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BASIC SURVEY ON POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AUGUST, 1984

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

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PREFACE

The Agency is presently extending technological cooperation to the People's Republic of China for family planning, particularly in the area of education and information; in accordance with the Record of Discussion concerning cooperation in the family planning project (R/D) which was concluded on November 15, 1982. As there has been an increased number of personnel exchange such as the dispatch of a study group and Japanese experts as well as receiving Chinese trainees, the opportunity is optimum to conduct a basic study concerning population and the family planning program of the People's Republic of China.

Accordingly, the Agency has sent a team of three experts with Dr. Kazumasa Kobayashi of the Population Research Institute of Nihon University as its representative to the People's Republic of China from January 10 to 15, 1984. During the visit, the group discussed fundamental matters concerning the implementation of basic studies such as its basic direction, items to be investigated, and schedule, and exchanged a memorandum for execution.

Based on the results of discussion by the above team of experts, which confirmed its recognition that the population problem of the People's Republic of China is not that of the nation alone, but a critical challenge influencing the population problem of the world, it was agreed to conduct a basic study on population and family planning of FY 1983 within the country. For this end, the "Memorandum" concerning the implementation of the study (Ref. P 61) was exchanged on March 9, 1984 in Beijing.

In compliance with this Memorandum, the Agency sent a study group of five researchers and two work administrators with Dr. Toshio Kuroda, Project Director of Population Research Institute of Nihon University to the People's Republic of China from March 22 to April 7 of 1984 to conduct a field survey.

Meanwhile, the People's Republic of China as well in accordance with the Memorandum, conducted a survey on the relationship between birth rate and standard of living in Jilin Province, analyzed its results and published a report. The report was delivered to Japan by Mr. Xiao Zhengyu of the State Family Planning Commission and his colleagues who visited Japan from June 11 to 24 under the program to receive project trainees. The group had a discussion with the Japanese side and conducted inspection to grasp the Japanese situation.

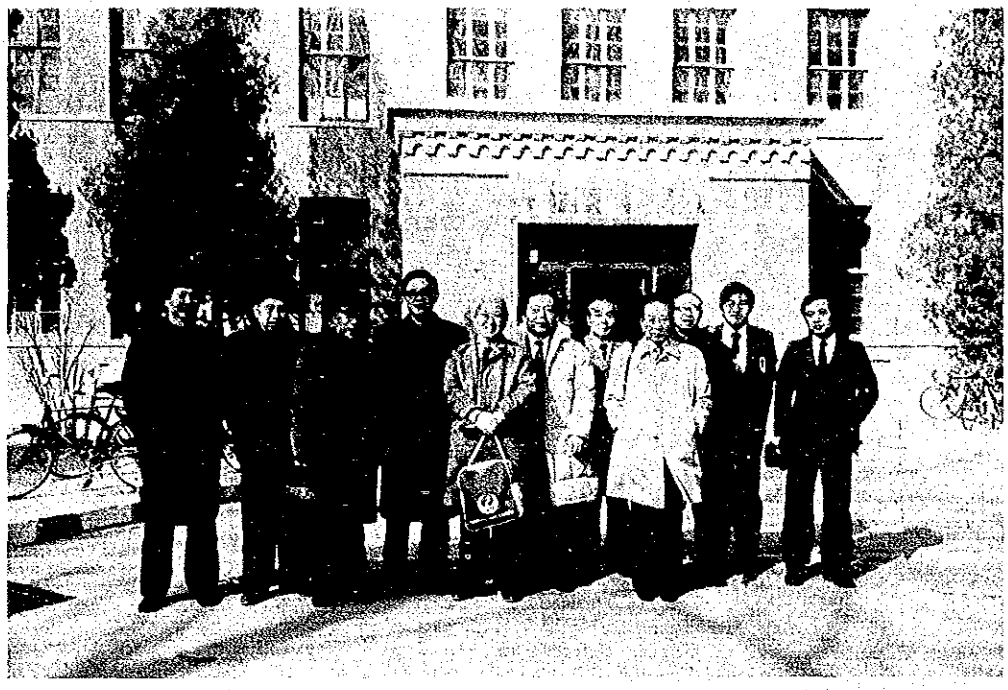
This report published here is the result of a Japan-China joint analysis and review of data, and information obtained from field surveys of both countries, as mentioned above. However, it primarily reflects the efforts of Chinese experts who had compiled the results of a field survey involving 1,145 households in two areas of Jilin Province.

It is sincerely hoped and deemed fortunate if the Report would be of any contribution to the further promotion of population and family planning activities in the People's Republic of China and support the technological cooperation in this area extended to the country.

In closing, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of China which has kindly afforded us tremendous support and to Asian Population Development Association, the entrustee of the study and other supporting organizations and individuals concerned.

August 1984

Noboru Nakahira
Executive Director,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



▲ Members of the study team: Beijing

▲ Members of the study team: Jilin

Yuanda Village ▶

▲ Yuanda Village

▲ Yuhua Village

◀ Yuanda Village

农村人口生育率
及生活水平关系调查表
(一)

1. 家庭住址：[redacted]大一组　　点编号：1-1
2. 户主姓名：[redacted]　　户编号：3
3. 家庭总人口：6 人　其中：男 2 人　女 4 人
4. 家庭概况：

	姓名	与户主的关系	出生年月日	出生地点	性别	婚姻状况	文化程度	职业
1.	[redacted]	户主	1941.10.17	吉林双辽	男	初婚	[redacted]	农民
2.	[redacted]	妻	1945.大.?	吉林双辽	女	初婚	[redacted]	农民
3.	[redacted]	长女	1965.2.4	吉林双辽	女	未婚	小学	农民
4.	[redacted]	二女	1968.7.20	吉林双辽	女		小学	学生
5.	[redacted]	三女	1971.11.25	吉林双辽	女		小学	学生
6.	[redacted]	长子	1975.5.24	吉林双辽	男		小学	学生
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								

5. 关于家庭经济、生活方面的情况　　编号：
（1）去年总收入（不包括退休金）：800 元
（2）有无储蓄：有　(无)　储蓄额：＿＿＿＿元
（3）储蓄目的：修建住宅，购买消费品，养老，养子女，其他
（4）家庭住房间数：2 间　住房面积：40 平方米
（5）住房所有权：全是租借的(自己的)，部份是自己的，建房年份1975年，改建年份＿＿年，属于自己的住房有：2 间，40 平方米

（6）有没有仓房？有、(无)　拥有仓库间数：＿＿间　仓库面积＿＿平方米
6. 对耐用消费品及生产资料的拥用情况：
（1）手　表：1 块　购入年月 1975.6　价格：110 元
（2）　钟：＿＿座　〃　＿＿　价格：＿＿元
（3）收音机：＿＿部　〃　＿＿　价格：＿＿元
（4）自行车：＿＿辆　〃　＿＿　价格：＿＿元
（5）缝纫机：＿＿架　〃　＿＿　价格：＿＿元
（6）洗衣机：＿＿台　〃　＿＿　价格：＿＿元
（7）电视机：＿＿部　〃　＿＿　价格：＿＿元
（8）电冰箱：＿＿个　〃　＿＿　价格：＿＿元
（9）汽　车：＿＿辆　〃　＿＿　价格：＿＿元
（10）拖拉机：＿＿辆　〃　＿＿　价格：＿＿元
（11）其他农机具：1 台　〃　1983.4　价格：500 元
（12）耕种土地面积：3.5 亩　其中：自留地 0.5 亩，自留地收入 100 元
承包土地 3 亩，　承包土地收入 700 元
（13）承包产量 15000 斤
承包生产品种：
7. （1）75年家庭总收入：700 元（2）80 年家庭总收入：600 元，
（3）83年家庭总收入：800 元

调查时间　1984年　4 月　22 日

调查员：[redacted]　记录员：[redacted]　监察员：[redacted]

农村人口生育率
及生活水平关系调查表
(二)

(每个已婚育龄妇女填一张)

育龄妇女姓名：[redacted]　　点编号：1—1

1．婚姻状况　　户编号：3

(1) 初婚日期：1963年 9 月 18 日　初婚年龄：18 岁

(2) 初婚时丈夫年龄：21 周岁

2．孕育情况

(1) 现在是否怀孕：　是　(否)

(2) 现在怀孕的孕次：第＿＿＿＿次

(3) 希望该次怀孕所生孩子的性别：　男　女

(4) 以前是否怀过孕：　(是)　否

以前怀孕次数：(不包含正在怀孕的这一次) 4 次

(5) 以前怀孕经历：

次数	怀孕结果	怀孕结果发生年月日	关于出生婴儿 姓名	性别	存活状况	死亡年月日	领证情况
1.	生育	1965.2.4	[redacted]	女	健康		
2.	生育	1967.7.20	[redacted]	女	健康		
3.	生育	1971.11.25	[redacted]	女	健康		
4.	生育	1975.5.24	[redacted]	男	健康		
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							

