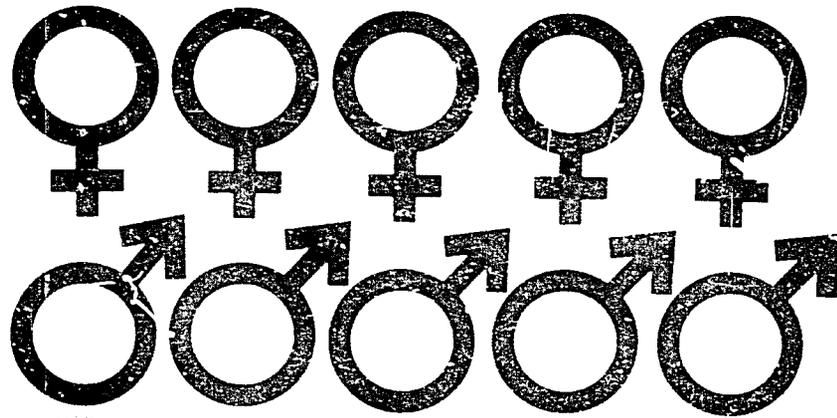

EUROPE

Bulgaria

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, 1975. BULGARIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5727771	4357820	4369951	5061087	2517708	2543379	3666684	1840112	1826572
0-4	667557	343050	324507	414422	212602	201820	253135	130448	122687
5-9	637942	328458	309484	374543	192334	182209	263399	136126	127275
10-14	627062	322333	304729	350084	178828	171256	276978	143505	133473
15-19	638493	326928	311565	458501	228911	229590	179992	98017	81975
20-24	655339	330750	324589	431532	208958	222574	223807	121792	102015
25-29	690259	347996	342263	469114	233415	235699	221145	114581	106564
30-34	577640	289720	287920	375311	187518	187793	202329	102202	100127
35-39	563393	281920	281473	354164	176580	177584	209229	105340	103889
40-44	634750	319308	315442	380558	190566	189992	254192	128742	125450
45-49	632732	317732	315000	366233	186967	179266	266499	130765	135734
50-54	615127	306757	308370	321879	164181	157698	293248	142576	150672
55-59	371267	179360	191907	178966	87835	91131	192301	91525	100776
60-64	449665	220496	229169	194162	95121	99041	255503	125375	130128
65 AND OVER	966545	443012	523533	391618	173892	217726	574927	269120	305807
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIIYA
PRI MINSTERSKIYA S'VET, 1977, PREBROYAVANE NA NASELENIETO I
ZHILISHCHNIYA FOND K'M 2 DEKEMBRI 1975. RODINA. DEMOGRAFSKA
I IKONOMICHESKA KHARAKTERISTIKA NA NASELENIETO V NR B'LGARIYA,
VOL. I, SOFIA, TABLE 3.
- 02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.
- 03 URBAN REFERS TO LOCALITIES LEGALLY ESTABLISHED AS SUCH; NO SIZE
CRITERION IS AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1980. BULGARIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8876652	4421714	4454938	5546022	2764321	2781701	3330630	1657393	1673237
0-4	665507	341544	323963	461791	237330	224461	203716	104214	99502
5-9	668514	343133	325381	426468	218481	207987	242046	124652	117394
10-14	629717	323961	305756	384031	196505	187526	245686	127456	118230
15-19	618455	317615	300840	471418	241243	230175	147037	76372	70665
20-24	627964	321377	306587	486305	242986	243319	141659	78391	63268
25-29	644235	324473	319762	448475	219991	228484	195760	104482	91278
30-34	680413	342289	338124	476676	238101	238575	203737	104188	99549
35-39	567922	284058	283864	377959	188915	189044	189963	95143	94820
40-44	552243	275152	277091	354502	176509	177993	197741	98643	99098
45-49	618850	309358	309492	377288	188230	189058	241562	121128	120434
50-54	611042	303833	307209	357977	181189	176788	253065	122644	130421
55-59	584962	287499	297463	309008	155354	153654	275954	132145	143809
60-64	344638	162745	181893	167765	80383	87382	176873	82362	94511
65 AND OVER	1062190	484677	577513	446359	199104	247255	615831	285573	332258
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA
PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1981, STATISTICHESKI GODISHNIK NA
NARODNA REPUBLIKA BULGARIA 1981, SOFIA, TABLE III.8.

