

APPENDIX C - . SOCIO -  
CULTURAL FACTORS

PART II APPENDICES

APPENDIX C

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

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APPENDIX C

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION	C-2
II. VIEWS OF PUERTO RICO'S CULTURAL IDENTITY AND STATUS IMPLICATIONS	C-3
Independence	
Statehood	
Commonwealth	
III. VIEWS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF PUERTO RICO'S SOCIETY	C-7
A. Structure and Composition of the Society	
B. Values	
C. Migration	
D. Education	
E. Language	
IV. CONCLUDING COMMENTS	C-12
V. SOCIAL STATISTICS	C-12

I. HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

1  
2  
3 Although Puerto Rico became a Spanish colony in the 16th century,  
4 only since the early part of the last century has there been significant  
5 and articulated concern about the nature of Puerto Rico's cultural  
6 identity.<sup>1</sup> First evidence of this is found primarily in the poems, plays  
7 and novels of Puerto Rican writers. These writings romanticized Puerto  
8 Rico as a beautiful island of beautiful people with a folklore and  
9 tradition of value.<sup>2</sup> It is in these works that can be first sensed the  
10 undertones of despair and dissatisfaction with life under Spanish rule,  
11 a mood common to all of Latin America during this period.

12 There appeared references to political freedom, patriotism, the  
13 martyrdom of Puerto Ricans (such as those at the abortive uprising against  
14 the Spanish at Lares in 1857) advocacy of rebellion, the enforced servility  
15 under Spain and the explicit mention of country (patria).<sup>3</sup> The political  
16 shadings of separatism, autonomy and integration developed, each springing  
17 from the recognition of a Puerto Rico with a people, a culture and destiny  
18 of its own.

19 After the advent of the American period progress in education and  
20 literacy led to a more general understanding of Puerto Rico's culture  
21 and a heightened interest in its preservation. A monumental statement  
22 of this interest was that of Antonio Pedreira in 1934 in Insularismo,<sup>4</sup>  
23

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- 24 1. Lidio Cruz Monclova and Antonio J. Colorado, Noticia y Pulsa  
25 del Movimiento Politico Puertorriqueño, Editorial Orion,  
26 Mexico, 1955, p. 15. See also Lidio Cruz Monclova, The Puerto  
27 Rican Political Movement in the Twentieth Century, Commission  
28 Study No. 1, 1966, p. 28.
- 29 2. Cesáreo Rosa Nieves, Anthology of Puerto Rican Poetry, 3 Vols.,  
30 Libreria Campos, San Juan, 1957.
- 31 3. Francisco Manrique Cabrera, Historia de la Literatura  
32 Puertorriqueña, Las Americas Publishing Co., New York, 1956,  
33 pp. 156-225.
4. Antonio S. Pedreira, Insularismo, Second Edition, Biblioteca  
de Autores Puertorriqueños, San Juan, 1942. Sidney Mintz,  
Puerto Rico: An Essay in the Definition of a National Culture,  
Commission Study No. 7, 1965.

1  
2 which describes and laments changes in Puerto Rico since the turn of the  
3 century. Although Pedreira stated his book was not a political tract,  
4 it is frequently cited in the contemporary political debate. The nature  
5 of Puerto Rico's cultural identity is an aspect of the status issue today,  
6 the crucial question being which of the status formulas can shape and  
7 preserve the kind of cultural identity which is best for Puerto Rico.

8  
9 II. VIEWS OF PUERTO RICO'S CULTURAL IDENTITY  
10 AND STATUS IMPLICATIONS

11 Contemporary political status groups have widely divergent views  
12 regarding identity. Summaries of these positions are set out below.  
13 They are based on testimony given at the Commission's public hearings on  
14 social and cultural matters held in San Juan, July 28 to August 2, 1965,<sup>1</sup>  
15 as well as speeches, platforms, testimony at Congressional hearings,  
16 legislative debates and interviews.

17  
18 Independence

19 Independence supporters emphasize the existence of a Puerto Rican  
20 national identity. They maintain that Puerto Rico has all the ingredients  
21 of a national culture, e.g., a defined territory, a common heritage, a  
22 common language. There is also a governmental apparatus common to all.  
23 Puerto Rico has all the characteristics of a sovereign nation except  
24 sovereignty itself. The lack of sovereignty is incompatible with the  
25 nature and dynamics of the culture.

26 The culture is of a high order, it is a culture of quality. Its  
27 values are exemplary, its language superior and its aesthetic product  
28 excellent. The culture is neither American, nor European, nor Latin  
29 American. It is unique - it is Puerto Rican.

30  
31 

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1. The hearings lasted four days and forty witnesses were heard  
32 in both Spanish and English.  
33

1  
2 Independence supporters assert that the United States has had an  
3 enormous influence on the culture of Puerto Rico and that this influence  
4 has been stultifying, destructive, and without merit. Puerto Rico has  
5 been isolated from the rest of the world - its knowledge of it has been  
6 censored and its outgoing cultural declarations blunted. Added to this  
7 are the needless distortions of tourism which debilitate and cheapen the  
8 island.

9 Independence advocates see a clear relationship between culture and  
10 political structure, holding that the culture should shape the structure.  
11 In Puerto Rico this has not occurred. Thus, Puerto Rico has been faced  
12 with a political status which has been forced upon its cultural milieu  
13 instead of emerging organically as the product of freely operating  
14 societal forces. This status structure has perverted the dynamics of the  
15 culture restricting its richness while at the same time urging it into  
16 the wrong corridors.

17 Puerto Rico's greatest need is for its culture to be allowed to  
18 flourish unfettered. It can only do so under independence. Any other  
19 relationship will mean "collective suicide" for Puerto Rico, as it will  
20 buckle under the great weight of the American culture.

21 The United States has treated Puerto Rico in a fraudulent manner,  
22 according to supporters of independence. It has taken from it what it  
23 wanted, in the way it wanted, while asserting that its treatment of  
24 Puerto Rico was enlightened, honorable and unselfish. Its military and  
25 economic needs have been its key motivations, humanitarian values having  
26 been rationalized from these two requirements.

27 Independence advocates maintain that Puerto Rico has been helpless  
28 in the face of continued colonial exploitation by the United States.

29 Independence, however, must be attained in a manner that will avoid  
30 any cultural dislocations in Puerto Rico. Thus, independence should come  
31 as a matter of fundamental right - permission is not required, nor is it  
32 a matter open to question. In addition, independence proponents maintain  
33 Congress should find ways to right the wrongs it has perpetrated against

1  
2 the dignity of the culture of Puerto Rico.

3  
4 Statehood

5 Statehood advocates assert that the fulfillment of the culture of  
6 Puerto Rico lies in Puerto Rico's becoming a state of the union. State-  
7 hood would confirm the citizenship shared by Puerto Ricans with their  
8 brethren in the states and reassure the Puerto Ricans of their equality  
9 as Americans. Citizenship without statehood is an anomaly. The desire  
10 for sovereignty in Puerto Rico can best be met by becoming a state,  
11 thereby sharing in the national sovereignty of the United States.

12 Statehood proponents maintain that while the Puerto Rican culture  
13 is distinctive it is not alien to that of the United States. Use of  
14 the Spanish language and the Hispanic heritage make it distinctive -  
15 but in the critical area of values it is thoroughly in harmony with the  
16 culture of the United States. America is revered for its freedom and  
17 democracy. Statehood would have an enriching and energizing effect on  
18 Puerto Rican culture. Conversely, the state of Puerto Rico would be a  
19 cultural asset to the United States.

20 Under statehood the culture can flourish; in any event it is too  
21 strong to disappear. Statehood advocates maintain that granting statehood  
22 to Puerto Rico would testify to the flexibility and dynamics of American  
23 federalism. They point to historical examples of the flexibility of the  
24 American system in successfully admitting diverse ethnic and linguistic  
25 groups. They cite the states of Hawaii and New Mexico, and groups such  
26 as the Spanish of the Southwest, the Louisiana creoles and the Chinatowns.  
27 They assert that there is no implacable principle in the American culture  
28 which says that peoples must be assimilated.

29 Proponents of statehood see statehood flowing as a consequence of  
30 the nature of the Puerto Rican culture. Accordingly, it would not be  
31 forced upon Puerto Rico by the United States.  
32  
33

1  
2 Commonwealth

3 -Advocates of Commonwealth assert that there are valuable qualities  
4 in the American culture and that there is a harmonious blending of these  
5 features in the culture of Puerto Rico. The pace of life in Puerto Rico  
6 includes the haste of an industrialized, modernized society and the  
7 leisure of a traditional agrarian one. Spanish and English are used  
8 interchangeably where desired. Spanish is the language of instruction  
9 in the public schools, the predominant language at the University of  
10 Puerto Rico, and the language of licensing in most professions. Yet,  
11 many of the private schools instruct in English and there are English  
12 language radio and television stations and a widely read English language  
13 newspaper. A Commonwealth agency - The Institute of Culture - is speci-  
14 fically charged with preserving and developing the Puerto Rican culture.  
15 At the same time, under Commonwealth, American oriented groups such as  
16 the Lions and Rotary clubs and the American Legion exist alongside such  
17 Puerto Rican institutions as the Ateneo, a venerable literary organiza-  
18 tion. This pattern, based on the confluence of two cultures, is the one  
19 from which the Puerto Rican identity emerges.

20 The political theory of Commonwealth rests on the view that conven-  
21 tional political sovereignty is not required for Puerto Rico's culture  
22 to prosper. The energies of the people can best be released and focused  
23 without it. Testimony to Commonwealth's validity as a political structure  
24 is the social progress that has taken place under it. In addition, the  
25 aesthetic output has been considerable and of a high quality, and compares  
26 favorably with that of places of similar size elsewhere in the world.

27 Puerto Rico has modernized as well as Americanized, the two being  
28 almost synonymous processes which are at work in most of the world,  
29 including Spain and Latin America.

30 Commonwealth advocates argue that if Puerto Rico becomes a state  
31 the culture will not survive intact because it will have to yield and  
32 compromise, particularly in language.

33 Commonwealth supporters maintain that the association with the

1  
2 United States under Commonwealth is dignified and honorable. It is one  
3 of mutual cooperation which is selective and fair.

4 The establishment of Commonwealth gave security to the culture,  
5 gave it hope that it could flourish without facing the rigors of economic  
6 deprivation, a spectre lurking in the background of the other status  
7 alternatives.

8 Finally, Commonwealth does not create injurious uncertainties in the  
9 culture for it is not transitory, not a presage of traditional forms such  
10 as statehood or independence. On the contrary, it is as legitimate and  
11 permanent as the culture of Puerto Rico itself.

### 12 13 III. VIEWS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF PUERTO RICO'S SOCIETY

14 The society of Puerto Rico is a changing one, with particularly great  
15 change having occurred within the last two decades. Puerto Rico today  
16 shows a profile of modernization and social development. Factors in this  
17 transformation are industrialization, education, improved transportation,  
18 mass communication, health and sanitation, and the streamlining of govern-  
19 mental machinery.

20 In the period following World War II the people of Puerto Rico gave  
21 these factors deliberate and conscious emphasis as societal goals. Leaders  
22 emerged who had the ingenuity and initiative to develop techniques to  
23 mobilize the society. The phenomenon which ensued was a political and  
24 economic one, of course, but it was a cultural one as well. It was  
25 testimony to the fact that there existed a community and a culture whose  
26 members understood it and loved it enough to work to create an environment  
27 for improving it. Measured by contemporary standards, the effort was  
28 successful.

#### 29 30 A. Structure and Composition of the Society

31 Puerto Rico's insularity, its size, its common language, common  
32 religion, and common heritage combine to create a society which is  
33

1  
 2 substantially homogeneous.<sup>1</sup> Racially the overwhelming majority of the  
 3 people are of Spanish stock with some Negro and Indian strains.<sup>2</sup> Certain  
 4 processes are at work affecting the nature of the society. Among these  
 5 are the transformation of the economy from an agrarian to an industrial  
 6 one<sup>3</sup>, the shift of the population from rural to urban areas, the cir-  
 7 culatory migration flow with the United States,<sup>4</sup> the influx of thousands  
 8 of mainland Americans as permanent residents, an increase in the number of  
 9 educated persons,<sup>5</sup> the hints of racial prejudice,<sup>6</sup> and the class structure  
 10 which allows social mobility such as the growth of the middle class<sup>7</sup>.  
 11 Largely as a result of democratization, Puerto Rico has become more and  
 12 more pluralistic, with freely operating groups and institutions covering  
 13 a wide spectrum of interests<sup>8</sup>. Finally, the increase of a population  
 14 already large has had an impact on many of these processes.<sup>9</sup>

15 Puerto Rico has kept intact a core of Hispanic cultural traditions.  
 16 Its basic language continues to be Spanish, although the level of spoken  
 17 bilinguality with English, already substantial, is steadily increasing.  
 18 Present estimates are 45% bilinguality, with written facility much lower.  
 19 Many of those who are not bilingual, however, can speak and understand  
 20 some English.

