

# *Life Histories and Social Change in Contemporary China*

## *Provisional Codebook*

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[In this codebook Chinese names are given in the Chinese fashion,  
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(Last revised 14 August 1998)

Note: This codebook is associated with the provisional general population data set. **It is imperative that any errors and omissions discovered by users be reported to Treiman, via email [treiman@dudley.sscnet.ucla.edu] or fax 1/310/206-9838 in complete detail, as soon as they are discovered.** Important errors will be reported immediately by Treiman to holders of the data. Less consequential errors will be reported from time to time. A revised version of the codebook will be issued when the data are released for public use, in August 2000, or perhaps earlier.

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## I. Documentation

### 1. Introduction

As part of the project "Life Histories and Social Change in Contemporary China," a national probability sample survey was conducted in the People's Republic of China during June-October 1996. Interviews were completed for 3,087 urban residents and 3,003 rural residents, using an identical questionnaire. These data may be regarded either as two separate samples or as a single sample stratified by urban vs. rural residence. As part of the fieldwork operation for the rural survey, a survey of 383 village leaders was also carried out, using the same questionnaire.

The project was initiated in 1994 by Donald J. Treiman and Ivan Szelenyi, at UCLA, and Andrew Walder, then at Harvard and now at Stanford University and the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, in cooperation with staff of the Department of Sociology, People's University, Beijing, a group with extensive experience carrying out sample surveys in China. Unfortunately, Prof. Szelenyi found it necessary to withdraw from the project in early 1996 due to the press of other commitments. Funding was obtained by Treiman, Szelenyi, and Walder from the U.S. National Science Foundation, the Luce Foundation, the Ford Foundation–Beijing, and the University of California Pacific Rim Research Program.

This was a cooperative project, between the U.S. and Chinese sides. In a series of some 10 meetings<sup>1</sup> the sample design for the surveys was developed and the questionnaire was hammered into final form, drawing upon the expertise of the participants plus the results of two, relatively small, pretests. At several points in its development, the questionnaire was translated from English to Chinese by members of the People's University team and from Chinese to English by Prof. Walder and several Chinese-speaking UCLA graduate students.<sup>2</sup>

The UCLA graduate students involved in the project at various stages include:

Susanne Chan  
Michael Johnston  
Marian Katz

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<sup>1</sup>All but one of these was held in China and involved participation from both the Chinese and the U.S. side. The exception was an early meeting (in February 1995) in which a number of China specialists from American universities were invited to UCLA to review our initial plans. In addition to Treiman, Szelenyi, and Walder, participants included Professors Gail Henderson, University of North Carolina; William Mason, UCLA; William Parish, University of Chicago; Jean Oi, Harvard University; Ruan Danqing, University of California at Irvine; James Tong, UCLA; Raymond Wong, University of California at Santa Barbara; and Martin Whyte, George Washington University.

<sup>2</sup>In various reports completed by the RenDa group, the U.S. participants are referred to as the "Individual Life History Research Group."

Zhang Bing  
Zhu Shaoling  
Xu Shiping

After the fieldwork was completed and Walder had moved to Stanford, a Stanford Student, Li Bobai, joined the project, and took major responsibility on the U.S. side for creating an analysis-ready data set.

In addition, we acknowledge assistance provided to the project by the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences, where Treiman was a Fellow-in-Residence during 1996-97; by the Division of the Social Sciences, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, where Walder served as head from 1995-97; and by Prof. Thomas Chan, Hong Kong Polytechnic University and CERD Associates. Special assistance in designing the sample was provided by Prof. William Cumberland, Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, UCLA; by Dr. Ma Zhongdong, Division of the Social Sciences, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology; and by Prof. Wang Feng, then in the Program on Population, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, and now in the Department of Sociology, University of California at Irvine.

## **2. Organization of the codebook**

The codebook is divided into five parts, plus a number of appendices, and a list of cited references; the pages are numbered within parts. The remainder of Part I provides documentation pertaining to the questionnaire as a whole: descriptions of the sample design and reports on the fieldwork for each survey; methods for analyzing stratified samples; a list of all variables in the file; an alphabetical index of variable names; etc. Part II provides the codes for all variables coded directly from the questionnaire. In Part III constructed variables, such as recoded occupation and education information, family characteristics, etc., are shown. Part IV is the codebook for a file of occupation information; Part V is the codebook for a file of information on the characteristics of the sampling points, which has been incorporated into the main data file. Part VI includes the Appendices. Appendices A and B give codes for response categories used repeatedly throughout the questionnaire. Appendix A gives the “Show Cards” used as response categories. Appendix B gives the codes for variables used to describe jobs. Appendix C gives the Stata 5.0 commands used to create the constructed variables shown in Part III. Appendix D contains a report on work undertaken to design the sample and lists of sampling points. Appendix E gives the instructions to interviewers, in English and Chinese. Appendix F reproduces the Chinese language questionnaire. We do not provide an English language version of the questionnaire since it would largely duplicate Part II. Finally, Part VII gives a list of references to materials cited throughout the codebook.

### 3. Sample design and implementation

#### a. General population survey

Our desire was to collect data from a national probability sample of Chinese adults (age 20-69) of sufficient size to permit comparisons across cohorts. Since rural and urban life in China are very different, and since our research questions include some for which we need a rural sample and some for which we need an urban sample, we decided to form two samples of approximately 3,000 cases each, despite the fact that about 75 per cent of the population of China is rural. Our two samples may, of course, be combined to form one nationally representative sample of approximately 6,000 persons, stratified by urban residence (as well as by average education of the locale)--see below--or may be thought of as two independent samples of approximately 3,000 persons each.

The lack of a survey research infra-structure in China makes the conduct of surveys difficult and expensive. After exploring a variety of options, we decided that the optimal way to conduct the fieldwork would be to recruit students from the People's University Department of Sociology, to train them in Beijing, and to send them in teams to each locale to carry out interviews with pre-selected respondents (see below). The requirement that interviewers be sent out from Beijing to each sampling point dictated that we choose as small a number of sampling points as possible without jeopardizing the quality of the sample. Since China is very diverse, we were concerned that the design effect from clustering would be very large--as, indeed, it proved to be. However, we also suspected that it might be possible to substantially offset the effect of clustering by stratifying the sample by one or more variables that tended to be correlated with the major variables of interest to us. We settled on the proportion of the population with a lower middle school (junior high school) education as our main stratifying variable (in addition to the urban-rural split already mentioned). The "design experiments" we carried out to arrive at an optimal sample design are reported in Appendix D. Note that although a sample of 4,000 urban persons and 4,000 rural persons was proposed, cost and feasibility considerations forced us to reduce the size of each sample to about 3,000 persons.

The essence of the sample design is as follows. Here we describe the creation of the rural sample. The urban sample was created in an identical way. With the exception of Tibet<sup>3</sup>, all county-level units (*xian*) in China containing any rural population (see Appendix D for details on the definition of the rural population) were arrayed in order of the proportion of the rural population age 20-69 with at least a lower middle school education. This array was then divided into 25 strata, of

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<sup>3</sup>Tibet was excluded from the sample by design because interviewing is impossible there, since it is under the control of the military. From a practical standpoint this has little consequence, since Tibet includes only two-tenths of one per cent of the population of China and is 87 per cent rural (xx 1990 CENSUS STATISTICS. GET SOURCE). Thus, it is extremely unlikely that any Tibetan counties would have been included in the sample in any event. Another way of appreciating the small contribution Tibet makes to the total population of China is to note that were we able to survey a true random sample of the population, the urban sample would be expected to include three Tibetans and the rural sample would be expected to include seven Tibetans. Thus, for all practical purposes, we have representative national samples of China's rural and urban populations.

approximately equal size (that is, containing approximately equal numbers of rural persons age 20-69). Within each stratum two counties were selected at random with probability proportional to the size of the rural population. This portion of the work was done in the U.S., using data from the systematic 1:100 sample of the 1990 census of China. RenDa staff then journeyed to each county seat and constructed a list of townships (*xiang*) based on the most current information available, typically from 1995. One township-level unit was then drawn at random, with probability proportionate to the size of the rural population age 20-69. The sampling staff then went to the chosen township seat and repeated the process, obtaining an up-to-date list of village-level units (*cun*) and randomly sampling two-village level units, with probability proportional to size. The final step in creating the sample was to go to each selected village and obtain the list of permanent residents (the *hukou* list) and also the list of temporary migrants that all village-level units were required to keep beginning in late 1994. From these lists, 40 addresses were sampled at random, in order to ensure 30 completed interviews (10 of these 40 addresses were selected at random as a reserve list and were assigned one-by-one as replacements from Beijing in cases where it was certain that no interview could be completed at the initially assigned address; see the field work report in the following section for details).

An identical procedure was used to create the urban sample except that, because a lower response rate was anticipated in urban areas, 45 addresses were chosen (30 initially assigned and 15 held in reserve). Also, the “township level” units of urban areas were either towns (*zhen*) or street committees (*jiedao weiyuan hui*) of cities (*shi*) and the “village level” units were neighborhood committees (*jumin weiyuan hui*).

Although we considered the possibility of sampling the *hukou* list and the list of temporary residents at different rates, on the ground that the number of adults in each family on the *hukou* list was likely to be larger on average than the number of adults on the temporary resident list, in the end we decided that this was not feasible, both because we did not have enough information to assign the sampling rates in an accurate way and because the increase in complexity created too great a possibility of introducing more rather than less error into the sample. We have created a weight, HHWT, to correct for variation in the number of adults per household. See Part III.

All of this work was done by staff other than those actually carrying out the interviews. Interviewing supervisors were given a list of addresses to sample and the interviewers were trained to choose a random adult within each household for interviewing, following Kish-table procedures. Again, see the field work report below for additional details.

## **b. Special samples**

Although our initial study design anticipated collecting data from samples of cadres (*ganbu*), entrepreneurs (*siying*), and the self-employed (*getihu*), using a questionnaire identical to that used for the general population samples, in the end the political situation in China made it impossible to create a probability sample of cadres and cost considerations, plus the judgement that sufficient numbers of self-employed workers and entrepreneurs were included in the general population



samples, led us to abandon the effort to create these special samples. However, in conjunction with our rural general population survey, we collected data from a purposive sample of village leaders—approximately four persons per village. [xx HERE WE NEED A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE VILLAGE LEADERS WERE CHOSEN.] Altogether, we were able to obtain 383 completed questionnaires from village leaders.

#### **4. Fieldwork and cleaning reports**

##### **a. Fieldwork report**

### **RESEARCH PROJECT ON “SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND MODERNIZATION” SUMMARY REPORT ON SAMPLING AND FIELDWORK**

**PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY RESEARCH TEAM, 25 DECEMBER 1996**

After several years of hard work and preparation on the part of the faculty and other personnel in the “Individual Life History” research group and the People's University project team, sampling work and questionnaire design was finally completed during the first half of 1996 and from June through October 1996 the fieldwork was completed for a systematic national survey.

Before the fieldwork began, the aims and plans for the survey were discussed and revised several times. The RenDa research team, on the basis of several feasibility studies and pretests, continually revised the questionnaire and completed preparatory work for the survey. In order to summarize their experience in carrying out such a large scale survey, all the members of the research team and all of the faculty and students who participated in the fieldwork have prepared their own summary reports. On this basis, the RenDa research team summarizes their experience and problems encountered during the entire process of preparation and implementation in the following six sections:

#### **1. Sampling work**

The sampling work, which resulted from a long period of preparation, took place in the following stages:

##### **1.1 The choice between two sampling frames**

At the May 1995 Beijing meeting, the RenDa team suggested a choice between two kinds of sampling frames. The first was a national sampling frame of work units compiled by the national trade union, which included basic data on all work units in which there was established a trade union organization. According to trade union regulations, all work units with more than 5 individuals must establish such an organization. Because of this the frame includes a very broad range of work units. The sampling frame included 7 items of information: a) regional code, b) rank code, c) ownership,

d) sector, e) type of work unit, f) number of personnel, g) number of trade union members, h) number of trade union cadres. The second was a sample based on the household registers in cities and villages, the most commonly used type of sampling frame.

The second type was selected, and a small pretest was undertaken to prepare for the August 1995 discussions in Qingdao.

## 1.2 Sampling problems regarding the migrant population and the special samples

At the August meeting in Qingdao we concentrated on the problem of sampling migrants and the special populations specified in the original study design (intelligentsia, cadres, enterprise heads, and individual entrepreneurs), and also discussed the results of the July pretest.

First, sampling of migrants. At present, China's migrant population, especially those peasants who migrate to cities to work, are almost completely overlooked in survey sampling. Samples based on urban household registers miss almost all of these people. Although these people are still registered in villages, they no longer live there and can't be interviewed in their home villages. And the urban household registration system does not cover these kinds of people. The loss of this group is a major shortcoming of surveys done in China.

Surveys of the migrant population in China, especially studies of migrant workers from rural areas who go to cities, all treat rural migrant workers as a special group. The reasons for doing so are: (1) to include them in the same sample as the urban residents leads to many complications in the design of the questionnaire, because the urban residents have only one household, while the migrants have two; (2) sampling is difficult—the normal sampling frame based on households does not cover this population. However, ignoring this population also creates difficulties: (a) the survey will not reflect the circumstances of this important part of the urban population; (b) drawing separate samples of migrants and non-migrants makes it extremely difficult to achieve a representative sample of the population.

In this project, in order to avoid these problems, it was decided to sample rural migrants to urban areas and urban residents together (and to sample permanent residents and migrants together in rural areas as well). But to do this we had to solve two kinds of problems: (1) how to design a questionnaire appropriate for use by both populations; (2) how to sample migrants and permanent residents within a single sampling frame. Solutions to these problems required some innovations in the questionnaire design and the sampling work. These are discussed below.

As for samples of special populations called for in the original research design (the university educated population, cadres (*ganbu*), enterprise heads (*siying*), and small entrepreneurs (*getihu*), the main problem is that it is difficult to generate name lists of members of these populations. The household registers do not always contain information on occupation, position, or education of individuals in households. Thus, to sample these special populations in a community or work unit we would have to generate population lists ourselves, a difficult if not impossible task.

At the Qingdao meeting four tasks were set: first, to complete feasibility studies in various types of communities to consider ways of sampling residents and migrants together; second, to conduct feasibility studies to solve the problem of sampling special populations; third, to conduct various sampling experiments to choose an optimal sample design, and to begin to collect materials for the sampling work; and, fourth, to continue to revise the questionnaire.

### **1.3 Pretests with an emphasis on solving the problem of sampling migrants and special populations, and further revisions of questionnaire**

Based on the decisions of the Qingdao meeting, the RenDa group carried out a pretest and feasibility studies in 7 locations scattered nationally. Based on these feasibility studies, the RenDa group felt that they could basically solve the problem of sampling migrants and special populations.

Rural migrant workers can be sampled from the residents' committee records because, beginning in 1995, according to Ministry of Civil Affairs regulations, all residents' committees must register the migrants who live in the community. The vast majority of residents' committees have implemented this registration system. Comparatively speaking, these residents' committee registers of temporary households are the best lists available of these rural migrants.

The permanent population registers (*hukou*) generally include the following contents: name of the household head, and his sex, age, educational level, work unit, etc., and also the number of people in the household, the address of the household, etc. The temporary population registers generally include the following information: name, sex, age, educational level, location of work (unit), residential address, place of origin, birth planning information, etc. The general requirement is that any temporary resident who has been living in a place for 3 months or more must register (if more than one family member is present, the household head is registered, but the number of family members is recorded). The policemen in charge of household registration patrol regularly, and if they discover temporary residents present who have not registered, they are made to do so. For this reason the temporary residents' registers are relatively complete. For factual materials about the state of these registers, see the feasibility report submitted by the RenDa group on September-October 1995.

As for the special samples, in principle we can also use the household registers. Once we have selected a residents' committee in a city, we could sample the work units in that community and compile a list of cadres and university educated persons attached to the work unit; we could then sample persons from these lists. A potential drawback is that some work units will be unwilling to turn over lists of personnel for our work.

In comparison, the pretest for sampling rural elites was more successful. In villages, elites are primarily two kinds of people: first, political elites, primarily cadres, including the village head and vice-head, party secretary and vice-party secretary; second, economic elites, mainly the managers, entrepreneurs, heads of private enterprises, and other people in the village who have gotten rich from business. In a village, it is very easy to find these people, and they are unlikely to refuse to be

interviewed. Our later experience with the survey fieldwork demonstrated that this conclusion from our feasibility study was correct.

After this pretest, and after discussion with the "Individual Life History" group, we further revised the questionnaire.

#### **1.4 RenDa group's design of an overall sampling frame, collection of sampling materials, and sampling experiments**

The collection of materials for sampling work began after the August 1995 Qingdao meeting. Both sides began to consider sampling plans based on data from the 4th national census of 1990. In addition to collecting data from the 1990 census, the RenDa team collected some data from the 1994 subsample, including economic indicators for cities and rural counties. Based on these materials, the RenDa group suggested the following plan: use the above data to divide county-level units into strata and draw a multi-stage stratified sample. The first stage draws county-level units (counties, county-level cities, and city districts); the second stage draws townships (and street committees); the third stage draws villages (and residents' committees); the fourth stage households; and the fifth stage draws individuals from a list of adult household members. Based on this plan the RenDa group created a data set of county-level units, and drew the first stage sample. Two preliminary samples were drawn using this method.

#### **1.5 Preliminary sampling work and pretests**

At a meeting in Haikou, Hainan, 27-28 February 1996, the RenDa group reported on its preliminary sampling work and the results of a second pretest.

The "Individual Life History" group provided a report on sampling experiments that they had conducted (see Appendix D.1.a). The report recommended a plan decided upon by a sampling specialist based on a thorough analysis. The "Individual Life History" group stated the desire to carry out the sampling work as recommended, and that the first stage sample of county level units drawn as part of this report be used for the survey.

After studying the proposal, the RenDa group agreed with the plan. Thus the general sampling work was divided into two parts: the first stage, drawing a sample of county-level units, was done by the "Individual Life History" group, and the sampling work below the county level done by the RenDa group.

The questionnaire was discussed and revised once again.

## **1.6 Completion of the sampling work at the county (district) level and below**

### **1.6.1 Checking the list of county level unit names**

The RenDa group received the list of urban and rural county-level units from the “Individual Life History” group in March, and after receiving it immediately began collecting data on these counties and districts. After checking the list, the RenDa group found a number of errors and also changes in the status of the units, and made a number of corrections. The final list of sampling points is shown in Appendix D.1.d.1, with the corrections explained in the footnotes.

### **1.6.2 Alterations in the sample**

After making these corrections, the RenDa group contacted statistical agencies and other organizations to collect population and other data on these counties. Most of this information is from 1995; in some areas where it proved very difficult to get 1995 data, 1994 data were used. However, in collecting these data it was discovered that there were two places where basic data simply could not be obtained; these leftover units are marked with an "x" on the above list. The first was Guizhou Province, Qiannan City, Yizu zizhizhou Luodian xian; the second was Inner Mongolia, Guxinbaer huzuoqi. After discussions with the “Individual Life History” research group, these two counties were replaced by two others drawn by the “Individual Life History” group using the same method as used to draw the initial list of county-level units; they are Sichuan province, Wanxian district, Wushan xian; and Shandong province, Qingdao shi, Pingdu xian.

### **1.6.3 Completion of rural sampling down to the township or town and urban sampling down to the street committee or town**

Using the data described above and with the help of some national statistical organizations, the RenDa group carried out the next stage of sampling, down to the township, town, or street committee. The sampling was done strictly according to the PPS method.

The concrete method for rural regions was: list the populations aged 20-69 of all of the townships and towns in the selected counties and create a cumulative population list. According to a random number table, a population figure included on that list would be drawn, and the township or town within which that number fell would be selected. One such town or township was chosen from every county-level unit in the rural sample, leading to a sample of 50 townships or towns.

The same method was used in the urban sample to select districts and towns. The population aged 20-69 was found for each street committee or town in the selected county-level units, a cumulative population list was created, a population number was chosen randomly and the district or town in which that number fell was selected. This resulted in a sample of 50 street committees or towns in the urban sample. In one case, Rushan City in Shandong Province, there were no street committees; thus, there was no choice but to go directly to residents’ committees for the next stage of sampling.

#### 1.6.4 Completion of samples at the level of rural villages and urban residents' committees (family committees)

By going through the statistical bureaus of the various provinces, cities, and counties, population data were compiled for the various villages under the sampled townships or towns and the residents' committees (or family committees) under the city districts or towns. Most of these data were 1995 population figures but, in a minority of areas where 1995 figures could not be obtained, 1994 data were used. The sampling of villages and residents' committees (family committees) in rural and urban areas was also done strictly according to the principle of PPS. In rural areas, all of the villages under the township (or town) were listed in a cumulative population list of people aged 20-69. Then two numbers within that range were selected randomly, and the two villages in the cumulative list where the numbers fell were selected for the sample. Using this method, 2 villages were selected in each township (or town), making a sample of 100 villages nationwide. The biggest problem encountered in this sample was that in 6 of the sampled villages there were no age-specific population figures, and in these cases there was no choice but to use the total population figures instead of those aged 20-69. It is therefore possible that there is a small bias in the sample, but the greatest efforts were made to find suitable data.

Using the same method, a sample of urban residents committees (family committees) was drawn. The concrete method was to compile a population list of the nonagricultural population aged 20-69 for all the residents' committees in the districts or towns (including both the permanent and temporary residents), and create a cumulative population table. Two numbers within the range were then selected randomly, and the two residents' committees within which the numbers fell were drawn for the sample. Two residents' committees were selected for each district (or town), making a national sample of 100 residents (family) committees. The biggest problem faced in drawing the urban sample was that in 3 of the towns selected for the sample, there was only one residents' committee for the town. When we encountered this situation, we went back to the county (or county level city) and according to the same PPS principle selected another district or town<sup>4</sup> and drew one residents' committee for that town or district according to the same PPS method.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>It is somewhat unfortunate that this procedure was followed rather than combining the town with the next town on the list, since the result is that urban parts of extremely rural places--places where there was only one urban area in the township--were never selected. Fortunately, since the problem occurred in only three cases, the resulting bias is not very great.

<sup>5</sup>Shandong Province, Qingdao Municipality, Pingdu City Development Zone Residential Office was replaced with Xiangdian Street Office (*Shandong Qingdao Pingdu shi kaifaqi jiedao banshichu, Xiangdian jiedao banshichu*); Hubei Province, Xxsha Municipality, Zhongxiang City's Fengdong Town was replaced with Yangzi Town (*Hubei Xxsha Zhongxiang shi Fengdong zhen, Yangzi zhen*); Guangdong Province, Zhanjiang Municipality, Mazhang District, Mazhang Town was replaced with Huguang Town (*Guangdong Zhanjiang Mazhang qu Mazhang zhen, Huguang zhen*).

### **1.6.5 Sampling points resulting from these efforts**

Appendix D.1.d.1 shows the list of sampling points in Chinese characters. Appendix D.1.d.2 shows a corresponding list in Pinyin.

### **1.6.6 Sampling work from the household registration lists for rural residents, urban residents, and migrant population**

While the sampling work was still proceeding, the collection of household registers in rural and urban areas and the name lists of the migratory population got underway. This is a very formidable task, because on the one hand the name lists are scattered across a vast area, and on the other hand time was very short. Moreover, in every sampling point we had to collect two different kinds of registers, for long term residents and for temporary residents. In order to facilitate the collection of these registers, we adopted a policy of paying for them in every case. Concretely, we followed the following five methods in collecting the registers. First, with the help of local statistical and survey organizations, we collected registers of rural and urban residents and temporary residents in some areas; second, we requested registers through written requests; third, we sent students down directly to the village or residents' committees to get them; fourth, in areas where we encountered difficulties, we sent teachers down personally to collect them. Over 3 months we were able to collect from the vast majority of sampling points both types of registration lists. Fifth, for the 14 village or residents' committees (out of 200) where the above 4 methods did not work and we could not get the lists beforehand, we carried out the sampling work during the fieldwork stage. Using these 5 methods we were able to collect registration lists of rural residents, urban residents, and temporary residents for all of the sampling points.

### **1.6.7 Sampling of households for interviews**

After collecting the registration lists we proceeded to select households. At this stage we only selected households (temporary residents are listed by households too); we did not yet select individuals for interviews. The selection of individuals was done by sampling individuals from a household name list created during the fieldwork stage; the sampling of household members is described below in section 4. The first step in sampling households was to merge two kinds of lists: the lists of the residents of the village or residents' committee, and the list of temporary residents, and then to sample from them using the interval method. The number for the interval was selected at random and then the sample was generated by selecting every Nth household on the list. In this way the sampling work down to the household was completed at RenDa for 186 of the 200 village and residents' committee. As noted above, in 14 cases lists could not be secured in advance and the sampling work was done by the instructor in charge of the survey team in the course of the fieldwork itself, following procedures identical to those used for sampling households for the other sampling points. The sample of households for the 186 sampling points for which advance sampling was carried out was given to the instructor in charge of the survey teams; of course, the instructor in charge himself created the list in the 14 cases requiring sampling on the fly. Students were then sent out to conduct interviews at the selected addresses. Only when a household had been visited 3 times

without being able to complete an interview did the instructor leading the team permit the student to replace that household with another, taken sequentially from the reserve lists. From past surveys we had a rate of refusals plus not at home after 3 visits of around 15 percent. In anticipation of this we prepared a reserve sample of some 15 percent for each sampling point, and our experience during the fieldwork stage showed this to be a practical way to proceed.

#### **1.6.8 Written notice given via mail to sampled households (including temporary residents) of the time of interview**

After the sampling work was completed, during May, June, and July we sent out letters to the sampled households (including temporary residents) notifying them of the time the interviews would take place, and giving them time to prepare. In order to give the households a sense of security, we told them that the interviewers would present three documents as they entered the house for the interview. First, the work unit or student id card of the interviewer; second, a special “investigator card” for the interviewer; and third, the interviewer’s identity card. Experience has shown that using this “3 id method” is effective in overcoming the worries of households in areas where there is crime. The letters we mailed out also provided our address and telephone numbers, etc. After sending out these letters, many households responded, welcoming us to come talk to them. Our experience during the fieldwork stage convinced us of the efficacy of this method; in many households the entire family was waiting for us when the interviewer arrived.

### **2. New problems discovered in the questionnaire and how they were resolved**

Despite the fact that the questionnaire was revised many times based on pretests, a series of problems with it were uncovered in the process of interviewer training, especially in the pretesting of the questionnaire by the interviewers, and other problems were discovered during the actual fieldwork. In response, the RenDa group discussed the problems several times and gradually proposed ways of dealing with them. There were too many such problems to list all of them, and the method of resolving them, here. For details, see the “Interviewers’ Handbook” (Appendix E).

Below we summarize a few aspects of the problems:

**2.1 Recording occupation data.** We established a three-step method to record the respondent’s concrete occupation (see the “Interviewers’ Handbook” [Appendix E] for details). In this way we guaranteed the accuracy of the information recorded by the interviewer on the spot and made sure that the entries were uniform in scope and could be entered into the data set and coded at a later point.

**2.2 Resolving the problem of two households for migrant households.** The RenDa group decided that when interviewing the migrant population, it must first be made clear whether the person interviewed migrated alone, or whether he or she brought the main family members with them to the present location. If the former, then the household about which the respondent was interviewed was the household in the original place of residence. If the latter, then the present



location is considered to be where the household is, and the original household back in the village is ignored.<sup>6</sup>

**2.3 Education coding.** In the educational history section, during the Cultural Revolution there were a lot of half-work, half-study programs and full time study programs where people continued to receive their wages from their jobs. Recently there are a lot of television schools, correspondence schools, self-study exams, etc. We ran across quite a few in the urban population. Under these circumstances it is easy for there to be overlaps with the work history and also conflicts with it. So the RenDa group set out clear and strict guidelines for this (see the “Interviewer’s Handbook” for details).<sup>7</sup>

**2.4 Work units and retirement.** Because of rapid recent changes in China's employment system, when we asked about people's work units or their retirement, we ran into a number of ambiguous and contradictory situations. The RenDa team set forth some detailed and strict rules for avoiding contradictory connotations on these variables. These also are detailed in the “Interviewers’ Handbook.”

**2.5 Worker status.** In China at present, the organizations originally established that defined a person's social status have changed greatly—for example, the various kinds of “permanent worker” under the category “workers and staff” in the state sector. But now, with “3 fund,” private, and township and village enterprise “units” shooting up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain, the concept of “workers and staff” is no longer really useful in field surveys. For this reason the RenDa group revised Card 5, to include a separate category (code “0”) for traditional craft workers who are not employees with regular wages.

**2.6 Definitions of sales, income, and similar concepts.** At present, China's statistical and accounting systems are undergoing rapid change, creating confusion and contradictions regarding the definitions of such concepts as sales, income, taxes, etc. The RenDa team, based on the results of recent surveys and on the principle of standard usage in China, created a set of standard definitions for various terms and set down appropriate formulas for calculating them. These are detailed in the “Interviewers’ Handbook,” IV.II.2.

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<sup>6</sup>Note that this decision makes it impossible to use these data to study the living conditions of temporary migrants living apart from their families. However, it does yield superior information on the family circumstances that promote temporary migration.

<sup>7</sup>Ironically, there was extended discussion of the education coding issue between the “Individual Life History Group” and the RenDa group in the course of the interview development, but a detailed education classification proposed by a member of the “Individual Life History” group was rejected as too cumbersome. The lesson to be taken from this experience is that educational histories are extremely difficult to capture in an adequate way, and that survey teams would be well advised to do extensive pre-testing of education questions, especially questions about educational histories, with respondents who have unusually complex histories. Only when questions are honed to reflect such pretesting will the full complexity of educational histories, which vary extensively over time in virtually all nations, be adequately captured.

### **3. Interviewer Training**

In order to ensure the quality of the project, raise the quality of the interviewers, strengthen the interviewers' sense of purpose, provide the right attitude, train every individual to carry out the survey work responsibly and thoroughly, and instill a sense of seriousness and responsibility about overcoming problems that might be encountered, the research team held two large mobilization meetings for interviewers at the end of May through early June and in mid-July 1996. In addition, there were 10 days of interviewer training. Those who took part in the survey work included Ph.D. and M.A. students, our own [RenDa's Sociology] department's undergraduates, and students in specialized courses and teachers--180 people in all.

The training work was carried out in four separate stages.

#### **3.1 The first step—mental preparation and ordinary interviewer training**

In this stage we explained the overall purposes of the survey and its importance in order to ensure that the interviewers took it very seriously; we also explained the main contents of the questionnaire so that the interviewers would have an overall impression of its contents. In addition, we also explained, based on past experience, some of the basic techniques of interviewing.

#### **3.2 Second step—item by item explanation of questionnaire content**

Using both the questionnaire and the “Interviewers’ Handbook,” we talked in detail about some problems that might be expected in the course of interviews and how to deal with respondents properly, and we combined training in technique with explanation of the questionnaire contents. We emphasized the importance of making careful entries in the questionnaire form, and explained how interviewers should enter responses and code the results. The teachers tried their best to answer questions, and to make sure that the interviewers had a thorough grasp of the logical sequence of the questionnaire, a deep understanding of the contents of the questionnaire, and a clear understanding of the requirements of the questionnaire at each stage of the interview, so that each interviewer knew how to deal with every question accurately and fully.

#### **3.3 Third step--test the interviewers**

We tested each and every interviewer in a face-to-face test interview session in order to assess the effectiveness of the training, to identify and clarify misunderstandings and problems that were likely to occur in the interviews, to make the interviewers even more familiar with the questionnaire and give them further training in interviewing techniques, and to identify those interviewers not up to standard in order to give them further training until they met the standard. Requiring all to pass through this strict test interview further raised the skills and quality of the interviewers.

### **3.4 Fourth step--pretest**

After the two training sessions, the interviewers went out on 3-4 June and 19-20 July to do pretests at the Qinghe Woolen Clothing Mill and the Fragrant Hills residents' committee; after returning, the interviewers coded their questionnaires. The instructors examined every questionnaire in order to identify the shortcomings of individual interviews and identify problems that were common in the group as a whole.

### **3.5 Fifth step--analysis of problems found through pretest and how to resolve them**

We called another meeting in order to explain problems that were commonly encountered by interviewers during the pretest, and to go over with each individual the problems that had been discovered in their own questionnaires; this was in order to head off in advance potential problems that could occur during fieldwork. The main problems encountered were: incorrectly sampling individuals within the household; difficulties in determining age consistently according to both the traditional and modern calendars; misunderstanding of certain questions; inconsistencies between the responses entered during the interviews and codes assigned after by the interviewer after returning from the interview; and difficulty in deciding whether and how to resolve logical contradictions in the answers given by respondents. When the respondent gave contradictory answers, we instructed the interviewer: first, this should be brought to the attention of the respondent and he/she should be asked to clarify the response; second, if the respondent persists in the original answer, the answer should be recorded as the respondent gave it, and the interviewer must not change the response on his own; third, the interviewer should record this situation by writing it down and immediately inform the teacher that is leading the team; fourth, finally, the research group must discuss and agree how to handle it.

### **3.6 Final step--motivations and sanctions**

At the end, we set strict regulations regarding interviewer discipline and strengthened their education in professional ethics in order to guard against deception and fraud. We emphasized that the interviewers had to follow the instructions of the team heads in the field, and that the groups should strengthen their spirit of unity and mutual help, and conscientiously carry out the tasks of the survey.

There were also clear regulations regarding rewards and punishments. Outstanding interviewers would be given commendations and bonuses. For those whose quality of work was bad, or who seriously violated discipline, aside from making them redo their work until it was up to standard, there would also be compulsory punishments. Interviewers who simply could not perform up to standard would be fired. In our view, high quality survey teams working under tight discipline are the most important element in a successful field survey.

## 4. Fieldwork

The fieldwork covered 26 provincial-level units (including central-level cities and autonomous regions), took 5 continuous months, and resulted in more than 6400 completed questionnaires, for separate samples of the urban and rural general population and village leaders; urban cadres, intelligentsia, or entrepreneurs were not separately sampled at this time. The urban and rural general population samples were stratified multi-stage probability samples down to the household level, with a single adult in each household selected for interviewing using a Kish table procedure (for details on the sample design, see Section 1 of this report and also Appendix D).

In this section we report on the process of sampling, interviewing, and the condition of materials we encountered at the sampling points.

### 4.1 Sampling conditions

The advance sampling work for this project went extremely well. By going through statistical bureaus and with the support of various survey organs, we were able to collect household registration materials for the vast majority of sampling points and before the fieldwork began we were able to complete sampling work for the vast majority of permanent and temporary households. With regard to this work, section 1.6 has already provided a detailed account.

There were three aspects of sampling work in the field: (1) upon arrival at the sampling point, double-check to ensure that the materials that we worked from were complete (including temporary residents); (2) in those areas where the registration materials were not complete, compile a complete list and redraw the sample of households; (3) after making contact with the household, use the Kish Table to select individuals for interviews.

#### 4.1.1 Checking household name lists and completing household lists for the minority of places for which they were earlier unavailable

Before beginning the fieldwork, the RenDa team gave to the teacher leading each survey team the complete household registration lists and also the list of households to be interviewed (derived by randomly sampling from the complete household registration list, including temporary residents). At the same time, the group leaders were also given the partial registration lists for the 16 places where they were incomplete. Our rule was that the teacher leading the survey team was personally responsible for completing these household registration lists. The first task of the team leader upon reaching the sampling point was to verify the registration lists that we had with the village head or responsible person of the residents' committee, to ensure that our lists were complete. Through this measure we were able to verify that the vast majority of lists that we sampled from were accurate, complete, and reliable. However, in 16 sampling points, the household registration lists and/or registers of temporary residents turned out to be incomplete (mainly due to locally high rates of mobility or the recent demolition of older residences); in these cases supplementary work was conducted on the spot. After this additional work was complete, the team leader was responsible for

redrawing the sample according to the procedures described above. Because we had the cooperation of local cadres and responsible people in villages and residents committees, the checking and supplementing of registration lists went very smoothly.

### **Disposition of interview attempts (general population sample) [added at UCLA]**

Tabulation of responses from a file of failed interviews [“failed.dta”] shows the following results:

Total interviews attempted	6,840
Total interviews failed	750
Incorrect address (couldn't locate address, vacant dwelling, family unknown at address, family had moved away)	258
No one ever home	162
No eligible respondent in household (all persons too young, too old, or incapable of responding because mentally incapable, deaf, dumb, etc.)	92
Respondent never home	135
Respondent too ill or incapacitated to be interviewed	28
Respondent refused	49
Reason unknown (missing data)	26
Total interviews completed	6,090

#### **4.1.2 Sampling within households; selecting individuals for interviews**

After entering the household, the interviewer sampled an individual according to the Kish Table on page 2 of the questionnaire. First, the interviewer entered the names of all individual household members between the ages of 20 and 69, in descending order of age with women following men within years of age and persons of the same age and sex listed in descending order of date of birth. The person selected for interviewing was the person in the row corresponding to the number in the Kish table at the intersection of the last row in which a household number was listed and the column corresponding to the final digit of the questionnaire. For example, if there were three adults in a household and the final digit of the questionnaire was a four, the second person listed would be interviewed (see the Kish table on p. F.2).

Here, the most commonly encountered problem was that not all the members of the household were present. Especially during the daytime, the individual selected was often away at work. If this was the case, the interviewer discussed with those present and agreed to a time in the evening when the interview would take place. Sometimes the survey team would take added steps to make sure to interview people who were not at home. Especially in those sampling points where almost all of the other interviews were complete, sometimes the team would station one or two people at the household until the person returned. Other team members might go to another location to look for the respondent. Here, we strictly implemented the 3 visit principle. If after 3 such attempts we still

could not interview the respondent, a new household was chosen from the reserve list and the process was repeated. All in all, in 135 cases the respondent was never found at home.

#### 4.1.3 Problems encountered when sampling in the field and how they were resolved

We encountered the following problems when doing sampling work in the field. After listing them, we indicate how we handled them.

##### 4.1.3.1 Problems

- a. No one was at home, so that an individual could not be chosen for interviewing; or there were no qualified persons in the household (that is, persons age 20-69 excluding those who could not be interviewed due to serious illness or disability); or all otherwise qualified persons were temporarily living away from home (e.g., as migrant workers).
- b. Temporary residents had already returned to their original place of residence.
- c. The registration list was sometimes out-of-date. Registered households had not lived at an address for a long time; and new residents were always shown on the registration lists.
- d. In large cities many address placards were damaged or unreadable, making it difficult to determine correct addresses.

##### 4.1.3.2 Remedies

- a. When arriving at the sampling point, we first checked our list of households with the head of the residents' committee or others who were familiar with the local situation, eliminated households that did not qualify--that is, whether the listed family had moved away or there was no eligible person in the household (that is, no one age 20-69), and substituted other households from our reserve list. For 3 sampling points the number of households that had to be substituted exceeded 15 percent. In these cases we drew an entirely new sample from the *hukou* and temporary residents' registers. This was done on the spot by the teacher in charge. The interviewers then proceeded to carry out the interviews. When it was impossible to complete an interview--because 3 attempts yielded no one at home, there was no person age 20-69 in the household, the chosen respondent was too ill to be interviewed or was not mentally capable, the respondent was not at home after 3 tries, or the respondent refused to be interviewed), another household was substituted by the team leader from the reserve list. Those households not successfully interviewed had to be included in the cover sheet data (see Part II, pp. 2-3). A separate file of such cases was constructed, "failed.dta."
- b. If consultation with the head of the residents' committee prior to beginning the interviewing revealed that our list of temporary residents was inadequate or out-of-date, because too many temporary households no longer lived in the locality, so that the number of substitute households exceeded the quota of 15 per cent, then a new list of temporary households was created on the spot

and a new sample drawn. The new list was created, with the assistance of leaders of the residents' committee, by removing the households that had moved away and by adding names and addresses of temporary residents who had moved to the locale after the list had been originally compiled. This procedure was carried out for 5 sampling points. After we compiled a new list of temporary households, the lists of permanent and temporary residents were combined and a new sample was drawn.

c. If there were households that were registered locally but had not lived at that address for a long time, the same method was adopted as for "a." above. If the address was verified as correct, and if the original family had moved away and a new family moved in, the new family was included in the sample.

d. If the address placard was damaged or missing, we looked for someone knowledgeable about the locality to assist us in finding the family.

## 4.2 Interviews

Below we describe methods to deal with problems encountered while administering the questionnaire.

### 4.2.1 The majority of respondents cooperated fully with the survey

Almost all respondents cooperated actively with the survey; only 49 persons contacted absolutely refused to be interviewed; 10 others initially refused but later agreed. The reasons are the following:

First, because the survey team contacted them and did preparatory work in advance. The survey received great help from many local organizations. In a great many localities, from the county level down to the basic level, cadres accompanied our teams and helped them to solve problems encountered on the spot. For example, in Xinjiang, several organizations actively helped us out, providing special cars and guides, which greatly assisted us in our work. Also, the cooperation of the heads of villages and residents' committees was extremely important. Especially cooperative and enthusiastic were certain older village leaders and residents' committee personnel.

Second, payments to local people were extremely helpful. In this project fees were paid to all who assisted our work and, under the current conditions of the market economy, this had a big effect. The heads of residents' committees and villages were all paid a fee for their assistance. As a result, they actively cooperated with the survey. They conscientiously accompanied interviewers to households, enthusiastically explained the survey to the members of households, and actively provided assistance.

Third, our contacting the households by mail beforehand served to reassure them in advance about our visit. Many households, finding that they had been selected randomly "by computer," were greatly reassured and very happy to assist us. For example, in Heilongjiang Province, the individuals

who were selected for interviews felt that their selection indicated “good fortune” and were therefore very happy and cooperated enthusiastically.

Fourth, the ability of the interviewers to put respondents at ease was relatively high. Whenever we first entered a locality, the interviewers put on a smiling face and were polite and orderly, and this first impression was very valuable. In the interviews, respectfulness toward the respondent was a good interview technique, and as a result it increased the sense of trust further and enhanced the willingness of respondents to help the interviewer no matter what. Even in cases where the respondents were cold and indifferent at the outset of the interview, the use of this interview technique often helped to warm up their attitude and cooperativeness. There are many successful examples like this. For example, there were some cases where the respondent initially was unwilling to let the interviewer enter the house, but in the end cooperated fully and even the interviewer to stay for a meal afterwards.

Fifth, because we have long term experience with this kind of survey, we anticipated many of the problems, made preparations beforehand, and therefore were able to solve them when they occurred.

#### 4.2.2 Some respondents had a negative attitude

When we encountered a respondent with a negative attitude, the interviewers tried to figure out a way to solve it based on their sense of the situation, and overcome this negative feeling and get the respondent to cooperate more fully.

Reasons for respondents’ negative attitudes and how we resolved the problems

a. Many respondents had recently been sent home at reduced pay (*xia gang*) [*xia gang* refers to a kind of layoff in which the worker continues to receive a fraction of his base salary plus his benefits, but no bonuses, and is expected to find other work himself; obviously, this results in a reduced standard of living], had recently experienced a drop in living standards, or had found difficulty searching for re-employment. As a result they felt depressed and annoyed, and were unwilling to bring up their troubles. Our interviewers always took a positive attitude in prompting them, and tried to offer advice about how they might search for opportunities.

b. In the relatively prosperous regions of the south, some respondents looked down upon the amount of our interview fees, and were unwilling to waste time on them. Our interviewers then took on an attitude of telling them their problems as university students, and that if they didn't finish the interview they would get poor grades, etc.

c. In some places where social order was poor, residents had a suspicious attitude and were unwilling to reveal information about themselves. Our interviewers then voluntarily showed their student ID card, their interviewer ID card, and their government ID card, etc., to allay fears.



d. When respondents expressed pessimism that such a survey could help solve concrete problems for people, the interviewers took part in helping these people solve their problems. Many respondents in this survey asked interviewers to report back on local problems to organs in Beijing, and we did so.

### **4.3 Some practical problems encountered**

#### **4.3.1 Problems in the urban field work**

- a. In many neighborhoods the street addresses were not clearly marked. Some areas had so-called addresses, but they were not yet marked on the buildings, and only local cadres knew them.
- b. Other than holidays, it was very hard to get people at home.
- c. Interviews attempted in joint venture or private enterprises were blocked by the bosses.
- d. In the cities, people had suspicious attitudes and it was often difficult to get into homes.

Section 4.2 above explains how these problems were solved.

#### **4.3.2 Problems in the rural sample**

- a. Peasants away working elsewhere and not expected back in the near term. When we encountered this problem we had no choice but to draw another individual from the household. When no eligible person was present, with permission of the team leader another household was substituted.
- b. Residences are dispersed and selected households are distant. When we encountered this situation, the interviewer just went out and climbed hills and crossed streams to reach the household. For example, an interviewer in the Hubei team named Zhang Liming walked more than 10 kilometers one night to reach one household.

#### **4.3.3 Language barriers**

In such provinces as Guangdong, Fujian, and Yunnan and in such minority nationality areas as Dongxiang county in Gansu, languages are complicated, making interviews and the solving of problems more difficult. When necessary, we communicated by writing or got a local interpreter.

#### **4.3.4 The threat of flooding and flood disasters**

This survey coincided with a series of disastrous floods in both south and north China. Flood waters inundated fields and some villages, washing out roads and causing mudslides. Interviewing teams sent to Fujian, Zhejiang, Shanghai, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Hebei, Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia and Xianjiang all encountered difficulties due to floods (in Zhejiang in fact a typhoon as well). Local

cadres and residents were busy dealing with floods or in making preparations and sometimes did not have time for our inquiries, thus forcing us to wait until they were available. (When local officials were preoccupied with floods, etc., they didn't allow us to assist them in rescue efforts, worrying that we would be injured. So we stayed there and rested, inspected completed questionnaires from previous sampling point and completed leftover coding work.) In some cases trips by survey teams were interrupted by floods, and they could not easily reach the sampling points, extending the time needed for the survey. Even more dangerous, when one survey team in Hubei Province was about to complete their work in one village, and was about to leave, floods inundated the area and it was actually a life-threatening situation. In Zhejiang, a typhoon put one survey team in some peril. Our survey teams braved the dangers presented by flooding, adopted a spirit of overcoming suffering, and moreover did their best to help the people who suffered from the floods.

#### **4.3.5 Health problems of interviewers**

The main problems were: tiredness from overwork, unsanitary food, bad climate, difficulty acclimating to new environments, etc.; as a result, there were colds, diarrhea, and other illnesses.

#### **4.4 Concrete resolutions to problems**

- a. When we had trouble locating addresses we relied on local people to guide us to the households.
- b. In the households, sometimes it happened that the person selected for the interview was not at home. Generally this was handled according to the concrete situation, under the direction of the team leader. If the person was away from home for the long term, the interviewer was sent back to the household to draw another household member; if the person was at work, visiting relatives or out having a good time, we used the “three visit” principle. If after 3 visits we did not succeed, we switched to a reserve sample. The number of cases replaced in this way amounted to 10.4 per cent of the total sample.
- c. In the urban sample, we made visits during holidays or in the evenings to the greatest extent possible.
- d. When we encountered language barriers, there was no choice but to ask local cadres, teachers, or students to translate.
- e. Interviewers treated themselves for illnesses the best they could; each team carried common medicines.

#### **4.5 Compiling materials on the sampling points**

In this survey we collected local data on the sampling points to the greatest extent possible, in order to serve as background material in the analysis stage. In addition, the materials that we collected during the survey were somewhat more accurate than those we collected in Beijing beforehand. This

is because in some of the townships and villages they have two sets of materials. The village and township cadres asked us which set we wanted. They told us that the materials they prepared according to the demands of the upper levels were not accurate. The other set were the accurate figures, and we responded that of course we wanted the accurate figures.

#### **4.5.1 Basic situation**

We could basically collect the local statistics with little difficulty, but it cost a lot. In general, county level statistical yearbooks are not printed until November of the following year, and generally are not reliable. Township and town statistical materials are basically reliable; village statistical materials, because they are collected on the spot, and because we asked and verified them, should be reliable.

#### **4.5.2 Problems encountered**

- a. Failure to collect materials normally was due to the fact that public offices were closed on holidays or because last year's statistical yearbooks were sold out or this year's hadn't been published.
- b. Doubts about the reliability and comparability of the statistical materials.

Mainly due to the unreliability of local statistical work, a lot of information is estimated; statistical specifications are not uniform and different localities have a different understanding of the same indicator. Especially the average income of peasants, township and village gross value of industrial output, etc., are not very reliable, and a lot of localities have different figures for internal and external use, as explained above.

#### **4.5.3 Methods to address the problem**

Deputize a local cadre to buy the data from local statistical organs and mail them to us. Verify the reliability of data from townships and villages.

### **5. Assessment of the contents of the questionnaire**

After the end of the fieldwork we called a summing-up meeting, and asked for final reports from each interviewer and each survey team. In these reports the interviewers made the following observations on the strengths and weaknesses of the questionnaire.

#### **5.1 Basically satisfactory**

- a. There were no highly sensitive questions

The questionnaire was basically about things in people's everyday lives; it didn't touch upon subjects that were difficult for the respondents to talk about, nor did it touch upon politically sensitive issues. Because of this the interviews went smoothly.

## **b. Practicality**

The questionnaire's design was relatively good; it was basically appropriate to the respondents' situation, and suited respondents' actual life situations relatively well.

## **5.2 Areas in need of improvement**

### **5.2.1 Primary design shortcomings were:**

- a. The questionnaire was a bit too long.
- b. Time. Usually took around 60 minutes, in some cases 150 minutes, and some even took 3-4 hours. Generally the respondents felt it was too long and exhibited impatience near the end.
- c. There were too many retrospective questions. The grandfathers' occupation items were not really reasonable.
- d. Design faults in some questions led to answers that lacked clarity. The "household annual income" items for villagers were very difficult for them to calculate.
- e. Income questions. We failed to realize that a number of people are nominally employed by work units but do not receive a salary. [This device is used to enable laid off employees to continue to receive benefits from the work unit.]
- f. The phrase "last year" in the business items was unclear in those situations where the business was started this year.
- g. In the educational history it was impossible to differentiate between the schools of villages and cities, which differ greatly in quality.

### **5.2.2 Discoveries worth investigating in the future**

- a. Loans are extremely important to businesses, but the questionnaire was not well designed to handle this.
- b. Individual ability and skills are directly reflected in income, but it is not reflected well in the survey items.

## **6. Concluding comments on the survey experience**

- a. A well-trained and disciplined team of interviewers protects the quality of the survey and plays a key role.
- b. Cooperation from relevant government departments is essential in carrying out a national survey in a smooth manner.
- c. A strong emphasis on supervision and discipline over the survey teams is the way to ensure high quality results.
- d. Questionnaire contents that are reasonable in their demands on respondents, appropriate to the lives of respondents, and limited in length help to ensure the accuracy of information.
- e. Adequate funding is essential; otherwise it is difficult to resolve the many problems that can cause difficulty in a survey.

## **7. Coding and data entry work**

### **7.1 Coding**

The coding work was divided into the following steps:

#### **7.1.1 Coding in the field:**

According to our rules, coding was not to be done during interviews. This was only done at the end of the day after returning to the rooms; the answers recorded were inspected and the coding was done all at once. All coding had to be done the same day as the interview. Despite the fact that interviewers were often tired at the end of the day, all coding still was done the same day. When there were uncertainties about how to code something, the group leader or accompanying teacher would explain. If the group leader or accompanying teacher could not resolve the question, they got in touch with headquarters in Beijing. The Beijing headquarters gave the same instructions to the various groups that contacted them about that question.

#### **7.1.2 First and second checks on the coding work**

The first check was that the interviewers would check one another's work and sign off; when problems were discovered during the first check, the interviewers would discuss the problem and consult the group leader to solve the problem. The second check was by the group leader. When the group leader had an understanding of each interviewer's coding uncertainties, he or she would be sure to check the questions about which there was some doubt. An overall check was done by the teacher who accompanied the team, and he had two main responsibilities. First of all, he would check representative questions on each questionnaire; second, he was responsible for contacting

Beijing about questions that arose in the coding work and implementing corrections given by Beijing headquarters.

### **7.1.3 Inspection of coding work after returning to Beijing**

Because the questionnaire was so complex, despite having completed coding work in the field, we often discovered problems after returning to Beijing. For example, on cards 5 and 7, there were some problems with the original design. During the fieldwork, new problems were discovered, making it difficult to enter the answers into the choices provided, and because of this it was necessary to do some recoding according to a uniform scheme after the questionnaires were returned to Beijing. Only in this way was it possible to ensure the quality of the coding.

Problems with Card 5: (a) The items for source of income were not exhaustive; for example, income from handicrafts production was not specified; (b) the concept of income source can change across time periods, making it difficult to have uniform and consistent responses; (c) there is some overlap in the definitions of items regarding income source, making it difficult to categorize them. As noted above, we added a category, 0, “Manual worker.”

Problems with Card 7: (a) The items for occupation were not exhaustive, making it impossible to classify in some cases; (b) differences from the national standard occupational definitions made the classification inconvenient to use; (c) some of the items were too broad, occasionally making it difficult to classify some specific occupations. We did some recoding after the questionnaires were returned to Beijing, to bring the codes for the variables using Card 7 into conformity with the descriptions of occupations recorded in the questionnaire.

## **7.2 Data entry**

### **7.2.1 Selection of data entry personnel:**

Based on the recommendations of accompanying teachers and classmates, data entry personnel were chosen. After strict testing and training, a data entry group of 8 people was selected.

### **7.2.2 Management of the data entry group:**

The 8 data entry workers were divided into 4 small groups, and each appointed a leader; one data entry inspector was appointed who was responsible for comparing data entered and coordinating the work of checking. All the work was overseen by a specialist teacher.

### **7.2.3 The process of data entry:**

The process of data entry was divided into 3 stages. First was testing the procedures for data entry and training of data entry workers. Two weeks of training and testing ensured that the workers were thoroughly familiar with the entry procedures, and to prepare their morale for the task. There

followed 10 continuous weeks of data entry work, during which we strictly adhered to the double entry method. A summing-up was provided to the research team at specified intervals, and problems encountered were resolved quickly. Afterwards, the data entered into two separate data sets were compared item by item and disagreements resolved; this took 4 weeks.

#### **7.2.4 Further data cleaning work:**

This process is still ongoing at present [as of the time of the fieldwork report, 25 December 1996].

\* \* \*

A separate report was provided in late 1997 regarding data entry and cleaning.

### **DATA ENTRY AND CLEANING**

The entire process of data entry and cleaning took over 1 year, beginning in August 1996 and ending in September 1997. It proceeded through the following four stages:

- 1) Checking and correcting of coded questionnaires (mid-August through September 1996).
- 2) Trial data entry and data entry; comparing and correcting entries; initial stages of logical checks (end of September 1996 through February 1997).
- 3) Three stages of entry and checking of open responses to occupational questions (mid-March through July 1997).
- 4) Entry of data on cover page and preparation of responses to “other (specify)” items. There were 11 questions that elicited more than 50 different “other” responses. The original responses were entered and coded (end of July through September 1997).