02 THESE DATA ARE OFFICIAL 1980 DE JURE ESTIMATES.

03 URB/ I REFERS TO LOCALITIES LEGALLY ESTABLISHED AS SUCH; NO SIZE
CRITERION IS AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1975. BULGARIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980. BULGARIA

01 FOR OFFICIAL 1980 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,
1980. BULGARIA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8876652	4421714	4454938	5546022	2764321	2781701	3330630	1657393	1673237
SOFIA CITY	1142582	559269	583313	1084789	529869	554920	57793	29400	28393
BLAGOEVGRAD	335352	169230	166122	174624	88250	86374	160728	80980	79748
BOURGAS	432721	216969	215752	270823	135939	134884	161898	81030	80868
VARNA	465897	235548	230349	338142	169800	168342	127755	65748	62007
VELIKO TURNOVO	349144	173147	175997	196062	97144	98918	153082	76003	77079
VIDIN	170815	84122	86693	87642	43379	44263	83173	40743	42430
VRATSA	292323	146262	146061	142511	71381	71130	149812	74881	74931
GABROVO	176910	88415	88495	130173	65271	64902	46737	23144	23593
KURDZHALI	283178	137476	145702	82880	42387	40493	200298	95089	105209
KYUSTENDIL	199292	99524	99768	121537	61252	60285	77755	38272	39483
LOVECH	212089	106714	105375	113193	58215	54978	98896	48499	50397
MIHAILOVGRAD	234697	117162	117535	121031	60418	60613	113666	56744	56922
PAZARDZHIK	321011	161482	159529	178194	89765	88429	142817	71717	71100
PERNIK	175089	88171	86918	120363	61062	59301	54726	27109	27617
PLEVEN	373655	186767	186888	215883	107961	107922	157772	78806	78966
PLOVDIV	748239	367707	380532	524647	256207	268440	223592	111500	112092
RAZGRAD	191929	95338	96591	77311	39120	38191	114618	56218	58400
ROUSSE	295184	147564	147620	194435	96890	97545	100749	50674	50075
SILISTRA	173888	86495	87393	78683	38834	39849	95205	47661	47544
SLIVEN	234526	116712	117814	139944	69274	70670	94582	47438	47144
SMOLYAN	172683	88375	84308	91023	48457	42566	81660	39918	41742
SOFIA	310379	156512	153867	146916	73819	73097	163463	82693	80770
STARA ZAGORA	409468	205003	204465	257710	129675	128035	151758	75328	76430
TOLBOUKHIN	251548	126311	125237	139294	69879	69415	112254	56432	55822
TURGOVIAHTE	172326	85575	86751	80352	40503	39849	91974	45072	46902
HASKOVO	294933	147505	147428	186659	93704	92955	108274	53801	54473
SHOUMEN	250912	124365	126547	140535	70324	70211	110377	54041	56336
YAMBOL	205882	103994	101888	110666	55542	55124	95216	48452	46764

01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA
PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1981, STATISTICHESKI GODISHNIK NA
NARODNA REPUBLIKA BULGARIYA 1981, SOFIA, PP. 458 AND 463.
2 AND 4.

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, 1975. BULGARIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. THE POPULATION
OF BULGARIA IS COMPOSED OF APPROXIMATELY 85 PERCENT BULGARIANS,
8 PERCENT TURKS, 2.5 PERCENT GYPSIES, AND 2.5 PERCENT
MACEDONIANS. THE REMAINDER ARE GREEKS, ROMANIANS, ARMENIANS AND
JEWS (SEE THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, FOREIGN AREA STUDIES,
1974, AREA HANDBOOK FOR BULGARIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 65).

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,
1975. BULGARIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. MOST BULGARIANS (ABOUT 90 PERCENT) ADHERE TO THE EASTERN ORTHODOX FAITH. MUSLIMS REPRESENT A SUBSTANTIAL MINORITY. OTHER RELIGIOUS MINORITIES REPRESENTED ARE PROTESTANTS, ROMAN CATHOLICS, AND JEWS (SEE THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, FOREIGN AREA STUDIES, 1974, AREA HANDBOOK FOR BULGARIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., PP. 66-67).

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,
1975. BULGARIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1975. BULGARIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO RECENT DATA AVAILABLE. DATA ON
POPULATION BY LANGUAGE FOR 1965 ARE REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS,
1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971, NEW YORK, TABLE 16.

