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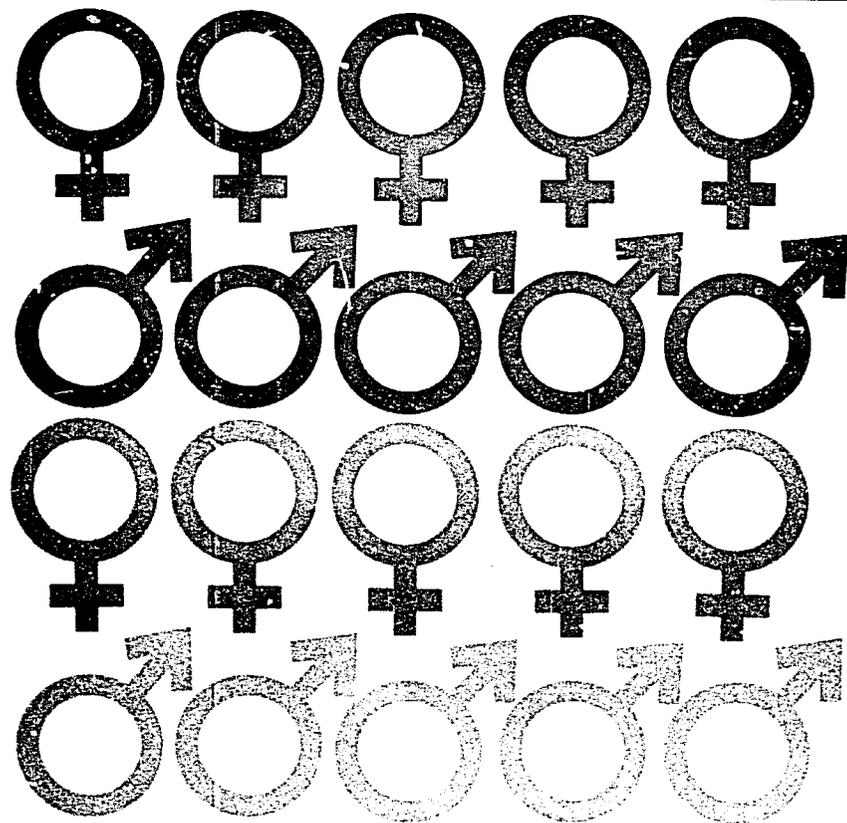
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# EUROPE

*Denmark*

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## 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.

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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. DENMARK

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4937579	2451397	2486182	3301525	1598302	1703223	1636054	853095	782959
UNDER 1	69379	35488	33891	46340	23674	22666	23039	11814	11225
1-4	312762	160636	152126	205072	105215	99857	107690	55421	52269
5-9	395245	202236	193009	246971	125878	121093	148274	76358	71916
10-14	368623	188842	179781	222736	113599	109137	145887	75243	70644
15-19	372112	191440	180672	240397	119002	121395	131715	72438	59277
20-24	411637	211816	199821	307397	152451	154946	104240	59365	44875
25-29	383421	197202	186219	277190	142592	134598	106231	54610	51621
30-34	304573	154808	149765	206623	104778	101845	97950	50030	47920
35-39	279752	140169	139583	185256	92403	92853	94496	47766	46730
40-44	283841	141168	142673	188428	91747	96681	95413	49421	45992
45-49	302646	149293	153353	203799	98280	105519	98847	51013	47834
50-54	292013	144015	147998	197186	94208	102978	94827	49807	45020
55-59	285957	139714	146243	189813	89126	100687	96144	50588	45556
60-64	265377	126785	138592	176815	80529	96287	88561	46256	42305
65 AND OVER	610241	267785	342456	407501	164820	242681	202740	102965	99775
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, SPECIAL EDITION: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 3.  
02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.  
03 URBAN IS DEFINED AS ALL AGGLOMERATIONS OF 200 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5123989	2528225	2595764
0-4	306624	156964	149660
5-9	364833	186214	178619
10-14	383413	196510	186903
15-19	400275	204841	195434
20-24	371568	189881	181687
25-29	372788	191099	181689
30-34	407617	208486	199131
35-39	384176	196647	187529
40-44	301794	152526	149268
45-49	272579	135860	136719
50-54	271698	133921	137775
55-59	282028	136782	145246
60-64	263148	125994	137154
65 AND OVER	741450	312500	428950
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1982, BEFOLKNINGENS BEVAEGELSER  
1980, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 73.