#### **Stage One: Checking of Completed Questionnaires**

##### **A) Working procedures:**

- 1) When the interview teams dispatched to various places returned to Beijing, their leaders and group heads turned over their questionnaires to the personnel in charge of coding and made a report on their work, specifying the number of completed questionnaires, the number below the assigned quota, unusable questionnaires and those returned incomplete, etc., and the relevant figures were recorded. The completed questionnaires and cover pages were turned over to the laboratory, and the questionnaires were accepted for coding after examination.

- 2) The research team in Beijing examined a sample of the returned questionnaires and discussed the problems encountered in the course of completing them. Afterwards the leaders and team heads of all the interviewing teams were called together for a meeting, and were instructed in the tasks of checking the coding of the questionnaires. The emphasis was on making certain that the codes matched the responses on the original questions, and the following requirements were set:
  - a) Special attention should be paid to the dating of the spells on the educational history and activity history rosters, completeness of the responses for occupation and the accuracy of the coding, and also preliminary logical checks on the dates of the various spells.
  - b) Make sure that the responses about the activities of people in the household match the total number of household members reported elsewhere in the questionnaire.
  - c) Undertake to inspect two possible problems in responses to the income questions: first, the addition or loss of a decimal place in the coding of the income answers, and second, logical consistency of the various answers regarding income.
  - d) Examine the questionnaires to ensure that questions were not missed inadvertently and that skips were done properly.
  - e) When necessary, the interviewers were called in to see if their memories might help resolve the problems found.
- 3) Based on the above instructions, the group leaders and heads returned to their groups and all 6400 questionnaires were inspected for such errors and the small number of errors found were corrected.
- 4) After the Beijing research team examined and checked the questionnaires once again, and once they were satisfied that the questions found had been corrected, the next stage began.

B) Problems discovered and methods for handling them:

- 1) Call in the interviewer and ask him or her to recall the interview.
- 2) Call the interview team together and have them discuss problems together.
- 3) In 21 cases, the interviewers were sent back to the original sampling point to re-interview the respondent.
- 4) The problems encountered were mainly in the income and household members items. The numbers for the individual items and the total figures did not always add up. When the problem was due to coding errors the questionnaire inspectors corrected them. When the problem was logical inconsistency, the interviewer was asked to try to recall the interview.



If this was not effective, the interview team decided that it was an unusable questionnaire; strict standards were upheld before a questionnaire moved to the data entry stage. Still, only a very small number of questionnaires—perhaps one or two—were rejected at this stage.

### **Stage Two: Entry and Cleaning of Basic Data**

#### **A) Working procedures:**

- 1) The data were entered using PCEDIT software, according to the specifications; in order to reduce data entry errors, the following measures were undertaken:
  - a) When numerical variables were defined, the range of valid numerical responses was specified, ensuring that out-of-range codes would be automatically caught by the software and the data entry personnel would be alerted to this error immediately.
  - b) The logical sequence of skipped questions and responses was specified in the software so that missing responses or responses that logically should not be there were automatically caught. This not only caught errors but saved work for the data entry personnel.
  - c) Quality stipulations were put into the data entry procedures so that the data entry personnel could control quality and engage in regular and timely checks on their work.
- 2) As each batch of questionnaires were entered, the data entry personnel broke up into 3 separate groups and entered all the data two times, using the PCEDIT software. Because the data entered at this stage are the backbone of the entire study, we also asked the data entry personnel to engage in supplementary inspections of the original questionnaires to ensure data accuracy.
- 3) The data entered with PCEDIT were transformed into a SAS data set; then, using the powerful data analysis capabilities of that program, the two data sets were compared for inconsistencies, and a table was printed out showing the case number and variable number values for each item that was not identical.
- 4) The data cleaning personnel went back to the original questionnaire for each item that had inconsistent values in the two data sets to determine the correct value. Systematic errors that were discovered and problems that data entry personnel should keep in mind were reported back to the data entry personnel as they proceeded with the next batch of questionnaires.
- 5) Through this four-stage process of double-entry, comparison, inspection, and correction, the data cleaning personnel were able to produce a single consistent data set. Because it is extremely unlikely that two data entry personnel would make identical errors while entering the data at different periods of time, the number of errors introduced in the data entry process is extremely small.

- 6) The final consistent data set was then subjected to further inspection through logical checks that were performed primarily with the SPSS statistical software package.
  - a) Frequency tabulations were printed out for all variables; illegal values were discovered and then the original questionnaires were checked and the data corrected.
  - b) When logical inconsistencies were due to responses on the original questionnaire, the neighboring questions on the suspect questionnaire were examined to see if the inconsistency could be remedied and, if so, the entry was revised.
  - c) A table of logical inconsistencies that should not appear in the data were provided the data cleaning personnel to alert them to the kinds of logical inconsistencies they should look for.
  - d) Due to the complexity of the questionnaire, it is unavoidable that there remain logical inconsistencies that we have not caught; we will continue to run such checks in the future.

B) Problems discovered and methods for resolving them:

- 1) Data entry problems and how they were resolved:
  - a) The problem of data being entered on the wrong lines. Because this is a long and complex questionnaire, it sometimes occurred that data entry personnel would skip a response and enter a large number of responses on the wrong line, sometimes going through most of the questionnaire before catching the problem. For this reason we instructed the data entry personnel to check the question number against the responses on a regular basis to avoid the problem of skipping responses.
  - b) There were problems caused by the handwriting of some of the interviewers being difficult to read. In many cases 0 and 6, 4 and 9, or 6 and b were difficult to distinguish. For this reason we instructed the data entry personnel not to move too fast, and to look carefully at these handwritten responses to make certain that they entered them correctly.
- 2) Problems discovered through logical checks and how they were resolved:

We discovered logical errors of some kind in 750 questionnaires; the types of problems discovered were the following:

- a) Cover page:

- There were 3 questionnaires that had the same code number. We discovered this while looking over the questionnaires and while examining the frequency counts. These were errors introduced in the coding process or problems with the quality of the print.
  - There were some errors and misunderstandings on the part of interviewers in coding the cover page information on type of sample and jurisdiction. We discovered this during the examination of the questionnaires and also during examination of frequency counts. There was an imbalanced distribution of counties and residents' committees across jurisdictions, for example, and there were also some illegal codes. In the cleaning process we tried to uncover and correct all of these problems by referring to the original questionnaires. Through logical checks we found errors on the cover pages of 150 questionnaires, which showed that the interviewers did not pay sufficient attention when coding the cover page and the inspectors did not emphasize the cover page sufficiently either. This is also because each survey team only had one set of cover pages, and when copying this material they made careless errors. So a disproportionate percentage of coding errors were found on these two cover pages.
- b) Date and month of birth:
- We printed out and compared the respondents birth date, and the birth dates for parents, grandparents, spouse, and year of first marriage, and also the year of first activity, and we checked the suspect questionnaires and found some errors in coding and recording and corrected them.
- c) Educational history roster:
- Starting date for a spell later than the ending date; these were mostly coding errors.
  - Inconsistency between the level of education for the spell and the rank of the school. There were a number of different examples of this. For example, primary schools that were coded as vocational schools, etc. After examining the responses for earlier and later spells it was determined that most of these inconsistencies were due to coding errors.
  - Level of education and rank of school too high for a first spell, or "other" selected for all spells: when this occurred the original questionnaire was examined and, if the codes were explicable by examining responses to other questions, they were retained; if they were coding errors, they were corrected.
  - Inconsistencies between the rank of school and specialty: for example, ordinary full time primary or lower middle schools that were coded as a specialized school. These coding errors were corrected after examining the original questionnaires.

d) Activity history roster:

- Starting dates for spells that came later than ending dates; these were mostly coding errors.
- Inconsistencies in answers for source of income and occupation at various stages of career, and inconsistencies between responses on the various occupation questions: these were discovered both in the initial logical checks and in the subsequent preliminary analyses. Those that turned out to be coding errors were corrected. However, in two cases where there were no evident errors in coding or data entry, in light of the vagaries of individual careers and the complexities of the current economy, we decided to leave the inconsistent codes as they are.

e) Sent down (to the countryside):

- There were some people who reported being sent down in 1949 and 1951 and returning to the city in 1952. This was probably due to a political decision to relocate someone away from the city, to demote them and reduce their social status. While this is a form of punishment different from the sending down of youth to the countryside later on, we decided to leave the codes as they are, as there were only two such cases.
- There were around 500 cases in which respondents reported a spell in the army or reported having been sent down for a period of time, and then later returned to their original place of residence; yet on question J2 they reported that they had lived in the current place since birth, or on question J4 they reported that they had lived in the current place since age 14. These were cases where the respondent had misremembered or misinterpreted the question, and the interviewer had failed to follow up or catch the problem during coding. These cases were not recoded but were left as they were.

f) Household economic activities:

- There were a number of cases where "1906" was reported as the starting date for the family enterprise. These were coding errors and they were corrected.
- There were some illegal codes for type of activity that were subsequently corrected after checking the original questionnaire.
- There were some respondents who did not keep a clear distinction in their minds between private enterprise (*siying*) and individual enterprise (*getihu*); this was seen

in the number of employees they reported (more than 7, 8 or above). These cases were not recoded but were left as they were.

- There were 8 questionnaires where income of the family enterprise was reported to be 0. In two cases, the interviewer had written “lost money” in the margin; these cases we recoded as B (don’t know). The remaining 6 were due to the fact that the enterprise was closed down.
- There were 5 questionnaires where the total sales figures were less than the reported profits; these turned out to be coding errors.
- In 10 questionnaires the total number of people reported in the household was smaller than the total number of people in the household reported as working. These cases were corrected by examining responses to other questions.

g) Parents, grandparents, and spouse information:

The dates for birth and marriage in these sections were all checked against the respondent’s own responses for consistency. The small number of errors detected all turned out to be coding errors and have been corrected.

There were around 10 questionnaires that contained illegal codes for occupation in the activity histories up through the spouses’ activity history table; these were all corrected after examining the original questionnaires.

h) Household registration:

- There were several tens of questionnaires in which the size of the place of residence did not match with the type of sample. Those that could not be explained were corrected after checking with the interviewer and the interviewer’s supervisor to confirm what the correct code should be.
- The household registration system was not put in place until 1955; so we cleaned those responses for place of registration at time of birth and at age 14 that fell before this date to make sure that all responses were changed to “c” (“at that time the household registration system was not yet established”).

i) Housing conditions:

- The response for number of rooms for those who reported living in collective dormitory was set at “c” for all cases.

- The few cases where the date the housing was built was later than the date the family moved in turned out to be coding errors.
- Year entered the party: There were 3 cases where the date reported was prior to the establishment of the party. These turned out to be coding errors.
- k) Because of the procedures followed in the fieldwork and training stages, the vast majority of logical errors detected turned out to be coding errors; so coding errors became the primary emphasis during the cleaning process. Also, we assigned responsibility for cleaning certain questions and types of errors to individuals who became specialized in them, increasing both the speed and accuracy of the cleaning work.

### **Stage Three: Entry and Checking of Open Responses for Occupation**

#### A) Work procedures:

- 1) In March 1997 the trial coding of the open coded occupational responses was begun, and the RenDa team established some guidelines after discussing problems encountered during the trial coding. Mainly these were about the standardized occupational descriptions. After correcting errors detected in the trial entry, the formal process of data entry began.
- 2) A team of six people was responsible for entering the open occupation responses. The occupation information was recorded in three categories—type of job, status, and main responsibilities. The entry personnel used this information to describe the occupation. Because Chinese characters were entered during this stage of the work, not only is the scale of work difficult but the problem of ensuring accuracy is more difficult than for the entry of numeric codes. The entry personnel had to be extremely careful and exacting in their work, but they also had to ensure that the descriptions entered were consistent across questionnaires. Not only did we provide the data entry personnel with the instruction booklet that resulted from the trial entry period; the research team also called periodic meetings to discuss problems and summarize experience.
- 3) After the entry work was around half complete, we examined every single entry and found only a small number of relatively minor errors, which were corrected. For the questionnaires completed after this point, we asked the data entry personnel to inspect them themselves, and then the entire batch was reinspected by the supervisors and corrected.

#### B) Problems encountered and methods for resolving them:

- 1) The greatest problem encountered was that the descriptions recorded by the interviewers were not complete enough to be able to distinguish all 3 components of the occupational description that we specified. Generally speaking, the early interview teams sent out did not

do the job as well as the later ones, and there were differences across interview teams regardless of the stage of the fieldwork.

- 2) Job and status questions: for example, a worker who works on a state farm—should his occupational category be worker or farmer? The underlying concept is even messier if we consider the case of supervisors on a state farm—supervisor of a farmer? In coded farm workers as workers, as we did for workers in forestry and related fields. (These changes were made in the CSCO codes included in the main data base. The narrative descriptions of occupations were retained exactly as recorded by interviewers, in a separate data base.)
- 3) Regarding landlords (land) and owners of real estate, we recorded them as “landlords that live from the receipt of interest/landlord (or owner of real estate)/receives land rents (or building rents)”.
- 4) We corrected the classification errors made by interviewers when they coded in the field. For example when they coded a shop supervisor as administrative personnel, we recoded this as a supervisor in an enterprise.
- 5) The level of detail recorded by the interviewers was not consistent, and in some cases it was not possible to determine the specific responsibilities of certain jobs. For example, some interviewers simply recorded “electrician” or “salesman”, without recording the specific responsibilities of the job. In such cases where we lacked this information we simply repeated the same information for line 3 “job responsibilities” as we did for line 2 “job status”—for example, “commercial personnel/salesman/salesman”.
- 6) For individual entrepreneurs who run restaurants, should their description for line 1, job status, be “getihu in services” or “getihu in commerce”? After discussion we decided on the former.
- 7) In order to maintain the completeness of the descriptions, we referred to the type and rank of the work unit when entering the job descriptions for technical personnel, supervisors, and administrative personnel. For example, “supervisor in enterprise/bureau-level plant director of state enterprise/bureau level plant director in charge of all aspects of work of state enterprise”. In addition, in special historical situations, such as work done during the Cultural Revolution, we recorded in detail the work unit and the job responsibilities, in order to preserve the completeness and informativeness of the entries to the greatest possible extent.
- 8) There were some inconsistencies and nonstandard forms in the entries, for example “manufacturing worker” and “worker in manufacturing”, “managed a shop” or “opened a shop”, “engaged in transportation” or “doing transport work”. Also in their descriptions of job responsibilities, some interviewers recorded the title of the responsibility, while others

used the title as a verb, for example, “shoe manufacturing worker” and “worker who manufactures shoes.” We paid special attention to this problem but it was difficult to avoid data entry personnel being influenced by the verbal form used in the questionnaire, leading to some lack of standardization and consistency in the descriptions entered.

- 9) In some cases the local dialect for a job was entered, leading to a lack of clarity about how to convert the description to standard form. [Although written Chinese is fairly standardized, frequently dialects differ in the way words and phrases are used and also, albeit rarely, different characters are used.]
- 10) There are some occupations that were hard to classify, for example, “construction carpenter.” Should this be “construction worker”, or “carpenter”? Similarly, workers who move construction materials around construction sites—should these be “construction workers/construction laborers” or “transport workers/moves construction materials around construction sites”? After discussion, we decided upon the former.
- 11) For a few extremely rare occupations, we entered them exactly as recorded by the interviewers.
- 12) For broad occupational categories, the entry personnel generally found them easy to distinguish. But there remained a few problems. For example, in the *Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations* “post office personnel” and “telegraph office personnel” are under “office and related personnel,” while “tax bureau and industrial-commercial bureau personnel” are under the specialized technical personnel category. But in reality, a good many postal and telecommunication personnel have specialized technical jobs, while there are many administrative staff who are tax bureau or industrial-commercial management bureau employees. In fact in many areas tax bureaus and industrial-commercial management bureaus hire temporary workers to do many jobs. The categories in fact show overlap in terms of occupational content. There are also cases where new specialties, such as computer jobs, infiltrate the old occupational categories, or where old occupational categories have been transformed in recent years, and new divisions of labor arise within the old categories. All of these factors directly influenced our occupational classifications. Another fundamental classification problem is whether the occupation should be classified under the sector of the economy, or according to the type of work the individual actually does—in other words, whether the classification is according to the object of labor or the production technology. As a result, looking back on our work, in such complex and broad categories, for example “worker”, there is room for a good deal of inaccuracy to enter in.
- 13) Generally speaking, this stage of entering the Chinese language occupational descriptions was a new experience for us. No matter how much time and careful work we put into it, there are undoubtedly many remaining omissions, but we hope that our work improved as experience accumulated.



## Stage Four: Cover Page and “Other” Responses

This was the last stage of the process, the content of which was supplemental to the overall dataset. So comparatively speaking, less effort went into this than the prior stages. Three weeks or so went into completing this stage of the entry work, which, when combined with the final checking and cleaning, totalled 8 weeks.

### A) Cover page:

- 1) The cover page data entry was divided into 2 parts. The first was to use the first page of the replaced respondents to estimate the success rates of the interviews; the second was to use the first page of the successful interviews to look for biases in the multistage stratified sample. The single-entry method was used, so the entry personnel were asked to work slowly and carefully. We created two separate data sets containing the cover page data: “fpage,” which includes information on the successful interviews; and “failed,” which contains information on the unsuccessful interviews.
- 2) In this part of the data entry process we examined a subsample of the completed cover pages for accuracy and also examined frequency tables and found a high rate of accuracy. The few errors found were corrected.

### B) “Other” responses:

- 1) In order to preserve potentially valuable information in the various “other” responses, at the end we examined the frequency of “other” responses and found that there were 50 questions that had more than 11 different other responses. More than 620 questionnaires were pulled out for entering these responses in Chinese characters.
- 2) After the responses were entered, another data entry worker inspected them. Then the entire batch was reexamined one final time.
- 3) Upon inspection, we discovered that aside from questions about type of school, nationality, and language commonly used, many responses in fact should have been coded with one of the closed-end responses in the question but had been inadvertently mis-classified by the interviewer. These codes have not been changed but have been left “as is.” For questions with more than 60 “other(specify)” codes, the responses were keyed, to form a separate data base, “open”.

\* \* \*

## **FURTHER DATA PREPARATION AT STANFORD: ADDITIONAL CLEANING AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW VARIABLES**

From November 1997 through April 1998 additional data preparation work was undertaken at Stanford by Li Bobai, under the supervision of Treiman and Walder, and with active consultation with the RenDa group—in particular Song Shige, who had supervised the data entry and cleaning in Beijing. This work entailed two main tasks: (1) the construction of additional variables by recoding variables in the questionnaire; and (2) additional logical cleaning of the data set. In a questionnaire this complex, it is inevitable that no matter how careful the cleaning operation is, some errors will not be caught. We therefore undertook an independent check of the data set after it arrived at Stanford, and contacted the RenDa group to resolve errors, mainly by re-checking the questionnaires.

[xx WE NEED A DETAILED DESCRIPTION HERE OF THE WORK BOBAI HAS BEEN DOING: ERROR CHECKING, MAKING MISSING VALUES CONSISTENT, CODING OPEN-ENDED VARIABLES, CONSTRUCTING NEW VARIABLES, ETC.]

## 5. Technical information

Sample sizes and characteristics, and dates of fieldwork

Sample description	N of cases	Dates of fieldwork
Urban population age 20-69	3,087	June-Oct. 1996
Rural population age 20-69	3,003	June-Oct. 1996
Village leaders	383	June-Oct. 1996

Market exchange rates - summer 1996: 1 RMB  $\cong$  \$.12.

## 6. Statistical methods for analyzing stratified samples

[xx TO BE ADDED.]

## 7. Variables listed in their order in the file

### Cover Sheet

			Page
ID	1	Respondent identification number	II.1
SAMPLE	2	Sample interviewed	II.1
PROVINCE	3a	Province	II.1
COUNTY	3c	County-level unit	II.1
TOWNSHIP	3d	Township-level unit	II.1
VILLAGE	3e	Village-level unit	II.1
INTCODE	4	Interviewer	II.1
SUPCODE1	5	Supervisor who conducted first check	II.1
SUPCODE2		Supervisor who conducted second check	II.2

SUPCODE3		Supervisor who conducted third check	II.2
AGE01-11		Age of household member age 20-69 inclusive	II.2
RESP		Last digit of questionnaire ID	II.2
IDATE1-3		Date of attempt to complete interview	II.2
ISTART1-3		Starting time of interview	II.2
IEND1-3		Ending time of interview	II.3
ICOMP1-3		Interview completed?	II.3
DISPOSE1-3		Disposition of interview attempt	II.3

### Part 1. Respondent's Education and Activity History

SEX	A1	Sex of respondent	II.3
BIRTH	A2	Year born	II.3
SCHOOL	A3	Ever attended school?	II.4
SSTART01-10	a	Year began spell of schooling	II.4
SEND01-10	b	Year ended spell of schooling	II.4
EDUC01-10	c	Educational level completed	II.4
COMP01-10	d	Course of study completed?	II.4
SRANK01-10	e	Rank of school attended	II.4
MAJOR01-10	f	Major or specialization	II.5
RSTART01-12	a	Year began activity	II.6
REND01-12	b	Year activity ended	II.6
RACT01-12	c	Main activity	II.6
RSOURC01-12	d	Main source of income	II.6
ROCC01-12	e	Occupation (detailed)	II.6
RCAT01-12	f	Occupation (category)	II.6
RWTYPE01-12	g	Type of work unit	II.7
RWRANK01-12	h	Rank of work unit	II.7
RPRANK01-12	i	Position in work unit	II.7
NOEMP	a	Number of employees of work unit	II.7
WAGE	b	Basic monthly salary from job (excluding bonuses)	II.7
BONUS	c	Total monthly bonus from job	II.7
INCOME	d	Total monthly income from job	II.8
SENTDOWN	A6	Ever sent down to the countryside?	II.8
YRSENT	A7	Year sent down	II.8
YRBACK	A8	Year returned from being sent down	II.8

### Part 2. Family Economic Activities

GROWCROP	B1a	Family grow crops?	II.8
CROP	b	Main crop	II.9
ICROPS	c	Family income from all crops	II.9
ASIDELNE	B2a	Main family agricultural sideline	II.9
ASLPROP	b	Rent collective, govt. property for agricultural sideline?	II.9
ASLLOAN1	c	Loan from cooperative or bank for agricultural sideline?	II.10
ASLLOAN2	d	Loan from other families or individuals for agric. sideline?	II.10
INCASL1	e	Net family income from agricultural sideline	II.10
ASLOTHER	f	Other family sidelines?	II.10
INCASL2	g	Net family income from other sidelines	II.10
SIDELINE	B3a	Any family income from business?	II.11
SLTYPE	b	Nature of family business	II.11
SLNUMFAM	c	Number of family workers in business	II.11
SLNUMOTH	d	Number of non-family workers in business	II.11
SLSALES	e	Total sales volume of business	II.11

INCSL1	f	Net family income from business	II.11
SLBEGAN	g	What year did you or your family begin this activity?	II.12
SLPROP	h	Rent collective, govt. property for business?	II.12
SLLOAN1	i	Loan from bank, cooperative for business?	II.12
SLLOAN2	j	Loan from other families for individuals for business?	II.12
SLSELLST	k	Sell products of business to state or collective?	II.12
SLFORIGN	l	Foreign investment for business?	II.13
SLOTHER	m	Any other family business?	II.13
INCSL2	n	Income from other family businesses	II.13
SIDEJOB	B4a	Other personal income?	II.13
INCSJ	b	Amount of other personal income	II.13
NCTOT	B5a	Family income from all sources	II.14
FAMSIZE	b	Number of persons in family	II.14
NUMWORK	c	Number of employed persons in family	II.14
INCTOT86	d	Total family income in 1986	II.14
FAMSIZ86	e	Number of persons in family in 1986	II.14
NUMWK86	f	Number of employed persons in family in 1986	II.14

**Part 3: Father**

FEDUC	C1	Father's educational level	II.15
FBIRTH	C2	Year father born	II.15
FACT14		Father's activity when respondent age 14	II.15
FACT48		Father's activity in 1948	II.15
FACT63		Father's activity in 1963	II.15
FACT70		Father's activity in 1970	II.15
FACT79		Father's activity in 1979	II.15
FACT89		Father's activity in 1989	II.15
FACTNOW		Father's current activity	II.15
FSOURC14		Father's main source of income when respondent age 14	II.15
FSOURC48		Father's main source of income in 1948	II.15
FSOURC63		Father's main source of income in 1963	II.15
FSOURC70		Father's main source of income in 1970	II.15
FSOURC79		Father's main source of income in 1979	II.15
FSOURC89		Father's main source of income in 1989	II.15
FSOURCNW		Father's main source of income now	II.15
FOCC14		Father's detailed occupation when respondent age 14	II.15
FOCC48		Father's detailed occupation in 1948	II.15
FOCC63		Father's detailed occupation in 1963	II.15
FOCC70		Father's detailed occupation in 1970	II.15
FOCC79		Father's detailed occupation in 1979	II.15
FOCC89		Father's detailed occupation in 1989	II.15
FOCCNOW		Father's detailed occupation now	II.15
FCAT14		Father's occupation category when respondent age 14	II.15
FCAT48		Father's occupation category in 1948	II.15
FCAT63		Father's occupation category in 1963	II.15
FCAT70		Father's occupation category in 1970	II.16
FCAT79		Father's occupation category in 1979	II.16
FCAT89		Father's occupation category in 1989	II.16
FCATNOW		Father's occupation category now	II.16
FWTYPE14		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type when respondent age 14	II.16
FWTYPE48		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1948	II.16
FWTYPE63		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1963	II.16

FWTYPE70		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1970	II.16
FWTYPE79		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1979	II.16
FWTYPE89		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1989	II.16
FWTYPENW		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type now	II.16
FWRANK14		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank when respondent age 14	II.16
FWRANK48		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank in 1948	II.16
FWRANK63		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank in 1963	II.16
FWRANK70		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank in 1970	II.16
FWRANK79		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank in 1979	II.16
FWRANK89		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank in 1989	II.16
FWRANKNW		Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank now	II.16
FPRANK14		Father's position in his work unit when respondent age 14	II.16
FPRANK48		Father's position in his work unit in 1948	II.16
FPRANK63		Father's position in his work unit in 1963	II.16
FPRANK70		Father's position in his work unit in 1970	II.16
FPRANK79		Father's position in his work unit in 1979	II.16
FPRANK89		Father's position in his work unit in 1989	II.16
FPRANKNW		Father's position in his work unit now	II.16
FPARTY	C4	Father a party member?	II.16
FCPJOIN	C5	Year father joined party	II.16
FHHMEM	C6	Does father live in household?	II.17
INCF	C7	Father's total wage income last month	II.17

**Part 4: Mother**

MEDUC	D1	Mother's educational level	II.17
MBIRTH	D2	Year mother born?	II.17
MACT14		Mother's activity when respondent age 14	II.17
MACT48		Mother's activity in 1948	II.17
MACT63		Mother's activity in 1963	II.17
MACT70		Mother's activity in 1970	II.17
MACT79		Mother's activity in 1979	II.17
MACT89		Mother's activity in 1989	II.17
MACTNOW		Mother's current activity	II.17
MSOURC14		Mother's main source of income when respondent age 14	II.17
MSOURC48		Mother's main source of income in 1948	II.17
MSOURC63		Mother's main source of income in 1963	II.17
MSOURC70		Mother's main source of income in 1970	II.17
MSOURC79		Mother's main source of income in 1979	II.17
MSOURC89		Mother's main source of income in 1989	II.17
MSOURCNW		Mother's main source of income now	II.18
MOCC14		Mother's detailed occupation when respondent age 14	II.18
MOCC48		Mother's detailed occupation in 1948	II.18
MOCC63		Mother's detailed occupation in 1963	II.18
MOCC70		Mother's detailed occupation in 1970	II.18
MOCC79		Mother's detailed occupation in 1979	II.18
MOCC89		Mother's detailed occupation in 1989	II.18
MOCCNOW		Mother's detailed occupation now	II.18
MCAT14		Mother's occupation category when respondent age 14	II.18
MCAT48		Mother's occupation category in 1948	II.18
MCAT63		Mother's occupation category in 1963	II.18
MCAT70		Mother's occupation category in 1970	II.18
MCAT79		Mother's occupation category in 1979	II.18

MCAT89		Mother's occupation category in 1989	II.18
MCATNOW		Mother's occupation category now	II.18
MWTYPE14		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type when respondent age 14	II.18
MWTYPE48		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1948	II.18
MWTYPE63		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1963	II.18
MWTYPE70		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1970	II.18
MWTYPE79		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1979	II.18
MWTYPE89		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1989	II.18
MWTYPENW		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type now	II.18
MWRANK14		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank when respondent age 14	II.18
MWRANK48		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank in 1948	II.18
MWRANK63		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank in 1963	II.18
MWRANK70		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank in 1970	II.18
MWRANK79		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank in 1979	II.18
MWRANK89		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank in 1989	II.18
MWRANKNW		Mother's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) rank now	II.18
MPRANK14		Mother's position in his work unit when respondent age 14	II.18
MPRANK48		Mother's position in his work unit in 1948	II.18
MPRANK63		Mother's position in his work unit in 1963	II.18
MPRANK70		Mother's position in his work unit in 1970	II.18
MPRANK79		Mother's position in his work unit in 1979	II.18
MPRANK89		Mother's position in his work unit in 1989	II.18
MPRANKNW		Mother's position in his work unit now	II.19
MPARTY	D4	Mother a party member?	II.19
MCPJOIN	D5	Year mother joined party	II.19
MHHMEM	D6	Does mother live in household?	II.19
INCM	D7	Mother's total salary income last month	II.19

#### Part 5: Parental Property

PMAR	E1	Parents married before liberation?	II.19
PHOME	E2	Parents own home before liberation?	II.20
PPROP	E3	Parents own any other property before liberation?	II.20
PBUILD	E4	Parents own buildings (except residence) before liberation?	II.20
PLAND	E5	Parents own land before liberation?	II.20
PHIRE	E6	Parents hire others to farm their land before liberation?	II.20
PRENT	E7	Parents rent their land to others before liberation	II.21
PBUS	E8	Parents own shop or business before liberation?	II.21

#### Part 6: Paternal Grandfather

FFBIRTH	F1	Year paternal grandfather born?	II.21
FFEDUC	F2	Paternal grandfather's educational level	II.21
FFHHMEM	F3	Does paternal grandfather live with respondent?	II.21
FFACT	F4	Paternal grandfather's current activity?	II.21
FFSOURCE	F5	Paternal grandfather's current main source of income?	II.22
FFCAT	F6	Paternal grandfather's occupation	II.22
FFWTYPE	F7	Paternal grandfather's type of work unit	II.22
FFWRANK	F8	Paternal grandfather's work unit rank	II.22
FFPRANK	F9	Paternal grandfather's position in his work unit	II.22
FFINC	F10	Paternal grandfather's monthly salary	II.22
FFPARTY	F11	Did paternal grandfather ever join the party?	II.22
FFYRJOIN	F12	Year paternal grandfather joined party	II.22
FFJOB48	F13	Paternal grandfather's activity before liberation	II.22

FFOCC48	F14	Paternal grandfather's occupation before liberation	II.23
FFHOME	F15	Paternal grandfather own his own home before liberation?	II.23
FFPROP	F16	Paternal grandfather own other property before liberation?	II.23
FFBUILD	F17	Paternal grandfather own other buildings before liberation?	II.23
FFLAND	F18	Paternal grandfather own land before liberation?	II.24
FFHIRE	F19	Paternal grandfather hired farm labor before liberation?	II.24
FFRENT	F20	Paternal grandfather rent land to others before liberation?	II.24
FFBUS	F21	Paternal grandfather own shop or business before liberation?	II.24

### Part 7: Maternal Grandfather

MFIRTH	G1	Year maternal grandfather born?	II.24
MFEDUC	G2	Maternal grandfather's educational level	II.25
MFHHMEM	G3	Does maternal grandfather live with respondent?	II.25
MFACT	G4	Maternal grandfather's current activity?	II.25
MFSOURCE	G5	Maternal grandfather's current main source of income?	II.25
MFCAT	G6	Maternal grandfather's occupation	II.25
MFWTYPE	G7	Maternal grandfather's type of work unit	II.25
MFWRANK	G8	Maternal grandfather's work unit rank	II.25
MFPRANK	G9	Maternal grandfather's position in his work unit	II.25
MFINC	G10	Maternal grandfather's monthly salary	II.25
MFPARTY	G11	Did maternal grandfather ever join the party?	II.25
MFYRJOIN	G12	Year maternal grandfather joined party	II.26
MFJOB48	G13	Maternal grandfather's activity before liberation	II.26
MFOCC48	G14	Maternal grandfather's occupation before liberation	II.26
MFHOME	G15	Maternal grandfather own his own home before liberation?	II.26
MFPROP	G16	Maternal grandfather own other property before liberation?	II.27
MFBUILD	G17	Maternal grandfather own other buildings before liberation?	II.27
MFLAND	G18	Maternal grandfather own land before liberation?	II.27
MFHIRE	G19	Maternal grandfather hired farm labor before liberation?	II.27
MFRENT	G20	Maternal grandfather rent land to others before liberation?	II.27
MFBUS	G21	Maternal grandfather own shop or business before liberation?	II.27

### Part 8: Spouse

MARITAL	H1	Current marital status	II.28
MARYR1	H2	Year of birth marriage	II.28
MARYR2	H3	Year of most recent marriage	II.28
SBIRTH	H4	Year spouse born	II.28
SSIZE	H5	Size of place where spouse born	II.29
SEDUC	H6	Spouses' educational level	II.29
SHMEM	H7	Does spouse live with you?	II.29
INCS	H8	Spouse's total wage income last month	II.29
SACTM		Spouse's activity at time of marriage	II.29
SACTW		Spouse's activity now	II.29
SFACT14		Spouse's father's activity when spouse was age 14	II.29
SFACTM		Spouse's father's activity at time of marriage	II.29
SFACTN		Spouse's father's activity now	II.29
SSOURCEM		Spouse's main source of income at time of marriage	II.29
SSOURCEW		Spouse's main source of income now	II.29
SFSRCE14		Spouse's father's main source of income when spouse age 14	II.29
SFSRCEM		Spouse's father's main source of income at time of marriage	II.29
SFSRCEN		Spouse's father's main source of income now	II.29
SOCCM		Spouse's detailed occupation at time of marriage	II.29

SOCCW		Spouse's detailed occupation now	II.29
SFOCC14		Spouse's father's detailed occupation when spouse was age 14	II.29
SFOCCM		Spouse's father's detailed occupation at time of marriage	II.29
SFOCCN		Spouse's father's detailed occupation now	II.29
SCATM		Spouse's occupation category at time of marriage	II.30
SCATW		Spouse's occupation category now	II.30
SFCAT14		Spouse's father's occupation category when spouse was age 14	II.30
SFCATM		Spouse's father's occupation category at time of marriage	II.30
SFCATN		Spouse's father's occupation category now	II.30
SWTYPEM		Spouse's work unit type at time of marriage	II.30
SWTYPEW		Spouse's work unit type now	II.30
SFWTYP14		Spouse's father's work unit type when spouse was age 14	II.30
SFWTYPEM		Spouse's father's work unit type at time of marriage	II.30
SFWTYPEW		Spouse's father's work unit type now	II.30
SWRANKM		Spouse's work unit rank at time of marriage	II.30
SWRANKW		Spouse's work unit rank now	II.30
SFWRNK14		Spouse's father's work unit rank when spouse was age 14	II.30
SFWRANKM		Spouse's father's work unit rank at time of marriage	II.30
SFWRANKN		Spouse's father's work unit rank now	II.30
SPRANKM		Spouse's position in work unit at time of marriage	II.30
SPRANKW		Spouse's position in work unit now	II.30
SFPRNK14		Spouse's father's position in work unit when spouse age 14	II.30
SFPRANKM		Spouse's father's position in work unit at time of marriage	II.30
SFPRANKN		Spouse's father's position in work unit now	II.30
SFEDUC	H10	Spouse's father's educational level?	II.30
SFHHMEM	H11	Does spouse's father live with you?	II.30
INCSF	H12	Spouse's father's total wage income last month	II.31
SFPARTY	H13	Spouse's father a party member?	II.31
SFCPJOIN	H14	What year did spouse's father join party?	II.31

### Part 9: Other Family Members

OTHFAM	I1	Other people not previously mentioned in household?	II.31
REL01-12	I2a	Relationship to respondent of other person in household	II.32
SEX01-12	b	Sex of other person in household	II.32
BIRTH01-12	c	Year other person in household born	II.32
OEDUC01-12	d	Other person's education level	II.32
OREG01-12	e	Other person's registration status	II.32
OACT01-12	f	Other person's current work situation	II.33
OSOURC01-12	g	Other person's main source of income	II.33
OCAT01-12	h	Other person's occupation category	II.33
OWTYPE01-12	i	Other person's type of work unit	II.33
OWRANK01-12	j	Other person's rank of work unit	II.33
OPRANK01-12	k	Others person's position in work unit	II.33
INCO01-12	l	Other person's total earnings last month	II.33

### Part 10: Residential History And Housing Conditions

SIZE	J1	Size of place of interview	II.34
SINCEBTH	J2	Lived here from birth?	II.34
SIZEBRTH	J3	Size of place where born	II.34
SINCE14	J4	Lived here since age 14?	II.34
SIZE14	J5	Size of place where lived at age 14	II.34
YEARCAME	J6	Year moved to this village, town or city	II.34



REGBIRTH	J7	Household registration ( <i>hukou</i> ) when born	II.34
REG14	J8	Household registration ( <i>hukou</i> ) at age 14	II.35
SIBLINGS	J9	Number of brothers and sisters at age 14	II.35
REGNOW	J10	Current registration ( <i>hukou</i> ) status	II.35
REGPERM	J11	Current residential situation	II.35
HSTATUS	J12	Current housing	II.35
ROOMS	J13	Number of rooms in current dwelling	II.36
SQMETERS	J14	Square meters in current dwelling	II.36
WATER	a	Running water in current dwelling?	II.36
ELECTRIC	b	Electricity in current dwelling?	II.36
TOILET	c	Indoor toilet for own family in current dwelling?	II.36
GAS	d	Piped gas in current dwelling?	II.36
HEAT	e	Central heat in current dwelling?	II.36
YRBUILT	J16	Year building built	II.36
YRMOVE	J17	Year moved to current dwelling	II.37

### Part 11: Material Consumption

TVNOW	a	Black and white TV: now	II.37
COLORNOW	b	Color TV: now	II.37
FRIDGENW	c	Refrigerator: now	II.37
RICENOW	d	Electric rice cooker: now	II.37
WASHNOW	e	Ordinary clothes washing machine: now	II.37
AWASHNOW	f	Automatic clothes washing machine: now	II.37
FANOW	g	Electric fan: now	II.37
AIRCONNOW	h	Air conditioner: now	II.37
VCRNOW	i	Video cassette recorder: now	II.37
VCAMNOW	j	Video camera: now	II.37
PHONENOW	k	Telephone: now	II.37
MICROWVN	l	Microwave oven: now	II.37
PCNOW	m	Personal computer: now	II.37
BIKENOW	n	Bicycle or tricycle: now	II.37
MCYCLNOW	o	Motorcycle: now	II.37
TRKCARNW	p	Truck or car: now	II.37
TV10	a	Black and white TV: 10 years ago	II.37
COLOR10	b	Color TV: 10 years ago	II.37
FRIDGE10	c	Refrigerator: 10 years ago	II.37
RICE10	d	Electric rice cooker: 10 years ago	II.37
WASH10	e	Ordinary clothes washing machine: 10 years ago	II.37
AWASH10	f	Automatic clothes washing machine: 10 years ago	II.37
FAN10	g	Electric fan: 10 years ago	II.37
AIRCON10	h	Air conditioner: 10 years ago	II.37
VCR10	i	Video cassette recorder: 10 years ago	II.37
VCAM10	j	Video camera: 10 years ago	II.37
PHONE10	k	Telephone: 10 years ago	II.37
MICROW10	l	Microwave oven: 10 years ago	II.37
PC10	m	Personal computer: 10 years ago	II.37
BIKE10	n	Bicycle or tricycle: 10 years ago	II.37
MCYCLE10	o	Motorcycle: 10 years ago	II.37
TRKCAR10	p	Truck or car: 10 years ago	II.37

### Part 12. Culture

MAINLANG	L1	Usual language	II.38
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ENGLISH	a	How well know English	II.38
JAPANESE	b	How well know Japanese	II.38
RUSSIAN	c	How well know Russian	II.38
OTHER	d	How well know other language	II.38
BOOKS14	L3	Number of books in home at age 14?	II.38
ATLAS	a	Had maps, atlas at age 14?	II.38
CHILDMAG	b	Had children's magazines at age 14?	II.39
FAMDESK	c	Had family desk at age 14?	II.39
OWNDESK	d	Had own desk at age 14?	II.39
NEWS14	L5	When 14 how often father read newspaper	II.39
HEAVY14	L6	When 14 how often father read serious books	II.39
BOOKSNOW	L7	Number of books in home now	II.39
NEWSNOW	L8	How often read newspaper	II.39
HEAVYNOW	L9	How often read serious books	II.40

### Part 13: Social Activities

PARTY	M1	Current party member?	II.40
PCJOIN	M2	Year joined party	II.40
SPARTY	M3	Spouse current party member?	II.40
SPCJOIN	M4	Year spouse joined party	II.40
CLASS	M5	Family origin ( <i>jiating chushen</i> )	II.41
CADRES	M6	Any leading cadres among friends or relatives?	II.41
CADRENO	M7	Regular dealings with how many leading cadres?	II.41
CPER01-10		Leading cadre: person number	II.41
CREL01-10		Leading cadre: relationship to respondent	II.42
CSEX01-10		Leading cadre: sex	II.42
CPRANK01-10		Leading cadre: position in work place	II.42
CYRBEG01		Leading cadre: year began position	II.43
CYREND01-10		Leading cadre: year ended position	II.43

### Part 14: Conclusion

WORD01	a	Word 1: Ten thousand ( <i>yiwan</i> )	II.43
WORD02	b	Word 2: (Full) name ( <i>xingming</i> )	II.43
WORD03	c	Word 3: Grain ( <i>liangshi</i> )	II.43
WORD04	d	Word 4: Function ( <i>hanshu</i> )	II.43
WORD05	e	Word 5: Wreak havoc or wanton massacre ( <i>sinue</i> )	II.43
WORD06	f	Word 6: Carve ( <i>diao zhu</i> )	II.43
WORD07	g	Word 7: Walk slowly ( <i>chichu</i> )	II.43
WORD08	h	Word 8: Erroneous ( <i>chuanmiu</i> )	II.43
WORD09	I	Word 9: Octogenarian ( <i>qimao</i> )	II.43
WORD10	j	Word 10: Glutton ( <i>taotie</i> )	II.43
CHANGE	N2	How well off compared to 10 years ago?	II.43
ETHNCITY	N3	Nationality	II.44
MANDARIN	N4	How well does R speak Mandarin ( <i>putonghua</i> )?	II.44
DIALECT	N5	Language of interview	II.44

### County Variables

CFARAREA		Total arable land in the county ( <i>acres</i> )	V.1
CTOTPOPU		Total population of the county	V.1
CRURPOPU		Rural population of the county	V.1
CURBPOPU		Urban population of the county	V.1

CTOTPOPU	Total labor force of the county	V.1
CFARLABO	Total agriculture labor force of the county	V.1
CTOTAGNP	Total GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the county	V.1
CFARMGNP	County's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from agriculture	V.1
CINDUGNP	County's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from industry	V.1
CSERVGNP	County's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from service sector	V.1
CTOTANI	Total national income ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the county	V.1
CFARMNI	County's national income from agriculture ( <i>yuan</i> )	V.1
CINDUNI	County's national income from industry ( <i>yuan</i> )	V.1
CAVEINCO	Income per capita ( <i>yuan</i> ) in the county	V.1
CURBWAGE	Average urban wage ( <i>yuan</i> ) in the county	V.1

#### Township Variables

TFARAREA	Total arable land in the township ( <i>acres</i> )	V.1
THOUNUMB	Total number of households in the township	V.1
TTOTPOPU	Total population of the township	V.1
TTOTLABO	Total labor force of the township	V.1
TNOFLABO	Non-agriculture labor force of the township	V.1
TFARLABO	Agriculture labor force of the township	V.1
TINDNUMB	Total number of <i>Getihu</i> in the township	V.1
TPRINUMB	Total number of private enterprises in the township	V.1
TINDPRIN	Total number of non-collective enterprises in the township.	V.1
TCOLNUMB	Number of township enterprises	V.2
TSOCTOTA	Total GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the township	V.2
TINDTOTA	Township's GNP from industry	V.2
TFARTOTA	Township's GNP from agriculture	V.2
TSERTOTA	Township's GNP from service sector	V.2
TPRITOTA	Township's GNP from private enterprises	V.2
TINCTOTA	Total income ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the township	V.2
TINCFARM	Township's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from agriculture	V.2
TINCINDU	Township's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from industry	V.2
TINCAVER	Income ( <i>yuan</i> ) per capita in the township	V.2
TURBWAGE	Average non-agriculture wage in the township	V.2

#### Village Variables

VTOTAREA	Total area ( <i>acre</i> ) of the village	V.2
VFARAREA	Arable land ( <i>acre</i> ) of the village	V.2
VAREAREA	Cultivated land ( <i>acre</i> ) per capita of the village	V.2
VHOUNUMB	Total number of households in the village	V.2
VTOTPOPU	Total population of the village	V.2
VTOTLABO	Total labor force of the village	V.2
VNOFLABO	Non-agriculture labor force of the village	V.2
VFARLABO	Agriculture labor force of the village	V.2
VINDNUMB	Total number of <i>Getihu</i> in the village	V.2
VPRINUMB	Total number of private enterprises in the village	V.2
VCOLNUMB	Total number of village enterprises	V.2
VILLTOTA	Total GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the village	V.2
VFOOTOTA	Village's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from grain yield	V.2
VFORTOTA	Village's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from forestry	V.2
VHUSTOTA	Village's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from husbandry	V.2
VINCTOTA	Total income ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the village	V.2
VFARTOTA	Village's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from agriculture	V.2

VINDTOTA	Village's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from industry	V.2
TSERTOTA	Village's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from service sector	V.2
TPRITOTA	Village's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from private enterprises	V.2
TINCAVER	Income ( <i>yuan</i> ) per capita in the village	V.2
VTDISTAN	Village's distance (km) from nearest town	V.2
VCDISTAN	Village's distance (km) from nearest county seat	V.2
VPDISTAN	Village's distance (km) from province capital	V.2
VTRADIST	Village's distance (km) from train station	V.2
VMSCHOOL	Does the village have middle schools?	V.2
VPSCHOOL	Does the village have primary schools?	V.2
VELECTRI	Does the village have electricity?	V.2
VBUS	Does the village have bus stations?	V.3

### Weights and Sample Design Variables

ADULTS	Number of persons age 20-69	III.1
HHWT	Converts household to person sample	III.1
POPWT	Weight to create population estimates	III.1
WEIGHT	Weights normalized to original sample size	III.1
STRATUM	Sampling stratum	III.1
PSU	County identifier for combined urban and rural sample	III.2

### Household Composition

NUMPERS	Number of persons in household	III.2
UNDER6	Number of persons under 6	III.2
UNDER18	Number of persons age 6-17	III.2
OVER64	Number of persons older than 64	III.2
WORKNUM	Number of persons working	III.2
CADREMEM	Number of cadres in household	III.2
CADREOTH	Number of family member cadres not living in household	III.2
CADRESUM	Total number of cadres in family	III.2

### Respondent's Highest Educational Level

EDUC_HI	Respondent's highest level of education	III.2
EDUC_HIC	Completed highest level of education?	III.2
EDUC_HIM	Major or specialty of highest level of education	III.2
EDUC_HIR	School rank of highest level of education	III.3
EDUC_HIS	Year began highest level of schooling	III.3
EDUC_HIE	Year ended highest level of schooling	III.3

### Years of Schooling Completed

EDUC_HIY	Respondent: highest year of schooling completed	III.4
FEDUC_Y	Father: highest years of schooling completed	III.4
MEDUC_Y	Mother: highest years of schooling completed	III.4
FFEDUC_Y	Father's father: highest years of schooling completed	III.4
MFEDUC_Y	Mother's father: highest years of schooling completed	III.4
SEDUC_Y	Spouse: highest years of schooling completed	III.4
SFEDUC_Y	Spouse's father: highest years of schooling completed	III.4
OEDUC01Y-12Y	Other family member: highest years of schooling completed	III.4

### ISCO68 Codes for Occupation Variables

RISCO01-12	ISCO code for 1st occupation	III.4
FISCO14	ISCO code for father's occupation when respondent was 14	III.4

FISCO48	ISCO code for father's occupation in 1948	III.4
FISCO63	ISCO code for father's occupation in 1963	III.4
FISCO70	ISCO code for father's occupation in 1970	III.4
FISCO79	ISCO code for father's occupation in 1979	III.4
FISCO89	ISCO code for father's occupation in 1989	III.4
FISCONW	ISCO code for father's occupation now	III.4
MISCO14	ISCO code for mother's occupation when respondent was 14	III.4
MISCO48	ISCO code for mother's occupation in 1948	III.4
MISCO63	ISCO code for mother's occupation in 1963	III.4
MISCO70	ISCO code for mother's occupation in 1970	III.4
MISCO79	ISCO code for mother's occupation in 1979	III.4
MISCO89	ISCO code for mother's occupation in 1989	III.4
MISCONW	ISCO code for mother's occupation now	III.4
FFISCO48	ISCO code for paternal grandfather's occupation in 1948	III.5
MFISCO48	ISCO code for maternal grandfather's occupation in 1948	III.5
SISCOM	ISCO code for spouse's occupation when married respondent	III.5
SISCOW	ISCO code for spouse's occupation now	III.5
SFISCO14	ISCO code for spouse's father's occupation when spouse was 14	III.5
SFISCOM	ISCO code for spouse's fr's occ. at time of marriage	III.5
SFISCON	ISCO code for spouse's father's occupation now	III.5

#### **ISEI Scores for Occupation Variables**

RISEI01-12	ISEI score for 1st-12th occupation	III.5
FISEI14	ISEI score for father's occupation when respondent was 14	III.5
FISEI48	ISEI score for father's occupation in 1948	III.5
FISEI63	ISEI score for father's occupation in 1963	III.5
FISEI70	ISEI score for father's occupation in 1970	III.5
FISEI79	ISEI score for father's occupation in 1979	III.5
FISEI89	ISEI score for father's occupation in 1989	III.5
FISEINW	ISEI score for father's occupation now	III.5
MISEI14	ISEI score for mother's occupation when respondent was 14	III.5
MISEI48	ISEI score for mother's occupation in 1948	III.5
MISEI63	ISEI score for mother's occupation in 1963	III.5
MISEI70	ISEI score for mother's occupation in 1970	III.5
MISEI79	ISEI score for mother's occupation in 1979	III.5
MISEI89	ISEI score for mother's occupation in 1989	III.5
MISEINW	ISEI score for mother's occupation now	III.5
FFISEI48	ISEI score for paternal grandfather's occupation in 1948	III.5
MFISEI48	ISEI score for maternal grandfather's occupation in 1948	III.5
SISEIM	ISEI score for spouse's occupation when married respondent	III.5
SISEIW	ISEI score for spouse's occupation now	III.5
SFISEI14	ISEI score for spouse's father's occupation when spouse was 14	III.5
SFISEIM	ISEI score for spouse's fr's occ. at time of marriage	III.5
SFISEIN	ISEI score for spouse's father's occupation now	III.5

#### **Respondent's Current Activity**

RACT_C	Respondent's current activity	III.5
RSOURC_C	Respondent's current main source of income	III.6
ROCC_C	Respondent's current occupation (CSCO)	III.6
RISCO_C	ISCO68 code: respondent's current occupation	III.6
RISEL_C	ISEI score: respondent's current occupation	III.6
RCAT_C	Respondent's current occupation category	III.6

RWTYPE_C	Work unit type: respondent's current occupation	III.6
RWRANK_C	Work unit rank: respondent's current occupation	III.6
RPRANK_C	Position in work unit: respondent's current occupation	III.6
RACT_CD	Number of years in current job	III.6

### Additional Variables

WORDSUM	Number of characters recognized	III.6
WORKEXP	Number of years worked since first leaving school	III.6
NSIZEBRT	Size of place of birth	III.6
NSIZE14	Size of place of residence at age 14	III.6

## 8. Alphabetical list of variable names

Variable names are shown ALL CAPS. Sections of the questionnaire (or groups of recoded variables) are shown in bold upper and lower case. The part number is given in Roman numerals and the page number in Arabic numerals. Variables in the questionnaire are in Part II, constructed (recoded) variables are in Part III, and contextual variables are in Part V.

