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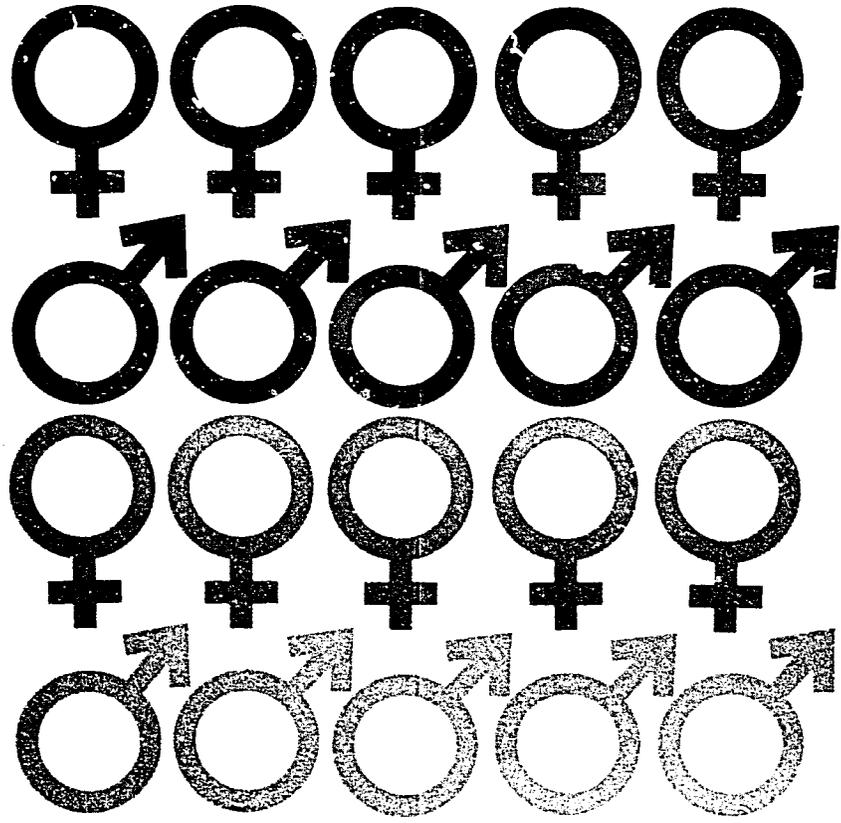
# EUROPE

*Sweden*

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## Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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



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**INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOREWORD****Background****(a) The International Context**

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

**(b) The Situation in AID**

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SWEDEN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8076903	4033937	4042966	6574933	3232096	3342837	1501970	801841	700129
UNDER 1	108068	55540	52528	94766	48685	46081	13302	6855	6447
1-4	470490	241839	228651	406975	209198	197777	63515	32641	30874
5-9	572256	293452	278804	479297	245292	234005	92959	48160	44799
10-14	531067	273119	257948	426521	218926	207595	104546	54193	50353
15-19	552782	282463	270319	441755	221838	219917	111027	60625	50402
20-24	661368	338608	322760	569559	281580	287979	91809	57028	34781
25-29	626973	325852	301121	555622	285242	270380	71351	40610	30741
30-34	488755	252180	236575	423828	218047	205781	64927	34133	30794
35-39	445673	226255	219418	375242	189742	185500	70431	36513	33918
40-44	473010	237719	235291	389662	193957	195705	83348	43762	39586
45-49	530014	265706	264308	429163	212654	216509	100851	53052	47799
50-54	519779	260428	259351	410651	202640	208011	109128	57788	51340
55-59	508746	252972	255774	392270	190675	201595	116476	62297	54179
60-64	478595	233662	244933	362498	170888	191610	116097	62774	53323
65 AND OVER	1109327	494142	615185	817124	342732	474392	292203	151410	140793

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

02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.

