
EUROPE

Austria

**Selected
Statistical Data
by Sex**

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

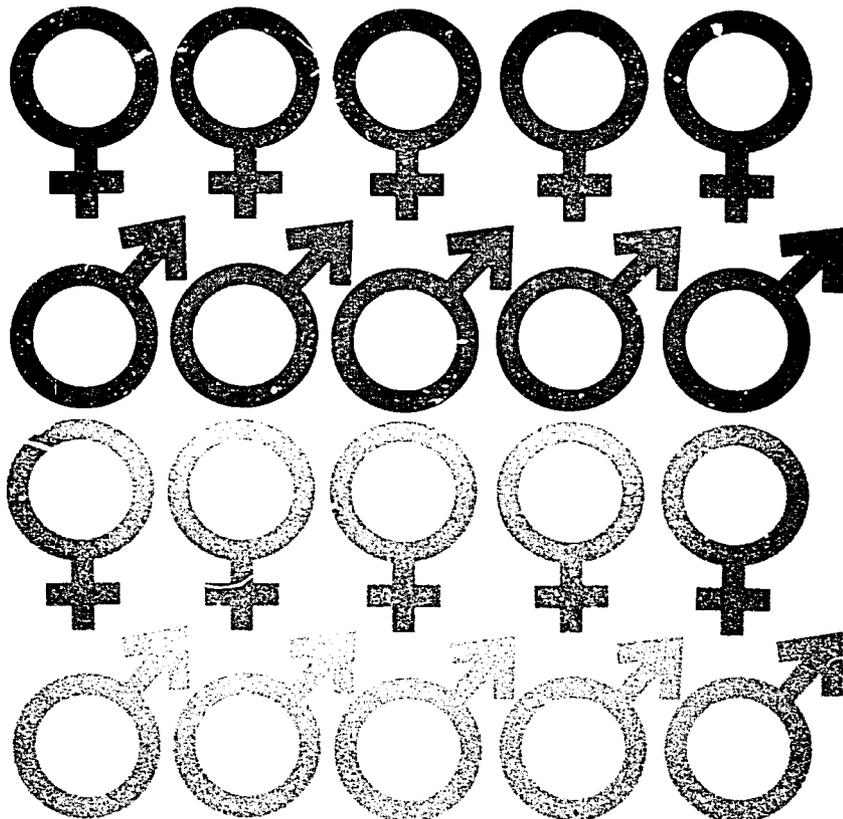


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history." (UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

That amendment mandated that Foreign Assistance "shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

While the Percy Amendment dealt specifically with women, other broader changes occurring within the Agency (as well as within the development community generally) indirectly spotlighted the situation of women. First, the AID "new directions" mandate of 1973 focussed attention on issues of distribution and equity in the growth process. Secondly, the "new directions" approach was supplemented mid-decade with the "basic human needs" emphasis. Both orientations pushed toward greater concern for women in the process of societal change. This is the case because (1) women make up a disproportionately large portion of the poorest of the poor, and (2) women commonly bear the major responsibility for supplying themselves and their families with food, water, fuel, health care, sanitation, education, and so forth. Women are, in effect, simultaneously the group most in need and the "front line" providers of basic human needs. Development projects that overlook or misconstrue their capabilities and contributions run the serious risk of being ineffective or, even worse, counterproductive.*

(c) Data Needs on Women

Planners and administrators who have recognized the need to take women into account, both as contributors to, and/or beneficiaries of, the development process, are often frustrated by the lack of solid, accessible statistical evidence of women's situations. In the absence of reliable data, decisions must be made on the basis of impressions, hunches, or even prejudices. At stake are substantial investments of both human and financial resources. Data bases which fail to address the unique situations of women provide little guidance for policy planning, and little basis for judging the results of initiatives taken to further women's integration in development. Hence the crucial need for a reliable, up-to-date, accessible data base on women in development.