<b>Additional Vars.</b>	<b>III.6</b>	CLASS	II.41	EDUC_HIY	III.4
ADULTS	III.1	COLOR10	II.37	EDUC01-10	II.4
AGE01-11	II.2	COLORNOW	II.37	ELECTRIC	II.36
AIRCON10	II.37	COMP01-10	II.4	ENGLISH	II.38
AIRCONNOW	II.37	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>II.43</b>	ETHNCITY	II.44
ASIDELNE	II.9	<b>Consumption</b>	<b>II.37</b>	FACT14	II.15
ASLLOAN1	II.10	<b>County Vars.</b>	<b>V.1</b>	FACT48	II.15
ASLLOAN2	II.10	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>II.1</b>	FACT63	II.15
ASLOTHER	II.10	<b>Cover Sheet</b>	<b>II.1</b>	FACT70	II.15
ASLPROP	II.9	<b>CPER01-10</b>	<b>II.41</b>	FACT79	II.15
ATLAS	II.38	<b>CPRANK01-10</b>	<b>II.42</b>	FACT89	II.15
AWASH10	II.37	<b>CREL01-10</b>	<b>II.42</b>	FACTNOW	II.15
AWASHNOW	II.37	<b>CROP</b>	<b>II.9</b>	FAMDESK	II.39
BIKE10	II.37	<b>CRURPOPU</b>	<b>V.1</b>	<b>Family Econ.</b>	<b>II.8</b>
BIKENOW	II.37	<b>CSERVGNP</b>	<b>V.1</b>	FAMSIZ86	II.14
BIRTH	II.3	<b>CSEX01-10</b>	<b>II.42</b>	FAMSIZE	II.14
BIRTH01-12	II.32	<b>CTOTAGNP</b>	<b>V.1</b>	FAN10	II.37
BONUS	II.7	<b>CTOTANI</b>	<b>V.1</b>	FANNOW	II.37
BOOKS14	II.38	<b>CTOTPOPU</b>	<b>V.1</b>	<b>Father</b>	<b>II.15</b>
BOOKSNOW	II.39	<b>CTOTPOPU</b>	<b>V.1</b>	FBIRTH	II.15
CADREMEM	III.2	<b>Culture</b>	<b>II.38</b>	FCAT14	II.15
CADRENO	II.41	<b>CURBPOPU</b>	<b>V.1</b>	FCAT48	II.15
CADREOTH	III.2	<b>CURBWAGE</b>	<b>V.1</b>	FCAT63	II.15
CADRES	II.41	<b>CYRBEG01</b>	<b>II.43</b>	FCAT70	II.16
CADRESUM	III.2	<b>CYREND01-10</b>	<b>II.43</b>	FCAT79	II.16
CAVEINCO	V.1	<b>DIALECT</b>	<b>II.44</b>	FCAT89	II.16
CFARAREA	V.1	<b>DISPOSE1-3</b>	<b>II.3</b>	FCATNOW	II.16
CFARLABO	V.1	<b>Educ., Act. Hist.</b>	<b>II.3</b>	FCPJOIN	II.16
CFARMGNP	V.1	EDUC_HI	III.2	FEDUC	II.15
CFARMNI	V.1	EDUC_HIC	III.2	FEDUC_Y	III.4
CHANGE	II.43	EDUC_HIE	III.3	FFACT	II.21
CHILDMAG	II.39	EDUC_HIM	III.2	FFBIRTH	II.21
CINDUGNP	V.1	EDUC_HIR	III.3	FFBUILD	II.23
CINDUNI	V.1	EDUC_HIS	III.3	FFBUS	II.24

FFCAT	II.22	FRIDGENW	II.37	MACT14	II.17
FFEDUC	II.21	FSOURC14	II.15	MACT48	II.17
FFEDUC_Y	III.4	FSOURC48	II.15	MACT63	II.17
FFHHMEM	II.21	FSOURC63	II.15	MACT70	II.17
FFHIRE	II.24	FSOURC70	II.15	MACT79	II.17
FFHOME	II.23	FSOURC79	II.15	MACT89	II.17
FFINC	II.22	FSOURC89	II.15	MACTNOW	II.17
FFISCO48	III.5	FSOURCNW	II.15	MAINLANG	II.38
FFISEI48	III.5	FWRANK14	II.16	MAJOR01-10	II.5
FFJOB48	II.22	FWRANK48	II.16	MANDARIN	II.44
FFLAND	II.24	FWRANK63	II.16	MARITAL	II.28
FFOCC48	II.23	FWRANK70	II.16	MARYR1	II.28
FFPARTY	II.22	FWRANK79	II.16	MARYR2	II.28
FFPRANK	II.22	FWRANK89	II.16	MBIRTH	II.17
FFPROP	II.23	FWRANKNW	II.16	MCAT14	II.18
FFRENT	II.24	FWTYPE14	II.16	MCAT48	II.18
FFSOURCE	II.22	FWTYPE48	II.16	MCAT63	II.18
FFWRANK	II.22	FWTYPE63	II.16	MCAT70	II.18
FFWTYPE	II.22	FWTYPE70	II.16	MCAT79	II.18
FFYRJOIN	II.22	FWTYPE79	II.16	MCAT89	II.18
FHHMEM	II.17	FWTYPE89	II.16	MCATNOW	II.18
FISCO14	III.4	FWTYPENW	II.16	MCPJOIN	II.19
FISCO48	III.4	GAS	II.36	MCYCLE10	II.37
FISCO63	III.4	GROWCROP	II.8	MCYCLENW	II.37
FISCO70	III.4	HEAT	II.36	MEDUC	II.17
FISCO79	III.4	HEAVY14	II.39	MEDUC_Y	III.4
FISCO89	III.4	HEAVYNOW	II.40	MFACT	II.25
FISCONW	III.4	HHWT	III.1	MFIRTH	II.24
FISEI14	III.5	<b>Household Comp.</b>	<b>III.2</b>	MFBUILD	II.27
FISEI48	III.5	HSTATUS	II.35	MFBUS	II.27
FISEI63	III.5	ICOMP1-3	II.3	MFCAT	II.25
FISEI70	III.5	ICROPS	II.9	MFEDUC	II.25
FISEI79	III.5	ID	II.1	MFEDUC_Y	III.4
FISEI89	III.5	IDATE1-3	II.2	MFHHMEM	II.25
FISEINW	III.5	IEND1-3	II.3	MFHIRE	II.27
FOCC14	II.15	INCASL1	II.10	MFHOME	II.26
FOCC48	II.15	INCASL2	II.10	MFINC	II.25
FOCC63	II.15	INCF	II.17	MFISCO48	III.5
FOCC70	II.15	INCM	II.19	MFISEI48	III.5
FOCC79	II.15	INCO01-12	II.33	MFJOB48	II.26
FOCC89	II.15	INCOME	II.8	MFLAND	II.27
FOCCNOW	II.15	INCS	II.29	MFOCC48	II.26
FPARTY	II.16	INCSF	II.31	MFPARTY	II.25
FPRANK14	II.16	INCSJ	II.13	MFPRANK	II.25
FPRANK48	II.16	INCSL1	II.11	MFPROP	II.27
FPRANK63	II.16	INCSL2	II.13	MFRENT	II.27
FPRANK70	II.16	INCTOT86	II.14	MFSOURCE	II.25
FPRANK79	II.16	INTCODE	II.1	MFWRANK	II.25
FPRANK89	II.16	<b>ISCO68</b>	<b>III.4</b>	MFWTYPE	II.25
FPRANKNW	II.16	<b>ISEI Scores</b>	<b>III.5</b>	MFYRJOIN	II.26
<b>Fr's. father</b>	<b>II.21</b>	ISTART1-3	II.2	MHHMEM	II.19
FRIDGE10	II.37	JAPANESE	II.38	MICROW10	II.37

MICROWVN	II.37	MWTYPENW	II.18	REGPERM	II.35
MISCO14	III.4	NCTOT	II.14	REL01-12	II.32
MISCO48	III.4	NEWS14	II.39	REND01-12	II.6
MISCO63	III.4	NEWSNOW	II.39	<b>Residnce,hsng</b>	<b>II.34</b>
MISCO70	III.4	NOEMP	II.7	RESP	II.2
MISCO79	III.4	NSIZE14	III.6	RICE10	II.37
MISCO89	III.4	NSIZEBRT	III.6	RICENOW	II.37
MISCONW	III.4	NUMPERS	III.2	RISCO_C	III.6
MISEI14	III.5	NUMWK86	II.14	RISCO01-12	III.4
MISEI48	III.5	NUMWORK	II.14	RISEI_C	III.6
MISEI63	III.5	OACT01-12	II.33	RISEI01-12	III.5
MISEI70	III.5	OCAT01-12	II.33	ROCC_C	III.6
MISEI79	III.5	OEDUC01-12	II.32	ROCC01-12	II.6
MISEI89	III.5	OEDUC01Y-12Y	III.4	ROOMS	II.36
MISEINW	III.5	OPRANK01-12	II.33	RPRANK_C	III.6
<b>Mo's father</b>	<b>II.24</b>	OREG01-12	II.32	RPRANK01-12	II.7
MOCC14	II.18	OSOURC01-12	II.33	RSOURC_C	III.6
MOCC48	II.18	<b>Other Family</b>	<b>II.31</b>	RSOURC01-12	II.6
MOCC63	II.18	OTHER	II.38	RSTART01-12	II.6
MOCC70	II.18	OTHFAM	II.31	RUSSIAN	II.38
MOCC79	II.18	OVER64	III.2	RWRANK_C	III.6
MOCC89	II.18	OWNDESK	II.39	RWRANK01-12	II.7
MOCCNOW	II.18	OWRANK01-12	II.33	RWTYPE_C	III.6
<b>Mother</b>	<b>II.17</b>	OWTYPE01-12	II.33	RWTYPE01-12	II.7
MPARTY	II.19	<b>Parents' Prop.</b>	<b>II.19</b>	SACTM	II.29
MPRANK14	II.18	PARTY	II.40	SACTW	II.29
MPRANK48	II.18	PBUILD	II.20	SAMPLE	II.1
MPRANK63	II.18	PBUS	II.21	SBIRTH	II.28
MPRANK70	II.18	PC10	II.37	SCATM	II.30
MPRANK79	II.18	PCJOIN	II.40	SCATW	II.30
MPRANK89	II.18	PCNOW	II.37	SCHOOL	II.4
MPRANKNW	II.19	PHIRE	II.20	SEDUC	II.29
MSOURC14	II.17	PHOME	II.20	SEDUC_Y	III.4
MSOURC48	II.17	PHONE10	II.37	SEND01-10	II.4
MSOURC63	II.17	PHONENOW	II.37	SENTDOWN	II.8
MSOURC70	II.17	PLAND	II.20	SEX	II.3
MSOURC79	II.17	PMAR	II.19	SEX01-12	II.32
MSOURC89	II.17	POPWT	III.1	SFACT14	II.29
MSOURCNW	II.18	PPROP	II.20	SFACTM	II.29
MWRANK14	II.18	PRENT	II.21	SFACTN	II.29
MWRANK48	II.18	PROVINCE	II.1	SFCAT14	II.30
MWRANK63	II.18	PSU	III.2	SFCATM	II.30
MWRANK70	II.18	<b>R's Activity Now</b>	<b>III.5</b>	SFCATN	II.30
MWRANK79	II.18	<b>R's Highest Educ.</b>	<b>III.2</b>	SFCPJOIN	II.31
MWRANK89	II.18	RACT_C	III.5	SFEDUC	II.30
MWRANKNW	II.18	RACT_CD	III.6	SFEDUC_Y	III.4
MWTYPE14	II.18	RACT01-12	II.6	SFHMEM	II.30
MWTYPE48	II.18	RCAT_C	III.6	SFISCO14	III.5
MWTYPE63	II.18	RCAT01-12	II.6	SFISCOM	III.5
MWTYPE70	II.18	REG14	II.35	SFISCON	III.5
MWTYPE79	II.18	REGBIRTH	II.34	SFISEI14	III.5
MWTYPE89	II.18	REGNOW	II.35	SFISEIM	III.5



SFISEIN	III.5	SSOURCEM	II.29	VFOOTOTA	V.2
SFOCC14	II.29	SSOURCEW	II.29	VFORTOTA	V.2
SFOCCM	II.29	SSTART01-10	II.4	VHOUNUMB	V.2
SFOCCN	II.29	STRATUM	III.1	VHUSTOTA	V.2
SFPARTY	II.31	SUPCODE1	II.1	<b>Village Vars.</b>	<b>V.2</b>
SFPRANKM	II.30	SUPCODE2	II.2	VILLAGE	II.1
SFPRANKN	II.30	SUPCODE3	II.2	VILLTOTA	V.2
SFPRNK14	II.30	SWRANKM	II.30	TINCAVER	V.2
SFSRCE14	II.29	SWRANKW	II.30	VINCTOTA	V.2
SFSRCEM	II.29	SWTYPEM	II.30	VINDNUMB	V.2
SFSRCEN	II.29	SWTYPEW	II.30	VINDTOTA	V.2
SFWRANKM	II.30	TCOLNUMB	V.2	VMSCHOOL	V.2
SFWRANKN	II.30	TFARAREA	V.1	VNOFLABO	V.2
SFWRNK14	II.30	TFARLABO	V.1	VPDISTAN	V.2
SFWTYP14	II.30	TFARTOTA	V.2	VPRINUMB	V.2
SFWTYPEM	II.30	THOUNUMB	V.1	TPRITOTA	V.2
SFWTYPEW	II.30	TINCAVER	V.2	VPSCHOOL	V.2
SHHMEM	II.29	TINCFARM	V.2	TSERTOTA	V.2
SIBLINGS	II.35	TINCINDU	V.2	VTDISTAN	V.2
SIDEJOB	II.13	TINCTOTA	V.2	VTOTAREA	V.2
SIDELINE	II.11	TINDNUMB	V.1	VTOTLABO	V.2
SINCE14	II.34	TINDPRIN	V.1	VTOTPOPU	V.2
SINCEBTH	II.34	TINDTOTA	V.2	VTRADIST	V.2
SISCOM	III.5	TNOFLABO	V.1	WAGE	II.7
SISCOW	III.5	TOILET	II.36	WASH10	II.37
SISEIM	III.5	<b>Township Vars.</b>	<b>V.1</b>	WASHNOW	II.37
SISEIW	III.5	TOWNSHIP	II.1	WATER	II.36
SIZE	II.34	TPRINUMB	V.1	WEIGHT	III.1
SIZE14	II.34	TPRITOTA	V.2	<b>Weights</b>	<b>III.1</b>
SIZEBRTH	II.34	TRKCAR10	II.37	WORD01	II.43
SLBEGAN	II.12	TRKCARNW	II.37	WORD02	II.43
SLFORIGN	II.13	TSERTOTA	V.2	WORD03	II.43
SLLOAN1	II.12	TSOCTOTA	V.2	WORD04	II.43
SLLOAN2	II.12	TTOTLABO	V.1	WORD05	II.43
SLNUMFAM	II.11	TTOTPOPU	V.1	WORD06	II.43
SLNUMOTH	II.11	TURBWAGE	V.2	WORD07	II.43
SLOTHER	II.13	TV10	II.37	WORD08	II.43
SLPROP	II.12	TVNOW	II.37	WORD09	II.43
SLSALES	II.11	UNDER18	III.2	WORD10	II.43
SLSELLST	II.12	UNDER6	III.2	WORDSUM	III.6
SLTYPE	II.11	VAREAREA	V.2	WORKEXP	III.6
SOCCM	II.29	VBUS	V.3	WORKNUM	III.2
SOCCW	II.29	VCAM10	II.37	YEARCAME	II.34
<b>Social Activities</b>	<b>II.40</b>	VCAMNOW	II.37	<b>Years of Educ.</b>	<b>III.4</b>
SPARTY	II.40	VCDISTAN	V.2	YRBACK	II.8
SPCJOIN	II.40	VCOLNUMB	V.2	YRBUILT	II.36
<b>Spouse</b>	<b>II.28</b>	VCR10	II.37	YRMOVE	II.37
SPRANKM	II.30	VCRNOW	II.37	YRSENT	II.8
SPRANKW	II.30	VELECTRI	V.2		
SQMETERS	II.36	VFARAREA	V.2		
SRANK01-10	II.4	VFARLABO	V.2		
SSIZE	II.29	VFARTOTA	V.2		

**PART II**  
**VARIABLES IN QUESTIONNAIRE**

(Last revised 14 August 1998)

**Notes**

- 1) **This codebook conforms exactly to the data in a Stata 5.0 system file, "china07.dta". This file can readily and cleanly be converted to other formats, e. g., SPSS, SAS, etc., using StatTransfer. Other conversion software probably will work as well, but we find StatTransfer to be excellent.**
- 2) **The COVER SHEET data (variables NUMBER through DISPOSE3) were originally produced as a separate file; but these data have been merged into the main file and are shown here.**
- 3) **See Part III and Part V for variables we have added to the file.**

## PART II

### VARIABLES IN QUESTIONNAIRE

**Note:** Variable descriptions shown in *italics* are exact wordings of questions in the English language questionnaire. Variable descriptions shown in standard type are paraphrases.

#### COVER SHEET

ID 1 Respondent identification number in the survey  
[four digits]

SAMPLE 2 Sample interviewed  
1 General population urban sample  
2 General population rural sample  
3 Village leader special sample

[Note: see Appendix D.1.c.2 for codes for the next five variables.]

PROVINCE 3a Province in which survey was conducted [GB codes]  
[two digits]

[Note: Q.3b (Prefecture in which survey was conducted) was not coded.]

COUNTY 3c County, county-level city, or district of provincial or prefectural-level city in which survey was conducted. [Codes devised for the survey; Appendix D.1.c.3 gives the correspondence between these codes and the GB codes. Note that “0” shown in the Appendix was converted to 10; “x” was converted to 11; “y” was converted to 12.]  
[two digits]

TOWNSHIP 3d Township, street committee, or work unit (*danwei*) in which survey was conducted. [This is in fact not a variable, but a constant (“1”). Appendix D.1.c.2 lists the townships in which the survey was conducted.]  
[one digit]

VILLAGE 3e Village, neighborhood committee, or family dependents’ committee (*jiashu*) in which survey was conducted [codes devised for the survey; see Appendix D.1.c.2].  
[one digit]

INTCODE	4	<p>Interviewer</p> <p>[four digits]</p> <p>-4 Blank when response expected</p> <p>[No identifiers are given since the purpose of these codes is simply to analyze interviewer effects; no purpose would be served by identifying the interviewers by name. The same applies to the supervisor codes.]</p>
SUPCODE1	5	<p>Supervisor who conducted first check</p> <p>[four digits]</p> <p>-4 Blank when response expected</p>
SUPCODE2		<p>Supervisor who conducted second check</p> <p>[four digits]</p> <p>-4 Blank when response expected</p>
SUPCODE3		<p>Supervisor who conducted third check</p> <p>[four digits]</p> <p>-4 Blank when response expected</p>
NUMBER		<p><i>How many members of your family are there between age 20 and 69 (inclusive)?</i></p> <p>Number of persons (range: 1-9)</p> <p>. Missing</p>
AGE1 to AGE11		<p>Age of first adult listed (household member age 20-69 inclusive)</p> <p>Age of 11th adult listed</p> <p>[two digits]</p> <p>-1 Don't know</p> <p>-3 Not applicable</p> <p>[Note: AGE1 is missing for 27 urban respondents and 3 rural respondents. AGE1 should not have been asked for the rural elite sample, since random sampling within households was not carried out for the elite sample; but it was asked in 40 of 373 cases. We have not removed these irrelevant responses from the data. The “missing” codes for AGE2 to AGE11 are some unknown combination of erroneously missing data and “not applicable.”]</p>

IDATE1 to IDATE3	Date of first attempt to complete interview  Date of third attempt to complete interview  [month/day (two digits each); e.g., July 4 is coded "0704". Range: 6 June-6 October 1996]  -1 Don't know -3 Missing [for IDATE2 and IDATE3, -3 codes are some unknown combination of erroneously missing data and "not applicable"].
ISTART1 to ISTART3	Starting time of interview on first attempt  Starting time of interview on third attempt  [hour/minute on 24 hour clock, e.g., 9:30 pm is coded as "2130"; 9:00 am is coded as "0900"] -1 Don't know -3 Missing [for ISTART2 and ISTART3, "missing" codes are some unknown combination of erroneously missing data and "not applicable"].
IEND1 to IEND3	Ending time of interview on first attempt  Ending time of interview on third attempt  [hour/minute on 24 hour clock, e.g., 9:30 pm is coded as "2130"; 9:00 am is coded as "0900"] -1 Don't know -3 Missing [for IEND2 and IEND3, "missing" codes are some unknown combination of erroneously missing data and "not applicable"].
ICOMP1 to ICOMP3	Interview completed on first attempt?  Interview completed on third attempt?  1 Yes 2 No -3 Not applicable: interview was completed on previous attempt
DISPOSE1 to DISPOSE3	Disposition of first attempt  Disposition of third attempt  00 Succeeded 01 Can't locate address 02 Vacant house/apartment 03 Incorrect address; respondent unknown at address 04 Respondent moved; new address unknown 05 Respondent moved; new address known 06 Respondent not able to be interviewed (too ill) 07 Respondent refused interview 08 No one home 09 Respondent not home

- 10 Respondent asked interviewer to return later
- 11 Interview partially completed; must return later
- 12 No eligible respondent in household (all household members too old, incapable of being interviewed due to mental disorder, because deaf or dumb, etc.)
- 1 Don't know
- 3 Missing [for DISPOSE2 and DISPOSE3, "missing" codes are some unknown combination of erroneously missing data and "not applicable"].

**PART 1. RESPONDENT'S EDUCATION AND ACTIVITY HISTORY**

SEX	A1	Sex of respondent	
		1 Male	
		2 Female	
BIRTH	A2	<i>In what year were you born?</i>	
		[2 digits; valid range in the general population sample: 27-76; however, there are two persons in the rural elite sample born in 1977]	
SCHOOL	A3	<i>Have you ever attended school?</i>	
		1 Yes	
		2 No	[Go to A4]
SSTART01 to SSTART10	a	Year began first spell of schooling	
		Year began 10th spell of schooling	
		[two digits]	
		-1 Don't know	
		-3 Not applicable; this and following lines are blank	
		-4 Blank when response expected	
SEND01 to SEND10	b	Year ended first spell of schooling	
		Year ended 10th spell of schooling	
		[two digits]	
		99 Still in school	
		-1 Don't know	
		-3 Not applicable; this and following lines are blank	

EDUC01 to EDUC10	c	Educational level at first spell of schooling  Educational level at during 10th spell of schooling  [See Appendix A, Card 1, for codes.]
COMP01 to COMP10	d	<i>Graduated?</i> Was course of study undertaken during first spell of schooling completed?  <i>Graduated?</i> Was course of study undertaken during 10th spell of schooling completed?  1 Yes 2 No -3 Not applicable; this and following lines are blank
SRANK01 to SRANK10	e	Rank of school attended during first spell of schooling  Rank of school attended during 10th spell of schooling  01 Higher educational institution directly under state educational commission 02 Higher educational institution under central ministry 03 Higher educational institution under local government 04 Other full time institutions of higher education 05 Non-full time higher education (5 big, etc.) 06 Key point middle school 07 Non-keypoint middle school (includes skilled workers' school, technical middle school, vocational middle school) 08 Regular primary school 09 Old style school ( <i>sishu</i> ) 10 Other school (for example, literacy class ( <i>saomang ban</i> ), adult literacy class ( <i>chengren shizi ban</i> ). Specify_____. -3 Not applicable; this and following lines are blank -4 Blank when response expected
MAJOR01 to MAJOR10	f	Major or specialization during first spell of schooling  Major or specialization during 10th spell of schooling  [Code only for higher middle school, technical secondary school, and higher]  01 Comprehensive, no specialty (includes ordinary higher middle school) 02 Sciences (math, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology) 03 Engineering 04 Agricultural, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry 05 Medicine, pharmacology 06 Finance 07 Economics 08 Administration 09 Services 10 Marxism-Leninism, political education 11 Politics and law 12 Demography and sociology 13 Humanities (literature, history, philosophy) 14 Foreign languages

- 15 Athletics and performing arts
- 16 Education and psychology
- 17 Library administration and information systems
- 18 Military affairs
- 19 Other (specify)
- 3 Not applicable: this and following lines are blank; or not higher middle school or above
- 4 Blank when response expected

A4 *Now I would like to ask you some questions about all of your experiences after you left school; anything you did for at least four months, including jobs, looking for a job, taking leave, going back to school, etc. Please start by telling me about your first activity after you left school for the first time.*

RSTART01 to RSTART12 a *What year did you begin the [first] activity?*  
*What year did you begin the [12th] activity?*  
 [two digits]  
 -1 Don't know  
 -3 Not applicable; this and following lines are blank

REND01 to REND01 b *What year did that [first] activity end?*  
*What year did that [12th activity] end?*  
 [two digits]  
 99 Still engaged in activity  
 -1 Don't know  
 -3 Not applicable; this and following lines are blank

RACT01 to RACT12 c *What was your main activity then?*  
 [See Appendix A, Card 2, for codes]

*INTERVIEWER: Continue with the next questions ( through f) only if the respondent is working (codes 1 or 2 for "Activity" [Card 2]; otherwise, ask about the next activity.*

RSOURC01 to RSOURC12 d. *What was the main source of your income?*  
 [See Appendix A, Card 5, for codes]



ROCC01  
to  
ROCC12

- e. *What was your occupation? Please tell me in as much detail as possible.*  
INTERVIEWER: Record in characters.

[Note: Detailed occupation descriptions were coded by interviewers (as part of the editing process each evening) into the three-digit classification of the Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations. The codes are shown here and the characters and codes are shown in a separate file. See Appendix B for details and a listing of the CSCO codes.]

RCAT01  
to  
RCAT12

- f. *Which of the following categories (in Card 7) best describes your occupation?*

[See Appendix A, Card 7, for codes]

*INTERVIEWER: Continue with the following questions g through i only if the respondent is paid a wage or salary, that is, if the response to Source of Income (Card 5) is salaried worker or cadre. Otherwise, move to the next activity.*

RWTYPE01  
to  
RWTYPE12

- g. *What type of work unit did you work in?*

[See Appendix A, Card 3, for codes]

RWRANK01  
to  
RWRANK12

- h. *What was the rank of your work unit?*

[See Appendix A, Card 4, for codes]

RPRANK01  
to  
RPRANK12

- i. *What was your position in your work unit ? (Card 9)*

[See Appendix A, Card 9, for codes]

*INTERVIEWER: Now go on to the next activity. Continue until you are finished talking about the current activity. Afterwards, go to A5.*

A5

*INTERVIEWER: If the respondent is currently working for a wage or salary, ask questions A5a-d now. Otherwise (that is, if the respondent is a peasant) go to A6. [Note: there was an error in the questionnaire wording--the parenthetical phrase should not have been included, since there are many alternatives to working for a wage or salary besides working as a peasant, e.g., going to school, retirement, etc. It is unclear how much confusion this phrase created.]*

*I would now like to ask you a few more questions about your current job.*

NOEMP

- a. *How many people total work in your work unit? (Your work unit is defined by the official seal stamped on your work identity card or the seal of an independent accounting unit.) (If you are not sure, estimate number).*

Number of people: five digits

- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: respondent not currently wage/salary worker
- 4 Blank where response expected

- WAGE            b.        *What is your basic monthly salary from this job (excluding bonuses)?*
- Yuan: five digits
- 1    Don't know
  - 2    Refused
  - 3    Not applicable: respondent not currently wage/salary worker
  - 4    Blank where response expected
- BONUS            c.        *What is your total monthly bonus from this job (take average over last year, include annual bonus if any)? If no bonus, write "0".*
- Yuan: six digits
- 1    Don't know
  - 2    Refused
  - 3    Not applicable: respondent not currently wage/salary worker
  - 4    Blank where response expected
- INCOME            d.        *What is your total monthly income from this job (including basic wage, bonus, and any other source of income)?*
- Yuan: seven digits
- 1    Don't know
  - 2    Refused
  - 3    Not applicable: respondent not currently wage/salary worker
  - 4    Blank where response expected
- SENTDOWN        A6        *Were you ever sent down (xiafang) to the countryside (including "up to the mountains and down to the villages (shangshan xiexiang))?*
- 1    Yes
  - 2    No                            *[go to Part 2]*
- YRSENT            A7        *What year was that?*
- Year: two digits
- 3    Not applicable: never sent down
- YRBACK            A8        *What year did you return to your original place of residence?*
- Year: two digits
- 98    Never returned
  - 99    Returned to another area
  - 3    Not applicable: never sent down

## **Part 2. Family Economic Activities**

- GROWCROP        B1.a     *Do you or your family members grow crops?*
- 1    Yes
  - 2    No                            *[go to B2]*

CROP b. *Which of the following crops do you make most of your income from? (choose only one)*

- 1 Grains
- 2 Tobacco
- 3 Cotton
- 4 Hemp, flax and similar crops
- 5 Sugar cane or sugar beets
- 6 Rapeseed or oil bearing crops
- 7 Vegetables
- 8 Fruit
- 9 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Not applicable - don't grow any crops
- 4 Blank where response expected

ICROPS c. *How much income did your whole family make last year from all crops?*

Yuan: eight digits

- 1 Don't know
- 2 Refused
- 3 Not applicable - don't grow any crops

ASIDELNE B2.a. *Do you or your family engage in any of the following agricultural sidelines? If more than one, what kind do you make most of your money from? (Do not count non-agricultural activities).*

- 1 No agricultural sidelines *[go to B3]*
- 2 Raising chickens, pigs, or other farm animals
- 3 Fish pond or fishing
- 4 Forestry or contracting barren hills, sand control, etc.
- 5 Fruit orchards, nurseries, tea cultivation
- 6 Sericulture (mulberry trees, silkworms)
- 7 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

ASLPROP b. *In taking part in this agricultural sideline activity, did you or your family contract or rent out any collective or government property or enterprise?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: no agricultural sideline
- 4 Blank where response expected

ASLLOAN1 c. *In establishing or expanding this sideline activity, did you or your family get a loan from a village or government credit cooperative or bank?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: no agricultural sideline
- 4 Blank where response expected

- ASLLOAN2 d. *In establishing or expanding this sideline activity, did you or your family borrow money from other families or individuals, or go into a partnership with another family or individual?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: no agricultural sideline
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- INCASL1 e. *How much net income did you or your family make last year from these sideline activities?*
- Yuan: eight digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: no agricultural sideline
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- ASLOTHER f. *Do you or your family take part in any other agricultural sideline activities?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[go to B3]*
  - 3 Not applicable: no agricultural sideline
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- INCASL2 g. *How much net income did you or your family make last year from all of these other agricultural sideline activities (that is, activities referred to in f above)?*
- Yuan: eight digits
- 3 Not applicable: no agricultural sideline or no other agricultural sideline
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- SIDELINE B3.a. *Do you or your family earn income from any other business (for example, handicrafts, manufacturing, transport, a restaurant, or a store)? (Note: make sure to include enterprises you run together with other partners.)*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[go to B4]*
- SLTYPE b. *What kind of activity is your family engaged in? (If more than one, tell me about the most lucrative of these activities)*
- [See Appendix A, Card 8, for codes]
- SLNUMFAM c. *How many family members work in this enterprise? (Count them even if they do only a little work.)*
- Number: two digits
- 3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise

- SLNUMOTH d. *How many non-family members work in this enterprise?*
- Number: four digits  
 -2 Refused  
 -3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise
- SLSALES e. *What was the total sales volume last year? (Estimate if you are not sure.)*
- Yuan: nine digits  
 -1 Don't know  
 -2 Refused  
 -3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise
- INCSL1 f. *How much net income did you or your family members receive from this business activity last year? (Give your best estimate.)*
- Yuan: eight digits  
 -1 Don't know  
 -2 Refused  
 -3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise
- SLBEGAN g. *What year did you or your family begin this activity?*
- year: two digits  
 -1 Don't know  
 -2 Refused  
 -3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise  
 -4 Blank where response expected
- SLPROP h. *In taking part in this enterprise or activity, did you or your family members contract or rent out any collective or government property or enterprise?*
- 1 Yes  
 2 No  
 -1 Don't know  
 -2 Refused  
 -3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise
- SLLOAN1 i. *In establishing or expanding this enterprise or activity, did you or your family members get a loan from a collective or state credit cooperative or bank?*
- 1 Yes  
 2 No  
 -1 Don't know  
 -2 Refused  
 -3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise

- SLLOAN2 j. *In establishing or expanding this enterprise or activity, did you or your family members borrow money from other families or individuals from China, or go into a partnership with another family or individual from China?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise
- SLSELLST k. *Do you or your family sell your products or services to the state or to the collective?*
- 1 Yes, half or more than half of sales
  - 2 Yes, but less than half of sales
  - 3 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- SLFORIGN l. *In establishing or expanding this enterprise or activity, did you or your family members obtain foreign investment (including capital or technical assistance, etc.)?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise
- SLOTHER m. *Apart from the businesses we already have talked about, do you or your family take part in any other non-agricultural businesses?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[go to B4a]*
  - 3 Not applicable: no nonagricultural sideline or enterprise
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- INCSL2 n. *If yes, how much net income did you or your family make from them last year?*  
(Interviewer: this question refers specifically to question m above.)
- Yuan: eight digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: no other nonagricultural sideline or enterprise
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- SIDEJOB B4.a *Now, apart from all of the business activities we have already talked about, did you yourself have any other income this past year? This includes income from side jobs, short term or part time work.*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[Go to B5]*
  - 2 Refused
  - 4 Blank where response expected

INCSJ	b	<i>What was your net income from these other sources in the past year?</i>
		Yuan: eight digits
		-2 Refused
		-3 Not applicable: no other sources of income
		-4 Blank where response expected
NCTOT	B5.a	<i>Now, from all sources, what was your family income in the past year? (You can estimate, but note: do not neglect any sources of income.)</i>
		Yuan: eight digits
		-1 Don't know
		-2 Refused
FAMSIZE	b	<i>How many people are there in your family?</i>
		Number: two digits [includes respondent]
NUMWORK	c	<i>How many are working?</i>
		Number: two digits [includes respondent]
INCTOT86	d	<i>What was your family's (the family at that time) total annual income in 1986? (Estimate if not sure.)</i>
		Yuan: eight digits
		-1 Don't know
		-2 Refused
FAMSIZE86	e	<i>In 1986, how many people were there in your family (the family at that time)?</i>
		Number: two digits [includes respondent]
NUMWK86	f	<i>In 1986, how many people in your family were working?</i>
		Number: two digits [includes respondent]

### **PART 3: FATHER**

FEDUC	C1	<i>Father's (or stepfather's, foster father's) educational level</i>
		[See Appendix A, Card 1, for codes]
FBIRTH	C2	<i>In what year was your father born?</i>
		Year: four digits
		-1 Don't know

C3 Father's work experience

FACT14	Father's activity when respondent age 14
FACT48	Father's activity in 1948
FACT63	Father's activity in 1963
FACT70	Father's activity in 1970
FACT79	Father's activity in 1979
FACT89	Father's activity in 1989
FACTNOW	Father's current activity

[See Appendix A, Card 2, for codes]

*Ask the remaining questions only if father is working (Activity = 01 or 02).*

FSOURC14	Father's main source of income when respondent age 14
FSOURC48	Father's main source of income in 1948
FSOURC63	Father's main source of income in 1963
FSOURC70	Father's main source of income in 1970
FSOURC79	Father's main source of income in 1979
FSOURC89	Father's main source of income in 1989
FSOURCNW	Father's main source of income now

[See Appendix A, Card 5, for codes]

FOCC14	Father's detailed occupation (3-digit CSCO) when respondent age 14
FOCC48	Father's detailed occupation in 1948
FOCC63	Father's detailed occupation in 1963
FOCC70	Father's detailed occupation in 1970
FOCC79	Father's detailed occupation in 1979
FOCC89	Father's detailed occupation in 1989
FOCCNW	Father's detailed occupation now

[Detailed occupation descriptions were coded by interviewers (as part of the editing process each evening) into the three-digit classification of the Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations. The codes are shown here and the characters and codes are shown in a separate file. See Appendix B for details and a listing of the CSCO codes.]

FCAT14	Father's occupation category when respondent age 14
FCAT48	Father's occupation category in 1948
FCAT63	Father's occupation category in 1963
FCAT70	Father's occupation category in 1970
FCAT79	Father's occupation category in 1979
FCAT89	Father's occupation category in 1989
FCATNW	Father's occupation category now

[See Appendix A, Card 7, for codes]

*Ask the remaining questions only if father earned a wage (Card 3, code 3).*

FWTYPE14	Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type when respondent was age 14
FWTYPE48	Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1948
FWTYPE63	Father's work unit ( <i>danwei</i> ) type in 1963



FWTYPE70      Father's work unit (*danwei*) type in 1970  
 FWTYPE79      Father's work unit (*danwei*) type in 1979  
 FWTYPE89      Father's work unit (*danwei*) type in 1989  
 FWTYPE89      Father's work unit (*danwei*) type now

[See Appendix A, Card 3, for codes]

FWRANK14      Father's work unit (*danwei*) rank when respondent was age 14  
 FWRANK48      Father's work unit (*danwei*) rank in 1948  
 FWRANK63      Father's work unit (*danwei*) rank in 1963  
 FWRANK70      Father's work unit (*danwei*) rank in 1970  
 FWRANK79      Father's work unit (*danwei*) rank in 1979  
 FWRANK89      Father's work unit (*danwei*) rank in 1989  
 FWRANKNW      Father's work unit (*danwei*) rank now

[See Appendix A, Card 4, for codes]

FPRANK14      Father's position in his work unit when respondent was age 14  
 FPRANK48      Father's position in his work unit in 1948  
 FPRANK63      Father's position in his work unit in 1963  
 FPRANK70      Father's position in his work unit in 1970  
 FPRANK79      Father's position in his work unit in 1979  
 FPRANK89      Father's position in his work unit in 1989  
 FPRANKNW      Father's position in his work unit now

[See Appendix A, Card 9, for codes]

FPARTY      C4      *Is your father a party member?*

1      Yes  
 2      No      *[go to C6]*  
 -1      Don't know

FPCJOIN      C5      *(If a party member) What year did he join? (Estimate if you are not sure)*

Year: two digits  
 -1      Don't know  
 -3      Not applicable: not a party member

FHHMEM      C6      Does your father live in your household?

1      Yes  
 2      No      *[go to Part 4]*  
 -3      Not applicable: father dead

INCF C7 (If father lives together with respondent): *What was his total wage income last month? (Include salary, bonuses, and labor or work unit subsidies). Do your best to estimate; if he has none of the above types of wage income or has only non-wage income, please enter "0".*

Yuan: seven digits

- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: father doesn't live in household
- 4 Blank where response expected

#### **PART 4: MOTHER**

MEDUC D1 *Mother's (or stepmother's, foster mother's) educational level*

[See Appendix A, Card 1, for codes]

MBIRTH D2 *In what year was your mother born?*

Year: four digits

- 1 Don't know
- 2 Refused

D3 Mother's work experience

MACT14 Mother's activity when respondent age 14  
 MACT48 Mother's activity in 1948  
 MACT63 Mother's activity in 1963  
 MACT70 Mother's activity in 1970  
 MACT79 Mother's activity in 1979  
 MACT89 Mother's activity in 1989  
 MACTNOW Mother's current activity

[See Appendix A, Card 2, for codes]

*Ask the remaining questions only if mother is working (Activity = 01 or 02).*

MSOURC14 Mother's main source of income when respondent age 14  
 MSOURC48 Mother's main source of income in 1948  
 MSOURC63 Mother's main source of income in 1963  
 MSOURC70 Mother's main source of income in 1970  
 MSOURC79 Mother's main source of income in 1979  
 MSOURC89 Mother's main source of income in 1989  
 MSOURCNW Mother's main source of income now

[See Appendix A, Card 5, for codes]

MOCC14 Mother's detailed occupation (3-digit CSCO) when respondent age 14  
 MOCC48 Mother's detailed occupation in 1948  
 MOCC63 Mother's detailed occupation in 1963  
 MOCC70 Mother's detailed occupation in 1970  
 MOCC79 Mother's detailed occupation in 1979  
 MOCC89 Mother's detailed occupation in 1989

MOCCNW Mother's detailed occupation now

[Detailed occupation descriptions were coded by interviewers (as part of the editing process each evening) into the three-digit classification of the Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations. The codes are shown here and the characters and codes are shown in a separate file. See Appendix B for details and a listing of the CSCO codes.]

MCAT14 Mother's occupation category when respondent age 14  
MCAT48 Mother's occupation category in 1948  
MCAT63 Mother's occupation category in 1963  
MCAT70 Mother's occupation category in 1970  
MCAT79 Mother's occupation category in 1979  
MCAT89 Mother's occupation category in 1989  
MCATNW Mother's occupation category now

[See Appendix A, Card 7, for codes]

*Ask the remaining questions only if mother earned a wage (Card 3, code 3).*

MWTYPE14 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) type when respondent was age 14  
MWTYPE48 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) type in 1948  
MWTYPE63 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) type in 1963  
MWTYPE70 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) type in 1970  
MWTYPE79 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) type in 1979  
MWTYPE89 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) type in 1989  
MWTYPENW Mother's work unit (*danwei*) type now

[See Appendix A, Card 3, for codes]

MWRANK14 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) rank when respondent was age 14  
MWRANK48 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) rank in 1948  
MWRANK63 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) rank in 1963  
MWRANK70 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) rank in 1970  
MWRANK79 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) rank in 1979  
MWRANK89 Mother's work unit (*danwei*) rank in 1989  
MWRANKNW Mother's work unit (*danwei*) rank now

[See Appendix A, Card 4, for codes]

MPRANK14 Mother's position in his work unit when respondent was age 14  
MPRANK48 Mother's position in his work unit in 1948  
MPRANK63 Mother's position in his work unit in 1963  
MPRANK70 Mother's position in his work unit in 1970  
MPRANK79 Mother's position in his work unit in 1979  
MPRANK89 Mother's position in his work unit in 1989  
MPRANKNW Mother's position in his work unit now

[See Appendix A, Card 9, for codes]

- MPARTY D4 *Is your mother a party member?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[go to C6]*
  - 1 Don't know
- MCPJOIN D5 *(If a party member) What year did she join? (Estimate if you are not sure)*
- Year: two digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: not a party member
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- MHHMEM D6 *Does your mother live in your household?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[go to Part 5]*
  - 3 Not applicable: mother dead
- INCM D7 *If your mother lives in your household, how much total income did she have last month from salaries and wages (include salary, bonuses, labor or work unit subsidies). Do your best to estimate; if she has none of the above types of income or has only non-wage income, enter "0".*
- Yuan: seven digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: mother doesn't live in household
  - 4 Blank where response expected

## **PART 5: PARENTAL PROPERTY**

- PMAR E1 *Were your parents married before 1949?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[go to Part 6]*
  - 1 Don't know
- PHOME E2 *Did your parents own their own home in 1948?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: parents not married before 1949
  - 4 Blank where response expected

- PPROP E3 *Other than their own house, in 1948, before liberation, did your parents have any other property, for example, land, a farm, or other houses? (Include both their personal and joint property). [There is some potential ambiguity here, since in North China liberation came as early as 1945. Presumably, interviewers were instructed to emphasize that the question referred to just before liberation, whenever that was.]*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No [go to Part 6]
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: parents not married before 1949
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- PBUILD E4 *Did your parents own any buildings or houses other than their own residence in 1948?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: parents not married before 1949 or owned no property in 1948
- PLAND E5 *At that time did they possess any fields or farm land?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No [go to E8]
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: parents not married before 1949 or owned no property in 1948
- PHIRE E6 *Did they hire anyone to farm their land?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: parents not married before 1949 or owned no land in 1948
- PRENT E7 *Did they rent their land to others?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: parents not married before 1949 or owned no land in 1948
- PBUS E8 *Did your parents own any shop or business in 1948?*
- 1 No
  - 2 Yes, small
  - 3 Yes, large
  - 4 Yes, but Don't know the size
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: parents not married before 1949 or owned no property in 1948
  - 4 Blank where response expected

## PART 6: PATERNAL GRANDFATHER

- FFBIRTH F1 *What year was your paternal grandfather born? (Estimate if you are not sure)*
- Year: four digits  
-1 Don't know  
-2 Refused
- FFEDUC F2 *Your paternal grandfather's educational level.*
- [See Appendix A, Card 1, for codes]
- FFHHMEM F3 *Does your paternal grandfather live with you?*
- 1 Yes  
2 No [go to F11]  
-2 Refused  
-3 Not applicable: paternal grandfather dead [go to F11]
- FFACT F4 *What is his current activity?*
- [See Appendix A, Card 2, for codes]
- Interviewer: ask this question only if the paternal grandfather is now working (that is, if Card 2 response is 1 or 2); otherwise, go to F11.*
- FFSOURCE F5 *What is his current main source of income?*
- [See Appendix A, Card 5, for codes]
- FFCAT F6 *Which of these categories describes his occupation?*
- [See Appendix A, Card 7, for codes]
- Interviewer: ask this question only if the paternal grandfather is now earning a wage or salary, that is, response 3 to Card 5. Otherwise go to F11.*
- FFWTYPE F7 *What type of work unit does he work in?*
- [See Appendix A, Card 3, for codes]
- FFWRANK F8 *What is the rank of his work unit?*
- [See Appendix A, Card 4, for codes]
- FFPRANK F9 *What is his position in his work unit?*
- [See Appendix A, Card 9, for codes]

- FFINC F10 *What was his monthly salary or wage last month?*
- Yuan: six digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: grandfather not living with respondent
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- FFPARTY F11 *Did your paternal grandfather ever join the party?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No [go to F13]
  - 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
- FFYRJOIN F12 *What year did he join (please estimate if you are not sure)*
- Year: two digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: never joined
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- FFJOB48 F13 *In 1948, just before liberation, what did he primarily do for a living?* [There is some potential ambiguity here, since in North China liberation came as early as 1945. Interviewers were instructed to emphasize that the question referred to just before liberation, whenever that was.]
- 01 No fixed employment
  - 02 Worked for others (long-term hired laborer, hired laborer or worker)
  - 03 Poor or lower-middle peasant
  - 04 Middle peasant
  - 05 Small businessman
  - 06 Ordinary staff
  - 07 Rich peasant or landlord
  - 08 Shop owner, landlord of building, or entrepreneur
  - 09 Party, government, military personnel for nationalist party
  - 10 Party, government, army personnel for communist party
  - 11 Already retired
  - 12 Individual occupation (peddler, barber, carpenter, porter, butcher, etc.)
  - 13 Tutor or teacher
  - 14 Doctor, practitioner of Chinese medicine, or veterinarian
  - 15 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: too young or already dead
- FFOCC48 F14 *Please describe his occupation at that time.*
- [Detailed occupation descriptions were coded by interviewers (as part of the editing process each evening) into the three-digit classification of the Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations. The codes are shown here and the characters and codes are shown in a separate file. See Appendix B for details and a listing of the CSCO codes.]

- FFHOME F15 Did your paternal grandfather own his own home in 1948?
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: too young or already dead
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- FFPROP F16 *Before liberation, other than a house, did your paternal grandfather own any other property (for example, land, farm, business, houses, etc.) Count all property, no matter whether it was personal or joint property with his spouse.*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No [go to Part 7]
  - 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: too young or already dead
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- FFBUILD F17 *Did your paternal grandfather own any buildings other than his own residence in 1948?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: owned no property in 1948
- FFLAND F18 *Did he have any fields or cultivated land?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No [go to F21]
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: owned no property in 1948
- FFHIRE F19 *Did he hire anyone to farm the land?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: owned no land in 1948
- FFRENT F20 *Did he rent land to others?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: owned no land in 1948



FFBUS F21 *Did your paternal grandfather own any shop or business in 1948?*

- 1 No
- 2 Yes, small
- 3 Yes, large
- 4 Yes, but don't know the size
- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: owned no property in 1948

**PART 7: MATERNAL GRANDFATHER**

MF BIRTH G1 *What year was your maternal grandfather born? (Estimate if you are not sure)*

Year: four digits

- 1 Don't know

MF EDUC G2 *Your maternal grandfather's educational level.*

[See Appendix A, Card 1, for codes]

MF HH MEM G3 *Does your maternal grandfather live with you?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No *[go to G11]*
- 3 Not applicable: maternal grandfather dead *[go to G11]*
- 4 Blank where response expected

MF ACT G4 *What is your maternal grandfather doing now?*

[See Appendix A, Card 2, for codes]

*Interviewer: ask this question only if the maternal grandfather is now working--that is, responses 1 or 2 to Card 2; otherwise, go to G11.*

MF SOURCE G5 *What is your maternal grandfather's current source of income? [Note that the modifier "main" used for F5 is omitted here, in error.]*

[See Appendix A, Card 5, for codes]

MF CAT G6 *Which of these categories describes his occupation?*

[See Appendix A, Card 7, for codes]

*Interviewer: ask this question only if the maternal grandfather is now earning a wage or salary, that is, response 3 of card 5. Otherwise go to G11.*

MF W TYPE G7 *What type of work unit does he work in?*

[See Appendix A, Card 3, for codes]

- MFWRANK G8 *What is the rank of his work unit?*  
[See Appendix A, Card 4, for codes]
- MFPRANK G9 *What is his <position/rank> in his work unit?*  
[See Appendix A, Card 9, for codes]
- MFINC G10 *What was his monthly salary or wage last month?*  
Yuan: six digits  
-1 Don't know  
-2 Refused  
-3 Not applicable: grandfather not living with respondent  
-4 Blank where response expected
- MFPARTY G11 *Did your maternal grandfather ever join the party?*  
1 Yes  
2 No [go to G13]  
-1 Don't know  
-2 Refused
- MFYRJOIN G12 *What year did he join (please estimate if you are not sure)*  
Year: two digits  
-1 Don't know  
-3 Not applicable: never joined
- MFJOB48 G13 *In 1948, just before liberation, what did he primarily do for a living?* [There is some potential ambiguity here, since in North China liberation came as early as 1945. Presumably, interviewers were instructed to emphasize that the question referred to just before liberation, whenever that was.]  
01 No fixed employment  
02 Worked for others (long-term hired laborer, hired laborer or worker)  
03 Poor or lower-middle peasant  
04 Middle peasant  
05 Small businessman  
06 Ordinary staff  
07 Rich peasant or landlord  
08 Shop owner, landlord of building, or entrepreneur  
09 Party, government, military personnel for nationalist party  
10 Party, government, army personnel for communist party  
11 Already retired  
12 Individual occupation (peddler, barber, carpenter, porter, butcher, etc.)  
13 Tutor or teacher  
14 Doctor, practitioner of Chinese medicine, or veterinarian  
15 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
-1 Don't know  
-2 Refused  
-3 Not applicable: too young or already dead

- MFOCC48 G14 *Please describe his occupation at that time.*
- [Detailed occupation descriptions were coded by interviewers (as part of the editing process each evening) into the three-digit classification of the Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations. The codes are shown here and the characters and codes are shown in a separate file. See Appendix B for details and a listing of the CSCO codes.]
- MFHOME G15 *Did your maternal grandfather own his own home in 1948?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: too young or already dead
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- MFPROP G16 *Before liberation, other than a house, did your maternal grandfather own any buildings, real estate, farm, business, etc? (Count all property, no matter whether it was personal or joint property with his spouse.)*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[go to Part 7]*
  - 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: too young or already dead
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- MFBUILD G17 *Did your maternal grandfather own any buildings other than his own residence in 1948?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: owned no property in 1948
- MFLAND G18 *Did he have any fields or cultivated land?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[go to G21]*
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: owned no property in 1948
- MFHIRE G19 *Did he hire anyone to farm the land?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: owned no land in 1948

- MFRENT      G20      *Did he rent land to others?*
- 1      Yes
  - 2      No
  - 1     Don't know
  - 3     Not applicable: owned no land in 1948
- MFBUS      G21      *Did your maternal grandfather own any shop or business in 1948?*
- 1      No
  - 2      Yes, small
  - 3      Yes, large
  - 4      Yes, but don't know the size
  - 1     Don't know
  - 3     Not applicable: owned no property in 1948

### **PART 8: SPOUSE**

- MARITAL      H1      *Your current marital status is:*
- 1      Married
  - 2      Widowed
  - 3      Divorced
  - 4      Remarried
  - 5      Not yet married    *[go to Part 9]*
- MARYR1      H2      *What year did you get married the first time?*
- Year: two digits
- 1     Don't know
  - 3     Not applicable: never married
- MARYR2      H3      *(If married more than once) What year did you get married the most recent time?*
- Year: two digits
- 3     Not applicable: never married or married only once
- SBIRTH      H4      *What year was your spouse born? (Interviewer: Spouse refers to the current or most recent spouse)*
- Year: two digits
- 2     Refused
  - 3     Not applicable: never married
- SSIZE      H5      *Which of these categories (in Card 6) describes the place where your spouse was born?*
- [See Appendix A, Card 6, for codes]
- SEDUC      H6      *Your spouses' educational level is?*
- [See Appendix A, Card 1, for codes]

SHHMEM	H7	Does your spouse live with you at present?  1 Yes 2 No [go to H9] -1 Don't know -3 Not applicable: never married
INCS	H8	(If your spouse lives with you): <i>What was his/her total wage income last month? (Include salary, bonuses, and labor or work unit subsidies). Do your best to estimate; if he/she has none of the above types of wage income or has only non-wage income, please enter "0".</i>  Yuan: six digits -1 Don't know -3 Not applicable: never married, or spouse doesn't live in household -4 Blank where response expected
	H9	Spouse's work history and spouse's father's work history
SACTM		Spouse's activity at time of marriage
SACTW		Spouse's activity now
SFACT14		Spouse's father's activity when spouse was age 14
SFACTM		Spouse's father's activity at time of marriage
SFACTN		Spouse's father's activity now
		[See Appendix A, Card 2, for codes]
SSOURCEM		Spouse's main source of income at time of marriage
SSOURCEW		Spouse's main source of income now
SFSRCE14		Spouse's father's main source of income when spouse was age 14
SFSRCM		Spouse's father's main source of income at time of marriage
SFSRCN		Spouse's father's main source of income now
		[See Appendix A, Card 5, for codes]
SOCCM		Spouse's detailed occupation at time of marriage
SOCCW		Spouse's detailed occupation now
SFOCC14		Spouse's father's detailed occupation when spouse was age 14
SFOCCM		Spouse's father's detailed occupation at time of marriage
SFOCCN		Spouse's father's detailed occupation now
		[Detailed occupation descriptions were coded by interviewers (as part of the editing process each evening) into the three-digit classification of the Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations. The codes are shown here and the characters and codes are shown in a separate file. See Appendix B for details and a listing of the CSCO codes.]
SCATM		Spouse's occupation category at time of marriage
SCATW		Spouse's occupation category now
SFCAT14		Spouse's father's occupation category when spouse was age 14
SFCATM		Spouse's father's occupation category at time of marriage
SFCATN		Spouse's father's occupation category now

[See Appendix A, Card 7, for codes]

SWTYPEM	Spouse's work unit type at time of marriage
SWTYPEW	Spouse's work unit type now
SFWTYP14	Spouse's father's work unit type when spouse was age 14
SFWTYPEM	Spouse's father's work unit type at time of marriage
SFWTYPEN	Spouse's father's work unit type now

[See Appendix A, Card 3, for codes]

SWRANKM	Spouse's work unit rank at time of marriage
SWRANKW	Spouse's work unit rank now
SFWRNK14	Spouse's father's work unit rank when spouse was age 14
SFWRANKM	Spouse's father's work unit rank at time of marriage
SFWRANKN	Spouse's father's work unit rank now

[See Appendix A, Card 4, for codes]

SPRANKM	Spouse's position in work unit at time of marriage
SPRANKW	Spouse's position in work unit now
SFPRNK14	Spouse's father's position in work unit when spouse was age 14
SFPRANKM	Spouse's father's position in work unit at time of marriage
SFPRANKN	Spouse's father's position in work unit now

[See Appendix A, Card 9, for codes]

SFEDUC	H10	<i>Your spouse's father's educational level.</i>
--------	-----	--

[See Appendix A, Card 1, for codes]

SFHHMEM	H11	<i>Does your spouse's father live in your household at present?</i>
	1	Yes
	2	No [go to H13]
	-1	Don't know
	-3	Not applicable: no spouse or spouse's father dead [go to H13]
	-4	Blank where response expected

INCSF	H12	<i>(If spouse's father lives together with respondent): What was his total wage income last month? (Include salary, bonuses, and labor or work unit subsidies). Do your best to estimate; if he has none of the above types of wage income or has only non-wage income, please enter "0".</i>
-------	-----	---

Yuan: six digits

-1	Don't know
-3	Not applicable: no spouse or spouse's father dead [go to H13]
-4	Blank where response expected

- SFPARTY H13 *Is your spouse's father a party member?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[go to Part 9]*
  - 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: no spouse *[go to Part 9]*
  - 4 Blank where response expected

- SFCPJOIN H14 (If a party member): *What year did he join? (estimate if not sure)*
- Year: two digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: spouse's father not a party member or no spouse
  - 4 Blank where response expected

### **PART 9: OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS**

*Interviewer, please note: above we have already asked about the respondent's parents, grandfathers, spouse, and spouse's father. Below we ask about the other family members in the respondent's household. Please register these other family members mentioned by the respondent in the family roster, Table 6.*

- OTHFAM I1. *Other than the family members mentioned above, are there any other people in your household?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No *[go to Part 10]*

*Now please tell me about your other family members (Interviewer: the following is the explanation of Table 6. Questions a, b, c, ... k correspond to columns a, b, c, d, ... k of Table 7 [typo: should be Table 6]. Please enter in Table 7.*

- REL01 to REL12 I2.a Relationship to respondent (record in Table 6, column a)
- 0 Other (Please specify) [in questionnaire, this is listed after "9"]
  - 1 Co-resident partner (*Interviewer: this refers to a sexual relationship*)
  - 2 Child, step or adopted child, or spouse's child from previous marriage
  - 3 Spouse of child
  - 4 Spouse's mother
  - 5 Respondent's sibling
  - 6 Spouse's sibling
  - 7 Grandmother of respondent, grandparent of spouse
  - 8 Other relative of respondent
  - 9 Other relative of spouse
  - 3 Not applicable: this and subsequent lines blank

SEX01  
to  
SEX12

- b. Sex of family member (record in Table 6, column b)
- 1 Male
  - 2 Female
  - 3 Not applicable: this and subsequent lines blank

BIRTH01  
to  
BIRTH12

- c. *In what year was this person born?* (record four digits in Table 6, column c)
- Year: four digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: this and subsequent lines blank
  - 4 Blank where response expected

*Interviewer, please note: If the person is under 16 years of age, that is, was born after 1 January 1980, do not ask the following questions. Go to the next family member. Otherwise, continue with d.)*

OEDUC01  
to  
OEDUC12

- d. *What is this person's educational level?* (record in Table 6, column d)
- [See Appendix A, Card 1, for codes.]

