# ● THE POPULATION ATLAS OF GUIZHOU PROVINCE

# 贵州省人口地图集

# 贵州省人口地图集

# THE POPULATION ATLAS OF GUIZHOU PROVINCE

中国地图出版社

责任编辑：傅马利

清绘：杜怀静　辛素敏　吴贵清　晋淑兰　邱　军　邰向荣
刘淑英　尹嘉珉　张建华　张克明　袁春华　程爱东
兰艳辉　李桂春　郭凤霞　袁海霞　胡玉春　高崇磊

审校：沈桂娣　张伟群　郗春祥

文字校订：丘富科　杨守一

封面设计：冯光美

制印工艺设计：王惠芳　王立红

出版审定：陆用森　朱志洋

# 贵州省人口地图集

（精装本）

贵州省人口地图集编辑部编制
中国地图出版社出版
（北京市白纸坊西街3号 邮编：100054）
河北艺苑胶印厂印刷
新华书店北京发行所发行

787×1092　1/8　22印张
1994年3月第1版河北第1次印刷
印数：0001—1300
ISBN 7—5031—1757—5/K·609
新登记证号：（京）066号

定价：150.00元

本图上中国国界线系按照我社1989年出版的
1：400万《中华人民共和国地形图》绘制
本图行政区划资料截止1993年12月底

## 贵州省人口地图集编辑委员会

**主任委员**　刘玉林

**副主任委员**　杨通华　杨培成　令狐昌仁(常务)
王永尧　焦学如　何才华　聂长惠

**委　　员**　(按姓氏笔划为序)卜茂生　向明序　向应海　刘福昌　刘国治
孙成章　杨明德　杨初学　严天华　吴荫生　陆用森　陈　潮
陈永孝　巫怒安　张佐生　张明新　张英骏　郝嘉伍　赵正澄
高训生　敖再玉　扈　伦　龚明学　蔡恩水　熊书益

## 编辑部工作人员

**主　　编**　令狐昌仁
**副 主 编**　刘福昌　陈永孝　赵正澄　汪境仁
**第一图组**　**组　长**　刘福昌　雷若梅
**作　者**　雷若梅　刘福昌　张祥光　周　琤　刘倬云　徐光伟
**第二图组**　**组　长**　陈永孝　汪境仁
**作　者**　殷红梅　汪境仁　陈永孝　江新荣　李　娅　刘福昌　袁国强　王　乜　熊书益
周　琤　彭香忠　熊康宁
**第三图组**　**组　长**　赵正澄　毛　敏
**作　者**　董安娜　赵正澄　胡　莉　程大利　毛　敏
**第四图组**　**组　长**　杨宗贵　刘倬云
**作　者**　江　北　吴安毕　朱晓铭　王纯德　杨宗贵　柯震豪　刘倬云　汪境仁
**第五图组**　**组　长**　方明亮　徐光伟
**作　者**　方明亮　杨晓英　李南旋　陈慧琳　杨胜海　黄彩明　徐光伟　汪境仁　安　冬
邝福光　陈永孝
**第六图组**　**组　长**　孙成章　熊书益
**作　者**　祝　安　董朝发　彭贤伟　王　乜　周国富　赵蕴知　蔡广鹏　王裕德　汪境仁
孙成章　李　婷　罗宜富　安裕伦
**第七图组**　**组　长**　张仁文　方嗣昭
**作　者**　张仁文　高建国　方嗣昭　周绍武　令狐昌仁
**第八图组**　**组　长**　邝福光　石开忠
**作　者**　余　青　肖家俊　杨胜天　刘福昌　杨宗贵　柯震豪　朱晓铭　熊星辉　张忠阳
雷若梅　彭香忠　邝福光　赵正澄　毛　敏　龚明学　方嗣昭　冯成林
**第九图组**　**组　长**　令狐昌仁
**作　者**　令狐昌仁　王纯德　雷若梅
**资 料 组**　**组　长**　赵正澄　毛　敏
**成　员**　董安娜　胡　莉　冯成林　熊星辉　程大利　朱爱美　邓启琼　邓　宏　蔡泽芳
胡晶莪　刘　彦　徐幼妤
**计算机数据处理与制图组**　**组　长**　令狐昌仁　郝嘉伍
**成　员**　王纯德　张仁津　朱晓铭　刘云峰　安裕伦　王　乜　蔡广鹏
**绘 图 组**　**组　长**　刘福昌
**成　员**　刘倬云　雷若梅　方嗣昭　李　娅　谈丽娟　林俊清　徐光伟　杨晓英　李　婷
余　青
**编 务 组**　**组　长**　陈永孝　汪境仁
**成　员**　金泽波　徐光伟　胡晶莪　董朝发　罗宜富　肖鸿林　杨建红　何　进

# 前　言

贵州是中国西南一个多民族聚居的内陆省。1990年人口普查查明，它17万多平方千米的土地上居住着3 239万多人口。这神奇美丽的古夜郎国故土，喀斯特地貌广布，自然资源富饶，人民勤劳，享有名酒之乡的美誉。而过去，这里曾被揶揄为“天无三日晴，地无三里平，人无三分银”的穷乡僻壤。千百年来，贵州各族人民在这片连绵不断的崇山峻岭间辛勤耕耘，创造了贵州的物质文明和精神文明。1949年新中国成立以来，特别是80年代改革开放以来，贵州发生了巨大的变化。为了反映造成这种变化的主人，编辑出版《贵州省人口地图集》早已是社会各界的共同愿望。这本地图集的出版发行必将为进一步认识贵州、宣传贵州以及提高人口意识、制定发展规划和各项有关政策发挥重要作用，并在人口、经济、教育、卫生、劳动就业、科学研究等方面成为一部重要的工具书和参考文献。

