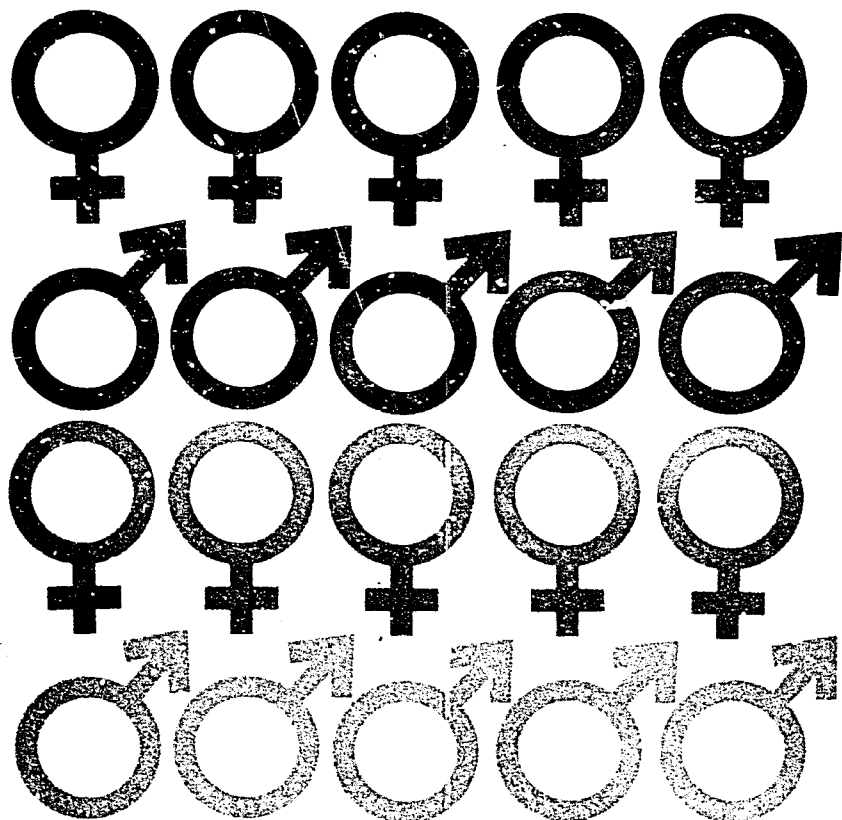

EUROPE

Romania

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

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	i
Foreword.....	iii
Tables:	
1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census)	
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census)	
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census)	
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census)	
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban Rural Residence	
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
8. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex	
10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence	
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence	
14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence	
15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c,	
15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence	
16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c	
16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c	
17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in _____), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence	
Appendix A: Women in Development Countries.....	A-1
Appendix B: A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables.....	A-3
Appendix C: Table Characteristics.....	A-4
Appendix D: Objective/Scope of Work.....	A-5
Appendix E: A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women.....	A-7
Appendix F: Order Form - Center for International Research.....	A-11
User Comments Forms.....	A-12

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, 1966. ROMANIA**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	19103163	9351075	9752088	7305714	3642203	3663511	11797449	5708872	6088577
UNDER 1	270010	138701	131309	84034	43471	40563	185976	95230	90746
1-4	1117889	573372	544517	351617	180850	170767	766272	392522	373750
5-9	1745140	892389	852751	538849	275618	263231	1206291	616771	589520
10-14	1835485	937513	897972	605516	306701	298815	1229969	630812	599157
15-19	1590171	810951	779220	736582	402565	334017	853589	408386	445203
20-24	1267801	639723	628078	549866	276655	273211	717935	363068	354867
25-29	1557124	779009	778115	683394	353876	329518	873730	425133	448597
30-34	1563562	786214	777348	660198	340986	319212	903364	445228	458136
35-39	1522460	762066	760394	636883	327744	309139	885577	434322	451255
40-44	1363394	652468	710926	547693	265894	281799	815701	386574	429127
45-49	808026	362916	445110	327697	151521	176176	480329	211395	268934
50-54	1078418	498286	580132	415808	202440	213368	662610	295846	366764
55-59	1026996	488530	538466	371225	180544	190681	655771	307986	347785
60-64	847366	401853	445513	286607	132838	153769	560759	269015	291744
65 AND OVER	1492749	620446	872303	503293	197937	305356	989456	422509	566947
UNKNOWN	16572	6638	9934	6452	2563	3889	10120	4075	6045

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, SPECIAL
ISSUE: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 3.

