

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
AND OF THE COMMITTEE FOR DEMOGRAPHY
OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

25.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Director:

Dr. Egon Szabady

Authors:

László Cseh-Szombathy
Dr. Károly Miltényi

ALLOWANCE FOR CHILD'S CARE

This booklet is an extract from the Hungarian publication "Gyermekgondozási segély", Statisztikai Időszaki Közlemények, No. 13, 1969, Budapest

Budapest

Formátum: B/5 Terjedelem: 4,2 (A/5) iv
Statisztikai Kiadó Vállalat, Nyomdaüzem - 121270
Felelős vezető: Kecskés József igazgató

Contents

	Page
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY	7
I. Utilization of the Child's Care Allowance by the Characteristics of the Economic Activity of the Gainfully Occupied Child-Bearing Women	10
II. Fertility by Social Strata after the Introduction of the Child's Care Allowance	16
III. Utilization of the Child's Care Allowance by the Age, Marital Status and Educational Level of Women	18
IV. Role of the Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Husband in the Utilization of the Allowance	20
V. Utilization of the Child's Care Allowance by Parity	23

TABLES

1. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing Women and of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Economic Branches and Social Groups	29
2. Proportion of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance as Percentage of the Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing Women by Economic Branches and Social Groups	30
3. Number of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Social Group and the Amount of Their Last Monthly Earnings	31
4. Number of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Economic Branch and the Year of Starting Their Employment ..	32
5. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing Women and of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each Other by Year of Birth and Marital Status	34
6. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing Women and of Married Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each Other by the Year of Marriage	36
7. Number of Gainfully Occupied Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Year of Birth and Educational Level	37
8. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each Other by Year of Birth and Educational Level	39

	Page
9. Number of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Their Last Monthly Earnings and by the Last Monthly Earnings of Their Husbands (Companions of Life)	40
10. Number of Married Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Their Own Social Group and by the Socio-Economic Group of Their Husbands or and Companions of Life	44
11. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Married, Child-Bearing Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each Other by Year of Birth and by the Year of Birth of Their Husbands	45
12. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Married, Child-Bearing Women and of the Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each Other by Educational Level and the Educational Level of Their Husbands	46
13. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing Women and of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each Other by Social Group and Number of Living Children	47

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The child's care allowance introduced by decree No. 3/1967 and extended by decree 5/1969 has had a considerable effect on the labour, financial and population policies. Two-thirds of the gainfully-occupied, child-bearing women - producing nearly 60 per cent of all births - have availed themselves of it. The number of mothers who care for their child under 3 years of age at home, utilizing this allowance, surpasses 100 000 even their final number is expected to amount to 130 000 - 140 000. This figure will represent 8 per cent of the gainfully occupied female population. The total annual expenditure is assumed to reach about 1 thousand million Forints.

In co-operation with the Chief Directorate of the Social Security Service the Section for Social Statistics of the Central Statistical Office and the Demographic Research Institute have organized a data collection on this important topic. The results obtained have been published so far in two booklets (booklet No. 1. contains the 1967 April-September data, booklet No. 2. includes the employment data of the utilizers for 1967). The present publication is the third number in this series; its aim is

1/ to ascertain the factors which influence the proportions of utilization by comparing the data of the gainfully occupied women having given birth in 1967, with the data of those utilizing the child's care allowance, and

2/ to analyse the population effects of the allowance.

The data obtained allow to draw the following conclusions:

ad 1. The child's care allowance is utilized, first of all, by manual workers; the proportion of utilization is lower among non-manuals, especially among those with higher qualifications. This statement is also supported by the proportions of utilization found in the different groups of the gainfully occupied, child-bearing women with different educational level; for about 3/4 of those with a primary education, 61 per cent of those with a secondary education and 30 per cent of those with a university diploma have availed themselves of it.

Since most of the women-utilizers are young and most of them began to work not long ago, their wages are lower than the average female wages; the same relates also to the wages of their husbands. (It should be noted, however, that according to the data available also the wages of the gainfully occupied, child-bearing women are lower than the average female wages and the average wages of the women-utilizers are not essentially lower than the average wages of the totality of the child-bearing women.) It can be stated, therefore, that the allowance is mostly used by young people who are at the beginning of their career.

The highest proportion of utilization could be registered in the industry, building industry, servicing industries and trade. The conditions required at present to be entitled to the allowance do not permit for some part of the women engaged in agriculture to avail themselves of it, therefore, the proportion of utilization in agriculture is low. The lowest proportion of utilization was found among women engaged in the state administration, in the social organisations as well as in the field of culture, health and communal services.

ad 2. In the year of introduction of the allowance (1967) the number of livebirths increased by 8 per cent, in the subsequent year (1968) it continued to rise by additional 4 per cent. Considering this when judging the impact of the child's care allowance, two questions have to be answered:

a/ has the introduction of the allowance played any role in the increase of the number of births?

b/ if so, to what extent can this role be regarded as changing temporarily, transitorily or permanently the trend of birth rate?

ad a/ In 1967 among gainfully occupied women the birth rate increased while among dependent women it decreased. Studying births and the utilization of the child's care allowance by different criteria (birth order, marital status, social stratum etc.) the highest proportion of utilization could be found in those groups in which also the number of births increased. This fact allows to conclude that the allowance influenced the growth of natality. It is certain, however, that it was not the sole and exclusive factor affecting it; the number of births began to increase already in the first half of 1967 when the impact of the allowance could not yet be experienced.

ad b/ In addition to the changes in the population's composition with which we do not wish to deal here the increase of the birth rate in a given period may be attributed to two factors:

- /i/ to the increase of the number of births thought as ideal by the married couples and to the resulting increase of fertility, which factors have a lasting impact on the birth rate,
- and /ii/ to the changes in the timing of births (in the bringing forward of births) which have a transitory impact on it.

In 1967 the number of births increased, first of all, among first and second births; also the number of third births increased a little. The number of fourth and additional children decreased. Among second and third births the length of time that had elapsed since the previous birth decreased. The number of births increased above all in the young age group under 30 years of age. All this shows that the women (essentially those over 30 years of age) who regarded their family-plans as roughly completed before 1967 were no longer strongly influenced in their demographic attitude by the introduction of the allowance. As a result, mainly the number of first and second births increased in the 20-29 years old age groups. This seems to be in connection at least partly with the fact that under the influence of the allowance the persons interested brought forward their planned births. It is difficult to foresee what an impact the style of living, developed under the influence of the allowance, will have in the future on the final family plans of the population strata which are 20-29 years old at present, i. e. whether the number of children thought as ideal by them will increase or not as compared with the similar ideas of those aged 30-39 years at present. In possession of the available data it would be too early at present to draw conclusions about the long-term population impacts of the child's care allowance. The fact that the number of induced abortions increased considerably just among women with one child and two children in 1967 and 1968 as compared with 1966 permits to conclude that no essential change has taken place so far in the fertility ideas of women.

I. Utilization of the Child's Care Allowance by the Characteristics of the Economic Activity of the Gainfully Occupied Child-Bearing Women

The child's care allowance system provides the young, gainfully occupied women free choice either to return to their working place after the elapse of the maternity leave or to stay temporarily at home with their child for 1-2 years and to obtain the allowance of 600, - Forints per month. Apart from considerations of a family nature this choice is obviously strongly influenced by the social group of the women affected, by the kind of their work, by the amount of their wages etc. Data referring hereto show unambiguously that the proportions of utilization vary according to working places and national economic branches.

The women were studied according to three social groups as follows: employed manual workers, employed non-manuals and members of agricultural producers' co-operatives. The highest proportion of utilization was found among employed manual workers (74 per cent), the lowest among non-manuals (58 per cent). The 67 per cent proportion of the members of agricultural producers' co-operatives lies between the two above mentioned categories. Special studies have shown that this is due, first of all, to the fact that a considerable part of the female workers in the agricultural producers' co-operatives are not entitled to the allowance. Special surveys conducted in some agricultural co-operatives indicate that more than 90 per cent of the women entitled avail themselves of it.