03 URBAN IS DEFINED AS BUILT-UP AREAS WITH AT LEAST 200 INHABITANTS AND USUALLY NOT MORE THAN 200 METERS BETWEEN HOUSES.

**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, 1975. SWEDEN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8208544	4081820	4126724	6789432	3327513	3461919	1419112	754307	664805
UNDER 1	89018	45561	43457	77434	39600	37834	11584	5961	5523
1-4	445984	228678	217306	385469	197567	187902	60515	31111	29404
5-9	574702	294873	279829	488504	250259	238245	88198	44614	41584
10-14	573553	294155	279398	476354	243931	232423	97199	50224	46975
15-19	533538	273576	259962	437359	221320	216039	96179	52256	43923
20-24	561220	286055	275165	484779	240515	244264	76441	45540	30901
25-29	655229	335406	319823	573548	289684	283864	81681	45722	35959
30-34	624533	323337	301196	543241	279091	264150	81292	44246	37046
35-39	482587	247626	234961	412927	210950	201977	69660	36676	32984
40-44	438843	221792	217051	366759	184286	182473	72084	37506	34578
45-49	464401	231801	232600	381554	188375	193179	82847	43426	39421
50-54	515700	256892	258808	417125	204871	212254	98575	52021	46554
55-59	504449	250163	254286	400074	194789	205285	104375	55374	49001
60-64	482692	235848	246844	376151	178450	197701	106541	57398	49143
65. AND OVER	1262095	556057	706038	968154	403825	564329	293941	152232	141709

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1977, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-RAKNINGEN, 1975, DEL 3:3, STOCKHOLM, TABLES 1 AND 2.

02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.

03 EXCLUDED FROM THE 1975 CENSUS ARE FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILIES LOCATED IN THE COUNTRY, CIVILIAN ALIENS TEMPORARILY IN THE COUNTRY AS SEASONAL WORKERS, CIVILIAN ALIENS WHO CROSS A FRONTIER DAILY TO WORK IN THE COUNTRY, OTHER CIVILIAN ALIENS TEMPORARILY IN THE COUNTRY, AND TRANSIENTS ON SHIPS IN HARBOR AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

04 URBAN IS DEFINED AS BUILT-UP AREAS WITH AT LEAST 200 INHABITANTS AND USUALLY NOT MORE THAN 200 METERS BETWEEN HOUSES.

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

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

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, 1975. SWEDEN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 5. POPULATION BY COUNTY (LAN), SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. SWEDEN**

COUNTY (LAN)	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	8208544	4081820	4126724	6789432	3327513	3461919	1419112	754307	664805
STOCKHOLMS	1493052	722589	770463	1437516	693214	744302	55536	29375	26161
UPPSALA	229879	113809	116070	184587	89812	94775	45292	23997	21295
SODERMANLANDS	252030	126174	125856	213498	105902	107596	38532	20272	18260
OSTERGOTLANDS	387104	192484	194620	324079	158993	165086	63025	33491	29534
JONKOPINGS	301905	150646	151259	245037	120591	124446	56868	30055	26813
KRONOBERGS	169454	86047	83407	121441	60109	61332	48013	25938	22075
KALMAR	240768	121222	119546	179714	88763	90951	61054	32459	28595
GOTLANDS	54447	27429	27018	29212	14155	15057	25235	13274	11961
BLEKINGE	155391	78220	77171	120238	59390	60848	35153	18830	16323
KRISTIANSTADS	272090	136293	135797	201124	98442	102682	70966	37851	33115
MALMOHUS	740137	363029	377108	654068	317563	336505	86069	45466	40603
HALLANDS	219767	110858	108909	151222	74370	76852	68545	36488	32057
GOTEBORGS O BOHUS	714660	353973	360687	640082	314590	325492	74578	39383	35195
ALVSBORGS	418150	209289	208861	323863	159272	164591	94287	50017	44270
SKARABORGS	263382	132810	130572	183266	89927	93339	80116	42883	37233
VARMLANDS	284442	142744	141698	205760	101212	104548	78682	41532	37150
OREBRO	273994	135898	138096	228028	111557	116471	45966	24341	21625
VASTMANLANDS	259872	131250	128622	227971	114226	113745	31901	17024	14877
KOPPARBERGS	281082	141511	139571	225266	112198	113068	55816	29313	26503
GAVLEBORGS	294595	147900	146695	234688	116071	118617	59907	31829	28078
VASTERNORRLANDS	268202	134601	133601	202994	100296	102692	65208	34305	30903
JAMTLANDS	133559	68080	65479	81242	39924	41318	52317	28156	24161
VASTERBOTTENS	236367	119713	116654	163905	80757	83148	72462	38956	33506
NORRBOTTENS	264215	135251	128964	210631	106179	104452	53584	29072	24512

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1977, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-  
RAKNINGEN 1975, DEL 3:3, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 3.