3．已婚育龄妇女避孕情况

(1) 是否采取避孕措施：　(采取)　未采取

(2) 避孕方法：男扎　(女扎)　安全期　避孕套　避孕环　避孕药　其他

(3) 避孕原因：(不想再生)　响应号召　大家都实行　拉开间隔再生　其他

(4) 未避孕原因：怀孕　待孕　不孕　宗教　其他

(5) 您知道几种避孕方法：女扎 书看不

(6) 怎么知道的：朋友（职业：　）父母（职业：　）单位　书刊　(广播)（职业农民）其他

4．对生育子女的看法：

(1) 是否希望晚年与子女共同生活：是　不是　(未定)　未考虑

(2) 对子女抚养父母的看法：好习惯　(义务)　不得不抚养　并非好事　其他

(3) 应由谁继承财产：长子女　(男孩)　所有孩子　照顾老人的子女　未考虑　其他

(4) 有子女的好处和问题是什么：1.老有养

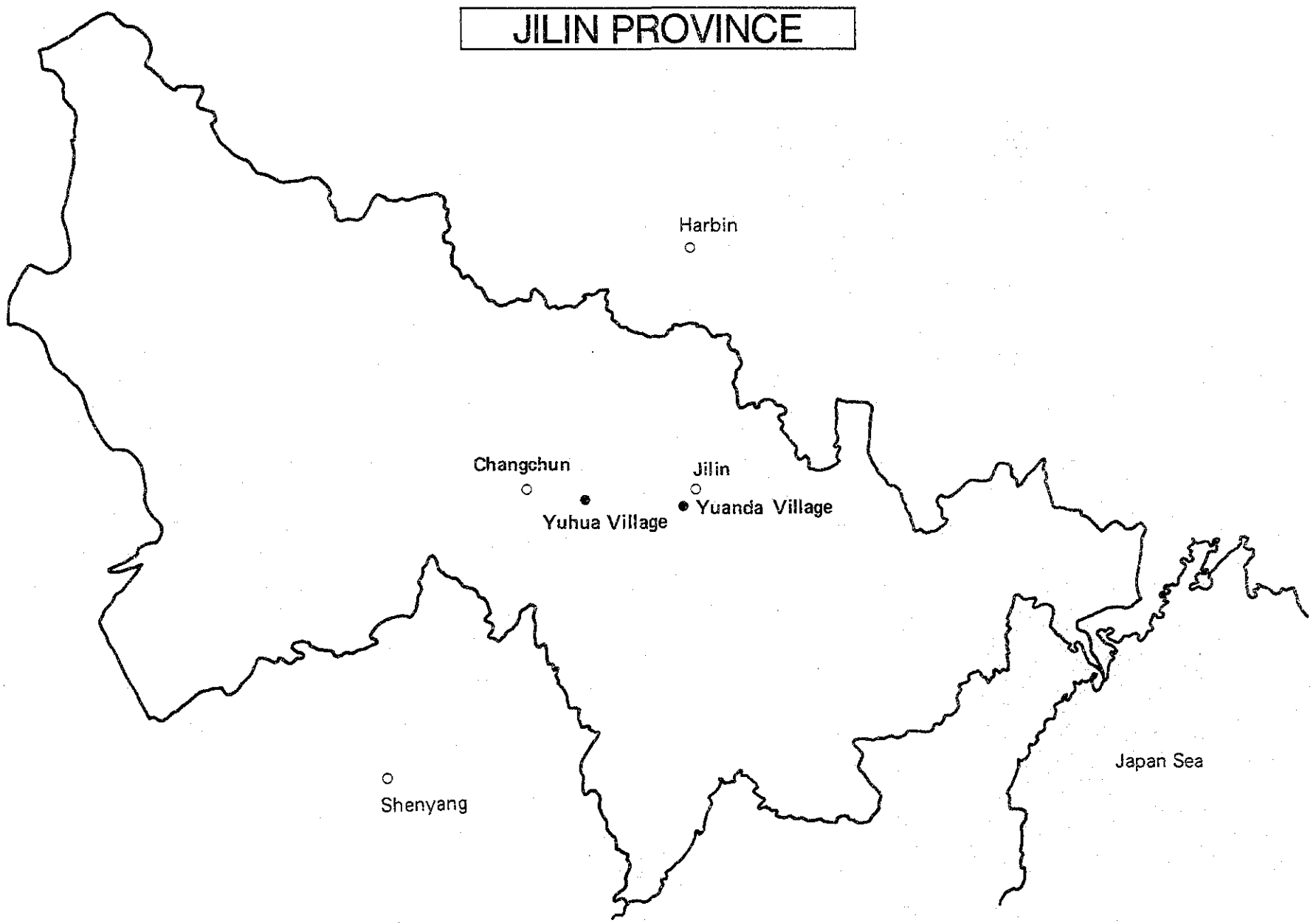
2.经济困难

调查时间：1984年 4 月 22 日

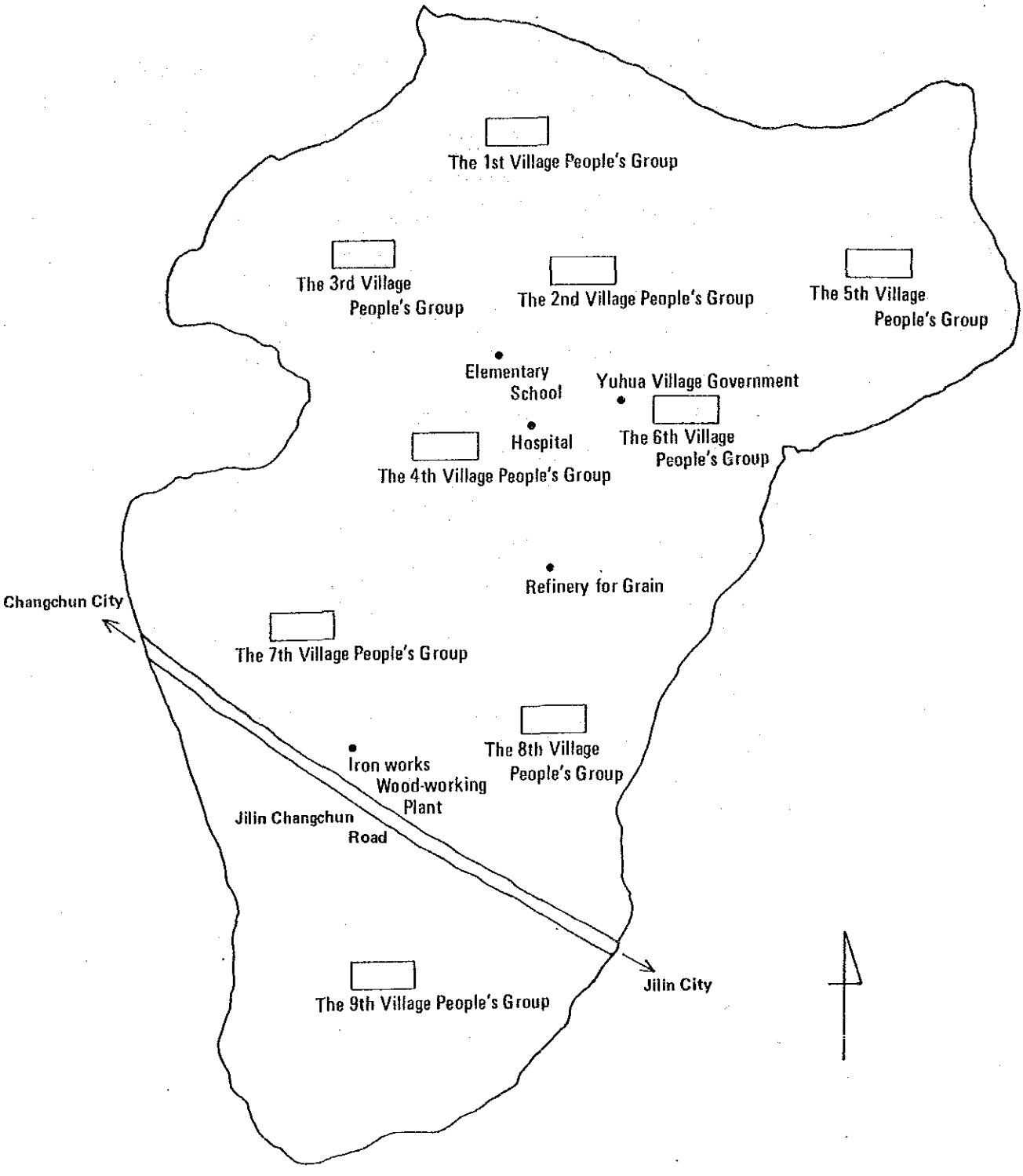
调查员：张大明 记录员：谭江虹 监察员：孙敬修

Questionnaire (2)


CHINA
HEI LONG JIANG
JILIN
NEI MENGGU
XINJIANG WEIWUER
LIAONING
GANSU
BEI JING
TIANJIN
HEBEI
NINGXIA HUIZU
SHAN XI
SHANDONG
QINGHAI
SHAN XI
HENAN
XIZANG
JIANG SU
ANHUI
SHANGHAI
HUBEI
SICHUAN
ZHEJIAN
HUNAN
JIANGXI
GUIZHOU
FUJIAN
YUNNAN
GUANGXI ZHUANG ZU
GUANGDONG
TAIWAN

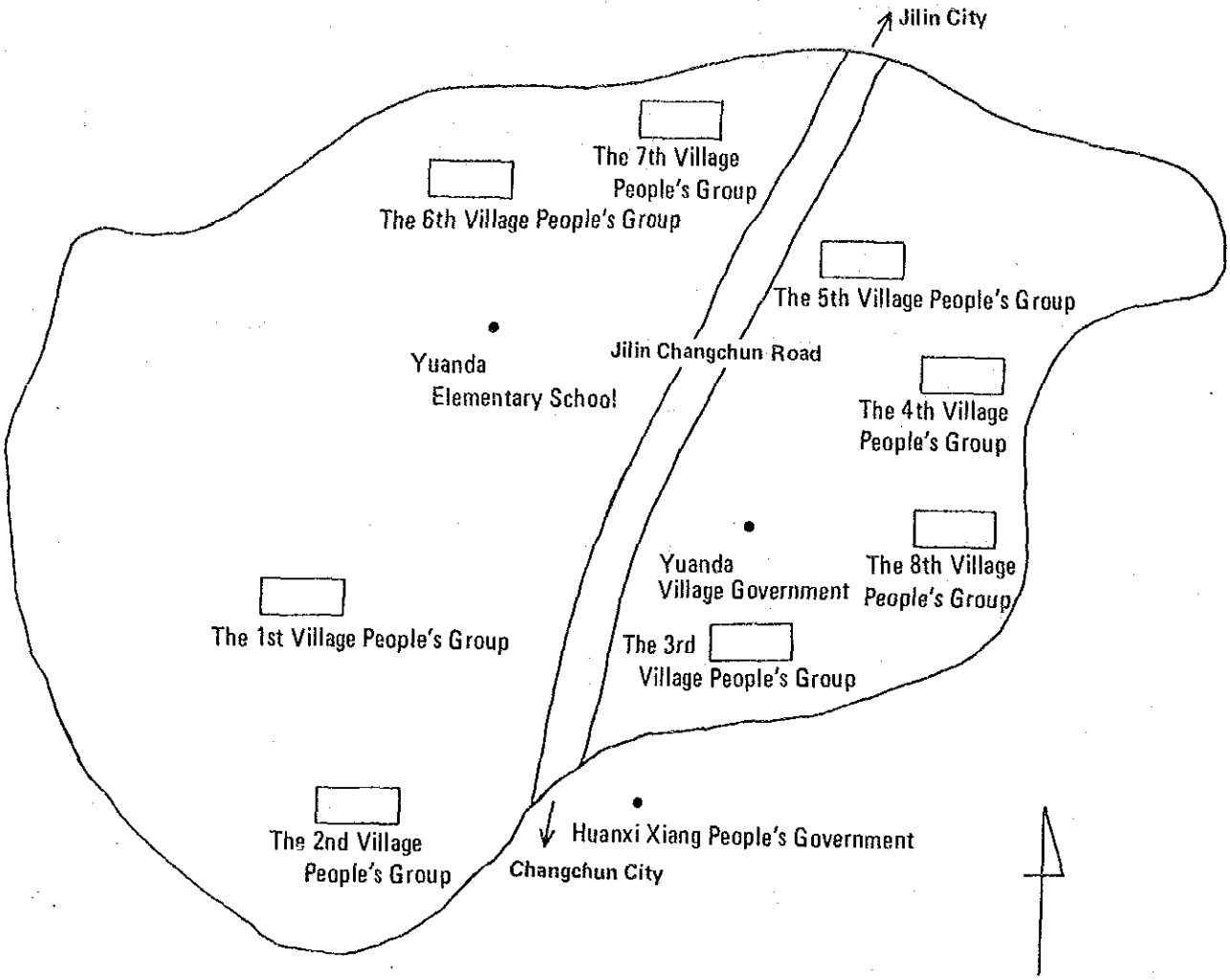

JILIN PROVINCE
Harbin
Changchun
Jilin
Yuhua Village
Yuanda Village
Shenyang
Japan Sea

Yongji Prefecture
Wangchang Xiang Yuhua Village



8.4 km^2

Huanxi Xiang Yuanda Village



7.6 km^2

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Introduction

In accordance with the agreement concluded between China and Japan, a project to investigate the relationship between "the fertility and the standard of living in a rural population" was conducted in Yuanda Village in Huanxi Xiang (ex.People's Commune) in the suburbs of Jilin City in Jilin Province and Yuhua Village in Wangchang Xiang in Yongji Prefecture for the Chinese side. (Their geographical locations are as illustrated in the figure.) The date of survey is as of December 31, 1983. The survey was focused on the situation of fertility of married women aged between 15 to 59 (born during 1924 to 1968) and the economic condition of their families.

Under the guidance of the State Family Planning Commission and the Jilin Provincial Family Planning Commission, the survey was conducted by an expert group and staff members of the latter Commission.

I. Outline of the Survey

Yuanda Village is located in the suburbs of Jilin City. The greater part of its 304.3 mu (area) of arable land produces vegetables to be supplied to the residents of the urban area. The village has a total population of 2,418, or 538 households and they constitute 8 agricultural producers' cooperatives (village cooperatives). The family planning in this village has been achieved so far with relative smoothness.

Yuhua Village, which is situated in the western part of Yongji Prefecture, is next to Changchun City, Shuangyang Prefecture. The land is fertile and its major crop is rice. Also, has good transportation access it is located along the major highway linking Jilin City and Changchung City. The acreage under cultivation is 6,768 mu. The village is comprised of 9 agricultural producers' cooperative (which includes a cooperative society of Korean people) and has a total population of 2,656, or 607 households. Therefore, the progress of family planning in this village may be said to be comparatively lagging in comparison with other villages.

Description of the Villages Studied

Location	Agricultural Producers' Cooperative.	No. of Households	Total Population	Average Size of Household	Population		Arable Land (mu)	Agricultural Products
					Male	Female		
Yuanda Village, Huanxi Xiang in the suburbs of Jilin City	8	538	2,418	4.5	1,201	1,217	304.3	Vegetables
Yuhua Village, Wangchang Xiang, Yongji Prefecture	9	607	2,656	4.4	1,335	1,321	6,768.0	Rice
Total	17	1,145	5,074	4.4	2,536	2,538	7,072.3	

The course of research can be divided into the following stages;

1. *Preparatory Stage Prior to the Start of Survey*

In accordance with the objective determined by mutural agreement between China and Japan, two types of questionnaires concerning the relationship between fertility and standard of living of the rural population were designed and printed. ("Questionnaire concerning the relationship between fertility and standard of living of the rural population (1)" and "Questionnaire concerning the relationship between fertility and standard of living of the rural population (2)") Questionnaire (1) was used for the survey conducted with respect to all of the households while Questionnaire (2) was employed in the survey of married women between 15 to 59. In addition, materials explaining the method of filling out the questionnaire, outline of questions, comparative chart by age, table for aggregation, etc. were prepared. Also, the groups were number-coded by agricultural producers' cooperative for each at the site of survey. Furthermore, other material preparations (such as arrangements for meals, accomodations, and transportation facilities for the investigators as well as procurement of the necessary funds) were made at the place of survey.

