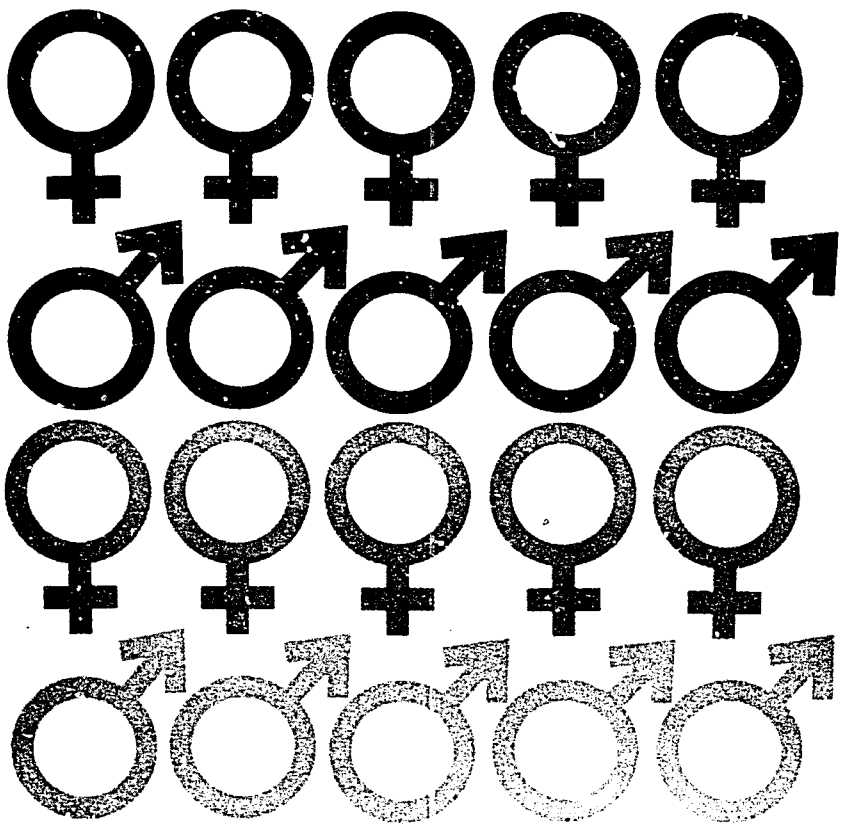
EUROPE

Spain



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."

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,

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. SPAIN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	34040657	16641753	17398904	18632482	8960374	9672108	15408175	7681379	7726796
UNDER 1	647444	332704	314740	383376	197728	185648	264068	134976	129092
1-4	2562049	1312652	1249397	1487121	762843	724278	1074928	549809	525119
5-9	3219952	1648338	1571614	1794186	917261	876925	1425766	731077	694689
10-14	3030195	1547187	1483008	1640822	835927	804895	1389373	711260	678113
15-19	2709336	1372112	1337224	1457969	729638	728331	1251367	642474	608893
20-24	2548753	1287654	1261099	1420162	695206	724956	1128591	592448	536143
25-29	2239480	1120906	1118574	1309737	639038	670699	929743	481868	447875
30-34	2073986	1026227	1047759	1204658	589061	615597	869328	437166	432162
35-39	2389771	1187519	1202252	1333570	652263	681307	1056201	535256	520945
40-44	2325401	1148551	1176850	1280261	618443	661818	1045140	530108	515032
45-49	2133570	1050226	1083344	1168438	558684	609754	965132	491542	473590
50-54	1727452	807312	920140	940212	428809	511403	787240	378503	408737
55-59	1630897	751941	878956	869462	394772	474690	761435	357169	404266
60-64	1511692	692288	819404	758732	332937	425795	752960	359351	393609
65 AND OVER	3290679	1356136	1934543	1583776	607764	976012	1706903	748372	958531

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 6.
02 DE JURE POPULATION.
03 URBAN AREAS ARE LOCALITIES WITH MORE THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS.

