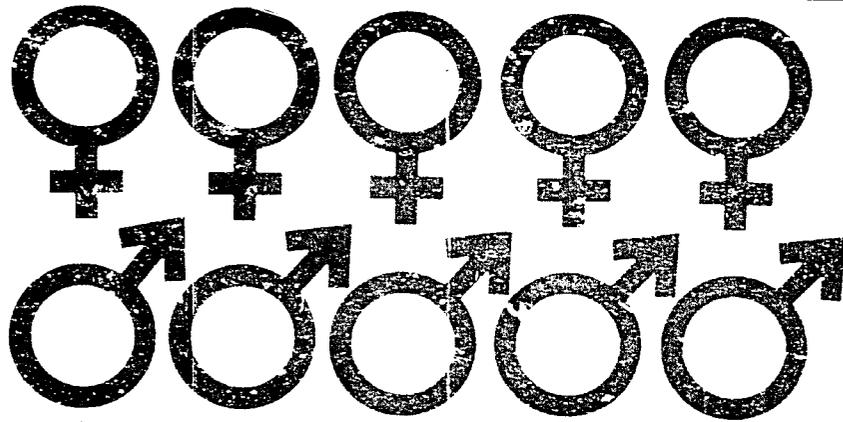


PN-AA-X-481
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LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Jamaica



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

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	i
Foreword.....	iii
Tables:	
1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census)	
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census)	
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census)	
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census)	
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
8. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex	
10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex	
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence	
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence	
14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence	
15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c,	
15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence	
16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c	
16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c	
17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence	
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in _____), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence	
Appendix A: Women in Development Countries.....	A-1
Appendix B: A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables.....	A-3
Appendix C: Table Characteristics.....	A-4
Appendix D: Objective/Scope of Work.....	A-5
Appendix E: A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women.....	A-7
Appendix F: Order Form - Center for International Research.....	A-11
User Comments forms.....	A-12

INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

*See, for example, The Nemo 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. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1609814	773439	836375	540503	A	A	1069311	A	A
0-4	267891	134954	132937	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	220696	110922	109774	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	173923	86740	87183	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	144812	68372	76440	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	124847	56833	68014	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	111070	49680	61390	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	93928	42831	51097	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	90279	41225	49054	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	81349	39626	41723	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	77967	38877	39070	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	66519	32905	33614	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	48072	23564	24508	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	38792	18357	20435	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	69669	28533	41136	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCES: KALMAN TEKSE, 1974, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS - JAMAICA 1832-1964, JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, KINGSTON, TABLE 6; JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1977, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1976, KINGSTON, TABLE 7.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 THE URBAN POPULATION COMPRISES ALL PERSONS LIVING IN LOCALITIES OF 2,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE WHICH HAVE CERTAIN SOCIAL AMENITIES.

A DATA 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. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1813600	885900	927700	750951	A	A	1062643	A	A
UNDER 1	54600	27500	27100	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	232600	117200	115400	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	300900	151100	149800	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	244100	122700	121400	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	165900	81200	84700	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	126000	59400	66600	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	101700	48900	52800	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	81000	38500	48500	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	80600	37500	43100	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	77500	37000	40500	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	69100	33300	35800	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	67300	32300	35000	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	58800	29200	29600	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	52600	25400	27200	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	100900	44700	56200	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1977, DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1976, KINGSTON, TABLES 4 AND 7.
- 02 DE JURE POPULATION. THESE FIGURES EXCLUDE 34,800 ENUMERATED PERSONS OF UNDECLARED SEX, AND INCLUDE AN INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF 10,026 MALES AND 6,285 FEMALES.
- 03 URBAN AREAS WERE IDENTIFIED AS PARISH CAPITALS AND OTHER PLACES FOR WHICH THE PRE-CENSUS ESTIMATE OF THE POPULATION WAS 2,500 OR MORE AND IN WHICH SOME DEGREE OF MODERN LIVING WAS IN EVIDENCE.
- 04 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1624400	781190	843210

01 SOURCE: KALMAN TEKSE, 1974, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS -
JAMAICA 1832-1964, JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, KINGSTON,
TABLE 2.
02 DE JURE POPULATION.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1938200	955700	982500
0-4	320600	162100	158500
5-9	304200	153300	150800
10-14	255800	128900	126900
15-19	170800	84700	86100
20-24	128100	66000	62100
25-29	112500	57900	54600
30-34	103800	49000	54800
35-39	96500	43700	52800
40-44	82500	38200	44400
45-49	80300	37100	43200
50-54	72000	35400	36600
55-59	67800	33700	34000
60-64	55500	27100	28500
65 AND OVER	87700	38600	49100

