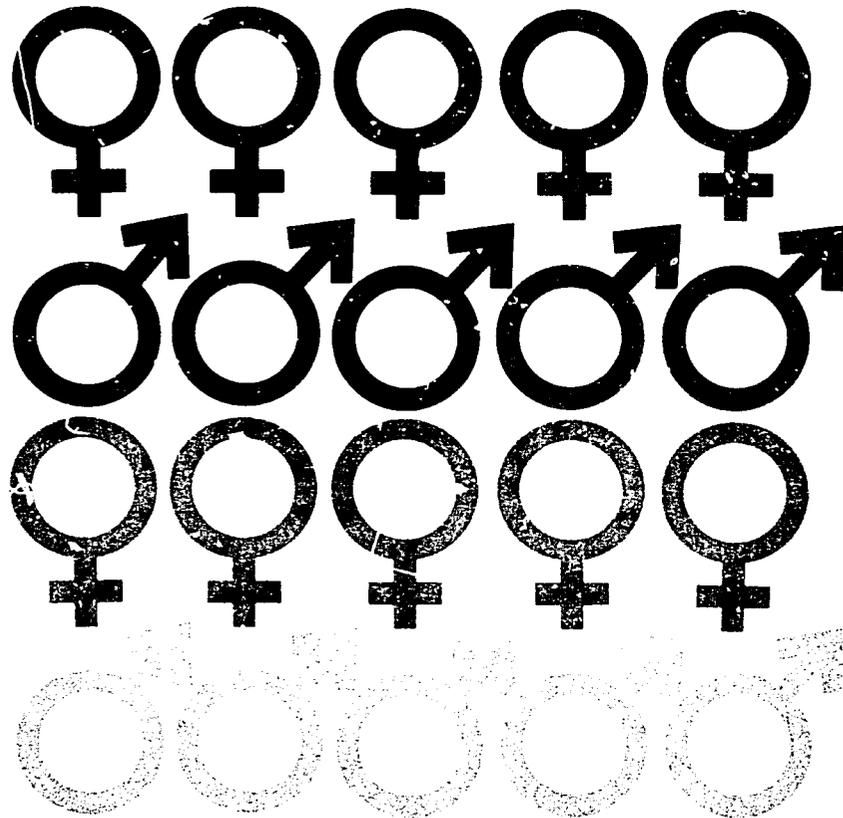


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AFRICA

Cameroon

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 1975, 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 informaton 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, 1964-1965. CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5107720	2471243	2636477
UNDER 5	834140	415551	418589
5-14	1150494	592538	557956
15-39	1970062	886036	1084026
40-59	890685	440023	450662
60 AND OVER	262339	137095	125244
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1973, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK
1972, NEW YORK, TABLE 6.

02 PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES: EAST CAMEROON ESTIMATE IS FOR 12/31/64;
WEST CAMEROON ESTIMATE IS FOR 1/64-1/65; AGE DISTRIBUTIONS ARE
SMOOTHED.