贵州省在1990年第四次全国人口普查中取得了系统、详细、翔实的人口数据，为编辑本图集奠定了可靠的资料基础。本图集正是以地图的形式对贵州第四次人口普查以及贵州人口研究成果所作的全面概括和系统总结，它不只是编图人员科学研究的结晶，而且凝聚着全省20多万普查人员的辛勤工作和高度负责精神。图集还利用前三次人口普查和有关社会经济调查的资料，展现了贵州人口发展动态及其与社会经济的联系。

本图集的内容，主要是反映1990年贵州人口现实特征及其区域分布差异，并回顾贵州人口的历史，预测贵州人口的未来，表现人口生存的环境和社会经济状况，以全国人口为背景，展示贵州人口的特点。全集图幅96页，9个图组：序图；人口分布；性别与年龄；人口变动；人口素质；人口在业状况；家庭、婚姻与生育；民族人口；人口预测。并在图中相应内容处安排了4页专题照片，包括民族服饰、居住地、地貌等典型照片，以反映贵州人口的地方特色。

图集按1990年人口普查时的行政区划，大部分图幅以县（区，县级市）为单元表示，少部分以地区（地级市，自治州），个别以区或乡（镇）为单元表示。为便于读者了解每幅图的内容，分图组逐幅编写了统一的图幅简介附于图集后面。

图集的编制过程紧扣人口普查的步伐。1990年10月，人口普查进入计算机数据录入阶段，省内就开始酝酿编辑人口地图。为确保图集的科学水平和编辑工作的顺利进行，1991年10月成立了由省政府领导和人口、地理、地图、经济、计算机等方面专家组成的编辑委员会，负责编辑工作的指导和图集审定。编制工作正好利用刚验收的人口普查机器汇总数据，编辑部对资料进行搜集筛选、系统分析研究，咨询国内有关专家，统一设计，分组编绘，集中审查修订。在整个编绘过程中力求：以较少的篇幅展现人口问题的丰富内涵；以真实性、科学性、经济实用性、时效性和可读性的统一与兼顾为目标；以较短的时间、较少的成本编印出较好的图集。同时，还采用计算机进行数据处理并绘制图表。为此，全体编绘人员一丝不苟，团结协作，兢兢业业地工作。于1992年10月完成图幅编绘并通过编委会审查定稿。

图集的编辑工作一直得到国务院人口普查办公室和省政府及各部门的关心和支持。承担图集清绘出版的中国地图出版社的专家热情支持，密切配合，并提出宝贵意见。在此，谨向为这本地图集付出劳动，给予帮助、支持、关心的所有单位和个人表示诚挚的感谢。

令狐昌仁

一九九二年十二月

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

## PREFACE

Guizhou is an inland province situated in the southwest of China. It has an area of 170,000 km$^2$, inhabited by 32,390,000 people (1990), including a large number of nationalities. It is the beautiful and mysterious ancient Kingdom of Yelang, where there are vast areas of karst geomorphology, abundant natural resources and industrious people. It enjoys the reputation for its liquors. But it used to be ridiculed as a poor and remote land which has "no three feet of flat earth, no three days of sun, nor three pennies in anybody's pocket". From time immemorial, the people of all nationalities have toiled and sweated in this mountainuous area, and have developed a material civilization as well as spiritual civilization. Since the founding of New China in 1949, especially since the adoption of "reform and open door policy" from 1980's, great changes have taken place. In order to portray the people who have brought about the great changes, all circles of society have long desired to have a population atlas of this province compiled and published, and now the Atlas has duly come out. Its publication will doubtless play an important part in furthering people to understand Guizhou, in helping to make policies and in planning for the development of Guizhou. It will also be an important reference book and records for making further studies of the problems of population, economy, education, health, employment, etc. of this province.

The systematic and detailed population statistics obtained from the Fourth National Census in 1990 provided reliable basic materials for the compiling and mapping of this Atlas. This Atlas is actually a systematic summing up and a generalization of the result of the Fourth National Census of Guizhou and a study of the population problems of this province represented on maps. It is not only a scientific creation of the map compilers, but also a representation of the hard work and strong sense of resposibility of 200,000 census takers. Furthermore, this Atlas, accomplished by making use of the statistics obtained from the three previous censuses and the data obtained from the social and economic investigations, shows the trend of population growth of Guizhou Province and its relation with the society and economy.

This Atlas chiefly reflects the characteristics of the population of this province in 1990 and its differences in regional distribution. It also makes a review of its historical growth and a forecast. It displays the natural environment, social and economic conditions under which the population grows. The population of our country is taken as the background of the population of this province so as to make the particular features of the population of the province all the more prominent. All the maps in this Atlas covering 96 pages are divided into 9 map groups, i. e. introduction; population distribution; sex and age; change of population; quality of population; employment; family, marriage and birth; population of nationalities; population forecast. The four pages of photos, which show the local features of Guizhou, are inserted in the places where they are concerned with, for example, the typical ones of nationalities' costume and personal adornments, settlements, landforms and so on.

The administrative boundaries in this Atlas are based on those used in 1990 when the Census was taken. On most of the maps, county is used as the unit for representation; on a few maps, region is used as the unit, and on a very few maps, township is used. Unified notes to map-reading are provided for each map in the Atlas.

