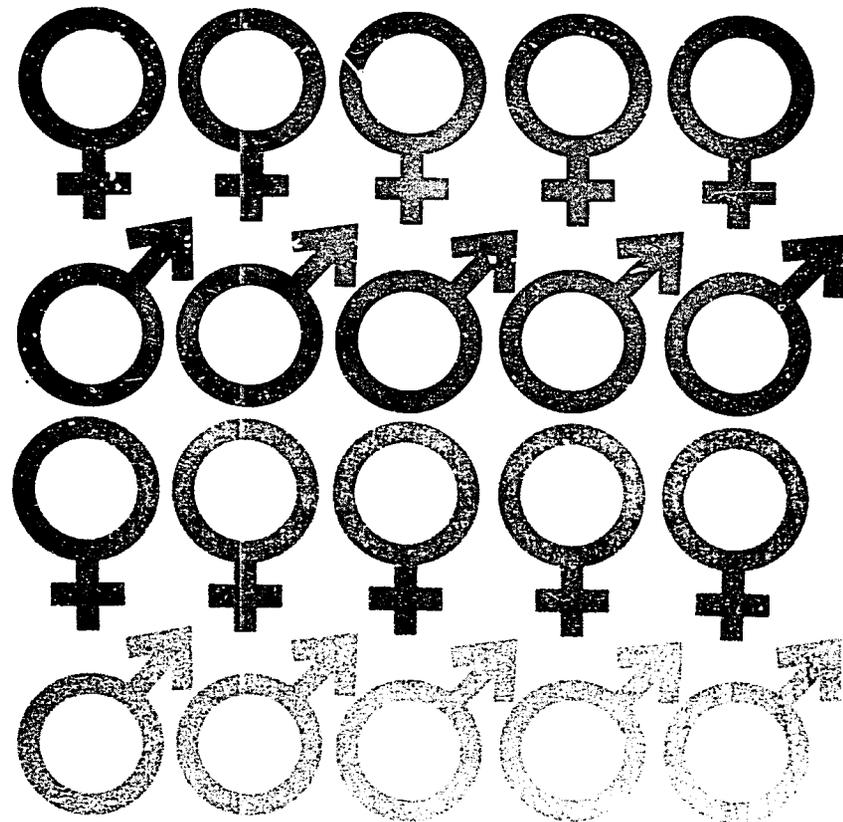

EUROPE

Finland

**Selected
Statistical Data
by Sex**



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

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. FINLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4598336	2219985	2378351	2340308	1092450	1247858	2258028	1127535	1130493
0-4	339444	173171	166273	182473	92994	89479	156971	80177	76794
5-9	381160	194431	186729	185869	94775	91094	195291	99656	95635
10-14	397946	202971	194975	179978	91732	88246	217968	111239	106729
15-19	421170	215689	205481	193434	95484	97950	227736	120205	107531
20-24	445099	228348	216751	250005	119553	130452	195094	108795	86299
25-29	331031	169075	161956	200677	99461	101216	130354	69614	60740
30-34	287969	145511	142458	161861	80079	81782	126108	65432	60676
35-39	274525	138817	135708	144987	71046	73941	129538	67771	61767
40-44	294269	146465	147804	149987	71857	78130	144282	74608	69674
45-49	278969	130270	148699	139340	62507	76833	139629	67763	71866
50-54	238497	106252	132245	118104	50746	67358	120393	55506	64887
55-59	247313	109496	137817	121802	51627	70175	125511	57869	67642
60-64	233456	100563	132893	113859	45564	68295	119597	54999	64598
65 AND OVER	427488	158926	268562	197932	65025	132907	229556	93901	135655

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 17.

02 THESE ARE FINAL DE JURE RESULTS FROM THE DECEMBER 31, 1970 CENSUS.

03 THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN URBAN AND OTHER MUNICIPALITIES IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE ONE, AND DOES NOT DEPEND ON THE SIZE OR DENSITY OF CONURBATIONS.

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, 1979. FINLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4771292	2306784	2464508	2852164	1347835	1504329	1919128	958949	960179
0-4	320963	164208	156755	197094	101022	96072	123869	63186	60683
5-9	298770	152727	146043	176769	89870	86899	122601	62857	59144
10-14	356276	181731	174545	205535	104714	100821	150741	77017	73724
15-19	383390	195718	187672	212780	107635	105145	170610	88083	82527
20-24	386877	198280	188597	236351	115538	120813	150526	82742	67784
25-29	409745	210505	199240	268136	132946	135190	141609	77559	64050
30-34	439882	226791	213091	285517	143887	141630	154365	82904	71461
35-39	304190	155288	148902	193662	96988	96674	110528	58300	52228
40-44	288906	145783	143123	175916	86793	89123	112990	58990	54000
45-49	271437	135412	136025	160735	77923	82812	110702	57489	53213
50-54	279478	135164	144314	160844	75207	85637	118634	59957	58677
55-59	257433	113717	143716	145646	62051	83595	111787	51666	60121
60-64	206367	86043	120324	116729	46786	69943	89638	39257	50381
65 AND OVER	567578	205417	362161	316450	106475	209975	251128	98942	152186

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 17.