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

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1975. SWEDEN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1979. SWEDEN**

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	8303010
EVANGEL.-LUTHERAN	7728939
PENTECOSTAL	97203
ROMAN CATHOLIC	91856
MISSION COVENANT	80806
SALVATION ARMY	35622
OREBRO MISS. SOC.	19545
SWED. ALLI. MISS.	43283
HOLINESS MISSION	6006
METHODIST CHURCH	5924
7TH DAY ADVENTIST	3303
SWEDISH SALV. ARMY	2216
FREE BAPTISTS	1087
OTHER/UNSPECIFIED	170436
SWEDISH EVANGEL.	25106
SWEDISH BAPTIST	21678

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1981, STATISTISK  
ARSBOK FOR SVERIGE 1981, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 4.14.

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

**TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. SWEDEN**

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8208544</b>	<b>4081820</b>	<b>4126724</b>
<b>SWEDEN</b>	<b>7658093</b>	<b>3816199</b>	<b>3841894</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>477402</b>	<b>227949</b>	<b>249453</b>
AUSTRIA	7134	3987	3147
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	7228	3779	3449
DENMARK	48302	26486	21816
FED. REP. GERMAN	39543	17451	22092
FINLAND	222147	99046	123101
FRANCE	2826	1557	1269
GREECE	14676	8394	6282
HUNGARY	11807	6980	4827
ICELAND	1484	732	752
ITALY	6222	4240	1982
NETHERLANDS	2950	1736	1214
NORWAY	43842	17463	26379
POLAND	14461	6223	8238
PORTUGAL	2105	1204	901
ROMANIA	1536	796	740
SPAIN	3816	2365	1451
SWITZERLAND	1637	950	687
UNITED KINGDOM	6452	3502	2950
YUGOSLAVIA	36956	19795	17161
OTHER EUROPE	2278	1263	1015
<b>USSR</b>	<b>26863</b>	<b>13230</b>	<b>13633</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>5849</b>	<b>4109</b>	<b>1740</b>
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>14575</b>	<b>7187</b>	<b>7388</b>
CANADA	1154	580	574
USA	12593	6120	6473
OTH. NORTH AM.	828	487	341
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>5290</b>	<b>2832</b>	<b>2458</b>
BRAZIL	843	407	436
CHILE	1663	852	811
URUGUAY	477	268	209
OTHER SOUTH AM.	2307	1305	1002
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>19605</b>	<b>9908</b>	<b>9697</b>
INDIA	2233	1086	1147
JAPAN	1101	523	578
KOREA, REP. OF	3880	1004	2876

TABLE 06C (CONTINUED)

TURKEY	6143	3571	2572
OTHER ASIA	6248	3724	2524
OCEANIA	701	321	380
UNKNOWN	166	85	81

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1977, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-  
 RAKNINGEN 1975, DEL 3:3, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 10.  
 02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

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TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1975. SWEDEN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980. SWEDEN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	74.7	72.8	78.8
1	75.2	72.4	78.3
5	71.3	68.4	74.4
15	61.5	58.6	64.5
30	47.0	44.3	49.8
45	32.9	30.4	35.5
60	20.0	17.9	22.1

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1981, BEFOLKNINGS-  
FORANDRINGAR 1980, HELA RIKET OCH LANEN M M,  
DEL 3, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 4.14.

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
<b>CDR (PER 1000 POP)</b>			
1975	11	12	10
1976	11	12	10
1977	11	12	10
1978	11	12	10
1979	11	12	10
1980	11	12	10
<b>IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)</b>			
1975	9	10	7
1976	8	9	7
1977	8	9	7
1978	8	9	7
1979	7	8	6
1980	7	8	6

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1981, BEFOLKNINGS-  
FORANDRINGAR 1980, HELA RIKET OCH LANEN M M,  
DEL 3, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 4.12.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF  
COUNTY (LAN) OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX,  
1980. SWEDEN**

