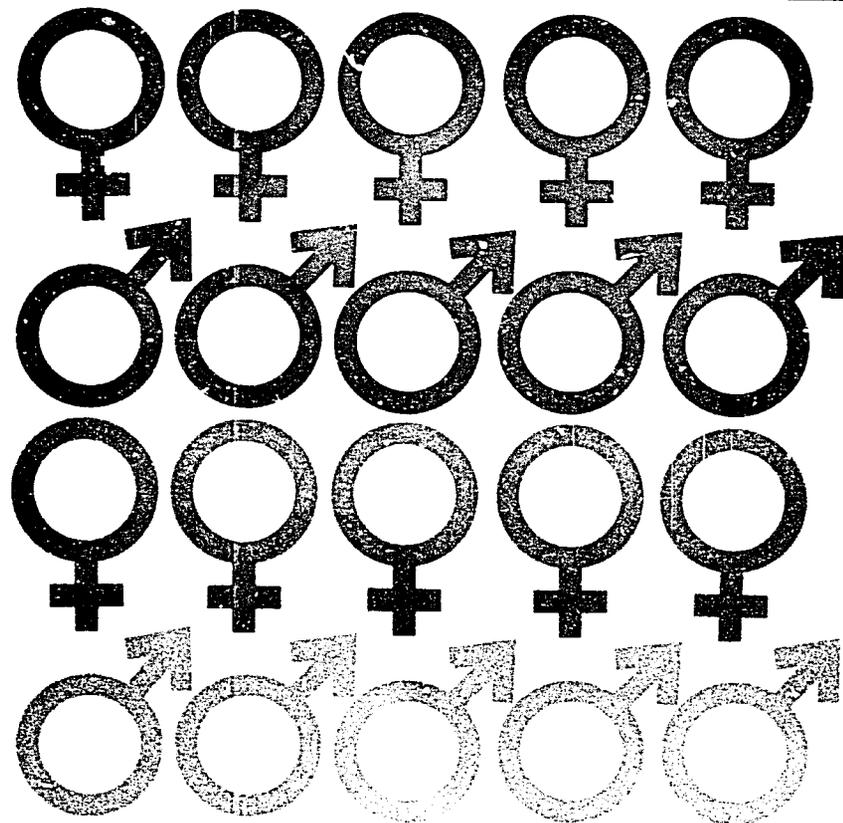

EUROPE

Greece

**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 individual) 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, 1961. GREECE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8388553	4091894	4296659	4713961	2314054	2399907	3674592	1777840	1896752
0-4	791795	407198	384597	393299	201474	191825	398496	205724	192772
5-9	719276	370511	348765	348194	178998	169196	371082	191513	179569
10-14	732891	374703	358188	395041	201691	193350	337850	173012	164838
15-19	622877	312611	310266	359984	186087	173897	262893	126524	136369
20-24	724914	355309	369605	449361	241583	207778	275553	113726	161827
25-29	720580	347712	372868	423439	204335	219104	297141	143377	153764
30-34	708214	341930	366284	425748	202877	222871	282466	139053	143413
35-39	525048	253420	271628	317948	151688	166260	207100	101732	105368
40-44	453265	213438	239827	275000	128367	146633	178265	85071	93194
45-49	502720	244292	258428	294224	144017	150207	208496	100275	108221
50-54	467512	229311	238201	266077	130337	135740	201435	98974	102461
55-59	395638	194275	201363	222696	108058	114638	172942	86217	86725
60-64	336849	151410	185439	187213	84560	102653	149636	66850	82786
65 AND OVER	686974	295774	391200	355737	149982	205755	331237	145792	185445
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1971, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1970, NEW YORK, TABLE 6.

02 POPULATION IS DE FACTO. POPULATION EXCLUDES ARMED FORCES STATIONED OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY BUT INCLUDES ALIEN ARMED FORCES STATIONED IN THE COUNTRY.