02 THESE ARE OFFICIAL DE JURE POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1 JANUARY  
1981.

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

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

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, 1981. DENMARK

01 FOR OFFICIAL 1981 POPULATION ESTIMATES SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY COUNTY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1976. DENMARK

COUNTY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5072516	A	A	4190451	A	A	882065	A	A
KOBENHAVN MUN.	536931	A	A	536931	A	A	0	A	A
FREDERIKSBERG MUN.	92239	A	A	92239	A	A	0	A	A
KOBENHAVN	630476	A	A	628611	A	A	1865	A	A
FREDERIKSBORG	310212	A	A	277428	A	A	32784	A	A
ROSKILDE	190772	A	A	165927	A	A	24845	A	A
VESTSJAELLAND	269811	A	A	188165	A	A	81646	A	A
STORSTROM	256738	A	A	171737	A	A	85001	A	A
BORNHOLM	47371	A	A	32816	A	A	14555	A	A
FYN	447130	A	A	344766	A	A	102364	A	A
SONDERJYLLAND	245488	A	A	178883	A	A	66605	A	A
RIBE	207037	A	A	157297	A	A	49740	A	A
VEJLE	318376	A	A	250989	A	A	67387	A	A
RINGKOBING	255614	A	A	184143	A	A	71471	A	A
ARHUS	563521	A	A	469014	A	A	94507	A	A
VIBORG	227859	A	A	147696	A	A	80163	A	A
NORDJYLLAND	472941	A	A	363809	A	A	109132	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1981, STATISTIK TABELVAERK 1981:  
IV, REGISTERFOLKETGELLINGEN 1 JULI 1976, BIND 5, COPENHAGEN,  
TABLE 2. DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1979, AMTSKOMMUNER, BIND 3,  
COPENHAGEN, TABLE 1.
- 02 'KOBENHAVN MUN.' AND 'FREDERIKSBERG MUN.' ARE MUNICIPALITIES  
WHICH ARE TECHNICALLY SEPARATE FROM THE COUNTIES OF KOBENHAVN  
AND FREDERIKSBORG.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY COUNTY, SEX AND URBAN/RU  
1980. DENMARK

COUNTY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5 123 989	2 528 225	2 595 764
KOBENHAVN MUN.	4 937 771	2 307 15	2 630 56
FREDERIKSBERG MUN.	88 167	38 926	49 241
KOBENHAVN	6 246 84	3 056 51	3 190 33
FREDERIKSBORG	3 299 92	1 642 14	1 657 78
ROSKILDE	2 032 46	1 019 04	1 013 42
VESTSJAELLAND	2 785 92	1 394 22	1 391 70
STORSTROM	2 601 60	1 297 57	1 304 03
BORNHOLM	47 499	23 852	23 647
FYN	4 536 26	2 244 29	2 291 97
SONDERJYLLAND	2 508 72	1 249 70	1 259 02
RIBE	2 135 03	1 076 28	1 058 75
VEJLE	3 265 59	1 619 94	1 645 65
RINGKOBING	2 635 19	1 329 04	1 306 15
ARHUS	5 755 40	2 840 50	2 914 90
VIBORG	2 317 58	1 168 39	1 149 19
NORDJYLLAND	4 825 01	2 409 70	2 415 31

- 01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1982, BELFOLKNINGENS BEVAEGELSER  
1980, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 73.
- 02 'KOBENHAVN MUN.' AND 'FREDERIKSBERG MUN.' ARE MUNICIPALITIES  
WHICH ARE TECHNICALLY SEPARATE FROM THE COUNTIES OF KOBENHAVN  
AND FRE' ERIKSBERG.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1980. DENMARK

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. DENMARK

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IS THE NATIONAL CHURCH OF DENMARK. IN 1978, NATIONAL CHURCH TAXPAYERS REPRESENTED 91.5% OF ALL TAXPAYERS (SEE DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1981, STATISTISK ARBOG 1981, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 340).

