Rural	%
Economically In-active Population	692,067	100.0	365,790	100.0	326,277	100.0
%	100.0		52.9		47.1	
MEN	231,650	33.5	129,963	35.5	101,687	31.2
%	100.0		56.1		43.9	
WOMEN	460,417	66.5	235,827	64.5	224,590	68.8
%	100.0		51.2		48.8	

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census. 20% Sampling. Statistics and Census Bureau, Controller General of the Republic

As illustrated in the chapter on education there are practically no differences in levels of instruction between the sexes. At certain levels of the system, there is even a higher ratio of women than men.

^{1/} For census purposes, the Census-Taker's Manual defines the housewife as a person who is solely and exclusively devoted to domestic tasks or chores in her own home and who is not seeking employment, is not retired, not on a pension, does not earn rental income nor goes to school. There can be more than one housewife in a housing unit.

The two groups described (housewives and students) include nine out of every ten non-active women, while the balance - 10% - is distributed among retired, pensioned or income-earning women, invalids, retired women or women otherwise institutionalized.

As to the distribution by area of economically non-active women, although most of them are in urban communities, the difference is not significant. (See Table 25.)

FINAL COMMENTS

FINAL COMMENTS

The status of women in Panama is closely linked to economic, social, cultural and political factors. In order to promote overall development including enhancing the status of women, it is imperative to promote measures that will allow the effective participation of the population without any type of discrimination. Women themselves must seek the means whereby they will be taken more and more into account in the activities of the social group to which they belong.

The world is evolving in an accelerated fashion and the role that women must play in a society undergoing rapid change is becoming increasingly evident. In recent years significant progress has been noted in the role of women since they now have greater and broader possibilities to participate in various economic, social and political activities. The scale of opportunities has greatly increased and women constitute an important segment of the work force, becoming more and more an integral part of the labor market, working alongside men, in response to the demands of the economy and their individual skills.

Finally, many opportunities for participation exist today for women with good training and they will have many more in the future, given the innovations and technological advances that occur in response to the economic and social development process taking place in the country.

Fortunately for the Panamanian woman there are no openly discriminatory attitudes, generally speaking, which can be blamed for the disadvantageous position of women. The clearest demonstration of this appears in the educational sector indicators, where women are relatively well placed and from which it must be recognized that educational training in our society has been an important factor in social and economic advancement.

This does not mean, however, that there is no cause for concern. Quite the contrary, emphasis must continue being placed on the need to find all the means available so that women, like men, can achieve economic, social and political success in Panama, without distinction of sex.

ANNEX 1

CERTAIN LEGAL PROVISOS THAT AFFECT FEMALE LABOR

A. ARTICLES FROM THE 1972 POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC
OF PANAMA

CHAPTER 3

LABOR

B. LABOR CODE

CHAPTER II

FEMALE AND CHILD LABOR

ANNEX 1

CERTAIN LEGAL PROVISOS THAT BENEFIT WOMEN

A. - ARTICLES FROM THE 1972 POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

CHAPTER 3

LABOR

ARTICLE 59. - Work is a right and an obligation of the individual, and therefore it is the obligation of the State to establish economic policies aimed at promoting full employment and assuring for all workers the necessary conditions for a decent existence.

ARTICLE 62. - Equal salary or wages must be paid for equal work under identical conditions, whoever performs it, without distinction as to sex, nationality, race, age, social class, or political or religious beliefs.

ARTICLE 65. - The maximum work day shall be eight hours and the maximum work week shall be forty-eight hours; the maximum night shift shall not be greater than seven, and overtime hours shall be paid over and above the normal wage.

The maximum work day will be lowered to six hours per day for people over fourteen and under eighteen. Children under fourteen shall not work, nor shall children under sixteen work night shifts, unless excepted by Law. The employment of minors under fourteen as domestic servants is also prohibited, as is the employment of minors and women in unhealthy occupations.

Aside from weekly leave, all workers shall have the right to paid vacation.

The Law may establish paid weekly leave in accordance with the country's economic and social conditions and for the benefit of its workers.

ARTICLE 67. - The right of the working woman to bear children shall be protected. A pregnant woman shall not be severed from public or private employment because of pregnancy. For a minimum of six weeks prior to childbirth, and for eight weeks afterwards, a woman shall take obligatory maternity leave with full pay, and will keep her job and all contractual rights. When the working mother returns to her job she cannot be fired for a period of one year, except in special cases foreseen by Law, which will also regulate the special working conditions of pregnant women.

B. - THE LABOR CODE

CHAPTER II

FEMALE AND CHILD LABOR

ARTICLE 104. - Women are prohibited from working in:

1.- Underground areas, mines, open pits, quarries and in construction activities; and

2.- Dangerous or unhealthy activities as determined by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

ARTICLE 105. - The protection of the working woman's right to bear children is an obligation of the State.

ARTICLE 106. - A pregnant woman can be fired from her job only for just cause and only after prior judicial authorization.

When an employer wishes to fire a pregnant woman who has given just cause for dismissal, he shall first request authorization from the appropriate labor jurisdiction to whom he shall prove without doubt that there is justified cause for dismissal.

Such authorization shall be handed down as a labor-related summary proceeding.

In any event where a pregnant worker is notified of dismissal or termination with respect to her employment without the prior authorization of the appropriate judicial authority, the worker shall present to her employer or to any labor authority a medical certificate as to her pregnancy within twenty days following the notification. If she does so, the worker has the right to full employment reinstatement and payment of wages from the date of dismissal. After the twenty-day period, and for the next three months, the worker can require her reinstatement but only claim wages from the date the medical certificate is presented. In the event the employer refuses, the worker can request her reinstatement through legal means.

The 20-day period for presenting the medical certificate cannot be interrupted. Once it has expired the worker has a three-month prescribed period, which begins when the 20 days expire, to request reinstatement, and which can be interrupted in any of the forms stipulated in item seven or article 12.

This norm objectively establishes the legal framework of maternal labor, so that a female employee may not be dismissed during pregnancy unless the following events occur:

1. Just cause for dismissal, and
2. Prior authorization for dismissal by the labor authorities having jurisdiction in each case.

The pregnancy protection extends from the time of childbirth until three months following the date when the worker returns to her job after childbirth (article 113).

ARTICLE 107. All pregnant workers shall enjoy mandatory leave remunerated in the same manner as their employment during the six weeks preceding childbirth and the eight weeks following. In no event shall the total leave period be less than fourteen weeks; however, if there is a delay in childbirth, the worker will have the right to be given, as mandatory leave, the eight weeks following the delivery.

Employers shall make up the difference between the maternity subsidy provided by the Social Security Board and the wage to which the worker is entitled in accordance with this article.

When the Social Security Board is not obligated to cover the maternity subsidy, the obligation contained in this article will be entirely the responsibility of the employer.

The Executive Organ is empowered to issue provisions in respect of this article, establishing greater leave periods than those stipulated for activities or professions that by their nature require such. In these cases the provisions of the two foregoing paragraphs will also apply.

If the worker did not report her pregnancy upon beginning her work assignment, the employer is responsible in accordance with social security regulations and in conformity with Article 107 of our Labor Statute.

ARTICLE 108.- To determine the date when paid mandatory leave begins, the worker shall present to her employer a medical certificate showing the probable date of childbirth. Any physician employed by the State, or any of its institutions, shall issue this certificate free of charge. If for any reason the pregnant worker is on the job during the leave period prior to delivery, the employer is obligated to pay her the corresponding wage, plus an equal amount as indemnity, without prejudice of the legal sanctions which he may incur.

ARTICLE 109.- Women on maternity leave may not work on their own.

ARTICLE 110.- If during the leave periods referred to above illness should occur as a result of the pregnancy or delivery, the worker shall have the right to extended leave for whatever time is prescribed under medical certification.

The period resulting from the extension of paid leave shall be covered completely through a subsidy from the Social Security Board if the worker is affiliated. If the Social Security Board is not obligated, the provisions of Article 107 shall apply.

ARTICLE 111.- Payment for mandatory leave shall be on the basis of the last salary received, or the average salary for the latest one hundred and eighty days, whichever is greater.

ARTICLE 112.- In the event of abortion, stillbirth or any other abnormal birth, paid mandatory leave shall be paid in accordance with the demands of the worker's health, as shown by a medical certificate and the prescriptions of the attending physician.

ARTICLE 113.- From the time the worker returns to her job after childbirth and up to three months, the employer shall be able to dismiss her only for just cause and after prior authorization, in accordance with the provisions of Article 106.

Declared unconstitutional by the Social Security Board (November 16, 1973) in violation of Article 67 of the Constitution, which establishes a legal framework of one year.

ARTICLE 114.- When breast-feeding, all working mothers shall be given a fifteen-minute interval every three hours, or if she prefers, half an hour twice a day during her working hours, for the purpose of feeding her child. The employer shall provide some means of rest within the possibilities of her work and will maintain a sufficient number of chairs available to all workers. The time required for this purpose shall be computed for purposes of the worker's salary, as real work time, like the intervals described above.

All employers who hire more than twenty women shall be required to provide a locale where women can breast-feed without endangering their children. This shall be done taking into account the employer's economic possibilities, at the discretion of the General or Regional Labor Bureau.

Articles 95 and 98 of the 1947 Code.

This precept constitutes a furthering of the right of protection that the employer must provide in his work relations.