03 'URBAN' INCLUDES: 1) THE POPULATIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES AND COMMUNES IN WHICH THE LARGEST POPULATION CENTER HAS 2,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS; AND 2) THE ENTIRE POPULATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING AGGLOMERATIONS, REGARDLESS OF THE SIZE OF THEIR LARGEST LOCALITY: GREATER ATHENS; SALONIKA; PATRAS; VOLOS; IRAKLION; CANEA; KALAMATA; SPARTA; KATERINI; AGRINION; CHIOS; AEGION; AND ERMOUPOLIS.

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, 1971. GREECE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8768640	4280060	4488580	5685740	2781700	2904040	3082900	1498360	1584540
UNDER 1	172860	87940	84920	114900	58740	56160	57960	29200	28760
1-4	595220	301760	293460	380220	192600	187620	215000	109160	105840
5-9	698000	359200	338800	417840	214220	203620	280160	144980	135180
10-14	714140	367760	346380	429840	220340	209500	284300	147420	136880
15-19	658480	335960	322520	446700	233120	213580	211780	102840	108940
20-24	632620	327300	305320	475440	252160	223280	157180	75140	82040
25-29	501440	243840	257600	362380	178040	184340	139060	65800	73260
30-34	604440	285680	318760	419340	199240	220100	185100	86440	98660
35-39	651400	314160	337240	438040	212120	225920	213360	102040	111320
40-44	662580	320960	341620	442280	213280	229000	220300	107680	112620
45-49	511980	243980	268000	336520	159800	176720	175460	84180	91280
50-54	442520	204100	238420	287520	130880	156640	155000	73220	81780
55-59	495880	241320	254560	309800	149440	160360	126080	91880	94200
60-64	449380	218160	231220	267800	127900	139900	181580	90260	91320
65 AND OVER	977700	427940	549760	557120	239820	317300	420580	188120	232460
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1977, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1976, NEW YORK, TABLE 7.

02 POPULATION IS DE FACTO. INCLUDES ARMED FORCES STATIONED OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY, BUT EXCLUDES ALIEN ARMED FORCES STATIONED IN THE COUNTRY. ABOVE DATA ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST TEN.

03 'URBAN' INCLUDES: 1) THE POPULATIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES AND COMMUNES IN WHICH THE LARGEST POPULATION CENTER HAS 2,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS; AND 2) THE ENTIRE POPULATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING AGGLOMERATIONS, REGARDLESS OF THE SIZE OF THEIR LARGEST LOCALITY: GREATER ATHENS; SALONIKA; PATRAS; VOLOS; IRAKLION; CANEA; KALAMATA; SPARTA; KATERINI; AGRINION; CHIOS; AEGION; AND ERMOUPOLIS.

04 A CENSUS WAS TAKEN ON 5/4/1981. THE PRELIMINARY TOTAL CENSUS FIGURE OF 9,706,687 WAS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1982, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, APRIL, NEW YORK.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. GREECE

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, 1971. GREECE

01 THE 1971 CENSUS HAS NOT BEEN ADJUSTED; RESULTS OF A
POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY INDICATED THAT THE POPULATION WAS
UNDERENUMERATED BY LESS THAN 1 PERCENT.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. GREECE

TOTAL	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8768372	4286748	4481624	5685380	2788176	2897204	3082992	1498572	1584420
CEN. GRC. & EUBOEA	3532272	1716036	1816236	3077844	1495384	1582460	454428	220652	233776
GREATER ATHENS	2540232	1222408	1317824	2540232	1222408	1317824	0	0	0
EXCL. GR. ATHENS	992040	493628	498412	537612	272976	264636	454428	220652	233776
PELOPONESE	986872	490856	496016	415532	207560	207972	571340	283296	288044
IONIAN ISLANDS	184448	86832	97616	63472	30592	32880	120976	56240	64736
EPIRUS	310308	147504	162804	99028	49388	49640	211280	98116	113164
THESSALY	659884	319796	340088	340364	166176	174188	319520	153620	165900
MACEDONIA	1890632	939500	951132	1152976	575072	577904	737656	364428	373228
THRACE	329560	162612	166948	138896	69776	69120	190664	92836	97828
AEGEAN ISLANDS	417776	201408	216368	195140	94872	100268	222636	106536	116100
CRETE	456620	222204	234416	202128	99356	102772	254492	122848	131644

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1975, RESULTATS DU
RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION ET DES HABITATIONS EFFECTUE LE
14 MARS 1971, VOL. II, CHARACTERISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET
SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION, ATHENS, TABLE 1.