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN RESIDENCE, 1980. DENMARK**

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5123989</b>	<b>2528225</b>	<b>2595764</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
DENMARK	5022389	2474539	2547850
FINLAND	2081	851	1230
ICELAND	2768	1335	1433
NORWAY	9897	4210	5687
SWEDEN	7644	3154	4490
FRANCE	1693	842	851
NETHERLANDS	1538	820	718
ITALY	1695	1237	458
UNITED KINGDOM	9573	5820	3753
GERMANY (FRG)	8362	4654	3708
YUGOSLAVIA	7317	3798	3519
SWITZERLAND	1180	603	577
SPAIN	1002	599	403
OTHER EUROPE	4337	2138	2199
<b>AFRICA</b>			
MOROCCO	2117	1274	843
OTHER AFRICA	2073	1384	689
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>			
UNITED STATES	4152	2074	2078
OTHER NORTH AMER	766	393	373
SO. & CEN. AMER	1767	820	947
<b>ASIA</b>			
TURKEY	15838	9178	6660
INDIA	1001	552	449
PAKISTAN	6598	3633	2965
VIETNAM	1928	1139	789
OTHER ASIA	4877	2455	2422
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
NOT STATED	857	475	382

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1982, BEFOLKNINGENS BEVAEGELSER  
1980, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 76.  
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP.

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. DENMARK

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	74.2	71.2	77.3
1	A	70.9	76.8
5	A	67.0	73.0
15	A	57.2	63.1
30	A	43.1	48.5
45	A	29.2	34.3
60	A	17.0	21.4

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1982, BEFOLKNINGENS BEVAEGELSER  
1980, COPENHAGEN, TABLES 2 AND 40.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
<b>CDR (PER 1000 POP)</b>			
1975	10	11	9
1976	11	12	10
1977	10	11	9
1978	10	11	9
1979	11	12	10
1980	11	12	10
<b>IMR (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)</b>			
1975	10	12	9
1976	10	12	8
1977	9	10	7
1978	9	10	8
1979	9	10	7
1980	8	9	8

01 SOURCES: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1982, BEFOLKNINGENS BEVAEGELSER  
 1980, COPENHAGEN, TABLES 30 AND 34; 1981, STATISTISK  
 TIARS-OVERSIGT 1981, COPENHAGEN, PP. 10 AND 13.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF  
COUNTY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1976.  
DENMARK.**

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	28.4
MALE	27.4
FEMALE	29.5
HOVEDSTADSREGION	28.4
MALE	27.0
FEMALE	29.7
VESTSJAELLAND	36.4
MALE	35.1
FEMALE	37.8
STORSTROM	29.0
MALE	28.6
FEMALE	29.5
BORNHOLM	19.1
MALE	18.7
FEMALE	19.6
FYN	23.6
MALE	23.1
FEMALE	24.2
SONDERJYLLAND	24.5
MALE	24.2
FEMALE	24.8
RIBE	31.6
MALE	30.6
FEMALE	32.5
VEJLE	37.2
MALE	35.7
FEMALE	38.7
RINGKOBING	30.0
MALE	28.7
FEMALE	31.3
ARHUS	32.3
MALE	31.2
FEMALE	33.3
VIBORG	28.3
MALE	27.1
FEMALE	29.5
NORDJYLLAND	18.5
MALE	18.1
FEMALE	18.9

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1981, STATISTISK ARBOG 1981,  
COPENHAGEN, TABLE 7.

02 'HOVEDSTADSREGION' CONSISTS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF KOBENHAVN  
AND FREDERIKSBERG, AND THE COUNTIES OF KOBENHAVN, FREDERIKSBORG  
AND ROSKILDE.