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 RESDIENCE, 1981. SPAIN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	33952664	18414111	19106173
0-4	3130746	1604177	1526569
5-9	3285840	1683002	1602838
10-14	3229259	1654076	1575183
15-19	3182481	1627806	1554675
20-24	3030767	1535442	1495325
25-29	2608781	1321642	1287139
30-34	2451821	1228109	1223712
35-39	2230262	1111572	1118690
40-44	2080464	1034726	1045738
45-49	2357950	1159964	1197986
50-54	2245250	1097943	1147307
55-59	2008513	965543	1042970
60-64	1587558	726707	860851
65 AND OVER	4090592	1663402	2427190

01 SOURCE: COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1981, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, STRASBOURG, P. 126.
02 THE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION REPRESENTS AN OFFICIAL ESTIMATE PERTAINING TO JANUARY 1, 1981.

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

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

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. SPAIN

01 SEE TABLE 2 FOR AN OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE 1981
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SPAIN

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	33952664	16601616	17351048	18673782	A	A	15146782	A	A
ALAVA	203323	101865	101458	142148	A	A	61175	A	A
ALBACETE	334971	166481	168490	145946	A	A	189025	A	A
	920057	449908	470149	556710	A	A	363347	A	A
ALMERIA	374977	184114	190863	112571	A	A	262406	A	A
AVILA	203399	102106	101293	30982	A	A	172417	A	A
BADAJOZ	687509	338254	349255	224025	A	A	463484	A	A
BALEARES	558287	274677	283610	277058	A	A	281229	A	A
BARCELONA	3929194	1901730	2027464	3313146	A	A	616048	A	A
BURGOS	358075	179396	178679	166956	A	A	191119	A	A
CACERES	457733	225205	232528	89923	A	A	367810	A	A
CADIZ	885433	439175	446258	643008	A	A	242425	A	A
CASTELLON	385794	189425	196369	210398	A	A	175396	A	A
CIUDAD REAL	507625	247213	260412	249428	A	A	258197	A	A
CORDOVA	724037	353330	370707	392426	A	A	331611	A	A
LA CORUNA	1004188	481006	523182	309442	A	A	694746	A	A
CUENCA	247154	122588	124566	34485	A	A	212669	A	A
GERONA	414341	203856	210485	115726	A	A	298615	A	A
GRANADA	733289	361511	371778	254775	A	A	478514	A	A
GUADALAJARA	147732	74900	72832	31916	A	A	115816	A	A
GUIPUZCOA	631003	312346	318657	361391	A	A	269612	A	A
HUELVA	397638	194445	203193	163380	A	A	234258	A	A
HUESCA	222233	112450	109783	60149	A	A	162084	A	A
JAEN	661107	325265	335842	296679	A	A	364428	A	A
LEON	548666	271041	277625	136818	A	A	411848	A	A
LERIDA	346985	173839	173146	86627	A	A	260358	A	A
LOGRONO	235714	116443	119271	99478	A	A	136236	A	A
LUGO	414674	204020	210654	66821	A	A	34[illegible]853	A	A
MADRID	3792534	1816624	1975910	3527870	A	A	2646[illegible]	A	A
MALAGA	867330	426726	440604	511241	A	A	356089	A	A
MURCIA	832261	407808	424453	336289	A	A	495972	A	A
NAVARRA	464895	231053	233842	192191	A	A	272704	A	A
ORENSE	413660	202280	211380	74364	A	A	339296	A	A
OVIEDO	1045613	507122	538491	399344	A	A	646269	A	A
PALENCIA	198754	98184	100570	58364	A	A	140390	A	A
LAS PALMAS	579710	289855	289855	295572	A	A	284138	A	A
PONTEVEDRA	750322	357904	392418	160843	A	A	589479	A	A
SALAMANCA	371608	182831	188777	156117	A	A	215491	A	A
SANTA CRUZ DE TEN.	590512	292894	297618	204026	A	A	386486	A	A
SANTANDER	467138	228430	238708	160660	A	A	306478	A	A
SEGOVIA	162741	81370	81371	41880	A	A	120861	A	A
SEVILLA	1327190	647669	679521	899895	A	A	427295	A	A
SORIA	114941	57011	57930	25128	A	A	89813	A	A

TABLE 05 (CONTINUED)