03 DE JURE POPULATION.

04 A FURTHER AGE BREAKDOWN IS AVAILABLE FOR WEST CAMEROON IN THE
SAME SOURCE.

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, 1976. CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7 131 833	3 491 433	3 640 400	2 005 223	1 039 596	965 627	5 126 610	2 451 837	2 674 773
UNDER 1	2 494 665	1 253 349	1 241 116	794 333	402 886	391 447	1 700 323	850 633	849 690
1-4	966 336	485 632	480 704	268 794	135 425	133 369	697 542	350 207	347 335
5-9	1 076 271	543 506	532 765	281 316	140 317	140 999	794 955	403 189	391 766
10-14	802 347	423 169	379 178	228 861	119 620	109 241	573 486	303 549	269 937
15-19	687 891	335 324	352 567	242 559	127 489	115 070	445 332	207 835	237 497
20-24	550 541	252 827	297 714	213 029	113 115	99 914	337 512	139 712	197 800
25-29	495 316	222 434	272 882	162 995	85 770	77 225	332 321	136 664	195 657
30-34	421 914	189 011	232 903	123 606	63 598	60 008	298 308	125 413	172 895
35-39	416 578	192 647	223 931	172 877	60 173	57 114	299 291	132 474	166 817
40-44	341 953	162 181	179 772	83 271	44 766	38 505	258 682	117 415	141 267
45-49	294 715	145 654	149 061	69 035	38 669	30 366	225 680	106 985	118 695
50-54	236 132	116 995	119 137	45 019	24 710	20 309	191 113	92 285	98 828
55-59	177 997	90 785	87 212	32 253	17 762	14 491	145 744	73 023	72 721
60-64	150 795	75 546	75 249	22 442	11 557	10 885	128 353	63 989	64 364
65 AND OVER	259 826	128 412	131 414	33 843	15 392	18 451	225 983	113 020	112 963
UNKNOWN	3 756	1 961	1 795	1 480	947	533	2 276	1 014	1 262

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976, VOLUME II, PART I, YAOUNDE, ANNEX II, TABLE 1.

02 THESE ARE REPORTED DE JURE FIGURES, WHICH INCLUDE 332,488 ABSENTEES AND EXCLUDE 290,770 VISITORS. THE DE FACTO POPULATION WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 7,090,115.

03 'URBAN' REFERS TO CONCENTRATED POPULATION CENTERS WHICH EXHIBIT ADMINISTRATIVE, INFRASTRUCTURAL, AND COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1964-1965. CAMEROON

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, 1976. CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7661000	3820600	3840400
0-4	1292400	649500	642900
5-9	1041500	523000	518500
10-14	899800	452000	447800
15-19	780300	392400	387900
20-24	670700	337000	333700
25-29	573800	287700	286100
30-34	489900	245300	244600
35-39	416700	208600	208100
40-44	353100	175700	177400
45-49	297300	147100	150200
50-54	246300	120700	125600
55-59	200000	96700	103300
60-64	155100	73700	81400
65 AND OVER	244100	111200	132900

- 01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976, VOLUME II, PART I, YAOUNDE, ANNEX II, TABLE 7.
- 02 A SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT, BASED ON A POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY, REVEALED AN OVERALL UNDERENUMERATION OF 6.9%, AND A TOTAL ADJUSTED POPULATION FIGURE OF 7,663,246.
- 03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1976. CAMEROON

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7 13 1833	3 49 1433	3 64 0400	2 00 5223	1 03 9596	9 65 627	5 12 66 10	2 45 1837	2 67 4773
CENTRE-SUD	1 39 3608	6 80 427	7 13 181	4 63 370	2 44 239	2 19 131	9 30 238	4 36 188	4 94 050
L'EST	3 42 850	1 68 673	1 74 177	7 06 62	3 56 96	3 49 66	2 72 188	1 32 977	1 39 211
LITTORAL	8 41 456	4 34 573	4 06 883	6 23 717	3 27 401	2 96 316	2 17 739	1 07 172	1 10 567
NORD	2 08 9791	1 02 0072	1 06 9719	3 07 037	1 54 020	1 53 017	1 78 2754	8 66 052	9 16 702
L'OUEST	9 68 856	4 40 877	5 27 979	2 16 856	1 09 435	1 07 421	7 52 000	3 31 442	4 20 558
NORD-OUEST	9 14 912	4 43 460	4 71 452	1 36 589	6 80 43	6 85 46	7 78 323	3 75 417	4 02 906
SUD-OUEST	5 80 360	3 03 351	2 77 009	1 86 992	1 00 762	8 62 30	3 93 368	2 02 589	1 90 779

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME II, PART I, YAOUNDE, ANNEX II, TABLE 2.

