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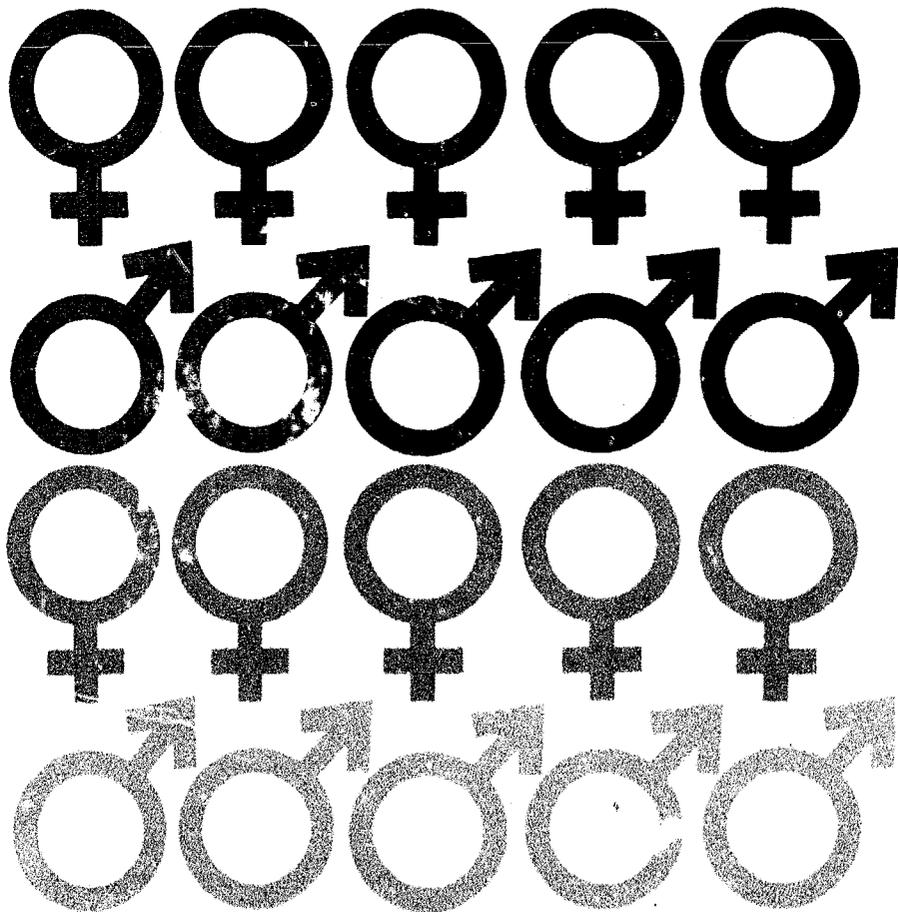
# SOVIET UNION

*Soviet Union*

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## Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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



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## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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,

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 information on the status and role of women necessary for project and/or program needs.\* Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what is currently accessible to the research team members. We do feel, however, that it may be useful to publicize basic data available to AID missions, generalists in the development community, and program planners who may be interested in comparisons within regions and comparisons between men and women. In addition we hope this kind of presentation will help create a demand for more detailed and sophisticated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

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

One 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 that 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.

Best Available Copy

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. SOVIET UNION

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	24 172 0134	11 139 9377	13 032 0757	13 599 1514	6 302 6095	7 296 5419	10 572 8620	4 837 3282	5 735 5338
0-4	2 050 9889	1 043 4611	1 007 5278	9 866 019	5 029 626	4 836 393	10 643 870	5 404 985	5 238 885
5-9	2 447 5707	1 247 4721	1 200 0986	11 699 893	5 972 123	5 727 770	12 775 814	6 502 598	6 273 216
10-14	2 498 8366	1 273 0029	1 225 8337	12 120 124	6 172 929	5 947 195	12 868 242	6 557 100	6 311 142
15-19	2 199 9236	1 122 5249	1 077 3987	13 723 142	6 924 741	6 798 401	8 276 094	4 300 508	3 975 586
20-24	1 710 5210	862 6904	847 8306	11 910 115	5 981 465	5 928 650	5 195 095	2 645 439	2 549 656
25-29	1 377 0411	681 3420	695 6991	8 821 452	4 407 079	4 414 373	4 948 959	2 406 341	2 542 618
30-34	2 114 4685	1 040 8341	1 073 6344	13 409 641	6 599 988	6 809 653	7 735 044	3 808 353	3 926 691
35-39	1 659 3854	813 9761	845 4093	9 772 862	4 791 556	4 981 306	6 820 992	3 348 205	3 472 787
40-44	1 900 3071	875 8628	1 024 4443	11 423 242	5 339 814	6 083 428	7 579 829	3 418 814	4 161 015
45-49	1 225 5572	474 3540	751 2032	7 102 885	2 751 857	4 351 028	5 152 687	1 991 683	3 161 004
50-54	907 7740	342 9835	564 7905	5 295 610	2 076 603	3 219 007	3 782 130	1 353 232	2 428 898
55-59	1 201 3176	427 3019	774 0157	6 607 335	2 473 908	4 133 427	5 405 841	1 799 111	3 606 730
60-69	1 759 5299	592 2428	1 167 2871	9 044 334	3 026 044	6 018 290	8 550 965	2 896 384	5 654 581
70 AND OVER	1 091 9130	3 288 508	7 630 622	5 057 056	1 410 127	3 646 929	5 862 074	1 878 381	3 983 693
UNKNOWN	268 788	130 383	138 405	13 7804	6 8235	6 9569	130 984	62 148	6 8836

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1979, ITOGI VSESOYUZNOY PEREPISI NASELENIYA  
1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. II, TABLE 3.

02 POPULATION IS DE FACTO.

03 'URBAN' CONSISTS OF CITIES AND URBAN-TYPE SETTLEMENTS. CITIES  
ARE DEFINED BY EACH OF THE COUNTRY'S CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS, AND  
MINIMUM POPULATIONS VARY (FOR A DISCUSSION, SEE V.O.  
RUKAVISHNIKOV, 1980, NASELENIYE GORODA, MOSCOW, P. 9). URBAN-  
TYPE SETTLEMENTS ARE OF THREE KINDS - INDUSTRIAL, HEALTH, AND  
RESORT - EACH HAVING SPECIFIC CRITERIA CONCERNING SIZE, NATURE OF  
RESIDENCE, AND/OR OCCUPATIONAL PURSUIT. FOR SPECIFICS, SEE A.M.  
PROKHOROV (ED.), 1975, BOL'SHAYA SOVETSKAYA ENTSIKLOPEDIYA,  
MOSCOW, P. 408.

