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**中共中央、国务院关于认真
做好第三次全国人口普查工作的指示**

第三次全国人口普查办法

**DIRECTIVE ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE STATE
COUNCIL ON THE THIRD POPULATION CENSUS**

**STATUTE OF THE THIRD POPULATION CENSUS OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

Oct. 11, 1982

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中共中央、国务院关于认真 做好第三次全国人口普查工作的指示

(一九八二年二月二十八日)

人口普查，是查清我国国情、国力的一项重要工作。准确地掌握我国人口的分布及构成情况，对于从我国实际情况出发，更好地进行社会主义现代化建设，安排人民的物质和文化生活，制定人口政策和规划，具有重大意义。为此，中共中央、国务院一九八〇年六月决定，一九八二年七月一日进行第三次全国人口普查。一年多来，各省、市、自治区和各部门共同努力，做了大量准备工作，是有成效的。国务院已批准颁发了《第三次全国人口普查办法》。为了高质量地完成这次人口普查任务，特作如下指示：

一、各级党委和人民政府要切实加强领导。人口普查工作必须在各级党委和人民政府的统一领导下进行。现在，离正式普查登记只有四个月的时间了。各级党委和人民政府要全面检查一下各项准备工作的落实情况，切实解决实际工作中的问题，特别要注意选调得力干部，建立和健全各级人口普查机构。各级人民政府要根据全国人口普查工作总的部署和要求，做好周密的安排，围绕提高人口普查资料的准确程度这个中心，做好各个环节的工作。从六月末起，在半个月左右的时间内，要把人口普查作为一项中心任务，做到人口普查和工农业生产两不误。普查登记以后，还要做好一系列

汇总工作。各项工作必须保证质量，如果某项工作达不到规定的质量标准，必须返工重做。

二、各级党委宣传部门要对人口普查的宣传工作进行统一安排，广泛深入地进行宣传动员。工会、共青团、妇联等人民团体应主动配合，运用各种宣传手段，采取群众喜闻乐见的各种形式，宣传人口普查的意义、内容和要求，做到家喻户晓，人人明白，以取得全国各族人民的积极支持。宣传工作从现在起就要逐步展开，六月份作为人口普查宣传月，掀起一个高潮。

共产党员、共青团员、各级干部都要以身作则，模范地执行人口普查办法，并向周围群众有针对性地进行宣传。

三、切实做好普查人员的选调和培训工作。人口普查是一项极为复杂、细致的工作，需要及时组织几百万人包括普查员、编码员、录入员的队伍，才能顺利进行。在短期内组织和培训好这样一支队伍，任务是艰巨的。各级人民政府必须按照《第三次全国人口普查办法》的有关规定选调和培训各类普查人员。被选调人员的单位，要当作一项政治任务，保证抽调合格的人员参加普查工作。

四、节约办普查。人口普查经费要在保证完成普查任务的前提下，精打细算，厉行节约。普查经费，除财政部拨一部分外，不足的由地方财政解决。普查所需要的物质条件，计划、商业、物资、交通、电力等部门要予以保证。

我国是世界上人口最多的国家。在十亿人口这样一个大国进行人口普查，从我国的历史来说，规模之大是空前的。我们的工作不仅为全国人民所关心，而且为世界人士所瞩目。各级党委和人民政府一定要高度重视，加强领导，有计划、有步骤、高标准、严要求地做好每个环节的工作，胜利完成第三次全国人口普查任务。

第三次全国人口普查办法

第 一 条 为了准确地查清我国人口数字，查清我国人口的地区分布和社会经济构成情况，为有计划地进行社会主义现代化建设，统筹安排人民的物质和文化生活，制定人口政策和规划提供可靠的资料，定于一九八二年进行第三次全国人口普查。

第 二 条 人口普查工作，在国务院和地方各级人民政府领导下进行。国务院和省、自治区、直辖市人民政府，自治州人民政府和地区（盟）行政公署，县（旗）、市和市辖区人民政府，设置人口普查领导小组及其办公室；人民公社、镇和城市街道办事处，设置人口普查办公室；生产大队和居民委员会，设置人口普查小组，负责人口普查的组织实施。