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, 1976. CAMEROON

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,
1976. CAMEROON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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,
1976. CAMEROON

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7131833	3491433	3640400	2005223	1039596	965627	5126610	2451837	2674773
CAMEROON	6913736	3370978	3542758	1926422	991367	935055	4987314	2379611	2607703
CHAD	47317	21069	26248	11924	6869	5055	35393	14200	21193
NIGERIA	127099	76236	50863	40036	26055	13981	87063	50181	36882
OTHER	43681	23150	20531	26841	15305	11536	16840	7845	8995

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME I, PART I, YAOUNDE, TABLES 11.B AND 11.C.
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

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,
1976. CAMEROON

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, 1976. CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	44.3	43.1	45.5
1	51.5	50.6	52.4
5	52.0	51.1	53.0
15	45.1	44.4	45.8
30	33.8	33.1	34.5
45	23.2	22.3	24.0
60	13.6	12.9	14.3

01 SOURCE: EMPIRICALLY DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
1979, BASED ON VALUES ESTIMATED BY THE COURBAGE-FARGUES
TECHNIQUE AS REPORTED IN CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT,
1979, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL
1976, VOLUME II, PART I, YAOUNDE, P. 83.

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, 1976. CAMEROON

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1,000 POP) 1976	20	21	20
IMR (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1976	157	165	148

- 01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976, VOL. II, PART I, YAOUNDE, TABLE 2.
- 02 CRUDE DEATHS RATES ARE OFFICIAL ESTIMATES BASED ON A STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS OF 1976 CENSUS DATA.
- 01 INFANT MORTALITY RATES ARE OFFICIAL ESTIMATES BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF THE COURBAGE-FARGUES MORTALITY TECHNIQUE TO DATA FROM THE 1976 CENSUS. THE COMBINED-SEX ESTIMATE ASSUMES A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.03.

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
PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1976.
CAMEROON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. CAMEROON

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	4037414	1082326	2466362	0	332178	121209	35339
TOTAL MALES	1913777	746211	1055449	0	39609	49743	22765
15-19	335324	322494	8846	0	238	514	3232
20-24	252827	190422	56496	0	416	1926	3567
25-29	222434	91642	123004	0	788	3951	3049
30-34	189011	41427	138497	0	1296	5335	2456
35-39	192647	29821	152234	0	2098	6356	2138
40-44	162181	20224	131295	0	2699	6277	1686
45-49	145654	15817	118890	0	3609	5985	1353
50-54	116995	10834	95529	0	4158	5396	1078
55-59	90785	7711	73740	0	4540	4044	750
60-64	75546	5935	60366	0	4931	3672	642
65 AND OVER	128412	9680	96428	0	14829	6281	1194
UNKNOWN	1961	204	124	0	7	6	1620
TOTAL FEMALES	2123637	336115	1410913	0	292569	71466	12574
15-19	352567	190804	156253	0	773	3038	1699
20-24	297714	58569	229898	0	2085	5636	1526
25-29	272882	25037	234270	0	4557	7665	1353
30-34	232903	14088	200166	0	8963	8485	1201
35-39	223931	11433	184481	0	17584	9264	1169
40-44	179772	8160	137844	0	24248	8596	924
45-49	149061	6329	101967	0	32920	7141	704
50-54	119137	5333	69450	0	37045	6637	672
55-59	87212	3651	42103	0	37122	3912	424
60-64	75249	4018	27640	0	38470	4618	503
65 AND OVER	131414	8578	26674	0	88771	6470	921
UNKNOWN	1795	115	167	0	31	4	1478

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976, VOLUME I, PART I, YAOUNDE, TABLE 8.1,B,C.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. CAMEROON