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TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. DENMARK

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	3791570	945363	2362759	0	300969	182479	0
TOTAL MALES	1864194	530489	1184143	0	74045	75517	0
15-19	191440	190842	592	0	0	6	0
20-24	211816	154280	55303	0	61	2172	0
25-29	197202	57629	131526	0	201	7846	0
30-34	154808	23207	123294	0	273	8034	0
35-39	140169	16388	115482	0	478	7821	0
40-44	141168	14988	117173	0	926	8081	0
45-49	149293	14599	124016	0	1782	8896	0
50-54	144015	13050	119342	0	3005	8618	0
55-59	139714	12679	114232	0	4744	8059	0
60-64	126785	11276	101632	0	7118	6759	0
65 AND OVER	267784	21551	181551	0	55457	9225	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1927376	414874	1178616	0	226924	106962	0
15-19	180672	173134	7273	0	5	210	0
20-24	199821	89365	104199	0	219	6038	0
25-29	186219	25657	148439	0	576	11547	0
30-34	149765	11125	127776	0	976	9888	0
35-39	139583	8851	119136	0	1811	9785	0
40-44	142673	9415	119255	0	3309	10694	0
45-49	153353	10654	124231	0	6437	12031	0
50-54	147998	10810	114072	0	11232	11884	0
55-59	146243	12863	103245	0	19199	10936	0
60-64	138592	14952	86032	0	28480	9128	0
65 AND OVER	342457	47998	124958	0	154680	14821	0

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1975, FOLKE-OG BOLIGTÆLLINGEN, 9 NOVEMBER 1970, C.2 BOLIGEN, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 4.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	4069119	1175414	2304524	0	340806	248375	0
TOTAL MALES	1988537	654705	1151045	0	74305	108482	0
15-19	204841	204504	330	0	0	7	0
20-24	189881	173399	15893	0	13	576	0
25-29	191099	109015	76610	0	78	5396	0
30-34	208486	54177	139506	0	267	14536	0
35-39	196647	26986	150880	0	597	18184	0
40-44	152526	15465	121606	0	871	14584	0
45-49	135860	12496	109464	0	1509	12391	0
50-54	133921	11970	108536	0	2694	10721	0
55-59	136782	11679	110351	0	4829	9923	0
60-64	125994	10142	100873	0	7002	7977	0
65 AND OVER	312500	24872	216996	0	56445	14187	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2080582	520709	1153479	0	266501	139893	0
15-19	195434	193369	2028	0	0	37	0
20-24	181687	136806	42678	0	65	2138	0
25-29	181689	63607	108325	0	316	9441	0
30-34	199131	25639	154178	0	936	18378	0
35-39	187529	12706	153148	0	1946	19729	0
40-44	149268	7641	122909	0	3179	15539	0
45-49	136719	7061	110818	0	5579	13261	0
50-54	137775	7815	107551	0	10097	12312	0
55-59	145246	9028	105913	0	17903	12402	0
60-64	137154	9406	89311	0	27327	11110	0
65 AND OVER	428950	47631	156620	0	199153	25546	0

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1982, BEFOLKNINGENS BEVAEGELSER 1980, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 74.

02 UNLIKE THE 1970 FIGURES, 1980 DATA FOR 'MARRIED' INCLUDE PERSONS WHO ARE SEPARATED.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. DENMARK

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	3060490	755003	1878348	0	256601	170538	0
TOTAL MALES	1469739	401073	941430	0	58218	69018	0
15-19	143385	142838	542	0	0	5	0
20-24	175017	123773	49162	0	54	2028	0
25-29	167787	46667	113690	0	172	7258	0
30-34	127489	17485	102360	0	229	7415	0
35-39	111673	11489	92680	0	394	7110	0
40-44	109517	10174	91237	0	764	7342	0
45-49	115769	9733	96479	0	1446	8111	0
50-54	110797	8606	92002	0	2382	7807	0
55-59	105496	8115	86239	0	3775	7367	0
60-64	95992	7318	76928	0	5571	6175	0
65 AND OVER	206817	14875	140111	0	43431	8400	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1590751	353930	936918	0	198383	101520	0
15-19	144592	138308	6081	0	4	199	0
20-24	176490	80976	89655	0	202	5657	0
25-29	159762	23491	124885	0	515	10871	0
30-34	123079	9950	102992	0	857	9280	0
35-39	111116	7666	92723	0	1554	9173	0
40-44	113597	8106	92552	0	2880	10059	0
45-49	122831	9273	96573	0	5583	11402	0
50-54	118926	9430	88367	0	9791	11338	0
55-59	117193	11115	78818	0	16790	10470	0
60-64	112927	13056	66141	0	24980	8750	0
65 AND OVER	290238	42559	98131	0	135227	14321	0