02 POPULATION IS DE FACTO.

03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AND THE POPULATION OF
CERTAIN LOCALITIES LISTED AS TOWNS (ACCORDING TO THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS' DECISION NO. 1492-1966.)

**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, 1977. ROMANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	21559910	10626055	10933855	10239345	5067715	5171630	11320565	5558340	5762225
UNDER 1	400249	205616	194633	200108	102948	97160	200141	102668	97473
1-4	1521131	779721	741410	698723	358608	340115	822408	421113	401295
5-9	2176469	1111432	1065037	968220	493683	474537	1208249	617749	590500
10-14	1376148	704250	671898	532238	271253	260985	845910	432997	410913
15-19	1670758	848021	822737	973239	502074	471165	697519	345947	351572
20-24	1792347	906126	886221	1051394	503242	548152	740953	402884	338069
25-29	1608156	813486	794670	944846	485545	459301	663310	327941	335369
30-34	1263609	636250	627359	673988	346132	327856	589621	290118	299503
35-39	1481059	740707	740352	734155	375559	358596	746904	365148	381756
40-44	1542839	772898	769941	711088	361784	349304	851751	411114	420637
45-49	1466108	731914	734194	654427	330949	323478	811681	400965	410716
50-54	1327688	640540	687148	561670	271967	289703	766018	368573	397445
55-59	817679	363793	453886	343936	153547	190389	473743	210246	263497
60-64	899760	401394	498366	361158	163793	197365	538602	237601	301001
65 AND OVER	2110264	920313	1189951	788214	327298	460916	1322050	593015	729035
UNKNOWN	105646	49594	56052	41941	19333	22608	63705	30261	33444

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, VOL. 1, POPULATIE-STRUCTURA DEMOGRAFICA, BUCHAREST, TABLE 7.
- 02 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO INDICATION FOUND AS TO WHETHER POPULATION IS DE FACTO OR DE JURE.
- 03 URBAN AREAS INCLUDE 236 MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNS AND 147 SUBURBAN COMMUNES. TOWNS ARE POPULATION CENTERS WHICH ARE DEVELOPED ALONG ECONOMIC, SOCIO-CULTURAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE LINES. LARGE TOWNS OF SPECIAL NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE CAN BE ORGANIZED AS MUNICIPALITIES. COMMUNES WHICH BELONG TO BUCHAREST AND TO OTHER MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNS ARE SUBURBAN COMMUNES.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1966. ROMANIA

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, 1977. ROMANIA**

01 1977 CENSUS FIGURES HAVE NOT BEEN ADJUSTED. RESULTS OF A POST ENUMERATION SURVEY INDICATED THAT NET COVERAGE ERROR WAS NEGLIGIBLE (DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1979, 'METHODS OF ESTIMATING THE ACCURACY LEVEL OF RECORDINGS MADE IN THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF JANUARY 1, 1977', STATISTICAL STUDIES, BUCHAREST).

