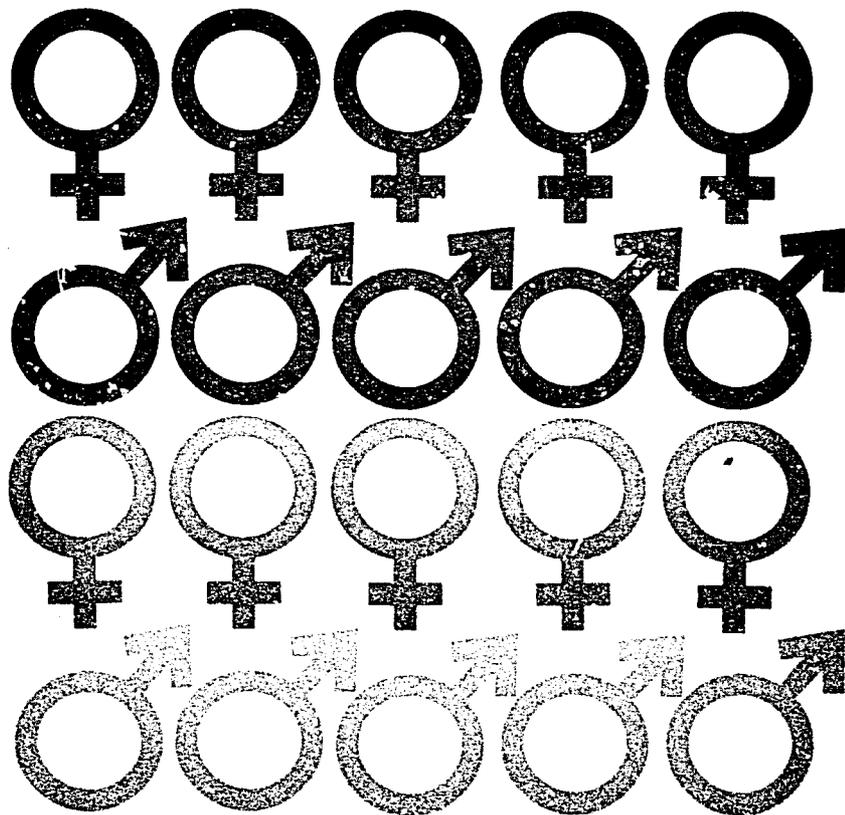

ASIA/OCEANIA

Peoples' Republic of China

**Selected
Statistical Data
by Sex**



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

Table of Contents

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

INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

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

(b) The Situation in AID

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

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

*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subject of 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, 1964. CHINA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	694580000	356520000	338060000	127100000	A	A	567480000	A	A
UNDER 1	28480000	14510000	13970000	A	A	A	A	A	A
1-4	72370000	37260000	35120000	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	94810000	49530000	45280000	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	86960000	45330000	41630000	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	62580000	32640000	29940000	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	51190000	26620000	24570000	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	50770000	27100000	23670000	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	47020000	24830000	22200000	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	41470000	21810000	19660000	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	35910000	18610000	17300000	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	31050000	15760000	15290000	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	26670000	13520000	13150000	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	22710000	10780000	11930000	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	17780000	8100000	9680000	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	24800000	10120000	14680000	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: URBAN AND RURAL TOTALS WERE DERIVED FROM DATA REPORTED BY THE FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE (DAILY REPORT - PRC, 10-27-1982, NO. 208, P. K3). OTHER TOTALS ARE FROM SUN JINGXIN, 1981, 'A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND NATIONWIDE POPULATION CENSUS', IN STATISTICS, NO. 5, P. 33 (IN CHINESE). FIGURES FOR 'UNDER 1' ARE REPORTED IN STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU, 1982, THE STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF CHINA 1981, OVERSEAS EDITION, HONG KONG, P. 94 (IN CHINESE). OTHER FIGURES WERE DERIVED FROM A PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION AS PUBLISHED IN C.S. MUIR, 1979, DUTY TRAVEL TO CHINA: NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1978, LYON.

