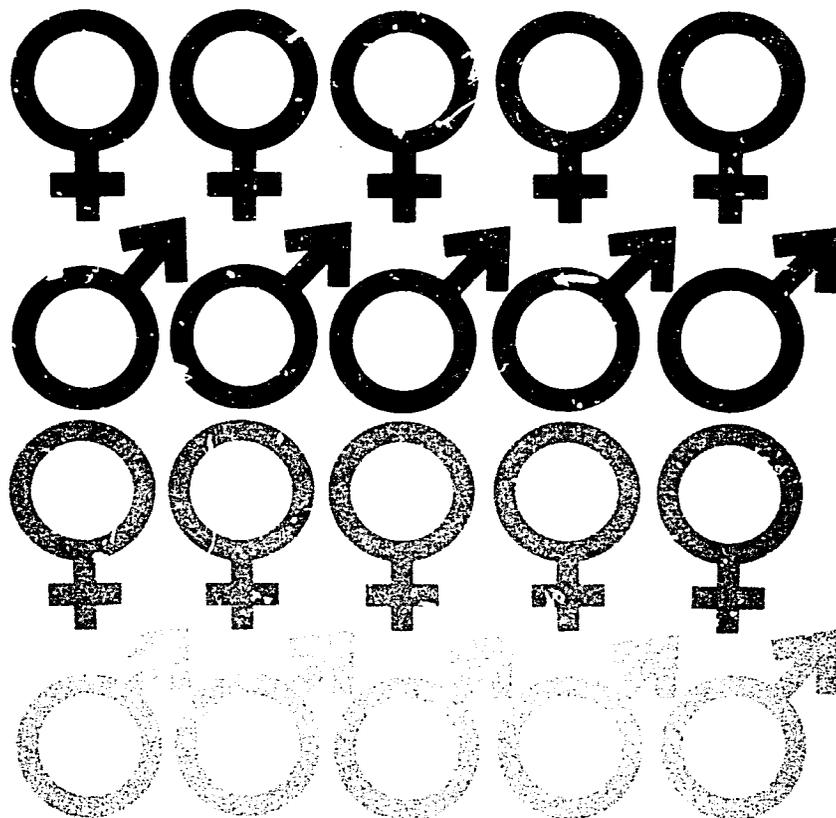

ASIA/OCEANIA

Hong Kong

Selected Statistical Data by Sex



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

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Data Needs on Women

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

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

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

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

(d) Problems and Prospects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1971. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3936630	2000602	1936028	3538600	1800008	1738592	398030	200594	197436
0-4	376191	193166	183025	332436	170871	161565	43755	22295	21460
5-9	508113	259283	248830	443688	226418	217270	64425	32865	31560
10-14	523600	267671	255929	460918	235780	225138	62682	31891	30791
15-19	427844	219657	208187	388477	200160	188317	39367	19497	19870
20-24	336353	173211	163142	312676	160454	152222	23677	12757	10920
25-29	193724	107121	86603	179900	99359	80541	13824	7762	6062
30-34	212625	117066	95559	196524	108883	87641	16101	8183	7918
35-39	245121	129490	115631	224366	119569	104797	20755	9921	10834
40-44	255549	133659	121890	231233	121627	109606	24316	12032	12284
45-49	218370	112946	105424	196705	101722	94983	21665	11224	10441
50-54	195263	100968	94295	176189	90682	85507	19074	10286	8788
55-59	150604	74933	75671	135904	67037	68867	14700	7896	6804
60-64	115701	52292	63409	103204	46141	57063	12497	6151	6346
65 AND OVER	177572	59139	118433	156380	51305	105075	21192	7834	13358
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1972, HONG KONG
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 1971: MAIN REPORT, HONG KONG,
TABLE 3.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 URBAN INCLUDES HONG KONG ISLAND, KOWLOON, NEW KOWLOON, TSUEN
WAN DISTRICT IN THE NEW TERRITORIES, AND THE MARINE POPULATION.