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

**TABLE 5. POPULATION BY COUNTY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1980. ROMANIA**

COUNTY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	22201387	10953637	11247750	11014730	5450740	5563990	11186657	5502897	5683760
ALBA	416697	209060	207637	200305	100609	99696	216392	108451	107941
ARAD	509953	247612	262341	268526	130914	137612	241427	116698	124729
ARGES	654247	323490	330757	266189	134099	132090	388058	189391	198667
BACAU	691322	341135	350187	308144	153500	154644	383178	187635	195543
BIHOR	644846	318215	326631	272568	133563	139005	372278	184652	187626
BISTRITA-NASAUD	300710	150065	150645	81316	40907	40409	219394	109158	110236
BOTOSANI	463981	224613	239368	137460	68262	69198	326521	156351	170170
BRASOV	631766	327366	308400	464082	242239	221843	171684	85127	86557
BRAILA	351491	196782	194709	226029	114263	111766	165462	82519	82943
BUZAU	519780	253699	266081	143931	70332	73599	375849	183367	192482
CARAS-SEVERIN	392401	197243	195158	205009	104656	100353	187392	92587	94805
CALARASI	340462	169957	170505	100480	50864	49616	239982	119093	120889
CLUJ	733504	363725	369779	448783	221105	227678	284721	142620	142101
CONSTANTA	649716	330991	318725	449111	229319	219792	200605	101672	98933
COVASNA	215202	107617	107585	111855	55254	56601	103347	52363	50984
DIMBOVITA	549056	271390	277666	201695	100301	101394	347361	171089	176272
DOLJ	761559	372047	389512	317504	155956	161548	444055	216091	227964
GALATI	607893	307485	300408	340016	173022	166994	267877	134463	133414
GIURGIU	383301	189531	193770	59281	29706	29575	324020	159825	164195
GORJ	356554	174117	182437	123034	61964	61070	233520	112153	121367
HARGHITA	344546	174314	170232	154594	77650	76944	189952	96664	93288
HUNEDOARA	533792	270370	263422	394263	201304	192959	139529	69066	70463
IALOMITA	319404	159141	160263	97260	48445	48815	222144	10696	111448
IASI	754997	370184	384813	344092	168162	175930	410905	202022	208883
MARAMURES	516748	256412	260336	261861	131265	130596	254887	125147	129740
MEHEDINTI	326872	159151	167721	133730	66772	66958	193142	92379	100763
MURES	607551	300851	306700	283546	139152	144394	324005	161699	162306
NEAMT	552635	269763	282872	202989	99608	103381	349646	179155	179491
OLT	531972	260525	271447	149880	74459	75421	382092	180066	196026
PRAHOVA	841862	415179	426683	462954	226805	236149	378908	188374	190534
SATU MARE	402482	199532	202950	165385	81370	84015	237097	118162	118935
SALAJ	265422	131049	134373	73033	36779	36254	192389	94270	98119
SIBIU	495530	242632	252898	309781	150435	159346	185749	92197	93552
SUCEAVA	655054	322569	332485	213166	104906	108260	441888	217663	224225
TELEORMAN	520987	254673	266314	156119	77564	78555	364868	177109	187759
TIMIS	709822	345179	364643	395601	190583	205018	314221	154596	159625
TULCEA	261396	131050	130346	101598	51120	50478	159798	79930	79868
VASLUI	450987	220220	230767	139612	68718	70894	311375	151502	159873
VILCEA	420670	203121	217549	131020	65159	65861	289650	137962	151688
VRANCEA	379809	185089	194720	114696	55856	58840	265113	129233	135880
MUNICIP. BUCURESTI	2090408	1006493	1083915	2004232	963793	1040439	86176	42700	43476

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1981, ANUARUL

TABLE 05 (CONTINUED)

STATISTIC AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA 1981, BUCHAREST,
TABLE 16.

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

**TABLE 16A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1977. ROMANIA**

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	21559910
ROMANIAN	19207491
HUNGARIAN	1670568
GERMAN	332205
GYPSY	75696
UKRAINIAN	51503
SERBO-CROATIAN	38252
RUSSIAN	17480
TATAR	20508
SLAVIC	19513
TURKISH	20750
BULGARIAN	9267
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	5507
GREEK	5092
POLISH	3481
ARMENIAN	1410
HEBREW	24667
OTHER	56520

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL
POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, VOL. 1,
POPULATIE-STRUCTURA DEMOGRAFICA, BUCHAREST, TABLE 17.
- 02 POPULATION IS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE REPORTED
'MOTHER TONGUE.'

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

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1977. ROMANIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1977. ROMANIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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**TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1977. ROMANIA**

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	21559910
ROMANIAN	19207491
HUNGARIAN	1670568
GERMAN	332205
GYPSY	75696
UKRAINIAN	51503
SERBO-CROATIAN	38252
RUSSIAN	17480
TATAR	20508
SLAVIC	19513
TURKISH	20750
BULGARIAN	9267
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	5507
GREEK	5092
POLISH	3481
ARMENIAN	1410
HEBREW	24667
OTHER	56520

**01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL
POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, VOL. 1,
POPULATIE-STRUCTURA DEMOGRAFICA, BUCHAREST, TABLE 17.**

**02 POPULATION IS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE REPORTED
'MOTHER TONGUE'.**

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970-72. ROMANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	68.6	66.3	70.8
1	70.8	68.6	72.8
5	67.4	65.2	69.4
15	57.7	55.7	59.7
30	43.6	41.7	45.3
45	29.8	28.1	31.3
60	17.2	16.1	18.3

