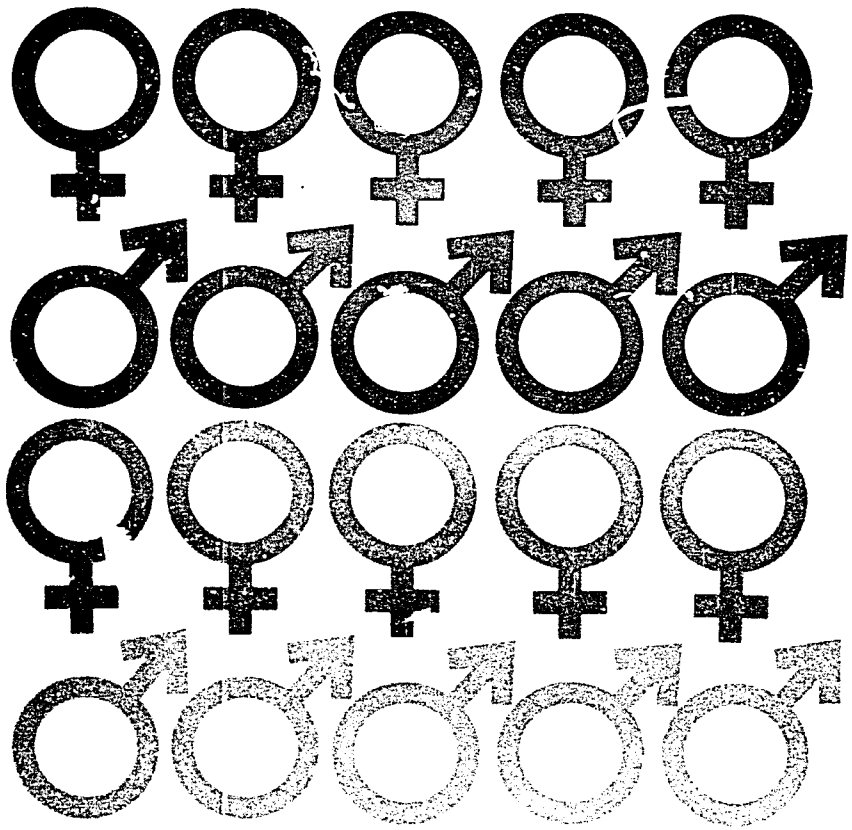
PN-AAQ-852
ISN: 36217

EUROPE

Poland



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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July 1983

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.

FOREWORD

Background

(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of informaton 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 sophisticiated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

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

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

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

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	32642270	15853618	16788652	17064577	8172259	8892318	15577693	7681359	7896334
UNDER 1	489650	250575	239075	223085	114232	108853	266565	136343	130222
1-4	2016000	1029947	986053	915184	468906	446278	1100816	561041	539775
5-9	2732734	1398544	1334190	1247331	637863	609468	1485403	760681	724722
10-14	3389092	1730132	1658960	1609418	822159	787259	1779674	907973	871701
15-19	3477242	1771632	1705610	1975444	995620	979824	1501798	776012	725786
20-24	2957372	1498807	1458565	1674823	825283	849540	1282549	673524	609025
25-29	1888216	948774	939442	1114727	548081	566646	773489	400693	372796
30-34	2155107	1075969	1079138	1259833	618836	640997	895274	457133	438141
35-39	2256589	1126972	1129617	1295730	644754	650976	960859	482218	478641
40-44	2255781	1097386	1158395	1251688	612471	639217	1004093	484915	519178
45-49	1986043	914793	1071250	1066884	492500	574384	919159	422293	496866
50-54	1281075	587441	693634	640697	289253	351444	640378	298188	342190
55-59	1501154	674050	827104	743927	324560	419367	757227	349490	407737
60-64	1499783	676251	823532	723533	308466	415067	776250	367785	408465
65 AND OVER	2735719	1062117	1673602	1311859	464378	847481	1423860	597739	826121
UNKNOWN	20713	10228	10485	10414	4897	5517	10299	5331	4968

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 6.
02 DE FACTO POPULATION.
03 URBAN IS LOOSELY DEFINED TO INCLUDE TOWNS AND URBAN-TYPE SETTLEMENTS (E.G., WORKERS'S SETTLEMENTS, FISHERMEN'S SETTTLEMENTS, AND HEALTH RESORTS).