ARTICLE 115.- The Executive Organ and the Social Security Board, within a year of the force of this Code, shall establish child-care centers and child centers in industrial or commercial sectors where there is a large number of workers. The working mother shall be able to leave her pre-school children at these centers where they will receive necessary medical, nutritional and recreational attention.

ARTICLE 116.- The pregnant woman shall not work overtime. If the worker is subject to rotating shifts at various intervals, the employer is required to make the necessary arrangements so that the worker will not have to work the night or split shifts. The shift stipulated for these purposes will be fixed and not subject to rotations.

The employer shall also make the necessary arrangements so that pregnant workers will not perform tasks inappropriate or harmful to their condition.

Annex No. 2

Statistical Annex

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|-------------|--|
| Table No. 1 | Literacy and Illiteracy in the Republic for the Population 10 Years of Age and Older, by Area and Sex: 1980 Census |
| Table No. 2 | Population in the Republic 6 Years Old and Over, by Level of Instruction, Sex and Age: 1980 Census |
| Table No. 3 | Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Status of Economic Activity, Sex, Age and Area: 1980 Census |
| Table No. 4 | Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Status of Activity, Sex, Level of Instruction and Area: 1980 Census |
| Table No. 5 | Employed Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Occupation, Sex, and Area: 1980 Census |
| Table No. 6 | Employed Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Income Earned, Sex, Level of Instruction and Area: 1980 Census |
| Table No. 7 | Average Monthly Income for Employed Population 10 Years of Age and Older, by Sex, Category of Employment and Area: 1980 Census |
| Table No. 8 | Estimated Population 60 Years and Older by Sex and Age Group in the Republic for Years 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000. |

TABLE NO. 1
LITERACY AND ILLITERACY IN THE REPUBLIC FOR THE POPULATION
10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, BY AREA AND SEX: 1980 CENSUS

Area, sex and age	Population 10 Years of age and older			
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL	<u>1,312,942</u>	<u>1,125,808</u>	<u>187,134</u>	<u>14.2</u>
10 - 14	228,640	208,175	20,465	9.0
15 - 19	199,829	188,350	11,479	5.7
20 - 24	161,522	149,480	12,042	7.5
25 - 29	134,548	121,297	13,251	9.8
30 - 34	118,342	103,338	15,004	12.7
35 - 39	95,216	80,127	15,089	15.8
40 - 44	79,146	64,111	15,035	19.0
45 - 49	66,314	50,942	15,372	23.2
50 - 54	57,544	43,146	14,398	25.0
55 - 59	46,894	35,116	11,778	25.1
60 and over	120,378	79,170	41,208	34.2
Unknown	4,569	2,556	2,013	44.1
 M E N	 <u>663,060</u>	 <u>570,958</u>	 <u>92,102</u>	 <u>13.9</u>
10 - 14	118,016	106,157	11,859	10.0
15 - 19	99,718	94,423	5,295	5.3
20 - 24	79,212	74,045	5,167	6.5
25 - 29	66,996	61,227	5,769	8.6
30 - 34	59,483	52,351	7,132	12.0
35 - 39	47,658	40,419	7,239	15.2
40 - 44	40,491	33,196	7,295	18.0
45 - 49	34,134	26,487	7,647	22.4
50 - 54	29,230	22,034	7,196	24.6
55 - 59	24,211	18,360	5,851	24.2
60 and over	61,590	40,940	20,650	33.5
Unknown	2,321	1,319	1,002	43.2

TABLE NO.
(Page 2)
LITERACY AND ILLITERACY IN THE REPUBLIC FOR THE POPULATION
10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, BY AREA AND SEX: 1980 CENSUS

Area, sex and age	Population 10 Years of age and older			
	Total	Literate	Illiterate Number	Percent
W O M E N	<u>649,882</u>	<u>554,850</u>	<u>95,032</u>	<u>14.6</u>
10 - 14	110,624	102,018	8,606	7.8
15 - 19	100,111	93,927	6,184	6.2
20 - 24	82,310	75,435	6,875	8.4
25 - 29	67,552	60,070	7,482	11.1
30 - 34	58,859	50,987	7,872	13.4
35 - 39	47,558	39,708	7,850	16.5
40 - 44	38,655	30,915	7,740	20.0
45 - 49	32,180	24,455	7,725	24.0
50 - 54	28,314	21,112	7,202	25.4
55 - 59	22,683	16,756	5,927	26.1
60 and over	58,788	38,230	20,558	35.0
Unknown	2,248	1,237	1,011	45.0
URBAN	<u>688,440</u>	<u>654,211</u>	<u>34,229</u>	<u>5.0</u>
10 - 14	106,425	102,500	3,925	3.7
15 - 19	106,174	103,727	2,447	2.3
20 - 24	90,779	88,516	2,263	2.5
25 - 29	75,079	73,021	2,058	2.7
30 - 34	65,246	63,133	2,113	3.2
35 - 39	50,757	48,684	2,073	4.1
40 - 44	40,410	38,485	1,925	4.8
45 - 49	33,297	31,053	2,244	6.7
50 - 54	30,225	27,865	2,360	7.8
55 - 59	24,771	22,599	2,172	8.8
60 and over	62,549	52,746	9,803	15.7
Unknown	2,728	1,882	846	31.0

TABLE NO. 1
(Page 3)
LITERACY AND ILLITERACY IN THE REPUBLIC FOR THE POPULATION
10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, BY AREA AND SEX: 1980 CENSUS

Area, sex and age	Population 10 Years of age and older			
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	
			Number	Percent
M E N	<u>328,818</u>	<u>313,385</u>	<u>15,433</u>	<u>4.7</u>
10 - 14	53,612	51,345	2,267	4.2
15 - 19	49,802	48,567	1,235	2.5
20 - 24	42,250	41,176	1,074	2.5
25 - 29	36,120	35,032	1,088	3.0
30 - 34	31,248	30,218	1,030	3.3
35 - 39	24,026	23,178	848	3.5
40 - 44	13,552	18,693	859	4.4
45 - 49	16,048	15,060	988	6.2
50 - 54	14,245	13,232	1,013	7.1
55 - 59	11,960	11,085	875	7.3
60 and over	28,628	24,912	3,716	13.0
Unknown	1,327	887	440	33.2
W O M E N	<u>359,622</u>	<u>340,826</u>	<u>18,796</u>	<u>5.2</u>
10 - 14	52,813	51,155	1,658	3.1
15 - 19	56,372	55,160	1,212	2.2
20 - 24	48,529	47,340	1,189	2.5
25 - 29	38,959	37,989	970	2.5
30 - 34	33,998	32,915	1,083	3.2
35 - 39	26,731	25,506	1,225	4.6
40 - 44	20,858	19,792	1,066	5.1
45 - 49	17,249	15,993	1,256	7.3
50 - 54	15,980	14,633	1,347	8.4
55 - 59	12,811	11,514	1,297	10.1
60 and over	33,921	27,834	6,087	17.9
Unknown	1,401	995	406	29.0

TABLE NO. 1
 (Page 4)
 LITERACY AND ILLITERACY IN THE REPUBLIC FOR THE POPULATION
 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, BY AREA AND SEX: 1980 CENSUS

Area, sex and age	Population 10 Years of age and older			
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	
			Number	Percent
RURAL	<u>624,502</u>	<u>471,597</u>	<u>152,905</u>	<u>24.5</u>
10 - 14	122,215	105,675	16,540	13.5
15 - 19	93,655	84,623	9,032	9.6
20 - 24	70,743	60,964	9,779	13.8
25 - 29	59,469	48,276	11,193	18.8
30 - 34	53,096	40,205	12,891	24.3
35 - 39	44,459	31,443	13,016	29.3
40 - 44	38,736	25,626	13,110	33.8
45 - 49	33,017	19,889	13,128	39.8
50 - 54	27,319	15,281	12,038	44.1
55 - 59	22,123	12,517	9,606	43.4
60 and over	57,829	26,424	31,405	54.3
Unknown	1,841	674	1,167	63.4
 M E N	 <u>334,242</u>	 <u>257,573</u>	 <u>76,669</u>	 <u>22.9</u>
10 - 14	64,404	54,812	9,592	14.9
15 - 19	49,916	45,856	4,060	8.1
20 - 24	36,962	32,869	4,093	11.1
25 - 29	30,876	26,195	4,681	15.2
30 - 34	28,235	22,133	6,102	21.6
35 - 39	23,632	17,241	6,391	27.0
40 - 44	20,939	14,503	6,436	30.7
45 - 49	18,086	11,427	6,659	36.8
50 - 54	14,985	8,802	6,183	41.3
55 - 59	12,251	7,275	4,976	40.6
60 and over	32,962	16,028	16,934	51.4
Unknown	994	432	562	56.5

TABLE NO. 1
 (Page 5)
 LITERACY AND ILLITERACY IN THE REPUBLIC FOR THE POPULATION
 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, BY AREA AND SEX: 1980 CENSUS

Area, sex and age	Population 10 Years of age and older			
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	
			Number	Percent
W O M E N	<u>290,260</u>	<u>214,024</u>	<u>76,236</u>	<u>26.3</u>
10 - 14	57,811	50,863	6,948	12.0
15 - 19	43,739	38,767	4,972	11.4
20 - 24	33,781	28,095	5,686	16.8
25 - 29	28,593	22,081	6,512	22.8
30 - 34	24,861	18,072	6,789	27.3
35 - 39	20,827	14,202	6,625	31.8
40 - 44	17,797	11,123	6,674	37.5
45 - 49	14,931	8,462	6,469	43.3
50 - 54	12,334	6,479	5,855	47.5
55 - 59	9,872	5,242	4,630	46.9
60 and over	24,867	10,396	14,471	58.2
Unknown	847	242	605	71.4

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census, 20% Sampling; Available at the Population Department of the MIPPE

Note: Figures subject to change.

