
ASIA/OCEANIA

Republic of China-Taiwan

Selected Statistical Data by Sex

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

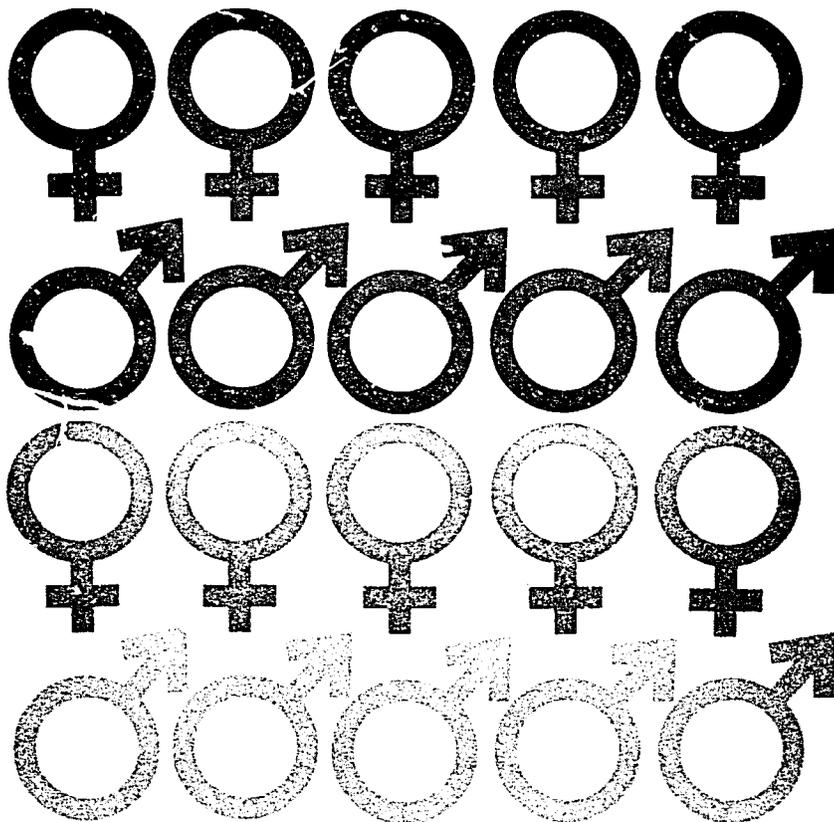


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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

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

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

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

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

Census data on women exhibit certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted appropriately. Some of these biases are noted in the 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, 1970. TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	14693013	7684044	7008969
0-4	1895447	975536	919911
5-9	2073149	1060670	1012479
10-14	1981348	1016126	965222
15-19	1791904	921495	870409
20-24	1180385	602128	578257
25-29	900838	454918	445920
30-34	890471	444390	446081
35-39	845741	449736	396005
40-44	837918	495433	342485
45-49	690253	462988	281265
50-54	500018	289530	210488
55-59	408732	230136	178596
60-64	288278	151618	136660
65 AND OVER	408531	183340	225191

01 SOURCE: CENSUS OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1972, AN EXTRACT
REPORT ON THE 1970 SAMPLE CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING,
TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, PP. 108 AND 120.
02 FINAL DE JURE CENSUS FIGURES.

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, 1975. TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	16206183	8401137	7805046
0-4	1803433	929086	874347
5-9	2043596	1048520	995076
10-14	2101391	1077118	1024273
15-19	1966770	1004425	962345
20-24	1712361	865236	847125
25-29	1147989	571582	576407
30-34	916593	456394	460199
35-39	908436	453670	454766
40-44	837742	446790	390952
45-49	818059	486117	331942
50-54	639744	380657	259087
55-59	442513	252255	190258
60-64	360245	198344	161901
65 AND OVER	507311	230943	276368

- 01 SOURCE: POPULATION CENSUS OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1976, AN EXTRACT REPORT ON THE 1975 SAMPLE CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, P. 41.
- 02 FINAL DE JURE CENSUS FIGURES, EXCLUDING A REPORTED POPULATION OF 73,173 FOR THE FUKIEN AREA.
- 03 PRELIMINARY DATA FROM THE 28 DECEMBER 1980 CENSUS INDICATE A TOTAL POPULATION FOR THE TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA OF 18,031,825, 9,401,029 OF WHOM ARE MALES (EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE, EAST-WEST CENTER, 1981, ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENSUS FORUM, VOL. 7, NO. 3, HONOLULU, P. 10).