TARRAGONA	431839	213328	218511	147507	A	A	284332	A	A
TERUEL	170283	85142	85141	31200	A	A	139083	A	A
TOLEDO	468885	231629	237256	108058	A	A	360827	A	A
VALENCIA	1767291	860671	906620	1217529	A	A	549762	A	A
VALLADOLID	412557	202565	209992	244038	A	A	168519	A	A
VIZCAYA	1043255	513281	529974	772711	A	A	270544	A	A
ZAMORA	251932	123699	128233	60739	A	A	191193	A	A
ZARAGOZA	760175	372486	387689	475804	A	A	284371	A	A
CEUTA/MELILLA	132100	64465	67635	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 30. INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, AVANCE DE RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS MEDIANTE UNA MUESTRA DEL 2 POR 100, MADRID, TABLE 5.
02 DE FACTO CENSUS FIGURES.
03 TOTAL, URBAN, AND RURAL FIGURES ARE FROM THE U.N. DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979. MALE AND FEMALE PROVINCIAL TOTALS HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED BY APPLYING THE SEX RATIO IN EACH PROVINCE, AS CALCULATED FROM A TWO-PERCENT CENSUS SAMPLE, TO THE FINAL DE FACTO CENSUS FIGURES FROM THE U.N. DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK. SEX RATIOS FOR URBAN/RURAL AREAS ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN THE TWO-PERCENT CENSUS PUBLICATION.
04 FOR REASONS UNKNOWN, THE PROVINCIAL FIGURES AS REPORTED IN THE SOURCE DO NOT SUM TO THE REPORTED TOTAL-COUNTRY FIGURE. THE TOTAL-COUNTRY FIGURE SHOWN IN TABLE 5 WAS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AS THE SUM OF THE PROVINCIAL FIGURES REPORTED IN THE SOURCE.
05 OFFICIAL DE FACTO AND DE JURE PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES, BY SEX, FOR EACH YEAR 1971-1978, ARE AVAILABLE IN INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1980, EVOLUCION DE LA POBLACION ESPANOLA EN EL PERIODO 1961-1978, MADRID, TABLE 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, 1970. SPAIN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. FOR A DISCUSSION OF ETHNIC DIVERSITY IN SPAIN, SEE FOREIGN AREA STUDIES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, 1976, AREA HANDBOOK FOR SPAIN, WASHINGTON, D.C., CHAPTER 5.

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. SPAIN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. NEARLY ALL OF THE COUNTRY'S INHABITANTS ARE AT LEAST NOMINALLY ROMAN CATHOLIC (SEE FOREIGN AREA STUDIES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, 1976, AREA HANDBOOK FOR SPAIN, WASHINGTON, D.C., CHAPTER 6).

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

TABLE 6C. FOREIGN POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SPAIN

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	291035	149440	141605
GERMANY	40416	20484	19936
FRANCE	25075	11314	13761
GREAT BRITAIN	23549	11495	12054
PORTUGAL	18148	10103	8045
SWEDEN	16851	8310	8541
OTHER EUROPE	44631	22859	21778
U.S.A.	32440	17126	15314
CUBA	18492	9445	9047
OTHER AMERICA	37014	19538	17476
ASIA	6333	4164	2169
MOROCCO	24960	12643	12317
OTHER AFRICA	2179	1435	744
ALL OTHER	947	524	423

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 9.
02 FIGURES ARE FOR THE DE FACTO FOREIGN POPULATION. IN THE 1970 CENSUS, 5,102 MALES AND 5,456 FEMALES COULD NOT BE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY; MOST OF THESE PERSONS WERE BELIEVED TO BE FOREIGN CITIZENS.
03 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP.

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TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SPAIN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. ROUGHLY 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN NATIONAL TERRITORY USE CASTILIAN AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE. OTHER LANGUAGES STILL COMMON IN SPAIN ARE CATALAN, GALICIAN, AND BASQUE. FOR AN OVERVIEW, SEE FOREIGN AREA STUDIES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERISTY, 1976, AREA HANDBOOK FOR SPAIN, WASHINGTON, D.C., PP. 119-125.