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL URBAN	1146819	432845	606864	0	60778	34959	11373
TOTAL MALES	603948	302055	276838	0	6712	10454	7889
15-19	127489	125125	1296	0	29	67	972
20-24	113115	95078	16148	0	76	346	1467
25-29	85770	40871	42702	0	172	864	1161
30-34	63598	14735	46403	0	271	1267	922
35-39	60173	9391	47895	0	515	1636	736
40-44	44766	5641	36554	0	583	1462	526
45-49	38669	4284	31736	0	829	1408	412
50-54	24710	2548	19979	0	782	1096	305
55-59	17762	1701	14092	0	924	856	189
60-64	11557	1075	9023	0	737	588	134
65 AND OVER	15392	1548	10976	0	1793	864	211
UNKNOWN	947	58	34	0	1	0	854
TOTAL FEMALES	542871	130790	330026	0	54066	24505	3484
15-19	115070	72189	41435	0	147	781	518
20-24	99914	26935	69912	0	532	2066	469
25-29	77225	10777	61540	0	1189	3285	434
30-34	60008	5841	47759	0	2369	3697	342
35-39	57114	4556	43506	0	4651	4043	358
40-44	38505	2832	26753	0	5544	3125	251
45-49	30366	2139	18211	0	7390	2442	184
50-54	20309	1553	9975	0	6810	1818	153
55-59	14491	1074	5306	0	6997	1041	73
60-64	10885	965	2946	0	5907	969	98
65 AND OVER	18451	1903	2644	0	12524	1236	144
UNKNOWN	533	26	39	0	6	2	460

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976, VOLUME I, PART I, YAOUNDE, TABLE 8.2,B.C.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. CAMEROON

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL RURAL	2890595	649481	1859498	0	271400	86250	23966
TOTAL MALES	1309829	444156	778611	0	32897	39289	14876
15-19	207835	197369	7550	0	209	447	2260
20-24	139712	95344	40348	0	340	1580	2100
25-29	136664	50771	80302	0	616	3087	1888
30-34	125413	26692	92094	0	1025	4068	1534
35-39	132474	20430	104339	0	1583	4720	1402
40-44	117415	14583	94741	0	2116	4815	1160
45-49	106985	11533	87154	0	2780	4577	941
50-54	92285	8286	75550	0	3376	4300	773
55-59	73023	6010	59648	0	3616	3188	561
60-64	63989	4860	51343	0	4194	3084	508
65 AND OVER	113020	8132	85452	0	13036	5417	983
UNKNOWN	1014	146	90	0	6	6	766
TOTAL FEMALES	1580766	205325	1080887	0	238503	46961	9090
15-19	237497	118615	114818	0	626	2257	1181
20-24	197800	31634	159986	0	1553	3570	1057
25-29	195657	14260	172730	0	3368	4380	919
30-34	172895	8247	152407	0	6594	4788	859
35-39	166817	6877	140975	0	12933	5221	811
40-44	141267	5328	111091	0	18704	5471	673
45-49	118695	4190	83756	0	25530	4699	520
50-54	98828	3780	59475	0	30235	4819	519
55-59	72721	2577	36797	0	30125	2871	351
60-64	64364	3053	24694	0	32563	3649	405
65 AND OVER	112963	6675	24030	0	76247	5234	777
UNKNOWN	1262	89	128	0	25	2	1018

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976, VOLUME I, PART I, YAOUNDE, TABLE 8.3,B,C.

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, 1976. CAMEROON

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	15	18	15	18	15
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	23	16	24	16	22	15
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	26	18	27	19	25	17
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	31	21	32	23	31	20

01 SOURCES: FOR MINIMUM LEGAL AGE - POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM,
 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
 BALTIMORE, TABLE 15.
 FOR AGES EVER MARRIED - CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT,
 1979, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL
 1976, VOLUME I, PART I, YAOUNDE, TABLES 8.1,B,C, 8.2,B,C,
 AND 8.3,B,C.