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, 1979. SOVIET UNION

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. SOVIET UNION

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1979. SOVIET UNION

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	262436227	122328833	140107394

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1980, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR  
STATISTICS, GENEVA, TABLE 1.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 5. POPULATION BY SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OR MAJOR ECONOMIC REGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SOVIET UNION**

REPUBLIC OR REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	24 1720 134	11 1399377	13 0320757	13 5991514	6 3026095	7 2965419	10 5728620	4 8373282	5 7355338
RSFSR	13 0079210B	5 9324787B	7 0754423B	8 0981143B	3 7137193B	4 3843950B	4 9098067B	2 2187594B	2 6910473B
NORTHWEST	1 2156960	5 529644C	6 627316C	8 912900	4 048426C	4 864474C	3 244060	1 481218C	1 762842C
CENTRAL	2 7651573	1 2222447C	1 5429126C	1 9702665	8 767267C	10 935398C	7 948908	3 455180C	4 493728C
VOLGA-VYATKA	8 347817	3 706836C	4 640981C	4 412074	2 002511C	2 409563C	3 935743	1 704325C	2 231418C
CEN.-BLACK EARTH	7 998214	3 543645C	4 454569C	3 214362	1 462745C	1 751617C	4 783852	2 080900C	2 702952C
VOLGA	1 8373426	8 353203C	1 0020223C	1 0481705	4 805683C	5 676022C	7 891721	3 547520C	4 344201C
N. CAUCASUS	1 4280644	6 507857C	7 772787C	7 106216	3 242918C	3 863298C	7 174428	3 264939C	3 909489C
URALS	1 5185196	6 967679C	8 217517C	10 439619	4 799790C	5 639829C	4 745577	2 167889C	2 577688C
WESTERN SIBERIA	1 2109501	5 619113C	6 490388C	7 431318	3 455509C	3 975809C	4 678183	2 163604C	2 514579C
EASTERN SIBERIA	7 463434	3 606665C	3 856769C	4 612051	2 220607C	2 391444C	2 851383	1 386058C	1 465325C
FAR EAST	5 780509	2 917168C	2 863341C	4 131826	2 072705C	2 059121C	1 648683	8 44463C	8 04220
UKRAINIAN SSR	4 7126517	2 1305320C	2 5821197	2 5688560	1 1881383	1 3807177	2 1437957	9 423937	1 2014020
DONETS-DNEPR	2 0056672	9 081875C	10 974797C	14 106794	6 499692C	7 607102C	5 949878	2 582183C	3 367695C
SOUTHWEST	2 0689231	9 290684C	1 1398547C	7 940792	3 690809C	4 249983C	1 2748439	5 599875C	7 148564C
SOUTH	6 380614	2 932761C	3 447853C	3 640974	1 690882C	1 950092C	2 739640	1 241879C	1 497761C
BALTIC	7 580378	3 519291	4 061087	4 465914	2 077863	2 388051	3 114464	1 441428	1 673036
LITHUANIAN SSR	3 128236	1 467950	1 660286	1 571737	7 41258	8 30479	1 556499	7 26692	8 29807
LATVIAN SSR	2 364127	1 080616	1 283511	1 476602	6 75437	8 01165	8 87525	4 05179	4 82346
ESTONIAN SSR	1 356079	6 20195	7 35884	8 81168	4 02136	4 79032	4 74911	2 18059	2 56852
KALININGRAD OBL.	7 31936	3 50530C	3 81406C	5 36407	2 59032C	2 77375	1 95529	9 1498C	1 04051C
TRANS-CAUCASUS	1 2295312	5 902778	6 392534	6 285821	3 026916	3 258905	6 009491	2 875862	3 133629
GEORGIAN SSR	4 686358	2 202580	2 483778	2 239738	1 046903	1 192835	2 446620	1 155677	1 290943
AZERBAIDZHAN SSR	5 117081	2 483035	2 634046	2 564551	1 254991	1 309560	2 552530	1 228044	1 324486
ARMENIAN SSR	2 491873	1 217163	1 274710	1 481532	7 25022	7 56510	10 10341	4 92141	5 18200
CENTRAL ASIA	1 9790716	9 634919	10 155797	7 530000	3 645105	3 884895	1 2260716	5 989814	6 270902
UZBEK SSR	1 1799429	5 743956	6 055473	4 321603	2 089086	2 232517	7 477826	3 654870	3 822956
KIRGIZ SSR	2 932805	1 401557	1 531248	1 097498	5 15622	5 81876	1 835307	8 85935	9 49372
TADZHIK SSR	2 899602	1 426255	1 473347	1 076700	5 27776	5 48924	1 822902	8 98479	9 24423
TURKMEN SSR	2 158880	1 063151	1 095729	1 034199	5 12621	5 21578	1 124681	5 50530	5 74151
KAZAKH SSR	1 3008726	6 262721	6 746005	6 538652	3 151725	3 386927	6 470074	3 110996	3 359078
BELORUSSIAN SSR	9 002338	4 137816	4 864522	3 907783	1 835603	2 072180	5 094555	2 302213	2 792342
MOLDAVIAN SSR	3 568873	1 662275	1 906598	1 130048	5 29339	6 00709	2 438825	1 152936	1 305889

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1972, ITOGI VSESOUZNOY PEREPISI NASELENIYA  
1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. I, TABLE 2, VOL. II, TABLE 3 AND  
VOL. III, TABLE 2.

B KALININGRAD OBLAST IS ADMINISTRATIVELY ATTACHED TO THE RSFSR  
(RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC); THEREFORE, THE  
POPULATION OF THIS OBLAST IS INCLUDED IN THE TOTALS FOR THE  
RSFSR. HOWEVER, KALININGRAD OBLAST IN TERMS OF MAJOR ECONOMIC

## TABLE 05 (CONTINUED)

REGIONS IS CONSIDERED A PART OF THE BALTIC REGION; THEREFORE, THE POPULATION OF THIS OBLAST IS LISTED SEPARATELY UNDER THIS REGION.

C FOR THESE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE RSFSR, SOURCE REPORTS THE POPULATION AGES 0 THROUGH 9 YEARS FOR BOTH SEXES COMBINED AND THE SEX COMPOSITION ONLY FOR THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER. ESTIMATES FOR THE POPULATIONS OF ALL AGES SHOWN ABOVE WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BY ASSUMING THAT EACH MAJOR ECONOMIC REGION OF THE RSFSR AND KALININGRAD OBLAST WOULD HAVE THE SAME SEX RATIO AMONG THE POPULATION AGES 0 THROUGH 9 YEARS AS REPORTED FOR THE RSFSR AS A WHOLE.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OR MAJOR ECONOMIC REGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979.  
SOVIET UNION

