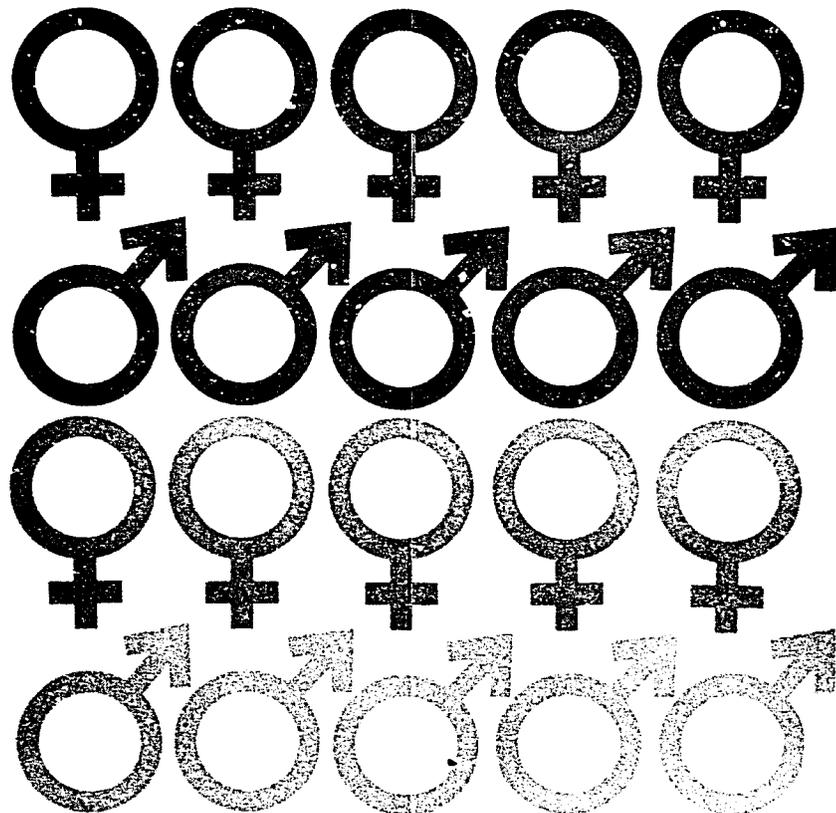

EUROPE

Switzerland

**Selected
Statistical Data
by Sex**



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

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1960. SWITZERLAND**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5429061	2663432	2765629	2784988	1331045	1453943	2644073	1332387	1311686
UNDER 1	85583	43510	42073	39893	20274	19619	45690	23236	22454
1-4	353809	181185	172624	160747	82426	78321	193062	98759	94303
5-9	410771	209748	201023	178473	90879	87594	232298	118869	113429
10-14	424853	216761	208092	180890	91573	89317	243963	125188	118775
15-19	427051	217712	209339	209193	103361	105832	217858	114351	103507
20-24	405546	207895	197651	224576	113033	111543	180970	94862	86108
25-29	406775	209806	196969	231047	117148	113899	175728	92658	83070
30-34	386157	193966	192191	217095	107331	109764	169062	86635	82427
35-39	375586	185996	189590	205501	99504	105997	170085	86492	83593
40-44	323917	161175	162742	172088	83224	88864	151829	77951	73878
45-49	344977	170018	174959	183758	87586	96172	161219	82432	78787
50-54	349092	168489	180603	188922	88210	100712	160170	80279	79891
55-59	315139	147600	167539	168792	76491	92301	146347	71109	75238
60-64	245365	119060	146505	139669	60097	79572	125896	58963	66933
65 AND OVER	554240	230511	323729	284344	109908	174436	269896	120603	149293
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENSUS RESULTS AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, SPECIAL ISSUE: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 3.

02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.

03 COMMUNES OF 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS, INCLUDING SUBURBS, ARE DEFINED AS URBAN.

**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, 1970. SWITZERLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6269783	3089326	3180457	3613767	1747166	1866601	2656016	1342160	1313856
UNDER 1	88576	45735	42841	47632	24566	23066	40944	21169	19775
1-4	401653	205566	196087	212091	108300	103791	189562	97266	92296
5-9	511407	261169	250238	265186	135316	129870	246221	125853	120368
10-14	464897	237244	227653	234475	119438	115037	230422	117806	112616
15-19	450599	230472	220127	244994	121566	123428	205605	103906	96699
20-24	511715	258567	253148	313981	154817	159164	197734	103750	93984
25-29	520571	269165	251406	329127	167757	161370	191444	101408	90036
30-34	450897	233681	217216	280012	143739	136273	170885	89942	80943
35-39	421859	216369	205490	257712	130682	127030	164147	85687	78460
40-44	395175	197123	198052	239455	118023	121432	155720	79100	76620
45-49	377930	185788	192142	224422	108222	116200	153508	77566	75942
50-54	317726	156207	161519	183489	88231	95258	134237	67976	66261
55-59	326971	157093	169878	188666	88020	100646	138305	69073	69232
60-64	315323	145268	170055	183991	81983	102008	131332	63285	68047
65 AND OVER	714484	289879	424605	408534	156506	252028	305950	133373	172577
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENSUS RESULTS AS REPORTED IN EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1972, EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 4, SCHWEIZ 1, GESCHLECHT, HEIMAT, KONFESSION, MATTERSPRACHE, ZIVILSTAND, ALTER, BERNE, TABLES 4.01 AND 4.31.