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, 1976. CAMEROON

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	177445	65931	111514
2	205825	53071	152754
3	178579	45958	132621
4	161606	42492	119114
5	143090	38491	104599
6	121784	33463	88321
7	96882	27914	68968
8	75020	22079	52941
9	55171	16772	38399
10 AND OVER	155950	43607	112343
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	1371352	389778	981574
MEAN SIZE	5.2	5.0	5.2
MEDIAN SIZE	4.3	4.2	4.3

- 01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME I, PART I, YAOUNDE, TABLES 7.1-7.3.
- 02 A PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS WHO
HABITUALLY LIVE UNDER THE SAME ROOF AND WHO PROVIDE FOR THE
GROUP'S ESSENTIAL WELL-BEING.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. CAMEROON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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, 1978. CAMEROON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. CAMEROON PARTICIPATED IN
THE WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY IN 1978, BUT RESULTS ARE
NOT YET AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1976. CAMEROON

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1976	45

- 01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME II, PART I, YAOUNDE, ANNEX II, TABLE 4.
- 02 OTHER FERTILITY DATA ARE ANTICIPATED UPON PUBLICATION OF THE 1978
WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY RESULTS; SEE FOOTNOTE, TABLE 14A.

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, 1976. CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2107019	1279212	827807	905432	547400	358132	1201587	731812	469775
10-14	601760	332188	269596	205059	109572	95586	396852	222501	173839
15-19	480148	260882	219297	212724	116780	95853	267645	144030	123498
20-24	332527	186586	145582	176388	101690	74636	155931	84945	71010
25-34	355285	233289	122400	179126	116806	62304	176576	116624	60074
35-44	194184	146189	48041	85237	63278	21897	108805	82713	26187
45-54	92357	76956	15019	34216	28521	5625	57934	48423	9353
55-64	35838	30938	4874	9626	8239	1370	26039	22607	3427
65 AND OVER	14810	12071	2760	3181	2432	738	11751	9607	2033
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976, VOLUME II, PART 4, YAOUNDE, TABLE 1A.

02 ABSOLUTE NUMBERS OF LITERATES BY AGE GROUP WERE GENERATED USING REPORTED RATES OF ILLITERACY AND TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES. HENCE, COLUMN FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO THEIR RESPECTIVE TOTALS, AS THE LATTER ARE ACTUAL ENUMERATED FIGURES.

03 LITERATES ARE THOSE PERSONS WHO KNOW HOW TO READ AND WRITE.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1976.
CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4839761	2336946	2502815	1375680	723568	652112	3464081	1613378	1850703
10-14	802347	423169	379178	228861	119620	109241	573486	303549	269937
15-19	687891	335324	352567	242559	127489	115070	445332	207835	237497
20-24	550541	252827	297714	213029	113115	99914	337512	139712	197300
25-34	917230	411445	505785	286601	149368	137233	630629	262077	368552
35-44	758531	354828	403703	200558	104939	95619	557973	249889	308084
45-54	530847	262649	268198	114054	63379	50675	416793	199270	217523
55-64	328792	166331	162461	54695	29319	25376	274097	137012	137085
65 AND OVER	259826	128412	131414	33843	15392	18451	225983	113020	112963
UNKNOWN	3756	1961	1795	1480	947	533	2276	1014	1262

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME II, PART I, YAOUNDE, ANNEX II, TABLE 1.

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, 1976. CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	43.6	54.8	33.1	65.9	75.8	54.9	34.7	45.4	25.4
10-14	75.0	78.5	71.1	89.6	91.6	87.5	69.2	73.3	64.4
15-19	69.8	77.8	62.2	87.7	91.6	83.3	60.1	69.5	52.0
20-24	60.4	73.8	48.9	82.8	89.9	74.7	46.2	60.8	35.9
25-34	38.8	56.7	24.2	62.5	78.2	45.4	28.0	44.5	16.3
35-44	25.6	41.2	11.9	42.5	60.3	22.9	19.5	33.1	8.5
45-54	17.4	29.3	5.6	30.0	45.0	11.1	13.9	24.3	4.3
55-64	10.9	18.6	3.0	17.6	28.1	5.4	9.5	16.5	2.5
65 AND OVER	5.7	9.4	2.1	9.4	15.8	4.0	5.2	8.5	1.8
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME II, PART 4, YAOUNDE, TABLE 1A.
- 02 LITERATES ARE THOSE PERSONS WHO KNOW HOW TO READ AND WRITE.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1335451	754378	581073	502890	279399	223491	832561	474979	357582
6-9	512511	272192	240149	177660	91058	86689	335235	181311	153624
10-14	552015	306798	245707	189726	101318	88376	362443	205503	157373
15-19	229068	145195	84264	107939	66677	41195	121130	78354	42987
20-24	41291	30086	11015	27481	20248	7294	13500	9920	3758