OREG01  
to  
OREG12

- e. *What is this person's registration status?* (record in Table 6, column e)
- 1 Lives with respondent, permanently registered here
  - 2 Lives with respondent, temporarily registered here
  - 3 Lives with respondent, registered elsewhere
  - 4 Lives with respondent, not registered anywhere
  - 5 Lives elsewhere, permanent registered here
  - 6 Lives elsewhere, temporarily registered here
  - 7 Lives elsewhere, registered elsewhere
  - 8 Lives elsewhere, not registered anywhere
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: this and subsequent lines blank; or born after 1980
  - 4 Blank where response expected

OACT01  
to  
OACT12

- f. *What is this person's current work or labor situation?* (record in Table 6, column f)
- [See Appendix A, Card 2, for codes.]

*INTERVIEWER: if person is working (codes 1 "laboring or working" or 2 "retired but working"), continue with g; otherwise, go to next family member.*

OSOURC01  
to  
OSOURC12

- g. *What is this person's main source of income?* (record in Table 6, column g)
- [See Appendix A, Card 5, for codes.]



OCAT01 h. What is that person's occupation? (Card 7)  
to  
OCAT12

[See Appendix A, Card 7, for codes.]

*INTERVIEWER: Continue with the following questions only if the family member is paid a wage or salary, that is, if the response to Source of Income (Card 5) is "3" salaried worker or cadre. Otherwise, move to the next family member.*

OWTYPE01 i. What type of work unit does that person work in? (Card 3)  
to  
OWTYPE12

[See Appendix A, Card 3, for codes.]

OWRANK01 j. What is the rank of that person's work unit? (Card 4)  
to  
OWRANK12

[See Appendix A, Card 4, for codes.]

OPRANK01 k. What is that person's position in his/her work unit ? (Card 9)  
to  
OPRANK12

[See Appendix A, Card 9, for codes.]

INCO01 l. What was this person's total earnings last month? (Include the basic wage, bonuses, and  
to all other income from the work unit.)  
INCO12

Yuan: six digits  
-1 Don't know  
-2 Refused  
-3 Not applicable: not wage worker  
-4 Blank where response expected

*INTERVIEWER: continue until all family members living here are recorded. Then go to Part 10.*

## **PART 10: RESIDENTIAL HISTORY AND HOUSING CONDITIONS**

SIZE J1 Record the size of the place of interview according to the categories in Card 6.

[See Appendix A, Card 6, for codes.]

SINCEBTH J2 Have you lived here from birth?

1 Yes [go to J7]  
2 No  
-1 Don't know

SIZEBRTH J3 What was the size of the place where you were born? (Card 6)

[See Appendix A, Card 6, for codes.]

- SINCE14 J4 *Have you lived here since age 14?*
- 1 Yes [go to J7]
  - 2 No
  - 3 Not applicable: lived here since birth
- SIZE14 J5 *What was the size of the place where you lived at age 14? (Card 6)*
- [See Appendix A, Card 6, for codes.]
- YEARCAME J6 *What year did you move to this village, town or city?*
- Year: two digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: lived here since age 14
- REGBIRTH J7 *What was your household registration (hukou) when you were born?*
- 1 Rural
  - 2 Non-rural
  - 3 Not applicable: there was no household registration system then
- REG14 J8 *What was your household registration (hukou) at age 14?*
- 1 Rural
  - 2 Non-rural
  - 3 Not applicable: there was no household registration system then
- SIBLINGS J9 *When you were 14 years old, how many brothers and sisters did you have?*
- Number (not including respondent)
- 1 Don't know
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- INTERVIEWER, please note: the following questions refer to the current situation.*
- REGNOW J10 *What is your current registration status?*
- 1 Rural
  - 2 Non-rural
  - 3 Not registered anywhere [go to J12]
- REGPERM J11 *Which of the following describes your current residential situation?*
- 1 Permanently registered here
  - 2 Temporarily registered here
  - 3 Not registered
  - 3 Not applicable: not registered anywhere

HSTATUS	J12	<i>Your current housing (in the place where you are interviewed) is?</i>
		01 House/flat owned by self or family
		02 Provided by respondent's work unit
		03 Provided by spouse's work unit
		04 Provided by parent's work unit
		05 Provided by other relative's work unit
		06 Provided by friend's work unit
		07 Rented from housing bureau ( <i>fangguanju</i> ) or other public agency
		08 Rented from private party
		09 Rented, bought by work unit ( <i>danwei</i> )
		10 Live where I work during the day (e.g., office or construction site)
		11 Dormitory ( <i>jitishushe</i> )
		12 Half public/half private (semi-public)
		13 Other (specify)_____
ROOMS	J13	<i>How many rooms are there in your dwelling for the use of you or your family (do not include rooms shared with others)?</i>
		Number: two digits
		-3 Not applicable [This code was included in error; if one has no rooms to himself, e.g., because he lives where he works, the proper code should have been zero.]
SQMETERS	J14	<i>How many total square meters are there in your dwelling for the use of you or your family (do not include space shared with others)?</i>
		Number: four digits
		-1 Don't know
		-3 Not applicable [This code was included in error; if one has no rooms to himself, e.g., because he lives where he works, the proper code should have been zero.]
	J15	<i>Does your residence have the following equipment?</i>
WATER	a	Running water ["tap water"]
ELECTRIC	b	Electricity
TOILET	c	Indoor toilet for own family
GAS	d	Piped gas
HEAT	e	Central heat (includes primitive ( <i>tu</i> ) heat)
		1 Yes
		2 No
YRBUILT	J16	<i>What year was this building built? (estimate if you are not sure)</i>
		Year: four digits
		-1 Don't know
YRMOVE	J17	<i>What year did you move into this residence?</i>
		Year: two digits
		-1 Don't know
		-2 Refused
		-3 Not applicable: lived here since birth or infancy

## PART 11: MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

K1. *Do you have the following items in your home now? Did you have them 10 years ago?*

TVNOW	a	Black and white TV: now
COLORNOW	b	Color TV: now
FRIDGENW	c	Refrigerator: now
RICENOW	d	Electric rice cooker: now
WASHNOW	e	Ordinary clothes washing machine: now
AWASHNOW	f	Automatic clothes washing machine: now
FANOW	g	Electric fan: now
AIRCONNOW	h	Air conditioner: now
VCRNOW	i	Video cassette recorder: now
VCAMNOW	j	Video camera: now
PHONENOW	k	Telephone: now
MICROWVN	l	Microwave oven: now
PCNOW	m	Personal computer: now
BIKENOW	n	Bicycle or tricycle: now
MCYCLENW	o	Motorcycle: now
TRKCARNW	p	Truck or car: now
TV10	a	Black and white TV: 10 years ago
COLOR10	b	Color TV: 10 years ago
FRIDGE10	c	Refrigerator: 10 years ago
RICE10	d	Electric rice cooker: 10 years ago
WASH10	e	Ordinary clothes washing machine: 10 years ago
AWASH10	f	Automatic clothes washing machine: 10 years ago
FAN10	g	Electric fan: 10 years ago
AIRCON10	h	Air conditioner: 10 years ago
VCR10	i	Video cassette recorder: 10 years ago
VCAM10	j	Video camera: 10 years ago
PHONE10	k	Telephone: 10 years ago
MICROW10	l	Microwave oven: 10 years ago
PC10	m	Personal computer: 10 years ago
BIKE10	n	Bicycle or tricycle: 10 years ago
MCYCLE10	o	Motorcycle: 10 years ago
TRKCAR10	p	Truck or car: 10 years ago

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Don't know

## PART 12. CULTURE

MAINLANG L1 *The language you ordinarily use is?*

- 01 Standard mandarin (*Putonghua*)
- 02 Jiangzhe dialect
- 03 Cantonese
- 04 Hakka
- 05 Other Han dialects
- 06 Korean
- 07 Mongolian

- 08 Kazakh
- 09 Weiwuer
- 10 Zhuang
- 11 Tibetan
- 12 Dongxiang
- 13 Bai
- 14 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

L2 *Do you know the following foreign languages?*

- ENGLISH a English
- JAPANESE b Japanese
- RUSSIAN c Russian
- OTHER d Other

- 1 No
- 2 A little
- 3 Can use
- 4 Very well

BOOKS14 L3 *How many books were there in your home when you were 14?*

- 0 None
- 1 1 - 10
- 2 11 - 20
- 3 21 - 50
- 4 51 - 100
- 5 101 - 500
- 6 501 - 1000
- 7 1001 -
- 1 Don't know

L4 *When you were 14, which of the following items did you have at home?*

- ATLAS a Maps, atlas
- CHILDMAG b Children's magazines
- FAMDESK c Family desk
- OWNDESK d Your own desk

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Don't know

NEWS14 L5 *When you were 14, how often did your father read a newspaper?*

- 1 Never
- 2 Once in a while
- 3 Very often
- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: father dead

HEAVY14 L6 *When you were 14, how often did your father read technical and scientific books, or works of literature, history or biography?*

- 1 Never
- 2 Once in a while
- 3 Very often
- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: father dead

BOOKSNOW L7 *About how many books are there in your home now?*

- 0 None
- 1 1 - 10
- 2 11 - 20
- 3 21 - 50
- 4 51 - 100
- 5 101 - 500
- 6 501 - 1000
- 7 1001 -
- 1 Don't know

NEWSNOW L8 *How often do you read a newspaper?*

- 1 Never
- 2 Once in a while
- 3 Very often

HEAVYNOW L9 *How often do you read technical and scientific books, or works of literature, history or biography?*

- 1 Never
- 2 Once in a while
- 3 Very often
- 4 Blank where response expected

### **PART 13: SOCIAL ACTIVITIES**

PARTY M1 *Are you now a Party member?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No *[go to M3]*
- 1 Don't know
- 2 Refused
- 4 Blank where response expected

CPJOIN M2 *What year did you join? (you can estimate)*

- Year: two digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: never joined
  - 4 Blank where response expected

Note: the questionnaire distinguishes between “Don’t know” and “Can’t recall clearly.” These two categories were collapsed to a single “don’t know” category.

- SPARTY M3 *Is your spouse a Party member?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No [go to M5]
  - 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: no spouse
- SPCJOIN M4 *What year did he (she) join? (please estimate if you are not sure)*
- Year: two digits
- 1 Don't know
  - 3 Not applicable: never joined or no spouse
- CLASS M5 *Your family origin (jiating chushen) is?*
- 01 Revolutionary cadre
  - 02 Revolutionary soldier
  - 03 Revolutionary martyr
  - 04 Worker
  - 05 Poor or lower middle peasant
  - 06 Middle peasant, small businessman
  - 07 Ordinary staff or independent occupation
  - 08 Capitalist
  - 09 Rightist
  - 10 Rich peasant
  - 11 Bad element
  - 12 Landlord
  - 13 Counter-revolutionary
  - 14 Poor/ordinary urban resident
  - 15 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
  - 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 4 Blank where response expected
- CADRES M6 *Among your relatives and friends, are there any who are now or have been leading cadres (lingdao ganbu)?*
- 1 Yes
  - 2 No [Go to Part 14]
- CADRENO M7 *How many of these people do you have regular dealings with? For example, meeting, eating together, talking on the phone, writing letters, etc.?*
- Number: two digits [if none, enter "0"; and go to Part 14]
- 1 Don't know
  - 2 Refused
  - 3 Not applicable: no leading cadres among relatives or friends

M8 *Please fill out the columns of Table 7 separately for each of the people counted above. Even if you have told me about any of these people before, please tell me again. If that person has had more than one such post, tell me about each one of them separately.*

CPER01  
to  
CPER10

Person number: first position mentioned

Person number: 10th position mentioned

-3 Not applicable: this and following lines are blank

[These codes sequentially number the persons associated with the 10 lines in the table, to make it possible to determine when several positions are held by a single individual. Consider a case where a respondent knows two leading cadres, the first of whom has held two positions and the second of whom has held one position. The codes in CPER01-CPER10 would then be: 1 1 2 -3...-3, to indicate that the first two lines refer to positions held by the first person mentioned, that the third line refers to the position held by the second person mentioned, and that the 4th through 10th lines contain no information.]

CREL01  
to  
CREL10

Relationship to respondent: person in first position mentioned

Relationship to respondent: person in 10th position mentioned

Relatives (on both sides)

- 01 Spouse
- 02 Child or stepchild
- 03 Parent, parent-in-law
- 04 Grandparent
- 05 Sibling (including cousins)
- 06 Other relative of an older generation ("senior relative")
- 07 Other relative of a younger generation ("junior relative")
- 08 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

Friends (on both sides)

- 09 Childhood friend
- 10 Classmate
- 11 Co-worker
- 12 Neighbor
- 13 Co-townsmen (*laoxiang*)
- 14 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: this and following lines are blank

CSEX01  
to  
CSEX10

Sex of person: first position mentioned

Sex of person: 10th position mentioned

- 1 Male
- 2 Female
- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: this and following lines are blank



CPRANK01 Position in work place of person in first position mentioned  
to  
CPRANK10 Position in work place of person in 10th position mentioned

[See Appendix A, Card 9, for codes]

CYRBEG01 Year began position: first position mentioned  
to  
CYRBEG10 Year began position: 10th position mentioned

Year: two digits  
-1 Don't know  
-3 Not applicable: this and following lines are blank

CYREND01 Year ended position: first person mentioned  
to  
CYREND10 Year ended position: 10th person mentioned

Year: two digits  
99 Still occupy position  
-1 Don't know  
-3 Not applicable: this and following lines are blank

## PART 14: CONCLUSION

N1 *Do you recognize the following Chinese words?*

WORD01	a	Ten thousand ( <i>yiwan</i> )
WORD02	b	(Full) name ( <i>xingming</i> )
WORD03	c	Grain ( <i>liangshi</i> )
WORD04	d	Function ( <i>hanshu</i> )
WORD05	e	Wreak havoc or wanton massacre ( <i>sinue</i> )
WORD06	f	Carve ( <i>diao<sup>zhu</sup></i> )
WORD07	g	Walk slowly ( <i>chichu</i> )
WORD08	h	Erroneous ( <i>chuanmiu</i> )
WORD09	I	Octagenarian ( <i>qimao</i> )
WORD10	j	Glutton ( <i>taotie</i> )

1 Correctly identified word  
2 Incorrectly identified word  
-1 Said did not recognize word  
-2 Refused  
-4 Blank where response expected

CHANGE N2 *Compared with 10 years ago, do you feel that your own and your own family's current situation is:*

1 A lot better  
2 A little better  
3 About the same  
4 A little worse

		5	A lot worse
		-1	Don't know
		-2	Refused
ETHNCITY	N3	<i>Your nationality is?</i>	
		01	Han
		02	Manchu
		03	Mongol
		04	Hui
		05	Zhuang
		06	Weiwuer
		07	Tibetan
		08	Korean
		09	Dai
		10	Yi
		11	Dongxiang
		12	Miao
		13	Bai
		14	Other (specify)_____
MANDARIN	N4	Interviewer, please answer: <i>How well does the respondent speak Mandarin (putonghua)?</i>	
		1	Can't speak at all
		2	Can speak a little
		3	Speaks well
DIALECT	N5	Interviewer, please answer: <i>What language or dialect was this interview carried out in?</i>	
		1	Standard Mandarin ( <i>putonghua</i> )
		2	Locally accented Mandarin ( <i>putonghua</i> )
		3	Respondent can't speak Mandarin ( <i>putonghua</i> ); local dialect
		4	Minority language

## PART III

### CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

(Last revised 14 August 1998)

In order to make the data easier to work with, we have constructed a number of variables. These are shown below, with explanations as necessary. In all cases, the original variables used to construct these variables have been retained. Thus, users who are dissatisfied with the decisions we have made in effecting the conversions are free to construct their own variables.

#### Weights and sample design variables

See I.6 for a fuller discussion of weights and I.3 and Appendix D.1.a for discussion of the sample design and its implications for analysis. The program used to create the weight variables (weight\_var\_crt.do) is listed in Appendix C.

ADULTS	Number of persons age 20-69 (and therefore eligible for inclusion in the sample) residing in the household: range 1-11. [This variable was constructed by counting the number of persons in the household within the age range 20-69, using information on father, mother, etc. within the main body of the questionnaire; see weight_var_crt.do for details.]
HHWT	Ratio of number of adults in the household to mean number of adults per household, means computed separately for the urban and rural samples. This is the appropriate weight variable to use when the urban and rural samples are analyzed separately. Note: HHWT is not applicable for the village leader sample, since this is a person sample rather than a household sample. Also, 30 cases with missing household roster information were assigned weights of 1.0. [See weight_var_crt.do for details.] -3. Not applicable: village leader
POPWT	Weights to provide population estimates, separately for urban and rural population. $POPWT = [1995 \text{ population/sample}] * HHWT$ . Thus, for the urban population, $POPWT = [3.52 * 10^8 / 3,087] * HHWT$ ; for the rural population, $POPWT = [8.59 * 10^8 / 3,003] * HHWT$ . Note that in 1995 China was 29 per cent urban. [See weight_var_crt.do for details.] -3 Not applicable: village leader
WEIGHT	Weights normalized to original sample size: $WEIGHT = POPWT / \text{mean}(POPWT)$ . This is the appropriate variable to use when the urban and rural samples are analyzed together. [See weight_var_crt.do for details.] -3 Not applicable: village leader
STRATUM	The sample design was a stratified multi-stage sample, with stratification (within the urban and rural populations) based on the percentage of the adult population of each county-level unit with at least a middle school education (see Appendix D.1.a for details). Two counties were drawn from each urban stratum and two counties were drawn from each rural stratum. This variable identifies the 25 urban strata by cardinal numbers 101 through 125 and identifies the 25 rural strata by cardinal numbers 201 through 225.

PSU The PSU variable uniquely identifies the 100 county-level units included in the combined urban-rural sample. Four digits. The first two digits indicate the province and the last two digits indicate the county (using the codes in Appendix D.1.c.2). As it happens, no counties were included in both the urban and rural samples.

**Household Composition** [see Appendix C, “hhvars\_crt.do”, for details on the construction of these variables]

NUMPERS Number of persons in household [range: 1-10]  
 UNDER6 Number of persons under 6 [range: 0-3]  
 UNDER18 Number of persons age 6-17 [range: 0-5]  
 OVER64 Number of persons older than 64 [range: 0-4]  
 WORKNUM Number of persons working [range: 0-8]  
 CADREMEM Number of cadres in household [range: 0-3]  
 CADREOTH Number of family member cadres not living in household [range: 0-3]  
 CADRESUM Total number of cadres in family [range: 0-4]

**Respondent’s Highest Educational Level** [See “hieduc\_crt.do” in Appendix C for details on the creation of the education variables.]

EDUC\_HI Respondent's highest level of education  
 [See Appendix A, Card 1, for codes.]

EDUC\_HIC Completed highest level of education?  
 1 Yes  
 2 No  
 -3 Not applicable: no schooling or no specific completion level (e.g., *sishu*, other)  
 -4 Blank when response expected

EDUC\_HIM Major or specialty of highest level of education

01 Comprehensive, no specialty (includes ordinary higher middle school)  
 02 Sciences (math, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology)  
 03 Engineering  
 04 Agricultural, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry  
 05 Medicine, pharmacology  
 06 Finance  
 07 Economics  
 08 Administration  
 09 Services  
 10 Marxism-Leninism, political education  
 11 Politics and law  
 12 Demography and sociology  
 13 Humanities (literature, history, philosophy)  
 14 Foreign languages

- 15 Athletics and performing arts
- 16 Education and psychology
- 17 Library administration and information systems
- 18 Military affairs
- 19 Other (specify)
- 3 Not applicable: highest level of schooling is less than higher middle school.
- 4 Blank when response expected

EDUC\_HIR School rank of highest level of education

- 1 Higher educational institution directly under state educational commission
- 2 Higher educational institution under central ministry
- 3 Higher educational institution under local government
- 4 Other full time institutions of higher education
- 5 Non-full time higher education (5 big, etc.)
- 6 Key point middle school
- 7 Non-keypoint middle school (includes skilled workers' school, technical middle school, vocational middle school)
- 8 Regular primary school
- 9 Other school (for example, literacy class (*saomang ban*), adult literacy class (*chengren shizi ban*), old-style school (*sishu*)). Please specify.
- 3 Not applicable: no schooling
- 4 Blank when response expected

EDUC\_HIS Year began highest level of schooling

[two digits: range 33-96]

- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: never attended school
- 4 Blank when response expected

EDUC\_HIE Year ended highest level of schooling

[two digits: range 36-96, 99]

- 99 Still in school
- 1 Don't know
- 3 Not applicable: never attended school

### Years of Schooling Completed

The variables in this section are created by using the following conversion of the **level** of schooling variable to **years** of schooling [see Appendix C, "hieduc\_crt.do"].

Years	Level
0	01 Illiterate
*	02 Can read
**	03 <i>Sishu</i> (before Liberation)
3	04 Lower primary ( <i>chu xiao</i> )
6	05 Upper primary ( <i>gao xiao</i> )
9	06 Lower middle
11	07 Vocational, technical middle
12	08 Upper middle (also specialized)

- 14 09 Specialized college, including “5 big”
  - 16 10 University (4 years or more)
  - 18 11 Graduate school
  - 14 12 Imperial Degree holder (*xiucaai, juren*); applies only to the older generations
  - 4 13 Other (specify)
  - 1 Don’t know [not used for respondents]
  - 3 Not applicable [used only for other family members–OEDUC01-12–still in school]
- \* For respondents, coded according to the number of years actually spent in school (range: 1-6); for others, coded “1”.
- \*\* For respondents, coded according to the number of years actually spent in *shisu* (range: 1-12); for others, coded “4”.

EDUC_HIY	Respondent: highest year of schooling completed
FEDUC_Y	Father: highest years of schooling completed
MEDUC_Y	Mother: highest years of schooling completed
FFEDUC_Y	Father’s father: highest years of schooling completed
MFEDUC_Y	Mother’s father: highest years of schooling completed
SEDUC_Y	Spouse: highest years of schooling completed
SFEDUC_Y	Spouse’s father: highest years of schooling completed
OEDUC01Y	Other family member 1: highest years of schooling completed
to	
OEDUC12Y	Other family member 12: highest years of schooling completed

### ISCO68 Codes for Occupation Variables

These codes are directly converted from CSCO codes assigned by interviewers. See Appendix B for a listing of the ISCO68 codes and the match between CSCO and ISCO codes; see Appendix C, “occ\_cnvt.do,” for the conversion routine.

RISCO01	ISCO code for 1st occupation
to	
RISCO12	ISCO code for 12th occupation
FISCO14	ISCO code for father's occupation when respondent was 14
FISCO48	ISCO code for father's occupation in 1948
FISCO63	ISCO code for father's occupation in 1963
FISCO70	ISCO code for father's occupation in 1970
FISCO79	ISCO code for father's occupation in 1979
FISCO89	ISCO code for father's occupation in 1989
FISCONW	ISCO code for father's occupation now
MISCO14	ISCO code for mother's occupation when respondent was 14
MISCO48	ISCO code for mother's occupation in 1948
MISCO63	ISCO code for mother's occupation in 1963
MISCO70	ISCO code for mother's occupation in 1970
MISCO79	ISCO code for mother's occupation in 1979
MISCO89	ISCO code for mother's occupation in 1989
MISCONW	ISCO code for mother's occupation now

FFISCO48	ISCO code for paternal grandfather's occupation in 1948
MFISCO48	ISCO code for maternal grandfather's occupation in 1948
SISCOM	ISCO code for spouse's occupation when married respondent
SISCOW	ISCO code for spouse's occupation now
SFISCO14	ISCO code for spouse's father's occupation when spouse was 14
SFISCOM	ISCO code for spouse's father's occupation when spouse married respondent
SFISCON	ISCO code for spouse's father's occupation now

### ISEI Scores for Occupation Variables

These are scores for the International Socioeconomic Index of Occupations (Ganzeboom, De Graaf, and Treiman 1992; Ganzeboom and Treiman 1996). See Appendix B for details; see Appendix C, “occ\_cnvt.do” for the conversion routine.

RISEI01	ISEI score for 1st occupation
to	
RISEI12	ISEI score for 12th occupation
FISEI14	ISEI score for father's occupation when respondent was 14
FISEI48	ISEI score for father's occupation in 1948
FISEI63	ISEI score for father's occupation in 1963
FISEI70	ISEI score for father's occupation in 1970
FISEI79	ISEI score for father's occupation in 1979
FISEI89	ISEI score for father's occupation in 1989
FISEINW	ISEI score for father's occupation now
MISEI14	ISEI score for mother's occupation when respondent was 14
MISEI48	ISEI score for mother's occupation in 1948
MISEI63	ISEI score for mother's occupation in 1963
MISEI70	ISEI score for mother's occupation in 1970
MISEI79	ISEI score for mother's occupation in 1979
MISEI89	ISEI score for mother's occupation in 1989
MISEINW	ISEI score for mother's occupation now
FFISEI48	ISEI score for paternal grandfather's occupation in 1948
MFISEI48	ISEI score for maternal grandfather's occupation in 1948
SISEIM	ISEI score for spouse's occupation when married respondent
SISEIW	ISEI score for spouse's occupation now
SFISEI14	ISEI score for spouse's father's occupation when spouse was 14
SFISEIM	ISEI score for spouse's father's occupation when spouse married respondent
SFISEIN	ISEI score for spouse's father's occupation now

**Respondent’s Current Activity** [see Appendix C, “act\_cur crt.do”, for details on the creation of these variables]

RACT_C	Respondent's current activity
	[See Appendix A, card 2, for codes]

RSOURC_C	Respondent's current main source of income
ROCC_C	[See Appendix A, Card 5, for codes] Respondent's current occupation (CSCO)
	[See Appendix B for codes]
RISCO_C	ISCO68 code: respondent's current occupation
	[See Appendix B for codes]
RISEL_C	ISEI score: respondent's current occupation
	[See Appendix B for codes]]
RCAT_C	Respondent's current occupation category
	[See Appendix A, Card 7, for codes]
RWTYPE_C	Work unit type: respondent's current occupation
	[See Appendix A, Card 3, for codes]
RWRANK_C	Work unit rank: respondent's current occupation
	[See Appendix A, Card 4, for codes]
RPRANK_C	Position in work unit: respondent's current occupation
	[See Appendix A, Card 9, for codes]
RACT_CD	Number of years in current job
	-3 Not applicable: not currently working

**Additional variables** [see Appendix C, "other\_var crt.do," for details on the creation of these variables]

WORDSUM	Number of words recognized
WORKEXP	Number of years worked since first leaving school
	-3 Not applicable: never worked
NSIZEBRT	Size of place of birth [see Appendix A, Card 6, for codes]
NSIZE14	Size of place of residence at age 14 [see Appendix A, Card 6, for codes]



# PART IV

## CODEBOOK FOR OCCUPATION INFORMATION

(Last revised 14 August 1998)

In this survey, we have collected narrative descriptions of the occupations performed by the respondent and various members of his or her family. These descriptions were recoded to the categories of the 1995 Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations (CSCO) (see Appendix B.1) by interviewers, as part of their editing process each evening (see the field work reports in Part I, and the Instructions to Interviewers, Appendix E, for details). The CSCO codes were then recoded to the categories of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1968 edition (ISCO68), which clearly served as a model for the CSCO (see Appendix B.1). Scores on the International Socio-Economic Index (ISEI) were then created in the standard way (Ganzeboom et al. 1992; see Appendix B.2). Part III lists the variables created by this process. To facilitate further recoding to alternative schemes, we provide a file containing the narrative descriptions of occupations for each respondent. (We plan to use this file to directly assign codes in the 1988 edition of ISCO, but have not yet done so.) The file (CHINA OCC) consists of one record for each occupation response for each individual. Each record contains four variables: the sample identification code; the respondent identification code; the occupation identification code; and the narrative description of the occupation, in Chinese characters. Special software, China Star, is required to read the file. [xx IS THIS CORRECT? THE SOFTWARE AND PROCEDURES FOR READING AND SORTING THE FILE NEED TO BE DESCRIBED.]

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Description</b>
SAMPLE	Sample interviewed. This corresponds to SAMPLE in the main survey.
ID	Respondent identification. This corresponds to ID in the main survey.
OCC	The occupation described (the name of the corresponding CSCO variable is given in square brackets following the description)
	01 Respondent's first occupation after leaving school [ROCC01]
	02 Respondent's second occupation [ROCC02]
	03 Respondent's third occupation [ROCC03]
	04 Respondent's fourth occupation [ROCC04]
	05 Respondent's fifth occupation [ROCC05]
	06 Respondent's sixth occupation [ROCC06]
	07 Respondent's seventh occupation [ROCC07]
	08 Respondent's eighth occupation [ROCC08]
	09 Respondent's ninth occupation [ROCC09]
	10 Respondent's tenth occupation [ROCC10]
	11 Respondent's eleventh occupation [ROCC11]
	12 Respondent's twelfth occupation [ROCC12]
	13 Father's occupation when respondent was 14 [FOCC14]
	14 Father's occupation in 1948 [FOCC48]
	15 Father's occupation in 1963 [FOCC63]
	16 Father's occupation in 1970 [FOCC70]
	17 Father's occupation in 1979 [FOCC79]
	18 Father's occupation in 1989 [FOCC89]
	19 Father's occupation now [FOCCNOW]

- 20 Mother's occupation when respondent was 14 [MOCC14]
- 21 Mother's occupation in 1948 [MOCC48]
- 22 Mother's occupation in 1963 [MOCC63]
- 23 Mother's occupation in 1970 [MOCC70]
- 24 Mother's occupation in 1979 [MOCC79]
- 25 Mother's occupation in 1989 [MOCC89]
- 26 Mother's occupation now [MOCCNOW]
- 27 Paternal grandfather's occupation in 1948 [FFOCC48]
- 28 Maternal grandfather's occupation in 1948 [MFOCC48]
- 29 Spouse's occupation at time of marriage [SOCCM]
- 30 Spouse's occupation now [SOCCW]
- 31 Spouse's father's occupation when spouse was age 14 [SFOCC14]
- 32 Spouse's father's occupation at time of marriage [SFOCCM]
- 33 Spouse's father's occupation now [SFOCCN]

DESC

The occupation description, in Chinese characters [where no description is given, the field is left blank]. Entries all have the form ~~~/~~~/~~~, where the part one is the job title, part two is additional detail, and part three is the duties and responsibilities. For example, an entry might be the Chinese characters for "driver/bus driver/drives bus between Beijing and Tianjin" or "teacher/junior middle school teacher/teaches mathematics."

## PART V

### CODEBOOK FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING POINTS (CONTEXTUAL VARIABLES)

(Added 14 July 1998)

In order to investigate the effects of residential location on various outcomes, we have collected information on the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of the places we sampled. We have included information for three geo-political levels, village level units, township level units, and county level units. The county level data are from the Statistical Yearbooks published by each county government [xx NEED AN EXACT REFERENCE]; most of the data are from the 1996 Yearbooks, but in a few (unspecified) cases the data are from the 1995 Yearbook. (Thus, the data pertain mainly to 1995). The township and village level data are from unpublished statistical reports obtained from local administrative offices, and also pertain mainly to 1995. These contextual variables, described below, have been added to the main data set.

#### I. County Variables

CFARAREA	Total arable land in the county ( <i>acres</i> )
CTOTPOPU	Total population of the county
CRURPOPU	Rural population of the county
CURBPOPU	Urban population of the county
CTOTLABO	Total labor force of the county
CFARLABO	Total agriculture labor force of the county
CTOTAGNP	Total GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the county
CFARMGNP	County's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from agriculture
CINDUGNP	County's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from industry
CSERVGNP	County's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from service sector
CTOTANI	Total national income ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the county
CFARMNI	County's national income from agriculture ( <i>yuan</i> )
CINDUNI	County's national income from industry ( <i>yuan</i> )
CAVEINCO	Income per capita ( <i>yuan</i> ) in the county
CURBWAGE	Average urban wage ( <i>yuan</i> ) in the county

-4 Missing

#### II. Township Variables [available for the rural townships and towns only; all data for the urban sample is missing]

TFARAREA	Total arable land in the township ( <i>acres</i> )
THOUNUMB	Total number of households in the township
TTOTPOPU	Total population of the township
TTOTLABO	Total labor force of the township
TNOFLABO	Non-agriculture labor force of the township
TFARLABO	Agriculture labor force of the township
TINDNUMB	Total number of <i>Getihu</i> in the township
TPRINUMB	Total number of private enterprises in the township

TINDPRIN	Total number of non-collective enterprises in the township. (This variable equals TINDNUMB + TPRINUMB. It was added because in some townships we do not have separate information on TINDNUMB and TPRINUMB.)
TCOLNUMB	Number of township enterprises
TSOCTOTA	Total GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the township
TINDTOTA	Township's GNP from industry
TFARTOTA	Township's GNP from agriculture
TSERTOTA	Township's GNP from service sector
TPRITOTA	Township's GNP from private enterprises
TINCTOTA	Total income ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the township
TINCFARM	Township's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from agriculture
TINCINDU	Township's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from industry
TINCAVER	Income ( <i>yuan</i> ) per capita in the township
TURBWAGE	Average non-agriculture wage in the township
	-4 Missing
	-3 Not applicable [urban "Street committee"]

**III. Village Variables** [available for rural villages only; all data for the urban sample is missing]

VTOTAREA	Total area ( <i>acre</i> ) of the village
VFARAREA	Arable land ( <i>acre</i> ) of the village
VAREAREA	Cultivated land ( <i>acre</i> ) per capita of the village
VHOUNUMB	Total number of households in the village
VTOTPOPU	Total population of the village
VTOTLABO	Total labor force of the village
VNOFLABO	Non-agriculture labor force of the village
VFARLABO	Agriculture labor force of the village
VINDNUMB	Total number of <i>Getihu</i> in the village
VPRINUMB	Total number of private enterprises in the village
VCOLNUMB	Total number of village enterprises
VILLTOTA	Total GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the village
VFOOTOTA	Village's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from grain yield
VFORTOTA	Village's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from forestry
VHUSTOTA	Village's GNP ( <i>yuan</i> ) from husbandry
VINCTOTA	Total income ( <i>yuan</i> ) of the village
VFARTOTA	Village's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from agriculture
VINDTOTA	Village's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from industry
VSERTOTA	Village's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from service sector
VPRITOTA	Village's income ( <i>yuan</i> ) from private enterprises
VINCAVER	Income ( <i>yuan</i> ) per capita in the village
VTDISTAN	Village's distance (km) from nearest town
VCDISTAN	Village's distance (km) from nearest county seat
VPDISTAN	Village's distance (km) from province capital
VTRADIST	Village's distance (km) from train station
	-4 Missing
	-3 Not applicable [urban "neighborhood committee"]

VMSCHOOL  
VPSCHOOL  
VELECTRI  
VBUS

Does the village have middle schools?  
Does the village have primary schools?  
Does the village have electricity?  
Does the village have bus stations?

-4 Missing  
-3 Not applicable [urban "neighborhood committee"]  
1 Yes  
2 No

## APPENDIX A

### SHOW CARDS

(Last revised 14 August 1998)

Note: Non-response categories are not shown on the show card, to encourage respondents to try to answer the question. However, interviewers were instructed to use the non-response categories where appropriate--that is, to use a to c (a = Don't know; b = Refused; c = Not applicable). These codes were converted to -1, -2, and -3 to facilitate data processing. Also, -4 (= blank when response expected) was added during the data preparation phase of the project. Here are the non-response codes used for the show card responses and throughout the questionnaire:

- 1 Don't know
- 2 Refused
- 3 Not applicable
- 4 Blank where response expected

#### Card 1. Educational Level

- 01 Illiterate
- 02 Can read
- 03 *Sishu* (before liberation)
- 04 Lower primary (*chu xiao*)
- 05 Upper primary (*gao xiao*)
- 06 Lower middle
- 07 Vocational and technical middle
- 08 Upper middle (also specialized)
- 09 Specialized college, including "5 big" (TV, mail, on the job, night, or professional)
- 10 University (4 years or more)
- 11 Graduate school
- 12 Imperial Degree holder (*xiuca*, *juren*); applies only to the older generations [added during data processing]
- 13 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

#### Card 2. Activities

- 01 Laboring (peasant) (*laodong*) or working (*gongzuo*)
- 02 Continuing work after retirement
- 03 Waiting for work
- 04 Attending school
- 05 Keeping house
- 06 On maternity leave or long-term sick leave
- 07 Retired (*tui xiu*) and not working
- 08 Left office (*li xiu*) and not working [*li xiu* is long-term leave taken before retirement age]
- 09 Disabled and cannot work
- 10 In prison
- 11 Too young to work
- 12 Military service (not including officers, who are coded as working)
- 13 Dead
- 14 Other (specify)
- 15 Missing time period [used only for RACT01-12 for filled-in gaps in the activity roster]

Card 3. Work unit type

- 01 Party, government, or government agency or office
- 02 State or collective institution (*shiye danwei*)
- 03 Institution run by local people (*minban*)
- 04 State enterprise
- 05 Collective enterprise
- 06 Cooperative (*hezuo*) or jointly-run (*lianying*) enterprise
- 07 Individual or private enterprise
- 08 Foreign enterprise
- 09 Sino-foreign joint venture
- 10 Township enterprise
- 11 Village enterprise
- 12 Before liberation
- 13 Other enterprise (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

Card 4. Work unit rank

- 1. Central level
- 2. Province, ministry
- 3. Prefecture (*di*) or bureau (*ju*) (including district of provincial-level city)
- 4. County or department (*chu*) (of county-level city, street committees under provincial-level city, district under *di*-level city)
- 5. Township or division (*ke*) (residents' committee under provincial-level city, street committee under district of *di* level city, district or bureau of county-level city)
- 6. Village or section (*gu*) (residents' committee of town or township)
- 7. Before liberation

Card 5. Main source of income

- 0 Manual worker (traditional craftsman)
- 1 Peasant who cultivates the land
- 2 Unsalaries village cadre
- 3 Wage worker or cadre (refers to a stable job, work unit, and salary)
- 4 Head of enterprise or individual entrepreneur (*getihu*)
- 5 Independently employed (*gezhong ziyou zhiyezhe*)
- 6 Helping out in family enterprise or business
- 7 Migrant laborer
- 8 Mainly rely on rents, investments, savings, or interest
- 9 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

Card 6. Size of Place of Residence

- 1 Village
- 2 Township or town
- 3 County seat
- 4 County-level city
- 5 Prefecture-level city
- 6 Province capital
- 7 Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai

Card 7. Occupation

- 01 Agricultural worker (farming, fishing, forestry, animal husbandry)
- 02 Unskilled manual worker
- 03 Skilled Manual worker
- 04 Sales and Service worker
- 05 Ordinary office worker
- 06 Middle level management personnel
- 07 High level management or leader of unit
- 08 Ordinary or lower level professional/technical personnel
- 09 Middle level professional/technical personnel
- 10 High level professional/technical personnel
- 11 Individual entrepreneur (*getihu*)
- 12 Head of private enterprise
- 13 Soldier or policeman
- 14 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

Card 8. Business activity

- 01 Heavy industry
- 02 Light industry
- 03 Construction
- 04 Transport
- 05 Services
- 06 Commerce, Trade
- 07 Banking and finance, securities, real estate
- 08 Cultural, educational, sports, health
- 09 Agricultural sidelines
- 10 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

Card 9. Position

- 1 Ordinary worker or staff
- 2 Group or team leader
- 3 Village cadre
- 4 Township level cadre
- 5 Section (*gu*) level cadre
- 6 Division (*ke*) level cadre
- 7 Department (*chu*) level cadre
- 8 Bureau or higher-level cadre

Card 10 (question I.2.a). Relationship to respondent

- 1 Co-resident partner (*Interviewer: this refers to a sexual relationship*)
- 2 Child, step or adopted child, or spouse's child from previous marriage
- 3 Spouse of child
- 4 Spouse's mother
- 5 Respondent's sibling
- 6 Spouse's sibling
- 7 Grandmother of respondent, grandparent of spouse
- 8 Other relative of respondent
- 9 Other relative of spouse
- 0 Other (Please specify)\_\_\_\_\_



Card 11 (question I.2.e). Registration Status

- 1 Lives with respondent, permanently registered here
- 2 Lives with respondent, temporarily registered here
- 3 Lives with respondent, registered elsewhere
- 4 Lives with respondent, not registered anywhere
- 5 Lives elsewhere, permanently registered here
- 6 Lives elsewhere, temporarily registered here
- 7 Lives elsewhere, registered elsewhere
- 8 Lives elsewhere, not registered anywhere

## APPENDIX B

### DETAILED OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATIONS

(Last revised 14 August 1998)

The data set contains detailed information on 33 "activities"--jobs or various non-employment statuses of the respondent since leaving school, of parents at various dates, of paternal and maternal grandfathers, of spouses and spouses' fathers. If the activity was a job, a variety of additional information was collected: the main source of income, the occupation, the type and rank of the work unit, and the position in the work unit. Information on occupations was captured in three ways: (1) the interviewer recorded a detailed description of the job, including the duties and responsibilities, in Chinese characters (a file containing these descriptions is documented in Part IV); (2) after completing each interview, the interviewer assigned a code for each occupation description using the 1995 Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations (CSCO95), following procedures described in Appendix E, "Interviewer Instructions"; (3) as part of the interview, the interviewer assigned each detailed occupation description to a category of the 14 category classification shown as Card 7 in Appendix A.

This Appendix contains information enabling the users to relate the various kinds of occupation information to each other.

**Appendix B.1.a** gives an English-language translation of the 1995 *Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations*, with ISCO68 codes and ISEI, Prestige, and EGP scores. (The Chinese language version of the CSCO is shown as pp. E.39-E.48 of Appendix E.)

**Appendix B.1.b** gives a translation of an explanation of CSCO codes (GB xx). This document specifies which specific kinds of occupations are included in each category.

**Appendix B.1.c** gives supplementary explanations of the CSCO codes (GB xx).

**Appendix B.2** gives the *International Standard Classification of Occupations 1968*, expanded to include occupations specific to China.

**Appendix B.3** gives the *International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988*, expanded to include occupations specific to China, with ISEI, EGP, and Prestige Scores.

**Appendix B.4** gives the rationale for including specific additional categories in ISCO68 and ISCO88.

The CSCO is not optimal for our purposes. It is not sufficiently detailed and it is often more industrially- than occupationally-based, which has the consequence of combining occupations of differing skill levels into single categories. We give a few examples here, paraphrasing from the detailed descriptions shown in Appendix B.2.

- 0--33 Electrical and electronic technicians: refers to technical staff who are engaged in the design, assembly, installation, operation, repair, and maintenance of electric and electronic equipment.  
This category combines "engineers" and "engineering technicians"--the latter generally carrying out specific tasks under the direction of the former, who are more highly trained.
- 0--93 Finance and accounting staff: refers to economic personnel who are engaged in expense calculations, keeping accounting records, and cashier's work in governmental institutions and enterprises.  
This category apparently combines professional accountants, book-keepers, and cashiers.

- 0--97 Banking and loan staff: refers to economic personnel who deal with loans and credit, agricultural finance, savings, international financial settlements, foreign currency, foreign currency exchange, insurance, etc.  
This category apparently combines financial professionals who make decisions regarding whether to grant loans and work out financial details and clerical workers who exchange money at foreign exchange booths. [xx TRY TO CONFIRM THIS.]
  
- 5--11 Attendants in restaurants and dining halls: refers to service persons such as cashiers, waiters, busboys, and cleaners.  
These categories have separate ISCO codes and quite disparate ISEI scores.
  
- 8--03 Carpenters and furniture makers: refers to wood processing workers who are engaged in material selection, tailoring, design, planing, veneer, and polishing of wooden, bamboo, and rattan furniture, and making and repairing wood portions of construction: roof, floor, beam, and supporting poles.  
This category combines skilled cabinet makers, operators of furniture making machines, and construction carpenters.

In addition, unskilled occupations are in general not assigned to separate categories (with the exception of 9--25, unskilled construction workers). Thus, for example, it is not obvious where routine clerical workers are coded (although our best guess is that they are coded as 3--19, "Other administrative staff") and the same is true of unskilled factory workers. Our suspicion is that unskilled factory workers are included with skilled workers who produce the same sorts of products.

Still, a major advantage of coding data into the CSCO is that doing so permits direct comparisons to the Chinese census, especially since the CSCO has changed only in minor ways between 1982 and 1995. On the other hand, ISCO codes are necessary as an intermediate step, to permit assignment of ISEI, prestige, and EGP scores--that is, scores on the occupational scales that have by now become the standards for international comparisons. A map from CSCO95 into ISCO68 is shown in Appendix B.1.a, together with ISEI, prestige, and EGP scores. We created this mapping following standardized conventions (see Ganzeboom, De Graaf, and Treiman 1992; Ganzeboom and Treiman 1996). The mapping was made to ISCO68 rather than to the more detailed ISCO88 because the CSCO clearly was derived from ISCO68, which means that the matching, while still imperfect, is substantially more straight forward than would be a map from CSCO to ISCO88. However, to achieve the advantage of the greater detail available in ISCO88 than in ISCO68 and to overcome the limitations of the CSCO, we also will code the occupation descriptions (see Part IV) into ISCO88. Graduate students from China studying at UCLA and Stanford will carry out this task, which has not yet been completed.

Like the CSCO, the ISCO also is not optimal for our purposes, since it does not make a number of distinctions that are important in the Chinese context, especially regarding occupations that have political content. To correct this problem, we have expanded both the ISCO68 and ISCO88 classifications to make a number of Chinese-specific distinctions, just as we had done for a similar study conducted in Eastern Europe in 1993 (see Szelenyi and Treiman, 1993; Treiman 1994). Appendices B.2 and B.3 show the two expanded ISCO classifications and Appendix B.4 gives a rationale for the added categories.

APPENDIX B.1.a

CHINESE STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS 1995<sup>1</sup>

ISCO ISEI PRES EGP

**Category 0/1 Various professional and technical staff**

<b>0--1/0--2</b>	<b>Scientific researchers</b>	
0--11	Philosophical researchers	1920
0--12	Sociological researchers	1920
0--13	Economic researchers	0900
0--14	Juridical researchers	1920
0--15	Pedagogical researchers	1920
0--16	Researchers of literature and the arts	1920
0--17	Library and information researchers	1920
0--18	Historical researchers	1920
0--19	Natural science researchers	0130
0--20	Engineering researchers	0290
0--21	Agricultural researchers	0530
0--22	Medical researchers	0520
0--29	Other scientific researchers	1930
<b>0--3/0--4</b>	<b>Engineering, agriculture and forestry technical staff</b>	
0--31	Architects and town planners	0210
0--32	Civil engineering technicians	0330
0--33	Electrical and electronic technicians	0340
0--34	Mechanical engineering technicians	0350
0--35	Chemical engineering technicians	0360
0--36	Metallurgical engineering technicians	0370
0--37	Mineral engineering technicians	0380
0--38	Industrial engineering technicians	0390
0--39	Surveying, drawing and hydrographic technicians	0310
0--40	Meteorological and seismic technicians	0390
0--41	Geological engineering technicians	0380
0--42	Light industry and textile industry technicians	0390
0--43	Food and beverage technicians	0390
0--44	Agricultural technicians	0541
0--45	Forestry technicians	0541
0--46	Veterinarians	0650
0--49	Other engineering technicians	0390
<b>0--5</b>	<b>Scientific and technical managerial professionals and auxiliary staff</b>	
0--51	Scientific and technical managerial professionals	2040*
0--52	Scientific and technical auxiliary staff members	1910

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<sup>1</sup>[xx GIVE EXACT BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE, MAKING CLEAR THAT THIS IS THE VERSION USED IN THE 1995 CENSUS. GBXX.]