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

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4986560	2604168	2382392	4622814	2412201	2210613	363746	191967	171779
0-4	388683	202950	185733	355592	185731	169861	33091	17219	15872
5-9	408890	212353	196537	376189	195493	180696	32701	16860	15841
10-14	439934	227062	212872	400828	206923	193905	39106	20139	18967
15-19	563925	292604	271321	517328	268334	248994	46597	24270	22327
20-24	583832	307600	276232	541931	285080	256851	41901	22520	19381
25-29	483126	258905	224221	453570	242302	211268	29556	16603	12953
30-34	399069	219253	179816	377834	206701	171133	21235	12552	8683
35-39	232878	132307	100571	220159	124812	95347	12719	7495	5224
40-44	250509	140808	109701	236027	132760	103267	14482	8048	6434
45-49	260548	141225	119323	244051	132602	111449	16497	8623	7874
50-54	256118	136307	119811	238199	126639	111560	17919	9668	8251
55-59	212030	109476	102554	196223	101048	95175	15807	8428	7379
60-64	180209	90725	89484	166662	83392	83270	13547	7333	6214
65 AND OVER	326809	132593	194216	298221	120384	177837	28588	12209	16379
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1981, HONG KONG 1981 CENSUS: TERTIARY PLANNING UNIT POPULATION BY AGE, HONG KONG, PP. 5-26.

02 THESE ARE FINAL MARCH 1981 DE FACTO CENSUS FIGURES. A REPORTED ADJUSTMENT HAS BEEN MADE TO THE CENSUS FIGURES TO ALLOW FOR PERSONS IN NON-CONTACT HOUSEHOLDS AND OMITTED QUARTERS. THE FIGURES EXCLUDE 13,906 TRANSIENTS, 20,600 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES AND 123,252 RESIDENTS WHO WERE AWAY FROM HONG KONG ON THE CENSUS REFERENCE DATE.

03 THE URBAN POPULATION INCLUDES THE AREAS COMPRISING HONG KONG ISLAND, KOWLOON, NEW KOWLOON, AND ALL NEW TOWNS (I.E., TSUEN WAN NEW TOWN, TUEN MUN NEW TOWN, SHA TIN NEW TOWN, YUEN LONG NEW TOWN, TAI PO NEW TOWN, AND SHEUNG SHUI/FAN LING NEW TOWN). THE MARINE POPULATION OF HONG KONG HAS ALSO BEEN INCLUDED IN THE URBAN CATEGORY.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL
TOTAL	3990074

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1977, HONG KONG
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 1971: MAIN REPORT, HONG KONG,
P. 8.
- 02 THE 1971 DE FACTO CENSUS WAS ADJUSTED FOR 1.05 PERCENT
UNDERENUMERATION.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1981. HONG KONG

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. RESULTS OF THE
POST-ENUMERATION CHECK ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY CENSUS AREA, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1981. HONG KONG

AREA	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4986560	2604168	2382392	4622814	2412201	2210613	363746	191967	171779
HONG KONG ISLAND	1183621	605548	578073	1183621	605548	578073	0	0	0
KOWLOON	799123	423016	376107	799123	423016	376107	0	0	0
NEW KOWLOON	1651064	866348	784716	1651064	866348	784716	0	0	0
TSUEN WAN	606864	317917	288947	599011	313624	285387	7853	4293	3560
TUEN MONG/TUEN MUN	308691	162422	146269	141293	73741	67552	167398	88681	78717
TAI PO AND FANLING	183270	96056	87214	89484	46925	42559	93786	49131	44655
SHA TIN	116807	60108	56699	109471	55921	53550	7336	4187	3149
SAI KUNG	41694	21370	20324	0	0	0	41694	21370	20324
ISLANDS	45679	24305	21374	0	0	0	45679	24305	21374
MARINE POPULATION	49747	27078	22669	49747	27078	22669	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1981, HONG KONG
1981 CENSUS: TERTIARY PLANNING UNIT POPULATION BY AGE,
HONG KONG, PP. 5-26.

02 THESE ARE FINAL MARCH 1981 CENSUS FIGURES. AN ADJUSTMENT HAS
BEEN MADE TO THE CENSUS FIGURES TO ALLOW FOR PERSONS IN
NON-CONTACT HOUSEHOLDS AND OMITTED QUARTERS. THE FIGURES
EXCLUDE 13,906 TRANSIENTS, 20,600 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES AND
123,252 RESIDENTS WHO WERE AWAY FROM HONG KONG ON THE CENSUS
REFERENCE DATE.