02 POPULATION IS DE JURE.

03 A DEFINITION OF URBAN IS NOT AVAILABLE. THE URBAN TOTAL IN TABLE 1 APPEARS TO COME FROM AN OFFICIAL ATTEMPT TO REGROUP 1964 CENSUS DATA USING AN URBAN DEFINITION SOMEWHAT CONSISTENT WITH 1982 CENSUS CRITERIA.

04 CELL VALUES BASED ON THE REPORTED PERCENT DISTRIBUTION IN MUIR (1979) WERE ADJUSTED TO MARGINAL TOTALS AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, AND THEN ROUNDED. HENCE, ROW AND COLUMN FIGURES MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS.

05 AN ALTERNATE 1964 CENSUS POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND NONSTANDARD AGE GROUPING, MAY BE FOUND IN STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU, 1982, P. 94.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1978. CHINA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	951670000	488000000	463670000	170570000	A	A	781100000	A	A
0-4	92310000	A	A	E	A	A	E	A	A
5-9	125620000	A	A	45710000E	A	A	289400000E	A	A
10-14	122770000	A	A	E	A	A	E	A	A
15-19	C	C	C	19380000	A	A	74200000	A	A
20-24	C	C	C	18610000	A	A	70690000	A	A
25-29	C	C	C	15970000	A	A	65770000	A	A
30-34	470120000C	244570000C	225550000C	22410000F	A	A	90530000F	A	A
35-39	C	C	C	F	A	A	F	A	A
40-44	C	C	C	22260000G	A	A	75220000G	A	A
45-49	C	C	C	G	A	A	G	A	A
50-54	D	A	A	13900000H	A	A	55850000H	A	A
55-59	95170000D	A	A	H	A	A	H	A	A
60-64	D	A	A	12280000I	A	A	59130000I	A	A
65 AND OVER	45680000	A	A	I	A	A	I	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: TOTALS WERE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL DATA FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES ON FILE AT THE FOREIGN DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS DIVISION, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. AGE STRUCTURE ESTIMATES WERE CALCULATED FROM A PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AS REPORTED IN WANG WEIZHI, 1981, 'A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE AGE STRUCTURE OF CHINA'S POPULATION SINCE LIBERATION', IN POPULATION RESEARCH, NO. 4, OCTOBER, PP. 7-10. THIS DISTRIBUTION IS FROM AN OFFICIAL SURVEY OF UNKNOWN QUALITY AND COVERAGE.
- 02 A DEFINITION OF URBAN IS NOT AVAILABLE. URBAN FIGURES IN TABLE 2 ARE CONSISTENT WITH OFFICIAL FIGURES FROM THE 1964 AND 1982 CENSUSES AND REPORTED INTERCENSAL TRENDS IN URBAN POPULATION.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

C THE FIGURE FOR THE 30-34 AGE GROUP REFERS TO AGES 15-49.

D THE FIGURE FOR THE 55-59 AGE GROUP REFERS TO AGES 50-64.

E THE FIGURE FOR THE 5-9 AGE GROUP REFERS TO AGES 0-14.

F THE FIGURE FOR THE 30-34 AGE GROUP REFERS TO AGES 30-39.

G THE FIGURE FOR THE 40-44 AGE GROUP REFERS TO AGES 40-49.

H THE FIGURE FOR THE 50-54 AGE GROUP REFERS TO AGES 50-59.

I THE FIGURE FOR THE 60-64 AGE GROUP REFERS TO AGES 60 AND OVER.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1964. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1978. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. THERE IS INSUFFICIENT
EVIDENCE TO PERMIT AN ADJUSTMENT OF AGE-STRUCTURE
DATA FROM THE 1978 SURVEY.