The compiling work of this Atlas was kept pace closely with the work of the Census. As early as in October 1990, when the Census came into the stage that all the data were input to computers, the compilation of the Population Atlas began to be taken into account and a plan was worked out. In order to assure success of the work, in October 1991, under the leadership of Guizhou Provincial Government, a compiling committee composed of the experts in population, geography, cartography, economics and computer science was established. The Committee is responsible for the direction of compilation, examination and approval of the Atlas. As soon as the total data from the computers had been checked, they were put into use for the compiling. The compilers collected and selected reference materials and made a systematic and analytic study of them, and consulted the experts concerned of the country. The work was done in accordance with a unified plan. The maps were drawn in groups, and finally all the maps were put together, examined and revised as a whole. During the whole process of compiling, the compilers always kept in mind that they should present abundant material of population problems in a book of limited space and compile an atlas of superior quality in a comparatively short time and at a reasonable cost. They attempted to make the Atlas as authentic, scientific, economically practical, readable and up-to-date as possible for a given period of time. At the same time, the computers were used for data processing and tabulation. Owing to the compilers' meticulous and concerted hard work, the maps were completed, and approved by the Compiling Committee in October 1992.

The compilation of this Atlas has been cared about and supported by the Office of the Census of the State Council and various departments of Guizhou provincial government. Especially the experts of China Cartographic Publishing House, which was to undertake the publication of this Atlas, have given warm support and have made valuable suggestions. Here our sincere thanks are due to all those units and individuals who have made a contribution to this Atlas.

Linghu Changren, December 1992

# 编 辑 说 明

## 一、制图资料的依据

这是我省第一部有地方特色的公开出版的人口地图集。它以1990年全国第四次人口普查的详细人口资料和计算机人口信息数据库为依据，采用电子计算机计算制图与手工编图相结合的方法，完成地图编绘。在贵州省人口地图集编辑委员会的领导下，许多单位在人力、物力、统计资料和研究成果方面给予了支持。这些单位是：贵州省人口普查领导小组办公室、省计划生育委员会、省计委、省统计局、省农业区划委员会、省民委、省公安厅、省测绘局、省农经委、省委宣传部、省科委、省民政厅、省土地管理局、省防疫站、省广播电视厅、省财政厅、贵州财经学院、贵州民族学院、贵州教育学院、贵州师范大学、中国地图出版社等。

编制工作引用了大量资料，主要有：贵州省第三次及第四次人口普查机器汇总资料；贵州省历次人口普查手工汇总资料；《贵州县情》(中国统计出版社)；《贵州省综合农业区划》分县市丛书(贵州人民出版社)；《贵州省地名志》(贵州省地名委员会办公室)；《贵州省行政区划简册》(贵州省民政厅，修订本)；《中国人口》贵州分册(中国财政经济出版社)；胡焕庸著《论中国人口之分布》(华东师范大学出版社)；《贵州省统计年报摘要》(贵州省统计局)；《贵州省人口与计划生育参阅数据》(贵州省计划生育委员会)；《贵州省志》及各地、州、市、县地方志；《贵州年鉴》(贵州人民出版社)；《贵州城镇》(贵州科技出版社)；《贵州少数民族》(贵州民族出版社)；《贵州古代史》、《贵州省地理》(贵州人民出版社)；《中国人口地图集》(中国统计出版社)；《中华人民共和国老年人口地图集》(地图出版社)。

坚持进行制图区域的地理调查研究，是编好地图的一个关键。各幅图的作者在熟悉掌握第四次人口普查各项人口指标及地图表示方法的基础上，参阅了上述资料及其它有关资料，掌握人口信息，通过地理调查研究，客观地正确地认识贵州的人口与地理特征。

国家基本比例尺地图是基本制图资料。其中，1∶5万及1∶20万比例尺地形图作为丰富的传输空间信息的载体，是获得有关地表状况的各种数据的量测来源。本图集完成了分乡土地面积、乡以上居民地海拔高度及地貌位置、等高线分带面积、地面坡度分级面积、山峰密度、河网密度、喀斯特地貌出露面积、溶洞密度等多项数据量测、整理计算及制图。同时，选用社会、经济统计资料及一部分研究成果，以满足补充地理底图或编绘底层图面的需要，配合表示人口主题；使地图成为时空差异的多维信息的载体，充分利用直观易读的图面，发挥其多层次功能，传输丰富信息。

为使全图集的比例尺系列、地图投影及经纬网展绘精度、行政界线、底层内容、线划符号精度、注记配置等获得科学的统一性和确保质量，本图集采用统一的地理底图。全省图选用1∶150万、1∶250万、1∶300万、1∶400万共4种比例尺，并向编图者分别提供统一的分乡、分县政区底图，分流域、水系底图，等高线底图，交通底图以及统一的市、镇底图和全国图。

全省图投影为《中华人民共和国国家普通地图集》的省区图投影，即边纬与中纬变形绝对值相等的等角圆锥投影。

国界及省界的表示直接采用中国地图出版社新版地图的统一绘法，不作为其他方面划界依据。

第四次人口普查以后，国务院先后批准设立赤水市、清镇市，辖区分别与原县属范围相同(原县界即市界)。制图资料截止时间统一为1990年7月1日。

## 二、人口特征的表示

图集设置9个图组，系统地表示贵州人口的历史发展、现状及未来预测、人口密度分布、人口的自然属性与社会经济属性及其构成、人口的变动，以及人口素质、民族差别、计划生育、人口与环境的关系。作为贵州人口发展的历史性文献记录，为制订国民经济和社会发展计划以及治理经济环境而提供翔实可靠的参考依据；揭示人口要素之间的内在联系，概括反映贵州人口学研究成果，为国内外人口学研究、进行国情和省情的宣传教育提供基本资料。