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- 21  
 22 1. Julian Steward, ed., The People of Puerto Rico, Urbana,  
 23 University of Illinois Press, 1956. Also Melvin M. Tumin  
 24 and Arnold Feldman, Social Class and Social Change in  
 25 Puerto Rico, Princeton, 1961, p. 463.  
 26 2. Julian H. Steward, "Culture Patterns of Puerto Rico", Annals,  
 27 op. cit., p. 96.  
 28 3. Tumin & Feldman, op. cit., p. 457. Steward, Annals, op. cit.,  
 29 p. 103.  
 30 4. Clarence Senior and Donald O. Watkins, Toward a Balance Sheet  
 31 of Puerto Rican Migration, Commission Study No. 9, 1966.  
 32 5. Tumin & Feldman, op. cit., p. 464.  
 33 6. Mintz, op. cit., pp. 57-62.  
 7. Tumin & Feldman, op. cit., p. 458, ff.  
 8. For the role of organized labor in Puerto Rico, see William  
 Knowles, Unionism and Politics in Puerto Rico, Commission  
 Study No. 4, 1966.  
 9. Reuben Hill, et. al., The Family and Population Control, Chapel  
 Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1959. José L.  
 Vázquez, Demographic Evolution of Puerto Rico, unpublished  
 Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, June 1964.

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B. Values

Puerto Ricans accept the broad western values. They give importance to individual dignity, the progressive nature of man, democracy and social justice. The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism.<sup>1</sup>

Frequently but erroneously referred to as values are the popularly conceived Puerto Rican traits of hospitality, gentleness, warmth, loyalty and dignity. These are generally accepted as styles of interpersonal relationship rather than societal factors likely to shape political patterns.<sup>2</sup>

C. Migration

The migration of Puerto Ricans to and from the continental United States has involved substantial numbers of people.<sup>3</sup> The process has been going on for some time with greatest activity in the last two decades. It can be traced to a number of factors such as population growth, absence of entry restriction of Puerto Ricans by virtue of their United States citizenship, the availability of modern inexpensive transportation facilities, labor market needs in both the United States and Puerto Rico, and economic conditions in general. It is estimated that there are 650,000 first generation Puerto Ricans in the United States.<sup>4</sup>

Until recently there has been an annual net out-migration from Puerto Rico to the United States. In 1961 and 1963, however, more Puerto Ricans went to Puerto Rico than to the United States. Projections for the next twenty years are for a continued net out-migration but at lower levels.

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1. There are 500 Protestant churches with an estimated membership of 250,000.
  2. René Marqués, "El Puertorriqueño Dócil", Revista de Ciencias Sociales, 7 (1-2), 1963. Mintz, op. cit., p. 53, pp. 134-55.
  3. Senior & Watkins, op. cit.
  4. Ibid., pp. 21, 31. It is estimated that Puerto Ricans in the United States total 1,200,000. An estimated 700,000 are in New York City.

1  
2 The migration process has helped relieve population pressures, pro-  
3 vided employment opportunities, and in general expanded the horizons of  
4 Puerto Ricans. However, it has been argued that the migration has pro-  
5 duced some negative results such as the heightening of racial problems.  
6 In this connection, the Commonwealth government has given special atten-  
7 tion to the educational, linguistic and adjustment problems attendant to  
8 the migration.

9 Parallel to the migration of Puerto Ricans is that of mainland  
10 Americans. Substantial numbers go to Puerto Rico as tourists and about  
11 20,000 reside in Puerto Rico as permanent residents.

12  
13 D. Education

14 Public education in Puerto Rico is free and compulsory and is pro-  
15 vided through a system of schools at the elementary, secondary and uni-  
16 versity levels.<sup>1</sup> In addition, there is a private educational system com-  
17 posed primarily of sectarian schools. Puerto Rico is organized as a  
18 single school district with policy-making and administrative responsibility  
19 located in the Commonwealth government.

20 The educational system has undergone notable growth and expansion,  
21 and while many problems remain its overall progress has been impressive.  
22 It has virtually reversed the 80% illiteracy level which existed in 1898.  
23 Its total school enrollment is one of the highest in the world in relation  
24 to the population. The public commitment to support and improve education  
25 is reflected in the consistently high budget for education.<sup>2</sup>

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26  
27 1. Ismael Rodríguez Bou, Significant Factors in the Development  
of Education in Puerto Rico, Commission Study No. 8, 1966.

28 2. In the Commonwealth's current fiscal year budget (July 1,  
29 1965 - June 30, 1966) almost 1/3, (31.3%) or \$172.1 million  
30 is allocated for education.  
31  
32  
33

1  
2 United States support of education in Puerto Rico has been continuing  
3 and substantial. It began early in the American period with the con-  
4 struction and staffing of schools throughout the island and continues  
5 today primarily through financial support from Federal programs.<sup>1</sup>  
6

7 E. Language

8 Most Puerto Ricans speak Spanish almost all of the time. However,  
9 Puerto Rico is officially bilingual. The language instruction in the  
10 public schools, and, in the main, at the University of Puerto Rico, is  
11 Spanish, but English is a required subject from the first grade through  
12 the second year of college. Spanish is the language of the home, of  
13 business, of government; all but one of the newspapers are in Spanish  
14 and most radio and television stations broadcast in Spanish.

15 The number of Puerto Ricans who can be described as bilingual is  
16 small, if the term is confined to the people who read, write and speak  
17 two languages correctly and comfortably. There is a much larger number,  
18 however, whose spoken English is adequate for some purposes. Literacy  
19 levels in English continue to increase.<sup>2</sup>

20 During the period in which the United States controlled educational  
21 policy, emphasis was placed on the use of English as the language of  
22 instruction in order to foster bilinguality.<sup>3</sup> This created controversy  
23 because it was argued this was pedagogically unsound, creating obstacles  
24 to education, and that the use of English rather than Spanish symbolized  
25 a colonial status. This policy was abandoned in 1948 when Puerto Rico  
26 attained control of the education system.

- 
- 27  
28 1. Federal payments for 1966 fiscal year are \$56.1 million  
29 (projected), Rodriguez Bou, op. cit., pp. 133, 137.  
30 2. For the various definitions of bilingualism see testimony  
31 of Ana Maria O'Neill at Hearings, op. cit., July 29, 1965,  
32 afternoon session.  
33 3. Juan J. Osuna, A History of Education in Puerto Rico,  
University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, 1949.

1  
2 The Spanish language is generally viewed as one of the most  
3 obvious distinguishing features of Puerto Rico's culture, its pre-  
4 servation being a vital consideration in the status debate.

#### 6 IV. CONCLUDING COMMENTS

7 As noted earlier, the various status proponents agree on the im-  
8 portance of preserving the Puerto Rican culture; and each offers a  
9 different formula for this. The arguments are often inconclusive and  
10 abstract. The net impression is that of lack of consensus on  
11 essential concepts.

12 In view of the highly partisan debate, because the issue and its  
13 importance are best understood by the Puerto Rican people themselves,  
14 and because of the United States policy of fostering Puerto Rico's  
15 cultural autonomy, the Commission attempts neither reconciliation nor  
16 resolution. If, however, at some point the people of Puerto Rico make  
17 a final decision as to their political status they would, in that way,  
18 be offering their own interpretation of the status formula which would  
19 best serve the ends of Puerto Rico's culture. The Commission observes,  
20 on the basis of historical precedent and contemporary cultural dynamics,  
21 that adjustments and accommodations must be anticipated under any  
22 status formula, including the existing one.

#### 24 V. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

25 The social change that has taken place in Puerto Rico can better be  
26 understood from statistical data in the various categories of social develop-  
27 ment. The tables below are divided into the following sections:

- 28 1. Demography
- 29 2. Education
- 30 3. Health and Housing
- 31 4. Migration and Tourism
- 32 5. Transportation and Communications
- 33 6. Political Participation
7. Military Participation
8. Comparative Statistics

1 Where appropriate, data have been presented historically to show  
 2 change, comparatively to show conditions in selected states of the United  
 3 States and foreign countries. Latest available data have been used.

4  
 5  
 6 Tables

7 ( In the tables fiscal year refers to the period from July 1 of  
 8 the previous year to June 30, i. e. fiscal year 1965 would refer to  
 9 the period July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965.)

10 C I. Demography

- 11 C 1-1 Population, Annual Rate of Growth, and Density,  
 12 Puerto Rico, 1899-1980
- 13 C 1-2 Urban and Rural Distribution of the Population,  
 14 Puerto Rico, 1899-1965
- 15 C 1-3 Age Distribution of the Population, Puerto Rico,  
 16 1899-1965
- 17 C 1-4 Distribution of the Population by Place of Birth,  
 18 Puerto Rico, 1965
- 19 C 1-5 Birth Rate, Death Rate, Rate of Natural Increase  
 20 and Emigration Rate, Puerto Rico, 1899-1965

21 C II. Education

22 Literacy and Knowledge of English

- 23 C 2-1 Literacy, Puerto Rico and United States, and  
 24 Ability to Speak English, Puerto Rico, 1910-1964

25 Enrollment

- 26 C 2-2 Enrollment, Elementary, Junior High, Senior High  
 27 and College Levels, Puerto Rico, 1909-10 to  
 28 1979-80
- 29 C 2-3 Enrollment, Grades Kindergarten - 12, and  
 30 College, Puerto Rico, United States and 8  
 31 States, Fall 1965
- 32 C 2-4 Enrollment, College Level, by Institution,  
 33 Puerto Rico, 1956-57 to 1965-66
- C 2-5 School Enrollment, Percentage of Population 5-24  
 Years of Age, by Age Group, Puerto Rico and  
 United States, 1930-1964
- C 2-6 School Enrollment, Percentage of Population 5-24  
 Years of Age, Puerto Rico, United States and 8  
 States, 1930-1960

1 C II. Education, continued

2 Retention

3 C 2-7 Retention from Grade 1 to Grade 12, Public and  
4 Private Schools, Puerto Rico, 1939-40 to 1953-54

5 C 2-8 Retention, Grade 9 to Grade 12, Public Schools,  
6 Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States, 1961-62  
7 to 1964-65

8 C 2-9 High School Graduates, Public and Private Schools,  
9 Applications for Admission to the First Year,  
10 University of Puerto Rico, Students Admitted to the  
11 University, and Admitted Students that Enrolled,  
12 1958-59 to 1963-64

13 Teachers

14 C 2-10 Number of Classroom Teachers, Public Elementary and  
15 Secondary Schools, Puerto Rico, United States and  
16 8 States, 1939-40 to 1965-66

17 C 2-11 Pupil-Teacher Ratio and Percentage of Teachers with  
18 Less than Standard Certificates, Public Elementary  
19 and Secondary Schools, Puerto Rico, United States  
20 and 8 States, 1965-66

21 C 2-12 Average Salaries of Instructional Staff, Public  
22 Elementary and Secondary Schools, Puerto Rico,  
23 United States and 8 States, 1939-40 to 1965-66

24 Expenditures

25 C 2-13 Average Annual Expenditure Per Pupil, Public  
26 Elementary and Secondary Schools, Puerto Rico,  
27 United States and 8 States, 1939-40 to 1965-66

28 Miscellaneous

29 C 2-14 Educational Attainment, School Years Completed,  
30 Persons 25 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Puerto Rico,  
31 United States and 8 States, 1940-1960

32 C 2-15 Number of High School Graduates, Public Secondary  
33 Schools, Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States,  
1939-40 to 1964-65

C 2-16 Estimated Number and Type of Earned Degrees Conferred  
by Public and Private Institutions of Higher Education,  
Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States, 1964-65

27 C III. Health and Housing

28 Health

29 C 3-1 Life Expectancy at Birth, Puerto Rico and United States,  
30 1910-1963

31 C 3-2 Infant Mortality Rate, Puerto Rico and United States,  
32 1940-1965

33 C 3-3 Maternal Mortality Rate, Puerto Rico and United States,  
1940-1965

## 1 C III. Health and Housing, continued

- 2 C 3-4 Ten Leading Causes of Death, Puerto Rico, 1940-1965
- 3 C 3-5 Death Rates Due to Accidents, Suicides and Homicides,  
4 Puerto Rico, 1940-1965
- 5 C 3-6 Number of Physicians, Persons per Physician, Number  
6 of Hospitals and Beds and Persons per Bed, Puerto  
7 Rico, 1940-1965

7 Housing

- 8 C 3-7 Number of Occupied Dwellings, Number of Persons Per  
9 Occupied Dwelling, Median Number of Rooms per Dwelling,  
10 Percentage of Dwellings Owner and Renter Occupied by  
11 Urban and Rural Area, Puerto Rico, 1940-1965
- 12 C 3-8 Dwellings with Piped Water, Electricity, Bath and  
13 Toilet Facilities, by Urban and Rural Area, Puerto  
14 Rico, 1940-1963

12 C IV. Migration and Tourism13 Puerto Ricans Going to the United States

- 14 C 4-1 Net Migration from Puerto Rico to the Continental  
15 United States, 1944-1965
- 16 C 4-2 Number of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin Living in  
17 the United States, by State, 1960
- 18 C 4-3 Number of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin Living in  
19 the Continental United States and in New York City,  
20 1910-1966
- 21 C 4-4 Characteristics of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin,  
22 United States and Puerto Rico, 1960
- 23 C 4-5 Years of School Completed by Persons of Puerto Rican  
24 Origin Living in the United States, 1960
- 25 C 4-6 School Enrollment, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin  
26 Living in the United States, Percentage of Population  
27 5-34 Years of Age, 1960
- 28 C 4-7 Employment Status of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin  
29 Living in the United States, 1960
- 30 C 4-8 Industry of Employed Persons of Puerto Rican Origin  
31 Living in the United States, 1960
- 32 C 4-9 Occupation of Employed Persons of Puerto Rican Origin  
33 Living in the United States, 1960
- 34 C 4-10 Income of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin Living in the  
35 United States, 1960

31 Puerto Ricans Returning to Puerto Rico

- 32 C 4-11 Characteristics of the Return Migrant Population in  
33 Puerto Rico by Literacy, Ability to Speak English, and  
Years of School Attended, by Urban and Rural Area of  
Residence, Percentage 1960

