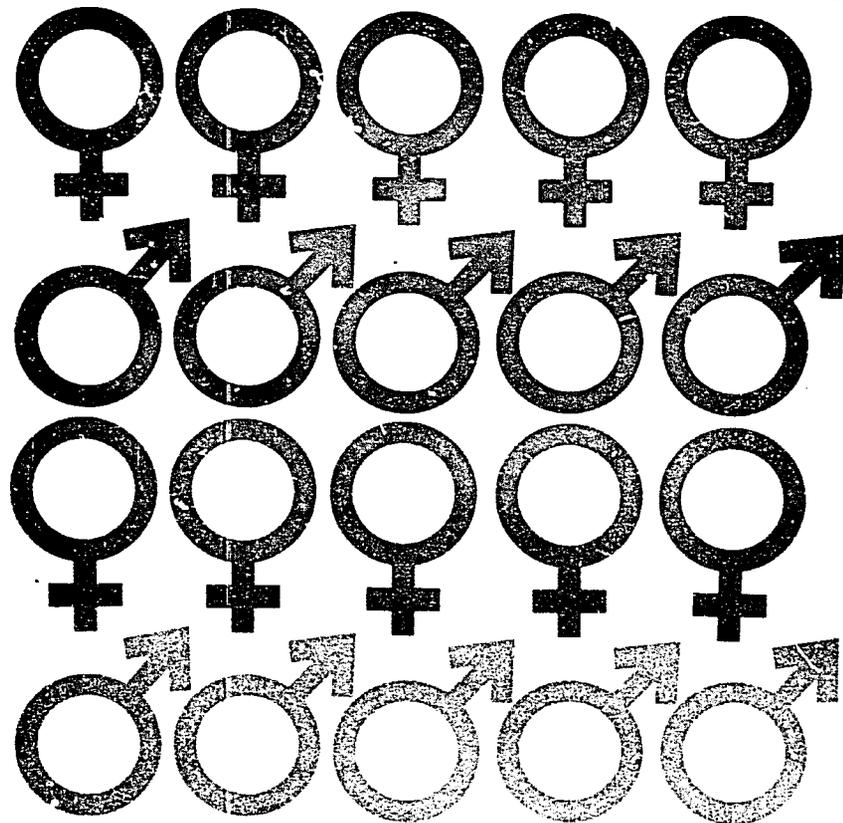

EUROPE

France

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, 1968. FRANCE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	49654556	24196528	25458028	34751364	16773684	17977680	14903192	7422844	7480348
UNDER 1	136572	69720	66852	97208	49608	47600	39364	20112	19252
1-4	3334852	1702420	1632432	2373588	1211296	1162292	961264	491124	470140
5-9	4191032	2136008	2055024	2906444	1483732	1422712	1284588	652276	632312
10-14	4128504	2103636	2024868	2820472	1436832	1383640	1308032	666804	641228
15-19	4217340	2146908	2070432	2936956	1476952	1460004	1280384	669956	610428
20-24	3785792	1934952	1850840	2844316	1417772	1426544	941476	517180	424296
25-29	2862520	1480552	1381968	2207308	1136548	1070760	655212	344004	311208
30-34	3108216	1594432	151378	2295484	1173264	1122220	812732	421168	391564
35-39	3354180	1708200	1645980	2426440	1221856	1204584	927740	486344	441396
40-44	3327496	1670900	1656596	2365028	1166160	1198868	962468	504740	457728
45-49	3091612	1530404	1561208	2197712	1068928	1128784	893900	461476	432424
50-54	1958964	952944	1006020	1396244	672488	723756	562720	280456	282264
55-59	2823448	1354184	1469264	1902136	895424	1006712	921312	458760	462552
60-64	2671544	1248908	1422636	1745176	792944	952232	926368	455964	470404
65 AND OVER	6662484	2562360	4100124	4236852	1569880	2666972	2425632	992480	1433152
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE; UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, SPECIAL ISSUE; HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 3.
 02 BASED ON A SAMPLE OF CENSUS RETURNS. POPULATION IS DE JURE.
 03 THE AGE CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON YEAR OF BIRTH.
 04 URBAN IS DEFINED AS COMMUNES CONTAINING AN AGGLOMERATION OF MORE THAN 2,000 INHABITANTS LIVING IN CONTIGUOUS HOUSES OR WITH NOT MORE THAN 200 METERS BETWEEN HOUSES; ALSO, COMMUNES IN WHICH THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE POPULATION IS PART OF A MULTI-COMMUNAL AGGLOMERATION OF THIS NATURE.