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, 1980. TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	17949108	9362026	8587082
UNDER 1	389164	201217	187947
1-4	1641068	847094	793974
5-9	1813104	931779	881325
10-14	1923570	988678	934892
15-19	2043263	1047561	995702
20-24	1959717	995912	963805
25-29	1762806	904394	858412
30-34	1176606	607164	569442
35-39	898706	462369	436337
40-44	879342	447773	431569
45-49	809054	433709	375345
50-54	807798	481310	326488
55-59	649225	383823	265402
60-64	471048	267249	203799
65 AND OVER	724637	361994	362643

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1982, GENERAL REPORT:
THE 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA,
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, VOL. I, TAIPEI, TABLE 5.
- 02 FINAL DE JURE CENSUS FIGURE, EXCLUDING A REPORTED POPULATION
OF 61,001 FOR THE FUKIEN AREA.

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

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970. TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	14749000	7718000	7031000
UNDER 1	368000	189000	179000
1-4	1560000	800000	760000
5-9	2089000	1070000	1019000
10-14	1963000	1005000	958000
15-19	1785000	913000	872000
20-24	1188000	607000	581000
25-29	915000	466000	448000
30-34	909000	460000	449000
35-39	844000	452000	393000
40-44	835000	496000	339000
45-49	682000	403000	279000
50-54	503000	292000	211000
55-59	411000	230000	181000
60-64	288000	151000	137000
65 AND OVER	407000	184000	223000

01 SOURCE: CENSUS OF 16 DECEMBER 1970 ADJUSTED FOR 0.4 PERCENT
NET UNDERENUMERATION AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

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

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1975. TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	16260000	8464000	7796000
UNDER 1	368000	188000	180000
1-4	1468000	750000	718000
5-9	1918000	983000	935000
10-14	2083000	1066000	1017000
15-19	1956000	1000000	956000
20-24	1775000	907000	869000
25-29	1180000	601000	579000
30-34	907000	461000	446000
35-39	900000	454000	446000
40-44	831000	443000	388000
45-49	817000	483000	333000
50-54	660000	388000	272000
55-59	478000	275000	203000
60-64	380000	210000	171000
65 AND OVER	539000	255000	284000

01 SOURCE: CENSUS OF 16 DECEMBER 1975 ADJUSTED FOR 0.3 PERCENT NET UNDERENUMERATION AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, (1978, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-REPUBLIC OF CHINA, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 3).

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,
1979. TAIWAN

AREA	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA	17543067	9160239	8382828
TAIWAN AREA	17479314	9126925	8352389
TAIWAN PROVINCE	14110100	7378357	6731743
KEELING CITY	345392	181976	163416
TAICHUNG CITY	585205	301679	283526
TAINAN CITY	572590	296668	275922
TAIPEI HSIEN	2135007	1106566	1028441
ILAN HSIEN	440366	231734	208632
TAOYUAN HSIEN	1013033	536302	476731
HSINCHU HSIEN	636272	335167	301105
MIALOLI HSIEN	541680	283005	258675
TAICHUNG HSIEN	975718	506716	469002
CHANGHWA HSIEN	1153091	595171	557920
NANTOU HSIEN	521962	273014	248948
YUNLIN HSIEN	799023	414900	384123
CHIAYI HSIEN	829551	431768	397783
TAINAN HSIEN	957811	500291	457520
KAOHSIUNG HSN	975754	512603	463151
PINGTUNG HSIEN	884311	466199	418112
TAITUNG HSIEN	281582	154332	127250
HUALIEN HSIEN	352968	193400	159568
PENGHU HSIEN	108784	56866	51918
MUNICIPALITIES			
TAIPEI	2196237	1139966	1056271
KAOHSIUNG	1172977	608602	564375
KINMA (FUKIEN)AREA	63753	33314	30439
KINMEN HSIEN	53944	27785	26159
LIENKIANG HSIEN	9809	5529	4280

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1980, 1979 TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, PP. 54-101.
- 02 DATA REFER TO END OF YEAR.
- 03 AS OF JULY 1, 1979, TAIWAN HAD THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS: TAIWAN AREA, COMPRISING TAIWAN PROVINCE, TAIPEI MUNICIPALITY, AND KAOHSIUNG MUNICIPALITY; AND KINMA AREA (FUKIEN PROVINCE), COMPRISING 2 HSIEN (COUNTIES). TAIWAN PROVINCE, THE LARGEST ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, ITSELF COMPRISES 3 CITIES AND 16 HSIEN (COUNTIES).