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

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1982. CHINA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	B519433369	488741919	206588582		A		A801586706	A	A
NORTH									
BEIJING	9230687	4670510	4560177	5970227	A	A	3260460	A	A
TIANJIN	7764141	3942043	3822098	5333622	A	A	2430519	A	A
HEBEI	53005875	27128903	25876972	7272130	A	A	45733745	A	A
SHANXI	25291389	13162702	12128687	5314528	A	A	19976861	A	A
NEI MONGOL	19274279	10053501	9220778	5567306	A	A	13706973	A	A
NORTHEAST									
LIAONING	35721693	18224680	17497013	15132303	A	A	20589390	A	A
JILIN	22560053	11554694	11005359	8941108	A	A	13618945	A	A
HEILONGJIANG	32665546	16722562	15942984	13241697	A	A	19423849	A	A
EAST									
SHANGHAI	11859748	5909965	5949783	6320872	A	A	5538876	A	A
JIANGSU	60521114	30767366	29753748	9572186	A	A	50948928	A	A
ZHEJIANG	38884603	20166892	18717711	9996950	A	A	28887653	A	A
ANHUI	49665724	25763440	23902284		A	A		A	A
FUJIAN	25873259	13308813	12564446	5480708	A	A	20392551	A	A
JIANGXI	33184827				A	A		A	A
SHANDONG	74419054	37738000	36681000		A	A		A	A
CENTRAL-SOUTH									
HENAN	74422739				A	A		A	A
HUBEI	47804150	24544398	23259752	39534000	A	A	8270000	A	A
HUNAN	54008851	28052466	25956385		A	A		A	A
GUANGDON	59299220	30312258	28986962	11081572	A	A	48017648	A	A
GUANGXI	36420960				A	A		A	A
SOUTHWEST									
SICHUAN	99713310	51446784	48266526	14251131	A	A	85462179	A	A
GUIZHOU	28552997				A	A		A	A
YUNNAN	32553817	16500268	16053549	4187276	A	A	28366541	A	A
XIZANG	1892393				A	A		A	A
NORTHWEST									
SHAANXI	28904423	14968678	13935745	5490008	A	A	23413815	A	A
GANSU	19569261	10124577	9444684	3002499	A	A	16566762	A	A
QINGHAI	3895706				A	A		A	A
NINGXIA	3895578	2006795	1888783	875940	A	A	3019638	A	A
XINJIANG	13081681				A	A		A	A

01 SOURCE: 1982 CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE, OCTOBER 27, 1982, DAILY REPORT - PRC, NO. 208, PP. K2-K5. CERTAIN FIGURES WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON REPORTED PERCENTAGES.

02 THE DEFINITION OF URBAN USED IN CHINA'S 1982 CENSUS IS NOT KNOWN, NOR IS IT KNOWN IF ONE DEFINITION WAS USED CONSISTENTLY

TABLE 05 (CONTINUED)

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

03 COLUMN TOTALS INCLUDE 4,238,210 MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO DO NOT APPEAR IN PROVINCIAL FIGURES.

04 FIGURES DO NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, ROUNDING, AND/OR THE LACK OF DATA FOR SOME PROVINCES.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B THE TOTAL POPULATION IS 1,008,178,288.

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, 1982. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.
FOR A BREAKDOWN OF THE POPULATION BY 'NATIONALITY', SEE TABLE 6C.

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,
1982. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1982. CHINA**

NATIONALITY	TOTAL
TOTAL	B
HAN CHINESE	936703824
ZHUANG	13378162
HUI	7219352
UYGUR	5957112
YI	5453448
MIAO	5030897
MANCHU	4299159
TIBETAN	3870068
MONGOLIAN	3411657
TUJIA	2832743
BOUYEI	2120469
KOREAN	1763870
DONG	1425100
YAO	1402676
BAI	1131124
HANI	1058836