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1975, FOLKE-OG BOLIGTÆLLINGEN, 9 NOVEMBER 1970, C.2 BOLIGEN, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 4.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	731080	190360	484411	0	44368	11941	0
TOTAL MALES	394455	129416	242713	0	15827	6499	0
15-19	48055	48004	50	0	0	1	0
20-24	36799	30507	6141	0	7	144	0
25-29	29415	10962	17836	0	29	588	0
30-34	27319	5722	20934	0	44	619	0
35-39	28496	4899	22802	0	84	711	0
40-44	31651	4814	25936	0	162	739	0
45-49	33524	4866	27537	0	336	785	0
50-54	33218	4444	27340	0	623	811	0
55-59	34218	4564	27993	0	969	692	0
60-64	30793	3958	24704	0	1547	584	0
65 AND OVER	60967	6676	41440	0	12026	825	0
TOTAL FEMALES	336625	60944	241698	0	28541	5442	0
15-19	36080	34876	1192	0	1	11	0
20-24	23331	8389	14544	0	17	381	0
25-29	26457	2166	23554	0	61	676	0
30-34	26686	1175	24784	0	119	608	0
35-39	28467	1185	26413	0	257	612	0
40-44	29076	1309	26703	0	429	635	0
45-49	30522	1381	27658	0	854	629	0
50-54	29072	1380	25705	0	1441	546	0
55-59	29050	1748	24427	0	2409	466	0
60-64	25665	1896	19891	0	3500	378	0
65 AND OVER	52219	5439	26827	0	19453	500	0

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1975, FOLKE-OG BOLIGTÆLLINGEN, 9 NOVEMBER 1970, C.2 BOLIGEN, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 4.

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

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.	22	20	22	20	23	20
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	24	22	24	22	26	21
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	28	24	28	25	30	23

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGES AS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. QUARTILES EVER MARRIED ARE BASED ON MARITAL-STATUS DATA AS REPORTED IN DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1975, FOLKE-OG BOLIGTAELLINGEN, 9 NOVEMBER 1970, C.2 BOLIGEN, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 4.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	18
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	25	23
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	28	25
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	33	29

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE CITED IN POPULATION  
INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979,  
POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15.  
FIGURES FOR PERCENT EVER MARRIED ARE BASED ON DATA REPORTED  
IN DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1982, BEFOLKNINGENS BEVAEGELSER 1980,  
COPENHAGEN, TABLE 74.

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

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	372196	333734	38462
2	536804	448239	88565
3	343470	283042	60428
4	310477	252917	57560
5	145404	108611	36793
6	54109	36136	17973
7	18350	11501	6849
8 AND OVER	10005	6268	3737
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1790815	1480448	310367
MEAN SIZE	2.7	2.6	3.1
MEDIAN SIZE	2.5	2.4	3.0

- 01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1975, FOLKE-OG BOLIGTÆLLINGEN, 9 NOVEMBER 1970, C.2 BOLIGEN, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 13.
- 02 DATA EXCLUDE 65,606 PERSONS LIVING IN 57,880 SUBDIVIDED FLATS AND SINGLE ROOMS CONSIDERED AS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS.
- 03 A HOUSEHOLD CONSISTS OF A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL HOUSEKEEPING ALONE, OR TWO OR MORE PERSONS SHARING HOUSEKEEPING WITHIN A DWELLING (A DWELLING MAY CONSIST OF A SINGLE HOUSEHOLD OR MULTIPLE HOUSEHOLDS). PERSONS WITHIN A HOUSEHOLD 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 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE, AND MEDIAN SIZE, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. DENMARK