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, 1980. TAIWAN

AREA	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA	18029798	9405376	8624422
TAIWAN AREA	17968797	9373555	8595242
TAIWAN PROVINCE	14481624	7571979	6909645
KEELING CITY	346945	182680	164265
TAICHUNG CITY	606797	312708	294089
TAINAN CITY	582485	301548	280937
TAIPEI HSIEN	2364521	1226383	1138138
ILAN HSIEN	439518	230867	208651
THOYUAN HSIEN	1067951	564482	503469
HSINCHU HSIEN	638739	336032	302707
MIALOLI HSIEN	538657	281347	257310
TAICHUNG HSIEN	1028023	533674	494349
CHANGHWA HSIEN	1159868	599067	560801
NANTOU HAIEN	520817	272835	247982
YUNLIN HSIEN	784367	407740	376627
CHIAYI HSIEN	814950	424410	390540
TAINAN HSIEN	958917	500989	457928
KAOHSIUNG HSN	1005432	527938	477494
PINGTUNG HSIEN	882442	465228	417214
TAITUNG HSIEN	280246	154133	126113
HUALIEN HSIEN	354666	194249	160417
PENGHU HSIEN	106283	55669	50614
MUNICIPALITIES			
TAIPEI	2267584	1169403	1098181
KAOHSIUNG	1219589	632173	587416
KINMA (FUKIEN)AREA	61001	31821	29180
KINMEN HSIEN	51958	26603	25355
LIENKIANG HSIEN	9043	5218	3825

01 SOURCE: CENSUS OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1982, GENERAL REPORT: THE 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, VOL. I, TAIPEI, TABLE 1.
02 FINAL DE JURE CENSUS FIGURES.

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, 1975. TAIWAN

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, 1975. TAIWAN

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, 1980. TAIWAN

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	17963797	9373555	8595242
CHINESE	17949108	9362026	8587082
ALIEN	19689	11529	8160

- 01 SOURCE: CENSUS OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1982, GENERAL
REPORT: THE 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, TAIWAN-FUKIEN
AREA, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, VOL. I, TAIPEI, TABLE 5.
- 02 FINAL DE JURE CENSUS FIGURES, EXCLUDING A REPORTED POPULATION
OF 61,001 FOR THE FUKIEN AREA.

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,
1975. TAIWAN

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, 1979. TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
0	70.8	68.2	73.5	71.3	68.8	73.8	69.8	66.8	72.8
1	71.5	69.0	74.0	71.9	69.6	74.2	70.7	68.0	73.6
5	67.8	65.4	70.3	68.1	65.9	70.5	67.1	64.4	69.9
15	58.1	55.7	60.5	58.4	56.2	60.7	57.4	54.8	60.2
30	44.0	42.0	46.1	44.2	42.3	46.2	43.5	41.2	45.9
45	30.3	28.5	32.0	30.4	28.8	32.1	30.0	28.1	32.0
60	17.9	16.6	19.2	18.0	16.7	19.2	17.8	16.4	19.2

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1980, 1979 TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, TABLES 24 AND 88.

02 LIFE EXPECTANCIES FOR THE TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION WERE DERIVED FROM REPORTED LIFE TABLE MORTALITY RATES FOR URBAN (ALL CITIES AND CHEN) AND RURAL AREAS, AND MIDYEAR POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX.

03 A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.055 WAS USED TO CALCULATE LIFE EXPECTANCIES FOR BOTH SEXES COMBINED.