02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.

03 COMMUNES OF 10,000 OR MORE POPULATION, INCLUDING SUBURBS, ARE DEFINED AS URBAN.

04 A PROVISIONAL DE JURE 12-2-80 CENSUS TOTAL OF 6,365,960 IS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1982, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, DATA AVAILABLE AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1982, NEW YORK, P. 12. DATA BY AGE AND SEX ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1960. SWITZERLAND

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, 1970. SWITZERLAND

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 KANTON, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. SWITZERLAND

KANTON	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	1342160	1313856
TOTAL	6269783	3089326	3180457	3613767	1747166	1866601	2656016		
ZURICH	1107788	542810	564978	A	A	A	A	A	A
BERN	983296	485069	498227	A	A	A	A	A	A
LUZERN	289641	144100	145541	A	A	A	A	A	A
URI	34091	17422	16669	A	A	A	A	A	A
SCHWYZ	92072	46901	45171	A	A	A	A	A	A
OBWALDEN	24509	12410	12099	A	A	A	A	A	A
NIDWALDEN	25634	13254	12380	A	A	A	A	A	A
GLARUS	38155	18945	19210	A	A	A	A	A	A
ZUG	67996	33756	34240	A	A	A	A	A	A
FRIBOURG	180309	92022	88287	A	A	A	A	A	A
SOLOTHURN	224133	111669	112464	A	A	A	A	A	A
BASEL-STADT	234945	110692	124253	A	A	A	A	A	A
BASEL-LANDSCHAFT	204889	103238	101651	A	A	A	A	A	A
SCHAFFHAUSEN	72854	36227	36627	A	A	A	A	A	A
APPENZEL A. RH.	49023	23901	25122	A	A	A	A	A	A
APPENZEL I. RH.	13124	6602	6522	A	A	A	A	A	A
ST. GALLEN	384475	189190	195285	A	A	A	A	A	A
GRAUBUNDEN	162086	82146	79940	A	A	A	A	A	A
AARGAU	433284	219157	214127	A	A	A	A	A	A
THURGAU	182835	91900	90935	A	A	A	A	A	A
TICINO	245458	116279	129179	A	A	A	A	A	A
VAUD	511851	248629	263222	A	A	A	A	A	A
VALAIS	206563	103851	102712	A	A	A	A	A	A
NEUCHÂTEL	169173	81879	87294	A	A	A	A	A	A
GENÈVE	331599	157277	174322	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1972,
EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 7, SCHWEIZ 4,
HEIMAT, GEBURTSORT, SCHULBESUCH USW, ORIGINE, LIEU DE
NAISSANCE, FORMATION SCOLAIRE, ETC., BERNE, TABLE 7.03.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY KANTON, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1980. SWITZERLAND

KANTON	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6365960	A	A	2759658	A	A	3606302	A	A
ZURICH	1122839	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
BERN	912022	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LUZERN	296159	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
URI	33883	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SCHWYZ	97354	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
OBWALDEN	25865	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
NIDWALDEN	28617	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
GLARUS	36718	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
ZUG	75930	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
FRIBOURG	185246	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SOLOTHURN	218102	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
BASEL-STADT	263915	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
BASEL-LANDSCHAFT	219322	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SCHAFFHAUSEN	69413	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
APPENZEL A. RH.	47611	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
APPENZEL I. RH.	12844	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
ST. GALLEN	391995	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
GRAUBUNDEN	164641	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
AARGAU	453442	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
THURGAU	183795	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
TICINO	265379	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
VAUD	528747	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
VALAIS	218707	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
NEUCHATEL	158368	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
GENEVE	349040	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
JURA	64986	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: BUNDESAMT FUR STATISTIK, 1981, STATISTISCHES
JARBUCH DER SCHWEIZ 1981, BASEL, PP. 14-15.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1970. SWITZERLAND