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1974, ANUARUL DEMOGRAFIC AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA 1974, BUCHAREST, TABLE 64.
- 02 A LIFE TABLE FOR 1963, SHOWING DATA BY SEX AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE FOR TOTAL COUNTRY, URBAN AND RURAL, IS AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, ANUARUL DEMOGRAFIC AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, 1967, BUCHAREST, TABLE 29.
- 03 1976-78 LIFE EXPECTANCIES AT BIRTH FOR BOTH SEXES, MALES, AND FEMALES ARE 69.8, 67.4 AND 72.2 YEARS, RESPECTIVELY, AS REPORTED IN DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, ANUARUL STATISTIC AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA 1980, BUCHAREST, TABLE 30. NO BREAKDOWN BY AGE IS AVAILABLE.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)									
1975	9.3	9.7	8.9	8.1	A	A	10.2	A	A
1976	9.6	9.9	9.2	8.1	A	A	10.7	A	A
1977	9.6	10.1	9.2	7.8	A	A	11.3	A	A
1978	9.7	10.3	9.1	7.8	A	A	11.5	A	A
1979	9.9	10.4	9.3	8.4	A	A	11.1	A	A
1980	10.4	11.0	9.9	8.7	A	A	12.0	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1975	34.7	A	A	30.0	A	A	38.1	A	A
1976	31.4	A	A	26.1	A	A	35.5	A	A
1977	31.2	A	A	26.4	A	A	35.1	A	A
1978	30.3	A	A	26.1	A	A	33.8	A	A
1979	31.6	A	A	26.7	A	A	35.9	A	A
1980	29.3	A	A	25.9	A	A	32.4	A	A

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1976, ANUARUL STATISTIC AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA 1976, BUCHAREST, PP. 22-27; AND 1977-1981 EDITIONS OF THE SAME SOURCE, PP. 61, 63, AND 65 IN EACH ISSUE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF COUNTY
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1977. ROMANIA**

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	18.5
MALE	18.5
FEMALE	18.5
ALBA	12.4
MALE	12.8
FEMALE	12.0
ARAD	19.0
MALE	19.2
FEMALE	18.9
ARGES	12.7
MALE	13.3
FEMALE	12.2
BACAU	11.1
MALE	10.7
FEMALE	11.5
BIHOR	9.5
MALE	9.6
FEMALE	9.5
BISTRITA-NASAUD	7.7
MALE	7.5
FEMALE	7.9
BOTOSANI	4.6
MALE	4.7
FEMALE	4.6
BRASOV	41.1
MALE	43.0
FEMALE	39.2
BRAILA	16.7
MALE	16.5
FEMALE	16.9
BUZAU	8.2
MALE	7.9
FEMALE	8.5
CARAS-SEVERIN	22.8
MALE	24.6
FEMALE	21.1
CLUJ	18.4
MALE	18.5
FEMALE	18.4
CONSTANTA	32.6
MALE	33.6
FEMALE	31.6
COVASNA	13.0
MALE	12.5

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

FEMALE	13.4
DIMBOVITA	10.0
MALE	10.1
FEMALE	10.0
DOLJ	10.5
MALE	10.5
FEMALE	10.5
GALATI	17.2
MALE	17.8
FEMALE	16.6
GORJ	10.7
MALE	11.5
FEMALE	9.8
HARGHITA	12.0
MALE	11.5
FEMALE	12.4
HUNEDOARA	35.7
MALE	37.0
FEMALE	34.4
IALOMITA	13.3
MALE	12.6
FEMALE	14.0
IASI	15.3
MALE	15.1
FEMALE	15.6
ILFOV	8.7
MALE	7.7
FEMALE	9.7
MARAMURES	12.4
MALE	12.7
FEMALE	12.2
MEHEDINTI	8.6
MALE	8.4
FEMALE	8.8
MURES	13.0
MALE	12.6
FEMALE	13.5
NEAMT	9.9
MALE	9.9
FEMALE	9.9
OLT	8.5
MALE	8.1
FEMALE	8.8
PRAHOVA	14.0
MALE	14.0
FEMALE	14.0
SATU MARE	8.9
MALE	8.9
FEMALE	8.9
SALAJ	7.2
MALE	7.0
FEMALE	7.3
SIBIU	22.7