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, 1975. FRANCE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	52589120	25752560	26836560	38387340	18658540	19728800	14201780	7094020	7107760
0-4	3433440	1755520	1677920	2606260	1333120	1273140	827180	422400	404780
5-9	4191280	2148680	2042600	3659400	1571040	1488360	1131880	577640	554240
10-14	4298440	2194820	2103620	3089420	1578320	1511100	1209020	616500	592520
15-19	4236920	2166580	2070340	3060900	1555080	1505820	1176020	611500	564520
20-24	4209260	2122700	2086560	3266540	1604800	1661740	942720	517900	424820
25-29	4402340	2270880	2131460	3479900	1783540	1696360	922440	487340	435100
30-34	3064440	1595960	1468480	2397200	1246460	1150740	667240	349500	317740
35-39	3022340	1548360	1473980	2277220	1162880	1114340	745120	385480	359640
40-44	3270960	1660580	1610380	2416420	1214520	1201900	854540	446060	408480
45-49	3301420	1659980	1641440	2397740	1185660	1212080	903680	474320	429360
50-54	3197780	1562200	1635580	2279500	1097560	1181940	918280	464640	453640
55-59	2013100	972960	1040140	1454780	694140	760640	558320	278820	279500
60-64	2472000	1153320	1318680	1688600	772880	915720	783400	380440	402960
65 AND OVER	7475400	2940020	4535380	4913460	1858540	3054920	2651940	1081480	1480460
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, 1981, LES COLLECTIONS DE L'INSEE, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DE 1975, STRUCTURE DE LA POPULATION, SERIES D, NO. 80, PARIS, TABLE 9.
- 02 DATA ARE RESULTS OF A 5% SAMPLE OF CENSUS RETURNS. POPULATION IS DE JURE.
- 03 URBAN IS DEFINED AS COMMUNES CONTAINING AN AGGLOMERATION OF MORE THAN 2,000 INHABITANTS LIVING IN CONTIGUOUS HOUSES OR WITH NOT MORE THAN 200 METERS BETWEEN HOUSES; ALSO, COMMUNES IN WHICH THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE POPULATION IS PART OF A MULTI-COMMUNAL AGGLOMERATION OF THIS NATURE.

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

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

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, 1975. FRANCE

03 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 REGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975.
FRANCE

REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	52599430	25744475	26854955	38403444	A	A	14252358	A	A
ILE DE FRANCE	9876665	4813205	5063460	9526210	A	A	352314	A	A
CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	1337460	664815	672645	840498	A	A	496334	A	A
PICARDIE	1680505	834125	846380	1000088	A	A	678556	A	A
HAUTE-NORMANDIE	1598350	785310	813040	1128316	A	A	467379	A	A
CENTRE	2150800	1060540	1090260	1331178	A	A	821322	A	A
BASSE-NORMANDIE	1305885	633805	672080	686305	A	A	619847	A	A
BOURGOGNE	1574540	775245	799295	910014	A	A	660929	A	A
NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	3913250	1916105	1997145	3393801	A	A	519972	A	A
LORRAINE	2325435	1157905	1167530	1693397	A	A	637424	A	A
ALSACE	1519525	744075	775450	1118384	A	A	398946	A	A
FRANCHE-COMTE	1060850	526720	534130	636508	A	A	423809	A	A
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	2768185	1343185	1425000	1623284	A	A	1143879	A	A
BRETAGNE	2594925	1257745	1337180	1399338	A	A	1196093	A	A
POITOU-CHARENTES	1526595	748965	777630	759176	A	A	768942	A	A
AQUITAINE	2547645	1232625	1315020	1591149	A	A	959191	A	A
MIDI-PYRENEES	2264725	1106285	1158440	1330213	A	A	938032	A	A
LIMOUSIN	741285	360115	381170	361609	A	A	377117	A	A
RHONE-ALPS	4795820	2361865	2433955	3663271	A	A	1117452	A	A
AUVERGNE	1333285	652765	680520	756520	A	A	573959	A	A
LANGUEDOC-ROUSS.	1788425	864625	923800	1241726	A	A	547748	A	A
PROV. COTE D'AZUR	3676210	1789645	1886565	3272765	A	A	402965	A	A
CORSE	219065	114805	104260	139694	A	A	150148	A	A