Within the Agency, it is now generally recognized that beginning with the policy stage and continuing through the project programming, implementation and evaluation cycle; data must be obtained which reflect the differential conditions of men and women. The assumption that when benefits and costs accrue to production aggregates (ranging from nations to households), they will be felt in some comparable way by the various units (ranging from subgroup to individuals) of which they are comprised, has proven patently false. Many projects now require the gathering of baseline socioeconomic data pertinent to women's status, e.g., the sexual division of labor, decision-making in the household, the pattern of expenditure of household cash earnings and so forth. Project evaluations and impact assessments increasingly focus on

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. AUSTRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7456403	3501719	3954684	3866565	1762775	2103790	3589838	1738944	1850894
UNDER 1	107165	55083	52082	46315	23870	22445	60850	31213	29637
1-4	486413	249038	237375	214696	109802	104894	271717	139236	132481
5-9	643388	329082	314306	275383	140679	134704	368005	188403	179602
10-14	585366	299749	285617	240239	122653	117586	345127	177096	168031
15-19	511456	259718	251738	218565	108699	109866	292891	151019	141872
20-24	528888	268441	260447	280761	138363	142398	248127	130078	118049
25-29	486315	245814	240501	292132	146293	145839	194183	99521	94662
30-34	503199	254294	248905	272335	136769	135566	230864	117525	113339
35-39	406906	204654	202252	202537	100245	102292	204369	104409	99960
40-44	455073	224826	230247	237173	114129	123044	217900	110697	107203
45-49	480909	204339	276570	267961	111160	156801	212948	93179	119769
50-54	339397	141845	197552	195215	80844	114371	144182	61001	83181
55-59	413520	174921	238599	237260	99080	138180	176260	75841	100419
60-64	446838	188659	258179	259063	106488	152575	187775	82171	105604
65 AND OVER	1061570	401256	660314	626930	223701	403229	434640	177555	257085

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 26.
 02 DE JURE POPULATION, BUT INCLUDING ARMED FORCES STATIONED IN THE AREA.
 03 URBAN REFERS TO LOCALITIES (COMMUNES) OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

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

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. AUSTRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7507700	3555800	3951900
0-4	435800	223700	212100
5-9	480100	245700	234400
10-14	589500	301700	287800
15-19	648300	330300	318000
20-24	595400	303800	291600
25-29	516200	261200	255000
30-34	522800	264400	258400
35-39	485900	244500	241400
40-44	504700	253500	251200
45-49	395500	196500	199100
50-54	433300	210500	222800
55-59	447200	185000	262100
60-64	311200	124100	187100
65 AND OVER	1141900	410900	730900

- 01 SOURCE: COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1982, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, STRASBOURG, P. 60.
 02 THESE ARE OFFICIAL MIDYEAR-1981 DE JURE POPULATION ESTIMATES WHICH WILL LIKELY BE REVISED IN LIGHT OF THE 12 MAY 1981 DE JURE CENSUS COUNT OF 7,555,338 (UNITED NATIONS, 1982, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, DATA AVAILABLE AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1982, NEW YORK, P. 12). DETAILED CENSUS DATA ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE.
 03 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. AUSTRIA

01 THE 1971 CENSUS HAS NOT BEEN ADJUSTED. BASED ON VARIOUS MEASURES OF CENSUS COVERAGE, IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT THE POPULATION WAS OVERENUMERATED BY LESS THAN 1 PERCENT (OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1979, UNPUBLISHED DATA).