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

MALE	22.1
FEMALE	23.3
SUCEAVA	8.1
MALE	8.4
FEMALE	7.8
TELEORMAN	5.5
MALE	5.2
FEMALE	5.8
TIMIS	32.4
MALE	32.9
FEMALE	32.0
TULCEA	11.5
MALE	11.8
FEMALE	11.2
VASLUI	6.7
MALE	6.4
FEMALE	7.1
VILCEA	9.3
MALE	9.5
FEMALE	9.2
VRANCEA	9.5
MALE	9.0
FEMALE	10.0
MUNICIP. BUCURESTI	57.9
MALE	56.5
FEMALE	59.1

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, VOL. 1, POPULATIE-STRUCTURA DEMOGRAFICA, BUCHAREST, TABLE 21.
 02 THE SOURCE DOES NOT LIST DATA FOR THE COUNTY OF GIURGIU.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1977. ROMANIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	21559910	1624300	11040165	0	1457379	422674	15392
TOTAL MALES	10626055	1659703	5515896	0	293650	149259	7547
10-14	2801019	2801019	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	848021	823582	18839	0	195	3411	1994
20-24	906126	638651	244990	0	590	20388	1507
25-29	813486	186648	598284	0	1442	26689	423
30-34	636250	55144	557434	0	1855	21668	149
35-39	740707	36356	676138	0	3317	24745	151
40-44	772898	24769	717602	0	15887	14539	101
45-49	731914	17997	682091	0	20524	11201	101
50-54	640540	13016	595731	0	22329	9374	90
55-59	363793	7333	334387	0	17047	4965	61
60-64	401394	7311	361499	0	27803	4719	62
65 AND OVER	920313	16984	714615	0	181070	7242	402
UNKNOWN	49594	30893	14286	0	1591	312	2506
TOTAL FEMALES	10933855	3964597	5524269	0	1163729	273415	7845
10-14	2672978	2671483	1495	0	0	0	0
15-19	822737	690754	116791	0	879	12488	1825
20-24	886221	297182	550536	0	3057	34893	553
25-29	794670	78319	675121	0	5378	35661	191
30-34	627359	29317	560606	0	8037	29305	94
35-39	740352	25868	663291	0	15896	35192	105
40-44	769941	24606	679348	0	38615	27245	127
45-49	734194	25616	623021	0	59090	26316	151
50-54	637148	25668	547975	0	89007	24306	192
55-59	453886	17117	323792	0	98085	14687	205
60-64	498366	17398	306641	0	160891	13096	340
65 AND OVER	1189951	41599	447542	0	679233	19735	1842
UNKNOWN	56052	19670	28110	0	5561	491	2220

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, VOL. 1, POPULATIE-STRUCTURA DEMOGRAFICA, BUCHAREST, TABLE 9.

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

TABLE 10C. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1977. ROMANIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	10239345	4238110	5108403	0	590238	296114	6480
TOTAL MALES	5067715	2277642	2573283	0	113518	100033	3239
10-14	1226492	1226492	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	502074	490033	9445	0	71	1648	877
20-24	503242	344774	145911	0	222	11688	647
25-29	485545	109783	358080	0	589	16887	206
30-34	346132	31820	299216	0	791	14227	78
35-39	375559	19857	337730	0	1429	16463	80
40-44	361784	12681	329801	0	8726	10515	61
45-49	330949	9174	301883	0	11205	8630	57
50-54	271967	6495	246978	0	11252	7198	44
55-59	153547	3559	138052	0	8050	3853	33
60-64	163793	3557	145083	0	11576	3546	31
65 AND OVER	327298	7657	255208	0	59134	5174	125
UNKNOWN	19333	11760	5896	0	473	204	1000
TOTAL FEMALES	5171630	1960468	2535120	0	476720	196081	3241
10-14	1172797	1172256	541	0	0	0	0
15-19	471165	410208	54163	0	270	5664	860
20-24	548152	206278	319352	0	1228	20981	313
25-29	459301	53598	378937	0	2389	24284	93
30-34	327856	18977	283588	0	3647	21597	47
35-39	358596	14429	311221	0	6979	25913	54
40-44	349304	11806	297994	0	18273	21181	50
45-49	323478	12276	263028	0	27199	20914	61
50-54	289703	12540	219111	0	39077	18898	77
55-59	190389	8686	128903	0	41315	11405	80
60-64	197365	9224	113530	0	64448	10055	108
65 AND OVER	460916	22579	152791	0	270007	14882	657
UNKNOWN	22608	7611	11961	0	1888	307	841