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES
ECONOMIQUES, 1977, LES COLLECTIONS DE L'INSEE, PRINCIPAUX
RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT DE 1975, SERIES D, NO. 52, PARIS, TABLE
DG 2 AND PP. 38-52.

02 URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES ARE COMPLETE CENSUS FIGURES AND DO NOT
ADD TO COUNTRY TOTALS, SINCE THE LATTER ARE FROM A 20% SAMPLE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1975. FRANCE

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,
1975. FRANCE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1975. FRANCE

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	52599430	25744475	26854955
FRENCH	49157015	23683635	25473380
PORTUGUESE	758925	408530	350395
ALGERIAN	710690	483090	227600
SPANISH	497480	262365	235115
ITALIAN	462940	260440	202500
MOROCCAN	260025	190570	69455
TUNISIAN	139735	96515	43220
POLISH	93655	43515	50140
YUGOSLAV	70280	40720	29560
BELGIAN	55945	30920	25025
GERMAN	42955	26000	16955
SWISS	28025	16830	11195
ENGLISH	24850	12670	12180
DUTCH	10935	6245	4690
LUXEMBOURG	3380	1990	1390
OTHER	282595	180440	102155

01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES
ECONOMIQUES, 1977, LES COLLECTIONS DE L'INSEE, SERIES D, NO. 52,
PRINCIPAUX RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT DE 1975, PARIS, TABLES DG 8
AND DG 2.

02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO CITIZENSHIP.

03 THE 'OTHER' CATEGORY INCLUDES 50,860 TURKS.

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

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

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, 1978. FRANCE**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	73.8	69.8	78.0
1	73.6	69.7	77.7
5	69.8	65.9	73.8
15	60.0	56.1	64.0
30	45.8	42.2	49.5
45	31.9	28.6	35.3
60	19.6	17.0	22.0

**01 SOURCE: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES
ECONOMIQUES (INSEE), 1980, TABLEAUX DE L'ECONOMIE FRANCAISE,
EDITION 1980, PARIS, TABLE 2.5 (2).**

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. FRANCE

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	11	11	10	10	A	A	13	A	A
1976	11	11	10	A	A	A	A	A	A
1977	10	11	9	A	A	A	A	A	A
1978	10	11	10	A	A	A	A	A	A
1979	10	11	9	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	10	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1975	14	16	12	A	A	A	A	A	A
1976	13	14	11	A	A	A	A	A	A
1977	11	13	10	A	A	A	A	A	A
1978	11	12	9	A	A	A	A	A	A
1979	10	11	9	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	10	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES; UNITED NATIONS, 1982, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980, NEW YORK, TABLES 22, 25, 27; 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1978, TABLE 18. INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, 1982, BULLETIN MENSUEL DE STATISTIQUE, NO. 4. PARIS, TABLE 2.