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME II, PART 4, YAOUNDE, TABLE 2.

02 ABSOLUTE NUMBERS WERE GENERATED USING REPORTED RATES OF
ATTENDANCE AND TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES. HENCE, COLUMN FIGURES
MAY NOT SUM TO THEIR RESPECTIVE TOTALS, AS THE LATTER ARE ACTUAL
ENUMERATED FIGURES.

03 ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT FORMAL EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS WITH THE INTENTION OF OBTAINING A DIPLOMA.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1976.
CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2882341	1435956	1446385	904053	469537	434516	1978288	966419	1011869
6-9	841562	424636	416926	219604	109313	110291	621958	315323	306635
10-14	802347	423169	379178	228861	119620	109241	573486	303549	269937
15-19	687891	335324	352567	242559	127489	115070	445332	207835	237497
20-24	550541	252827	297714	213029	113115	99914	337512	139712	197800

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME II, PART I, YAOUNDE, ANNEX II, TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	46.3	52.5	40.2	55.6	59.5	51.4	42.1	49.2	35.3
6-9	60.9	64.1	57.6	80.9	83.3	78.6	53.9	57.5	50.1
10-14	68.8	72.5	64.8	82.9	84.7	80.9	63.2	67.7	58.3
15-19	33.3	43.3	23.9	44.5	52.3	35.8	27.2	37.7	18.1
20-24	7.5	11.9	3.7	12.9	17.9	7.3	4.0	7.1	1.9

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L' HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME II, PART 4, YAOUNDE, TABLE 2.

02 ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT FORMAL EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS WITH THE INTENTION OF OBTAINING A DIPLOMA.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 6 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976.
CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2757899	1656167	1101732	637614	467345	170269	2120285	1188822	931463
6-14	174504	96678	77826	13305	7313	5392	161199	88765	72434
15-19	278352	153476	124876	68363	47143	21220	209989	106333	103656
20-24	337012	204817	132195	110387	84306	26081	226625	120511	106114
25-29	335589	206235	129354	100820	77259	23561	234769	128976	105793
30-34	296330	180395	115935	80145	59676	20469	216185	120719	95466
35-39	310135	185202	124933	79374	57116	22258	230761	128086	102675
40-44	257149	155318	101831	58185	42315	15870	198964	113003	85961
45-49	233307	138838	94469	50666	36412	14254	182641	102426	80215
50-54	178946	109272	69674	31197	22447	8750	147749	86825	60924
55-59	135616	81861	53755	21336	15286	6050	114280	66575	47705
60-64	99291	63415	35876	11960	8782	3178	87331	54633	32698
65 AND OVER	121668	80660	41008	11876	8690	3186	109792	71970	37822
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME I, PART I, YAOUNDE, TABLE 14.1.A-14.3.C.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.
STANDARD.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1976.
CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5681323	2761582	2919741	1595284	832881	762403	4086039	1928701	2156338
6-14	1643909	847805	796104	448465	228933	219532	1195444	618872	576572
15-19	687891	335324	352567	242559	127489	115070	445332	207835	237497
20-24	550541	252827	297714	213029	113115	99914	337512	139712	197800
25-29	495316	222434	272882	162995	85770	77225	332321	136664	195657
30-34	421914	189011	232903	123606	63598	60008	298308	125413	172895
35-39	416578	192647	223931	117287	60173	57114	299291	132474	166817
40-44	341953	162181	179772	83271	44766	38505	258682	117415	141267
45-49	294715	145654	149061	69035	38669	30366	225680	106985	118695
50-54	236132	116995	119137	45019	24710	20309	191113	92285	98828
55-59	177997	90785	87212	32253	17762	14491	145744	73023	72721
60-64	150795	75546	75249	22442	11557	10885	128353	63989	64364
65 AND OVER	259826	128412	131414	33843	15392	18451	225983	113020	111963
UNKNOWN	3756	1961	1795	1480	947	533	2276	1014	1262