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

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1970 TO 1981. TAIWAN

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)									
1970	5	5	4	A	A	A	A	A	A
1975	5	5	4	A	A	A	A	A	A
1976	5	5	4	A	A	A	A	A	A
1977	5	6	4	A	A	A	A	A	A
1978	5	5	4	A	A	A	A	A	A
1979	5	6	4	4	5	4	5	6	5
1980	5	6	4	4	5	4	5	6	5
1981	5	6	4	A	A	A	A	A	A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
1975	24	28	21	A	A	A	A	A	A
1976	23	26	21	A	A	A	A	A	A
1977	25	29	21	A	A	A	A	A	A
1978	24	28	21	A	A	A	A	A	A
1979	24	27	20	A	A	A	A	A	A
1980	23	26	19	A	A	A	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: CRUDE DEATH RATES (TOTAL COUNTRY) FROM DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS, EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1982, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1982, TAIPEI, PP. 36, 38 AND 40.
CRUDE DEATH RATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS FROM MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1980 AND 1981, 1979 AND 1980 TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOKS, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, TABLES 20 AND 24.
MALE AND FEMALE INFANT MORTALITY RATES ARE FROM OFFICIAL ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES APPEARING IN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1976-1981, TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, ISSUES FOR 1975 THROUGH 1980 EDITIONS, TABLE 87.
- 02 DATA ARE REPORTED BY TYPE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: URBAN COMPRISES ALL CITIES AND CHEN (URBAN TOWNSHIPS); RURAL COMPRISES ALL HSIANG (RURAL TOWNSHIPS).
- 03 SINCE INFANT MORTALITY IS UNDERREGISTERED, THE OFFICIAL LIFE TABLE VALUES OF 1Q0 AND 4Q1 ARE ESTIMATED BY EXTRAPOLATING THE MORTALITY LEVEL OF THE REGISTERED 5Q5 ACCORDING TO THE COALE-DEMENY WEST REGION MODEL LIFE TABLE. RATES FOR BOTH SEXES WERE CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ASSUMING A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.055.

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, 1975.
TAIWAN

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, 1979. TAIWAN

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	17479314	10026777	6799947	0	534205	118385	0
TOTAL MALES	9126925	5517881	3406600	0	138460	63984	0
10-14	2943044	2943040	4	0	0	0	0
15-19	1029616	1021135	8427	0	14	40	0
20-24	968667	847840	119505	0	187	1135	0
25-29	845994	340612	499258	0	826	5298	0
30-34	536784	70264	458375	0	1282	6863	0
35-39	480268	32076	438771	0	2350	7071	0
40-44	436754	24377	400452	0	4854	7071	0
45-49	452579	38118	396845	0	9096	8520	0
50 AND OVER	1433219	200419	1084963	0	119851	27986	0
TOTAL FEMALES	8352389	4508896	3393347	0	395745	54401	0
10-14	2771018	2770911	105	0	1	1	0
15-19	977937	928975	48403	0	111	448	0
20-24	926201	552062	368583	0	1181	4375	0
25-29	807998	153968	640642	0	3661	9727	0
30-34	507396	34920	459638	0	5253	7585	0
35-39	455846	15738	424538	0	8991	6579	0
40-44	420806	10792	389321	0	14858	5835	0
45-49	367406	8263	331362	0	22488	5293	0
50 AND OVER	1117781	33267	730755	0	339201	14558	0

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1980, 1979 TAIWAN-FUKIEN
DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIWAN, P. 349.
02 DATA REFER TO THE END OF YEAR POPULATION FOR THE TAIWAN
AREA ONLY.

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, 1975. TAIWAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1975. TAIWAN

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, 1979. TAIWAN

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	A	18
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	24	21
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	26	23
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	29	26

- 01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE REPORTED IN U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1978, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES-REPUBLIC OF CHINA, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 8. AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON DATA FROM MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1980, 1979 TAIWAN-TAIWAN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, P. 349.
- 02 THE LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE REFERS TO MARRIAGE WITHOUT PARENTAL CONSENT. WITH PARENTAL CONSENT, WOMEN MAY MARRY AT ANY AGE.
- 03 DATA REFER TO TAIWAN AREA ONLY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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, 1980. TAIWAN**

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	438145
2	315933
3	399110
4	578517
5	697080
6	533301
7	317337
8	179758
9	102924
10 AND OVER	165797
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	3727902
MEAN SIZE	4.8
MEDIAN SIZE	4.7

01 SOURCE: CENSUS OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1982, GENERAL
REPORT: THE 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, TAIWAN-FUKIEN
AREA, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, VOL. I, TAIPEI, TABLE 4.

