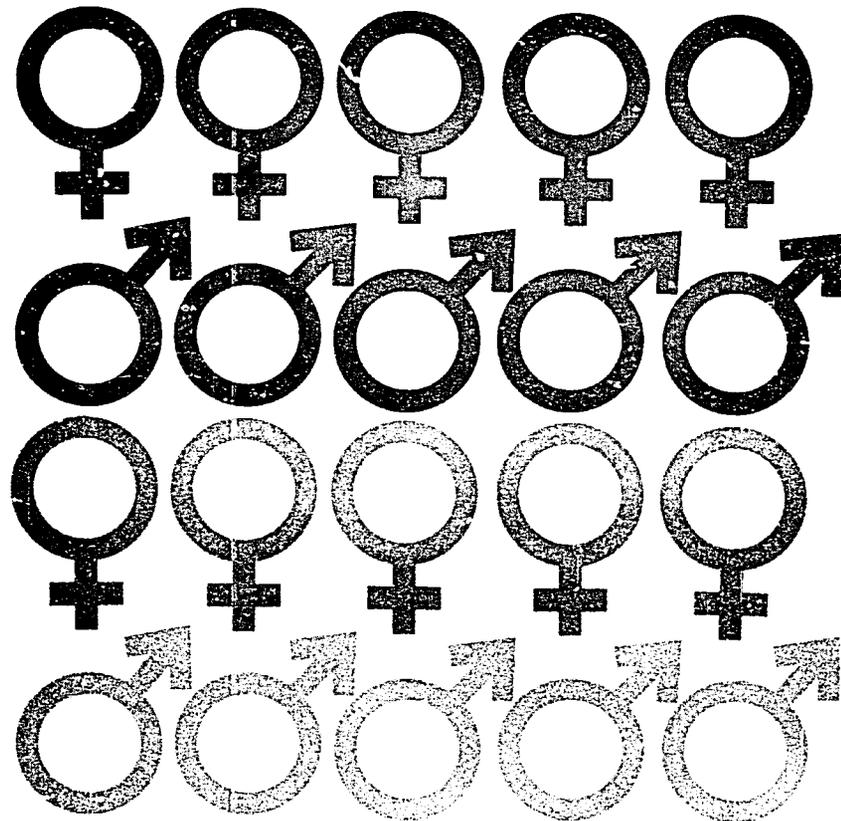

EUROPE

Hungary

**Selected
Statistical Data
by Sex**



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

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10322099	5003651	5318448	4666851	2217658	2449193	5655248	2785993	2869255
UNDER 1	150154	77788	72366	66469	34647	31822	83685	43141	40544
1-4	553059	284800	268259	229532	118338	111194	323527	166462	157065
5-9	649386	333798	315588	246688	126775	119913	402698	207023	195675
10-14	823908	423016	400892	315977	161706	154271	507931	261310	246621
15-19	917134	469624	447510	413439	208179	205260	503695	261445	242250
20-24	779249	395921	383328	385696	188267	197429	393553	207654	185699
25-29	740865	371769	369096	368208	181217	186991	372657	190552	182105
30-34	671824	326284	345540	314789	150762	164027	357035	175522	181513
35-39	712352	349106	363156	330732	161264	169468	381620	187932	193688
40-44	736856	358101	378755	344456	165771	178685	392400	192330	200070
45-49	731196	345653	385543	337520	157024	180496	393676	188629	205047
50-54	430743	201598	229145	211499	98748	112751	219244	102850	116394
55-59	665574	309219	356355	311676	144359	167317	353898	164860	189038
60-64	575301	264231	311070	258407	115178	143229	316894	149053	167841
65 AND OVER	1184498	492653	691845	531763	205423	326340	652735	287230	365505