02 DATA BASED ON 25% ELABORATION OF THE 1971 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES.

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, 1971. GREECE

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, 1971. GREECE

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, 1971. GREECE

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8768372	4286748	4481624	5685380	2788176	2897204	3082992	1498572	1584420
GREEK ONLY	8661080	4229384	4431696	5590172	2738480	2851692	3070908	1490904	1580004
GREEK-AMERICAN	6032	3700	2332	4044	2300	1744	1988	1400	588
GREEK-OTHER	8300	3988	4312	6544	3023	3516	1756	960	796
ITALIAN	2844	1532	1312	2772	1484	1288	72	48	24
TURKISH	17500	8240	9260	17060	7964	9096	440	276	164
RUSSIAN (USSR)	1172	640	532	1164	632	532	8	8	0
BULGARIAN	280	136	72	184	120	64	24	16	8
ALBANIAN	4228	2648	1580	3356	2084	1272	872	564	308
RUMANIAN	160	84	76	160	84	76	0	0	0
YUGOSLAV	880	428	452	776	328	448	104	100	4
CYPRIT	7808	4904	2904	7696	4848	2848	112	56	56
EGYPTIAN	1116	708	408	1092	684	408	24	24	0
AMERICAN (USA)	20756	11924	8832	17492	9632	7860	3264	2292	972
BR. (COMMONWEALTH)	7528	3464	4064	7268	3300	3968	260	164	96
OTHER	19572	10308	9264	17884	9360	8524	1688	948	740
NONE	9188	4660	4528	7716	3848	3868	1472	812	660

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF GREECE 1980, ATHENS, TABLE 2:17.
 02 POPULATION IS DE FACTO. BASED ON 25% SAMPLE ELABORATION OF THE 1971 POPULATION CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES.
 03 NATIONALITY REFERS TO 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, 1971. GREECE

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, 1970. GREECE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	71.8	70.1	73.6
1	73.7	72.2	75.3
5	70.2	68.7	71.7
15	60.4	58.9	62.0
30	46.0	44.6	47.4
45	31.7	30.5	33.0
60	18.4	17.5	19.3

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE, 1981, STATISTICAL
YEARBOOK OF GREECE 1980, ATHENS, TABLE 2:33.
02 LIFE EXPECTANCIES FOR BOTH SEXES COMBINED WERE CALCULATED
ASSUMING A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.

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. GREECE

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	9	8	A	A	A	A	A	A
1976	9	9	8	A	A	A	A	A	A
1977	9	10	9	A	A	A	A	A	A
1978	9	9	8	A	A	A	A	A	A
1979	9	9	8	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1975	24	27	21	26	A	A	21	A	A
1976	23	25	20	24	27	21	20	22	18
1977	20	A	A	21	A	A	19	A	A
1978	20	22	18	21	22	19	17	18	16
1979	19	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	18	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1981, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, STRASBOURG, TABLES 3 AND 8. UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLES 15 AND 20. UNITED NATIONS, 1982, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, APRIL, NEW YORK.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF
PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1971.
GREECE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. GREECE