REPUBLIC OR REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	262436227	122328833	140107394	163586000	76300000	87300000	98850000	46000000	52800000
SFSR	137551000B	A	A	95374000B	A	A	42177000B	A	A
NORTHWEST	13276000	A	A	10554000	A	A	2722000	A	A
CENTRAL	28944000	A	A	22678000	A	A	6266000	A	A
VOLGA-VYATKA	8343000	A	A	5194000	A	A	3149000	A	A
CEN.-BLACK EARTH	7797000	A	A	4065000	A	A	3732000	A	A
VOLGA	19395000	A	A	12731000	A	A	6664000	A	A
N. CAUCASUS	15488000	A	A	8497000	A	A	6991000	A	A
URALS	15567000	A	A	11585000	A	A	3982000	A	A
WESTERN SIBERIA	12958000	A	A	8767000	A	A	4191000	A	A
EASTERN SIBERIA	8157000	A	A	5605000	A	A	2552000	A	A
FAR EAST	6819000	A	A	5081000	A	A	1738000	A	A
UKRAINIAN SSR	49755000	A	A	30512000	A	A	19243000	A	A
DONETS-DNEPR	21044000	A	A	15865000	A	A	5179000	A	A
SOUTHWEST	21578000	A	A	10165000	A	A	11413000	A	A
SOUTH	7133000	A	A	4482000	A	A	2651000	A	A
BALTIC	8192000	A	A	5427000	A	A	2765000	A	A
LITHUANIAN SSR	3398000	A	A	2062000	A	A	1336000	A	A
LATVIAN SSR	2521000	A	A	1726000	A	A	795000	A	A
ESTONIAN SSR	1466000	A	A	1022000	A	A	444000	A	A
KALININGRAD OBL.	807000	A	A	617000	A	A	190000	A	A
TRANS-CAUCASUS	14074000	A	A	7794000	A	A	6280000	A	A
GEORGIAN SSR	5015000	A	A	2601000	A	A	2414000	A	A
AZERBAIDZHAN SSR	6028000	A	A	3200000	A	A	2828000	A	A
ARMENIAN SSR	3031000	A	A	1993000	A	A	1038000	A	A
CENTRAL ASIA	25480000	A	A	10362000	A	A	15118000	A	A
UZBEK SSR	15391000	A	A	6348000	A	A	9043000	A	A
KIRGIZ SSR	3529000	A	A	1366000	A	A	2163000	A	A
TADZHIK SSR	3801000	A	A	1325000	A	A	2476000	A	A
TURKMEN SSR	2759000	A	A	1323000	A	A	1436000	A	A
KAZAKH SSR	14684000	A	A	7920000	A	A	6764000	A	A
BELORUSSIAN SSR	9560000	A	A	5263000	A	A	4297000	A	A
MOLDAVIAN SSR	3947000	A	A	1551000	A	A	2396000	A	A

01 SOURCE: UNROUNDED TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION FIGURES: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, GENEVA, TABLE 1. ALL ROUNDED FIGURES: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKEYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 2, MOSCOW, PAGES 11-20.

02 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

03 APPROXIMATE DATA CONCERNING THE SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF THE 15 SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS BASED ON THE 1979 CENSUS

TABLE 05 (CONTINUED)

CAN BE FOUND IN MURRAY FESHBACH, 1982. 'BETWEEN THE LINES OF THE SOVIET CENSUS,' PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, VOL. XXXI, NO. 1, JANUARY-FEBRUARY, TABLE 1.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B KALININGRAD OBLAST IS ADMINISTRATIVELY ATTACHED TO THE RSFSR (RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC); THEREFORE, THE POPULATION OF THIS OBLAST IS INCLUDED IN THE TOTALS FOR THE RSFSR. HOWEVER, KALININGRAD OBLAST IN TERMS OF MAJOR ECONOMIC REGIONS IS CONSIDERED A PART OF THE BALTIC REGION; THEREFORE, THE POPULATION OF THIS OBLAST IS LISTED SEPARATELY UNDER THAT REGION.

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. SOVIET UNION

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	24 172 0134	11 139 9377	13 032 0757	13 599 1514	6 302 6095	7 296 5419	10 572 8620	4 837 3282	5 735 5338
RUSSIAN	12 901 5140	5 832 3471	7 069 1669	8 772 0236	3 974 0379	4 797 9857	4 129 4904	1 858 3092	2 271 1812
UKRAINIAN	4 075 3246	1 855 6284	2 219 6962	1 975 3311	9 297 892	10 455 419	20 999 935	9 258 392	1 174 1543
UZBEK	9 195 093	4 605 736	4 589 357	2 291 622	12 152 62	10 763 60	6 903 471	3 390 474	35 12 997
BELORUSSIAN	9 051 755	4 201 504	4 850 251	3 958 547	1 900 204	2 058 343	5 093 208	2 301 300	2 791 908
TATAR	5 930 670	2 743 432	3 187 238	3 260 641	1 523 197	1 737 444	2 670 029	1 220 235	1 449 794
KAZAKH	5 298 818	2 621 833	2 676 985	14 156 42	7 296 89	6 859 53	3 883 176	1 892 144	1 991 032
AZERI	4 379 937	2 189 646	2 190 291	1 737 279	9 134 35	8 238 44	2 642 658	1 276 211	1 366 447
ARMENIAN	3 559 151	1 756 927	1 802 224	2 305 276	1 143 788	1 161 488	1 253 875	6 131 39	6 407 36
GEORGIAN	3 245 300	1 554 163	1 691 137	1 427 592	6 946 44	7 329 48	1 817 708	8 595 19	9 581 89
MOLDAVIAN	2 697 994	1 299 660	1 398 334	5 500 20	2 915 10	2 585 10	2 147 974	1 008 150	1 139 824
LITHUANIAN	2 664 944	1 264 577	1 400 367	1 244 870	5 964 49	6 484 21	1 420 074	6 681 28	7 519 46
JEWISH	2 150 707	9 880 09	1 162 698	2 104 651	9 636 52	1 140 999	4 605 6	2 435 7	2 169 9
TADZHIK	2 135 383	1 081 475	1 054 408	5 552 90	3 009 61	2 543 29	1 580 593	7 805 14	8 000 79
GERMAN	1 846 317	8 731 75	9 731 42	8 385 15	3 999 46	4 385 69	1 007 802	4 732 29	5 345 73
CHUVASH	1 694 351	7 689 51	9 254 00	4 934 86	2 406 81	2 528 05	1 200 865	5 282 70	6 725 95
TURKMEN	1 525 284	7 645 85	7 606 99	4 723 45	2 519 22	2 204 23	1 052 939	5 126 63	5 402 76
KIRGIZ	1 452 222	7 142 66	7 379 56	2 121 43	1 120 20	1 001 23	1 240 079	6 022 46	6 378 33
LATVIAN	1 429 844	6 422 02	7 876 42	7 537 10	3 377 30	4 159 80	6 761 34	3 044 72	3 716 62
MORDVIN	1 262 670	5 575 19	7 051 51	4 560 15	2 039 53	2 520 62	8 066 55	3 535 66	4 530 89
BASHKIR	1 239 681	5 833 81	6 563 00	3 292 67	1 644 56	1 648 11	9 104 14	4 189 25	4 914 89
POLISH	1 167 523	5 116 32	6 558 91	5 275 83	2 228 27	3 047 56	6 399 40	2 886 05	3 511 35
ESTONIAN	1 007 356	4 502 25	5 571 31	5 550 48	2 459 64	3 090 84	4 523 08	2 042 61	2 480 47
UDMURT	7 043 28	3 109 18	3 934 10	2 261 79	1 043 08	1 218 71	4 781 49	2 066 10	2 715 39
CHECHEN	6 126 74	3 048 58	3 078 16	1 336 28	7 279 6	6 083 2	4 790 46	2 320 62	2 469 84
MARI	5 986 28	2 666 52	3 319 76	1 228 98	6 112 8	6 177 0	4 757 30	2 055 24	2 702 06
OSETIAN	4 880 39	2 382 18	2 498 21	2 600 48	1 291 02	1 309 46	2 279 91	1 091 16	1 188 75
OTHERS	6 612 579	3 226 078	3 386 501	2 285 672	1 168 200	1 117 472	4 326 907	2 057 878	2 269 029

- 01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1972, ITOGI VSESOUZNOY PEREPISI NASELENIYA  
1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. 4, TABLE 4.
- 02 OTHERS INCLUDE 74 SMALLER ETHNIC GROUPS; SOURCE REPORTS DATA FOR  
EACH OF THESE SEPARATELY.