2. Training of Investigators

First of all, qualified and appropriate personnel must be selected as investigators. Namely, they must be young and enthusiastic about the assignment, and, yet at the same, possess certain experience in the area of surveys. Based on such qualifications, 34 were chosen as investigators. The majority of them were from each prefecture and district of Jilin as well as from the commune where the survey was actually conducted. After selection, a short period of training was given to the group. The training was primarily focused on the survey of fertility and standard of living of the rural population with the aim of developing the investigators' clear understanding of the significance and objective of the study as well as the details of the items to be surveyed. Moreover, prior to the start of survey, a model survey was conducted with each of the investigators in order to deepen their awareness of the work as well as to upgrade their techniques and thereby assure the accurate entry and minimize errors in filling out the questionnaire.

3. Field Survey

The time of the survey happened to be during the busy farming season. Immediately after the start of the survey, a meeting by the representatives of agricultural producers' cooperative and heads of village cooperatives was convened to explain the importance of the study and there by to obtain the support and cooperation of local residents.

An on-the-spot survey and registration is an important and integral part of the survey which aims at obtaining accurate data and information. Therefore, when conducting the formal survey, it was important for the investigators to refresh and reflect on past training and the model survey they had experienced.

The survey and registration were conducted by means of groups of investigators visiting homes and workplaces during day or evening to directly interview people. A group consisted of 3 people, i.e. one investigator, one recorder and an inspector. Of the 1,145 houscholds surveyed, the de jure population numbered 5,070 of whom 1,172 were married women aged between 15 to 59. Response rate of 100% was attained.

Outline of the investigators engaged in joint survey by Japan and China concerning fertility and standard of living of the rural population

	Total	By sex		By age					By occupation			By educational background			By length of service		
		male	female	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–	manager	statistical staff	others	uni-versity	high school	junior high school	under 5 years	5–14 years	15 years or more
No. of investigators	34	13	21	4	10	14	5	1	1	31	2	3	19	12	16	13	5
%	100	38.3	61.7	12	29	41	15	3	3	91	6	9	56	35	47	38	15

4. Compilation of Data

After the survey and registration, an evaluation of the questionnaire cards was conducted by the investigators. The card was first examined by the investigator who recorded the answers, himself and then exchanged to be mutually checked by other investigators. In the event of any doubt, the investigation was redone again. The above procedure allowed the minimization of errors. Following this, 22 sheets of aggregation tables were compiled by manual totalling work. (Refer to the attached tables) These tables are comprised of a great number of items involving a large amount of computing work, and each table is closely related to each other.

Prior to the computational work, training was provided and indices of each table and their statistical reguirements were clearly explained. Also, written material to illustrate the method and procedure was prepared.

In the actural aggregation work which was done by way of mannual cllasification of cards, a village people's team of the agricultural producers' cooperative was used as a primary unit of totalling. Each sheet of tables compiled was carefully examined. Secondly, based on the data of village people's team, aggregates for the producers' cooperative groups were compiled, and then the data of two villages were added together to formulate a grand total.

The time schedule of the survey is given in the following table.

Time Schedule of Japan-China Joint Study Conducted in China Concerning the Fertility and Standard of Living of the Rural Population

	March			April			May		
	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late
Planning by a Japanese expert group	———								
Designing of the program, printing of questionnaire				———					
Preparations of materials					———				
Selection and training of survey staff					———				
Field survey						———			
Compilation of data							———		
Writing of report								———	

II. Results of the Survey

1. Composition of the Population

The total population of the two villages surveyed totalled 5,074 of which children under the age of 15 constituted 32.2% while the aged population over 65 and production age population amounted to 3.72% and 64.08% respectively. The median age was 22 years and the mean age was 27.44 years old.

On the supposition that men and women between 15 to 49 are to be categorized as the childbearing age group, such a group was found to constitute 55.99% of the total population of which the male childbearing population and that of females accounted for 27.53% and 28.46%, respectively.

The percentage held by this childbearing age population in the total population is relatively high and furthermore, it is worthy to note that the ratio of women under 29 years belonging to the age group most appropriate for childbearing is even higher at 61.3%.

Classifications by age and sex of the de jure population of the two villages are given in Table 1. According to the table, the sex ratio of the childbearing age population is 100:97, of which the ratio for the age group of 20 to 24 showed the lowest with 100:83, whereas that of the age group of 45 to 49 was highest with 100:112. The ratio for those between 0 to 14 years of age was 100:101.

The comparison of these data indicates that the sex ratios for both the childbearing age population and children are normal.

Table 3 illustrates the classification by educational background of the childbearing age population. The group was broken into those with junior high school level education 46.13%; high school education 12.0%; university graduates and the like 0.1%; and illiterate individuals 8.2%.

Within the childbearing age population, the educational level of males was slightly higher than that of females. For instance, males with junior high school education accounted for 51.72% (ratio against total male childbearing age group; the same in the following) while that of females was 40.72% (ratio against total female childbearing age, the same

in the following). Also, with respect to high school education, ratios for males and females were 14.54% and 9.6%, respectively. University education was reported only among 2 males. Furthermore, regarding illiteracy, the percentage for males was 4.0% whereas that of females was higher reaching 11.84%.

A comparison of the distribution of different levels of educational background by age group of the childbearing age population revealed the fact that that younger the generation the higher their education was. For instance, whereas the illiteracy ratio is only 0.97% in the age group of 15 to 19, that of the age group of 45 to 49 is as high as 55.32%. Moreover, with respect to those with more than secondary education (junior high school and above), 90% of such people are distributed among the age group of 15 to 34, while only a few are observed in the age class above 35 years of age. Such a difference explains the accomplishments of the new China, whose government has given much respect to education, and which has endeavored to minimize illiteracy by actively promoting junior high school education.

Table 4 depicts the occupational distribution of the childbearing age group. The group is found to be composed of farmers 85.8%, (manual) workers 6.3%, official workers 1.5%, students 4.5% and other occupations 1.9%.

Within the childbearing age group, farmers are, by far, the majority. Workers are primarily employed by plants of the xiang or of the village. Official workers are primarily teachers, medical doctors, veterinarians, etc.

2. Marital Status of the Population in Childbearing Ages

Table 2 indicates the marital status of the childbearing age group. Of the said population surveyed, 1.8% of the age group of 15 to 19 was found to be already married. This indicates that although there exists a number of early marriages, the ratio is extremely low. Also, it is seen that marriages are concentrated in the age group of 20 to 24, during which 95% of all of those in the childbearing age become married. On the other hand, in the age group of 25 to 49, unmarried people constitute only 2.2% of the total, and they too are expected to be married in the future. Higher up in the age group of 45 to 49, all of them were married, and there was no one who remained single all of his or her life.

Moreover, with respect to the married childbearing age population, married couples of their first marriage constituted an extremely high percentage with 96.80% whereas married couples of deuterogamy, divorcee and those widowed were 1.8%, 0.3% and 1.1%, respectively.

Based on historical marital data of females, the number of first marriages by age was compiled for each year between 1970 to 1983. The results are indicated in Table 5. Next, with Table 5 as a basis, the average age of first marriage for females in the childbearing age group was calculated, and this is reflected in Analytical Table 2. The said Table indicates that the average age of first marriage for females in the childbearing age population group was 19.17 years in 1970 but increased in the following 14 years by 3.21 years to be 22.38 years old in 1983.

Employing Table 1, which illustrated the female population by age, and on the assumption that there were no deaths, the population of childbearing age females by every 5 years of age group was caluculated for each year between 1970 to 1983 (Analytical Table 1). Furthermore by combining the data given in above Table and Table 5, the rate of first marriages by age for childbearing age females in each year was calculated. (Analytical Table 2)

Population of females between 15 – 49 years by every 5 years of age
(Total of Yuanda and Yuhua Villages, 1970 – 1983)

Analytical Table 1

Age class	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15 –	265	301	292	298	298	290	270	290	296	313	296	311	290	291
20 –	158	167	210	242	238	265	301	292	298	298	290	270	290	296
25 –	105	107	113	121	129	158	167	210	242	238	265	301	292	298
30 –	90	110	107	104	112	105	107	113	121	129	158	107	210	242
35 –	89	82	86	93	93	90	110	107	104	112	105	107	113	121
40 –	77	79	80	75	87	89	82	86	93	93	90	110	107	104
45 –	51	58	64	62	68	77	79	80	75	87	89	82	86	93
Total	835	904	952	995	1025	1074	1116	1178	1229	1270	1293	1348	1388	1445

Rate of first marriages and average age of first marriage of married females by every 5 years of age group (Total of Yuanda Village and Yuhua Village, 1970 – 1983)

Analytical Table 2

Age class	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15 –	0.5849	0.1827	0.2911	0.1846	0.1007	0.1379	0.0926	0.0690	0.1014	0.0958	0.1520	0.2090	0.4310	0.1030
20 –	0.2848	0.2994	0.3095	0.2893	0.3782	0.4340	0.4983	0.5127	0.6376	0.7047	0.9138	1.1667	0.8621	0.5068
25 –	0.0476	0.0935	–	0.1240	0.0398	0.1899	0.1497	0.1667	0.2066	0.1681	0.1509	0.1661	0.0856	0.0829
30 –	0.0555	–	0.0935	0.0962	0.0893	0.0952	0.0935	0.0442	–	–	0.0633	–	–	–
35 –	–	0.0610	0.0581	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0952	–	–	–
40 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rate of First Marriages	0.9728	0.6366	0.7522	0.6947	0.6083	0.8575	0.8344	1.2113	0.9477	0.9709	1.3784	1.5461	1.3817	0.6940
Average Age at First Marriage	19.17	21.25	21.08	21.83	22.30	22.76	22.98	23.26	22.87	22.68	23.11	22.33	20.98	22.38

– indicates zero

Hence, if it is to be assumed that age distribution patterns of first marriages for surviving females and that of females who passed away are identical, figures given in Analytical Table 2 may be viewed as those representing the actual rate of first marriages by age.

Resultantly, according to data in Analytical Table 2, each year, the age of first marriages for females is basically between 15 to 24 years.

Looking back at the past 14 years, one can observe that during 1971 to 1976, the total rate of first marriage for childbearing age females declined to below 1.0.

This period is believed to have been the time of a low marriage rate of females. However, since 1983, the total rate of first marriages has been more than 1.0 for three consecutive years. This is regarded as a period of a marriage boom among females.

Long years of experience have clearly shown that there is a close correlation between the economy and marriages as is seen by the fact that the level of marriage for each year, namely the trend of total rate of first marriages, is influenced primarily by the economic situation of the time one or two years prior to the said year. Since the third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1978, system of responsibility in agricultural production has been adopted in the rural area.

This has actively enhanced the improvement of the standard of living among farmers which in return gave rise to a wedding boom which continued for three years from 1980. Such a phenomenon is rarely seen in other cases.

3. Births

Table 7 indicates the number of children given birth by married females of childbearing age. The average number of children of a total of 1.34 married females was 2.30. 7.35% of the total were childless, and the majority of this group belonged to the age bracket of 15 to 29 years of age. Those females having only one child accounted for 35.69%, most of whom were between 20 to 34 years of age. Those with two children totaled 21.18% mainly belonging to an age group of 25 to 39 years. Mothers with three children constituted 14.22%, most of whom were in the age range of 30 to 44 years. The ratio of those with 4 children was 10.15%, the majority of which belonging to an age group of 30 to 49 years.

Lastly, those with 5 or more children amounted to 11.8%, primarily in the age range of 35 to 49 years. As is clearly illustrated in the above, the age distribution of females by number of living children demonstrates a distinct regular pattern. Namely, as the number of children increases by one, the concentrated age distribution rises by one age class (5 years).

On the basis of historical data on pregnancy and delivery of the female childbearing age population surveyed, the number of births classification was calculated for each year between 1970 through 1983, and compiled in the Table 6.