<b>0--6</b>	<b>Aircraft and ship technical staff</b>	
0--61	Aircraft pilots and navigators	0410
0--62	Flight engineers	0410
0--63	Deck officers and pilots on ships	0420
0--64	Ship's engineers	0430
0--69	Other technical staff for aircraft and ships	0400
<b>0--7/0--8</b>	<b>Health personnel</b>	
0--71	Physicians	0610
0--72	Chinese and Western pharmacists	0670
0--73	Nurses	0710
0--74	Health workers in urban neighborhoods	0780
0--75	Health workers in villages	0780
0--89	Other health personnel	0790
<b>0--9</b>	<b>Economic personnel</b>	
0--91	Economic planners	0840
0--92	Statisticians	0840
0--93	Finance and accounting staff	3319
0--94	Personnel specialists	1940
0--95	Dispatchers	3590
0--96	Administrative personnel for taxation, industry and commerce	3100
0--97	Banking and loan staff	4400
0--98	Customs inspection officers	3102
0--99	Other economic personnel n.e.c.	3300
<b>1--0</b>	<b>Legal personnel</b>	
1--01	Judicial officers	1220
1--02	Public prosecutors	1210
1--03	Defense attorneys	1210
1--09	Other legal personnel	1290
<b>1--1</b>	<b>Teaching personnel</b>	
1--11	University and higher education teachers	1310
1--12	Secondary school teachers	1320
1--13	Primary school teacher	1330
1--14	Pre-primary school teachers	1340
1--15	Teachers in schools for the blind, deaf, and mute	1350
1--16	Auxiliary teaching staff	1390
1--19	Other teachers	1390
<b>1--2/1--3</b>	<b>Personnel for literature, arts and sports</b>	
1--21	Authors and critics	1510
1--22	Directors and musical conductors	1740
1--23	Actors, dancers, singers, etc.	1730
1--24	Musical instrument players	1710
1--25	Photographers	1630
1--26	Film and TV cameramen, sound recordists, etc.	1630
1--27	Commercial and fine artists	1620
1--28	Set designers and builders; make-up artists; etc.	1620
1--29	Coaches and referees	1800

1--30	Athletes	1800
1--39	Other staff for literature, arts and sports	1790
<b>1--4</b>	<b>Culture workers</b>	
1--41	Reporters	1590
1--42	Editors	1590
1--43	Announcers	1790
1--44	Translators	1950
1--45	Librarians	1910
1--46	Archivists	1910
1--47	Archaeologists and curators of historical relics	1920
1--48	Exhibition guides	5910
1--49	Other culture workers	1990
<b>1--5</b>	<b>Religious occupations</b>	
1--50	Religious professionals	1400

## **Category 2      Leading cadres of party and government organizations and institutions**

<b>2--1</b>	<b>Leading cadres of government organizations</b>	
2--11	Leading cadres: central government organizations	2051*
2--12	Leading cadres: provincial government organizations	2052*
2--13	Leading cadres: prefecture/city-level govt. organizations	2053*
2--14	Leading cadres: county-level government organizations	2054*
2--15	Leading cadres: govt. orgs. below county level (township, street, & village)	2055*
<b>2--2</b>	<b>Leading cadres of party organizations</b>	
2--21	Leading cadres: party organizations above county level	2061*
2--22	Leading cadres: party organizations at grass-root level	2062*
2--23	Leading cadres: youth leagues, unions, women's orgs.	2063*
2--24	Leading cadres: democratic party, other people's orgs.	2064*
2--29	Heads of residents' (village) committees	2065*
<b>2--4</b>	<b>Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions</b>	
2--41	Leading cadres: central level enterprises	2071*
2--42	Leading cadres: provincial, <i>jun</i> level enterprises	2072*
2--43	Leading cadres: prefecture, military division-level ent.	2073*
2--44	Leading cadres: county, mil. regiment level ent.	2074*
2--45	Leading cadres: enterprises below country, reg. level	2075*
2--46	Heads of private enterprises	2112

## **Category 3      Office workers and related staff**

<b>3--1</b>	<b>Administrative staff</b>	
3--11	Administrative management staff and assistants	3100
3--12	Secretaries	3211
3--13	Correspondence and reporting clerks	3930
3--14	Typing and duplicating staff	3219
3--19	Other administrative staff	3900

<b>3--2</b>	<b>Political and public security staff</b>	
3--21	Political affairs staff	2081*
3--22	Public security officers and policemen	5820
3--23	Personnel management staff for cadre positions	2082*
3--24	Fire fighters	5810
3--29	Other staff for political and public security affairs	5800
<b>3--3</b>	<b>Postal and telecommunications staff</b>	
3--31	Postal workers and newspaper sellers	3700
3--32	Telephone and telegraph operators, etc.	3800
3--39	Other postal and telecommunications staff	3700
<b>3--9</b>	<b>Other clerical and related staff</b>	
3--99	Other clerical and related staff	3900
<b>Category 4</b>	<b>Commercial staff</b>	
<b>4--1</b>	<b>Salespersons</b>	
4--11	Shop employees and salespersons	4500
4--19	Other persons engaged in sales activity	4900
<b>4--2</b>	<b>Wholesale buyers and sellers</b>	
4--20	Wholesale buyers and sellers	4300
<b>4--3</b>	<b>Purchasing staff</b>	
4--31	Agricultural or sideline products purchasing staff	4220
4--32	Purchasing staff for commissioned products	4220
4--33	Reclamation personnel for recycling centers	4220
<b>4--4</b>	<b>Agents, brokers and related personnel</b>	
4--41	Agents, brokers and related personnel	4400
<b>4--9</b>	<b>Other commercial staff</b>	
4--99	Other commercial staff	4000
<b>Category 5</b>	<b>Service workers</b>	
<b>5--1/5--2</b>	<b>Service workers</b>	
5--11	Attendants in restaurants and dining halls	5320
5--12	Attendants in inns and hotels	5400
5--13	Attendants in cinemas, theaters, gymnasiums playgrounds, public places and parks	5991
5--14	Bathroom attendants	5700
5--15	Attendants on ship, bus and aircraft	5996
5--16	Ticket sellers	3315
5--17	Child-care workers	5400
5--18	Domestic servants, babysitters, etc.	5400
5--19	Hairdressers, barbers	5700
5--20	Washers, dyers, and darning workers	5600
5--21	Fuel supply workers	4520
5--22	Street cleaners; garbage collectors; etc.	9995
5--23	Attendants in offices	5500

5--24	Funeral and internment workers	5920
5--25	Gardeners and related workers	6270
5--29	Other service workers	5990
<b>5--3</b>	<b>Chefs and other kitchen staff</b>	
5--31	Chefs	5311
5--32	Other kitchen staff	5312
<b>5--4</b>	<b>Guides</b>	
5--40	Guides	5910
<b>5--5</b>	<b>Repairers of household equipment</b>	
5--51	Repairers of household electrical equipment	8540
5--59	Repairers of other household equipment	8499
<b>5--9</b>	<b>Other service workers</b>	
5--99	Other service workers	5000
<b>Category 6</b>	<b>Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery workers</b>	
<b>6--1</b>	<b>Agricultural workers</b>	
6--11	Grain growers	6220
6--12	Cotton growers	6220
6--13	Vegetable growers	6220
6--14	Tea and fruit growers	6230
6--19	Other agricultural workers	6220
<b>6--2</b>	<b>Forestry workers</b>	
6--21	Forest development workers	6320
6--22	Loggers	6310
6--23	Forest protection workers	6320
6--24	Workers who transport lumber via water	6310
6--29	Other forestry workers	6320
<b>6--3</b>	<b>Animal husbandry workers</b>	
6--31	Livestock growers	6240
6--32	Domestic fowl and animal growers	6260
6--33	Growers of animals for special use	6240
6--39	Other animal husbandry workers	6240
<b>6--4</b>	<b>Fishery workers</b>	
6--41	Aquatic product breeders	6490
6--42	Fishermen	6410
6--43	Natural aquatic animal and plant gatherers	6490
6--44	Fishing boat drivers	9810
6--49	Other fishery workers	6490
<b>6--5</b>	<b>Hunters</b>	
6--50	Hunters	6490



<b>6--6</b>	<b>Agricultural machinery operators</b>	
6--61	Tractor drivers	6280
6--69	Other agricultural machinery operators	6280
<b>6--9</b>	<b>Other workers in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery</b>	
6--99	Other related workers	6000

**Category 7-9 Production, transportation and related workers**

<b>7--0</b>	<b>Section chiefs</b>	
7--00	Section chiefs	7000
<b>7--1</b>	<b>Mining, quarrying, exploring, well drilling and salt mining workers</b>	
7--11	Mining and stone cutting workers	7110
7--12	Mineral and stone treaters	7120
7--13	Oil and natural gas extraction workers	7130
7--14	Geological prospecting workers	7110
7--15	Salt mining workers	7110
7--19	Other related workers	7100
<b>7--2</b>	<b>Metal smelting and processing workers</b>	
7--21	Metal smelting workers	7210
7--22	Metal rolling equipment operators	7220
7--23	Metal molders and core makers	7250
7--24	Metal hot processing workers	7260
7--25	Metal drawing and extruding workers	7270
7--26	Metal platers and coaters	7280
7--29	Other related workers	7290
<b>7--3</b>	<b>Chemical workers</b>	
7--31	Makers of chemical raw materials	7400
7--32	Agricultural fertilizer makers	7400
7--33	Agricultural chemical makers	7400
7--34	Makers of chemical consumer-goods	7400
7--35	Makers of chemical fibers and fabrics	7490
7--36	Petroleum-refining workers	7450
7--37	Coal-coking workers	7490
7--38	Makers of pharmaceutical products	7400
7--39	Other chemical workers	7490
<b>7--4</b>	<b>Rubber and plastic products manufacturing workers</b>	
7--41	Rubber machine operators	9010
7--42	Plastic machine operators	9010
7--43	Tire makers	9020
7--49	Other related workers	9000
<b>7--5</b>	<b>Textile workers</b>	
7--51	Fiber preparers	7510
7--52	Spinners and winders	7520
7--53	Workers installing and maintaining textile machines	7530
7--54	Weavers	7540
7--55	Knitting workers	7550

7--56	Textile printing and dyeing workers	7560
7--59	Other related workers	7590
<b>7--6</b>	<b>Leather and fur production workers</b>	
7--61	Leather and fur preparation workers	7600
7--62	Leather product manufacturing workers	8000
7--63	Fur product manufacturing workers	7920
7--69	Other related workers	8000
<b>7--7</b>	<b>Tailors and sewers</b>	
7--71	Clothes designers and tailors	7910
7--72	Sewing workers (manual and machine)	7950
7--73	Cloth shoe, cap, and hat manufacturing workers	7930
7--74	Embroiderers	7950
7--79	Other related workers	7900
<b>7--8</b>	<b>Food and beverage production workers</b>	
7--81	Workers who husk rice, mill flour, & extract oil	7710
7--82	Sugar refining workers	7720
7--83	Butchers and meat processing workers	7730
7--84	Food preservers	7740
7--85	Dairy product processors	7750
7--86	Bread, dessert, & candy producers	7760
7--87	Tea producers	7770
7--88	Wine and beverage producers	7780
7--89	Other food and beverage production workers	7790
<b>7--9</b>	<b>Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers</b>	
7--90	Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	7800
<b>8--0</b>	<b>Wood and related processors &amp; product makers</b>	
8--01	Timber processing workers	7310
8--02	Wood producing workers	7320
8--03	Carpenters & furniture makers	9540
8--04	Bamboo, linen, rattan, straw product makers	9420
8--09	Other related workers	8100
<b>8--1</b>	<b>Paper and paper product manufacturing workers</b>	
8--11	Paper manufacturing workers	7340
8--12	Paper product manufacturing workers	9100
8--19	Other related workers	9100
<b>8--2</b>	<b>Printing and related workers</b>	
8--21	Character-selecting & typesetting workers	9210
8--22	Plate makers & engravers	9230
8--23	Printers	9220
8--24	Bookbinders	9260
8--25	Film processing workers	9270
8--29	Other related workers	9290
<b>8--3</b>	<b>Stone cutting and carving workers</b>	
8--31	Stone cutting and carving workers	8200

8--32	Artistic masons	8200
8--39	Other related workers	8200
<b>8--4</b>	<b>Forgers, tool makers, &amp; machine tool installers</b>	
8--41	Blacksmiths, forgers, & forging press operators	8310
8--42	Tool makers	8320
8--43	Machine tool installers	8330
8--44	Metal cutting machine operators and grinding workers	8493
8--49	Other related workers	8300
<b>8--5</b>	<b>Machine assemblers &amp; precision instrument makers</b>	
8--51	Machine assembling workers	8410
8--52	Machine repairing workers	8499
8--53	Clock, watch, & precision instrument makers	8420
8--59	Other related workers	8400
<b>8--6</b>	<b>Installers, repairers, &amp; assemblers of electrical equipment</b>	
8--61	Electric equipment installing & repairing workers	8510
8--62	Electronic equipment installing & repairing workers	8520
8--63	Electric and electronic assembling workers	8530
8--64	Electrical wiremen	8550
8--65	Telephone & telegraph equipment installers & repairers	8560
8--69	Other related workers	8500
<b>8--7</b>	<b>Radio &amp; TV equipment operators &amp; cinema projectionists</b>	
8--71	Broadcasting equipment operators	8610
8--72	Recording equipment operators	8620
8--73	Cinema projectionists	8620
<b>8--8</b>	<b>Plumbers, welders, sheet metal wkrs, &amp; metal component installers</b>	
8--81	Plumbers	8710
8--82	Welders	8720
8--83	Sheet metal workers	8730
8--84	Structural metal preparers and erectors	8740
<b>8--9</b>	<b>Glass, ceramic and enamel product makers</b>	
8--91	Glass manufacturing workers	8910
8--92	Pottery manufacturing workers	8920
8--93	Enamel manufacturing workers	8950
<b>9--0</b>	<b>Painters</b>	
9--01	Painters	9310
9--09	Other related workers	9390
<b>9--1</b>	<b>Other production and related workers</b>	
9--11	Cement and cement-product makers	9430
9--12	Asbestos and asbestos-product makers	9430
9--13	Brick and lime manufacturing workers	8930
9--14	Fire-proof material manufacturing workers	9430
9--15	Other non-metal mineral manufacturing workers	9430
9--16	Makers of materials for sport, education, & culture	9400
9--17	Jewelry and precious metal workers	8800

9--18	Art and handicraft article makers	9400
9--19	Other related workers (e.g., toy & umbrella makers)	9400
<b>9--2</b>	<b>Construction workers</b>	
9--21	Bricklayers	9510
9--22	Concrete mixing workers	9595
9--23	Reinforcing bar workers	9520
9--24	Scaffolders	9594
9--25	Unskilled construction workers	9595
9--29	Other related workers	9500
<b>9--3</b>	<b>Power plant operators</b>	
9--31	Electric power generator installers, operators	9610
9--32	Electric power network grid operators	9610
9--33	Boiler maintainers, operators	9690
9--39	Other related workers	9600
<b>9--4</b>	<b>Loaders and related equipment operators</b>	
9--41	Loaders and porters	9713
9--42	Crane operators	9730
9--43	Construction related equipment operators	9740
9--49	Other related equipment operators	9700
<b>9--5</b>	<b>Transportation equipment operators</b>	
9--51	Ships pilots & instrument operators	9810
9--52	Locomotive drivers and stokers	9830
9--53	Other railway workers	9840
9--54	Bus drivers	9851
9--55	Other motor vehicle drivers	9852
9--56	Animal-drawn vehicle drivers	9860
9--59	Other related workers, inc. road maintenance workers	9890
<b>9--6</b>	<b>Inspection, measuring, and analysis staff</b>	
9--61	Examiners & inspectors	9499
9--62	Measuring staff	0140
9--63	Experiment and testing staff	0140
9--64	Laboratory technicians (except in educ. & sci.)	0140
9--65	Drafting, photocopying staff (except in educ. & sci.)	0320
9--66	Key entry operators	3220
<b>9--9</b>	<b>Other production, transportation, and related workers</b>	
9--91	Workers working under-water ( ocean, river)	9594
9--92	Drawing and mapping workers	0320
9--93	Wrappers	9714
9--94	Warehouse workers	9711
9--97	Other workers	9900

**Category X Other workers not elsewhere classified**

<b>x--x</b>	<b>Other workers not elsewhere classified</b>		
9--98	Other workers not elsewhere classified	9900	

**Missing data**

-1	Don't know	-1	-1
-3	Not applicable	-3	-3
-4	Blank when response expected	-4	-4

## APPENDIX B.1.b

### CHINESE OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATION EXPLANATION OF CODES<sup>2</sup>

[xx THE ENGLISH IS STILL PRETTY ROUGH AND NEEDS SOME EDITING.]

Category 0/1

#### **Various professional and technical staff**

referring to the people who are engaged in research on various profession and scientific technology. This high level category includes people who utilize scientific knowledge in solving problems in technology, economy, society and industrial production. This category includes three kinds of people: (1) having professional or technical titles, (2) not having titles, but at least having formal tertiary education, and (3) having neither titles nor formal tertiary education, but having obtained equivalent education level via self education and participating in corresponding professional and/or technical work.

0--1/0--2

#### **Science researchers**

referring to the people who are engaged in the research of natural sciences and social sciences.

0--11

#### **Philosophy researchers**

referring to the science researchers who are engaged in the research of philosophical theory, world philosophy, Chinese philosophy, western philosophy, logic, moral philosophy, aesthetics, psychology, atheism, religion, etc.

0--12

#### **Sociology researchers**

referring to the science researchers who are engaged in the research of sociological theory, social development and change, social structure and social relations, social survey and social analysis, social problems, society and politics, ethnology, population studies, etc.

0--13

#### **Economics researchers**

referring to the science researchers who are engaged in the research of political economics, economic situations of other countries in the world, history of economy, history of economic thoughts, economic geography, economic planning and management, agricultural economy, industrial economy, economy of transportation, economy of post and telecommunication, commercial economy, etc.

0--14

#### **Law researchers**

referring to the science researchers who are engaged in research of political theory, communist movement and Communist parties, mass movement and mass organization, international politics, international diplomacy, international relationship, law, etc.

0--15

#### **Pedagogy researchers**

referring to the science researchers who are engaged in research of educational philosophy, educational inter-discipline relation, educational economy, schools of education, history of pedagogy, history of educational thoughts, current educational situation, education of ethics, educational theory, educational methodology, educational psychology, educational administration, school management, educational situation of other countries, educational policy, educational system, etc.

0--16

#### **Literary and art researchers**

referring to the science researchers who are engaged in research of literary theory, cultural theory, linguistics of Chinese, Linguistics of other languages, history of Chinese literature, history of foreign literature, art sciences, news studies, etc.

0--17

#### **Library and information researchers**

referring to the science researchers who are engaged in research of management of library's divisions, modernization of library management, categorization of books, encoding methodology, literature searching methods, etc.

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<sup>2</sup>[xx GIVE THE EXACT BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE.]

0--18                    History researchers  
referring to the science researchers who are engaged in research of theory of history, Chinese history, world history, history of the five continent, biography, archeology, ethnic customs, history of nationality, history of Chinese communist party, etc.

0--19                    Natural science researchers  
referring to the science researchers who are engaged in research of mathematics, operational research, physics, chemistry, astronomy, meteorology, geophysics, surveying & drawing, geology, oceanography, natural geography, biology, etc.

0--20                    Engineering researchers  
referring to the science researchers who are engaged in research of general industrial technology, mineral engineering, oil and natural gas, metallurgy, metals, metal processing, equipment and meters, machinery production, radiology and communication, automatic technology and computer science, chemical engineering, light industry, handicraft industry, civil engineering, hydraulic engineering, transportation, nuclear technology, laser technology, ship engineering, aviation and aerospace, military engineering, etc.

0--21                    Agriculture researchers  
referring to the science researchers who are engaged in research of agricultural fundamental sciences, agricultural engineering, agronomy, plants protection, cultivation of crops, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, raising, and management of grassland, etc.

0--22                    Medical researchers  
referring to the science researchers who are engaged in research of preventive medical, hygiene, Chinese medicine, clinic medicine, internal medicine, external medicine, gynecology & obstetrics, tumor, neuropathy & psychiatry, dermatology, venereology, ophthalmology, materia medica, etc.

0--29                    Other science researchers  
referring to other science researchers who are not included in the range from category 0-11 to category 0-22.

#### **0--3/0--4                    Engineering, farming and forestry technical staff**

referring to the people who are engaged in applying scientific knowledge in the fields of industry, agriculture, forestry, etc. This category includes technical staffs who are specialized in design, production, repair and maintenance. The technical staff who are also leading cadres at any level are not classified into this category.

0--31                    City architectural planning & designing staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in city development: design and planning of park, roads, sightseeing area, industrial area, residential area, entertainment area, etc.

0--32                    Civil engineering technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in architecture and building construction, for instance: the architecture and construction of bridge, bank, roads, freeway, airport, railroads.

0--33                    Electric and electronic technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in design, assembly, install, operation, repair, maintenance of electric and electronic system and equipment. These system and equipment include electric motor, thermal power generator, wind driven generator, geothermal power generator, utilization of solar energy, automation, radio transmitting, transformer, computers, telephone, telegram, broadcasting equipment, etc.

0--34                    Mechanical engineering technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in design, production, assembly, operation, maintenance, repair of any machinery. mechanical engineering includes general machinery, agricultural machinery, internal-combustion engine, refrigeration system, surface processing, automobile design, metal cutting, optical equipment, medical equipment, nuclear equipment, etc.

0--35                    Chemical engineering technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in industrial chemical transformation, and design, production, operate, maintenance and repair of synthetic chemical materials. Chemical engineering includes: oil refinery, petrochemical engineering, coking, rubber industry, coal processing, plastics, chemical fiber, organic chemical engineering, light-sensitive materials, silicon, glass, china, accelerator, industrial biochemistry, medicine production, etc.

- 0--36                    Metallurgical engineering technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in metallurgical work. Metallurgical engineering includes: iron-smelting, steel-smelting, ferrous metal-smelting, semi-conductor-smelting, steel rolling, metal material processing, metallurgical physi-chemistry, metallurgical analytical chemistry, etc.
- 0--37                    Mineral engineering technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in mineral engineering. Mineral engineering includes: mining, mine construction, old extraction, old filed development, etc.
- 0--38                    Industrial management technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in management of production processes, industrial safety, technical safety, environmental protection, standardization, etc.
- 0--39                    Cartographers and hydrologic technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in measurement of geomorphy, mine, ocean, river, and lakes; constructional measurement; and carto-drawing.
- 0--40                    meteorological and seismic technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in work of meteorology and seism. The work of meteorology and seism includes forecasting, meteorological observation, observation of atmosphere pollution, precipitation, agricultural meteorology, seismic observation, seism forecasting, seismic situation analysis, etc.
- 0--41                    Geological engineering technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in geological engineering. The work includes geological survey, mineral survey, mineral prospecting, oceanic geology, constructional geology, hydrogeology, oceanic minerals, geo-chemistry for mineral prospecting, seismic geology, geological and geo-physics equipment operation, etc.
- 0--42                    Light industrial, spinning and weaving technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in light industry and textile industry. The work includes cotton spinning, , silk weaving, chemical fiber textile, textile engineering, textile materials, dyeing and printing techniques, fashion design, , paper-making, printing techniques, tobacco techniques, furniture design, etc.
- 0--43                    Food and beverage technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in food, average industries, and brewery industry. The work includes food, beverage production, technique improvement, research and design of production equipment, inspection of the quality of food and quality, etc.
- 0--44                    Agricultural technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in crops cultivation, physi-chemistry and biochemistry of agricultural crops, cultivation and utilization of vegetable, tea trees, and other economic crops, soil-chemistry, apiculture, sericulture, techniques of animal husbandry, utilization of husbandry products, seawater and fresh-water farming. utilization aquatic products, etc.
- 0--45                    Forestry technical staff  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in the work of plantation and utilization of forest, forest protection, horticulture, soil-water control, forestry economy, etc.
- 0--46                    Veterinarian  
referring to the technical staff who are engaged in prevention, diagnosis, treatment of animal diseases.
- 0--49                    Other engineering, farming and forestry technical staff  
referring to the engineering, farming, and forestry technical staff who are not included in categories from 0-31 to 0-46. For instances: technical staff who are engaged in biogas production, equipment management, refrigeration, and air conditioning.
- 0--5                    Scientific and technical managerial professionals and auxiliary staff**  
referring to the people who are engaged in the planning, investigation, verification, approve of scientific or engineering projects, and who provide service for scientific research and engineering activities.
- 0--51                    Scientific and technical managerial professionals  
referring to the scientific research managerial staff who are engaged in the planning, investigation, verification, and approve of scientific and engineering projects.



0--52                    Scientific and technical auxiliary staff members  
referring to the auxiliary staff who provide information, reference and reading materials to researchers and engineers.

**0--6                    Plane and ship technical staff**

referring to the technical staff who are engaged in flight control, ship orientation, inspection, adjustment, maintenance, and repair of aviation and navigation machinery.

0--61                    Plane pilots, navigators

referring to the technical staff who are engaged in operating planes, trial flight, aerophotography, aero-measurement, orientation, training, etc.

0--62                    Plane mechanical technical staff

referring to the aviation technicians who are engaged in inspection, adjustment, calibration, maintenance, and repair of aviation machinery.

0--63                    Ship navigators, directors

referring to the technical staff who are engaged in direction and orientation of navigation, like: captain, first mate, second mate. and third mate.

0--64                    Ship technical staff

referring to the technical staff like: chief engineer, and his assistants. Other crew members are categorized under category of 9-51.

0--69                    Other plane and ship technical staff

referring to other plane and ship technical staff who are not listed in the categories from 0-61 to 0-64.

**0--7/0--8                Medical staff**

referring to the medical staff who are engaged in diagnosis, prescription, treatment, prevention of disease, nursing of patients and medical staff who use Chinese traditional medicines to cure disease.

0--71                    Doctors

referring to the medical staff who are engaged in prevention, treatment,, diagnosis of disease using either Chinese traditional medicine or western medical theory. ( includes Tibetan and Mongolian doctors ) This category includes all doctors and practitioners.

0--72                    Chinese and Western pharmacists

referring to the medical staff who are engaged in compounding medicines or making up dose according to doctor's prescription. It includes pharmacist, assistant pharmacist, doesn't include medicine seller, which is under category of 4-11; does not include medicine producing workers, which is under category of 7-38.

0--73                    Nurses

referring to the medical staff who are engaged in nursing patients.

0--74                    Medical staff in Street of City

referring to the health worker who work in the residential committee or street committee.

0--75                    Village medical staff

referring to the doctor and nurses in countryside

0--89                    Other medical staff

referring to the other medical staff who are not listed in the categories from 0-71 to 0-75. This category includes optometrist, lab technician, epidemic prevention worker, etc.

**0--9                    Economic professionals**

referring to the professionals who are engaged in economic activities and business.

0--91                    Economy planners

referring to the economic professionals who are engaged in economic planning.

0--92                    Statistical staff

referring to the economic professionals who are engaged in the work of statistics.

0--93                    Accounting staff  
referring to the economic professionals who are engaged in accounting work of expenses calculation, keeping accounting records, cashier's work in governmental institutions and enterprises.

0--94                    Labor payroll staff  
referring to the economic professionals who are engaged in employee allocation, training, examination, labor protection and worker's insurance, welfare, etc.

0--95                    Dispatchers  
referring to the economic professionals who are engaged in management and control of production process, deployment of plane, shipment, transportation, etc.

0--96                    Tax, industrial and business administrative staff  
referring to the economic professionals who are engaged in collecting tax, supervision and inspection of accounting activities, supervision and inspection of industrial and commercial enterprises, issuing business license, etc.

0--97                    Financial professionals  
referring to the economic professionals who are engaged in business of loan & credit, agricultural finance, saving, international financial settlement, foreign currency, foreign currency exchange, insurance etc.

0--98                    Customs inspectors  
referring to the economic professionals who are working for Chinese Customs.

0--99                    Other economic professionals  
referring to other economic professionals who are not listed from 0-91 to 0-98. For example, merchandise price monitoring staff.

**1--0                    Legal professionals**

referring to the legal professionals who are engaged in the work of accusation, adjudication, defense.

1--01                    Judges  
referring to the professionals who are engaged in the work of interrogating the defendant, and processing cases in courts of various levels.

1--02                    Prosecutors  
referring to the professionals, working for procuratorates at various levels, who are engaged in prosecution of criminals.

1--03                    Lawyers  
referring to the professionals who are engaged in defending the defendants at courts.

1--09                    Other legal staff  
referring to other legal professionals who are not listed above, like: legal medical expert, notary public, secretary, and jury.

**1--1                    Teaching staff**

referring to the people who are engaged in teaching at various level educational institutions.

1--11                    Teachers of tertiary schools  
referring to the teaching staff who are engaged in tertiary education.

1--12                    Teachers of secondary schools  
referring to the teaching staff who are engaged in secondary, technical, vocational education.

1--13                    Teachers of primary schools  
referring to the teaching staff who are engaged in primary education.

1--14                    Teachers of pre-primary schools  
referring to the teaching staff who are engaged in pre-primary education. ( child-care workers are under category of 5-17 )

1--15                    Teachers of special schools ( for blind, deaf, and dumb persons)  
referring to the teaching staff who are engaged in education in school of blind-deaf-mute.

1--16                    Auxiliary teaching staff  
referring to the staff who are engaged in auxiliary work, such as librarian, assistant, educational administrator.

1--19                    Other teachers  
referring to other teaching staff who are not listed above, like: teachers in correspondence school, school of Communist party, supplementary school and tutors.

**1--2/1--3                Literary, art, and sport workers**

referring to the professionals who are engaged in the work of literature, arts and sports.

1--21                    Literary writers and critics

referring to the professionals who are engaged in literary writing, and critique writing for newspaper, magazines, and TV programs.

1--22                    Directors and music conductors

referring to the professionals who are director, editors of any performance arts, movies, TV programs, music conductors. It includes director, editor of movie, play, drama, choreographer and music conductor.

1--23                    Actors (actresses)

referring to the professionals who are engaged in performing arts. Like: movie star, dancer, singer, Chinese folk art performer, acrobat, etc.

1--24                    Instrument players

referring to the professionals who are instrument players: national instruments and occidental instruments players.

1--25                    Photographers

referring to the professionals who are engaged in photography of portrait, landscape, commercial photography, aerial photography, etc.

1--26                    Movie and TV producers

referring to the professionals who are engaged in the editing, video-recording, audio-recording, producing of films or TV plays. ( reporters are under category of 1-41 )

1--27                    Artists

referring to the professionals who are engaged in drawing, painting, sculpture, stage arts, arts & crafts, commercial advertisements, and indoors decoration.

1--28                    Stage workers

referring to the professionals who are engaged in work of make-up, special effects, lights effects, and sound effects.

1--29                    Sport coaches and umpires

referring to the professionals who are trainers of athletes or umpires of sport competition.

1--30                    Athletes

referring to the professionals who are trained and participate in performance or competition of various sports. It includes athletes for balls, track & field, gymnastics, swimming, chess, bicycle, shooting, boating, qigong, archery, parachute, martial arts, and bridge.

1--39                    Other literary, art and sport workers

referring to literary, art and sports professionals who are not listed above between 1-21 and 1-30.

**1--4                      Culture workers**

1--41                    Reporters

referring to the cultural workers who report news for news press, periodicals, newspaper, TV stations, radio stations.

1--42                    Editors

referring to the cultural workers who are engaged in the work of manuscript selection, education, revision, organization and the management of typesetting and printing for newspaper, books, periodicals, radio and TV stations.

1--43                    Broadcasters

referring to the cultural workers who are announcers working in the radio station, TV stations.

1--44                    Translators

referring to the cultural workers who are engaged in interpretation of various languages.

1--45                    Library professionals  
referring to the cultural workers who are engaged in work of categorization, encoding, storekeeping, consulting, circulation of books and other materials in library.

1--46                    Archive professionals  
referring to the cultural workers who are engaged in the work of categorization, encoding, storekeeping, compiling of personal archive, technical archive, historical archive, and economic archives.

1--47                    Archaeologists and workers associated with historical relic  
referring to the cultural workers who are engaged in the work of excavation, investigation, renovation, chemical analysis, and storekeeping of historical relics.

1--48                    Exhibition guides  
referring to the cultural workers who are engaged in explaining and demonstrating the exhibited objects for various exhibitions.

1--49                    Other culture workers  
referring to other cultural and entertainment professionals who work in various culture or entertainment centers.

**1--5                    Mission (religion) workers**

referring to the religious professionals who are monk, Taoist, priest, nun, sister, god father, lama, or ahung.

1--50                    Mission workers

**Category 2            Leading cadres of Party and government organizations and institutions**

referring to the elected or appointed leading who are responsible for the managerial work of peoples' congress, courts, procuratorate, government, party, youth league, trade union, women's federation, and other social and mass organization or related institutions at various levels.

**2--1                    Leading cadres of government organizations and related institutions**

referring to the leading cadres who are working in people's congress, people's court, people's procuratorate, government and their related working institutions.

2--11                    Leading cadres of central government organizations and related institutions  
referring to the leading cadres who are working in whole-nation people's congress, supreme people's court, supreme people's procuratorate, state council or its ministries, commissions, bureaus and divisions.

2--12                    Leading cadres of provincial government organizations and related institutions  
referring to the leading cadres who are working in provincial level people's congress, people's court, people's procuratorate, government and its department, bureaus and their working institutions.

2--13                    Leading cadres of prefecture or city-level government organizations and related institutions  
referring to the leading cadres who are working in prefecture or city level people's congress, people's court, people's procuratorate, government and its bureaus, sections and their working institutions.

2--14                    Leading cadres of county-level government organizations and related institutions  
referring to the leading cadres who are working in county level people's congress, people's court, people's procuratorate, government and its bureaus, sections and their working institutions.

2--15                    Leading cadres of government organizations and related institutions below county level  
(township, street, and village)

referring to the leading cadres who are working in below-county level people' congress, government and their working institutions.

**2--2                    Leading cadres of party organizations**

referring to the leading cadres who are working in Chinese communist party, various democratic parties, youth league, trade union, women's federation, mass organizations and their working institutions.

2--21                    Leading cadres of Communist Party organizations above county level  
referring to the leading cadres who are working in above county level Chinese communist party organizations, or who are in charge of party organization in various enterprises and institutions.

- 2--22            Leading cadres of Communist Party organizations at grass-root level referring to the leading cadres who are working in grass-root level Chinese communist party organizations.
- 2--23            Leading cadres of Youth Leagues, Trade Unions, and Women's Federations referring to the leading cadres who are working in youth league, trade union, women's federation, and their working institutions.
- 2--24            Leading cadres of Democratic party and other people's organizations referring to the leading cadres who are working in various democratic parties, mass organizations and their working institutions.

**2--4            Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions**

referring to the leading cadres who are working in enterprises, institutions and their working institutions. ordinary cadres and workers are not included.

- 2--41            Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions at central level referring to the leading cadres who are working in national enterprises, institutions and their working institutions.
- 2--42            Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions at provincial or army level referring to the leading cadres who are working in provincial or army level enterprises, institutions and their working institutions.
- 2--43            Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions at prefectural or military division level referring to the leading cadres who are working in prefectural or division level enterprises, institutions and their working institutions.
- 2--44            Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions at county level or regiment level referring to the leading cadres who are working in county or regiment level enterprises, institutions and their working institutions.
- 2--45            Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions below county or regiment level referring to the leading cadres who are working in below county or regiment level enterprises and institutions.

**Category 3    Working staff and related staff**

referring to the people who are engaged in administrative work, political, post and telecommunication, and other kinds of work under the leadership of leading cadres in enterprises and institutions.

**3--1            Administrative working staff**

referring to the people who are substantially engaged in the administrative work.

- 3--11            Administrative management staff and assistants referring to the administrative workers who are engaged in direct the administrative works, like: civil business assistant, housing assignment assistant, electricity utilization administrator, cafeteria administrator, etc.
- 3--12            Secretaries like: recording secretary and secretary who are engaged in receiving and mailing documents.
- 3--13            Receiving ,dispatching and communicating staff referring to the administrative workers who are engaged in receiving, dispatching, and transmitting documents.
- 3--14            Typing and printing staff referring to the administrative workers who are engaged in word processing, printing, stencil paper writing, and mimeography.
- 4--19            Other administrative working staff referring to other administrative staff who are not listed above, who are engaged in general administrative work, like administrator of general business.

**3--2            Political and public security working staff**

referring to the people who are engaged in political work, upholding social orders, protection of public and private property, and preventing crimes, etc.

3--21 Political working staff  
referring to the staff who are engaged in political work: propagation of party's policy, work concerned with trade union, women, young people, full-time discipline inspecting.

3--22 Personnel management staff  
referring to the staff who are engaged in cadre appointment, allocation, qualification checking, and welfare.

3--23 Public security officers and policemen  
referring to the policemen who are engaged in public security, transportation, household registration, foreign affairs, criminal cases, forest protection, border patrol, economy, reconnaissance, criminal interrogation, guarding, etc.

3--24 Firepersons  
referring to the staff who are engaged in work of fire prevention and fire extinguish.

3--29 Other political and public security working staff  
referring to the staff who are engaged in political, public security, guarding work but not belong to department of public security. ( doorkeepers are under category of 5-23 ). It includes mine rescuers and full-time pickets.

### **3--3 Postal and telecommunication working staff**

3--31 Postal working staff  
referring to the staff who are engaged in sorting, inspection, delivery, and transportation and escort of post items, and sale of newspapers.

3--32 Telecommunication working staff  
referring to the staff as operator, decoder for wire or wireless telecommunication, fax machine operator, telegraph operator, telegraph operator on planes or ships

3--39 Other postal and telecommunication working staff  
referring to other postal ad telecommunication staff who are not listed above.

### **3--9 Other working staff and related staff**

referring to other working staff who are not listed above, and who are engaged in workshop bookkeeping, family planning, river course management.

3--99 Other working staff and related staff

## **Category 4 Commercial working staff**

referring to the people who are engaged in purchasing, wholesale, retail, marketing, and recycle of merchandise and other related work.

### **4--1 Salespersons**

referring to the commercial workers who are engaged in the work of selling goods in stores or floating stalls

4--11 Salespersons

referring to the commercial workers who are engaged in sale, valuation, cashing, preparation of merchandise. like: store salesperson, salesperson at floating stalls.

4--19 Other related working staff

referring to the other sales workers who are not listed under category of 4-1, like: private pedlars.

### **4--2 Purchase, supply and marketing staff**

referring to the commercial workers who are engaged in purchasing, whole sale, sales and marketing work of merchandise. ( commercial workers purchasing farm products & sideline products. )

4--20 Purchase, supply and marketing staff

referring to the workers in commercial and other enterprises, who are engaged in purchasing, wholesale, supply, and marketing and related work of equipment, materials, and merchandise.

### **4--3 Receiving staff**

referring to the commercial workers who are engaged in purchase of farm & sideline products, purchase of aboriginal products, and reclaim of old recyclable products.

4--31                    Agricultural or side-line product receiving staff  
referring to the commercial workers who are engaged in purchase and classification of farm and sideline products and aboriginal products. Like: purchaser, inspector, weigher, classification worker, cashier, etc.

4--32                    Trust ( entrust ) receiving staff  
referring to the commercial workers who are engaged in the evaluation, purchase, and classification of private or public commission products.

4--33                    Recycling receiving staff  
referring to the commercial workers who are engaged in the reclaim and clarification of recyclable products.

**4--9                    Other commercial working staff**

referring to other commercial workers who are not listed from category 4-1 to category 4-3.

4--99                    Other commercial working staff

**Category 5                    Service workers**

**5--1/5--2                    Service persons**

referring to the people who are engaged in work of service.

5--11                    Service persons in restaurants  
referring to the service persons working in restaurants, cafeteria, like: busboy, cashier, waiter, clean-up.

5--12                    Service persons in hotels, motels, etc.  
referring to the service persons working in hotel, motel, guest houses, sanitarium, home for aged people, who are engaged in registration, cashier's work, clean-up etc.

5--13                    Service persons in entertainment and relaxing clubs  
referring to the service persons in theater, stadium, park, museum, exhibition center, who are engaged in sales and inspection of tickets, clean-up, maintenance, and other services.

5--14                    Service persons in public bathrooms  
referring to the service persons working in public bathhouse.

5--15                    Bus, ship and plane service persons  
referring to the service persons on train, plane, and ships, who are engaged in providing services and clean-up.

5--16                    Ticket sellers  
referring to the service persons working for train, bus, plane, ship, bathhouse, stadium, theater, park, museum, and barber, who are engaged in selling tickets.

5--17                    Child-care workers  
referring to the service persons working in kindergarten, and crèche, who look after the pre-school children, and their food.

5--18                    Baby sitters or family service workers  
referring to the service persons working for private residence, who are engaged in family chores, baby-sitter, etc.

5--19                    Hairdressers, barbers  
referring to the service persons who are engaged in design, cutting of hair styles.

5--20                    Washing, knitting or dyeing workers  
referring to the service persons who are engaged in wash, dye, ironing and darning of various clothes.

5--21                    Fuel supplying workers  
referring to the service persons working in stations or stores providing daily-used liquefied petroleum gas, lump coal, and briquette, who works as cashiers, coal products deliverer, and other service persons.

5--22                    Environment cleaning workers  
referring to the service persons who are engaged in the work of rural and urban environmental sanitation ( this category does not include clean-up workers working for particular unit, those people are under the category of 5-23. ), like: trash transporter, clean-up worker for roads and streets, street sanitation inspector, clean-up workers for public rest rooms, etc.

5--23                    Service personnel in an office  
referring to the service persons working for particular unit, who are engaged in chores, like: boiling water for drinking & taking bath, doorkeeping, newspaper delivery, clean-up, etc.

5--24                    Service workers in funeral parlors  
referring to the service persons working in funeral parlors, who are engaged in body transporting, decoration of the mourning hall, make-up for the body, cremation worker, etc.

5--25                    Gardeners or related workers  
referring to the service persons working for units of garden at any level, who are engaged in cultivation of flower & fruit, breeding, greenization, etc.

5--29                    Other service workers  
referring to other service persons who are engaged in bicycle parking, luggage checkroom management, reading gas, water, electricity meter used by residents, and refueling for ship, plane, train.

### **5--3                    Chefs and other kitchen staff**

referring to the people working in restaurant, cafeteria of enterprises and institutions, who are engaged in cooking soup, dishes, and general food. It includes all kinds of chefs and cooks.

5--31                    Chefs  
referring to the cooking workers working in restaurants, cafeterias of enterprises and institutions where the partition of the work is clear, and has the classification of technical titles.

5--32                    Other kitchen staff  
referring to the cooking workers working in cafeterias of enterprises and institutions where has no classification of technical titles and partition of the work is unclear.

### **5--4                    Tour guide**

referring to the people who are tour guides, undertaking task of introducing sights, scenic spots, and historical sites.

5--40                    Tour guide

### **5--5                    Repairing persons of daily necessities**

5--51                    Repairing persons of family electronic products  
referring to the repairmen who repair family electronic products, such as: radio, TV set, recorder, washing machine, sewing machine, bicycle, motorcycle, fan, refrigerator, iron, watches.

5--59                    Other repairing persons of daily necessities  
referring to the repairmen who repair daily necessities, such as: shoe, scissors, umbrella, zipper, leather bag, luggage.

### **5--9                    Other service workers**

referring to other service people who are not listed from 5-1 to 5-5, such as milk deliverer and news-stand worker.

5--99                    Other service workers

## **Category 6            Labors of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery**

referring to the people who engaged in the productive activity of agriculture, forestry, husbandry, fishing, hunting, and operation of agricultural machine. It includes workers of state-owned farm, private agricultural worker, and who are engaged in cultivation, management, harvest, animal raising, aquaculture, breeding, spreading new techniques.

### **6--1                    Farming labors**

referring to the people who are engaged in the cultivation, management, harvest of grain, cotton, vegetables, , tobacco, fiber crops, mulberry, lotus, herb, , flower, melon, tea-tree, and other assistant workers. this category does not include people who are engaged in the cultivation, management, harvest of rubber, lacquer, teal-oil and other economic plants. they are under category of 6-2.

6--11                    Grain planters

referring to the farming labor who are engaged in the work of cultivation, , management, harvest, strain improvement of wheat, rice, corn, millet, Chinese sorghum, bean, potato.



6--12 Cotton planters  
referring to the farming labor who are engaged in the work of cultivation, , management, harvest, strain improvement of cotton.

6--13 Vegetable planters  
referring to the farming labor who are engaged in the work of cultivation, , management, harvest, strain improvement of vegetable, melon, mushroom.

6--14 Fruit, mulberry, and tea planters, etc.  
referring to the farming labor who are engaged in the work of cultivation, , management, harvest, strain improvement of tea, fruit, mulberry.

6--19 Other farming labors  
referring to the farming labor who are engaged in the work of cultivation, , management, harvest, strain improvement of old-plant, sugar-plant, tobacco, herb, flower, lotus, etc.

### **6--2 Forestry labors**

referring to the people who are engaged in management, construction, lumbering, and utilization of forest, trees, bamboo, and bush.

6--21 Afforesting labors  
referring to the forestry labor who are engaged in breeding, forestization, soil conservation, forest protection of forest, bamboo, and bush.

6--22 Lumbering labors  
referring to the forestry labor who are engaged in lumbering, branch cutting, and transportation of trees, bamboo, bush.

6--23 Forest protecting labors  
referring to the forestry labor who are engaged in work of patrol, watching-out, , anti-fire, anti-insects, protection for forest, bamboo, and bush.

6--24 Labors responsible for transporting woods through river  
referring to the forestry labor who are responsible for transporting woods via river.

6--29 Other forestry labors  
referring to other forestry labor who are not listed above, who collects fruit, seeds from rosin, baby bamboo, rubber tree, walnut, rapeseed.

### **6--3 Animal husbandry labors**

referring to the people who are engaged in raising, fertility, strain improvement of poultry and livestock, and engaged in collecting husbandry products. This category does not includes butchers, butcher are under category of 7-83.

6--31 Livestock -raising labors  
referring to the husbandry workers who are engaged in raising of cattle, horse, donkey, camel, yak, buffalo, milk cow, etc.

6--32 Poultry-raising labors  
referring to the husbandry workers who are engaged in raising of pig, sheep, cock, dog, rabbit, duck, pigeon, goose.

6--33 Special animal raising labors  
referring to the husbandry workers who are engaged in raising of ornamental animals, animals for military and police, animals for zoo.

6--39 Other animal husbandry labors  
referring to other husbandry workers who are not listed above categories, form 6-31 to 6-33. this category includes husbandry workers in sheering, castrating, clean-up, fertilizer management.

### **6--4 Fishing labors**

referring to the people who are engaged in fishing and culture of aquatic animals and plants.

6--41 Aquatic animal raising labors  
referring to fishing labor who are engaged in aquaculture of aquatic animals and plants in pond, river, and lake.

6--42 Aquatic animal fishing labors  
referring to fishing labor who are engaged in fishing of fish, shrimp, whale, and sea animals.

6--43 Natural aquatic animal collecting labors  
referring to fishing labor who are engaged in collecting plankton, shell, seaweed, kelp, like: ocean grass, jellyfish, sponge, trepang, and coral.

6--44 Fishing boat drivers  
referring to fishing labor who are engaged in the driving and other machinery operation of fishing boats or ships.  
like: steersmen and engineers.

6--49 Other fishing labors  
referring to other fishing labor who are not listed in above categories.

**6--5 Hunting labors**

referring to the people who are engaged in hunting animals.

6--50 Hunting labors

**6--6 Agricultural machine operators**

referring to the people who are engaged in operating tractors or operating other agricultural machines.

6--61 Tractor drivers

referring to machine operators who are engaged in driving tractors.

6--69 Other agricultural machine operators

referring to machine operators who are engaged in operating agricultural machinery except tractors: reaper, planter, dryer, flour-milling machine, rice mill, fertilizer distributor.

**6--9 Other labors of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery**

referring to other people participating the productive activity of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishing, who are not listed in above categories. it includes: the raising of bee, scorpion, birds, frog, tortoise, silkworm, turtle, earthworm, and irrigation.

6--99 Other labors of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery

**Category 7-9 Production workers, transportation workers and related staff**

referring to the people who are engaged in excavation and processing of minerals, oil, natural gas, production, repair, maintenance of industrial products, and the operation of transporting equipment.

**7--0 Section chiefs**

7--00 Section chiefs

referring to the people who are section chief of workshop, head of transporting team, or foreman of constructing team.

**7--1 Mining, stone gathering, salt gathering, prospecting, well drilling workers**

referring to the workers who are engaged in excavation of ground or underground mineral and various kinds of stone, geological prospecting, and operating the well-drilling machine.

7--11 Mining, stone gathering workers

referring to the geological workers who are engaged in the work for evacuating of ground and underground minerals and stones. the objects include coal, minerals, marble, jade, granites. The work include installation, repair, and operation of mine evacuating machine, mineral sampling, tunnel construction, transportation of ore, mine area rescue, explosive gas inspection.

7--12 Mineral or stone processing workers

referring to the geological workers who are engaged in the work for selection and classification of ore and stone, operation stone crusher, and other work before extraction.

7--13 Gas or oil drilling workers

referring to the geological workers who are engaged in evacuation of oil and natural gas, like: water filling, extraction, transportation, and repair of equipment.

7--14                   Prospecting workers  
referring to the geological workers who are engaged in various mineral prospecting work.

7--15                   Salt gathering workers  
referring to the geological workers who are engaged in drawing of ocean water, lake water, well water, extraction of halite, and evaporation of water with salt.

7--19                   Other related workers  
referring to other geological workers who are not listed in the categories above, from 7-11-7-15. like: worker repair and managing miner's lamps.

**7--2                   Metal melting and handling workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in ore smelting, metallurgy, metal rolling, metal casting, heat treatment and surface processing of metal, and the forming of metal thread and tube.

7--21                   Metal melting workers  
referring to metallurgical workers who are engaged in ore melting and operation of smelting oven. It includes the smelting work of ferrous metal and non-ferrous metal. ferrous metal includes iron, steel, iron alloy. Non-ferrous metal includes copper, lead, zinc, tin, stibium, mercury, lead oxide, electrolytic lead, oxides, and magnesium.

7--22                   Metal rolling workers and machine operators  
referring to metallurgical workers who are engaged in operation of metal rolling equipment and rolling metal products.

7--23                   Metal casting workers  
referring to metallurgical workers who are engaged in metal melting, making sand-mold, operation of metal rolling.

7--24                   Metal heat handling workers  
referring to metallurgical workers who are engaged in the cold, heat, and medical treatment of metal to change its physical characteristics.

7--25                   Metal drawing and extruding workers  
referring to metallurgical workers who are engaged in manual or mechanical production of metal thread, strip, and tubes.

7--26                   Metal surface handling workers  
referring to metallurgical workers who are engaged in operation of surface processing machine, spraying, plating, anti-abrasion, and antirust coating for metal surface.

7--29                   Other related workers  
referring to other metallurgical workers who are not listed from 7-21 to 7-26, like people who engaged in clean-up and preparation work at various related metallurgical phases.

**7--3                   Chemical workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in the production of daily chemical product, chemical fiber, oil refinery, coke, various medicines, and other chemical products and operation of productive equipment.

7--31                   Basic chemical raw material production workers  
referring to chemical workers who are engaged in the production of chemical resources: acids, alkali, inorganic substance, and gas.

7--32                   Agricultural fertilizer production workers  
referring to chemical workers who are engaged in the production of potash, phosphate, nitrogenous, and other chemical fertilizers.

7--33                   Agricultural chemical production workers  
referring to chemical workers who are engaged in the production of agricultural chemicals: insecticide, bactericide, fumigant, weedicide, stimulant.

7--34                   Daily chemical goods production workers  
referring to chemical workers who are engaged in the production of daily used chemical products: light-sensitive material, synthetic detergent, soap, toothpaste, and match.

7--35                   Chemical fabrics production workers  
referring to chemical workers who are engaged in production of artificial fabrics and synthetic fabrics.

7--36                    Oil refining workers  
referring to chemical workers who are engaged in oil refinery and production of petroleum products. Work includes: operation of desulphurization equipment, refining equipment, fractionator, distillation equipment, and productive equipment of chemical additives.

7--37                    Oil coking workers  
referring to chemical workers who are engaged in the productive process of coking. Work includes the preparation coal resources, washing coal, and coking.

7--38                    Medicine production workers  
referring to chemical workers who are engaged in the production of medicines, like: antibiotics, vitamin, anti-cancer, anti-pyretic, contraceptive, anti-tuberculous, laxative, and Chinese herbal medicine.

7--39                    Other chemical worker  
referring to other chemical workers who are engaged in the production of dynamite, igniter, dye, alcohol, flux, distilled water, solvent, and some organic material production. ( which does not include three synthetic materials: synthetic rubber, synthetic plastic, synthetic fiber )

#### **7--4                    Rubber and plastic product manufacturing workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in the work of tanning, rolling, extruding, molding of rubber, natural rubber, synthetic rubber, plastic, operation of correspondent productive equipment, and rubber & plastic products.

7--41                    Rubber machine operators  
referring to workers who are engaged in tanning, rolling, extruding, and molding of raw rubber, natural rubber, and synthetic rubber.

7--42                    Plastic machine operators  
referring to workers who are engaged in the hot pressing, molding, and blow-molding of plastic and production of plastic products.

7--43                    Tire manufacturing workers  
referring to workers who are engaged in forming, wroughting, vulcanization of various tires for vehicles, planes, tractors.

7--49                    Other related workers  
referring to other workers who are not listed above, and who engaged in production of rubber and plastic products, like: bakelite polisher.

#### **7--5                    Spinning, weaving, knitting, printing and dyeing workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in the fiber preprocessing of natural and chemical fiber, like: cotton, wool, flax, and silk; or weaving, knitting, printing, and repair and maintenance of textile machinery.

7--51                    Fabrics pre-processing workers  
referring to textile workers who are engaged in the preprocessing of natural fiber or chemical fiber, like: cotton, wool, flax, and silk.

7--52                    Spinning, screwing and twisting workers  
referring to textile workers who are engaged in operation of weaving, doubling, twisting machine, additional weaving from low count to first count.

7--53                    Related machine maintaining workers  
referring to textile workers who are engaged in installation, adjustment, and repair of weaving, knitting, printing machines.

7--54                    Weaving workers  
referring to textile workers who are engaged in manual or mechanical textile weaving and preparation.

7--55                    Knitting workers  
referring to textile workers who are engaged in manual or mechanical knitting.

7--56                    Printing and dyeing workers  
referring to textile workers who are engaged in bleaching, dyeing, printing of fiber, yarn, thread, cloth, and other textile.

7--59                    Other related workers  
referring to other textile workers who are not listed above.

**7--6 Leather and fur product manufacturing workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in de-fat, de-hair, tanning, categorization, valuation, flatten, and polish of hide, and the production of leather or fur products, like: shoe, hat, fashion, glove, etc.

7--61 Leather and fur manufacturing workers

referring to workers who are engaged in nitrification, varnishment, bleach, dye of hide and fur.

7--62 Leather production manufacturing workers

referring to workers who are engaged in production of shoe, suitcase, luggage, clothes, gloves, belt using leather.

7--63 Fur product manufacturing workers

referring to workers who are engaged in production, design, resources selection, tailoring of fur clothes and fur gloves.

7--69 Other related workers

referring to other workers who are not listed above from 7-61 to 7-63, who are engaged in production of leather, fur or their products.

**7--7 Tailoring and sewing workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in depends on textile as resources, tailoring, design, sewing, embroidering of clothes, shoe, hat, curtain, canopy, embroider, and cushion. ( does not include art & crafty products )

7--71 Designing and tailoring workers

referring to tailoring and sewing workers working in clothing factory, who are engaged in design and tailoring of products.

7--72 Sewing workers

referring to tailoring and sewing workers who are engaged in material selection and manual or mechanic sewing.

7--73 Shoes, caps and huts manufacturing workers

referring to tailoring and sewing workers who are engaged in production of cloth-shoe or shoe of other textile and production of hat made of cloth, wool fabric, fur, etc.

7--74 Embroidering workers

referring to tailoring and sewing workers who are engaged in manual or mechanical embroidering of clothes and decorations, like: underwear, table, lace, etc.

7--79 Other related workers

referring to other tailoring and sewing workers who are not listed from category 7-71 to category 7-74. For example, maintainer or repairmen of weaving machine.

**7--8 Food and beverage production workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in production of food and beverage.

7--81 Rice-grinding, powder-grinding, and oil-extracting labors

referring to food and beverage workers who are engaged in hulling, peeling, grinding, pulverization and mingling of grain, perfume plant, fodder, and squeezing oil plant.

7--82 Sugar producing workers

referring to food and beverage workers who are engaged in squeezing sugarcane, beet and other sugar plants; concentration, purification, crystallization, and refinery of sugar syrup.

7--83 Butchers and meat processing labors

referring to food and beverage workers who are engaged in slaughter, peeling, and cutting of fowl, livestock, and fish; and making sausage.

7--84 Canned food producing and preserving labors

referring to food and beverage workers who are engaged in production, sterilization, refrigeration, flavoring of canned food from meat, fruit, vegetable and aquatic products; and cleaning, smoke, preservation, and dehydration of meat, fish, and vegetables.

7--85 Dairy producing workers

referring to food and beverage workers who are engaged in sterilization, and production of milk products, like: butter, cheese, malted milk.

7--86 Bread, desert, and candy producing workers  
referring to food and beverage workers who are engaged in production of bread, cookies, Chinese & foreign dessert and candy.

7--87 Tea producing workers  
referring to food and beverage workers who are engaged in valuation, knead, ferment, drying of tea products, and the production of CoCo and coffee.

7--88 Wine and beverage production workers  
referring to food and beverage workers who are engaged in production of non-alcohol beverage ( soda and juice ); ferment, disinfection, brewing of wine, beer, vinegar, soy sauce; and production of ice-cream.

7--89 Other food and beverage production workers  
referring to other food and beverage workers who are engaged in production of noodle, bean products, salt, and seasoning.

### **7--9 Tobacco production workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in processing tobacco and production of various tobacco products.

7--90 Tobacco production workers  
referring to workers who are engaged in valuation, mingle, classification, fumigate, grinding of tobacco; and making and packing cigar and cigarettes.

### **8--0 Timber processing, wood, bamboo, linen, rattan, straw product manufacturing workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in timber reservation & drying, operation of sawing machine, veneer board machine, production of wooden furniture, and products of bamboo, linen, rattan, straw. ( this does not includes art & crafts )

8--01 Timber processing workers  
referring to timber processing workers who are engaged in timber reservation, drying, soaking in chemicals, fumigation in order to make timber antiseptic, anti-insect and fireproof.

8--02 Wood producing workers  
referring to timber processing workers who are engaged in installation, operation of sawing machine and veneer board machine, and timber classification.

8--03 Furniture or construction wood manufacturing workers  
referring to timber processing workers who are engaged in material selection, tailoring, design, plane, veneer, polish of wooden, bamboo, rattan furniture, and production and repair of wooden construction materials: roof, floor, beam, and supporting pole, stage; and the installation of all the machines.

8--04 Bamboo, linen, rattan, straw product manufacturing workers  
referring to timber processing workers who are engaged in producing productive and daily-used products from bamboo, linen, rattan, straw. ( production of bamboo and rattan furniture is categorized in the previous category. And all the arts & crafts are belong to the category of 9-17 )

8--09 Other related workers  
referring to other timber processing workers who are engaged in producing wooden teaching facilities, barrel, sports facility, smoking pipe, abacus, sign, agricultural facilities.

### **8--1 Paper and paper product manufacturing workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in production of paperpulp and paper products.

8--11 Paper manufacturing workers  
referring to workers who are engaged in manufacturing paperpulp and various kinds of paper, like: operation of timber chopping machine, operation of solving machine for timber, grass, waste paper, operation of bleaching and beating machine and operation of paper manufacturing machine.

8--12 Paper product manufacturing workers  
referring to workers who are engaged in manufacturing paper products from general paper, cardboard, cellophane, and card paper, which are envelope, bags, box, case, etc.

8--19 Other related workers  
referring to other workers who are engaged in manufacturing of paper and paper products.

## **8--2                    Printing workers and related workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in typesetting, plate making, printing, binding, typefounding of all kinds of fonts, and work in photoshop.

8--21                    Word-selecting and typesetting workers

referring to printing workers who are engaged in type-collecting, typesetting, and operation of automatic or electronic typesetting machine.

8--22                    Plate making workers

referring to printing workers who are engaged in plate-founding, plate-engraving, and halftone etch.

8--23                    Printing workers

referring to printing workers who are engaged in operation of printing machine on paper, metal and plastic; and color adjustment, cleaning plate.

8--24                    Binding workers

referring to printing workers who are engaged in manual or mechanical binding of book, magazine and other references.