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	7269200	2387064	4263524	0	552800	62172	3640
TOTAL MALES	3515740	1317608	2095628	0	80420	20136	1948
10-14	371448	371448	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	338544	334096	4260	0	16	44	128
20-24	328808	284120	43976	0	88	384	240
25-29	245176	126012	117876	0	120	1024	144
30-34	283708	68752	212808	0	304	1664	180
35-44	635360	64700	563300	0	1580	4868	412
45-54	449816	26800	414660	0	3572	4532	252
55-64	444224	21160	404516	0	13760	4512	276
65 AND OVER	418656	20520	333732	0	60980	3108	316
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3753460	1069455	2167896	0	472380	42036	1692
10-14	353284	352220	992	0	16	8	48
15-19	327552	290920	35916	0	100	480	136
20-24	307368	161664	143516	0	412	1660	116
25-29	259264	66776	188988	0	952	2472	76
30-34	320540	45124	268844	0	2424	4072	76
35-44	677268	62192	587472	0	16156	11276	172
45-54	493660	35632	401952	0	46136	9744	196
55-64	476064	27660	330596	0	109892	7576	340
65 AND OVER	538460	27268	209620	0	296292	4748	532
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1975, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION ET DES HABITATIONS EFFECTUE LE 14 MARS 1971, RESULTATS DE L'ELABORATION DU SONDAGE AU 25% DES QUESTIONNAIRES DU RECENSEMENT, VOL. II, CHARACTERISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION, ATHENS, TABLE 2.

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TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. GREECE

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	4761440	1652016	2703652	0	350076	53060	2636
TOTAL MALES	2313012	925764	1325492	0	43740	16564	1452
10-14	223112	223112	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	237024	234140	2724	0	16	32	112
20-24	252076	221412	30072	0	72	312	208
25-29	177800	96292	80436	0	96	848	128
30-34	197248	51596	143904	0	204	1412	132
35-44	424788	49424	369932	0	988	4116	328
45-54	293448	20100	267108	0	2248	3828	164
55-64	270352	15440	243208	0	7852	3656	196
65 AND OVER	237164	14248	188108	0	32264	2360	184
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2448428	726252	1378160	0	306336	36496	1184
10-14	212668	212008	616	0	4	8	32
15-19	218344	194704	23056	0	68	404	112
20-24	223032	121384	99796	0	296	1452	104
25-29	184180	50520	130704	0	652	2256	48
30-34	220112	34276	180360	0	1776	3640	60
35-44	453548	47252	384632	0	11384	10164	116
45-54	327592	27364	258480	0	32876	8704	168
55-64	295696	20508	192332	0	76208	6360	208
65 AND OVER	313256	18236	108184	0	182992	3508	336
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1975, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION ET DES HABITATIONS EFFECTUE LE 14 MARS 1971, RESULTATS DE L'ELABORATION DU SONDAGE AU 25% DES QUESTIONNAIRES DU RECENSEMENT, VOL. II, CHARACTERISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION, ATHENS, TABLE 2.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. GREECE

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	2507760	735048	1559872	0	202724	9112	1004
TOTAL MALES	1202728	391844	770136	0	36680	3572	496
10-14	148336	148336	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	101520	99956	1536	0	0	12	16
20-24	76732	62708	13904	0	16	72	32
25-29	67376	29720	37440	0	24	176	16
30-34	86460	17156	68904	0	100	252	48
35-44	210572	15276	193868	0	592	752	84
45-54	156368	6700	147552	0	1324	704	88
55-64	173872	5720	161308	0	5908	856	80
65 AND OVER	181492	6272	145624	0	28716	748	132
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1305032	343204	789736	0	166044	5540	508
10-14	140616	140212	376	0	12	0	16
15-19	109208	96216	12860	0	32	76	24
20-24	84336	40280	43720	0	116	208	12
25-29	75084	16256	58284	0	300	216	28
30-34	100428	10848	88484	0	648	432	16
35-44	223720	14940	202840	0	4772	1112	56
45-54	166068	8268	143472	0	13260	1040	28
55-64	180368	7152	138264	0	33604	1216	132
65 AND OVER	225204	9032	101436	0	113300	1240	196
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1975, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION ET DES HABITATIONS EFFECTUE LE 14 MARS 1971, RESULTATS DE L'ELABORATION DU SONDAGE AU 25% DES QUESTIONNAIRES DU RECENSEMENT, VOL. II, CHARACTERISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION, ATHENS, TABLE 2.