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1977, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES - JAMAICA, WASHINGTON, TABLE 2.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

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 PARISH, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.
JAMAICA

PARISH	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1813594	885878	927716	750951	351496	399455	1062643	534382	528261
KINGSTON	111879	51944	59935	111879	51944	59935	0	0	0
ST. ANDREW	413329	192479	220850	363669	167436	196233	49660	25043	24617
ST. THOMAS	69391	34736	34655	15092	7234	7858	54299	27502	26797
PORTLAND	67497	33475	34022	13823	6370	7453	53674	27105	26569
ST. MARY	98392	48889	49503	17867	8506	9361	80525	40383	40142
ST. ANN	120001	59526	60475	23025	10785	12240	96976	48741	48235
TRELAWNY	60504	30518	29986	7653	3714	3939	52851	26804	26047
ST. JAMES	100529	49318	51211	43754	20987	22767	56775	28331	28444
HANOVER	58296	29127	29169	3635	1682	1953	54661	27445	27216
WESTMORELAND	112863	55888	56975	16585	7993	8592	96278	47895	48383
ST. ELIZABETH	125279	62609	62670	6498	3165	3333	118781	59444	59337
MANCHESTER	121407	60958	60449	25627	12433	13194	95780	48525	47255
CLARENDON	173823	87565	86258	39068	19087	19981	134755	68478	66277
ST. CATHERINE	180404	88846	91558	62776	30160	32616	117628	58686	58942

01 SOURCE: JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1973, DIVISION OF
CENSUSES & SURVEYS, POPULATION CENSUS 1970, BULLETIN 1, KINGSTON,
TABLE 17.

02 PROVISIONAL FIGURES, INCLUDING THE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

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. JAMAICA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1797401	875934	921467
NEGRO/BLACK	1634686	798518	836168
EAST INDIAN	30736	15195	15541
CHINESE	11781	6324	5457
MIXED/OTHER	118333	54985	63348
NOT STATED	1865	912	953

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, 1976, CENSUS RESEARCH
 PROGRAMME, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN,
 KINGSTON, VOLUME 7, TABLE 1.
 02 INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION EXCLUDED.

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. JAMAICA

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1797401	875934	921467
ANGLICAN	277332	133503	143829
ORTH. BAPTIST	319740	152319	167421
BRETHREN	32192	14978	17214
CHURCH OF GOD	305412	141937	163475
METHODIST	108135	51293	56842
MORAVIAN	51707	25236	26471
PENTECOSTAL	57055	26139	30916
PRESBY/CONGR.	93137	45041	48096
ROMAN CATHOLIC	142703	69199	73504
SEVEN DAY ADVNT.	117059	54980	62079
NOT STATED	292929	161309	131620

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, 1976, CENSUS
RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, KINGSTON, VOLUME 7, TABLE 2.
02 INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION EXCLUDED.

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. JAMAICA

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. JAMAICA

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. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	67.3	65.5	69.1
1	68.8	67.2	70.4
5	66.0	64.5	67.6
15	56.4	54.9	58.0
30	42.3	40.9	43.8
45	28.9	27.5	30.3
60	17.2	16.1	18.2

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1977, COUNTRY
 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - JAMAICA, WASHINGTON, TABLE 5.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. JAMAICA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1976	22

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1977, COUNTRY
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - JAMAICA, WASHINGTON, TABLE 4.

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
 PARISH OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970.
 JAMAICA

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL
TOTAL COUNTRY	23.9
MALE	22.2
FEMALE	25.5
KINGSTON	42.9
MALE	38.4
FEMALE	46.6
ST. ANDREW	46.8
MALE	43.1
FEMALE	50.0
ST. THOMAS	19.2
MALE	20.1
FEMALE	18.3
PORTLAND	16.5
MALE	16.6
FEMALE	16.4
ST. MARY	17.9
MALE	17.5
FEMALE	18.3
ST. ANN	9.4
MALE	9.0
FEMALE	9.8
TRELAWNY	16.2
MALE	16.4
FEMALE	16.0
ST. JAMES	21.4
MALE	20.9
FEMALE	21.8
HANOVER	10.2
MALE	10.1
FEMALE	10.3
WESTMORELAND	9.6
MALE	9.2
FEMALE	9.9
ST. ELIZABETH	7.4
MALE	7.6
FEMALE	7.2
MANCHESTER	15.3
MALE	14.0
FEMALE	16.7
CLARENDON	15.5
MALE	15.6
FEMALE	15.3
ST. CATHERINE	21.5

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

MALE	20.9
FEMALE	22.0

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, 1975, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, KINGSTON, VOLUME 5, TABLE 1.