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, 1974-1976. BULGARIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	71.2	68.7	73.9
1	72.0	69.6	74.5
5	68.3	65.9	70.8
15	58.6	56.2	61.0
30	44.2	42.1	46.5
45	30.3	28.4	32.2
60	17.7	16.2	19.1

01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA
PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1981, STATISTICHESKI GODISHNIK NA
NARODNA REPUBLIKA BULGARIYA 1981, SOFIA, TABLE III.25.

02 LIFE EXPECTANCIES FOR BOTH SEXES COMBINED WERE CALCULATED AT THE
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING SINGLE-SEX LIFE TABLE VALUES AND
AN EMPIRICAL SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.06.

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

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1980. BULGARIA

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)									
1975	10	11	10	8	8	7	14	15	13
1976	10	11	9	8	8	7	14	14	13
1977	11	12	10	8	9	7	15	16	14
1978	10	11	10	8	9	7	14	15	13
1979	11	12	10	8	9	7	15	16	14
1980	11	12	10	8	9	7	16	17	14
IMR (PER 1000) LIVE BIRTHS)									
1975	23	26	20	20	23	17	30	32	28
1976	23	27	20	21	25	17	29	32	25
1977	24	27	21	21	24	18	30	33	27
1978	22	25	20	20	22	18	27	30	24
1979	20	22	17	18	20	15	25	28	21
1980	20	23	17	18	20	16	25	29	21

01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA
PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1981, NASELENYE, SOFIA, TABLE II.I.
02 DATA BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND MIDYEAR
POPULATIONS.

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, 1975.
BULGARIA

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 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. BULGARIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	7422272	1724033	5037714	0	135765	524760	0
TOTAL MALES	3686312	992349	2519067	0	49234	125662	0
10-14	322333	322267	66	0	0	0	0
15-19	326928	312759	13907	0	250	12	0
20-24	330750	209698	118719	0	2250	83	0
25-29	347996	76305	264803	0	6611	277	0
30-39	571640	39950	517081	0	13404	1205	0
40-49	637040	15890	604056	0	12704	4390	0
50-59	486117	7406	460320	0	7845	10546	0
60 AND OVER	663508	8074	540115	0	6170	109149	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3735960	731684	2518647	0	86531	399098	0
10-14	304729	304107	622	0	0	0	0
15-19	311565	256065	53543	0	1868	89	0
20-24	324589	90981	224794	0	8138	676	0
25-29	342263	28116	300039	0	12515	1593	0
30-39	569393	17866	522940	0	20901	7686	0
40-49	630442	13228	570822	0	20995	25397	0
50-59	500277	10116	421010	0	13322	55829	0
60 AND OVER	752702	11205	424877	0	8792	307828	0

01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA
PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1977, PREBROYAVANE NA NASELENIETO I
ZHILISHCHNIYA FOND K'M 2 DEKEMBRI 1975. RODINA. DEMOGRAFSKA I
IKONOMICHESKA KHARAKTERISTIKA NA NASELENIETO V NR B'LGARIYA,
VOL. I, SOFIA, TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. BULGARIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	4224544	1264226	2795348	0	103530	95622	0
TOTAL MALES	2112772	632113	1397674	0	35174	47811	0
10-14	178828	178801	27	0	0	0	0
15-19	228911	222089	6704	0	114	4	0
20-24	208958	135325	72263	0	1398	32	0
25-29	233415	52531	176210	0	4520	154	0
30-39	364098	25412	328483	0	9562	641	0
40-49	377533	9267	356610	0	9359	2297	0
50-59	252016	4199	237089	0	5888	4840	0
60 AND OVER	269013	4489	220348	0	4333	39843	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2159350	501668	1391620	0	68356	197706	0
10-14	171256	170943	313	0	0	0	0
15-19	229590	198778	29689	0	1080	43	0
20-24	222574	73378	143266	0	5569	361	0
25-29	235699	23563	201353	0	9798	985	0
30-39	365377	13377	330344	0	17135	4521	0
40-49	369258	8232	329434	0	17221	14371	0
50-59	248829	6135	201740	0	10722	30232	0
60 AND OVER	316767	7262	155481	0	6831	147193	0