第 三 条 人口普查的对象是具有中华人民共和国国籍并在中华人民共和国境内居住的人。

第 四 条 人口普查，以户为单位进行登记。

一、家庭户：有家庭成员关系的人口，或者还有其他人口，居住并生活在一起的，作为一个家庭户；单身居住的，也作为一个家庭户。

二、集体户：没有家庭成员关系，单身居住在机关、团体、学校、工厂、矿山、工地、人民公社、农场、公司、商店、医院、托儿所、敬老院、寺院、教堂等单位内集体宿舍的人口以及监狱、劳

改和劳教场所的人口，一个单位作为一个集体户。上述单位分支机构集体宿舍的人口、单位驻地以外的集体宿舍的人口，作为另一个集体户。

第 五 条 人口普查，采用按常住人口登记的原则。每个人都须在常住地进行登记。一个人只能在一个地方进行登记。

应在本县、市普查登记的人口是：

- 一、常住本县、市，并已在本县、市登记了常住户口的人；
- 二、已在本县、市常住一年以上，常住户口在外地的人；
- 三、在本县、市居住不满一年，但已离开常住户口登记地一年以上的人；

四、普查时住在本县、市，常住户口待定的人；

五、原住本县、市，普查时在国外工作或学习，暂无常住户口的人。

为了防止重复和遗漏，对于上述第三款的人，由暂住地的户口登记机关在一九八二年五月份查明，并由公社、镇和街道人口普查办公室于五月三十一日前书面通知其常住户口登记地的生产大队、居民委员会人口普查小组免于普查。

常住户口在本县、市已外出一年以上的人，在人口普查表附栏中加以注明，不计入本县、市人口数内。

第 六 条 普查项目为十九项。

按人填报的项目，为十三项：

- 一、姓名
- 二、与户主的关系
- 三、性别
- 四、年龄

五、民族

六、常住人口的户口登记状况

七、文化程度

八、行业

九、职业

十、不在业人口状况

十一、婚姻状况

十二、妇女生育的子女数和现在存活的子女数

十三、一九八一年育龄妇女生育状况

按户填报的项目，为六项：

一、户的类别（家庭户或集体户）

二、本户住址编号

三、本户人数

四、本户一九八一年出生人数

五、本户一九八一年死亡人数（死亡人口的姓名、性别、死亡时年龄按生产队和居民小组登记）

六、有常住户口、已外出一年以上的人数

第七 条 一九八二年七月一日零时（即六月三十日二十四时），为全国人口普查登记的标准时间。

自一九八二年七月一日零时后至实际登记这段时间内死亡的人口，仍须普查登记，出生的人口不予普查登记。在这段时间内迁移的人口，都须在原户口登记地普查登记。

为了避免漏登正在向外县、市迁移途中的人口，凡在标准时间前半月内（六月十六日至三十日）常住户口迁往本县、市以外的，一律由迁出地登记，迁入地不登记。

第 八 条 普查区的划分和户口的整顿。

农村以生产大队辖区为普查区。市、镇以居民委员会辖区为普查区。

在人口普查登记开始以前，各级人口普查机构，要协助户口登记机关按照《户口登记条例》的规定，认真整顿户口。在做好整顿户口工作的基础上，按照国家的行政区划，明确各个普查区的界线，并根据本办法第五条规定的应普查登记的人口，编制各普查区各户户主姓名底册。

第 九 条 人口普查的登记工作，由普查员担负，普查指导员负责指导、检查，基层干部和群众积极分子给予协助。

普查员和普查指导员，由县、市人民政府选调有一定文化水平、为群众信任、认真负责、能够胜任此项工作的人员担任，经过短期训练并测试合格后，发给证件。这些人员在普查任务完成前，不得调作普查以外的工作。

第 十 条 人口普查登记的方法，可以在普查区内按照方便群众的原则，分片设立人口普查站，由基层干部组织户主或户主指定的户内熟悉情况的人到站申报；也可以由普查员到户访问填报。不论采取哪种方法，普查员都要按照人口普查表的项目逐户逐人询问清楚，逐项填写，申报人都须如实报告，做到不重不漏，准确无误。

一户填报完毕后，普查员要将填报的内容，向本户申报人当面宣读，进行核对。

居住在机关、团体、学校、企业、事业等单位内的集体户、家庭户的普查工作，在当地人口普查机构的统一布置下，由各单位负责办理。

第十一条 中国人民解放军的人口普查。

一、中国人民解放军的现役军人，不论驻在哪里，都由部队领导机关统一进行普查。

二、在军事机关内服务的、非现役军人的职工，以及家属、保姆等，居住在军事机关内的，由军事机关负责普查，人口普查表移交当地指定的人口普查机构，不在军事机关内居住的，由地方人口普查机构负责普查。