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1981. AUSTRIA

01 FOR OFFICIAL 1981 POPULATION ESTIMATES SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. AUSTRIA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7456403	3501719	3954684	3866565	A	A	3589838	A	A
BURGENLAND	272119	131205	140914	21137	A	A	250982	A	A
KAERNTEN	525728	253036	272692	203516	A	A	322212	A	A
NIEDEROSTERREICH	1414161	667950	746211	431876	A	A	982285	A	A
OBEROSTERREICH	1223444	583015	640429	511356	A	A	712088	A	A
SALZBURG	401766	191217	210549	199775	A	A	201991	A	A
STIEARMARK	1192100	570615	621485	500054	A	A	692046	A	A
TIROL	540771	260578	280193	231155	A	A	309616	A	A
VORARLBERG	271473	131524	139949	152855	A	A	118618	A	A
WIEN	1614841	712579	902262	1614841	A	A	0	A	A

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 22. OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1974, ERGEBNISSE DER VOLKSZAHLUNG VOM 12 MAI 1971, HAUPTERGEBNISSE FUR OSTERREICH, VIENNA, TABLE 5.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

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

- 01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. NEARLY ALL PRESENT-DAY AUSTRIANS CONSIDER THEMSELVES TO BE OF GERMAN ETHNIC BACKGROUND (FOREIGN AREA STUDIES, THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, 1976, AREA HANDBOOK FOR AUSTRIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 33).
- 02 FOR POPULATION BY NATIONALITY AND LANGUAGE, SEE TABLES 6C AND 6D, RESPECTIVELY.

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

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

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7456403	3501719	3954684
CHRISTIAN	7012967	3258146	3754821
MOSLEM	9162	4714	4448
OTHER	76030	40817	35213
NONE	320031	179621	140410
UNKNOWN	38213	18421	19792

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973,
NEW YORK, TABLE 31.

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

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

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7456403	3501719	3954684
AUSTRIA	7279630	3405439	3874191
GERMANY	46879	23787	23092
ITALY	7724	4312	3412
YUGOSLAVIA	67692	36194	31498
SWITZERLAND	3860	1714	2146
UNITED KINGDOM	2341	1027	1314
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2893	1535	1358
HUNGARY	2641	1643	998
GREECE	2122	1522	600
OTHER EUROPE	8194	4029	4165
AFRICA	1275	987	288
TURKEY	7543	5594	1949
OTHER ASIA	4230	2980	1250
U. S. A.	4424	2067	2357
OTHER AMERICA	1573	844	729
AUSTRALIA/OCEANIA	577	300	277
NONE	8827	5656	3171
UNKNOWN	3978	2089	1889

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 28.
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. AUSTRIA

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	7456403
CZECH	10317
GERMAN	7275814
HUNGARIAN	19117
SERBO-CROATIAN	32413
SLOVAK	24014
WINDISCH	3986
OTHER/UNKNOWN	90742

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW
YORK, TABLE 30.

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

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. AUSTRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	72.4	69.0	76.2
1	A	69.1	76.1
5	A	65.3	72.3
15	A	55.6	62.5
30	A	41.8	48.0
45	A	28.1	33.6
60	A	16.4	20.4