8--25                    Darkroom workers

workers whose work is relevant to film developing and processing

8--29                    Other related workers

referring to other printing workers who are engaged in proofread, word processing, silk book printing, wax printing, etc.

## **8--3                    Stone cutting and carving workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in cutting, carving, polish, refinery of stone and stele, and engaged in manual or mechanical engrave, color, pattern carving of stone handicraft article.

8--31                    Stone cutting and carving workers

referring to stone workers who are engaged in cutting, carving, polish, refinery of stone and stele, and production of other stone products.

8--32                    Artistic masons

referring to stone workers who are engaged in engrave, color, polish, waxing of stone handicraft article.

8--39                    Other related workers

referring to other stone workers who are not listed in categories above.

## **8--4                    Forging, tool manufacturing workers and machine tool installing operators**

referring to workers who are engaged in manual or mechanical metal forging; production of metal mold, tools; installation and operation of metal cutting machine and forging press.

8--41                    Blacks smiths, forgers and forging press operators

referring to workers who are engaged in forging of iron, steel and other metal materials, manual or mechanical production of hand tools, parts, agricultural tools, and other tools.

8--42                    Benchworkers

referring to workers who are engaged in manufacture, installation, maintenance, repair of precision tools, measuring tools, mold, and clamping apparatus; and precise making of some machine parts via clamping tools, measuring tools, chisel, and file.

8--43                    Machine tool installing operators

referring to workers who are engaged in installation and trial run of machine tools.

8--44                    Metal cutting machine operators and grinding workers

referring to workers who are engaged in production of some metal products, and sharpening of metal tools, using metal cutting machine tool.

8--49                    Other related workers

referring to workers who are not listed in the categories from 8-41 to 8-44, like the workers who produce things like: needle, nail, bolt, lock, and spring.

**8--5 Machine assembling workers and precision instrument manufacturing workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in assembly, installation, maintenance, and repair of all kinds of machine, and motor, and production, assembly, maintenance, and repair of non-electric precision instrument.

8--51 Machine assembling workers

referring to assembling and manufacturing workers who are engaged in assembly, set-up, calibration of non-electric, non-electronic productive machine, motor, and other mechanical equipment.

8--52 Machine repairing workers

referring to assembling and manufacturing workers who are engaged in maintenance, repair, inspection, changing parts of non-electric, non-electronic productive machine, motor, and other mechanical equipment.

8--53 Clock, watch and precision instrument manufacturing workers

referring to assembling and manufacturing workers who are engaged in production, assembly, calibration, repair of non-electric, non-electronic precision instruments, optical instruments, medical precision equipment.

8--59 Other machine assembling workers and precision instrument manufacturing workers

referring to other assembling and manufacturing workers who are not listed from category 8-51 to category 8-53.

**8--6 Electric, electronic equipment installing, repairing, assembling workers and related workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in assembly, installation, installation, maintenance and repair of electric or electronic equipment, like: power generator, electric motor, meters, receiver & transmitter, control equipment; setup, checking, and repair of electric lines.

8--61 Electric equipment installing, repairing workers

referring to electric & electronic equipment related workers who are engaged in installation, setup, debug, and repair of electric equipment, like: industrial equipment and electric equipment on ship, vehicle, and plane.

8--62 Electronic equipment installing, repairing workers

referring to electric & electronic equipment related workers who are engaged in installation, setup, debug, and repair of electronic equipment.

8--63 Electric and electronic assembling workers

referring to electric & electronic equipment related workers who are engaged in manufacturing electric and electronic equipment, composing elements, welding, and fixing screw on the assembly line.

8--64 Electrical engineering workers

referring to electric & electronic equipment related workers who are engaged in setup, maintenance, checking, repair of all kinds of electric wires or cables.

8--65 Telephone, telegraph equipment repairing workers

referring to electric & electronic equipment related workers who are engaged in setup, installation, repair, and maintenance of telephone and telegraph equipment, which includes telephone instrument, telegraph instrument, short-wave telecommunication instrument, microwave telecommunication instrument, instruments for ground satellite station.

8--69 Other related workers

referring to other electric & electronic equipment related workers who not listed above, from category 8-61 to category 8-65. These people are engaged in production of battery, neon lamp, light tube, light bulb, flashlight, electric wire, and electric cable.

**8--7 Radio station sound recording equipment operators and movie projectionists**

referring to workers working in radio station or TV station, who are engaged in operation of transmitting equipment, recording equipment and movie projectionists.

8--71 Projecting equipment operators

referring to workers working in radio station or TV station, who are engaged in the operation of transmitting or broadcasting equipment, by which one can control the volume, quality of the sound the quality of the picture.

8--72 Radio station sound recording equipment operators

referring to workers who are engaged in video-recording, audio-recording, operation of broadcasting system and sound system in radio station, TV station, and theater.



8--73                    Movie projectionists  
referring to workers, working in enterprises and institutions, who are engaged in film projection and movie censoring.

**8--8                    Plumbers, welders, cold forging, metal component installing workers**

referring to workers who are engaged in installation, assembly, repair of metal tube and pipeline system; metal cutting by electric arc; cold forging and repair of metal board products; production, combination, setup, repair of metal building materials and other metal components.

8--81                    Plumbers

referring to workers who are engaged in cutting, bending, graduation, connection of metal tube; and installation, assembly, repair of pipeline system.

8--82                    Welders

referring to workers who are engaged in metal welding and cutting via flame or electric arc.

8--83                    Cold forging workers

referring to workers working on cutting, compressing, forming, drilling, and mounting of metal plates; as well as manufacturing and repairing, metal parts processing, automobile and plane parts repairing. Workers for home use metal ware repairing belongs to 5-59

8--84                    Metal component installing workers

referring to producing and assembling workers working on large-scale construction, such as building, highway, bridge, port, dam and ship with mounting and assembling metal column, frame and plate. This category includes metal compartment producer, building metal frame assembler, steel plate cutter, sampler, drilling worker, hand riveter, machine riveter, pneumatic riveter, steel plate cutter, forming worker. Flame as well as electric arc cutter are included in 8-82

**8--9                    Glass, pottery and enamel product manufacturing workers**

referring to workers working on glass meting, glass cutting, glassware portraying as well as decorating, clay and pottery clay processing, forming, baking as well as portraying and coloring. Craftsmen of glassware, ceramic-ware and enamelware belong to 9-17.

8--91                    Glass manufacturing workers

referring to workers working on glass melting, glass fiber, quartz and various glass plate processing, glassware portraying and decorating, including burden, forming, quenching, cutting, decorating, spectacle mounting, melting, flame polishing, shaping, and processing.

8--92                    Pottery manufacturing workers

referring to workers working on clay and pottery clay processing, filtering and shaping, drying, glaze porcelain, baking, and shaping, including raw material processing, shaping, baking and decorating.

8--93                    Enamel manufacturing workers

referring to workers working on enamel material burden, baking, coloring and decorating, as well as shaping.

**9--0                    Painters**

referring to workers working on painting of building, ship, airplane, vehicles, woodware and metalware

9--01                    Painters

referring to workers working on painting, polishing of building, metal frame as well as internal decorating of ships and planes.

9--09                    Other related workers

referring to workers working on painting but not belong to 9-01. Like: hand painter, tar painter, water-proof painter, road painter, painting machine maintainer.

**9--1                    Other production workers and related workers**

referring to workers who are relevant to productive activities, but not included above

- 9--11                   Cement manufacturing workers  
referring to workers working on mixing, filing, modeling and maintaining of concrete products, like: concrete maker, pre-made concrete block maker, concrete tube maker, concrete base maker, concrete pole maker, concrete ship maker, concrete bridge maker, and concrete house maker.
- 9--12                   Asbestos manufacturing workers  
referring to workers working on bone coal and its product, including its product maker, bone coal cloth maker, high-temp-proof bone coal cloth maker, and bone coal pile maker.
- 9--13                   Brick and lime manufacturing workers  
referring to workers working on mining, mixing, compressing, drying and baking for making bricks and limes, including preparing and making pile, weigh and transport the product
- 9--14                   Fire-proof material manufacturing workers  
referring to workers working on transport, crashing, sorting, mixing, pressing and baking of the fire proof material.
- 9--15                   Other non-mental mineral manufacturing workers  
referring to workers working on non-metal mineral material but not in category 9-11 to 9-14, including making of carbon powder and carbon bar, gypsum, graphite powder, talcum powder, mica sheet, abrasive wheel and oilstone.
- 9--16                   Education and sport related article manufacturing workers  
referring to workers working on production of pen, educational material, sports material, as well as music instruments, assembling, adjusting and repairing. The making of different parts and kinds of pen, pencil and making of glue. Wooden material is in 8-09
- 9--17                   Jewelry and gold ornament processing workers  
referring to workers working on jewel and precious metal, cutting of jewel, mounting and its design. Art craftsman belong to 9-18
- 9--18                   Art and handicraft article manufacturing workers  
referring to workers working on artistic carving, painting and decorating, making artistic products from bamboo and other plant materials, silk and glass and ceramics. Opera cloth and tools as well as fireworks. Jewel and golden, silver processor are not included, stamp maker is in this group
- 9--19                   Other production workers and related workers  
referring to workers working in this field but not included in non of the above categories. Including the making of perfume, toys, umbrella, paper fan as well as briquette, candle.

## **9--2                   Construction workers**

referring to workers building construction and repairing, plumber is not included.

- 9--21                   Bricklayers  
referring to workers working on laying of wall, door, chimney and other brick structures, including its painting. Building of different kinds of industrial boiler, oven, and relevant works on making the concrete, fire proof materials, decorating material
- 9--22                   Concrete mixing workers  
referring to workers working on burden, mixing of concrete on construction field, including maintenance. Workers producing concrete products are not included.
- 9--23                   Reinforcing bar related workers  
referring to workers working on curving, forming, bundling and assemblage of reinforce frame or skeleton in the construction field, including preparation.
- 9--24                   Scaffolders  
referring to workers working on frame preparation, assemblage, and disassemble.
- 9--25                   Construction related unskilled workers  
referring to workers working on construction relevant job, including transportation of construction materials
- 9--29                   Other Construction workers  
referring to workers working on construction but not included in 9-21 to 9-25, including decoration and maintenance and other construction relevant work.

## **9--3                   Power plant operators**

referring to workers working on power generation, conversion and transmission, as well as relevant instrument repair and maintenance.

- 9--31                Electric power equipment operators  
referring to workers working on transport of different kind of generators.
- 9--32                Electric power network operators  
referring to workers working on operation of power instruments, including conversion and transmission. Workers working on such job in non-power plant belong to 8-64.
- 9--33                Boiler related workers  
referring to workers working on boiler operation and maintenance, as well as relevant jobs, including fuel and water supply, circulation system maintenance, cooling and overall control. House warming and tea water supplier belong to 5-23.
- 9--39                Other related workers  
referring to workers works related to power supply, including maintenance, cooling, heating, water processing, pumping, waste water processing, operating and repairing.

#### **9--4                Loaders and related equipment operators**

referring to workers working on loading and unloading in railway station, port, store room, and operating relevant instruments.

- 9--41                Loaders and porters  
referring to workers load and unload and transport in railway station, airport and port. Including operation of relevant instruments.
- 9--42                Crane operators  
referring to workers working on crane and other similar machines, including operation and maintenance
- 9--43                Construction related equipment operators  
referring to workers using construction machine in the field, mountain and river, dealing with drilling, digging, moving and pressing of earth, operating different kinds of instruments and machines.
- 9--49                Other related equipment operators  
referring to workers working on operation of construction instruments but not belong to 9-41 to 9-43. Rigging assembler working in building of ships, buildings, mining, and relevant maintenance and safeguarding.

#### **9--5                Transportation equipment operators**

referring to workers working on different kinds of transport instruments, including automobiles, ships, and animal power vehicles.

- 9--51                Pilots  
referring to workers who are engaged in transport ship driving, instrument operating, maintaining and relevant works. Workers on fishery boats are not included.
- 9--52                Locomotive drivers and stokers  
referring to workers who are driver of steam engine, electric engine, internal combustion engine and maintenance working in subway, mine and forests.
- 9--53                Railway transportation workers  
referring to workers, working on the train, and who are not the engine driver, including the brake operator, maintainer, switching and signaling.
- 9--54                Bus drivers  
referring to drivers of custom and goods transport
- 9--55                Motor-driven vehicle drivers  
referring to drivers not included in 9-54
- 9--56                Animal-driven vehicle drivers  
referring to workers working on transport vehicle driven by animals
- 9--59                Other related workers  
referring to workers working on transport relevant work but not included in 9-51-9-56, such as road maintenance and man powered vehicles

#### **9--6                Inspection, measuring, experiment, analysis staff and related staff**

referring to workers working in different fields with such a nature

9--61            Inspectors  
referring to workers checking the products or procedures in all sorts of works.

9--62            Measuring staff  
referring to workers working on checking and measurement of standard length, volume, etc.

9--63            Experiment and testing staff  
referring to workers testing size, shape, position, angle and other parameters as well as physical, chemical, electrical or other properties.

9--64            Analysis staff  
referring to workers working on examine or analysis of metal, water properties in different fields (not include those working in the field of education, scientific research and cultural relics research, which belong to 1-16, 1-47 0-52)

9--65            Drawing and photocopying staff  
referring to drawing and photocopying staff who are not in the institutions of education and research.

9--66            Computer paper hole recording staff  
referring to workers who are engaged in data entry using paper tape.

**9--9            Other workers**

labor workers but not belong to 7-11 to 9-66

9--91            Workers working under the water ( ocean, river)  
referring to workers working on all sorts of under water job

9--92            Drawing and mapping workers  
referring to workers working on the measurement in water, geology, topology, water canal, sea coast, mine, building, civil engineering.

9--93            Wrapping workers  
referring to workers working on packaging in all sorts of works

9--94            Storehouse keepers  
referring to workers working on storage and relevant jobs

9--97            Other workers  
workers nor included in 9-91 to 9-94

**Category X            Other workers whose occupation does not fall into the above categories**

all those whose work is difficult to categorize

**x--x            Other workers**

x--xx            Other workers

## APPENDIX B.1.c

### SOME SUPPLEMENTARY EXPLANATIONS FOR THE OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATION AND CODES

[xx THE PAGE NUMBERS NEED TO BE BROUGHT INTO CONFORMITY TO THIS DOCUMENT;  
CURRENTLY THEY REFER TO THE CHINESE ORIGINAL.]

PAGE NUMBER	OCCUPATION CATEGORY	EXPLANATION
907	0/1 Various professional and technical staff	Referring to the people who are engaged in research on various profession and scientific technology. This high level category includes people who utilize scientific knowledge in solving problems in technology, economy, society and industrial production. This category includes three kinds of people: (1) having at least preliminary professional or technical titles; (2) not having preliminary titles, but at least having formal tertiary education, and (3) having neither titles nor formal tertiary education, but having obtained equivalent education level via self education and participating in corresponding professional and/or technical work.
907	0-18 History researchers	Referring to the science researchers who are engaged in research of theory of history, Chinese history, world history, history of the five continent, biography, archeology, ethnic customs, history of nationality, history of Chinese communist party, etc. This category also includes librarian in library of culture and history.

912	0-89 Other medical staff	Referring to the other medical staff who are not listed in the categories from 0-71 to 0-75. This category includes general technicians, optometrist, lab technician, epidemic prevention worker, and portfolio management, etc.
912	0-93 Accounting and auditing staff	Referring to the economic professionals who are engaged in accounting work and financial auditing work of expenses calculation, keeping and auditing accounting records, cashier's work in governmental institutions and enterprises.
914	1-39 Other literary, art and sport workers	Referring to literary, art and sports professionals who are not listed above between 1-21 and 1-30. Like: movie promoter, folk artists, and folk song singer.
915	2-11 Leading cadres of central government organizations and related institutions	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in whole-nation people's congress, supreme people's court, supreme people's procuratorate, state council or its ministries, commissions, bureaus and divisions. ( at least at department level )
915	2-12 Leading cadres of provincial government organizations and related institutions	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in provincial level people's congress, people's court, people's procuratorate, government and its department, bureaus and their working institutions. ( at least at department level )
915	2-13 Leading cadres of prefecture or city-level government organizations and related institutions	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in prefecture or city level people's congress, people's court, people's procuratorate, government and its bureaus, sections and their working institutions. ( at least at section level )

916	2-14 Leading cadres of county-level government organizations and related institutions	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in county level people's congress, people's court, people's procuratorate, government and its bureaus, sections and their working institutions. ( at least at section level )
916	2-15 Leading cadres of government organizations and related institutions below county level (township, street, and village)	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in below-county level people' congress, government and their working institutions. ( at least at section level )
916	2-21 Leading cadres of Communist Party organizations above county level	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in above county level Chinese communist party organizations, or who are in charge of party organization in various enterprises and institutions. Party central organizations include central committee, central consultative committee, central discipline inspection committee. Local organizations include similar offices at the city, autonomous city, township, autonomous township level.
916	2-22 Leading cadres of Communist Party organizations at grass-root level	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in grass-root level Chinese communist party organizations. So-called grass-root level organizations include factories, stores, schools, government agencies, street committee, cooperative agencies, farms etc. Also includes party secretary of residence committee and workshops.
916	2-24 Leading cadres of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and other democratic party and other people's organizations	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, various democratic parties, mass organizations and their working institutions.

916	2-29 Leading cadres of resident committee or villager committee	Referring to leading cadres who are in charge of the residence committee or villager committee.
916	2-42 Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions at provincial or army level	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in provincial or army level enterprises, institutions and their working institutions. ( at least at department level )
916	2-43 Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions at prefectural or military division level	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in prefectural or division level enterprises, institutions and their working institutions. ( at least at section level )
916	2-44 Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions at county level or regiment level	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in county or regiment level enterprises, institutions and their working institutions. ( at least at section level )
916	2-45 Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions below county or regiment level	Referring to the leading cadres who are working in below county or regiment level enterprises and institutions. ( lower than section level )
916	2-46 Leading cadres of private enterprises	Referring to leading cadres who are in charge of private enterprises.
917	3-21 Political working staff	Referring to the staff who are engaged in political work: propagation of party's policy, work concerned with trade union, women, young people, full-time discipline inspecting.



917	3-29 Other political and public security working staff	Referring to the staff who are engaged in political, public security, guarding work but not belong to department of public security. ( doorkeepers are under category of 5-23 ). It includes mine rescuers and full-time pickets, security guards taking care of safety of life and goods, and professional security guards such as building security.
917	4-4 Brokers and related working staff	Referring to the commercial working staff who set up business interconnection and introduce various commercial transactions
917	4-41 Brokers	
917	4-99 Other commercial working staff	Such as fashion models
919	5-19 Hairdressers, barbers	Referring to the service persons who are engaged in designing hair styles, mustache-pruning, cosmetics, and hair-dyeing.
920	5-29 Other service workers	Referring to other service persons who are engaged in bicycle parking, luggage checkroom management, reading gas, water, electricity meter used by residents, and refueling for ship, plane, train.
923	6-49 Other fishing labors	Referring to other fishing labor who are not listed in above categories. Like: net weaving worker.
923	6-61 Tractor drivers	Referring to machine operators who are engaged in driving tractors. ( Divers of transporting tractors and walking tractors are not classified in this category, they should be under category 9-59 )

940	8-53 Clock, watch and precision instrument manufacturing workers	Referring to assembling and manufacturing workers who are engaged in production, assembly, calibration, repair of non-electric, non-electronic precision instruments, optical instruments, medical precision equipment, such as biological-instrument makers, scale makers and repairers
944	8-91 Glass manufacturing workers	Referring to workers working on glass melting, glass fiber, quartz and various glass plate processing, glassware portraying and decorating, including burden, forming, quenching, cutting, decorating, spectacle mounting, melting, flame polishing, shaping, processing, coating, and edge polishing.
945	9-15 Other non-metal mineral manufacturing workers	Referring to workers working on non-metal mineral material but not in category 9-11 to 9-14, including making carbon powder and carbon bar, gypsum, graphite powder, talcum powder, mica sheet, abrasive wheel, oilstone, and glass fiber.
946	9-19 Other production workers and related workers	Referring to workers working in this field but included in non of the above categories. Including the workers making perfume, toys, umbrella, paper fan, briquette, candle, and worker whose work is filling air into the gas tank.

## APPENDIX B.2

### **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS 1968, AS ADAPTED BY GANZEBOOM, DE GRAAF, AND TREIMAN (1992),<sup>3</sup> EXPANDED TO INCLUDE OCCUPATIONS SPECIFIC TO CHINA<sup>4</sup>**

Title	Major Group	Minor Group	Unit Group
<b>0/1000 PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICANS AND RELATED WORKERS</b>	<b>67</b>		
0100 PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND RELATED TECHNICIANS	62		
0110 Chemists			73
0120 Physicist			79
0130 Physical Scientists n.e.c. (incl. Astronomer, Meteorologist, Scientist n.f.s., Geologist)			79
0140 Physical Science Technicians (incl. Chemical Laboratory Assistant)			47
0200 ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	71		
0210 Architects, Town Planners (incl. Landscape Architect)			77
0220 Civil Engineers (incl. General Engineer, Construction Engineer)			73
0230 Electrical, Electronics Engineers (incl. Telecommunications Engineer)			69
0240 Mechanical Engineers (incl. Ship Construction Engineer, Automotive Engineer, Heating, Ventilation and Refrigeration Engineer)			68
0250 Chemical Engineers			73
0260 Metallurgists			70
0270 Mining Engineers (incl. Petroleum and Natural Gas Engineer)			65
0280 Industrial Engineers (incl. Technologist, Planning Engineer, Production Engineer)			65
0290 Engineers n.e.c. (incl. Engineers n.f.s., Agricultural Engineer, Traffic Planner)			76
0300 ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	53		
0310 Surveyors			58
0320 Draughtsmen			53

<sup>3</sup>The classification for Major Groups (first digit), Minor Groups (first two digits) and Unit Groups (first three digits) conforms to the ISCO classification (ILO 1969), with some exceptions noted below. Selected Titles (four digits) are added, based on Treiman (1977: Appendix A), however with some alteration of the numbering. The following abbreviations are used:

- incl.: "includes among others the following jobtitles",
- n.f.s.: "not further specified" (for generic categories),
- n.e.c.: "not elsewhere classified".

See Ganzeboom, De Graaf, and Treiman (1992) for details on the construction of the scores and modifications to the classification.

<sup>4</sup>Occupation codes preceded by \* are CSCO codes that we added to the ISCO classification. ISEI scores were borrowed from occupations judged by us to have similar status. In making these assignments, we consulted the ISEI assignments made to occupations specific to Communist Eastern Europe (Treiman 1994: Appendix C).

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
0330 Civil Engineering Technicians			50
(incl. Quantity Surveyor, Clerks of Work)			
0340 Electrical and Electronics Engineering Technicians			48
0350 Mechanical Engineering Technicians			52
0360 Chemical Engineering Technicians			57
0370 Metallurgical Technicians			56
0380 Mining Technicians			56
0390 Engineering Technicians n.e.c.			56
(incl. Engineer's Aide, Surveyor Assistant, Laboratory Assistant)			
0400 AIRCRAFT AND SHIP'S OFFICERS		59	
0410 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators, Flight Engineers			71
0420 Ship's Deck Officers and Pilots			53
(incl. Small Boat Captain, Deck Officer, Merchant Marine Officer, Navigator)			
0430 Ship's Engineers			53
0500 LIFE SCIENTISTS AND RELATED TECHNICIANS		65	
0510 Biologists, Zoologists and Related Scientists			77
0520 Bacteriologists, Pharmacologists and Related Scientists			77
(incl. Biochemist, Physiologist, Medical Pathologist, Animal Scientist)			
0530 Agronomists and Related Scientists			77
(incl. Agricultural Agent, Agricultural Consultant, Horticulturist, Silviculturist)			
0540 Life Science Technicians			52
0541 Agricultural Technician			59
0549 Medical and Related Technician			49
(incl. Biological Analyst, Medical Laboratory Technician, Technical Hospital Assistant)			
0600 MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND VETERINARY PROFESSIONALS		85	
0610 Medical Doctors			88
(incl. Chief Physician, Hospital Physician, Medical Practitioner, Specialized Physician, Surgeon)			
0630 Dentists			86
0650 Veterinarians			84
0670 Pharmacists			81
0700 ASSISTANT MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS AND RELATED WORKERS		49	
0710 Professional Nurses			42

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
(incl. Head Nurse, Nurse n.f.s., Specialized Nurse) 0720 Nursing Personnel n.e.c.			39
(incl. Uncertified Nurse, Practical Nurse, Assistant Nurse, Nurse Trainee) 0730 Professional Midwife			52
0740 Midwifery Personnel n.e.c.			39
0750 Optometrists and Opticians			58
(incl. Ophthalmic and Dispensing Opticians) 0760 Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists			58
(incl. Masseur) 0770 Medical X-Ray Technicians			58
(incl. Radiological Analyst, Medical Equipment Operator n.f.s.) 0780 Medical Practice Assistants			52
(0620 Medical Assistants, 0640 Dental Assistants, (incl. Dental Hygienist), 0660 Veterinary Assistants, 0670 Pharmaceutical Assistants, 0690 Dietitians and Public Health Nutritionists) 0790 Medical, Dental, Veterinarian and Related Workers n.e.c.			58
(incl. Chiropractor, Herbalist, Sanitary Officer, Osteopath, Chiropodist, Public Health Inspector, Orthopaedic Technician) 0800 STATISTICIANS, MATHEMATICIANS, SYSTEM ANALYSTS AND RELATED TECHNICIANS		67	
0810 Statisticians			71
0820 Mathematicians, Actuaries			71
(incl. Operations Research Analyst) 0830 Systems Analyst			71
(incl. Project Adviser) 0840 Statistical and Mathematical Technicians			64
(incl. Computer Programmer, Work Planner) 0900 ECONOMISTS		80	
(incl. Market Research Analyst) 1100 ACCOUNTANTS		69	
1101 Professional Accountants			75
(incl. Registered Accountant) 1109 Accountant n.f.s.			68
(incl. Auditor, Tax Advisor) 1200 JURISTS		85	
1210 Lawyers			85
(incl. Attorney, Public Prosecutors, Trial Lawyer) 1220 Judges			90
1290 Jurists n.e.c.			82

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
(incl. Notary, Notary Public, Legal Advisor, Patent Lawyer, Non-Trial Lawyer)			
1300 TEACHERS		71	
1310 University and Higher Education Teachers			78
(incl. University Professor, University Administrators)			
1320 Secondary Education Teachers			71
(incl. High School Teacher, Middle School Teacher, Post-Secondary School Teacher)			
1330 Primary Education Teachers			69
(incl. Elementary School Teacher, Teachers n.f.s.)			
1340 Pre-Primary Education Teachers			65
(incl. Kindergarten Teacher)			
1350 Special Education Teachers			65
(incl. Teacher of the Blind, Teacher of the Deaf, Teacher of the Mentally Handicapped)			
1390 Teachers n.e.c.			65
(incl. Vocational Teacher, Factory Instructor, Private Teacher)			
1400 WORKERS IN RELIGION		55	
1410 Ministers of Religion and Related Members of Religious Orders			55
(incl. Clergy n.f.s., Vicar, Priest, Missionary)			
1490 Workers in Religion n.e.c.			55
(incl. Religious Worker n.f.s., Faith Healer)			
1500 AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS AND RELATED WRITERS		66	
1510 Authors and Critics			66
(incl. Writer)			
1590 Authors, Journalists and Related Writers n.e.c.			66
(incl. Advertising Writer, Public Relations Man, Technical Writer, Continuity and Script Editor, Book Editor, Newspaper Editor, Reporter)			
1600 SCULPTORS, PAINTERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND RELATED CREATIVE ARTISTS		55	
1610 Sculptor, Painter and Related Artists			57
(incl. Artist n.f.s., Creative Artist n.f.s., Artist-Teacher, Cartoonist)			
1620 Commercial Artists and Designers			55
1621 Designer			60
(incl. Scene Designer, Interior Designer, Industrial Products Designer)			
1629 Commercial Artist n.f.s.			44
(incl. Decorator-Designer, Ads Designer, Window Display Artist)			
1630 Photographers and Cameramen			50

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
(incl. TV Cameraman, Motion Picture Camera Operator, Technical Photographer)			
1700 COMPOSERS AND PERFORMING ARTISTS		59	
1710 Composers, Musicians and Singers			54
(incl. Music Teacher, Conductor)			
1720 Choreographers and Dancers			64
1730 Actors and Stage Directors			64
1740 Producer Performing Arts			64
(incl. Show Producer, Film Maker, Television Director)			
1750 Circus Performers			54
(incl. Clown, Magician, Acrobat)			
1790 Performing Artists n.e.c.			64
(incl. Radio-TV Announcer, Entertainer n.e.c.)			
1800 ATHLETES, SPORTSMEN AND RELATED WORKERS		55	
(incl. Professional Athlete, Coach, Sports Official, Team Manager, Sports Instructor, Trainer)			
1900 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS N.E.C.		65	
1910 Librarians, Archivists and Curators			59
1920 Sociologists, Anthropologists and Related Workers			72
(incl. Archeologist, Historian, Geographer, Political Scientist, Social Scientist n.f.s., Psychologist)			
1930 Social Workers			54
(incl. Group Worker, Youth Worker, Delinquency Worker, Social Welfare Worker, Welfare Occupations n.f.s.)			
1940 Personnel and Occupational Specialists			59
(Incl. Job Counselor, Occupational Analyst)			
1950 Philologists, Translators and Interpreters			54
1960 Professionals n.f.s.			82
1990 Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers			61
(incl. Technician n.e.c., Diviner, Fingerprint Expert, Expert n.f.s., Astrologer)			
<b>2000 ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS</b>		67	
2000 LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS AND GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS		72	
2010 Heads of Government Jurisdictions			72
(incl. District Head, Head City, Head Large City, Village Head)			
2020 Members of Legislative Bodies			73
(incl. Member of Parliament, Member Local Council)			
2030 High Administrative Official			72
2033 Senior Civil Servant Central Government			81

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
(incl. Government Minister, Ambassador, Diplomat, Minister of the Crown (ENG), High Civil Servant)			
2035 Senior Civil Servant Local Government			60
(incl. Department Head Provincial Government, Department Head Local Government)			
*2040 Scientific and technical managerial professionals			75
*2050 Leading cadres of government organizations			65
*2051 Leading cadres: central government organizations			81
*2052 Leading cadres: provincial government organizations			75
*2053 Leading cadres: prefecture/city-level govt. organizations			70
*2054 Leading cadres: county-level government organizations			65
*2055 Leading cadres: govt. orgs. below county level			60
*2060 Leading cadres of party organizations			61
*2061 Leading cadres: party organizations above county level			70
*2062 Leading cadres: party organizations at grass-root level			60
*2063 Leading cadres: youth leagues, unions, women's orgs.			60
*2064 Leading cadres: democratic party, other people's orgs.			60
*2065 Heads of residents' (village) committees			60
*2070 Leading cadres of enterprises and institutions			62
*2071 Leading cadres: central level enterprises			81
*2072 Leading cadres: provincial, jun level enterprises			75
*2073 Leading cadres: prefecture, military division-level ent.			70
*2074 Leading cadres: county, mil. regiment level ent.			65
*2075 Leading cadres: enterprises below country, reg. level			60
*2080 Political functionaries			60
*2081 Political affairs staff			60
*2082 Personnel management staff for cadre positions			60
2100 MANAGERS		67	
2110 GENERAL MANAGERS			66
2111 Head of Large Firm			69
(incl. Member Board of Directors, Banker, Company Director, General Manager n.f.s.)			
2112 Head of Firm			65
2116 Building Contractor			47
2120 Production Managers (except farm)			67
(incl. Factory Manager, Engineering Manager, Mining Managers, Industrial Manager)			
2190 Managers n.e.c.			67
2191 Branch Manager			65
2192 Department Manager			67
2195 Political Party Official, Union Official			59
2199 Manager n.f.s. n.e.c.			67
(incl. Businessman, Business Executive, Business Administrator, Sales Manager except Wholesale and Retail Trade, Personnel Manager)			
<b>3000 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS</b>		49	
3000 CLERICAL SUPERVISORS			60
(incl. Office Manager, Office Supervisor)			
3100 GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS			58



Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
3102 Government Inspector (incl. Customs Inspector, Public Inspector)			48
3104 Tax Collector		53	
3109 Middle Rank Civil Servant (incl. Civil Servant n.f.s., Government Executive, Public Official, Public Administrator)			59
3200 STENOGRAPHERS, TYPIST, AND CARD- AND TAPE-PUNCHING MACHINE OPERATORS	54		
3210 Stenographers, Typists and Teletypists		55	
3211 Secretary (incl. Head Secretary)			58
3219 Typist, Stenographer			48
3220 Card- and Tape-Punching Machine Operators (incl. Key punch Operator)		48	
3300 BOOKKEEPERS, CASHIERS AND RELATED WORKERS	54		
3310 Bookkeepers and Cashiers		54	
3311 Cashier (incl. Office Cashier, Head Cashier)			58
3313 Bank Teller, Cashier, Post Office Clerk (incl. Cash Register Operator)			47
3315 Ticket Seller			46
3319 Bookkeepers n.f.s. (incl. General Bookkeeper, Accounting Technician, Accounting Clerk, General Business Assistant)			56
3390 Bookkeepers, Cashiers and Related Workers n.e.c. (incl. Bill Collector, Finance Clerk, Wage Clerk, Calculator)		44	
3400 COMPUTING MACHINE OPERATORS	51		
3410 Bookkeeping Machine Operators (incl. Office Machine Operator)		50	
3420 Automatic Data-Processing Machine Operator (incl. Computer Operator, Data Equipment Operator)		54	
3500 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SUPERVISORS	49		
3510 Railway Station Masters			56
3520 Postmasters			56
3590 Transport and Communications Supervisor n.e.c. (incl. Traffic Inspector, Dispatcher, Expeditor, Air Traffic Controller)			48
3600 TRANSPORT CONDUCTORS (incl. Railroad Conductor, Bus Conductor, Streetcar Conductor, Fare Collector)		37	
3700 MAIL DISTRIBUTION CLERKS		36	

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
3701 Office Boy, Messenger			34
3709 Mail Distribution Clerk			37
(incl. Mail Carrier, Postman, Mail Sorter, Postal Clerk)			
3800 TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH OPERATOR	43		
3801 Telegraph Operator			63
(incl. Radio Operator, Telegraphist)			
3809 Telephone Operator			43
3900 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS N.E.C.	48		
3910 Stock Clerks			35
3920 Material and Production Planning Clerks			45
(incl. Planning Clerk)			
3930 Correspondence and Reporting Clerks			58
(incl. Office Clerk, Personnel Clerk, Specialized Clerk, Government Office Clerk, Law Clerk, Insurance Clerk, Middle Level Clerk (NET))			
3940 Receptionists and Travel Agency Clerks			51
(incl. Doctor's or Dentist's Receptionist)			
3950 Library and Filing Clerks			51
(incl. Library Assistant, Archival Clerk)			
3990 Clerks n.e.c.			45
(incl. Proofreader, Meter Reader, Xerox Machine Operator, Lower Level Clerk (NET))			
<b>4000 SALES WORKERS</b>	51		
4000 MANAGERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			54
4100 WORKING PROPRIETORS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL	53		
4101 Large Shop Owner			64
4103 Automobile Dealer			52
(incl. Garage Operator (ENG))			
4106 Wholesale Distributor			60
(incl. Merchant, Broker n.e.c.)			
4109 Small Shop Keeper, Shop Keeper n.f.s.			47
4200 SALES SUPERVISOR AND BUYERS	54		
4210 Sales Supervisors			57
(incl. Sales Manager, Manager Shop Department)			
4220 Buyers			52
(incl. Agricultural Buyer, Purchasing Agent)			
4300 TECHNICAL SALESMEN, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS	58		
4310 Technical Salesmen and Service Advisors			55

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
(incl. Sales Engineer)			
4320 Commercial Traveller and Manufacturers Agents			58
(incl. Travelling Salesmen)			
4400 INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, SECURITIES AND BUSINESS SERVICES SALESMEN AND AUCTIONEERS	59		
4410 Insurance, Real Estate and Securities Salesmen		59	
4411 Real Estate Agent, Insurance Agent			61
4412 Stock Broker			64
4419 Insurance, Real Estate and Securities Salesmen n.f.s.			58
4420 Business Services Salesmen		60	
(incl. Advertising Salesman, Sales Promotor)			
4430 Auctioneers			56
(incl. Insurance Claims Investor, Appraiser)			
4500 SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND RELATED WORKERS	42		
4510 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators		45	
4512 Gas Station Attendant			17
(incl. Park Attendant)			
4514 Sales Demonstrator			41
(incl. Fashion Model)			
4519 Shop Assistant n.f.s.			46
(incl. Sales Clerk)			
4520 Street Vendors, Canvassers and Newsvendors		35	
(incl. Peddler, Routeman, Newspaper Seller, Roundsmen, Deliverymen, Stall Owner, Huckster, Lottery Vendor, Market Trader, Telephone Sollicitor)			
4900 SALES WORKERS N.E.C.		35	
(incl. Refreshment Sellers, Pawn Broker, Money Lender)			
<b>5000 SERVICE WORKERS</b>		38	
5000 MANAGERS CATERING AND LODGING SERVICES		41	
(incl. Bar Manager, Hotel Manager, Apartment Manager Canteen Manager, Ship's Purser)			
5100 WORKING PROPRIETORS CATERING AND LODGING SERVICES		48	
5101 Working Proprietor Catering-Lodging n.f.s.			48
(incl. Publican (ENG), Lunchroom Operator, Coffeeshop Operator, Hotel Operator)			
5109 Restaurant Owner			49
(incl. Restaurateur)			
5200 HOUSEKEEPING AND RELATED SERVICE SUPERVISORS		33	
(incl. Housekeeper, Chief Ship Steward, Butler)			
5300 COOKS, WAITERS, BARTENDERS AND RELATED WORKERS		29	

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
5310 Cooks		27	
5311 Cooks n.f.s.			30
(incl. Master Cook)			
5312 Cook's Helper			10
(incl. Kitchen Hand)			
5320 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers		30	
5321 Bartender			28
(incl. Soda Fountain Clerk, Canteen Assistant)			
5329 Waiter			32
(incl. Head Waiter, Wine Waiter)			
5400 MAIDS AND RELATED HOUSEKEEPING SERVICE WORKERS N.E.C.		24	
(incl. Maid, Nursemaid, Chambermaid, Hotel Concierge, Domestic Servant, Companion)			
5500 BUILDING CARETAKERS, CHARWORKERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS		25	
5510 Building Caretakers			26
(incl. Janitor, Concierge Apartment House, Sexton, Verger)			
5520 Charworkers, Cleaners and Related Workers			22
(incl. Charworker, Office Cleaner, Window Washer, Chimney Sweep)			
5600 LAUNDERERS, DRY-CLEANERS AND PRESSERS		24	
(incl. Cloth Washer)			
5700 HAIRDRESSERS, BARBERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS		32	
(incl. Bathhouse Attendant, Manicurist, Make-Up Man)			
5800 PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS		48	
5810 Fire-Fighters			44
(incl. Fireman, Fire Brigade Officer)			
5820 Policemen and Detectives			54
5821 Police Officer			75
(incl. High Police Official)			
5829 Policeman n.f.s.			53
(incl. Policeman, Police Agent, Constable, Police Officer)			
5830 Members of the Armed Forces		60	
5831 Armed Forces Officer			83
5832 Non-Commissioned Officer			58
(incl. Army Personnel n.f.s., Soldier n.f.s., Member Self Defence Force (JAP))			
5890 Protective Service Workers n.e.c.		35	
(incl. Watchman, Guard, Prison Guard, Bailiff, Museum Guard)			

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
5900 SERVICE WORKERS N.E.C.		40	
5910 Guides			39
5920 Undertakers and Embalmers			58
(incl. Funeral Director)			
5990 Other Service Workers		39	
5991 Other Service Worker n.e.c.			44
(incl. Entertainment Attendant, Usher, Croupier Bookmaker)			
5992 Elevator Operator and Related Workers			37
(incl. Hotel Bell Boy, Doorkeeper, Bell Captain, Shoeshiner)			
5996 Airline Stewardess			44
5999 Medical Attendant			28
(incl. Hospital Orderly)			
<b>6000 AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FORESTRY WORKERS, FISHERMEN AND HUNTERS</b>		25	
6000 FARM MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS		46	
6001 Farm Foreman			32
6009 Farm Managers n.f.s.			49
6100 FARMERS		26	
6110 General Farmers			26
6111 Large Farmer			49
6112 Small Farmer			18
6113 Tenant Farmer			27
(incl. Share Cropper, Collective Farmer)			
6119 General Farmer n.e.c., Farmer n.f.s.			26
6120 Specialized Farmers			29
(incl. Crop Farmer, Fruit Farmer, Livestock Farmer Nursery Farmer, Wheat Farmer, Vegetable Grower, Sugarcane Grower, Poultry Farmer, Pig Farmer, Dairy Farmer, Bulbgrower, Mushroom Grower)			
6200 AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY WORKERS		17	
6210 General Farm Workers			16
(incl. Farm Hand, Migrant Worker, Family Farm Worker)			
6220 Field Crop and Vegetable Farm Worker			16
(incl. Hoeman (BRA))			
6230 Orchard, Vineyard and Related Tree and Shrub Crop Workers			16
(incl. Palmwine Harvester, Fruit Farm Worker, Rubber Tapper)			
6240 Livestock Worker			20
6250 Dairy Farm Worker			20
(incl. Milker)			

Title	Major Minor Unit		Group
	Group	Group	
6260 Poultry Farm Worker			20
6270 Nursery Workers and Gardeners			21
6280 Farm Machine Operators			28
(incl. Tractor Driver)			
6290 Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Worker n.e.c.			10
(incl. Apiary Worker, Groundsman, Picker, Gatherer)			
6300 FORESTRY WORKERS		25	
6310 Loggers			19
(incl. Lumberjack, Treefeller, Timber Cutter, Raftsman)			
6320 Forestry Workers (Except Logging)			32
(incl. Forester, Tree Surgeon, Timber Cruiser)			
6400 FISHERMEN, HUNTERS AND RELATED WORKERS		30	
6410 Fishermen			30
(incl. Deep Sea Fisherman, Inland and Coastal Water Fisherman)			
6490 Fishermen, Hunters and Related Workers n.e.c.			32
(incl. Whaler, Hunter, Oysterfarm Workers, Trapper)			
<b>7/8/9000 PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABORERS</b>		34	
7000 PRODUCTION SUPERVISORS AND GENERAL FOREMEN			44
(incl. Strawboss)			
7100 MINERS, QUARRIERS, WELL DRILLERS AND RELATED WORKERS		32	
7110 Miners and Quarrymen			32
7112 Quarry Worker			29
7119 Miners n.f.s.			32
(incl. Prospector, Blasters, Shot-Firer)			
7120 Mineral and Stone Treaters			26
(incl. Sand-Gravel Worker, Stonecutter)			
7130 Well Drillers, Borers and Related Workers			31
(incl. Oil Field Workers, Artesian Well Drillers, Gas Well Sounder)			
7200 METAL PROCESSERS		34	
7210 Metal Smelting, Converting and Refining Furnacemen			34
(incl. Metal Foundry Worker, Oventender Metal)			
7220 Metal Rolling-Mill Operators			31
7230 Metal Melters and Reheaters			31
7240 Metal Casters			31
7250 Metal Moulders and Coremakers			34

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
7260 Metal Annealers, Temperers and Case-Hardeners			34
7270 Metal Drawers and Extruders			34
(incl. Wiredrawer, Pipe and Tube Drawer)			
7280 Metal Platers and Coaters			34
(incl. Galvanizer, Electroplater, Hot-Dip Plater)			
7290 Metal Processers n.e.c.			37
(incl. Steel Mill Worker s.d, Casting Finisher, Metal Cleaner)			
7300 WOOD PREPARATION WORKERS AND PAPER MAKERS	26		
7310 Wood Treaters			24
(incl. Wood Worker n.e.c.)			
7320 Sawyers, Plywood Makers and Related Wood-Procession Workers			24
(incl. Veneermaker, Saw Mill Workers, Lumber Grader)			
7330 Paper Pulp Preparers			36
7340 Paper Makers			36
(incl. Paper Miller)			
7400 CHEMICAL PROCESSORS AND RELATED WORKERS	36		
7410 Crushers, Grinders and Mixers			43
7420 Cookers, Roasters and Related Heat-Treaters			43
7430 Filter and Separator Operators			43
7440 Still and Reactor Workers			43
7450 Petroleum Refining Workers			43
7490 Chemical Processors and Related Workers n.e.c.			36
(incl. Chemical Worker)			
7500 SPINNERS, WEAVERS, KNITTERS, DYERS AND RELATED WORKERS	34		
7510 Fiber Preparers			35
7520 Spinner and Winders			35
(incl. Thread Twister, Reeler)			
7530 Weaving- and Knitting-Machine Setters and Pattern-Card Preparers			30
(incl. Machine Loom Operator)			
7540 Weavers and Related Workers			34
(incl. Cloth Grader, Tapestry Maker, Hand Weaver, Carpet Weaver, Net Maker)			
7550 Knitters			31
(incl. Knitting Machine Operator)			
7560 Bleachers, Dyers and Textile Product Finishers			31
7590 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers n.e.c.			37

Title	Major Minor Unit	
	Group	Group
(incl. Textile Mill Worker)		
7600 TANNERS, FELLMONGERS AND PELT DRESSERS	38	
7610 Tanners and Fellmongers		38
7620 Pelt Dressers		38
7700 FOOD AND BEVERAGE PROCESSERS	32	
7710 Grain Millers and Related Workers		22
(incl. Grain Polisher, Spice Miller, Rice Miller)		
7720 Sugar Processers and Refiners		22
(incl. Sugar Boiler)		
7730 Butchers and Meat Preparers		32
(incl. Packing House Butcher, Jerkeymaker, Slaughterer, Sausage Maker)		
7740 Food Preservers		28
(incl. Cannery Worker, Meat and Fish Smoker)		
7750 Dairy Product Processers		33
(incl. Butter-Cheese Maker, Ice-Cream Maker)		
7760 Bakers, Pastrycooks and Confectionary Makers		33
(incl. Candymaker, Macaroni Maker, Chocolate Maker)		
7770 Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Preparers		33
7780 Brewers, Wine and Beverage Makers		33
7790 Food and Beverage Processers n.e.c.		36
(incl. Fish Butcher, Noodle Maker, Tofu Maker (JAP), Vegetable Oil Maker)		
7800 TOBACCO PREPAPERS AND TOBACCO PRODUCT MAKERS	37	
7810 Tobacco Preparers		37
7820 Cigar Makers		37
7830 Cigarette Makers		37
7890 Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Product Makers n.e.c.		37
(incl. Tobacco Factory Worker)		
7900 TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS, SEWERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND RELATED WORKERS	40	
7910 Tailors and Dressmakers		46
7920 Fur Tailors and Related Workers		43
7930 Milliners and Hat Makers		43
7940 Pattermakers and Cutters		43
(incl. Garment Cutter, Glove Maker)		
7950 Sewers and Embroiderers		23



Title	Major Minor Unit	
	Group	Group Group
(incl. Sewing Machine Operators, Seamstress) 7960 Upholsterer and Related Workers		30
(incl. Vehicle Upholsterer, Mattress Maker) 7990 Tailors, Dressmakers, Sewers, Upholsterer and Related Workers n.e.c.		37
(incl. Apparel Maker, Textile Products Assembler)		
8000 SHOEMAKERS AND LEATHER GOODS MAKERS	33	
8010 Shoemakers and Shoe Repairers		33
(incl. Footwear Maker, Bootmaker)		
8020 Shoe Cutters, Lasters, Sewers and Related Workers		32
(incl. Shoe Factory Worker)		
8030 Leather Goods Workers		32
(incl. Saddle and Harness Maker, Leather Worker n.e.c.)		
8100 CABINETMAKERS AND RELATED WOODWORKERS	35	
8110 Cabinetmakers		36
(incl. Furniture Maker)		
8120 Woodworking Machine Operators		32
8190 Cabinetmakers and Related Woodworkers n.e.c.		32
(incl. Cooper, Wood Vehicle Builder, Woodcarver, Veneer Applier, Furniture Finisher, Smoking-Pipe Maker, Boat Builder)		
8200 STONE CUTTERS AND CARVERS	29	
(incl. Tombstone Carver, Stonecutter, Stone Polisher, Marble Worker, Stone Grader)		
8300 BLACKSMITHS, TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS	40	
8310 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forging-Press Operators		37
8311 Forging Press Operator		34
(incl. Stamping Machine Operator)		
8319 Blacksmith, Smith n.f.s.		45
8320 Toolmakers, Metal Patternmakers and Metal Markers	41	
8321 Metal Patternmaker		44
8329 Tool and Die Maker n.f.s.		41
8330 Machine-Tool Setter-Operators	36	
8331 Turner n.f.s.		39
8339 Machine Tool Setter n.f.s.		35
8340 Machine Tool Operators		39
8350 Metal Grinders, Polishers and Tool Sharpeners		28
(incl. Polishing Machine Operator, Filer)		
8390 Blacksmiths, Toolmakers and Machine-Tool Operators n.e.c.		43
(incl. Locksmith)		

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
8400 MACHINERY FITTERS, MACHINE ASSEMBLERS AND PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)		35	
8410 Machinery Fitters and Machine Assemblers (incl. Aircraft Assembler, Millwright, Engine Fitter)			36
8420 Watch, Clock and Precision Instrument Makers (incl. Dental Mechanic, Instrument Maker, Fine Fitter)			39
8430 Motor Vehicle Mechanics			31
8440 Aircraft Engine Mechanics (incl. Auto Repairman)			44
8490 Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers and Precision Instrument Makers (Except Electrical) n.e.c.		36	
8491 Machinery Fitter n.e.c. s.d. (incl. Unskilled Garage Worker, Oiler, Greaser, Lubricator, Bicycle Repairman, Mechanic's Helper)			26
8493 Assembly Line Worker, Metal Products (incl. Automobile Assembler, Bicycle Assembler)			28
8499 Mechanic, Repairman n.e.c. (incl. Rail Equipment Mechanic, Business Machine Repairer, General Repairman)			37
8500 ELECTRICAL FITTERS AND RELATED ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WORKERS		41	
8510 Electrical Fitters			39
8520 Electronics Fitters			41
8530 Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers (incl. Radio-TV Assembler)			40
8540 Radio and Television Repairmen			43
8550 Electrical Wiremen (incl. General Electrician, Electric Installer, Electric Repairman)			40
8560 Telephone and Telegraph Installers			43
8570 Electric Lineman and Cable Joiners (incl. Power Lineman)			41
8590 Electrical Fitters and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers n.e.c.			46
8600 BROADCASTING STATION AND SOUND EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND CINEMA PROJECTIONIST		46	
8610 Broadcasting Station Operators			46
8620 Sound Equipment Operators and Cinema Projectionists			46

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
8700 PLUMBERS, WELDERS, SHEET METAL AND STRUCTURAL METAL PREPARERS AND ERECTORS		35	
8710 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters			36
(incl. Gas Fitter, Heating Fitter)			
8720 Welders and Flame Cutters			33
(incl. Solderer)			
8730 Sheet Metal Workers		36	
8731 Copper-Tin Smith			32
8732 Boilermaker			37
8733 Vehicle Body Builder, Auto Body Worker			41
8739 Sheet Metal Worker n.f.s.			37
8740 Structural Metal Preparers and Erectors			33
(incl. Structural Steel Worker, Shipwright, Riveter)			
8800 JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METAL WORKERS		43	
(incl. Goldsmith, Silversmith, Diamond Worker, Jewel Engraver, Gem Cutter)			
8900 GLASS FORMERS, POTTERS AND RELATED WORKERS		29	
8910 Glass Formers, Cutters, Grinders and Finishers			33
(incl. Lens Grinder, Glass Blower)			
8920 Potters and Related Clay and Abrasive Formers			27
(incl. Ceramic Former, Ceramist, Porcelain Former)			
8930 Glass and Ceramics Kilnmen			25
8940 Glass Engravers and Etchers			25
8950 Glass and Ceramics Painters and Decorators			25
(incl. Mirror Silverer)			
8990 Glass Formers, Potters and Related Workers n.e.c.			25
(incl. Concrete Product Maker, Brick Maker)			
9000 RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS MAKERS		33	
9010 Rubber and Plastic Product Makers (Except Tire Makers and Tire Vulcanizers)			33
9020 Tire Makers and Vulcanizers			33
9100 PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS MAKERS		34	
9200 PRINTERS AND RELATED WORKERS		42	
9210 Compositors and Typesetters			41
(incl. Printer n.f.s., Lineotypist)			

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
9220 Printing Pressmen (incl. Worker in Print Factory)			41
9230 Stereotypers and Electrotypers			43
9240 Printing Engravers (Except Photoengraver)			43
9250 Photoengravers			43
9260 Bookbinders			39
9270 Photographic Darkroom Workers (incl. Photograph Developer)			43
9290 Printers and Related Workers (incl. Textile Printer)			46
9300 PAINTER		32	
9310 Painters, Construction (incl. Building Painter)			32
9390 Painters n.e.c. (incl. Automobile Painter, Spray Painter, Sign Painter)			30
9400 PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS N.E.C.		29	
9410 Musical Instrument Makers and Tuners			29
9420 Basketry Weaver and Brush Makers (incl. Bamboo Product Maker, Broommaker)			29
9430 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Makers (incl. Cement Product Maker)			29
9490 Other Production and Related Workers			29
9491 Other Production and Related Workers n.f.s. (incl. Taxidermist, Toymaker, Linoleummaker, Candle Maker, Ivory Carver, Charcoal Burner)			29
9499 Quality Inspector			39
9500 BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS		32	
9510 Bricklayers, Stonemasons and Tile Setters (incl. Mason, Marble Setter, Mosaic Setter and Cutter, Paver)			32
9520 Reinforced Concreters, Cement Finishers and Terrazzo Workers			29
9530 Roofers (incl. Slater)			22
9540 Carpenters, Joiners and Parquetry Workers			31
9550 Plasterers (incl. Stucco Mason)			33

Title	Major Minor Unit		
	Group	Group	Group
9560 Insulators			36
9570 Glaziers			30
9590 Construction Workers n.e.c.			31
9594 Construction Worker n.e.c.			39
(incl. Demolition Worker, Paperhanger, Scaffolder) Well Digger, Underwater Worker, Tatami Installer (JAP))			
9595 Unskilled Construction Worker n.f.s.			24
(incl. Construction Laborer, Hodcarrier)			
9600 STATIONARY ENGINE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT OPERATORS		33	
9610 Power-Generating Machine Operators			34
(incl. Electric Power Plant Operator, Power-Reactor Operator, Turbine Operator)			
9690 Stationary Engine and Related Equipment Operators n.e.c.			33
(incl. Stationary Engineer, Boiler-Fireman, Water Treatment Plant Operator, Pump Machinist, Sewage Plant Operator)			
9700 MATERIAL-HANDLING AND RELATED EQUIPMENT OPERATORS, DOCKERS AND FREIGHT HANDLERS		31	
9710 Dockers and Freight Handlers			31
9711 Warehouseman			32
9713 Porter			21
(incl. Railway Porter, Airport Porter)			
9714 Packer, Labeler			27
(incl. Wrappers)			
9719 Docker, Longshoreman, Stevedore			34
9720 Riggers and Cable Splicers			28
9730 Crane and Hoist Operators			29
(incl. Drawbridge Tender)			
9740 Earth-Moving and Related Machinery Operators			30
(incl. Road Machine Operator, Dredge Operator, Paving Machine Operator)			
9790 Material-Handling Equipment Operators n.e.c.			30
(incl. Forklift Operator)			
9800 TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS		36	
9810 Ships' Decks Ratings, Barge Crew and Boatmen			36
(incl. Able Seaman, Sailor, Boatman, Deck Hand, Boatswain)			
9820 Ship's Engine Room Ratings			36
(incl. Ship's Engine Room Hand, Oiler, Greaser)			

9830	Railway Engine Drivers and Fireman	45
	(incl. Train Motorman in Mine)	
9840	Railway Brakemen, Signalmen and Shunters	35
	(incl. Railway Switchman)	
9850	Motor Vehicle Drivers	37
	9851 Bus-Tram Driver	33
	(incl. Subway Driver)	
	9852 Truck Driver	37
	(incl. Driver n.f.s.)	
	9854 Truck Driver's Helper	18
	9859 Car Driver, Taxi Driver	33
	(incl. Jeepney Driver (PHI))	
9860	Animal and Animal-Drawn Vehicle Drivers	20
	(incl. Wagoneer)	
9890	Transport Equipment Operators n.e.c.	35
	(incl. Pedal-Vehicle Driver, Railway Crossing Guard, Lock Operator (Canal and Port), Lighthouse Man)	
9900	MANUAL WORKERS N.E.C.	25
	9950 Skilled Worker n.e.c.	43
	(incl. Craftsman n.f.s., Independent Artisan)	
	9970 Semi-Skilled Workers n.e.c.	28
	(incl. Factory Worker n.f.s., Production Work Apprentice)	
	9990 Laborers n.e.c.	23
	9991 Unskilled Factory Worker,	24
	9994 Railway Track Worker	28
	9995 Street Sweeper, Garbage Collector,	26
	9997 Road Construction Worker n.e.c.	28
	9999 Laborers n.e.c.	22
	(incl. Contract Laborer, Itinerant Worker)	

**[TO BE ADDED]**

**Appendix B.3** gives the *International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988*, as adapted by Ganzeboom and Treiman (1996), expanded to include occupations specific to China.