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	29.2
MALE	27.6
FEMALE	30.7
STOCKHOLMS	38.0
MALE	35.5
FEMALE	40.4
UPPSALA	45.6
MALE	43.8
FEMALE	47.5
SODERMANLANDS	36.0
MALE	34.4
FEMALE	37.6
OSTERGOTLANDS	26.1
MALE	24.9
FEMALE	27.2
JONKOPINGS	27.8
MALE	26.1
FEMALE	29.4
KRONOBERGS	28.9
MALE	27.2
FEMALE	30.6
KALMAR	24.0
MALE	23.0
FEMALE	25.0
GOTLANDS	18.0
MALE	17.4
FEMALE	18.6
BLEKINGE	23.2
MALE	22.5
FEMALE	24.0
KRISTIANSTADS	30.3
MALE	28.6
FEMALE	32.0
MALMOHUS	25.0
MALE	23.7
FEMALE	26.3
HALLANDS	36.4
MALE	35.3
FEMALE	37.5
GOTEBORGS O BOHUS	28.9
MALE	27.2
FEMALE	30.4
ALVSBORGS	32.2

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

MALE	30.6
FEMALE	33.7
SKARABORGS	24.1
MALE	22.9
FEMALE	25.3
VARMLANDS	21.1
MALE	20.2
FEMALE	22.0
OREBRO	32.1
MALE	30.5
FEMALE	33.6
VASTMANLANDS	37.9
MALE	36.7
FEMALE	39.2
KOPPARBERGS	26.8
MALE	25.3
FEMALE	28.2
GAVLEBORGS	23.4
MALE	22.4
FEMALE	24.4
VASTERNORRLANDS	21.4
MALE	20.5
FEMALE	22.3
JAMTLANDS	25.5
MALE	24.2
FEMALE	26.8
VASTERBOTTENS	17.0
MALE	16.0
FEMALE	18.1
NORRBOTTENS	12.6
MALE	12.4
FEMALE	12.9

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1981, FOLKMANGD 31 DEC  
 1980 ENLIGT INDELNINGEN 1 JAN 1981, DEL 3, FORDELNING  
 EFTER KON, ALDER CIVILSTAND OCH MEDBORGARSKAP I KOMMUNER M M,  
 STOCKHOLM, TABLES 2.16 AND 3.3.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, 1975. SWEDEN**