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TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975-1976. SPAIN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	73.2	70.4	76.2
1	A	70.9	76.5
5	A	67.1	72.7
15	A	57.4	62.9
30	A	43.2	48.2
45	A	29.3	33.9
60	A	17.1	20.6

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1980, EVOLUCION DE LA POBLACION ESPANOLA EN EL PERIODO 1961-1978, MADRID, TABLE 1.
02 BASED ON REGISTERED DATA FOR THE DE JURE POPULATION, EXCLUSIVE OF RESIDENTS OF CEUTA AND MELILLA.
03 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH FOR BOTH SEXES COMBINED WAS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON LIVE BIRTHS IN 1976, BY SEX, AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 10.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1980. SPAIN

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	8	A	A
1976	8	9	8
1977	8	9	8
1978	8	A	A
1979	8	A	A
1980	8	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)			
1975	19	21	17
1976	17	19	15
1977	16	18	14
1978	15	17	14
1979	13	A	A
1980	11	A	A

01 SOURCES: STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1979, LUXEMBOURG, PP. 172 AND 174. INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, BOLETIN DE ESTADISTICA, NO. 429, MAY-JUNE 1981, MADRID, P.4. INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DE ESPANA 1981, MADRID, PP. 65-66.

02 1976-1977 CRUDE DEATH RATES, BY SEX, WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REPORTED DEATHS AND MIDYEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES. 1975-1978 INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY SEX, WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REPORTED LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF 1.

03 THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL: CRUDE DEATH RATES, 1980; INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1979 AND 1980.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. THE 1970 CENSUS COLLECTED DATA ON CURRENT RESIDENCE (PROVINCIAL LEVEL) VERSUS RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE 1960 CENSUS; SEE INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 10.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	27611212	10542070	14967655	0	2019945	81542	0
TOTAL MALES	13348059	5427625	7481077	0	409870	29487	0
10-14	1547187	1547187	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	1372112	1363982	7837	0	220	73	0
20-24	1287654	1165118	121838	0	437	261	0
25-29	1120906	515619	603264	0	1283	740	0
30-34	1026227	195751	826485	0	2404	1587	0
35-39	1187519	157524	1022565	0	4729	2701	0
40-44	1148551	122728	1014245	0	8431	3147	0
45-49	1050226	92500	940723	0	13184	3819	0
50-54	807312	61637	724158	0	18026	3491	0
55-59	751941	54887	664465	0	28773	3816	0
60-64	692288	51037	590869	0	46763	3619	0
65 AND OVER	1356136	99655	964620	0	285620	6233	0
TOTAL FEMALES	14263153	5114445	7486578	0	1610075	52055	0
10-14	1483008	1483008	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	1337224	1295748	40673	0	609	194	0
20-24	1261099	861491	396501	0	2092	1015	0
25-29	1118574	298105	812980	0	5210	2279	0
30-34	1047759	143739	889588	0	10707	3725	0
35-39	1202252	138893	1036828	0	20909	5622	0
40-44	1176850	141130	992927	0	36290	6503	0
45-49	1083344	130608	883925	0	61579	7232	0
50-54	920140	122849	696173	0	94340	6778	0
55-59	878956	118335	603798	0	150495	6328	0
60-64	819404	112873	485761	0	215618	5152	0
65 AND OVER	1934543	267666	647424	0	1012226	7227	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 6.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	14967799	5666968	8149194	0	1093098	58539	0
TOTAL MALES	7082542	2806522	4071355	0	185645	20020	0
10-14	835927	835927	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	729638	725044	4391	0	150	53	0
20-24	695206	622845	71933	0	246	182	0
25-29	639038	264434	373355	0	750	499	0
30-34	589061	88994	497464	0	1399	1204	0
35-39	652263	66039	581736	0	2533	1961	0
40-44	618443	51178	560731	0	4361	2173	0
45-49	558684	38683	510739	0	6542	2720	0
50-54	428809	25117	392198	0	9015	2479	0
55-59	394772	23621	354422	0	14046	2683	0
60-64	332937	20696	288281	0	21575	2385	0
65 AND OVER	607764	42944	436111	0	125028	3681	0
TOTAL FEMALES	7885257	2861446	4077839	0	907453	38519	0
10-14	804895	804895	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	728331	706639	21209	0	341	142	0
20-24	724956	488630	234410	0	1155	761	0
25-29	670699	172837	493249	0	2894	1719	0
30-34	615597	84696	521451	0	6538	2912	0
35-39	681307	83759	580938	0	12345	4265	0
40-44	661818	86546	547777	0	22523	4972	0
45-49	609754	80138	485308	0	38814	5494	0
50-54	511403	73018	373360	0	59858	5167	0
55-59	474690	68612	309075	0	92237	4766	0
60-64	425795	64928	229840	0	127306	3721	0
65 AND OVER	976012	146748	281222	0	543442	4600	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 6.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	12643413	4875102	6818461	0	926847	23003	0
TOTAL MALES	6265517	2622103	3409722	0	224225	9467	0
10-14	711260	711260	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	642474	638938	3446	0	70	20	0
20-24	592448	542273	49905	0	191	79	0
25-29	481868	251185	229909	0	533	241	0
30-34	437166	106757	329021	0	1005	383	0
35-39	535256	91485	440835	0	2196	740	0
40-44	530108	71550	453514	0	4070	974	0
45-49	491542	53817	429984	0	6642	1099	0
50-54	378503	36520	331960	0	9011	1012	0
55-59	357169	31266	310043	0	14727	1133	0
60-64	359351	30341	302588	0	25188	1234	0
65 AND OVER	748372	56711	528517	0	160592	2552	0
TOTAL FEMALES	6377896	2252999	3408739	0	702622	13536	0
10-14	678113	678113	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	608893	589109	19464	0	268	52	0
20-24	536143	372861	162091	0	937	254	0
25-29	447875	125268	319731	0	2316	560	0
30-34	432162	59043	368137	0	4169	813	0
35-39	520945	55134	455890	0	8564	1357	0
40-44	515032	54584	445150	0	13767	1531	0
45-49	473590	50470	398617	0	22765	1738	0
50-54	408737	49831	322813	0	34482	1611	0
55-59	404266	49723	294723	0	58258	1562	0
60-64	393609	47945	255921	0	88312	1431	0
65 AND OVER	958531	120918	366202	0	468784	2627	0