Furthermore, by using the said Table 6 together with Analytical Table 1, age-specific fertility rates and the total fertility rates were calculated for the period between 1970 to 1983. Analytical Table 3 indicates these figures.

Similarly, in this instance as well, if the childbearing age distribution of living females in the previous years is the same as the childbearing age distribution of deceased females in the previous years, it can be construed from the figures in Analytical Table 3 that the childbearing boom for females occurs between age 20 and 29.

During the past 14 years, a considerable decline has been observed in the total fertility rate. In 1970, fertility showed a natural condition and the total fertility rate

Specific birth rate by female age group (every 5 years)
(Yuanda Village and Yuhua Village 1970 – 1983)

Analytical Table 3

Age \ Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15 –	0.1509	0.1993	0.0856	0.1174	0.0336	–	0.0370	0.0345	0.0170	0.0479	0.0676	0.0322	0.1034	0.0515
20 –	1.0759	1.4072	0.9762	1.0331	0.8613	0.8113	0.7973	0.7705	0.7550	0.9060	0.5690	0.8333	1.3621	0.9122
25 –	1.7619	0.7944	1.4602	1.3636	0.7364	0.7911	0.9880	1.0476	0.7645	1.0504	0.8491	0.6146	0.5308	0.5872
30 –	1.3889	1.1364	1.5421	0.9135	0.5804	0.4762	0.4673	0.3097	0.7851	0.4264	0.3165	0.2096	0.0952	0.2479
35 –	1.2360	0.9756	0.6395	0.6989	0.4301	0.3333	0.2273	0.0935	0.0962	0.0893	0.0476	–	0.0442	–
40 –	0.5195	0.5690	0.3750	0.2000	0.2874	0.0562	0.1220	0.0581	–	0.1075	0.0555	–	–	–
45 –	–	–	–	0.0806	0.0735	–	–	–	0.0667	–	–	–	–	–
Total fertility rate	6.1331	5.0825	5.0786	4.4071	3.000	2.4681	2.6389	2.3139	2.4845	2.6375	1.9053	1.6897	2.1457	1.7989
Average child-bearing age	29.10	28.02	28.35	27.26	27.69	26.44	26.20	25.77	26.55	25.90	26.12	25.19	23.99	25.19

– indicates zero

was 6.13. However, since 1971, the governments of each level in Jilin province have successively restored the function of their family planning organizations, and, as a result, an extensive family planning program has been implemented. Thereafter, the total fertility rate has been declining year by year. After the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party convened in 1978, family planning has been positioned as the nation's fundamental policy. Moreover, family planning has been the focus and priority of each level of government, and, consequently, the program supported by the people at large has contributed to inducing a significant change in the birth rate. Accordingly, beginning from 1980, the total fertility rate has dropped to a level below that of the normal standard, reaching 1.80 in 1983. During the past 14 years, the above rate declined by 4.33.

As is depicted by Analytical Table 3, there is a trend of a gradual decline in the average childbearing age. As an example, the average age which was 29.10 in 1970, dropped by 4 years within a 14 year period, recording 25.19 years in 1983.

According to the fertility data by age given in Analytical Table 3, and using the population composition of the childbearing age of females in 1983 as a basis, the standard birth rate for each year was calculated and included in Analytical Table 4.

According to the figures given in Analytical Table 4, a substantial drop in the standard general fertility rate was observed during the last 14 years. For instance, the rate which was 197.42% in 1970 dropped to a level below 100% in 1974, four years later, and then further in the following 6 years to be less than 80% in 1980. In 1983, the rate was 71.95% which is a decline of 125.47% when compared to the rate in 1970.

Table 10 shows the distribution of the number of live births by live birth order since 1970. The distribution ratio of the number of births by total birth order for each of the 4 periods after 1970 is given in Analytical Table 5.

Intervals of birth were derived from Table 9 and given in Analytical Table 6.

Standardized general fertility rates and their age backdowns
(Yuanda Village and Yuhua Village)

Analytical Table 4

Age class	Childbearing age female population 1983 (population) composition	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15 –	0.202	6.09	8.05	3.46	4.74	1.36	–	1.50	1.39	0.69	1.94	2.73	1.30	4.18	2.08
20 –	0.205	44.11	57.69	40.02	42.36	35.31	31.22	32.69	31.59	30.96	37.15	23.33	34.17	55.85	37.40
25 –	0.206	72.59	32.73	60.16	56.18	30.34	32.59	40.71	43.16	31.50	43.28	34.98	25.32	21.87	24.19
30 –	0.167	46.39	37.96	51.51	30.51	19.39	15.91	15.61	10.34	26.22	14.24	10.57	7.00	3.18	8.28
35 –	0.084	20.76	16.39	10.74	11.74	7.23	5.60	3.82	1.57	1.62	1.50	0.80	–	0.74	–
40 –	0.072	7.48	8.20	5.40	2.88	4.14	0.81	1.76	0.84	–	1.55	0.80	–	–	–
45 –	0.064	–	–	–	1.03	0.94	–	–	–	0.85	–	–	–	–	–
Standardized General fertility rate	1.000	197.42	161.02	171.29	149.44	98.71	86.13	96.09	88.89	91.84	99.66	73.21	67.79	85.82	71.95

– indicates zero

Distribution of Number of Births by Live Birth Order (Yuanda Village and Yuhua Village)

Analytical Table 5 (unit : %)

Year / Birth Order	1970 – 1973	1974 – 1977	1978 – 1980	1981 – 1983
First child	24.65	31.17	47.04	77.71
Second child	18.29	36.04	25.86	15.61
Third child	57.06	32.79	27.10	6.68

Birth Intervals (Yuanda Village and Yuhua Village)

Analytical Table 6 (unit : year)

Interval	Before 1970	After 1975
First marriage to first child	1.97	1.50
First child to second child	2.63	2.54
Average birth Interval after second child	2.82	2.80
Average	2.55	1.87

Table 8 shows the number of births by females between 40 to 59. Basically, those women aged between 40 to 44 have already passed through their childbearing period, and the average number of children per such woman is 4.4. This figure is 1.49 less when compared to the same average (5.89) of the female population between 55 to 59 years. The average number of children per woman aged between 45 to 49 is 5.48. While that of women between 50 to 54 years of age was 5.45. Such figures indicate that the average number of children per woman between 45 to 54 years of age are almost identical. Furthermore, such figures represent the fertility level of the 1950s and 1960s, during which period there existed no control over increase in population.

Furthermore, in view of the number of children by educational background of women, the number may differ according to the educational level of mothers. The average number of children of the illiterate group was 5.65, whereas those with primary school and junior high school education recorded 4.4 and 4.35 children, respectively.

4. Family Planning

Of the 1,034 married childbearing age female population, currently 898 are practicing some form of birth control (in terms of percentage 86.85%). The number of those people by contraceptive method is given in Table 12. According to the Table, the practice of birth control is broken down into sterilization 38.49%, IUDs 41.88%, birth control pills 2.7%, condoms 1.83%, rhythm method 0.29%, and others 1.64%.

With regard to the female childbearing age population, the ratio of those practicing contraception by age group are; 57% for 15 to 19, 87% for 20 to 24, 90% for 25 to 29, 97% for 30 to 44. Meanwhile, for those between 45 to 49, the rate of contraception was 68%, because some have already gone through menopause. From the above data, it was disclosed that the rate of contraception rose together with age.

Table 13 describes the reasons why married women do not use any birth control method. As indicated in the Table, they include pregnant women 32%, those wishing for pregnancy 30%, sterility 5% and others 33% (mainly due to menopause). Since there were no women giving religious reasons for not practicing contraception, it can be concluded that religions do not exert any influence in the area of contraception.

Table 16 illustrates knowledge of contraceptive methods possessed by the female childbearing population. According to it, those with IUD knowledge constitute the largest group, followed by sterilization, the pill, and condom. Only a small number had knowledge on the other methods. On an average, one person would know of about 3.6 different kinds of methods. Most of their knowledge is primarily obtained from family planning workers, and supplemented by knowledge obtained from the workplace and literature. Also, some have obtained their understanding of contraception through exchange among friends.

Motivation for contraception of married females in childbearing ages is shown in Table 15. According to the table, 27.4% of the total indicated that they wanted no more children, whereas 70.8% were those responding to the government's call, and 0.6% wanted to have a certain time period between births. It is worthy to note that the percentage of those practicing contraception in response to the call of the government was the highest. This indicates, that without any family planning program, the birth rate would have increased substantially. Nevertheless, owing to the family planning program, induced abortion in the two villages was reduced to 186 cases to a ratio of 1:0.12 in terms of births vs. abortions.

III. Economic Conditions of Households

Table 20 gives the current situation of income and housing of households.

Net income of a household may be obtained by deducting fund for purchasing equipment possessed by group, etc. from the total income (excluding food, fuel, vegetables, etc. furnished by the group.) The average amount of total household income per person was 195 yuan, 219 yuan and 369 yuan in 1975, 1980 and 1983 respectively.

Since income from group labor is generally regarded to be a part of household income in rural areas, the above figure does not include the income from secondary jobs of households or that from the land of its own possession. Also, the research results obtained in terms of the amount of savings per person was 60 yuan. However, the figure is believed to be much lower than seen in reality. This is attributable to the fact the people tend to be reluctant about disclosing their own savings to others. Also, banks are observing the confidentiality of individual savings and would not disclose the figures. Therefore, it is quite probable that there is a large gap between the reported figures and actual ones. Nevertheless, despite the incomplete statistics, it is clearly known that the rural economy in China has achieved a relatively high-level development since 1980, and, resultantly has increased the farmers' income.

With respect to housing in the rural area, the floor area is usually more than $30m^2$, much larger than that in the urban areas. The number of rooms per household is 2.4. Also, housing is designed differently according to the actual needs of each household. The area of the storage is usually $15m^2$, one household sharing $7.5m^2$. Similarly, the housing area and storage area per person were $18.3m^2$ and $1.7m^2$ for the areas surveyed, and they are believed to basically satisfy the living requirements.

Table 21 illustrates the situation of durable consumer goods of the two villages. Per household the state of possession was wrist watch 1.4, bicycles 0.9, clocks 0.8, radios 0.6, sewing machines 0.4, TVs 0.2, washing machines 0.1, and large agricultural machinery 0.8. Also, there was one automobile per 100 households. The total value of durable consumer goods of all households was 1,434 million yuan, while that per house-

hold was 1,252 yuan. The survey also revealed that the majority of such goods were purchased after 1980. Presently, supported by the development of the rural economy, the volume of demand for durable consumer goods in the rural areas is increasing significantly.

As a result of the Japan-China joint study on fertility and standard of living in the rural area, data on the population structure, marriage, birth, family planning, standard of living, etc. of the surveyed areas were obtained. And, as a result of the above analysis of such data, it was made known that the population composition of Yuanda Village and Yuhua Village in Wangchang Xiang of Yongji prefecture is mainly consisting of younger people. Also, the survey was successful in illustrating the trend of first marriages of the female population, the process of the declining fertility, status quo of family planning of childbearing age population, as well as the living and economic conditions of the surveyed villages during 1970 to 1983.

Moreover, despite the relative small scale of the study, the study group enjoyed smooth implementation as a result of the support extended by all parties concerned. Also, the results of the survey have shown that there exists a certain regularity. For instance, different approaches from the viewpoints of the situation of existing number of children, total specific birth rate and lifetime fertility have all indicated and concluded that there is a common direction with respect to the trend of female fertility. Also, the study revealed that the population composition coincides exactly with the features of the population composition of Jilin province.