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	7098840	2516153	3711388	0	514616	356683	0
TOTAL MALES	3512708	1378377	1854806	0	119795	159730	0
10-14	294155	294155	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	273576	273278	296	0	1	1	0
20-24	286055	261633	23620	0	6	796	0
25-29	335406	188755	137846	0	120	8685	0
30-34	323337	89835	212578	0	475	20449	0
35-39	247626	41472	185133	0	635	20386	0
40-44	221792	30706	171003	0	1148	18935	0
45-49	231801	31373	178864	0	2083	19481	0
50-54	256892	34303	198931	0	4037	19621	0
55-59	250163	30861	195755	0	6779	16768	0
60-64	235848	30109	181434	0	10672	13633	0
65 AND OVER	556057	71897	369346	0	93839	20975	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	3586132	1137776	1856582	0	394821	196953	0
10-14	279398	279397	1	0	0	0	0
15-19	259962	257006	2910	0	4	42	0
20-24	275165	209110	63202	0	102	2751	0
25-29	319823	111826	191231	0	741	16025	0
30-34	301196	46722	227802	0	1766	24906	0
35-39	234961	22169	188204	0	2719	21869	0
40-44	217051	16277	175448	0	4405	20921	0
45-49	232600	16422	186283	0	8564	21331	0
50-54	258808	19443	201295	0	15850	22220	0
55-59	254286	20136	188251	0	26821	19078	0
60-64	246844	24408	164153	0	41983	16300	0
65 AND OVER	706038	114860	267802	0	291866	31510	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1977, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-RAKNINGEN 1975, DEL 3:3, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 2.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. SWEDEN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	5838025	2053617	3041056	0	415737	327615	0
TOTAL MALES	2840087	1089316	1518434	0	89777	142560	0
10-14	243931	243931	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	221320	221031	287	0	1	1	0
20-24	240515	218429	21329	0	4	753	0
25-29	289684	160057	121509	0	108	8010	0
30-34	279091	73965	186108	0	427	18591	0
35-39	210950	31920	160153	0	537	18340	0
40-44	184286	21858	144507	0	987	16934	0
45-49	188375	20871	148288	0	1744	17472	0
50-54	204871	21806	162180	0	3328	17557	0
55-59	194789	18541	155882	0	5473	14893	0
60-64	178450	17213	140881	0	8382	11974	0
65 AND OVER	403825	39694	277310	0	68786	18035	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2997938	964301	1522622	0	325960	185055	0
10-14	232423	232422	1	0	0	0	0
15-19	216039	213280	2714	0	4	41	0
20-24	244264	185688	55866	0	92	2618	0
25-29	283864	101080	166956	0	660	15168	0
30-34	264150	41870	197359	0	1561	23360	0
35-39	201977	19325	159727	0	2380	20545	0
40-44	182473	13742	145277	0	3814	19640	0
45-49	193179	13554	152274	0	7287	20064	0
50-54	212254	15799	16203	0	13580	20872	0
55-59	205285	16160	148617	0	22597	17911	0
60-64	197701	19416	127737	0	35219	15329	0
65 AND OVER	564329	91965	204091	0	238766	29507	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1977, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-RAXNINGEN 1975, DEL 3:3, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 2.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. SWEDEN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1260821	462536	670332	0	98879	29068	0
TOTAL MALES	672627	289061	336372	0	30018	17170	0
10-14	50224	50224	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	52256	52247	9	0	0	0	0
20-24	45546	43204	2291	0	2	43	0
25-29	45722	28698	16337	0	12	675	0
30-34	44246	15870	26470	0	48	1858	0
35-39	36676	9552	24980	0	98	2046	0
40-44	37506	8848	26496	0	161	2001	0
45-49	43426	10502	30576	0	339	2009	0
50-54	52021	12497	36751	0	709	2064	0
55-59	55374	12320	39873	0	1306	1875	0
60-64	57398	12896	40553	0	2290	1659	0
65 AND OVER	152232	32203	92036	0	25053	2940	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	588194	173475	333960	0	68861	11898	0
10-14	46975	46975	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	43923	43726	196	0	0	1	0
20-24	30901	23422	7336	0	10	133	0
25-29	35959	10746	24275	0	81	857	0
30-34	37046	4852	30443	0	205	1546	0
35-39	32984	2844	28477	0	339	1324	0
40-44	34578	2535	30171	0	591	1281	0
45-49	39421	2868	34009	0	1277	1267	0
50-54	46554	3644	39292	0	2270	1348	0
55-59	49001	3976	39634	0	4224	1167	0
60-64	49143	4992	36416	0	6764	971	0
65 AND OVER	141709	22895	63711	0	53100	2003	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1977, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-RAKNINGEN 1975, DEL 3:3, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 2.

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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. SWEDEN**

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	18	18	18	18	18
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	25	23	25	23	26	23
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	28	25	28	25	29	25
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	33	29	33	29	38	28

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE 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 STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1977, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-RAKNINGEN 1975, DEL 3:3, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 2.

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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, 1975. SWEDEN**

NO. OF PERSONS HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	996507	877959	118548
2	1025459	850412	175047
3	562103	465974	96129
4	503566	422295	81271
5 AND OVER	237321	180478	56843
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	3324956	2797118	527838
MEAN SIZE	2.4	2.4	2.6
MEDIAN SIZE	2.1	2.1	2.3

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1978, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-  
RAKNINGEN 1975, HUSHALL OCH FAMILJER I KOMMUNER OCH TATORTER,  
DEL 5:1, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 1, PP. 92 AND 93.

02 DATA FOR DWELLING HOUSEHOLDS EXCLUDE FROM CONSIDERATION  
130,574 PERSONS BELONGING TO OTHER PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, AND 61,421  
PERSONS BELONGING TO INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS.

