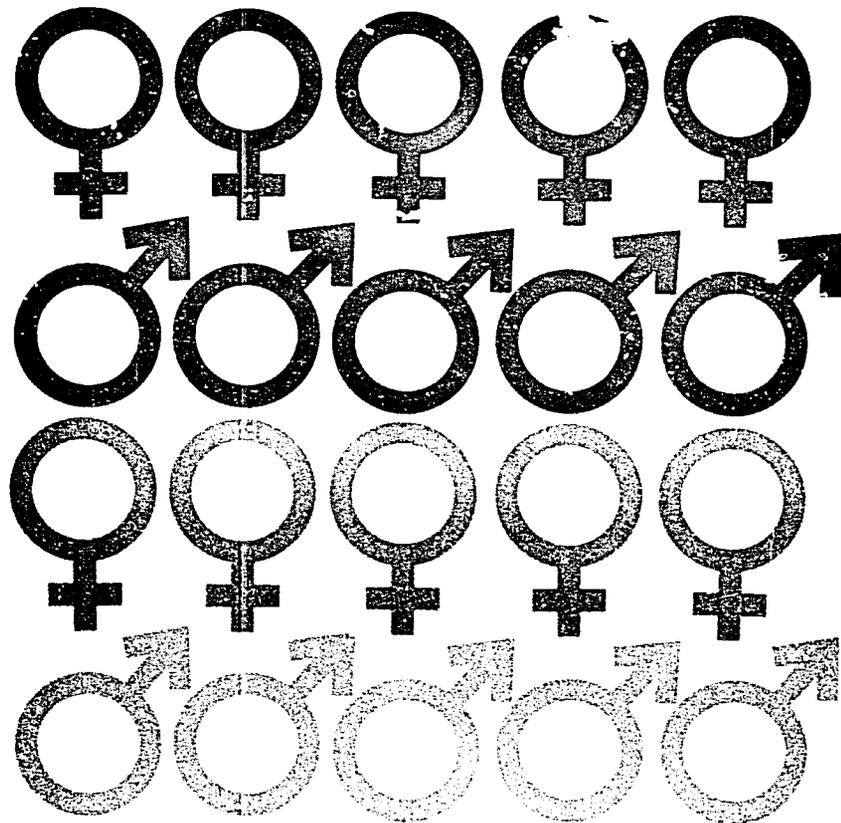


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EUROPE

*Czechoslovakia*

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/EXIS).

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 K, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Yousef, 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/EXIS 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.

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\*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

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\*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.

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\*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.

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\*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, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	14344986	6988711	7356275
UNDER 1	221714	113524	108190
1-4	847914	434504	413410
5-9	1105171	566360	538811
10-14	1139589	583881	555708
15-19	1288802	658892	629910
20-24	1255743	639449	616294
25-29	1010652	508423	502229
30-34	835224	416781	418443
35-39	872554	433263	439291
40-44	937718	459102	478616
45-49	986113	474379	511734
50-54	580635	277799	302836
55-59	826764	392778	433986
60-64	819795	381825	437970
65 AND OVER	1616598	647751	968847
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973,  
NEW YORK, TABLE 6.  
02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.

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, 1980. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15283000	7454000	7829000
UNDER	244000	124000	120000
1-4	1096000	560000	536000
5-9	1310000	670000	640000
10-14	1068000	548000	520000
15-19	1095000	561000	534000
20-24	1125000	575000	550000
25-29	1270000	648000	622000
30-34	1236000	628000	608000
35-39	994000	498000	496000
40-44	816000	404000	412000
45-49	838000	411000	427000
50-54	885000	424000	461000
55-59	903000	420000	483000
60-64	516000	234000	282000
65 AND OVER	1887000	749000	1138000
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: FEDERALNI STATISTICKY URAD, 1981, STATISTICKA ROCENKA  
CESKOSLOVENSKE SOCIALISTISKE REPUBLIKY 1981, PRAGUE, TABLE 5-5.  
02 INFORMATION NOT FOUND AS TO WHETHER POPULATION IS DE FACTO OR  
DE JURE. PREVIOUS CENSUSES HAVE BEEN DE JURE.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 5. POPULATION BY KRAJ, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