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, 1970. JAMAICA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	968421	595592	320971	0	41617	8481	1760
TOTAL MALES	459166	288659	156564	0	8774	3864	1305
15-19	78226	78011	160	0	1	3	51
20-24	58279	55542	2567	0	1	8	161
25-29	48152	39224	8670	0	20	81	157
30-34	38040	25389	12263	0	48	177	163
35-39	37067	20868	15674	0	126	292	107
40-44	36645	17382	18501	0	238	402	122
45-49	32953	13425	18560	0	395	467	106
50-54	32060	11299	19356	0	718	592	95
55-59	28929	8961	18456	0	892	534	86
60-64	25052	7177	15959	0	1307	521	88
65 AND OVER	43763	11381	26398	0	5028	787	169
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALE	509255	306933	164407	0	32843	4617	455
15-19	83279	82408	845	0	1	1	24
20-24	66052	58269	7655	0	20	47	61
25-29	52510	38164	13985	0	109	208	44
30-34	42269	24490	17157	0	234	353	35
35-39	42868	20712	21080	0	558	481	37
40-44	40240	16950	21533	0	1107	610	40
45-49	35598	13413	19845	0	1637	667	36
50-54	34772	12213	18891	0	2955	666	47
55-59	29357	10239	15143	0	3397	551	27
60-64	26971	9655	12145	0	4717	433	21
65 AND OVER	55339	20420	16128	0	18108	600	83
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, 1976, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, KINGSTON, VOLUME 7, TABLE 2.
- 02 THE USER IS CAUTIONED THAT MAJOR DISCREPANCIES EXIST BETWEEN MARITAL-STATUS DATA PUBLISHED IN THIS SOURCE AND THOSE DATA PUBLISHED IN OTHER CENSUS VOLUMES FOR THE SAME YEAR. BY WAY OF CONTRAST SEE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1977, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - JAMAICA, WASHINGTON, TABLE 10.

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, 1970. JAMAICA

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 POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1970. JAMAICA

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. JAMAICA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	A	A
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	A	A
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	A	A

01 SOURCE: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS REPORTED IN UNITED
NATIONS, 1978, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1977, NEW YORK, TABLE 24.

A DATA REGARDING MARITAL STATUS IN JAMAICA ARE UNCERTAIN - SEE
FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 10A. THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU SUGGESTS THE
FOLLOWING FIGURES FOR THE SECOND COLUMN IN TABLE 11(I.E., FEMALES)
17 YEARS, 21 YEARS, AND 27 YEARS, RESPECTIVELY. SEE 1977, COUNTRY
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - JAMAICA, WASHINGTON, TABLES 10 AND 11.

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. JAMAICA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	79939
2	65439
3	56587
4	50543
5	43069
6	35666
7	28500
8	21309
9	14646
10 AND OVER	24310
UNKNOWN	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	420008
MEAN SIZE	4.3
MEDIAN SIZE	3.7

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, 1975, CENSUS
RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, KINGSTON, VOLUME 9, TABLE 8.

02 A HOUSEHOLD COMPRISES A PERSON WHO LIVES ALONE OR A GROUP OF
PERSONS WHO USUALLY LIVE TOGETHER, SHARE COMMON LIVING
ARRANGEMENTS, AND WHO MAY OR MAY NOT EAT TOGETHER.

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. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	420008	278203	141805
14	104	60	44
15-19	6051	2892	3159
20-24	26337	15699	10638
25-29	40734	28280	12454
30-34	38620	27893	10727
35-39	41908	30171	11737
40-44	43710	31143	12567
45-49	41265	28849	12416
50-54	42024	28355	13669
55-59	38557	25836	12721
60-64	35359	22229	13130
65 AND OVER	65339	36796	28543
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, 1975, CENSUS
RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH CARRIBBEAN, KINGSTON, VOLUME 9, TABLE 8.
- 02 THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD IS THAT PERSON ACKNOWLEDGED AS SUCH BY OTHER
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

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, 1976. JAMAICA

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1976	130	235	209	148	99	36	6

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1977, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
 PROFILES - JAMAICA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE A-2.

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 TO 1978. JAMAICA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1976	29
1978	27
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1976	4.32
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	2.61
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1970	2.44

01 SOURCES: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1977, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
 PROFILES - JAMAICA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLES 3 AND 7; CRUDE
 BIRTH RATES FOR 1978 FROM U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1980,
 WORLD POPULATION 1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 328) BASED ON
 REGISTERED DATA (ADJUSTED FOR LESS THAN ONE PERCENT
 UNDERREGISTRATION) AND AN ESTIMATED MIDYEAR 1978 POPULATION.