TABLE NO. 2
POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC 6 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION,
SEX AND AGE: 1980 CENSUS

Sex and Age Group	Population 6 Years old and over								Average Years Declared
	Total	None	Level of Instruction (years of study completed)		Total	Complete	University	Not Declared	
			Primary Total	Primary Complete					
Total	1,507,523	219,195	798,687	304,047	390,234	100,742	83,729	15,678	5.6
6 - 9	194,581	66,363	126,007	..	..	..	..	2,211	1.3
10 - 14	228,640	9,777	176,495	48,779	40,438	..	..	1,930	4.7
15 - 19	199,829	7,769	73,595	48,680	113,840	12,525	2,746	1,879	7.5
20 - 24	161,522	9,066	60,640	39,460	68,290	29,216	22,025	1,501	8.3
25 - 29	134,548	10,497	58,979	36,117	45,016	16,938	18,876	1,180	7.8
30 - 34	118,342	12,296	58,287	33,064	33,172	11,671	13,365	1,222	7.1
35 - 39	95,216	12,838	48,756	25,257	24,098	8,451	8,828	706	6.5
40 - 44	79,146	13,201	41,933	19,046	17,382	5,829	5,918	712	5.9
45 - 49	66,314	13,781	33,796	12,588	14,058	4,692	4,171	508	5.4
50 - 54	57,544	12,910	30,683	11,021	10,409	3,423	2,927	615	4.9
55 - 59	46,894	10,449	26,467	9,284	7,789	2,536	1,747	442	4.7
60 - 64	41,290	10,325	23,383	7,430	5,862	1,944	1,205	515	4.3
65 - 69	30,836	8,264	17,116	5,726	4,239	1,427	860	357	4.2
70 and over	48,252	20,557	21,026	6,983	4,715	1,885	855	1,099	3.2
Not declared	4,569	1,112	1,524	612	926	205	206	801	4.7
MEN	761,188	107,917	412,934	156,021	188,936	46,238	42,787	8,614	5.6
6 - 9	98,128	34,970	62,024	..	..	..	..	1,134	1.3
10 - 14	118,016	5,290	92,873	23,901	18,770	..	..	1,083	4.6
15 - 19	99,718	3,317	39,631	26,056	54,851	5,480	1,006	913	7.4
20 - 24	79,212	3,529	31,908	21,350	32,935	13,185	9,876	884	8.2
25 - 29	66,996	4,358	30,547	19,055	21,821	7,796	9,581	689	7.9
30 - 34	59,453	5,729	29,950	17,052	16,038	5,334	7,049	717	7.1
35 - 39	47,658	6,161	24,608	12,354	11,634	4,069	4,991	364	6.6
40 - 44	40,491	6,282	21,895	9,755	8,608	2,916	3,302	404	5.9
45 - 49	34,134	6,709	17,542	6,280	7,105	2,220	2,469	309	5.5
50 - 54	29,230	6,449	15,530	5,264	5,221	1,537	1,702	328	5.0
55 - 59	24,211	5,127	13,866	4,801	3,999	1,111	941	278	4.7
60 - 64	21,710	5,323	12,251	3,829	3,064	987	775	297	4.4
65 - 69	16,231	4,202	9,204	2,910	2,074	622	565	186	4.3
70 and over	23,649	9,986	10,222	3,102	2,370	886	520	551	3.2
Not declared	2,321	485	803	312	446	95	110	477	5.0
WOMEN	746,335	111,278	385,753	148,026	201,298	54,504	40,942	7,064	5.7
6 - 9	96,453	31,393	63,983	..	..	..	..	1,077	1.4
10 - 14	110,524	4,487	83,622	24, 78	21,668	..	..	847	4.9
15 - 19	100,111	4,452	33,964	22,624	58,989	7,045	1,740	966	7.6
20 - 24	82,310	5,537	28,652	18,110	35,355	16,031	12,149	617	8.4
25 - 29	67,552	6,139	28,432	17,062	23,195	9,142	9,295	491	7.8
30 - 34	58,899	6,567	28,337	16,012	17,134	6,337	6,316	505	7.0
35 - 39	47,558	6,667	24,148	12,903	12,464	4,382	3,937	342	6.4
40 - 44	38,655	6,919	20,038	9,291	8,774	2,913	2,616	308	5.8
45 - 49	32,180	7,072	16,254	6,308	6,953	2,472	1,702	199	5.2
50 - 54	28,314	6,461	15,153	5,757	5,188	1,886	1,225	237	4.9
55 - 59	22,683	5,322	12,601	4,483	3,790	1,425	806	164	4.6
60 - 64	19,880	5,002	11,132	3,601	2,798	957	430	218	4.2
65 - 69	14,605	4,062	7,912	2,816	2,165	805	295	171	4.2
70 and over	24,603	10,571	10,804	3,881	2,345	999	335	548	3.1
Not declared	2,248	627	721	300	480	110	96	324	4.7

Source: Tabulations of the National Population Housing Census, 20% Sampling, available at the Population Department of the Division of Social Planning, MIPPE

Note: Figures subject to change

.. Not applicable

TABLE NO.3
POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATUS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX,
AGE AND AREA: 1980 CENSUS

Area, sex, and age	Population 10 Years Old and Over					
	Total	Economically Active Population				
		Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Unemploy- ment Rate	Activity Rate
TOTAL	<u>1,252,587</u>	<u>584,460</u>	<u>503,540</u>	<u>44,920</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>43.8</u>
10 - 14	216,445	9,440	8,605	835	8.8	4.4
15 - 19	190,249	52,950	43,515	9,435	17.8	27.8
20 - 24	154,467	90,730	77,330	13,400	14.8	58.7
25 - 29	128,503	85,725	78,690	7,035	8.2	66.7
30 - 34	113,157	76,195	71,485	4,710	6.2	67.3
35 - 39	90,931	60,140	57,140	3,000	5.0	66.1
40 - 44	75,256	48,970	47,070	1,900	3.9	65.1
45 - 49	62,949	39,015	37,605	1,410	3.6	62.0
50 - 54	54,884	30,330	29,225	1,105	3.6	55.3
55 - 59	45,414	21,295	20,610	685	3.2	46.9
60 and over	116,103	32,180	30,965	1,215	3.8	27.7
Unknown	4,229	1,490	1,300	190	12.8	35.2
M E N	<u>634,335</u>	<u>396,315</u>	<u>369,460</u>	<u>26,855</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>62.5</u>
10 - 14	111,416	6,850	6,375	475	6.9	6.1
15 - 19	95,463	37,210	31,115	6,095	16.4	39.0
20 - 24	76,322	60,545	53,155	7,390	12.2	79.3
25 - 29	64,571	58,795	54,990	3,805	6.5	91.1
30 - 34	57,243	53,680	51,035	2,645	4.9	93.8
35 - 39	45,643	42,740	40,955	1,785	4.2	93.6
40 - 44	38,581	35,900	34,670	1,230	3.4	93.1
45 - 49	32,404	29,610	28,655	955	3.2	91.4
50 - 54	27,855	24,180	23,335	845	3.5	86.8
55 - 59	23,401	17,810	17,270	540	3.0	76.1
60 and over	59,275	28,050	27,070	980	3.5	47.3
Unknown	2,161	945	835	110	11.6	43.7
W O M E N	<u>618,252</u>	<u>152,145</u>	<u>134,080</u>	<u>18,065</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>24.6</u>
10 - 14	105,029	2,590	2,230	360	13.9	2.5
15 - 19	94,786	15,740	12,400	3,340	21.2	16.6
20 - 24	78,145	30,185	24,175	6,010	19.9	38.6
25 - 29	63,932	26,930	23,700	3,230	12.0	42.1
30 - 34	55,914	22,515	20,450	2,065	9.2	40.3
35 - 39	45,288	17,400	16,185	1,215	7.0	38.4
40 - 44	36,675	13,070	12,400	670	5.1	35.6
45 - 49	30,545	9,405	8,950	455	4.8	30.8
50 - 54	27,029	6,150	5,890	260	4.2	22.8
55 - 59	22,013	3,485	3,340	145	4.2	15.8
60 and over	56,828	4,130	3,895	235	5.7	7.3
Unknown	2,068	545	465	80	14.7	26.4

TABLE NO.3
(Page 2)
POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATUS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX,
AGE AND AREA: 1980 CENSUS