全省图的制图资料与分级单元一般取至县(市、区)级，较重要图幅的分级制图取至1990年的区(及区级镇)或乡(及乡级镇)；同时兼顾表示地、州、市的人口信息空间差异；反映人口结构变化和人口发展趋势；注重表示人口的动态；表示与主题相关性显著的自然、经济、人文要素，以及它们之间的相互制约和相互影响。

贵州是我国少数民族人口较多、民族成分比较复杂的省区之一，少数民族人口占全省人口的⅓强，是我国古人类文化发祥地之一，已发掘石器时代文化遗址30余处。汉代以来设置郡县，已有人口文献记载。元、明以后大量汉族人口不断迁居贵州，抗日战争时期沦陷区人口大批移入。1949年以来，由于国家资源的开发与经济建设的需要，省外支黔人员成批迁入。截至1990年7月1日贵州人口已达3239.11万人。按全国各省、区人口排序，贵州人口规模居第17位。农业人口比重大，经济比较落后，城镇化水平较低。市镇人口占总人口的比重在全国居第24位。全省人口密度为184人/千米$^2$。西北部及中部人口较密，东南部较稀。总人口性别比107.34，女性人口偏低。少儿人口比重较大；全省人口平均年龄26.59岁，年龄中位数21.99岁；少儿抚养比为52.11%，高于全国平均值；总抚养

比也较大，为59.46%。15—64岁妇女平均活产子女数为2.56个，在全国处于高值区；40岁以上较高龄妇女生育率较高。婴儿死亡率也处于全国高值区。每10万人拥有医卫人员处于全国低值区。文盲、半文盲人口比重处于全国高值区。家庭户平均人数每户4.41人。育龄妇女生育率较高，1989年全国总和生育率为2.31个，贵州为3.02个，预计2000年全省总和生育率将下降到2.28个。

从1982年第三次人口普查到1990年第四次人口普查这段时期，全省总户数大量增加，家庭户规模逐步缩小；总人口增长过猛的势头有所缓解，但人口增加的形势仍然严峻；人口密度增大，市镇总人口逐年增多；总人口性别比有所增高，人口已进入"成年型"；人口文化程度逐年提高，但水平仍然较低；在业人口的行业、职业构成变化不大，85%以上是农林牧渔劳动者；丧偶人口比重下降，早婚现象存在；妇女总和生育率比1981年下降1.37个百分点，多孩率下降22.51个百分点；少数民族人口比重上升，性别比略高于汉族；死亡率下降，平均预期寿命提高；男性死亡率高于女性，死亡的女婴多于男婴。

## 三、地方特色的反映

本图集内容结构既要求简明、和谐、完整地反映人口特征，使之呈现规律性，又要求突出地方特色，以唤起读者心理共鸣，形成深刻印象和正确概念。

贵州是中国西南部既不与外国直接接壤也不濒临海岸线的内陆省区，南面省界与北部湾直线距离约400千米，位于云贵高原东部，纬度较低；属于中国季风区湿润带，在气候、地貌、土壤、植被及动物分布等方面都呈现明显的过渡性特征。是中国南方喀斯特地貌区之一。境内地理环境复杂，山地广布；民族众多；经济基础薄弱；水力资源蕴藏量大；矿藏丰富；林地和草地面积广阔，林牧业发展潜力大；耕地分散，低、中产田地所占比重大。平均每一农业人口占有耕地面积1亩，平均每一农业劳动力耕地面积2.28亩。

图集中采用了海拔高度分级、地面坡度分级、喀斯特地貌及溶洞密度分级、地势等高线分层设色、地貌写景、水系类型划分、水系流域划分、沿河流、公路剖面图、工农业人均产值、国民生产总值、国民收入、耕地垦殖率、人均粮食产量、人口地方性疾病分布、人口疏密区划分、人口物质生活质量指数分级、未来人口预测、摄影像片等，与人口主题组成相互补充的图面，反映多民族山地区域人口特征，反映地方特色及人地关系。

## 四、分级图例的设计

地图是人类传播信息建立时空观念最有效的手段之一，是反映客观世界的重要工具。把人口地图信息有效地传输给读者，常用到分级统计图法作图。本图集统一采用按统计量的算术平均值和标准差进行等差分级的方法（个别图采用等比分级）以保证图集内容划分和表现形式的协调一致。

读者从分级图便可直接读到统计量的最大值及最小值的凑整数，它是最高一级及最低一级的边界值。统计量的平均值凑整数一般作为中间两级的分界；小于此平均值的各级底色为青绿色系（采用可见光谱中波长较短的波段表示），大于此平均值的各级底色为黄橙色系（波长较长的波段）。黄、绿二色相过渡处注字一般为统计量的平均值（代表该项要素的平均水平）。设色的又一方案是整幅图以单一的色相分级表示。

为了充分利用色彩的象征意义，对个别图的设色作变通处理。例如溶洞密度分级，级别越高用绿青色，级别越低用黄橙色。少儿人口分级全部用绿青色；老年人口分级全部用黄橙色。

分级图例以不同长度（或高度）的矩形依次排列，各矩形长度是根据该级所含统计单元在地图中出现个数占图内总数的百分比按正比例确定的。沿矩形长度标尺注有统计单元个数占全图内个数（全省总数）的百分比；第二种标尺长度与注记形式是直接注明统计单元个数（例如县市个数）；第三种标尺长度与注记是：各级面积占全图面积（全省面积）的百分比。用以表明各级所含统计单元数量或面积的多少。