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	551943
2	626479
3	319297
4	327288
5	116077
6	28736
7 AND OVER	11504
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1981324
MEAN SIZE	2.5
MEDIAN SIZE	2.2

- 01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1981, STATISTISK TIARS-OVERSIGT 1981, COPENHAGEN, P. 19.
- 02 DATA EXCLUDE 18,916 HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING 25,824 INHABITANTS CLASSIFIED AS LIVING IN STUDENT HOSTELS.
- 03 A HOUSEHOLD CONSISTS OF A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL HOUSEKEEPING ALONE, OR TWO OR MORE PERSONS SHARING HOUSEKEEPING WITHIN A DWELLING (A DWELLING MAY CONSIST OF A SINGLE HOUSEHOLD OR MULTIPLE HOUSEHOLDS). PERSONS WITHIN A HOUSEHOLD MAY OR MAY NOT BE RELATED BY BLOOD TIES.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. DENMARK

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	27	137	137	62	18	3	B
1976	23	121	126	58	18	3	B
1977	22	115	121	55	16	3	B
1978	20	113	125	56	17	2	B
1979	18	108	121	55	16	2	B
1980	17	102	118	55	16	2	B

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1982, BEFOLKNINGENS BEVAEGELSER  
1980, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 4.

B ASFRS FOR WOMEN AGE 45-49 WERE 0.2 FOR 1975 AND 0.1 FOR  
1976-80.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
<b>CBR (PER 1000 POP)</b>	
1975	14
1976	13
1977	12
1978	12
1979	12
1980	11
<b>TFR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	1.92
1976	1.75
1977	1.66
1978	1.67
1979	1.60
1980	1.55
<b>GRR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	0.94
1976	0.84
1977	0.81
1978	0.81
1979	0.78
1980	0.75
<b>NRR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	0.92
1976	0.83
1977	0.79
1978	0.80
1979	0.77
1980	0.74

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1982, BEFOLKNINGENS BEVAEGELSER  
1980, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 4.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY  
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DENMARK

- 01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN ADULT LITERACY RATE OF 99.0 FOR THE YEAR 1970 IS CITED IN WORLD BANK, 1980, WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION (1980), BALTIMORE, P. 459.
- 02 THE ADULT LITERACY RATE REFERS TO THE NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER.

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TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1970.  
DENMARK

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. DENMARK

- 01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN ADULT LITERACY RATE OF 99.0 FOR THE YEAR 1970 IS CITED IN WORLD BANK, 1980, WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION (1980), BALTIMORE, P. 459.
- 02 THE ADULT LITERACY RATE REFERS TO THE NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER.

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TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. DENMARK

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. FOR 1978 SCHOOL  
ENROLLMENT RATIOS, BY LEVEL, SEE UNESCO, 1981, STATISTICAL  
YEARBOOK 1981, LONDON, TABLE 3.2.

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TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1980.  
DENMARK

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. DENMARK

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. FOR 1978 SCHOOL  
ENROLLMENT RATIOS, BY LEVEL, SEE UNESCO, 1981, STATISTICAL  
YEARBOOK 1981, LONDON, TABLE 3.2.

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**TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. DENMARK.**

	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2626901	1478057	1148844
15-19	154379	89719	64660
20-24	308209	162375	145834
25-29	337942	179499	158443
30-44	972698	534158	438540
45-49	235475	130593	104882
50-54	218263	125936	92327
55-59	211781	129030	82751
60-64	119035	76074	42961
65 AND OVER	69119	50673	18446

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, 4TH EDITION, GENEVA, TABLE 1.