Area, sex, and age	Population 10 Years Old and Over					
	Total	Economically Active Population				
		Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Unemploy- ment Rate	Activity Rate
URBAN	<u>688,400</u>	<u>314,905</u>	<u>284,020</u>	<u>30,885</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>45.7</u>
10 - 14	106,425	2,260	1,990	270	11.9	2.1
15 - 19	106,174	23,680	18,075	5,605	23.7	22.3
20 - 24	90,779	55,455	45,585	9,870	17.8	61.1
25 - 29	75,079	54,575	49,505	5,070	9.3	72.7
30 - 34	65,246	48,110	44,655	3,455	7.2	73.7
35 - 39	50,757	37,005	34,800	2,205	6.0	72.9
40 - 44	40,410	29,145	27,830	1,315	4.5	72.1
45 - 49	33,297	22,270	21,300	970	4.4	66.9
50 - 54	30,225	17,160	16,415	745	4.3	56.8
55 - 59	24,771	11,165	10,735	430	3.8	45.1
60 and over	62,549	13,070	12,265	805	6.2	20.9
Unknown	2,728	1,010	865	145	14.4	37.0
M E N	<u>528,818</u>	<u>194,885</u>	<u>177,925</u>	<u>16,960</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>59.3</u>
10 - 14	53,612	970	820	150	15.5	1.8
15 - 19	49,802	12,565	9,135	3,430	27.3	25.2
20 - 24	42,250	31,955	26,885	5,070	15.9	75.6
25 - 29	36,120	32,935	30,455	2,480	7.5	91.2
30 - 34	31,248	29,505	27,740	1,765	6.0	94.4
35 - 39	24,026	22,720	21,575	1,145	5.0	94.6
40 - 44	19,552	18,430	17,665	765	4.2	94.3
45 - 49	16,048	14,670	14,065	605	4.1	91.4
50 - 54	14,245	12,160	11,630	530	4.4	85.4
55 - 59	11,960	8,405	8,080	325	3.9	70.3
60 and over	28,628	10,005	9,395	610	6.1	34.9
Unknown	1,327	565	480	85	85.0	42.6
W O M E N	<u>359,622</u>	<u>120,020</u>	<u>106,095</u>	<u>13,925</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>33.4</u>
10 - 14	52,813	1,290	1,170	120	9.3	2.4
15 - 19	56,372	11,115	8,940	2,175	19.6	19.7
20 - 24	48,529	23,500	18,700	4,800	20.4	48.4
25 - 29	38,959	21,640	19,050	2,590	12.0	55.5
30 - 34	33,998	18,605	16,915	1,690	9.1	54.7
35 - 39	26,731	14,285	13,225	1,060	7.4	53.4
40 - 44	20,858	10,715	10,165	550	5.1	51.4
45 - 49	17,249	7,600	7,235	365	4.8	44.1
50 - 54	15,980	5,000	4,785	215	4.3	31.3
55 - 59	12,811	2,760	2,655	105	3.8	21.5
60 and over	33,921	3,065	2,870	195	6.4	9.0
Unknown	1,401	445	385	60	13.5	31.8

TABLE NO.3
(Page No. 3)
POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATUS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX,
AGE AND AREA: 1980 CENSUS

Area, sex, and age	Population 10 Years Old and Over					
	Total	Economically Active Population				Activity Rate
		Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Unemploy- ment Rate	
RURAL	<u>564,147</u>	<u>233,555</u>	<u>219,520</u>	<u>14,035</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>41.4</u>
10 - 14	110,020	7,180	6,615	565	7.9	6.5
15 - 19	84,075	29,270	25,440	3,830	13.1	34.8
20 - 24	63,688	35,275	31,745	3,530	10.0	55.4
25 - 29	53,424	31,150	29,185	1,965	6.3	58.3
30 - 34	47,911	28,085	26,830	1,255	4.5	58.6
35 - 39	40,174	23,135	22,340	795	3.4	57.6
40 - 44	34,846	19,825	19,240	585	3.0	56.9
45 - 49	29,652	16,745	16,305	440	2.6	56.5
50 - 54	24,659	13,170	12,810	360	2.7	53.4
55 - 59	20,643	10,130	9,875	255	2.5	49.1
60 and over	53,554	19,110	18,700	410	2.1	35.7
Unknown	1,501	480	435	45	9.4	32.0
M E N	<u>305,517</u>	<u>201,430</u>	<u>191,535</u>	<u>9,895</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>65.9</u>
10 - 14	57,804	5,880	5,555	325	5.5	10.2
15 - 19	45,661	24,645	21,980	2,665	10.8	54.0
20 - 24	34,072	28,590	26,270	2,320	8.1	83.9
25 - 29	28,451	25,860	24,535	1,325	5.1	90.9
30 - 34	25,995	24,175	23,295	880	3.6	93.0
35 - 39	21,617	20,020	19,380	640	3.2	92.6
40 - 44	19,029	17,470	17,005	465	2.7	91.8
45 - 49	16,356	14,940	14,590	350	2.3	91.3
50 - 54	13,610	12,020	11,705	315	2.6	88.3
55 - 59	11,441	9,405	9,190	215	2.3	82.2
60 and over	30,647	18,045	17,675	370	2.0	58.9
Unknown	834	380	355	25	6.6	45.6
W O M E N	<u>258,630</u>	<u>32,125</u>	<u>27,985</u>	<u>4,140</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>12.4</u>
10 - 14	52,216	1,300	1,060	240	18.5	2.5
15 - 19	38,414	4,625	3,460	1,165	25.2	12.0
20 - 24	29,616	6,685	5,475	1,210	18.1	22.6
25 - 29	24,973	5,290	4,650	640	12.1	21.2
30 - 34	21,916	3,910	3,535	375	9.6	17.8
35 - 39	18,557	3,115	2,960	155	5.0	16.8
40 - 44	15,817	2,355	2,235	120	5.1	14.9
45 - 49	13,296	1,805	1,715	90	5.0	13.6
50 - 54	11,049	1,150	1,105	45	3.9	10.4
55 - 59	9,202	725	685	40	5.5	7.9
60 and over	22,907	1,065	1,025	40	3.8	4.6
Unknown	667	100	80	20	20.0	15.0

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census, 20% Sampling,
available at the Population Department, MIPPE

Note: Figures subject to change

Table No. 4

POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATUS OF ACTIVITY, SEX,
LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND AREA: 1980 CENSUS

Area, Sex and Level of Instruction	Population 10 Years Old and Over							
	Economically Active				Unemployment Rate	Economically Inactive	Not Specified	Activity Rate
	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed				
TOTAL	<u>1,252,587</u>	<u>548,460</u>	<u>503,540</u>	<u>44,920</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>692,067</u>	<u>12,060</u>	<u>43.8</u>
No education	117,047	46,480	44,920	1,560	3.4	69,282	1,285	39.7
Incomplete Primary	352,613	115,895	109,230	6,665	5.8	234,093	2,625	32.9
Completed Primary	299,472	144,605	132,650	11,955	8.3	153,712	1,155	48.3
Incomplete Secondary	286,136	105,650	93,770	11,860	11.2	179,366	1,140	36.9
Completed Secondary	100,432	68,620	59,945	8,675	12.6	31,557	255	68.3
1 to 3 years University	44,017	29,380	27,520	2,360	7.9	14,082	55	67.9
4 or more years University	39,733	33,715	32,030	1,685	5.0	5,988	30	84.9
Unknown	13,137	3,635	3,475	160	4.4	3,987	5,515	27.7
M E N	<u>634,335</u>	<u>396,315</u>	<u>369,460</u>	<u>26,855</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>231,650</u>	<u>6,370</u>	<u>62.5</u>
No education	59,087	42,170	40,925	1,245	3.0	16,212	705	71.4
Incomplete Primary	185,599	98,560	93,510	5,050	5.1	85,624	1,415	53.1
Completed Primary	153,151	110,385	102,295	8,090	7.3	42,076	690	72.1
Incomplete Secondary	140,447	71,050	64,335	6,715	9.4	68,802	595	50.6
Completed Secondary	45,993	36,650	32,855	3,795	10.4	9,233	110	79.7
1 to 3 years University	20,453	15,065	14,000	1,065	7.1	5,343	45	73.7
4 or more years University	22,300	19,785	18,995	790	4.0	2,505	10	88.7
Unknown	7,305	2,650	2,545	105	4.0	1,855	2,800	36.3
W O M E N	<u>618,252</u>	<u>152,145</u>	<u>134,080</u>	<u>18,065</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>460,417</u>	<u>5,690</u>	<u>24.6</u>
No education	57,960	4,310	3,995	315	7.3	53,070	530	7.4
Incomplete Primary	167,014	17,335	15,720	1,615	9.3	148,469	1,210	10.4
Completed Primary	146,321	34,220	30,355	3,865	11.3	111,636	465	23.4
Incomplete Secondary	145,689	34,580	29,435	5,145	14.9	110,564	545	23.7
Completed Secondary	54,439	31,970	27,090	4,880	15.3	22,324	145	53.7
1 to 3 years University	23,564	14,815	13,520	1,295	8.7	8,739	10	62.9
4 or more years University	17,433	13,930	13,035	895	6.4	3,483	20	79.9
Unknown	5,832	985	930	55	5.6	2,132	2,715	16.9

Table No. 4
 (Page 2)
 POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATUS OF ACTIVITY, SEX,
 LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND AREA: 1980 CENSUS