KRAJ	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15276799	7450361	7826438
CZECH. SOC. REP.	10288946	4995484	5293462
CAPITAL PRAHA	1182862	553154	629708
STREDOCESKY	1151354	559227	592127
JIHOCESKY	688975	337634	351341
ZAPADOCESKY	879640	430855	448785
SEVEROCESKY	1166002	572258	593744
VYCHODOCESKY	1247976	605669	642307
JIHOMORAVSKY	2040260	990081	1050179
SEVEROMORAVSKY	1931877	946606	985271
SLOVAK. SOC. REP.	4987853	2454877	2532976
CAP. BRATISLAVA	380248	181669	198579
ZAPADOSLOVENSKY	1682591	827090	855501
STREDOSLOVENSKY	1524238	754393	769845
VYCHODOSLOVENSKY	1400776	691725	709051

01 SOURCE: FEDERALNI STATISTICKY URAD, 1981, STATISTICKA ROCENKA  
CESKOSLOVENSKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLIKY 1981, PRAGUE, TABLE 4-6.

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, 1980. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1980. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN  
RESIDENCE, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	14344986	6988711	7356275
CZECH	9318018	4516206	4801812
GERMAN	85662	34075	51587
HUNGARIAN	570478	279382	291096
POLISH	65132	28775	36357
RUSSIAN	58651	27674	30977
SLOVAK	4199892	2078205	2121687
OTHER	30650	15946	14704
UNKNOWN	16503	8448	8055

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973,  
NEW YORK, TABLE 29.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1980. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	15276799
CZECH	9818618
GERMAN	61917
HUNGARIAN	579617
POLISH	67923
RUSSIAN	7630
SLOVAK	4664460
UKRAINIAN	47554
OTHER	29080

01 SOURCE: FEDERALNI STATISTICKY URAD, 1981, STATISTICKA ROCENKA  
CESKOSLOVENSKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLIKY 1981, PRAGUE,  
TABLE 4-2.

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, 1980. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1982

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, 1979. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	70.7	67.2	74.3
1	71.1	67.7	74.7
5	67.3	63.9	70.8
15	57.5	54.2	61.0
30	43.1	40.0	46.3
45	29.2	26.4	32.0
60	17.1	15.1	19.0

01 SOURCE: FEDERALNI STATISTICKY URAD, 1981, POHYB OBYVATELSTVA V  
 CESKOSLOVENSKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLICHE V ROCE 1980, PRAGUE,  
 ATTACHED ERRATA SHEET FOR PAGE 264.

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. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
<b>CDR (PER 1000 POP)</b>			
1975	11	12	10
1976	11	12	11
1977	12	12	11
1978	12	12	11
1979	12	12	11
1980	12	13	11
<b>IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)</b>			
1975	21	24	18
1976	21	24	18
1977	20	23	16
1978	19	22	16
1979	18	20	15
1980	18	21	16

01 SOURCES: FEDERALNI STATISTICKY URAD, VARIOUS ISSUES OF STATISTICKA ROČENKA ČESKOSLOVENSKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLIKY, PRAGUE, TABLES 5-12 AND 5-27; POHYB OBYVATELSTVA V ČESKOSLOVENSKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLICHE V ROČE, ISSUES FOR 1976 AND 1980, PRAGUE, PP. 294-295 AND PP. 14, 15, 53, 92 AND 262, RESPECTIVELY. UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, SPECIAL ISSUE: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 10; AND 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1978, NEW YORK, TABLE 16.

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 KRAJ  
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1980.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	11030600	2478893	7167663	0	1061105	315166	7773
TOTAL MALES	5290444	1400577	3580085	0	179995	125577	4210
15-19	658892	652036	6637	0	8	26	185
20-24	639449	424814	210471	0	141	3686	337
25-29	508423	111454	384598	0	436	11696	239
30-34	416781	46676	356335	0	725	12871	174
35-39	433263	34157	382890	0	1385	14650	181
40-44	459102	29286	409853	0	2625	17176	162
45-49	474379	26848	423655	0	5000	18694	182
50-54	277799	13331	248831	0	4874	10677	86
55-59	392778	17958	347983	0	13303	13392	142
60-64	381825	17100	330385	0	23581	10613	146
65 AND OVER	647753	26917	478447	0	127917	12096	2376
TOTAL FEMALES	5740156	1078316	3587578	0	881110	189589	3563
15-19	629910	580508	48858	0	84	276	184
20-24	616294	214775	389395	0	1418	10483	223
25-29	502229	50947	429076	0	3231	18855	120
30-34	418443	22565	373739	0	5258	16768	113
35-39	439291	18496	390184	0	9870	20646	95
40-44	478616	21119	414157	0	18493	24749	98
45-49	511734	25486	422634	0	36168	27318	128
50-54	302836	15664	236126	0	36556	14384	106
55-59	433986	23840	306817	0	85063	18096	170
60-64	437970	27491	263921	0	130676	15681	201
65 AND OVER	968847	77425	312671	0	554293	22333	2125

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK,  
SPECIAL ISSUE: HISTGRICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 12.

