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INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETIES:  
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS \*/

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## INTRODUCTION

This resource paper discusses the problems involved in integrating young people into contemporary Latin American societies through education and employment. It places special emphasis on the question of existing inequalities of opportunity among the various types of "youths" within each national society.

Recent statistical data are presented on the situation of various youth subsectors in a number of countries of the region, and on the present economic crisis affecting that situation. The paper suggests strategies for achieving greater equity in this context; it analyses certain institutional problems that have been detected and examines the role of international support in efforts to promote ways of integrating young people in education and employment that are both equitable and participatory.

### I. SOME BASIC CONCEPTS

Before embarking on a fuller analysis of current problems encountered in integrating youth into contemporary Latin American societies, some of the terms and concepts need to be clarified, namely, youth, integration and the right to education and employment.

There is a consensus among those who have studied the problem of young people that the concept of youth itself is complex and elusive (ECLAC, 1985:20). It is obviously a stage of life with age-related (population age 15 to 24), biological, social and cultural facets, among others. Only a few specific points will be added to this well-known consensus in this paper. Taking youth as a transition from childhood to the full assumption of adult roles, the analysis also includes the age group 25 to 29 in order to illustrate the forms of integration achieved at the end of youth as such. Secondly, in addition to its transitory nature and precisely because of it, youth has its own problems and needs which give rise to legitimate, specifically youth-related demands with respect to adult society. In the third place, in any given society at a certain historical moment, it is impossible to delve into the problems involved in integrating a nation's youth as a whole; rather the analysis must focus on the different kinds of groups of young people,

subsectors with separate realities according to such factors as their socioeconomic strata of origin, their sex, their residence in the city or the country and their ethnic identity (see Rama, 1988). In speaking of these different groups of young people, rural youth are explicitly included; in contrast to those conceptual frameworks which postulate that youth (as a transition period and as a "moratorium" before the assumption of adult duties and rights) does not exist in rural, traditional peasant societies, the view here is that there is a transition stage in any Latin American rural society, although it may have characteristics and problems that differ from those of other groups of young people belonging to more favoured sectors of the national society.

In this paper, integration is viewed in terms of the education of young people, their access (present or as a future prospect) to productive employment and their political participation in the decision-making of public life. Although there are other important aspects of the integration of youth into society, the focus here is especially on the first two, which are regarded as fundamental. Not only is it impossible to integrate young people into adult society without education and employment, but most of the serious problems afflicting Latin American youth derive from the absence or inadequacy of education or productive employment.

A recent United Nations General Assembly resolution ("Policies and programmes involving youth", resolution 44/59 of 8 December 1989) also recognizes the fundamental role of education and employment in the integration of youth, and makes several references to the right of youth to these two benefits. But what, in developing countries, does guaranteeing youth the exercise of these rights mean? In all the countries of Latin America a wide range of situations exists: from sectors of young people who are "guaranteed" --because of their privileged social position-- both a full university education and a well paying job, to large groups of young people who have neither a minimum of education nor a paying job. In such situations, the achievement of the right to education and to work must first go through a stage where the severe inequalities in this respect, among the various real groups of young people who make up "youth" as an abstraction, are acknowledged. Moving towards the goal of the exercise of this dual right implies a principle of equity. This is not a mathematical equality --i.e., the same number of years of education, the same job income for all-- but, on the one hand, the mitigation of the most exaggerated extremes of inequality and the elimination of the worst forms of need (extreme poverty, illiteracy, open unemployment); and, on the other, a special effort to move towards greater equality of opportunity among young people belonging to the various "youths" of the society.

Equality of opportunity does not mean that everyone will have a university education or professional employment; in practical terms, no economy could productively employ a population with these characteristics. It means, rather, that similar proportions of all the various groups of youths in different social strata will have access to these optimal forms of education and employment.

## II. CURRENT PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN INTEGRATING YOUNG PEOPLE INTO LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETIES

The real prospects for achieving greater opportunities in education and employment depend in part on the rate of development. The Latin American region is suffering from a prolonged economic crisis (figure 1) in which major country-to-country differences can be seen in how seriously each one has retrogressed. Stagnation has led to a measurable increase in the number and proportion of the population living in extreme poverty; of special concern is the reversal of the slow but sustained historical downward trend, in the proportion of the population in extreme poverty (table 1).

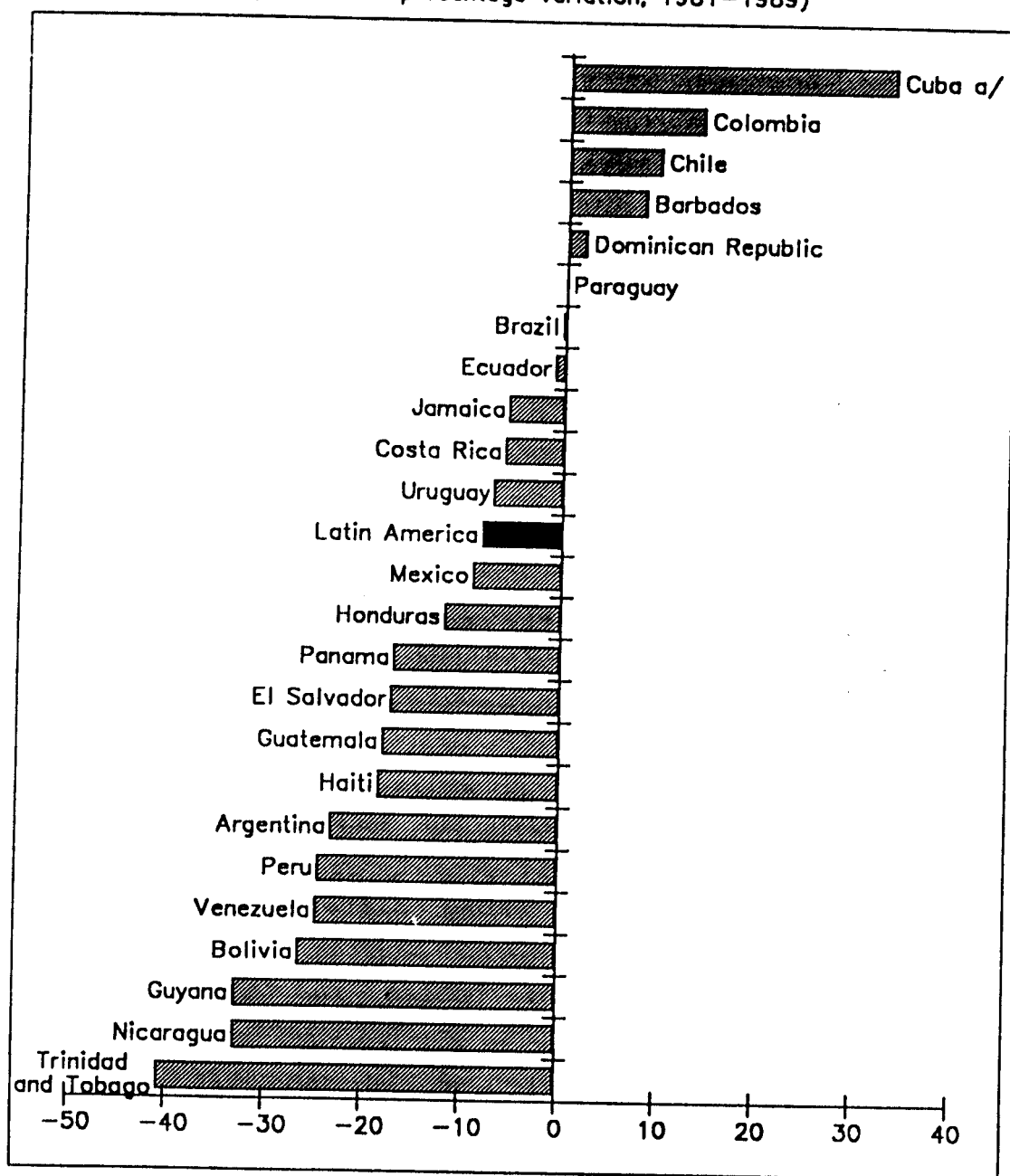
For young people in particular, the aftermath of this lost decade will be felt for years, even if their countries resume the path to economic growth in the near future. The challenge to governments in terms of creating employment and training opportunities also varies considerably from country to country, depending on the different growth rates of the young population in these years (table 2).