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, 1980. POLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	35734900	17410600	18324300	20978500	10073300	10905200	14756400	7337300	7419100
0-4	3263700	1670100	1593600	1852300	948200	904100	1411400	721900	689500
5-9	2916400	1491000	1425400	1626700	831300	795400	1289700	659700	630000
10-14	2527300	1292600	1234700	1322200	676200	646000	1205100	616400	588700
15-19	2720400	1397000	1323400	1520800	773800	747000	1199600	623200	576400
20-29	6669300	3399100	3270200	4204400	2066400	2138000	2464900	1332700	1132200
30-39	4735200	2377200	2358000	3135900	1548200	1587700	1599300	829000	770300
40-49	4234200	2085100	2149100	2607200	1275600	1331600	1627000	809500	817500
50-59	3944800	1822100	2122700	2244200	1034600	1209600	1700600	787500	913100
60-64	1134500	496900	637600	595900	252200	343700	538600	244700	293900
65 AND OVER	3589100	1379500	2209600	1868900	666800	1202100	1720200	712700	1007500

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1981, ROCZNIK STATYSTYCZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 8 (65).
02 THE TERM 'URBAN' IS UNDERSTOOD TO REFER TO AREAS WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES OF DESIGNATED UNITS, WHILE 'RURAL' ENCOMPASSES THE REMAINING AREAS OF THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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, 1980. POLAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY VOIVODSHIP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. POLAND

VIOVODSHIP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	35734900	17410600	18324300	20978500	10073300	10905200	14756400	7337300	7419100
STOLECZNE WARSZAW	2319100	1090400	1228700	2047000	957400	1089600	272100	13300	139100
BIALSKOPODLASKIE	286400	141000	145400	85500	40800	44700	200900	100200	100700
BIALOSTOCKIE	641100	312300	328800	349500	165000	184500	291600	147300	144300
BIELSKIE	829900	402500	427400	399300	191000	208300	430600	211500	219100
BYDGOSKIE	1036000	503100	532900	641900	305400	336500	394100	197700	196400
CHELMSKIE	230900	112500	118400	86200	40900	45300	144700	71600	73100
CIECHANOWSKIE	405400	200000	205400	123900	59000	64900	281500	141000	140500
CZESTOCHOWSKIE	747900	363900	384000	368600	176800	191800	379300	187100	192200
ELBLASKIE	441500	219000	222500	252500	123400	129100	189000	95600	93400
GDANSKIE	1333800	657100	676700	1017700	497200	520500	316100	159900	156200
GORZOWKIE	455400	224200	231200	268700	129700	139000	186700	94500	92200
JELENIOGORSKIE	492600	239000	253600	314800	150600	164200	177800	88400	89400
KALISKIE	668000	323400	344600	290100	136800	153300	377900	186600	191300
KATOWICKIE	3733900	1854100	1879800	3265400	1623900	1641500	468500	230200	238300
KIELECKIE	1068700	520400	548300	451000	215200	235800	617700	305200	312500
KONINSKIE	441200	216500	224700	161400	77700	83700	279800	138800	141000
KOSZALINSKIE	462200	228200	234000	278900	135000	143900	183300	93200	90100
MIEJSKIE KRAKOW	1167500	561300	606200	802900	382000	420900	364600	179300	185300
KROSNIENSKIE	448200	217400	230800	138700	66100	72600	309500	151300	158200
LEGNICKIE	458900	229200	229700	291500	145200	146300	167400	84000	83400
LESZCZYNSKIE	357600	174100	183500	158000	74800	83200	199600	99300	100300
LUBELSKIE	935200	451400	483800	498200	235300	262900	437000	216100	220900
LOMZYNSKIE	325800	161900	163900	104400	49600	54800	221400	112300	109100
MIEJSKIE IODZKIE	1127800	524900	602900	1029400	476100	553300	98400	48800	49600
NOWOSADECKIE	628800	304100	324700	220500	103200	117300	408300	200900	207400
OLSZTYNSKIE	681400	336100	345300	371300	178300	193000	310100	157800	152300
OPOLSKIE	975000	472100	502900	484600	232600	252000	490400	239500	250900
OSTROLECKIE	371400	185100	186300	106500	51400	55100	264900	133700	131200
PILSKIE	437100	215700	221400	229000	110600	118400	208100	105100	103000
PIOTRKOWSKIE	604200	295600	308600	253200	121900	131300	351000	173700	177300
PLOCKIE	496100	244400	251700	212200	102700	109500	283900	141700	142200
POZNANSKIE	1237800	594800	643000	856200	403600	452600	381600	191200	190400
PRZEMYSKIE	380000	182700	197300	129800	60200	69600	250200	122500	127700
RADOMSKIE	702300	344400	357900	291300	139800	151500	411000	204600	206400
RZESZOWSKIE	648900	314700	334200	228800	109800	119000	420100	204900	215200
SIEDLECKIE	616300	304700	311600	160800	76500	84300	455500	228200	227300
SIERADZKIE	392300	192000	200300	121400	57700	63700	270900	134300	136600
SKIERNIEWICKIE	396900	193800	203100	158700	74900	83800	238200	118900	119300
SLUPSKIE	369800	183300	186500	194000	93700	100300	175800	89600	86200
SUWALSKIE	422600	210000	212600	197000	95000	102000	225600	115000	110600
SZCZECINSKIE	897900	446700	451200	663300	327500	335800	234600	119200	115400
TARNOBRZESKIE	556300	275800	280500	178800	88500	90300	377500	187300	190200