## 1 C IV. Migration and Tourism, continued

- 2 C 4-12 Characteristics of the Return Migrant Population in  
3 Puerto Rico by Employment Status and Personal Income,  
by Urban and Rural Area of Residence, Percentage 1960

4 Migration to Puerto Rico

- 5 C 4-13 Place of Birth of Persons Migrating to Puerto Rico,  
6 1955-60 and 1960-65

7 Tourism in Puerto Rico

- 8 C 4-14 Number and Expenditures of Tourists in Puerto Rico,  
1945-1965  
9 C 4-15 Country of Origin of Tourists Staying in Hotels in  
10 Puerto Rico, 1964-65

11 C V. Transportation and Communications12 Transportation

- 13 C 5-1 Number of Registered Motor Vehicles and Kilometers of  
Highway Under Maintenance, Puerto Rico, 1940-1965

14 Communications

- 15 C 5-2 Number of Telephones in Use, Puerto Rico, 1940-1965  
16 C 5-3 Daily Newspapers of Puerto Rico, Language in Which  
17 Published and Average Daily Circulation, 1964-65  
18 C 5-4 Percentage of Occupied Dwellings with Radio and  
Television Sets, Puerto Rico and United States,  
1940 and 1960

19 C VI. Political Participation

- 20 C 6-1 Political Participation in Puerto Rico, Total Vote  
21 Received by Political Parties, Total Registered Voters  
22 and Percentage of Registered Voters Voting, 1917-1964  
and Total Vote Cast for Governor, 1948-1964  
23 C 6-2 Total Vote, Number and Percentage, Received by the  
24 Political Parties of Puerto Rico During the General  
Elections, 1948-1964

25 C VII. Military Participation

- 26 C 7-1 Number of Men on Active Duty in the Armed Forces, 1965, and  
27 Number of Inductions, 1948-1965, by State of Residence,  
Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States

28 C VIII. Comparative Statistics

- 29 C 8-1 Comparative Statistics, Puerto Rico, United States  
30 and 37 Countries  
31  
32  
33

TABLE C 1-1

Population, Annual Rate of Growth  
and Density, Puerto Rico, 1899-1980

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Population	Annual Rate of Growth <sup>2/</sup> (Percentage)	Density <sup>3/</sup>
1899	953,243	-	279
1910	1,118,012	1.54	327
1920	1,299,809	1.56	380
1930	1,543,013	1.69	451
1940	1,869,255	1.93	546
1950	2,210,703	1.69	646
1960	2,349,544	0.61	687
1965	2,627,960	2.26	768
1970	2,947,293	2.32	862
1980	3,634,021	2.12	1,062

1/ As of April 1. For 1899, November 10; for 1910, April 15; and for 1920, January 1. Data from 1899-1960 based on official censuses. Data for 1965 and on are Puerto Rico Planning Board estimates.

2/ Annual rate of growth between each two consecutive dates.

3/ Inhabitants per square mile. Area of Puerto Rico: 3,421 square miles.

Source: Puerto Rico Department of Health, as published in Elviro Borrero and José L. Vázquez, "La Población de Puerto Rico 1500 - 1964, Informe Especial", San Juan, 1964; and Puerto Rico Planning Board, unpublished data.

TABLE C 1-2

Urban and Rural Distribution of the Population,  
Puerto Rico, 1899-1965

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Population Totals			Percentage		
	Total Urban and Rural	Urban	Rural	Total Urban and Rural	Urban	Rural
1899	953,243	138,703	814,540	100.0	14.6	85.4
1910	1,118,012	224,620	893,392	100.0	20.1	79.9
1920	1,299,809	283,934	1,015,875	100.0	21.8	78.2
1930	1,543,913	427,221	1,116,692	100.0	27.7	72.3
1940	1,869,255	566,357	1,302,898	100.0	30.3	69.7
1950	2,210,703	894,813	1,315,890	100.0	40.5	59.5
1960	2,349,544	1,039,301	1,310,243	100.0	44.2	55.8
1965	2,664,800	1,260,300	1,404,500	100.0	47.3	52.7

<sup>1/</sup> As of April 1. For 1899, November 10; for 1910, April 15; and for 1920 and 1965, January 1.

Source: Elviro Borrero and José L. Vásquez, "La Población de Puerto Rico 1500 - 1964, Informe Especial", San Juan, 1964; and Puerto Rico Planning Board, unpublished data.

TABLE C1-3

Age Distribution of the Population, Puerto Rico, 1899-1965  
(1965 Figures for the United States in Parentheses)

Year	Median Age	Percentage in Each Age Group			
		Less than 15 yrs.	15-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 yrs. and above
1899	18.1	43.9	44.3	9.8	2.0
1910	18.5	43.0	45.1	9.7	2.4
1920	18.4	43.3	43.6	10.7	2.3
1930	18.3	42.1	45.1	10.4	2.6
1940	19.2	40.6	45.4	10.4	3.5
1950	18.4	43.2	41.9	10.9	3.9
1960	18.5	42.7	39.1	13.0	5.2
1965 <sup>1/</sup>	21.6 (27.9)	37.9 (30.8)	41.4 (39.8)	14.6 (20.1)	6.1 (9.3)

<sup>1/</sup> For Puerto Rico the distribution is based on the civilian population.

Note: Details might not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: José L. Vázquez, "The Demographic Evolution of Puerto Rico", unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1964; United States Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports, Population Estimates", Series P-25, No. 321, November 30, 1965; Puerto Rico Department of Health, "Annual Vital Statistics Report, 1965", and Puerto Rico Planning Board, unpublished data.

TABLE C1-4

Distribution of the Population by Place of Birth,  
Puerto Rico, 1965

Place of Birth	Population <sup>1/</sup>	Percentage
Total, all places	2,605,000	100.0
Puerto Rico	2,487,800	95.5
United States, of Puerto Rican parents	52,200	2.0
Cuba	22,000	0.8
United States, not of Puerto Rican parents	18,000	0.7
Dominican Republic	7,000	0.3
Other countries	18,000	0.7

<sup>1/</sup> Non-institutional population. Estimates as of April, 1965.

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board, "1965 Informe Económico al Gobernador", 1966.

TABLE C1-5

Birth Rate, Death Rate, Rate of Natural Increase  
and Emigration Rate, Puerto Rico, 1899-1965  
(Annual Rates per 1,000 Population)

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Birth Rate <sup>2/</sup>	Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase <sup>3/</sup>	Emigration Rate <sup>4/</sup>
1899-1910	40.5	25.3	15.2	...
1910-1920	40.4	24.0	16.4	0.8
1920-1930	39.3	22.1	17.2	2.6
1930-1940	39.6	19.6	20.0	0.5
1940-1950	40.7	14.5	26.2	8.8
1950-1960	35.0	8.0	27.0	19.9
1961	30.7	6.5	24.2	5.8
1962	30.2	6.6	23.6	8.6
1963	30.5	6.8	23.7	1.9
1964	29.9	6.8 <sup>5/</sup>	23.1	1.7
1965	31.1	6.4 <sup>5/</sup>	24.7	4.0

... Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Data for 1961-1965 are for fiscal years.

<sup>2/</sup> Corrected for under-registration in years 1961-65

<sup>3/</sup> The rate of natural increase is the birth rate minus the death rate.

<sup>4/</sup> For 1961-1965 rates were calculated using Planning Board population estimates for January 1.

<sup>5/</sup> Provisional.

Source: José L. Vázquez, "The Demographic Evolution of Puerto Rico", unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1964; Puerto Rico Planning Board, "Selected Indices of Social and Economic Progress: Fiscal Years 1939-40, 1946-47 to 1963-64", "1965 Informe Económico al Gobernador", and unpublished data.

TABLE C 2-1

## Literacy, Puerto Rico and United States, and Ability to Speak English, Puerto Rico, 1910-1964

Year	Percentage Literate <sup>1/</sup>		Percentage Able to Speak English
	United States	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico
1910	92.3	33.5	3.6
1920	94.0	45.0	9.9
1930	95.7	58.6	19.4
1940	97.1	68.5	27.8
1950	96.8	75.3	26.1
1960	97.6	83.0 <sup>3/</sup>	37.7 <sup>3/</sup>
1964	98 <sup>2/</sup>	84.9 <sup>3/</sup>	46 <sup>3/</sup>

Note: Percentages are based on the population 10 years old and over. Figures for the United States for 1950 and after are for the population 14 years old and over.

1/ Literacy is defined as being the ability to read and write a simple message in any language.

2/ Estimate for 1965.

3/ As of September.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "United States Census of the Population: 1960", Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 53, Puerto Rico, 1963; United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, "Digest of Educational Statistics", 1964 and unpublished data; and Puerto Rico Planning Board and Puerto Rico Department of Labor.

TABLE C 2-2

Enrollment<sup>1/</sup>, Elementary, Junior High, Senior High and  
College Levels, Puerto Rico, 1909-10 to 1979-80

School Years	Elementary Grades 1-6	Junior High Grades 7-9	Senior High Grades 10-12	Total Grades 1-12	College
1909-10	92,502 <sup>2/</sup>	2,608 <sup>2/</sup>	204 <sup>2/</sup>	95,314 <sup>2/</sup>	376
1919-20	167,334 <sup>2/</sup>	8,764 <sup>2/</sup>	1,937 <sup>2/</sup>	178,035 <sup>2,3/</sup>	1,010
1929-30	204,698	17,070	4,782	226,550	1,871
1939-40	246,662	37,527	12,440	296,629	5,371
1949-50	331,281	65,811	33,509	430,601	12,497
1959-60	427,169	131,758	67,204	626,131	24,529
1965-66 <sup>4/</sup>	461,211	142,772	94,395	698,378	42,809 <sup>5/</sup>
1970-71 <sup>6/</sup>	515,280	174,995	108,720	798,995	48,841
1979-80 <sup>6/</sup>	628,328	245,168	168,867	1,042,363	82,796

<sup>1/</sup> Public and private schools; enrollment at sixth school month.

<sup>2/</sup> Public schools only.

<sup>3/</sup> An estimate of 5,830 was given for private school enrollment which was not included in the total.

<sup>4/</sup> Data are estimates.

<sup>5/</sup> Actual fall enrollment.

<sup>6/</sup> Data are projections.

Source: Ismael Rodriguez Bou, "Report on Significant Factors in the Development of Education in Puerto Rico", Commission Study Number 8, 1966; and Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education.

TABLE C 2-3

Enrollment<sup>1/</sup>, Grades Kindergarten - Twelve and College,  
Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States, Fall 1965

	Grades Kindergarten-8	Grades 9-12	Total, Grades Kindergarten-12	College
Puerto Rico	562,284	138,520	703,166 <sup>3/</sup>	42,809
United States <sup>2/</sup>	36,008,515	12,934,989	48,943,504	5,967,411
Alaska	48,808	13,519	62,327	4,734
Arkansas	334,670	129,961	464,631	43,026
Connecticut	521,334	179,364	700,698	84,048
Hawaii	143,613	51,987	195,600	19,247
Iowa	531,903	203,855	735,758	86,588
Mississippi	453,805	151,824	605,629	55,790
New York	3,064,643	1,076,702	4,141,345	586,462
South Carolina	484,485	170,605	655,090	43,946

Note: The 1964 grade distribution of the private school enrollment for grades kindergarten through twelve was applied to the 1965 private school figures, except for Puerto Rico.

- 1/ Public and private schools.
- 2/ Fifty States and the District of Columbia.
- 3/ Includes 621 post-graduate and 1,741 non-graded students.

Source: United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, "Digest of Educational Statistics" 1964 and 1965, "Fall 1965 Statistics of Public Schools", "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1965", and unpublished data; and Puerto Rico Department of Education, unpublished data.

TABLE C 2-4

Enrollment, College Level, by Institution, Puerto Rico,  
1956-57 to 1965-66

College or University	1956-57	1961-62	1965-66
Total	19,081	29,155	42,809
University of Puerto Rico <sup>1/</sup>	15,176	21,262	26,606
Inter-American University of Puerto Rico	892	4,004	8,637
Catholic University of Puerto Rico	2,633	2,512	5,335
Puerto Rico Junior College	214	1,164	1,786
College of the Sacred Heart	166	213	445

<sup>1/</sup> Includes School of Medicine and Tropical Medicine and College of Agriculture. The University of Puerto Rico is the only public institution of higher education.

Source: United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, "Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1965", 1966; Puerto Rico Planning Board, "1963 Statistical Yearbook".

TABLE C 2-5.

School Enrollment<sup>1/</sup>, Percentage of Population 5-24 Years of Age, by Age Group, Puerto Rico and United States, 1930-1964

Age	Percentage Enrolled									
	1930		1940		1950		1960		1964 <sup>2/</sup>	
	Puerto Rico	United States	Puerto Rico	United States	Puerto Rico	United States	Puerto Rico	United States	Puerto Rico*	United States
5 and 6 years old	5.2	43.2	8.9	43.0	9.1	55.8	29.5	63.8		83.3
7 to 13 years old	56.0	95.3	66.8	95.0	68.4	95.7	83.7	97.5		99.0
14 and 15 years old	35.5	88.8	42.6	90.0	57.7	93.1	64.7	94.1		98.6
16 and 17 years old	17.4	57.3	22.4	68.7	38.4	74.5	47.1	80.9		87.7
18 and 19 years old	6.5	25.4	8.7	28.9	19.8	32.3	29.5	42.1		41.6
20 and 21 years old	2.3	7.4	2.3	6.6	6.9	16.3	14.8	21.1		26.3
22 to 24 years old						10.7	8.6	10.2		9.9
Total, 5 to 24 years old	28.6	58.2	33.4	57.7	40.7	62.5	55.4	71.7		76.3

\* Data to be reported as soon as available.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Kindergartens.<sup>2/</sup> For Puerto Rico as of February 1965 and for the United States as of October 1964.