传输地图信息的又一条通道是表示相关要素。经过相关分析，当两个制图要素的统计量的相关性被验证为显著时，在同一幅图上表示其中一个要素的实际统计值分级，同时在图例分级处注明另一个相关性显著的要素的对应的估测值分级。这就同时表示了两个要素的分级及其在同一地图中地域分布差异。例如在农业人口密度分级的图例旁注明相关的耕地适宜垦殖率；在分层设色高度表上，对应于一定的海拔高度注以相关的年平均气温或积温。这样，既不增加图面载负量，又丰富了地图传输的信息量。

# EDITOR'S NOTES

## I. The Reference Material on Which the Compiling of This Atlas Is Based

This is the first population atlas of Guizhou Province which has ever been published. This Atlas systematically and completely shows the characteristics of the population of this province.

The compiling and making of this Atlas was done both by the use of computer and by hand. The chief material on which the compiling of this Atlas was based was the vital statistics from the Fourth National Census in 1990 and the database of population information . It was accomplished under the direction of the compiling committee of Population Atlas of Guizhou Province, assisted with manpower, material resources, statistical data and the results of modern research by many units, including the organizations and departments of the government. The chief units which gave assistance are the following: the Office of Guizhou Provincial Census Leading Group, Guizhou Family Planning Committee, Guizhou Projecting Committee, Guizhou Statistical Bureau, Guizhou Agricultural Regions Commettee, Guizhou Nationality Affairs Committee, Guizhou Survey and Mapping Bureau, Guizhou Rural Economy Committee, the Propaganda Department of Guizhou Provincial Committee of the C. C. P, Guizhou Science and Technology Committee, Guizhou Bureau of Civil Affairs, Guizhou Public Security Bureau, Guizhou Land Administration Bureau, Guizhou Anti-epidemic Station, Guizhou Broadcast and Television Bureau, Guizhou Finance Bureau, the Institute of Finance and Economics of Guizhou, the College of Nationalities of Guizhou, the College of Education of Guizhou, Guizhou Normal University, China Cartographic Publishing House.

In compiling this Atlas, much material was used, which was chiefly obtained from the following: the Statistics of the Third and Fourth Censuses of Guizhou Province (by using computers) and the total statistics of the previous censuses (without using computers), An Introduction to the Counties of Guizhou Province ( the China Statistical Publishing House), The Comprehensive Agricultural Regions of Guizhou Province (Guizhou People's Publishing House), The Place Names of Guizhou Province ( Office of the Guizhou Provincial Place Name Committee), The Administrative Divisions of Guizhou Province ( an abridged and revised ed. ) ( the Bureau of Civil Affairs of Guizhou Province), The Population of China (China Financial and Economic Publishing House), The Distribution of Population of China (by Hu Huan-yong, East China Teachers' University Press), Abstract of Statistical Annual Report of Guizhou Province ( Guizhou Statistical Bureau ), The data for the Population and Family Planning of Guizhou Province for Reference ( Guizhou Family Planning Committee), The Chronicles of Guizhou Province, and the Chronicles of each Administrative Region, each Autonomous Prefecture and each County of Guizhou, The Year Book of Guizhou (Guizhou People's Publishing House), The Cities and Towns of Guizhou Provinnce ( Guizhou Science and Technology Press), Nationalities in Guizhou Province (Guizhou Nationalities Publishing House), The Ancient History of Guizhou Province (Guizhou People's Publishing House), The Geography of Guizhou Province (Guizhou People's Publishing House), Population Atlas of China (China Statistical Publishing House), Elderly Population Atlas of the People's Republic of China (China Cartographic Publishing House).

In map-making the most important thing for a map-maker to do is to make a geographical survey of the area concerned. The map-maker has to make himself familiar with the various indexes of the Fourth National Census and methods of representation on maps. Only when he has made a close study of the area concerned and has a real grasp of the necessary material, can he objectively and precisely understand the special features of the geography and population of Guizhou.

The topographic map of the scales of 1 : 50,000 and 1 : 200,000 of our country are used as the basic material for map-making. From these maps various data of the earth surface features can be obtained. For this Atlas, the area of each township, the site and altitude of the settlements whose area is larger than a township, the area of zones divided according to contours, the area of slopes divided according to gradient, the density of mountain peaks and of drainage, the exposed areas of karst regions and the caves were measured, calculated and represented on maps. At the same time some selected social and economic statistical data and part of the results of modern research were also shown on the base maps as a supplement to the main subject.

In order to make the scale of the map form a complete set and to keep map projections, parallels and meridians, administrative boundaries etc. uniform and accurate, the same base maps were used throughout. For the

base map of this province, four kinds of scales were adopted, namely, 1 : 1,500,000, 1 : 2,500,000, 1 : 3,000,000 and 1 : 4,000,000. The base maps used for this Atlas include those of townships, counties, drainage, contours, communities, towns and cities and the whole country.

The map projection used for Guizhou provincial maps is exactly the same as that used for the provincial maps of the General Atlas of the People's Republic of China. Both national and provincial boundaries represented in this Atlas are the same as those in the latest maps Published by China Cartographic Publishing House. They cannot be used as boundaries for other purposes.