03 THE URBAN POPULATION INCLUDES THE AREAS COMPRISING HONG KONG
ISLAND, KOWLOON, NEW KOWLOON AND ALL NEW TOWNS (I.E., TSUEN WAN
NEW TOWN, TUEN MUN NEW TOWN, SHA TIN NEW TOWN, YUEN LONG NEW
TOWN, TAI PO NEW TOWN, AND SHEUNG SHUI/FAN LING NEW TOWN). THE
MARINE POPULATION OF HONG KONG HAS ALSO BEEN INCLUDED IN THE
URBAN CATEGORY.

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

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
 1977. HONG KONG

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	4567000
BUDDHIST & TAOIST	4081000
PROTESTANT	185000
ROMAN CATHOLIC	265000
MUSLIM	25000
HINDU	8000
SIKH	2000
JEWISH	500

01 SOURCE: GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES, 1978, HONG KONG
 1978: A REVIEW OF 1977, HONG KONG, PP. 177-181.

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

TABLE 6C: POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	4986560
HONG KONG	2854482
CHINA	1973976
OTHER S.E. ASIA	87125
JAPAN	7869
SOUTH ASIA	11278
UNITED KINGDOM	21178
UNITED STATES	6586
CANADA	1730
AUST. & NEW ZEAL.	4239
OTHER	18097

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG
1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 2.
- 02 THESE ARE FINAL MARCH 1981 CENSUS FIGURES. AN ADJUSTMENT HAS
BEEN MADE TO THE CENSUS FIGURES TO ALLOW FOR PERSONS IN
NON-CONTACT HOUSEHOLDS AND OMITTED QUARTERS. THE FIGURES
EXCLUDE 13,906 TRANSIENTS, 20,600 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES AND
123,252 RESIDENTS WHO WERE AWAY FROM HONG KONG ON THE CENSUS
REFERENCE DATE.
- 03 NATIONALITY REFERS TO PLACE OF BIRTH.

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

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1971. HONG KONG

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3936630	2000602	1936028
CANTONESE	3469235	1771401	1697834
HAKKA	104284	51707	52577
HOKLO	164295	80718	83577
SZE YAP	47053	18848	28205
OTHER CHINESE	89515	42947	46568
ENGLISH	41119	22323	18796
OTHER/UNKNOWN	21129	12658	8471

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1972, HONG KONG
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 1971: MAIN REPORT, HONG KONG,
TABLE 7.

02 'LANGUAGE' REFERS TO THE LANGUAGE CLAIMED BY THE PERSON
ENUMERATED TO BE THAT CURRENTLY SPOKEN WITH MEMBERS OF HIS/HER
FAMILY.

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

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	73.4	70.3	76.8
1	73.3	70.3	76.8
5	69.7	66.6	73.0
15	59.9	56.8	63.2
30	45.5	42.6	48.7
45	31.6	28.8	34.5
60	19.2	16.8	21.5

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1978, HONG KONG LIFE TABLES, HONG KONG, PP. 14 AND 15.
- 02 BASED ON THE ADJUSTED AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION FROM THE 1976 BY-CENSUS, AND REGISTERED DEATHS, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR 1976.
- 03 LIFE EXPECTANCIES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION AT VARIOUS AGES WERE CALCULATED BASED ON THE REPORTED DATA, BY SEX, AND A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05.

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

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1975 TO 1981. HONG KONG

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
CDR (PER 1000 POP)	
1975	5
1976	5
1977	5
1978	5
1979	5
1980	5
1981	5
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)	
1975	15
1976	14
1977	14
1978	12
1979	12
1980	11
1981	10

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, MONTHLY DIGEST
OF STATISTICS, AUGUST, HONG KONG, TABLE 15.3.

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TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF
PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1981.
HONG KONG

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. DATA ON RECENT MIGRATION ARE
AVAILABLE FROM THE 1981 CENSUS (CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT,
1982, HONG KONG 1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 19).

