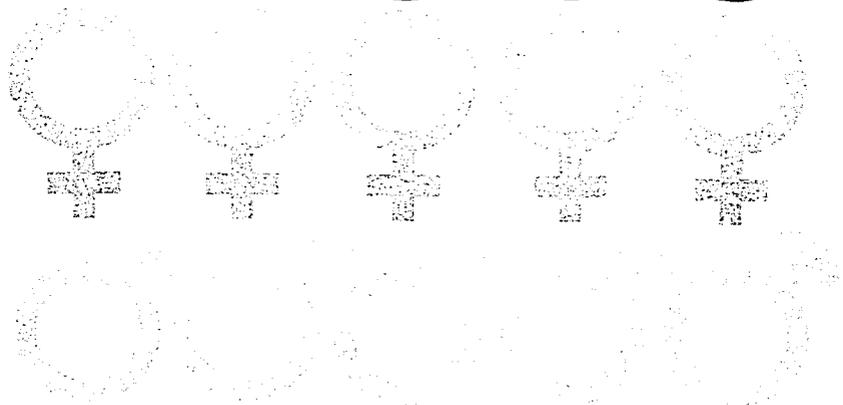
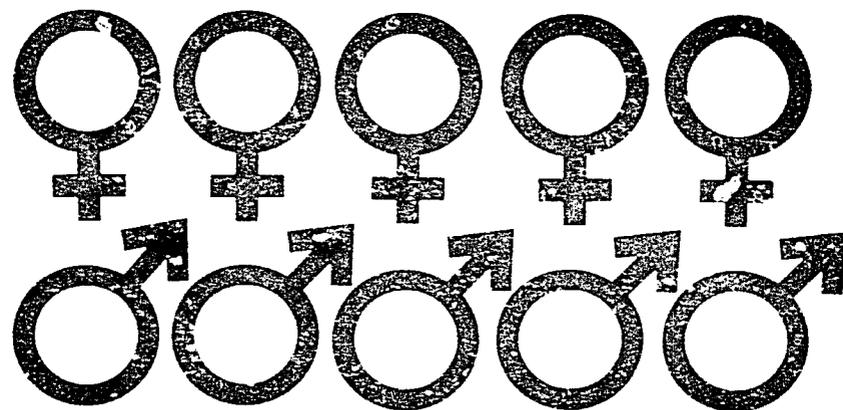

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Guyana

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 FCREWORD 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. GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	560330	279128	281202
UNDER 1	21636	10956	10680
1-4	76541	38534	38007
5-9	90948	46139	44809
10-14	70103	35284	34819
15-19	51884	25405	26479
20-24	42157	20678	21479
25-29	35959	17294	18665
30-34	32458	16099	16359
35-39	29003	14436	14567
40-44	23767	11942	11825
45-49	22774	11889	10885
50-54	18015	9389	8626
55-59	15096	7807	7291
60-64	11177	5577	5600
65 AND OVER	18810	7699	11111
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1964, BRITISH GUIANA POPULATION
CENSUS 1960, VOL. 2, PART A, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TABLE 5A.

02 DE JURE POPULATION, EXCLUDING AMERICAN INDIANS NOT INDIVIDUALLY
ENUMERATED.

03 AN URBAN/RURAL POPULATION BREAKDOWN IS NOT AVAILABLE.

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. GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	699848	347852	351996	221297	106485	114812	478551	241367	237184
UNDER 1	18359	9302	9057	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	92282	46571	45711	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	118512	59637	58875	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	100593	50225	50368	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	79383	39509	39874	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	56635	27711	28924	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	39759	19336	20423	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	33467	16263	17204	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	31764	15491	16273	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	28262	13994	14268	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	24611	12523	12088	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	20037	10130	9907	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	18271	9502	8769	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	12809	6491	6318	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	25104	11167	13937	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1976, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK
1975, NEW YORK, TABLE 6.
STATISTICAL BUREAU, NO DATE, ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1974,
GEORGETOWN, TABLE 11-5.
- 02 DE JURE POPULATION, EXCLUDING 1,870 INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS
AND 167 TOURISTS.
- 03 A DEFINITION OF 'URBAN' FOR 1970 IS NOT AVAILABLE.