03 A DWELLING HOUSEHOLD CONSISTS OF ALL PERSONS, RELATED OR  
UNRELATED, REGISTERED AS LIVING IN ONE DWELLING.

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**TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. SWEDEN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3324956	2463250	861706	2797118	A	A	527838	A	A
UNDER 24	214997	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	317634	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	327738	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-64	1621294	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	843293	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1978, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-RAKNINGEN 1975, DEL 5:1, HUSHALL OCH FAMILJER I KOMMUNER OCH TATORTER, STOCKHOLM. TOTALS FOR TOTAL COUNTRY, URBAN AND RURAL ARE FROM TABLE 1, P. 92. TOTALS BY AGE ARE FROM TABLE 3, P. 162. TOTALS BY SEX ARE FROM STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1979, STATISTISK ARSBOK FOR SVERIGE 1979, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 40.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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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. SWEDEN**

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
<b>TOTAL</b>							
1975	29	115	123	64	21	4	B
1976	25	107	119	62	26	4	B
1977	22	104	118	62	31	4	B
1978	19	97	116	62	22	4	B
1979	17	96	123	67	24	4	B
1980	16	96	124	71	25	4	B

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1981, BEFOLKNINGS-  
FORANDRINGAR 1980, HELA RIKET OCH LANEN M M,  
DEL 3, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 3-17.

B THE AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE FOR WOMEN AGES 45-49  
WAS 0.2 IN 1975-77 AND 1979-80, AND 0.1 IN 1978.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
<b>CBR (PER 1000 POP)</b>	
1975	13
1976	12
1977	12
1978	11
1979	12
1980	12
<b>TFR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	1.78
1976	1.69
1977	1.65
1978	1.60
1979	1.66
1980	1.68
<b>GRR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	0.86
1976	0.82
1977	0.80
1978	0.78
1979	0.81
1980	0.82
<b>NRR (PER WOMAN)</b>	
1975	0.85
1976	0.81
1977	0.78
1978	0.77
1979	0.79
1980	0.80

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1981, BEFOLKNINGS-  
FORANDRINGAR 1980, HELA RIKET OCH LANEN M M,  
DEL 3, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 3.17.

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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.  
SWEDEN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA AVAILABLE BY AGE AND SEX.  
AN ADULT LITERACY RATE OF 99.0, 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. SWEDEN

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, 1979. SWEDEN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA AVAILABLE BY AGE AND SEX.  
AN ADULT LITERACY RATE OF 99.0, 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 6 TO 24 YEARS  
OLD, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975.  
SWEDEN**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1367013</b>	<b>696358</b>	<b>670655</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>7-9</b>	<b>356077</b>	<b>182589</b>	<b>173488</b>
<b>10-14</b>	<b>572232</b>	<b>293413</b>	<b>278819</b>
<b>15-19</b>	<b>319528</b>	<b>164343</b>	<b>155185</b>
<b>20-24</b>	<b>118302</b>	<b>55674</b>	<b>62628</b>

**01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1979, UTBILDNINGENS  
STATISTISK ARSBOK 1978, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 1.11, PP. 27-29.**

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C,  
1975. SWEDEN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2133802	1092802	1041000
6	107755	5448	52307
7-9	357711	183568	174143
10-14	573550	294153	279397
15-19	533552	273582	259970
20-24	561234	286051	275183

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1979, UTBILDNING  
STATISTISKA ARSBOK 1978, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 1.11, PP. 27-29.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. SWEDEN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	64.1	63.7	64.4
6	0.8	0.6	1.0
7-9	99.5	99.5	99.6
10-14	99.8	99.7	99.8
15-19	59.9	60.1	59.7
20-24	21.1	19.5	22.8

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1979, UTBLIDNINGS STATISTISK ARSBOK 1978, TABLE 1.11, PP. 27-29.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. SWEDEN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3850451	2231342	1619109	3243474	1831135	1412339	606977	400207	206770
16-19	199688	102319	97369	164530	81126	83404	35158	21193	13965
20-24	390128	209879	180249	337955	175414	162541	52173	34465	17708
25-29	506091	300149	205942	444622	258252	186370	61469	41897	19572
30-34	495704	299826	195878	433381	258218	175163	62323	41608	20715
35-39	396485	230520	165965	342099	196221	145878	54386	34299	20087
40-44	369947	206318	163629	312863	171417	141446	57084	34901	22183
45-49	387685	213619	174066	322697	173621	149076	64988	39998	24990
50-54	409935	231779	178156	336613	185192	151421	73322	46587	26735
55-59	360648	213851	146797	291718	167579	124139	68930	46272	22658
60-64	248194	161649	86545	196236	122946	73290	51958	38703	13255
65 AND OVER	85946	61433	24513	60760	41149	19611	25186	20284	4902