Area, Sex and Level of Instruction	Population 10 Years Old and Over							
	Economically Active				Unemployment Rate	Economically Inactive	Not Specified	Activity Rate
	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed				
URBAN	<u>688,440</u>	<u>314,905</u>	<u>284,020</u>	<u>30,885</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>365,790</u>	<u>7,745</u>	<u>45.7</u>
No education	25,688	7,555	6,950	605	8.0	17,413	720	29.4
Incomplete Primary	131,471	37,350	33,850	3,500	9.4	92,746	1,375	28.4
Completed Primary	152,934	71,990	64,915	7,075	9.8	80,274	670	47.1
Incomplete Secondary	212,748	82,745	73,285	9,460	11.4	129,033	970	38.9
Completed Secondary	81,439	55,330	48,675	6,655	12.0	25,884	225	67.9
1 to 3 years University	38,406	26,300	24,295	2,005	7.6	12,056	50	68.5
4 or more years University	36,602	31,115	29,670	1,485	4.8	5,432	15	85.1
Unknown	9,152	2,480	2,380	100	4.0	2,952	3,720	27.1
M E N	<u>328,818</u>	<u>194,885</u>	<u>177,925</u>	<u>16,960</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>129,963</u>	<u>3,970</u>	<u>59.3</u>
No education	10,922	5,755	5,305	450	7.8	4,767	400	52.7
Incomplete Primary	64,029	26,415	23,995	2,420	9.2	36,894	720	41.3
Completed Primary	71,394	47,530	43,115	4,415	9.3	23,529	335	66.6
Incomplete Secondary	102,438	52,975	47,840	5,135	9.7	48,983	480	51.7
Completed Secondary	36,875	29,150	26,280	2,870	9.8	7,630	95	79.1
1 to 3 years University	17,796	13,195	12,270	925	7.0	4,561	40	74.1
4 or more years University	20,432	18,210	17,520	690	3.8	2,222	0	89.1
Unknown	4,932	1,655	1,600	55	3.3	1,377	1,900	33.6
W O M E N	<u>359,622</u>	<u>120,020</u>	<u>106,095</u>	<u>13,925</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>235,827</u>	<u>3,775</u>	<u>33.4</u>
No education	14,766	1,800	1,645	155	8.6	12,646	320	12.2
Incomplete Primary	67,442	10,935	9,855	1,080	9.9	55,852	655	16.2
Completed Primary	81,540	24,460	21,800	2,660	10.9	56,745	335	30.0
Incomplete Secondary	110,310	29,770	25,445	4,325	14.5	80,050	490	27.0
Completed Secondary	44,564	26,180	22,395	3,785	14.4	18,254	130	58.7
1 to 3 years University	20,610	13,105	12,025	1,080	8.2	7,495	10	63.6
4 or more years University	16,170	12,945	12,150	795	6.1	3,210	15	80.1
Unknown	4,220	825	780	45	5.4	1,575	1,820	19.5

Table No. 4
 POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATUS OF ACTIVITY, SEX,
 LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND AREA: 1980 CENSUS
 (Page 3)

Area, Sex and Level of Instruction	Population 10 Years Old and Over							
	Economically Active				Unemployment Rate	Economically Inactive	Not Specified	Activity Rate
	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed				
RURAL	<u>564,147</u>	<u>233,555</u>	<u>219,520</u>	<u>14,035</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>326,277</u>	<u>4,315</u>	<u>41.4</u>
No education	91,359	38,925	37,970	955	2.4	51,869	565	42.6
Incomplete Primary	221,142	78,545	75,380	3,165	4.0	141,347	1,250	35.5
Completed Primary	146,538	72,615	67,735	4,880	6.7	73,438	485	49.6
Incomplete Secondary	73,388	22,885	20,485	2,400	10.5	50,333	170	31.2
Completed Secondary	18,993	13,290	11,270	2,020	15.2	5,673	30	70.0
1 to 3 years University	5,611	3,580	3,225	355	9.9	2,026	5	63.8
4 or more years University	3,131	2,560	2,360	200	7.8	556	15	81.8
Unknown	3,985	1,155	1,095	60	5.2	1,035	1,795	29.0
M E N	<u>305,517</u>	<u>201,430</u>	<u>191,535</u>	<u>9,895</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>101,687</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>65.9</u>
No education	48,165	36,415	35,620	795	2.2	11,445	305	75.6
Incomplete Primary	121,570	72,145	69,515	2,630	3.6	48,730	695	59.3
Completed Primary	81,757	62,855	59,180	3,675	5.8	18,547	355	76.9
Incomplete Secondary	38,009	18,075	16,495	1,580	8.7	19,819	115	47.6
Completed Secondary	9,118	7,500	6,575	925	12.3	1,603	15	82.3
1 to 3 years University	2,657	1,870	1,730	140	7.5	782	5	70.4
4 or more years University	1,868	1,575	1,475	100	6.3	283	10	84.3
Unknown	2,373	995	945	50	5.0	478	900	41.9
W O M E N	<u>258,630</u>	<u>32,125</u>	<u>27,985</u>	<u>4,140</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>224,590</u>	<u>1,915</u>	<u>12.4</u>
No education	43,194	2,510	2,350	160	6.4	40,424	260	5.8
Incomplete Primary	99,572	6,400	5,865	535	8.4	92,617	555	6.4
Completed Primary	64,781	9,760	8,555	1,205	12.3	54,891	130	15.1
Incomplete Secondary	35,379	4,810	3,990	820	17.0	30,514	55	13.6
Completed Secondary	9,875	5,790	4,695	1,095	18.9	4,070	15	58.6
1 to 3 years University	2,954	1,710	1,495	215	12.6	1,244	0	57.9
4 or more years University	1,263	985	885	100	10.2	273	5	78.0
Unknown	1,612	160	150	10	6.2	557	895	9.9

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census - 20% Sampling, available at the Population Dept., MIPPE
 Note: Figures subject to change

Table No. 5
 EMPLOYED POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, BY OCCUPATION,
 SEX AND AREA: 1980 CENSUS

Occupation	Total	Percentage	M e n		W o m e n	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL	<u>503,540</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>369,460</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>134,080</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Professionals, technicians and related occupations	55,095	10.9	27,150	7.4	27,945	20.8
Managers, administrators and director-level officials	24,245	4.8	19,370	5.2	4,875	3.6
Office workers and related occupations	51,495	10.2	16,780	4.5	34,715	25.9
Salesmen and related occupations	33,825	6.7	22,330	6.0	11,495	8.6
Farming, cattle-raising, fishing and hunting	139,400	27.8	135,775	36.8	3,625	2.7
Conductors of means of transport and related occupations	24,185	4.8	23,930	6.5	255	0.2
Artisans and craftsmen	63,605	12.6	57,305	15.5	6,300	4.7
Other artisans and craftsmen	12,350	2.5	10,790	2.9	1,560	1.2
Workers and day-laborers	17,570	3.5	15,825	4.3	1,745	1.3
Workers in personal and related services	73,520	14.6	33,430	9.1	40,090	29.9
Workers in non-identifiable or undeclared occupations and other workers	8,250	1.6	6,775	1.8	1,475	1.1

Table No. 5
(Page 2)
EMPLOYED POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, BY OCCUPATION,
SEX AND AREA: 1980 CENSUS

Occupation	Total	Percentage	Men		Women	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
URBAN	<u>284,020</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>177,925</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>106,095</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Professionals, technicians and related occupations	45,925	16.2	22,715	12.8	23,210	21.9
Managers, administrators and director-level officials	20,525	7.2	16,080	9.0	4,445	4.2
Office workers and related occupations	45,265	15.9	14,200	8.0	31,065	29.2
Salesmen and related occupations	24,745	8.7	16,070	9.0	8,675	8.2
Farming, cattle-raising, fishing and hunting	9,710	3.4	9,420	5.3	290	0.3
Conductors of means of transport and related occupations	16,885	5.9	16,670	9.4	215	0.2
Artisans and craftsmen	42,970	15.1	38,310	21.6	4,660	4.4
Other artisans and craftsmen	8,330	2.9	7,150	4.0	1,180	1.1
Workers and day-laborers	10,575	3.7	9,465	5.3	1,110	1.0
Workers in personal and related services	53,275	19.0	23,175	13.0	30,100	28.4
Workers in non-identifiable or undeclared occupations and other workers	5,815	2.0	4,670	2.6	1,145	1.1

Table No. 5
EMPLOYED POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, BY OCCUPATION,
SEX AND AREA: 1980 CENSUS

Occupation	Total	Percentage	Men		Women	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
RURAL	<u>219,520</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>191,535</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>27,985</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Professionals, technicians and related occupations	9,170	4.2	4,435	2.3	4,735	16.9
Managers, administrators and director-level officials	3,720	1.7	3,290	1.7	430	1.5
Office workers and related occupations	6,230	2.8	2,580	1.3	3,650	13.0
Salesmen and related occupations	9,080	4.1	6,260	3.3	2,820	10.1
Farming, cattle-raising, fishing and hunting	129,690	59.2	126,355	66.0	3,335	11.9
Conductors of means of transport and related occupations	7,300	3.3	7,260	3.8	40	0.1
Artisans and craftsmen	20,635	9.4	18,995	9.9	1,640	5.9
Other artisans and craftsmen	4,020	1.8	3,640	1.9	380	1.4
Workers and day-laborers	6,995	3.2	6,360	3.3	635	2.3
Workers in personal and related services	20,245	9.2	10,255	5.4	9,990	35.7
Workers in non-identifiable or undeclared occupations and other workers	2,435	1.1	2,105	1.1	330	1.2

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census - 20% Sampling, available at the Population Dept., MIPPE.
Note: Figures subject to change

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Table No. 6
EMPLOYED POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY INCOME RANGE, SEX,
LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION AND AREA: 1940 CENSUS