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TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. GREECE

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	14	18	14	18	14
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	24	20	25	20	24	19
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	28	23	28	23	27	22
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	32	28	33	28	31	26

01 SOURCES: LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971, NEW YORK, TABLE 36. QUARTILES EVER MARRIED ARE DERIVED USING THE COALE MODEL, BASED ON DATA REPORTED IN NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1975, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION ET DES HABITATIONS EFFECTUE LE 14 MARS 1971, RESULTATS DE L'ELABORATION DU SONDAGE AU 25% DES QUESTIONNAIRES DU RECENSEMENT, VOL. II, CARACTERISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION, ATHENS, TABLE 2.

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TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. GREECE

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	278332	193492	84840
2	531840	347088	184752
3	527124	366948	160176
4	593052	411992	181060
5	317640	197876	119764
6	145756	77672	68084
7	56056	27140	28916
8	17872	7640	10232
9	6700	2936	3764
10 AND OVER	4120	1688	2432
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2478492	1634472	844020
MEAN SIZE	3.4	3.3	3.6
MEDIAN SIZE	3.3	3.3	3.5

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF GREECE, 1980, ATHENS, TABLE II:20.
- 02 BASED ON A 25% SAMPLE ELABORATION OF 1971 POPULATION CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES.
- 03 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS ANY PERSON LIVING ALONE IN A SEPARATE HOUSING UNIT OR OCCUPYING A ROOM AS A LODGER, PROVIDED THAT, IN THIS CASE, HE DOES NOT SHARE MEALS WITH THE FAMILY HE IS STAYING WITH, OR A GROUP OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS (RELATED OR NOT) LIVING TOGETHER IN THE SAME HOUSING UNIT AND SHARING MEALS.

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TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. GREECE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2544020	2141620	402400	1672980	1396480	276500	871040	745140	125900
UNDER 25	99920	A	A	87000	A	A	12920	A	
25-44	963000	A	A	679180	A	A	283820	A	
45-64	1012000	A	A	642640	A	A	369360	A	
65 AND OVER	469100	A	A	264160	A	A	204940	A	
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE, 1973, RESULTS OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MARCH 14, 1971 (SAMPLE ELABORATION), VOL. I, CHARACTERISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION, ATHENS, TABLE I:30.
- 02 POPULATION DATA BASED ON A 5% SAMPLE ELABORATION OF THE CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES.
- 03 THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD IS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD ACKNOWLEDGED AS HEAD BY THE OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

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**TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN),
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971 TO 1979. GREECE**

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1971	36	140	146	90	42	10	1
1975	45	154	139	81	36	9	1
1976	48	160	141	78	33	8	1
1977	49	155	138	74	32	8	1
1978	51	160	137	72	29	7	1
1979	54	160	139	69	28	7	1
URBAN							
1971	35	130	149	84	41	8	1
RURAL							
1971	41	172	168	93	46	12	1

01 SOURCES: 1971 ASFRS ARE REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1976, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1975, NEW YORK, TABLE 24. 1975-1976 RATES ARE REPORTED IN NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1978, 1979, AND 1980, MOUVEMENT NATUREL DE LA POPULATION DE LA GRECE, ATHENS, P. XXX IN EACH ISSUE. 1978 AND 1979 ASFRS WERE CALCULATED FROM BIRTHS AND MIDYEAR POPULATIONS AS REPORTED IN NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE, 1980 AND 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOKS OF GREECE 1980 AND 1981, ATHENS, TABLES II:4 AND II:28.

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TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971 TO 1980. GREECE.