01 SOURCE: OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1981,
DEMOGRAPHISCHES JAHRBUCH OSTERREICHS 1980, VIENNA, TABLE 4.27.
02 THE COMBINED-SEX LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH WAS CALCULATED AT THE
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON LIVE BIRTHS, BY SEX, AS
REPORTED IN THE ABOVE SOURCE, P. 48.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1976 TO 1981. AUSTRIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)									
1976	13	13	12	A	A	A	A	A	A
1977	12	13	12	A	A	A	A	A	A
1978	13	13	12	A	A	A	A	A	A
1979	12	13	12	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	12	12	12	A	A	A	A	A	A
1981	12	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1976	18	20	16	19	21	17	17	19	15
1977	17	19	15	17	19	16	16	18	14
1978	15	17	13	15	17	14	15	17	12
1979	15	16	13	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	14	16	12	A	A	A	A	A	A
1981	13	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1981, DEMOGRAPHISCHES JAHRBUCH OSTERREICHS 1989, VIENNA, TABLES 4.02 AND 4.18. UNITED NATIONS, VARIOUS ISSUES OF THE ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, NEW YORK. UNITED NATIONS, 1982, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, DATA AVAILABLE AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1982, NEW YORK, P. 13.
- 02 VARIOUS INFANT MORTALITY RATES WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FROM DATA ON LIVE BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS PRESENTED IN THE UNITED NATIONS DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK SERIES.
- 03 THE 1981 CRUDE BIRTH RATE IS PROVISIONAL.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. AUSTRIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	5634071	1374333	3395386	0	672295	192057	0
TOTAL MALES	2568767	703322	1698130	0	97979	69336	0
15-19	259718	258181	1537	0	0	0	0
20-24	268441	199116	67375	0	73	1877	0
25-29	245814	82548	155858	0	209	7199	0
30-34	254294	44952	200190	0	449	8703	0
35-39	204654	24060	173130	0	680	6784	0
40-44	224826	19204	196484	0	1359	7779	0
45-49	204339	14329	180414	0	2106	7490	0
50-54	141845	8785	125145	0	2446	5469	0
55-59	174921	11777	150865	0	5392	6887	0
60-64	188659	12894	158398	0	10501	6866	0
65 AND OVER	401256	27476	288734	0	74764	10282	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3065304	671011	1697256	0	574316	122721	0
15-19	251738	234072	17399	0	33	234	0
20-24	260447	117142	137462	0	511	5332	0
25-29	240501	44645	183921	0	1203	10732	0
30-34	248905	30665	205040	0	2553	10647	0
35-39	202252	21475	167709	0	4213	8855	0
40-44	230247	24044	185912	0	8388	11903	0
45-49	276570	32119	207393	0	20689	16369	0
50-54	197552	21375	134317	0	29863	11997	0
55-59	238599	26669	140444	0	58558	12928	0
60-64	258179	30292	132365	0	83195	12327	0
65 AND OVER	660314	88513	185294	0	365110	21397	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 26.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1980. AUSTRIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	5965314	1661411	3391643	0	663953	248307	0
TOTAL MALES	2762448	876210	1696770	0	94343	95125	0
15-19	329799	328379	1411	0	0	9	0
20-24	291630	237386	55064	0	42	2138	0
25-29	256732	111786	136520	0	167	8259	0
30-34	258065	60491	182883	0	475	14216	0
35-39	262941	37537	207806	0	857	16741	0
40-44	231303	24508	193088	0	1327	12380	0
45-49	202944	17741	173735	0	2201	9267	0
50-54	208353	14139	181929	0	3751	8534	0
55-59	183994	10959	160662	0	5394	6979	0
60-64	112610	6326	97058	0	5277	3949	0
65 AND OVER	421077	26958	306614	0	74852	12653	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3202866	785201	1694873	0	569610	153182	0
15-19	317053	302871	13900	0	25	257	0
20-24	283741	160418	117188	0	345	5790	0
25-29	251630	65872	172511	0	1117	12130	0
30-34	251013	35434	195713	0	2461	17405	0
35-39	259708	26009	208755	0	4710	20234	0
40-44	229296	20605	186701	0	7556	14434	0
45-49	205215	18191	162763	0	12607	11654	0
50-54	229851	21896	170947	0	23278	13730	0
55-59	266977	26621	173995	0	47501	16860	0
60-64	168237	17741	90014	0	50130	10352	0
65 AND OVER	740145	87543	202386	0	419880	30336	0

01 SOURCE: OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1981,
STATISTISCHES HANDBUCH FÜR DIE REPUBLIK OSTERREICH 1981, VIENNA,
TABLE 2.09.

02 THESE DATA ARE OFFICIAL ESTIMATES BASED ON THE 1971 CENSUS.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. AUSTRIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND

(16)

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

TALE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. AUSTRIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND

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

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	19	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	22	20
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	22
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	29	25

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. QUARTILES EVER MARRIED CALCULATED FROM MARITAL-STATUS DATA AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 26.

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

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. AUSTRIA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	19	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	23	21
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	26	23
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	32	28

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. QUARTILES EVER MARRIED CALCULATED FROM MARITAL-STATUS DATA AS REPORTED IN OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1981, STATISTISCHES HANDBUCH FUR DIE REPUBLIK OSTERREICH 1981, VIENNA, TABLE 2.09.