Table 1 Classification by age and sex of de jure population

(Yuhua village)

Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.
0	55	33	22	17	62	31	31	34	43	22	21	51	23	9	14	68	8	4	4	85	1	1	–
1	62	33	29	18	58	33	25	35	28	14	14	52	15	7	8	69	11	4	7	86	–	–	–
2	58	32	26	19	55	30	25	36	25	14	11	53	21	12	9	70	9	5	4	87	–	–	–
3	58	28	30	20	64	25	39	37	28	16	12	54	12	6	6	71	8	5	3	88	–	–	–
4	69	38	31	21	69	29	40	38	22	13	9	55	16	7	9	72	7	4	3	89	–	–	–
5	65	31	34	22	43	17	26	39	29	10	19	56	20	12	8	73	8	5	3	90	–	–	–
6	66	32	34	23	63	30	33	40	13	9	4	57	19	8	11	74	3	1	2	91	–	–	–
7	55	29	26	24	35	21	14	41	17	10	7	58	17	12	5	75	3	2	1	92	–	–	–
8	38	19	19	25	46	23	23	42	21	9	12	59	14	10	4	76	2	2	–	93	–	–	–
9	42	18	24	26	56	26	30	43	20	11	9	60	24	12	12	77	–	–	–	94	–	–	–
10	74	28	46	27	53	20	33	44	22	12	10	61	11	6	5	78	6	2	4	95	–	–	–
11	69	32	37	28	73	33	40	45	13	6	7	62	10	5	5	79	1	1	–	96	–	–	–
12	55	28	27	29	47	30	17	46	18	10	8	63	15	9	6	80	3	1	2	97	–	–	–
13	70	33	37	30	63	28	35	47	19	15	4	64	8	2	6	81	3	2	1	98	–	–	–
14	53	29	24	31	70	28	42	48	9	4	5	65	12	7	5	82	2	2	–	99	–	–	–
15	73	38	35	32	48	29	19	49	21	7	14	66	11	6	5	83	3	1	2	100+	–	–	–
16	44	24	20	33	52	29	23	50	9	6	3	67	10	8	2	84	–	–	–	Total	2,656	1,335	1,321

S.T. : Subtotal
M. : Males
F. : Females

Table 2 Marital situation of childbearing-age population

(Yuhua village)

Age	Childbearing-age population			Unmarried			Married (for the first time)			Remarried			Divorced			Widowed		
	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.
15 –	292	156	136	282	152	130	10	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 –	274	122	152	86	36	50	187	85	102	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
25 –	275	132	143	9	5	4	263	126	137	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
30 –	276	136	140	2	1	1	269	133	136	4	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
35 –	132	67	65	1	1	–	126	64	62	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
40 –	93	51	42	3	3	–	87	47	40	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1
45 –	80	42	38	–	–	–	69	36	33	3	2	1	1	1	–	7	3	4
Total	1,422	706	716	383	198	185	1,011	495	516	14	6	8	3	2	1	10	4	6

S.T.: Subtotal M.: Males F.: Females

Table 3 Classification by educational background of childbearing-age population

(Yuhua village)

Age	Childbearing-age population			Illiterate			Elementary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			University, professional training school, or above		
	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.
15 –	292	156	136	2	2	–	61	32	29	189	99	90	40	23	17	–	–	–
20 –	274	122	152	5	1	4	66	26	40	123	54	69	80	41	39	–	–	–
25 –	275	132	143	10	–	10	97	34	63	117	59	58	51	39	12	–	–	–
30 –	276	136	140	12	2	10	134	51	83	113	71	42	17	12	5	–	–	–
35 –	132	67	65	13	3	10	73	32	41	38	27	11	8	5	3	–	–	–
40 –	93	51	42	20	5	15	51	30	21	20	15	5	2	1	1	–	–	–
45 –	80	42	38	44	15	29	21	13	8	13	12	1	2	2	–	–	–	–
Total	1,422	706	716	106	28	78	503	218	285	613	337	276	200	123	77	–	–	–

S.T.: Subtotal M.: Males F.: Females

Table 4 Classification of occupational situation of childbeating-age population

(Yuhua village)

Age	Childbearing-age population			Farmers			Factory workers			Official workers			Students			Others		
	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.
15 –	292	156	136	212	113	99	3	2	1	3	1	2	74	40	34	–	–	–
20 –	274	122	152	268	119	149	1	1	–	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 –	275	132	143	270	129	142	–	–	–	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 –	276	136	140	274	134	140	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 –	132	67	65	128	63	65	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40 –	93	51	42	91	49	42	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45 –	80	42	38	77	38	38	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,422	706	716	1,320	645	675	8	7	1	20	14	6	74	40	34	–	–	–

S.T.: Subtotal M.: Males F.: Females

Table 5 Age background of first married females

(Yuhua village)

Age	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15 –	19	8	7	8	6	5	5	4	3	5	5	6	21	4
20 –	6	6	5	7	6	14	15	14	20	21	23	26	26	17
25 –	1	1	–	2	–	3	4	4	6	5	4	4	2	2
30 –	1	–	2	2	2	2	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
35 –	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
40 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	27	16	15	19	14	24	26	23	29	31	34	36	49	23

Table 6 Delivery situation of females by age

(Yuhua village)

Age	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15 –	7	5	5	4	–	–	1	1	1	3	2	2	5	2
20 –	17	25	25	28	21	20	23	28	24	28	20	21	33	30
25 –	19	5	16	14	5	9	15	30	24	29	30	27	16	21
30 –	10	9	18	10	7	7	9	6	17	10	7	6	4	9
35 –	14	5	4	8	4	3	5	2	1	2	1	–	1	–
40 –	2	5	3	3	2	–	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	–
45 –	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	69	54	71	68	40	39	55	68	67	74	61	56	59	62

Table 7 Number of children of married childbearing-age females group

(Yuhua village)

Age	Number of childbearing-age females	No children	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
15 –	6	3	3	–	–	–	–
20 –	102	28	71	3	–	–	–
25 –	139	5	83	42	7	2	–
30 –	139	1	13	68	47	8	2
35 –	65	–	3	14	27	15	6
40 –	42	–	–	6	6	12	18
45 –	38	–	2	2	1	8	25
Total	531	37	175	135	88	45	51

Table 8 Birth rates of females with different educational backgrounds

(Yuhua village)

		40 – 44	45 – 49	50 – 54	55 – 59
Subtotal of the number of females		42	38	40	37
Classification of females by educational background	Illiterate	15	30	25	30
	Elementary school	21	7	14	6
	Lower secondary school	5	1	1	1
	Upper secondary school	1	–	–	–
	University	–	–	–	–
Subtotal of number of children delivered		179	200	203	214
Classification of children by mothers' educational background	Illiterate	67	166	147	188
	Elementary school	96	27	50	20
	Lower secondary school	13	7	6	6
	Upper secondary school	3	–	–	–
	University	–	–	–	–

Table 9 Classification by birth intervals

(Yuhua village)

		First marriage to first child	First child to second child	Second child to third child	Third child to fourth child	Fourth child to fifth child
	Subtotal	276	259	215	159	128
Intervals of birth before 1970	Within 1 year	64	8	7	3	2
	1 – 1.5 years	84	25	20	15	5
	1.5 – 2 years	34	46	30	21	21
	2 – 2.5 years	32	56	36	29	20
	2.5 – 3 years	5	26	35	26	22
	3 – 3.5 years	7	26	32	15	18
	3.5 – 4 years	15	21	16	9	13
	4 years or more	35	51	39	41	27
	Subtotal	239	77	11	2	3
Intervals of birth after 1975	Within 1 year	78	3	1	–	–
	1 – 1.5 years	93	14	–	–	–
	1.5 – 2 years	28	16	1	1	–
	2 – 2.5 years	14	17	1	1	1
	2.5 – 3 years	11	9	3	–	–
	3 – 3.5 years	8	7	3	–	–
	3.5 – 4 years	4	5	2	–	1
	4 years or more	3	6	–	–	1

Table 10 Distribution of birth deliveries

(Yuhua village)

	1970 – 1973	1974 – 1977	1978 – 1980	1981 – 1983
Subtotal	262	203	204	176
First child	74	51	85	120
Second child	55	84	48	38
Third child or more	133	68	71	18

Table 11 Distribution of marriage and birth intervals

(Yuhua village)

Interval year(s) \ First marriage	'40s	'50s	'60s	'70s	Interval year(s) \ First marriage	'40s	'50s	'60s	'70s
Subtotal	50	71	104	224	12	1	–	–	–
0	2	5	10	12	13	–	–	–	–
1	19	32	53	131	14	1	–	–	–
2	11	17	19	53	15	1	–	–	–
3	4	5	8	13	16	1	–	–	–
4	2	5	7	10	17	–	–	–	–
5	1	2	3	2	18	1	–	–	–
6	3	2	2	2	19	–	–	–	–
7	1	1	1	–	20	–	–	–	–
8	2	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	1	22	–	–	–	–
10	–	1	–	–	23	–	–	–	–
11	–	1	1	–	24 years or more	–	–	–	–

Table 12 Method of birth control adapted by childbearing-age females

(Yuhua village)

Age	Sterilization (male)	Sterilization (female)	IUDs	Contraceptive medicine	Condoms	Rhythm method	Others
15 –	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
20 –	–	4	64	1	–	–	–
25 –	–	40	81	3	–	–	–
30 –	–	83	52	1	–	–	–
35 –	–	27	33	3	–	–	–
40 –	–	24	17	–	–	1	–
45 –	–	4	19	1	–	1	–
Subtotal	–	182	268	10	–	2	–

Table 13 Reasons why childbearing-age females do not use contraceptives

(Yuhua village)

	Pregnant	Wish to be pregnant	Sterility	Religious reasons	Others
Number of people	27	18	1	–	23

Table 14 Classification of results of pregnancy between 1970 and 1983

(Yuhua village)

	Induced abortion 1-3 months pregnant	Induced abortion 3-6 months pregnant	Spontaneous abortion	Stillbirth	Neonatal mortality	Infant mortality	One child certificate holder (person)
Number	41	19	4	13	16	11	82

Table 15 Reasons why childbearing-age females use contraceptives

(Yuhua village)

	Do not wish to have children	Responding to calls	Following everybody's practice	Birth spacing	others
Number of people	123	334	3	–	2

Table 16 Knowledge of contraceptive method of childbearing-age females

(Yuhua village)

	Sterilization (male)	Sterilization (female)	IUDs	Pills	Contraceptive acupuncture	Diaphragms
Number of people	122	522	518	346	48	1

	Condoms	Contraceptive film	Rhythm method	Exogenous ejaculation	Contraceptive herb medicine	Others
Number of people	154	22	3	1	–	3

Table 17 Where childbearing-age females obtained knowledge concerning birth control

(Yuhua village)

	Friends	Parents	Working place	Books	State family planning commission worker	Others
Number of people	46	3	74	54	347	7

Table 18 Childbearing-age females' perception of children

18-a (Yuhua village)

Number of people	Do you wish to live with your children when you are old?			
	Yes	No	Undecided	Never thought about it
	292	55	49	135

18-b

Number of people	How do you think of children looking after parents?				
	Good custom	Obligatory	Inevitable	Not good	Others
	29	497	2	1	2

Table 19 Who receives inheritance?

(Yuhua village)

	Oldest son/ daughter	Male children	All children	Children who support parents	Never thought about it	Others
Number of people	82	201	103	93	125	4

Table 20 Household economy and living condition

(Yuhua village)

		Number
Total households		607.0
Total population		2,656.0
Total income	1975	447,330.0
	1980	658,310.0
	1983	1,227,371.0
Total savings (yuan)		273,980.0
Total number of rooms		1,412.5
Total housing area (m^2)		35,403.0
Total number of storages		249.0
Total area of storages (m^2)		3,935.0

Table 21 Consumer durable goods in possesion

(Yuhua village)

Item	Unit	Price (yuan)
Wrist watch	792	89,071.0
Clock	570	25,145.6
Radio	402	31,756.3
Bicycle	458	73,920.0
Sewing machine	251	39,107.0
Washing machine	56	11,982.0
Television	119	53,370.0
Refrigerator	—	—
Car	1	5,000.0
Tractor	107	214,640.0
Other farm machinery	428	383,555.0

Table 22 Situation of land, production volume, and income

(Yuhua village)

	Unit
Total area of arable land (mu ≒ 0.6 are)	
Total production volume (jin ≒ 0.5 kg)	
Land for private use by commune members (mu)	479.33
Income from privately used land (yuan)	83,691.00
Area of the land managed by contract (mu)	
Income from land managed by contract (yuan)	

Table 1 Classification by age and sex of de jure population

(Yuanda village)

Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.
0	43	27	16	17	69	38	31	34	39	20	19	51	8	5	3	68	3	3	—	85	1	1	—
1	60	32	28	18	52	28	24	35	21	10	11	52	16	7	9	69	10	6	4	86	—	—	—
2	35	22	13	19	59	31	28	36	25	12	13	53	18	11	7	70	5	2	3	87	1	—	1
3	32	18	14	20	65	35	30	37	19	9	10	54	15	9	6	71	3	1	2	88	—	—	—
4	47	25	22	21	61	23	38	38	16	7	9	55	16	7	9	72	5	2	3	89	—	—	—
5	37	13	24	22	37	16	21	39	22	9	13	56	21	13	8	73	3	2	1	90	—	—	—
6	30	20	10	23	58	25	33	40	23	10	13	57	10	6	4	74	4	2	2	91	—	—	—
7	46	26	20	24	46	24	22	41	13	2	11	58	8	6	2	75	7	3	4	92	—	—	—
8	46	25	21	25	66	26	40	42	33	15	18	59	10	8	2	76	2	1	1	93	—	—	—
9	45	23	22	26	63	35	28	43	11	5	6	60	9	1	8	77	3	1	2	94	—	—	—
10	55	28	27	27	59	25	34	44	25	11	14	61	9	4	5	78	2	1	1	95	—	—	—
11	57	26	31	28	59	25	34	45	25	12	13	62	4	1	3	79	—	—	—	96	—	—	—
12	68	32	26	29	42	23	19	46	29	16	13	63	9	5	4	80	5	4	1	97	—	—	—
13	65	30	35	30	55	33	22	47	18	12	6	64	5	2	3	81	2	1	1	98	—	—	—
14	79	31	48	31	45	20	25	48	20	7	13	65	5	3	2	82	—	—	—	99	—	—	—
15	68	33	35	32	30	18	12	49	25	15	10	66	12	5	7	83	3	2	1	100+	—	—	—
16	68	31	37	33	53	29	24	50	18	8	10	67	2		2	84	—	—	—	Total	2,418	1,201	1,217

S.T. : Subtotal
M. : Males
F. : Females

Table 2 Marital situation of chilbearing-age population

(Yuanda village)

Age	Childbearing-age population			Unmarried			Married (for the first time)			Remarried			Divorced			Widowed		
	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.
15 –	316	161	155	315	161	154	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 –	267	123	144	134	73	61	132	50	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
25 –	289	134	155	14	6	8	272	126	146	3	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
30 –	222	120	102	6	5	1	207	111	96	7	4	3	1	–	1	1	–	1
35 –	103	47	56	2	–	2	93	44	49	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	–	3
40 –	105	43	62	–	–	–	98	43	55	5	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	2
45 –	117	62	55	–	–	–	109	60	49	4	1	3	–	–	–	4	1	3
Total	1,419	690	729	471	245	226	912	434	478	22	9	13	3	1	2	11	1	10

S.T.: Subtotal M.: Males F.: Females

Table 3 Classification by educational background of childbearing-age population

(Yuanda village)

Age	Childbearing-age population			Illiterate			Elementary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			University, professional training school, or above		
	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.
15 –	316	161	155	4	2	2	80	39	41	215	113	102	17	7	10	–	–	–
20 –	267	123	144	3	1	2	46	16	30	170	77	93	47	28	19	1	1	–
25 –	289	134	155	8	–	8	89	33	56	136	75	61	56	26	30	–	–	–
30 –	222	120	102	11	3	8	81	27	54	117	79	38	12	10	2	1	1	–
35 –	103	47	56	8	–	8	59	20	39	29	20	9	7	7	–	–	–	–
40 –	105	43	62	29	5	24	56	25	31	19	12	7	1	1	–	–	–	–
45 –	117	62	55	64	23	41	40	29	11	11	9	2	2	1	1	–	–	–
Total	1,419	690	729	127	34	93	451	189	262	697	385	312	142	80	62	2	2	–

S.T.: Subtotal M.: Males F.: Females

Table 4 Classification of occupational situation of childbeating-age population

(Yuanda village)

Age	Childbearing-age population			Farmers			Factory workers			Official workers			Students			Others		
	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.
15 –	316	161	155	194	105	89	44	17	27	–	–	–	52	27	25	26	12	14
20 –	267	123	144	220	100	120	35	17	18	4	2	2	1	1	–	7	3	4
25 –	289	134	155	244	101	143	35	29	6	7	4	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
30 –	222	120	102	185	91	94	26	24	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	9	3	6
35 –	103	47	56	90	38	52	7	4	3	5	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
40 –	105	43	62	87	29	58	13	12	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
45 –	117	62	55	98	46	52	12	12	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	4	1	3
Total	1,419	690	729	1,118	510	608	172	115	57	23	18	5	53	28	25	53	19	34

S.T. : Subtotal
M. : Males
F. : Females

Table 5 Age background of first married females

(Yuanda village)

Age	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15 –	12	3	10	3	–	3	–	–	3	1	4	7	4	2
20 –	3	4	8	7	10	9	15	16	18	21	30	37	24	13
25 –	–	1	–	1	1	3	1	3	4	3	4	6	3	3
30 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
35 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
40 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	15	8	18	11	11	15	16	19	25	25	40	50	31	18

Table 6 Delivery situation of females by age

(Yuanda village)

Age	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15 –	1	7	–	3	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	1	1
20 –	17	22	16	22	20	23	25	17	21	26	13	24	46	24
25 –	18	12	17	19	14	16	18	14	13	21	15	10	15	14
30 –	15	16	15	9	6	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	–	3
35 –	8	11	7	5	4	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
40 –	6	4	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total	65	72	58	58	49	46	45	33	38	48	33	35	62	42

Table 7 Number of children of married childbearing-age females group

(Yuanda village)

Age	Number of childbearing-age females	No children	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
15 –	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
20 –	83	23	60	–	–	–	–
25 –	147	14	104	28	–	1	–
30 –	101	1	21	48	25	6	–
35 –	54	–	5	6	20	20	3
40 –	62	–	3	1	11	24	23
45 –	55	–	1	1	3	9	41
Total	503	39	194	84	59	60	67

Table 8 Birth rates of females with different educational backgrounds

(Yuanda village)

		40 – 44	45 – 49	50 – 54	55 – 59
Subtotal of the number of females		62	55	34	27
Classification of females by educational background	Illiterate	24	41	29	26
	Elementary school	31	11	4	1
	Lower secondary school	7	2	1	–
	Upper secondary school	–	1	–	–
	University	–	–	–	–
Subtotal of number of children delivered		279	310	200	163
Classification of children by mothers' educational background	Illiterate	112	232	176	155
	Elementary school	137	63	17	8
	Lower secondary school	30	9	7	–
	Upper secondary school	–	6	–	–
	University	–	–	–	–

Table 9 Classification by birth intervals

(Yuanda village)

		First marriage to first child	First child to second child	Second child to third child	Third child to fourth child	Fourth child to fifth child
	Subtotal	225	207	182	144	103
Intervals of birth before 1970	Within 1 year	63	12	5	3	4
	1 – 1.5 years	55	38	10	15	7
	1.5 – 2 years	30	35	26	30	11
	2 – 2.5 years	27	38	36	26	25
	2.5 – 3 years	13	20	41	22	18
	3 – 3.5 years	5	22	21	11	14
	3.5 – 4 years	4	10	14	9	7
	4 years or more	28	32	29	28	17
	Subtotal	245	83	40	18	2
Intervals of birth after 1975	Within 1 year	97	7	1	–	–
	1 – 1.5 years	53	10	3	1	–
	1.5 – 2 years	59	12	6	4	–
	2 – 2.5 years	19	12	7	6	1
	2.5 – 3 years	7	8	7	1	1
	3 – 3.5 years	5	7	5	1	–
	3.5 – 4 years	2	10	2	3	–
	4 years or more	3	17	9	2	–

Table 10 Distribution of birth deliveries

(Yuanda village)

	1970 – 1973	1974 – 1977	1978 – 1980	1981 – 1983
Subtotal	241	166	117	138
First child	50	64	66	124
Second child	37	49	35	11
Third child or more	154	53	16	3

Table 11 Distribution of marriage and birth intervals

(Yuanda village)

Interval in year(s) \ First marriage	'40s	'50s	'60s	'70s	Interval in year(s) \ First marriage	'40s	'50s	'60s	'70s
Subtotal	36	91	107	162	12	1	1	1	–
0	6	25	27	56	13	–	–	–	–
1	15	37	45	78	14	–	–	–	–
2	6	9	22	18	15	1	–	–	–
3	1	5	5	7	16	–	–	–	–
4	2	6	4	2	17	–	–	–	–
5	1	2	1	–	18	–	–	–	–
6	–	4	1	–	19	–	–	–	–
7	1	1	–	–	20	–	–	–	–
8	1	1	–	–	21	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–
10	–	–	–	1	23	–	–	–	–
11	1	–	1	–	24 years or more	–	–	–	–

Table 12 Method of birth control adapted by childbearing-age females

(Yuanda village)

Age	Sterilization (male)	Sterilization (female)	IUDs	Contraceptive medicine	Condoms	Rhythm method	Others
15 –	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
20 –	–	–	37	7	7	–	4
25 –	–	34	76	9	9	1	4
30 –	–	67	26	1	2	–	2
35 –	–	42	4	1	–	–	2
40 –	–	53	7	–	–	–	2
45 –	–	20	15	–	–	–	3
Subtotal	–	216	165	18	19	1	17

Table 13 Reasons why childbearing-age females do not use contraceptives

(Yuanda village)

	Pregnant	Wish to be pregnant	Sterility	Religious reasons	Others
Number of people	17	22	6	–	22

Table 14 Classification of results of pregnancy between 1970 and 1983

(Yuanda village)

	Induced abortion 1-3 months pregnant	Induced abortion 3-6 months pregnant	Spontaneous abortion	Stillbirth	Neonatal mortality	Infant mortality	One child certificate holder (person)
Number	98	28	12	2	18	8	122

Table 15 Reasons why childbearing-age females use contraceptives

(Yuanda village)

	Do not wish to have children	Responding to calls	Following everybody's practice	Birth spacing	Others
Number of people	123	302	4	5	2

Table 16 Knowledge of contraceptive method of childbearing-age females

methods of childbearing-age females

(Yuanda village)

	Sterilization (male)	Sterilization (female)	IUDs	Pills	Contra-ceptive acupunc-ture	Dia-phragms
Number of people	76	401	452	266	54	3

	Condoms	Contra-ceptive film	Rhythm method	Exogenous ejacu-lation	Contra-ceptive herb medicine	Others
	199	44	18	3	3	3

Table 17 Where childbearing-age females obtained knowledge concerning birth control

(Yuanda village)

	Friends	Parents	Working place	Books	State family planning commission worker	Others
Number of people	5	1	120	73	369	31

Table 18 Childbearing-age females' perception of children

18-a (Yuanda village)

Number of people	Do you wish to live with your children when you are old?			
	Yes	No	Undecided	Never thought about it
	382	29	55	78

18-b

Number of people	How do you think of children looking after parents?				
	Good custom	Obligatory	Inevitable	Not good	Others
	93	442	1	–	9

Table 19 Who receives inheritance?