- 01 SOURCE:** 1982 CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE, OCTOBER 27, 1982, DAILY REPORT - PRC, NO. 208, PP. K2-K5.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'NATIONALITY' IN THE PRC IS BASED ON CUSTOM RATHER THAN ON A CONSISTENT SET OF CRITERIA. AT LAST COUNT, CHINA HAD 55 OFFICIALLY-DESIGNATED MINORITY/NATIONALITY GROUPS IN ADDITION TO THE HAN CHINESE MAJORITY. THE 15 MINORITY GROUPS SHOWN IN TABLE 6C ARE THOSE FOUND TO HAVE A POPULATION IN EXCESS OF ONE MILLION IN THE 1982 CENSUS.**
- 03 4,238,210 MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ARE EXCLUDED FROM TABLE 6C. THE VAST MAJORITY OF THESE PERSONS ARE THOUGHT TO BE HAN CHINESE.**
- B THE TOTAL POPULATION, EXCLUDING 4,238,210 MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES, IS 1,003,937,078.**

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,
1982. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1973-75. CHINA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	63.4X	60.8	63.3
1	66.2X	64.6	66.7
5	63.5X	62.2	64.5
15	54.6X	53.3	55.6
30	40.8X	39.5	41.7
45	27.5X	26.1	28.5
60	15.9X	14.7	16.5

- 01 SOURCES: JUDITH BANISTER AND SAMUEL PRESTON, 1981, 'MORTALITY IN CHINA', IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW, VOL. 7, NO. 1, PP. 98-110. RONG SHOUE ET AL., 1981, 'A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF LIFE EXPECTANCY IN CHINA, 1973-1975', IN JOURNAL OF POPULATION AND ECONOMICS, NO. 1, PP. 24-31 (IN CHINESE).
- 02 FIGURES IN TABLE 7 ARE TAKEN FROM THREE LIFE TABLES BASED ON DATA FROM CHINA'S NATIONWIDE CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY SURVEY OF 1976-78. MALE AND FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCIES ARE DERIVED FROM DATA FOR ROUGHLY 70 PERCENT OF CHINA'S POPULATION (SEE RONG ET AL.). COMBINED-SEX FIGURES ARE DERIVED FROM DATA FOR 94 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION (SEE BANISTER AND PRESTON). AS A RESULT, THE SINGLE-SEX FIGURES ARE NOT ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH THE TOTAL FIGURES.
- 03 COMBINED-SEX LIFE EXPECTANCIES WERE DERIVED AFTER ADJUSTING SURVEY DEATHS FOR AN ASSUMED UNDERREPORTING OF 15 PERCENT. FOR THE SAKE OF COMPARABILITY, BANISTER HAS ADJUSTED THE MALE AND FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCIES REPORTED IN RONG ET AL. FOR THE SAME ASSUMED EXTENT OF UNDERREPORTING.
- X CAUTION: COMBINED-SEX LIFE EXPECTANCIES ARE NOT ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH CORRESPONDING SINGLE-SEX FIGURES; SEE NOTE 02.

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, 1964 TO 1981. CHINA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP)									
1964	12-15	A	A	7-9	A	A	12-15	A	A
1974	7-9	A	A	5-7	A	A	8-10	A	A
1977	7-9	A	A	6-7	A	A	7-9	A	A
1978	6-8	A	A	5-7	A	A	6-8	A	A
1981	6-8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1973-75	53-80	63-83	56-76	A	A	A	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCES:** MORTALITY DATA HAVE BEEN COMPILED AND ESTIMATED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES WHICH ARE ON FILE AT THE FOREIGN DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS DIVISION, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. INFANT MORTALITY RATES WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON DATA FROM CHINA'S CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY SURVEY OF 1976-78, ADJUSTED FOR CHINESE AGE REPORTING AND UNDERREPORTING OF INFANT DEATHS.
- 02** IN EACH DEATH RATE RANGE, THE LOWER BOUND REPRESENTS THE OFFICIAL RATE FOR THAT YEAR, WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED THE MINIMUM PLAUSIBLE DEATH RATE. THE UPPER BOUNDS ARE ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF AN ESTIMATED 80-90 PERCENT COMPLETENESS OF DEATH REPORTING IN CHINA (SEE JUDITH BANISTER AND SAMUEL PRESTON, 1981, 'MORTALITY IN CHINA', IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW, VOL. 7, NO. 1, PP. 98-110).
- 03** INFANT MORTALITY ESTIMATES BY SEX ARE NOT BASED ON DATA FOR THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, AND THEREFORE ARE NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE TO THE TOTAL-COUNTRY ESTIMATE OF 53-80; SEE NOTE 02, TABLE 7.
- 04** URBAN DEATH RATES APPLY ONLY TO THE CITY PROPER OF CHINA'S URBAN AREAS. THEY APPEAR TO EXCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF TOWNS AND SUBURBAN AREAS, WHOSE DATA SEEM TO BE INCLUDED WITH THOSE OF RURAL AREAS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1982. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1982. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. INFORMATION ON MARITAL
STATUS FROM THE 1982 CENSUS IS EXPECTED TO BE AVAILABLE IN THE
FUTURE.