A DATA NOT 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. GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	568000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD
POPULATION 1979. WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 322.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	711000

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION
1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 322.
- 02 THIS FIGURE REPRESENTS AN INFLATION OF THE 1970 DE JURE CENSUS
POPULATION (INCLUDING INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS AND TOURISTS)
FOR THE SAME PERCENT UNDERENUMERATION (1.3%) AS WAS ESTIMATED
FOR 1960.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970. GUYANA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	699848	347852	351996
DEMERARA	416300	204187	212117
BERBICE	183225	91432	91793
ESSEQUIBO	100323	52237	48086

01 SOURCE: STATISTICAL BUREAU, NO DATE, ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
1974, GEORGETOWN, TABLE 11-8.

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. GUYANA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	699342	347582	351760
BLACK	218401	106729	111672
EAST INDIAN	362736	182186	180550
CHINESE	3402	1912	1490
AMER-INDIAN	34302	17137	17165
PORTUGUESE	5663	2750	2913
SYRIAN/LEBAHESE	52	30	22
WHITE	2186	1142	1044
MIXED	72317	35535	36782
OTHER	283	161	122

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 7, RACE AND RELIGION, KINGSTON, TABLE 1, PP. 78 AND 85.

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. GUYANA

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	699844	347843	351996
ANGLICAN	117061	58139	58922
BAPTIST	2804	1375	1429
HINDU	261095	131924	129171
CHURCH OF GOD	5281	2521	2760
METHODIST	26387	12475	13912
MORAVIAN	3703	1850	1853
PENTECOSTAL	4435	1981	2454
PRESBY./CONGR.	52104	25207	26897
ROMAN CATHOLIC	94498	46245	48253
SEVEN DAY ADVNT.	13209	5903	7306
NOT STATED	119267	60228	59039

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH
PROGRAMME, 1975, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN,
VOL. 7, RACE AND RELIGION, KINGSTON, TABLE 2.

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. GUYANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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. GUYANA

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, 1970. GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	63.7	61.4	66.2
1	66.1	63.9	68.3
5	63.0	60.9	65.1
15	53.4	51.4	55.4
30	39.7	37.9	41.6
45	26.8	25.2	28.4
60	15.7	14.5	16.9

01 SOURCE: CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON AN
AVERAGE OF DEATHS, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR 1969-1971, AND THE APRIL
1970 CENSUS POPULATION EXTRAPOLATED TO JULY 1.

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, 1970 TO 1978. GUYANA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)									
1975	8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1976	8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
1978	7	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1970-74	58	A	A	65	A	A	54	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: DEATH RATES BASED ON REPORTED DEATHS FROM UNITED NATIONS, 1981, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980, NEW YORK, TABLE 25, AND ON MIDYEAR POPULATIONS ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. INFANT MORTALITY RATES (IMR'S) FROM INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, 1982, EVALUATION OF THE GUYANA FERTILITY SURVEY OF 1975, SCIENTIFIC REPORTS NO. 26, BY SUNDAT BALKARAN, LONDON, TABLE 31.
- 02 IMR'S BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF COALE, TRUSSELL, FEENEY, AND SULLIVAN TECHNIQUES TO CHILDREN-EVER-BORN AND CHILDREN-SURVIVING DATA FROM THE 1975 NATIONAL FERTILITY SURVEY.