TABLE 05 (CONTINUED)

TARNOWSKIE	607000	292900	314100	198000	94500	103500	409000	198400	210600
TORUNSKIE	610800	293300	317500	364200	170100	194100	246600	123200	123400
WALBRZYSKIE	716100	346200	369900	520300	248800	271500	195800	97400	98400
WLOCLAWSKIE	413400	201600	211800	177900	84600	93300	235500	117000	118500
WROCLAWSKIE	1076200	523000	553200	776800	372700	404100	299400	150300	149100
ZAMOJSKIE	472100	231300	240800	106300	50300	56000	365800	181000	184800
ZIELONOGORSKIE	609200	298500	310700	352100	169500	182600	257100	129000	128100

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLES 3 AND 6.

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, 1980. POLAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. POLAND

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, 1970. POLAND

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	32642270	15853618	16788652
POLAND	30446771	14832866	15613905
NORTH AMERICA	24899	9788	15111
BULGARIA	479	270	209
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	23182	10296	12886
FRANCE	54563	27386	27177
GERMANY, GDR & FRG	200941	92831	108110
HUNGARY	3168	1260	1908
ROMANIA	8306	3766	4540
UNITED KINGDOM	952	431	521
YUGOSLAVIA	12974	6218	6756
USSR	1740512	800486	940026
OTHER	13045	6422	6623
UNKNOWN	112478	61598	50880

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 27.
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.
03 DATA EXCLUDE CIVILIAN ALIENS WITHIN THE COUNTRY, BUT INCLUDE CIVILIAN NATIONALS TEMPORARILY OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY.

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TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. POLAND

1 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. POLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
0	71.1	67.2	75.0	71.1	67.0	74.9	71.2	67.4	75.1
1	71.9	68.2	75.6	71.8	67.8	75.5	72.0	68.4	75.8
5	68.2	64.4	71.8	68.0	64.0	71.7	68.2	64.7	72.0
15	58.4	54.7	62.0	58.2	53.4	61.9	58.5	54.9	62.2
30	44.2	40.8	47.4	43.8	40.1	47.2	44.5	41.4	47.7
45	30.4	27.5	33.2	30.1	26.7	33.0	30.9	28.2	33.4
60	18.2	16.0	20.1	18.1	15.5	20.1	18.3	16.4	20.1

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1979, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1978, WARSAW, TABLE 62 (72).

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
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TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1980. POLAND

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)									
1975	9	10	8	8	9	8	9	10	8
1976	9	10	8	8	9	8	9	11	8
1977	9	10	8	8	9	8	10	11	9
1978	9	10	8	9	10	8	10	11	9
1979	9	10	8	9	9	8	10	11	9
1980	10	11	9	9	10	8	11	12	10
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1975	25	28	22	25	28	21	25	29	22
1976	24	27	21	24	27	20	24	28	21
1977	25	28	21	24	28	21	25	28	21
1978	23	26	19	22	25	19	23	26	19
1979	21	24	18	21	24	17	22	25	19
1980	21	24	18	21	24	18	22	25	18

01 SOURCES: CDR - CALCULATED FROM DEATHS REPORTED IN GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 48 (72), AND MIDYEAR POPULATIONS REPORTED IN VARIOUS ISSUES OF GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, BIULETYN STATYSTYCZNY, WARSAW.
IMR - GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY, 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 56 (80).