Recent information from an ongoing household survey study being carried out by ECLAC with the support of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations Office at Vienna) reveals the magnitude of persistent inequalities of opportunity among different groups of young people in Latin America.

As can be seen in the tables in this text and its statistical annex, inequalities of education are particularly noteworthy in terms of income of the family of origin (table 3) and residential area; differences in education by sex are currently significant only in countries with large rural, indigenous populations. What is particularly alarming is the increase in functional illiteracy (0-3 years of schooling) observed among the youngest cohorts during the years of crisis in some countries of the region.

Figure 1

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**  
 (Cumulative percentage variation, 1981-1989)



Source: ECLAC, *Changing production patterns with social equity*, LC/G.1601, Santiago, Chile, 1990, p. 23

<sup>a</sup>Refers to the concept of global social product.

Table 1

SCOPE OF POVERTY IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES  
CIRCA 1970, 1980 and 1986

Country	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LINE								
	Urban area			Rural area			Total country		
	1970	1980	1986	1970	1980	1986	1970	1980	1986
Argentina	5	7	12	19	16	17	8	9	13
Brazil	35	30	34	73	62	60	49	39	40
Colombia	38	36	36	54	45	42	45	39	38
Costa Rica	15	16	21	30	28	28	24	22	25
Mexico	20	a/	23	49	a/	43	34	32	30
Peru	28	35	45	68	65	64	50	46	52
Uruguay	10	9	14	-	21	24	-	11	15
Venezuela	20	18	25	36	35	34	25	22	27
Latin America	26	25	30	62	54	53	40	35	37

Source: CEPAL/UNDP, "Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los años ochenta", Santiago, Chile, April 1990, p. 62.

a/ Information available only at country level.

Table 2

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: INCREASE IN ADOLESCENT  
POPULATION (15-19 YEARS), 1985-1995

Country	Absolute increase (in thousands)	Relative increase in 1995 (1985=100)
Argentina	760 357	131
Bolivia	226 986	134
Brazil	2 269 365	116
Colombia	202 053	106
Costa Rica	42 471	115
Cuba	-392 466	65
Chile	-61 827	95
Ecuador	230 687	122
El Salvador	161 644	130
Guatemala	325 882	139
Honduras	160 365	110
Haiti	83 315	113
Mexico	906 091	110
Nicaragua	132 263	136
Panama	18 950	107
Peru	450 428	121
Paraguay	90 227	123
Dominican Republic	49 943	107
Uruguay	25 594	110
Venezuela	394 252	121

Source: CELADE, Demographic Bulletin, Year XXIII, No. 45,  
Santiago, Chile, January 1990.



Table 3

LATIN AMERICA: EXCLUSIVE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AMONG DEPENDENT  
YOUTH AGE 15-19, BY QUINTILES OF INCOME a/  
FOUR COUNTRIES, 1986, 1987, 1988

Quintiles of per capita household income	C. Rica 1988	Brazil 1987	Uruguay 1986 <u>b/</u>	Venezuela 1986
1 (20% highest income)	51.6	48.7	70.0	61.0
2	32.3	31.6	57.6	52.9
3	29.1	26.3	52.7	46.6
4	24.0	25.5	46.9	46.1
5 (20% lowest income)	23.4	23.2	34.9	43.8

a/ Percentage of population age 15-19, neither heads of household nor spouses, attending school and not economically active.  
Total per capita household income.

b/ Urban population.

As for employment, inequalities between economic strata and between urban and rural young people, which affect employment opportunities largely through differences in educational achievement, are compounded by inequalities in the gender-biased labour market (table 4).

Moreover, the figures show that the activity of young people is concentrated in lower paying jobs requiring less skill such as agricultural work in rural areas and domestic service in urban areas. Indeed, it is noteworthy that in all the countries for which information is available the participation of young people age 15 to 19 in agriculture is markedly higher than that of other age groups (table 5).

Table 4

SOME LATIN AMERICAN CITIES: AVERAGE INCOME INDICATORS OF ACTIVE POPULATION  
BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, 1985 <sup>a/</sup>

	Bogotá		Caracas		Panama		San José		São Paulo	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Professionals	313	193	240	154	317	180	200	175	340	142
Technicians and similar workers	197	154	138	71	164	118	167	125	168	72
Directors and managers, public administrators	540	373	205	175	195	158	234	124	347	191
Secretaries and tellers	105	85	77	70	91	101	98	50	95	102
Business employees	89	43	102	76	110	76	93	69	114	52
Self-employed businessmen	163	78	118	49	67	51	116	79	149	69
Skilled and semi-skilled workers	75	49	89	60	88	67	81	73	86	93
Unskilled workers	61	51	75	46	69	65	75	63	40	33
Domestic employees	58	54	48	40	60	33	80	46	28	20
<u>Total</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>62</u>
Average income for population	100		100		100		100		100	

Source: Irma Arriagada, "La participación desigual de la mujer en el mundo del trabajo", Revista de la CEPAL, No. 40, April 1990, pp. 87-104.

<sup>a/</sup> Average income for total population is taken as a basis for the index (=100).

Table 5

RATES OF PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF  
EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS, 1986-1988

Age groups	Guatemala	Costa Rica	Panama	Brazil	Uruguay	Venezuela
15-19	61.3	41.0	46.6	30.4	-	28.7
20-24	49.3	26.7	26.0	19.2	-	13.8
25-29	45.6	23.0	21.2	17.3	-	10.4

Source: ECLAC Social Development Division, special tabulations from household surveys.

It should be remembered that the prevailing trend in the 1970s was for adolescents to gradually reduce their economic activity and increase their participation in education as countries became more urbanized (Parada, 1989). In recent years, however, this trend in the region seems to have reversed itself, in that the proportions of young people shown to be economically active by recent household surveys (see statistical annex) considerably exceed the rates projected a few years ago for 1985.

### III. APPROACHES TO THE INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETIES

An analysis of the problems and inequalities in education and employment also requires a consideration of the relationship between the two problems. The basic problem of the unemployed young person cannot be solved by placing him in just any job; if he has quit school without finishing the primary level, both his future occupational position and his present job will be low paying and essentially marginal to the development process. Unemployment in young people who are not attending school should be understood --at least for youth under 20 years of age-- as the most extreme manifestation of the basic problem, namely, dropping out of school and prematurely entering the economically active population.

The interrelationship between the problems encountered in integrating youth into education and employment implies the need for an approach that will integrate policies in these two fields. Moreover, there cannot be effective programmes for youth unless they are integrated in turn with a comprehensive strategy for training and using the country's human resources. For young people who are attending school, this requires that education be

improved and tailored to the technological and economic changes that will accompany the future development of the national society. Those who are working must be offered expectations for a future career, which implies specialized, on-the-job training.

In the case of unemployed youth, it is important to bear in mind the differences among the various groups of young people in a country and the situations in which they live. Common sense would say that in an economic crisis young people would be obliged to leave school and find a job. In many contexts this is true, but the opposite trend is also important: some young people quit their secondary studies when jobs are abundant and pay is high, and take refuge in prolonged studies when the expectations of finding a job are lowered because of a recession.

As a result, the polarized or bimodal pattern in educational levels is accentuated between a large group of young people with little education who find it difficult to find a job, and another sector of young people who are highly educated but who are often unemployed because they refuse low paying jobs in which their acquired skills will be underutilized.

Any solution to this fundamental dual problem of integrating today's young people needs to be developed within the narrow confines of current fiscal restraints in the countries of the region. Beyond the usual emergency programmes, combinations of programmes could be worked out that would use better educated but unemployed youth to provide education, health and other services in poor areas, and providing training to young people with less education, especially in rural areas. This training should also be linked to productive work programmes, which should have an adequate institutional framework to keep functioning in the medium term, thereby ensuring that their positive effects will be sustained.