**Appendix B.4** gives the rationale for including specific additional categories in ISCO68 and ISCO88.

## APPENDIX C

### STATA "DO FILES" USED TO CREATE VARIABLES IN PART III

Note: These files are listed in alphabetical order, separated by double lines. The first (**BOLD**) line gives the name of the do file, by which it is referenced in Part III.

---

---

```
*/ACT_CUR_CRT.DO
capture log close
set more 1
program drop _all
macro drop _all

log using act_cur_crt, replace

*****
* Constructing New Variables for Current Activity
*
* STATA 5.0 Program: Bobai Li November 28, 1997. Modified 07/03/98
*****

*/ This program create new variables for respondents' current activity.

*/ The new variables created (variable names are in lower-case in STATA data set):
*/   RACT_C (Current occupation)
*/   RSOURC_C (Current main source of living)
*/   ROCC_C (Current occupation)
*/   RISCO_C (ISCO code of current occupation)
*/   RISEI_C (ISEI code of current occupation)
*/   RCAT_C (Category of current occupation)
*/   RWTYPE_C (Type of current work unit)
*/   RWRANK_C (Rank of current work unit)
*/   RPRANK_C (Position in current work unit)

*/ Notes:

*/ 1. 30 cases have missing values in the new created variables:
*/     1 cases have no current activity code (latest spell ended in 1981)
*/     29 cases have no activity spell
*/ 2. 7 cases have dual -99- codes. (the one with higher status was used)
*/ 3. For detailed information about the above cases, see file "act_cur_crt.list"

use china051, clear

global rstart "rstart01 rstart02 rstart03 rstart04 rstart05 rstart06 rstart07 rstart08 rstart09 rstart10 rstart11 rstart12"

global rend "rend01 rend02 rend03 rend04 rend05 rend06 rend07 rend08 rend09 rend10 rend11 rend12"

global actnew "ract_c rsourc_c rocc_c risco_c risei_c rcat_c rwtype_c rwrnk_c rprank_c"
```

```
global actvar "rstart rend ract rsource rocc risei rcat rwtype rwrnk rprnk"
```

```
*/ Program "check99" locates and record current activity code -99-
```

```
program define check99
  generate str8 curspl="spell0"
  local i=1
  while `i'<=12 {
    replace curspl="spell`i'" if ``i'==99 & curspl=="spell0"
    local i=`i'+1
  }
  local i=1
  while `i'<=12 {
    generate str8 curspl`i'="spell`i'" if ``i'==99 & curspl!="spell`i'"
    list id curspl curspl`i' if curspl`i'=="spell`i'"
    local i=`i'+1
  }
end
check99 $rend
```

```
tabulate curspl
```

```
*/ Note: 1 case (1506) does not have current activity code. 29 cases do not have any activity spell because they were still attending school at the time of interview. 6 cases have dual -99- codes. 1 case has three -99- codes.
```

```
sort id curspl
```

```
list id birth rstart01 rend01 ract01 if curspl=="spell0", nolabel
```

```
*/ For multiple -99- codes, use higher occupational status spell.
```

```
list id rocc01 rocc02 risei01 risei02 if curspl2=="spell2"
list id rocc02 rocc03 risei02 risei03 if curspl3=="spell3"
list id rocc03 rocc04 risei03 risei04 if curspl4=="spell4"
list id rocc04 rocc05 risei04 risei05 if curspl5=="spell5"
```

```
replace curspl=curspl2 if id==2097
replace curspl=curspl2 if id==4181
replace curspl=curspl4 if id==2439
replace curspl=curspl5 if id==6904
```

```
*/ Create Variables for current activity: missing value = -3 for cases with no activity spell; missing value = -4 for case 1506 (if ***)
```

```
program define curract
  local a="`24'"
  local j=13
  while `j'<=23 {
    gen `j'"a'=-3 if curspl=="spell0"
    local j=`j'+1
  }
end
```



```

    local a=""^24"
    local i=1
    while `i'<=12 {
        local j=13
        while `j'<=23 {
            replace ``j"'a'=`j"'i" if curspl=="spell`i"
            local j=`j'+1
        }
        local i=`i'+1
    }
end
curract 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 $actvar _c

drop curspl curspl1-curspl12

*/ Duration in current activity

gen int ract_cd=96-rstart_c if rend_c==99 & rstart_c>0
replace ract_cd=-3 if rend_c!=99 | rstart_c<0
replace ract_cd=0.5 if ract_cd==0

tab ract_cd

save china052, replace
log close
exit

```

---

```

*/HHVARS_CRT.DO
capture log close
set more 1
program drop _all
macro drop _all
log using hhvars_crt, replace

*****
* Constructing Household Composition variables
*
* STATA 5.0 program: Bobai Li 02/15/98; Modified: 07/07/98
*****
*
*/ This program constructs some variables about household composition, and also creates a variable, WORDSUM,
for the number of characters known.

use china053, clear

*/ New variables being constructed:

gen int numpers=1
gen int under6=0
gen int under18=0
gen int over64=0
gen int worknum=0

```

```

gen int cadremem=0
gen int cadreoth=0
gen int cadresum=0

```

\*/ Identify "Other" family members who live with R. Since there is no registration information for those who born in 1980 or later, I assume that these people are living in the household.

```

program define othermem
  local i=1
  local j=13
  while `i'<=12 & `j'<=24 {
    gen int ohhmem`i'=`i"
    recode ohhmem`i' 1/4=1 5/8=2
    replace ohhmem`i'=1 if ``i'==3 & ``j'>=1980
    local i=`i'+1
    local j=`j'+1
  }
end
othermem oreg01 oreg02 oreg03 oreg04 oreg05 oreg06 oreg07 oreg08 oreg09 oreg10 oreg11 oreg12 birth01 birth02
birth03 birth04 birth05 birth06 birth07 birth08 birth09 birth10 birth11 birth12

```

\*/ Since there is no age information for spouse's father, I assume that he is 32 year older than spouse.

```

gen int sbirth=sbirth-32

```

\*/ Constructing household variables

\*/ Family Member: Living with R

\*/ Working: Laboring or working after retirement (Card 2)

```

program define hhvars
  local i=1
  local j=19
  local k=37
  while `i'<=18 & `j'<=36 & `k'<=48 {
    replace numpers=numpers+1 if ``i'==1
    replace under6=under6+1 if ``i'==1 & ``j'>1990
    replace under18=under18+1 if ``i'==1 & ``j'<=1990 & ``j'>1978
    replace over64=over64+1 if ``i'==1 & ``j'<1932
    replace worknum=worknum+1 if ``i'==1 & ``k'>=1 & ``k'<=2
    local i=`i'+1
    local j=`j'+1
    local k=`k'+1
  }
end
hhvars fhmem mhhmem fhhmem mfhmem shmem sfhhmem ohhmem1 ohhmem2 ohhmem3 ohhmem4 ohhmem5
ohhmem6 ohhmem7 ohhmem8 ohhmem9 ohhmem10 ohhmem11 ohhmem12 fbirth mbirth ffbirth mfbirth sbirth
sbirth birth01 birth02 birth03 birth04 birth05 birth06 birth07 birth08 birth09 birth10 birth11 birth12 factnw mactnw
ffcat mfact sactw sfactn oact01 oact02 oact03 oact04 oact05 oact06 oact07 oact08 oact09 oact10 oact11 oact12

```

\*/ Include R

```

replace over64=over64+1 if birth<32
replace worknum=worknum+1 if ract_c>=1 & ract_c<=2

*/ cadre: Position in work unit is 02 (Group or team leader) or higher (Card 9)

program define cadres
    local i=1
    local j=19
    while `i'<=18 & `j'<=36 {
        replace cadremem=cadremem+1 if ``i'==1 & ``j'>=2
        replace cadreoth=cadreoth+1 if ``i'==2 & ``j'>=2
        local i=`i'+1
        local j=`j'+1
    }
end
cadres fhmem mhhmem ffhhmem mfhmem shmem sfhhmem ohhmem1 ohhmem2 ohhmem3 ohhmem4 ohhmem5
ohhmem6 ohhmem7 ohhmem8 ohhmem9 ohhmem10 ohhmem11 ohhmem12 fprankw mprankw ffprank mfprank
sprankw sfprankn oprank01 oprank02 oprank03 oprank04 oprank05 oprank06 oprank07 oprank08 oprank09
oprank10 oprank11 oprank12

*/ Include R

replace cadremem=cadremem+1 if rprank_c>=2
replace cadresum=cadremem+cadreoth

*/ Change two variable names to match the codebook

rename factnw factnow
rename mactnw mactnow

*/ Tabulate new variables

tab1 numpers under6 under18 over64 worknum cadremem cadreoth cadresum

*/ Drop temporary variables

drop ohhmem* sfbirth

save china054, replace
log close
exit

```

---

```

*/HIEDUC_CRT.DO
capture log close
set more 1
program drop _all
macro drop _all
log using hieduc_crt, replace

*****
* STATA 5.0 Program: Bobai Li November 28, 1997. Modified 07/04/98

```

```

*
*/The following STATA program creates new variables for highest educational level,
*and construct highest year of schooling of all educational variables.
*****

*/The new variables created (variable names are in lower-case in STATA data set):
*/   EDUC_HI (Highest level of schooling)
*/   EDUC_HIC (Completion of EDUC_HI)
*/   EDUC_HIM (Specialty of EDUC_HI)
*/   EDUC_HIR (Rank of EDUC_HI institution)
*/   EDUC_HIY (Highest year of schooling)
*/   FEDUC_Y (Father's highest year of schooling)
*/   MEDUC_Y (Mother's highest year of schooling)
*/   FFEDUC_Y (Paternal grandfather's highest year of schooling)

*/   MFEDUC_Y (Maternal grandfather's highest year of schooling)
*/   SEDUC_Y (Spouse's highest year of schooling)
*/   SFEDUC_Y (Spouse's father's highest year of schooling)
*/   OEDUC01Y (First other person's highest year of schooling)
*/   ...
*/   OEDUC12Y (12th other person's highest year of schooling)

use china052, clear

*/ Define macros for variable lists

global sstart "sstart01 sstart02 sstart03 sstart04 sstart05 sstart06 sstart07 sstart08 sstart09 sstart10"

global send "send01 send02 send03 send04 send05 send06 send07 send08 send09 send10"

global educ "educ01 educ02 educ03 educ04 educ05 educ06 educ07 educ08 educ09 educ10"

global comp "comp01 comp02 comp03 comp04 comp05 comp06 comp07 comp08 comp09 comp10"

*/ Missing values

program define missval
    while "`1'"!="" {
        list id birth sstart`1' send`1' educ`1' srnk`1' major`1' if educ`1'<0 & (sstart`1'>0 | send`1'>0 |
            srnk`1'>0 | major`1'>0), nodisplay nolabel
        mac shift
    }
end
missval 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10

*****
* Correction based on Song's suggestions: educ_level_cor.txt
*****

replace educ02=12 if id==2967
replace educ03=12 if id==184
replace educ03=12 if id==2137

```

```

replace educ04=12 if id==1458
replace educ04=12 if id==2118
replace educ05=12 if id==4081
replace educ06=12 if id==4081
replace srank02=9 if id==2967
replace srank03=9 if id==184
replace srank03=9 if id==1458

*****

*/ Illegitimate -3 code

program define code_3
    while "`1'"!=" " {

        list id birth sstart`1' send`1' educ`1' srank`1' major`1' if (educ`1'== -3 | sstart`1'== -3 | send`1'== -3 |
            srank`1'== -3) & (sstart`1'>0 | send`1'>0 | educ`1'>0 | srank`1'>0 | major`1'>0), nodisplay nolabel
        mac shift
    }
end
code_3 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10

*/ Determine total number of educational spells

program define splsum
    gen int splsum=0 if school==2
    local i=1
    while `i'<=10 {
        replace splsum=real("`i'") if sstart`i'>0 | send`i'>0 | educ`i'>0 | comp`i'>0 | srank`i'>0 |
            major`i'>0
        local i=`i'+1
    }
end
splsum 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10

tab splsum

*/ Generate new variables

*/ Program "educhi" creates for new variables of highest educational level

generate int educ_hi = 1 if splsum==0
generate int educ_hic = -3 if splsum==0
generate int educ_him = -3 if splsum==0
generate int educ_hir = -3 if splsum==0
generate int educ_his = -3 if splsum==0
generate int educ_hie = -3 if splsum==0

program define educhi
    local i=01
    while `i'<=7 {
        replace educ_hi=educ0`i' if `1'==`i'
    }

```

```

        replace educ_hic = comp0`i' if `1'==`i'
        replace educ_him=major0`i' if `1'==`i'
        replace educ_hir =srank0`i' if `1'==`i'
        replace educ_his=sstart0`i' if `1'==`i'
        replace educ_hie=send0`i' if `1'==`i'
        local i=`i'+1
    }
end
educhi splsum

tab educ_hi educ_hic

*/ Examine 02 Can read

tab splsum if educ_hi==2

*/ 2 cases with 02 have 2 spells.

*/ Action: Use the first spell.

replace splsum=splsum-1 if educ_hi==2 & splsum==2

educhi splsum

tab educ_hi educ_hic

*/ Check 03 Sishu

tab splsum if educ_hi==3

*/ Note: Cases whose highest level is 02 Can read or 03 Sishu have only one spell. Fine!

*/ Suggestion: For the convenience of comparison, I recommend we convert Sishu into other categories, based on its
duration. 1). 1-2 years ==> 02 Can read; 2) 3-4 years ==> lower primary; 3) 5-6 years ==> upper primary; 4) 7-10
years ==> lower middle; 5); More than 10 years ==> upper middle. No action is taken here because we have no clue
(i.e., time duration) to convert it in others' educational level.

*/ Check 12 Other;

tab splsum if educ_hi==12

list educ01 educ02 educ03 educ04 educ05 educ06 educ07 if educ_hi==12, nodisplay nolabel

*/ Note: 60 cases's highest educational level is 12 Others, which is not good for analysis.

*/ Suggestion: 1). Check with the "other" file and input the equivalent level (Note: NO SUCH INFORMATION
AVAILABLE IN THE "OTHER.MDB" FILE, THIS OPTION DOES NOT WORK. -BOBAI 02/12/98); or 2).
Reduce one level. No action is taken here.

*/ Incompleted educational level: 1448 cases.

generate int educ_hid=educ_hie-educ_his if educ_hie>0 & educ_his>0

```

```
tab educ_hid if educ_hic==2
```

```
*/ NOTE: THE FOLLOWING SESSION TRIES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF UNCOMPLETED  
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS. BUT TO MAINTAIN COMPARABILITY WITH THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF  
OTHERS (WHICHE MIGHT ALSO CONTAIN INCOMPLETION), I DECIDE TO IGNORE IT, AT LEAST FOR  
TANTATIVE PURPOSES. -BOBAI 02/12/98)
```

```
*****
```

```
*/ Action: Reduce one spell to a new set of variables.
```

```
generate int splsum1=splsum
```

```
replace splsum1=splsum1-1 if educ_hic==2 & splsum>=2  
generate int ed_hi=educ_hi  
generate int ed_hic=educ_hic  
generate int ed_him=educ_him  
generate int ed_hir=educ_hir
```

```
educhi splsum1
```

```
tab educ_hi educ_hic
```

```
*/ Action: Reduce one more level: This is the last action!
```

```
replace splsum1=splsum1-1 if educ_hic==2 & splsum>=2
```

```
educhi splsum1
```

```
tab educ_hi educ_hic
```

```
*/ Action: Reduce one level only when highest level<6 (at least lower middle).
```

```
generate int splsum2=splsum  
replace splsum2=splsum2-1 if ed_hic==2 & splsum>=2 & ed_hi>=7  
generate int ed_hi1=educ_hi
```

```
educhi splsum2
```

```
tab educ_hi educ_hic
```

```
*/ Compare educ_hi & ed_hi with spouse's educational level.
```

```
tab seduc if marital==1 | marital==4  
tab ed_hi if marital==1 | marital==4  
tab ed_hi1 if marital==1 | marital==4  
tab educ_hi if marital==1 | marital==4
```

```
*/ Drop variables
```

```
drop ed_hi ed_hic ed_him ed_hir splsum
```

```

*/ Change the wrong format for OEDUC04

rename oeduc04 oeduc044
gen int oeduc04=real(oeduc044)
drop oeduc044

*/ Construct highest year of schooling

program define educyear
    local i=1
    local j=20
    while `i'<=19 & `j'<=38 {
        generate int ``i"="`j"
        recode ``i" 1=0 2=1 3=4 4=3 5=6 6=9 7=11 8=12 9=14 10=16 11=18 12=-3 *=.
        local i=`i'+1
        local j=`j'+1
    }
end
educyear educ_hiy feduc_y meduc_y ffeduc_y mfeduc_y seduc_y sfeduc_y oeduc01y oeduc02y oeduc03y oeduc04y
oeduc05y oeduc06y oeduc07y oeduc08y oeduc09y oeduc10y oeduc11y oeduc12y educ_hi feduc meduc ffeduc
mfeduc seduc sfeduc oeduc01 oeduc02 oeduc03 oeduc04 oeduc05 oeduc06 oeduc07 oeduc08 oeduc09 oeduc10
oeduc11 oeduc12

*/ Replace "Can read" & "Shisu" with the actual year (1-11 years) the respondents.

replace educ_hid=educ_hid+1
replace educ_hid=11 if educ_hid>11 & educ_hid!=. & (educ_hi==2 | educ_hi==3)
replace educ_hiy=educ_hid if educ_hi==2 | educ_hi==3
drop educ_hid

tab educ_hiy

save china053, replace
log close
exit

```

---

```

*/OCC_CNVT.DO
*/ STATA 5.0 Program: Bobai Li, November 27, 1997 (Modified 12/05/97)

*/ The following program convert all the occupational variables from CSCO codes to ISCO codes, and then creates
ISEI codes from ISCO codes. All the codes are taken from Treiman's SPSS include-file "chinaocc.inc.

*/ Two sets of new variables (33 each)will be created.
*/     The names of the ISCO variables take the form of "*isco*".
*/     The names of the ISEI variables take the form of "*isei*".

capture log close
log using occ_cnvt, replace
set more 1
clear
set rmsg on
program drop _all

```



use china03, clear

global csco "079=075 225=222 233=033 251=215 316=329 412=419 422=532 429=551 439=441 498=419  
757=752 794=749 857=851 858=954 866=864 894=853 944=994 947=925 957=925 958=959 977=959 981=959  
999=998"

global isco "011=1920 012=1920 013=0900 014=1920 015=1920 016=1920 017=1920 018=1920 019=0130  
020=0290 021=0530 022=0520 029=0130 031=0210 032=0330 033=0340 034=0350 035=0360 036=0370  
037=0380 038=0390 039=0310 040=0380 041=0390 042=0390 043=0541 044=0541 045=0541 046=0650  
049=0390 051=2040 052=1910 061=0410 062=0410 063=0420 064=0430 069=0400 071=0610 072=0670  
073=0710 074=0780 075=0780 089=0790 091=0840 092=0840 093=1940 094=1940 095=3590 096=3100  
097=4400 098=3102 099=3300 101=1220 102=1210 103=1210 109=1290 111=1310 112=1320 113=1330  
114=1340 115=1150 116=1390 119=1390 121=1510 122=1740 123=1730 124=1710 125=1630 126=1630  
127=1620 128=1620 129=1800 130=1800 139=1790 141=1590 142=1590 143=1790 144=1950 145=1910  
146=1910 147=1920 148=5910 149=1990 150=1400 211=2051 212=2052 213=2053 214=2054 215=2055  
221=2061 222=2062 223=2063 224=2064 229=2065 241=2071 242=2072 243=2073 244=2074 245=2075  
246=2112 311=3100 312=3211 313=3930 314=3219 319=3900 321=2081 322=5820 323=2082 324=5810  
329=5800 331=3700 332=3800 339=3700 399=3900 411=4500 419=4900 420=4300 421=4300 431=4220  
432=4220 433=4220 441=4400 499=4000 511=5320 512=5400 513=5991 514=5700 515=5996 516=3315  
517=5400 518=5400 519=5700 520=5600 521=4520 522=9995 523=5500 524=5920 525=6270 529=5990  
531=5311 532=5312 540=5910 551=8540 559=8499 599=5000 611=6220 612=6220 613=6220 614=6230  
619=6230 621=6320 622=6310 623=6320 624=6310 629=6320 631=6240 632=6260 633=6240 639=6240  
641=6490 642=6410 643=6490 644=9810 649=6490 650=6490 661=6280 669=6280 699=6000 700=7000  
711=7110 712=7120 713=7130 714=7110 715=7110 719=7100 721=7210 722=7220 723=7250 724=7260  
725=7270 726=7280 729=7290 731=7400 732=7400 733=7400 734=7400 735=7490 736=7450 737=7490  
738=7400 739=7490 741=9010 742=9010 743=9020 749=9000 751=7510 752=7520 753=7530 754=7540  
755=7550 756=7560 759=7590 761=7600 762=8000 763=7920 769=8000 771=7910 772=7950 773=7930  
774=7950 779=7900 781=7710 782=7720 783=7730 784=7740 785=7750 786=7760 787=7770 788=7780  
789=7790 790=7800 801=7310 802=7320 803=9540 804=9420 809=8100 811=7340 812=9100 819=9100  
821=9210 822=9230 823=9220 824=9260 825=9270 829=9290 831=8200 832=8200 839=8200 841=8310  
842=8320 843=8330 844=8493 849=8300 851=8410 852=8499 853=8420 859=8400 861=8510 862=8520  
863=8530 864=8550 865=8560 869=8500 871=8610 872=8620 873=8620 881=8710 882=8720 883=8730  
884=8740 891=8910 892=8920 893=8950 901=9310 909=9390 911=9430 912=430 913=8930 914=9430  
915=9430 916=9400 917=8800 918=9400 919=9400 921=9510 922=9595 923=9520 924=9594 925=9595  
929=9500 931=9610 932=9610 933=9600 939=9600 941=9713 942=9730 943=9740 949=9700 951=9810  
952=9830 953=9840 954=9851 955=9852 956=9860 959=9890 961=9499 962=0140 963=0140 964=0140  
965=0320 966=3220 991=9594 992=0320 993=9714 994=9711 997=9900 998=9900 -5=-5 -4=-4 -3=-3 -2=-2  
-1=-1 \*-99"

global isei "0100=62 0110=73 0120=790 130/0139=79 0140=47 0200=71 0210=77 0220=73 0230=69 0240=68  
0250=73 0260=70 0270=65 0280=65 0290=76 0300=53 0310=58 0320/0329=53 0330/0339=50 0340=48 0350=52  
0360=57 0370=56 0380=56 0390=56 0400=59 0410/0419=71 0420/0429=53 0430=53 0500=65 0510=77  
0520/0529=77 0530/0539=77 0540=52 0541=59 0549=49 0600=85 0610/0619=88 0630=86 0650=84 0670=81  
0700=49 0710/0719=42 0720=39 0730=52 0740=39 0750=58 0751/0759=58 0760/0769=58 0770=58 0680  
0780=52 0620=52 0640=52 0660=52 0670=52 0690=52 0790/0799=58 0800=67 0810=71 0820=71 0830=71  
0840/0849=64 0900=80 1100=69 1101=75 1109=68 1200=85 1210/1219=85 1220/1229=90 1290=82 1300=71  
1310/1319=78 1320/1329=71 1330=69 1340=65 1350=65 1390/1399=65 1400=55 1410/1419=55 1490/1499=55  
1500=66 1510/1519=66 1590/1599=66 1600=55 1610=57 1620=55 1621=60 1622 1629=44 1630/1639=50  
1700=59 1710/1719=54 1720/1729=64 1730/1739=64 1740/1749=64 1750=54 1790/1799=64 1800/1809=55  
1900=65 1910=59 1920/1929=72 1930/1939=54 1940/1949=59 1950/1959=54 1960=82 1990/1999=61 2000=72  
2010/2019=72 2020/2029=73 2030/2039=72 2033=81 2035=60 2040=79 2051 2052=81 2053 2054=72 2055=60  
2061=72 2062=60 2063 2064=66 2065=60 2071 2072=81 2073 2074=72 2075=60 2081 2082=59 2100=67

2110=66 2111 2114 2115 2119=69 2112 2113=65 2116=47 2120=67 2190=67 2191=65 2192 2193=67 2195 2196  
2197=59 2199 2194=67 3000/3009=60 3100=58 3102/3103=48 3104=53 3101 3109=59 3200=54 3210=55  
3211=58 3219=48 3220=48 3300=54 3310=54 3312=58 3311 3313 3314=47 3315=46 3319=56 3390/3399=44  
3400=51 3410=50 3420=54 3500=49 3510=56 3520=56 3590=48 3600/3609=37 3700=36 3701=34 3709=37  
3800=43 3801/3802=63 3809=43 3900=48 3910/3919=35 3920=45 3930/3939=58 3940/3949=51 3950/3959=51  
3990/3999=45 4000/4009=54 4100=53 4101 4104 4105 4108=64 4102 4107=35 4103=52 4106=60 4109=47  
4200=54 4210=57 4220/4229=52 4300=58 4310/4319=55 4320=58 4400=59 4410=59 4411=61 4412=64 4419=58  
4420=60 4430/4432=56 4500=42 4510=45 4512=17 4513/4514=41 4511 4519=46 4520/4529=35 4900=35  
5000/5009=41 5100=48 5101/5104=48 5109=49 5200/5209=33 5300=29 5310=27 5311 5319=30 5312=10  
5320=30 5321/5322=28 5329=32 5400/5409=24 5500=25 5510/5519=26 5520/5529=22 5600=24 5700/5709=32  
5800=48 5810=44 5820=54 5821 5822=75 5823 5829=53 5830=60 5831=83 5832/5833=58 5890/5899=35  
5900=40 5910=39 5920=58 5990=39 5991 5997=44 5992 5993 5994 5995 5998=37 5996=44 5999=28 6000=46  
6001=32 6009=49 6100=26 6110=26 6111=49 6112=18 6113/6115=27 6116 6119=26 6120=29 6200=17  
6210/6219 6117=16 6220=16 6230/6239=16 6240=20 6250=20 6260=20 6270=21 6280=28 6290/6299=10  
6300=25 6310/6319=19 6320/6329=32 6400=30 6410/6419=30 6490/6499=32 7000/7009=44 7100=32 7110=32  
7112=29 7111 7113 7119=32 7120=26 7130/7139=31 7200=34 7210=34 7220/7329=31 7230=31 7240=31  
7250=34 7260=34 7270=34 7280=34 7290=37 7300=26 7310=24 7320 7321=24 7330=36 7340=36 7400=36  
7410=36 7420=36 7430=36 7440=36 7450=36 7491=29 7490 7499=36 7500=34 7510=35 7520=35 7530=30  
7540/7549=34 7550=31 7560=31 7590=37 7600=32 7610=32 7620=32 7700=32 7710/7719=22 7720=22  
7730/7739=32 7740=28 7750=33 7760/7769=33 7770=33 7780=33 7790/7799=36 7800=37 7810=37 7820=37  
7830=37 7890=37 7900=40 7910 7919=46 7920=43 7930=43 7940=43 7950 7911=23 7960=30 7990=37 8000=33  
8010=33 8020=32 8030=32 8100=35 8110=36 8120=32 8190/8199=32 8200=29 8300=40 8310=37 8311=34  
8319=45 8320=41 8321=44 8329=41 8330=36 8331=39 8339=35 8340=39 8350/8351=28 8390=43 8400=35  
8410/8419=36 8420/8429=39 8430 8439=31 8431=52 8440=44 8490=36 8491 8492 8494=26 8493=28 8499=37  
8500=41 8510=39 8520=41 8530=40 8540=43 8550/8559=40 8560=43 8570=41 8590=46 8600=46 8610=46  
8620=46 8700=35 8710/8719=36 8720=33 8730=36 8731=32 8732=37 8733=41 8739=37 8740=33 8800/8809=43  
8900=29 8910/8919=33 8920=27 8930=25 8940=25 8950=25 8990=25 9000=33 9010=33 9020=33 9100=34  
9200=42 9210/9219=41 9220=41 9230=43 9240=43 9250=43 9260=39 9270=43 9290=46 9300=32 9310/9319=32  
9390=30 9400=29 9410=29 9420=29 9430=29 9490=29 9491/9493=29 9499=39 9500=32 9510=32 9520=29  
9530=22 9540/9549=31 9550/9559=33 9560=36 9570=30 9590=31 9591 9592 9593 9594 9596 9599=39 9595=24  
9600=33 9610=34 9690=33 9700=31 9710=31 9711=32 9712 9713=21 9714=27 9719=34 9720=28 9730/9739=29  
9740=30 9790=30 9800=36 9810/9839=36 9820=36 9830/9839=45 9840=35 9850=37 9851=33 9852 9853  
9855=37 9854=18 9859=33 9860 9861=20 9890/9899=35 9900=25 9950/9959=43 9970/9979=28 9990=23  
9991=24 9994=28 9995 9996=26 9997=28 9992 9993 9999=22 -5=-5 -4=-4 -3=-3 -2=-2 -1=-1 \*=-99"

global occold "rocc01 rocc02 rocc03 rocc04 rocc05 rocc06 rocc07 rocc08 rocc09 rocc10 rocc11 rocc12 focc14  
focc48 focc63 focc70 focc79 focc89 foccnw mocc14 mocc48 mocc63 mocc70 mocc79 mocc89 moccnw ffocc48  
mfocc48 soccm soccw sfocc14 sfoccm sfoccn"

global isconew "risco01 risco02 risco03 risco04 risco05 risco06 risco07 risco08 risco09 risco10 risco11 risco12  
fisco14 fisco48 fisco63 fisco70 fisco79 fisco89 fisconw misco14 misco48 misco63 misco70 misco79 misco89  
misonw ffisco48 mfisco48 siscom siscow sfisco14 sfiscom sfiscon"

global iseinew "risei01 risei02 risei03 risei04 risei05 risei06 risei07 risei08 risei09 risei10 risei11 risei12 fisei14  
fisei48 fisei63 fisei70 fisei79 fisei89 fiseinw misei14 misei48 misei63 misei70 misei79 misei89 fiseinw ffisei48  
mfisei48 siseim siseiw sfisei14 sfiseim sfisein"

\*/ Program "recderr" recodes the wide CSCO codes in the data. For detailed information of these errors, please refer  
to file "occ\_code.list".

```
program define recderr
  local i=1
```

```

        while `i'<=33 {
            recode ``i" $csco
            local i=`i'+1
        }
end
recderr $occold

*/ One final correction

replace focc70=420 if id==1048

*/ Program "recdall" converts all the CSCO codes into ISCO codes and assigns ISEI scores for all the ISCO codes.

program define recdall
    local i=1
    local j=34
    local k=67
    while `i'<=33 & `j'<=66 & `k'<=99 {
        generate ``j" =`i"
        recode ``j" $isco
        tabulate ``i" if ``j"== -99, nolabel
        list id sample ``i" if ``i"!=420 & ``j"== -99, nolabel
        generate ``k" =`j"
        recode ``k" $isei
        tabulate ``j" if ``k"== -99, nolabel
        local i=`i'+1
        local j=`j'+1
        local k=`k'+1
    }
end
recdall $occold $isconew $iseinew

save china04, replace
log close
exit

```

---

```

*/OTHER_VAR_CRT.DO
capture log close
set more 1
program drop _all
macro drop _all
log using other_var_crt, replace

*****
* Constructing Other Variables
*
* STATA 5.0 program: Bobai Li 07/08/98;
*****

*/ This program creates other new variables.

use china055, clear

```

\*/ Creating NSIZEBRT NSIZE14 as Treiman suggests in his 03/26/98 email

\*\*\*\*\*

\* D. Treiman's 05/30/98 mail

\*\*\*\*\*

\*

\* 24) WORKEXP. Please create a new variable, WORKEXP, defined as  
\* the number of years the respondent worked at all jobs that  
\* is, the total number of years for which the activity  
\* variable was coded 1 or 2. Again, after creating this  
\* variable recode zero to .5.

\*

\* 25) NSIZEBRT and NSIZE14. In my 26 March memo to you, I asked  
\* that you create two new variables that make the size of  
\* place variables more usable. If you have not yet done so,  
\* please create these variables, following my suggestions in  
\* the 26 March memo.

\*Bobai:

\*Exploring the data, I have identified two additional variables

\*that need to be created. Because of the skip patterns, two of  
\*the residential history variables are unusable without recoding.  
\*SIZEBRTH ("What was the size of the place where you were born?")  
\*has 53% of the cases coded -3 (not applicable), because they live  
\*in the place where they were born. We thus need to make a new  
\*variable, call it NSIZEBRT, that takes the value from SIZEBRTH  
\*for those not living where they were born but take the value from  
\*SIZE for those coded -3 in SIZEBRTH. SIZE14 needs to be changed  
\*in a similar way; call the new variable NSIZE14. (After the  
\*fact, it is evident that we have introduced a certain amount of  
\*error into the data by not recognizing that some places have  
\*changed size; but there is nothing we can do about this now.) We  
\*will, of course, leave the original variables as they are and add  
\*the new variables to Part III.

\*Don

\*End Don's mail \*\*\*\*\*

\*/ Problems with WORKEXP

\*/ 1. Missing time, i.e., ST<0 or ET<0

\*/ 2. Spell overlap, i.e., ST2<ET1.

\*/ Suggestion:

\*/ 1. code cases with missing time to "."

\*/ 2. exclude time overlap

gen workexp=0

program define workexp

```

local a=""1"
local b=""2"
local c=""3"
while ""4"!="" {
    replace workexp=workexp+`b`4'-`a`4' if `a`4'>0 & `b`4'>0 & `b`4'!=99 & (`c`4'==1 | `c`4'==2)
    replace workexp=workexp+96-`a`4' if `a`4'>0 & `b`4'==99 & (`c`4'==1 | `c`4'==2)
    mac shift
}
end
workexp rstart rend ract 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

*/ No activity

replace workexp=-3 if rend_c==3

*/ Missing time

program define misstime
    gen misstime=0
    local a=""1"

    local b=""2"
    local c=""3"
    while ""4"!="" {
        replace misstime=1 if (`a`4'<0 | `b`4'<0) & (`c`4'==1 | `c`4'==2)
        mac shift
    }
end
misstime rstart rend ract 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

tab misstime

replace workexp=. if misstime==1
drop misstime

*/ Time Overlap

program define timelap
    gen timelap=0
    local a=""1"
    local b=""2"
    local c=""3"
    while ""4"!="" & ""5"!="" {
        replace timelap=timelap+`b`4'-`a`5' if `b`4'>`a`5' & `a`5'>0 & (`c`4'==1 | `c`4'==2) &
            (`c`5'==1 | `c`5'==2) & `b`4'!=99
        replace timelap=timelap+96-`a`5' if `b`4'>`a`5' & `a`5'>0 & (`c`4'==1 | `c`4'==2) & (`c`5'==1 |
            `c`5'==2) & `b`4'==99
        mac shift
    }
end
timelap rstart rend ract 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

```

```

tab timelap

replace workexp=workexp-timelap
drop timelap

*/ Zero

replace workexp=0.5 if workexp==0

tab workexp

*/ Number of words recognized

program define word
    gen wordsum=0
    while "`1'"!="" {
        replace wordsum=wordsum+1 if `1'==1
        mac shift
    }
end

word word01 word02 word03 word04 word05 word06 word07 word08 word09 word10

tab wordsum

*/ Check SINCEBTH SIZEBRTH SINCE14 SIZE14

tab sizebrth sincebth
tab size14 since14
tab since14 sincebth

*/ Corrections

replace sizebrth=-1 if sincebth!=1 & sizebrth==-3
replace size14=-1 if since14!=1 & since14!=-3 & size14==-3
replace since14=-1 if since14==-3 & sincebth!=1
gen nsizebrt=sizebrth
replace nsizebrt=size if sincebth==1
gen nsize14=size14
replace nsize14=size if since14==1
replace nsize14=size if sincebth==1

save china06, replace
log close
exit

```

---

```

*/WEIGHT_VAR_CRT.DO
capture log close
set more 1
program drop _all
macro drop _all
log using weight_var crt, replace

```

```

*****
* Constructing Weight variables
*
* STATA 5.0 program: Bobai Li 02/15/98; Modified: 07/08/98
*****

*/ This program creates new variables of observation, population, and sampling weights.

*/ HHWT = adults/mean(adults) --Observation weight based on the number of adults in the household;
*/ POPWT = (population/sample)*HHWT --Population weight for urban and rural samples;
*/ WEIGHT = POPWT/mean(POPWT) -- General weight for all observations;
*/ PSU -- identifier for primary sampling units
*/ stratum -- identifiers for sampling strata.

use china054, clear

tempvar adults hhsz mpopwt

*/ Identify the number of adults in the household

generate int adults=1

*/ Spouse

replace adults=adults+1 if sbirth>=27 & sbirth<=76 & shhmem==1

*/ Father

replace adults=adults+1 if fbirth>=1927 & fbirth<=1976 & fhhmem==1

*/ Mother

replace adults=adults+1 if mbirth>=1927 & mbirth<=1976 & mhhmem==1

*/ Paternal grandfather

replace adults=adults+1 if ffbirth>=1927 & ffbirth<=1976 & ffhhmem==1

*/ Maternal grandfather

replace adults=adults+1 if mfbirth>=1927 & mfbirth<=1976 & mfhhmem==1

*/ Spouse's father: No birth year, use spouse's birth year minus 32 (mean of R's father age)

replace adults=adults+1 if sbirth>=59 & sbirth<=77 & sfhhmem==1

*/ Other family members

program define others
    while "`1'"!="" {
        replace adults=adults+1 if birth`1'>=1927 & birth`1'<=1976 & oreg`1'>=1 & oreg`1'<=4
        mac shift
    }
end

```

```

    }
end
others 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

tab1 adults number if sample~=4

*/ Generate observation weight

sort sample
egen `hhsz' = mean(number) if sample==1 | sample==3, by(sample)
gen hhwt = number / `hhsz'
sort sample
by sample: summarize `hhsz' hhwt

*/ Create population weight:

*/ 1995 Rural population: 859,470,000    70.96%
*/ 1995 Urban population: 351,740,000    29.04%
*/ Source: "China Statistic Yearbook, 1996" (p69). The State Statistic Bureau.

*/ Urban sample 3087; rural sample 3003; rural elite 383;

gen popwt = (351740000/3087)*hhwt if sample==1
replace popwt = (859470000/3003)*hhwt if sample==3

*/ Combine population and observation weights

egen `mpopwt' = mean(popwt)
gen weight = popwt / `mpopwt'
sort sample
by sample: sum hhwt popwt weight

*/ Assign -0- code to the weight variables for the village leaders

replace hhwt = 0 if sample==4
replace popwt = 0 if sample==4
replace weight = 0 if sample==4

*/ Create unique identifiers for Primary Sampling Units

tab province
tab county
recode county 0=10 10=11 11=12 if province==42
generate int psu = province*100+county
tab psu

*/ Generate unique identifiers for Sampling Strata

generate int stratum = psu

recode stratum 5301 5103=101 4401 5101=102 3501 1401=103 4403 1201=104 3702 4402=105 5102 4205=106
3705 4102=107 4501 2301=108 2302 4103=109 3201 3703=110 4101 3601=111 3706 2102=112 6201 2303=113

```



4204 2101=114 2104 4206=115 2203 3704=116 5201 4203=117 1102 2201=118 3401 4202=119 2103 4201=120  
4301 3701=121 1103 1501=122 1301 3101=123 6102 1101=124 6101 3202=125 6202 5302=201 5106 3305=202  
4207 3302=203 5104 3303=204 3502 4212=205 5303 4406=206 4209 3403=207 5202 3301=208 2105 3404=209  
5105 4302=210 3204 3205=211 2202 3304=212 1302 4208=213 4105 4211=214 4210 3402=215 6103 4502=216  
2204 4404=217 3206 1502=218 4107 3709=219 4104 3503=220 3707 4303=221 1402 2304=222 3708 6503=223  
4405 2106=224 3203 4106=225

tab stratum

assert (stratum>200 & stratum<=225) if sample!=1  
assert (stratum>100 & stratum<=125) if sample==1

save china055, replace

log close

exit

---

---

## APPENDIX D

### CONSTRUCTION OF THE SAMPLES

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1. General population sample	
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2. Sample design for village leader sample .....	D.56

## APPENDIX D.1.a

### A SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE CHINESE LIFE HISTORY SURVEY

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(Prepared 23 February 1996)  
(Last revised 18 December 1998)

#### Introduction

This memorandum proposes a design for the general population samples to be drawn for the Chinese Life History Survey. Our aim is to document the methodology for two multistage probability samples, each of 4,000 persons age 20-69,<sup>1</sup> which are representative of the urban and rural populations of the People's Republic of China.

These samples will be drawn by utilizing as a sampling frame a systematic sample of one per cent of the households of China, drawn from the 1990 population census, which was (in principal) a total enumeration of the population. A new census was conducted in October 1995 but the results will not be available in time for our use. (There are two versions of the 1990 1:100 sample. The first version, which is a clustered sample, was used in various sampling experiments we conducted--see below. However, the design for the actual sample requires the use of the second version, which is a systematic sample of every 100th household throughout China. Again, details are given below.)

The division of China into urban and rural places is a relatively complex matter. The nation is organized on the basis of a five-level administrative hierarchy, consisting of provincial-level units, prefectural-level units, county-level units, township-level units, and village-level units (see Figure 1). We follow Chan (1994), who has clarified the relationships among the units and, in particular, has clearly specified which of the lowest level units should be regarded as urban and which as rural, something regarding which there has been considerable confusion on the part of researchers. About three-quarters of the population of China resides in rural areas and one-quarter in urban areas.

Our sample design treats county-level units (of which there are about 2,400) as the primary sampling unit. County-level units will be divided into urban and rural portions, to form two populations from which the samples will be drawn. For convenience, we can think of the urban and rural samples as two separate samples, although from a design point of view they are simply two strata of a stratified sample, sampled at unequal rates. Within each population (urban and rural), we will stratify county-

---

<sup>1</sup>Cost and feasibility considerations forced us to reduce the sample sizes to 3,000 each and the number of strata for each sample from 40 to 25.

level units into 40 equal population strata using information contained in the 1:100 subset of the 1990 census on the county-level proportion of the population age 20-69 with at least middle school education. From each stratum so defined we will select two county-level units, with probability proportional to size. We will then draw one township-level unit from each county-level unit, with probability proportional to size. Within the selected township-level units we will then sub-select two village-level units, with probability proportional to size. Within each village-level unit, we will either draw a sample of permanent residents from the household registration (*hukou*) list or, if the information on the *hukou* list is not adequate to identify individuals, will draw a sample of households and, as a final step, will choose one individual to be interviewed from a list of household residents obtained by the interviewer, using Kish-table methods. We also will draw a sample of temporary residents from the roster of temporary residents that has been maintained in China since late 1994. Altogether, we will draw a sample of 30 individuals per village-level unit, in order to achieve a realized sample of about 25 persons.<sup>2</sup>

An important implication of this sample design is that we will not be able to analyze the data using standard statistical software, such as SPSS. Estimates of coefficients will be unaffected, but the calculated standard errors will be incorrect because of induced correlation among the observations caused by the clustered sample design. To get the correct standard errors we will use software specifically designed to calculate estimates and standard errors from stratified multistage samples, such as SuDaAn or--we understand--a soon-to-be-released update of STATA.

### **Detailed specifications**

Step 1. The first task is to allocate village-level units to the urban and rural populations from which the samples will be drawn. According to Chan (1994)--see Fig. 1--urban village-level units consist of:

- All village-level units (that is, both “villagers' committees” and “residents' committees”) in urban districts (which are county-level units) under provincial-level or prefectural-level cities.
- Residents' committees in towns under counties and also in towns under county-level cities;
- Residents' committees under streets in county-level cities.

Rural village-level units consist of:

- Villagers' committees under townships in counties and in county-level cities;
- Villager's committees under towns in counties and county-level cities.

---

<sup>2</sup>When we changed the sample design (see note 1), we increased the target number of interviews per village unit from 25 to 30. In order to achieve 30 completed interviews, we sampled 40 households in rural villages and 45 households in urban neighborhoods.

See Appendix A for a SAS routine written by Ma Zhongdong that distinguishes urban from rural places.

Once the population is divided into urban and rural strata as specified in step 1, these two strata are treated as two separate populations from which two separate samples will be drawn. We here specify the procedure for drawing the rural sample. The same procedure is then used again to draw the urban sample.

Step 2. For each county-level unit, compute the number of persons age 20-69 and the proportion of such persons with at least a middle school education.

Step 3. Array the county-level units in order of the percentage with at least a middle school education, from the lowest to the highest.

Step 4. Divide this distribution into 40 strata, keeping the strata as nearly equal in population size (that is, number of persons age 20-69) as possible.

Step 5. From each stratum, choose two county-level units, with probability proportional to size. Do this by

- a) Listing all county-level units in the stratum with any rural population, together with the size of the rural population age 20-69.
- b) Cumulating the distribution of population sizes of the county-level units to produce an array that cumulates to the total population of the stratum. For example, suppose we had a stratum of 10 counties, with populations of 50, 150, 90, 70, 180, 110, 40, 60, 120, and 130, for a total of 1,000. We would list them as follows:
  - County 1 1-50
  - County 2 51-200
  - County 3 201-290
  - County 4 291-360
  - County 5 361-540
  - County 6 541-650
  - County 7 651-690
  - County 8 691-750
  - County 9 751-870
  - County 10 871-1,000
- c) Draw two counties by (1) choosing a random number between 1 and N, where N is the cumulative population size in the stratum (in our example,  $N = 1,000$ ) and picking the county that contains the randomly chosen number; (b) choosing a second county by adding  $N/2$  (in our example  $N/2 = 500$ ) to the first random number and picking the county that contains this number, wrapping around as necessary. For example, suppose the first random number in this example

is 722. Since 722 falls in the range corresponding to County 8, this county is picked. Then pick the county corresponding to  $722+500=1222$ . Since this is beyond the range, wrap around (by subtracting N) and pick County 3, which includes 222 within its range.

Step 6. In each county-level unit, choose one township-level unit at random, with probability proportional to size. Do this by following the same procedure as for county-level units. That is, for each county-level unit, use the 1:100 subset of the 1990 census to compute the rural population age 20-69 in each township, list the townships, compute a cumulative distribution of the rural population over all townships in the county, choose a random number within the range of the total rural population of the county, and pick the township that contains that number.

Selection of the primary (county-level) and secondary (township-level) sampling units, steps 1-6, can be carried out using the second 1:100 subset, which is a systematic sample of every 100th household in China. The identification codes for townships correspond to lists created in each county seat. To discover which township is included in the sample, it may be necessary to obtain the identification from the county government. The remaining steps must be carried out at the township and village level.<sup>3</sup>

Step 7. In each township-level unit, choose two village-level units, with probability proportional to size. The size of village-level units should be determined on the basis of the most recent data available, which is likely to be the 100 per cent count from the 1990 population census. However, if updated reports of the size of village-level units are available, they should be used. Whatever source is used, there is a slight potential for error, since we actually want the size of the population age 20-69 and are likely only to have the size of the entire population. However, this cannot be helped. Village-level units should be chosen by following the same procedure specified for county-level units. While it is extremely unlikely that a township will have only one village-level unit, it is possible (for example, a rural township could have one small town with a single residents' committee, and thus only one village-level unit in the urban sample). If such cases arise, the solution is to choose a second township, with probability proportional to size, and to combine the two townships, treating them as a single township.

Step 8. In each village-level unit, obtain two lists: the household registration (*hukou*) list, and the list of temporary (migrant) residents. In the *hukou* list, count the number of persons age 20-69. In the list of temporary residents, count the number of persons. The sum of these two counts is the size of the population from which the sample is to be drawn. Each list is then to be sampled in proportion to its contribution to the total. For example, suppose there are 400 households listed in the *hukou*, with a total of 1,000 adults (persons age 20-69) residing in them. Suppose there are 500 migrants in the village-unit. The total number of persons in the village-unit eligible for the sample

---

<sup>3</sup>It subsequently became clear that, in general, it was not possible to match the township codes used by the census to lists of townships maintained in county seats. Hence, when we actually drew the sample we restricted the selection based on the 1990 census data to counties, and sampled townships from lists obtained in each county seat. These lists were mainly based on the 1995 population but in some instances were based on the 1994 population.

is thus 1,500. We want to draw the sample in such a way as to yield 20 persons  $(= (1000/1500)*30)$  from the *hukou* list and 10 persons  $(=(500/1500)*30)$  from the migrant list. To do this, we draw 10 persons from the migrant list and 20 households from the *hukou* list.<sup>4</sup>

Step 9. Each person sampled from the migrant list is interviewed. Each household sampled from the *hukou* list is contacted, a household roster is compiled, and one adult is selected at random to be interviewed, and is interviewed. Three attempts will be made to complete the interview. If it is impossible to complete the interview in three attempts, the case will be abandoned but no substitution will be made. Since we anticipate that this will happen in about 15 per cent of the cases sampled, we expect to achieve about 25 interviews  $(\sim=30*.85)$  per village-level unit. Since households vary in the number of adults, we will need to post-weight the data from the *hukou* sample by dividing by the mean number of adults per household. (If we could be sure the *hukou* lists were complete and if no adult in the household was temporarily absent, we could sample households of different sizes at different rates; but this is not feasible from a practical point of view.)

A preferred alternative to Steps 8 and 9, because it would reduce the need for post-weighting, would be to construct a list of all adults in the village-level unit, including both permanent and temporary residents, and to systematically sample every  $k$ th person on the list, where  $k = N/30$ . The feasibility of this alternative needs to be explored.

### **Design effect experiments**

The design described above was developed on the basis of information obtained from a series of sampling experiments we carried out using the first version of the 1:100 sample. This version of the sample is highly clustered. Every county-level unit is included, but only 1:25 township-level units is included. Every village-level unit within the township-level units is included, and 1:4 households within each village-level unit is included.

Using this sampling frame, we first studied the effect of clustering. Since our primary interest was in determining the effect of clustering at the county-unit level (which would have the greatest effect on the cost of the survey), we drew three urban and three rural samples (where the distinction between urban and rural places follows Chan, 1994, described above), varying the number of county-level units sampled. For urban places, and separately for rural places, we drew three independent samples, with 50, 75, and 150 county-level units each. Within each county we chose two villages, by systematic sampling with probability proportional to size. We then drew 10, 20, or 30 persons age 20-69 per village. This yielded six independent samples of 3,000 persons each:

#### **Rural**

$$50 \text{ county-level units} * 2 \text{ village-level units} * 30 \text{ persons} = 3,000$$

---

<sup>4</sup>We subsequently decided that it was not feasible to establish different sampling rates for the *hukou* and temporary resident registers, mainly because information on the number of adults per household was often lacking. We thus simply combined the two lists and sampled systematically from the combined list.

75 county-level units \* 2 village-level units \* 20 persons = 3,000  
150 county-level units \* 2 village-level units \* 10 persons = 3,000

#### Urban

50 county-level units \* 2 village-level units \* 30 persons = 3,000  
75 county-level units \* 2 village-level units \* 20 persons = 3,000  
150 county-level units \* 2 village-level units \* 10 persons = 3,000

We then computed several statistics and estimated the “design effect” for each statistic, where the design effect is defined as the ratio of the variance calculated taking the sampling design into account to the variance calculated by assuming the data are a simple random sample of the population. The design effect is often interpreted as an inflation of the variance due to the clustering of the observations in the sample. It also can be thought of as a factor for the sample size; thus a design effect of 2 indicates that we would need twice as large a sample with our clustered design to achieve the same standard error we would obtain from a simple random sample.

We used the statistical package SUDAAN to compute the design effects, and for simplicity assumed a "with replacement" sample of first stage units. Although not technically correct, since the samples were in fact drawn without replacement, this design greatly facilitates estimation, since otherwise joint inclusion probabilities must be calculated and input to the program. Generally speaking, "with replacement" designs are less efficient than "without replacement" designs, so the common effect of this simplification is to slightly overestimate the variance. It has minimal effect on estimates of the design effect, since both the variances in its definition are similarly affected. Additionally, for designs where the first stage sampling fraction is small, as it is here, the error in estimation of the variances is negligible.

The results are presented in Table 1. (Due to a programming error, results are not available for the urban sample of 150 county-level units. However, we did not redo the computations because the remainder of the tables yielded sufficient information.) As is evident, the design effects are very large, even for the rural sample based on 150 county-level units. Given the generally larger design effects for urban areas, it is likely that design effects for the urban sample of 150 county-level units also would have been larger than the effects for the corresponding rural sample. From these results, we concluded that the cost of clustering the sample is unacceptably large even when we sample as many as 150 county-level units.