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 6.

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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, 1970. SPAIN

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	14-16	12-14	14-16	12-14	14-16	12-14
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	25	22	24	22	25	22
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	27	24	26	24	28	25
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	30	28	29	27	32	28

01 SOURCES: POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NUMBER 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 6.
02 THE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE MAY VARY DEPENDING ON THE CIVIL OR CANONICAL NATURE OF THE MARRIAGE.

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

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	660353	314460	345893
2	1597532	864942	732590
3	1701321	966486	734835
4	1928369	1096803	831566
5	1367895	752742	615153
6	798317	422517	375800
7	406669	210355	196314
8	210904	107367	103537
9	88152	44258	43894
10 AND OVER	94148	46816	47332
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	8853660	4826746	4026914
MEAN SIZE	3.8	3.8	3.8
MEDIAN SIZE	3.7	3.7	3.7

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLES 1 AND 3.
02 A HOUSEHOLD IS BROADLY DEFINED AS A SINGLE PERSON OR A GROUP OF PERSONS, GENERALLY TIED BY KINSHIP, WHO LIVE TOGETHER AND SHARE A COMPLETE DWELLING. A SINGLE HOUSEHOLD MAY CONTAIN MULTIPLE NUCLEAR FAMILIES. DOMESTIC WORKERS LIVING WITH FAMILIES ARE CONSIDERED TO BE PART OF THE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD.
03 MEAN SIZES ARE BASED ON PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS. THE 1970 CENSUS CLASSIFIED 301,197 PERSONS AS NOT LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8632962	7356492	1276470
10-14	0	0	0
15-19	7849	5955	1894
20-24	99398	89589	9809
25-29	527614	513046	14568
30-34	770257	751005	19252
35-49	989857	957214	32643
40-44	1034753	979093	55660
45-49	1021503	936121	85382
50-54	852861	737699	115162
55-59	847066	692345	154721
60-64	814066	627624	186442
65AND OVER	1667738	1066801	600937

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 5.
02 THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD IS THAT PERSON WHO IS RECOGNIZED AS SUCH BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
03 IN SOME CASES, FAMILIES DIRECTLY RELATED BY MARRIAGE AND LIVING TOGETHER WERE ENUMERATED AS SEPARATE HOUSEHOLDS. HOWEVER, WITHIN SUCH MULTI-FAMILY GROUPS, A SINGLE PERSON MAY BE DESIGNATED AS 'HOUSEHOLD HEAD'. HENCE, THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS IN TABLE 13 IS SMALLER THAN THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN TABLE 12.