#### IV. STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES FOR THE INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO SOCIETY

Recent experience in Latin America with regard to "national machinery" for youth policies has shown two opposite trends. Some of the largest and most promising institutions (in Venezuela, Mexico and Guatemala) have witnessed the reduction of their resources, staff and impact on government policy. In other cases (Costa Rica, Chile and Ecuador), recent experience has been quite the contrary, with positive trends towards creating youth-oriented institutions.

In general, the machinery and agencies of the 1980s were created "from above" and to a certain extent "from the outside", instead of having their roots in social demands by young people

themselves (see Ottone, 1989). To the extent that they claimed to have their own authority and executive power, these agencies came into conflict with large, established public institutions (ministries of education, labour and agriculture, among others), competing not only for funds and staff but also for control of this arena of public action.

In some cases they had the direct support of their presidents, which strengthened and promoted the success of these institutional initiatives in the field of youth. In democracy, however, presidents change, and when they leave office the strength and importance of their favourite projects is often reduced.

Experiences in using national machinery for integrating young people are currently under intense scrutiny internationally. An alternative path that might be usefully contemplated is the quest for institutional schemes that do not entail bureaucratic conflicts or depend on the support of the current president to back up their proposals and initiatives.

It may be necessary to be both more modest and more realistic: an alternative to a super-ministry of youth would be an agency designed to develop coherent proposals for youth-oriented policies that would co-ordinate, in a consistent and synergetic strategy, the efforts of various ministries and other governmental and non-governmental bodies in support of youth.

Instead of having powerful sponsors, these proposals would need to fulfil three conditions in order to have real force. First, they would need technical validity, based on the scientific rigour of the investigations and diagnostic studies supporting them (there are plenty of diagnostic studies in public planning, but good studies to guide the formulation of effective policies are always needed). They would need social validity, which could stem from the ongoing dialogue with various groups of young people in the country, expressing their own views and analyses of their problems and needs. Finally, coherent policy proposals for integrating youth would need political force, derived from the grass-roots support of organized youth, who would adopt some of the proposals as their own and promote them within political parties, in legislatures and in their dealings with governments.

# V. IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY NEEDS, CONCRETE MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO SOCIETY

In general terms, the priority need in Latin America is to confront and counteract the present exacerbation of inequality of opportunity among the various groups of "youths" with respect to their lifetime potential for access to education and employment.

Consideration should be given to such concrete measures as the design of new streamlined and flexible ways of formulating and applying consistent training and employment policies, that would be responsive to the needs felt by young people themselves, under the terms outlined in the previous section. One area of priority action is that of "useful research" for planning and action (see Braslavsky, 1989, pp. 40-43, and Rodríguez, 1989).

A concrete example of an effort to improve and make more relevant to planning the available information on the life trajectory, needs and demands of youth is the current collaboration between the Government of Uruguay and the ECLAC office in Montevideo in designing and applying the youth survey being conducted in association with the established household survey.

As a more comprehensive and permanent measure, there is a need to reduce inequalities in education, allocating more of the available resources to schools in poverty areas with poor academic success rates, on the one hand, and modifying university entrance requirements so that they are not barriers that can be hurdled only by middle- and high-income young people. Experiences in this direction in Uruguay, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Cuba, Brazil, Ecuador and Argentina are worthy of analysis (Kirberg, 1981) as strategies to improve equality of opportunity in higher education. Forms of gender discrimination relating to restricted access to certain jobs, promotion policies and unequal pay for the same work done by young men and women also deserve attention and correction.

Any international support that can be given to these and other measures to promote the equitable integration of youth into Latin American society is very important. This should not consist of promoting the adoption of institutional "recipes" and standard programmes in very heterogeneous national situations. International support will be most effective if it is, first, concentrated on the search for and channeling of resources to assist initiatives arising from the needs of young people as perceived in the national context, and secondly on the promotion of exchange of ideas, knowledge, experience, proposals and solutions --among governments, international agencies and

non-governmental organizations-- about the problems of integrating young people into society.

In this last-mentioned field, Latin America has benefited from some very positive experiences in recent years. Special mention should be made of the Latin American Centre on Youth (CELAJU), the Inter-American Research and Documentation Centre on Vocational Training (CINTERFOR), the Latin American and Caribbean Center for Youth (CLACJ), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations. In the present context of re-evaluation of experiences and growing public concern about the problems of integrating young people into society, the forthcoming Fourth Intergovernmental Conference on Youth Policies in Ibero-America, to be held in Quito, Ecuador, from 25 to 29 June 1990, and the meetings of non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies to be held at the same time, appear to constitute a key event for everyone involved with this topic.

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## STATISTICAL ANNEX

This annex presents a series of statistical tables on the recent situation of youth which were prepared by the ECLAC Social Development Division on the basis of official household surveys in six countries: Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Uruguay, Brazil and Venezuela. The annex begins with seven comparative tables on Latin America. The tables then deal with the following topics, country by country, disaggregated by five-year age groups, sex and residential area: 1) economic activity status; 2) situation of the inactive population; 3) educational level; 4) marital status; 5) school attendance correlated with economic activity; and 6) employment sector (formal/informal/agricultural).

The absolute numbers of persons (expressed in thousands) in the tables presented in the following pages refer to the total projected population of each country. The survey samples, which were expanded proportionately to arrive at the total figures, were as follows in real terms:

	<u>Urban sample</u>	<u>Rural sample</u>
Guatemala 1986	25 692	18 784
Costa Rica 1988	13 142	21 825
Panama 1986	22 445	16 780
Brazil 1987	230 105	69 101
Uruguay 1986	34 415	-
Venezuela 1986	564 287	118 250

Table LA-I

## SIX LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AT END OF 1990s: GENERAL ASPECTS

	1986 Guatemala	1988 C. Rica	1986 Panama	1987 Brazil	1986 Uruguay	1986 Venezuela
Per capita GDP (1980 US\$)	901 2 799	1 424	1 827	2 033	2 124	
% urban pop. (1980) <u>a/</u>	22.6 70.2	33.6	43.0	52.2	70.5	
Pop. 15-24 (thousands) (1988)	1.682.0 3.742.0	574.0	491.0	29.188.0	494.0	16
Pop. growth index 15-19 from 1985 to 1995 (1985=100)	139 121	115	107	116	110	

Source: ECLAC (1990), Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean. 1989 Edition (LC/G.1606-P), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.90.2.G.1.

a/ Population of 20 000 or more.

Table IA-II

SITUATION OF URBAN YOUTH AGE 15 TO 19 BY SEX, 1988  
(Six Latin American countries. Selected variables) a/

	Guatemala	C. Rica	Panama	Brazil	Uruguay	Venezuela
Male (thousands)	(135.5)	(56.7)	(84.0)	(4.708.2)	(90.5)	(797.9)
Female (thousands)	(160.8)	(56.4)	(82.4)	(5.154.2)	(94.6)	(815.9)
Students						
Male	38.6	49.7	63.8	26.1	-	49.8
Female	35.7	47.7	62.4	37.4	-	49.5
0-3 years schooling						
Male	20.8	4.7	3.8	21.5	2.7	6.7
Female	28.3	4.5	2.6	16.9	1.1	4.0
Employed						
Male	50.2	38.1	22.8	61.9	39.0	27.6
Female	30.0	23.4	12.9	38.0	18.1	11.8
Attending school and working						
Male	-	10.8	-	22.2	13.2	5.9
Female	-	9.4	-	16.2	8.7	2.6
Married/conj. union						
Male	4.5	2.8	-	-	-	2.8
Female	14.1	8.5	-	-	-	11.9
Housework						
Female	29.6	21.6	16.5	19.3	-	33.4

a/ Each rate calculated on basis of urban youth age 15-19 in each sex group.