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 6.
 02 DE JURE POPULATION.
 03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE BUDAPEST AND ALL LEGALLY-DESIGNATED TOWNS. NO POPULATION-SIZE CRITERION IS AVAILABLE.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10712781	5188095	5524686	5743856	2752163	2991693	4968925	2435932	2532993
UNDER 1	145539	74318	71221	X	X	X	X	X	X
1-4	677409	348414	328995	445371X	228675X	216496X	377577X	193857X	183720X
5-9	813002	418281	394721	431592	222235	209357	381410	196046	185364
10-14	720353	371361	348992	373284	192898	180386	347069	178463	168606
15-19	640929	330348	310581	364162	188601	175561	276767	141747	135020
20-24	759419	387355	372064	401108	198865	202243	358311	188490	169821
25-29	911313	462396	448917	516879	253826	263053	394434	208570	185864
30-34	790705	399527	391178	456406	224660	231746	334299	174867	159432
35-39	712033	355220	356813	412309	203585	208724	299724	151635	148089
40-44	659813	317979	341834	354068	170148	183920	305745	147831	157914
45-49	667973	321826	346147	345471	166543	178928	322502	155283	167219
50-54	688976	328484	360492	355927	170570	185357	333049	157914	175135
55-59	676480	311484	364996	341366	155024	186342	335114	156460	178654
60-64	421043	187206	233837	220158	96607	123551	200885	90599	110286
65 AND OVER	1427794	573896	853898	725755	279726	446029	702039	294170	407869

01 SOURCES: KOZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1981, STATISZTIKAI EVKONYV 1980, BUDAPEST, TABLE III.4. KOZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1982, DEMOGRAFIAI EVKONYV 1980, BUDAPEST, TABLES 1.16 AND 1.17.

02 THESE FIGURES ARE OFFICIAL DE JURE ESTIMATES OF THE 1 JANUARY 1981 POPULATION, COMPILED ON THE BASIS OF INITIAL RESULTS FROM THE 1 JANUARY 1980 POPULATION CENSUS. THE LATTER ENUMERATED A TOTAL DE JURE POPULATION OF 10,709,463.

03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE BUDAPEST AND ALL LEGALLY-DESIGNATED TOWNS. NO SIZE CRITERION IS AVAILABLE.

X URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES FOR THE AGE GROUP 1-4 REFER TO AGES 0-4.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1981. HUNGARY

01 FOR OFFICIAL 1981 POPULATION ESTIMATES, BASED ON FINAL RESULTS
FROM THE 1 JANUARY 1980 POPULATION CENSUS, SEE TABLE 2.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY REGION AND COUNTY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. HUNGARY

REGION/COUNTY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10712781	5188095	5524686	5743856	2752163	2991693	4968925	2435932	2532993
CENTRAL									
BUDAPEST	2060644	966712	1093932	2060644	966712	1093932	0	0	0
PEST	978919	481239	497680	A	A	A	A	A	A
NORTH HUNGARIAN									
BORSOD-A.-Z.	808151	395676	412475	A	A	A	A	A	A
HEVES	349699	167895	181804	A	A	A	A	A	A
NOGRAD	239704	116335	123369	A	A	A	A	A	A
NORTH LOWLAND									
HAJDU-BIHAR	552276	267769	284507	A	A	A	A	A	A
SZABOLCS-SZ	591858	286279	305579	A	A	A	A	A	A
SZOLNOK	445797	217367	228430	A	A	A	A	A	A
SOUTH LOWLAND									
BACS-KISKUN	568017	276317	291700	A	A	A	A	A	A
BEKES	435149	211788	223361	A	A	A	A	A	A
CSONGRAD	455719	219388	236331	A	A	A	A	A	A
NORTH TRANSDANUBIA									
FEJER	423119	210187	212932	A	A	A	A	A	A
GYOR-SOPRON	429562	211150	218412	A	A	A	A	A	A
KOMAROM	322574	160030	162544	A	A	A	A	A	A
VAS	285337	139403	145934	A	A	A	A	A	A
VESZPREM	387641	192011	195630	A	A	A	A	A	A
SOUTH TRANSDANUBIA									
BARANYA	434340	210934	223406	A	A	A	A	A	A
SOMOGY	359666	173279	186387	A	A	A	A	A	A
TOLNA	267424	131159	136265	A	A	A	A	A	A
ZALA	317185	153177	164008	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: KOZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1982, DEMOGRAFIAI EVKONYV 1980, BUDAPEST, TABLE 1.13.