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TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF VIOVODSHIP OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1980. POLAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	27027509	6539595	17557932	0	2296933	633049	0
TOTAL MALES	12956878	3645609	8756110	0	322157	233002	0
15-19	1396958	1390936	6007	0	7	8	0
20-24	1688284	1258567	426928	0	444	2345	0
25-29	1710798	476875	1213530	0	1335	19058	0
30-34	1462454	186606	1240173	0	2282	33393	0
35-39	914718	80347	804830	0	2834	26707	0
40-49	2085166	130007	1868968	0	17802	68389	0
50-59	1822154	66780	1657418	0	45434	52522	0
60 AND OVER	1876346	55491	1538256	0	252019	30580	0
TOTAL FEMALES	14070631	2893986	8801822	0	1974776	400047	0
15-19	1323393	1263842	59312	0	138	101	0
20-24	1607658	737464	858716	0	2687	8791	0
25-29	1662571	251870	1364152	0	9150	37399	0
30-34	1435875	122601	1243273	0	16241	53760	0
35-39	922114	56335	801939	0	20371	43469	0
40-49	2149074	104715	1816166	0	115591	112602	0
50-59	2122675	133668	1581335	0	316002	91670	0
60 AND OVER	2847271	223491	1076929	0	1494596	52255	0

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 15.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1980. POLAND

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	16177328	3881432	10481582	0	1289797	524517	0
TOTAL MALES	7617621	2038529	5228612	0	164390	186090	0
15-19	773781	770029	3743	0	5	4	0
20-24	990619	737091	260432	0	216	1880	0
25-29	1066802	269305	781336	0	795	15366	0
30-34	952839	98076	826502	0	1436	26825	0
35-39	595311	42065	529851	0	1894	21501	0
40-49	1275640	65805	1142990	0	11352	55493	0
50-59	1034633	31839	932519	0	27553	42722	0
60 AND OVER	918996	24319	751239	0	121139	22299	0
TOTAL FEMALES	8559707	1842903	5252970	0	1125407	338427	0
15-19	747042	718261	28645	0	63	73	0
20-24	1022511	513682	500557	0	1536	6736	0
25-29	1115474	186029	893513	0	5662	30270	0
30-34	976105	91127	829329	0	10646	45003	0
35-39	611637	41582	518991	0	13444	37620	0
40-49	1331586	69884	1090767	0	73289	97646	0
50-59	1209624	83757	858123	0	189175	78569	0
60 AND OVER	1545728	138581	533045	0	831592	42510	0

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZINK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 15.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1980. POLAND

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	10850181	2658163	7076350	0	1007136	108532	0
TOTAL MALES	5339257	1607080	3527498	0	157767	46912	0
15-19	623177	620907	2264	0	2	4	0
20-24	688665	521476	166496	0	228	465	0
25-29	643996	207570	432194	0	540	3692	0
30-34	509615	88530	413671	0	846	6568	0
35-39	319407	38282	274979	0	940	5206	0
40-49	809526	64202	725978	0	6450	12896	0
50-59	787521	34941	724899	0	17881	9800	0
60 AND OVER	957350	31172	787017	0	130880	8281	0
TOTAL FEMALES	5510924	1051083	3548852	0	849369	61620	0
15-19	576351	545581	30667	0	75	28	0
20-24	585147	223782	358159	0	1151	2055	0
25-29	547097	65841	470639	0	3488	7129	0
30-34	459770	31474	413944	0	5595	8757	0
35-39	310477	14753	282948	0	6927	5849	0
40-49	817488	34831	725399	0	42302	14956	0
50-59	913051	49911	723212	0	126827	13101	0
60 AND OVER	1301543	84910	543884	0	663004	9745	0

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 15.

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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, 1980. POLAND

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	16	16	16	16	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	23	20	23	20	23	20
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	22	25	22	25	21
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	28	25	27	25	29	24

01 SOURCES: LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NUMBER 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. QUARTILES EVER MARRIED CALCULATED FROM MARITAL-STATUS DATA IN GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 15.