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
DISTRICT OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970.
GUYANA

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL	29.7
MALE	27.8
FEMALE	31.5
GEORGETOWN CITY	37.7
MALE	35.2
FEMALE	39.9
GEORGETOWN SUBURBS	54.9
MALE	52.8
FEMALE	56.9
NEW AMSTERDAM	41.6
MALE	39.4
FEMALE	43.5
SOESDYKE-ECCLES.	37.5
MALE	35.9
FEMALE	29.1
IND-RECONNAISANE	28.0
MALE	26.0
FEMALE	29.9
BUXTEN-HUNTLEY	15.0
MALE	13.1
FEMALE	16.7
MAH-RIVER-ABARY	18.7
MALE	15.8
FEMALE	21.6
W. BERBICE	13.0
MALE	10.7
FEMALE	15.3
CORENTINE RIVER	35.0
MALE	40.5
FEMALE	27.6
NO. 52-CRABWOOD CR	14.8
MALE	12.1
FEMALE	17.4
BLOOMFIELD-NO.51	15.1
MALE	11.3
FEMALE	19.0
GIBRALTAR - JOHNS	11.0
MALE	8.2
FEMALE	13.9
BOR-VREDE/VR SCHAP	21.9
MALE	18.8
FEMALE	25.0
MARRA-ANNA CLEM.	36.8

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

MALE	34.5
FEMALE	39.2
CANJE CREEK	19.2
MALE	22.5
FEMALE	15.1
BLACK BUSH	74.9
MALE	76.4
FEMALE	73.4
BERBICE RIVER	25.6
MALE	28.3
FEMALE	22.1
UPPER DEM. RIVER	48.4
MALE	48.8
FEMALE	48.0
GOED FORTUIN-HER.	27.9
MALE	26.3
FEMALE	29.5
STEWARTVILLE-VER.	23.6
MALE	19.9
FEMALE	27.2
MARIPA-ZEELUGT	18.8
MALE	15.4
FEMALE	22.3
UITVLUGT D	37.2
MALE	36.4
FEMALE	38.1
POM.RIVER, SAM BKS	14.4
MALE	14.9
FEMALE	14.0
EV-ZORG-EN-VLYUT	15.4
MALE	13.9
FEMALE	17.0
ANDALE ETC.	20.6
MALE	18.4
FEMALE	22.7
WAKENAM	19.5
MALE	15.4
FEMALE	23.6
LEGUAN	17.2
MALE	12.4
FEMALE	22.2
LOWER ISLANDS ETC.	56.6
MALE	58.2
FEMALE	54.5
LEFT BANK, ETC.	41.8
MALE	47.4
FEMALE	32.5
RIGHT BANK, ETC.	54.8
MALE	57.3
FEMALE	51.4
N. WEST DISTRICT	9.1
MALE	11.2
FEMALE	6.8

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

MAZARUNI - POTARO	46.3
MALE	51.8
FEMALE	38.7
RUPUNUNI DISTRICT	5.0
MALE	7.1
FEMALE	2.7

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1971, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 5, INTERNAL MIGRATION, KINGSTON, PP. 84, 85, 156 AND 157.

02 DATA ARE FOR MAJOR DISTRICTS.

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, 1960. GUYANA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	301102	114434	144995	18054	19720	3419	480
TOTAL MALES	148215	61625	71598	8759	4434	1335	464
TOTAL FEMALES	152887	52809	73397	9295	15286	2084	16