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, 1979. SOVIET UNION

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	262084654
RUSSIAN	137397089
UKRAINIAN	42347387
UZBEK	12455978
BELORUSSIAN	9462715
KASAKH	6556442
TATAR	6317468
AZERI	5477330
ARMENIAN	4151241
GEORGIAN	3570504
MOLDAVIAN	2968224
TADZHIK	2897697
LITHUANIAN	2850905
TURKMEN	2027913
GERMAN	1936214
KIRGIZ	1906271
JEWISH	1810876
CHUVASH	1751366
LATVIAN	1439037
BASHKIR	1371452
MORDVIN	1191765
POLISH	1150991
ESTONIAN	1019851
CHECHEN	755782
UDMURT	713696
MARI	621961
OSETIAN	541893
OTHERS	7392606B

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 7, MOSCOW,  
PP. 41-43.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

B OTHERS INCLUDE 74 SMALLER ETHNIC GROUPS; SOURCE REPORTS DATA FOR  
EACH OF THESE SEPARATELY.

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,  
1979. SOVIET UNION

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND PERTAINING DIRECTLY TO RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS. HOWEVER, RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH LINGUISTIC AND NATIONALITY SUB-GROUPINGS OF THE SOVIET UNION'S POPULATION HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED ON THE BASIS OF THE 1959, 1970, AND 1979 CENSUSES; SEE STEPHEN RAPAWY, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1982, NATIONALITY COMPOSITION AND LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOVIET POPULATION, UNPUBLISHED.

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, 1979. SOVIET UNION

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY NATIVE LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SOVIET UNION

NATIVE LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	241720134	111399377	130320757	135991514	63026095	72965419	105728620	48373282	57355338
RUSSIAN	141830564B	64724675	77105889	98243924	44980279	53263645	43586640	19744396	23842244
UKRAINIAN	34906299	15636764	19269535	14993632	6912845	8080787	19912667	8723919	11188748
UZBEK	9070748	4541546	4529202	2219942	1177666	1042276	6850806	3363880	3486926
BELORUSSIAN	7291277	3302159	3989118	2508938	1161928	1347010	4782339	2140231	2642108
TATAR	5289435	2415939	2873496	2718818	1247492	1471326	2570617	1168447	1402170
KASAKH	5194996	2565673	2629323	1356867	697445	659422	3838129	1868228	1969901
AZERI	4301299	2147931	2153368	1679953	882505	797448	2621346	1265426	1355920
ARMENIAN	3254132	1603730	1650402	2023542	1003078	1020464	1230590	600652	629938
GEORGIAN	3193491	1527930	1665561	1386410	673737	712673	1807081	854193	952888
LITHUANIAN	2608223	1235379	1372844	1208046	577430	630616	1400177	657949	742228
MOLDAVIAN	2563005	1227464	1335541	453778	239621	214157	2109227	987843	1121384
TADZHIK	2104023	1064560	1039463	536993	290987	246006	1567030	773573	793457
TURKMEN	1508478	755623	752855	459298	244982	214316	1049180	510641	538539
CHUVASH	1472156	652212	819944	335378	156991	178387	1136778	495221	641557
KIRGIZ	1434434	704873	729561	207134	109113	98021	1227300	595760	631540
LATVIAN	1361414	609896	751518	702874	314043	388831	658540	295853	362687
GERMAN	1233317	556313	677004	488639	218983	269656	744678	337330	407348
MORDVIN	982963	421339	561624	257963	108406	149557	725000	312933	412067
ESTONIAN	962084	429960	532124	520935	231045	289890	441149	198915	242234
BASHKIR	820390	391391	428999	241099	120828	120271	579291	270563	308728
CHECHEN	604655	299878	304777	127888	69171	58717	476767	230707	246060
UDMURT	581877	249951	331926	145418	63862	81556	436459	186089	250370
MARI	545803	238899	306904	90017	43492	46525	455786	195407	260379
OSETIAN	432589	209541	223048	220818	108536	112282	211771	101005	110766
AVAR	385043	185364	199679	69888	39858	30030	315155	145506	169649
HEBREW	381078	167295	213783	367447	160498	206949	13631	6797	6834
POLISH	379470	164208	215262	170475	70277	100198	208995	93931	115064
LEZGIN	304087	150981	153106	82984	46145	36839	221103	104836	116267
OTHERS	6722804C	3217903C	3504901C	2172416C	1074852C	1097564C	4550388C	2143051C	2407337C

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1972, ITOGI VSESOUZNOY PEREPISI NASEL'NIYA  
1970 GODA, (RESULTS OF THE 1970 ALL-UNION CENSUS), MOSCOW,  
VOL. 4, TABLE 4.

B 128,811,371 ARE ETHNICALLY IDENTIFIED AS RUSSIAN AND 13,019,193  
AS NON-RUSSIAN. APART FROM THESE FIGURES, SOURCE INDICATES  
THAT 41,815,948 OTHER PERSONS REPORTED RUSSIAN AS A SECOND  
LANGUAGE.

C SOURCE REPORTS NATIVE-LANGUAGE DATA SEPARATELY FOR 74 SMALLER  
GROUPS.

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

**TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY NATIVE LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. SOVIET UNION**

<b>NATIVE LANGUAGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>262084654</b>
<b>RUSSIAN</b>	<b>153458208B</b>
<b>UKRAINIAN</b>	<b>35059139</b>
<b>UZBEK</b>	<b>12273845</b>
<b>BELORUSSIAN</b>	<b>7016727</b>
<b>KAZAKH</b>	<b>6391197</b>
<b>TATAR</b>	<b>5428229</b>
<b>AZERI</b>	<b>5359033</b>
<b>ARMENIAN</b>	<b>3764203</b>
<b>GEORGIAN</b>	<b>3508426</b>
<b>TADZHIK</b>	<b>2834142</b>
<b>LITHUANIAN</b>	<b>2791642</b>
<b>MOLDAVIAN</b>	<b>2765780</b>
<b>TURKMEN</b>	<b>2001311</b>
<b>KIRGYZ</b>	<b>1865736</b>
<b>CHUVASH</b>	<b>1431184</b>
<b>LATVIAN</b>	<b>1367059</b>
<b>GERMAN</b>	<b>1103552</b>
<b>ESTONIAN</b>	<b>972199</b>
<b>BASHKIR</b>	<b>919020</b>
<b>MORDVIN</b>	<b>864779</b>
<b>CHECHEN</b>	<b>745295</b>
<b>UDMURT</b>	<b>545603</b>
<b>MARI</b>	<b>539341</b>
<b>OSETIAN</b>	<b>477807</b>
<b>AVAR</b>	<b>471895</b>
<b>LEZGIN</b>	<b>347556</b>
<b>OTHERS</b>	<b>7781746C</b>

**01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 7, MOSCOW,  
PP. 41-43.**

**02 DE JURE POPULATION.**

**B 137,182,088 ARE ETHNICALLY IDENTIFIED AS RUSSIAN AND 16,276,120  
AS NON-RUSSIAN. APART FROM THESE FIGURES, SOURCE INDICATES  
THAT 61,167,703 OTHER PERSONS REPORTED RUSSIAN AS A SECOND  
LANGUAGE.**

**C SOURCE REPORTS NATIVE-LANGUAGE DATA SEPARATELY FOR 74 SMALLER  
GROUPS.**

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

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1968-1971. SOVIET UNION

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	69.5	64.6	73.5
1	A	A	A
5	66.9	62.0	70.8
15	57.3	52.4	61.1
30	43.5	39.0	46.7
45	30.5	26.7	32.8
60	18.5	16.0	20.0