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

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1982. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. INFORMATION ON MARITAL
STATUS FROM THE 1982 CENSUS IS EXPECTED TO BE AVAILABLE IN THE
FUTURE.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1982. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. INFORMATION ON MARITAL
STATUS FROM THE 1982 CENSUS IS EXPECTED TO BE AVAILABLE IN THE
FUTURE.

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, 1982. CHINA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	22	20	22	20	22	20

01 SOURCE: FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE, SEPTEMBER 19, 1980, DAILY REPORT - PRC, NO. 184, P. L22.

02 TECHNICALLY, CHINA'S MINIMUM LEGAL AGES AT MARRIAGE WERE 18 FOR WOMEN AND 20 FOR MEN DURING THE THREE DECADES AFTER PROMULGATION OF THE MARRIAGE LAW OF 1950. A NEW MARRIAGE LAW, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1981, CHANGED THE LEGAL MINIMUM TO 20 FOR WOMEN AND 22 FOR MEN. IN FACT, BETROTHED COUPLES HAVE BEEN UNDER STRONG PRESSURES THROUGHOUT THE LAST DECADE TO POSTPONE THEIR MARRIAGES UNTIL LATER AGES.

03 DATA WITH WHICH TO CALCULATE AGES AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENTS ARE EVER-MARRIED ARE NOT AVAILABLE, BUT SHOULD BE FORTHCOMING FROM 1982 CENSUS TABULATIONS.

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

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1982. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DETAILED DATA FOUND. CHINA'S RURAL AND SUBURBAN AREAS ARE ORGANIZED INTO 'PEOPLE'S COMMUNES'. PERMANENT POPULATION REGISTRATION DATA FOR THESE COMMUNES, FOR END-OF-YEAR 1980, INDICATE A TOTAL COMMUNE POPULATION OF 810,960,000 IN 176,727,000 HOUSEHOLDS, OR A MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF 4.6 (SEE AGRICULTURAL YEARBOOK OF CHINA 1981, PEKING, P. 9, IN CHINESE).

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1982. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1964 TO 1981. CHINA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1964	39-46	33-40	40-47
1971	31-38	22-29	32-39
1974	25-32	15-22	26-33
1977	19-26	14-21	20-27
1978	18-25	14-21	19-27
1981	21-25	A	A
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1964	6.41-7.49	A	A
1971	4.99-6.17	A	A
1974	3.77-4.84	A	A
1977	2.58-3.52	A	A
1978	2.40-3.27	A	A
1981	2.57-3.08	A	A
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1964	3.11-3.64	A	A
1971	2.42-3.00	A	A
1974	1.83-2.35	A	A
1977	1.25-1.71	A	A
1978	1.17-1.59	A	A
1981	1.25-1.50	A	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1981	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: FERTILITY DATA HAVE BEEN COMPILED AND ESTIMATED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES WHICH ARE ON FILE AT THE FOREIGN DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS DIVISION, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.
- 02 IN EACH CRUDE BIRTH RATE RANGE, THE LOWER BOUND REPRESENTS THE OFFICIAL BIRTH RATE WHICH IS USUALLY DERIVED FROM END-OF-YEAR REPORTING OF VITAL EVENTS AND POPULATION SIZE. UPPER BOUNDS ARE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE DEGREE OF UNDERREPORTING OF BIRTHS.
- 03 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES ARE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ESTIMATES DERIVED FROM A RECONSTRUCTION OF PRC POPULATION TRENDS FROM 1953-1981. THE RANGE IN TFRS FOR EACH YEAR CORRESPONDS TO THE CRUDE BIRTH RATE RANGE FOR THE SAME YEAR.
- 04 GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES ASSUME A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.06.
- 05 URBAN BIRTH RATES APPLY ONLY TO THE CITY PROPER OF CHINA'S URBAN AREAS. THEY APPEAR TO EXCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF TOWNS AND SUBURBAN AREAS, WHOSE DATA SEEM TO BE INCLUDED WITH THOSE OF RURAL AREAS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1982. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE NOTE TO TABLE 15C.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1982.
CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. SEE NOTE TO TABLE 15C.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1982. CHINA