02 THESE ARE OFFICIAL DE JURE POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR DECEMBER 31, 1979.

03 THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN URBAN AND OTHER MUNICIPALITIES IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE ONE, AND DOES NOT DEPEND ON THE SIZE OR DENSITY OF CONURBATIONS.

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

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

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, 1979. FINLAND

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 PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. FINLAND

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4771292	2306784	2464508	2852164	1347835	1504329	1919128	958949	960179
UUDENMAAN	1119731	525075	594656	919250	425878	493372	200481	99197	101284
TURUN-PORIN	701700	337667	364033	424943	201638	223305	276757	136029	140728
AHVENANMAAN	22608	11209	11399	9538	4569	4969	13070	6640	6430
HAMEEN	662562	316040	346522	417795	195549	222246	244767	120491	124276
KYMEN	345053	168187	176866	235308	113648	121660	109745	54539	55206
MIKKELIN	209199	102460	106739	86181	40801	45380	123018	61659	61359
POHJOIS-KARJALAN	176612	87707	88905	85499	41617	43882	91113	46090	45023
KUOPION	251715	123077	128638	129971	61683	68288	121744	61394	60350
KESKI-SUOMEN	242439	119263	123176	93428	44473	48955	149011	74790	74221
VAASAN	430177	210110	220067	186731	89880	96851	243446	120230	123216
OULUN	414436	207550	206886	173093	83737	89356	241343	123813	117530
LAPIN	195060	98439	96621	90427	44362	46065	104633	54077	50556

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 9.

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, 1979. FINLAND

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, 1979. FINLAND

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4771292	A	A	2852164	A	A	1919128	A	A
LUTHERAN	4316292	A	A	2512469	A	A	1803823	A	A
GREEK CATHOLIC	54757	A	A	33910	A	A	20847	A	A
ROMAN CATHOLIC	2990	A	A	2692	A	A	298	A	A
OTHER CHRISTIAN	16310	A	A	10201	A	A	6109	A	A
JEWISH	1050	A	A	1031	A	A	19	A	A
ISLAMIC	777	A	A	764	A	A	13	A	A
OTHER	12869	A	A	8952	A	A	3917	A	A
NONE	366127	A	A	282046	A	A	84081	A	A
UNKNOWN	120	A	A	99	A	A	21	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 23.

02 'OTHER CHRISTIAN' INCLUDES ANGLICANS, MEMBERS OF THE FREE CHURCH IN FINLAND, METHODISTS, BAPTISTS, AND ADVENTISTS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1979. FINLAND

NATIONALITY	TOTAL
TOTAL	477 1292
FINLAND	4759201
SWEDEN	2785
NORWAY	301
DENMARK	407
UNITED KINGDOM	937
BENELUX	271
FED. REP. OF GERM.	1419
SWITZERLAND	279
FRANCE	247
ITALY	281
SOVIET UNION	703
OTHER EUROPE	1127
CANADA	244
U. S. A.	1125
OTHER COUNTRIES	1580
UNKNOWN	385

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL
YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLES 9 AND 26.
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,
1979. FINLAND**

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4771292	A	A	2852164	A	A	1919128	A	A
FINNISH	4463032	A	A	2664357	A	A	1798675	A	A
SWEDISH	301554	A	A	183218	A	A	118336	A	A
LAPPISH	1289	A	A	48	A	A	1241	A	A
GERMAN	1644	A	A	1351	A	A	293	A	A
ENGLISH	1406	A	A	1180	A	A	226	A	A
RUSSIAN	1255	A	A	1126	A	A	129	A	A
OTHER	1112	A	A	884	A	A	288	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL
YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 21.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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. FINLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	73.0	68.9	77.2
1	A	68.4	76.8
5	A	64.6	72.9
15	A	54.8	63.0
30	A	40.7	48.4
45	A	27.1	34.0
60	A	15.7	20.5

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 53.

02 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH FOR BOTH SEXES COMBINED WAS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON LIVE BIRTHS, BY SEX, AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980, NEW YORK, TABLE 10.