三、军事机关附设的工厂、子弟学校、幼儿园等单位的人口，除现役军人外，其余人口，在这些单位居住的，由这些单位负责普查，人口普查表移交当地指定的人口普查机构，不在上述单位居住的，由地方人口普查机构负责普查。

第十二条 武装民警、边防民警、消防民警，不论是否服现役，都由当地县、市公安局进行普查。人口普查表移交县、市人口普查办公室。

第十三条 驻在国外人员的普查。

一、驻外使、领馆人员，各驻外单位人员以及派往国外的职工、专家、进修人员、实习生等人员，是国家职工的，由这些人员的原编制所在单位负责办理登记，是人民公社社员的，由这些人员的家庭申报，在当地普查登记。

二、对在国外学习的公费或自费留学生、研究生的普查，一律由这些人员的家庭申报登记。

第十四条 依法管教、劳教、劳改和逮捕的人，由当地公安机关进行普查，人口普查表移交县、市人口普查办公室。

第十五条 人口普查的复查工作。

一个或几个普查区普查完毕后，普查指导员要按照规定的复查

方法全面进行复查，发现差错，经核实后，予以改正。

第十六条 人口普查质量的抽样检查。

各地人口普查办公室在人口普查填报和复查工作完毕后，按照规定的抽样方法，对抽出的样本，重新进行调查，对普查的质量作出评价，汇总上报。

抽查人员不得在原来参加普查的基层单位参加质量抽查工作。

第十七条 人口普查的登记、复查和质量抽查工作的完成时间。

普查登记工作，在一九八二年七月十日以前完成。

复查工作，在一九八二年七月十五日以前完成。

质量抽查工作，在一九八二年八月底以前完成。

第十八条 人口普查资料的手工汇总。

人口普查的几项主要数字，先用手工汇总。汇总单位分为六级：

农村生产大队和市、镇居民委员会人口普查小组为一级，将汇总表于一九八二年七月底前完成上报；

农村人民公社和市、镇街道办事处人口普查办公室为二级，将汇总表于一九八二年八月十日前完成上报；

县、市和市辖区人民政府人口普查领导小组办公室为三级，将汇总表于一九八二年八月二十日前完成上报；

自治州人民政府和地区(盟)行政公署人口普查领导小组办公室为四级，将汇总表于一九八二年八月三十一日前完成上报；

省、自治区、直辖市人民政府人口普查领导小组办公室为五级，将汇总表于一九八二年九月十日前完成上报；

国务院人口普查领导小组办公室为六级，于一九八二年九月底

以前，汇总报送国务院，经国务院审批后发布公告。

第十九条 人口普查表的编码工作。

人口普查表经复查、手工汇总后，由编码员在编码指导员的指导下，按照统一规定的各项编码标准，对人口普查表填报的内容，逐户逐人逐项进行编码。

编码工作必须集中进行，最低要在县、市、市辖区进行，于一九八二年十月底以前完成。编码要全面进行复核。编码完毕后，应进行质量抽查。

第二十条 人口普查表的运送和管理。

人口普查表，以生产队和居民小组为单位装订成册，由县、市、市辖区人民政府人口普查领导小组办公室编码后，转送省、自治区、直辖市人口普查资料库。

人口普查表的运送过程中，须妥善包装，专人护送，保证完整无损。发运单位和接收单位要按规定办理交接手续。

第二十一条 台湾、澎湖、金门、马祖地区的人口数字，按台湾当局公布的资料计算。

第二十二条 人口普查资料的机器汇总。

一、提前抽样汇总。按照规定的抽样办法，抽选一定比例的样本，提前进行汇总。国务院人口普查领导小组办公室于一九八三年十月底将汇总结果报送国务院。

二、全面汇总。各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府人口普查领导小组办公室于一九八四年六月底将全部资料汇总结果报送国务院人口普查领导小组办公室。国务院人口普查领导小组办公室于一九八四年年底，将全国人口普查资料汇总报国务院，经审批后公布。

全国的和各省、自治区、直辖市的人口普查汇总资料，由国务

院人口普查领导小组办公室和各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府人口普查领导小组办公室负责组织印刷。

第二十三条 人口普查报告书的编制。

国务院人口普查领导小组办公室和各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府人口普查领导小组办公室，都要对人口普查的汇总资料进行分析研究，编制全国的和各省、自治区、直辖市的人口普查报告书，分别报送国务院和各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府。