02 THESE FIGURES REPRESENT OFFICIAL ESTIMATES BASED ON RESULTS OF THE 1980 POPULATION CENSUS.

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, 1970. HUNGARY

01 APPROXIMATELY 96 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN 1972 WAS HUNGARIAN (MAGYAR), INCLUDING DESCENDANTS OF NON-MAGYAR GROUPS WHO HAVE BEEN ASSIMILATED TO THE POINT OF CLAIMING HUNGARIAN AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE AND ABANDONING CULTURAL DISTINCTIONS (SEE FOREIGN AREA STUDIES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, 1973, AREA HANDBOOK FOR HUNGARY, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 55). FOR AN INDICATION OF ETHNICITY, SEE DATA IN TABLE 6D WHICH REFER TO MOTHER TONGUE.

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,
1970. HUNGARY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. ESTIMATES PRESENTED BY FOREIGN AREA STUDIES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY (1973, AREA HANDBOOK FOR HUNGARY, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 56) INDICATE THAT ROUGHLY TWO-THIRDS OF HUNGARIANS ARE NOMINALLY ROMAN CATHOLIC, WHILE ONE-THIRD ARE PROTESTANT. OF THE LATTER, TWO-THIRDS ARE SAID TO BE CALVINIST, WHILE THE MAJORITY OF THE REMAINDER IS LUTHERAN. AS OF 1970, JEWS AND FOLLOWERS OF THE EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH WERE EACH THOUGHT TO NUMBER APPROXIMATELY 60,000.

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,
1970. HUNGARY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOR AN INDICATION OF
NATIONALITY, SEE DATA IN TABLE 6D WHICH REFER TO MOTHER TONGUE.

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,
1970. HUNGARY

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10322099	5003651	5318448	4666851	2217658	2449193	5655248	2785993	2869255
CROATIAN	17609	8323	9286	1570	710	860	16039	7613	8426
GERMAN	35594	14486	21108	10167	3560	6607	25427	10926	14501
HUNGARIAN	10166237	4931278	5234959	4620082	2196455	2423627	5546155	2734823	2811332
ROMANIAN	12624	6101	6523	1938	930	1008	10686	5171	5515
ROMANY	34957	17214	17743	7657	3778	3879	27300	13436	13864
SERBIAN	12235	5913	6322	3518	1718	1800	8717	4195	4522
SLOVAK	21176	9436	11740	6944	2893	4051	14232	6543	7689
SLOVENIAN	4205	2053	2152	722	356	366	3483	1697	1786
OTHER	17462	8847	8615	14253	7258	6995	3209	1589	1620

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 30.

02 LANGUAGE REFERS TO MOTHER TONGUE.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	69.0	66.0	73.2
1	69.6	66.7	73.7
5	65.8	62.8	69.9
15	56.0	53.1	60.0
30	41.7	39.0	45.5
45	28.2	25.9	31.5
60	16.6	15.1	18.9

01 SOURCE: KOZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1982, DEMOGRAFIAI
 EVKONYV 1980, BUDAPEST, TABLES 11.4 AND 11.5.

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, 1976 TO 1981. HUNGARY

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)									
1976	12	13	12	12	12	12	13	14	12
1977	12	13	12	12	12	11	13	15	12
1978	13	14	12	12	12	11	15	16	13
1979	13	14	12	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	14	15	12	13	14	12	14	16	13
1981	13	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1976	30	33	27	31	33	29	29	32	25
1977	26	29	23	26	30	23	26	29	23
1978	24	28	21	24	27	21	25	28	21
1979	24	27	21	24	A	A	24	A	A
1980	23	26	20	22	A	A	24	A	A
1981	21	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: KOZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1982, STATISZTIKAI HAVI KOZLEMENYEK, NUMBER 5, BUDAPEST, TABLE 11.2; 1982, DEMOGRAFIAI EVKONYV 1980, PP. 35, 162, 107-211, 300, AND 315; 1981, DEMOGRAFIAI EVKONYV 1979, PP. 124, 152, AND 271. UNITED NATIONS, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOKS 1977, 1978, AND 1979, NEW YORK, TABLES 16 AND 20 IN EACH ISSUE.

02 BASED ON REGISTERED BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES. URBAN AND RURAL RATES EXCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF SMALL NUMBERS OF VITAL EVENTS WHICH ARE NOT ATTRIBUTED TO EITHER URBAN OR RURAL AREAS.

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
COUNTY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1980.
HUNGARY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SUMMARY INFORMATION ON
MIGRATORY MOVEMENT TO AND FROM BUDAPEST, OTHER TOWNS, AND
VILLAGES, FROM 1960 TO 1980, CAN BE FOUND IN KOZPONTI
STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1981, STATISZTIKAI EVKONYV 1980, BUDAPEST,
TABLE IV.39.