Table IA-III

SITUATION OF RURAL YOUTH AGE 15 TO 19 BY SEX, 1988  
(Six Latin American countries. Selected variables) a/

	Guatemala	C. Rica	Panama	Brazil	Venezuela
Male (thousands)	(264.4)	(84.5)	(36.0)	(2.071.5)	(209.0)
Female (thousands)	(255.7)	(78.8)	(29.3)	(1.841.5)	(177.4)
Students					
Male	10.2	17.0	34.3	9.5	23.2
Female	8.9	21.7	39.4	19.6	32.8
0-3 years schooling					
Male	60.3	11.5	8.2	55.6	25.5
Female	72.4	8.9	8.8	47.5	16.2
Employed					
Male	82.9	69.4	52.1	85.8	62.8
Female	18.8	27.4	11.5	41.2	6.8
Attending school and working					
Male	-	8.5	-	15.1	4.9
Female	-	2.7	-	7.8	0.8
Married/conj. union					
Male	6.4	2.5	-	-	2.7
Female	30.2	13.0	-	-	21.2
Housework					
Female	70.5	44.1	41.2	36.9	58.1

a/ Each rate calculated on basis of rural youth age 15-19 in each sex group.

Table LA-IV

SITUATION OF URBAN YOUTH AGE 20 TO 24 BY SEX, 1988  
(Six Latin American countries. Selected variables) a/

	Guatemala	C. Rica	Panama	Brazil	Uruguay	Venezuela
Male (thousands)	(112.6)	(57.0)	(65.7)	(4.590.1)	(77.6)	(660.2)
Female (thousands)	(136.7)	(58.1)	(73.8)	(5.063.2)	(88.4)	(739.1)
Students						
Male	11.1	14.2	17.2	4.7	-	15.0
Female	6.8	12.4	18.0	8.0	-	16.7
0-3 years schooling						
Male	21.4	5.5	3.2	17.2	2.5	6.2
Female	35.0	2.9	3.4	16.2	1.9	5.3
Over 13 years schooling						
Male	10.7	15.0	19.5	7.6	12.2	14.4
Female	5.7	15.6	25.6	9.9	17.2	16.3
Employed						
Male	79.4	76.5	62.5	85.2	77.5	65.6
Female	42.3	47.5	33.1	51.4	47.3	31.8
Attending school and working						
Male	-	14.0	-	13.0	17.0	7.8
Female	-	12.7	-	12.1	14.8	6.3
Married/conj. union						
Male	32.1	20.6	-	-	-	24.9
Female	45.7	37.4	-	-	-	41.4
Housework						
Female	44.1	32.0	32.1	34.6	-	43.9

a/ Each rate calculated on basis of urban youth age 20-24 in each sex group.

Table IA-V

SITUATION OF RURAL YOUTH AGE 20 TO 24 BY SEX, 1988  
(Six Latin American countries. Selected variables) a/

	Guatemala	C. Rica	Panama	Brazil	Venezuela
Male (thousands)	(200.8)	(79.0)	(27.7)	(1.624.5)	(156.1)
Female (thousands)	(214.9)	(74.7)	(21.5)	(1.450.6)	(135.9)
Students					
Male	1.8	4.8	6.3	1.4	2.7
Female	1.8	4.3	8.5	3.6	5.7
0-3 years schooling					
Male	68.6	9.3	8.9	53.0	27.6
Female	83.8	8.6	9.8	47.9	21.9
Over 13 years schooling					
Hombre	0.4	3.8	5.9	0.6	1.9
Female	0.0	2.6	7.2	0.6	3.4
Employed					
Male	93.9	86.6	81.0	93.9	84.2
Female	13.5	30.3	19.0	41.2	17.0
Attending school and working					
Male	-	6.2	-	3.5	1.7
Female	-	2.5	-	2.8	1.2
Married/conj. union					
Male	55.0	24.5	-	-	27.2
Female	72.7	51.3	-	-	59.7
Housework					
Female	83.7	60.8	63.5	53.1	73.6

a/ Each rate calculated on basis of urban youth age 20-24 in each sex group.

Table IA-VI

LATIN AMERICA: UNEMPLOYED URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER IN RELATION TO  
URBAN POPULATION AND EAP BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX

(Six countries)

Age groups/sex	Brazil '87		C. Rica '88		Guatem. '86		Panama '86		Uruguay '86		Venez. '86	
	Pop.	EAP	Pop.	EAP	Pop.	EAP	Pop.	EAP	Pop.	EAP	Pop.	EAP
15-19												
Male	6.2	9.1	7.4	16.3	7.3	12.7	9.9	30.3	13.8	26.1	11.2	28.9
Female	3.9	9.3	6.0	20.3	4.1	12.0	6.7	34.2	10.5	36.7	3.4	22.4
20-24												
Male	6.8	7.5	6.4	7.7	7.1	8.2	17.7	22.1	12.5	13.9	14.4	18.0
Female	4.7	8.4	6.5	12.0	6.0	12.4	15.6	32.0	15.9	25.2	6.8	17.6
25-29												
Male	4.3	4.4	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.6	11.6	12.5	6.4	6.6	11.8	12.6
Female	2.6	4.9	4.6	9.4	4.9	9.8	8.6	14.9	9.1	13.4	5.1	10.9
Total												
Male	3.5	4.2	4.1	5.2	4.4	5.0	7.9	10.8	5.3	7.0	9.3	11.8
Female	2.1	4.7	3.2	8.1	3.0	8.0	6.0	15.1	5.3	12.5	3.3	9.5

Table LA-VII

LATIN AMERICA: UNEMPLOYED RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER IN RELATION TO  
RURAL POPULATION AND EAP BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX

(Five countries)

Age groups/sex	Brazil'87		C. Rica'88		Guatem.'86		Panama'86		Venez.'86	
	Pop.	EAP	Pop.	EAP	Pop.	EAP	Pop.	EAP	Pop.	EAP
15-19										
Male	1.3	1.5	5.6	7.5	2.6	3.0	7.9	13.2	6.7	9.7
Female	1.2	2.8	4.7	14.6	1.0	5.1	4.6	28.6	1.1	13.9
20-24										
Male	2.3	2.4	3.7	4.1	3.4	3.5	9.5	10.5	8.6	9.3
Female	0.9	2.2	3.0	9.0	1.0	6.9	6.8	26.2	3.1	15.4
25-29										
Male	1.0	1.0	4.0	4.2	0.8	0.8	4.8	4.9	7.9	8.1
Female	0.6	1.5	1.4	4.9	0.5	2.8	4.5	14.1	1.7	8.0
Total										
Male	1.0	1.1	3.2	3.7	1.5	1.6	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.6
Female	0.5	1.3	2.0	6.7	0.6	3.3	2.5	11.6	1.2	6.5



Table B1

BRAZIL: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX ACCORDING  
TO RESIDENTIAL AREA AND ACTIVITY STATUS, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN			RURAL		
	(Thousands)	Total	Empl. Unempl. Inact.	(Thousands)	Total	Empl. Unempl. Inact.
15-19						
M	(4.708.2)	100.0	61.9 6.2 32.0	(2.071.5)	100.0	85.8 1.3 12.9
F	(5.154.2)	100.0	38.0 3.9 58.1	(1.841.5)	100.0	41.2 1.2 57.7
20-24						
M	(4.590.1)	100.0	85.2 6.8 7.9	(1.624.5)	100.0	93.9 2.3 3.8
F	(5.063.2)	100.0	51.4 4.7 43.9	(1.450.6)	100.0	41.1 0.9 58.0
25-29						
M	(4.017.8)	100.0	92.4 4.3 3.3	(1.253.6)	100.0	96.9 1.0 2.1
F	(4.517.9)	100.0	50.0 2.6 47.4	(1.238.4)	100.0	39.5 0.6 59.9
Total						
M	(30.903.7)	100.0	80.4 3.5 16.1	(11.056.8)	100.0	90.1 1.0 8.9
F	(34.562.2)	100.0	42.4 2.1 55.5	(10.324.1)	100.0	38.4 0.5 61.0