Area, Sex and Level of Instruction	Population 10 Years Old and Over							
	Total	Monthly Income Earned (in Dollars)					Not Specified	Average Income in B.
		Below 125	125 to 249	250 to 500	500 and over	Average		
Total	503,540	152,465	135,545	117,075	31,375	63,090	124.6	
No education.....	44,933	23,765	6,439	1,999	90	12,709	74.3	
Incomplete Primary.....	109,230	51,645	25,410	8,860	1,130	22,135	104.7	
Completed Primary.....	132,650	50,370	41,205	20,750	2,410	17,915	143.4	
Incomplete Secondary.....	93,770	20,110	35,055	28,255	4,875	5,515	210.6	
Completed Secondary.....	59,945	4,320	18,210	20,050	7,080	2,035	298.5	
1 to 3 years University.....	27,520	925	6,565	14,700	4,575	795	341.2	
4 or more years University.....	32,030	315	1,775	14,200	14,725	1,015	591.1	
Unknown.....	3,475	1,015	830	675	330	565	170.7	
M E N	369,460	110,605	97,765	77,805	27,600	55,605	121.0	
No education.....	40,925	21,015	6,080	1,515	375	11,930	76.6	
Incomplete Primary.....	93,510	41,405	22,315	8,205	1,075	20,570	110.2	
Completed Primary.....	102,295	33,190	32,235	18,615	2,275	15,970	160.8	
Incomplete Secondary.....	64,375	11,255	23,505	21,330	3,970	4,225	225.6	
Completed Secondary.....	32,855	2,365	9,160	14,565	5,370	1,375	319.9	
1 to 3 years University.....	14,000	500	2,935	7,000	3,105	410	368.5	
4 or more years University.....	18,975	300	730	6,000	11,345	660	737.6	
Unknown.....	2,545	675	645	525	265	475	191.5	
W O M E N	134,080	41,860	37,780	39,270	7,775	7,485	193.7	
No education.....	3,995	2,750	355	70	15	805	53.0	
Incomplete Primary.....	15,720	10,240	3,075	655	75	1,675	73.1	
Completed Primary.....	30,355	17,180	8,920	2,135	175	1,945	103.0	
Incomplete Secondary.....	29,475	8,855	11,550	6,875	865	1,230	177.8	
Completed Secondary.....	27,090	1,955	9,050	13,485	1,710	890	280.1	
1 to 3 years University.....	13,510	425	3,580	7,700	1,430	395	320.3	
4 or more years University.....	13,075	115	995	8,200	3,830	375	467.0	
Unknown.....	970	340	245	150	65	130	153.6	
URBAN AREA	334,020	55,045	91,170	93,575	31,595	12,675	235.7	
No education.....	6,950	3,360	2,220	615	120	675	120.0	
Incomplete Primary.....	33,050	13,275	12,720	5,190	600	2,105	147.7	
Completed Primary.....	64,915	20,555	35,430	14,070	1,705	3,135	171.1	
Incomplete Secondary.....	73,235	13,770	21,315	24,030	4,250	3,300	220.2	
Completed Secondary.....	49,675	2,970	14,445	23,140	6,430	1,530	303.9	
1 to 3 years University.....	24,135	745	5,630	12,995	4,205	630	340.4	
4 or more years University.....	23,670	275	2,630	12,640	13,900	925	507.6	
Unknown.....	2,330	515	630	530	320	275	221.5	
M E N	177,935	26,360	54,735	59,005	24,260	9,575	247.1	
No education.....	5,305	2,135	1,410	340	10	505	136.3	
Incomplete Primary.....	23,935	8,900	19,310	4,650	530	1,575	173.1	
Completed Primary.....	43,115	8,590	19,490	12,325	1,565	2,145	205.6	
Incomplete Secondary.....	47,940	6,405	18,110	17,670	3,435	2,330	239.7	
Completed Secondary.....	26,230	1,515	7,125	11,650	4,860	930	336.0	
1 to 3 years University.....	12,270	395	2,575	6,105	2,845	360	375.5	
4 or more years University.....	17,520	170	705	5,375	10,640	610	750.4	
Unknown.....	1,600	240	470	430	260	180	250.0	
W O M E N	106,095	23,695	31,405	34,570	7,335	4,110	213.2	
No education.....	1,645	1,205	240	55	15	130	61.1	
Incomplete Primary.....	9,855	6,375	2,410	540	40	570	87.1	
Completed Primary.....	21,800	11,965	6,940	1,745	140	1,010	108.5	
Incomplete Secondary.....	25,445	6,965	10,225	6,360	825	1,070	186.8	
Completed Secondary.....	22,375	1,475	7,340	11,290	1,630	660	286.3	
1 to 3 years University.....	12,005	360	3,115	6,860	1,360	330	324.5	
4 or more years University.....	12,150	105	925	7,545	3,260	315	471.6	
Unknown.....	780	275	210	135	65	95	162.3	
RURAL AREA	219,520	97,420	44,375	23,500	3,800	50,415	106.9	
No education.....	37,970	20,405	4,215	970	230	12,150	67.5	
Incomplete Primary.....	75,360	38,410	12,690	3,670	530	20,080	82.2	
Completed Primary.....	67,735	29,815	15,775	6,680	705	14,760	111.7	
Incomplete Secondary.....	20,485	6,740	6,720	4,225	585	2,215	165.6	
Completed Secondary.....	11,270	1,330	3,745	4,910	590	695	258.1	
1 to 3 years University.....	3,225	100	875	1,735	330	105	308.3	
4 or more years University.....	2,360	40	145	1,260	825	90	508.1	
Unknown.....	1,035	500	210	90	5	230	100.6	
M E N	191,575	84,245	39,000	19,800	3,420	47,070	105.5	
No education.....	35,620	18,860	4,100	955	230	11,475	69.5	
Incomplete Primary.....	69,515	34,505	12,005	3,555	495	19,995	85.4	
Completed Primary.....	59,180	24,600	13,795	6,290	670	13,825	115.9	
Incomplete Secondary.....	16,495	4,850	5,375	3,710	545	1,995	178.1	
Completed Secondary.....	6,575	850	2,075	2,715	510	465	262.8	
1 to 3 years University.....	1,730	115	410	875	260	50	327.5	
4 or more years University.....	1,475	30	85	605	705	50	595.9	
Unknown.....	945	435	175	75	5	235	93.6	
W O M E N	27,945	13,175	6,375	4,700	380	3,345	116.0	
No education.....	2,350	1,545	115	15	-	675	47.4	
Incomplete Primary.....	5,805	3,905	665	115	75	1,125	93.7	
Completed Primary.....	8,555	5,215	1,980	390	75	975	89.3	
Incomplete Secondary.....	3,990	1,890	1,325	515	40	220	124.7	
Completed Secondary.....	4,695	480	1,710	2,195	80	230	253.3	
1 to 3 years University.....	1,495	65	465	840	70	55	291.3	
4 or more years University.....	895	10	60	655	120	40	404.8	
Unknown.....	150	65	35	15	-	35	112.5	

- Negligible or zero
SOURCE: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census, 20% sample.

TABLE NO. 7
 AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FOR EMPLOYED POPULATION TEN YEARS OF AGE
 AND OLDER, BY SEX, CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AREA
 1980 CENSUS
 (In Balboas)

Field of Occupation and Area	Total			S E X					
	Number	%	Average	Men			Women		
				Number	%	Average	Number	%	Average
TOTAL.....	503,540	100.0	184.6	369,460	100.0	181.0	134,080	100.0	193.7
Employees.....	347,245	69.0		227,805	61.7		119,440	89.0	
Part-time.....	82,260	16.3		60,850	16.5		21,410	15.9	
Government Workers.....	15,210	3.0	151.8	10,990	3.0	157.2	4,220	3.1	132.3
Private Enterprise.....	63,035	12.5	103.2	46,495	12.6	113.7	16,540	12.3	67.3
Cooperatives or Com- munal Organizations.....	1,195	0.2	93.8	1,075	0.3	95.6	120	0.1	71.9
Canal Agency.....	2,820	0.6	341.2	2,290	0.6	381.3	530	0.4	201.5
Permanent.....	264,985	52.7		166,955	45.2		98,030	73.1	
Government Workers.....	103,555	20.6	294.0	59,520	16.1	294.8	44,035	32.8	293.2
Private Enterprise.....	147,605	29.3	202.1	96,145	26.0	218.0	51,460	38.4	169.6
Cooperatives or Com- munal Organizations.....	1,355	0.3	157.3	1,040	0.3	161.9	315	0.2	145.0
Canal Agency.....	12,470	2.5	534.3	10,250	2.8	536.1	2,220	1.7	522.2
Self-Employed.....	118,220	23.5	73.2	108,795	29.4	73.8	9,425	7.0	67.6
Employers or Proprietors....	9,085	1.8	262.5	7,795	2.1	276.8	1,290	1.0	210.2
Production Cooperatives or Communal Organizations.....	2,020	0.4	73.5	1,915	0.5	73.0	105	0.1	100.0
Family Workers.....	19,720	3.9	45.7	18,035	4.9	45.3	1,685	1.3	50.7
Unknown	7,250	1.4	74.1	5,115	1.4	77.6	2,135	1.6	87.0

TABLE NO. 7
 AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FOR EMPLOYED POPULATION TEN YEARS OF AGE
 AND OLDER, BY SEX, CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AREA
 1980 CENSUS
 (In Balboas)Page 2