第二十四条 人口普查所需要的经费，在保证完成普查任务和厉行节约的原则下，由中央财政和地方财政分担，所需纸张、包装物料和资料库的建设等，应由各级计划、物资等有关部门，分别列入物资生产分配计划和基建计划，专项使用，予以保证。

人口普查表格和汇总表格，由国务院人口普查领导小组办公室统一制定，省、自治区、直辖市安排印发。少数民族地区印制表格和填写说明，应加印当地民族通用的文字。

第二十五条 各级人民政府人口普查领导小组及其办公室，要认真执行请示报告制度。普查工作完成后，县、市以上人民政府人口普查领导小组，要认真总结经验，逐级上报。

第二十六条 人口普查工作完成后，统计、公安等有关部门，要进一步健全经常的户口登记和人口统计工作。农村人民公社（未设派出所的）和生产大队要指定人员，分别专管或兼管公社、大队两级户口登记和人口统计工作。城乡户口登记机关和民政、卫生、计划生育等有关部门，要在这次人口普查的基础上，根据《户口登记条例》和其他有关规定，建立和健全户口登记和其他有关簿册，及时登记人口的出生、死亡、迁移、婚姻等情况，定期为国家提供准确的人口统计资料。

第二十七条 施行本办法的各项工作细则，由国务院人口普查领导小组办公室制定。各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府人口普查领导小组可制定补充规定。

第二十八条 西藏自治区和其他某些少数民族聚居地区，情况特殊的，普查办法可以变通。具体方案由西藏自治区人民政府和其他某些少数民族聚居地区所在的省、自治区人民政府提出，报国务院备案。

附：第三次全国人口普查表

Directive Issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council on the Third Population Census

Population census is an important work for finding out China's national conditions and strength. An accurate knowledge of China's population distribution and structure is of great significance to better carrying out the socialist modernization programme, planning material and cultural life of the people and drafting population policy and plan in the light of the country's actual conditions. For this purpose, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council decided in June, 1980 that the Third National Population Census be held on July 1, 1982. For over a year, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have worked together with various departments and done an immense amount of fruitful preparatory work. The State Council has approved and published "Statute of the Third National Population Census". The following directives are issued to make sure that the census work be accomplished with high quality:

1. The Party committees and people's governments at all levels should conscientiously strengthen their leadership. The population census should be conducted under their unified leadership. Only four months are left between now and the official reference time. The Party committees and people's governments at all levels should give an overall review of the results of various preparatory work and solve practical problems in the work, with particular attention to the selection and appointment of competent personnel to staff and strengthen census set-ups at all levels. The people's governments at all levels should make minute arrangements in accordance with the general deployment and requirements laid down for the population census and take care of every aspect of the work around the chief aim of raising accuracy of the census. Population census will become the major work for about half a month starting from the end of June, but neither census nor industrial and agricultural production should suffer. After the enumeration, there will still be a series of data tabulation work to be done in the census. The quality of various work must be guaranteed and should any part of the work be found not up to the quality standard, it must be done over again.

2. The propaganda departments of Party committees at all levels should make overall arrangements for census publicity work, and do extensive and deep-going publicity and mobilization work. People's organization like the trade unions, the Youth League and the women's federations should offer their cooperation and, through all kinds of publicity means and forms popular among the masses, bring the significance, content and requirements of the census home to every household and, indeed, every person so as to win the active support of the people of all nationalities in the country. Publicity work should start from now and develop gradually to a climax in June, which is set as the census publicity month.

All communists, Youth League members and cadres at all levels should be exemplary in following the Census Statute and explain things purposefully to the masses around them.

3. Great attention should be paid to the selection, assigning and training of census workers. Population census is an extremely complicated and careful work, requiring the timely organization of millions of people, including the census workers, coding and data entry personnel, for a smooth progress. The organizing and training of such a contingent within so short a time is an arduous task. The people's governments at various levels must select, assign and train all types of census workers in accordance with the "Statute of the Third National Population Census". Those units from which personnel are selected should take their support to the census work as a political task and guarantee that the qualified persons picked take part in the census work.

4. Economy must be practised in carrying out the census. There should be careful calculation and strict budgeting of the census funds on the prerequisite that the census work would not be affected. The census funds will be allotted in part by the Ministry of Finance while the rest will be made up by the local revenue. All material conditions needed by the census should be guaranteed by the planning, commerce, supply, transportations, power and other departments.