After the Fourth Census of our country was taken , the State Council ratified a change of the two counties (i. e. the Counties of Chishui and Qingzhen) into municipalities, without change of boundaries. Since the closing day for all the material for this Atlas was July 1,1990, the two counties mentioned above still appear as counties in this Atlas.

**Ⅱ. Representation of Population Features**

This Atlas consists of nine groups of maps which systematically represent the various features of the population of Guizhou Province, such as the historical growth of population, the present state and a forecast of population, the distribution of the density of population, the physical social and economic factors influencing the characteristics of the population, the structure and the quality of population, the changes in population, the differences of nationalities, family planning, and the relationship between population and environment, etc. As historical records of the population growth of the province, this Atlas provides reliable material for the planning of the economic and social development of the province as well as for those who are making further studies of population problems.

The making of provincial population maps is based on figures for the counties, but for some more important maps, it is based on figures for the townships.

Guizhou is one of the few provinces of our country which has a large population of many minority nationalities. The population of minority nationalities amounts to more than one third of the total population of this province. Guizhou is also one of the cradles of ancient Chinese civilazation and more than thirty sites of ancient cultural remains have been found . Since the Han Dynasty, according to the documents of population records, prefectures and counties have been set up. After the Yuan and Ming dynasties a large number of Han Nationality people migrated to Guizhou. During the Anti-Japanese War, people fled from the occupied areas in large groups to Guizhou and settled there. Since 1949 a great number of people have been sent to this province from other parts of our country to give assistance to the exploitation of natural resources and the development of the economy. By July 1, 1990, the population of this province amounted to 32,391,000, which ranked 17th among the provinces of our country. With a large proportion of rural population and a relatively underdeveloped economy, Guizhou is less urbanized and as far as the percentage of urban population is concerned, Guizhou ranked 24th among the provinces of our country. The density of population was 184 people per square kilometre. It was dense in the north-west and the central part and sparse in the southeast of the province. As regards the sex ratio of the population, on average, there were 107. 34 men per 100 women. Because of the large proportion of children, the average age of the population was 26. 59, and the median age was 21. 99, the rate of dependants, i. e. children under the age of 14 and elderly people over 65 was as high as 59. 46 per cent. As for child dependants only, the rate was 52. 11 per cent, higher than the average of our country. The mean number of live births to women between the ages of 15 and 64 was 2. 56, which is a high number for the provinces of our country. The total fertility rate of our country was 2. 31 in 1989, but that of this province was as high as 3. 02. This was because of the high fertility rate of the women of child-bearing age, especially of those whose age was over 40. It has been predicted that the fertility rate of the province will have been reduced to 2. 28 by the end of this century. Compared with other provinces of our country, the infant mortality rate was high, and the number of medical workers per 100,000 people was smaller. On average there were 4. 41 persons in every household. The percentage of the illiterate and semiliterate was also high among the provinces of our country.

Between the Third Census in 1982 and the Fourth in 1990, the total number of households increased greatly, but the size of households became smaller. Though the rapid growth of population had slowed down, the problem of population growth was still serious. The density of population was getting higher and higher with the increase

of the urban population. The sex ratio of the total population increased year by year; the population has come to the "adult type". The level of education for some people had been raised, but was still low for the average. There was not any great change in the structure of occupation of the working people, of whom 85 per cent were engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and fishing. The proportion of spouse death became low and there were early marriages. The fertility rate of women between the ages of 14 and 64 was 1.37, lower than that in 1981. The percentage of the women who give birth to more than two children dropped by 22.51. The proportion of the minority nationality population had increased, and their sex ratio had become little higher than that of the Han nationality. The average life expectancy had risen, and mortality rate had dropped. The mortality rate of the male was higher than that of the female, whereas the mortality rate of the male infant lower than that of the female.

**Ⅲ. Reflection of Local Geographical Features**

The content and form of the Atlas has to be concise, consistent and complete in order to show the features of the population of Guizhou Province and the characteristics of its environment so as to arouse the interest of the readers and to give them a vivid impression.

Guizhou Province is situated in the south-west of China, east of Yun-gui Plateau and at a lower latitude. It is an inland province, with no direct access to the sea . The distance between its southern border and the sea (Beibu Gulf) is about 400 kilometres. Climatically, it falls within the China monsoon climatic belt. In respect of the distribution of climate, landform, soil, vegetation and animals, it is transitional in character. It is one of the karst regions of South China. Its geographical conditions are complex, with extensive areas of mountains, with a population of various nationalities, with abundance of water power and mineral resources and with extensive areas of forests and grassland. There are great potentialities for the development of forestry and stock-farming. The cultivated land is scattered, and a large proportion of it is low or moderate yielding. On average, there is one mu (0.067 ha.) for each member of the rural population and 2.28 mu for an agricultural labourer.

In order to make this Atlas clearer and more complete and to reflect the characteristics of a population with various and many nationalities in a mountainuous region, and the local features and relationship between men and the earth, the following methods have been adopted: the grading of altitude (above sea-level), the grading of the gradient of slopes, the grading of karst landforms and caves, the representation of relief with layer colouring, the representation of landforms with sketches, the division of the types of drainage, the division of river basins, the cross sections along rivers and highways, the gross product of industry and agriculture per capita, the gross national product, the national income, the percentage of opening up of waste land, the grain output per capita, the distribution of endemic diseases among population, the division of densely and sparsely populated areas, the grading of the indexes in regard to the quality of material life, population forecast and photographs.

**Ⅳ. Reading the Graded Symbols**

The maps in this Atlas are almost all drawn by means of grading equal deviation (except a very few by means of grading equal ratios) according to arithmetic mean of statistic quantity and standard deviation, so as to make the grading of the content of the Atlas in agreement with the form of representation.