0<sup>1</sup> SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1974, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 2, MOSCOW, TABLE II.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

( 10 )  
**U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
 WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE**

**TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
 1971 TO 1980. SOVIET UNION**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
<b>CDR (PER 1000 POP)</b>			
1975	9	A	A
1976	10	A	A
1977	10	A	A
1978	10	A	A
1979	10	A	A
1980	10	A	A
<b>IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)</b>			
1971	23	25	20
1972	25	27	22
1973	26	29	23
1974	28	A	A
1975	29B	A	A
1976	31B	A	A

**01 SOURCE: CRUDE DEATH RATES FROM TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYA PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO SSSR V 1979 GODU, STATISTICHESKIY YEZHEGODNIK, MOSCOW, PAGE 36; AND 1981, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, MOSCOW, TABLE 1.**

**02 SOURCE: INFANT MORTALITY RATES FROM TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1973, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 12; 1974, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 2, TABLE 2; AND NO. 12, PAGE 85; 1975, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 12, TABLE 1; 1975, NASELENIYE SSSR (CHISLENNEST', SOSTAV, I DVIZHENIYE NASELENIYE) 1973, STATISTICHESKIY SBORNIK, MOSCOW, PAGE 141.**

**A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.**

**B ESTIMATE AS REPORTED IN CHRISTOPHER DAVIS AND MURRAY FESHBACH, 1980, RISING INFANT MORTALITY IN THE SOVIET UNION IN THE 1970'S, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, INTERNATIONAL POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES P-95, NO. 74, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 2.**

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. SOVIET UNION

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	166741127	A 107113000B		A	A	A	A
TOTAL MALES	73214425	A 52868000		A	A	A	A
16-19	8810041	A 164000		A	A	A	A
20-24	8626904	A 2496000		A	A	A	A
25-29	6813420	A 5261000		A	A	A	A
30-34	10408341	A 9230000		A	A	A	A
35-39	8139761	A 7592000		A	A	A	A
40-44	8758628	A 8288000		A	A	A	A
45-49	4743540	A 4515000		A	A	A	A
50-54	3429835	A 3266000		A	A	A	A
55-59	4273019	A 4050000		A	A	A	A
60-69	5922428	A 5448000		A	A	A	A
70 AND OVER	3288508	A 2558000		A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	A 0		A	A	A	A
TOTAL FEMALES	93526702	A 54245000		A	A	A	A
16-19	8452938	A 899000		A	A	A	A
20-24	8478306	A 4738000		A	A	A	A
25-29	6956991	A 5755000		A	A	A	A
30-34	10736344	A 9157000		A	A	A	A
35-39	8454093	A 7096000		A	A	A	A
40-44	10244443	A 8092000		A	A	A	A
45-49	7512032	A 5400000		A	A	A	A
50-54	5647905	A 3406000		A	A	A	A
55-59	7740157	A 3877000		A	A	A	A
60-69	11672871	A 4327000		A	A	A	A
70 AND OVER	7630622	A 1498000		A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	A 0		A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1972, ITOGI VSESOUZNOY PEREPISI NASELENIYA 1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. II, TABLES 3 AND 6. NUMBERS OF MARRIED PERSONS WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ON THE BASIS OF REPORTED DATA ON THE AGE-SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AND REPORTED MARITAL-STATUS PROPORTIONS (ROUNDED TO 3 PLACES).

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B ESTIMATE, EXCLUDING PERSONS OF UNKNOWN AGE. TOTAL NUMBER OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES BASED ON THE 1970 CENSUS INDEPENDENTLY REPORTED TO NUMBER 107.2 MILLION IN TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 2, MOSCOW, PAGE 20.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1979. SOVIET UNION

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	A	A122600000	A	A	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 12, MOSCOW, PAGE 58. THE ABOVE-CITED TOTAL NUMBER OF MARRIED PERSONS AGES 16 YEARS AND OVER IS BASED ON THE 1979 CENSUS AND PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 POPULATION (ROUNDED TO 3 PLACES) OF THE MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION AGES 16 YEARS AND OVER, WITH SEPARATE PROPORTIONS FOR MALES AND FEMALES.
- 02 ON THE BASIS OF DATA CONTAINED IN SOURCE, ONLY ROUGH ESTIMATES CAN BE MADE OF THE MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION AGES 16 YEARS AND OVER IN 1979, AS FOLLOW (ESTIMATES IN MILLIONS): MALES--SINGLE 20.5, MARRIED 60.6, WIDOWED 1.7, AND DIVORCED OR SEPARATED 2.7; FEMALES--SINGLE 17.3, MARRIED 62.0, WIDOWED 20.3, AND DIVORCED OR SEPARATED 7.1.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. SOVIET UNION

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	99598740	A	62985000	A	A	A	A
TOTAL MALES	44470824	A	31182000	A	A	A	A
16-19	5612383	A	111000	A	A	A	A
20-24	5981463	A	1727000	A	A	A	A
25-29	4407079	A	3344000	A	A	A	A
30-34	6599988	A	5790000	A	A	A	A
35-39	4791556	A	4424000	A	A	A	A
40-44	5339814	A	5024000	A	A	A	A
45-49	2751857	A	2603000	A	A	A	A
50-54	2076603	A	1970000	A	A	A	A
55-59	2473908	A	2333000	A	A	A	A
60-69	3026044	A	2769000	A	A	A	A
70 AND OVER	1410127	A	1087000	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	A	0	A	A	A	A
TOTAL FEMALES	55127916	A	31803000	A	A	A	A
16-19	5541825	A	476000	A	A	A	A
20-24	5928650	A	3078000	A	A	A	A
25-29	4414373	A	3571000	A	A	A	A
30-34	6809653	A	5741000	A	A	A	A
35-39	4981306	A	4163000	A	A	A	A
40-44	6083428	A	4813000	A	A	A	A
45-49	4351028	A	3159000	A	A	A	A
50-54	3219007	A	1973000	A	A	A	A
55-59	4133427	A	2088000	A	A	A	A
60-69	6018290	A	2126000	A	A	A	A
70 AND OVER	3646929	A	615000	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	A	0	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1972, ITOGI VSESOUZNOY PEREPISI NASELENIYA  
1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. II, TABLES 3 AND 6. NUMBERS OF MARRIED  
PERSONS WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ON THE  
BASIS OF REPORTED DATA ON THE AGE-SEX COMPOSITION OF THE  
POPULATION AND REPORTED MARITAL-STATUS PROPORTIONS (ROUNDED TO  
3 PLACES).

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL  
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1979. SOVIET UNION.