Source: United States, Bureau of the Census, "United States Census of the Population: 1960", Characteristics of the Population, Vol. I, Part 1 and "Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics", Series P-20, No. 148, February 8, 1966.

TABLE C 2-6

School Enrollment,  
Percentage of Population 5-24 Years of Age  
Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States 1930-1960

	Percentage Enrolled			
	1930	1940	1950	1960
Puerto Rico	28.6	33.4	40.7	55.4
United States <sup>1/</sup>	58.2	57.7	62.5	71.7
Alaska	54.2 <sup>2/</sup>	47.6 <sup>3/</sup>	41.5	58.1
Arkansas	55.8	54.3	62.2	70.7
Connecticut	60.6	59.2	65.9	75.9
Hawaii	64.7	58.0	62.6	72.0
Iowa	64.4	61.2	66.5	76.2
Mississippi	57.5	54.6	61.7	71.8
New York	58.8	60.6	64.1	74.2
South Carolina	51.7	53.3	59.2	65.0

Note: The reference period for these years varied. Tabulations based on whether the person attended school between the following dates: for 1930, between September 1, 1929 and April 1, 1930; for 1940 between March 1 and April 1; and for 1950 and 1960, from February 1 to April 1.

1/ Forty-eight States and the D. C.; beginning in 1960 includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Figures are for 1929.

3/ Figures are for 1939.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940", "Population", Vol. II, "Characteristics of the Population", 1943, and "United States Census of Population: 1960", Vol. I, "Characteristics of the Population, 1964".

TABLE C 2-7

Retention from Grade 1 to Grade 12, Public and Private Schools,  
Puerto Rico, 1939-40 to 1953-54

First Grade Enrollment		Twelfth Grade Enrollment		
School Year	Number of Students	School Year	Number of Students	Percentage of the First Grade Enrollment
1939-40	64,071	1950-51	9,162	14.30
1949-50	79,047	1960-61	17,347	21.95
1953-54	92,700	1964-65	25,205 <sup>1/</sup>	27.19

<sup>1/</sup> Estimate

Source: Ismael Rodriguez-Bou, "Report on Significant Factors in the Development of Education in Puerto Rico", Commission Study Number 8, 1966.

TABLE C-2-8

Retention, Grade 9 to Grade 12, Public Schools  
Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States, 1961-62 to 1964-65

	9th Grade Enrollment 1961-62	High School Graduates 1964-65	Percentage Not Graduating	Percentage Graduat- ing
Puerto Rico	36,383	20,379	44.0	56.0
United States <sup>1/</sup>	3,155,544	2,362,100	25.1	74.9
Alaska	3,370	2,258	33.0	67.0
Arkansas	36,353	25,394	30.1	69.9
Connecticut	38,886	31,729	18.4	81.6
Hawaii	10,756	9,200	14.5	85.5
Iowa	48,761	40,590	16.8	83.2
Mississippi	42,810	26,690	37.7	62.3
New York	238,372	182,227	23.6	76.4
South Carolina	49,549	33,192	33.0	67.0

<sup>1/</sup> Fifty States and the D. C.

Source: United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare,  
Office of Education, unpublished data.

TABLE C 2-9

High School Graduates, Public and Private Schools, Applications for Admission to the First Year, University of Puerto Rico, Students Admitted to the University, and Admitted Students that Enrolled, 1958-59 to 1963-64

High School Graduates		Applications for Admission to the University of Puerto Rico			Students Admitted to the University			Admitted Students that Enrolled			
School year (end of the year)	Number	School year (first semester)	Number	Percent of High School Graduates	Number	Percent of Applicants	Percent of High School Graduates	Number	Percent of Total Admitted	Percent of Applicants	Percent of High School Graduates
1958-59	14,639	1959-60	9,520	65.0	4,260	44.7	29.1	3,495	82.0	36.7	23.9
1959-60	14,394	1960-61	10,010	69.5	4,310	43.1	29.9	3,556	82.5	35.5	24.7
1960-61	15,524	1961-62	11,280	72.7	4,640	41.1	29.9	4,236	91.3	37.6	27.3
1961-62	16,959	1962-63	7,760	45.8	4,000	51.5	23.6	3,621	90.5	46.7	21.4
1962-63	18,191	1963-64	8,660	47.6	4,790	55.3	26.3	4,153	86.7	48.0	22.8
1963-64	20,392	1964-65	11,393	55.9	5,283	46.4	25.9	4,361	82.5	38.3	21.4
Total	100,099		58,623	58.6	27,283	46.5	27.3	23,422	85.8	40.0	23.4
Of every 100 graduates		59 Applied			27 Were Admitted			23 Were Enrolled			

Source: Ismael Rodriguez Bou, "Report on Significant Factors in the Development of Education in Puerto Rico", Commission Study Number 8, 1966.

TABLE C 2-10

Number of Classroom Teachers, Public Elementary and Secondary Schools,  
Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States, 1939-40 to 1965-66

	1939-40	1949-50		1960-61			1965-66			
	Total	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary
Puerto Rico	6,066	8,958	5,437	3,521	13,672	8,130	5,542	17,268	10,338	6,930
United States <sup>1/</sup>	875,477	913,671	589,578	324,093	1,408,093	858,249	549,844	1,716,285	967,635	748,650
Alaska	302	528	384	144	1,816	1,328	488	2,681	1,554	1,127
Arkansas	12,852	12,845	7,808	5,037	15,022	7,820	7,202	17,200	8,714	8,486
Connecticut	9,619	10,649	6,850	3,799	20,005	12,232	7,773	24,970	14,575	10,395
Hawaii	3,091	3,214	1,940	1,274	4,872	2,928	1,944	5,452	3,298	2,154
Iowa	22,450	21,319	13,606	7,713	26,264	14,903	11,361	29,082	16,254	12,828
Mississippi	14,773	15,627	11,044	4,583	18,691	10,915	7,776	20,375	11,288	9,087
New York	80,553	79,670	51,140	28,530	119,500	62,300	57,200	146,083	74,885	71,198
South Carolina	15,042	16,753	11,972	4,781	20,856	12,330	8,526	24,116	13,446	10,670

<sup>1/</sup> Forty-eight States and the D.C., beginning in 1960-61 includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: Federal Security Agency, "Biennial Surveys of Education in the United States, 1939-40, 1940-42", Vol. II, 1947; United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, "Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1948-50", 1954, "Fall 1961 Enrollment, Teachers and Schoolhousing", 1962, and Press Release, January 16, 1966.

TABLE C 2-11

Pupil-Teacher Ratio and Percentage of Teachers With  
Less Than Standard Certificates, Public  
Elementary and Secondary Schools  
Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States  
1965-66

	Pupil-Teacher Ratio Elementary & Secondary Schools	Classroom Teachers with Less Than Standard Certificates as a Percent of Total Teachers <sup>1/</sup>		
		All Schools	Elementary Schools	Secondary Schools
Puerto Rico	36.6	11.0	3.5	22.2
United States <sup>2/</sup>	24.6	4.8	5.3	4.0
Alaska	22.3	3.2	3.9	2.2
Arkansas	26.2	1.5	1.8	1.2
Connecticut	23.0	6.4	6.2	6.7
Hawaii	29.8	5.6	4.2	7.8
Iowa	21.5	3.1	4.2	1.4
Mississippi	28.7	4.2	4.4	4.0
New York	21.8	6.6	4.6	8.7
South Carolina	26.5	0.2	0.2	0.3

<sup>1/</sup> It should be noted that requirements for a regular teaching certificate vary from State to State.

<sup>2/</sup> Fifty States and the D. C.

Source: United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, "Fall 1965 Statistics of Public Schools".

TABLE C 2-12

Average Salaries of Instructional Staff<sup>1/</sup>, Public Elementary  
and Secondary Schools, Puerto Rico, United States and  
8 States, 1939-40 to 1965-66

	Adjusted Dollars (1959-60 purchasing power) <sup>2/</sup>			1965-66
	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	
Puerto Rico	...	\$ 1,593 <sup>3/</sup>	\$ 2,360 <sup>4/</sup>	\$ 3,654 <sup>4/</sup>
United States <sup>5/</sup>	\$ 3,030	3,735	5,174	6,700
Alaska	...	...	6,859	8,481
Arkansas	1,228	2,235	3,295	4,925
Connecticut	3,914	4,414	6,008	7,550
Hawaii	...	...	5,390	7,073
Iowa	2,139	3,002	4,030	6,150
Mississippi	1,176	1,757	3,314	4,300
New York	5,476	4,598	6,537	8,400
South Carolina	1,563	2,346	3,450	4,767

... Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers and other instructional staff.

<sup>2/</sup> Based on Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States.

<sup>3/</sup> Unadjusted.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimated by the United States Office of Education.

<sup>5/</sup> Forty-eight States and the D.C.; beginning in 1959-60 includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Press Release, January 16, 1966, and "Statistics of State School Systems, 1959-60", 1963; and Puerto Rico Department of Education.

TABLE C 2-13

Average Annual Expenditure Per Pupil,<sup>1/</sup>  
Public Elementary and Secondary Schools,  
Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States  
1939-40 to 1965-66

	Unadjusted Dollars			
	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1965-66 <sup>2/</sup>
Puerto Rico	\$ 28	\$ 70	\$ 106	\$ 212
United States <sup>3/</sup>	88	209	375	532
Alaska	164	317	546	775
Arkansas	31	112	225	376
Connecticut	109	255	436	637
Hawaii	89	215	325	515
Iowa	86	230	368	549
Mississippi	31	80	206	317
New York	157	295	562	876
South Carolina	40	122	220	349

<sup>1/</sup> In average daily attendance.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimate by United States Office of Education.

<sup>3/</sup> Forty-eight States and the D. C.; beginning 1959-60 includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Press Release, January 16, 1966, and "Statistics of State School Systems, 1959-60", 1963.

TABLE C 2-14

Educational Attainment, School Years Completed  
 Persons 25 Years Old and Over, By Sex,  
 Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States,  
 1940 - 1960

	Median School Years Completed								
	1940			1950			1960		
	Males and Females	Male	Female	Males and Females	Male	Female	Males and Females	Male	Female
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	3.7	4.1	3.3	4.6	4.8	4.3
United States <sup>1/</sup>	8.4	8.3	8.5	9.3	9.0	9.6	10.6	10.3	10.9
Alaska	8.2 <sup>2/</sup>	8.1 <sup>2/</sup>	8.4 <sup>2/</sup>	11.3	10.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
Arkansas	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.9	8.7	9.1
Connecticut	8.5	8.4	8.5	9.8	9.5	10.0	11.0	10.8	11.3
Hawaii	6.9	6.6	7.2	8.7	8.6	8.9	11.3	11.0	11.6
Iowa	10.9	10.4	11.4	9.8	9.0	10.7	11.3	10.4	12.0
Mississippi	7.1	6.8	7.4	8.1	7.7	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.3
New York	8.4	8.4	8.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.7	10.6	10.7
South Carolina	6.7	6.4	6.9	7.6	7.3	7.9	8.7	8.4	9.1

... Not available

<sup>1/</sup> Forty-eight States and the D.C.; beginning in 1960 includes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2/</sup> Figures are for 1939.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940", Population, Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, 1943, and "United States Census of Population: 1960", Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, 1964.

TABLE C 2-15

Number of High School Graduates,  
Public Secondary Schools,  
Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States  
1939-40 to 1964-65

	Number of Graduates			
	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1964-65
Puerto Rico	2,159	7,624	12,057	20,379
United States <sup>1/</sup>	1,143,246	1,063,444	1,627,050	2,362,100
Alaska	261	374	1,095	2,258
Arkansas			18,910	25,394
Connecticut	15,791	13,430	22,200	31,729
Hawaii	3,666	5,585	6,287	9,200
Iowa	29,052	23,959	29,902 <sup>2/</sup>	40,590
Mississippi	13,574	14,399	19,473	26,690
New York	107,433	97,857	134,471	182,227
South Carolina	12,388	12,056	22,291	33,192

<sup>1/</sup> Forty-eight States and the D.C.; beginning in 1959-60 includes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes persons granted high school equivalency certificates.

Source: Federal Security Agency, "Biennial Surveys of Education in the United States, 1938-40, 1940-42", Vol. II, 1947, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, "Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1948-50", 1954, "Statistics of State School Systems, 1959-60", 1963, Press Release, January 16, 1966.

TABLE C 2-16

Estimated Number and Type of Earned Degrees Conferred by  
Public and Private Institutions of Higher Education,  
Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States  
1964-65

	Bachelor's and First Professional Degree	Master's Except First Professional Degree	Doctor's Degree
Puerto Rico	3,700	100	<u>2/</u>
United States <sup>1/</sup>	525,000	111,000	15,300
Alaska	200	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Arkansas	4,700	700	50
Connecticut	7,400	2,400	340
Hawaii	1,100	300	20
Iowa	9,500	1,400	450
Mississippi	5,900	800	60
New York	52,100	14,700	1,880
South Carolina	5,400	400	20

1/ Fifty States and the D. C.

2/ No Doctoral programs are offered.

3/ Less than 50.

4/ Less than 5.

TABLE C 3-1

Life Expectancy at Birth, Puerto Rico  
and United States, 1910 - 1963

Year	Puerto Rico	United States <sup>1/</sup>
1910	38.2	50.0
1940	46.0	62.9
1950	60.8	68.2
1955	67.7	69.5
1960	69.6	69.7
1965	69.9	*

\* Data to be reported as soon as available.