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	8145592	1692100	5432347	0	773517	247628	0
TOTAL MALES	3884249	958569	2714647	0	124067	86966	0
15-19	469624	462904	6351	0	16	353	0
20-24	395921	268253	124594	0	97	2977	0
25-29	371769	86606	276609	0	277	8277	0
30-34	326284	35265	280037	0	567	10415	0
35-39	349196	21817	314603	0	930	11846	0
40-44	358101	18198	325923	0	1780	12200	0
45-49	345653	14710	317087	0	2936	10920	0
50-54	201598	7902	184537	0	3022	6137	0
55-59	309219	13269	278858	0	8533	8559	0
60-64	264231	11810	232006	0	14027	6388	0
65 AND OVER	492653	17835	374042	0	91882	8894	0
TOTAL FEMALES	4261343	733531	2717700	0	649450	160662	0
15-19	447510	391672	55109	0	100	629	0
20-24	383328	123872	250818	0	713	7925	0
25-29	369096	38453	314444	0	1848	14351	0
30-34	345540	20444	305783	0	3613	15700	0
35-39	363156	16745	320054	0	7169	19188	0
40-44	378755	19147	324404	0	13522	21682	0
45-49	385543	20996	314952	0	28349	21246	0
50-54	229145	13577	172685	0	30653	12230	0
55-59	356355	22244	244734	0	72548	16829	0
60-64	311070	20446	186222	0	91830	12572	0
65 AND OVER	691845	45935	228495	0	399105	18310	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 26.

02 NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS ARE REPORTED.

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, 1981. HUNGARY

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	9076831	2191136	5601831	0	868647	415217	0
TOTAL MALES	4347082	1244738	2801042	0	142552	158750	0
10-14	371361	371361	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	330348	324033	6189	0	34	92	0
20-24	387355	253184	130103	0	102	3966	0
25-29	462396	122215	323860	0	419	15902	0
30-34	399527	48355	329586	0	771	20815	0
35-39	355220	29924	301352	0	1343	22601	0
40-44	317379	23105	271427	0	2249	21198	0
45-49	321826	16668	281400	0	3917	19841	0
50-54	328484	14590	289133	0	6681	18080	0
55-59	311484	12472	274472	0	10278	14262	0
60-64	187206	6556	163625	0	9768	7257	0
65 AND OVER	573896	22275	429895	0	106990	14736	0
TOTAL FEMALES	4729749	946398	2800789	0	726095	256467	0
10-14	348992	348956	36	0	0	0	0
15-19	310581	264358	45304	0	88	831	0
20-24	372064	113278	247031	0	791	10964	0
25-29	448917	50082	370770	0	2352	25713	0
30-34	391178	25445	332636	0	4410	28687	0
35-39	356813	17072	301768	0	7785	30188	0
40-44	341834	14052	285289	0	13569	28924	0
45-49	346147	12838	280213	0	23654	29442	0
50-54	360492	15336	275984	0	40008	29164	0
55-59	364996	18159	252623	0	68523	25691	0
60-64	233837	12513	138654	0	68183	14487	0
65 AND OVER	853898	54309	270481	0	496732	32376	0

- 01 SOURCE: KOZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1982, DEMOGRAFIAI EVKONYV 1980, BUDAPEST, TABLES 1.10 AND 1.11.
 02 THESE FIGURES REPRESENT OFFICIAL ESTIMATES BASED ON RESULTS OF THE 1980 POPULATION CENSUS.
 03 NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS ARE REPORTED.