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. SOVIET UNION

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	67142387	A	44128000	A	A	A	A
TOTAL MALES	28743601	A	21686000	A	A	A	A
16-19	3197658	A	53000	A	A	A	A
20-24	2645439	A	769000	A	A	A	A
25-29	2406341	A	1917000	A	A	A	A
30-34	3808353	A	3440000	A	A	A	A
35-39	3348205	A	3168000	A	A	A	A
40-44	3418814	A	3264000	A	A	A	A
45-49	1991683	A	1912000	A	A	A	A
50-54	1353232	A	1296000	A	A	A	A
55-59	1799111	A	1717000	A	A	A	A
60-69	2896384	A	2679000	A	A	A	A
70 AND OVER	1878381	A	1471000	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	A	0	A	A	A	A
TOTAL FEMALES	38398786	A	22442000	A	A	A	A
16-19	2911113	A	423000	A	A	A	A
20-24	2549656	A	1660000	A	A	A	A
25-29	2542618	A	2184000	A	A	A	A
30-34	3926691	A	3416000	A	A	A	A
35-39	3472787	A	2933000	A	A	A	A
40-44	4161015	A	3279000	A	A	A	A
45-49	3161004	A	2241000	A	A	A	A
50-54	2428898	A	1433000	A	A	A	A
55-59	3606730	A	1789000	A	A	A	A
60-69	5654581	A	2201000	A	A	A	A
70 AND OVER	3983693	A	883000	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	A	0	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1972, ITOGI VSESOYUZHNOY PEREPISI NASELENIYA 1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. II, TABLES 3 AND 6. NUMBERS OF MARRIED PERSONS WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ON THE BASIS OF REPORTED DATA ON THE AGE-SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AND REPORTED MARITAL-STATUS PROPORTIONS (ROUNDED TO 3 PLACES).

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

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

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

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

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	18B	18	18B	18	18B

01 SOURCE: ALICE HENRY AND PHYLLIS T. PIOTROW, 1979, AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY, POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, SPECIAL TOPIC MONOGRAPH, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER, TABLE 15.

02 AGE AT WHICH ANY SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED IN THE SOVIET UNION CANNOT BE COMPUTED, SINCE REQUISITE DATA ON MARITAL STATUS BY AGE AND SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE HAVE NOT BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE FOUR MOST RECENT CENSUSES OF 1939, 1959, 1970, AND 1979.

B A MINIMUM AGE OF 17 APPLIES IN THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

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

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF FAMILIES BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. SOVIET UNION

NO. OF PERSONS PER FAMILY	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
2	19663525	12364229	7299296
3	19127843	13649547	5478296
4	15239485	10563711	4675774
5	6311510	3615572	2695938
6	2741143	1255137	1486006
7	1323931	469364	854567
8	797872	243023	554849
9	481084	124686	356398
10 AND OVER	620820	154882	465938
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	66307213	42440151	23867062
MEAN SIZE	3.5	3.3	3.8
MEDIAN SIZE	3.8	3.6	4.3

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 12, MOSCOW,  
TABLE 2, AND 1972, ITOGI VSESOUZNEY PEREPISI NASELENIYA 1970  
GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. VII, PAGE 4.

02 AS DEFINED FOR CENSUS PURPOSES, A FAMILY CONSISTS OF 2 OR MORE  
PERSONS RELATED BY BLOOD OR MARRIAGE WHO RESIDE TOGETHER AND  
SHARE A COMMON BUDGET. A PERSON WHO RESIDES SEPARATELY IS  
STILL INCLUDED IN THE FAMILY (BUT IS LISTED SEPARATELY IN  
CERTAIN TABULATIONS) IF HE OR SHE SHARES IN THE FAMILY BUDGET  
OR WITH REGULARITY CONTRIBUTES MATERIALLY TO THE MAINTENANCE  
OF THE FAMILY.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF FAMILIES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SOVIET UNION

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	58690257	45018931	13671326	34035864	26130929	7904935	24654393	18888002	5766391

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1972, ITOGI VSESOUZNOY PEREPISI NASELENIYA  
1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. VII, TABLE 25.

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

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974 TO 1980. SOVIET UNION

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
<b>TOTAL</b>							
1974-75	34	177	134	78	43	14	2
1975-76	35	177	132	78	40	15	2
1976-77	36	175	131	79	37	14	2
1977-78	37	173	129	77	34	13	2
1978-79	39	175	126	72	32	12	2
1979-80	41	177	124	68	30	10	2
<b>URBAN</b>							
1974-75	33	149	111	60	28	6	1
1975-76	34	150	109	60	26	7	1
1976-77	35	150	107	61	23	7	1
1977-78	36	149	105	60	21	6	1
1978-79	36	150	106	57	20	6	1
1979-80	38	151	104	55	19	5	0B
<b>RURAL</b>							
1974-75	37	251	195	113	71	27	4
1975-76	37	248	197	116	69	28	4
1976-77	37	239	199	121	64	27	4
1977-78	37	288	200	123	60	26	3
1978-79	46	231	175	113	57	23	3
1979-80	46	241	173	107	52	21	3

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1976, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, TABLE 5;  
1977, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 12, TABLE 6; 1978, VESTNIK  
STATISTIKI, NO. 11, TABLE 4; 1979, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11,  
TABLE 4; 1980, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, TABLE 5; AND 1981,  
VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, TABLE 5.

B LESS THAN 0.5 PER 1,000.

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

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
<b>CBR (PER 1000 POP)</b>			
1975	18	17	20
1976	18	17	20
1977	18	17	20
1978	18	17	20
1979	18	17	20
1980	18	A	A
<b>TFR (PER WOMAN)</b>			
1974-75	2.41	1.94	3.49
1975-76	2.39	1.92	3.49
1976-77	2.37	1.92	3.46
1977-78	2.32	1.89	3.39
1978-79	2.28	1.88	3.24
1979-80	2.26	1.86	3.22
<b>GRR (PER WOMAN)</b>			
1971-72	1.20	A	A
1972-73	1.18	A	A
1973-74	1.18	A	A
1974-75	1.18	A	A
1975-76	1.17	A	A
<b>HRR (PER WOMAN)</b>			
1971-72	1.14	A	A
1972-73	1.13	A	A
1973-74	1.12	A	A
1974-75	1.11	A	A
1975-76	1.10	A	A

01 SOURCE OF CRUDE BIRTH RATES: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO SSSR V 1979 GODU, STATISTICHESKIY YEZHEGODNIK, MOSCOW, PAGE 37; AND 1981, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, MOSCOW, TABLE 2.

02 SOURCE OF TOTAL FERTILITY RATES: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1976, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, TABLE 5; 1977, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 12, TABLE 6; 1978, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, TABLE 4; 1979, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, TABLE 4; 1980, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, TABLE 5; AND 1981, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, TABLE 5.

03 SOURCE OF GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1975, NASELENIYE SSSR (CHISLENNOST', SOSTAV, I

**TABLE 14B (CONTINUED)**

**DVIZHENIYE NASELENIYE) 1973, STATISTICHESKIY SBORNIK, MOSCOW,  
PAGE 139; 1976, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 11, TABLE 4; 1977,  
VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 12, TABLE 5.**

**A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.**

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

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 9 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE BY SEX  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. SOVIET UNION

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1979.  
SOVIET UNION

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 9 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. SOVIET UNION

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	99.8	A	A	99.9	A	A	99.7	A	A

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, VESTNIK STATISTIKI, NO. 2, MOSCOW, PAGE 21.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1979. FOR 1970, TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1972, ITOGI VSESOUZNEY PEREPISI NASELENIYA 1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. III, TABLE 8, REPORTS THE FOLLOWING PERCENTAGES LITERATE FOR THE POPULATION 9 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE: TOTAL COUNTRY, BOTH SEXES 99.7, MALE 99.8, AND FEMALE 99.7; URBAN, BOTH SEXES 99.8, MALE 99.9, AND FEMALE 99.8; AND RURAL, BOTH SEXES 99.5, MALE 99.6, AND FEMALE 99.4.