01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1977, PREBROYAVANE NA NASELENIETO I ZHILISHCHNIYA FOND K'M 2 DEKEMBRI 1975. RODINA. DEMOGRAFSKA I IKONOMICHESKA KHARAKTERISTIKA NA NASELENIETO V NR B'LGARIYA, VOL. I, SOFIA, TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. BULGARIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	3150150	590252	2248420	0	32235	279243	0
TOTAL MALES	1573540	360236	1121393	0	14060	77851	0
10-14	143505	143466	39	0	0	0	0
15-19	98017	90670	7203	0	136	8	0
20-24	121792	74373	46516	0	852	51	0
25-29	114581	23774	88593	0	2091	123	0
30-39	207542	14538	188598	0	3842	564	0
40-49	259507	6623	247446	0	3345	2093	0
50-59	234101	3207	223231	0	1957	5706	0
60 AND OVER	394495	3585	319767	0	1837	69306	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1576610	230016	1127027	0	18175	201392	0
10-14	133473	133164	309	0	0	0	0
15-19	81975	57287	23854	0	788	46	0
20-24	102015	17603	81528	0	2569	315	0
25-29	106564	4553	98686	0	2717	608	0
30-39	204016	4489	192596	0	3766	3165	0
40-49	261184	4996	241388	0	3774	11026	0
50-59	251448	3981	219270	0	2600	25597	0
60 AND OVER	435935	3943	269396	0	1961	160635	0

01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1977, PREBROYAVANE NA NASELENIETO I ZHILISHCHNIYA FOND K'M 2 DEKEMBRI 1975. RODINA. DEMOGRAFSKA I IKONOMICHESKA KHARAKTERISTIKA NA NASELENIETO V NR B'LGARIYA, VOL. I, SOFIA, TABLE 2.

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, 1975. BULGARIA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	18	18	18	18	18
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	21	18	22	19	21	17
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	24	20	24	21	23	19
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	27	23	27	23	27	21

01 SOURCES: LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS REPORTED IN POPULATION
 INFORMATION PROGRAM, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979,
 POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15.
 QUANTILES EVER MARRIED ARE CALCULATED FROM MARITAL-STATUS DATA AS
 REPORTED IN KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA
 PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET. 1977, PREBOYAVANE NA NASELENIETO I
 ZHILISHCHNIYA FOND K'M 2 DEKEMBRI 1975. RODINA. DEMOGRAFSKA I
 IKONOMICHESKA KHARAKTERISTIKA NA NASELENIETO V NR B'LGARIYA,
 VOL. I, SOFIA, TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. BULGARIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. BULGARIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1980. BULGARIA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	75	197	118	43	13	3	B
1976	78	201	115	41	13	3	B
1977	79	203	106	39	12	2	B
1978	78	200	101	36	11	2	B
1979	81	202	99	35	11	2	B
1980	81	193	93	32	10	2	B
URBAN							
1975	61	177	117	47	13	2	B
1976	64	200	122	44	14	2	B
1977	64	196	110	43	12	2	B
1978	62	187	104	39	11	2	B
1979	65	179	100	37	11	2	B
1980	66	165	94	34	10	2	B
RURAL							
1975	120	254	120	35	11	3	B
1976	122	203	100	35	12	3	B
1977	128	220	95	31	12	3	B
1978	135	236	94	31	11	2	B
1979	138	272	96	31	10	2	B
1980	133	292	90	29	9	2	B

01 SOURCES: DATA WERE CALCULATED FROM REGISTERED BIRTHS AND FEMALE POPULATIONS AGES 15-49 AS REPORTED IN KOMITET PO YEDINHA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, STATISTICHESKI GODISHNIK NA NARODNA REPUBLIKA BULGARIYA, YEARLY ISSUES 1975-1981, SOFIA, VARIOUS TABLES; AND IN KOMITET PO YEDINHA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1981, NASELENYE, SOFIA, P. 6.

B RATE IS LESS THAN 0.5 PER 1,000 WOMEN.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1975 TO 1980. BULGARIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	17	19	13
1976	17	19	13
1977	16	18	13
1978	15	17	13
1979	15	17	13
1980	14	16	12
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	2.24	2.09	2.72
1976	2.25	2.23	2.37
1977	2.21	2.14	2.45
1978	2.14	2.03	2.54
1979	2.15	1.97	2.75
1980	2.05	1.85	2.78
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	1.09	1.02	1.32
1976	1.09	1.08	1.15
1977	1.07	1.04	1.19
1978	1.04	0.99	1.23
1979	1.04	0.95	1.33
1980	1.00	0.90	1.35
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	1.04	A	A