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, VOL. 1, POPULATIE-STRUCTURA DEMOGRAFICA, BUCHAREST, TABLE 9.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1977. ROMANIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT. STATED
TOTAL RURAL	11320565	4386190	5931762	0	867141	126560	8912
TOTAL MALES	5558340	2382061	2942613	0	180132	49226	4308
10-14	1574527	1574527	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	345947	333549	9394	0	124	1763	1117
20-24	402884	293877	99079	0	368	8700	860
25-29	327941	76865	240204	0	853	9802	217
30-34	290118	23324	258218	0	1064	7441	71
35-39	365148	16499	338408	0	1888	8282	71
40-44	411114	12088	387801	0	7161	4024	40
45-49	400965	8823	380208	0	9319	2571	44
50-54	368573	6521	348753	0	11077	2176	46
55-59	210246	3774	195335	0	8997	1112	28
60-64	237601	3754	216416	0	16227	1173	31
65 AND OVER	593015	9327	459407	0	121936	2068	277
UNKNOWN	30261	19133	8390	0	1118	114	1506
TOTAL FEMALES	5762225	2004129	2989149	0	687009	77334	4604
10-14	1500181	1499227	954	0	0	0	0
15-19	351572	280546	62628	0	609	6824	965
20-24	338069	90904	231184	0	1829	13912	240
25-29	335369	24721	296184	0	2989	11377	98
30-34	299503	10340	277018	0	4390	7708	47
35-39	381756	11439	352070	0	8917	9279	51
40-44	420637	12800	381354	0	20342	6064	77
45-49	410716	13340	359993	0	31891	5402	90
50-54	397445	13128	328864	0	49930	5408	115
55-59	263497	8431	194889	0	56770	3282	125
60-64	301001	8174	193111	0	96443	3041	232
65 AND OVER	729035	19020	294751	0	409226	4853	1185
UNKNOWN	33444	12059	16149	0	3673	184	1379

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, VOL. 1, POPULATIE-STRUCTURA DEMOGRAFICA, BUCHAREST, TABLE 9.

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, 1977. ROMANIA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16	18	16	18	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	22	19	22	19	22	18
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	21	24	21	25	20
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	27	23	27	24	27	22

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGES REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. AGES AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED ARE DERIVED FROM MARITAL-STATUS DATA PRESENTED IN DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, VOL. 1, POPULATIE-STRUCTURA DEMOGRAFICA, BUCHAREST, TABLE 9.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 12: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. ROMANIA**

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	843658	454281	389377
2	1393709	625139	768570
3	1395983	630069	765914
4	1184186	439136	745050
5	629157	174995	454162
6	295520	63819	231701
7	122369	24347	98022
8	52352	10497	41855
9	22235	4456	17779
10 AND OVER	15386	3419	11967
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	5954555	2430158	3524397
MEAN SIZE	3.2	3.0	3.3
MEDIAN SIZE	3.0	2.7	3.3

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1974, ANUARUL
DEMOGRAFIC AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA 1974,
BUCHAREST, TABLE 19.

02 MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZES ARE CALCULATED ON THE BASES OF TOTAL
POPULATION FIGURES FOR 1966, AS SHOWN IN TABLE 1.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. ROMANIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1975	69	198	138	71	37	10	1
1976	70	197	137	69	33	9	1
1977	71	201	138	68	32	9	1
1978	73	198	133	64	30	8	1
1979	72	200	129	61	28	8	1
1980	72	200	127	58	25	7	1
URBAN							
1974	71	176	109	60	28	6	0
RURAL							
1974	69	230	192	97	51	15	1

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 11. DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1981, ANUARUL STATISTIC AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA 1981, BUCHAREST, TABLE 25.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1974 TO 1980. ROMANIA**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1975	20	19	20
1976	20	20	19
1977	20	19	20
1978	19	18	20
1979	19	19	19
1980	18	18	18
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1975	2.62	A	A
1976	2.58	A	A
1977	2.60	A	A
1978	2.54	A	A
1979	2.50	A	A
1980	2.45	A	A
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1974	1.32	A	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1974	1.25	A	A