02 INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES ECONOMIQUES (1977, LES COLLECTIONS DE L'INSEE, PRINCIPAUX RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT DE 1975, SERIES D, NO. 52, PARIS, PP. 26 AND 27) GIVES TOTAL, URBAN, AND RURAL CDR'S FOR THE PERIOD 1968-75, AS FOLLOWS: TOTAL, 11; URBAN, 10; AND RURAL, 13.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF REGION
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1975. FRANCE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1979. FRANCE

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	45767353	14898826	25750108	0	3865064	1253355	0
TOTAL MALES	22244122	8039920	13022416	0	669346	512440	0
10-14	2137008	2137008	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	2184514	2175212	9254	0	15	33	0
20-24	2138653	1589812	538266	0	367	10208	0
25-29	2166790	679624	1428277	0	2247	56642	0
30-34	2139922	341368	1719307	0	4535	74712	0
35-39	1542366	182999	1290575	0	5728	63064	0
40-44	1557638	171287	1314666	0	10667	61018	0
45-49	1642858	177377	1383760	0	20248	61473	0
50-54	1568555	160983	1320753	0	32034	54785	0
55-59	1476159	133795	1250269	0	48215	43880	0
60-64	749955	62466	627926	0	37339	22224	0
65 AND OVER	2939704	227989	2139363	0	507951	64401	0
TOTAL FEMALES	23523231	6858906	12727692	0	3195718	740915	0
10-14	2045335	2045322	13	0	0	0	0
15-19	2099051	2002149	95798	0	187	917	0
20-24	2076526	1067337	979554	0	2634	27001	0
25-29	2091198	432535	1569966	0	8725	79972	0
30-34	2003337	220241	1673938	0	17014	92144	0
35-39	1418232	110461	1208566	0	22469	76736	0
40-44	1493146	104445	1268082	0	44337	76282	0
45-49	1624668	117968	1341602	0	87219	77879	0
50-54	1611375	127465	1262678	0	149661	71571	0
55-59	1604840	129098	1167347	0	243136	65259	0
60-64	859757	68453	549866	0	205356	36082	0
65 AND OVER	4595766	433432	1610282	0	2414980	137072	0

01 SOURCE; INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, 1981, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE LA FRANCE 1981, VOL. 86E, RESULTATS DE 1980, NOUVELLE SERIE NO. 28, PARIS, TABLE 1.03-4.

02 DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON 1975 CENSUS RESULTS.

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. FRANCE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. FRANCE

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	15
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	23	20
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	22
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	29	26

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. AGES AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED ARE CALCULATED FROM DATA IN INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, 1981, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE LA FRANCE 1981, VOL. 86E, RESULTATS DE 1980, NOUVELLE SERIE NO. 28, PARIS, TABLE 1.03-4.

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, 1975. FRANCE

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	3935260	3012165	923095
2	4937025	3661250	1275775
3	3401060	2619125	781935
4	2729820	2053630	676190
5	1452770	1020205	432565
6 AND OVER	1289050	821190	467860
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	17744985	13187565	4557420
MEAN SIZE	2.9	2.8	3.1
MEDIAN SIZE	2.5	2.5	2.6

01 SOURCE; INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES
ECONOMIQUE, 1978, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DE 1975,
RESULTATS DU SONDTAGE AU 1/5, PARIS, TABLE D23.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. FRANCE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	17744985	13830555	3914430	13187565	A	A	4557420	A	A
15-24	820360	625170	195190	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-34	3291700	2958360	333340	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-44	3096340	2803625	292715	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-54	3429885	2942980	486905	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-64	2567275	1964230	603045	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	4539425	2536190	2003235	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE; INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, 1978, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION DE 1975, RESULTATS DU SONDAGE AU 1/5, PARIS, TABLES D23 AND D24.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1968 TO 1979. FRANCE**

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1968	26	159	164		48	15	1
1975	25	127	127		29	8	1
1976	23	122	125		25	7	1
1977	22	125	130		24	6	1
1978	20	121	130		24	6	0
1979	18	120	136		25	5	0
URBAN							
1968	27	155	159		45	13	1
RURAL							
1968	23	167	179		56	18	2

01 SOURCES: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, 1981, ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DE LA FRANCE 1981, VOL. 86E, RESULTATS DE 1980, NOUVELLE SERIE NO. 28, PARIS, TABLE 1.04-5. UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 11. UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, SPECIAL ISSUE: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 6.