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1971	16	16	16
1975	16	A	A
1976	16	A	A
1977	16	A	A
1978	16	A	A
1979	16	A	A
1980	15	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1971	2.32	2.24	2.71
1975	2.32	A	A
1976	2.35	A	A
1977	2.28	A	A
1978	2.29	A	A
1979	2.28	A	A
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1971	1.13	A	A
1975	1.13	A	A
1976	1.15	A	A
1977	1.11	A	A
1978	1.12	A	A
1979	1.11	A	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1971	1.05	A	A
1975	1.10	A	A
1976	1.09	A	A
1977	1.06	A	A
1978	1.05	A	A
1979	1.05	A	A

01 SOURCES: COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1981, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, STRASBOURG, TABLES 3 AND 5. UNITED NATIONS, 1982, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, APRIL, NEW YORK. NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, MOUVEMENT NATUREL DE LA POPULATION DE LA GRECE EN 1978, P. XXX AND TABLE 15. UNITED NATIONS, 1976, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1975, NEW YORK, TABLE 24.

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TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. GREECE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6254020	3298800	2955220	4280284	2202908	2077376	1973736	1095892	877844
10-14	717396	368004	349392	431416	221044	210372	285980	146960	139020
15-19	653888	332792	321096	448368	233704	214664	205520	99088	106432
20-24	622168	322988	299180	467028	248376	218652	155140	74612	80528
25-29	485612	239404	246208	352784	174728	178056	132828	64676	68152
30-44	1726016	872232	853784	1203816	596960	606856	522200	275272	246928
45-64	1485740	817628	668112	1000412	524032	484380	477328	293596	183732
65 AND OVER	563200	345752	217448	368460	204064	164396	194740	141688	53052

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE, 1975, RESULTATS
DU RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION ET DES HABITATIONS
EFFECTUE LE 14 MARS 1971, RESULTATS DE L'ELABORATION DU
SONDAGE AU 25% DES QUESTIONNAIRES DU RECENSEMENT, VOL. II,
CHARACTERISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION,
ATHENS, TABLE IV.

02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE.

03 PERSONS OF UNKNOWN AGE ARE INCLUDED IN THE '65 AND OVER' AGE
GROUP.

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TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C,
1971. GREECE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7269200	3515740	3753460	4761440	2313012	2448428	2507760	1202728	1305032
10-14	724732	371448	353284	435730	223112	212668	288952	148336	140616
15-19	666096	338544	327552	455368	237024	218344	210728	101520	109208
20-24	636176	328808	307368	475108	252076	223032	161068	76732	84336
25-29	504440	245176	259264	361980	177800	184180	142460	67376	75084
30-44	1916876	919068	997808	1295696	622036	673660	621180	297032	324148
45-64	1863764	894040	969724	1187088	563800	623288	676676	330240	346436
65 AND OVER	957116	418656	536460	550420	237164	313256	406696	181492	225204

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1975, RESULTATS DU
RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION ET DES HABITATIONS EFFECTUE LE
14 MARS 1971, RESULTATS DE L'ELABORATION DU SONDAGE AU 25%
DES QUESTIONNAIRES DU RECENSEMENT, VOL. II, CHARACTERISTIQUES
DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION, ATHENS, TABLE I.
- 02 PERSONS OF UNKNOWN AGE ARE INCLUDED IN THE '65 AND OVER' AGE
GROUP.

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TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. GREECE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	86.0	93.8	78.7	89.9	95.2	84.8	78.7	91.1	67.3
10-14	99.0	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.1	98.9
15-19	98.2	98.3	98.0	98.5	98.6	98.3	97.5	97.6	97.5
20-24	97.8	98.2	97.3	98.3	98.5	98.0	96.3	97.2	95.5
25-29	96.3	97.6	95.0	97.5	98.3	96.7	93.2	96.0	90.8
30-44	90.0	94.9	85.6	92.9	96.0	90.1	84.1	92.7	76.2
45-64	79.7	91.5	68.9	84.9	92.9	77.7	70.5	88.9	53.0
65 AND OVER	58.8	82.6	40.4	66.9	86.0	52.5	47.9	78.1	23.6

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE, 1975, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION ET DES HABITATIONS EFFECTUE LE 14 MARS 1971, RESULTATS DE L'ELABORATION DU SONDAGE AU 25% DES QUESTIONNAIRES DU RECENSEMENT, VOL. II, CARACTERISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION, ATHENS, TABLES I AND IV.
- 02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE.
- 03 PERSONS OF UNKNOWN AGE ARE INCLUDED IN THE '65 AND OVER' AGE GROUP.