Table CR1

COSTA RICA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING  
TO RESIDENTIAL AREA AND ACTIVITY STATUS, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN			RURAL		
	(Thousands)	Total	Empl. Unempl. Inact.	(Thousands)	Total	Empl. Unempl. Inact.
15-19						
M	(56.1)	100.0	38.1	7.4	54.5	
F	(56.4)	100.0	23.4	6.0	70.5	
					(84.5)	100.0 69.4 5.6 25.0
					(78.8)	100.0 27.4 4.7 67.9
20-24						
M	(57.0)	100.0	76.5	6.4	17.1	
F	(58.1)	100.0	47.5	6.5	46.0	
					(79.0)	100.0 86.6 3.7 9.7
					(74.7)	100.0 30.3 3.0 66.7
25-29						
M	(50.1)	100.0	89.8	5.7	4.5	
F	(58.2)	100.0	44.4	4.6	51.1	
					(59.9)	100.0 91.8 4.0 4.2
					(61.1)	100.0 27.2 1.4 71.4
Total						
M	(372.7)	100.0	75.0	4.1	20.9	
F	(411.6)	100.0	36.0	3.2	60.7	
					(476.7)	100.0 82.3 3.2 14.5
					(454.1)	100.0 24.6 2.0 73.4

Table G1

GUATEMALA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, ACCORDING TO  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND ACTIVITY STATUS, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN					RURAL				
	(Thousands)	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	(Thousands)	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
15-19										
M	(135.5)	100.0	50.2	7.3	42.6	(264.4)	100.0	82.9	2.6	14.5
F	(160.8)	100.0	30.0	4.1	65.9	(255.7)	100.0	18.8	1.0	80.1
20-24										
M	(112.6)	100.0	79.4	7.1	13.5	(200.8)	100.0	93.9	3.4	2.7
F	(136.7)	100.0	42.3	6.0	51.7	(214.9)	100.0	13.5	1.0	85.5
25-29										
M	(90.0)	100.0	89.6	5.3	5.1	(156.5)	100.0	98.7	0.8	0.5
F	(113.7)	100.0	45.1	4.9	50.0	(172.6)	100.0	17.6	0.5	82.0
Total										
M	(749.4)	100.0	80.1	4.4	15.6	(1,338.5)	100.0	92.0	1.5	6.5
F	(897.1)	100.0	38.3	3.0	58.7	(1,350.2)	100.0	17.6	0.6	81.8

Table P1

PANAMA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND ACTIVITY STATUS, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN			RURAL		
	(Thousands)	Total	Empl. Unempl. Inactive	(Thousands)	Total	Empl. Unempl. Inact.
15-19						
M	(84.0)	100.0	22.8	9.9	67.3	
F	(82.4)	100.0	12.9	6.7	80.4	40.1 83.9
20-24						
M	(65.7)	100.0	62.5	17.7	19.3	
F	(73.8)	100.0	33.1	15.6	51.3	9.5 74.2
25-29						
M	(50.5)	100.0	81.5	11.6	6.9	
F	(57.6)	100.0	49.0	8.6	42.9	2.3 68.1
Total						
M	(437.7)	100.0	65.1	7.9	27.0	
F	(474.4)	100.0	33.7	6.0	60.3	15.3 78.3

Table U1

URUGUAY: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP  
AND SEX, ACCORDING TO RESIDENTIAL AREA AND  
ACTIVITY STATUS, 1986

URBAN

Age groups/ sex	(Thousands)	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
15-19					
M	(90.5)	100.0	39.0	13.8	47.1
F	(94.6)	100.0	18.1	10.5	71.4
20-24					
M	(77.6)	100.0	77.5	12.5	10.0
F	(88.4)	100.0	47.3	15.9	36.2
25-29					
M	(73.5)	100.0	91.1	6.4	2.5
F	(82.6)	100.0	58.7	9.1	32.3
Total					
M	(778.4)	100.0	70.0	5.3	24.7
F	(953.2)	100.0	37.0	5.3	57.7

Table VI

VENEZUELA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING  
TO RESIDENTIAL AREA AND ACTIVITY STATUS, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN				RURAL			
	(Thousands)	Total	Empl.	Unempl.	Inact.	(Thousands)	Total	Empl. Unempl. Inact.
15-19								
M	(797.9)	100.0	27.6	11.2	61.2	(209.0)	100.0	62.8
F	(815.9)	100.0	11.8	3.4	84.8	(177.4)	100.0	6.7 1.1 92.1
20-24								
M	(660.2)	100.0	65.6	14.4	20.0	(156.1)	100.0	84.2
F	(739.1)	100.0	31.8	6.8	61.4	(135.9)	100.0	17.0 8.6 3.1 79.9
25-29								
M	(544.0)	100.0	82.0	11.8	6.2	(118.7)	100.0	89.2
F	(634.1)	100.0	42.0	5.1	53.0	(112.1)	100.0	19.5 7.9 1.7 78.8
Total								
M	(4.247.3)	100.0	69.8	9.3	20.9	(1.045.4)	100.0	83.9
F	(4.696.8)	100.0	31.6	3.3	65.2	(935.6)	100.0	17.4 5.0 1.2 81.4

Table B2

BRAZIL: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO RESIDENTIAL AREA, ACTIVITY STATUS AND SITUATION OF INACTIVE POPULATION, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN					RURAL						
	(Thousands)	T	Active	Stu- dent	Engaged in house- work	Other	(Thousands)	T	Active	Stu- dent	Engaged in house- work	Other
15-19												
M	(4.708.2)	100	68.0	26.1	0.7	5.1	(2.071.5)	100	87.1	9.5	1.0	2.4
F	(5.154.2)	100	41.9	37.4	19.3	1.3	(1.841.5)	100	42.3	19.6	36.9	1.1
20-24												
M	(4.590.1)	100	91.1	4.7	0.2	3.0	(1.624.5)	100	96.2	1.4	0.3	2.2
F	(5.063.2)	100	56.1	8.0	34.6	1.4	(1.450.6)	100	42.0	3.6	53.1	1.3
25-29												
M	(4.017.8)	100	96.7	1.0	0.1	2.2	(1.253.6)	100	97.9	0.2	0.2	1.7
F	(4.517.9)	100	52.6	2.3	44.4	0.7	(1.238.4)	100	40.1	1.3	57.8	0.8
Total												
M	(30.903.7)	100	83.9	4.8	0.5	10.7	(11.056.8)	100	91.1	2.0	0.5	6.5
F	(34.562.2)	100	44.5	7.3	43.1	5.1	(10.324.1)	100	39.0	4.2	52.1	4.7

Table CR2

COSTA RICA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING  
TO RESIDENTIAL AREA, ACTIVITY STATUS AND SITUATION OF INACTIVE  
POPULATION, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN						RURAL					
	(Thousands)	T	Active	Engaged in			T	Active	Stu- dent	Engaged in house- work	Other	
				Stu- dent	house- work	Other						
15-19												
M	(56.1)	100	37.5	48.7	11.1	2.7	100	54.3	19.3	21.6	4.8	
F	(56.4)	100	45.5	49.7	0.6	4.2	100	75.0	17.0	0.7	7.3	
		100	29.5	47.7	21.6	1.2	100	32.1	21.7	44.1	2.0	
20-24												30
M	(57.0)	100	68.3	13.3	16.3	2.1	100	62.6	4.5	29.9	3.0	
F	(58.1)	100	82.9	14.2	0.2	2.7	100	90.3	4.8	0.6	4.3	
		100	54.0	12.4	32.0	1.5	100	33.3	4.3	60.8	1.6	
25-29												
M	(50.1)	100	70.5	2.5	25.2	1.8	100	61.9	1.1	35.1	1.8	
F	(58.2)	100	95.5	2.7	0.2	1.6	100	95.8	0.7	0.5	3.0	
		100	48.9	2.4	46.7	2.0	100	28.6	1.5	69.1	0.9	
Total												
M	(372.7)	100	58.2	9.6	23.4	8.7	100	56.8	4.4	31.7	7.1	
F	(411.6)	100	79.1	10.3	0.5	10.1	100	85.5	3.9	0.5	10.0	
		100	39.3	9.0	44.2	7.4	100	26.6	4.9	64.5	3.9	