01 SOURCES: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA
PR. MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, STATISTICHESKI NA NARODNA REPUBLIKA
BULGARIYA, YEARLY ISUES 1975-1981, SOFIA, VARIOUS TABLES.
KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA PRI
MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1981, NASELENYE, SOFIA, P. 6. UNITED
NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, SPECIAL ISSUE: HISTORICAL
SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 4.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1975. BULGARIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN ADULT
LITERACY RATE (NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH THE ABILITY TO BOTH
READ AND WRITE EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL ADULT
POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER) OF 93.0 FOR THE YEAR 1970 IS
REPORTED IN THE WORLD BANK, 1980, WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND
EDITION, BALTIMORE, TABLE IV.4.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1975.
BULGARIA

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, 1975. BULGARIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN ADULT LITERACY
RATE (NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE
EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL ADULT POPULATION 15 YEARS
OLD AND OVER) OF 93.0 FOR THE YEAR 1970 IS REPORTED IN THE WORLD
BANK, 1980, WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION, BALTIMORE,
TABLE IV.4.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 8 TO 24 YEARS
OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975.
BULGARIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1329092	678158	650934	902072	452388	449684	427020	225770	201250
8-9	228389	118338	110051	130815	67401	63414	97574	50937	46637
10-14	606944	313058	293886	340975	174711	166264	265969	138347	127622
15-19	378950	191176	187774	324145	159320	164825	54805	31856	22949
20-24	114809	55586	59223	106137	50956	55181	8672	4630	4042

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, 1975.
 BULGARIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2157120	1102189	1054931	1374924	686040	688884	782196	416149	366047
8-9	236226	122178	114048	134807	69343	65464	101419	52835	48584
10-14	627062	322333	304729	350084	178828	171256	276978	143505	133473
15-19	638493	326928	311565	458501	228911	229590	179992	98017	81975
20-24	655339	330750	324589	431532	208958	222574	223807	121792	102015

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 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 8 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY
 AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. BULGARIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	61.6	61.5	61.7	65.6	65.9	65.3	54.6	54.3	55.0
8-9	96.7	96.9	96.5	97.0	97.2	96.9	96.2	96.4	96.0
10-14	96.8	97.1	96.4	97.4	97.7	97.1	96.0	96.4	95.6
15-19	59.4	58.5	60.3	70.7	69.6	71.8	30.4	32.5	28.0
20-24	17.5	16.8	18.2	24.6	24.4	24.8	3.9	3.8	4.0

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 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. BULGARIA

	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4447784	2365708	2082076	2659935	1390074	1269861	1787849	975634	812215
10-14	2237	957	1280	873	404	469	1364	553	811
15-19	186571	77379	109192	99718	39830	59888	86853	37549	49304
20-24	478856	227300	251556	301983	138816	163167	176873	88484	88389
25-29	637958	328589	309369	430342	217150	213192	207616	111439	96177
30-34	553487	283357	270130	360222	183363	176859	193265	99994	93271
35-39	542429	276300	266129	342427	173588	168839	200002	102712	97290
40-44	602166	310664	291502	363028	185973	177055	239138	124691	114447
45-49	576352	304046	272306	336538	179295	157288	239769	124751	115018
50-54	514752	282150	232602	269502	150722	118780	245250	131428	113822
55-59	205211	155113	50098	97991	74060	23931	107220	81053	26167
60-64	93001	74184	18817	37384	30038	7346	55617	44146	11471
65 AND OVER	54764	45669	9095	19882	16835	3047	34882	28834	6048

01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1977, PREBROYAVANE NA NASELENIETO I ZHILISHCHNIYA FOND K'M 2 DEKEMBRI 1975. RODINA. DEMOGRAFSKA I IKONOMICHESKA KHARAKTERISTIKA NA NASELENIETO V NR B'LGARIYA, VOL. I, SOFIA, TABLE 3.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1975.
BULGARIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7422272	3686312	3735960	4272122	2112772	2159350	3150150	1573540	1576610
10-14	627062	322333	304729	350084	178828	171256	276978	143505	133473
15-19	638493	326928	311565	458501	228911	229590	179992	98017	81975
20-24	655339	330750	324589	431532	208958	222574	223807	121792	102015
25-29	690259	347996	342263	469114	233415	235699	221145	114581	106564
30-34	577640	289720	287920	375311	187518	187793	202329	102202	100127
35-39	563393	281920	281473	354164	176580	177584	209229	105340	103889
40-44	634750	319308	315442	380558	190566	189992	254192	128742	125450
45-49	632732	317732	315000	366233	186967	179266	266499	130765	135734
50-54	615127	306757	308370	321879	164181	157698	293248	142576	150672
55-59	371267	179360	191907	178966	87835	91131	192301	91525	100776
60-64	449665	220496	229169	194162	95121	99041	255503	125375	130128
65 AND OVER	966545	443012	523533	391618	173892	217726	574927	269120	305807

