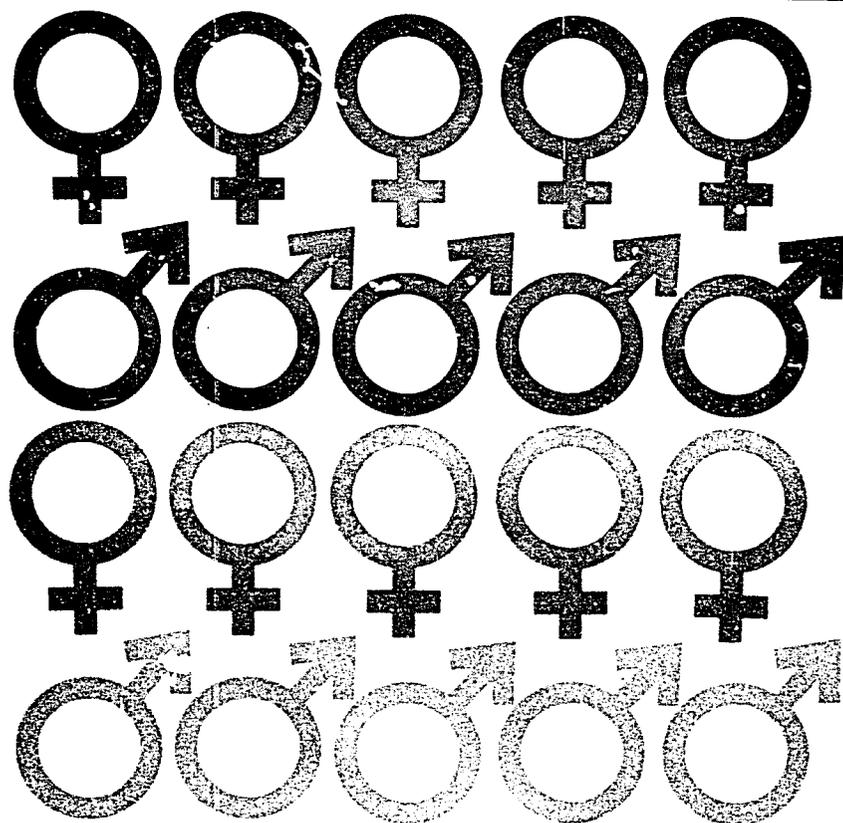

EUROPE

Italy

Selected Statistical Data by Sex



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

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. ITALY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	54 136 547	26 476 223	27 660 324
UNDER 1	867 919	446 445	421 474
1-4	355 965 1	182 547 5	173 417 6
5-9	46 177 94	23 660 60	22 517 34
10-14	4 182 299	2 141 543	2 040 756
15-19	3 849 130	1 960 547	1 888 583
20-24	4 094 480	2 081 281	2 013 199
25-29	3 507 046	1 755 216	1 751 830
30-34	3 856 604	1 917 209	1 939 395
35-39	3 650 573	1 805 352	1 845 221
40-44	3 722 399	1 839 921	1 882 478
45-49	3 627 985	1 757 129	1 870 856
50-54	2 584 370	1 227 806	1 356 564
55-59	3 004 392	1 430 225	1 574 167
60-64	2 910 985	1 370 987	1 539 998
65 AND OVER	6 101 820	2 551 027	3 550 793