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

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

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	623041
2	671850
3	454150
4	360472
5	201589
6	109208
7	56712
8 AND OVER	58894
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2535916
MEAN SIZE	2.9
MEDIAN SIZE	2.5

- 01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 24. OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1974, ERGEBNISSE DER VOLKSZAHLUNG VOM 12 MAI 1971, HAUSHALTE, VIENNA, TABLE 1 AND P. 6.
- 02 DATA REFER TO PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, THEREBY EXCLUDING 2,807 NON-PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH A CENSUS POPULATION OF 96,032 PERSONS.

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

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. AUSTRIA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	695200
2	703900
3	464600
4	427000
5 AND OVER	377800
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2668500
MEAN SIZE	2.8
MEDIAN SIZE	2.4

01 SOURCE: OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1981,
STATISTISCHES HANDBUCH FUR DIE REPUBLIK OSTERREICH 1981, VIENNA,
TABLES 2.12 AND 2.13.

02 THESE ARE OFFICIAL ESTIMATES OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BASED ON
RESULTS OF THE 1980 MICRO-CENSUS.

03 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS (OR A SINGLE
PERSON) LIVING TOGETHER AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF
THE UNIT.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. AUSTRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2535916	1798879	737037
15-19	15043	7588	7455
20-24	100070	76006	24064
25-29	182771	157822	24949
30-34	226836	203165	23671
35-39	200918	179339	21579
40-44	236133	204716	31417
45-49	241435	188875	52560
50-54	182084	131859	50225
55-59	238133	160550	77583
60-64	268161	169390	98771
65 AND OVER	644332	319569	324763

01 SOURCE: OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1974, ERGEBNISSE DER VOLKSZAHLUNG VOM 12 MAI 1971, HAUSHALTE, VIENNA, TABLE 4.

02 THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS GENERALLY THAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WHO PROVIDES THE MAJOR PORTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME.

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

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971 TO 1980. AUSTRIA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1971	56	150	109	73	39	12	1
1976	42	122	97	48	24	7	0
1977	37	120	94	47	22	7	0
1978	36	117	98	48	20	6	0
1979	35	117	98	49	19	5	0
1980	35	122	103	51	19	5	0
URBAN							
1971	53	116	88	57	26	7	0
RURAL							
1971	60	188	143	95	53	17	1

01 SOURCES: OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1981,
DEMOGRAPHISCHES JAHRBUCH OSTERREICHS 1980, VIENNA, TABLE 3.10.
UNITED NATIONS, 1982, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980, NEW YORK,
TABLE 11.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
 1976 TO 1981. AUSTRIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1976	12
1977	11
1978	11
1979	12
1980	12
1981	12
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1976	1.70
1977	1.65
1978	1.63
1979	1.62
1980	1.68
1981	1.71
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1976	0.83
1977	0.80
1978	0.79
1979	0.79
1980	0.82
1981	0.84
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1976	0.80
1977	0.78
1978	0.77
1979	0.77
1980	0.80
1981	0.82

01 SOURCE: COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1982, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS
 IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, STRASBOURG,
 PP. 61-62.

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

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. AUSTRIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE NOTE TO TABLE 15C.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1971.
AUSTRIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. AUSTRIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. THE WORLD BANK
(1980, WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION, BALTIMORE, PP. 458-459)
REPORTS AN ADULT LITERACY RATE OF 99 PERCENT FOR 1970.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
 BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. AUSTRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1244420	640341	604079
5-9	432685	220976	211709
10-14	585366	299749	285617
15-19	180269	88679	91590
20-24	46100	30937	15163

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW
 YORK, TABLE 35.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1971.
AUSTRIA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. AUSTRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	54.8	55.3	54.3
5-9	67.3	67.1	67.4
10-14	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	35.2	34.1	36.4
20-24	8.7	11.5	5.8

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW
YORK, TABLES 26 AND 35.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. AUSTRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3097986	1898331	1199655
15-19	321186	170252	150934
20-24	411970	234852	177118
25-29	367824	232583	135241
30-34	375475	248926	126549
35-39	304217	201180	103037
40-44	342230	220147	122083
45-49	344212	195824	148388
50-54	227260	131545	95715
55-59	231962	146482	85480
60-64	118665	84621	34044
65 AND OVER	52985	31919	21066

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 38.