Field of Occupation and Area	Total			SEX					
	Number	%	Average	Men			Women		
				Number	%	Average	Number	%	Average
Urban.....	<u>284,020</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>235.7</u>	<u>177,925</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>247.1</u>	<u>106,095</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>213.2</u>
Employees.....	<u>245,160</u>			<u>146,705</u>			<u>98,455</u>		
Part-time.....	<u>42,860</u>			<u>27,510</u>			<u>15,350</u>		
Government Workers.....	8,590	3.0	179.1	5,350	3.0	198.2	3,240	3.1	146.1
Private Enterprise.....	31,700	11.2	128.8	20,110	11.3	154.4	11,590	10.9	74.7
Cooperatives or Com- munal Organizations.....	320	0.1	121.4	270	0.2	125.0	50	0.0	108.3
Canal Agency.....	2,250	0.8	367.2	1,780	1.0	403.3	470	0.4	212.5
Permanent.....	<u>202,300</u>			<u>119,195</u>			<u>83,105</u>		
Government Workers.....	79,520	28.0	311.3	42,930	24.1	320.7	36,590	34.5	301.8
Private Enterprise.....	111,175	39.1	222.3	66,940	37.6	244.2	44,235	41.7	176.6
Cooperatives or Com- munal Organizations.....	695	0.3	205.5	500	0.3	220.0	195	0.2	166.7
Canal Agency.....	10,910	3.8	542.8	8,825	5.0	544.7	2,085	2.0	531.7
Self-Employed.....	<u>28,845</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>143.0</u>	<u>23,895</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>157.3</u>	<u>4,950</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>92.1</u>
Employers or Proprietors....	4,845	1.7	406.8	3,900	2.2	458.0	945	0.9	240.6
Production Cooperatives or Communal Organizations.....	400	0.1	158.3	360	0.2	161.1	40	0.0	118.8
Family Workers.....	885	0.3	76.4	585	0.3	68.5	300	0.3	95.0
Unknown	3,885	1.4	135.9	2,480	1.4	144.4	1,405	1.3	125.0

TABLE NO. 7
 AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FOR EMPLOYED POPULATION TEN YEARS OF AGE
 AND OLDER, BY SEX, CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AREA
 1980 CENSUS
 (In Balboas)Page 3

Field of Occupation and Area	Total			S E X					
	Number	%	Average	Men			Women		
				Number	%	Average	Number	%	Average
Rural.....	219,520	100.0	106.9	191,535	100.0	105.6	27,985	100.0	116.0
Employees.....	102,035			81,100			20,985		
Part-time.....	39,400			33,340			6,060		
Government Workers.....	6,620	3.0	120.6	5,640	2.9	122.0	980	3.5	115.8
Private Enterprise.....	31,335	14.3	86.3	26,385	13.8	91.7	4,950	17.7	54.6
Cooperatives or Com- munal Organizations.....	875	0.4	81.7	805	0.4	84.4	70	0.3	54.2
Canal Agency.....	570	0.3	236.2	510	0.3	250.0	60	0.2	106.3
Permanent.....	62,685			47,760			14,925		
Government Workers.....	24,035	11.0	240.0	16,590	8.7	235.9	7,445	26.6	250.9
Private Enterprise.....	36,430	16.6	153.3	29,205	15.3	162.5	7,225	25.8	108.4
Cooperatives or Com- munal Organizations.....	660	0.3	114.4	540	0.3	117.0	120	0.4	108.3
Canal Agency.....	1,560	0.7	481.3	1,425	0.7	488.9	135	0.5	212.5
Self-Employed.....	89,375	40.7	60.1	84,900	44.3	60.6	4,475	16.0	53.5
Employers or Proprietors....	4,240	1.9	139.2	3,895	2.0	140.8	345	1.2	131.8
Production Cooperatives or Communal Organizations.....	1,620	0.7	64.1	1,555	0.8	64.4	65	0.2	58.9
Family Workers.....	18,835	8.6	44.3	17,450	9.1	44.5	1,385	5.0	40.7
Unknown	3,365	1.5	52.0	2,635	1.4	53.8	730	2.6	45.4

Source: Tabulations of the National Population and Housing Census - 20% Sampling.
 Statistics and Census Bureau, Controller General of the Republic.

ANNEX NO. 3
FAMILY FORM FOR EIGHTH NATIONAL POPULATION
AND FOURTH HOUSING CENSUS

Republic of Panama
Controller General
Bureau of Statistics
and Census

THE INFORMATION REQUESTED IS CONFIDENTIAL
Decree-Law No. 7 of February 25, 1960

Form No.

EIGHTH NATIONAL POPULATION AND FOURTH HOUSING CENSUSES

May 11, 1980

F A M I L Y F O R M

FOR OFFICE USE

Region No.	Segment No.	Form No.	Populated Area	Block No.
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I. LOCATION OF HOUSING

- 1. Segment No.-----
- 2. Province-----
- 3. District
- 4. Office
- 5. Populated Area
- 6. Street or Avenue (number or name)
- 7. Number or name of building or dwelling:
- 8. Room or Apartment No.

FOR CITIES OF PANAMA AND
COLON, ALSO INDICATE:

9. Block No.-----

II. HOUSING INFORMATION

1. Type of Housing

- Individual Home
 - Permanent 1
 - Semi-Permanent 2
 - Makeshift 3
- Apartment 4
- Room in Home 5
- Space not intended for housing, but used as such 6
- Collective Housing 7

2. CONDITION OF HOUSING

Presently occupied	1
Occupants absent (closed)	2
Unoccupied	
Rented	3
For Sale	4
Under Repair	5
Summer Home	6
Other reason	7

7. BASIC FLOOR COVERING IN THE HOUSE

Paved (concrete, tiles, brick, etc.)	
Wood	
Earth	
Other	

ANSWER QUESTIONS 3 THROUGH 14 ONLY FOR OCCUPIED HOUSING CLASSIFIED AS 1, 2, 3, 4, OR 5 IN QUESTION 1: TYPE OF HOUSING

3. ROOMS IN THIS HOUSE

How many rooms does it have? _____

Of these, how many are bedrooms? _____

Is there an area specifically for cooking?

Yes 1 No 2

4. OWNERSHIP

Clear Title	1
Mortgage	2 B/ _____ Monthly Mortgage
Rented	3 B/ _____ Monthly Rent
Transferred	4
Condemned	5

5. PRINCIPAL MATERIAL OF OUTSIDE WALLS OF BUILDING OR HOME

Block, brick, stone, concrete	1
Fiber-cement, wood (panels, logs, etc.)	2
Clay-cane, adobe	3
Straw, plant-leaf, cane, sticks	4
Other materials or no walls	5

6. BASIC MATERIAL OF ROOM OF BUILDING OR HOME

Cement	1
Tile	2
Fiber-cement	3
Metal (zinc, aluminum, etc.)	4
Covered wood	5
Straw or plant-leaf	6
Other	7

8. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Public or private Water-Supply	
Inside connection:	
Public IDAAN Water-supply line	1
Public community line	2
Private supply line	3
Outside connection:	
Public IDAAN supply line	4
Public community line	5
Private supply line	6
Septic Tank:	
Public	7
Private	8
Open well	9
Rain water	10
Natural well	11
River or creek	12

9. SANITARY FACILITIES

Private:	
Connected to sewerage	1
Connected to septic tank	2
Hole or latrine	3
Communal	
Connected to sewerage	4
Connected to septic tank	5
Hole or latrine	6
No sanitary facilities	7

10. BATHROOMS

Private:	
With water from supply line	1
With water from other sources	2
Communal	
With water from supply line	3
With water from other sources	4
No bathroom	5

11. LIGHTING

Electric lighting	
From IRHE	1
From private source	2
Other type lighting:	
Gas	3
Kerosene	4
Other	5

12. COOKING FUEL

Electricity	1
Gas	2
Kerosene	3
Carbon	4
Wood	5
No Kitchen	6

13. APPLIANCES

Television	Yes	1	No	2
Radio	Yes	1	No	2
Telephone	Yes	1	No	2
Refrigerator	Yes	1	No	2
Washing Machine	Yes	1	No	2
Sewing Machine	Yes	1	No	2

14. WAS THIS HOUSE BUILT BETWEEN 1970 AND 1980?

Yes No Don't Know

If yes, indicate the year _____

OBSERVATIONS ON THE HOUSING _____

FOR OFFICE USE

Total.....
Men.....
Women.....

III POPULATION DATA (IF MORE THAN 7 PERSONS IN HOUSE
CONTINUE ON ANOTHER FORM)

A. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3
1. NAME (FIRST & LAST). Start with head of household. Do not forget to include newborn children and elderly persons			
2. RELATIONSHIP WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD? Mark the appropriate box.	Head 1	Spouse of Head 2 Son (Daughter) 3 Other relation _____ No Relation _____	Son (Daughter)
			Specify
			Specify
3. SEX Mark the appropriate box	Male 1 Female 2		
4. HOW OLD? For children under one year, mark the appropriate box. If age is unknown, ask the person to estimate it.	Years	Years Less than 1 year	
5. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT MARITAL STATUS? Mark the appropriate box. For persons under 15, use box 8. COMMON LAW ("UNITED") For those living in marital union without being married SINGLE: Never married or living together MARRIED: Those having entered into the state of legal matrimony and living in such civil status. DIVORCED: Persons legally separated and not remarried nor living in marital union. WIDOWED: Person whose spouse is deceased and has not remarried nor is united. SEPARATED: A person separated from his (her) spouse.		United 1 Single 2 Married 3 Divorced 4 Widowed 5 Separated: Marriage 6 Union 7	
6. WHERE BORN? Mark "here" if you were born in the same populated area or settlement of the census. If born in another populated area or settlement, indicate the name of the place, the Office and District to which it belongs. If born abroad indicate the country.		Here _____ (populated area) _____ (office) ("corregimiento") _____ (district) _____ (other country)	

7. HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THIS POPULATED AREA OR SETTLEMENT. This refers to the populated area or settlement of the census. Mark the appropriate box. Note the month and year when no boxes are marked.