Table G2

GUATEMALA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, ACCORDING TO RESIDENTIAL AREA, ACTIVITY STATUS AND SITUATION OF INACTIVE POPULATION, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN					RURAL						
						Engaged in						
	(Thousands)	T	Active	Stu- dent	Engaged in house- work	Other	(Thousands)	T	Active	Stu- dent	Engaged in house- work	Other
15-19												
M	(135.5)	100	57.4	38.6	1.1	2.7	(264.4)	100	85.5	10.2	1.7	2.6
F	(160.8)	100	34.1	35.7	29.6	0.6	(255.8)	100	19.9	8.9	70.5	0.8
20-24												
M	(112.7)	100	86.5	11.1	0.2	2.2	(200.8)	100	97.3	1.8	0.2	0.7
F	(136.7)	100	48.3	6.8	44.1	0.8	(214.9)	100	14.5	1.8	83.7	0.0
25-29												
M	(92.1)	100	94.9	3.2	0.1	1.7	(156.6)	100	99.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
F	(113.7)	100	50.0	1.6	46.9	1.5	(172.6)	100	18.0	0.1	81.1	0.7
Total												
M	(749.4)	100	84.4	9.1	0.4	6.1	(1,338.5)	100	93.5	2.3	0.5	3.7
F	(897.1)	100	41.3	8.0	47.3	3.4	(1,350.2)	100	18.2	2.0	77.6	2.2



Table V2

VENEZUELA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO RESIDENTIAL ZONE, ACTIVITY STATUS AND SITUATION OF INACTIVE POPULATION, 1986

URBAN										RURAL			
		Engaged								Engaged			
		Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-	house-		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		
		Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other		
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)		
		T	Active	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-	Stu-		
		dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent	dent		
		work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work	work		

Table B3

BRAZIL: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 1987

Age groups/ sex	URBAN							RURAL								
	(Thousands)	T	0-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12 and +	Unkn. and +	(Thousands)	T	0-3	4-6	7-8	9-11	12 and +	Unkn.
15-19																
M	(4.708.2)	100	21.5	39.3	23.4	14.7	0.7	0.4	(2.071.5)	100	55.6	34.8	7.6	2.0	0.0	0.1
F	(5.154.2)	100	16.9	38.1	24.9	19.1	0.7	0.4	(1.841.5)	100	47.5	40.0	9.0	3.4	0.0	0.1
20-24																
M	(4.590.1)	100	17.2	28.1	20.7	25.9	7.6	0.4	(1.624.5)	100	53.0	32.0	8.9	5.5	0.6	0.1
F	(5.063.2)	100	16.2	26.7	18.0	28.9	9.9	0.4	(1.450.6)	100	47.9	34.4	9.3	7.6	0.6	0.3
25-29																
M	(4.017.8)	100	17.7	28.1	17.5	24.4	12.0	0.3	(1.253.6)	100	55.7	30.9	7.0	5.2	1.2	0.1
F	(4.517.9)	100	18.9	27.7	16.3	24.7	12.2	0.2	(1.238.4)	100	50.8	35.2	6.4	6.3	1.1	0.3
Total																
M	(30.903.7)	100	29.6	31.4	14.5	15.8	8.7	0.2	(11.056.8)	100	67.0	25.0	4.6	2.7	0.7	0.1
F	(34.562.2)	100	32.3	29.9	13.5	16.8	7.3	0.2	(10.324.1)	100	65.2	26.1	4.7	3.5	0.5	0.1

Table CR3

COSTA RICA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 1988

Age groups/ sex	URBAN							RURAL								
	(Thousands)	T	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13 and +	Unkn.	(Thousands)	T	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13 and +	Unkn.
15-19																
M	(56.1)	100	4.7	27.1	36.4	29.8	1.9	0.0	(84.5)	100	11.5	59.7	17.9	10.3	0.3	0.3
F	(56.4)	100	4.5	21.1	37.6	33.2	3.7	0.1	(78.8)	100	8.9	58.2	18.9	13.7	0.3	0.3
20-24																
M	(57.0)	100	5.5	24.2	21.1	33.5	15.0	0.4	(79.0)	100	9.3	53.4	15.1	17.7	3.8	0.6
F	(58.1)	100	2.9	19.6	22.0	39.7	15.6	0.1	(74.7)	100	8.6	53.0	15.1	20.4	2.6	0.2
25-29																
M	(50.1)	100	4.0	23.8	19.6	30.8	21.7	0.8	(59.9)	100	13.8	53.7	11.9	15.5	4.7	0.4
F	(58.2)	100	4.1	21.4	18.8	36.9	17.5	1.3	(61.1)	100	7.7	55.6	15.2	17.0	4.4	0.2
Total																
M	(372.7)	100	12.4	29.3	17.8	24.3	15.1	1.1	(476.7)	100	28.7	47.7	10.6	9.6	2.7	0.7
F	(411.6)	100	13.5	29.6	17.6	25.2	13.2	1.0	(454.1)	100	27.1	48.6	10.1	10.8	2.7	0.5

Table G3

GUATEMALA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, ACCORDING TO  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN							RURAL						
	(Thousands)	T	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13 and +	(Thousands)	T	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13 and +
15-19														
M	(135.5)	100.0	20.8	29.4	30.6	17.8	1.4	(264.4)	100.0	60.3	30.7	7.0	2.0	0.0
F	(160.8)	100.0	28.3	28.2	25.0	17.6	0.9	(255.7)	100.0	72.4	21.6	4.8	0.9	0.3
20-24														
M	(112.6)	100.0	21.4	30.1	13.6	24.3	10.7	(200.8)	100.0	68.6	23.9	3.1	3.9	0.4
F	(136.7)	100.0	35.0	25.7	12.6	21.1	5.7	(214.9)	100.0	83.8	12.1	2.3	1.9	0.0
25-29														
M	(90.0)	100.0	25.0	29.6	11.9	18.1	15.2	(156.5)	100.0	75.3	20.8	1.9	1.3	0.5
F	(113.7)	100.0	38.4	25.8	10.1	18.1	7.7	(172.6)	100.0	85.0	13.0	0.2	1.9	0.0
Total														
M	(349.4)	100.0	35.7	27.6	12.9	15.4	8.4	(1,338.5)	100.0	78.6	16.9	2.4	1.6	0.3
F	(897.1)	100.0	46.4	24.8	10.9	14.2	3.5	(1,350.2)	100.0	87.3	10.0	1.5	1.0	0.2

Table P3

PANAMA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN							RURAL						
	(Thousands)	Total	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13 and +	(Thousands)	Total	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13 and +
15-19														
M	(84.0)	100.0	3.8	20.5	38.6	34.8	2.4	(36.0)	100.0	8.2	48.4	26.0	17.5	0.1
F	(82.4)	100.0	2.6	18.4	37.5	38.6	3.2	(29.3)	100.0	8.8	39.6	29.9	20.9	0.7
20-24														
M	(65.7)	100.0	3.2	21.1	22.1	34.0	19.5	(27.8)	100.0	8.9	49.4	16.5	19.3	5.9
F	(73.8)	100.0	3.4	17.6	18.5	34.9	25.6	(21.6)	100.0	9.8	38.5	18.5	26.1	7.2
25-29														
M	(50.5)	100.0	5.0	22.0	18.6	29.2	25.1	(20.7)	100.0	14.2	44.3	15.4	18.5	7.7
F	(57.6)	100.0	5.3	18.9	17.6	28.7	13.0	(18.3)	100.0	14.5	42.6	15.3	18.9	8.6
Total														
M	(437.7)	100.0	11.3	28.8	21.5	24.4	14.1	(204.7)	100.0	32.1	42.8	11.3	10.7	3.0
F	(474.7)	100.0	10.9	28.1	20.4	25.4	15.2	(178.5)	100.0	33.4	38.9	12.2	12.1	3.4

Table U3

URUGUAY: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP  
AND SEX, ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL,  
1986