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	3808185	819251	2465699	0	353622	169613	0
TOTAL MALES	1776192	433292	1236933	0	50142	55825	0
15-19	208179	205066	2920	0	10	183	0
20-24	188267	125583	60763	0	58	1863	0
25-29	181217	41492	134475	0	136	5114	0
30-34	150762	15153	129146	0	266	6197	0
35-39	161264	9079	144204	0	436	7545	0
40-44	165771	7532	149471	0	857	7911	0
45-49	157024	6187	142085	0	1442	7310	0
50-54	98748	3799	89214	0	1547	4278	0
55-59	144359	6048	128696	0	3829	5786	0
60-64	115178	5214	100012	0	5850	4102	0
65 AND OVER	205423	8229	155947	0	35711	5536	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2031993	385959	1228766	0	303480	113788	0
15-19	205260	182820	22057	0	41	342	0
20-24	197429	74538	117525	0	328	5038	0
25-29	186991	24473	151959	0	830	9729	0
30-34	164027	11848	139681	0	1603	10895	0
35-39	169468	8830	143746	0	3286	13606	0
40-44	178685	10060	146802	0	6207	15616	0
45-49	180496	11104	141889	0	12250	15253	0
50-54	112751	7790	81917	0	13931	9113	0
55-59	167317	13056	109324	0	32744	12193	0
60-64	143229	12449	79314	0	42472	8994	0
65 AND OVER	326340	28991	94552	0	189788	13009	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 26.

02 NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS ARE REPORTED.

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

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	4337407	872849	2966648	0	419895	78015	0
TOTAL MALES	2108057	525277	1477714	0	73925	31141	0
15-19	261445	257838	3431	0	6	170	0
20-24	207654	142670	63831	0	39	1114	0
25-29	190552	45114	142134	0	141	3163	0
30-34	175522	20112	150891	0	301	4218	0
35-39	187932	12738	170399	0	494	4301	0
40-44	192330	10666	176452	0	923	4289	0
45-49	188629	8523	175002	0	1494	3610	0
50-54	102850	4193	95323	0	1475	1859	0
55-59	164860	7221	150162	0	4704	2773	0
60-64	149053	6596	131994	0	8177	2286	0
65 AND OVER	287230	9606	218095	0	56171	3358	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2229350	347572	1488934	0	345970	46874	0
15-19	242250	208852	33052	0	59	287	0
20-24	185899	49334	133293	0	385	2887	0
25-29	182105	13980	162485	0	1018	4622	0
30-34	181513	8596	166102	0	2010	4805	0
35-39	193688	7915	176308	0	3883	5582	0
40-44	200070	9087	177602	0	7315	6066	0
45-49	205047	9892	173063	0	16099	5993	0
50-54	116394	5787	90768	0	16722	3117	0
55-59	189038	9188	135410	0	39804	4636	0
60-64	167841	7997	106908	0	49358	3578	0
65 AND OVER	365505	16944	133943	0	209317	5301	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 26.

02 NO CONSENSUAL UNIONS ARE REPORTED.

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

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	14	16	14	16	14
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	22	19	22	19	22	19
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	24	21	24	21	24	20
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	27	23	27	24	27	22

- 01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGES ARE REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NUMBER 4, TABLE 15. QUANTILES EVER MARRIED ARE CALCULATED FROM MARITAL-STATUS DATA AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 26.
- 02 THESE MINIMUM LEGAL AGES REQUIRE PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC GUARDIANSHIP AUTHORITY.

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, 1981. HUNGARY

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	14
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	22	19
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	24	20
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	28	23

- 01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGES ARE REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NUMBER 4, TABLE 15. QUANTILES EVER MARRIED ARE CALCULATED FROM OFFICIAL ESTIMATES OF MARITAL-STATUS DATA, BASED ON 1980 CENSUS RESULTS, AS REPORTED IN KOZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1982, DEMOGRAFIAI EVKONYV 1980, BUDAPEST, TABLES 1.10 AND 1.11.
- 02 THESE MINIMUM LEGAL AGES REQUIRE PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC GUARDIANSHIP AUTHORITY.

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

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

NO. OF PERSONS/HH	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	590337	365292	225045
2	868616	432817	435799
3	807235	410893	396342
4	637698	286881	350817
5	287723	108305	179418
6	116376	37371	79005
7	40627	12496	28131
8	15849	4618	11231
9	7050	2076	4974
10 AND OVER	6329	1851	4478
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	3377840	1662600	1715240
MEAN SIZE	3.0	2.7	3.2
MEDIAN SIZE	2.8	2.6	3.0

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 24.
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD COMPRISES ONE OR MORE PERSONS LIVING TOGETHER IN PART OR ALL OF A COMMON DWELLING, HAVING A COMMON MEAL AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AND COMMONLY BEARING THE COSTS OF LIVING.
- 03 MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZES WERE CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS. 320,402 PERSONS, 244,956 OF WHOM LIVED IN URBAN AREAS, WERE CLASSIFIED AS NOT LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. HUNGARY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