01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11 CENSIMENTO GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE, 24 OTTOBRE 1971, VOLUME X, DATI GENERALI RIASSUNTIVI, ROME, TABLES 13 AND 14.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 OFFICIAL URBAN/RURAL FIGURES ARE NOT AVAILABLE. WHILE GOVERNMENT CENSUS PUBLICATIONS DO NOT DISTINGUISH URBAN AREAS FROM RURAL AREAS PER SE, FIGURES FROM THE 1971 CENSUS REVEAL THAT 64.9 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION LIVED IN LOCALITIES OF 10,000 OR MORE PERSONS. FOR A BREAKDOWN OF THE TOTAL DE JURE CENSUS FIGURE BY SIZE OF LOCALITY, SEE UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 31.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	57 140 355	27 900 645	29 239 710
UNDEP 1	6 509 08	3 347 87	3 161 21
1-4	2 921 449	1 500 107	1 421 342
5-9	4 299 998	2 206 871	2 093 127
10-14	4 529 960	2 321 154	2 208 806
15-19	4 603 610	2 354 836	2 248 774
20-24	4 169 339	2 122 863	2 046 476
25-29	3 867 728	1 958 315	1 909 413
30-34	4 217 693	2 128 327	2 089 366
35-39	3 432 529	1 705 330	1 727 199
40-44	3 866 002	1 910 066	1 955 936
45-49	3 591 966	1 763 214	1 828 752
50-54	3 608 653	1 758 352	1 850 301
55-59	3 413 657	1 608 503	1 805 154
60-64	2 224 814	1 019 641	1 205 173
65 AND OVER	7 742 049	3 208 279	4 533 770
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1981, POPOLAZIONE E MOVIMENTO ANAGRAFICO DEI COMUNI, EDIZIONE 1981, ROME, TABLE 27.
- 02 THESE FIGURES REPRESENT OFFICIAL DE JURE POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1 JANUARY 1981.
- 03 ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS DO NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS PER SE, ESTIMATES FOR 1 JANUARY 1981 INDICATE THAT 66.6% OF THE POPULATION LIVE IN LOCALITIES OF 10,000 OR MORE PERSONS. FOR A BREAKDOWN OF PROVINCIAL TOTALS BY SIZE OF LOCALITY, SEE TABLE 7 IN THE ABOVE SOURCE.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. ITALY

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. ITALY

01 FOR OFFICIAL ESTIMATES OF THE 1 JANUARY 1981 POPULATION SEE
TABLE 2.

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

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

REGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	57140355	28008429	29131926	38071070	A	A	19069285	A	
PIEMONTE	4517665	2199782	2317883	2760758	A	A	1756907	A	
VALLE D' AOSTA	114469	57192	57277	38882	A	A	75587	A	
LOMBARDIA	8944649	4334145	4610504	5383748	A	A	3560901	A	
TRENTINO-A.A.	878296	430092	448204	361726	A	A	516570	A	
VENETO	4361049	2125874	2235175	2432490	A	A	1928559	A	
FRIULI-VENEZIA G.	1244327	597252	647075	667023	A	A	577304	A	
LIGURIA	1835347	876322	959025	1417558	A	A	417789	A	
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	3966649	1928615	2038034	2805378	A	A	1161271	A	
TOSCANA	3602684	1855234	1747450	2786206	A	A	816478	A	
UMBRIA	810713	398385	412328	605549	A	A	205164	A	
MARCHE	1420443	693857	726586	848494	A	A	571949	A	
LAZIO	5088641	2479775	2608866	4261537	A	A	827104	A	
ABRUZZI	1245112	611868	633244	631088	A	A	614024	A	
MOLISE	334703	164383	170320	89813	A	A	244890	A	
CAMPANIA	5491658	2703466	2788192	3970681	A	A	1520977	A	
PUGLIA	3943333	1937286	2006047	3186746	A	A	756587	A	
BASILICATA	618810	307677	311133	236419	A	A	382391	A	
CALABRIA	2087231	1036568	1050663	955337	A	A	1131894	A	
SICILIA	5024316	2470901	2553415	3840468	A	A	1183848	A	
SARDEGNA	1610260	799755	810505	791169	A	A	819091	A	

- 01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1981, POPOLAZIONE E MOVIMENTO ANAGRAFICO DEI COMUNI, EDIZIONE 1981, ROME, TABLE 27.
- 02 THESE FIGURES REPRESENT OFFICIAL DE JURE POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1 JANUARY 1981.
- 03 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS DO NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS PER SE. URBAN FIGURES IN TABLE 5 INCLUDE ALL PERSONS WHO ARE SAID TO RESIDE IN LOCALITIES OF 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS, WHILE RURAL FIGURES PERTAIN TO LOCALITIES OF FEWER THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS. ALTERNATIVE LOCALITY-SIZE BREAKDOWNS COULD BE CONSTRUCTED USING THE ABOVE SOURCE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1971. ITALY

- 01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT AN ACCURATE ETHNIC BREAKDOWN NOT FOUND. NON-ITALIAN MINORITIES COMPRISED LESS THAN TWO PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN THE MID-1970'S, WITH THE MAJORITY OF ETHNIC MINORITIES CONCENTRATED IN PROVINCES ALONG THE AUSTRIAN, YUGOSLAV AND FRENCH BORDERS. THE LARGEST NON-ITALIAN MINORITY IS THE GERMAN-SPEAKING POPULATION IN THE TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE REGION, ESTIMATED AT 250,000-300,000 IN THE MID-1970'S.
- 02 FOR ESSENTIALLY NON-STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON ETHNIC MINORITIES, SEE THE AMERICAN UNIVERSIY, FOREIGN STUDIES AREA, 1979, AREA HANDBOOK FOR ITALY, WASHINGTON, PP. 76-79.