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

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	14
1976	14
1977	14
1978	14
1979	14
1980	15
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.93
1976	1.83
1977	1.87
1978	1.83
1979	1.87
1980	1.95
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	0.94
1976	0.89
1977	0.91
1978	0.89
1979	0.91
1980	0.95
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	0.92
1976	0.87
1977	0.89
1978	0.87
1979	0.89
1980	0.93

01 SOURCE: COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1981, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC
 DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE,
 STRASBOURG, TABLES III AND V.

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

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. FRANCE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN ADULT LITERACY
RATE OF 99.0 PERCENT FOR THE YEAR 1970 IS REPORTED IN WORLD BANK,
1980, WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION, BALTIMORE, TABLE 4.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. FRANCE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN ADULT LITERACY
RATE OF 99.0 PERCENT FOR THE YEAR 1970 IS REPORTED IN WORLD BANK,
1980, WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION, 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 17 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. FRANCE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2008785	985595	1023190	1599280	787470	811810	409505	198125	211380
17-19	1364890	652805	712085	1033315	494355	538960	331575	158450	173125
20-24	643895	332790	311105	565965	293115	272850	77930	39675	38255

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

02 DATA ARE BASED ON A 20% SAMPLE OF 1975 CENSUS RETURNS.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1975.
FRANCE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6745910	3417895	3328015	5107885	2533290	2574595	1638025	884605	753420
17-19	2534725	1290365	1244360	1840520	926270	914250	694205	364095	330110
20-24	4211185	2127530	2083655	3267365	1607020	1660345	943820	520510	423310

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

02 DATA ARE BASED ON A 20% SAMPLE OF 1975 CENSUS RETURNS.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 17 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY
AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. FRANCE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	29.8	28.8	30.7	31.3	31.1	31.5	25.0	22.4	28.1
17-19	53.8	50.6	57.2	56.1	53.4	60.0	47.8	43.5	52.4
20-24	15.3	15.6	14.9	17.3	18.2	16.4	8.3	7.6	9.0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979,
NEW YORK, TABLE 35.
02 DATA ARE BASED ON A 20% SAMPLE OF 1975 CENSUS RETURNS.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2177120	1363926	813198	1633462	1000586	632876	543662	363340	180322
17-19	101244	57196	44048	69708	38448	31260	31536	18748	12788
20-24	288388	150272	138116	220554	110786	109768	67834	39486	28348
25-29	346748	213696	133052	276548	167008	109540	70200	46688	23512
30-34	235364	155152	80212	186426	121032	65394	48938	34120	14818
35-39	225712	150774	74938	171868	112874	58994	53844	37900	15944
40-44	240322	160772	79550	178820	117446	61374	61502	43326	18176
45-49	239386	158322	81064	174340	113106	61234	65046	45216	19830
50-54	222764	143850	78914	159104	100622	58482	63660	43228	20432
55-59	123416	79598	43818	89956	56640	33316	33460	22958	10502
60-64	99736	62914	36822	69836	42516	27320	29900	20398	9502
65 AND OVER	54044	31380	22644	36302	20108	16194	17742	11272	6470

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 36.

02 BASED ON A 5% SAMPLE OF CENSUS RETURNS.

03 AGE CLASSIFICATION BASED ON YEAR OF BIRTH RATHER THAN ON COMPLETED YEARS OF AGE.

04 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE WORKING, THOSE WHO ARE NOT WORKING BUT LOOKING FOR WORK, AND PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38960180	18781480	20178700	28413440	13554120	14859320	10546740	5227360	5319380
17-19	2531140	1294520	1236620	1842080	933140	908940	689060	361380	327680
20-24	4209260	2122700	2086560	3266540	1604800	1661740	942720	517900	424820
25-29	4402340	2270880	2131460	3479900	1783540	1696360	922440	487340	435100
30-34	3064440	1595460	1468480	2397200	1246460	1150740	667240	349500	317740
35-39	3022340	1548360	1473980	2277220	1162880	1114340	745120	385480	359640
40-44	3270960	1660580	1610380	2416420	1214520	1201900	854540	446060	408480
45-49	3301420	1659980	1641440	2397740	1185660	1212080	903680	474320	429360
50-54	3197780	1562200	1635580	2279500	1097560	1181940	918280	464640	453640
55-59	2013100	972960	1040140	1454780	694140	760640	558320	278820	279500
60-64	2472000	1153320	1318680	1688600	772880	915720	783400	380440	402960
65 AND OVER	7475400	2940020	4535380	4913460	1858540	3054920	2561940	1081480	1480460

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 36.