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. FINLAND

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)									
1975	9	10	8	8	9	8	10	12	9
1976	10	11	8	9	A	A	11	A	A
1977	9	10	8	8	A	A	10	A	A
1978	9	10	8	8	A	A	10	A	A
1979	9	10	8	8	A	A	10	A	A
1980	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1975	10	11	8	10	11	8	9	11	8
1976	10	A	A	9	A	A	11	A	A
1977	9	A	A	9	A	A	10	A	A
1978	8	A	A	8	A	A	7	A	A
1979	8	A	A	7	A	A	8	A	A

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLES 34 AND 51; 1978, REVIEW OF VITAL STATISTICS 1961-1975, HELSINKI, TABLE 31; 1975, VITAL STATISTICS 1975, HELSINKI, TABLE 53; 1981, BULLETIN OF STATISTICS, NO. 11, HELSINKI, TABLE 2.

02 THE 1980 CDR IS PRELIMINARY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE OF
CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. FINLAND

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	53.4
UUDENMAAN	66.6
TURUN-PORIN	53.1
AHVENANMAAN	53.1
HAMEEN	59.5
KYMEN	52.0
MIKKELIN	48.8
POHJOIS-KARJALAN	44.0
KUOPION	45.0
KESKI-SUOMEN	52.9
VAASAN	39.4
OULUN	41.3
LAPIN	41.5

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL
YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 15.
- 02 PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON DATA FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION.
INFORMATION ON NATIVE-BORN PERSONS ONLY IS NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX,
1979. FINLAND

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WID/DIV	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	4771300	2158900	2104300	0	508100	0
TOTAL MALES	2306800	1129600	1050800	0	126400	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2464500	1029300	1053500	0	381700	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL
YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 18.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1979. FINLAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. DATA MAY BE AVAILABLE
BUT NOT PUBLISHED; SEE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1978,
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 1975, VOLUME VII, HELSINKI,
PP. 55 AND 160.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1979. FINLAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. DATA MAY BE AVAILABLE BUT
NOT PUBLISHED; SEE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1978, POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS 1975, VOLUME VII, HELSINKI, PP. 55 AND 160.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH
SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. FINLAND

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	17

01 SOURCE: POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, THE JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NUMBER 4,
BALTIMORE, TABLE 15.

02 DATA NEEDED TO CALCULATE AGES AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENTS EVER
MARRIED ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1978. FINLAND

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	490200
2	448400
3	347700
4	310000
5	114700
6 AND OVER	64600
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1775600
MEAN SIZE	2.7
MEDIAN SIZE	2.4

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 24.
- 02 MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE WAS CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF A 1978 MIDYEAR POPULATION AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 6.
- 03 THE DEFINITION OF 'HOUSEHOLD' COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

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

**TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. FINLAND**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1644018	1177522	466496
14	55	32	23
15-19	11476	4797	6679
20-24	94450	63659	30791
25-29	193905	156650	37255
30-34	165662	139251	26411
35-39	146877	123662	23215
40-44	143502	119186	24316
45-49	156846	125862	30984
50-54	150195	112089	38106
55-59	131536	89889	41647
60-64	139942	87744	52198
65 AND OVER	309572	154701	154871

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1978, POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 1975, VOLUME II, HOUSING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS, HELSINKI, TABLE 11.

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 1979. FINLAND**

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	28	106	114	60	25	6	4
1976	26	104	116	66	25	6	5
1977	24	99	115	68	26	6	4
1978	21	96	114	67	26	6	3
1979	19	94	113	68	28	6	3
URBAN							
1975	30	104	111	56	21	5	2
RURAL							
1975	25	108	121	67	31	8	7

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 46.
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1978, REVIEW OF VITAL STATISTICS 1961-1975, HELSINKI, TABLE 23.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976 TO 1980. FINLAND

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	14	15	12
1976	14	15	12
1977	14	15	12
1978	14	14	12
1979	13	14	12
1980	13	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	1.69	A	A
1976	1.72	A	A
1977	1.69	A	A
1978	1.65	A	A
1979	1.64	A	A
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	0.82	0.79	0.88
1976	0.84	0.81	0.94
1977	0.82	0.79	0.89
1978	0.80	0.77	0.88
1979	0.81	0.77	0.88
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	0.80	0.78	0.85
1976	0.82	0.79	0.91
1977	0.81	0.78	0.86
1978	0.79	0.75	0.86
1979	0.79	0.76	0.86

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLES 34, 46, AND 47; 1981, BULLETIN OF STATISTICS, NO. 11, HELSINKI, TABLE 2.
02 THE 1980 CBR IS PRELIMINARY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

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

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, 1970. FINLAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN OVERALL ADULT
LITERACY RATE OF 99.0 PERCENT IS REPORTED IN WORLD BANK, 1980,
WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION (1980), BALTIMORE, TABLE 4.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS
OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978.
FINLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	951735	A	A
6	25193	A	A
7-15	633019	A	A
16-19	197337	94796	102541
20-24	96186	46220	49966

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL
YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 319.