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1981. HONG KONG

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	3749053	1430467	2061359	0	232966	24261	0
TOTAL MALES	1961803	848037	1059856	0	41492	12418	0
15-19	292604	288843	3685	0	44	32	0
20-24	307600	274992	32136	0	103	369	0
25-29	258905	148863	108607	0	289	1146	0
30-34	219253	59962	157323	0	373	1595	0
35-39	132307	20096	110506	0	529	1176	0
40-44	140808	16736	121037	0	1233	1802	0
45-49	141225	13037	124302	0	2182	1704	0
50-54	136307	10103	120418	0	4129	1657	0
55-59	109476	6366	96884	0	4972	1254	0
60-64	90725	4312	79015	0	6708	690	0
65 AND OVER	132593	4727	105943	0	20930	993	0
TOTAL FEMALES	1787250	582430	1001503	0	191474	11843	0
15-19	271321	262108	9090	0	69	54	0
20-24	276232	196963	78459	0	256	554	0
25-29	224221	67988	154542	0	563	1128	0
30-34	179816	19817	157350	0	1210	1439	0
35-39	100571	4509	93404	0	1669	989	0
40-44	109701	2952	102069	0	3625	1055	0
45-49	119323	2707	107541	0	7736	1339	0
50-54	119811	3078	100196	0	15153	1384	0
55-59	102554	3781	76762	0	20969	1042	0
60-64	89484	4809	55220	0	28456	999	0
65 AND OVER	194216	13718	66870	0	111768	1860	0

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG
1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 3.

02 THESE ARE FINAL MARCH 1981 CENSUS FIGURES. AN ADJUSTMENT HAS
BEEN MADE TO THE CENSUS FIGURES TO ALLOW FOR PERSONS IN
NON-CONTACT HOUSEHOLDS AND OMITTED QUARTERS. THE FIGURES
EXCLUDE 13,906 TRANSIENTS, 20,600 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES AND
123,252 RESIDENTS WHO WERE AWAY FROM HONG KONG ON THE CENSUS
REFERENCE DATE.

03 PERSONS IN CONSENSUAL UNIONS ARE INCLUDED IN THE 'MARRIED' CATEGORY.

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TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1981. HONG KONG

0: SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1981. HONG KONG

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	25	22
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	28	25
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	33	28

- 01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, 'AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY,' POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, SPECIAL TOPIC MONOGRAPH, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. FIGURES FOR AGE EVER MARRIED ARE BASED ON MARITAL-STATUS DATA REPORTED IN CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG 1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 3.
- 02 THE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE OF 16 YEARS WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE 1971 MARRIAGE REFORM ORDINANCE.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	189087
2	191841
3	191995
4	213908
5	177618
6	126247
7	74971
8	39996
9	19497
10 AND OVER	19578
UNKNOWN	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1244738
MEAN SIZE	3.9
MEDIAN SIZE	3.7

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG
1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLES 2.0 AND 2.2.
- 02 DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS COMPRISE RELATED FAMILY MEMBERS AND
UNRELATED PERSONS, IF ANY, SUCH AS FRIENDS, SERVANTS AND HIRED
HANDS, OR UNRELATED PERSONS ONLY, WHO LIVE TOGETHER IN THE SAME
LIVING QUARTERS AND SHARE THE FOOD OF THE HOUSEHOLD; OR ANY
PERSON WHO LIVES ALONE AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCING HIS
OWN MEALS AND NO ONE ELSE'S MEALS (PAGE 46 IN ABOVE SOURCE).

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	857008	655864	201144

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1972, HONG KONG
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 1971: MAIN REPORT, HONG KONG,
TABLE 47.

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

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971 TO 1981. HONG KONG

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1971	17	145	243	162	83	28	4
1975	18	122	199	126	55	18	2
1976	17	110	192	120	49	15	2
1977	17	105	186	115	46	13	1
1978	15	99	179	114	44	11	1
1979	13	90	166	110	42	9	1
1980	12	89	161	104	40	9	1
1981	11	87	155	97	34	7	1

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, MONTHLY
DIGEST OF STATISTICS, APRIL, HONG KONG, TABLE 2, P. 95.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971 TO 1981. HONG KONG

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)	
1971	20
1975	18
1976	18
1977	18
1978	18
1979	17
1980	17
1981	17
TFR (PER WOMAN)	
1971	3.41
1975	2.70
1976	2.52
1977	2.42
1978	2.32
1979	2.16
1980	2.08
1981	1.96
GRR (PER WOMAN)	
1971	1.65
1975	1.29
1976	1.21
1977	1.17
1978	1.12
1979	1.04
1980	1.01
1981	.95
NRR (PER WOMAN)	
1971	1.63
1975	1.26
1976	1.18
1977	1.14
1978	1.09
1979	1.01
1980	.98
1981	.93

01 SOURCES: CBR--CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982,
MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS, APRIL, TABLE 1, P. 94.
TFR--CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, MONTHLY DIGEST
OF STATISTICS, APRIL, HONG KONG, TABLE 5, P. 96.