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TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977-78. GREECE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1638034	881809	756225

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF GREECE 1980, ATHENS, TABLES VI:6 AND VI:8.
- 02 TOTALS INCLUDE STUDENTS ENROLLED IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION. SECONDARY EDUCATION INCLUDES THOSE IN HIGH SCHOOLS, GENERAL LYCEA, TECHNICAL LYCEA, VOCATIONAL LYCEA, AND SECONDARY TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.
- 03 PRIOR TO THE 1980/81 SCHOOL YEAR, EDUCATION WAS COMPULSORY FOR PERSONS AGED 6-12 (PRIMARY EDUCATION). BEGINNING WITH THE 1980/81 SCHOOL YEAR, EDUCATION BECAME COMPLUSORY FOR PRIMARY AND HIGH SCHOOL (NINE YEARS).

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TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C,
1977-78. GREECE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE, SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977-78. GREECE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. GREECE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3244768	2347404	897364	1932180	1465268	466912	1312588	882136	430452
10-14	72572	45420	27152	31960	20616	11344	40612	24804	15808
15-19	254428	161780	92648	151712	98548	53164	102716	63232	39484
20-24	274160	161604	112556	191144	113188	77956	83016	48416	34600
25-29	301864	217544	84320	208908	154028	54880	92956	63516	29440
30-34	367548	269740	97808	242192	186212	55980	125356	83528	41828
35-44	810616	604860	205756	506084	401164	104920	304532	203696	100836
45-54	549888	412284	137604	328140	263200	64940	221748	149084	72664
55-64	428800	334584	94216	211244	179308	31936	217556	155276	62280
65 AND OVER	184892	139588	45304	60796	49004	11792	124096	90584	33512

01 SOURCE: 1971 CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF GREECE 1980, ATHENS, TABLE III:1.

02 PERSONS WERE CONSIDERED TO BE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IF, DURING THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE CENSUS DAY, THEY: HAD WORKED FOR MORE THAN 10 HOURS; WERE UNEMPLOYED, BUT ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK; OR WERE SEEKING 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,
1971. GREECE

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7268664	3515624	3753040	3925448	1899428	2026020	3343216	1616196	1727020
10-14	724732	371448	353284	341492	175032	166460	383240	196416	186824
15-19	666096	338544	327552	377888	197944	179944	288208	140600	147608
20-24	636176	328808	307368	403956	212032	191924	232220	116776	115444
25-29	504440	245176	259264	307212	151484	155728	197228	93692	103536
30-34	604248	283708	320540	347672	164056	183616	256576	119652	136924
35-44	1312628	635360	677268	727244	349588	377656	585384	285772	299612
45-54	943476	449816	493660	517212	241400	275812	426264	208416	217848
55-64	920288	444224	476064	464472	220192	244280	455816	224032	231784
65 AND OVER	956580	418540	538040	438300	187700	250600	518280	230840	287440

01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1975, RESULTATS DU
RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION ET DES HABITATIONS EFFECTUE LE
14 MARS 1971, RESULTATS L'ELABORATION DU SONDAGE AU 25%
DES QUESTIONNAIRES DU RECENSEMENT, VOL. II, CHARACTERISTIQUES
DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION, ATHENS, TABLE 1.