AGE	TOTAL
TOTAL	68.2

01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY TABULATIONS OF CHINA'S 1982 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES INDICATE A TOTAL OF 235,820,002 PERSONS AGES 12 AND OVER SAID TO BE ILLITERATE OR SEMI-LITERATE (SEE FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE, OCTOBER 27, 1982, DAILY REPORT - PRC, NO. 208, P. K3). THE FIGURE IN TABLE 15C IS BASED ON THIS REPORTED FIGURE AND ON A U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ESTIMATE OF CHINA'S 1982 POPULATION AGES 12 AND OVER.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY LEVEL, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. CHINA

LEVEL	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	207096000	111928000	82825000
KINDERGARTEN	10562000	A	A
PRIMARY	143328000	80316000	63012000
REGULAR SECONDARY	48596000	29642000	18954000
AGR. & VOC. MIDDLE	481000	288000	193000
SECONDARY TECH.	632000	A	A
SECONDARY TEACHER	437000	A	A
SECONDARY SPECIAL	1069000	715000	354000
HIGHER LEARNING	1279000	967000	312000
WORKER TRAINING	679000	A	A
BLIND & DEAF	33000	A	A

01 SOURCE: BASED ON DATA PRESENTED IN STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU, 1982, THE STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF CHINA, OVERSEAS EDITION, HONG KONG, PP. 452 AND 458 (IN CHINESE).

02 TABLE 16A EXCLUDES STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SPARE-TIME SCHOOLS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

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

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL, SEX, AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

**TABLE 17C. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS
OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1981. CHINA**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	432800000	A	A101920000	A	A	A330880000	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: BASED ON DATA PRESENTED IN STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU, 1982, THE STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF CHINA 1981, OVERSEAS EDITION, HONG KONG, PP. 452 AND 458 (IN CHINESE).
- 02 THE STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU PUBLISHES DATA ON THE 'SOCIAL LABOR FORCE', WHICH REFERS TO WORKERS AND STAFF 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WORKING IN STATE AND COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL LABORERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS. THE CONCEPT APPEARS TO INCLUDE PERSONS WHO ARE EMPLOYED PART TIME, SUCH AS MEMBERS OF PEOPLE'S COMMUNES WHO EARN WORK POINTS ONLY DURING PEAK AGRICULTURAL MONTHS. THE CONCEPT EXCLUDES UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE SEEKING WORK.
- 03 THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN URBAN AREAS IS CALCULATED AS THE SUM OF ALL OF CHINA'S WORKERS AND STAFF IN STATE AND COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES DOING URBAN NON-AGRICULTURAL JOBS, PLUS INDIVIDUAL LABORERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS. THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN RURAL AREAS IS CALCULATED BY SUMMING ALL WORKERS IN STATE AND COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND RURAL INDUSTRIES.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	638560000	A	A145160000		A	A493400000		A	A

01 ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING ANNUAL NATURAL POPULATION INCREASE AS SUGGESTED BY 1982 CENSUS RESULTS.