Analysing the proportions of utilization by national economic branches, the highest proportions were found in the industry, building industry and in the services (74 per cent), then in the trade (70 per cent). The lowest were observed among those employed in the state administration, in social organizations (48 per cent), in education (49 per cent), in the field of health and social care (58 per cent) as well as in housing and communal services (59 per cent).

Owing to restrictions of utilization not only in the agricultural producers' co-operatives but also in the state farms and in the state forestries. Regarding the proportions of utilization agriculture occupies a medium place. A considerable part of the women engaged in agriculture are not entitled to the allowance; for when

drawing up the preconditions required to be entitled to the allowance the specific production and labour conditions of agriculture were not appropriately considered. In case of women working on state farms and in forestries - just as in case of workers engaged in other branches of the national economy - the precondition is "continuous employment of 12 months" during the 15 months before birth. As a result of the seasonal character of agricultural work, a considerable part of the women employed are not in a position to meet this requirement. The case is similar among the members of producers' co-operatives where at least 120 days of participation in the collective work during the 12 months before birth is needed; in many cases this requirement cannot be met by the women working on household plots. This is why only 60 per cent of the manual workers engaged on state farms and 51 per cent of the manuals engaged in the forestries availed themselves of the allowance, while the proportion of utilization among non-manuals engaged in the same working places was 72 per cent. Contrary to the proportions characterizing the national economy as a whole, the strange situation came about in the agriculture that the proportion of utilization was higher among non-manuals (64 per cent) than among manuals (53 per cent).

Within the industry, in almost every industrial group a higher proportion of utilization was found among manuals. Nearly 1/4 of the women working in the industry, utilizing the allowance, were engaged in the textile industries where the proportion of utilization was 83 per cent among all women and 85 per cent among manuals. A similarly high proportion of utilization was found in the building industry where more than 80 per cent of the manual workers and nearly 70 per cent of the non-manuals availed themselves of it.

In the field of transport and communication the proportion of utilization was 77 per cent among manuals and 58 per cent among non-manuals. Similar differences were also found in the trade (73 and 66 per cent resp.).

The above differences in the proportion of utilization by social groups were also experienced in the other branches of the national economy (services, health and social care, education), except for housing, communal services and the state and social organizations where the proportion of non-manual female workers, utilizing the allowance, was higher than that of manuals. This is presumably due to the fact that a considerable part of the gainfully occupied, child-bearing female manual workers, engaged in the above mentioned sectors, were not entitled to the

allowance. In the field of education the relation between the character of the job, on the one hand, and the proportion of utilization, on the other, can be stated clearly; the proportion of utilization among non-manuals was 65 per cent in the kindergartens, 41 per cent in the primary schools and only 28 per cent in the secondary schools. A similar picture could be obtained in the field of health where the proportion of utilization was 15 per cent among physicians and 67 per cent among other health-workers.

The above outlined studies in the job and kind of work have shown that the proportion of utilization is higher among manual workers. Unfortunately, the answers obtained on the questionnaire to the corresponding questions did not permit to put questions on the level of qualifications within the non-manual or manual jobs; the category of manual jobs comprises therefore the heterogeneous strata of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. (The same relates also to the category of employed non-manuals, where the professional and clerical strata cannot be separated from each other.

Differences by social groups can also be shown in the distribution of women (utilizing the child's care allowance) by their last monthly earnings. The average amount of earnings of manual women was 1 291, - Forints, that of non-manuals amounted to 1 389, - Forints, while the average of the totality of women was 1 325, - Forints. For a considerable part of those engaged in agricultural producers' co-operatives no reliable data could be obtained concerning their last monthly earnings as a result of which the data of their last monthly earnings do not cover the members of producers' co-operatives.

With regard to the amount of their last monthly earnings no high dispersion was found among the women observed. Nearly two-thirds of the women had earnings between 1 000 and 1 500 Forints. The proportion of those with more than 2 000, - Forints was especially low, only 2 per cent.

It is impossible to determine exactly the role played by the size of earnings in the utilization of the children's care allowance as we do not know the last monthly earnings of all gainfully occupied, child-bearing women, more exactly, as we do not know their distribution by size of income. The pregnancy and maternity allowance paid out in 1967 provides a basis to estimate the average earnings of the gainfully occupied, child-bearing women, but do not give any information on the distribution of earnings by size. The estimated average earnings are 3-4 per cent higher than the average earnings of those utilizing the child's care allowance.

We have compared the data of the distribution of the women utilizing the child's care allowance with the similar data of all gainfully occupied women, irrespective of their age. Since appropriate wage data about female workers are available for the socialist industry only, the following table gives a comparison of the distribution by size of earnings of the women engaged in the industry and utilizing the child's care allowance with the distribution by size of earnings of the industrial earners in 1966. The second part of the table (columns 3 and 4) gives a comparison of the distribution of men engaged in the industry with the distribution by size of earnings of the husbands of women-utilizers.

Distribution by Size of Monthly Earnings of Men and Women Engaged in the Industry and of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and of their Husbands

Size of earnings	Women engaged in the socialist industry (1966)	Women utilizing allowance engaged in the socialist industry	Men engaged in the socialist industry (1966)	Husbands of women utilizing the allowance (1967)
- 1 000	7,5	8,7	1,2	0,9
1 001 - 1 500	54,8	69,8	12,5	12,8
1 501 - 1 800	25,6	17,5	18,7	29,1
1 801 - 2 000	6,5	2,5	15,4	19,1
2 001 - 2 300	3,4	0,9	19,3	24,1
2 301 - 2 500	1,0	0,2	9,4	7,3
2 501 -	1,2	0,2	23,5	3,2
Unknown	-	0,2	-	3,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

A comparison of the distribution by earnings of the women-utilizers with the distribution by earnings of the women engaged in the industry shows that the categories of lower earnings are predominant among the utilizers. Though nearly 40 per cent of the women engaged in the industry earned more than 1 500, - Forints in 1966, their proportion among the utilizers hardly surpassed 20 per cent.

A similar picture - though different in its shades - could be obtained by comparing the earnings of men with the earnings of the husbands of women utilizing

the allowance. In the lowest income category - with earnings under 1 000 Forints - the husbands of women-utilizers participated to a somewhat lesser extent than the men engaged in the industry. This is probably due to the fact that the category of workers with very low earnings comprises a great number of old and invalid persons. At the same time, in the categories of low and medium-sized earnings (between 1 000, - and 2 300, - Forints), the proportion of the husbands of women-utilizers was essentially higher than the average; while in 1966, 1/3 of the male workers earned more than 2 300, - Forints, only one-tenth of the husbands of women-utilizers belonged to this category.

Evaluating the results of the above comparison account should be taken of the fact that the composition of the populations compared is in many respects not identical. In our opinion the most important differences manifest themselves in the age composition of women and men. The average age of women engaged in the industry is by all means higher than that of the child-bearing women working in the industry and since a longer period of employment connected with a higher age, involves, as a rule, higher earnings, the higher average earnings of the women engaged in the industry cannot be assumed as being characteristic of the earnings of the child-bearing women engaged in the industry. It can be stated at any rate that among women-utilizers the proportion of those with a long time of employment is low; nearly two-thirds of them were employed for a period shorter than 5 years and the proportion of those who worked for a time longer than 10 years was only 10 per cent.

The distribution by earnings of those utilizing the child's care allowance can be regarded - with a good approximation - as a lognormal distribution. It is the same as the distribution of all earners by size of earnings and it permits to conclude that in case of most child-bearing women - who are in the lower income categories - the small differences in the size of earnings do not cause any essential differences in the rate of utilization.