Age groups/ sex	(Thousands)	Total	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13 and +	Unkn.
15-19								
M	(90.5)	100.0	2.7	21.3	46.4	27.3	0.7	1.6
F	(94.6)	100.0	1.1	18.5	40.5	37.1	2.1	0.8
20-24								
M	(77.6)	100.0	2.5	20.2	30.0	34.1	12.2	0.9
F	(88.4)	100.0	1.9	24.7	24.4	31.4	17.2	0.5
25-29								
M	(73.6)	100.0	1.9	24.3	28.5	30.1	15.1	0.0
F	(82.6)	100.0	2.1	26.5	19.3	33.1	18.6	0.0
Total								
M	(788.4)	100.0	14.3	36.6	20.0	20.9	8.4	0.3
F	(953.0)	100.0	15.2	38.5	15.2	21.1	9.8	0.2



Table V3

VENEZUELA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN						RURAL									
	(Thousands) T	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13 and +	Unkn.	(Thousands) T	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13 and +	Unkn.		
15-19																
M	(797.9)	100	6.7	29.5	42.6	18.5	2.5	0.4	(209.0)	100	25.5	47.7	21.4	4.9	0.0	0.5
F	(815.9)	100	4.0	24.2	44.5	24.1	2.8	0.2	(177.4)	100	16.2	42.9	29.8	10.2	0.5	0.3
20-24																
M	(660.2)	100	6.2	27.1	29.7	22.0	14.4	0.5	(156.1)	100	27.6	46.4	14.9	8.4	1.9	1.1
F	(739.1)	100	5.3	24.2	28.7	24.8	16.3	0.4	(135.9)	100	21.9	42.3	19.3	12.2	3.4	0.9
25-29																
M	(544.0)	100	6.9	29.5	27.1	20.9	14.9	0.5	(118.7)	100	31.0	45.3	14.2	5.6	1.1	2.6
F	(634.1)	100	6.9	28.7	26.2	20.7	17.1	0.4	(112.1)	100	36.2	39.5	12.6	7.9	2.1	1.8
Total																
M	(4.247.7)	100							(1.045.4)	100						
F	(4.696.8)	100							(935.6)	100						

Table CR4

COSTA RICA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND MARITAL STATUS, 1986

Age groups/ sex	URBAN								RURAL							
	(Thousands)	T	Conj. union	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	ND	(Thousands)	T	Conj. union	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	ND
15-19																
M	(56.1)	100	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	0.0	(84.5)	100	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	97.0	0.3
F	(56.4)	100	3.4	5.1	0.5	0.0	90.6	0.4	(78.8)	100	5.7	7.3	0.3	0.0	86.5	0.2
20-24																
M	(57.0)	100	3.8	16.8	1.2	0.0	78.2	0.0	(79.0)	100	7.5	17.0	0.8	0.0	74.2	0.5
F	(58.1)	100	6.8	30.6	3.4	0.2	58.9	0.0	(74.7)	100	13.7	37.6	1.8	0.2	46.8	0.0
25-29																
M	(50.1)	100	10.4	46.1	2.5	0.2	40.5	0.3	(59.9)	100	14.7	46.4	1.2	0.0	37.4	0.3
F	(58.2)	100	8.1	56.1	4.7	0.0	30.4	0.7	(61.1)	100	15.3	57.6	2.6	0.4	24.1	0.0
Total																
M	(372.7)	100	7.4	50.6	2.7	1.4	37.5	0.0	(476.7)	100	10.6	44.9	2.5	1.7	40.0	0.3
F	(411.6)	100	6.8	46.1	7.0	5.9	33.8	0.2	(454.1)	100	11.1	47.5	4.7	4.4	32.2	0.1

Table G4

GUATEMALA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, ACCORDING TO  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND MARITAL STATUS, 1986

URBAN										RURAL				
(Thousands)	T	Conj. union	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	(Thousands)	T	Conj. union	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	
15-19														
M	(135.5)	100.0	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.0	95.1	(264.4)	100.0	3.7	2.7	0.6	0.3	
F	(160.8)	100.0	6.3	7.8	1.4	0.1	84.5	(255.7)	100.0	16.8	13.4	1.6	0.1	
20-24														
M	(112.6)	100.0	14.1	18.0	1.3	0.4	66.3	(200.8)	100.0	27.3	27.7	0.9	0.0	
F	(136.7)	100.0	18.0	27.7	9.4	1.4	43.4	(214.9)	100.0	34.6	38.1	3.9	0.6	
25-29														
M	(90.0)	100.0	20.3	44.8	3.0	0.6	31.4	(156.5)	100.0	38.2	46.6	1.4	0.0	
F	(113.7)	100.0	21.8	47.5	10.1	1.6	19.0	(172.6)	100.0	38.5	47.9	4.2	1.2	
Total														
M	(749.4)	100.0	18.9	41.1	2.9	2.3	34.8	(1.338.5)	100.0	29.1	37.8	1.5	2.2	
F	(897.1)	100.0	17.2	36.1	9.2	9.9	27.6	(1.350.2)	100.0	29.7	38.4	3.9	9.1	

Table V4

VENEZUELA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO  
RESIDENTIAL AREA AND MARITAL STATUS, 1986

URBAN										RURAL									
	(Thousands)	T	Conj. union	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	MD	(Thousands)	T	Conj. union	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Single	MD			
15-19																			
M	(797.9)	100.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	(209.0)	100.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3			
F	(815.9)	100.0	5.5	6.4	0.1	0.0	88.0		(177.4)	100.0	12.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.8			
20-24																			
M	(660.2)	100.0	9.3	15.6	0.2	0.0	74.9		(156.1)	100.0	16.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.8			
F	(739.1)	100.0	15.1	26.3	0.4	0.2	57.9		(135.9)	100.0	32.8	26.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	40.0			
25-29																			
M	(544.0)	100.0	18.6	37.4	0.6	0.2	43.2		(118.7)	100.0	31.4	28.0	0.1	0.2	40.4				
F	(634.1)	100.0	22.1	44.7	2.0	0.5	30.7		(112.1)	100.0	43.7	34.9	0.3	0.5	20.5				
Total																			
M	(4.247.3)	100.0	16.0	39.4	0.7	1.2	42.7		(1.045.4)	100.0	25.1	26.7	0.2	1.3	46.8				
F	(4.696.8)	100.0	16.3	37.5	2.4	5.2	38.6		(935.6)	100.0	29.9	30.1	0.3	4.6	35.0				

Table B5

BRAZIL: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO RESIDENTIAL AREA, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ACTIVITY STATUS, 1986

URBAN						RURAL					
(Thousands)	T	Attending not working	Attending and working	Not attend- ing and working	Not attend- ing, not working	(Thousands)	T	Attending not working	Attending and working	Not attend- ing and working	Not attend- ing, not working
15-19											
M	(4.708.2)	100	26.1	22.2	45.8	5.9	100	9.5	15.1	72.0	3.4
F	(5.154.2)	100	37.4	16.2	25.6	20.7	100	19.6	7.8	34.5	38.1
20-24											
M	(4.590.1)	100	4.7	13.0	79.1	3.3	100	1.4	3.5	92.8	2.4
F	(5.063.2)	100	8.0	12.1	44.0	36.0	100	3.6	2.8	39.3	54.4
25-29											
M	(4.017.8)	100	1.0	5.8	90.9	2.3	100	0.2	1.3	96.7	1.9
F	(4.517.9)	100	2.3	4.4	48.2	45.1	100	1.3	1.2	38.9	58.6
Total											
M	(30.903.7)	100	4.8	6.7	77.1	11.3	100	2.0	3.6	87.5	6.9
F	(34.562.2)	100	7.3	5.5	39.0	48.2	100	4.2	2.2	36.9	56.8

Note: "Working" includes unemployed.