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,
1970. SWITZERLAND

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6269783	3089326	3180457	3613767	1747166	1866601	2656016	1342160	1313856
PROTESTANT	2991694	1436812	1554882	1790772	839305	951467	1200922	597507	603415
ROMAN CATHOLIC	3096654	1551390	1545264	1679322	828648	850674	1417332	722742	694590
OLD CATHOLIC	20268	9506	10762	13871	6367	7504	6397	3139	3258
JEWISH	20744	10074	10670	19493	9432	10061	1251	642	609
OTHER	140423	81544	58879	110309	63414	46895	30114	18130	11984
ORTHODOX/EASTERN	20967	11002	9965	16058	8350	7708	4909	2652	2257
ISLAM	16353	11036	5317	10274	6860	3414	6079	4176	1903
OTHER RELIGIONS	7237	4196	3041	5704	3274	2430	1533	922	611
NO RELIGION	71579	42700	28879	59248	35147	24101	12331	7553	4778
UNKNOWN	24287	12610	11677	19025	9783	9242	5262	2827	2435

01 SOURCE: EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1972,
EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 4, SCHWEIZ 1,
GESCHLECHT, HEIMAT, KONFESSION, MUTTERSPRACHE, ZIVILSTAND,
ALTER, BERNE, TABLE 4.01, PP. 15-17, AND TABLE 4.03, PP. 34-35.

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, 1970. SWITZERLAND

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6269783	3089326	3180457	3613767	1747166	1866601	2656016	1342160	1313856
EUROPE	1021764	571339	450425	694976	383877	311099	326788	187462	139326
SWITZERLAND	5189707	2486371	2703336	2870334	1337014	1533320	2319373	1149357	1170016
GERMANY	118289	60328	57961	85560	42834	42726	32729	17474	15235
FRANCE	55841	27416	28425	44248	21391	22857	11593	6025	5568
ITALY	583855	339119	244736	375147	216972	158175	208708	122147	86561
LIECHTENSTEIN	1935	1042	893	A	A	A	A	A	A
AUSTRIA	44734	23772	20962	30626	15970	14656	14108	7802	6306
BELGIUM	4557	2250	2307	A	A	A	A	A	A
DENMARK	2212	925	1287	A	A	A	A	A	A
FINLAND	1476	498	978	A	A	A	A	A	A
GREECE	9094	4918	4176	6576	3583	2993	2518	1335	1183
UNITED KINGDOM	14746	6471	8275	A	A	A	A	A	A
YUGOSLAVIA	24971	13409	11562	17126	9175	7951	7845	4234	3611
LUXEMBOURG	768	423	345	A	A	A	A	A	A
NETHERLANDS	10767	5108	5659	A	A	A	A	A	A
NORWAY	1392	744	648	A	A	A	A	A	A
POLAND	910	518	392	A	A	A	A	A	A
PORTUGAL	3632	1868	1764	A	A	A	A	A	A
SWEDEN	3077	1281	1796	A	A	A	A	A	A
U. S. S. R.	812	377	435	A	A	A	A	A	A
SPAIN	121237	70035	51202	88138	50482	37656	33099	19553	13546
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1868	1013	855	A	A	A	A	A	A
TURKEY	12215	7984	4231	6976	4528	2448	5239	3456	1783
HUNGARY	2105	1199	906	A	A	A	A	A	A
OTHER EUROPE	1271	641	630	A	A	A	A	A	A
AFRICA	5121	3341	1780	4296	2823	1473	825	518	307
ALGERIA	1055	746	309	A	A	A	A	A	A
MOROCCO	524	384	140	A	A	A	A	A	A
TUNISIA	830	574	256	A	A	A	A	A	A
EGYPT	927	572	355	A	A	A	A	A	A
OTHER AFRICA	1785	1065	720	A	A	A	A	A	A
N. & S. AMERICA	18425	8842	9583	15042	7175	7867	3383	1667	1716
ARGENTINA	730	382	348	A	A	A	A	A	A
BRAZIL	812	416	396	A	A	A	A	A	A
CANADA	2123	967	1156	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNITED STATES	12096	5857	6239	A	A	A	A	A	A
OTHER AMERICAS	2664	1220	1444	A	A	A	A	A	A
ASIA	8327	4666	3661	7190	4030	3160	1137	636	501
INDIA	1217	717	500	A	A	A	A	A	A
IRAN	1357	755	602	A	A	A	A	A	A
ISRAEL	1208	665	543	A	A	A	A	A	A
JAPAN	684	373	311	A	A	A	A	A	A

TABLE 06C (CONTINUED)

LEBANON	690	412	278	A	A	A	A	A	A
VIETNAM	891	489	402	A	A	A	A	A	A
OTHER ASIA	2280	1255	1025	A	A	A	A	A	A
OCEANIA	1063	492	571	890	410	480	173	82	91
AUSTRALIA	856	395	461	A	A	A	A	A	A
OTHER OCEANIA	207	97	110	A	A	A	A	A	A
STATELESS	25376	14275	11101	21039	11837	9202		2438	1899

01 SOURCE: EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1974,
EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 7, SCHWEIZ 4,
HEIMAT, GEBURTSORT, SCHULBESUCH USW, BERNE, TABLES 7.01,
7.04, 7.05 AND 7.11.