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TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. POLAND

O. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	1903923	1407251	496672
2	2371409	1512358	859051
3	2502119	1672499	829620
4	2319402	1476205	843197
5	1039410	489275	550135
6	472644	154619	318025
7 AND OVER	339174	77718	261456
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	10948081	6789925	4158156
MEAN SIZE	3.1	2.8	3.6
MEDIAN SIZE	3.0	2.8	3.4

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 21.
02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS LIVING IN ONE DWELLING AND SHARING IN ITS MAINTENANCE. THE GROUP MAY CONSIST OF BIOLOGICALLY RELATED PERSONS AS WELL AS NON-FAMILY MEMBERS. SELF-SUPPORTING SINGLE PERSONS ARE TREATED AS ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS.

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TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. POLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10948081	8027478	2920603	6789925	4717154	2072771	4158156	3310324	847832
UNDER 20	52076	22022	30054	42531	17222	25309	9545	4800	4745
20-24	532741	354083	178658	364744	223705	141039	167997	130378	37619
25-29	1204344	981321	223023	800731	624791	175940	403613	356530	47083
30-39	2082578	1715159	367419	1402453	1113152	289301	680125	602007	78118
40-59	4465591	3414846	1050745	2695786	1965144	730642	1769805	1449702	320103
60 AND OVER	2602652	1534799	1067853	1478524	769899	708625	1124128	764900	359228
UNKNOWN	8099	5248	2851	5156	3241	1915	2943	2007	936

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1980, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1980, WARSAW, TABLE 21.
02 A DEFINITION OF 'HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD' COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1980. POLAND

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	31	170	137	71	34	10	1
1976	33	174	138	73	33	10	1
1977	34	169	133	70	31	9	1
1978	34	169	132	69	29	8	1
1979	34	177	136	70	30	8	1
1980	33	180	136	69	29	8	1
URBAN							
1975	28	130	111	56	23	6	0
1976	31	135	113	59	24	6	0
1977	32	135	108	58	22	5	0
1978	32	139	106	57	21	5	0
1979	28	150	121	60	22	5	0
1980	28	151	121	59	22	5	0
RURAL							
1975	35	248	186	99	51	16	1
1976	35	252	191	99	48	16	1
1977	36	235	191	95	46	14	1
1978	36	221	198	96	43	13	1
1979	42	221	166	90	43	13	1
1980	40	229	167	90	42	12	1

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 39 (63).

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	19	17	21
1976	20	18	21
1977	19	18	21
1978	19	18	21
1979	20	18	21
1980	19	18	21
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	2.27	1.77	3.18
1976	2.30	1.84	3.20
1977	2.23	1.80	3.09
1978	2.20	1.80	3.04
1979	2.28	1.93	2.88
1980	2.28	1.93	2.91
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	1.10	0.86	1.54
1976	1.11	0.89	1.55
1977	1.08	0.87	1.50
1978	1.07	0.87	1.48
1979	1.10	0.94	1.40
1980	1.11	0.94	1.42
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	1.06	0.83	1.48
1976	1.07	0.86	1.49
1977	1.04	0.84	1.45
1978	1.04	0.84	1.42
1979	1.07	0.91	1.35
1980	1.07	0.91	1.37

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 39 (63).

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	23294503	11219269	12075234
15-19	3449456	1757237	1692219
20-24	2921512	1479169	1442343
25-29	1869905	937487	932418
30-34	2138085	1065693	1072392
35-44	4469789	2202074	2267715
45-54	3227354	1485597	1741757
55-64	2876191	1313054	1563137
65 AND OVER	2325703	970918	1354785
UNKNOWN	16508	8040	8468

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 33.
02 DATA EXCLUDE CIVILIAN ALIENS WITHIN THE COUNTRY BUT INCLUDE CIVILIAN NATIONALS TEMPORARILY OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY.
03 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	24014794	11444420	12570374
15-19	3477242	1771632	1705610
20-24	2957372	1498807	1458565
25-29	1888216	948774	939442
30-34	2155107	1075969	1079138
35-44	4512370	2224358	2288012
45-54	3267118	1502234	1764884
55-64	3000937	1350301	1650636
65 AND OVER	2735719	1062117	1673602
UNKNOWN	20713	10228	10485

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

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

1TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. POLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	97.0	98.0	96.1
15-19	99.2	99.2	99.2
20-24	98.8	98.7	98.9
25-29	99.0	98.8	99.3
30-34	99.2	99.0	99.4
35-44	99.1	99.0	99.1
45-54	98.8	98.0	98.7
55-64	95.8	97.2	94.7
65 AND OVER	85.0	91.4	81.0
UNKNOWN	79.7	78.6	80.8

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLES 6 AND 33.
02 DATA EXCLUDE CIVILIAN ALIENS WITHIN THE COUNTRY BUT INCLUDE CIVILIAN NATIONALS TEMPORARILY OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY.
03 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE.