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, 1960. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	941182	427027	514155
10-14	165239	80743	84496
15-19	131280	59011	72269
20-24	109374	47432	61942
25-29	95486	40766	54720
30-34	79603	34725	44878
35-39	74696	32709	41987
40-44	64589	30354	34235
45-49	59852	28653	31199
50-54	48799	23270	25529
55-59	35453	16837	18616
60-64	27749	12721	15028
65 AND OVER	49062	19806	29256
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: KALMAN TEKSE, 1974, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS -
JAMAICA 1832-1964, JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, KINGSTON,
TABLE 28.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C. 1960.
JAMAICA

01 SOURCE: FOR POPULATION BASES SEE 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, 1960. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	83.9	80.9	86.6
10-14	95.0	93.1	96.9
15-19	90.7	86.3	94.5
20-24	87.6	83.5	91.1
25-29	86.0	82.1	89.1
30-34	84.7	81.1	87.8
35-39	82.7	79.3	85.6
40-44	79.4	76.6	82.1
45-49	76.8	73.7	79.9
50-54	73.4	70.7	75.9
55-59	73.7	71.5	76.0
60-64	71.5	69.3	73.5
65 AND OVER	70.4	69.4	71.1

01 SOURCE: KALMAN TEKSE, 1974, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS -
JAMAICA 1832-1964, JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, KINGSTON,
TABLES 1 AND 28.
02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 18 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	549112	269787	279325
5-9	263822	131531	132291
10-14	235096	117438	117658
15-18	50194	20818	29376

- 01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, 1975, CENSUS
RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, KINGSTON, VOLUME 6, TABLE 1.
- 02 ENROLLMENT REFERS TO PART TIME AND FULL TIME ATTENDANCE AT THE
PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND UNIVERSITY LEVELS, 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.
 JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	672897	335964	336933
5-9	300334	150779	149555
10-14	241923	121525	120398
15-18	130640	63660	66980

01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, 1973, CENSUS
 RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE
 COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, KINGSTON, VOLUME 3, SECTION C, TABLE 1.
 02 BASES EXCLUDE THE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 18 YEARS OLD, BY AGE,
 SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	81.6	80.3	82.9
5-9	87.8	87.2	88.5
10-14	97.2	96.6	97.7
15-18	38.4	32.7	43.9

- 01 SOURCES: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES, 1975, CENSUS
 RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE
 COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, KINGSTON, VOL. 6, TABLE 1;
 1973, VOL. 3, SECTION C, TABLE 1.
- 02 ENROLLMENT REFERS TO PART TIME AND FULL TIME ATTENDANCE AT THE
 PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND UNIVERSITY LEVELS, 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, 1975. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	858950	472150	386800
14-24	245450	132800	112650
25-34	191300	103350	87950
35-44	144750	76200	68550
45-54	129850	69550	60300
55-64	87250	50550	36700
65 AND OVER	60350	39700	20650
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, THE LABOUR FORCE, KINGSTON, TABLE 2.2.
- 02 THE DATA ARE BASED ON TWO-STAGE-SAMPLING SURVEYS CONDUCTED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY THE JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS. THE FIGURES IN TABLES 17A-17C REPRESENT AN AVERAGE OF THE TWO SURVEYS TAKEN IN 1975.
- 03 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.
- 04 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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, 1978.
JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	938950	502150	436800
14-24	266400	141050	125350
25-34	208850	110450	98400
35-44	156200	77550	78650
45-54	134950	70700	64250
55-64	101650	56350	45300
65 AND OVER	70900	46050	24850
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1980, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS 1980, GENEVA, TABLE 1.
- 02 BASED ON TWO-STAGE-SAMPLING LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS CONDUCTED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY THE JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS. THESE FIGURES REPRESENT AN AVERAGE OF THE TWO SURVEYS TAKEN IN 1978.
- 03 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE 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, 1975.
 JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1214450	574450	640000
14-24	422850	202450	220400
25-34	216600	105700	110900
35-44	165850	77750	88100
45-54	150800	71550	79250
55-64	120500	55600	64900
65 AND OVER	137850	61400	76450
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, THE LABOUR
 FORCE, KINGSTON, TABLE 1.2.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1978.
JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1307000	627350	679650
14-24	470400	228900	241500
25-34	228250	113850	114400
35-44	170950	79450	91500
45-54	153000	72950	80050
55-64	133250	62000	71250
65 AND OVER	151150	70200	80950
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1980, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR
STATISTICS 1980, GENEVA, TABLE 1.