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

TABLE 8B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1971. ITALY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO RELIGIOUS BREAKDOWN FOUND. ITALY IS
ALMOST WHOLLY (97% EST.) ROMAN CATHOLIC (THE AMERICAN
UNIVERSITY, FOREIGN STUDIES AREA, 1977, AREA HANDBOOK FOR
ITALY, WASHINGTON, PP. 73-76).

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

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. ITALY

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	54136547	26476223	27660324
ITALY	54014832	26420824	27594008
FOREIGN	121715	55399	66316
FRANCE	11416	5013	6403
GERMANY	13832	6213	7619
SWITZERLAND	10961	4725	6236
OTHER EUROPE	39755	16502	23253
AFRICA	5116	2688	2428
U.S.A.	18442	8836	9606
OTHER AMERICA	11741	5952	5789
ASIA	5389	2636	2753
OCEANIA	2366	1256	1110
NONE	2697	1578	1119

- 01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11 CENSIMENTO GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE, 24 OTTOBRE 1971, VOLUME 4, RISULTATI DEGLI SPOGLI CAMPIONARI, TOMO 2, ROME, TABLE 5.
- 02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP. FIGURES ON THE FOREIGN POPULATION REFER TO NON-ITALIAN NATIONALS WHO HABITUALLY RESIDE IN ITALY, AND THEREBY EXCLUDE FOREIGN WORKERS WHO HAVE TAKEN TEMPORARY RESIDENCE IN ITALY.
- 03 FIGURES ON THE ITALIAN POPULATION WERE OBTAINED BY SUBTRACTION FROM THE TOTAL 1971 POPULATION SHOWN HERE AND IN TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1971. ITALY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE FOOTNOTE TO TABLE 6A.

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, 1974-1977. ITALY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	72.8	69.7	75.9
1	73.3	70.3	76.3
5	69.5	66.5	72.5
15	59.7	56.8	62.6
30	45.3	42.5	48.0
45	31.1	28.5	33.6
60	18.5	16.5	20.3

01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1981, COMPENDIO
 STATISTICO ITALIANO, EDIZIONE 1981, ROME, TABLE 30.

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

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	10	11	9
1976	10	11	9
1977	10	11	9
1978	10	10	9
1979	9	10	9
1980	10	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)			
1975	21	A	A
1976	19	A	A
1977	18	A	A
1978	17	A	A
1979	15	A	A
1980	14	A	A

01 SOURCES: STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1979, LUXEMBOURG, PP. 86 AND 88; 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1978, LUXEMBOURG, P. 62. ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1981, BOLLETTINO MENSILE DI STATISTICA, NO. 12, ROME, PP. 15-16.

02 COMBINED-SEX CRUDE DEATH RATES ARE OFFICIALLY CALCULATED USING REPORTED DEATHS AMONG THE PRESENT (DE FACTO) POPULATION AND MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THE RESIDENT (DE JURE) POPULATION; SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN THE SAME MANNER.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

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

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	6.1
PIEMONTE	3.4
VALLE D'AOSTA	3.3
LOMBARDIA	4.5
TRENTINO-A. A.	9.0
VENETO	14.7
FRIULI-VENEZIA G.	7.2
LIGURIA	3.0
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	9.0
TOSCANA	7.9
UMBRIA	10.1
MARCHE	13.9
LAZIO	3.5
ABRUZZI	14.2
MOLISE	11.5
CAMPANIA	23.7
PUGLIA	22.5
BASILICATA	14.4
CALABRIA	28.5
SICILIA	41.6
SARDEGNA	22.5

01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11 CENSIMENTO
GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE, 24 OTTOBRE 1971, VOLUME 9,
RISULTATI DEGLI SPOGLI CAMPIONARI, TOMO 1, ROME, TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. ITALY