<sup>1/</sup> Forty-eight States and the D. C.; beginning in 1960 includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, "Vital Statistics of the United States", as published in United States Bureau of the Census, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964", and "Monthly Vital Statistics Report", Vol. 14, No. 10, January 14, 1966; and Puerto Rico Department of Labor, Migration Division, "Facts and Figures 1963"; and Puerto Rico Department of Health, "Annual Vital Statistics Report, 1965".

TABLE C 3-2

Infant<sup>1/</sup> Mortality Rate  
 Puerto Rico and United States,  
 1940 - 1965  
 (Per 1,000 Live Births)

Year	Puerto Rico	United States
1940	113.4	47.0
1950	68.3	29.2
1955	55.1	26.4
1960	43.7	26.0
1965	42.3 <sup>2/</sup>	*

\* Data to reported as soon as available  
<sup>1/</sup> Under one year.

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional.

Source: Puerto Rico Department of Health, "Annual Vital Statistics Report", 1964 and 1965; and United States Bureau of the Census, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964".

TABLE C 3-3

Maternal Mortality Rate,  
Puerto Rico and United States  
1940 - 1965  
(Per 1,000 Live Births)

Year	Puerto Rico	United States <sup>1/</sup>
1940	4.7	3.8
1950	2.4	0.8
1955	1.2	0.5
1960	0.5	0.4
1965	0.5 <sup>2/</sup>	*

\* Data to be reported as soon as available.  
<sup>1/</sup> Forty-eight States and the D. C.;  
beginning in 1960 includes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional.

Source: Puerto Rico Department of Health, "Annual Vital Statistics Report", 1964 and 1965; and United States Bureau of the Census, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964".

TABLE C 3-4

## Ten Leading Causes of Death, Puerto Rico, 1940 - 1965

1940		1950		1965 <sup>1/</sup>	
Cause	Percent of All Deaths	Cause	Percent of All Deaths	Cause	Percent of All Deaths
Diarrhea and enteritis	22.1	Diarrhea and enteritis	14.0	Diseases of heart	20.3
Tuberculosis	14.2	Tuberculosis	13.1	Cancer	12.6
Pneumonia	9.2	Diseases of heart	10.5	Vascular lesions	7.7
Diseases of heart	6.8	Certain diseases of early infancy	8.2	Accidents	5.4
Nephritis	5.9	Pneumonia	6.9	Diarrhea and enteritis	5.4
Certain diseases of early infancy	5.6	Cancer	5.9	Certain diseases of early infancy	5.2
Malaria	5.3	Vascular lesions	3.2	Pneumonia, except of newborn	4.8
Cancer	2.9	Nephritis	3.0	Tuberculosis	2.6
Influenza	3.5	Accidents	2.9	General arteriosclerosis	2.6
Accidents	1.9	Suicides	1.7	Congenital malformations	2.4

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional figures.

Source: Puerto Rico Department of Health, as published in José L. Vazquez, "The Demographic Evolution of Puerto Rico", Doctoral Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1964; Puerto Rico Department of Health, "Annual Vital Statistics Report: 1965".

TABLE C 3-5

Death Rates Due to Accidents, Suicides and Homicides  
Puerto Rico, 1940 - 1965  
(Per 100,000 Population)

	1940	1950	1955	1960	1965 <sup>1/</sup>
Accidents	34.5	28.2	28.2	37.8	36.2
Traffic Accidents	12.5	10.3	10.9	14.1	16.8
Suicides	25.3	17.0	11.4	10.7	11.9
Homicides	13.7	12.0	7.5	7.1	8.3

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional figures.

Source: Puerto Rico Department of Health, as published in José L. Vazquez, "The Demographic Evolution of Puerto Rico", Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1964; and Puerto Rico Department of Health, "Annual Vital Statistics Report: 1965".

TABLE C 3-6

Number of Physicians, Persons Per Physician,  
Number of Hospitals and Beds, and Persons Per Bed,  
Puerto Rico, 1940 - 1965

	1940	1950	1960	1965
Number of physicians <sup>1/</sup>	499	929	2,013	2,738
Persons per physician <sup>1/</sup>	3,763	2,676	1,103	959
Number of hospitals	110	131	138	139
Number of beds	8,936	11,096	11,904	12,541
General hospitals	5,690	7,140	6,722	7,219
Specialized hospitals	3,246	3,956	5,182	5,322
Persons per bed	210	200	197	209

<sup>1/</sup> Figures are for fiscal years.

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board, "1965 Informe Económico al Gobernador", 1966.

TABLE C 3-7

Number of Occupied Dwellings, Number of Persons per Occupied Dwelling,  
Median Number of Rooms per Dwelling, Percentage of Dwellings Owner and Renter Occupied,  
By Urban and Rural Area, Puerto Rico, 1940 - 1965

	Total		Number of Persons Per Occupied Dwelling	Median Number of Rooms Per Dwelling <sup>1/</sup>	Percentage of (Occupied) Dwellings	
	Occupied Dwellings Number	Percent			Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
1940 - Total, urban and rural	355,626	100.0	5.3	2.5	61.8	38.2
Urban	119,511	33.6	4.7	3.1	43.3	56.7
Rural	236,115	66.4	5.5	2.4	71.2	28.8
1950 - Total, urban and rural	431,300	100.0	5.0	3.2	65.4	34.6
Urban	191,284	44.4	4.6	3.7	53.2	46.8
Rural	240,016	55.6	5.4	3.0	75.2	24.8
1960 - Total, urban and rural	484,237	100.0	4.8	4.2	67.8	32.2
Urban	233,057	48.1	4.4	4.7	55.6	44.4
Rural	251,180	51.9	5.2	3.8	79.2	20.8
1965 - Total, urban and rural	554,800 <sup>2/3/</sup>		4.7 <sup>3/</sup>	*	70.4 <sup>4/</sup>	29.6 <sup>4/</sup>

\* Data to be reported as soon as available.

<sup>1/</sup> Occupied and unoccupied.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimate.

<sup>3/</sup> Figure for fiscal year 1965.

<sup>4/</sup> Figures for 1963.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "16th Census of the United States: 1940", Puerto Rico, Housing, General Characteristics, 1943, "United States Census of Housing: 1950", Vol. I, General Characteristics, Part F: Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, 1953, "United States Census of Housing: 1960", Vol. I, States and Small Areas: Puerto Rico, Final Report HC (1) -53, 1961; Puerto Rico Planning Board, "1965 Informe Económico al Gobernador".

TABLE C 3-8

Dwellings with Piped Water, Electricity, Bath and Toilet Facilities, by Urban and Rural Area, Puerto Rico, 1940 - 1963 (By Percentage)

	Piped Water			Electricity		Bath <sup>1/</sup>		Toilet Facilities		
	With		Without	With	Without	With	Without	With		Without
	Inside	Inside or Outside	Inside or Outside					Flush	Any Type <sup>2/</sup>	Any Type <sup>2/</sup>
1940 Total, urban and rural	21.5	48.3	51.7	28.8	71.2	18.0	82.0	13.9	73.8	26.2
Urban	50.0	95.5	4.5	61.7	38.3	42.5	57.5	34.7	90.3	9.7
Rural	7.2	24.7	75.3	12.1	87.9	5.5	94.5	3.3	65.5	34.5
1950 Total, urban and rural	34.9	60.3	39.7	49.1	50.9	26.4	73.6	17.5	80.1	19.9
Urban	58.9	94.7	5.3	80.8	19.2	47.5	52.5	33.8	93.0	7.0
Rural	16.2	33.4	66.6	24.2	75.8	9.9	90.1	4.7	70.0	30.0
1960 Total, urban and rural	56.7	69.9	30.1	80.6	19.4	51.3	48.7	37.2	91.7	8.3
Urban	87.2	94.4	5.6	95.3	4.7	83.2	16.8	64.7	97.2	2.8
Rural	28.9	47.7	52.3	67.3	32.7	22.2	77.8	12.2	86.7	13.3
1963 Total, urban and rural	*	79	21	94 <sup>3/</sup>	6 <sup>3/</sup>	62	38	*	*	*

\* Data to be reported as soon as available.

<sup>1/</sup> Bath includes inside tub or shower supplied by piped hot or cold running water.<sup>2/</sup> The denomination "any type of toilet" includes flush as well as privies, indoors or outdoors.<sup>3/</sup> Figure for 1964.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "16th Census of the United States: 1940", Puerto Rico, Housing, General Characteristics, 1943, "United States Census of Housing: 1950", Vol. I, General Characteristics, Part F: Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, 1953, "United States Census of Housing: 1960", Vol. I, States and Small Areas: Puerto Rico, Final Report HC (1) - 53, 1961; and Puerto Rico Planning Board, "1965 Informe Económico al Gobernador".

TABLE C 4-1

Net Migration from Puerto Rico to the Continental United States  
1944-1965

Year	Number	Year	Number
1944	11,000	1955	45,464
1945	13,000	1956	52,315
1946	39,911	1957	37,704
1947	24,551	1958	27,690
1948	32,775	1959	29,989
1949	25,698	1960	16,298
1950	34,703	1961	-1,754 <sup>1/</sup>
1951	52,899	1962	11,664
1952	59,103	1963	-5,479 <sup>1/</sup>
1953	69,124	1964	1,370
1954	21,531	1965	16,678

<sup>1/</sup> The minus figure represents a net outflow from the United States to Puerto Rico.

Source: Clarence Senior and Donald O. Watkins, "Toward a Balance Sheet of Puerto Rican Migration", Commission Study Number 9, 1966; and Puerto Rico Planning Board.

TABLE C 4-2

Number of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin<sup>1</sup>/Living in the  
United States, by State, 1960

State	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage
Total, all states	892,552	617,064	275,488
Alabama	663	409	254
Alaska	562	475	87
Arizona	1,008	484	524
Arkansas	207	137	70
California	28,108	15,479	12,629
Colorado	844	471	373
Connecticut	15,247	11,172	4,075
Delaware	773	533	240
District of Columbia	1,373	1,001	372
Florida	19,535	14,245	5,290
Georgia	2,334	1,737	597
Hawaii	4,289	1,197	3,092
Idaho	60	36	24
Illinois	36,081	25,843	10,238
Indiana	7,218	4,781	2,437
Iowa	226	131	95
Kansas	1,136	829	307
Kentucky	1,376	1,130	246
Louisiana	1,935	1,204	731
Maine	403	249	154
Maryland	3,229	1,904	1,325
Massachusetts	5,217	3,454	1,763
Michigan	3,806	2,175	1,631
Minnesota	387	176	211
Mississippi	301	192	109
Missouri	940	571	369
Montana	53	41	12
Nebraska	333	235	98
Nevada	179	87	92
New Hampshire	212	147	65
New Jersey	55,351	39,779	15,572
New Mexico	433	248	185
New York	642,622	448,585	194,037
North Carolina	1,866	1,300	566
North Dakota	68	36	32
Ohio	13,940	9,227	4,713
Oklahoma	1,398	934	464
Oregon	233	117	116
Pennsylvania	21,206	14,659	6,547
Rhode Island	447	305	142
South Carolina	1,114	847	267
South Dakota	124	55	69
Tennessee	499	325	174
Texas	6,050	3,869	2,181
Utah	473	193	280
Vermont	108	61	47
Virginia	2,971	2,031	940
Washington	1,738	1,280	458
West Virginia	252	106	146
Wisconsin	3,574	2,552	1,022
Wyoming	50	30	20

Note: Information based on 25% sample. The tabulations for this table and for Table C 4-3 were run separately. The totals disagree slightly.

<sup>1/</sup> Persons of Puerto Rican origin are those persons born in either Puerto Rico or the United States and its possessions of parents of whom at least one was born in Puerto Rico. The term does not include persons of third and later generations.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "United States Census of the Population: 1960", Subject Reports, Puerto Ricans in the United States, Final Report PC (2)-ID, 1963.

TABLE C 4-3

Number of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin<sup>1/</sup> Living in the Continental United States and in New York City, 1910-1966

Year	United States			New York City			Percentage of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin in the United States Living in New York City
	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage	
1910	...	1,513	...	...	554	...	37
1920	...	11,811	...	...	7,364	...	62
1930	...	52,774	...	...	44,908	...	85
1940	...	69,967	...	...	61,463	...	88
1950	301,375	226,110	75,265	245,880	187,420	58,460	82
1960	887,662	615,384	272,278	612,574	429,710	182,864	69
1966 <sup>2/</sup>	1,050,000	...	...	735,000	...	...	70

... Not available.

Note: The tabulations for this table and for Table 4-2 were run separately. The totals disagree slightly.

1/ For 1950 and after persons of Puerto Rican origin are those persons born in either Puerto Rico or the United States and its possessions of parents of whom at least one was born in Puerto Rico. The term does not include persons of third and later generations.

2/ Estimate by Puerto Rico Department of Labor, Migration Division, New York.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "United States Census of the Population: 1960", Subject Reports, Puerto Ricans in the United States, Final Report PC (2)-ID, 1963.