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, SPECIAL ISSUE: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 4. DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1976, ANUARUL STATISTIC AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA 1976, BUCHAREST, PP. 22-27; AND 1977-1978 EDITIONS OF THE PRECEDING SOURCE, PP. 61, 63, AND 65 IN EACH ISSUE.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

01 DISAGGREGATED DATA NOT AVAILABLE. AN ADULT LITERACY RATE OF
95.6 PERCENT FOR THE YEAR 1970 IS CITED IN WORLD BANK, 1980,
WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION (1980), BALTIMORE, TABLE 4.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

01 DISAGGREGATED DATA NOT AVAILABLE. AN ADULT LITERACY RATE OF
95.6 PERCENT FOR THE YEAR 1970 IS CITED IN WORLD BANK, 1980,
WORLD TABLES, THE SECOND EDITION (1980), BALTIMORE, TABLE 4.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980-81. ROMANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4620730	2417122	2203608
PRIM. & GYMNASIUM	3308462	1698399	1610063
SEC. & VOCATIONAL	1119499	608067	511432
HIGHER EDUCATION	192769	110656	82113

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1981, ANUARUL
STATISTIC AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA 1981, BUCHAREST,
TABLE 228.

02 DATA BY AGE NOT AVAILABLE.

03 EDUCATION IS COMPULSORY FOR 10 YEARS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND
16 YEARS.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1980,
ROMANIA

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 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. ROMANIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. ENROLLMENT FIGURES BY
LEVEL OF ENROLLMENT ARE PRESENTED IN TABLE 16A.

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, 1977. ROMANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10793602	5866883	4926719	4989761	2842227	2147534	5803841	3024656	2779185
15-19	587554	320266	267288	291977	164943	127034	295577	155323	140254
20-24	1458574	788881	669693	809566	413618	395948	649008	375263	273745
25-29	1449479	789193	660286	843342	469528	373814	606137	319665	286472
30-34	1147122	623107	524015	601095	340165	260930	546027	282942	263085
35-39	1338704	719645	619059	646911	367460	279451	691793	352185	339608
40-44	1370072	740785	629287	605416	349398	256018	764656	391387	373269
45-49	1256002	686425	569577	524027	310828	213199	731975	375597	356378
50-54	1047606	568697	478909	387239	236699	150540	660367	331998	328369
55-59	524258	286188	238070	160243	113348	46895	364015	172840	191175
60-64	305178	179552	125626	59446	41652	17794	245732	137900	107832
65 AND OVER	259187	139750	119437	41094	24790	16304	218093	114960	103133
UNKNOWN	49866	24394	25472	19405	9798	9607	30461	14596	15865

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, POPULATIE-STRUCTURA SOCIAL-ECONOMICA, VOL. II, BUCHAREST, TABLE 2.

02 DATA ON LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION DO NOT INCLUDE PERSONNEL OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS, SALARIED ARMY PERSONNEL, OR PERSONS ASSIMILATED TO A RANK IN THE ARMY.

03 DATA FOR AGES 15-19 INCLUDE 2622 MALES AND 3054 FEMALES UNDER THE AGE OF 15 WHO WERE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C,
1977. ROMANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	16085913	7825036	8260877	7840056	3841223	3998833	8245857	3983813	4262044
15-19	1670758	848021	822737	973239	502074	471165	697519	345947	351572
20-24	1792347	906126	886221	1051394	503242	548152	740953	402884	338069
25-29	1608156	813486	794670	944846	485545	459301	663310	327941	335369
30-34	1263609	636250	627359	673988	346132	327856	589621	290118	299503
35-39	1481059	740707	740352	734155	375559	358596	746904	365148	381756
40-44	1542839	772898	769941	711088	361784	349304	831751	411114	420637
45-49	1466108	731914	734194	654427	330949	323478	811681	400965	410716
50-54	1327688	640540	687148	561670	271967	289703	766018	368573	397445
55-59	817679	363793	453886	343936	153547	190389	473743	210246	263497
60-64	899760	401394	498366	361158	163793	197365	538602	237601	301001
65 AND OVER	2110264	920313	1189951	788214	327298	460916	1322050	593015	729035
UNKNOWN	105646	49594	56052	41941	19333	22608	63705	30261	33444