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

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	73	184	134	62	20	4	0
1976	75	178	122	54	18	4	0
1977	74	173	115	51	17	4	0
1978	74	169	106	47	16	3	0
1979	73	166	104	43	15	3	0
1980	68	153	101	42	14	2E	E
URBAN							
1975	56	151	135	65	19	4	0
1976	59	147	121	56	18	3	0
1977	57	143	114	53	17	3	0
1978	54	138	102	48	16	3	0
1979	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	49	138	103	43	14	1E	E
RURAL							
1975	89	230	132	59	22	5	0
1976	92	224	123	51	19	4	0
1977	93	216	115	48	18	5	0
1978	96	216	113	46	16	4	0
1979	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	91	171	98	39	13	2E	E

01 SOURCES: KOZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1982, DEMOGRAFIAI EVKONYV 1980, BUDAPEST, PP. 36-37 AND 162; 1981, STATISZTIKAI EVKONYV 1980, TABLE III.19. UNITED NATIONS, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOKS 1976 THROUGH 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 11 IN EACH ISSUE.
02 BASED ON REPORTED LIVE BIRTHS AND OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES. 1980 FIGURES WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON DATA APPEARING IN DEMOGRAFIAI EVKONYV 1980.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

E DATA FOR AGES 40-44 REFER TO AGES 40-49.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976 TO 1981. HUNGARY

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1976	18	17	18
1977	17	16	17
1978	16	15	16
1979	15	15	15
1980	14	14	14
1981	13	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1976	2.26	2.02	2.56
1977	2.17	1.94	2.47
1978	2.08	1.80	2.46
1979	2.02	A	A
1980	1.90	1.75	2.08
1981	A	A	A
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1976	1.16	0.98	1.25
1977	1.06	0.94	1.21
1978	1.01	0.87	1.20
1979	0.98	A	A
1980	0.93	0.86	1.01
1981	A	A	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1976	1.06	A	A
1977	1.02	A	A
1978	0.98	A	A
1979	0.96	A	A
1980	0.91	A	A
1981	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: KOZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1982, STATISZTIKAI HAVI KOZLEMENYEK 1982/5, BUDAPEST, TABLE 11.2. 1982, DEMOGRAFIAI EVKNOYV 1980, PP. 35, 162, AND 412. UNITED NATIONS, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOKS 1978, 1979 AND 1980, NEW YORK, TABLE 9 IN EACH ISSUE.

02 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES AND GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES SHOWN IN TABLE 14A AND ON REPORTED LIVE BIRTHS, BY SEX. NET REPRODUCTION RATES ARE AS REPORTED IN DEMOGRAFIAI EVKNOYV 1980.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8798142	4242129	4556013	4080277	1922914	2157363	4717865	2319215	2398650
10-14	816318	419045	397273	313735	160518	153217	502583	258527	244056
15-19	911196	466773	444423	411624	207298	204326	499572	259475	240097
20-24	773025	393208	379817	384150	187562	196588	388875	205646	183229
25-29	733342	368633	364709	366554	180458	186096	366788	188175	178613
30-34	661935	322195	339740	312665	149849	162816	349270	172346	176924
35-44	1429074	698984	730090	670887	325220	345667	758187	373764	384423
45-54	1147314	541591	605723	545709	254520	291189	601605	287071	314534
55-64	1196538	557103	639435	559110	256012	303098	637428	301091	336337
65 AND OVER	1129400	474597	654803	515843	201477	314366	613557	273120	340437

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 33.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8969500	4307265	4662235	4124162	1937898	2186264	4845338	2369367	2475971
10-14	823908	423016	400892	315977	161706	154271	507931	261310	246621
15-19	917134	469624	447510	413439	208179	205260	503695	261445	242250
20-24	779249	395921	383328	385696	188267	197429	393553	207654	185899
25-29	740865	371769	369096	368208	181217	186991	372657	190552	182105
30-34	671824	326284	345540	314789	150762	164027	357035	175522	181513
35-44	1449208	707297	741911	675188	327035	348153	774020	380262	393758
45-54	1161939	547251	614688	549019	255772	293247	612920	291479	321441
55-64	1240875	573450	667425	570083	259537	310546	670792	313913	356879
65 AND OVER	1184498	492653	691845	531763	205423	326340	652735	287230	365505