TABLE C 4-4  
 Characteristics of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin<sup>1/</sup>, United States and Puerto Rico, 1960

Characteristics	Puerto Ricans in the United States			Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico
	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage	
<u>Total population</u>				
Males per 100 females	100.0	99.3	101.8	98.0
Median age	21.4	27.9	5.9	18.4
<u>Percent single</u>				
Male	31.1	29.2	48.8	37.4
Female	21.9	20.1	39.2	28.6
<u>Percent widowed or divorced</u>				
Male	3.0	3.1	2.5	4.2
Female	10.6	11.1	5.1	12.5
<u>Persons 14 years old and over</u>				
<u>Median school years completed</u>				
Male	8.4	8.2	10.3	6.1
Female	8.2	8.0	10.8	5.6
<u>Percent enrolled in school</u>				
Persons 5-24 years old	59.8	50.8	77.5	55.4
Persons 16 and 17 years old	61.2	58.0	74.9	47.1
<u>Percent in labor force</u>				
Male	79.6	80.6	70.2	65.7
Female	36.3	36.3	36.0	20.0
<u>Median income in dollars</u>	2,533	2,513	2,868	819

<sup>1/</sup> Persons of Puerto Rican origin are those persons born either in Puerto Rico or in the United States and its possessions of parents of whom at least one was born in Puerto Rico. The term does not include persons of third and later generations.

Source: Clarence Senior and Donald O. Watkins, "Toward a Balance Sheet of Puerto Rican Migration", Commission Study Number 9, 1966.

TABLE C 4-5

Years of School Completed by Persons of Puerto Rican Origin<sup>1/</sup> Living in the United States, 1960

Years of School Completed	Number			Percentage		
	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage
Male, 14 years and over	280,059	253,098	26,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school years completed	12,756	12,195	561	4.5	4.8	2.1
Elementary: 1 - 4 years	43,110	41,811	1,299	15.4	16.5	4.8
5 & 6 years	41,171	39,641	1,530	14.7	15.7	5.7
7 years	24,300	22,384	1,916	8.7	8.8	7.1
8 years	48,146	44,266	3,880	17.2	17.5	14.4
High School: 1 - 3 years	66,053	56,190	9,863	23.6	22.2	36.6
4 years	31,057	25,913	5,144	11.1	10.2	19.1
College: 1 - 3 years	8,663	6,916	1,747	3.1	2.8	6.4
4 years or more	4,803	3,782	1,021	1.7	1.5	3.8
Median school years completed	8.4	8.2	10.3	-	-	-
Female, 14 years and over	283,074	255,503	27,571	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school years completed	20,487	19,983	504	7.2	7.8	1.8
Elementary: 1 - 4 years	48,109	46,887	1,222	17.0	18.4	4.4
5 & 6 years	41,514	40,196	1,318	14.7	15.7	4.8
7 years	21,678	20,316	1,362	7.7	8.0	4.9
8 years	44,001	40,262	3,739	15.5	15.8	13.6
High School: 1 - 3 years	61,765	52,215	9,550	21.8	20.4	34.6
4 years	33,859	26,046	7,813	12.0	10.2	28.4
College: 1 - 3 years	8,083	6,652	1,431	2.8	2.6	5.2
4 years or more	3,578	2,946	632	1.3	1.1	2.3
Median school years completed	8.2	8.0	10.8	-	-	-

Note: Information based on 25 percent sample.

<sup>1/</sup> Persons of Puerto Rican origin are those persons born in either Puerto Rico or the United States and its possessions of parents of whom at least one was born in Puerto Rico. The term does not include persons of third and later generations.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "United States Census of the Population: 1960", Subject Reports, Puerto Ricans in the United States, Final Report PC (2)-ID, 1963.

TABLE C 4-6

School Enrollment, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin<sup>1/</sup> Living in the United States, Percentage of Population 5-34 Years of Age, 1960

	Population 5-34 Years of Age			Number Enrolled in School			Percentage Enrolled in School			United States
	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage	
Total, Males and females	536,307	396,007	140,300	223,636	127,488	96,148	41.7	32.2	68.5	53.1
Males	268,994	198,430	70,564	113,456	64,296	49,160	42.2	32.4	69.7	55.3
Females	267,313	197,577	69,736	110,180	63,192	46,988	41.2	32.0	67.4	51.0

Note: Information (except for United States) based on 25 percent sample.

<sup>1/</sup> Persons of Puerto Rican origin are those persons born either in Puerto Rico or the United States and its possessions of parents of whom at least one was born in Puerto Rico. The term does not include persons of third and later generations.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "United States Census of the Population", Vol I. Characteristics of the Population; and Subject Reports, Puerto Ricans in the United States, Final Report PC (2) - ID, 1963.

TABLE C 4-7

Employment Status of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin<sup>1/</sup> Living in  
the United States, 1960

	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin
<u>Males</u>	
Population 14 years and over	280,059
<u>Labor force</u>	222,883
Percent of population 14 years and over in labor force	79.6
Armed Forces	8,604
Civilian labor force	214,279
Employed	193,914
Unemployed	20,365
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	9.5
<u>Females</u>	
Population 14 years and over	283,074
<u>Labor force</u>	102,640
Percent of population 14 years and over in labor force	36.2
Armed Forces	104
Civilian labor force	102,536
Employed	91,255
Unemployed	11,281
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	11.0

Note: Information based on 25% sample.

<sup>1/</sup> Persons of Puerto Rican origin are those persons born in either Puerto Rico or the United States and its possessions of parents of whom at least one was born in Puerto Rico. The term does not include persons of third and later generations.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "United States Census of the Population: 1960", Subject Report, Puerto Ricans in the United States, Final Report PC (2) - ID, 1963.

TABLE C 4-8

Industry of Employed Persons of Puerto Rican Origin<sup>1/</sup>  
 Living in the United States, Number and Percentage, 1960

	Puerto Rican Origin		United States
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Total employed	285,169	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	6,760	2.4	6.7
Mining	214	0.1	1.0
Construction	5,884	2.1	5.9
Durable goods manufacturing	62,880	22.1	15.2
Nondurable goods manufacturing	85,356	29.9	11.9
Transportation, communication and other public utilities	11,636	4.1	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	42,327	14.8	18.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	8,195	2.9	4.2
Business and repair services	6,074	2.1	2.5
Personal services	16,575	5.8	6.0
Entertainment and recreation services	1,667	0.6	0.8
Professional and related services	16,530	5.8	11.6
Public administration	6,005	2.1	5.0
Industry not reported	15,066	5.2	4.0

Note: Information, except for the United States, is based on a 25 percent sample.

<sup>1/</sup> Persons of Puerto Rican origin are those persons born in either Puerto Rico or the United States and its possessions of parents of whom at least one was born in Puerto Rico. The term does not include persons of third and later generations.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "United States Census of the Population: 1960", Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population and Subject Report, Puerto Ricans in the United States", Final Report PC (2) - ID, 1963.

TABLE C 4-9

Occupation of Employed Persons of Puerto Rican Origin<sup>1/</sup> Living in the United States, by Sex, 1960

Occupation of Employed	Puerto Rican Origin				United States	
	Number		Percentage		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total employed	193,914	91,255	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	5,307	3,384	2.7	3.7	10.3	13.0
Farmers and farm managers	219	8	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.6
Managers, officers, proprietors except farm	6,134	1,044	3.2	1.1	10.7	3.7
Clerical and kindred workers	14,268	11,824	7.4	13.0	6.9	29.7
Sales Workers	5,261	2,409	2.7	2.6	6.9	7.8
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	20,647	1,650	10.6	1.8	19.5	1.2
Operatives and kindred workers	75,299	56,524	38.8	61.9	19.9	15.4
Private household workers	123	998	0.1	1.1	0.1	7.9
Service workers, except private households	33,215	6,186	17.1	6.8	6.0	13.4
Farm laborers and foremen	5,636	242	2.9	0.3	2.8	1.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	15,882	799	8.2	0.9	6.9	0.5
Occupation not reported	11,923	6,187	6.2	6.8	4.5	5.7

Note: Information (except for United States) based on 25% sample.

<sup>1/</sup> Persons of Puerto Rican origin are those persons born either Puerto Rico or the United States and its possessions of parents of whom at least one was born in Puerto Rico. The term does not include persons of third and later generations.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "United States Census of the Population: 1960", Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, and Subject Report, Puerto Ricans in the United States, Final Report, PC (2) - ID, 1963.

TABLE C 4-10

Income of Persons of Puerto Rican Origin<sup>1/</sup> Living in the  
United States, 1960

Income of Persons	Total, Persons of Puerto Rican Origin	Puerto Rican Birth	Puerto Rican Parentage
Number of persons with income	367,076	334,245	32,831
Median income	\$ 2,533	\$ 2,513	\$ 2,868
Male, number with income	233,931	213,934	19,997
\$1 - \$999	27,620	24,537	3,083
\$1,000 - \$1,999	33,400	31,192	2,208
\$2,000 - \$2,999	59,833	56,744	3,089
\$3,000 - \$3,999	57,028	53,183	3,845
\$4,000 - \$4,999	29,821	26,787	3,034
\$5,000 - \$5,999	14,281	12,020	2,261
\$6,000 - \$6,999	5,803	4,545	1,258
\$7,000 - \$7,999	2,464	1,960	504
\$8,000 - \$8,999	1,369	1,088	281
\$9,000 - \$9,999	631	495	136
\$10,000 and over	1,681	1,383	298
Median income	\$ 2,935	\$ 2,903	\$ 3,421
Female, number with income	133,145	120,311	12,834
Median income	\$ 1,919	\$ 1,904	\$ 2,100

Note: Information based on 25% sample.

<sup>1/</sup> Persons of Puerto Rican origin are those persons born in either Puerto Rico or the United States and its possessions of parents of whom at least one was born in Puerto Rico. The term does not include persons of third and later generations.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "United States Census of the Population, 1960", Subject Report, Puerto Ricans in the United States, Final Report, PC (2) - ID, 1963

TABLE C 4-11

Characteristics of the Return Migrant Population in Puerto Rico  
by Literacy, Ability to Speak English, and Years of School  
Attended, by Urban and Rural Area of Residence,  
Percentage, 1960.

	Total	Urban	Rural
<u>Literacy and ability to speak English:</u>			
Literacy and English	72	76	62
Literacy but no English	19	17	25
Illiteracy and English	1	1	1
Illiteracy and no English	8	6	12
Total return migrant population	100	100	100
<u>Education:</u>			
Years of school attended			
None	7	7	9
1 to 3 years	11	9	16
4 to 6 years	22	19	29
7 to 9 years	23	25	19
10 to 12 years	26	27	23
13 years or more	11	13	4
Total return migrant population	100	100	100

Note: These data are provisional and subject to revision.

Source: José Hernández Alvarez, "Return Migration in Puerto Rico", University of Puerto Rico, unpublished report, 1964.

TABLE C 4-12

Characteristics of the Return Migrant Population in Puerto Rico  
By Employment Status and Personal Income,  
By Urban and Rural Area of Residence,  
Percentage, 1960.

	Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural
<u>Labor force</u>			
At work	75	78	65
With job but not at work	8	7	11
Unemployed	17	15	24
Total return migrant population	100	100	100
<u>Personal income</u>			
No income	39	39	40
Less than \$1000	21	19	25
\$1000 to \$1999	17	17	16
\$2000 to \$2999	12	13	12
\$3000 to \$3999	6	6	4
\$4000 to \$4999	2	2	2
\$5000 and over	3	4	1
Total return migrant population	100	100	100

Note: These data are provisional and subject to revision

Source: José Hernández Alvarez, "Return Migration in Puerto Rico", University of Puerto Rico, unpublished report, 1964.

TABLE C 4-13

Place of Birth of Persons Migrating to Puerto Rico,  
1955-60 and 1960-65

	1955-1960 <sup>1/</sup>		1960-1965 <sup>1/</sup>	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total, all immigrants	77,300	100.0	150,500	100.0
Born in Puerto Rico or of Puerto Rican parentage	47,000	60.8	107,200	71.2
Born in the United States and not of Puerto Rican parentage	26,100	33.8	13,500	9.0
Born in a foreign country and not of Puerto Rican parentage	4,200	5.4	29,800	19.8
Cubans	...	...	19,800	13.2
Dominicans	...	...	3,800	2.5
Other	...	...	6,200	4.1

... Not available

<sup>1/</sup> Year ending in March.

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board, "1965 Informe Económico al Gobernador", 1966.

TABLE C 4-14

Number and Expenditures of Tourists<sup>1/</sup> in Puerto Rico  
1945 - 1965

<u>Year</u> <sup>2/</sup>	Number of Tourists	Expenditures (Millions of Dollars)
1945	9,023	1.6
1950	64,507	6.8
1955	134,625	22.9
1960	347,425	58.1
1961	354,963	55.7
1962	396,675	67.9
1963	461,857	81.9
1964	52,664	97.5
1965	606,093	119.3

<sup>1/</sup> Tourists are visitors that stay in hotels, boarding houses, or private homes. Persons on cruises or members of the armed forces on maneuvers, who stop for a few days are included.

<sup>2/</sup> Fiscal years.

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board, "1965 Informe Economico al Gobernador"; and "Balanza de Pagos, Puerto Rico, 1942-61".

TABLE C 4-15

Country of Origin of Tourists Staying in Hotels 1/  
 in Puerto Rico,  
 Percentage Distribution, 1964-65

Country of Origin	Number	Percentage
Total, all countries <u>2/</u>	322,919	100.0
United States	289,013	89.5
New York	134,011	41.5
New Jersey	26,150	8.1
Florida	14,208	4.4
Massachusetts	12,917	4.0
Pennsylvania	14,531	4.5
Other states	87,188	27.0
Mexico	969	0.3
Central America (except Mexico)	969	0.3
South America	5,166	1.6
Europe	3,875	1.2
Antilles	18,083	5.6
Other countries	4,844	1.5

1/ 53 percent of tourists stayed in hotels. The remainder were in boarding houses, private homes or on cruise ships.

2/ Details do not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board, "1965 Informe Economico al Gobernador", 1966.