Map users can directly, from the grading of the symbols, read the round numbers of the maximum and minimum values of the statistic quantity. They are the border values of the highest and lowest grades. The average value of the statistic quantity is generally used as the border between the two intermediate grades. If each grade of the base colour is less than the average value, then it belongs to the bluish green series; and on the other hand, if the grade of the base colour is greater than the average value, then it belongs to the yellowish orange series. The transitional zone between yellow and green is the place where the average value of statistic quantity is marked.

Another way of representing the values of statistic quantity on maps is by using a single colour of different gradations of shades.

For the purposes of making full use of the symbolic meaning of colours, for certain maps it may be treated in a flexible way. For instance, the grading of the density of karst caves, greenish blue is used for the highest grades, and orange is used for the lower grades. For the grading of all the birth rate of population, greenish blue is applied; for the grading of all the death rate of population, yellowish orange is taken.

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

The symbols to the map is rectangular in shape of different lengths( or heights), arranged in grades. The length of each rectangle is determined by the number of the statistic units occuring in the map in direct proportion. There are three kinds of staff of different lengths adopted. The first kind is that along the length of the rectangular symbols, the percentage of single number of the statistic units of the whole map is marked. The second kind is that the number of the statistic unit are directly marked on the staff( e. g. the number of counties and municipalities). The third kind of staff is the percentage of area accounted for each grade of the total area of the map( total area of the whole province) are marked, so as to make clear the number and size of the statistic unit of each grade.

Another way of conveying information is by the representation of related elements. By analysis, when the relationship between two statistic quantity of two elements in map-making has been proved to be evident, the grading of the real statistic value of one of the elements is shown on the map. At the same time in the legend of the map, another corresponding grading of another element of evident relationship is marked on the same map. Thus at the same time, it represents the grading of two elements and the difference of regional distribution on the same map. For instance, the adequate rate of opening up of waste land is marked in the legend to the map of population density. In legend of hypsometric symbols, for certain altitude, the related annual average temperature or accumulated temperature is marked.

# 目　　录


## 第一图组　　序　图

1　　中国各省区人口密度
2—3　贵州省卫星影像　地势　河流与水系类型
4　　古人类文化遗址　喀斯特地貌分布
5　　汉代人口　明代人口
6　　清代人口　民国时期人口
7　　1949——1990年人口的增长
8　　汉族人口、少数民族人口　农业人口、非农业人口

## 第二图组　人口分布

9　　人口密度　农业人口密度
10—11　人口分布
12—13　市、镇人口构成及其比重
14—15　乡(镇)人口、乡(镇)政府驻地海拔高度与地貌背景
16　　贵阳市建成区人口
17　　六盘水、遵义、安顺、凯里、都匀、兴义、铜仁7个市建成区人口
18—19　人口垂直分布　县(市、区)平均海拔高度与人口密度
20　　贵阳市人口密度
21　　地貌照片(一)
22　　各流域人口密度
23　　人口疏密区划分　人口物质生活质量指数与人口密度组合类型
24　　地貌照片(二)

## 第三图组　人口性别年龄构成

25　　0—14岁人口比重　少年儿童抚养比
26—27　人口性别年龄构成
28　　65岁及以上人口比重　老年抚养比
29　　60岁及以上人口比重　百岁老人分布、老年人口长寿水平
30—31　15—64岁人口比重　总抚养比　老少比

## 第四图组　人口变动

32　　1989年人口出生率　城市人口出生率、死亡率及自然增长率
33　　1989年婴儿死亡率
34—35　分性别年龄的人口死亡率、平均预期寿命
36　　1989年人口自然增长率
37　　人口省际迁出　人口省际迁入
38—39　1985—1990年省内人口迁移　人口迁移原因

## 第五图组　人口素质

40　　小学文化程度人口
41　　初中文化程度人口
42　　高中及中专文化程度人口
43　　大学文化程度人口

44　各种文化程度人口构成　1982—1990年各种文化程度人口增长
45　专业技术职称人口　农民技术职称人口
46—47　15岁及以上文盲半文盲人口比重
48　人口地方性甲状腺肿分布　人口地方性氟中毒分布
49　残疾人口

## 第六图组　人口在业状况

50—51　在业人口的行业构成
52　农业、工业与建筑业和其他行业人口的构成(在业人口三次产业构成)
53　农业中种植业与其他各业人口的构成　林、牧、渔、水利与农业服务业人口的构成
54—55　市镇在业人口的行业构成　各行业人口的年龄构成
56　工业人口的行业构成及其比重
57　第三产业人口构成及其比重
58　交通运输邮电通讯事业人口构成及其比重　每10万人拥有的交通运输邮电通讯人员
59　卫生体育社会福利事业人口构成及其比重　每10万人拥有的卫生体育社会福利人员
60　教育文化艺术广播电视事业人口构成及其比重　每10万人拥有的教育文化艺术广播电视事业人员
61　科学研究综合技术服务事业人口构成及其比重　每10万人拥有的科学研究综合技术服务事业人员
62—63　在业人口的职业构成　地(州、市)各职业人口的文化程度
64　各类专业技术人员构成　各类专业技术人员性别与年龄构成
65　商业人口构成及其比重　每10万人拥有的商业工作人员
66—67　不在业人口构成及其比重　不在业人口文化程度　市镇待业人口的年龄和性别构成