01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA
PRI MINISTROVSKIYA S'VET, 1977, PREBROYAVANE NA NASELENIETO I
ZHILISHCH. ZA FOND K'M 2 DEKEMBRI 1975. RODINA. DEMOGRAFSKA I
IKONOMICHESKA KHARAKTERISTIKA NA NASELENIETO V NR B'LGARIYA,
VOL. I, SOFIA, TABLE 3.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. BULGARIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59.9	64.2	55.7	62.3	65.8	58.8	56.8	62.0	51.5
10-14	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
15-19	29.2	23.7	35.0	21.7	17.4	26.1	48.3	38.3	60.1
20-24	73.1	68.7	77.5	70.0	66.4	73.3	79.0	72.7	86.6
25-29	92.4	94.4	90.4	91.7	93.0	90.5	93.9	97.3	90.3
30-34	95.8	97.8	93.8	96.0	97.8	94.2	95.5	97.8	93.2
35-39	96.3	98.0	94.5	96.7	98.3	95.1	95.6	97.5	93.6
40-44	94.9	97.3	92.4	95.4	97.6	93.2	94.1	96.9	91.2
45-49	91.1	95.7	86.4	91.9	95.6	87.7	90.0	95.4	84.7
50-54	83.7	92.0	75.4	83.7	91.8	75.3	83.6	92.2	75.5
55-59	55.3	86.5	26.1	54.8	84.3	26.3	55.8	88.6	26.0
60-64	20.7	33.6	8.2	19.3	31.6	7.4	21.8	35.2	8.8
65 AND OVER	5.7	10.3	1.7	5.1	9.7	1.4	6.1	10.7	2.0

01 SOURCE: KOMITET PO YEDINNA SISTEMA ZA SOTSIALNA INFORMATSIYA
PRI MINISTERSKIYA S'VET, 1977, PREBROYAVANE NA NASELENIETO I
ZHILISHCHNIYA FOND K'M 2 DEKEMBRI 1975. GODINA. DEMOGRAFSKA
I IKONOMICHESKA KHARAKTERISTIKA NA NASELENIETO V NR B'LGARIA,
VOL. I, SOFIA, TABLE 3.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE ILO
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, 1975. BULGARIA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	4447784	2365708	2082076	2659935	1390074	1269861	1787849	975634	812215
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	20490	14463	6027	10236	7936	2300	10254	6527	3727
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	4065168	2192433	1872735	2583465	1354551	1228914	1481703	837882	643821
PRODUCERS' CO-OPS	359844	156793	203051	65038	26547	38491	294806	130246	164560
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	2282	2019	263	1196	1040	156	1086	979	107

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979,
NEW YORK, TABLE 40.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE ILO
STANDARD.

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 LEVA), BY
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. BULGARIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

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

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 183--BULGARIA

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1975	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1980	16	9		X	
TABLE 03	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1980	9	9			X
TABLE 05	1980	29	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1976	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1980	16	9	X		
TABLE 09	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1975	19	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1975	19	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1975	19	7		X	
TABLE 11	1975	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 13	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1980	21	7	X		
TABLE 14B	1980	26	3		X	
TABLE 15A	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 16A	1975	5	9	X		
TABLE 16B	1975	5	9	X		
TABLE 16C	1975	5	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1975	13	9	X		
TABLE 17B	1975	13	9	X		
TABLE 17C	1975	13	9		X	
TABLE 18	1975	7	9		X	
TABLE 19	1975	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

- 8 STANDARD TABLES
- 10 NONSTANDARD TABLES
- 13 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/}

Nadia H. Youssef
International Center for Research on Women
Washington, D.C.

The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive role. However, fuller planning efforts are thwarted by the absence in the Third World of a system of statistics showing the reality of women's economic contribution. National censuses, which are the primary source of data for development planning, have up to now consistently undervalued the productive contribution of women to the national economy. Unless corrective action is introduced women will continue to be excluded from social and economic development planning.^{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. 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		2		
					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, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 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)