In general, the more important factor, determining the financial position of the gainfully occupied, child-bearing women, is the earnings of the husband or companion of life; it may considerably influence the decisions on the utilization of the child's care allowance. The average earnings of the husbands of women-utilizers was essentially higher than that of the women: it was 1 938, - Forints. The mode of the earnings of the husbands fell in-between 1 701-1 800, - Forints. The

proportion of husbands with higher earnings increased only in case of women with earnings over 1 800, - Forints. The collapsed table presenting the earnings of the husbands and wives shows that nearly 90 per cent of the women-utilizers had lower, 4 per cent had the same, and 6 per cent had higher earnings than their husband.

II. Fertility by Social Strata after the Introduction of the Child's Care Allowance

From 1949 to 1966 the following main tendencies could be observed in the fertility (number of live-births per 1 000 women aged 15-49) by social strata.

a/ The fertility of the agricultural population decreased at a quicker pace than that of the non-agricultural population; since the end of the 1950's the fertility rates of the agricultural population have been lower than the national average.

b/ In the non-agricultural population the fertility of the gainfully occupied women increased continuously, among other things, due to the increased proportion of married women among the gainfully occupied women. Before 1966 the level of fertility among female non-manuals surpassed considerably that of female manuals.

c/ The initially very high fertility rates of dependents decreased gradually. The highest proportion of decrease was experienced among the wives of non-manual husbands; their fertility was by far the lowest among all social strata. (Presumably also their older age-composition contributed to this.)

As a result of all this, the highest fertility rates in the non-agricultural population were to be found in the category of the dependents of manuals, then among female non-manuals and - at a somewhat lower level - among female manuals; the lowest fertility was experienced among the dependent wives on non-manual husbands. In the year of introduction of the allowance the most conspicuous phenomenon in the development of the fertility rates by social groups was the increase in the fertility of female manuals (earners) by nearly 1/4 as compared with the stagnating level of the previous 10 years. Also the fertility of female non-manuals increased to a smaller extent, and the fertility rates of the two strata became identical in 1967. No essential change was experienced in the agricultural populations. The decreasing tendency of the fertility of dependents continued invariably in 1967, when, the fertility of gainfully occupied women surpassed for the first time that of the dependents.

Number of Live-Births per Thousand 15-49 Year Old Women by the Social Group and Economic Activity of the Women

Social group and economic activity	Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-49 years in					The rate of 1967 as percentage 1966
	1949	1960	1963	1966	1967	
Agricultural population	80	53	50	54	55	102
Non-agricultural population						
manuals	27	45	48	49	61	124
non-manuals	37	54	53	55	62	113
earners together	30	48	50	52	61	117
dependants of manuals	..	87	73	74	70	95
dependants of non-manuals	..	42	31	25	21	84
dependants together	102	78	64	63	58	92
dependants and earners together	72	63	56	55	60	110
of which:						
manuals	77	68	61	59	65	110
non-manuals	53	50	46	48	53	110
15-49 year old women together	76	59	53	55	58	105

The above data unambiguously point to the fact that the introduction of the child's care allowance influenced the development of natality in 1967. As has been expounded in the previous chapter, the highest proportions of those utilizing the allowance were recorded among non-agricultural female manuals; the fertility of the same group revealed a considerable and quick change in 1967. Also the change and invariability resp., of the tendencies until 1966 in the other population strata show to what extent the child's care allowance was or could have been utilized, and, therefore, how far the introduction of the allowance influenced their demographic attitude.

III. Utilization of the Child's Care Allowance by the Age, Marital Status and Educational Level of Women

Five-sixths of the mothers who received a child's care allowance on the basis of their births in 1967 were under 30 years of age. Among the gainfully occupied, child-bearing women the highest proportion (71 per cent) could be registered among those born in 1943-1947, then among those born in 1938-1942 (68 per cent). In case of women born before 1938 the proportion of utilization decreases gradually but surpasses 60 per cent even in case of 35-39 year old women; thus the differences are not significant.

A picture different from the general trend of development of the proportion of utilization was obtained in the age group of those who were born in 1948 and later; in their case only 57 per cent of the gainfully occupied, child-bearing women availed themselves of the allowance. This is obviously due to the fact that a considerable part of the women belonging to this age group did not meet the requirements of being entitled to the allowance (continuous, full-time employment for one year).

In all branches of the national economy, the tendencies by age of the utilization are roughly similar; the orders of magnitude of the differences, however, are not the same. In the industry, for instance, there is hardly any difference between the proportions of utilization of the young and old, while in the trade and in the services the differences are more significant. Workers of the health and social services form a special category, the proportion of utilization among them is lower than the average of all age groups. An analysis of the data by marital status shows that the proportion of utilization is lower among the non-married (49 per cent) than among the married. It is remarkable that nearly half of the gainfully occupied, child-bearing, non-married (mainly single and divorced) women make use of the allowance, which refers to the fact that in some form or other they presumably enjoy an other supply (from the parent or companion of life).

Analysing the data of the married women by year of marriage - in accordance with what has been said concerning age - the highest proportion of utilization could be found among those who were married for 5 years only. With the increasing length of marriage the proportion of utilizers decreases slowly but even among those who are married for 20 or more years it approximates 55 per cent; the differences are, therefore, minimal.

Characteristic and considerable size differences were found in the proportion of utilization of the child-bearing women by educational level. Disregarding the stratum of uneducated people whose data do not lend themselves to establish regularities due to their low order of magnitude, an unambiguously negative connection could be found between the proportion of utilization and the educational level of utilizers. The proportion of utilization was 73 per cent among those with a primary education, 61 per cent among those with a secondary education and 30 per cent among those with a higher education.

The causes of these phenomena are partly of a financial character, partly they are connected with the different character of the jobs and occupations. Among those with a low educational level the difference between their wages and the amount of the allowance is relatively the smallest, and a break of their work for 1 or 2 years neither influences considerably their career nor affects significantly their ambitions.

All these phenomena manifest themselves, of course, in a different way, more exactly, in an opposed manner in the case of higher educational levels (we refer here only to our relevant notes concerning the different jobs and national economic branches contained in Chapter I of the present publication).

The table presenting the educational level of the mother combined with the year of her birth shows that the tendencies of utilization by educational level can be observed in all age groups, the decrease of the proportion of utilization among those with a secondary and higher education, is, however, much higher in the older age groups than among those who have a primary education only.

IV. Role of the Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Husband in the Utilization of the Allowance

The great majority (98 per cent) of women utilizing the child's care allowance lived together with their husband (companion of life) when the payment of the allowance started. The earnings of the husband (companion of life) play an obviously important role in the financial situation of the gainfully occupied mothers and the social and demographic characteristics of the husband may also be supposed to influence the decisions upon the utilization of the child's care allowance.

The distribution of the husbands (companions of life) of the women utilizing the child's care allowance differed from the distribution of the women: there were more employed manuals and members of artisan's co-operatives and fewer non-manuals among them. While 60 per cent of the married women utilizing the child's care allowance were employed manuals and 34 per cent were non-manuals, the same proportions among the husbands and companions of life were 67 and 24 per cent respectively. ^{a/}

About 68 per cent of the husbands of married, child-bearing women were manuals and members of artisan's co-operatives and nearly 27 per cent were non-manuals. These proportions do not differ considerably from the distribution by social groups of the husbands of women-utilizers; a difference was found among non-manual husbands which refers to the fact that the gainfully occupied wives of non-manual husbands utilized the allowance to a somewhat smaller extent than did the wives of manuals. The social group of the husbands, however, does not reveal such a uniform impact; the differences are more conspicuous when the social groups of the husbands and wives are considered combined.

a/ The proportion of manual workers among males is generally higher than among females. In 1963 31 % of the economically active females were non-manuals, 48 per cent were employed manuals in the age group 15-39. The relevant proportions among males in the same age group were 15 % and 72 % resp.