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, 1975. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	70.7	82.2	60.4
14-24	58.0	65.6	51.1
25-34	88.3	97.8	79.3
35-44	87.3	98.0	77.8
45-54	86.1	97.2	76.1
55-64	72.4	90.9	56.5
65 AND OVER	43.8	64.7	27.0

- 01 SOURCE: JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, THE LABOUR
FORCE, KINGSTON, TABLES 1.2 AND 2.2.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.
- 03 PERCENTAGES BASED ON AVERAGES OF DATA FROM LABOR-FORCE SURVEYS;
SEE FOOTNOTES TO TABLES 17A AND 17B.

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, 1978. JAMAICA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	71.8	80.0	64.3
14-24	56.6	61.6	51.9
25-34	91.5	97.0	86.0
35-44	91.4	97.6	86.0
45-54	88.2	96.9	80.3
55-64	76.3	90.9	63.6
65 AND OVER	46.9	65.6	30.7
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, 1980, YEARBOOK OF LABOUR
STATISTICS 1980, GENEVA, TABLE 1.
- 02 BASED ON TWO-STAGE-SAMPLING LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS CONDUCTED
SEMI-ANNUALLY BY THE JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS. THESE
FIGURES REPRESENT AN AVERAGE OF THE TWO SURVEYS TAKEN IN 1978.
- 03 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE 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, 1975. JAMAICA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	680850	417100	263750
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	252550	170600	82550
EMPLOYERS	9200	7150	2050
SELF-EMPLOYED	243350	162850	80500
EMPLOYEES	392400	229250	163150
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	30550	14500	16050
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	5350	3350	2000

- 01 SOURCE: JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, 1976, THE LABOUR FORCE, KINGSTON, TABLE 3.2.
- 02 THE DATA ARE BASED ON TWO-STAGE SAMPLING SURVEYS CONDUCTED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY THE JAMAICA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS. THE FIGURES IN TABLE 18 REPRESENT AN AVERAGE OF THE TWO SURVEYS TAKEN IN 1975.
- 03 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STANDARD.
- 04 FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION PER YEAR AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN JAMAICAN DOLLARS), BY SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970.
JAMAICA

INCOME PER YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
UNDER \$500	195985	122137	73848
\$500 TO \$999	101646	69901	31745
\$1000 TO \$1499	41789	29728	12061
\$1500 TO \$1999	19236	12879	6357
\$2000 TO \$2499	12495	8837	3658
\$2500 TO \$2999	4996	3687	1309
\$3000 TO \$3499	3798	2913	885
\$3500 TO \$3999	1839	1508	331
\$4000 TO \$4499	2013	1678	335
\$4500 TO \$4999	1173	982	191
\$5000 TO \$5999	2062	1731	331
\$6000 TO \$6999	1326	1145	181
\$7000 TO \$7999	822	678	144
\$8000 TO \$8999	618	483	135
OVER \$9000	4916	3521	1395
NO INCOME OR N/S	531371	179613	351758
TOTAL	926085	441421	484664
MEDIAN INCOME	507	563	450

- 01 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES. 1976, CENSUS RESEARCH PROGRAMME, 1970 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN, KINGSTON, VOLUME 10, PART 4, PP. 4 AND 8.
- 02 FIGURES REFER TO PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OLDER WHO WERE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL IN 1970. THE INCOME BRACKETS REPRESENT GROSS YEARLY INCOME, AND MEDIAN INCOMES WERE CALCULATED USING BASE INCOME-EARNERS ONLY (I.E., THE 'NO INCOME OR NOT STATED' CATEGORY WAS EXCLUDED).

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 532--JAMAICA

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1960	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1970	17	9	X		
TABLE 03	1960	1	3		X	
TABLE 04	1970	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1970	15	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1970	6	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	1976	3	1		X	
TABLE 09	1970	45	1		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	1976	2	1		X	
TABLE 14B	1976	12	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1960	14	3		X	
TABLE 15B	1960	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1960	13	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1970	4	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1970	4	3		X	
TABLE 16C	1970	4	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1975	8	3		X	
TABLE 17A	1978	8	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1975	8	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1978	8	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1975	7	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1978	8	3		X	
TABLE 18	1975	7	3		X	
TABLE 19	1970	18	3		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

1 STANDARD TABLES
28 NONSTANDARD TABLES
5 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. <u> </u>		
	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).

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