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.
TOTAL COUNTRY	40908884	11911786	25216206	3508052	272840
TOTAL MALES	19696700	6370202	12529258	673697	123543
15-19	1960547	1947915	11883	499	250
20-24	2081281	1802701	275631	1827	1122
25-29	1755216	802439	947262	1492	4023
30-34	1917209	426482	1478314	3742	8671
35-39	1805352	272885	1515222	5867	11378
40-44	1839921	224202	1590792	9788	15139
45-49	1757129	195351	1526267	17338	18173
50-54	1227806	125559	1066673	20486	15088
55-59	1430225	141462	1226471	45310	16982
60-64	1370987	157088	1122764	77028	14107
65 AND OVER	2551027	274118	1767979	490320	18610
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	21212184	5541584	12686948	2834355	149297
15-19	1888583	1768220	119052	777	534
20-24	2013199	1138062	866374	5219	3544
25-29	1751830	407145	1329217	6820	8648
30-34	1939395	280959	1625750	18301	14385
35-39	1845221	235358	1558335	34551	16977
40-44	1882478	243869	1554409	63604	20596
45-49	1870856	258339	1469746	119309	23462
50-54	1356564	187006	1000263	151632	17663
55-59	1574167	219407	1062031	277038	15691
60-64	1539098	242910	902441	381632	12115
65 AND OVER	3550793	560309	1199330	1775472	15682
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11
CENSIMENTO GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE, 24 OTTOBRE 1971,
VOLUME X, DATI GENERALI RIASSUNTIVI, ROME, TABLE 14.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. ITALY

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 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. ITALY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1971. ITALY

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	24	21
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	27	23
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	31	27

- 01 SOURCES: POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE,
TABLE 15 (FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE). ISTITUTO CENTRALE
DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11 CENSIMENTO GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE,
24 OTTOBRE 1971, VOL X, DATI GENERALI RIASSUNTIVI, ROME,
TABLE 13 (FOR AGES EVER MARRIED).
- 02 THE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE WAS ENACTED IN 1972.

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

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

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	206 1978
2	350 9531
3	358 2074
4	339 0154
5	189 2892
6	84 2727
7	36 5807
8	16 9108
9 AND OVER	16 6906
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	159 81177
MEAN SIZE	3.3
MEDIAN SIZE	3.2

- 01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11 CENSIMENTO GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE, 24 OTTOBRE 1971, VOL. X, DATI GENERALI RIASSUNTIVI, ROME, TABLE 6.
- 02 THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD COMPRISES A GROUP OF PERSONS (OR SINGLE INDIVIDUAL) WHO ARE LEGALLY OR AFFECTIONATELY BOUND, WHO HABITUALLY LIVE TOGETHER, AND WHO SHARE SOME OR ALL OF THEIR INCOME. PERSONS WHO RESIDE WITH AND WORK FOR A FAMILY IN A DOMESTIC-SERVICE CAPACITY ARE CONSIDERED TO BE PART OF THAT FAMILY HOUSEHOLD.
- 03 TABLE 12 EXCLUDES 85,841 'INSTITUTIONAL' HOUSEHOLDS (CONTAINING 647,176 PERSONS) WHEREIN THE RESIDENTS ARE UNRELATED.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1971. ITALY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15981177	13273751	2707426
UNDER 25	172803	331289	41514
25-34	2523317	2405826	117491
35-44	3393533	3151462	242071
45-54	3171189	2744433	426756
55-64	3270788	2578750	692038
65 AND OVER	3249547	2061991	1187556

- 01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11 CENSIMENTO
GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE, 24 OTTOBRE 1971, VOL. X, DATI
GENERALI RIASSUNTIVI, ROME, TABLE 6.
- 02 THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD IS THAT PERSON WHO EXERCISES AUTHORITY IN THE
HOME. THE HEAD MAY BE A LEGAL GUARDIAN, OR ONE WHO IS
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND CARE OF HOUSEHOLD
INTERESTS.

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

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

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	32	128	138	84	40	13	1
1976	31	124	131	81	37	11	1
1977	27	118	124	77	33	10	1

01 SOURCE: STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1981,
DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1979, LUXEMBOURG, P. 91.
02 FOR AGE-SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES DURING THE PERIOD
1978-1980, SEE ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1981,
COMPENDIO STATISTICO ITALIANO, EDIZIONE 1981, ROME, P. 17.