02 FIGURES REFER TO ENROLLMENT IN THE FALL SEMESTER, 1978.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C,
 1978. FINLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1394174	A	A
6	58087	A	A
7-15	633943	A	A
16-19	308028	157270	150758
20-24	394116	201673	192443

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL
 YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 319.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. FINLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	68.3	A	A
6	43.4	A	A
7-15	99.9	A	A
16-19	64.1	68.3	68.0
20-24	24.4	22.9	26.0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL
YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 319.

02 FIGURES REFER TO ENROLLMENT IN THE FALL SEMESTER 1978.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 TO 74 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. FINLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2374000	1249000	1125000
15-19	107000	58000	49000
20-24	255000	130000	125000
25-29	348000	187000	161000
30-34	390000	215000	175000
35-39	297000	159000	138000
40-44	264000	138000	126000
45-49	236000	124000	112000
50-54	218000	111000	107000
55-59	160000	76000	84000
60-64	77000	39000	38000
65-74	22000	12000	10000

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, VOLUME XIX, LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, HELSINKI, TABLE 1.
02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD.

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

**TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C,
1980. FINLAND**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3614000	1754000	1860000
15-19	378000	193000	185000
20-24	383000	196000	187000
25-29	407000	209000	198000
30-34	433000	224000	209000
35-39	326000	167000	159000
40-44	289000	146000	143000
45-49	272000	136000	136000
50-54	278000	135000	143000
55-59	256000	114000	142000
60-64	214000	89000	125000
65-74	378000	145000	233000

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS, VOLUME XIX, LABOUR FORCE SURVEY,
HELSINKI, TABLE 1.

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

**TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 TO 74 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. FINLAND**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	65.7	71.2	60.5
15-19	28.2	29.9	26.5
20-24	66.7	66.4	66.9
25-29	85.5	89.6	81.3
30-34	90.1	96.1	83.6
35-39	91.1	95.4	86.6
40-44	91.2	94.3	88.0
45-49	86.7	90.9	82.6
50-54	78.6	82.4	74.9
55-59	62.3	66.5	58.8
60-64	36.1	43.8	30.6
65-74	5.8	8.7	4.1

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, VOLUME XIX, LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, HELSINKI, TABLE 1.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE ILO STANDARD.
- 03 PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON UNROUNDED FIGURES.

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

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN
EMPLOYMENT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. FINLAND

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	2246000	1185000	1061000
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	275000	172000	103000
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	1886000	980000	906000
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	60000	21000	39000
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	25000	12000	13000

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS, VOLUME XIX, LABOUR FORCE SURVEY,
HELSINKI, TABLE 11.

02 DATA REFER TO THE EMPLOYED POPULATION ONLY.

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

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN MARKKAA PER YEAR), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. FINLAND

ANNUAL INCOME	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	3358473
10-2999	440349
3000-5999	301025
6000-9999	280863
10000-14999	279076
15000-19999	242076
20000-24999	301465
25000-29999	330447
30000-34999	304609
35000-39999	240927
40000-49999	279522
50000-59999	124505
60000-99999	127098
100000 AND OVER	31980
OTHERS	74531
MEDIAN INCOME	21635

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FINLAND, HELSINKI, TABLE 237.
02 'OTHERS' INCLUDES PERSONS WITHOUT INCOMES AND PERSONS WHOSE INCOME IS UNKNOWN.

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 137--FINLAND

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	15	9		X	
TABLE 02	1979	15	9		X	
TABLE 03	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1979	13	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1979	10	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1979	17	1		X	
TABLE 06D	1979	8	9		X	
TABLE 07	1979	7	3	X		
TABLE 08	1979	15	9		X	
TABLE 09	1979	13	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1979	3	6		X	
TABLE 10B	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1976	1	2		X	
TABLE 12	1978	9	1		X	
TABLE 13	1975	13	3		X	
TABLE 14A	1979	12	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1979	28	3		X	
TABLE 15A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 16A	1978	5	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1978	5	3		X	
TABLE 16C	1978	5	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1980	12	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1980	12	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1980	12	3		X	
TABLE 18	1980	7	3	X		
TABLE 19	1978	16	1		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

2 STANDARD TABLES
21 NONSTANDARD TABLES
8 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Informal Sector: Women's work in informal sectors of the economy is unrecognized in census statistics. 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: 301/753-4100			Date		T
	Organization					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. _____		
	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 Tapes (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:

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)

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