(Yuanda village)

	Oldest son/ daughter	Male children	All children	Children who support parents	Never thought about it	Others
Number of people	72	131	117	157	62	5

Table 20 Household economy and living condition

(Yuanda village)

		Number
Total households		538
Total population		2,418
Total income (yuan)	1975	544,244
	1980	451,963
	1983	646,369
Total savings (yuan)		131,096
Total number of rooms		1,362
Total housing area (m^2)		57,229.25
Total number of storages		331
Total area of storages (m^2)		4,506

Table 21 Consumer durable goods in possesion

(Yuanda village)

Item	Unit	Price (yuan)
Wrist watch	806	82,820.0
Clock	327	42,257.2
Radio	342	83,279.2
Bicycle	610	89,381.6
Sewing machine	170	24,758.0
Washing machine	50	10,159.5
Television	121	43,798.0
Refrigerator	—	—
Car	9	65,200.0
Tractor	4	10,086.0
Other farm machinery	320	54,749.0

Table 22 Situation of land, production volume, and income

(Yuanda village)

	Unit
Total area of arable land (mu ≒ 0.6 are)	304.29
Total production volume (jin ≒ 0.5 kg)	957,950
Land for private use by commune members (mu)	148.42
Income from privately used land (yuan)	109,878
Area of the land managed by contract (mu)	277.71
Income from land managed by contract (yuan)	37,064.00

Table 1 Classification by age and sex of de jure population

(Total of both villages)

Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.	Age	S.T.	M.	F.
0	98	60	38	17	131	69	62	34	82	42	40	51	31	14	17	68	11	7	4	85	2	2	—
1	122	65	57	18	110	61	49	35	49	24	25	52	31	14	17	69	21	10	11	86	—	—	—
2	93	54	39	19	114	61	53	36	50	26	24	53	39	23	16	70	14	7	7	87	1	—	1
3	90	46	44	20	129	60	69	37	47	25	22	54	27	15	12	71	11	6	5	88	—	—	—
4	116	63	53	21	130	52	78	38	38	20	18	55	32	14	18	72	12	6	6	89	—	—	—
5	102	44	58	22	80	33	47	39	51	19	32	56	41	25	16	73	11	7	4	90	—	—	—
6	96	52	44	23	121	55	66	40	36	19	17	57	29	14	15	74	7	3	4	91	—	—	—
7	101	55	46	24	81	45	36	41	30	12	18	58	25	18	7	75	10	5	5	92	—	—	—
8	84	44	40	25	112	49	63	42	54	24	30	59	24	18	6	76	4	3	1	93	—	—	—
9	87	41	46	26	119	61	58	43	31	16	15	60	33	13	20	77	3	1	2	94	—	—	—
10	129	56	73	27	112	45	67	44	47	23	24	61	20	10	10	78	8	3	5	95	—	—	—
11	126	58	68	28	132	58	74	45	38	18	20	62	14	6	8	79	1	1	—	96	—	—	—
12	123	60	63	29	89	53	36	46	47	26	21	63	24	14	10	80	8	5	3	97	—	—	—
13	135	63	72	30	118	61	57	47	37	27	10	64	13	4	9	81	5	3	2	98	—	—	—
14	132	60	72	31	115	48	67	48	29	11	18	65	17	10	7	82	2	2	—	99	—	—	—
15	141	71	70	32	78	47	31	49	46	22	24	66	23	11	12	83	6	3	3	100+	—	—	—
16	112	55	57	33	105	58	47	50	27	14	13	67	12	8	4	84	—	—	—	Total	5,074	2,536	2,538

S.T.: Subtotal M.: Males F.: Females

Table 2 Marital situation of childbearing-age population

(Total of both villages)

Age	Childbearing-age population			Unmarried			Married (for the first time)			Remarried			Divorced			Widowed		
	S.T.	M	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.
15 –	608	317	291	597	313	284	11	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 –	541	245	296	220	109	111	319	135	184	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1
25 –	564	266	298	23	11	12	535	252	283	4	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
30 –	498	256	242	8	6	2	476	244	232	11	6	5	1	–	1	2	–	2
35 –	235	114	121	3	1	2	219	108	111	8	4	4	2	1	1	3	–	3
40 –	198	94	104	3	3	–	185	90	95	6	–	6	–	–	–	4	1	3
45 –	197	104	93	–	–	–	178	96	82	7	3	4	1	1	–	11	4	7
Total	2,841	1,396	1,445	854	443	411	1,923	929	994	36	15	21	6	3	3	21	5	16

S.T.: Subtotal M.: Males F.: Females

Table 3 Classification by educational background of childbearing-age population

(Total of both villages)

Age	Childbearing-age population			Illiterate			Elementary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			University, professional training school, or above		
	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.
15 –	608	317	291	6	4	2	141	71	70	404	212	192	57	30	27	–	–	–
20 –	541	245	296	8	2	6	112	42	70	293	131	162	127	69	58	1	1	–
25 –	564	266	298	18	–	18	186	67	119	253	134	119	107	65	42	–	–	–
30 –	498	256	242	23	5	18	215	78	137	230	150	80	29	22	7	1	1	–
35 –	235	114	121	21	3	18	132	52	80	67	47	20	15	12	3	–	–	–
40 –	198	94	104	49	10	39	107	55	52	39	27	12	3	2	1	–	–	–
45 –	197	104	93	109	38	70	61	42	19	24	21	3	4	3	1	–	–	–
Total	2,841	1,396	1,445	233	62	171	954	407	547	1,310	722	588	342	203	139	2	2	–

S.T': Subtotal M.: Males F.: Females

Table 4 Classification of occupational situation of childbeating-age population

(Total of both villages)

Age	Childbearing-age population			Farmers			Factory workers			Official workers			Students			Others		
	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.	S.T.	M.	F.
15 –	608	317	291	406	258	188	47	19	28	3	1	2	126	67	59	26	12	14
20 –	541	245	296	488	219	269	36	18	18	9	4	5	1	1	–	7	3	4
25 –	564	266	298	514	230	285	35	29	6	11	7	4	–	–	–	3	–	3
30 –	498	256	242	459	225	234	27	25	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	9	3	6
35 –	235	114	121	218	101	117	7	4	3	9	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
40 –	198	94	104	178	78	100	15	14	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
45 –	197	104	93	175	84	90	13	13	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	4	1	3
Total	2,841	1,396	1,445	2,438	1,195	1,283	180	122	58	43	32	11	127	68	59	53	19	34

S.T. : Subtotal
M. : Males
F. : Females

Table 5 Age background of first married females

(Total of both villages)

Age	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15 –	31	11	17	11	6	8	5	4	6	6	9	13	25	6
20 –	9	10	13	14	16	23	30	30	38	42	53	63	50	30
25 –	1	2	–	3	1	6	5	7	10	8	8	10	5	5
30 –	1	–	2	2	2	2	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
35 –	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
40 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	42	24	33	30	25	39	42	42	54	56	74	86	80	41

Table 6 Delivery situation of females by age

(Total of both villages)

Age	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
15 –	8	12	5	7	2	–	2	2	1	3	4	2	6	3
20 –	34	47	41	50	41	43	48	45	45	54	33	45	79	54
25 –	37	17	33	33	19	25	33	44	37	50	45	37	31	35
30 –	25	25	33	19	13	10	10	7	19	11	10	7	4	12
35 –	22	16	11	13	8	6	5	2	2	2	1	–	1	–
40 –	8	9	6	3	5	1	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	–
45 –	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total	134	126	129	126	89	85	100	101	105	122	94	91	121	104

Table 7 Number of children of married childbearing-age females group

(Total of both villages)

Age	Number of childbearing-age females	No. children	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
15 –	7	4	3	–	–	–	–
20 –	185	51	131	3	–	–	–
25 –	286	19	187	70	7	3	–
30 –	240	2	34	116	72	14	2
35 –	119	–	8	20	47	35	9
40 –	104	–	3	7	17	36	41
45 –	93	–	3	3	4	17	66
Total	1,034	76	369	219	147	105	118

Table 8 Birth rates of females with different educational backgrounds

(Total of both villages)

		40 – 44	45 – 49	50 – 54	55 – 59
Subtotal of the number of females		104	93	74	64
Classification of females by educational background	Illiterate	39	71	54	56
	Elementary school	52	18	18	7
	Lower secondary school	12	3	2	1
	Upper secondary school	1	1	–	–
	University	–	–	–	–
Subtotal of number of children delivered		458	510	403	377
Classification of children by mothers' educational background	Illiterate	179	398	323	343
	Elementary school	233	90	67	28
	Lower secondary school	43	16	13	6
	Upper secondary school	3	6	–	–
	University	–	–	–	–

Table 9 Classification by birth intervals

(Total of both villages)

		First marriage to first child	First child to second child	Second child to third child	Third child to fourth child	Fourth child to fifth child
	Subtotal	501	466	397	303	231
Intervals of birth before 1970	Within 1 year	127	20	12	6	6
	1 – 1.5 years	139	63	30	30	12
	1.5 – 2 years	64	81	56	51	32
	2 – 2.5 years	59	94	72	55	45
	2.5 – 3 years	18	46	76	48	40
	3 – 3.5 years	12	48	53	26	32
	3.5 – 4 years	19	31	30	18	20
	4 years or more	63	83	68	69	44
	Subtotal	484	160	51	20	5
Intervals of birth after 1975	Within 1 year	175	10	2	–	–
	1 – 1.5 years	146	24	3	1	–
	1.5 – 2 years	87	28	7	5	–
	2 – 2.5 years	33	29	8	7	2
	2.5 – 3 years	18	17	10	1	1
	3 – 3.5 years	13	14	8	1	–
	3.5 – 4 years	6	15	4	3	1
	4 years or more	6	23	9	2	1

Table 10 Distributions of birth deliveries

(Total of both villages)

	1970 – 1973	1974 – 1977	1978 – 1980	1981 – 1983
Subtotal	503	369	321	314
First child	124	115	151	244
Second child	92	133	83	49
Third child or more	287	121	87	21

Table 11 Distribution of marriage and birth intervals

(Total of both villages)

First marriage / Interval year(s)	'40s	'50s	'60s	'70s	First marriage / Interval year(s)	'40s	'50s	'60s	'70s
Subtotal	86	162	211	386	12	2	1	1	–
0	8	30	37	68	13	–	–	–	–
1	34	69	98	209	14	1	–	–	–
2	17	26	41	71	15	2	–	–	–
3	5	10	13	20	16	1	–	–	–
4	4	11	11	12	17	–	–	–	–
5	2	4	4	2	18	1	–	–	–
6	3	6	3	2	19	–	–	–	–
7	2	2	1	–	20	–	–	–	–
8	3	1	–	–	21	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	1	22	–	–	–	–
10	–	1	–	1	23	–	–	–	–
11	1	1	2	–	24 years or more	–	–	–	–

Table 12 Method of birth control adapted by childbearing-age females

(Total of both villages)

Age	Sterilization (male)	Sterilization (female)	IUDs	Contraceptive medicine	Condoms	Rhythm method	Others
15 –	–	–	2	1	1	–	–
20 –	–	4	101	8	7	–	4
25 –	–	74	157	12	9	1	4
30 –	–	150	78	2	2	–	2
35 –	–	69	37	4	–	–	2
40 –	–	77	24	–	–	1	2
45 –	–	24	34	1	–	1	3
Subtotal	–	398	433	28	19	3	17

Table 13 Reasons why childbearing-age females do not use contraceptives

(Total of both villages)

	Pregnant	Wish to be pregnant	Sterility	Religious reasons	Others
Number of people	44	40	7	—	45

Table 14 Classification of results of pregnancy between 1970 and 1983

(Total of both villages)

	Induced abortion 1-3 months pregnant	Induced abortion 3-6 months pregnant	Spontaneous abortion	Stillbirth	Neonatal mortality	Infant mortality	One child certificate holder (person)
Number	139	47	16	15	34	19	204

Table 15 Reasons why childbearing-age females use contraceptives

(Total of both villages)

	Do not wish to have children	Responding to calls	Following everybody's practice	Birth spacing	Others
Number of people	246	636	7	5	4

Table 16 Knowledge of contraceptive method of childbearing-age females

(Total of both villages)

	Sterilization (male)	Sterilization (female)	IUDs	Pills	Contraceptive acupuncture	Diaphragms
Number of people	198	923	970	612	102	4

	Condoms	Contraceptive film	Rhythm method	Exogenous ejaculation	Contraceptive herb medicine	Others
Number of people	353	66	21	4	3	6

Table 17 Where childbearing-age females obtained knowledge concerning birth control

(Total of both villages)

	Friends	Parents	Working place	Books	State family planning commission worker	Others
Number of people	51	4	194	127	716	38

Table 18 Childbearing-age females' perception of children

18-a

(Total of both villages)

Number of people	Do you wish to live with your children when you are old?			
	Yes	No	Undecided	Never thought about it
	574	84	104	213

18-b

Number of people	How do you think of children looking after parents?				
	Good custom	Obligatory	Inevitable	Not good	Others
	122	939	3	1	11

Table 19 Who receives inheritance?

(Total of both villages)

	Oldest son/ daughter	Male children	All children	Children who support parents	Never thought about it	Others
Number of people	154	332	220	250	187	9

Table 20 Household economy and living condition

(Total of both villages)

		Number
Total households		1,145.0
Total population		5,074.0
Total income (yuan)	1975	991,574.0
	1980	1,110,273.0
	1983	1,873,740.0
Total savings (yuan)		305,076.0
Total number of rooms		2,774.5
Total housing area (m^2)		92,632.25
Total number of storages		580.0
Total area of storages (m^2)		8,441.0

Table 21 Consumer durable goods in possesion

(Total of both villages)

Item	Unit	Price (yuan)
Wrist watch	1,598	171,891.0
Clock	897	67,402.8
Radio	744	115,035.5
Bicycle	1,063	163,301.6
Sewing machine	421	63,865.0
Washing machine	106	22,141.5
Television	240	97,168.0
Refrigerator	—	—
Car	10	70,200.0
Tractor	111	224,726.0
Other farm machinery	748	438,304.0

Table 22 Situation of land, production volume, and income

(Total of both villages)

	Unit
Total area of arable land (mu ≒ 0.6 are)	304.29
Total production volume (jin ≒ 0.5 kg)	957,950.00
Land for private use by commune members (mu)	627.75
Income from privately used land (yuan)	193,569.00
Area of the land managed by contract (mu)	277.71
Income from land managed by contract (yuan)	37,064.00

Memorandum Concerning Implementation of the Japan-China Joint Survey Study on the Relationship between Birth Rate and Standard of Living

The Japan International Cooperation Ageny (hereafter "JICA") and State Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China (hereafter "SFPC") consulted the memorandum for implementation of the joint survey study mentioned above.