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TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980/81. POLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6646190	3362736	3283454
7-14	4189210	2145240	2043970
15-18	1731582	872269	859313
19-24	725398	345227	380171

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1981, ROCZNIK STATYSTYCZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 3 (711).

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1980/81. POLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10225010	5237301	4987709
7-14	4208717	2152059	2056658
15-18	2146325	1101467	1044858
19-24	3869968	1983775	1886193

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 10.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980/81. POLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	65.0	64.2	65.8
7-14	99.5	99.7	99.4
15-18	80.7	79.2	82.2
19-24	18.7	17.4	20.2

01 SOURCES: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1981, ROCZNIK STATYSTYCZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 3 (717). GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1982, ROCZNIK DEMOGRAFICZNY 1981, WARSAW, TABLE 10.

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TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. POLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	17962126	9806245	8155881	9922530	5430058	4492472	8039596	4376187	3663409
15-19	748979	443744	305235	346267	209952	136315	402712	233792	168920
20-24	2587613	1441351	1146262	1465390	787172	678218	1122223	654179	468044
25-29	2794765	1588483	1206282	1760716	959885	800831	1034049	628593	405451
30-34	2126380	1175119	951261	1383891	751866	632025	742489	423253	319236
35-39	1715656	923100	792556	1085729	582259	503470	629927	340841	289086
40-44	1900067	1004612	895455	1146693	607332	539361	753374	397280	356094
45-49	1897246	1008987	888259	1073038	584801	488237	824208	424186	400022
50-54	1618493	830123	788370	840841	449705	391136	777652	380418	397234
55-59	1132473	606495	525978	508138	297013	211125	624335	309482	314853
60-64	521713	291832	229881	156522	106823	49699	365191	185009	180182
65 AND OVER	906377	485668	420709	148253	89160	59093	758124	396508	361616
UNKNOWN	12364	6731	5633	7052	4090	2962	5312	2641	2671

01 SOURCE: GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1980, NARODOWY SPIS POWSZECHNY Z DNIA 7 XII 1978. R. LUDNOSC, GOSPODARSTWA DOMOWE I WARUNKI MIESZKANIOWE, WARSAW, TABLE 3(12).

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION CONSISTS OF PERSONS WHO RECEIVE EARNINGS OR INCOME FOR THEIR WORK, PERSONS WHO ARE SEEKING WORK, AND PERSONS TEMPORARILY NOT WORKING DUE TO: LEAVE WITHOUT PAY (UP TO THREE MONTHS); THE SEASONAL NATURE OF THEIR WORK; MILITARY SERVICE; AND IMPRISONMENT.

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TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1978. POLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	26632634	12749675	13882959	15779569	7431628	8347941	10853065	5318047	5535018
15-19	3011533	1537884	1473649	1513115	763273	749842	1498418	774611	723807
20-24	3488624	1775378	1713246	2132936	1036736	1096200	1355688	738642	617046
25-29	3243505	1643017	1600488	2253881	1104975	1148906	989624	538042	451582
30-34	2298760	1155857	1142903	1572433	791926	780507	726327	363931	362396
35-39	1957657	974663	982994	1262585	628291	634294	695072	346372	348700
40-44	2147316	1062722	1084594	1320676	650694	669982	826640	412028	414612
45-49	2248149	1103107	1145042	1324088	651901	672187	924061	451206	472855
50-54	2031497	935378	1096119	1152021	530806	621215	879476	404572	474904
55-59	1569184	706457	862727	846409	376243	470166	722775	330214	392561
60-64	1117076	481853	635223	584534	242887	341647	532542	238966	293576
65 AND OVER	3519333	1373359	2145974	1816891	653896	1162995	1702442	719463	982979