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

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TAIWAN

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, 1970 TO 1981. TAIWAN**

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1970	40	238	293	147	59	20	3
1975	34	191	212	80	26	8	2
1976	38	213	241	98	28	8	1
1977	37	194	206	73	23	6	1
1978	36	194	213	73	20	5	1
1979	35	195	209	72	18	4	1
1980	33	180	200	69	16	4	1
1981	31	176	197	69	14	3	1
URBAN							
1970	37	223	281	141	54	16	3
1975	29	176	200	75	23	6	2
1976	33	198	232	85	25	6	1
1977	31	177	195	70	21	5	1
1978	30	177	203	72	18	4	1
1979	29	178	200	72	17	4	1
1980	28	165	191	69	15	3	0B
1981	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
RURAL							
1970	45	265	314	159	68	26	4
1975	42	219	238	89	32	10	2
1976	46	242	263	93	34	10	1
1977	46	226	232	78	27	8	1
1978	45	224	235	77	23	6	1
1979	45	227	232	73	20	6	0B
1980	43	211	221	70	18	5	1
1981	41	207	217	67	16	4	1

01 SOURCES: 1970 FIGURES ARE FROM DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, 1971, 1970 TAIWAN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, NANTOU, PP. 20-23 AND 98-99.

1975 TO 1980 FIGURES FROM MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1976-1981, TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, 1975 EDITION, TABLE 45; 1976-1980 EDITIONS, TABLE 41.

1981 FIGURES FROM DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS, EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1982, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1982, TAIPEI, PP. 27 AND 28.

02 FIGURES ARE BASED ON REGISTERED DATA TABULATED BY DATE OF OCCURRENCE AND ARE FOR THE TAIWAN AREA ONLY.

03 URBAN INCLUDES DATA FOR ALL CITIES AND ALL URBAN TOWNSHIPS, AND RURAL INCLUDES ALL RURAL TOWNSHIPS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

B LESS THAN 0.5 BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN.

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

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1970 TO 1981. TAIWAN

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP)			
1970	27	27	28
1975	22	22	24
1976	26	25	27
1977	24	23	25
1978	24	23	26
1979	24	24	26
1980	23	A	A
1981	23	23	25
TFR (PER WOMAN)			
1970	4.00	3.78	4.40
1975	2.76	2.56	3.16
1976	3.09	2.91	3.45
1977	2.70	2.50	3.09
1978	2.71	2.53	3.06
1979	2.66	2.50	3.02
1980	2.52	2.36	2.84
1981	2.46	A	2.76
GRR (PER WOMAN)			
1970	1.94	1.83	2.13
1975	1.34	1.24	1.53
1976	1.49	1.41	1.67
1977	1.31	1.22	1.50
1978	1.31	1.22	1.47
1979	1.28	1.21	1.46
1980	1.22	1.14	1.38
1981	A	A	A
NRR (PER WOMAN)			
1970	A	A	A
1975	1.29	1.20	1.47
1976	1.44	1.36	1.60
1977	1.26	1.17	1.43
1978	1.26	1.18	1.41
1979	1.24	1.17	1.40
1980	1.18	1.11	1.33
1981	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: FIGURES FOR 1970 ARE FROM DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, 1971, 1970 TAIWAN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, NANTOU, VARIOUS PAGES. FIGURES FOR 1975 TO 1979 ARE FROM MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1976-81, TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK,

TABLE 14B (CONTINUED)

REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, 1975 EDITION, TABLES 11, 33 AND 45; 1976 THROUGH 1980 EDITIONS, TABLES 24 AND 41. CBR AND TFR FOR 1981 ARE FROM DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF THE BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS, EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1982, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1982, TAIPEI, PP. 3, 27 AND 28.

02 FIGURES ARE BASED ON REGISTERED DATA TABULATED BY DATE OF OCCURRENCE AND ARE FOR THE TAIWAN AREA ONLY.

03 REPORTED DATA WERE ADJUSTED SO THAT URBAN INCLUDES ALL CITIES AND URBAN TOWNSHIPS, AND RURAL INCLUDES ALL RURAL TOWNSHIPS.