02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO CITIZENSHIP. DATA BY PLACE OF BIRTH ARE
ALSO AVAILABLE IN ABOVE SOURCE, TABLE 7.11.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

**TABLE 6C. FOREIGN POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1980. SWITZERLAND**

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	892807	485982	406825
GERMANY FED. REP.	86331	45767	40564
FRANCE	46177	23904	22273
ITALY	420700	233545	187155
AUSTRIA	31736	17639	14097
SPAIN	97232	51882	45350
BELGIUM	4098	2053	2045
GREECE	8824	4872	3952
GREAT BRITAIN	14050	7360	6690
YUGOSLAVIA	43898	22780	21118
HOLLAND	9957	4970	4987
PORTUGAL	10687	5394	5293
SWEDEN	3242	1489	1753
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	13924	7549	6375
TURKEY	38073	21345	16728
HUNGARY	6039	3635	2404
UNITED STATES	9165	4720	4445
OTHERS	48674	27078	21596

**01 SOURCE: LE DEPARTEMENT FEDERAL DE L'ECONOMIE PUBLIQUE, 1981,
RAPPORTS ECONOMIQUES ET DE STATISTIQUE SOCIALE, LA VIE
ECONOMIQUE, BERNE, TABLE 7, P. 120.**

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

**TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. SWITZERLAND**

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6269783	3089326	3180457	3613767	1747166	1866601	2656016	1342160	1313856
GERMAN	4071289	1972459	2098830	2262149	1070107	1192042	1809140	902352	906788
FRENCH	1134010	545652	588358	686828	320959	365869	447182	224693	222489
ITALIAN	743760	404907	338853	450198	246169	204029	293562	158738	134824
ROMANSCH	50339	25461	24878	12434	6087	6347	37905	19374	13531
OTHER	270385	140847	129538	202158	103844	98314	68227	37003	31224
ENGLISH	32509	13303	19206	26301	10699	15602	6208	2604	3604
GREEK	9038	4705	4333	6482	3399	3083	2556	1306	1250
DUTCH	11935	4617	7318	8814	3390	5424	3121	1227	1894
SCANDINAVIAN	8216	2866	5350	6764	2366	4398	1452	500	952
SPANISH	123708	69438	54270	90167	50125	40042	33541	19313	14228
CZECH AND SLOVAK	13028	6786	6242	10686	5557	5129	2342	1229	1113
OTHER SLAVIC	30429	15392	15037	21652	10861	10791	8777	4531	4246
HUNGARIAN	12642	7184	5458	10748	6056	4692	1894	1128	766
ARABIC	2294	1661	633	1939	1394	545	355	267	88
TURKISH	11348	7519	3829	6316	4171	2145	5032	3348	1684
OTHER	15238	7376	7862	12289	5826	6463	2949	1550	1399

01 SOURCE: EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1972,
EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 4, SCHWEIZ 1,
GESCHLECHT, HEIMAT, KONFESSION, MUTTERSPRACHE, ZIVILSTAND,
ALTER, BERNE, TABLE 4.05, PP. 38-39.

02 DATA PERTAIN TO MOTHER TONGUE.

**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, 1978/1979. SWITZERLAND**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	75.2	72.0	78.5
1	74.8	71.7	78.1
5	71.0	67.9	74.2
15	61.2	58.1	64.4
30	46.9	44.1	49.8
45	32.7	30.1	35.4
60	19.8	17.6	22.0

**01 SOURCE: CALCULATED AT THE U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FROM
AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES REPORTED IN BUNDESAMT FÜR
STATISTIK, 1981, BEVÖLKERUNGSEWEGUNG IN DER SCHWEIZ
1980, BERNE, TABLE A.8. COMBINED-SEX LIFE EXPECTANCIES
WERE CALCULATED USING A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.**

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

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
CDR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	9
1976	9
1977	9
1978	9
1979	9
1980	9
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)	
1975	11
1976	11
1977	10
1978	9
1979	8
1980	9

01 SOURCE: COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1981, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, STRASBOURG, PP. 135 AND 137.