TABLE 14B (CONTINUED)

GRR--CALCULATED USING THE REPORTED TFR AND THE FEMALE PROPORTION OF BIRTHS REPORTED IN CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS, APRIL, HONG KONG, TABLE 2.1.
NRR--CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS, APRIL, TABLE 5, P. 96.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. HONG KONG

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1971.
HONG KONG

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	80.8	91.6	69.7
10-14	98.1	98.5	97.6
15-19	97.0	97.7	96.2
20-24	95.2	96.5	93.6
25-34	88.0	93.1	81.8
35-44	73.8	87.8	58.4
45-54	66.3	85.6	44.8
55-64	56.3	82.4	32.4
65 AND OVER	37.8	76.1	18.7

01 SOURCE: UNESCO, 1977, STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
AND LITERACY: 1954-1974, PARIS, TABLE 6.

02 LITERATES ARE DEFINED AS THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1106950	581810	525140
5-9	388050	199350	188700
10-14	475620	248300	227320
15-19	223530	121840	101690
20-24	19750	12320	7430

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1977, HONG KONG
BY-CENSUS 1976: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 5.
- 02 EXCLUDED FROM THIS TABLE ARE 1,780 PERSONS (1,270 MALES AND
510 FEMALES) AGES 25 AND OVER ATTENDING SCHOOL.
ALSO EXCLUDED FROM THIS TABLE ARE 168,030 PERSONS (92,310 MALES
AND 75,720 FEMALES) ENGAGED IN TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1140403	594125	546278
5-9	401465	208536	192929
10-14	415422	214343	201079
15-19	288083	148676	139407
20-24	35433	22570	12863

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG
1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 6.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 13C,
1976. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1913960	979860	934100
5-9	408440	209340	199100
10-14	537440	274020	263420
15-19	532230	272490	259740
20-24	435850	224010	211840

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1977, HONG KONG
BY-CENSUS 1976: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 1.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C,
1981. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1996581	1039619	956962
5-9	408890	212353	196537
10-14	439934	227062	212872
15-19	563925	292604	271321
20-24	583832	307600	276232

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG
1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 1.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD BY
AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	57.8	59.4	56.2
5-9	95.0	95.2	94.8
10-14	88.5	90.6	86.3
15-19	42.0	44.7	39.2
20-24	4.5	5.5	3.5

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1977, HONG KONG
BY-CENSUS 1976: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLES 1 AND 5.
02 PERCENTAGES EXCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN
TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY
AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	57.1	57.1	57.1
5-9	98.2	98.2	98.2
10-14	94.4	94.4	94.5
15-19	51.1	50.8	51.4
20-24	6.1	7.3	4.7

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG
1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLES 1 AND 6.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2503804	16 18389	8854 15
15-19	247834	132184	115650
20-24	499807	279603	220204
25-29	393200	253976	139224
30-34	306146	216044	90102
35-39	183852	130668	53184
40-44	197935	138741	59194
45-49	197049	137878	59171
50-54	181070	128475	52595
55-59	131308	92559	38749
60-64	89315	61196	28119
65 AND OVER	76288	47065	29223

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG 1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 9.
- 02 THESE ARE FINAL MARCH 1981 CENSUS FIGURES. AN ADJUSTMENT HAS BEEN MADE TO THE CENSUS FIGURES TO ALLOW FOR PERSONS IN NON-CONTACT HOUSEHOLDS AND OMITTED QUARTERS. THE FIGURES EXCLUDE 13,906 TRANSIENTS, 20,600 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES AND 123,252 RESIDENTS WHO WERE AWAY FROM HONG KONG ON THE CENSUS REFERENCE DATE.
- 03 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER WHO WERE ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE WORK FOR AT LEAST 15 HOURS DURING THE SEVEN DAYS BEFORE ENUMERATION; OR WHO WERE SELF-EMPLOYED, EMPLOYERS, FARMERS AND FISHERFOLK; OR WHO WERE ON LEAVE OR ON INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD; AND PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE WORK BUT WERE CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C,
1981. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	3749053	1961803	1787250
15-19	563925	292604	271321
20-24	583832	307600	276232
25-29	483126	258905	224221
30-34	399069	219253	179816
35-39	232878	132307	100571
40-44	250509	140808	109701
45-49	260548	141225	119323
50-54	256118	136307	119811
55-59	212030	109476	102554
60-64	180209	90725	89484
65 AND OVER	326809	132593	194216