Always)
) G
 Visiting)
) O
 In Transit) t
) O
 9

Since _____ 19_____
 (month) (year)

8. WHERE DID YOU LIVE BEFORE COMING TO THIS POPULATED AREA OR SETTLEMENT?

Put the informant's reply in the corresponding space.

 (populated area)

 (office)

 (district)

 (other country)

9. IS YOUR MOTHER LIVING?

Yes 1 No 2

Mark the appropriate box.

Don't know 3

B. - EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

10. WHAT WAS THE HIGHEST GRADE OR SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED DURING REGULAR SCHOOLING?

Primary 1
 Secondary 2
 University 3
 No grade 04

Indicate the number in the corresponding box, or mark an "X" in the box "No Grade".

11. CAN YOU READ AND WRITE?

Yes 1 No 2

Do not answer this question if you have finished at least the third grade, and mark the "Yes" box.

12. WHAT DIPLOMA, CERTIFICATE OR TITLE DO YOU HAVE?

Answer as appropriate. If you have various degrees (titles), indicate the highest ranking one.

 (title) (degree)

 (school)
 None

18. PRESENT OR LAST EMPLOYMENT?

Example: Sun Supermarket, Rita Industries, The Grange Ranch, for a family, on the street, etc.

(Name of Firm or Company)

19. WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THIS BUSINESS, ESTABLISHMENT OR FIRM?

Example: food sales, haberdashery. For those who work on a farm, on the street, for a family, draw a line.

(Principal Activity)
/ / / / /

20. PRESENTLY WORK OR WORKED IN LAST POSITION AS:

Mark appropriate box

Employee:

- Government 1
- Private Firm 2
- Canal Zone Agency 3
- Cooperative or communal organization 4
- Self-employed 5
- Proprietor (owner) 6
- Partner in a production cooperative or communal organization 7
- Domestic 8

21. ARE YOU PRESENTLY EMPLOYED FULL OR PART TIME?

Full 1 Part-time 2

22. IN WHAT POPULATED AREA OR SETTLEMENT IS YOUR WORK LOCATED? (For all employed persons)

Here
Other

Place
~~Office~~
~~District~~

Other country

23. HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU WORK LAST WEEK? (For all employed persons) Note the informant's reply.

Hours worked

24. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT SALARY OR WAGE? (Only for employed persons).

Note the informant's reply.

- 1. Per hour B/
- 2. Per day B/
- 3. Per week B/
- 4. Per Month B/
- 9. Commission B/

25. WHAT WAS YOUR TOTAL CASH INCOME LAST MONTH? Include: Salary or wage, income from your business or enterprises, sale of farming and livestock products, lottery winnings, betting, pensions, retirement, scholarships, rental income, etc.

B/.-----

No income

D. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY
(FOR WOMEN 15 AND OLDER)

26. HOW MANY CHILDREN HAVE YOU
HAD THAT WERE BORN ALIVE?

Total Sons / /
(Daughters)

For women who have not had
children, mark the box
"None" and go to question 30.

None / /

27. OF THESE, HOW MANY ARE LIVING
PRESENTLY? Indicate the
informant's reply.

Total / /
Sons
(Daughters)

28. WHAT WAS THE BIRTH DATE OF
YOUR LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE?
Indicate the informant's reply.

 / /
(day) (month) (year)

29. IS YOUR LAST SON OR DAUGHTER
PRESENTLY LIVING?
Check the appropriate box.

Yes / / No / /

E. PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY
(FOR PERSONS UP TO 40 YEARS OF AGE)

30. DO YOU HAVE ANY PHYSICAL OR
MENTAL DISABILITY RESULTING
FROM BIRTH OR OTHER CAUSES?

	From Birth		Other Causes	
Blind	<u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	1	<u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	2
Deaf & Dumb	<u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	3	<u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	4
Mentally Retarded	<u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	5	<u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	6
Invalid	<u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	7	<u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	8
No Disability			<u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	9

Indicate your name and the date when the interview is over.

(Name of Census Taker)

Date

I M P O R T A N T

No Person Should Fail to Be Counted

No Person Should Be Counted Twice

To achieve this objective it is important that the Census Taker follow the instructions below:

- FIRST: Write the name of each person that should be registered in the housing unit, starting with the Head of the Family, in accordance with the following rules:
COUNT every person, whether or not they are family members, that slept in the house on the night of May 10-11.
Always begin with the name of the Head of the Family and continue in the following order: The Head of the Family's spouse, children in order of age from eldest to youngest, other relatives and finally other persons not related to the Head of the Family.
If a name has not yet been given to a recently born child, write "newly-born" in the space that corresponds to his first and last names.
COUNT all persons living in the house, even if they did not sleep there, if they spent the night elsewhere for work-related reasons, for example: the night porter who was guarding the building project; the driver who spent the night transporting passengers, cattle or merchandise; the druggist who worked the night shift, etc.
COUNT all persons living in the house, even if they did not spend the night there, if they were at a dance, a wake, or if they were out hunting, fishing, or attending to other special occasions.
DOT NOT COUNT people living in the house if they spent the night of May 10-11 in another home, a hotel or boarding house; nor sick members of the house in hospital; in jail, etc., since such persons will be counted by another census taker wherever they are.
VERIFY that all infants under one-year of age and all elderly persons have been counted, since there is a tendency to omit them, particularly newly-born children.
- THEN: Obtain the remaining information in columnar form, that is, first obtain data from the Head of the Family, then the second person, and so on.

POPULATION OBSERVATIONS

ANNEX NO. 4

COMMENTS ON 1980 CENSUS PROCEDURES AND EVALUATIONS

The VIII National Population and IV Housing Census was a "de facto" Census and as such, in practically one day, May 11, 1980, counted all those people present in the national territorial and maritime jurisdictions, depending on where they were at the time of the census. Theoretically, such "time" was midnight May 10-11. This type of counting is similar to the last four censuses taken, but unlike those of 1911, 1920 and 1930 which were "de jure" censuses.

In order to have advance knowledge of the census results, a 20% sampling was taken of the population counted. The 1980 census data in the present report is taken from this sampling.

A standard error table for the selected sampling provides an estimate of 5,000 housing units with a standard error of 140 and 280,000 units with a standard error of 511.

In order to appraise the scope of the census, in early 1983 a team of technicians from various government offices worked for several months in applying new methodologies to project the population to a provincial level by sex and five-year age groups.

In Panama, as in most Latin American countries, this appraisal has been performed at various historical census times through post-census surveys or indirect methods, only at the national level.

At the provincial level, the following indicators were used to build the census omission index by province for the 1970 and 1980 censuses:

TABLE NO. 1

STANDARD ERRORS FOR ALL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
ESTIMATES BASED ON THE 1980 POPULATION AND
HOUSING CENSUS SAMPLING

Estimated Total of Occupied Housing Units	Standard Error	Estimated Total of Occupied Housing Units	Standard Error
400.....	40	55,000.....	432
500.....	45	60,000.....	448
1,000.....	63	80,000.....	500
5,000.....	140	100,000.....	539
10,00.....	197	120,000.....	568
15,000.....	240	140,000.....	587
20,000.....	275	160,000.....	599
25,000.....	305	200,000.....	601
30,000.....	332	220,000.....	591
35,000.....	356	240,000.....	573
40,000.....	377	260,000.....	547
45,000.....	397	280,000.....	511
50,000.....	415		

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau - Controller General of the Republic.

1. Percentage of Indian population by province.
2. Dispersion of the population
3. Degree of urbanization.
4. Estimated omission for the 0-4 year population in the 1980 Census.
5. Difference in enrollment coverage in basic education, according to the population counted and the estimated coverage (6 to 12 years).

The following table provides the 1980 census omission for the country and by province.

Table No. 2
ESTIMATE OF CENSUS OMISSION BY PROVINCE. 1980

Province	Population Counted at 1-7-80	Estimate according to Index	Estimated Population reconciled with the national level	% Omission according to Index	% Omission Estimated Population and Reconciled with the Estimate at the National Level
TOTAL	<u>1,794,358</u>	<u>1,917,020</u>	<u>1,920,406</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Bocas del Toro.....	52,550	59,150	61,694	11.1	14.8
Coclé.....	140,860	149,990	147,220	6.1	4.3
Colon.....	157,970	168,210	170,943	6.1	7.6
Chiriquí.....	287,170	308,820	310,755	7.0	7.6
Darien.....	26,300	30,080	31,220	12.6	15.8
Herrera.....	82,000	87,310	90,290	6.1	9.2
Los Santos.....	70,239	75,540	79,144	7.0	11.2
Panama.....	804,099	847,930	840,632	5.2	4.4
Veraguas.....	173,170	189,990	188,508	8.9	8.1

Source: Population Department of Social Planning Division of MIPPE.

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