- 01 SOURCE: STATISTICAL BUREAU, NO DATE, ANNUAL STATISTICAL
 ABSTRACT 1974, GEORGETOWN, TABLES 11-6 AND 11-7.
- 02 THE 'CONSENSUAL UNION' CATEGORY CONSISTS OF THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE
 CONSIDERED TO BE MARRIED BUT WHO HAVE NOT OFFICIALLY REGISTERED
 AS SUCH.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE,
AND SEX, 1970. GUYANA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	699844	480364	191386	A	21892	5320	882
TOTAL MALES	347848	246830	93618	A	4921	1886	593
UNDER 15	165733	165544	153	A	0	2	34
15-19	39509	38836	638	A	1	5	29
20-24	27711	19814	7768	A	12	31	86
25-29	19336	6360	12772	A	39	113	52
30-34	16263	3702	12280	A	68	160	53
35-39	15490	2825	12274	A	121	223	47
40-44	13994	2304	11156	A	203	269	62
45-49	12523	2048	9832	A	341	249	53
50-54	10130	1625	7745	A	478	243	39
55-59	9502	1375	7232	A	625	227	43
60-64	6491	941	4690	A	677	152	31
65 AND OVER	11166	1456	7078	A	2356	212	64
TOTAL FEMALES	351996	233534	97768	A	16971	3434	289
UNDER 15	164011	163742	219	A	0	0	50
15-19	39874	33979	5810	A	18	48	19
20-24	28924	13445	15102	A	115	239	23
25-29	20423	5004	14773	A	227	389	30
30-34	17204	3217	13121	A	393	452	21
35-39	16273	2662	12454	A	660	472	25
40-44	14268	2295	10447	A	986	514	26
45-49	12088	1924	8386	A	1354	405	19
50-54	9907	1665	6169	A	1710	338	25
55-59	8769	1491	4828	A	2194	242	14
60-64	6318	1202	2834	A	2133	138	11
65 AND OVER	13937	2908	3625	A	7181	197	26

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME,
1975, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN,
VOL. 7, RACE AND RELIGION, KINGSTON, TABLE 2, PP. 107 AND 110.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. GUYANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPUALTION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. GUYANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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. GUYANA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	14
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	22	19
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	25	22
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	29	27

01 SOURCE: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS,
 1978, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, TABLE 24. AGES AT WHICH
 SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED WERE CALCULATED USING THE MAKEHAM
 CURVE MODEL OF NUPTIALITY AND DATA FROM UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST
 INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE
 COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 7, RACE AND RELIGION, KINGSTON, TABLE 2,
 PP. 107 AND 110.

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. GUYANA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	13859
2	15037
3	14394
4	14393
5	14253
6	13285
7	11965
8	10088
9	7885
10 AND OVER	14563
UNKNOWN	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	129722
MEAN SIZE	5.4
MEDIAN SIZE	5.0

- 01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975,
1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 9, HOUSEHOLDS,
PART 1, KINGSTON, TABLE 8 (GUYANA).
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A PERSON OR GROUP OF PERSONS ALL LIVING
TOGETHER AND SHARING AT LEAST ONE DAILY MEAL. SEE INTRODUCTION
TO VOLUME 9 (PP. XI) FOR EXCEPTIONS.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	129722	100705	29017
14	34	20	14
15-19	1390	998	392
20-24	7743	6510	1233
25-29	13703	11857	1846
30-34	14896	12729	2167
35-39	16051	13232	2819
40-44	15502	12392	3110
45-49	14531	11257	3274
50-54	12128	9048	3080
55-59	11533	8466	3067
60-64	8023	5597	2426
65 AND OVER	14188	8599	5589
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975,
1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 9, HOUSEHOLDS,
PART 1, KINGSTON, TABLE 8 (GUYANA).

02 A HOUSEHOLD HEAD IS THE PERSON ACKNOWLEDGED AS SUCH BY THE
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, AND WHO CARRIES OUT THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES
IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

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, 1970-74. GUYANA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1970-74	108	287	249	194	117	54	10

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, 1982, EVALUATION OF THE GUYANA
 FERTILITY SURVEY OF 1975, SCIENTIFIC REPORTS NO. 26, BY SUNDAT BALKARAN,
 LONDON, TABLE 14.
 02 SURVEY DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM PREGNANCY HISTORIES.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1970-74 TO 1978. GUYANA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	30
1976	31
1978	29
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1970-74	5.10
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970-74	2.48
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970-74	2.28

01 SOURCE: ALL RATES CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. CRUDE BIRTH RATES ARE BASED ON BIRTHS REPORTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS (1981, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1980, NEW YORK, TABLE 9) AND THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (NO DATE, QUARTERLY STATISTICAL DIGEST, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1978, GEORGETOWN, PP. 63-64), AND ON MIDYEAR POPULATIONS ESTIMATED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. TOTAL FERTILITY, GROSS REPRODUCTION, AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES ARE BASED ON RESULTS FROM THE 1975 GUYANA FERTILITY SURVEY. THE NRR USES A 1969-71 LIFE TABLE.