JICA, as an organization provinding technical cooperation of the Japanese government, shall abide by the laws and regulations of Japan in implementing the joint survey study.

SFPC, as a Chinese governmental organization responsible for the joint survey study, shall abide by the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China in implementing the joint survey study.

JICA and SFPC have determined the following regulations for implementation concerning content, scope and schedule of the joint survey study, as well as measures to be taken by both parties in conducting the survey.

Content and Scope of Cooperation

China will cooperate with Japan in implementing the joint survey study on the relationship between the birth rate and standard of living. Its objective is to contribute to the ongoing project through the study of population and family planning in Japan and China. It also aims at contributing to the effective implementation and development of cooperation in the future.

The main substance of the joint survey study will be data obtained from field work in China and the survey performed in Japanese farm villages.

1. **Content of survey**: The content of the survey is as described in the table. However, consultation on technical problems will be made as necessary.

2. **Survey area (in China)**: One brigade each from Huanxi people's commune in Jilin City, Jilin Province and Wangchang people's commune in Yongji Prefecture, Jilin Province.

3. **Period and schedule of survey and research:** The survey will be conducted for a period of approximately four months between March and June 1984. The field work will be carried out between March and May 1984. The survey data will be compiled from May. The Chinese side will organize and summarize the survey data obtained in China while Japanese side will organize and summarize the survey data obtained in Japan. Thereafter, both parties shall exchange summaries of each of the survey data which will be studied and compiled in report, jointly by the experts of the two countries.

4. **Measures to be taken by China:** To implement field work in a smooth manner the Chinese side will abide by the laws and regulations enforced in the People's Republic of China and shall take the following measures.
   (1) China shall bear the personnel expenses of the Chinese experts and survey participants.
   (2) China shall provide an office necessary for the field work.
   (3) China shall provide interpreters necessary for the field trip conducted by Japanese experts.
   (4) China shall take steps to acquire the necessary permission for the field trip to be conducted by Japanese experts.
   (5) China shall assist in the customs procedures of the Japanese experts upon their visit to China.
   (6) China shall provide materials directly relevant and necessary for the survey study.

5. **Measures to be taken by Japan**
   (1) Japan shall bear the expenses incurred from conducting the field work in China.
   (2) Japan shall bear the travelling expenses to China and transportation expenses in China of Japanese experts.
   (3) Japan shall bear the travelling expenses of Chinese experts on their visit to Japan.
   (4) Japan shall take steps to acquire the necessary permissions for the field work to be conducted by the Chinese experts.
   (5) Japan shall bear the transportation expenses of materials and equipment of the Japanese experts.
   (6) Japan shall assist in the customs procedures of their Chinese experts upon their visit to Japan.
   (7) Japan shall present materials directly relevent and necessary for the survey study.

6. For implementation of Chapter 5, Article 1 of this memorandum, JICA shall appoint an appropriate private Japanese organization.

7. Matters which are not mentioned in this memorandum shall be consulted and resolved by the both parties during the joint survey study period.

Beijing, March 9, 1984

八島紳男

Tsuguo Yashima
Resident Representative,
Beijing Office, Japan International
Cooperation Agency.

董昌

Dong Yuchang
Division Director
Bureau of Foreign Affairs'
State Family Planning
Commission.

Schedule and Members of the Study Team

● **Schedule of the Study Team**

Term : March 22 ~ April 7, 1984

Date	Outline of the Study
March 22 (Thu)	o Arrival at Beijing
23 (Fri)	o Discussion with Mr. Dong Yuchang, Division Director, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, State Family Planning Commission
	o Collection of Data
	o Mr. Akaboshi, Mr. Ijima visit to JICA Office, Beijing
	o Dinner Hosted by Minister of State Family Planning Commission, Mr. Wang Wei
24 (Sat)	o Discussion with Dr. Liu Zheng, Director, Institute of Population Research, The People's University of China
	o Discussion with Mr. Yashima, JICA Beijing Office, Luncheon
	o Briefing on Family Planning Policy in China by Dr. Du Xiangjin, Deputy Division Director, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, State Family Planning Commission
	o Observation of Institute of Development Biology, Academia Sinica
25 (Sun)	o Arrangement of Data, Arrangement of Questionnaire
26 (Mon)	o Observation of Beijing Center of Communication and Education for Family Planning Commission
	o Arrival at Changchun in Jilin Province
27 (Tue)	o Discussion with Mr. Xiao Zhenyu, Chief of Division of Statistics and Planning, Department of General Planning, State Family Planning Commission
	o Briefing on Family Planning in Jilin Province by Mr. Chen Shengli, Deputy Division Chief, Jilin Provincial Family Planning Commission
	o Dinner Hosted by Deputy Director, Jilin Provincial Family Planning Commission, Ms. Wang Ping

Date	Outline of the study
28 (Wed)	o Departure of Mr. Akaboshi, Mr. Iijima for Japan
	o Field Survey in Yuhua Village, Wangchang Xiang, Yongji Prefecture
	o Discussion on Survey and Questionnaire with Mr. Xiao Zhenyu
29 (Thu)	o Field Survey in Yuanda Village, Huanxi Xiang, Jilin City
	o Discussion with Mr. Cao Mingguo, Associate Professor, The Institute Population Research, Jilin University
30 (Fri)	o Departure for Beijing
	o Observation of Japan – China Friendship Hospital in Beijing
	o Departure for Chengdu in Sichuan Province
31 (Sat)	o Briefing on Family Planning in Sichuan Province by Ms. Jiang Yi, Deputy Director, Sichuan Provincial Family Planning Commission
	o Discussion with Mr. Zhao Shili, Director, Population Institute, Sichuan University
	o Dinner Hosted by Ms. Jiang Yi, Deputy Director, Sichuan Provincial Family Planning Commission
April 1 (Sun)	o Arrangement of Data
2 (Mon)	o Observation of Chengdu Sub-Center of Communication and Education for Family Planning Commission
	o Arrival at Zhongqing (due to the weather unsettled)
3 (Tue)	o Arrival at Wuhan
	o Briefing on Family Planning in Hubei Province by Mr. Xiang Jinan, Deputy Division Chief, Hubei Provincial Family Planning Commission
	o Dinner Hosted by Mr. Liang Wenda, Deputy Director, Hubei Provincial Family Planning Commission
4 (Wed)	o Discussion with Mr. Tan Chongtai, Director, Population Research Office, Wuhan University
	o Arrival at Shanghai
	o Arrangement of Data
5 (Thu)	o Briefing on Family Planning in Shanghai by Mr. Yang Rufu, Deputy Director, Shanghai City Family Planning Commission

Date	Outline of the study
	○ Discussion with Mr. Gui Shizuo, Director, Population Research Office, Fudan University
	○ Dinner Hosted by Mr. Gui Shizuo
6 (Fri)	○ Observation of Shanghai Sub-Center of Communication and Education for Family Planning Commission
	○ Arrival at Beijing
	○ General Meeting with Mr. Yu Wang, Director, Planning Department, State Family Planning Commission
	○ Dinner Hosted by the Study Team
7 (Sat)	○ Arrangement of Data
	○ Arrival at Narita

• **Members of the Study Team**

Name and Title	Responsibility	Term
(Management)		
1) Noboru Akaboshi JICA Procurement Department, Special Assistant to the Director of the Department	Managing work for the field survey	March 22, 1984 ~ March 28, 1984
2) Nobumasa Iijima JICA General Affairs Department, Information and Statistics Division, Deputy Head	– do. –	– do. –

Name and Title	Responsibility	Term
(Japan)		
1) Toshio Kuroda Project Director, Professor Nihon University Population Research Institute	Generalization, Population Policy etc., General Population	March 22, 1984 ~ April 7, 1984
2) Kazumasa Kobayashi Professor, Nihon University Population Research Institute	Population Dynamics, Family Planning, Field Survey (Total, Analysis)	– do. –
3) Shigeyoshi Yoshida Counselor, Asian Population and Development Association	Population, Family Planning Programme, General Life and Economics	– do. –
4) Koichi Iio Senior Economist, The Japan Economic Research Center	General life and Economics	Domestic work only
5) Sachio Tsuruma Asian Population and Development Association	Collecting Research Data (Family Planning Programme, Field Survey, Assistant)	March 22, 1984 ~ April 7, 1984
6) Yoshio Nagai Asian Population and Development Association	General life and Economics (Field Survey, Assistant)	– do. –
(China)		
1) Xiao Zhenyu Chief of Division of Statistics and Planning, Department of General Planning, State Family Planning Commission, China	Co-operating with General Survey and Field Survey	March 22, 1984 ~ April 7, 1984

Name and Title	Responsibility	Term
2) Chen Shengli Deputy Division Chief, Jilin Provincial Family Planning Commission, China	– do. –	– do. –
3) Wang Shengjin The Institute Population Research Jilin University	– do. –	– do. –
4) Ni Jiajun Bureau of Foreign affairs, State Family Planning Commission, China	– do. –	– do. –

● Co-operaters for Study and Survey

Yu Wang	Director, Planning Department, State Family Planning Commission
Dong Yuchang	Division Director, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, State Family Planning Commission
Du Xiangjin	Deputy Division Director, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, State Family Planning Commission
Chang Xuehong	Deputy Director, Beijing Center of Communication and Education for Family Planning Commission
Shih Yinghsien	Associate Professor, Institute of Development Biology, Academia Sinica
Liu Jiayi	Deputy Director, Population Information Center
Xu Yi	Deputy Director, Population Information Center
Ma Lizhong	Japanese Interpreter, Population Information Center
Lin Zheng	Director, Institute of Population Research, The People's University of China
Wu Cangping	Professor, Institute of Population Research, The People's University of China
Wang Ping	Deputy Director, Jilin Provincial Family Planning Commission
Wang Zhiliang	Director, Jilin City Family Planning Commission
Cao Mingguo	Associate Professor of Demography, The Institute Population Research, Jilin University
Wang Guangyi	Professor, Bethune Medical University, Jilin Province
Jiang Yi	Deputy Director, Sichuan Provincial Family Planning Commission
Wang Shigui	Deputy Division Chief, Sichuan Provincial Family Planning Commission
Zuo Bingheng	Director, Chengdu Sub-Center of Communication and Education for Family Planning Commission
Zhao Shili	Director, Population Institute, Sichuan University
Liang Wenda	Deputy Director, Hubei Provincial Family Planning Commission
Xiang Jinan	Deputy Division Chief, Hubei Provincial Family Planning Commission
Tan Chongtai	Director, Population Research Office, Wuhan University
Yang Rufu	Deputy Director, Shanghai City Family Planning Commission
Jiang Yunfen	Director, Shanghai Sub-Center of Communication and Education for Family Planning Commission

Gui Shizuo	Director, Population Research Office, Fudan University
Pan Jiyi	Associate Director, Population Research Office, Fudan University
Nobuo Yoshitomi	The Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan, The People's Republic of China
Tsuguo Yashima	Resident Representer, Beijing Office, Japan International Cooperation Agency

- **Cooperative Organizations in Study and Survey**

Population Institute, Nihon University
China State Family Planning Commission
Beijing Center of Communication and Education for Family Planning Commission
China Population Information Center
Institute of Population Research, The People's University of China
Institute of Development Biology, Academia Sinica
Jilin Provincial Family Planning Commission
Jilin City Family Planning Commission
Yongji Prefecture Family Planning Commission
Huanxi Xiang Family Planning Office
Wanchang Xiang Family Planning Office
The Institute Population Research, Jilin University
Sichuan Provincial Family Planning Commission
Chengdu Sub-Center of Communication and Education for Family Planning Commission
Population Institute, Sichuan University
Hubei Provincial Family Planning Commission
Population Research Office, Wuhan University
Shanghai City Family Planning Commission
Shanghai Sub-Center of Communication and Education for Family Planning Commission

JICA