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

**TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. GREECE**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	44.6	66.8	23.9	40.6	63.4	19.1	52.3	73.3	33.0
10-14	10.0	12.2	7.7	7.3	9.2	5.3	14.1	16.7	11.2
15-19	38.2	47.8	28.3	33.3	41.6	24.3	48.7	62.3	36.2
20-24	43.1	49.1	36.6	40.2	44.9	35.0	51.5	63.1	41.0
25-29	59.8	88.7	32.5	57.7	86.6	29.8	65.3	94.3	39.2
30-34	60.8	95.1	30.5	58.0	94.4	25.4	67.1	96.6	41.6
35-44	61.8	95.2	30.4	57.6	94.4	23.1	70.1	96.7	45.1
45-54	58.3	91.7	27.9	52.8	89.7	19.8	68.8	95.3	43.8
55-64	46.6	75.3	19.8	37.3	66.3	10.8	61.4	89.3	34.5
65 AND OVER	19.3	33.4	8.4	11.1	20.7	3.8	30.5	49.9	14.9

01 SOURCES: NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1975, RESULTATS DU RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION ET DES HABITATIONS EFFECTUE LE 14 MARS 1971, RESULTATS DE L'ELABORATION DU SONDAGE AU 25% DES QUESTIONNAIRES DU RECENSEMENT, VOL. II, CHARACTERISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET SOCIALES DE LA POPULATION, ATHENS, TABLE 1. NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF GREECE 1980, ATHENS, TABLE III:1.

02 PERSONS WERE CONSIDERED TO BE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IF, DURING THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE CENSUS DAY, THEY: HAD WORKED FOR MORE THAN 10 HOURS; WERE UNEMPLOYED, BUT ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK; OR WERE SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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, 1971. GREECE**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3234996	2329588	905408	1909128	1455384	453744	1325868	874204	451664
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	1247896	1103112	144784	605188	535796	69392	642708	567316	75392
EMPLOYERS	132136	120832	11304	116332	107120	9212	15804	13712	2092
SELF-EMPLOYED	1115760	982280	133480	488856	428676	60180	626904	553604	73300
EMPLOYEES	1369844	1026236	343608	1174720	867200	307520	195124	159036	36088
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	593852	183696	410156	114468	41676	72792	479384	142020	337364
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	23404	16544	6860	14752	10712	4040	8652	5832	2820

- 01 SOURCE: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF GREECE 1980, ATHENS, TABLE III:5.
- 02 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE FIGURES ARE BASED ON A 25 PERCENT SAMPLE TABULATION OF CENSUS RETURNS. THE TOTALS IN THIS TABLE VARY SLIGHTLY FROM THOSE IN TABLE 17A BECAUSE ONLY THE EMPLOYED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IS SHOWN HERE. PERSONS SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME, PERSONS IN COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE, AND PERSONS SERVING PRISON TERMS ARE ALSO EXCLUDED.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN DRACHMAS), BY
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. GREECE

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (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 240--GREECE

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1961	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1971	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1961	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1971	12	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1971	17	9		X	
TABLE 06D	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1970	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1979	15	9		X	
TABLE 09	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1971	23	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1971	23	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1971	23	7		X	
TABLE 11	1971	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1971	14	3	X		
TABLE 13	1971	6	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1979	13	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1979	32	3		X	
TABLE 15A	1971	8	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1971	8	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1971	8	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1978	1	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1978	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1978	0	0			X
TABLE 17A	1971	10	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1971	10	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1971	10	9		X	
TABLE 18	1971	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1971	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:
4 STANDARD TABLES
18 NONSTANDARD TABLES
9 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: 301/763-4100		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. <u>2</u>		
	Address						
	City, State, ZIP						
	Telephone						
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche		Order No.	No. of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders; additional copies are \$5.00 each.					TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled			
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.							

USER COMMENTS

If subsequent efforts in this data capture/dissemination activity are to be improved in a manner maximally responsive to user needs, the major ideas for such improvement must come from the persons who actually use the data to meet policy program and project needs. This tear-out form is placed here in multiple copies to make it easy for successive users to submit constructive comments.

It would be helpful if the reader would clearly identify on this form the features of the Data by Sex booklet considered particularly effective in contributing to its usefulness. Such supportive "feedback" is necessary to ensure that the strong points of this report will be retained in the future.

It is suggested that the Introduction and Foreword be read once more before this form is completed, in order that the reader may have a clear idea of just what the data base is meant to be, as well as what it is not meant to be.

AID field officers should air pouch the completed form to the address on the left, and others mail it to the address on the right:

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

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