## 第七图组　家庭婚姻生育

68　家庭户规模与类别构成
69　各种文化程度育龄妇女生育孩次比重
70—71　各种职业育龄妇女生育孩次比重及一般生育率
72—73　各年龄组育龄妇女生育率　一般生育率与早育率　1981和1989年育龄妇女总和生育率
74—75　各年龄组育龄妇女生育孩次比重　计划生育率与节育率
76—77　15—64岁妇女各年龄组平均活产子女数与存活子女数
78—79　各年龄组男女婚姻状况　全省各行业、职业人口婚姻状况

## 第八图组　民族人口

80　少数民族分布　民族自治地方及民族乡
81　各民族人口性别年龄构成　少数民族人口性别构成
82—83　少数民族人口构成
84　少数民族人口出生率　少数民族人口死亡率
85　民族居住地照片
86—87　少数民族人口职业构成　全省各民族人口职业构成
88　民族服饰照片
89　少数民族人口文化程度
90—91　少数民族人口婚姻状况　全省各民族人口婚姻状况
92　少数民族15—64岁妇女活产子女数与存活子女数

## 第九图组　人口预测

93　2050年前人口发展趋势预测　2020年人口预测
94—95　2020年人口年龄性别构成预测

**图幅简介**

**注释**

**附录一**　全国第四次人口普查贵州省各地、州、市、县、区人口

**附录二**　贵州省各县市地面坡度(倾斜角)分级面积

**附录三**　贵州省按海拔高度分带的面积统计

**附录四**　按经差5′纬差5′的经纬网梯形划分的山峰密度与河网密度分布

# CONTENTS


**Map-group Ⅰ. Introduction**

1. Population density of provinces and autonomous regions of China
2—3. Satellite image of Guizhou: rivers and drainage types, relief
4. Ancient cultural remains
   Distribution of karst geomorphology
5. Population in the Han Dynasty,
   Population in the Ming Dynasty
6. Population in the Qing Dynasty,
   Population in the period of the Republic of China(1912—1949)
7. Population growth in the period 1949—1990
8. Population of Han nationality and minority nationalities
   Agricultural population and non-agricultural population

**Map-group Ⅱ. Population Distribution**

9. Population density, Agricultural population density
10—11. Population distribution
12—13. Composition and percentage of urban population
14—15. Township population, Elevation and geomorphological background of seats of township government
16. Population of built-up areas of Guiyang City
17. Population of built-up areas of the cities of Lupanshui, Zunyi, Anshun, Kaili, Duyun, Xingyi and Tongren
18—19. Vertical distribution of population
   Average elevation and population density of counties(cities, districts)
20. Population density of Guiyang City
21. Landform photos (Ⅰ)
22. Population density of drainage areas
23. Division of sparsely and densely populated areas
   Combination of living standard index of population and population density
24. Landform photos (Ⅱ)

**Map-group Ⅲ. Sex and Age Composition of the Population**

25. Percentage of population aged 0—14
   Percentage of child dependants
26—27. Age and sex composition of the population
28. Percentage of the population aged 65 and over
   Percentage of aged dependants
29. Percentage of the population aged 60 and over
   Distribution of the people aged 100 and over, longevity level of the aged population
30—31. Percentage of the population aged 15—64
   Percentage of the total population of dependants
   Ratio of the aged dependants to the child dependants

**Map-group Ⅳ. Population Change**

32. Fertility rate in 1989
   Rates of fertility, mortality and natural growth of the urban population

33. Infant mortality in 1989

34—35. Mortality rate in different sex and age groups, life expectancy

36. Rate of the natural population growth in 1989

37. Interprovincial out-migrant population
Interprovincial in-migrant population

38—39. Population migration within Guizhou in the period 1985—1990
Causes of migration

**Map-group Ⅴ. Population Quality**

40. Population at educational level of primary school

41. Population at educational level of junior middle school

42. Population at educational level of senior middle school and technical school

43. Population at educational level of college and university

44. Composition of the population at different educational levels
Population growth at different educational levels in the period 1982—1990

45. Population with professional titles
Rural population with technical titles

46—47. Percentage of illiterate and semiliterate population aged 15 and over

48. Distribution of the population with endemic goitre
Distribution of the population with endemic fluorosis

49. Disabled population

**Map-group Ⅵ. Population Employment**

50—51. Occupational structure of population

52. Composition of the population in agriculture, industry, building, and other industries
(The composition of population in employment in the three industries)

53. Composition of the population in cultivation and other agricultural occupations
Composition of the population in forestry, stock farming, fishery, water conservancy and agricultural services

54—55. Occupational structure of the urban population
Age structure of the population in different occupations

56. Composition and percentage of industrial population

57. Composition and percentage of the population in teriary industry

58. Composition and percentage of the population in transport and communications
Number of employees in transport and communications per 100,000 people

59. Composition and percentage of the population in medical services, physical culture and social welfare
Number of employees in medical services, physical culture and social welfare per 100,000 people

60. Composition and percentage of the population in education, culture, arts, broadcast and television
Number of employees in education, culture, arts, broadcast and television per 100,000 people

61. Composition and percentage of the population in scientific research and comprehensive technical services
Number of employees in scientific research and comprehensive technical services per 100,000 people

62—63. Composition of professions of the population in employment
Educational levels of the population of different occupations in prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities

64. Composition of technical personnel in different specialities
Sex and age composition of technical personnel in different specialities

65. Composition and percentage of the population in commerce
Number of employees in commerce per 100,000 people

66—67. Composition and percentage of the population out of employment

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com