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL
POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, VOL. 1,
POPULATIE-STRUCTURA DEMOGRAFICA, BUCHAREST, TABLES 2 AND 7.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. ROMANIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67.1	75.0	59.6	63.6	74.0	53.7	70.4	75.9	65.2
15-19	35.2	37.8	32.5	30.0	32.9	27.0	42.4	44.9	39.9
20-24	81.4	87.1	75.6	77.0	82.2	72.2	87.6	93.1	81.0
25-29	90.1	97.0	83.1	89.3	96.7	81.4	91.4	97.5	85.4
30-34	90.8	97.9	83.5	89.2	98.3	79.6	92.6	97.5	87.8
35-39	90.4	97.2	83.6	88.1	97.8	77.9	92.6	96.4	89.0
40-44	88.8	95.8	81.7	85.1	96.6	73.3	91.9	95.2	88.7
45-49	85.7	93.8	77.6	80.1	93.9	65.9	90.2	93.7	86.8
50-54	78.9	88.8	69.7	68.9	87.0	52.0	86.2	90.1	82.6
55-59	64.1	78.7	52.5	46.6	73.8	24.6	76.8	82.2	72.6
60-64	33.9	44.7	25.2	16.5	25.4	9.0	45.6	58.0	35.8
65 AND OVER	12.3	15.2	10.0	5.2	7.6	3.5	16.5	19.4	14.1
UNKNOWN	47.2	49.2	45.4	46.3	50.7	42.5	47.8	48.2	47.4

01 SOURCE: DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1980, RECENSAMINTUL POPULATIEI SI AL LOCUINTELOR DIN 5 IANUARIE 1977, VOLS. 1 AND 2, BUCHAREST, TABLES 2 AND 7.

02 DATA ON LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION DO NOT INCLUDE PERSONNEL OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS, SALARIED ARMY PERSONNEL, OR PERSONS ASSIMILATED TO A RANK IN THE ARMY.

03 PERCENTAGES FOR AGES 15-19 INCLUDE ALL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS UNDER AGE 19; SEE NOTE 03 TO TABLE 17A.

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

**TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1966. ROMANIA**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	10362300	5675176	4687124
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	787756	331721	456035
EMPLOYERS	B	B	B
SELF-EMPLOYED	B	B	B
EMPLOYEES	4607886	3308843	1299043
FAMILY WORKERS	4963996	2033075	2930921
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	2662	1537	1125

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1977, 1977 YEARBOOK OF
LABOUR STATISTICS, GENEVA, TABLE 2A.

02 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE PERSONS
SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.
THE GROUP 'EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.' INCLUDES UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS.
THE GROUP 'FAMILY WORKERS' REFERS TO MEMBERS OF PRODUCERS'
CO-OPERATIVES.

B SEPARATE DATA FOR EMPLOYERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN LEI PER MONTH),
BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. ROMANIA

INCOME	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	7340000
0-1300	278900
1301-1500	601900
1501-1700	961500
1701-2000	1724900
2001-2500	2113900
2500 AND OVER	1658800
MEDIAN INCOME	2025

- 01 SOURCE: BASED ON MIDYEAR 1980 ESTIMATES OF PERSONNEL IN 14 ECONOMIC BRANCHES AND A MARCH 1980 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME, AS REPORTED IN DIRECTIA CENTRALA DE STATISTICA, 1981, ANUARUL STATISTIC AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA 1981, BUCHAREST, TABLES 59 AND 63.
- 02 FIGURES ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 100, AND THEREFORE MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS.

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

MAY 4, 1983

COUNTRY 186--ROMANIA

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1966	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1977	17	9	X		X
TABLE 03	1966	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1977	0	0			
TABLE 05	1980	42	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1977	18	1			X
TABLE 06B	1977	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1977	0	0			
TABLE 06D	1977	18	1		X	
TABLE 07	1972	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1980	16	9		X	
TABLE 09	1977	123	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1977	29	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1977	29	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1977	29	7		X	
TABLE 11	1977	4	6		X	
TABLE 12	1966	14	3			X
TABLE 13	1977	0	0		X	
TABLE 14A	1980	13	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	21	3			X
TABLE 15A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1970	0	0		X	
TABLE 16A	1981	4	3			X
TABLE 16B	1980	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1980	0	0			
TABLE 17A	1977	13	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1977	13	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1977	13	7		X	
TABLE 18	1966	7	3			
TABLE 19	1980	8	1			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:
2 STANDARD TABLES
19 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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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, 8250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 8250 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)