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, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL  
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

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

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AS CITED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. QUARTILES EVER MARRIED ARE CALCULATED FROM MARITAL-STATUS DATA AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, SPECIAL ISSUE: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 12.

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

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL TOTAL
1	829142
2	1087983
3	964945
4	970013
5	456133
6	191431
7	75284
8	30931
9	13620
10 AND OVER	12920
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	4632411
MEAN SIZE	3.1
MEDIAN SIZE	2.9

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973,  
NEW YORK, TABLE 25.

02 THE MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE WAS CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF A REPORTED  
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF 14,248,519. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE  
TOTAL POPULATION (SOURCE TABLE 6) AND THE POPULATION IN  
HOUSEHOLDS (SOURCE TABLE 25) IMPLIES A TOTAL OF 96,467 PERSONS  
NOT LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS.

03 A HOUSEHOLD CONSISTS OF A SINGLE PERSON LIVING ALONE OR A GROUP  
OF PERSONS LIVING IN THE SAME DWELLING AND JOINTLY SHARING A  
BUDGET. THESE PERSONS MAY OR MAY NOT BE RELATED BY BLOOD TIES.

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, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	56	212	140	61	20	4	B
1976	57	210	136	59	20	4	B
1977	56	209	132	56	19	4	B
1978	54	212	130	55	19	3	B
1979	54	211	128	53	17	3	B
1980	51	199	116	46	15	3	B

01 SOURCES: 1975-78 DATA ARE REPORTED IN FEDERALNI STATISTICKY URAD, 1980, DEMOSTA, STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, PRAGUE, TABLE 10. 1979 DATA ARE FROM FEDERALNI STATISTICKY URAD, 1981, STATISTICKA ROCENKA CESKOSLOVENSKA SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLIKY 1981, PRAGUE, TABLE 5-15. 1980 DATA WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON BIRTHS AND THE FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15-49 AS REPORTED IN THE PRECEDING SOURCE.

B LESS THAN 0.5 BIRTHS 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. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
<b>CBR (PER 1000 POP)</b>	
1975	20
1976	19
1977	19
1978	18
1979	18
1980	16
<b>TFR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	2.46
1976	2.43
1977	2.38
1978	2.37
1979	2.33
1980	2.15
<b>GRR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	1.20
1976	1.18
1977	1.16
1978	1.16
1979	1.13
1980	1.04
<b>NRR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	1.16
1976	1.15
1977	1.13
1978	1.13
1979	1.11
1980	1.00

01 SOURCES: FEDERALNI STATISTICKY URAD, 1980, DEMOSTA, STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, PRAGUE, PP. 12-13; 1981, POHYB OBYVATELSTVA V CESKOSLOVENSKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLICHE V ROCE 1980, PRAGUE, PP. 14, 56, 58 AND 262; 1981, STATISTICKA ROCENKA CESKOSLOVENSKE SOCIALISTICKE REPUBLIKY 1981, PRAGUE, TABLES 5-15 AND 5-16; 1982, DEMOGRAFIE, NO. 1, PRAGUE, P. 71; 1982, STATISTICKE PREHLEDY, NO. 5, PRAGUE, TABLE 17; 1981, DEMOSTA, BULLETIN FOR DEMOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS, NO. XIV-1981-3, PRAGUE, P. 74.

02 THE 1980 GRR WAS COMPUTED BASED ON A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.04.

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, 1980.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN ADULT LITERACY RATE OF 95.0 FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE YEAR 1960 IS CITED IN WORLD BANK, 1980, WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION, BALTIMORE, TABLE 4. THE ADULT LITERACY RATE IS THE NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL ADULT POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1980.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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, 1980. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN ADULT LITERACY RATE OF 95.0 FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE YEAR 1960 IS CITED IN WORLD BANK, 1980, WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION, BALTIMORE, TABLE 4. THE ADULT LITERACY RATE IS THE NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL ADULT POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

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, 1980-1981.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2383548	1157035	1226513