02 SEX RATIO AT BIRTH ASSUMED TO BE 1.05.

(24)

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. GUYANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

(25)

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.
GUYANA

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. GUYANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AGES 5 AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	224260	113479	110781
5-9	100816	50613	50203
10-14	91559	46148	45411
15-18	25336	13036	12300
19 AND OVER	6549	3682	2867

- 01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975,
1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 6, EDUCATION,
PART 1, KINGSTON, TABLE 1 (GUYANA).
02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ACTUAL ENROLLMENT AT THE TIME OF THE
CENSUS.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1970.
GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	589207	291979	297228
5-9	118512	59637	58875
10-14	100593	50225	50368
15-18	65281	32532	32749
19 AND OVER	304821	149585	155236

01 SOURCES: STATISTICAL BUREAU, NO DATE, ANNUAL STATISTICAL
ABSTRACT 1974, GEORGETOWN, TABLE 11-5.
UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975,
1970 POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 3, AGE TABULATIONS,
SECTION C, KINGSTON, TABLE 3.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AGES 5 AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	38.1	38.9	37.3
5-9	85.1	84.9	85.3
10-14	91.0	91.9	90.2
15-18	38.8	40.1	37.
19 AND OVER	2.1	2.5	1.0

01 SOURCES: STATISTICAL BUREAU, NO DATE, ANNUAL STATISTICAL
 ABSTRACT 1974, GEORGETOWN, TABLE 11-5.
 UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975, 1970 POPULATION
 CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 3, AGE TABULATIONS, SECTION C,
 KINGSTON, TABLE 3, AND VOL. 6, EDUCATION, PART 1, TABLE 1 (GUYANA).
 02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ACTUAL ENROLLMENT AT THE TIME OF
 THE CENSUS.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3 157 12	1 524 33	1 632 79
14	3 383	1 388	1 995
15-19	4 901 1	2 387 4	2 513 7
20-24	5 382 5	2 628 3	2 754 2
25-29	3 909 1	1 892 1	2 017 0
30-34	3 298 7	1 596 3	1 702 4
35-39	3 125 7	1 515 1	1 610 6
40-44	2 764 5	1 358 8	1 405 7
45-49	2 390 6	1 206 8	1 183 8
50-54	1 876 4	934 6	941 8
55-59	1 599 8	812 5	787 3
60-64	905 4	412 1	493 3
65 AND OVER	1 079 1	360 5	718 6
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 4, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, PART 3, KINGSTON, TABLE 2.

02 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS ARE THOSE PERSONS NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL, AND WHO HAVE BEEN EITHER EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SELF-EMPLOYED, SEEKING WORK, OR ENGAGED IN HOME DUTIES DURING MOST OR ALL OF THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS ENUMERATION.

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.
GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	388400	191383	197017
14	18298	9266	9032
15-19	79383	39509	39874
20-24	56635	27711	28924
25-29	39759	19336	20423
30-34	33467	16263	17204
35-39	31764	15491	16273
40-44	28262	13994	14268
45-49	24611	12523	12088
50-54	20037	10130	9907
55-59	18271	9502	8769
60-64	12809	6491	6318
65 AND OVER	25104	11167	13937
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCES: STATISTICAL BUREAU, NO DATE, ANNUAL STATISTICAL
ABSTRACT 1974, GEORGETOWN, TABLE 11-5.
UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975, 1970
POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 3, AGE TABULATIONS,
SECTION C, KINGSTON, TABLE 3.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. GUYANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	81.3	79.6	82.9
14	18.5	15.0	22.1
15-19	61.7	60.4	63.0
20-24	95.0	94.8	95.2
25-29	98.3	97.9	98.8
30-34	98.6	98.2	99.0
35-39	98.4	97.8	99.0
40-44	97.8	97.1	98.5
45-49	97.1	96.4	97.9
50-54	93.6	92.3	95.1
55-59	87.6	85.5	89.8
60-64	70.7	63.5	78.1
65 AND OVER	43.0	32.3	51.6
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCES: STATISTICAL BUREAU, NO DATE, ANNUAL STATISTICAL
ABSTRACT 1974, GEORGETOWN, TABLE 11-5.
UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975, 1970
POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 3, AGE TABULATIONS,
SECTION C, KINGSTON, TABLE 3.
UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975, 1970
POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 4, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY,
PART 3, KINGSTON, TABLE 2.
- 02 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS ARE THOSE PERSONS NOT ATTENDING
FULL-TIME PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL, AND WHO HAVE BEEN EITHER
EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SELF-EMPLOYED, SEEKING WORK, OR ENGAGED IN
HOME DUTIES DURING MOST OR ALL OF THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE
CENSUS ENUMERATION.