- 01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1979, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-  
RAKNINGEN 1975, FORVARVSARBETANDE NATTBEOFKNING I HELA  
RIKET OCH LANEN M M, DEL 6:2, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 2.
- 02 PERSONS WHO WERE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR DURING  
THE CENSUS WEEK ARE CLASSIFIED AS ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE. UNPAID  
FAMILY WORKERS AND PERSONS WHOSE WORK HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY  
INTERRUPTED ARE ALSO CONSIDERED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IF THE  
INTERRUPTION WAS NOT LONGER THAN FOUR MONTHS. EXCLUDED FROM THE  
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ARE THOSE PERSONS IN COMPULSORY  
MILITARY SERVICE, AS WELL AS THOSE SEEKING WORK FOR THE  
FIRST TIME.

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

**TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1975.  
SWEDEN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6422100	3165826	3256274	5277872	2553415	2724457	1144228	612411	531817
16-19	430351	220849	209502	353560	178579	174981	76791	42270	34521
20-24	561220	286055	275165	484779	240515	244264	76441	45540	30901
25-29	655229	335406	319823	573548	289684	283864	81681	45722	35959
30-34	624533	323337	301196	543241	279091	264150	81292	44246	37046
35-39	482587	247626	234961	412927	210950	201977	69660	36676	32984
40-44	438843	221792	217051	366759	184286	182473	72084	37506	34578
45-49	464401	231801	232600	381554	188375	193179	82847	43426	39421
50-54	515700	256892	258808	417125	204871	212254	98575	52621	46554
55-59	504449	250163	254286	400074	194789	205285	104375	55374	49001
60-64	482692	235848	246844	376151	178450	197701	106541	57398	49143
65 AND OVER	1262095	556057	706038	968154	403825	564329	293941	152232	141709

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1977, FOLK-OCH  
BOSTADS-RÄKNINGEN 1975, DEL 3:3, STOCKHOLM, TABLES 1 AND 2.

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

**TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER,  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. SWEDEN**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	60.0	70.5	49.7	61.5	71.7	51.8	53.0	65.3	38.9
16-19	46.4	46.3	46.5	46.5	45.4	47.7	45.8	50.1	40.5
20-24	69.5	73.4	65.5	69.7	72.9	66.5	68.3	75.7	57.3
25-29	77.2	89.5	64.4	77.5	89.1	65.7	75.3	91.6	54.4
30-34	79.4	92.7	65.0	79.8	92.5	66.3	76.7	94.0	55.9
35-39	82.2	93.1	70.6	82.8	93.0	72.2	78.1	93.5	60.9
40-44	84.3	93.0	75.4	85.3	93.0	77.5	79.2	93.1	64.2
45-49	83.5	92.2	74.8	84.6	92.2	77.2	78.4	92.1	63.4
50-54	79.5	90.2	68.8	80.7	90.4	71.3	74.4	89.6	57.4
55-59	71.5	85.5	57.7	72.9	86.0	60.5	66.0	83.6	46.2
60-64	51.4	68.5	35.1	52.2	68.9	37.1	48.8	67.4	27.0
65 AND OVER	6.8	11.0	3.5	6.3	10.2	3.5	8.6	13.3	3.5

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN, 1979, FOLK-OCH BOSTADS-  
RAKNINGEN 1975, FORVARVSARBETANDE NATTBEFOLKNING I HELA  
RIKET OCH LANEN M M, DEL 6:2, STOCKHOLM, TABLE 2.