02 1981 URBAN AND RURAL ESTIMATES FOR AGES 16 AND OVER ARE BASED ON 1982 CENSUS RESULTS AND 1978 SURVEY DATA REPORTED IN WANG WEIZHI, 1981, 'A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE AGE STRUCTURE OF CHINA'S POPULATION SINCE LIBERATION', IN POPULATION RESEARCH, NO. 4, PP. 7-10 (IN CHINESE).

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE EMPLOYED 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. CHINA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67.8	A	A	70.2	A	A	67.1	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: BASED ON DATA PRESENTED IN STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU, 1982, THE STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF CHINA 1981, OVERSEAS EDITION, HONG KONG, PP. 452 AND 458 (IN CHINESE), AND ON POPULATION ESTIMATES MADE BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (SEE NOTES TO TABLE 17B).
- 02 THE STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU PUBLISHES DATA ON THE 'SOCIAL LABOR FORCE', WHICH REFERS TO WORKERS AND STAFF 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WORKING IN STATE AND COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL LABORERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS. THE CONCEPT APPEARS TO INCLUDE PERSONS WHO ARE EMPLOYED PART TIME, SUCH AS MEMBERS OF PEOPLE'S COMMUNES WHO EARN WORK POINTS ONLY DURING PEAK AGRICULTURAL MONTHS. THE CONCEPT EXCLUDES UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE SEEKING WORK.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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. CHINA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 19. PER CAPITA INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME
(IN RENMINBI PER YEAR), BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1981. CHINA

INCOME	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	996220000	A	A203020000		A		A793200000	A	A
UNDER 150		A	A	F	A		A156260000	A	A
150-240		A	A	F	A		A	A	A
240-300	629184000C	A	A	4162000F	A		A	A	A
300-420		A	A	11085000	A		A457677000G	A	A
420-600		A	A	64581000	A		A	A	A
600-720		A	A	85857000	A		A	A	A
720 AND OVER	367036000E	A	A	24159000	A		A	A	A
MEDIAN INCOME		A	A	13176000	A		A179263000E	A	A

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIFIED INCOMES AS REPORTED IN STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU, 1982, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF CHINA 1981, HONG KONG, PP. 438 AND 441, AND IN BEIJING REVIEW, JUNE 21, 1982, P. 7.

02 MEAN INCOMES OF 500 AND 223 RENMINBI PER YEAR FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, RESPECTIVELY, ARE REPORTED IN THE STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF CHINA 1981. MEAN INCOME FOR THE TOTAL COUNTRY, CALCULATED AS A WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF THESE URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES, IS 280 RENMINBI PER YEAR.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

C THE FIGURE FOR '240-300' INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WITH INCOMES UNDER 300 RENMINBI/YEAR.

E THE FIGURE FOR '720 AND OVER' INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WITH INCOMES ABOVE 300 RENMINBI/YEAR.

F THE FIGURE FOR '150-240' INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WITH INCOMES UNDER 240 RENMINBI/YEAR.

G THE FIGURE FOR '240-300' INCLUDES ALL PERSONS WITH INCOMES BETWEEN 150 AND 300 RENMINBI/YEAR.

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

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

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

ASIA/OCEANIA

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

EUROPE

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

APPENDIX A (continued)

Latin America/Caribbean

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

Near East/North Africa

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

North America

Canada
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

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

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

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

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

COUNTRY 435--CHINA, PRC

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1964	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1978	15	9		X	
TABLE 03	1964	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1978	0	0			X
TABLE 05	1982	36	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1982	17	1		X	
TABLE 06D	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1975	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1981	10	9		X	
TABLE 09	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 10B	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1982	1	6		X	
TABLE 12	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 13	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 14B	1981	26	3		X	
TABLE 15A	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 15B	1982	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1982	1	1		X	
TABLE 16A	1981	11	3		X	
TABLE 16B	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 17A	1981	1	9		X	
TABLE 17B	1981	1	9		X	
TABLE 17C	1981	1	9		X	
TABLE 18	1981	0	0			X
TABLE 19	1981	9	9		X	

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

0 STANDARD TABLES
14 NONSTANDARD TABLES
17 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

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

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

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

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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		9		
					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, 3250 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)