China is the most populous country in the world. Census in a country with one thousand million people is unprecedented in scale in China's history. Our work has aroused the interest not only of the people of the whole country but also of world personages. The Party committees and people's governments at all levels should pay great attention to it, exercise strong leadership over it and do a good job in every aspect of the work systematically, step by step and with an aim to meet high standards and strict demands, to ensure a successful accomplishment of the Third National Population Census.

STATUTE OF THE THIRD POPULATION CENSUS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Article I. The third population census is scheduled to be held in 1982. The purpose of this census is to ascertain the figure of China's population, the population distribution and social economic structure to provide reliable data for planning our socialist modernization, for making overall arrangements for the material and cultural well-being of the people and for drawing up population policies and plans.

Article II. The census is to be taken under the leadership of the State Council and the local people's governments at all levels. The State Council, the people's governments at the levels of province, municipality, autonomous region, autonomous prefecture, administrative offices of prefecture (league), the people's governments of county (banner), city, municipal district install population census leading groups and their offices respectively; the people's commune, town, and street install population census offices; the production brigade and residents' committee install population census groups, to organize and conduct the census.

Article III. Everyone who holds the citizenship of the People's Republic of China and resides in the country must be enumerated.

Article IV. A household is taken as a unit in the enumeration.

1. Domestic household: people who live together in one family, related to one another as members of the family or otherwise, form a domestic household; a single person living alone is also calculated as one domestic household.

2. Collective household: those who are not related to one another and live as single persons in the dormitory of a government office, organization, educational institution, plant, mine, construction site, people's commune, farm, company, shop, hospital, nursery, old folks home, monastery or church, and those in prison or a centre of labour-reform and re-education, form a collective household of that unit. Those people living in the dormitory of a division of the above units, or living in the dormitory lying beyond the location of their unit, are counted as another collective household.

Article V. The principle of permanent resident enumeration should be followed, and everybody should be enumerated at the place of his/her permanent residence. One person can only be enumerated in one place.

These people should be enumerated in the local city/county:

1. Reside in the local city/county and hold the household registration there;
2. Have resided in the local city/county for more than one year but hold the household registration elsewhere;
3. Have resided in the local city/county for less than one year but have been away from their places of household registration for more than one year;
4. Happen to be in the local city/county at the reference time, but with household registration yet to be settled.
5. Originally lived in the local city/county but do not hold the permanent household registration at the reference time for working or studying in a foreign country.

In order to avoid duplication and omission, people described in the above 3rd paragraph should be verified by the household registration agency in the place of their temporary residence in May, 1982; and then the census office of the commune, town or street should send, before May 31, a written notice to the census group of the production brigade/residents' committee of their permanent household registration that they be exempt from enumeration at their permanent residence.

People who hold the permanent household registration in the local city/county but have been away for more than one year should be indicated in the remarks column of the questionnaire, and are not to be included in the local population figure.

Article VI. There are 19 topics in this census:

13 topics for individuals:

- (1) Name
- (2) Relationship to head of household
- (3) Sex
- (4) Age
- (5) Nationality
- (6) Household registration status of the permanent residence
- (7) Educational level
- (8) Industry
- (9) Occupation
- (10) Status of non-working population
- (11) Marital status

- (12) Number of children ever borne to a woman and number of children who have survived
- (13) Children born in 1981 according to order of birth
6 topics for household:
 - (1) Type of household (domestic household or collective household)
 - (2) Serial number of the household
 - (3) Number of people in the household
 - (4) Number of births of the household in 1981
 - (5) Number of deaths of the household in 1981 (name, sex and age of deaths are enumerated taking production team or residents' group as a unit)
 - (6) Number of people who hold the permanent household registrations but have been away for more than a year

Article VII. The reference time for the national population census is 0 hour of 1st July 1982 (24 hours of 30th June).

Any death occurring in the interval between 0 hour of 1st July 1982 and the moment of actual enumeration should be enumerated, but not the birth. People moving in/out in this period should be enumerated at their original places of household registration.

To prevent any omission of those people on the move to another city/county, all those who change their permanent household registration to live outside the local city/county in the half month before the reference time (from 16th to 30th June), should all be enumerated at the place of their immigrated locality.

Article VIII. The delimitation of the enumeration area and the rectification of household registration.