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

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	98.1	98.5	97.7	98.9	99.2	98.7	97.4	97.9	96.9
10-14	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.3	98.9	98.9	99.0
15-19	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.2	99.2	99.1
20-24	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.6	98.8	99.0	98.6
25-29	99.0	99.2	98.8	99.6	99.6	99.5	98.4	98.8	98.1
30-34	98.5	98.7	98.3	99.3	99.4	99.3	97.8	98.2	97.5
35-44	98.6	98.8	98.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	98.0	98.3	97.6
45-54	98.7	99.0	98.5	99.4	99.5	99.3	98.2	98.5	97.9
55-64	96.4	97.1	95.8	98.1	98.6	97.6	95.0	95.9	94.2
65 AND OVER	95.3	96.3	94.6	97.0	98.1	96.3	94.0	95.1	93.1

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLES 6 AND 33.
02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. HUNGARY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1545845	773991	771854	670962	334328	336634	874882	439662	435220
6-9	468380	240422	227958	175330	89885	85445	293050	150537	142513
10-14	741861	378715	363146	288108	146254	141854	453753	232461	221292
15-17	204819	89627	115192	113806	51073	62733	91013	38554	52459
18-24	130785	65227	65558	93718	47116	46602	37066	18110	18956

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 35.
- 02 FIGURES PRESUMABLY REFER TO ATTENDANCE AT ALL LEVELS OF SCHOOL AS OF THE 1 JANUARY 1970 CENSUS DATE.
- 03 ENROLLMENT FIGURES FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1980-81, FOR SINGLE YEARS OF AGE 3-22 BUT NOT BY SEX OR URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, ARE GIVEN IN KOZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL, 1981, STATISZTIKAI EVKONYV 1980, BUDAPEST, TABLE XXI.3. FOR 1980/81 ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGES FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPINGS, SEE FOOTNOTE 03 TO TABLE 16C.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1970.
HUNGARY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3043279	1557249	1486030	1311934	659133	652801	1731344	898115	833229
6-9	522988	268688	254300	196823	100982	95841	326165	167706	158459
10-14	823908	423016	400892	315977	161706	154271	507931	261310	246621
15-17	569353	292680	276673	255322	130389	124933	314031	162291	151740
18-24	1127030	572865	554165	543812	266056	277756	583217	306808	276409

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 35.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. HUNGARY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	50.8	49.7	51.9	51.1	50.7	51.6	50.5	49.0	52.2
6-9	89.6	89.5	89.6	89.1	89.0	89.2	89.8	89.8	89.9
10-14	90.0	89.5	90.6	91.2	90.4	92.0	89.3	89.0	89.7
15-17	36.0	30.6	41.6	44.6	39.2	50.2	29.0	23.8	34.6
18-24	11.6	11.4	11.8	17.2	17.7	16.8	6.4	5.9	6.9

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 35.
- 02 FIGURES PRESUMABLY REFER TO ATTENDANCE AT ALL LEVELS OF SCHOOL AS OF THE 1 JANUARY 1970 CENSUS DATE.
- 03 FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1980/81, THE HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (1981, STATISZTIKAI EVKONYV 1980, BUDAPEST, TABLE XXI.3) REPORTS THE FOLLOWING ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGES FOR AGE GROUPS 6-13, 14-17, 18-22, AND 23-25, RESPECTIVELY: 99.1; 77.2; 16.3; AND 5.9. NEITHER SEX NOR URBAN/RURAL DIFFERENTIALS ARE AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.
HUNGARY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4988676	2933484	2055192	2419875	1325213	1094662	2568801	1608271	960530
14	13697	3739	9958	4602	1249	3353	9095	2490	6605
15-19	434396	214892	219504	181887	85402	96485	252509	129490	123019
20-24	615789	362217	253572	307113	163642	143471	308676	198575	110101
25-29	607254	366289	240965	320333	178078	142255	286921	188211	98710
30-34	558939	321706	237233	280407	148953	131454	278532	172753	105779
35-39	600415	342596	257819	298782	158592	140190	301633	184004	117629
40-44	610846	348118	262728	306191	161670	144521	304655	186448	118207
45-49	576483	329884	246599	286686	150512	136174	289797	179372	110425
50-54	314825	185134	129691	166570	91220	75350	148255	93914	54341
55-59	364915	260963	103952	165303	120920	44383	199612	140043	59569
60 AND OVER	291117	197946	93171	102001	64975	37026	189116	132971	56145

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 38.