TABLE C 5-1

Number of Registered Motor Vehicles and Kilometers of Highway Under Maintenance, Puerto Rico, 1940 - 1965

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Number of Motor Vehicles <sup>2/</sup>	Kilometers of Highway
1940	26,847	2,394 <sup>3/</sup>
1950	60,727	3,559 <sup>3/</sup>
1960	179,657	4,700
1965	318,809	5,294

<sup>1/</sup> Fiscal years.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes public and private buses, trucks, trailers, tractors and motorcycles.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes roads with stone or more permanent type of surface under the Department of Public Works maintenance.

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board, 1959 and 1964 "Statistical Yearbook"; and unpublished data.

TABLE C 5-2

Number of Telephones in Use, Puerto Rico, 1940 - 1965

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Number of Telephones	
	In Use	Per 1,000 Population <sup>2/</sup>
1940	17,404	9
1950	34,509	16
1960	82,537	35
1965	194,707	73

<sup>1/</sup> Fiscal years.

<sup>2/</sup> Computed for this table using 1940 population census figure and Puerto Rico Planning Board population estimates as of January 1, for 1950 - 1965.

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board, 1959 and 1964 "Statistical Yearbook", and unpublished data.

TABLE C 5-3

Daily Newspapers of Puerto Rico, Language in Which  
Published and Average Daily Circulation, 1964-65

Name	Language	Average Daily Circulation (Except Sunday)
El Dial <sup>1/</sup>	Spanish	16,667
El Imparcial <sup>2/</sup>	Spanish	51,119
El Mundo <sup>1/</sup>	Spanish	69,857
San Juan Star <sup>3/</sup>	English	21,384

<sup>1/</sup> Daily except Sunday.

<sup>2/</sup> Daily except Saturday and Sunday.

<sup>3/</sup> Daily.

TABLE C 5-4

Percentage of Occupied Dwellings with Radio and Television Sets,<sup>1/</sup> Puerto Rico and United States  
1940 and 1960

	Radio <sup>2/</sup>		Television <sup>3/</sup>	
	Puerto Rico	United States <sup>4/</sup>	Puerto Rico	United States <sup>4/</sup>
1940				
Total, urban and rural	13.6	82.8	-	-
Urban	29.5	91.9	-	-
Rural	5.6	69.6	-	-
1960				
Total, urban and rural	77.1	91.5	35.7	87.3
Urban	82.4	92.4	54.4	89.4
Rural	72.2	89.1	18.4	81.9

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage with at least one radio and/or television set.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes sets not in working order and not being repaired, automobile radios, sending-receiver sets and crystal sets.

<sup>3/</sup> Excludes sets not in working order and not being repaired. A combination radio-television set was reported both as a television set and as a radio set.

<sup>4/</sup> Forty-eight states and the D.C.; beginning in 1960 includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, "16th Census of the United States: 1940", Puerto Rico, Housing, General Characteristics, 1943, "United States Census of Housing: 1960", Vol. I, States and Small Areas: Puerto Rico, Final Report HC (1)-53, 1961, and "Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1964", 1964.

TABLE C 6-1

Political Participation in Puerto Rico, Total Vote Received by Political Parties  
Total Registered Voters, and Percentage of Registered Voters Voting, 1917 - 1964  
and Total Vote Cast for Governor, 1948 - 1964

Election Year	Total Vote Received by Political Parties <sup>1/</sup>	Total Registered Voters	Percentage of Registered Voters Voting	Total Vote Cast for Governor <sup>2/</sup>
1917	174,942	244,530	71.5	-
1920	249,431	268,643	92.8	-
1924	253,720	326,093	77.8	-
1928	256,241	321,113	79.8	-
1932	383,657	452,738	84.7	-
1936	549,500	764,602	71.9	-
1940	568,851	714,096	79.7	-
1944	591,796	719,759	82.2	-
1948	638,687	873,085	73.2	640,714
1952	661,625	883,219	74.9	664,947
1956	692,234	873,842	79.2	696,574
1960	786,443 <sup>3/</sup>	941,034	83.6	789,487
1964	820,965	1,002,000	81.9	831,449

Note: The voting requirements historically are:

1917 - Males 21 years of age and over, United States citizens

1932 - Males and literate females, 21 years of age and over, United States citizens

1936 - Males and females, 21 years of age and over, United States citizens

One year of residence is required. Absentee balloting is not permitted.

<sup>1/</sup> Prior to the 1964 elections party vote totals were based on straight ticket balloting. In 1964, split ballots were allowed for the first time.

<sup>2/</sup> The Governor was appointed, rather than popularly elected, until 1948. Voting was for the legislature and municipal offices.

<sup>3/</sup> Does not include 29 votes for the Voice of Puerto Rico Party.

Source: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Board of Elections, "Statistics of the General Elections; 1960", San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1962, and "Totales: Total de Electores en Listas y El Voto Total para Gobernador: 1964".

TABLE C 6-2

Total Vote<sup>1/</sup>, Number and Percentage, Received by the Political Parties of Puerto Rico  
During the General Elections, 1948 - 1964

	1948		1952		1956		1960		1964	
	Votes Received		Votes Received		Votes Received		Votes Received		Votes Received	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all parties	638,687	100.0	661,625	100.0	692,234	100.0	786,443 <sup>2/</sup>	100.0	820,965	100.0
Popular Democratic Party	392,033	61.4	429,064	64.8	433,010	62.5	457,880	58.2	487,267	59.3
Statehood Republican Party	88,189	13.8	85,172	12.9	172,838	25.0	252,364	32.1	284,639	34.7
Puerto Rico Independence Party	66,141	10.4	125,734	19.0	86,386	12.5	24,103	3.1	22,195	2.8
Christian Action Party	-		-		-		52,096	6.6	26,864	3.2
Socialist Party	64,121	10.0	21,655	3.3	-		-		-	
Reformer (formerly Liberal) Party	28,203	4.4	-		-		-		-	

<sup>1/</sup> Prior to the 1964 elections party vote totals were based on straight ticket balloting. In 1964, split ballots were allowed for the first time.

<sup>2/</sup> Does not include 29 votes for the Voice of Puerto Rico Party.

Source: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Board of Elections, "Statistics of the General Elections: 1960", San Juan Puerto Rico, 1962, and "Totales: Total de Electores en Listas y El Voto Total Para Gobernador: 1964".

TABLE C 7-1

Number of Men on Active Duty in the Armed Forces, 1965,  
and Number of Inductions, 1948 - 1965, by State  
of Residence, Puerto Rico, United States and 8 States

	Number on Active Duty 1965 <sup>1/</sup>	Number of Inductions 1948-1965 <sup>2/</sup>
In Thousands		
Puerto Rico	15	91
United States	2,645	3,230
Alaska	2	3
Arkansas	34	37
Connecticut	32	35
Hawaii	15	13
Iowa	44	58
Mississippi	34	40
New York	190	324
South Carolina	44	42

1/ As of March 31.

2/ November, 1948 - June, 1965.

Source: Selective Service System, "Annual Report of the Director,  
Fiscal Year 1965", Washington, D. C., and unpublished data.

Comparative Statistics, Puerto Rico, United States and 37 Countries

## Notes for Tables C 8-1 (a), (b) and (c)

It must be taken into consideration that some of the data for these tables are provisional, estimates, or considered of questionable reliability by the United Nations. These have not been indicated. Furthermore, footnotes considered to be of lesser importance were omitted. See source for clarification.

Source: United Nations, "Demographic Yearbook", 1959, 1960, 1963 and 1964; and "Statistical Yearbook", 1961 and 1965; and United States Agency for International Development, unpublished data.

TABLE C 8-1 (a)  
Comparative Statistics, Puerto Rico, United States and 37 Countries

COUNTRIES	POPULATION					LABOR FORCE		EDUCATION <sup>12/</sup>			
	Population <sup>1/</sup> (Thousands)		Population Annual Rate of Growth	Land Area Square Miles	Population Density <sup>9/</sup>	Gross National Product <sup>7/</sup> (\$ Millions)	Gross National Product Per Capita <sup>7/</sup> (Dollars)	Illiteracy Rates (Population 15 Years and Over)		School Attendance (Population 5-24 Yrs. of Age)	
	1958	1964	1958-1964 Percent	1964	1964	1964	1964	Year	Percentage Illiterate	Year	Percentage Attending School
Puerto Rico	2,299	2,584	2.0	3,435	752	2,757 <sup>8/</sup>	1,057	1960	19.4	1960	55.4
United States	174,882	192,119	1.6	3,615,200	53	628,700	3,272	1960	2.4 <sup>13/</sup>	1960	71.7
Latin America:											
Bolivia	3,360	3,653	1.4	424,163	9	717	173	1950	67.9	1950	27.8 <sup>17/</sup>
Colombia	14,476	17,482	3.2	439,513	40	5,065	306	1951	37.7	-	...
Costa Rica	1,076	1,387	4.3	19,575	71	532	383	1963	15.7	1963	50.8 <sup>18/</sup>
Dominican Republic	2,800	3,452	3.5	18,816	183	850	246	1957	33.9	1950	34.3 <sup>17/</sup>
Ecuador	4,065	4,881	3.1	109,483	44	1,032	215	1962	32.7	1962	46.2 <sup>19/</sup>
El Salvador	2,321	2,824	3.3	8,260	342	804	285	1961	51.0	1961	32.6
Guatemala	3,546	4,305	3.3	42,042	102	1,259	293	1950	70.6	1950	24.4 <sup>13/</sup>
Guyana	532	629	2.8	83,000	8	187	291	1946	24.0	-	...
Haiti	3,979	4,551	2.3	10,714	425	331	73	1950	89.3	-	...
Honduras	1,726	2,092	3.3	43,277	48	478	218	1961	55.0	1961	24.2
Jamaica	1,575	1,739	1.7	4,232	411	785	438	1960	18.1	1960	53.2
Nicaragua	1,330	1,597	3.1	53,938	30	520	325	1963	50.4	1963	31.5 <sup>20/</sup>
Panama	1,006 <sup>2/</sup>	1,185 <sup>2/</sup>	2.8	29,208 <sup>2/</sup>	40 <sup>2/</sup>	589	488	1960	26.7 <sup>2/</sup>	1960	48.4 <sup>21/</sup>
Paraguay	1,687	1,968	2.6	157,047	12	394	208	1962	25.7	1950	60.4 <sup>13/</sup>
Peru	9,483	11,298	3.0	496,223	23	3,166	280	1961	39.4 <sup>14/</sup>	1961	32.5
Surinam	248	324	4.6	55,144	6	123	340	-	...	-	...
Uruguay	2,464	2,682	1.4	72,172	37	1,390 <sup>9/</sup>	518	1963	9.7	-	...
Europe:											
Albania	1,507	1,814	3.1	11,100	163	...	...	1955	28.5 <sup>15/</sup>	-	...
Belgium	9,053	9,378	0.6	11,781	796	15,360	1,638	1947	3.3	-	...
Ireland	2,853	2,849	0.0	27,135	105	2,590	909	-	...	1961	25.5 <sup>21/</sup>
Luxembourg	310	328	0.9	998	329	609	1,857	-	...	1960	56.8 <sup>20/</sup>
Portugal	8,725 <sup>3/</sup>	9,106 <sup>3/</sup>	0.7	35,510 <sup>3/</sup>	256 <sup>3/</sup>	3,320	365	1960	38.1	1960	34.6
Spain	29,798 <sup>4/</sup>	31,339 <sup>4/</sup>	0.8	194,884 <sup>4/</sup>	161 <sup>4/</sup>	17,720	565	1960	13.3	-	...
Switzerland	5,199	5,874	2.1	15,941	368	12,920	2,200	-	...	1960	51.2
Middle East, Asia, Oceania:											
Burma	21,558	24,229	2.0	261,789	92	1,624 <sup>10/</sup>	67 <sup>10/</sup>	1954	42.3	1953	31.6 <sup>22/</sup>
Cyprus	558	587	0.8	3,572	164	326	555	1960	24.1 <sup>14/</sup>	1946	71.3 <sup>23/</sup>
Israel	1,997	2,476	3.6	7,992	310	3,111	1,257	1961	15.8 <sup>14/</sup>	1961	35.0 <sup>21/</sup>
Jordan	1,580	1,898	3.1	34,820	54	431	233	1961	67.6	1961	35.2
Lebanon	1,980	2,280	2.4	4,015	568	950	392	-	...	-	...
New Zealand	2,282	2,594	2.2	103,736	25	4,900 <sup>11/</sup>	1,889	-	...	-	...
Singapore	1,514	1,820	3.1	224	8125	824	453	1957	50.0	-	...
Taiwan	9,851 <sup>5/</sup>	12,070 <sup>5/</sup>	3.4	13,884 <sup>5/</sup>	869 <sup>5/</sup>	2,358	189	1956	46.1 <sup>16/</sup>	-	...
Africa:											
Ghana	6,420	7,537	2.7	92,099	82	1,890	251	-	...	1960	28.3 <sup>20/</sup>
Guinea	2,896	3,420	2.8	94,926	36	238	70	-	...	-	...
Ivory Coast	3,090	3,750	3.3	124,503	30	795	215	-	...	-	...
Liberia	960	1,041	1.4	43,000	24	184	175	-	...	-	...
Senegal	2,967	3,400	2.3	75,750	45	674	200	-	...	1960-61	20.5 <sup>24/</sup>

... Not available

- 1/ Midyear population estimates.
- 2/ Excludes Canal Zone.
- 3/ Continental Portugal which includes the Azores and Madeira Islands.
- 4/ Continental Spain which includes the Balearic and Canary Islands.
- 5/ Comprised of the islands of Taiwan, Pescadores, Quemoy and Matsu.
- 6/ Inhabitants per square mile.
- 7/ National currencies have been converted into U.S. dollar equivalents which do not reflect the variation in purchasing power from country to country.
- 8/ Data for July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964.
- 9/ Gross Domestic Product.
- 10/ Fiscal year ending September 30, 1964.
- 11/ Fiscal year beginning April 1, 1964.