In rural villages, an area covered by a production brigade forms an enumeration area. In cities and towns, an area managed by a residents' committee forms an enumeration area.

Before the initiation of the census, census organs at various levels should help the household registration agency to rectify conscientiously household registration according to the "Stipulations of Household Registration of the People's Republic of China". On the basis of this rectification, boundary of each enumeration area is to be clarified in accordance with the administrative divisions of the state, a master copy of all the names of heads of households that should be enumerated in the area according to Article V of the Statute to be compiled.

Article IX. The task of census enumeration is undertaken by census enumerators, who are guided and supervised by census supervisors, while grassroot cadres and activists among the people give a support.

People's governments recruit enumerators and supervisors who have a certain educational level, are trusted by the people, are conscientious and have a sense of responsibility, and have the capability to accomplish the task. Upon passing a short training course, enumerators and supervisors are issued certificates. They are not allowed to be transferred to any other work before their census tasks are completed.

Article X. Enumeration may be done in either way: several enumeration stations may be set up in one area for the convenience of the people, and grassroot cadres arrange for heads of households or persons appointed by heads of households and who are familiar with the details of the households to go to the station to have the members of the family enumerated; or enumerators visit residents in their homes to get the answers to the questionnaire. Whatever way to follow, enumerators should get clear by inquiring the details of every person and every household in the order of the topics in the questionnaire. Respondents should honestly report every detail to the enumerator without redundancy or omission.

When the questionnaire is filled out, the enumerator should read out the contents to the respondent in his/her presence and make sure of every point.

The government agencies, organizations, educational institutions, enterprises, etc., are responsible for enumerating the collective and domestic households in their own units under the unified arrangements of the local census organs.

Article XI. Enumeration of the members of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

- (1) Active members of PLA, wherever they are stationed, are enumerated together by the leading organs of the Army.
- (2) Nonactive personnel and workers serving in military institutions as well as dependents and housekeepers, are enumerated by the military institutions if they live there, with the questionnaires to be handed over to the designated local census organs; or enumerated by the local census organ if they do not live there.
- (3) Population in factories, schools and kindergartens etc., that are attached to the military institutions should, except the active armymen, be enumerated by those units if they live there, with the questionnaires to be handed over to the designated local census organs; or enumerated by the local census organs if they do not live there.

Article XII. Census enumeration for the armed policemen, frontier policemen, fire policemen etc., whether in active service or not, should be

carried out by the county/city public security organ, and the tabulations should be handed over to the county/city population census office.

Article XIII. Census enumeration for personnel in foreign countries.

- (1) Personnel of embassies, consulates and other missions stationed in foreign countries, as well as staff, experts, graduate students and trainees abroad are enumerated by the units they originally belonged to if they are state employees; or declared by their families in-country and enumerated by the local census organs if they are commune members.
- (2) Students and postgraduates studying abroad, no matter at their own expense or at government expense, should be declared and get enumerated by their families.

Article XIV. People under arrest or put in a reformatory, reform school and labour-reform institution according to law should be enumerated by the local county/city public security agency, the questionnaires to be handed over to the census office of the county/city.

Article XV. Verification in the census.

After the enumeration in one or several enumeration areas is done, census supervisors should make an all-round check-up following the specified method. Errors should be verified and corrected when they are found.

Article XVI. Post-enumeration check in the census.

At the completion of the enumeration and verification, the census offices of cities/counties should select samples based on the specified sampling method and re-enumerate the households thus selected. Then evaluation of the quality of the enumerations should be made and report submitted to the higher organs.

Participants of post-enumeration check are not allowed to make the verifications in the grassroot units where they had formerly done the census enumeration work.

Article XVII. The deadline for the enumeration, verification and post-enumeration check.

Enumeration should be finished before 10 July 1982.

Verification should be ended before 15 July 1982.

Post-enumeration check should be completed before the end of August 1982.

Article XVIII. Manual tabulation of census data.

Manual tabulation should be made first of several main topics. Here are 6 levels of tabulation:

Census groups of the rural production brigades and the residents' committees in cities and towns form the first level which should complete and submit to the higher level the tables before the end of July 1982.

The census offices of rural people's communes and neighbourhood administrative offices in cities and towns form the second level. The tables should be completed and submitted to the higher level before 10 August 1982.

The offices of population census leading groups under people's governments of counties, cities and municipal districts form the third level. The tables should be completed and submitted to the higher level before 20 August 1982.