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

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	15
1976	14
1977	13
1978	12
1979	12
1980	11
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	2.18
1976	2.08
1977	1.94B
1978	1.84B
1979	1.76B
1980	A
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.05
1976	0.98
1977	0.94
1978	0.89B
1979	0.87B
1980	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.00
1976	0.94
1977	0.91
1978	0.86B
1979	0.85B
1980	A

01 SOURCE: OFFICIAL STATISTICS AS REPORTED IN COUNCIL OF EUROPE,
1981, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, STRASBOURG, PP. 99-100.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
B BASED ON PROVISIONAL DATA.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	42577789	20896067	21681722
10-14	4156047	2127770	2028277
15-19	3813450	1940553	1872897
20-24	4044757	2055790	1988967
25-29	3451637	1729531	1722106
30-34	3759891	1876623	1883268
35-44	7038800	3510746	3528054
45-54	5876786	2858515	3018271
55-64	5364947	2596632	2768315
65 AND OVER	5071474	2199907	2871567

01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11 CENSIMENTO
GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE, 24 OTTOBRE 1971, VOL. X, DATI
GENERALI RIASSUNTIVI, ROME, TABLE 26.
02 LITERATES ARE THOSE PERSONS WHO CAN BOTH READ AND WRITE.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	45091183	21838243	23252940
10-14	4182299	2141543	2040756
15-19	3849130	1960547	1888583
20-24	4094480	2081281	2013199
25-29	3507046	1755216	1751830
30-34	3856604	1917209	1939395
35-44	7372972	3645273	3727699
45-54	6212355	2984935	3227420
55-64	5914477	2801212	3113265
65 AND OVER	6101820	2551027	3550793

01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11 CENSIMENTO
GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE, 24 OTTOBRE 1971, VOL. X, DATI
GENERALI RIASSUNTIVI, ROME, TABLES 13 AND 14.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	94.4	95.7	93.2
10-14	99.4	99.4	99.4
15-19	99.1	99.0	99.2
20-24	98.8	98.8	98.8
25-29	98.4	98.5	98.3
30-34	97.5	97.9	97.1
35-44	95.5	96.3	94.6
45-54	94.6	95.8	93.5
55-64	90.7	92.7	88.9
65 AND OVER	83.1	86.2	80.9

01 SOURCE: ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11 CENSIMENTO
GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE, 24 OTTOBRE 1971, VOL. X, DATI
GENERALI RIASSUNTIVI, ROME, TABLES 13, 14 AND 20.
02 LITERATES ARE THOSE PERSONS WHO CAN BOTH READ AND WRITE.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE, SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. ITALY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10923276	5761946	5161330

- 01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981, LONDON, TABLES 3.4, 3.7 AND 3.11.
- 02 AN AGE BREAKDOWN OF ENROLLMENT FIGURES IS NOT AVAILABLE. FIGURES IN TABLE 16A REFER TO ENROLLMENT AT THE PRIMARY AND ALL SUBSEQUENT LEVELS.
- 03 FOR A DISTRIBUTION OF THE 1971 CENSUS POPULATION AGES 6 AND OVER BY AGE, SEX AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED, SEE ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA, 1976, 11 CENSIMENTO GENERALE DELLA POPOLAZIONE, 24 OTTOBRE 1971, VOL. 10, DATI GENERALI RIASSUNTIVI, ROME, TABLE 26.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1978.
ITALY

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE, SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. ITALY

01 FOR ESTIMATES OF ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGES BY LEVEL OF
EDUCATION, SEE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1981,
LONDON, TABLE 3.2.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. ITALY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2237200	14899000	7472000
14-19	1683000	913000	770000
20-24	2513000	1380000	1132000
25-29	2676000	1663000	1013000
30-39	5477000	3667000	1810000
40-49	5085000	3591000	1494000
50-59	3851000	2868000	983000
60-64	545000	415000	130000
65 AND OVER	542000	402000	140000

- 01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, GENEVA, TABLE 1.
- 02 THESE FIGURES ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A 1980 LABOR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY, AND EXCLUDE: 1) PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE; AND 2) PERSONS OF UNKNOWN AGE WHO, BY INFERENCE FROM PUBLISHED FIGURES AND FOOTNOTES, ARE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS, AND WHO NUMBER 432,000.
- 03 THE CONDITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' PERTAINS TO ALL PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO ARE EITHER EMPLOYED OR IN SEARCH OF WORK.
- 04 FIGURES ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1,000; CONSEQUENTLY, THE TOTALS SHOWN MAY DIFFER FROM THE SUM OF THE COMPONENT PARTS.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1980.
ITALY

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	44642000	21538000	23104000
14-19	5403000	2742000	2661000
20-24	3860000	1903000	1956000
25-29	3642000	1789000	1854000
30-39	7606000	3718000	3888000
40-49	7560000	3700000	3860000
50-59	7131000	3452000	3679000
60-64	2229000	1048000	1181000
65 AND OVER	7211000	3186000	4025000

- 01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, GENEVA, TABLE 1.
- 02 THESE FIGURES ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A 1980 LABOR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY, AND EXCLUDE: 1) PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE; AND 2) PERSONS OF UNKNOWN AGE WHO, BY INFERENCE FROM PUBLISHED FIGURES AND FOOTNOTES, ARE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS.
- 03 FIGURES ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1,000; CONSEQUENTLY, THE TOTALS SHOWN MAY DIFFER FROM THE SUM OF THE COMPONENT PARTS.