Table CR5

COSTA RICA POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO RESIDENTIAL AREA, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ACTIVITY STATUS, 1986

URBAN						RURAL					
	(Thousands)	T	Attending not working	Attending and working	Not attend- ing, not working		(Thousands)	T	Attending not working	Attending and working	Not attend- ing, not working
15-19											
M	(56.1)	100	48.3	10.8	34.1	5.7	(84.5)	100	16.3	8.5	66.4
F	(56.4)	100	46.3	9.4	19.9	23.5	(78.8)	100	21.6	2.7	29.3
20-24											
M	(57.0)	100	12.8	14.0	68.3	4.1	(79.0)	100	4.4	6.2	83.7
F	(58.1)	100	13.7	12.7	41.2	32.3	(74.7)	100	5.3	2.5	30.8
25-29											
M	(50.1)	100	2.7	11.7	83.8	1.8	(59.9)	100	0.7	3.5	92.0
F	(58.2)	100	3.6	9.2	39.8	47.0	(61.1)	100	1.5	1.5	27.1
Total											
M	(372.7)	100	9.9	7.1	71.5	10.9	(476.7)	100	3.8	3.6	81.8
F	(411.6)	100	9.3	5.4	33.8	51.0	(454.1)	100	5.0	1.4	25.2
										</	

Note: "Working" includes unemployed.

Table U5

URUGUAY: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX,  
 ACCORDING TO RESIDENTIAL AREA, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE  
 AND ACTIVITY STATUS, 1986

	(Thousands)	T	Attending not working	Attending and working	Not attend- ing and working	Not attend- ing, not working
15-19						
M	(90.5)	100	41.2	13.2	39.6	5.9
F	(94.6)	100	55.0	8.7	19.9	16.4
20-24						
M	(77.6)	100	7.7	17.0	73.0	2.3
F	(88.4)	100	12.6	14.8	48.4	24.2
25-29						
M	(73.5)	100	1.2	9.1	88.4	1.3
F	(82.6)	100	2.3	8.0	59.8	30.0
Total						
M	( )	100				
F	( )	100				

Note: "Attending and working" includes those attending school who are unemployed.

Table V5

VENEZUELA: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ACCORDING TO RESIDENTIAL AREA, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ACTIVITY STATUS, 1986

URBAN					RURAL						
(Thousands)	T	Attending not working	Attending and working	Not attend- ing and working	Not attend- ing, not working	T	Attending not working	Attending and working	Not attend- ing and working	Not attend- ing, not working	
15-19											
M	(797.9)	100	49.8	5.9	33.0	11.4	100	23.6	4.9	64.6	7.0
F	(815.9)	100	54.3	2.6	12.5	30.5	100	36.0	0.8	7.2	56.0
20-24											
M	(660.2)	100	14.9	7.8	72.2	5.1	100	3.0	1.7	91.2	4.2
F	(739.1)	100	19.3	6.3	32.2	42.1	100	6.7	1.2	18.8	73.3
25-29											
M	(544.0)	100	4.1	5.5	88.3	2.1	100	0.3	0.9	96.2	2.5
F	(634.1)	100	6.2	5.2	41.9	46.7	100	1.3	0.7	20.5	77.5
Total											
M	(4,247.7)	100	12.3	3.7	75.4	8.6	100	5.2	1.4	87.5	5.8
F	(4,696.8)	100	13.7	2.7	32.2	51.5	100	8.1	0.5	18.0	73.3

Note: "Working" includes those who are seeking work but are unemployed.



Table B6

BRAZIL: EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE, ACCORDING TO  
EMPLOYMENT SECTORS, 1986

	Non-agricultural				Agricultural		
	Total (Thousands)	Formal		Informal	Independ. workers & unpaid family workers	Other agric.	Unkn.
		Non-agricultural employees/ employers a/	Non-profes- sional indep. workers & unpaid family workers				
15-19	100.0	(7.404.4)	40.3	5.5	12.0	17.5	11.8
20-24	100.0	(8.637.4)	53.9	8.1	6.8	9.7	11.9
25-29	100.0	(7.673.4)	54.9	11.8	5.3	8.5	10.9
Total	100.0	(53.419.5)	45.6	14.2	5.9	12.7	11.5
(Thousands)		(24.341.2)	(7.590.0)	(3.167.8)	(6.794.2)	(5.375.8)	(6.150.5)

a/ Including independent professionals, public employees and workers in enterprises with five or more employees as well as in enterprises with fewer than five employees.

Table CR6

COSTA RICA: EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE, ACCORDING TO  
EMPLOYMENT SECTORS, 1986

	Total	(Thousands)	Non-agricultural					Agricultural	
			Formal		Informal			Independent workers and unpaid family workers	Other agricultural
			Public employees	Employees/employers Ent. > 5 pers. a/	Employees/employers Ent. < 5 pers.	Non-professional independent workers and unpaid family workers	Domestic service		
15-19	100.0	(112.2)	1.7	25.3	13.3	6.0	12.8	14.9	26.1
20-24	100.0	(156.9)	12.4	34.2	12.0	6.3	8.3	7.8	18.9
25-29	100.0	(138.9)	20.3	28.1	11.4	10.5	6.7	5.0	18.0
Total	100.0	(910.4)	17.7	24.3	10.2	12.3	7.8	10.2	17.4
(Miles)			(160.9)	(221.6)	(93.1)	(112.2)	(70.9)	(93.0)	(158.7)

a/ Including independent professionals (0.8% of employed labour force).

Table G6

GUATEMALA: EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER, ACCORDING  
TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS, 1986

	Non-agricultural							Agricultural		
	Total	(Thousands)	Formal			Informal			Independent workers and unpaid family workers	Other agricultural workers
			Public employees	Employees/ employers Ent. > 5 pers. a/	Employees/ employers Ent. < 5 pers.	Non-professional independent workers and unpaid family workers	Domestic service			
15-19	100.0	(383.5)	0.9	8.4	10.6	10.5	8.4	37.5	23.8	
20-24	100.0	(365.0)	5.4	16.4	10.8	11.8	6.4	28.0	21.3	
25-29	100.0	(318.7)	7.3	16.7	11.0	14.2	5.1	24.5	21.1	
30 y más	100.0	(1.345.5)	8.5	11.2	8.5	19.7	3.4	29.8	19.1	
Total										
(Thousands)										

a/ Including independent professionals.

Table P6

PANAMA: EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE, ACCORDING  
TO EMPLOYMENT SECTORS, 1986

	Total (Thousands)	Non-agricultural				Agricultural		
		Formal		Informal				
		Public employees b/	Employees/ employers Ent. > 5 pers. a/	Employees/ employers Ent. < 5 pers.	Non-professional independent workers and unpaid family workers	Domestic service	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	Other agricultural
15-19	100.0	4.0	14.4	6.8	10.3	17.9	33.5	13.1
20-24	100.0	17.5	31.7	6.9	10.2	7.7	13.8	12.2
25-29	100.0	29.0	30.5	5.2	10.5	4.0	10.7	10.5
Total	100.0	25.1	23.5	4.9	12.6	5.1	17.9	10.8
Miles	(643.8)	(161.7)	(151.9)	(31.8)	(80.9)	(32.8)	(115.1)	(69.4)

a/ Including independent professionals.

b/ Including Canal Zone workers.

Table v6

VENEZUELA: EMPLOYED POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE, ACCORDING TO  
EMPLOYMENT SECTORS, 1986

	Total	(thousands)	Non-agricultural					Agricultural		
			Formal		Informal					
			Public employees	Employees/employers Ent. > 5 pers. a/	Employees/employers Ent. < 5 pers.	Non-professional independent workers and unpaid family workers	Domestic service	Independent workers and unpaid family workers	Other agricultural	
15-19	100.0	(454.0)	3.1	31.4	19.6	10.1	6.9	16.6	12.1	
20-24	100.0	(815.4)	12.7	46.8	13.8	9.6	3.3	6.5	7.3	
25-29	100.0	(834.8)	21.7	41.6	11.4	13.2	1.7	4.3	6.1	
Total	100.0	(5.442.3)	19.5	34.2	12.1	17.6	2.1	7.8	6.9	
Thousands		(5.442.1)	(1.060.4)	(1.854.7)	(656.0)	(957.1)	(113.5)	(425.3)	(375.1)	
a/ Including independent professionals.										