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG
1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 1.
- 02 THESE ARE FINAL MARCH 1981 CENSUS FIGURES. AN ADJUSTMENT HAS
BEEN MADE TO THE CENSUS FIGURES TO ALLOW FOR PERSONS IN
NON-CONTACT HOUSEHOLDS AND OMITTED QUARTERS. THE FIGURES
EXCLUDE 13,906 TRANSIENTS, 20,600 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES AND
123,252 RESIDENTS WHO WERE AWAY FROM HONG KONG ON THE CENSUS
REFERENCE DATE.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	66.4	82.2	49.5
15-19	43.9	45.2	42.6
20-24	85.6	90.9	79.7
25-29	81.4	98.1	62.1
30-34	76.7	98.5	50.1
35-39	78.9	98.8	52.9
40-44	79.0	98.5	54.0
45-49	75.6	97.6	49.6
50-54	70.7	94.3	43.9
55-59	61.9	84.5	37.8
60-64	49.6	67.5	31.4
65 AND OVER	23.3	35.5	15.0

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG
1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLES 1 AND 9.
- 02 THESE ARE FINAL MARCH 1981 CENSUS FIGURES. AN ADJUSTMENT HAS
BEEN MADE TO THE CENSUS FIGURES TO ALLOW FOR PERSONS IN
NON-CONTACT HOUSEHOLDS AND OMITTED QUARTERS. THE FIGURES
EXCLUDE 13,906 TRANSIENTS, 20,600 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES AND
123,252 RESIDENTS WHO WERE AWAY FROM HONG KONG ON THE CENSUS
REFERENCE DATE.
- 03 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER
WHO WERE ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE WORK FOR AT LEAST 15 HOURS
DURING THE SEVEN DAYS BEFORE ENUMERATION; OR WHO WERE
SELF-EMPLOYED, EMPLOYERS, FARMERS AND FISHERFOLK; OR WHO WERE
ON LEAVE OR ON INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD;
AND PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN
PRODUCTIVE WORK BUT WERE CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED.

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

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	2503894	1618389	885415
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	236573	197655	38918
EMPLOYERS	89767	81131	8636
SELF-EMPLOYED	146806	116524	30282
EMPLOYEES	2097743	1324115	773628
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	37589	11816	25773
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	131899	84803	47096

01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG 1981
CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 9.

02 THESE ARE FINAL MARCH 1981 CENSUS FIGURES. AN ADJUSTMENT HAS
BEEN MADE TO THE CENSUS FIGURES TO ALLOW FOR PERSONS IN
NON-CONTACT HOUSEHOLDS AND OMITTED QUARTERS. THE FIGURES
EXCLUDE 13,906 TRANSIENTS, 20,600 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES AND
123,252 RESIDENTS WHO WERE AWAY FROM HONG KONG ON THE CENSUS
REFERENCE DATE.

03 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER
WHO WERE ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE WORK FOR AT LEAST 15 HOURS
DURING THE SEVEN DAYS BEFORE ENUMERATION; OR WHO WERE
SELF-EMPLOYED, EMPLOYERS, FARMERS AND FISHERFOLK; OR WHO WERE
ON LEAVE OR ON INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD;
AND PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN
PRODUCTIVE WORK BUT WERE CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN HONG KONG DOLLARS PER MONTH), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. HONG KONG

INCOME PER MONTH	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1867480	1209590	657890
UNDER 200	78640	25040	53600
200-399	155530	58960	96570
400-599	376140	167530	208610
600-799	436340	283490	146850
800-999	267030	217570	49460
1000-1199	177180	157110	20070
1200-1499	115590	102860	12730
1500-1999	84830	72690	12140
2000-2499	47890	36900	10990
2500-2999	20990	15170	5820
3000-4499	34260	27900	6360
4500-5999	10980	9890	1090
6000-7499	6520	6090	430
7500 AND OVER	9980	9490	490
UNPAID WORKERS	51580	18900	32680
MEDIAN INCOME	738	855	566