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

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF KANTON OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. SWITZERLAND

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	27.7
MALE	25.9
FEMALE	29.4
ZURICH	35.5
MALE	34.3
FEMALE	36.6
BERN	16.7
MALE	15.1
FEMALE	18.1
LUZERN	22.3
MALE	20.1
FEMALE	24.3
URI	18.0
MALE	16.0
FEMALE	20.0
SCHWYZ	26.7
MALE	23.8
FEMALE	29.7
OBWALDEN	23.1
MALE	18.5
FEMALE	27.8
NIDWALDEN	32.4
MALE	28.4
FEMALE	36.6
GLARUS	28.7
MALE	25.2
FEMALE	32.1
ZUG	45.3
MALE	41.3
FEMALE	49.2
FRIBOURG	14.8
MALE	13.4
FEMALE	16.2
SOLOTHURN	31.2
MALE	28.6
FEMALE	33.7
BASEL-STADT	41.9
MALE	40.8
FEMALE	42.9
BASEL-LANDSCHAFT	48.6
MALE	47.5
FEMALE	49.7
SCHAFFHAUSEN	38.5
MALE	36.4

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

FEMALE	40.5
APPENZEL A. RH.	39.5
MALE	36.5
FEMALE	42.5
APPENZEL I. RH.	16.0
MALE	14.4
FEMALE	17.6
ST. GALLEN	26.4
MALE	24.4
FEMALE	28.4
GRAUBUENDEN	18.2
MALE	16.5
FEMALE	21.1
AARGAU	28.3
MALE	26.4
FEMALE	30.3
THURGAU	36.6
MALE	34.5
FEMALE	38.7
TICINO	15.3
MALE	12.9
FEMALE	17.4
VAUD	28.0
MALE	25.8
FEMALE	30.1
VALAIS	9.0
MALE	8.1
FEMALE	9.7
NEUCHATEL	33.7
MALE	31.8
FEMALE	35.4
GENEVE	43.9
MALE	42.8
FEMALE	44.9

01 SOURCE: EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1974,
EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 7, SCHWEIZ 4,
HEIMAT, GEBURTSORT, SCHLBSUCH USW, BERNE, TABLES 7.09,
PP. 32-33, AND 7.10, P. 36.

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	4803250	1370396	2878211	0	336366	218277	0
TOTAL MALES	2339612	719568	1439109	0	65416	115519	0
15-19	230472	229846	436	0	6	184	0
20-24	258567	210074	45237	0	51	3205	0
25-29	269165	99734	158374	0	149	10908	0
30-34	233681	40057	178313	0	291	15020	0
35-39	216364	25459	173641	0	519	16750	0
40-44	197123	20136	159686	0	830	16471	0
45-49	185788	17945	151835	0	1427	14581	0
50-54	156207	15536	128212	0	2109	10350	0
55-59	157093	15993	127386	0	3847	9867	0
60-64	145268	15258	116511	0	6227	7272	0
65 AND OVER	289879	29530	199478	0	49960	10911	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	2463638	650828	1439102	0	270950	102758	0
15-19	220127	211933	7907	0	12	275	0
20-24	253148	138786	110529	0	213	3620	0
25-29	251406	55000	187816	0	716	7874	0
30-34	217216	28214	178863	0	1318	8821	0
35-39	205490	23248	169965	0	2456	9821	0
40-44	198052	22564	159756	0	4744	10988	0
45-49	192142	23446	148278	0	8616	11802	0
50-54	161519	21102	117984	0	12319	10114	0
55-59	169878	23794	114526	0	21617	9941	0
60-64	170055	26783	100383	0	33163	9726	0
65 AND OVER	424605	75958	143095	0	185776	19776	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973,
NEW YORK, TABLE 26.

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

**TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX,
1970. SWITZERLAND**

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	2854383	802711	1696876	0	195165	159631	0
TOTAL MALES	1359546	398786	848441	0	33647	78672	0
15-19	121566	121205	243	0	2	116	0
20-24	154817	125525	27183	0	26	2083	0
25-29	167757	62734	97638	0	91	7294	0
30-34	143739	24605	108906	0	173	10055	0
35-39	130682	14366	104700	0	327	11289	0
40-44	118023	10578	95546	0	502	11397	0
45-49	108222	8538	88811	0	826	10047	0
50-54	88231	6765	73019	0	1191	7256	0
55-59	88020	6860	72188	0	2101	6871	0
60-64	81983	6233	67220	0	3375	5155	0
65 AND OVER	156506	11377	112987	0	25033	7109	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1494837	403925	848435	0	161518	80959	0
15-19	123428	118944	4319	0	5	160	0
20-24	159164	91290	65215	0	122	2537	0
25-29	161370	39714	115209	0	432	6015	0
30-34	136273	20167	108330	0	837	6939	0
35-39	127030	16059	101594	0	1504	7873	0
40-44	121432	15174	94460	0	2930	8868	0
45-49	116200	15181	86319	0	5171	9529	0
50-54	95258	12712	67049	0	7315	8182	0
55-59	100646	14237	65491	0	12982	7936	0
60-64	102008	15846	58287	0	20143	7732	0
65 AND OVER	252028	44601	82162	0	110077	15188	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973,
NEW YORK, TABLE 26.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX,
1970. SWITZERLAND