Proportion of Utilization of the Child's Care Allowance by the Social Group of the Gainfully Occupied Women and their Husbands

The gainfully occupied, child-bearing women
is an employed manual

her husband (companion of life) is a manual	70,9 per cent
her husband (companion of life) is a non-manual	82,3 per cent

The gainfully occupied, child-bearing women
is a non-manual

her husband (companion of life) is a manual	58,2 per cent
her husband (companion of life) is a non-manual	56,4 per cent

The social group of the husbands exercises its influence - according to the data - in a different way, depending on the social group of the wife. The wives of non-manual husbands utilized the allowance to a smaller extent only in case they were non-manuals. On the other hand, the highest proportion of utilization could be found in those groups where the husbands were non-manuals, the mothers, however, were manual.

The social group of the husbands has, therefore, a modifying effect on the utilization of the allowance; taken as a whole, however, it is of smaller importance than the social group of women which has a much stronger effect on the differences in the utilization of the child's care allowance.

While among the mothers utilizing the allowance the 20-24 years old (born in 1943-1947) were represented to the greatest extent, the greatest proportion of their husbands fell into the age group of the 25-29 years old (those born in 1938-1942). The age of the husband did not play any essential role in the utilization of the allowance. The proportion of utilization of the wives of the youngest and oldest husbands differed from the average: the wives of the 19 year old and younger husbands (born in 1948 and later), as well as of the 40 year old and older husbands (born in 1927 and earlier) utilized the allowance to an extent smaller than the average; in case of the former this was due to the fact that also most wives were born in 1948 and later, in case of the latter it can be explained by the fact that most wives were 30 years old and older. In both cases the proportion of utilization was lower than in the age of 20-29 years. Among the 40 year old and older husbands, whose wives were 20-29 years old, the proportion of utilization did not show any difference.

The educational level of the husbands seems to have influenced considerably the extent to which their wives availed themselves of the allowance: 70 per cent of the wives of the husbands with a primary education, 60 per cent of those with a secondary education, 50 per cent of those with a higher education availed themselves of it. Analysing the role of the educational level of husbands by the educational level of their wives, it becomes clear that the former is not too important and is not unambiguous; while women with primary education availed themselves of the allowance to the greatest extent in case their husbands had a university degree, among women with a university degree the highest proportion of utilization could be found in case of husbands with a primary education.

Proportion of Married Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance as Percentage of the Gainfully Occupied, Married, Child-Bearing Women, by their Educational Level and by the Educational Level of their Husband

The wife has a	The Husband has a			total ^{a/}
	primary	secondary	higher	
	education			
primary education	73,0	68,9	79,2	73,8
secondary education	64,0	57,3	61,8	61,2
higher education	38,6	29,0	28,8	30,2
Total ^{a/}	71,4	59,6	49,6	68,0

a/ Together with those who did not attend a school.

The data offer also a good possibility to study the composition of families, utilizing the child's care allowance, by educational level, homogeneity and inhomogeneity. According to the data the husbands of women-utilizers have, as a rule, the same educational level as their wives; 74 per cent of the women observed had the same educational level as their husbands. Homogeneity characterizes, first of all, those with a primary education; on the other hand only 45 per cent of the husbands of wives with a secondary education had the same educational level, while 35 per cent had a primary education only and 20 per cent had a higher education. Homogeneity was also found in the category of women with higher education where more than two-thirds of the husbands had a university diploma.

V. Utilization of the Child's Care Allowance by Parity

When judging the importance of the child's care allowance for population policies the number of births at which the mother utilizes the allowance, should be taken into account. Its comparison with the trend of births of the corresponding order provides some basis to evaluate the impact of the allowance.

Analysing the births of 1967, it can be stated that 9/10 of the utilizers put in a claim to the allowance in connection with their first and second, 96 per cent in connection with their first, second and third birth; the proportion of fourth and additional births was 3 per cent only. Similarly, the highest proportion of utilization among gainfully occupied women could be found at the first and second, and, to a somewhat lesser extent, at the third births. Analysing the increase of the number of births from 1966 to 1967 it can be stated that also the increase took place at the first, second and third births; in 1967 the number of fourth and additional births did not change essentially.

Number of Livebirths by Parity

Year	Parity					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth and additional	
	births					
	Number of births					
1966	68 238	42 957	12 782	5 799	8 713	138 489
1967	72 504	48 343	13 705	5 777	8 557	148 886
1966 as percentage of 1967	106,3	112,5	107,2	99,6	98,2	107,5
Proportion of utilizers of the child's care allowance among gainfully occupied women who gave birth to a child in 1967	66,9	68,4	65,4	60,6	55,7	67,4

The data of the above table show that an increase of the number of births in 1967, analysed by parity took place in the same categories in which the highest proportion of utilization could be registered. This, of course, does not mean at all that the child's care allowance was the sole and exclusive cause of the increase in the number of births, all the less, because due to the introduction of the allowance in 1967, its impact on the number of births could not manifest itself until the second half of the year. But taking into account that

a/ the increase of the number of births in 1967 was due exclusively to the higher number of births of the gainfully occupied women and that the number of births of the dependent women decreased in the same period, furthermore, that

b/ the increase of the number of births quickened after August, 1967, and continued to increase even in 1968 in the same strata, where the increase first manifested itself in 1967, there is no doubt that the correlation shown in the above table cannot be regarded as accidental; it refers to a really existing correlation. A comparison of the age of the mother with the birth order shows only moderate differences. In all important age groups the highest proportion of utilization could be registered at the birth of the second child. In all age groups the difference in the proportions of utilization at the birth of the first and second child is minimal. This relates to the difference between the second and third child. In connection with the fourth and additional births, however, a tendency of decline in the utilization could be registered in all age groups.

The proportions of utilization reveal a roughly similar picture when comparing the age group of the child-bearing women with the number of their living children.

Essentially the same can be experienced according to the number of living children as by parity. A considerable difference arise at the third child only; while 65 per cent of the mothers having given birth to their third child, availed themselves of the allowance, only 59 per cent of those with three living children, utilized it. This permits to conclude that women who gave birth to their third child, but one of the former had died, utilized the allowance to a somewhat greater extent than others.

Most of the mothers with two children had both children under 6 years of age, while mothers with 3 and more children had children in the school-age too.

Percentage of Mothers with 2 and More Children Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance, by Number and Age of their Children

	Women with 2 or more children utilizing the child's care allowance who have			
	children under 6 years of age only	6-9 year old children, too	10-17 year old children, too	18 year old and older, too
	(percentage)			
With two children	63,4	27,1	9,1	0,4
With three children	20,4	54,4	41,2	3,0
With four children	6,3	68,0	61,3	10,4
With five children	..	66,3	80,3	17,7
With six and more children	..	83,6	90,5	33,7

As has been mentioned in the preceding chapters considerable differences in the proportion of utilization manifest themselves by the kind of employment of the child-bearing women; the proportion of utilization among manual and agricultural workers is higher, among non-manual workers lower. A comparison of these data with the number of children shows that the most essential differences could be experienced at the first and second child; in case of 3 and more children the proportions of utilization of non-manual workers and of manual and agricultural workers come nearer to each other.

A comparison of the length of marriage with parity shows no significant differences in the proportion of utilization.