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 6 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979.
TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	13581678	7518022	6063656
6-11	2134053	1098915	1035138
12-14	1160757	596733	564024
15-19	2006142	1031136	975006
20-24	1877326	967532	909794
25-29	1621627	843469	778158
30-34	1000272	532412	467860
35-39	835402	467566	367836
40-44	726341	412144	314197
45-49	674319	426249	248070
50-54	616175	443163	173012
55-59	418789	307354	111435
60-64	245286	184379	60907
65 AND OVER	265189	206970	58219

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1980, 1979 TAIWAN-FUKIEN
DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, PP. 112-165.
- 02 FIGURES ARE FOR THE TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA AND REFER TO END-OF-YEAR
1979.
- 03 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ A NEWSPAPER
AND WRITE A SIMPLE LETTER.

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

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1979.
TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15218729	7960512	7258217
6-11	2241375	1153423	1087952
12-14	1174996	603633	571363
15-19	2013825	1033377	980448
20-24	1899480	971313	928167
25-29	1658205	848038	810167
30-34	1047011	538128	508883
35-39	938976	481806	457170
40-44	860684	438580	422104
45-49	823132	454348	368784
50-54	790881	475219	315662
55-59	611983	360155	251828
60-64	430398	243917	186481
65 AND OVER	727783	358575	369208
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

01 SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA REPORTED IN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1980, 1979 TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, P. 54.

02 FIGURES ARE FOR THE TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA AND REFER TO END-OF-YEAR 1979.

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

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 6 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	89.2	94.4	83.5
6-11	95.2	95.3	95.1
12-14	98.8	98.9	98.7
15-19	99.6	99.8	99.4
20-24	98.8	99.6	98.0
25-29	97.8	99.5	96.0
30-34	95.5	98.9	91.9
35-39	89.0	97.0	80.5
40-44	84.4	94.0	74.4
45-49	81.9	93.8	67.3
50-54	77.9	93.3	54.8
55-59	68.4	85.3	44.3
60-64	57.0	75.6	32.7
65 AND OVER	36.4	57.7	15.8

01 SOURCE: DERIVED FROM DATA REPORTED IN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1980, 1979 TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, PP. 54 AND 112-165.

02 FIGURES ARE FOR THE TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA AND REFER TO END-OF-YEAR 1979.

03 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ A NEWSPAPER AND WRITE A SIMPLE LETTER.

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

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS
OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980.
TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4400855	2283572	2117283
6-11	2222595	1142548	1080047
12-17	1598028	836289	761739
18-24	342528	203095	139433
UNKNOWN	237704	101640	136064

- 01 SOURCE: DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS, EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1981, TAIPEI, PP. 585 AND 599.
- 02 THE AGE GROUPS IN THIS TABLE CORRESPOND TO THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD LEVELS OF EDUCATION RESPECTIVELY. UNKNOWN ARE FOR ALL LEVELS.
- 03 DATA REFER TO TAIWAN AREA ONLY.

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

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1980.
TAIWAN

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 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1980.
TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	A	A	A
6-11	99.7	A	A
12-17	A	80.9	79.8
18-24	A	11.9	9.1

01 SOURCE: DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS, EXECUTIVE YUAN, 1981, STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA 1981, TAIPEI, P. 599.

02 THE AGE GROUPS IN THIS TABLE CORRESPOND TO THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD LEVELS OF EDUCATION RESPECTIVELY. UNKNOWN ARE FOR ALL LEVELS.

03 DATA REFER TO TAIWAN AREA ONLY.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

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

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979. TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	7921042	5252701	2668341
15-19	916857	486490	430367
20-24	1452851	871771	581080
25-29	1267534	828473	439061
30-34	785889	531836	254053
35-39	705303	477678	227625
40-44	649128	434854	214274
45-49	632497	447667	184830
50-54	598166	455853	142313
55-59	427627	332038	95589
60-64	256516	202180	54336
65 AND OVER	228674	183861	44813

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR 1980, 1979 TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, P. 166.
- 02 DATA REFER TO END OF YEAR FOR THE TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA.
- 03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IS DEFINED AS THOSE PERSONS AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE AT WORK FOR REWARD; WERE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS WHO WORKED AT LEAST THREE HOURS DAILY OR TWO DAYS WEEKLY; HAD JOBS BUT WERE NOT AT WORK; WERE SEASONAL WORKERS WHO WERE NOT ON THE JOB; OR WERE SEEKING WORK.