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

**TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. ITALY**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	50.1	69.2	32.3
14-19	31.1	33.3	28.9
20-24	65.1	72.5	57.9
25-29	73.5	93.0	54.6
30-39	72.0	98.6	46.6
40-49	67.3	97.1	38.7
50-59	54.0	83.1	26.7
60-64	24.5	39.6	11.0
65 AND OVER	7.5	12.6	3.5

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, GENEVA, TABLE 1.

02 PERCENTAGES ARE BASED ON ESTIMATED FIGURES FROM A 1980 LABOR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY, AND EXCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF PERSONS IN COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE AND THOSE OF UNKNOWN AGE; SEE FOOTNOTE 02, TABLE 17A.

03 THE CONDITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' PERTAINS TO ALL PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO ARE EITHER EMPLOYED OR IN SEARCH OF WORK.

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, 1980. ITALY

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	22804000	15215000	7588000
EMPLR & SELF-EMP.	4770000	3714000	1054000
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	15242000	10421000	4821000
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	1098000	364000	733000
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	1698000	715000	982000

- 01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, 1981, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1981, GENEVA, TABLE 2A.
- 02 THESE FIGURES ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A 1980 LABOR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY, AND EXCLUDE PERSONS WHO ARE ENGAGED IN COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE. TOTALS DIFFER FROM THOSE IN TABLE 17A DUE TO THE INCLUSION OF PERSONS OF UNKNOWN AGE IN TABLE 18.
- 03 THE CONDITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' PERTAINS TO ALL PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO ARE EITHER EMPLOYED OR IN SEARCH OF WORK.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (continued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19 ____
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19 ____
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census), 19 ____
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census), 19 ____
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence, 19 ____
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
8. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____ to 19 ____
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19 ____
- 10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 ____
- 10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 ____
- 10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19 ____
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and, 19 ____
Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____ to 19 ____
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19 ____
- 15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19 ____
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19 ____
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in ____), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19 ____

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 145--ITALY

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1971	16	3		X	
TABLE 02	1981	17	3		X	
TABLE 03	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1981	21	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1971	13	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1977	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1980	16	3		X	
TABLE 09	1971	21	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1971	27	5		X	
TABLE 10B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1971	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1971	12	1		X	
TABLE 13	1971	7	3		X	
TABLE 14A	1977	4	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	31	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1971	10	3		X	
TABLE 15B	1971	10	3		X	
TABLE 15C	1971	10	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1978	1	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1978	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1978	0	0			X
TABLE 17A	1980	9	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1980	9	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1980	9	3		X	
TABLE 18	1980	7	3		X	
TABLE 19	1971	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

0 STANDARD TABLES
 21 NONSTANDARD TABLES
 10 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women^{1/}

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International Center for Research on Women
Washington, D.C.

The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive role. However, fuller planning efforts are thwarted by the absence in the Third World of a system of statistics showing the reality of women's economic contribution. National censuses, which are the primary source of data for development planning, have up to now consistently undervalued the productive contribution of women to the national economy. Unless corrective action is introduced women will continue to be excluded from social and economic development planning.^{2/}

The perennial problem is that internationally adopted standards, the operational definitions of concepts, and measures of employment are grounded in a system of identification and evaluation of economic activity based on developed and industrialized economies. Methodologically, such an approach is inadequate for developing economies, because it focuses on stable wage-earners and thereby fails to capture the totality of men's and women's productive contributions. The census statistics for women, more than for men, are fraught with ambiguities and sex related biases. This tendency is due to the interaction between two factors: (a) the inappropriate conceptualization of female labor force activity and its underenumeration by means of censuses, and (b) the cultural bias against acknowledging the types and level of work that women perform that leads to distorted reporting and recording of women's contribution to total employment.

The following pages single out some of the limitations intrinsic to current operational definitions and measurement of work in standard census practices.

^{1/} This is a condensed version of a larger paper entitled "Sex-Related Biases in Census Counts" in the report Priorities in the Design of Development Programs: Women's Issues, Bureau of Development Support, AID, Washington, D. C.

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