TABLES

*1. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing Women and of Women
Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Economic Branches
and Social Groups*

Economic branch	Number of gainfully occupied, child-bearing women				Number of women utilizing the child's care allowance			
	Employed manual workers and members of an ar- tisan's co- operative	Employed non- manual workers	Members of an agri- cultural producers' co- operative	Total	Employed manual workers and members of an ar- tisan's co- operative	Employed non- manual workers	Members of an agri- cultural producers' co- operative	Total
Industry ^{a/}	30 065	8 451	-	38 516	23 142	5 533	-	28 675
Building industry ^{a/}	1 132	1 580	-	2 712	935	1 090	-	2 025
Agriculture and forestry	3 597	2 336	4 677	10 610	1 893	1 488	3 128	6 509
Transport and com- munication	1 747	2 309	-	4 056	1 351	1 339	-	2 690
Trade ^{a/}	6 511	3 855	-	10 366	4 759	2 542	-	7 301
Housing and communal services	688	371	-	1 059	364	259	-	623
Other services ^{a/}	1 082	354	-	1 436	788	277	-	1 065
Health and social services	961	4 561	-	5 522	730	2 472	-	3 202
Cultural service	1 311	5 555	-	6 866	922	2 432	-	3 354
Other state and social organisations	663	3 779	-	4 442	204	1 916	-	2 120
Together	47 757	33 151	4 677	85 585	35 088	19 348	3 128	57 564
In the private sector	-	-	-	- ^{b/}	96	18	-	114
Total	47 757	33 151	4 677	85 585	35 184	19 366	3 128	57 678

a/ Here and in the other tables it gives the data of the state and co-operative sector. - b/ In case of gainfully occupied, child-bearing women, those employed in the private sector were considered neither here nor in the other tables since independent earners and employees of the private sector could not be separated from each other with full certainty. Independent earners are not entitled to a child's care allowance, therefore their comparison with those utilizing it would be unjustified.

*2. Proportion of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance
as Percentage of the Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing
Women by Economic Branches and Social Groups*

Economic branch	Percentage of women utilizing the child's care allowance			
	Employed manual workers and members of an artisan's co-operative	Employed non-manual workers	Members of an agricultural co-operative	Total
Industry	77,0	65,5	-	74,4
Building industry	82,6	69,0	-	74,7
Agriculture and forestry	52,6	63,7	66,9	61,3
Transport and communication	77,3	58,0	-	66,3
Trade	73,1	65,9	-	70,4
Housing and communal services	52,9	69,8	-	58,8
Other services	72,8	78,2	-	74,2
Health and social services	76,0	54,2	-	58,0
Cultural service	70,3	43,8	-	48,8
Other state and social organs	30,8	50,7	-	47,7
Total ^{a/}	73,7	58,4	66,9	67,4

a/ When calculating the proportions "Total" also the women employed in the private sector, utilizing the child's care allowance, were taken into account.

*3. Number of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by
Social Group and the Amount of Their Last Monthly Earnings
(Excluding those employed in the agricultural producer's co-operatives)*

Amount of the last month- ly earnings of women- utilizers (Forints)	Employed manual workers and members of an artisan's co-operative	Employed non-manual workers	Total
600 Forints and less	286	22	308
601 - 700	226	9	235
701 - 800	495	43	538
801 - 900	1 460	223	1 683
901 - 1 000	2 722	810	3 532
1 001 - 1 100	3 451	1 377	4 828
1 101 - 1 200	4 785	2 330	7 115
1 201 - 1 300	5 273	2 933	8 206
1 301 - 1 400	4 992	3 058	8 050
1 401 - 1 500	4 160	2 352	6 512
1 501 - 1 600	2 792	1 719	4 511
1 601 - 1 700	1 774	1 273	3 047
1 701 - 1 800	1 137	850	1 987
1 801 - 1 900	545	527	1 072
1 901 - 2 000	353	365	718
2 001 - 2 100	209	195	404
2 101 - 2 200	142	136	278
2 201 - 2 300	78	82	160
2 301 - 2 400	62	46	108
2 401 - 2 500	30	54	84
2 501 - 2 600	20	35	55
2 601 - 2 700	13	28	41
2 701 - 2 800	8	18	26
2 801 - 2 900	7	8	15
2 901 - 3 000	10	8	18
2 001 Forints and more	9	26	35
Unknown	76	16	92
Total	35 115	18 543	53 658

4. Number of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Economic

Year of starting the employment	Industry	Building industry	Agriculture and forestry	Transport and communication	Trade
1966	3 132	229	1 151	169	519
1965	3 570	285	1 041	269	861
1964	4 056	302	838	371	920
1963	3 767	268	759	371	901
1962	2 653	202	554	271	831
1962 - 1966	17 178	1 286	4 343	1 451	4 032
1961	2 387	149	524	246	667
1960	1 994	110	493	251	650
1959	1 670	107	262	181	495
1958	1 035	65	116	108	374
1957	1 174	67	77	92	280
1957 - 1961	8 260	498	1 472	878	2 466
1952 - 1956	1 971	139	144	257	514
1947 - 1951	378	33	36	64	82
1946 and earlier	24	2	2	2	6
Unknown	864	67	512	38	201
Total	28 675	2 025	6 509	2 690	7 301

Branch and the Year of Starting Their Employment

Housing and communal services	Other services	Health and social service	Cultural service	Other state and social organisations	Private sector	Total
79	96	277	239	103	10	6 004
90	118	419	385	188	14	7 240
104	150	400	424	251	17	7 833
78	139	423	432	269	6	7 413
67	108	371	282	235	13	5 587
418	611	1 890	1 762	1 046	60	34 077
39	103	286	239	197	13	4 850
42	92	242	239	165	8	4 286
35	71	248	213	153	13	3 448
18	35	135	169	124	2	2 181
16	37	106	157	101	3	2 110
150	338	1 017	1 017	740	39	16 875
34	56	201	446	248	8	4 018
4	9	19	80	63	3	771
-	3	3	2	1	-	45
17	48	72	47	22	4	1 892
623	1 065	3 202	3 354	2 120	114	57 678

*5. Number of Gainfully Occupied,
Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and
Marital*

Birth year of women	Number of gainfully occupied, child-bearing women		
	Married	Non- married	Total
1952	9	14	23
1951	80	55	135
1950	508	126	634
1949	1 689	251	1 940
1948	3 885	265	4 150
born in 1948 and later	6 171	711	6 882
1947	6 276	240	6 516
1946	6 614	187	6 801
1945	7 501	187	7 688
1944	8 356	178	8 534
1943	7 413	143	7 556
born between 1943-1947	36 160	935	37 095
1942	6 922	132	7 054
1941	5 698	126	5 824
1940	5 294	119	5 413
1939	4 150	97	4 247
1938	3 647	82	3 729
born between 1938-1942	25 711	556	26 267
1937	3 064	70	3 134
1936	2 515	84	2 599
1935	2 027	73	2 100
1934	1 604	73	1 677
1933	1 289	57	1 346
born between 1933-1937	10 499	357	10 856
1932	1 105	38	1 143
1931	793	49	842
1930	675	51	726
1929	515	37	552
1928	361	43	404
born between 1928-1932	3 449	218	3 667
born in 1927 and earlier	745	73	818
Unknown	-	-	-
Total	82 735	2 850	85 585

*Child-Bearing Women and of Women
Their Ratio to Each Other by Year of Birth and
Status*