02 THE 1970 CENSUS DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' IS NOT KNOWN.

03 THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, GENEVA, TABLE 1) REPORTS AN OFFICIALLY-ESTIMATED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION OF 5,050,000 (2,780,000 MALES AND 2,270,000 FEMALES) IN 1981.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8340913	3984584	4356329	3888140	1817232	2070908	4452773	2167352	2285421
14	195321	100335	94986	79955	41040	38915	115366	59295	56071
15-19	917134	469624	447510	413439	208179	205260	503695	261445	242250
20-24	779249	395921	383328	385696	188267	197429	393553	207654	185899
25-29	740865	371769	369096	368208	181217	186991	372657	190552	182105
30-34	671824	326284	345540	314789	150762	164027	357035	175522	181513
35-39	712352	349196	363156	330732	161264	169468	381620	187932	193688
40-44	736856	358101	378755	344456	165771	178685	392400	192330	200070
45-49	731196	345653	385543	337520	157024	180496	393676	188629	205047
50-54	430743	201598	229145	211499	98748	112751	219244	102850	116394
55-59	665574	309219	356355	311676	144359	167317	353898	164860	189038
60 AND OVER	1759799	756884	1002915	790170	320601	469569	969629	436283	533346

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 38.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. HUNGARY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59.8	73.6	47.2	62.2	72.9	52.9	57.7	74.2	42.0
14	7.0	3.7	10.5	5.8	3.0	8.6	7.9	4.2	11.8
15-19	47.4	45.8	49.1	44.0	41.0	47.0	50.1	49.5	50.8
20-24	79.0	91.5	66.2	79.6	86.9	72.7	78.4	95.6	59.2
25-29	82.0	98.5	65.3	87.0	98.3	76.1	77.0	98.8	54.2
30-34	83.2	98.6	68.7	89.1	98.8	80.1	78.0	98.4	58.3
35-39	84.3	98.1	71.0	90.3	98.3	82.7	79.0	97.9	60.7
40-44	82.9	97.2	69.4	88.9	97.5	80.9	77.6	96.9	59.1
45-49	78.8	95.4	64.0	84.9	95.9	75.4	73.6	95.1	53.9
50-54	73.1	91.8	56.6	78.8	92.4	66.8	67.6	91.3	46.7
55-59	54.8	84.4	29.2	53.0	83.8	26.5	5.6	84.9	31.5
60 AND OVER	16.5	26.2	9.3	12.9	20.3	7.9	19.5	30.5	10.5

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW
YORK, TABLE 38.
02 THE 1970 CENSUS DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' IS NOT
KNOWN.

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

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

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	4988676	2933484	2055192	2419875	1325213	1094662	2568801	1608271	960530
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	117416	87647	29769	53271	37182	16089	64145	50465	13680
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	3883471	2286258	1597213	2197403	1190210	1007193	1686068	1096048	590020
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	46594	4681	4193	9887	1908	7979	36707	2773	33934
PRODUCERS' CO-OPS	941195	554898	386297	159314	95913	63401	781881	458985	322896

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 42.

02 THE 1970 CENSUS DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' IS NOT KNOWN.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN FORINTS), BY
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. HUNGARY

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 185--HUNGARY

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1981	16	9		X	
TABLE 03	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1981	27	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1970	10	9		X	
TABLE 07	1980	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1981	16	9		X	
TABLE 09	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1970	25	7		X	
TABLE 10A	1981	27	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1970	25	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1970	25	7		X	
TABLE 11	1970	4	6	X		
TABLE 11	1981	4	2	X		
TABLE 12	1970	14	2	X		
TABLE 13	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1980	23	7	X		
TABLE 14B	1981	31	3		X	
TABLE 15A	1970	10	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1970	10	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1970	10	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1970	5	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1970	5	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1970	5	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1970	12	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1970	12	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1970	12	9		X	
TABLE 18	1970	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1970	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

5 STANDARD TABLES
20 NONSTANDARD TABLES
8 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuGen 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, BuGen 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.

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
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Please record your comments below, on the reverse side, and if necessary, on additional sheet(s).

USER COMMENTS (continued)