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME II, PART I, YAOUNDE, ANNEX II, TABLE 1.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 6 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. CAMEROON

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	48.5	60.0	37.7	40.0	56.1	22.3	51.9	61.6	43.2
6-14	10.6	11.4	9.8	3.0	3.5	2.5	13.5	14.3	12.6
15-19	40.5	45.8	35.4	28.2	37.0	18.4	47.2	51.2	43.7
20-24	61.2	81.0	44.4	51.8	74.5	26.1	67.2	86.3	53.7
25-29	67.8	92.7	47.4	61.9	90.1	30.5	70.7	94.4	54.1
30-34	70.2	95.4	49.8	64.8	93.8	34.1	72.5	96.3	55.2
35-39	74.5	96.1	55.8	67.7	94.9	39.0	77.1	96.7	61.6
40-44	75.2	95.8	56.6	69.9	94.5	41.2	76.9	96.2	60.9
45-49	79.2	95.3	63.4	73.4	94.2	46.9	80.9	95.7	67.6
50-54	75.8	93.4	58.5	69.3	90.8	43.1	77.3	94.1	61.7
55-59	76.2	90.2	61.6	66.2	86.1	41.8	78.4	91.2	65.6
60-64	65.9	83.9	47.7	53.3	76.0	29.2	68.0	85.4	50.8
65 AND OVER	46.8	62.8	31.2	35.1	56.5	17.3	48.6	63.7	33.8
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCES: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME I, PART I, YAOUNDE, TABLES 14.1.A-14.3.C., AND VOLUME II, PART
I, ANNEX II, TABLE 1.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.
STANDARD.

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, 1976. CAMEROON

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	2588524	1532476	1056048
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	1657632	1011540	646092
EMPLOYERS	12154	11056	1098
SELF-EMPLOYED	1645478	1000484	644994
EMPLOYEES	392523	353775	38748
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	512946	152781	360165
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	25423	14380	11043

01 SOURCE: CAMEROON BUREAU CENTRAL DU RECENSEMENT, 1979, RECENSEMENT
GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT D'AVRIL 1976,
VOLUME I, PART I, YAOUNDE, TABLES 18.A-18.C.

02 FIGURES IN TABLE 18 INCLUDE ONLY THE ECONOMICALLY-ACTIVE OCCUPIED
POPULATION; THE DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' CONFORMS TO
THE I.L.O. STANDARD.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN CFA FRANCS),
BY SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. CAMEROON

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (continued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

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

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 631--CAMEROON

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1964	7	3		X	
TABLE 02	1976	17	9		X	
TABLE 03	1964	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1976	15	3	X		
TABLE 05	1976	8	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1976	5	9		X	
TABLE 06D	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1976	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1976	6	3		X	
TABLE 09	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1976	27	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1976	27	7		X	
TABLE 10C	1976	27	7		X	
TABLE 11	1976	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1976	14	3	X		
TABLE 13	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1978	0	0			X
TABLE 14B	1976	1	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1976	10	9		X	
TABLE 15B	1976	10	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1976	10	9		X	
TABLE 16A	1976	5	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1976	5	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1976	5	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1976	14	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1976	14	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1976	14	9		X	
TABLE 18	1976	7	3			X
TABLE 19	1976	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:
3 STANDARD TABLES
20 NONSTANDARD TABLES
8 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

Nadia H. Youssef
International Center for Research on Women
Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK; WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