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

**TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 24 YEARS OLD,  
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970-71.  
SOVIET UNION**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	49884000	24991000	24893000

- 01 SOURCE: COMPILED FROM 'UNESCO', 1974, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1973, PARIS, TABLES 3.2, 3.3, AND 4.1; 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981, TABLES 3.4 AND 3.7; AND TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO SSSR V 1979 GODU, STATISTICHESKIY YEZHEGODNIK, MOSCOW, PAGES 487 AND 492.
- 02 INCLUDES DAY-TIME STUDENTS ENROLLED IN GRADES 1-11 OF THE GENERAL SCHOOL, SPECIALIZED MIDDLE SCHOOLS, AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS; EXCLUDES STUDENTS ENROLLED IN EVENING AND CORRESPONDENCE PROGRAMS.
- 03 COMPARABLE TOTAL ENROLLMENT FOR THE 1979-80 SCHOOL YEAR IS 44,988,000; DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE ON THE SEX COMPOSITION OF THESE STUDENTS. THE DECREASE IN TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY 4,896,000 BETWEEN 1970-71 AND 1979-80 SCHOOL YEARS IS DUE TO A DECREASE OF 6,745,000 IN GRADES 1-8, AND AN INCREASE OF 1,849,000 IN ENROLLMENT AT ALL OTHER LEVELS.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1971.  
SOVIET UNION

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8 171 1000	4 157 2000	4 013 9000

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE SOVIET UNION, BY AGE AND SEX: 1950 TO 2000, UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 4.
- 02 ESTIMATES REFER TO THE POPULATION 7 TO 24 YEARS OLD IN JANUARY 1971 BASED ON A PROJECTION FOR ONE YEAR OF THE DATA CONTAINED IN THE JANUARY 1970 CENSUS.
- 03 COMPARABLE ESTIMATES FOR THE POPULATION 7 TO 24 YEARS OLD IN JANUARY 1980 ARE: TOTAL 82,064,000; MALES 41,662,000; AND FEMALES 40,402,000.

1977  
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 7 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970-71. SOVIET UNION

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	61.0	60.1	62.0

- 01 SOURCES: UNESCO STATISTICAL YEARBOOKS 1974, TABLES 3.2, 3.3, AND 4.1; AND 1981, TABLES 3.4 AND 3.7. TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1980, NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO SSSR V 1979 GODU, STATISTICHESKIY YEZHEGODNIK, MOSCOW, PP.487 AND 492. U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE SOVIET UNION, BY AGE AND SEX: 1950 TO 2000, UNPUBLISHED, TABLE 4.
- 02 THE COMPARABLE TOTAL ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE FOR BOTH SEXES, FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1970-80, IS 54.8.

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. SOVIET UNION

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	117027575	57990328	59037247
15-19	8737240B	4694380B	4042860B
20-29	27175212	13852591	13322621
30-39	35893610	18102672	17790938
40-49	29040776	12956244	16084532
50-54	7451507	3086301	4365206
55-59	5463301	3417372	2045929
60 AND OVER	3204605	1846210	1358395
UNKNOWN	61324	34558	26766

01 SOURCES: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1977, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1977, GENEVA, TABLE 1. FOR A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF CONCEPT AND SUB-CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION EXPRESSED AS PER 1,000 RATES OF THE VARIOUS KINDS, SEE TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1972, ITOGI VSESOYUZHNOY PEREPISI NASELENIYA 1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. V. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1978, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1978, GENEVA, TABLE 1, CONTAINS ESTIMATES FOR MIDYEAR 1975.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION COMPRISES PERSONS WHO REPORTED HAVING AN OCCUPATION AND A PLACE OF WORK AT THE TIME OF THE JANUARY 15, 1970 CENSUS.

B SOURCE DOES NOT INDICATE THE LOWER LIMIT OF THE AGE GROUP TO WHICH THESE DATA APPLY. EITHER AGE 15 OR AGE 16 COULD BE TAKEN AS AN APPROXIMATION. FOR EXAMPLE, WHILE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE FOR COLLECTIVE FARM MEMBERSHIP IS 16, IT HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY TO ALLOW PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE OR EVEN YOUNGER TO EARN LABOR-DAYS, ESPECIALLY DURING SEASONAL HARVESTS.

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.  
SOVIET UNION

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	17 1746 172	7 576 00 16	9 598 6 156
15-19	2 199 92 36	1 122 52 49	1 077 39 87
20-29	3 087 56 21	1 544 03 24	1 543 52 97
30-39	3 773 85 39	1 854 8 102	1 919 04 37
40-49	3 125 86 43	1 350 2 168	1 775 64 75
50-54	9 077 74 0	3 429 8 35	5 647 9 05
55-59	1 20 13 176	4 273 0 19	7 740 1 57
60 AND OVER	2 85 14 429	9 210 9 36	1 930 3 493
UNKNOWN	2 68 7 88	1 303 8 3	1 384 0 5

01 SOURCE: TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE  
MINISTROV SSSR, 1979, ITOGI VSESOUZNOY PEREPISI NASELENIYA  
1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. II, TABLE 3.

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.  
SOVIET UNION

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	68.1	76.5	61.5
15-19	39.7	41.8	37.5
20-29	88.0	89.7	86.3
30-39	95.1	97.6	92.7
40-49	92.9	96.0	90.6
50-54	82.1	90.0	77.3
55-59	45.5	80.0	26.4
60 AND OVER	11.2	20.0	7.0
UNKNOWN	22.8	26.5	19.3

- 01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1977, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1977, GENEVA, TABLE 1. TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR, 1979, ITOGI VSESOUZNOY PEREPISI NASELENIYA 1970 GODA, MOSCOW, VOL. II, TABLE 3.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION COMPRISES PERSONS WHO REPORTED HAVING AN OCCUPATION AND A PLACE OF WORK AT THE TIME OF THE JANUARY 15, 1970 CENSUS.

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. SOVIET UNION**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	117027575	57990328	59037247
SAL. & WAGE EMPL.	96939087	49262943	47676144
WKRS. IN KOLKHOZES	17899838	8494957	9404881
OTH. FARM&HANDICRFT	365151	70554	294597
PVT. PLOT AGRIC. WKR	1823499	161874	1661625

- 01 SOURCES: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1977, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1977, GENEVA, TABLE 2. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1980, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1980, GENEVA, TABLE 1.
- 02 THE SOURCE REPORTS A TOTAL LABOR FORCE OF 134,860,000 BASED ON THE JANUARY 1979 CENSUS, BUT TSENTRAL'NOYE STATISTICHESKOYE UPRAVLENIYE PRI SOVETE MINISTROV SSSR (1980, NARODHOYE KHOZYAYSTVO SSSR V 1979 GODU, STATISTICHESKIY YEZHEGODNIK, MOSCOW, P. 9) INDICATES THAT THIS FIGURE EXCLUDES WORKERS EMPLOYED ONLY ON PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL PLOTS.
- 03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION COMPRISES PERSONS WHO REPORTED HAVING AN OCCUPATION AND A PLACE OF WORK AT THE TIME OF THE JANUARY 15, 1970 CENSUS.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN RUBLES), BY  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. SOVIET UNION