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TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1977. SPAIN

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	21	135	189	122	64	23	2
1976	25	142	188	119	61	21	2
1977	26	136	177	113	56	19	2

01 SOURCE: STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1979, LUXEMBOURG, P. 177.

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	19
1976	19
1977	18
1978	17
1979	16
1980	15
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	2.79
1976	2.79
1977	2.65
1978	2.52
1979	2.47
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.35
1976	1.35
1977	1.28
1978	1.22
1979	1.20
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.31

01 SOURCES: STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1979, LUXEMBOURG, P. 177. COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1981, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, STRASBOURG, PP. 127-128. INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1981, ANUARIO ESTADISTICO DE ESPANA 1981, MADRID, P. 64.

02 THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL: CRUDE BIRTH RATES, 1979 AND 1980; TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, 1979; GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE, 1979.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	25182062	12668237	12513825	13954598	6833732	7120866	11227464	5834505	5392959
10-14	3014270	1538843	1475427	1633125	832034	801091	1381145	706809	674336
15-19	2660874	1348222	1312652	1435920	719608	716312	1224954	628614	596340
20-24	2493515	1265938	1227577	1393952	685959	707993	1099563	579979	519584
25-29	2168349	1098962	1069387	1276299	629653	646646	892050	469309	422741
30-34	1957005	992830	964175	1149626	574743	574883	807379	418087	389292
35-44	4371622	2233065	2138557	2458423	1228658	1229765	1913199	1004407	908792
45-54	3508584	1756849	1751735	1953734	948957	1004777	1554850	807892	746958
55-64	2643413	1319820	1323593	1422191	683956	738235	1221222	635864	585358
65 AND OVER	2364430	1113708	1250722	1231328	530164	701164	1133102	583544	549558

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 23.
02 LITERACY REFERS TO THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE.

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TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASE FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1970. SPAIN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	27611195	13348050	14263145	14967794	7082535	7885259	12643401	6265515	6377886
10-14	3030194	1547186	1483008	1640822	835927	804895	1389372	711259	678113
15-19	2709334	1372109	1337225	1457966	729636	728330	1251368	642473	608895
20-24	2548753	1287654	1261099	1420165	695205	724960	1128588	592449	536139
25-29	2239482	1120907	1118575	1309735	639037	670698	929747	481870	447877
30-34	2073986	1026227	1047759	1204654	589058	615596	869332	437169	432163
35-44	4715170	2336068	2379102	2613835	1270708	1343127	2101335	1065360	1035975
45-54	3861019	1857536	2003483	2108646	987492	1121154	1752373	870044	882329
55-64	3142584	1444228	1698356	1628195	727711	900484	1514389	716517	797872
65 AND OVER	3290673	1356135	1934538	1583776	607761	976015	1706897	748374	958523

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 23.
02 TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES PUBLISHED IN CONJUNCTION WITH CENSUS LITERACY DATA, AS SHOWN IN TABLE 15B, DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM OTHER TOTAL FIGURES PUBLISHED IN THE SAME CENSUS VOLUME. THE REASON FOR THIS DISCREPANCY CANNOT BE ASCERTAINED.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	91.2	94.9	87.7	93.2	96.5	90.3	88.8	93.1	84.6
10-14	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4
15-19	98.2	98.3	98.2	98.5	98.6	98.3	97.9	97.8	97.9
20-24	97.8	98.3	97.3	98.2	98.7	97.7	97.4	97.9	96.9
25-29	96.8	98.0	95.6	97.4	98.5	96.4	95.9	97.4	94.4
30-34	94.4	96.7	92.0	95.4	97.6	93.4	92.9	95.6	90.1
35-44	92.7	95.6	89.9	94.1	96.7	91.6	91.0	94.3	87.7
45-54	90.9	94.6	87.4	92.7	96.1	89.6	88.7	92.9	84.7
55-64	84.1	91.4	77.9	87.3	94.0	82.0	80.6	88.7	73.4
65 AND OVER	71.9	82.1	64.7	77.7	87.2	71.8	66.4	78.0	57.3