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

03 FOR TOTAL NUMBERS OF EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE YEARS 1975 THROUGH 1980, SEE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, GENEVA, TABLE 3B.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1971.
AUSTRIA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. AUSTRIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	55.0	73.9	39.1
15-19	62.8	65.6	60.0
20-24	77.9	87.5	68.0
25-29	75.6	94.6	56.2
30-34	74.6	97.9	50.8
35-39	74.8	98.3	50.9
40-44	75.2	97.9	53.0
45-49	71.6	95.8	53.7
50-54	67.0	92.7	48.5
55-59	56.1	83.7	35.8
60-64	26.6	44.9	13.2
65 AND OVER	5.0	8.0	3.2

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 38.
02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.

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

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. AUSTRIA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3097986	1898331	1199655
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	427919	304519	123400
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	2441924	1538204	903720
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	228143	55608	172535
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 42
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.
- 03 FOR A PARTIAL BREAKDOWN OF STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, BASED ON RESULTS FROM A 1980 LABOR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY, SEE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, GENEVA, TABLE 2B.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN SCHILLINGS PER YEAR), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. AUSTRIA

INCOME	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL PERSONS	2600406	1568793	1031613
0-19999	152780	74168	78612
20000-39999	201565	87936	113629
40000-49999	108279	35940	72339
50000-59999	109843	30347	79496
60000-69999	121448	34279	87169
70000-79999	139479	46673	92806
80000-89999	163787	67632	96155
90000-99999	180025	97301	82724
100000-119999	343862	228183	115679
120000-149999	425004	324254	100750
150000-199999	373196	301691	71505
200000-299999	202386	168647	33739
300000-499999	65451	59017	6434
500000 AND OVER	13301	12725	576
MEDIAN INCOME	107154	127581	79112

0.1 SOURCE: OSTERREICHISCHES STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, 1981,
SOZIALSTATISTISCHE DATEN 1980, VIENNA, TABLE 6.1.02.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola
 Benin
 Botswana
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Chad
 Djibouti
 Ethiopia
 The Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Guinea Bissau
 Ivory Coast
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali

Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Mozambique
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Rwanda
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 South Africa
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Tanzania
 Togo
 Uganda
 Upper Volta
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (continued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

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

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 131--AUSTRIA

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1971	16	9	X		
TABLE 02	1981	15	3		X	
TABLE 03	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1971	10	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1971	6	3		X	
TABLE 06C	1971	19	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1971	8	3		X	
TABLE 07	1980	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1981	16	9		X	
TABLE 09	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1971	25	7		X	
TABLE 10A	1980	25	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1971	4	2		X	
TABLE 11	1980	4	4		X	
TABLE 12	1971	11	1		X	
TABLE 12	1980	8	1		X	
TABLE 13	1971	12	3		X	
TABLE 14A	1980	13	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1981	31	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 16A	1971	5	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1971	5	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1971	12	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 17C	1971	12	3		X	
TABLE 18	1971	7	3		X	
TABLE 19	1976	16	3		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

1 STANDARD TABLES
22 NONSTANDARD TABLES
11 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women^{1/}

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Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name			RETURN TO:		Date		T
	Organization			Data User Services Division		CHECK ONE		
	Address			Customer Services		<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census"		
	City, State, ZIP			Bureau of the Census		<input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau. Deposit Account No. _____		
	Telephone			Washington, D.C. 20233				
				Phone: 301/763-4100				
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche			Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge. With tape orders; additional copies are \$5.00 each.						TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 8250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 8250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled				
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.								

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