- 12/ A considerable part of the data is based on a sample of census returns.  
See source for further information.
- 13/ Population 14 years old and over.
- 14/ Population 17 years old and over.
- 15/ Population 9 years old and over.
- 16/ Including Quemoy and Matsu.
- 17/ Population 5-14 years.
- 18/ Population 7-24 years.
- 19/ Population 6-19 years.
- 20/ Population 6-24 years.
- 21/ Population 14-24 years.
- 22/ Data for 252 towns only.
- 23/ Population 7-14 years.
- 24/ Population 6-13 years.

TABLE C 8-1 (b)  
Comparative Statistics, Puerto Rico, United States, and 37 Countries

COUNTRIES	HEALTH								HOUSING					
	Life Expectancy at Birth (In Years)				Year	Crude Birth Rate <sup>8/</sup>	Crude Death Rate <sup>9/</sup>	Infant Mortality Rate <sup>10/</sup>	Year	Inhabitants per Physician	Year	% of Dwellings with Electricity	% of Dwellings with Piped Water <sup>18/</sup>	% of Dwellings with Toilet <sup>19/</sup>
	Year	Male	Female	Both										
Puerto Rico	1959-61	67	72	-	1964	30.3	7.1	51.3 <sup>11/</sup>	1964	1,300	1960	79.9	69.8	91.5 <sup>20/</sup>
United States	1963	67	73	-	1964	21.2	9.4	25.2 <sup>11/</sup>	1963	690	1960	99.0	94.0	89.7 <sup>20/</sup>
Latin America:														
Bolivia	1949-51	50	50	-	1955-60	41-45	20-25	86 <sup>12/</sup>	1963	3,700	-	...	...	...
Colombia	1950-52	44	46	-	1955-60	43-46	14-17	88.2 <sup>11/</sup>	1963	2,000	1951	25.5	28.4	32.4
Costa Rica	1949-51	55	57	-	1964	47.1	8.9	77.6 <sup>11/</sup>	1963	2,600	1963	54.6	68.3	74.5
Dominican Republic	-	...	...	-	1955-60	48-54	16-20	79.5 <sup>13/</sup>	-	...	1955	15.5	18.2	75.2
Ecuador	1949-51	50 <sup>1/</sup>	54 <sup>1/</sup>	-	1955-60	45-50	15-20	104.0 <sup>13/</sup>	1962	2,800	1962	32.3	37.5 <sup>21/</sup>	32.9
El Salvador	1951-61	45	47	-	1964	46.8	10.4	65.5	1963	4,700	1961	...	76.8 <sup>21/</sup>	74.3 <sup>21/</sup>
Guatemala	1949-51	44	44	-	1963	47.7	17.2	92.8	1963	3,600	1949	38.6 <sup>21/</sup>	32.5 <sup>21/</sup>	59.3 <sup>21/</sup>
Guyana	1945-47	49	52	-	1962	42.7	8.0	55.0 <sup>11/</sup>	1963	2,600	-	...	...	...
Haiti	1950	...	...	33	1964	44.4	21.6	171.6	1961	10,600	1949	27.1 <sup>21/</sup>	58.1 <sup>21/</sup>	...
Honduras	-	...	...	-	1955-60	45-50	15-20	47.0 <sup>11/</sup>	-	...	1961	14.6	24.9	19.8
Jamaica	1950-52	56	59	-	1964	40.1	7.7	39.2 <sup>14/</sup>	1963	2,200	1960	...	71.0	94.0
Nicaragua	-	...	...	-	1955-60	45-52	12-17	53.9 <sup>14/</sup>	1960	2,800	1963	32.9	21.3 <sup>22/</sup>	44.3 <sup>22/</sup>
Panama	1952-54	60 <sup>2/</sup>	63 <sup>2/</sup>	-	1964	40.4 <sup>2/</sup>	7.5 <sup>2/</sup>	42.9 <sup>2/</sup>	1964	3,100	1960	44.0 <sup>22/</sup>	46.2 <sup>22/</sup>	64.1 <sup>22/</sup>
Paraguay	-	...	...	-	1955-60	45-50	12-16	102.0 <sup>15/</sup>	1962	1,700	-	...	...	...
Peru	1940-43	46 <sup>3/</sup>	...	-	1955-60	42-48	13-18	94.8 <sup>11/</sup>	1964	2,200	1961	30.1	42.3	48.3
Surinam	-	...	...	-	1961	44.5	8.2	44.0 <sup>16/</sup>	1963	2,400	-	...	...	...
Uruguay	-	...	...	-	1962	22.5	7.8	47.4 <sup>16/</sup>	1962	1,100	-	...	...	...
Europe:														
Albania	1960-61	64	66	-	1964	37.8	8.7	81.5	1963	2,500	-	...	...	...
Belgium	1946-49	62	67	-	1963	17.1	12.6	27.2	1963	700	1961	99.6	76.9	99.9
Ireland	1961-63	68	72	-	1964	22.5	11.4	26.8	1961	950	1961	83.0	57.2	64.9 <sup>20/</sup>
Luxembourg	1946-48	62	66	-	1964	16.5	11.9	31.5 <sup>11/</sup>	1962	1,000	1960	99.9	98.8	62.2 <sup>20/</sup>
Portugal	1959-62	61	66	-	1964	23.7	10.2	73.1 <sup>11/</sup>	1963	1,200	1960	40.5	...	30.2 <sup>20/</sup>
Spain	1960	67	72	-	1964	22.2	8.7	37.9 <sup>11/</sup>	1963	820	1960	92.7	70.3	65.1
Switzerland	1959-61	70	75	-	1964	18.8	9.2	20.5 <sup>11/</sup>	1963	750	1960	...	...	99.7
Middle East, Asia, Oceania:														
Burma	1954	44 <sup>4/</sup>	44 <sup>4/</sup>	-	1955	50	35	195-300	1963	9,300	-	...	...	...
Cyprus	1948-50	64 <sup>5/</sup>	69 <sup>5/</sup>	-	1964	24.2 <sup>5/</sup>	6.6 <sup>5/</sup>	29.0 <sup>11/</sup>	1964	1,400	1960	43.1	...	...
Israel	1963	71 <sup>5/</sup>	73 <sup>5/</sup>	-	1963	22.0 <sup>5/</sup>	6.0 <sup>5/</sup>	22.7 <sup>11/</sup>	1963	430	1963	89.8 <sup>23/</sup>	93.2 <sup>23/</sup>	92.5 <sup>23/</sup>
Jordan	-	...	...	-	1964	46.4	6.1	49.3 <sup>11/</sup>	1963	4,800	1961	17.0 <sup>24/</sup>	36.2 <sup>24/</sup>	55.4
Lebanon	-	...	...	-	1961	32.5	4.6	13.6 <sup>16/</sup>	1962	1,000	1952-53	91.2 <sup>24/</sup>	93.4 <sup>24/</sup>	...
New Zealand	1955-57	68	73	-	1964	24.1	8.8	19.1	1964	670	1961	...	99.5	88.4 <sup>20/</sup>
Singapore	-	...	...	-	1964	32.1	5.7	29.7 <sup>11/</sup>	1962	2,300	-	...	...	...
Taiwan	1959-60	61	66	-	1964	34.5	5.7	26.4 <sup>11/</sup>	1963	2,400	-	...	...	...
Africa:														
Ghana	1948	...	...	38 <sup>6/</sup>	1950-55	51	...	...	1962	12,000	-	...	...	...
Guinea	1954-55	...	...	36 <sup>7/</sup>	1955	62	40	220 <sup>17/</sup>	1961	21,000	-	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	1956-58	...	...	35	1961	56.1	33.3	138 <sup>17/</sup>	1964	19,000	-	...	...	...
Liberia	-	...	...	-	-	...	...	...	1964	11,000	-	...	...	...
Senegal	1957	...	...	37	1960-61	43.3	16.7	929	1963	20,000	1955	95.9 <sup>25/</sup>	94.2 <sup>25/</sup>	...

- ... Not available.
- 1/ Quito only.
- 2/ Excludes Canal Zone.
- 3/ Lima only.
- 4/ 46 municipal towns only.
- 5/ Jewish population only.
- 6/ African population only.
- 7/ Urban population only.
- 8/ Live births per 1,000 population.
- 9/ Deaths, except foetal deaths, per 1,000 population.
- 10/ Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.
- 11/ For 1963.
- 12/ For 1958.

- 13/ For 1962.
- 14/ For 1964.
- 15/ For 1949.
- 16/ For 1960.
- 17/ For 1957, African population only.
- 18/ Inside or outside dwelling.
- 19/ Includes flush or any type.
- 20/ With flush toilets only.
- 21/ Urban dwellings only.
- 22/ Data exclude housing of tribal Indians.
- 23/ Excluding Bedouin and Quibuzum households.
- 24/ Data for Beirut households only.
- 25/ Data are for Dakar only and refer to European type dwellings.

TABLE C 8-1 (c)  
Comparative Statistics, Puerto Rico, United States and 37 Countries

COUNTRIES	COMMUNICATION							
	Registered Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Population	Number of Telephones per 1,000 Population	Number of Radios per 1,000 Population	Number of Televisions per 1,000 Population	Annual Cinema Attendance Number per Inhabitant	Daily Newspaper Circulation Number per 1,000 Population		
	1964	1964	1964	1964	Year	Year	1,000 Population	
Puerto Rico	106	107	233 <sup>2/</sup>	125 <sup>2/</sup>	1963	3.4	1964	60
United States	438	462	1,000 <sup>1,6/</sup>	349	1963	11.5	1964	314
Latin America:								
Bolivia	11 <sup>1/</sup>	5	137	...	1964	0.9	1961	26
Colombia	13	23	203 <sup>7/</sup>	17	1963	4.4	1963	52
Costa Rica	22	16	89	25 <sup>1/</sup>	-	...	1964	77 <sup>10/</sup>
Dominican Republic	11	9	42 <sup>1/</sup>	6 <sup>1/</sup>	1961	1.7	1962	27
Ecuador	8	9	104	2 <sup>1/</sup>	-	...	1962	52 <sup>11/</sup>
El Salvador	12 <sup>1/</sup>	11	140	11 <sup>1/</sup>	1960	5.8	1963	47
Guatemala	10	5	10 <sup>8/</sup>	12 <sup>1/</sup>	1962	2.4	1962	31
Guyana	19	16	65 <sup>1/</sup>	...	1963	7.2	1964	72
Haiti	2	1	13	1 <sup>1/</sup>	1964	0.3	1963	6
Honduras	8	4	61	3 <sup>1/</sup>	-	...	1964	19 <sup>12/</sup>
Jamaica	40	26	139	12	1957	4.8	1962	71
Nicaragua	11	8	63 <sup>7/</sup>	6 <sup>1/</sup>	1963	4.9	1964	49 <sup>13/</sup>
Panama	31 <sup>2/</sup>	35	196 <sup>7/</sup>	39 <sup>1/</sup>	-	...	1964	75 <sup>14/</sup>
Paraguay	6 <sup>3/</sup>	7	86 <sup>7/</sup>	...	-	...	-	...
Peru	20	12	181 <sup>1/</sup>	15	1958	6.6	1959	47
Surinam	27	21	147 <sup>7/</sup>	...	1961	4.6	-	...
Uruguay	72	71	309 <sup>7/</sup>	65	1963	6.5	1963	314
Europe:								
Albania	...	...	39 <sup>1/</sup>	...	1961	4.6	1964	48
Belgium	147	156 <sup>4/</sup>	328 <sup>4/</sup>	147	1963	7.0	1961	285
Ireland	108	72 <sup>4/</sup>	194 <sup>4/</sup>	91	1961	13.5	1964	244
Luxembourg	202	226	351 <sup>4/</sup>	76	1964	10.6	1964	425
Portugal	29	57	124 <sup>4/</sup>	16	1964	2.7	1964	66
Spain	30	80	128	35	1963	10.3	1963	153
Switzerland	158	363	277	84	1964	8.1	1964	365
Middle East, Asia, Oceania:								
Burma	2	1	11	...	1964	12.0	1962	9
Cyprus	83	46	216	16	1963	21.2	1964	181
Israel	40	88	250 <sup>1/</sup>	...	1963/64	19.3	1963	143 <sup>15/</sup>
Jordan	8	13	36 <sup>7/</sup>	...	1964	3.9	1962	11
Lebanon	42	43	121	53	1964	13.8	-	...
New Zealand	309	371 <sup>4/</sup>	247	111	1964	14.3	1964	399
Singapore	65	44	214	30	1962	14.4	1964	248
Taiwan	2	11	95 <sup>1/</sup>	1	1959	6.5	1963	64
Africa:								
Ghana	6	4	74	2/	1964	1.6	1964	32
Guinea	6	1	15	...	-	...	-	...
Ivory Coast	13	4	...	1,9/	-	...	1964	3
Liberia	...	...	120	2	1963	1.4	1964	4
Senegal	13	11	59	...	-	...	1963	6

... Not available.

... Not available.

1/ For 1963.

2/ Excludes Canal Zone.

3/ For 1955.

4/ As of March 31, 1965.

5/ As of June 30, 1964

6/ Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands.

7/ For 1962.

8/ For 1949.

9/ Less than 1.

10/ Five dailies only.

11/ Eighteen dailies only.

12/ Four dailies only.

13/ Six dailies only.

14/ Eight dailies only.

15/ Twenty dailies only.