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 7.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. POLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67.4	76.9	58.7	62.9	73.1	53.8	74.1	82.3	66.2
15-19	24.9	28.9	20.7	22.9	27.5	18.2	26.9	30.2	23.3
20-24	74.2	81.2	66.9	68.7	75.9	61.9	82.8	88.6	75.9
25-29	86.2	96.7	75.4	78.1	86.9	69.7	X	X	89.8
30-34	92.5	X	83.2	88.0	94.9	81.0	X	X	88.1
35-39	87.6	94.7	80.6	86.0	92.7	79.4	90.6	98.4	82.9
40-44	88.5	94.5	82.6	86.8	93.3	80.5	91.1	96.4	85.9
45-49	84.4	91.5	77.6	81.0	89.7	72.6	89.2	94.0	84.6
50-54	79.7	88.7	71.9	73.0	84.7	63.0	88.4	94.0	83.6
55-59	72.2	85.9	61.0	60.0	78.9	44.9	86.4	93.7	80.2
60-64	46.7	60.6	36.2	26.8	44.0	14.5	68.6	77.4	61.4
65 AND OVER	25.8	35.4	19.6	8.2	13.6	5.1	44.5	55.1	36.8

01 SOURCES; GLOWNY URZAD STATYSTYCZNY, 1980, NARODOWY SPIS POWSZECHNY Z DNIA 7 XII 1978. R. LUDNOSC, GOSPODARSTWA DOMOWE I WARUNKI MIESZKANIOWE, WARSAW, TABLE 3(12). UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 7.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION CONSISTS OF PERSONS WHO RECEIVE EARNINGS OR INCOME FOR THEIR WORK, PERSONS WHO ARE SEEKING WORK, AND PERSONS TEMPORARILY NOT WORKING DUE TO: LEAVE WITHOUT PAY (UP TO THREE MONTHS); THE SEASONAL NATURE OF THEIR WORK; MILITARY SERVICE; AND IMPRISONMENT.

X AS REPORTED IN THE SOURCE, THE NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS IS LARGER THAN THE CORRESPONDING POPULATION BASE. THE REASON FOR THIS DISCREPANCY IS UNKNOWN.

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, 1978. POLAND

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	17962126	9806245	8155881
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	2364122	1600136	763986
EMPLOYERS	B	B	B
SELF-EMPLOYED	B	B	B
EMPLOYEES	13296258	7584495	5711763
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	2180437	527725	1652712
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	121309	93889	27420

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS, GENEVA, TABLE 2B.
02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION CONSISTS OF PERSONS WHO RECEIVE EARNINGS OR INCOME FOR THEIR WORK, PERSONS WHO ARE SEEKING WORK, AND PERSONS TEMPORARILY NOT WORKING DUE TO: LEAVE WITHOUT PAY (UP TO THREE MONTHS); THE SEASONAL NATURE OF THEIR WORK; MILITARY SERVICE; AND IMPRISONMENT.

B A BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYERS VERSUS SELF-EMPLOYED IS NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN ZLOTY), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. POLAND

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. DATA FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN THE SOCIALIZED ECONOMY, BY AVERAGE NET MONTHLY WAGES IN SEPTEMBER 1980, ARE REPORTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1982, CONCISE STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF POLAND, WARSAW, TABLE 9 (74).

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 181--POLAND MAY 4, 1983

		----------TABLE CHARACTERISTICS----------				
	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1980	11	9		X	
TABLE 03	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1980	50	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1976	7	9	X		
TABLE 08	1981	16	9	X		
TABLE 09	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1980	19	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1980	19	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1980	19	7		X	
TABLE 11	1980	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1978	10	3		X	
TABLE 13	1978	8	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1980	23	7	X		
TABLE 14B	1980	31	2	X		
TABLE 15A	1970	10	3		X	
TABLE 15B	1970	10	3		X	
TABLE 15C	1970	10	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1981	4	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1981	4	3		X	
TABLE 16C	1981	4	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1978	13	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1978	12	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1978	12	9		X	
TABLE 18	1978	7	3		X	
TABLE 19	1980	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:
6 STANDARD TABLES
18 NONSTANDARD TABLES
7 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 andtechnical 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 exploitedto 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 availabe, 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 themsleves 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
Organization
Address
City, State, ZIP
Telephone

RETURN TO:
Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: 301/763-4100

Date | T

CHECK ONE
☐ Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census"
☐ Charge to Census Bureau. Deposit Account No. 9 ____

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):

☐ 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC
☐ 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII
☐ 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC
☐ 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII

Labeling (Check One):

☐ Standard
☐ Unlabeled

Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)