## 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 156--SOVIET UNION

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 03	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1979	1	3		X	
TABLE 05	1970	33	9		X	
TABLE 05	1979	33	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	28	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1979	28	1		X	
TABLE 06B	1979	0	0			XX
TABLE 06C	1979	0	0			XX
TABLE 06D	1970	30	9	X		
TABLE 06D	1979	28	1	X	X	
TABLE 07	1971	7	3	X		
TABLE 08	1980	16	3		X	
TABLE 09	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1970	27	7		X	
TABLE 10A	1979	1	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1970	27	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1970	27	7		X	X
TABLE 10C	1979	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1979	1	6		X	
TABLE 12	1979	13	3		X	
TABLE 13	1970	1	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1980	23	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	29	3		X	
TABLE 15A	1979	0	0			XX
TABLE 15B	1979	0	0			XX
TABLE 15C	1979	1	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1971	1	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1971	1	3		X	
TABLE 16C	1971	1	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1970	9	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1970	9	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1970	9	3		X	
TABLE 18	1970	3	0			X
TABLE 19	1970	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

3 STANDARD TABLES  
24 NONSTANDARD TABLES

## APPENDIX D

### "A. OBJECTIVE

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

### "B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

"An additional priority focus in the contract effort is the institutionalization of an integrated concern and capability for assessing the roles and status of women, in a manner which accurately reflects women's real social and economic contributions and conditions in society, in national and international census and survey data collection, reporting and analysis activities. To this end, BuCen will consult and coordinate with ongoing Census Bureau programs. Examples of these programs are the Census Bureau's regular training programs for population analysis, POPSTAN workshops, assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) program of national surveys on internal migration and the Survey and Evaluation Unit (SEU) Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) agreement with AID to assist AID-participating countries in data collection, processing and compilation efforts and to provide on-the-job training for host country nationals in data collection and information management."

## APPENDIX E

### A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women<sup>1/</sup>

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.<sup>2/</sup>

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.

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<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> A basic critique of the situation can be found in the U.N. Secretariat "Sex Biases and National Data Systems," (ST/ESA/STAT/99), (June 1980).

## MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

Standard census practices use the labor force approach in collecting data on economic characteristics and in classifying populations as economically "active" or "inactive". According to this approach, the economically active population is identified as 1) at work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day; 2) with a job but not at work, or 3) actively seeking employment. This measure, originally developed in the United States during the Depression to assess the extent of unemployment, fails to capture the reality of working conditions in developing economies for the following reasons: a) much of production is family-based and for home consumption; b) the agricultural cycle generates sharp seasonal variation in activity; c) the length of working days is not uniform; d) most wage work is for daily wages; and e) individuals engage in not one, but a variety of economic activities in the course of a single year.

The flaws intrinsic to this conventional measure are more acute for women than for men because of a deeply entrenched bias against female employment. This bias takes the form of failure to report on the productive contribution of women to economic life, not only through the self-reporting process (because women do not consider their work to be economically important), but also in instructing the interviewer to accept a married woman's designation of herself as a "housewife" (hence to be counted "economically inactive") without further probing into a possible distinction between the economic and non-economic value of the activities she performs.

## THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

A rigorous interpretation of the concept "economic activity", as utilized in the labor force approach, is disadvantageous to women because of the following:

Domestic Production: The concept excludes activities connected with family production which do not result in the actual production of market goods, such as personal services and home consumption goods.

Reference Periods: Women are more likely to be misclassified as economically inactive because the reference period or time frame in which women perform work is often not according to "standard" reference periods used in the census. To facilitate accurate recall, censuses and labor surveys inquire about work performed in the last week or month. Since most men work almost every week or month of the year, the short reference period will accurately reflect men's long-term labor force status. Many women however, work irregularly, since they either constitute a seasonal labor force used to meet agricultural peak labor demands, or in urban areas, they may engage intermittently in informal sector activities.

Subsistence Activities: Women who work in traditional subsistence activities tend to be excluded from the labor force count. Many agricultural societies are characterized by heavy reliance upon traditional subsistence activities, which remain outside the sphere of formal markets although supporting a high proportion of the rural population. Work activities in those traditional societies are family labor, in-kind exchange labor, and labor provided to meet social obligations at the village level. Such work is typically regarded by enumerators as having no economic significance, often because no form of cash is exchanged. Given that the subsistence economy is mostly in female hands, excluding such forms of labor operates to decrease further the number of women reported in the statistics as part of the labor force.

Unpaid Family Workers: The category of "unpaid family labor" is meant to exclude household work such as food preparation, childcare, and care of livestock used for family consumption, but may include any farm activities which result in the cash sale of products and services.

Follow ILO specifications, most surveys and censuses require that a person work at least one-third time during the short reference period (typically the past week or month) to qualify as an "unpaid family worker". This specification has proved to be disadvantageous to women, in that the uncertainty surrounding what constitutes "one-third" of cash producing work by "unpaid" female workers in particular, are misclassified by census enumerators as "economically inactive".

Informal Sector: Women's work in informal sectors of the economy is unrecognized in census statistics. A widespread phenomenon in Third World countries, particularly in the urban areas, is the build-up of an extensive shadow economy, developing as a necessary complement to the expanding formal sector wage labor. Most activities in the informal sector are on the periphery of the job market, and these jobs are not integrated into any industry coding, or detailed occupational breakdown, as exists for the formal sector.

Since informal sector jobs often fall outside taxation structures, lack a set location to transact business, or may even be quasi-legal, the tendency is to exclude informal sector activities from the labor force count. This has led to a considerable underestimation of the number of urban women who are actually economically active.

Multiple Roles: Multiple economic roles of women are not captured in census counts. According to the standard definitions, individuals are classified as economically active or inactive on the basis of a series of questions clustered around the concept of principal economic activity. In developing economies, however, the formulation of such a question does not reflect the totality of work involvement, for both sexes are engaged in a multiplicity of economic activities at different levels of productivity.

The rigidity of standard definitions leads to a distortion once more, and it is the women who go unreported, because their day--more so than that of men--is characterized by a constant and subtle alternation between numerous activities with both economic and non-economic significance. No statistical acknowledgement is made of women who intermittently engage in small-scale trade and in short duration income-earning activities, which are interspersed between housework.

The Underestimation of Unemployment: The standard labor force approach works to the disadvantage of including women in unemployment rates.

Many women who are unemployed are, in fact, not counted. First of all, there is a tendency among census takers to automatically attribute the status of "unemployed" housewife to a married woman who is not working at the time of the census, without probing whether or not she is currently in search of work. Further, the conventional practice of defining the actively unemployed as those who sought work in the previous week leaves out of the count the passively unemployed group of women: those wanting or needing work but who are discouraged, and the groups of women who wanted a job and would have accepted one had it been offered. Inclusion of the passively unemployed group (which may have more members among women than men) in the unemployment rate would reflect a more accurate measure of the proportion of women available for employment.

#### POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

Women will continue to be dropped from the labor force count unless more categories of activity status (full-time, part-time, seasonal worker, and the like) are introduced, unless occupational classifications are set up to fit the specific types of work women pursue, and unless interviewers themselves are trained and sensitized to probe into the economic value and functions of the activities women perform.

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the critical questions "What types of work do women perform?" and "What are the occupational characteristics and skill levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE  
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

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

K-12

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).

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USER COMMENTS (continued)

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