- 01 SOURCE: FEDERALNI STATISTICKY URAD, 1981, STATISTICKA  
ROČENKA ČESKOSLOVENSKE SOCIALISTICKE 1981, PRAGUE, TABLES  
23-2, 23-6, 23-8, AND 23-20.
- 02 DATA INCLUDE PERSONS ENROLLED IN BASIC 9-YEAR SCHOOLS, AS WELL AS  
PERSONS IN GRAMMAR, SECONDARY VOCATIONAL, AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.  
DATA EXCLUDE 114,700 MALES AND 81,942 FEMALES ENROLLED IN HIGHER  
EDUCATION, AND 22,400 MALES AND 12,354 FEMALES ENROLLED  
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR EMPLOYED PERSONS.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C,  
1980-1981. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1980-1981.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6982502	3869976	3112526
15-19	493857	230338	263519
20-24	1068304	581145	487159
25-29	896272	500722	395550
30-44	2354916	1285842	1069074
45-49	851048	455292	395756
50-54	471272	258948	212324
55-59	492386	333811	158575
60-64	206660	127056	79604
65 AND OVER	143891	94157	49734
UNKNOWN	3896	2665	1231

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1977, YEARBOOK OF  
LABOUR STATISTICS 1977, GENEVA, TABLE 1.  
02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.  
STANDARD.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11030598</b>	<b>5290442</b>	<b>5740156</b>
15-19	1288802	658892	629910
20-24	1255743	639449	616294
25-29	1010652	508423	502229
30-44	2645496	1309146	1336350
45-49	986113	474379	511734
50-54	580635	277799	302836
55-59	826764	392778	433986
60-64	819795	381825	437970
65 AND OVER	1608400	643368	965032
UNKNOWN	8198	4383	3815

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973,  
NEW YORK, TABLE 6.

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, 1970.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	63.3	73.2	54.2
15-19	38.3	35.0	41.8
20-24	85.1	90.9	79.0
25-29	88.7	98.5	78.8
30-44	89.0	98.2	80.0
45-49	86.3	96.0	77.3
50-54	81.2	93.2	70.1
55-59	59.6	85.0	36.5
60-64	25.2	33.3	18.2
65 AND OVER	8.9	14.6	5.2
UNKNOWN	47.5	60.8	32.3

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1977, YEARBOOK OF  
LABOUR STATISTICS 1977, GENEVA, TABLE 1.  
02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.  
STANDARD.

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

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	6982502	3869976	3112526
EMPL. & SELF-EMP.	64167	33713	30454
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	6094356	3424070	2670286
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	0	0	0
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	823979	412193	411786

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1977, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR  
STATISTICS 1977, GENEVA, TABLE 2B.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.  
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 KORUNAS), BY  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

## APPENDIX A

## "Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola	Mauritania
Benin	Mauritius
Botswana	Mozambique
Burundi	Niger
Cameroon	Nigeria
Cap3 Verde	Rwanda
Chad	Sao Tome and Principe
Djibouti	Senegal
Ethiopia	Seychelles
The Gambia	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Somalia
Guinea	South Africa
Guinea Bissau	Sudan
Ivory Coast	Swaziland
Kenya	Tanzania
Lesotho	Togo
Liberia	Uganda
Madagascar	Upper Volta
Malawi	Zaire
Mali	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 184--CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MAY 4, 1983

## -----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	17	3		X	
TABLE 02	1980	17	3		X	
TABLE 03	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1980	15	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1970	9	3		X	
TABLE 06C	1980	9	1		X	
TABLE 06D	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1979	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1980	16	3		X	
TABLE 09	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1970	25	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1970	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1970	13	1		X	
TABLE 13	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1980	7	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	31	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 16A	1980	1	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 17A	1970	11	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1970	11	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1970	11	3		X	
TABLE 18	1970	7	3		X	
TABLE 19	1980	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

0 STANDARD TABLES  
17 NONSTANDARD TABLES  
15 BLANK TABLES

## APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women<sup>1/</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

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

### MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

### THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE  
(Includes 120 Countries)

SEND TO

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name		RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/763-4100		Date		CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau. Deposit Account No. <u>2</u>
	Organization						
	Address						
	City, State, ZIP						
	Telephone						
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche		Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders; additional copies are \$5.00 each.					TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One):				Labeling (Check One):			
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC		<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC		<input type="checkbox"/> Standard			
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII		<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII		<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).

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USER COMMENTS (continued)

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