02 THESE DATA ARE FROM A 1979 LABOR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY OF PERSONS 15-74 YEARS OF AGE, AND APPARENTLY REFER ONLY TO THE EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION; THE SOURCE DOES NOT INCLUDE FIGURES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED OR THOSE SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1979.  
DENMARK

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4036746	1973634	2063112
15-19	387713	197531	190182
20-24	371017	190819	180198
25-29	375692	191372	184320
30-44	1072482	547431	525051
45-49	273670	135866	137804
50-54	272989	134996	137993
55-59	293047	142093	150954
60-64	255146	122792	132354
65 AND OVER	734990	310734	424256

- 01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, 4TH EDITION, GENEVA, TABLE 1.
- 02 THESE DATA ARE FROM A 1979 LABOR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY OF PERSONS 15-74 YEARS OF AGE, AND APPARENTLY REFER ONLY TO THE EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION; THE SOURCE DOES NOT INCLUDE FIGURES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED OR THOSE SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,  
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. DENMARK

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	65.1	74.9	55.7
15-19	39.8	45.4	34.0
20-24	83.1	85.1	80.9
25-29	90.0	93.8	86.0
30-44	90.7	97.6	83.5
45-49	86.0	96.1	76.1
50-54	80.0	93.3	66.9
55-59	72.3	90.8	54.8
60-64	46.7	62.0	32.5
65 AND OVER	9.4	16.3	4.3

- 01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1981, YEARBOOK OF  
LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, 4TH EDITION, GENEVA, TABLE 1.
- 02 THESE DATA ARE FROM A 1979 LABOR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY OF PERSONS  
15-74 YEARS OF AGE, AND APPARENTLY REFER ONLY TO THE EMPLOYED  
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION; THE SOURCE DOES NOT INCLUDE  
FIGURES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED OR THOSE SEEKING WORK FOR THE  
FIRST TIME.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. DENMARK

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	2626901	1478057	1148844
EMPLR & SELF-EMP.	305197	271801	33396
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	2224177	1206256	1017921
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	97527	0	97527

- 01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, 4TH EDITION, GENEVA, TABLE 2A.
- 02 THE CATEGORY OF 'UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS' INCLUDES PAID AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS.
- 03 THESE DATA ARE FROM A 1979 LABOR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY OF PERSONS 15-74 YEARS OF AGE, AND APPARENTLY REFER ONLY TO THE EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION; THE SOURCE DOES NOT INCLUDE FIGURES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED OR THOSE SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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 KRONER PER YEAR), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. DENMARK

INCOME	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
NEGATIVE	4796	3176	1620
0-9999	642359	188578	453781
10,000-19,999	188629	68623	120006
20,000-29,999	510208	162817	347391
30,000-39,999	299531	118037	181494
40,000-49,999	265958	94451	171507
50,000-59,999	268098	78073	190025
60,000-69,999	231165	82036	149129
70,000-79,999	262283	114372	147911
80,000-89,999	269397	151034	118363
90,000-99,999	264456	179140	85316
100,000-149,999	669247	543660	125587
150,000-199,999	161987	147423	14564
200,000-299,999	6029	71171	4858
300,000-499,999	25216	23987	1229
500,000 AND OVER	8665	8204	461
TOTAL	4148024	2034782	2113242
MEDIAN INCOME	56062	87100	37373

01 SOURCE: DANMARKS STATISTIK, 1981, STATISTISK ARBOG 1981, COPENHAGEN, TABLE 391.

02 DATA REPRESENT TAXABLE PERSONS BY SIZE OF GROSS INCOME.

## APPENDIX A

## "Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

## APPENDIX A (continued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada  
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

## APPENDIX B

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

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

## APPENDIX C

## TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 136--DENMARK

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1981	16	3		X	
TABLE 03	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1976	17	9		X	
TABLE 05	1980	17	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1980	31	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1980	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1980	16	3		X	
TABLE 09	1976	39	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1970	25	7	X		
TABLE 10A	1980	25	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1970	25	7	X		
TABLE 10C	1970	25	7	X		
TABLE 11	1970	4	6	X		
TABLE 11	1980	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1970	11	3		X	
TABLE 12	1980	10	1		X	
TABLE 13	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1980	7	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	31	1	X		
TABLE 15A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 16A	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 16B	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 17A	1979	10	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1979	10	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1979	10	3		X	
TABLE 18	1979	6	3		X	
TABLE 19	1979	18	3		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

7 STANDARD TABLES  
 16 NONSTANDARD TABLES  
 12 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:		Date		T
	Organization		Data User Services Division		CHECK ONE		
	Address		Customer Services		<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerces-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)