02 PERSONS WHO WERE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR DURING  
THE CENSUS WEEK ARE CLASSIFIED AS ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE. UNPAID  
FAMILY WORKERS AND PERSONS WHOSE WORK HAD BEEN TEMPORARILY  
INTERRUPTED ARE ALSO CONSIDERED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IF THE  
INTERRUPTION WAS NOT LONGER THAN FOUR MONTHS. EXCLUDED FROM  
THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ARE THOSE PERSONS IN  
COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE, AS WELL AS THOSE SEEKING WORK  
FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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, 1975. SWEDEN**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3850451	2231342	1619109	3243474	1831135	1412339	606977	400207	206770
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	281598	227680	53918	148025	113225	34800	133573	114455	19118
EMPLOYERS	281598	227680	53918	148025	113225	34800	133573	114455	19118
SELF-EMPLOYED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMPLOYEES	3521252	1995114	1526138	3079516	1714194	1365322	441736	280920	160816
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	44239	6667	3752	13215	2205	11010	31024	4462	26562
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	3362	1881	1481	2718	1511	1207	644	370	274

01 SOURCES: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1978, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1978, GENEVA, TABLE 2B. UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 40.

02 PERSONS WHO WERE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR DURING THE CENSUS WEEK ARE CLASSIFIED AS ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE. UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS AND PERSONS WHOSE WORK HAD BEEN TEMPORARILY INTERRUPTED ARE ALSO CONSIDERED ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IF THE INTERRUPTION WAS NOT LONGER THAN FOUR MONTHS. EXCLUDED FROM THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ARE THOSE PERSONS IN COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE, AS WELL AS THOSE SEEKING WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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

**TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN KRONOR PER YEAR), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. SWEDEN**

INCOME	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4743800	2645786	2098014	3972535	2150686	1821849	771265	495100	276165
1-9999	813680	294000	519680	617800	206988	410812	195880	87012	108868
10000-14999	285847	103878	181969	226838	74914	151924	59009	28964	30045
15000-19999	314962	104021	210941	257061	74800	182261	57901	29221	28680
20000-24999	332421	110748	221673	275570	79671	195899	56851	31077	25774
25000-29999	326653	123653	203000	269464	89205	180259	57189	34448	22741
30000-34999	387167	174374	212793	319045	127219	191826	68122	47155	20967
35000-39999	487870	284791	203079	408002	221618	186384	79868	63173	16695
40000-49999	908217	671378	236839	792081	570405	221676	116136	100973	15163
50000-59999	429160	361208	67952	385202	321932	63270	43958	39276	4682
60000-69999	190553	168107	22446	173689	152633	21056	16864	15474	1390
70000-79999	97363	89023	8340	89593	81771	7822	7770	7252	518
80000-99999	89032	83932	5100	82855	78077	4778	6177	5855	322
100000-119999	36447	34592	1855	34032	32322	1710	2415	2270	145
120000 AND OVER	44428	42081	2347	41303	39131	2172	3125	2950	175
MEDIAN INCOME	33852	41898	23076	35251	43522	24234	26398	33904	14861

01 SOURCE: STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRAN 1978, FOLK-OCH  
BOSTADS-RÄKNINGEN 1975, INKOMST BILINNEHAV, DEL 8,  
STOCKHOLM, TABLE 2.

## APPENDIX A

## "Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

## APPENDIX A (continued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada  
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

## APPENDIX B

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

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

## APPENDIX C

## TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 153--SWEDEN

MAY 4, 1983

## -----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1970	16	9	X		
TABLE 02	1975	16	9		X	
TABLE 03	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1975	25	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1975	0	0		X	
TABLE 06B	1979	16	1		X	
TABLE 06C	1975	48	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1975	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1980	7	3	X		
TABLE 08	1980	16	3		X	
TABLE 09	1980	75	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1975	29	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1975	29	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1975	29	7		X	
TABLE 11	1977	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1975	8	3		X	
TABLE 13	1975	7	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1980	7	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	31	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 16A	1975	6	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1975	6	3		X	
TABLE 16C	1975	6	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1975	12	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1975	12	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1975	12	9		X	
TABLE 18	1975	7	9	X		
TABLE 19	1975	16	9		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:  
5 STANDARD TABLES  
19 NONSTANDARD TABLES  
7 BLANK TABLES

## APPENDIX D

**"A. OBJECTIVE**

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

**"B. SCOPE OF WORK**

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

### MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

### THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE  
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name		<b>RETURN TO:</b> Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/763-4100			Date		T
	Organization					<b>CHECK ONE</b> <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 \$			
<b>Characteristics of Tape (Check One):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				<b>Labeling (Check One):</b> <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).

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**USER COMMENTS (continued)**

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