Number of women utilizing the child's care allowance					Proportion of women utilizing the child's care allowance as percentage of the gainfully occupied, child-bearing women		
Un-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Married	Non-married	Total
1	1	-	-	2	11,1	7,1	8,7
3	26	-	-	29	32,5	5,5	21,5
21	257	-	2	280	50,6	18,3	44,2
59	1 001	2	6	1 068	59,3	26,7	55,1
61	2 483	4	8	2 556	63,9	27,5	61,6
145	3 768	6	16	3 935	61,1	23,5	57,2
66	4 372	1	23	4 462	69,7	37,5	68,5
75	4 784	2	30	4 891	72,3	57,2	71,9
57	5 435	11	34	5 537	72,5	54,5	72,0
55	6 023	6	32	6 116	72,1	52,2	71,7
33	5 242	2	34	5 311	70,7	48,3	70,3
286	25 856	22	153	26 317	71,5	49,3	70,9
40	4 827	6	36	4 909	69,7	62,1	69,6
40	3 890	6	35	3 971	68,3	64,3	68,2
32	3 536	5	41	3 614	66,8	65,5	66,8
30	2 702	6	36	2 774	65,1	74,2	65,3
23	2 463	7	18	2 511	67,5	58,5	67,3
165	17 418	30	166	17 779	67,7	64,9	67,7
10	1 979	7	17	2 013	64,6	48,6	64,2
15	1 568	11	35	1 629	62,3	72,6	62,7
14	1 273	5	27	1 319	62,8	63,0	62,8
10	1 040	4	24	1 078	64,8	52,1	64,3
13	798	3	21	835	61,9	64,9	62,0
62	6 658	30	124	6 874	63,4	60,5	63,3
6	698	7	21	732	63,2	89,5	64,0
10	456	4	14	484	57,5	57,1	57,5
8	391	11	16	426	57,9	68,6	58,7
8	311	8	10	337	60,4	70,3	61,6
3	219	2	17	241	60,7	51,2	59,7
35	2 075	32	78	2 220	60,2	66,5	60,5
11	414	7	17	449	55,6	48,0	54,9
-	102	-	2	104	..	..	..
704	56 291	127	556	57 678	68,0	48,7	67,4

*6. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing Women and of Married Women
Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each Other by
the Year of Marriage*

Year of marriage	Number of gain- fully occupied child-bearing women	Number of women utilizing the child's care allowance	Proportion of women utilizing the child's care allowance as per- centage of the gainfully occupied child-bearing women
1967	5 677	3 749	66, 0
1966	24 496	16 479	67, 3
1965	12 388	8 544	69, 0
1964	8 540	5 850	68, 5
1963	6 393	4 285	67, 0
1962	4 939	3 330	64, 4
1961	4 132	2 682	64, 9
1960	3 788	2 506	66, 2
1959	2 954	1 896	64, 2
1958	2 256	1 401	62, 1
1957	1 933	1 224	63, 3
1952-1956	4 263	2 541	59, 6
1947-1951	850	489	57, 5
1946 and earlier	126	69	54, 8
Unknown	-	1 246	..
Total	82 735	56 291	68, 0

*7. Number of Gainfully Occupied Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance
by Year of Birth and Educational Level*

Year of birth of the women	Number of gainfully occupied, child-bearing women who					Total
	did not attend a school	have			are unknown	
		a primary education	a secondary education	a higher education		
1952	-	22	1	-	-	23
1951	1	130	4	-	-	135
1950	2	599	33	-	-	634
1949	1	1 784	155	-	-	1 940
1948	6	3 504	636	4	-	4 150
1948 and later	10	6 039	829	4	-	6 882
1947	12	4 937	1 553	14	-	6 515
1946	10	4 542	2 155	94	-	6 801
1945	18	4 833	2 585	252	-	7 688
1944	15	5 254	2 791	474	-	8 534
1943	13	4 550	2 403	590	-	7 556
1943 - 1947	68	24 116	11 487	1 424	-	37 095
1942	12	4 160	2 138	744	-	7 054
1941	12	3 531	1 722	559	-	5 824
1940	13	3 333	1 531	536	-	5 413
1939	17	2 552	1 258	420	-	4 247
1938	15	2 230	1 117	367	-	3 729
1938 - 1942	69	15 806	7 766	2 626	-	26 267
1937	20	1 911	959	244	-	3 134
1936	14	1 613	750	222	-	2 599
1935	17	1 400	514	169	-	2 100
1934	14	1 124	384	155	-	1 677
1933	11	931	293	111	-	1 346
1933 - 1937	76	6 979	2 900	901	-	10 856
1932	9	802	247	85	-	1 143
1931	11	566	194	71	-	842
1930	14	518	151	43	-	726
1929	7	398	97	50	-	552
1928	9	299	69	27	-	404
1928 - 1932	50	2 583	758	276	-	3 667
1927 and earlier	18	625	128	47	-	818
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	291	56 148	23 868	5 278	-	85 585

7. Number of Gainfully Occupied Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Year of Birth and Educational Level (Continued)

Year of birth of women	Number of women utilizing the child's care allowance who							Total
	did not attend a school	completed the 1-7 forms of the primary school	completed the 8th from of the primary school	have a			are unknown	
				second-	higher special-	higher (uni-		
					technical	versity)			education
1952	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
1951	-	6	23	-	-	-	-	29
1950	-	29	244	3	-	-	4	280
1949	1	74	956	32	-	-	5	1 068
1948	4	142	2 205	188	-	-	17	2 556
1948 and late	5	251	3 430	223	-	-	26	3 935
1947	5	255	3 383	783	2	2	32	4 462
1946	2	271	3 217	1 340	27	1	33	4 891
1945	3	369	3 346	1 678	79	4	58	5 537
1944	5	465	3 557	1 921	122	7	39	6 116
1943	7	455	3 023	1 609	130	46	41	5 311
1943 - 1947	22	1 815	16 526	7 331	360	60	203	26 317
1942	2	527	2 652	1 436	152	102	38	4 909
1941	5	463	1 170	1 113	105	79	36	3 971
1940	3	500	1 960	965	93	74	19	3 614
1939	5	426	1 433	759	48	68	35	2 774
1938	8	471	1 204	694	41	70	23	2 511
1938 - 1942	23	2 387	9 419	4 967	439	393	151	17 779
1937	6	433	904	573	35	41	21	2 013
1936	1	438	693	412	20	47	18	1 629
1935	5	383	584	280	23	29	15	1 319
1934	6	365	448	209	18	23	9	1 078
1933	5	311	346	137	18	12	6	835
1933 - 1937	23	1 930	2 975	1 611	114	152	69	6 874
1932	5	292	295	111	12	10	7	732
1931	3	192	196	78	4	8	3	1 933
1930	3	162	178	62	8	8	5	426
1929	4	133	123	57	7	5	8	331
1928	3	117	80	31	2	4	4	245
1928 - 1932	18	896	872	339	33	35	27	2 220
1927 and earlier	7	263	120	47	3	5	4	449
Unknown	-	28	61	13	-	-	2	104
Total	98	7 570	33 403	14 531	949	645	482	57 678

8. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each Other by Year of Birth and Educational Level

Educational level	Number of women born in							total
	1948 and earlier	1943-1947	1938-1942	1933-1937	1928-1932	1927 and earlier	an unknown year	
Who did not attend a school								
Gainfully occupied, child-bearing women	10	68	69	76	50	18	-	291
Women utilizing the child's care allowance	5	22	23	23	18	7	-	98
Percentage of women utilizing the child's care allowance	50,0	34,4	33,3	30,3	36,0	38,9	-	33,7
Who have a primary education								
Gainfully occupied, child-bearing women	6 039	24 116	15 806	6 979	2 583	625	-	56 148
Women utilizing the child's care allowance	3 681	18 341	11 806	4 905	1 768	383	89	40 973
Percentage of women utilizing the child's care allowance	61,0	76,1	74,7	70,3	68,4	61,3	..	73,0
Who have a secondary education								
Gainfully occupied, child-bearing women	829	11 487	7 766	2 900	758	128	-	23 868
Women utilizing the child's care allowance	223	7 331	4 967	1 611	339	47	13	14 531
Percentage of women utilizing the child's care allowance	26,9	63,8	64,0	55,6	44,7	36,7	..	60,9
Who have a higher education ^{a/}								
Gainfully occupied, child-bearing women	4	1 424	2 626	901	276	47	-	5 278
Women utilizing the child's care allowance	-	420	832	266	68	8	-	1 594
Percentage of women utilizing the child's care allowance	..	29,5	31,7	29,5	24,6	17,0	-	30,2
Who are unknown								
Gainfully occupied, child-bearing women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women utilizing the child's care allowance	26	203	151	69	27	4	2	482
Percentage of women utilizing the child's care allowance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total								
Gainfully occupied, child-bearing women	6 882	37 095	26 267	10 856	3 667	818	-	85 585
Women utilizing the child's care allowance	3 935	26 317	17 779	6 874	2 220	449	104	57 678
Percentage of women utilizing the child's care allowance	57,2	70,9	67,7	63,3	60,5	54,9	..	67,4

a/ Including those with a higher technical education.