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

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C,
1979. TAIWAN

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11802358	6203456	5598902
15-19	2013825	1033377	980448
20-24	1899480	971313	928167
25-29	1658205	848038	810167
30-34	1047011	538128	508883
35-39	938976	481806	457170
40-44	860684	438580	422104
45-49	823132	454348	368784
50-54	790881	475219	315662
55-59	611983	360155	251828
60-64	430398	243917	186481
65 AND OVER	727783	358575	369208

01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1980, 1979
TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
TAIPEI, P. 166.
02 DATA REFER TO THE END OF YEAR FOR THE TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA.

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

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	67.1	84.7	47.7
15-19	45.5	47.1	43.9
20-24	76.5	89.8	62.6
25-29	76.4	97.7	54.2
30-34	75.1	98.8	49.9
35-39	75.1	99.1	49.8
40-44	75.4	99.2	50.8
45-49	76.8	98.5	50.1
50-54	75.6	95.9	45.1
55-59	99.9	92.2	38.0
60-64	59.6	82.9	29.1
65 AND OVER	31.4	51.3	12.1

01 SOURCE: BASED ON DATA REPORTED IN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR,
1980, 1979 TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC
OF CHINA, TAIPEI, P. 166.

02 DATA REFER TO END OF YEAR FOR THE TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA.

03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IS DEFINED AS THOSE PERSONS
AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE AT WORK FOR REWARD; WERE UNPAID
FAMILY WORKERS WHO WORKED AT LEAST THREE HOURS DAILY OR TWO DAYS
WEEKLY; HAD JOBS BUT WERE NOT AT WORK; WERE SEASONAL WORKERS WHO
WERE NOT ON THE JOB; OR WERE SEEKING WORK.

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

**TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN
EMPLOYMENT, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1979.
TAIWAN**

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL EMPLOYED POP	7723964	5113706	2610258
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	1802436	1452968	349468
EMPLOYERS	136123	108344	27779
SELF-EMPLOYED	1666313	1344624	321689
EMPLOYEES	4774757	3224893	1549864
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	1146771	435845	710926

- 01 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 1980, 1979 TAIWAN-FUKIEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, TAIPEI, P. 394.
- 02 DATA REFER TO THE END OF YEAR FOR THE TAIWAN-FUKIEN AREA, AND INCLUDE THE EMPLOYED POPULATION ONLY.
- 03 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IS DEFINED AS THOSE PERSONS AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE AT WORK FOR REWARD; WERE UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS WHO WORKED AT LEAST THREE HOURS DAILY OR TWO DAYS WEEKLY; HAD JOBS BUT WERE NOT AT WORK; WERE SEASONAL WORKERS WHO WERE NOT ON THE JOB; OR WERE SEEKING WORK.

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

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975. TAIWAN

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

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 484--TAIWAN

MAY 4, 1983

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

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK	
TABLE 01	1970	15	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		X		
TABLE 02	1975	15				X	
TABLE 02	1980	16				X	
TABLE 03	1970	16				X	
TABLE 04	1975	16				X	
TABLE 05	1979	28				X	
TABLE 05	1980	28					X
TABLE 06A	1975	0					X
TABLE 06B	1975	0				X	
TABLE 06C	1980	3					X
TABLE 06D	1975	0			X		
TABLE 07	1979	7				X	
TABLE 08	1979	18					X
TABLE 09	1975	0				X	
TABLE 10A	1979	21					X
TABLE 10B	1975	0					X
TABLE 10C	1975	0				X	
TABLE 11	1979	4				X	
TABLE 12	1980	13					X
TABLE 13	1975	0			X		
TABLE 14A	1979	29			X		
TABLE 14B	1979	39			X		
TABLE 15A	1979	14			X		
TABLE 15B	1979	15			X		
TABLE 15C	1979	14			X		
TABLE 16A	1980	5				X	
TABLE 16B	1980	0			X		
TABLE 16C	1980	4			X		
TABLE 17A	1979	12			X		
TABLE 17B	1979	12			X		
TABLE 17C	1979	12			X		
TABLE 18	1979	6				X	
TABLE 19	1975	0					

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

USER COMMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USER COMMENTS (continued)