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 23.
02 LITERACY REFERS TO THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE.
03 SEE FOOTNOTE 02, TABLE 15B, FOR COMMENT ON THE POPULATION BASES USED TO CALCULATE THESE PERCENTAGES.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6460174	3391863	3068304	3721071	1954197	1766877	2739103	1437666	1301427
6-9	2563700	1312742	1250957	1422887	727716	695170	1140813	585026	555787
10-14	2787471	1435548	1351924	1536342	787970	748372	1251129	647578	603552
15-19	842734	471006	371727	566000	311427	254569	276734	159579	117158
20-24	266269	172567	93696	195842	127084	68766	70427	45483	24930

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 6.
02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO REGULAR ATTENDANCE OF CLASSES AT THE PRIMARY (INCLUDING PRE-SCHOOL), SECONDARY, UNIVERSITY, AND POSTGRADUATE LEVELS, AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

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. SPAIN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
	10851982	5519694	5332288	5941839	2988487	2953352	4910143	2531207	2378936
	2563698	1312741	1250957	1422886	727716	695170	1140812	585025	555787
	3030195	1547187	1483008	1640822	835927	804895	1389373	711260	678113
	2709336	1372112	1337224	1457969	729638	728331	1251367	642474	608893
	2548753	1287654	1261099	1420162	695206	724956	1128591	592448	536143

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 6.

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. SPAIN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59.5	61.5	57.5	62.6	65.4	59.8	55.8	56.8	54.7
6-9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	92.0	92.8	91.2	93.6	94.3	93.0	90.0	91.0	89.0
15-19	31.1	34.3	27.8	38.8	42.7	35.0	22.1	24.8	19.2
20-24	10.4	13.4	7.4	13.8	18.3	9.5	6.2	7.7	4.6

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLES 6 AND 24.
02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO REGULAR ATTENDANCE OF CLASSES AT THE PRIMARY (INCLUDING PRE-SCHOOL), SECONDARY, UNIVERSITY, AND POSTGRADUATE LEVELS, AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.
03 AS REPORTED IN THE SOURCE, TOTAL ENROLLMENT FOR AGES 6-9 SLIGHTLY EXCEEDS THE TOTAL POPULATION AGES 6-9. THE REASON FOR THIS DISCREPANCY IS UNKNOWN.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SPAIN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11908064	9574057	2334007	6455108	5010222	1444886	5452956	4563835	889121
15-19	1551287	1010079	541208	818527	476687	341840	732760	533392	199368
20-24	1542149	1043238	498911	871965	536869	335096	670184	506369	163815
25-29	1299815	1067343	232472	756029	603533	152496	543786	463810	79976
30-34	1138834	995003	143831	658991	571697	87294	479843	423306	56537
35-39	1310599	1152207	158392	725865	633362	92503	584734	518845	65889
40-44	1271895	1107752	164143	694387	596738	97649	577508	511014	66494
45-49	1158673	1003009	155664	625505	533405	92100	533168	469604	63564
50-54	879015	740934	138081	471933	389858	82075	407082	351076	56006
55-59	779003	650138	128865	407479	333104	74375	371524	317034	54490
60-64	610064	513882	96182	284908	231827	53081	325156	282055	43101
65 AND OVER	366730	290472	76258	139519	103142	36377	227211	187330	39881

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL . ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 11.
02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION CONSISTS OF THOSE PERSONS WHO, DURING THE WEEK OF THE CENSUS, WERE INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND/OR THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES. INCLUDED ARE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.
03 DATA FOR AGES 15-19 INCLUDE 106,093 MALES AND 50,448 FEMALES UNDER THE AGE OF 15 WHO WERE CONSIDERED TO BE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE.