02 BASED ON A 5% SAMPLE OF CENSUS RETURNS.

03 AGE CLASSIFICATION BASED ON YEAR OF BIRTH RATHER THAN ON COMPLETED YEARS OF AGE.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	55.9	72.6	40.3	57.5	73.8	42.6	51.5	69.5	33.9
17-19	40.0	44.2	35.6	37.8	41.2	34.4	45.8	51.9	39.0
20-24	68.5	70.8	66.2	67.5	69.0	66.1	72.0	76.2	66.7
25-29	78.8	94.1	62.4	79.5	93.6	64.6	76.1	95.8	54.0
30-34	76.8	97.2	54.6	77.8	97.1	56.8	73.3	97.6	46.6
35-39	74.7	97.4	50.8	75.5	97.1	52.9	72.3	98.3	44.3
40-44	73.5	96.8	49.4	74.0	96.7	51.1	72.0	97.1	44.5
45-49	72.5	95.4	49.4	72.7	95.4	50.5	72.0	95.3	46.2
50-54	69.7	92.1	48.2	69.8	91.7	49.5	69.3	93.0	45.0
55-59	61.3	81.8	42.1	61.8	81.6	43.8	59.9	82.3	37.6
60-64	40.3	54.6	27.9	41.4	55.0	29.8	38.2	53.6	23.6
65 AND OVER	7.2	10.7	5.0	7.4	10.8	5.3	6.9	10.4	4.4

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 36.

02 BASED ON A 5% SAMPLE OF CENSUS RETURNS.

03 AGE CLASSIFICATION BASED ON YEAR OF BIRTH RATHER THAN ON COMPLETED YEARS OF AGE.

04 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE WORKING, THOSE WHO ARE NOT WORKING BUT LOOKING FOR WORK, AND PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. FRANCE

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	21771240	13639260	8131980	16334620	10005860	6328760	5436620	3633400	1803220
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	2926280	2276980	649300	1493220	1109440	383780	1433060	1167540	265520
EMPLOYERS	745440	619840	125600						
SELF-EMPLOYED	2180840	1657140	523700	X	X	X	X	X	X
EMPLOYEES	17995320	11154520	6840800	1453500	8827720	5707280	3460320	2326800	1133520
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	736740	162640	574100	227320	39660	187660	509420	122980	386440
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	112900	45120	67780	79080	29040	50040	33820	16080	17740

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

02 BASED ON A 5% SAMPLE OF CENSUS RETURNS.

03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE WORKING, THOSE WHO ARE NOT WORKING BUT LOOKING FOR WORK, AND PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

X A BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYERS VERSUS THE SELF-EMPLOYED BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE IS 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 FRANCS), BY SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. FRANCE

- 01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.
02 A PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SALARIES ACCORDING TO BROAD RANGES OF
NET ANNUAL SALARY FOR 'SOCIOPROFESSIONELLES' IN THE PRIVATE
AND SEMI-PUBLIC SECTORS IS AVAILABLE IN INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA
STATISTIQUES ET DES ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, 1980, TABLEAUX DE
L'ECONOMIE FRANCAISE, ED. 1980, PARIS, TABLE 8.1 (2).

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19__
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19__
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census), 19__
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- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
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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__
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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__
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- 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 138--FRANCE

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1968	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1975	16	9		X	
TABLE 03	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1975	23	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1975	17	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1978	7	3	X		
TABLE 08	1980	16	9		X	
TABLE 09	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1979	27	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1979	4	2	X		
TABLE 12	1975	9	3		X	
TABLE 13	1975	7	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1979	13	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	31	1	X		
TABLE 15A	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 16A	1975	3	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1975	3	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1975	3	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1975	12	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1975	12	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1975	12	9		X	
TABLE 18	1975	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1975	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

6 STANDARD TABLES
13 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^{1/}

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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.

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)