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	1948867	567685	1181335	0	141201	58646	0
TOTAL MALES	980066	320782	590668	0	31769	36847	0
15-19	108906	108641	193	0	4	68	0
20-24	103750	84549	18054	0	25	1122	0
25-29	101408	37000	60736	0	58	3614	0
30-34	89942	15452	69407	0	118	4965	0
35-39	85687	11093	68941	0	192	5461	0
40-44	79100	9558	64140	0	328	5074	0
45-49	77566	9407	63024	0	601	4534	0
50-54	67976	8771	55193	0	918	3094	0
55-59	69073	9133	55198	0	1746	2996	0
60-64	63285	9025	49291	0	2852	2117	0
65 AND OVER	133373	18153	86491	0	24927	3802	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALES	968801	246903	590667	0	109432	21799	0
15-19	96699	92989	3588	0	7	115	0
20-24	93984	47496	45314	0	91	1083	0
25-29	90036	15286	72607	0	284	1859	0
30-34	80943	8047	70533	0	481	1882	0
35-39	78460	7189	68371	0	952	1948	0
40-44	76620	7390	65296	0	1814	2120	0
45-49	75942	8265	61959	0	3445	2273	0
50-54	66261	8390	50935	0	5004	1932	0
55-59	69232	9557	49035	0	8635	2005	0
60-64	68047	10937	42096	0	13020	1994	0
65 AND OVER	172577	31357	60933	0	75699	4588	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973,
NEW YORK, TABLE 26.

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

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SWITZERLAND

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	20	18	20	18	20	18
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	23	21	23	21	23	20
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	26	23	26	23	26	22
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	29	26	30	27	29	25

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. QUANTILES EVER MARRIED WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ON THE BASIS OF MARITAL-STATUS DATA REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1974, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1973, NEW YORK, TABLE 26.

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

**TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SWITZERLAND**

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	402900	287861	115039
2	583862	383915	199947
3	395318	249426	145892
4	346897	305529B	222435B
5	181070	B	B
6	79030	50330C	85213C
7	33997	C	C
8	15731	C	C
9	6785	C	C
10 AND OVER	6002	1433	4569
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2051592	1278494	773098
MEAN SIZE	2.9	2.7	3.3
MEDIAN SIZE	2.6	2.4	3.0

- 01 SOURCE: EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1975, EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 8. SCWEIZ 5, HAUSHALTUNGEN, BERNE, TABLE 8.05, P. 24.
- 02 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS INCLUDE: ALL MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY LIVING TOGETHER AND ALL OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE WITH THEM (MAIDS, LODGERS, LIVE-IN LANDLORDS, BOARDERS, NURSES AND WORKMEN); PERSONS LIVING ALONE; AND PERSONS WHO RENT LODGINGS (ROOMS OR APARTMENTS) DIRECTLY FROM THE OWNER OF A HOUSE BUT ARE NOT A MEMBER OF THE OWNER'S HOUSEHOLD.
- 03 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS CONSIST OF 1,527,000 FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS, 525,000 NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS AND 403,000 ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS (SEE SOURCE, TABLES 8.11 AND 8.12).
- B URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES FOR 4-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS INCLUDE BOTH 4-PERSON AND 5-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS.
- C URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES FOR 6-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS INCLUDE ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH 6, 7, 8 AND 9 PERSONS.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SWITZERLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2051592	1615692	435900	1278494	969337	309157	773098	446355	126743
16-24	94009	66770	27239	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-34	410362	369278	41084	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-44	398188	357804	40384	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-54	360860	305896	54964	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-64	359782	272873	86909	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	428391	243071	185320	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1975,
EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 8, SCHWEIZ 5,
HAUSHALTUNGEN-MENAGES, BEKNE, TABLE 8.07.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

**TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974 TO 1979. SWITZERLAND**

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1974	18	101	124	70	26	6	B
1975	15	92	119	64	23	6	B
1976	12	87	116	64	22	5	B
1977	10	83	119	66	22	4	B
1978	10	77	120	67	20	4	B
1979	10	77	121	68	21	4	B

01 SOURCES: 1974-77 RATES ARE FROM UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, SPECIAL ISSUE: HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT, NEW YORK, TABLE 6. 1978 RATES ARE FROM UNITED NATIONS, 1980, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1979, NEW YORK, TABLE 11. 1979 RATES ARE FROM OFFICE FEDERAL DE LA STATISTIQUE, 1980, MOUVEMENT DE LA POPULATION EN SUISSE 1979, BERNE, TABLE 67.