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. SPAIN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	24581017	11800872	12780145	13326977	6246615	7080362	11254040	5554257	5699783
15-19	2709336	1372112	1337224	1457969	729638	728331	1251367	642474	608893
20-24	2548753	1287654	1261099	1420162	695206	724956	1128591	592448	536143
25-29	2239480	1120906	1118574	1309737	639038	670699	929743	481868	447875
30-34	2073986	1026227	1047759	1204658	589061	615597	869328	437166	432162
35-39	2389771	1187519	1202252	1333570	652263	681307	1056201	535256	520945
40-44	2325401	1148551	1176850	1280261	618443	661818	1045140	530108	515032
45-49	2133570	1050226	1083344	1168438	558684	609754	965132	491542	473590
50-54	1727452	807312	920140	940212	428809	511403	787240	378503	408737
55-59	1630897	751941	878956	869462	394772	474690	761435	357169	404266
60-64	1511692	692288	819404	758732	332937	425795	752960	359351	393609
65 AND OVER	3290679	1356136	1934543	1583776	607764	976012	1706903	748372	958531

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 6.

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, 1970. SPAIN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48.4	81.1	18.3	48.4	80.2	20.4	48.5	82.2	15.6
15-19	57.3	73.6	40.5	56.1	65.3	46.9	58.6	83.0	32.7
20-24	60.5	81.0	39.6	61.4	77.2	46.2	59.4	85.5	30.6
25-29	58.0	95.2	20.8	57.7	94.4	22.7	58.5	96.3	17.9
30-34	54.9	97.0	13.7	54.7	97.1	14.2	55.2	96.8	13.1
35-39	54.8	97.0	13.2	54.4	97.1	13.6	55.4	96.9	12.6
40-44	54.7	96.4	13.9	54.2	96.5	14.8	55.3	96.4	12.9
45-49	54.3	95.5	14.4	53.5	95.5	15.1	55.2	95.5	13.4
50-54	50.9	91.8	15.0	50.2	90.9	16.0	51.7	92.8	13.7
55-59	47.8	86.5	14.7	46.9	84.4	15.7	48.8	88.8	13.5
60-64	40.4	74.2	11.7	37.6	69.6	12.5	43.2	78.5	11.0
65 AND OVER	11.1	21.4	3.9	8.8	17.0	3.7	13.3	25.0	4.2

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLES 6 AND 11.
02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION CONSISTS OF THOSE PERSONS WHO, DURING THE WEEK OF THE CENSUS, WERE INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND/OR THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES. INCLUDED ARE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.
03 PERCENTAGES FOR AGES 15-19 INCLUDE ALL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS UNDER AGE 19; SEE NOTE 03 TO TABLE 17A.

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. SPAIN

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	11908059	9574054	2334005
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	2246379	1997162	249217
EMPLOYERS	447598	401401	46197
SELF-EMPLOYED	1798781	1595761	203020
EMPLOYEES	8756958	6962842	1794116
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	746862	512795	234067
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	157860	101255	56605

01 SOURCE: INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1974, CENSO DE LA POBLACION DE ESPANA, VOLUME III, MADRID, TABLE 14.
02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION CONSISTS OF THOSE PERSONS WHO, DURING THE WEEK OF THE CENSUS, WERE INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND/OR THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES. INCLUDED ARE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.
03 FIGURES IN TABLE 18 MAY DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM CORRESPONDING FIGURES IN TABLE 17A DUE TO MINOR DISCREPANCIES IN PUBLISHED DATA.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. A 1971 MONTHLY INCOME DISTRIBUTION FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IS PRESENTED IN INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA, 1972, LA RENTA NACIONAL EN 1971 Y SU DISTRIBUCION, MADRID, P. 125. HOWEVER, A BREAKDOWN OF INCOME BY SEX IS NOT AVAILABLE.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19___
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19___
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census), 19___
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 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 152--SPAIN

MAY 4, 1983

		TABLE CHARACTERISTICS				
	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	16	9	X		
TABLE 02	1981	15	3		X	
TABLE 03	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1970	52	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1976	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1980	16	3		X	
TABLE 09	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1970	27	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1970	27	7	X		
TABLE 10C	1970	27	7	X		
TABLE 11	1970	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1970	13	3	X		
TABLE 13	1970	13	3		X	
TABLE 14A	1977	4	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	24	1		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	3		X	
TABLE 19	1970	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/]

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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 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
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Washington, D. C. 20233

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)

Name
Organization
Address
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RETURN TO:
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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
				TOTAL $	

*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge
With tape orders; additional copies are $5.00 each.

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
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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)