Offices of population census leading groups under the people's governments of autonomous prefectures and administrative offices of leagues and prefectures form the fourth level. The tables should be completed and submitted to the higher level before 31 August 1982.

Offices of population census leading groups under the people's governments of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions form the fifth level. The tables should be completed and submitted to the higher level before 10 September 1982.

The sixth level is the Office of Population Census Leading Group under the State Council which is required to make the final tabulations and submit them to the State Council before the end of September 1982. Census announcement is to be published after the approval of the State Council.

Article XIX. Coding of census questionnaires.

After verifications and manual tabulation, coders, guided by coding supervisors, should start coding, by household, individual and item, all the information in the questionnaires based on the prescribed coding standards.

Coding work should be centralized, be done at the level no lower than the county, city and municipal district and completed before the end of October 1982. Coding must be fully edited and then post-enumeration check should be done.

Article XX. Delivery and keeping of the questionnaires.

Questionnaires should be bound into booklets, one for each production team/residents' group. The booklets should then be coded in the offices of the population census leading groups of the counties, cities and municipal districts before they are sent to census data storehouses of the province, municipality and autonomous region.

Questionnaires should be well packed and delivered under ad hoc escorts to ensure that they reach the destination intact. The dispatching and

receiving units should complete the handing over formalities as stipulated.

Article XXI. Population of Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu regions are calculated according to the figures released by Taiwan authorities.

Article XXII. Computer tabulation of census data.

1. Advance sample tabulation. According to the prescribed sampling method, samples selected in certain proportion should be tabulated in advance. By the end of October 1983, Office of the Population Census Leading Group under the State Council is required to submit the results of the tabulation to the State Council.

2. Final tabulation. By the end of June 1984, offices of population census leading groups under the people's governments of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should submit the results of final tabulation to the Office of the Population Census Leading Group under the State Council, which in turn is to submit nationwide tabulation to the State Council by the end of 1984.

Printing of the tabulation results for the whole country and for various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should be arranged respectively by the Office of the Population Census Leading Group under the State Council and census offices at the provincial level.

Article XXIII. Compilation of population census reports.

The Office of the Population Census Leading Group under the State Council and census offices under the people's governments of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should analyse and study the tabulated results, and compile population census reports for the whole country and the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and submit them to the State Council and the people's government of each province, municipality and autonomous region respectively.

Article XXIV. The principle of guaranteeing the accomplishment of the census and practising strict economy should be followed and expenses needed in the population census should be shared by both the central financial organ and local ones. The planning, material supply and other related organs at various levels should include the provision of paper and packing materials needed in the census as well as construction of data storehouses in the plans for material production and distribution and capital construction as special items to ensure the special needs of the census.

Questionnaires and tabulation forms are designed by the Office of the Population Census Leading Group under the State Council, to be printed and distributed with arrangement by provinces, municipalities and

autonomous regions. In the areas of minority nationalities, forms and instructions on how to fill in the forms should be printed in additional language commonly used among the minority nationalities in the local areas.

Article XXV. Population census leading groups under the people's governments at all levels and their offices should earnestly abide by the system of asking for instructions and submitting reports. After the fulfillment of the census, population census leading groups under the people's governments at the level of county and city and above should sum up the experience seriously and submit a report to the next higher level.

Article XXVI. After the completion of the census, statistics, public security and other related departments should further perfect the work of regular household registration and demographic statistics. Rural people's communes with no police substations and production brigades should assign personnel to be specially or concurrently in charge of household registration and demographic statistics at such levels. On the basis of this census, household registration organs, civil affairs, public health, family planning and other related departments in urban and rural areas should: establish and perfect household registration and other files in accordance with the "Stipulations of Household Registration" and other concerned regulations, keep timely records of births, deaths migrations and marriages etc., to provide accurate demographic data to the state at regular intervals.

Article XXVII. Various specific guides for implementing the present Statute are laid down by the Office of the Population Census Leading Group under the State Council. The population census leading groups under the people's governments of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions may work out supplementary stipulations.

Article XXVIII. In the Tibet Autonomous Region and certain other areas where minority nationalities live in compact community, variations of the census method may be used to accommodate their special conditions. The specific plans are to be worked out by the people's government of the Tibet Autonomous Region and the people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions where such areas of minority nationalities are located and should be reported to the State Council for record.

Appendix: Questionnaire of the Third National Population Census.