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1977, HONG KONG BY-CENSUS 1976: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 16.
- 02 THE POPULATION INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE DISTRIBUTION INCLUDES ALL THOSE AGED 14 AND OVER WHO WERE ENGAGED IN PRODUCTIVE WORK FOR AT LEAST 15 HOURS DURING THE SEVEN DAYS BEFORE ENUMERATION (THE HOUR CRITERION DID NOT APPLY TO OUTWORKERS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID WORKERS, FARMERS AND FISHERFOLK) OR WHO WERE ON LEAVE (SEE P. 36 IN THE ABOVE SOURCE).
- 03 INCOME REFERS TO PERSONAL EARNINGS. HOUSEHOLD INCOME DATA ARE AVAILABLE IN THE ABOVE SOURCE, TABLE 22.
- 04 UNPAID WORKERS WERE EXCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF MEDIAN INCOME.
- 05 FOR A DISCUSSION OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BASED ON 1971 CENSUS DATA, SEE CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1972, HONG KONG POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS: 1971 MAIN REPORT, HONG KONG, P. 170.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN HONG KONG DOLLARS PER MONTH), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. HONG KONG

INCOME PER MONTH	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	2404067
UNDER 400	75932
400-599	75257
600-799	113235
800-999	178079
1000-1499	226370
1500-1999	444529
2000-2499	310445
2500-2999	121402
3000-3999	156121
4000-4999	62399
5000-5999	32238
6000-7999	25638
8000-9999	12950
10000 AND OVER	31883
UNPAID WORKERS	37589
MEDIAN INCOME	1516

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, 1982, HONG KONG
1981 CENSUS: BASIC TABLES, HONG KONG, TABLE 17.
- 02 FIGURES REFER TO THE POPULATION EMPLOYED AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.
- 03 INCOME REFERS TO PERSONAL INCOME FROM MAIN EMPLOYMENT. FOR EMPLOYERS OR THE SELF-EMPLOYED, THIS IS THE AMOUNT EARNED EXCLUDING EXPENSES INCURRED IN RUNNING THE BUSINESS. FOR EMPLOYEES, THIS REFERS TO THE AMOUNT EARNED INCLUDING SALARY OR WAGES, BONUS, COMMISSION, OVERTIME, TIPS AND OTHER CASH ALLOWANCES EXCEPT HOUSING ALLOWANCE AND NEW YEAR BONUS/DOUBLE PAY. HOUSEHOLD INCOME DATA ARE AVAILABLE IN THE ABOVE SOURCE, TABLE 21.
- 04 UNPAID WORKERS WERE EXCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF MEDIAN INCOME.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola
 Benin
 Botswana
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Chad
 Djibouti
 Ethiopia
 The Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Guinea Bissau
 Ivory Coast
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Mozambique
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Rwanda
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 South Africa
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Tanzania
 Togo
 Uganda
 Upper Volta
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

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

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 478--HONG KONG

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1971	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1981	16	9		X	
TABLE 03	1976	1	1		X	
TABLE 04	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1981	11	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1977	8	1		X	
TABLE 06C	1981	11	1		X	
TABLE 06D	1971	8	1		X	
TABLE 07	1976	7	1		X	
TABLE 08	1980	18	1		X	
TABLE 09	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1981	25	3		X	
TABLE 10B	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1981	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1981	14	1		X	
TABLE 13	1971	1	1		X	
TABLE 14A	1978	9	7		X	
TABLE 14B	1980	39	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1971	9	1		X	
TABLE 16A	1976	5	1		X	
TABLE 16A	1981	5	1		X	
TABLE 16B	1976	5	1		X	
TABLE 16B	1981	5	1		X	
TABLE 16C	1976	5	1		X	
TABLE 16C	1981	5	1		X	
TABLE 17A	1981	12	1		X	
TABLE 17B	1981	12	1		X	
TABLE 17C	1981	12	1		X	
TABLE 18	1981	7	1		X	
TABLE 19	1976	17	1		X	
TABLE 19	1981	17	1		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

0 STANDARD TABLES
28 NONSTANDARD TABLES
7 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

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

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

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

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

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

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

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

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