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. GUYANA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	321763	160516	161247
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	31642	26985	4657
EMPLOYERS	7596	6817	779
SELF-EMPLOYED	24046	20168	3878
EMPLOYEES	124069	99294	24775
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	129832	3715	126117
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	4578	3537	1041

- 01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1975, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 4, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, PART 3, KINGSTON, TABLE 2.
- 02 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS ARE THOSE PERSONS NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL, AND WHO HAVE BEEN EITHER EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SELF-EMPLOYED, SEEKING WORK, OR ENGAGED IN HOME DUTIES DURING MOST OR ALL OF THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS ENUMERATION.
- 03 UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS ARE THOSE PERSONS WHO INDICATE 'HOME DUTIES' AS THEIR MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, AND WHO ARE NOT EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYEES. IN ADDITION, THOSE PERSONS DESIGNATED AS 'UNPAID WORKERS FOR OTHERS' HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE 'UNPAID FAMILY WORKER' CATEGORY IN TABLE 18.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN U.S. DOLLARS),
BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. GUYANA

INCOME	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER 500	17713	10250	7463
500-999	29133	22419	6714
1000-1499	42702	36713	5989
1500-1999	22372	19756	2616
2000-2499	10441	8820	1621
2500-2999	4976	4394	582
3000-3499	3866	3374	492
3500-3999	2668	2351	317
4000-4499	1253	1132	121
4500-4999	1084	958	126
5000-5999	1019	912	107
6000-6999	995	915	80
7000-7999	566	523	43
8000-8999	334	309	25
9000 AND OVER	1120	1077	43
NO INCOME/UNSTATED	210549	57029	153520
TOTAL	350791	170932	179859
MEDIAN INCOME	1272	1213	924

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME,
1975, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, VOL. 10,
PART IV, MISCELLANEOUS - INCOME, KINGSTON, PP. 20 AND 24.

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 (countinued)

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

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Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
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- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
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- 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 504--GUYANA

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1960	17	3		X	
TABLE 02	1970	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1960	1	1		X	
TABLE 04	1970	1	1		X	
TABLE 05	1970	4	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	10	3		X	
TABLE 06B	1970	12	3			X
TABLE 06C	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1970	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1978	8	9		X	
TABLE 09	1970	102	1		X	
TABLE 10A	1960	3	7		X	
TABLE 10A	1970	27	7			X
TABLE 10B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1970	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1970	14	1		X	
TABLE 13	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 14A	1974	2	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1978	13	1			X
TABLE 15A	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1970	0	0			X
TABLE 16A	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 16C	1970	5	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1970	14	3		X	
TABLE 18	1970	7	3		X	
TABLE 19	1970	18	3		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

1 STANDARD TABLES
24 NONSTANDARD TABLES
7 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women^{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: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/763-4100		Date		T
	Organization				CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. _____		
	Address						
	City, State, ZIP						
	Telephone						
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche	Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost	
	*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders additional copies are \$5.00 each.					TOTAL \$	
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 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)