02 DATA ARE TABULATED BY YEAR OF REGISTRATION RATHER THAN OCCURRENCE.

B AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FOR WOMEN AGES 45-49 ARE 0.5 OR LESS FOR ALL YEARS.

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

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

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	12
1976	12
1977	12
1978	11
1979	11
1980	12
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	1.60
1976	1.54
1977	1.52
1978	1.49
1979	1.50
1980	1.53
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	0.78
1976	0.75
1977	0.74
1978	0.73
1979	0.73
1980	0.75
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1975	0.76
1976	0.73
1977	0.72
1978	0.71
1979	0.71
1980	0.73

01 SOURCE: COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1981, RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE,
STRASBOURG, PP. 135-136.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN ADULT
LITERACY RATE OF 99.0 PERCENT FOR 1970 IS SHOWN IN WORLD BANK,
1980, WORLD TABLES, SECOND EDITION, BALTIMORE, TABLE 4.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. AN ADULT
LITERACY RATE OF 99.0 PERCENT FOR 1970 IS SHOWN IN WORLD BANK,
1980, WORLD TABLES, SECOND EDITION, BALTIMORE, TABLE 4.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979/80.
SWITZERLAND

AGE	TOTAL
TOTAL	1309691
5-9	374196
10-14	482372
15-19	376475
20-24	76648

- 01 SOURCE: BUNDESAMT FÜR STATISTIK, 1981, STATISTISCHES
JAHRBUCH DER SCHWEIZ, BASEL, P. 472.
- 02 AGE REFERS TO AGE OF PUPIL AT THE END OF 1979.
- 03 EDUCATION DATA BY AGE AND SEX ARE NOT AVAILABLE. 48.8 PERCENT
OF THE STUDENTS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY I LEVELS ARE FEMALE,
42.3 PERCENT OF THE STUDENTS IN SECONDARY II LEVEL ARE FEMALE,
AND 29.1 PERCENT OF THE STUDENTS ABOVE THE SECONDARY LEVEL ARE
FEMALE. THESE FIGURES MAY INCLUDE SOME STUDENTS AGE 25 AND OVER
(SEE ABOVE SOURCE, P. 470).

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C,
1979/80. SWITZERLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	1881900
5-9	410600
10-14	483600
15-19	504300
20-24	483400

01 SOURCE: BUNDESAMT FÜR STATISTIK, 1981, STATISTISCHES
JAHRBUCH DER SCHWEIZ, BASEL, P. 27.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979/80. SWITZERLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	69.6
5-9	91.1
10-14	99.7
15-19	74.7
20-24	15.9

01 SOURCE: BUNDESAMT FUR STATISTIK, 1981, STATISTISCHES
JAHRBUCH DER SCHWEIZ, BASEL, PP. 27 AND 472.

02 AGE REFERS TO AGE OF PUPIL AT THE END OF 1979.

03 EDUCATION DATA BY AGE AND SEX ARE NOT AVAILABLE. 48.8 PERCENT
OF THE STUDENTS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY I LEVELS ARE FEMALE,
42.3 PERCENT OF THE STUDENTS IN SECONDARY II LEVEL ARE FEMALE,
AND 29.1 PERCENT OF THE STUDENTS ABOVE THE SECONDARY LEVEL ARE
FEMALE. THESE FIGURES MAY INCLUDE SOME STUDENTS AGE 25 AND OVER
(SEE ABOVE SOURCE, P. 470).

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SWITZERLAND

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2995777	1973288	1022489	1778692	1137866	640826	1217085	835422	381663
13-14	721	345	376	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	273438	144848	128590	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	407093	226847	180246	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	386487	258899	127588	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	323958	230815	93143	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	303162	214344	88818	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	283545	194961	88584	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	269921	182829	87092	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	221054	151688	69366	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	215940	149052	66888	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	177552	126778	50774	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	132906	91882	41024	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1974, EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 5, SCHWEIZ 2, ERWERB UND BERUF, BERNE, TABLES 5.01 AND 5.12.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES ALL PERSONS 13 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO ARE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN SOME BRANCH OF THE ECONOMY; ALSO INCLUDED ARE THE UNEMPLOYED AND WORKERS TEMPORARILY NOT WORKING BECAUSE OF ILLNESS OR ACCIDENT, STRIKE, VACATION, DISMISSAL OR NATURAL CALAMITY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

**TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1970.
SWITZERLAND**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4986231	2433195	2553036	2946254	1406307	1539947	2039977	1026888	1013089
13-14	182981	93583	89398	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	450599	230472	220127	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	511715	258567	253148	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	520571	269165	251406	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	450897	233681	217216	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	421859	216369	205490	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	395175	197123	198052	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	377930	185788	192142	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	317726	156207	161519	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	326971	157093	169878	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	315323	145268	170055	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	714484	289879	424605	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1972,
EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 4, SCHWEIZ 1,
GESCHLECHT, HEIMAT, KONFESSION, MUTTERSPRACHE, ZIVILSTAND,
ALTER, BERNE, TABLES 4.01 AND 4.07.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

**TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 13 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.
SWITZERLAND**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
	60.1	81.1	40.0	60.4	80.9	41.6	59.7	81.4	37.7
13-14	.4	.4	.4	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	60.7	62.8	58.4	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	79.6	87.7	71.2	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	74.2	96.2	50.7	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	71.8	98.8	42.9	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	71.9	99.1	43.2	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	71.8	98.9	44.7	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	71.4	98.4	45.3	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	69.6	97.1	42.9	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	66.0	94.9	39.4	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	56.3	87.3	29.9	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	18.6	31.7	9.7	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1974,
EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 5, SCHWEIZ 2
ERWERB UND BERUF, BERNE, TABLES 5.08 AND 5.12.
EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1972, EIDGENOSSISCHE
VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 4, SCHWEIZ 1, GESCHLECHT, HEIMAT,
KONFESSION, MUTTERSPRACHE, ZIVILSTAND, ALTER, BERNE,
TABLES 4.01 AND 4.07.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES ALL PERSONS 13 YEARS
OF AGE AND OVER WHO ARE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN SOME BRANCH
OF THE ECONOMY; ALSO INCLUDED ARE THE UNEMPLOYED AND WORKERS
TEMPORARILY NOT WORKING BECAUSE OF ILLNESS OR ACCIDENT, STRIKE,
VACATION, DISMISSAL OR NATURAL CALAMITY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

**TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. SWITZERLAND**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	2995777	1973288	1022489	1778692	1137866	640826	1217085	835422	381663
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	312703	271681	41022	131857	109614	22243	180846	162067	18779
EMPLOYERS	217689	199223	18466	85928	76530	9398	131761	122693	9068
SELF-EMPLOYED	95014	72458	22556	45929	33084	12845	49085	39374	9711
EMPLOYEES	2545795	1655180	890615	1611142	1019752	591390	934653	635428	299225
FAMILY WORKERS	137279	46427	90852	35693	8500	27193	101586	37527	63659

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

EIDGENOSSISCHES STATISTISCHES AMT, 1974, EIDGENOSSISCHE VOLKSZAHLUNG 1970, BAND 5, SCHWEIZ 2, ERWERB ABD BERUF BERNE, TABLES 5.01, 5.05, 5.07, 5.08 AND 5.11.

02 THE 'FAMILY WORKERS' CATEGORY INCLUDES PAID AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS.

03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES ALL PERSONS 13 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO ARE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN SOME BRANCH OF THE ECONOMY; ALSO INCLUDED ARE THE UNEMPLOYED AND WORKERS TEMPORARILY NOT WORKING BECAUSE OF ILLNESS OR ACCIDENT, STRIKE, VACATION, DISMISSAL OR NATURAL CALAMITY.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN SWISS FRANCS PER YEAR), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. SWITZERLAND

INCOME	TOTAL TOTAL
UNDER 10,000	61294
10,000-14,999	371739
15,000-19,999	452073
20,000-24,999	424086
25,000-29,999	305408
30,000-34,999	201160
35,000-39,999	129320
40,000-49,999	138956
50,000-74,999	116907
75,000-99,999	35156
100,000-199,999	35386
200,000-399,999	9886
400,000 AND OVER	3580
MEDIAN INCOME	22400

01 SOURCE: BUNDESAMT FUR STATISTIK, 1981, STATISTISCHES
JAHRBUCH DER SCHWEIZ 1981, BASEL, P. 446.
02 DATA REFER TO TAXABLE INCOME.

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

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 154--SWITZERLAND

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1960	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1970	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1970	26	9		X	
TABLE 05	1980	27	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1970	11	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1970	50	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1980	18	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1970	17	9		X	
TABLE 07	1979	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1980	16	1	X		
TABLE 09	1970	78	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1970	27	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1970	27	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1970	27	7		X	
TABLE 11	1970	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 13	1970	7	9		X	
TABLE 14A	1979	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	1980	5	1		X	
TABLE 16B	1980	5	1		X	
TABLE 16C	1980	5	1		X	
TABLE 17A	1970	14	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1970	14	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1970	13	9		X	
TABLE 18	1970	6	9		X	
TABLE 19	1981	14	1		X	

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F
ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name			RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/783-4100		Date		T
	Organization					CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. _____		
	Address							
	City, State, ZIP							
	Telephone							
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche			Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders; additional copies are \$5.00 each.						TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled				
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.								

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