*9. Number of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Their Last Monthly
(Excluding those employed in the*

Serial number	Amount of the last monthly earning of the women	Amount of the last monthly earnings of the husband (companion of life) (Forints)			
		600 Ft and less	601-700	701-800	801-900
1.	600 Ft. and less	4	2	3	1
2.	601 - 700	2	1	-	4
3.	701 - 800	5	-	6	-
4.	801 - 900	4	3	8	7
5.	901 - 1 000	8	4	4	11
6.	1 001 - 1 100	8	4	7	9
7.	1 101 - 1 200	20	4	7	12
8.	1 201 - 1 300	14	7	7	11
9.	1 301 - 1 400	12	3	8	8
10.	1 401 - 1 500	5	2	8	4
11.	1 501 - 1 600	4	2	5	4
12.	1 601 - 1 700	2	1	3	6
13.	1 701 - 1 800	1	-	2	1
14.	1 801 - 1 900	1	-	-	-
15.	1 901 - 2 000	-	1	-	-
16.	2 001 - 2 100	-	-	-	-
17.	2 101 - 2 200	-	-	-	1
18.	2 201 - 2 300	-	-	-	-
19.	2 301 - 2 400	-	-	-	-
20.	2 401 - 2 500	-	-	-	-
21.	2 501 - 2 600	-	-	-	-
22.	2 601 - 2 700	-	-	-	-
23.	2 701 - 2 800	-	-	-	-
24.	2 801 - 2 900	-	-	-	-
25.	2 901 - 3 000	-	-	-	-
26.	3 001 Ft. and more	-	-	-	-
27.	Unknown	1	-	-	-
28.	Total	91	34	68	79

*Earnings and by the Last Monthly Earnings of Their Husbands (Companions of Life)
agricultural producer's co-operatives*

Amount of the last monthly earnings of the husband (companion of life) (Forints)							
901- 1 000	1 001- 1 100	1 101- 1 200	1 201- 1 300	1 301- 1 400	1 401- 1 500	1 501- 1 600	1 601- 1 700
5	6	10	9	18	21	26	31
5	3	12	10	18	17	15	15
7	8	16	21	22	33	48	59
8	22	56	55	94	140	153	146
31	18	96	117	176	280	338	309
17	40	94	156	201	377	403	451
23	37	116	182	291	483	563	658
28	31	78	160	290	470	664	752
19	33	68	117	235	439	644	691
10	18	57	84	141	308	452	540
7	16	32	50	92	169	303	356
7	9	16	40	65	113	155	232
6	6	13	15	31	67	100	101
1	3	8	13	19	34	39	47
2	5	4	5	7	19	31	29
1	1	1	2	9	12	17	18
-	2	1	5	7	13	10	12
-	-	2	-	-	1	8	4
-	-	1	-	2	2	2	6
-	-	1	-	2	1	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	1	-	2	3	3	5
177	258	683	1 041	1 724	3 005	3 981	4 471

9. Number of Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance by Their Last Monthly
(Excluding those employed in the

Se- rial num- ber	Amount of the last monthly earning of the women	Amount of the last monthly earnings of the husband (companion of life) (Forints)				
		1 701- 1 800	1 801- 1 900	1 901- 2 000	2 001- 2 100	2 101- 2 200
1.	600 Ft. and less	38	12	28	11	14
2.	601 - 700	26	18	17	13	13
3.	701 - 800	68	32	42	29	19
4.	801 - 900	197	99	183	72	77
5.	901 - 1 000	454	231	351	186	181
6.	1 001 - 1 100	645	349	504	269	252
7.	1 101 - 1 200	976	514	759	396	403
8.	1 201 - 1 300	1 166	662	896	497	480
9.	1 301 - 1 400	1 104	638	926	550	525
10.	1 401 - 1 500	835	567	791	435	443
11.	1 501 - 1 600	559	334	564	343	320
12.	1 601 - 1 700	336	249	374	234	188
13.	1 701 - 1 800	218	188	220	134	167
14.	1 801 - 1 900	106	85	114	84	90
15.	1 901 - 2 000	58	42	82	60	50
16.	2 001 - 2 100	24	23	46	35	31
17.	2 101 - 2 200	20	15	25	16	26
18.	2 201 - 2 300	14	8	13	8	7
19.	2 301 - 2 400	8	7	8	7	5
20.	2 401 - 2 500	4	5	4	6	1
21.	2 501 - 2 600	3	1	4	-	2
22.	2 601 - 2 700	2	1	3	3	2
23.	2 701 - 2 800	2	2	2	1	-
24.	2 801 - 2 900	-	1	1	2	-
25.	2 901 - 3 000	-	1	1	1	-
26.	3 001 Ft. and more	2	2	3	1	3
27.	Unknown	7	7	5	5	8
28.	Total	6 872	4 093	5 966	3 398	3 307

*Earnings and by the Last Monthly Earnings of Their Husbands (Companions of Life)
agricultural producer's co-operatives) (Continued)*

Amount of the last monthly earnings of the husband (companion of life) (Forints)					Unknown	Has no husband, or does not live together with a companion of life	Total
2 201- 2 300	2 301- 2 400	2 401- 2 500	2 501- 3 000	3 001 Ft. and more			
12	6	3	13	5	15	15	308
5	8	6	6	-	9	12	235
19	15	14	25	5	23	22	538
57	40	58	71	12	61	60	1 683
109	97	105	142	46	141	97	3 532
165	116	147	219	87	178	130	4 828
283	196	255	404	138	234	161	7 115
304	247	277	531	183	276	175	8 206
314	284	330	532	203	245	122	8 050
281	240	263	523	189	222	94	6 512
199	185	186	401	195	136	49	4 511
165	128	138	302	143	103	38	3 047
94	80	84	230	135	68	26	1 987
62	50	55	136	80	37	8	1 072
39	35	39	107	73	24	6	718
23	24	30	48	43	14	2	404
10	11	10	48	35	8	3	278
9	9	8	32	24	13	1	160
4	5	10	17	15	8	-	108
3	3	2	22	20	4	2	84
1	3	4	14	13	4	1	55
3	-	4	10	6	1	2	41
-	3	1	3	8	1	-	26
2	2	2	1	4	-	-	15
1	-	4	3	4	-	-	18
-	-	-	10	11	1	-	35
3	5	5	1	4	25	2	92
2 167	1 792	2 040	3 851	1 681	1 851	1 028	53 658

*10. Number of Married Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance
by Their Own Social Group and by the Socio-Economic Group of
Their Husbands and Companions of Life*

Socio-economic group of the husband, companion of life	Number of married women utilizing the child's care allowance			
	Employed manual workers and members of an artisan's co-operative	Employed non-manual workers	Members of an agricultural co-operative	Total
Mining	1 321	451	86	1 858
Industry (excluding mining)	14 121	3 915	425	18 461
Building industry	3 054	899	435	4 388
Agriculture	1 838	487	192	2 517
Transport, tele-communication	3 258	1 016	300	4 574
Other	3 338	1 221	192	4 751
} employed manual worker				
} Together	26 930	7 989	1 630	36 549
Non-manual workers	3 722	9 792	89	13 603
Agricultural self-employed	32	20	4	56
Other self-employed	176	112	18	306
Members of an agricultural producers' co-operative	1 350	509	1 177	3 036
Members of an artisan's co-operative	953	344	59	1 356
Persons cared for in a state-owned social home	-	1	-	1
Retired manual workers	57	13	14	84
Retired non-manual workers	5	1	-	6
Retired members of an agricultural producers' co-operative	1	1	1	3
Other retired persons	34	4	5	43
Without occupation	4	-	-	4
Of unknown occupation	705	356	53	1 114
Dependants	17	26	-	43
Those who not live together with their husband (companion of life)	64	17	6	87
Total	34 050	19 185	3 056	56 291

11. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Married Child-Bearing Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each Other by Year of Birth and by Year of Birth of Their Husbands

Year of birth of women	Number of women whose husband was born in							Total
	1948 and later	1943-1947	1938-1942	1933-1937	1928-1932	1927 and earlier	an unknown year	

Gainfully occupied, married, child-bearing women

1948 and later	330	3 787	1 875	152	20	7	-	6 171
1943-1947	234	13 322	18 261	3 524	608	211	-	36 160
1938-1942	27	1 689	11 369	9 310	2 591	725	-	25 711
1933-1937	2	162	1 171	4 322	3 597	1 245	-	10 499
1928-1932	4	25	184	497	1 379	1 360	-	3 449
1927 and earlier	1	7	27	60	122	528	-	745
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	598	18 992	32 887	17 865	8 317	4 076	-	82 735

Married women utilizing the child's care allowance^{a/}

1948 and later	189	2 233	1 153	87	7	2	97	3 768
1943-1947	142	9 137	12 936	2 475	391	162	613	25 856
1938-1942	11	1 103	7 581	6 213	1 649	466	395	17 418
1933-1937	1	111	721	2 694	2 252	700	179	6 658
1928-1932	2	12	107	319	807	759	69	2 075
1927 and earlier	-	3	17	32	73	275	14	414
Unknown	-	-	-	2	-	-	100	102
Total	345	12 599	22 515	11 822	5 179	2 364	1 467	56 291

Proportion of married women utilizing the child's care allowance as percentage of the gainfully occupied, married, child-bearing women

1948 and later	57,3	59,0	61,5	57,2	35,0	28,6	..	61,1
1943-1947	60,7	68,6	70,8	70,2	64,3	76,8	..	71,5
1938-1942	40,7	65,3	66,7	66,7	63,6	64,3	..	67,7
1933-1937	50,0	68,5	61,6	62,3	62,6	56,2	..	63,4
1928-1932	50,0	48,0	58,2	64,2	58,5	55,8	..	60,2
1927 and earlier	-	42,9	63,0	53,3	59,8	52,1	..	55,6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..
Total	57,7	66,3	68,5	66,2	62,3	58,0	..	68,0

a/ Together with the married women who do not live together with their spouse.

12. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Married, Child-Bearing Women and of the Women Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each Other by Educational Level and the Educational Level of Their Husbands

Educational level of women	Number of women whose husband					Total
	did not attend a school	has a primary	has a secondary	has a higher	is of unknown education	
		education				

Gainfully occupied, child-bearing women

Did not attend a school	56	136	2	-	-	194
Primary education	76	46 335	6 683	710	-	53 804
Secondary education	1	7 733	11 289	4 462	-	23 485
Higher education	-	360	1 230	3 662	-	5 252
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	133	54 564	19 204	8 834	-	82 735

Married women utilizing the child's care allowance ^{a/}

Did not attend a school	15	46	-	-	9	70
Primary education	21	33 809	4 603	562	709	39 704
Secondary education	-	4 952	6 474	2 756	200	14 382
Higher education	-	139	367	1 056	25	1 587
Unknown	-	15	10	6	517	548
Total	36	38 961	11 454	4 380	1 460	56 291

Proportion of married women utilizing the child's care allowance as percentage of the married, child-bearing women

Did not attend a school	26,8	33,8	-	-	..	36,1
Primary education	27,6	73,0	68,9	79,2	..	73,8
Secondary education	-	64,0	57,3	61,8	..	61,2
Higher education	-	38,6	29,8	28,8	..	30,2
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27,1	71,4	59,6	49,6	..	68,0

a/ Including those married women who do not live together with their spouse.

*13. Number of Gainfully Occupied, Child-Bearing Women and of Women
Utilizing the Child's Care Allowance and Their Ratio to Each
Other by Social Group and by Number of Living Children*

Number of living children	Employed manual workers and members of a producers' co-operative	Employed non-manual workers	Members of an agricultural producers' co-operative	Total
---------------------------	--	-----------------------------	--	-------

Gainfully occupied women

One	27 231	21 527	1 942	50 700
Two	15 622	10 239	1 667	27 528
Three	3 101	1 134	543	4 778
Four	961	166	221	1 348
Five	361	47	121	529
Six	239	18	74	331
Seven and more	239	17	109	365
Unknown	3	3	-	6
Total	47 757	33 151	4 677	85 585

Women utilizing the child's care allowance

One	20 466	12 553	1 390	34 409
Two	11 636	6 029	1 073	18 738
Three	1 949	558	332	2 839
Four	529	74	138	741
Five	207	27	60	294
Six	118	7	42	167
Seven and more	103	7	70	180
Unknown	176	111	23	310
Total	35 184	19 366	3 128	57 678

Proportion of women utilizing the child's care allowance as percentage of the gainfully occupied, child-bearing women

One	75,2	58,3	71,6	67,9
Two	74,5	58,9	64,4	68,1
Three	62,9	49,2	61,1	59,4
Four	55,0	44,6	62,4	55,0
Five	57,3	57,4	49,6	55,6
Six	49,4	38,9	56,8	50,5
Seven and more	43,1	41,2	64,2	49,3
Unknown	..	..	..	..
Total	73,7	58,4	66,9	67,4

VOLUMES OF THE PUBLICATION-SERIES
OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE ISSUED SO FAR:

1. Population Projections for Hungary by Counties between January 1, 1960, and January 1, 1980. 1963/1.
2. The Situation of Pensioners. 1963/2.
3. Investigation on the Reliability of Age-Admissions in the Population Census of 1960. 1964/1.
4. Demographic Characteristics of the Population in Hungary by Regions. 1965/1.
5. Causes of Divorces. 1965/2.
6. Situation and Problems of the Pensioners of Budapest, 1965/3.
7. Social Mobility and its Demographic Effects in Budapest and in the Towns. 1965/4.
8. Change in Occupation of the Population between 1960 and 1963. 1965/5.
9. A Study on the Regional Distribution of Hungary's Population 1900-1960. 1966/1.
10. Housing-Demographic Data. 1966/2.
11. Situation of Social Institutes and Their Dependents. 1966/3.
12. Regional Projections of the Population of Hungary. 1966/4.
13. The Development of the Hungarian Descriptive Statistics. 1966/5.
14. Fertility Data. 1966/6.
15. The Impact of Demographic Factors on Culture. 1967/1.
16. School Qualification and Professional Training. 1967/2.
17. The Economic Age-Pyramids of Hungary's Population. 1967/3.
18. The Demographic Characteristics of the Nationalities of the County of Baranya. 1968/1.
19. Population Projection for Hungary, 1966-2001. 1968/2.
20. Hungarian Historical Demography after World War II. 1968/3.
21. Colloque de démographie historique. Budapest, 1965. 1968/4.
22. Demographic Characteristics by Size of Settlements, 1900-1960. 1968/5.
23. Annals of the Demographic Research Institute of the Central Statistical Office, 1963-1968. 1968/6.
24. Alcoholism. 1968/7.
25. Allowance for Child's Care. 1969/1.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Budapest, V., Veres Pálné u. 10.
Hungary
Tel.: 181-609