The second step was to determine whether the main source of the effect came from differences among county-level units or from differences among village-level units within counties. To do this, we used a components of variance model with one random effect for county-level units, and another for the combined effect of township-level and village-level units (these could not be separated in this sampling experiment). Although such a model is not likely to fit the population structure perfectly, it does give an indication of where the majority of the clustering is occurring. Because of the balanced nature of the sampling, moment estimators were used to estimate the variances of the components. This analysis indicated that the majority of the correlation among the observations was



occurring at the county level, thus implying that appropriate stratification at the county level could have a dramatic effect on the design effect of the characteristics we examined. Since the within-county component is very small, it is necessarily the case that both variation between village-level units and variation between township-level units will be very small. We use this result in the final design.

This result also informed the final phase of our sampling experiment: stratification of the county-level units. It is well known that appropriate use of stratification has a large effect on the variance of estimates made from multistage survey data; our purpose in this phase was to estimate the reduction in the design effect from stratification. Good design dictates a large number of strata, so we decided to choose two first stage units from each stratum. For the stratifying variable, we considered a number of variables, including geographic region, the proportion of the labor force not in agriculture, and the proportion of the population with at least a middle school education. We settled upon the proportion of the labor force with at least a middle school education on the ground that this is a characteristic that is available for all members of the population we wish to study, adults age 20-69, and that it is a very good indicator of the level of economic development and hence would be likely to substantially improve the design effects for most of the variables of analytical interest. For example, the proportion with middle school education or higher and the proportion not in agriculture are highly correlated. It is probable that the per capita income of counties--not available to us--is also highly correlated with the proportion with a middle school education or higher.

To assess the effect of stratification, we drew six new samples just as above, but with an extra step. We first divided all counties into  $k/2$  strata, where  $k$  is the number of counties to be chosen, and then chose 2 counties from each stratum, by systematic sampling with probability proportional to size. (Since our second design had 75 counties, we created 38 strata and thus chose 76 counties rather than 75. This yielded a sample of 3,040, rather than 3,000, but this slight increase in sample size is of no practical importance to the conclusions drawn here regarding the design for the survey.)

We then computed the same statistics as before. The results are shown in Table 2. As is evident, the improvement is dramatic. In virtually all cases the design effects are less than 1. That is, *all* of our samples are more efficient than a simple random sample of the same size.

**Conclusions.** We thus conclude that, for each of the two samples--urban and rural--we can sample as many as 30 persons per village-level unit; that we need sample only one township-level unit per county; and that we can sample as few as 50 county-level units. Since we want each sample to include 4,000 completed interviews, and since we assume a response rate of 85%, the implication is that we should sample 80 county-level units, one township-level unit per county-level unit, two village-level units per township-level unit, and 30 persons per village-level unit (to realize 25 completed interviews).

## Questions yet to be decided and problematic issues

- 1) Should any areas of China be excluded from the sample? In previous work, Tibet was excluded by design. This, of course, means that the sample would be representative of China except Tibet. But practical considerations may dictate its exclusion. Should any other areas be excluded?<sup>5</sup>
- 2) Is the 1994 micro-census available? If so, would that be a better choice for the sampling work? It depends on its properties--that is, whether it is a true 1:100 sample of households or at least of villages, which is doubtful. If it is a highly clustered sample of village-level or higher-level units, it is not appropriate as a sampling frame. When will the 1995 1:100 sample become available? We would need a 1:100 sample corresponding to the second 1:100 sample drawn from the 1990 census (that is, a systematic sample of 1:100 households). If there has been little change in the definition of county-level and township-level units and little change in the relative populations sizes of these units, then the 1990 sample is quite adequate for our purposes. Insofar as there have been substantial changes in the definition of county-level and/or township level units, or substantially uneven changes in the relative size of these units, the 1990 census becomes an increasingly problematic sampling frame.
- 3) If we use the 1990 census as a sampling frame, how should we handle village-level units that have changed boundaries since 1990? How many are there likely to be? This is not, in fact, a major problem, assuming that up-to-date information on the size of village-level units is available at the township level and is used in the selection of village-level units.
- 4) If we discover that the size of a village-level unit is different from what is reported in the 1990 census--which surely will be the case--do we need to do post-weighting of the data to make them representative? How should we do this? Again, this should not be a problem if more up-to-date information on the size of village-level units is available.
- 5) What is a reasonable estimate of the expected non-response rate? In the "Memorandum of Agreement" we assumed a 15% non-response rate. However, it is likely to be higher in urban areas than in rural areas. What is our best guess for the urban sample? For the rural sample?
- 6) We need to be careful to ensure that individuals are not double-counted, showing up on a *hukou* list in one place but on the temporary migrant list in another place. It is not entirely clear what to do about this, beyond asking at the interviewed households about such respondents and adjusting the weights.
- 7) Can the field work teams handle 25-30 interviews per village-level unit? We have assumed that 30 interviews attempted and approximately 25 interviews completed per village-level unit is feasible, given the size of the field work teams. Is this a reasonable assumption?

---

<sup>5</sup>In the end, only Tibet was excluded by design. In practice, this had little impact since it is unlikely that any Tibetan counties would have fallen into either sample in any event considering that Tibet in 1990 had a population of about 2,200,000 (about 2/10ths of one per cent of China's population). We excluded Tibet because it would have been impossible to do fieldwork there since the province is under military control. See Part I, note 2, for additional detail on the size of the Tibetan population.

## REFERENCES

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- Ganzeboom, Harry B. G., Paul de Graaf, and Donald J. Treiman. 1992. "An International Scale of Occupational Status." *Social Science Research* 21:1-56.
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## SAS Commands to Distinguish Urban from Rural Places

### Ma Zhongdong

```
* Filename: don2.sas-- classifies population by urban/rural, county
                        and district;
* input file: cha90.dat--1% of 1990 census;
* output file: labas.pop--population by urban/rural, county and district;
options ls=75 ps=65;
libname labas '/home/fs/d3/china90/cha90ssd/';
```

```
data f0;
  infile '/home/fs/d3/china90/cha90.dat';
```

```
  input prov 1-2 prefect 3-4 county 5-6 district 7-9 ed 10-11;
```

```
**
```

According to the second method of classification of urban/rural population for 1990 census by SSB, City Population are (a) the entire population of prefecture-level city (including town, but not county under the city), plus (b) the resident population of street (jiedao) of county-level city (that is, resident population of resident committee of street) Town Population are the total population of resident committee of town in county or county-level city (note town population in prefecture-level city are classified as city population). The rest are Rural population. See details in KAM WING CHAN's paper "Urbanization and Rural-urban Migration in China since 1982", Vol. 20 No. 3, July 1994 243-281;

\*\*Before make a distinction between city, town and rural population, it is necessary to make a distinction

(1) between prefecture-level city (p\_city) and prefecture at the top level,  
(2) between district of p\_city, county-level city (c\_city) and county at middle level,  
(3) between street (jiedao), town (zhen) and township (xiang) at low level,  
(4) between resident committee (res\_comm: ju wei hui) and village committee (vil\_comm: cun wei hui) at the lowest level.

The national standard for (1), (2), (3) is as follows;

```
  if      1<=prefect <= 20                then a=1;  ** prefecture-level city
(p_city);
  else                                     a=2;  ** prefecture;

  if      a=1 and 1<=county <=18 then b=1;  ** district of p_city or above;
  else if 21<=county<=77      then b=2;  ** county;
  else if (a=2 and 1<=county<=18)
         or (a=1 and 80<=county<=97)
         then b=3;  **county-level city (c_city);
  else if      county = 98                then b=4;  ** vacancy;
  else;

  if      1<= district <= 97 then c=1;  ** street of city;
  else if 100<= district <= 197 then c=4;  ** township (xiang) of city;
  else if 200<= district <= 297 then c=2;  ** suburban (jiaoqiu) street;
  else if 300<= di
strict <= 397 then c=5;  ** suburban township;
  else if 400<= district <= 447 then c=3;  ** designated town;
```

```

else if 450<= district <= 497 then c=30; ** non-designated town (market
town);
else if 500<= district <= 897 then c=6; ** township of county;
else if 900<= district <= 947 then c=7; ** big collective household of
city;
else if 950<= district <= 987 then c=8; ** big collective household of
county;
else if district = 998 then c=9; ** vacancy;
else;

if c=3 then do; ** Town;
if 1<=ed<=47 then d=1; ** residents
committee (res_comm) in town;
else if 50<=ed<=97 then d=2; ** village committee
(vil_comm) in town;
else if ed=98 then d=4; ** vacancy in town;
else;
end; ** c=3;
else d=3; **
res_comm under jidao (1-98) or
township (1-97) or vacancy (98);
vil_comm under

** then, we can use variable a, b, c, d to define city, town and rural
population:
1. citypop: a1 (b1 b4) (c1 c2 c3 c30 c4 c5 c7 c9) p_city
+ a2 b3 (c1 c2 c7 c9) c_city
2. townpop: (a1 a2) b3 c3 d1 c_city
county
(a1 a2) b2 c3 d1
3. urbanpop = citypop + townpop
4. ruralpop = totalpop - urbanpop;

citypop=0; townpop=0; ruralpop=0; *initial values;

if a=1 and (b=1 or b=4) then citypop=1; *p_city(+ town, not county);
else if (b=3) and (1<=c<=2 or c=7 or c=9) then citypop=1; ** jiedao+other
citypop in c_city;
else if (2<=b<=3) and c=3 and d=1 then townpop=1; **res_comm in town of county
or c_city;
else ruralpop=1;

if prov = . then delete; ** three or four records with missing prov = .;
county=prov*10000+prefect*100+county; **from 2 to 6-digit county code;

length default=3;
length county 6;

drop prefect ed prov a b c;

proc summary;
class county district;
var citypop townpop ruralpop;
output out=pop sum=;

data labas.pop;
set pop;
urbanpop = citypop+townpop;

```

```
totalpop= urbanpop + ruralpop;
citypct = citypop*100/totalpop;
townpct = townpop*100/totalpop;
urbanpop = citypop+townpop;
urbanpct = urbanpop*100/totalpop;
ruralpct = 100 - urbanpct;

proc print;
  var district citypop townpop ruralpop totalpop urbanpct;
  id county;
  title 'Population by County, District, and Urban/Rural Settlement Type, from
1% 1990 Chinese Census';
  format citypop townpop urbanpop ruralpop totalpop 8.0
citypct townpct urbanpct ruralpct 8.2;

run;
```

**Table 1 Design Effects for Selected Statistics, Samples of 3,000 with Varying Extent of Clustering (50, 75, and 150 Counties as the Primary Sampling Units, Two Villages Per County, and 30, 20, or 10 Persons Per Village); Data from the 1:100 Sample of the 1990 Census of China--First Version.<sup>a</sup>**

**A. Mean Years of school Completed**

<b>Data set</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Design Effect</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
150	5.49	2.90
75	5.44	4.52
50	5.49	8.22
<b>Urban</b>		
75	8.33	6.73
50	8.45	13.43

**B. Mean Age**

<b>Data set</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Design Effect</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
150	38.19	1.08
75	38.64	1.25
50	38.55	1.73
<b>Urban</b>		
75	38.38	2.45
50	38.06	2.69

**C. Mean ISEI Score<sup>b</sup>**

<b>Data set</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Design Effect</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
150	24.24	2.00
75	24.21	3.23
50	24.02	2.44
<b>Urban</b>		
75	33.33	4.48
50	33.35	5.68

#### D. Per Cent with Local Registration

Data set	Per Cent	Design Effect
<b>Rural</b>		
150	99.37	1.31
75	99.27	2.58
50	99.43	2.73
<b>Urban</b>		
75	94.27	11.13
50	95.37	6.08

#### E. Per Cent Employed

Data set	Per Cent	Design Effect
<b>Rural</b>		
150	88.90	1.76
75	88.80	3.91
50	88.97	2.99
<b>Urban</b>		
75	79.50	3.93
50	81.07	4.19

#### F. Per Cent with A Middle School Education or Higher

Data set	Per Cent	Design Effect
<b>Rural</b>		
150	31.47	2.31
75	32.17	3.33
50	32.07	3.36
<b>Urban</b>		
75	65.50	5.34
50	65.70	10.73



### G. Regression of ISEI Score on Years of School Completed

Data set	Regression Coefficient		Design Effect	
	Intercept	Years of School	Intercept	Years of School
<b>Rural</b>				
150	18.65	1.02	1.65	1.45
75	19.22	.92	3.12	2.49
50	18.91	.93	2.81	1.80
<b>Urban</b>				
75	9.48	2.87	2.65	2.45
50	12.90	2.42	4.70	6.36

### H. Regression of ISEI Score on Years of School Completed, Age, and Sex (Male)

Data set	Regression Coefficient				Design Effect			
	Intercept	Years of School	Age	Sex	Intercept	Years of School	Age	Sex
<b>Rural</b>								
150	26.50	.55	-.19	3.61	1.31	1.45	1.14	1.36
75	26.82	.48	-.18	3.21	2.11	1.85	1.40	2.39
50	27.85	.49	-.20	2.31	1.67	1.70	1.50	1.43
<b>Urban</b>								
75	16.21	2.54	-.16	4.03	2.54	2.26	1.96	1.72
50	16.28	2.23	-.08	2.70	1.83	3.31	2.75	1.43

#### Notes

<sup>a</sup>Due to a computational error, the data for the urban sample of 150 counties are not correct, and are not reported here.

<sup>b</sup>The ISEI scale is an occupational status scale created for cross-national comparative analysis by Ganzeboom, De Graaf, and Treiman (1992). It has a range of approximately 10-90 and a typical mean and standard deviation of about 40 and 15. In the present analysis, ISEI scores were assigned to Chinese census major occupation groups.

**Table 2 Design Effects for Selected Statistics, Samples of 3,000, with Counties Stratified by Proportion with at Least a Middle School Education and Varying Extent of Clustering (50, 75, and 150 Counties as the Primary Sampling Units, Two Villages Per County, and 30, 20, or 10 Persons Per Village); Data from the 1:100 Sample of the 1990 Census of China--First Version.**

**A. Mean Years of school Completed**

<b>Data set</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Design Effect</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
150	5.47	.86
76 <sup>a</sup>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>.86</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>.87</b>
<b>Urban</b>		
150	8.26	.81
76	8.31	.84
50	8.41	.78

**B. Mean Age**

<b>Data set</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Design Effect</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
150	38.05	.89
76	38.54	.99
50	38.71	.99
<b>Urban</b>		
150	38.36	.97
76	38.56	.98
50	38.21	.96

### C. Mean ISEI Score

<b>Data set</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Design Effect</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
150	24.35	.89
76	23.94	.96
50	24.61	.91
<b>Urban</b>		
150	32.50	.89
76	32.35	.91
50	33.44	.87

### D. Per Cent with Local Registration

<b>Data set</b>	<b>Per Cent</b>	<b>Design Effect</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
150	99.17	.87
76	99.47	.96
50	99.30	.96
<b>Urban</b>		
150	95.03	.85
76	95.72	.95
50	94.67	.87

### E. Per Cent Employed

<b>Data set</b>	<b>Per Cent</b>	<b>Design Effect</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
150	88.87	.92
76	89.28	.95
50	87.47	.93
<b>Urban</b>		
150	79.13	.93
76	79.11	.93
50	81.13	.93

### F. Per Cent with A Middle School Education or Higher

<b>Data set</b>	<b>Per Cent</b>	<b>Design Effect</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
150	32.20	.91
76	31.55	.93
50	32.10	.92
<b>Urban</b>		
150	64.83	.86
76	63.95	.88
50	63.77	.82

### G. Regression of ISEI Score on Years of School Completed

Data set	Regression Coefficient		Design Effect	
	Intercept	Years of School	Intercept	Years of School
<b>Rural</b>				
150	18.31	1.11	.93	.93
76	18.88	.94	.95	.97
50	17.45	1.28	.96	.94
<b>Urban</b>				
150	10.87	2.62	.92	.90
76	12.65	2.37	.91	.86
50	10.67	2.71	.92	.90

### H. Regression of ISEI Score on Years of School Completed, Age, and Sex (Male)

Data set	Regression Coefficient				Design Effect			
	Intercept	Years of School	Age	Sex	Intercept	Years of School	Age	Sex
<b>Rural</b>								
150	24.58	.73	-.16	3.34	.98	.95	.99	.99
76	26.35	.55	-.17	2.57	.98	.98	.99	.96
50	22.88	.89	-.14	4.14	.95	.94	.97	.98
<b>Urban</b>								
150	13.36	2.43	-.07	3.34	.98	.94	.98	.98
76	16.39	2.15	-.09	3.39	.96	.91	.96	.96
50	13.57	2.54	-.08	2.81	.97	.94	.95	.99

#### Notes

<sup>a</sup>Because the design of the sampling exercise required that two counties be drawn from each stratum, we defined 38 strata and hence sampled 76 counties. In consequence, the size of the samples involving 76 counties is 3,040 rather than 3,000.

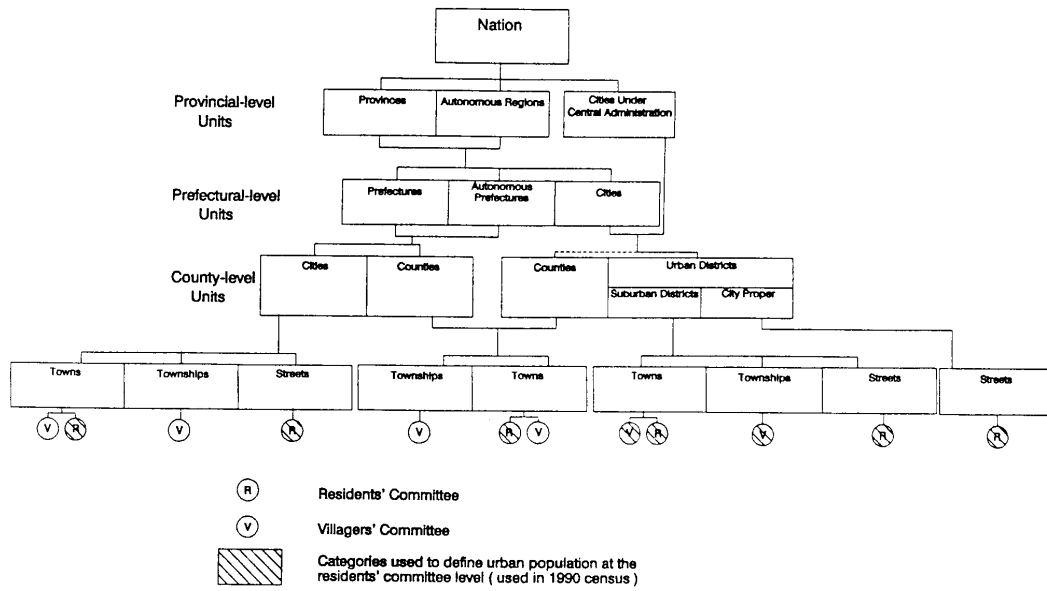


Figure 2: China's Spatial Administrative Hierarchy in the Post-1983 Era: A Generalized Schema

APPENDIX D.1.b.1

INITIAL LIST OF PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS (COUNTY-LEVEL UNITS)  
FOR GENERAL POPULATION SAMPLE

The Rural Sample (农村样本)

Prov	Pref	Coun	Name of Place	地点名称
13	24	35	Hebei: Baoding diqu-Rongcheng xian	河北保定地区容城县
14	05	23	Shanxi: Jingcheng- Gaoping xian	山西晋城市高平县
15	23	26	Neimenggu: Zhelimu meng -Naiman qi	内蒙古哲里木盟奈曼旗
21	02	25	Liaoning : Dalian - Zhuanghe xian	辽宁大连市庄河县
21	09	21	Liaoning:Fuxin-Fuxin mengguzu zizhixian	辽宁阜新市阜新蒙古族自治县
22	02	22	Jilin: Jilin shi-Shulan xian	吉林省吉林市舒兰县
22	23	24	Jilin:Baicheng diqu-Qianguo`erluosi mengguzu zizhixian	吉林白城地区前郭尔罗斯蒙古族自治县
23	10	23	Heilongjiang: Mudanjiang-Muling xian	黑龙江牡丹江市穆棱县
32	02	22	Jiangsu: Wuxi shi - Wuxi xian	江苏无锡市无锡县
32	08	81 <sup>1</sup>	Jiangsu: Huai`an shi	江苏淮安市
32	10	22	Jiangsu: Yangzhou - Gaoyou xian	江苏扬州市高邮县
32	10	27	Jiangsu: Yangzhou - Hanjiang xian	江苏扬州市邗江县
33	07	81	Zhejiang: Jinhua - Lanxi shi	浙江金华市兰溪市
33	25	22	Zhejiang: Lishui diqu - Qingtian xian	浙江丽水地区青田县
33	26	02	Zhejiang: Taizhou diqu - Linhai shi	浙江台州地区临海市
33	26	25	Zhejiang: Taizhou diqu - Tiantai xian	浙江台州地区天台县
33	26	27	Zhejiang: Taizhou diqu - Yuhuan xian	浙江台州地区玉环县
34	22	21	Anhui: Suxian diqu - Dangshan xian	安徽宿县地区砀山县
34	22	24	Anhui: Suxian diqu - Lingbi xian	安徽宿县地区灵璧县
34	25	23	Anhui: Xuancheng diqu - Guangde xian	安徽宣城地区广德县
35	05	23	Fujian: Quanzhou shi - Nan`an xian	福建泉州市南安县
35	26	23	Fujian: Longyan diqu - Yongding xian	福建龙岩地区永定县
37	07	81	Shandong: Weifang shi - Qingzhou shi	山东潍坊市青州市
37	09	22	Shandong: Tai`an shi - Feicheng xian	山东泰安市肥城县
37	09	81	Shandong: Tai`an shi - Laiwu shi	山东泰安市莱芜市
41	02	23	Henan: Kaifeng shi - Weishi xian	河南开封市尉氏县
41	23	28	Henan: Shangqiu diqu - Yongcheng xian	河南商丘地区永城县
41	29	01	Henan: Nanyang diqu - Nanyang shi	河南南阳地区南阳市

These sampling points were selected following the procedures outlined in Appendix D.1.a.

41	29	29	Henan: Nanyang di qu - Tanghe xian	河南南阳地区唐河县
42	06	26	Hunan: Xiangfan shi - Baokang xian	湖南襄樊市保康县
42	22	23	Hunan: Xiaogan diqu - Daqu xian	湖南孝感地区大悟县
42	23	27	Hunan: Xianning diqu - Yangxin xian	湖南咸宁地区阳新县
42	24	01	Hunan: Jingzhou diqu - Xiantao shi	湖南荆州地区仙桃市
42	26	01	Hunan: Yunyang diqu - Danjiangkou shi	湖南邵阳地区丹江口市
42	26	26	Hunan: Yunyang diqu - Fang xian	湖南邵阳地区房县
43	01	23	Hunan: Changsha shi - Liuyang xian	湖南长沙市浏阳县
43	03	81	Hunan: Xiangtan shi - Xiangxiang shi	湖南湘潭市湘乡市
44	08	23	Guangdong: Zhanjiang shi - Suixi xian	广东湛江市遂溪县
44	09	24	Guangdong: Maoming shi Huazhou xian	广东茂名市化州市
44	90	01	Guangdong: Chaozhou shi	广东潮州市
45	25	02	Guangxi: Yulin diqu - Guigang shi	广西玉林地区贵港市
51	02	27	Sichuan: Chongqing - Tongnan xian	四川重庆市潼南县
51	11	23	Sichuan: Leshan shi - Qianwei xian	四川乐山市犍为县
52	21	21	Guizhou: Zunyi diqu - Zunyi xian	贵州遵义地区遵义县
52	27	28	Guizhou:Jinnan buyizu zizhizhou-Luodian xian	贵州今南(音译)布依族自治州罗甸县
53	27	25	Yunan:Simao diqu-Jinggu daizu yizu zizhixian	云南思茅地区景谷傣族彝族自治县
53	29	30	Yunan: Dali baizu zizhizhou-Eryuan xian	云南大理白族自治州洱源县
61	27	28	Shanxi: Yulin diqu - Mizhi xian	陕西榆林地区米脂县
62	29	26	Gansu: Linxian huizu zizhizhou- Dongxiangzu zizhixian	甘肃临夏回族自治州东乡族自治县
65	23	22	Xinjiang:Changji huizu zizhizhou-Miquan xian	新疆昌吉回族自治州米泉县

<sup>1</sup> The GB code for this area is 32-08-82.



### The Urban Sample (城市样本)

Prov	Pref	Coun	Name of Place	地点名称
11	01	01	Beijing: Dongcheng qu	北京东城区
11	02	23	Beijing: Tong xian	北京通县
11	02	24	Beijing: Daxing xian	北京大兴县
12	01	11	Tianjing: Xijiao qu	天津西郊区
13	01	04	Hebei: Shijiazhuang-Qiaoxi qu	河北石家庄市桥西区
14	05	11	Shanxi: Jincheng- Jiaoqu	山西晋城市郊区
15	21	30	Neimenggu: Hulunbei'er-Xinba'erhu zuoqi	内蒙古呼伦贝尔盟新巴尔虎左旗
15	26	29	Neimenggu: Wulancaibu-Liangcheng xian	内蒙古自治区乌兰察布盟凉城县
21	05	03	Liaoning: Benxi-Xihu qu	辽宁本溪市溪湖区
21	05	05	Liaoning: Benxi-Nanfen qu	辽宁本溪市南芬(音译)区
21	07	26	Liaoning: Jinzhou-Heishan xian	辽宁锦州市黑山县
21	08	24	Liaoning: Yingkou-Gai xian	辽宁营口市盖县
22	23	03	Jilin: Baicheng diqu-Fuyu shi	吉林白城地区扶余市
22	24	03	Jilin: Yanbian-Dunhua shi	吉林延边朝鲜族自治州敦化市
23	04	07	Heilongjiang: Hegang-Xingshan qu	黑龙江鹤岗市兴山区
23	09	03	Heilongjiang: Qitaihe-Taoshan qu	黑龙江七台河市桃山区
23	10	22	Heilongjiang: Mudanjiang-Hailin xian	黑龙江牡丹江市海林县
31	01	07	Shanghai: Putuo qu	上海普陀区
32	01	14	Jiangsu: Nangjing-Yuhuatai qu	江苏南京市雨花台区
32	07	22	Jiangsu: Liangyungang-Donghai xian	江苏连云港市东海县
34	05	03	Anhui: Ma'anshan-Huashan qu	安徽马鞍山市花山区
35	03	03	Fujian: Putian-Hanjiang qu	福建莆田市涵江区
36	21	33	Jiangxi: Ganzhou diqu-Xingguo xian	江西赣州地区兴国县
37	01	02	Shandong: Ji'nan-Lixia qu	山东济南市历下区
37	03	04	Shandong: Zibo-Boshan qu	山东淄博市博山区
37	07	22	Shandong: Weifang-Anqiu xian	山东潍坊市安丘县
37	10	21	Shandong: Weihai-Rushan xian	山东威海市乳山县
37	28	30	Shandong: Linyi diqu-Pingyi xian	山东临沂地区平邑县
41	01	04	He'nan: Zhengzhou-Guancheng huizu qu	河南郑州管城回族区

41	04	12	He`nan: Pingdingshan-Wugang qu	河南平顶山市钨钢(音译)区
41	29	24	He`nan: Nanyang diqu-Nanyang xian	河南南阳地区南阳县
42	01	02	Hubei: Wuhan-Jiang`an qu	湖北武汉市江岸区
42	01	04	Hubei: Wuhan-Qiaokou qu	湖北武汉市汉口(音译)区
42	01	11	Hubei: Wuhan-Hongshan qu	湖北武汉市洪山区
42	04	01	Hubei: Shashi SXQ	湖北沙市市
42	08	02	Hubei: Jingmen shi CC-Dongbao qu	湖北荆门市东宝区
42	24	31	Hubei: Jingzhou diqu-Zhongxiang xian	湖北荆州地区钟祥县
43	03	04	Hunan: Xiangtan-Yuetang qu	湖南湘潭市岳塘区
44	08	11	Guangdong:Zhanjiang-Jiaoqu	广东湛江市郊区
44	15	21	Guangdong:Shanwei-Haifeng xian	广东汕尾市海丰县
44	19	98	Guangdong: Dongguan shi	广东东莞市
45	24	26	Guangxi: Wuzhou diqu-He xian	广西壮族自治区梧州地区贺县
51	01	13	Sichuan: Chengdu-Qingbaijiang qu	四川成都市青白江区
51	05	21	Sichuan: Luzhou-Lu xian	四川泸州市泸县
51	09	02 <sup>2</sup>	Sichuan: Suining SXQ (Shizhong qu)	四川遂宁市市中区
52	27	01	Guizhou:Jinnan-Duyan shi	贵州今南(音译)布依族自治州都匀市
53	02	01	Yunnan:Dongchuan SXQ	云南东川市市辖区
61	01	13	Shanxi: Xi`an-Yanta qu	陕西西安雁塔区
61	21	27	Shanxi: Weinan diqu-Dali xian	陕西渭南地区大荔县
62	21	03	Gansu: Jiuquan diqu-Dunhuang shi	甘肃酒泉地区敦煌市

<sup>2</sup> The BG code for this area is 51-09-01.

## APPENDIX D.1.b.2

### PROCEDURES FOR SELECTING TWO SUBSTITUTE COUNTIES

#### Drawing new counties for urban and rural samples

D. Treiman

(Revised 9 April 1996)

One county-level unit in the urban sample (*Neimenggu: Hulunbei'er-Xinba'erhu zuoqi* - Province 15, Prefecture 21, County 30) and one county-level unit in the rural sample (*Guizhou: Jinnan buyizu zizhizhou-Luodian xian* - Province 52, Prefecture 27, County 28) proved to have inadequate administrative records from which to draw township-level and village-level units.

In these two cases, substitute counties were drawn at random, with probability proportionate to size, from the strata into which these counties fell.

Consider first the urban county-level unit.

Since (in the 1:100 sample) the urban population age 20-69 totaled 1,920,012, each stratum contains 76,800.48 persons ( $=1,920,012/25$ ).

When the urban county-level units are arrayed in order of the percentage of the population with at least a middle school education, the cumulative total including the Neimenggu county is 897,100 (67.9 per cent of the urban population of this county-level unit has a middle school education). This implies that the county is in the 12th stratum (since  $897,100/76,800.48 = 11.68$ ). The boundaries of this stratum are 844,805 and 921,606. We thus draw a random number between 844,805 and 921,606, inclusive, and pick the county that contains that number in the cumulative distribution. The random number generated is 910,049. We thus choose *Shandong: Qing Dao, Pingdu shi* (Province 37, Prefecture 02, County 83), which includes cases 909,453 through 910,204 in the cumulative distribution. The Chinese characters for this county are:

山东省青岛市平度市

Now consider the rural county-level unit:

Since (in the 1:100 sample) the rural population age 20-69 totaled 4,669,154, each stratum contains 186,766.16 persons ( $=4,669,154/25$ ).

When the rural county-level units are arrayed in order of the percentage of the population with at least a middle school education, the cumulative total including the Guizhou county is 211,311 (17.4 per cent of the rural population of this county-level unit has a middle school education).. This implies that the county is in the second stratum. The boundaries of this stratum are 186,767 and 373,532. We thus draw a random number within this range. The random number generated is 301,727. We thus choose *Sichuan: Wan xian [xx?], Wushan xian* (Province 51, Prefecture 22, County 27), which includes cases 299,585 through 302,511 in the rural distribution. The Chinese characters for this county are:

四川省万县地区巫山县

### APPENDIX D.1.b.3

#### RATIONALE FOR LATE SUBSTITUTION OF A THIRD COUNTY

In the course of the field work it became clear that officials in one county-level urban district (*Qiaokou qu*, Wuhan Prefecture, Hubei Province: GB code 42 01 04) were unwilling to cooperate with the survey. Since the fieldwork was ongoing and the fieldwork team was already in place in Wuhan, the decision was made by the RenDa staff simply to substitute another district of Wuhan that was perceived to be quite similar (*Wuchang qu*: GB code 42 01 06). While it would have been preferable to randomly draw another county-level unit from the same stratum as *Qiaokou qu*, as was done for the two substitutions described in Appendix D.1.B.2, the exigencies of field work precluded this. Since *Wuchang qu*, with 82.04 per cent of the adult population middle school educated or better, is in the 23rd urban stratum whereas *Qiaokou qu*, with 76.75 per cent of the adult population middle school educated or better, is in the 18th stratum, the stratification of the population by education is not optimal. However, because the education levels of the two districts are relatively similar, the impact is likely not to be too severe. Moreover, the violation of probability sampling in the selection of one PSU out of 50 is not likely to seriously jeopardize the quality of the sample, especially since the sampling of units within the district (one street committee (*jiedao*) and ,within the street committee, two neighborhood committees (*juweihui*)) was carried out in the standard way, with probability proportionate to size. [xx ANDY OR BOBAI: HAVE I GOT THE TRANSLATION CORRECT?] We have therefore treated *Wuchang* as if it were *Qiaokou*, assigning it to stratum 18.

**APPENDIX D.1.c.1**

**LIST OF SAMPLE POINTS IN CHINESE CHARACTERS**

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《社会结构与社会现代化》课题实地调查

1

实际调查点及其代码表

城市调查点及其代码:

省	地区	县级	街道、镇	居委会
11 北京	市辖区	1 东城区	1 北新桥街道	1 北新居委会
11 北京	市辖区	1 东城区	1 北新桥街道	2 青龙居委
11 北京	市辖县	2 通县	1 通州镇西城办事处	1 新南门居委会
11 北京	市辖县	2 通县	1 通州镇西城办事处	2 后南仓居委会
11 北京	市辖县	3 大兴县	1 黄村镇	1 兴政东里居委会
11 北京	市辖县	3 大兴县	1 黄村镇	2 黄村西里居委会
12 天津		1 西青区 <sup>1</sup>	1 杨柳青街	1 青云里居委
12 天津		1 西青区	1 杨柳青街	2 七街居委会
13 河北	石家庄	1 桥西区	1 南长街办事处	1 经三条居委会
13 河北	石家庄	1 桥西区	1 南长街办事处	2 仓安路居委会
14 山西	晋城市	1 郊区	1 北街办事处	1 下东关居委会
14 山西	晋城市	1 郊区	1 北街办事处	2 东大街居委会
15 内蒙	乌兰察布盟	1 凉城县	1 城关镇	1 胜利街居委会
15 内蒙	乌兰察布盟	1 凉城县	1 城关镇	2 建设街居委会
21 辽宁	本溪市	1 溪湖区	1 河沿街道办事处	1 河沿居委会
21 辽宁	本溪市	1 溪湖区	1 河沿街道办事处	2 立新居委会
21 辽宁	本溪市	2 南芬区	1 铁山街道	1 三十六户委
21 辽宁	本溪市	2 南芬区	1 铁山街道	2 铁北居委
21 辽宁	锦州市	3 黑山县	1 新立屯镇	1 兴顺居委
21 辽宁	锦州市	3 黑山县	1 新立屯镇	2 铁北居委
21 辽宁	营口市	4 盖县	1 熊岳镇	1 胜利居委会
21 辽宁	营口市	4 盖县	1 熊岳镇	2 团结居委会
22 吉林	松原市 <sup>2</sup>	1 扶余区 <sup>3</sup>	1 团结街	1 六居民委员会
22 吉林	松原市	1 扶余区	1 团结街	2 二十居民委员会
22 吉林	延边自治州	3 敦化市	1 胜利街办事处	1 清华居委会

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<sup>1</sup> 原西郊区已改为西青区

<sup>2</sup> 原白城地区已改为松原市

<sup>3</sup> 原扶余县已改为松原市的扶余区

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《社会结构与社会现代化》课题实地调查

1

实际调查点及其代码表

城市调查点及其代码:

省	地区	县级	街道、镇	居委会
11 北京	市辖区	1 东城区	1 北新桥街道	1 北新居委会
11 北京	市辖区	1 东城区	1 北新桥街道	2 青龙居委
11 北京	市辖县	2 通县	1 通州镇西城办事处	1 新南门居委会
11 北京	市辖县	2 通县	1 通州镇西城办事处	2 后南仓居委会
11 北京	市辖县	3 大兴县	1 黄村镇	1 兴政东里居委会
11 北京	市辖县	3 大兴县	1 黄村镇	2 黄村西里居委会
12 天津		1 西青区 <sup>1</sup>	1 杨柳青街	1 青云里居委
12 天津		1 西青区	1 杨柳青街	2 七街居委会
13 河北	石家庄	1 桥西区	1 南长街办事处	1 经三条居委会
13 河北	石家庄	1 桥西区	1 南长街办事处	2 仓安路居委会
14 山西	晋城市	1 郊区	1 北街办事处	1 下东关居委会
14 山西	晋城市	1 郊区	1 北街办事处	2 东大街居委会
15 内蒙	乌兰察布盟	1 凉城县	1 城关镇	1 胜利街居委会
15 内蒙	乌兰察布盟	1 凉城县	1 城关镇	2 建设街居委会
21 辽宁	本溪市	1 溪湖区	1 河沿街道办事处	1 河沿居委会
21 辽宁	本溪市	1 溪湖区	1 河沿街道办事处	2 立新居委会
21 辽宁	本溪市	2 南芬区	1 铁山街道	1 三十六户委
21 辽宁	本溪市	2 南芬区	1 铁山街道	2 铁北居委
21 辽宁	锦州市	3 黑山县	1 新立屯镇	1 兴顺居委
21 辽宁	锦州市	3 黑山县	1 新立屯镇	2 铁北居委
21 辽宁	营口市	4 盖县	1 熊岳镇	1 胜利居委会
21 辽宁	营口市	4 盖县	1 熊岳镇	2 团结居委会
22 吉林	松原市 <sup>2</sup>	1 扶余区 <sup>3</sup>	1 团结街	1 六居民委员会
22 吉林	松原市	1 扶余区	1 团结街	2 二十居民委员会
22 吉林	延边自治州	3 敦化市	1 胜利街办事处	1 清华居委会

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<sup>1</sup> 原西郊区已改为西青区

<sup>2</sup> 原白城地区已改为松原市

<sup>3</sup> 原扶余县已改为松原市的扶余区



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**城市调查点及其代码:**

省	地区	县级	街道、镇	居委会
22 吉林	延边自治州	3 敦化市	1 胜利街办事处	2 长江居委会
23 黑龙江	鹤岗市	1 兴山区	1 沟南街道办事处	1 第三居民委员会
23 黑龙江	鹤岗市	1 兴山区	1 沟南街道办事处	2 第七居民委员会
23 黑龙江	七台河市	2 桃山区	1 桃西街道办事处	1 第四居民委员会
23 黑龙江	七台河市	2 桃山区	1 桃西街道办事处	2 第十五居民委员会
23 黑龙江	牡丹江市	3 海林市** <sup>4</sup>	1 子荣街道办事处	1 第十一居民委员会
23 黑龙江	牡丹江市	3 海林市	1 子荣街道办事处	2 第二居民委员会
31 上海		1 普陀区	1 曹杨新村街道	1 曹杨一村第二居委会
31 上海		1 普陀区	1 曹杨新村街道	2 曹杨五村第三居委会
32 江苏	南京市	1 雨花台区	1 雨花新村街道办事处	1 共青团路二村居委会
32 江苏	南京市	1 雨花台区	1 雨花新村街道办事处	2 共青团路五村居委会
32 江苏	连云港市	2 东海县	1 牛山镇办事处	1 和平居委会
32 江苏	连云港市	2 东海县	1 牛山镇办事处	2 钢铁居委会
34 安徽	马鞍山市	1 花山区	1 湖东路街道	1 湖东一村
34 安徽	马鞍山市	1 花山区	1 湖东路街道	2 湖东二村
35 福建	莆田市	1 涵江区	1 涵西区	1 楼下居委会
35 福建	莆田市	1 涵江区	1 涵西区	2 孝益居委会
36 江西	赣州地区	1 兴国县	1 潞江镇	1 南门居委会
36 江西	赣州地区	1 兴国县	1 潞江镇	2 被街居委会
37 山东	济南市	1 历下区	1 建筑新村	1 利农路居委
37 山东	济南市	1 历下区	1 建筑新村	2 山大南居委会
37 山东	淄博市	2 博山区	1 城东街道办	1 北岭居委会
37 山东	淄博市	2 博山区	1 城东街道办	2 峨嵋东居委会
37 山东	潍坊市	3 安丘市**	1 城关镇	1 涤纶帘帆布厂家委会
37 山东	潍坊市	3 安丘市	1 城关镇	2 安丘县人民医院 家委会
37 山东	威海市	4 乳山市 <sup>5</sup>	1 市区	1 乳山市第一中学 家委会
37 山东	威海市	4 乳山市	1 市区	2 工业品集团公司 家委会

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<sup>4</sup> 带\*\*者表示已经撤县改市

<sup>5</sup> 原乳山区已改为乳山市

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**城市调查点及其代码:**

省	地区	县级	街道、镇	居委会
37 山东	临沂市 <sup>6</sup>	5 平邑县	1 平邑镇	1 七村村民委员会
37 山东	临沂市	5 平邑县	1 平邑镇	2 八村村民委员会
37 山东	青岛	6 平度市	1 开发区街道办事处	1 中心生活小区 物业管理处居委会
37 山东	青岛	6 平度市	1 香店街道办事处	2 平度市棉纺厂家委会
41 河南	郑州市	1 管城回族区	1 二里岗办事处	1 城东路搬运新村 居委会
41 河南	郑州市	1 管城回族区	1 二里岗办事处	2 杨庄居委会
41 河南	平顶山市	2 舞钢区 <sup>7</sup>	1 朱兰街道办事处	1 矿山第二居委会
41 河南	平顶山市	2 舞钢区	1 朱兰街道办事处	2 矿山第四居委会
41 河南	南阳市 <sup>8</sup>	3 卧龙区 <sup>9</sup>	1 梅溪街道办事处	1 梅溪路居委会
41 河南	南阳市	3 卧龙区	1 梅溪街道办事处	2 八一路居委会
42 湖北	武汉市	1 江岸区	1 一元街办事处	1 三阳居委会
42 湖北	武汉市	1 江岸区	1 一元街办事处	2 蔡锷居委会
42 湖北	武汉市	2 武昌区 <sup>10</sup>	1 首义路街道	1 工程营居委会
42 湖北	武汉市	2 武昌区	1 首义路街道	2 首义新村居委会
42 湖北	武汉市	3 洪山区	1 关山街	1 汽标二居委会
42 湖北	武汉市	3 洪山区	1 关山街	2 长轮居委会
42 湖北	荆沙地区	4 沙市	1 中山路街道办事处	1 青阳巷居委会
42 湖北	荆沙地区	4 沙市	1 中山路街道办事处	2 江汉居委会
42 湖北	荆门市	5 东宝区	1 龙泉街	1 南台居委会
42 湖北	荆门市	5 东宝区	2 龙泉街	2 建设居委会
42 湖北	荆沙市 <sup>11</sup>	6 钟祥市	1 丰乐镇	1 丰乐镇居委会
42 湖北	荆沙市	6 钟祥市	1 洋梓镇	2 洋梓居委会
43 湖南	湘潭市	1 岳塘区	1 东坪街道办	1 太平街居委
43 湖南	湘潭市	1 岳塘区	1 东坪街道办	2 石巷子居委

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<sup>6</sup> 原临沂地区已改为临沂市

<sup>7</sup> 原钨钢系舞钢之误

<sup>8</sup> 原南阳地区已改为南阳市

<sup>9</sup> 原南阳县已撤县，改为卧龙区

<sup>10</sup> 原峤口系桥口之误。桥口区因政治原因，已换为武昌区，整个调查仅此县级单位被更换。

<sup>11</sup> 原荆州地区已改为荆沙市

### 城市调查点及其代码:

省	地区	县级	街道、镇	居委会
44 广东	湛江市	1 麻章区 <sup>12</sup>	1 麻章镇	1 麻章居委会
44 广东	湛江市	1 麻章区	1 湖光镇	2 新墟居委会
44 广东	汕尾市	2 海丰县	1 公平镇	1 第三居委会
44 广东	汕尾市	2 海丰县	1 公平镇	2 第五居委会
44 广东	东莞市	3 东莞市	1 万江区街道办	1 莫屋管理区
44 广东	东莞市	3 东莞市	1 万江区街道办	2 拔蛟窝管区
44 广西	梧州地区	1 贺县	1 八步镇	1 西约街居委
44 广西	梧州地区	1 贺县	1 八步镇	2 厦良街居委
51 四川	成都市	1 青白江区	1 大弯镇	1 川化总厂家委会
51 四川	成都市	1 青白江区	1 大弯镇	2 青江中路居委会
51 四川	泸州市	2 泸县	1 胡市镇	1 胡市四街居委会
51 四川	泸州市	2 泸县	1 胡市镇	2 胡市一街居委会
51 四川	遂宁市	3 市中区	1 城北街道办事处	1 盐市街居委会
51 四川	遂宁市	3 市中区	1 城北街道办事处	2 北小区居委会
52 贵州	黔南布依族 自治州	1 都匀市**	1 新华路街道	1 大西门居委会
52 贵州	黔南布依族 自治州	1 都匀市	1 新华路街道	2 民族路居委会
53 云南		1 东川市	1 东川矿务局办事处	1 一段居委会
53 云南		1 东川市	1 东川矿务局办事处	2 二段居委会
61 陕西	西安市	1 雁塔区	1 大雁塔办事处	1 铁路第一设计院 家委会
61 陕西	西安市	1 雁塔区	1 大雁塔办事处	2 西勘家委会
61 陕西	渭南市 <sup>13</sup>	2 大荔县	1 城关镇	1 西大居委会
61 陕西	渭南市	2 大荔县	1 城关镇	2 西郊居委会
62 甘肃	酒泉地区	1 敦煌市	1 沙州镇	1 小南街居委会
62 甘肃	酒泉地区	1 敦煌市	1 沙州镇	2 小北街居委会

<sup>12</sup> 原湛江市“郊区”已改为“麻章区”

<sup>13</sup> 原“渭南地区”已改为“渭南市”

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**农村地区实际调查点及其代码:**

省	地区	县级	街道、镇	居委会
13 河北	保定市	2 容城县	1 南张乡	1 北张村
13 河北	保定市	2 容城县	1 南张乡	2 沙河村
14 山西	晋城市	2 高平市**	1 河西镇	1 北苏庄村委
14 山西	晋城市	2 高平市	1 河西镇	2 乔村村委
15 内蒙古	哲里木盟	2 奈曼旗	1 桥河乡	1 刘家堡村
15 内蒙古	哲里木盟	2 奈曼旗	1 桥河乡	2 兴隆庄村委会
21 辽宁	大连市	5 庄河市**	1 南尖镇	1 大屯村
21 辽宁	大连市	5 庄河市	1 南尖镇	2 木耳山村
21 辽宁	阜新市	6 阜新蒙古族自治县	1 王府镇	1 河东村
21 辽宁	阜新市	6 阜新蒙古族自治县	1 王府镇	2 王府村
22 吉林	松原市 <sup>14</sup>	2 前郭尔罗斯蒙古族自治县	1 王府站镇	1 红房子村
22 吉林	松原市	2 前郭尔罗斯蒙古族自治县	1 王府站镇	2 二部落村
22 吉林	吉林市	4 舒兰市**	1 吉舒镇	1 宏兴村委会
22 吉林	吉林市	4 舒兰市	1 吉舒镇	2 中山村委会
23 黑龙江	牡丹江市	4 穆棱市**	1 磨刀石镇	1 六里地村
23 黑龙江	牡丹江市	4 穆棱市	1 磨刀石镇	2 金星村
32 江苏	无锡市	3 锡山市 <sup>15</sup>	1 安镇镇	1 太芙村委会
32 江苏	无锡市	3 锡山市	1 安镇镇	2 年余村委会
32 江苏		4 淮安市	1 城东乡	1 红桥村
32 江苏		4 淮安市	1 城东乡	2 蒋南村
32 江苏	扬州市	5 高邮市	1 东墩乡	1 九里村
32 江苏	扬州市	5 高邮市	1 东墩乡	2 双龙村
32 江苏	扬州市	6 郊区 <sup>16</sup>	1 汤汪乡	1 董庄村

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<sup>14</sup> 白城地区已改为松原市

<sup>15</sup> 原无锡县已改为锡山市

<sup>16</sup> 原“邗江县”已改为扬州市的“郊区”

## 农村地区实际调查点及其代码:

省	地区	县级	街道、镇	居委会	
32	江苏	扬州市	6 郊区	1 汤汪乡	2 袁巷村
33	浙江	金华市	1 兰溪市岩山区	1 石渠乡	1 石三村
33	浙江	金华市	1 兰溪市岩山区	1 石渠乡	2 五星村
33	浙江	丽水地区	2 青田县	1 温溪镇	1 尹山头村
33	浙江	丽水地区	2 青田县	1 温溪镇	2 学神村
33	浙江	台州地区	3 临海市	1 西郊乡	1 许墅村
33	浙江	台州地区	3 临海市	1 西郊乡	2 松山村
33	浙江	台州地区	4 天台县	1 滩岭乡	1 石塘徐村
33	浙江	台州地区	4 天台县	1 滩岭乡	2 岙口村
33	浙江	台州地区	5 玉环县	1 龙溪乡	1 花岗岩村
33	浙江	台州地区	5 玉环县	1 龙溪乡	2 大密溪村
34	安徽	宿县地区	2 砀山县	1 关帝庙镇	1 张阁村
34	安徽	宿县地区	2 砀山县	1 关帝庙镇	2 张庄寨村
34	安徽	宿县地区	3 灵璧县	1 尹集镇	1 王庵村
34	安徽	宿县地区	3 灵璧县	1 尹集镇	2 解阁村
34	安徽	宣城地区	4 广德县	1 四合乡	1 焦村
34	安徽	宣城地区	4 广德县	1 四合乡	2 耿村
35	福建	泉州市	2 南安市	1 仑苍镇	1 园美村委会
35	福建	泉州市	2 南安市	1 仑苍镇	2 蕉坑村委会
35	福建	龙岩地区	3 永定县	1 坎市镇	1 秀山村
35	福建	龙岩地区	3 永定县	1 坎市镇	2 文馆村
37	山东	潍坊市	7 青州市	1 弥河镇	1 大涧头村委
37	山东	潍坊市	7 青州市	1 弥河镇	2 官庄村委会
37	山东	泰安市	8 肥城市	1 王瓜店镇	1 邓李付村委
37	山东	泰安市	8 肥城市	1 王瓜店镇	2 垛子石村委
37	山东	泰安市	9 莱芜市	1 口镇	1 马陈村
37	山东	泰安市	9 莱芜市	1 口镇	2 谷堆山村
41	河南	开封市	4 尉氏县	1 岗李乡	1 庞庄村
41	河南	开封市	4 尉氏县	1 岗李乡	2 小石村
41	河南	商丘地区	5 永城县	1 薛湖乡	1 徐营村

### 农村地区实际调查点及其代码:

省	地区	县级	街道、镇	居委会
41 河南	商丘地区	5 永城县	1 薛湖乡	2 王桥村
41 河南	南阳地区	6 南阳市	1 七里园镇	1 冯楼村
41 河南	南阳地区	6 南阳市	1 七里园镇	2 达士营村
41 河南	南阳地区	7 唐河县	1 张店镇	1 宋庄村
41 河南	南阳地区	7 唐河县	1 张店镇	2 牛园村
42 湖北	襄樊市	7 保康县	1 过渡湾乡	1 青滩村
42 湖北	襄樊市	7 保康县	1 过渡湾乡	2 方家坪
42 湖北	孝感市	8 大悟县	1 吕王镇	1 黄楼村
42 湖北	孝感市	8 大悟县	1 吕王镇	2 砚盘村
42 湖北	咸宁地区	9 阳新县	1 富水镇	1 星潭村
42 湖北	咸宁地区	9 阳新县	2 太子镇	2 官路村
42 湖北	省直辖	0 仙桃市	1 敦厚乡	1 周帮村
42 湖北	省直辖	0 仙桃市	1 敦厚乡	2 柳家村
42 湖北	郧阳地区	x 丹江口市	1 浪河镇	1 白家沟村
42 湖北	郧阳地区	x 丹江口市	1 浪河镇	2 戴家湾村
42 湖北	郧阳地区	y 房县	1 红塔乡	1 柴河村
42 湖北	郧阳地区	y 房县	1 红塔乡	2 付畈村
43 湖南	长沙市	2 浏阳县	1 高坪乡	1 天池村
43 湖南	长沙市	2 浏阳县	1 高坪乡	2 龙泉村
43 湖南	湘潭市	3 湘乡市	1 泉塘乡	1 新田村
43 湖南	湘潭市	3 湘乡市	1 泉塘乡	2 梁家村
44 广东	湛江市	4 遂溪县	1 下六镇	1 天德管理区
44 广东	湛江市	4 遂溪县	1 下六镇	2 泉水管理区
44 广东	茂名市	5 化州市	1 林尘镇	1 芝坡村委
44 广东	茂名市	5 化州市	1 林尘镇	2 沙洲坡村委
44 广东		6 潮州市	1 官塘镇	1 苏二管理区
44 广东		6 潮州市	1 官塘镇	2 巷头管理区
45 广西	玉林地区	2 贵港市	1 覃塘镇	1 六务村公所
45 广西	玉林地区	2 贵港市	1 覃塘镇	2 大郭村公所

## 农村地区实际调查点及其代码:

省	地区	县级	街道、镇	居委会
51 四川	重庆市	4 潼南县	1 桂林镇	1 新林片八村委会
51 四川	重庆市	4 潼南县	1 桂林镇	2 桂林片半坡村委会
51 四川	乐山市	5 犍为县	1 龙孔镇	1 建新村委会
51 四川	乐山市	5 犍为县	1 龙孔镇	2 四民村委会
51 四川	万县地区	6 巫山县	1 两坪乡	1 周家村委会
51 四川	万县地区	6 巫山县	1 两坪乡	2 朝元村委会
52 贵州	遵义地区	2 遵义县	1 南白镇	1 桂花村
52 贵州	遵义地区	2 遵义县	1 南白镇	2 和平村委会
53 云南	思茅地区	2 景谷县	1 益智乡	1 中和村公所
53 云南	思茅地区	2 景谷县	1 益智乡	2 益香村公所
53 云南	大理州	3 洱源县	1 炼铁乡	1 炼铁村公所
53 云南	大理州	3 洱源县	1 炼铁乡	2 田心村公所
61 陕西	榆林地区	3 米脂县	1 杨家沟乡	1 李家寺村
61 陕西	榆林地区	3 米脂县	1 杨家沟乡	2 李均沟村
62 甘肃	临夏回族自治州	2 东乡族自治县	1 免古池乡	1 巴苏池村
62 甘肃	临夏回族自治州	2 东乡族自治县	1 免古池乡	2 免古地段村
65 新疆	昌吉回族自治州	3 米泉县	1 羊毛工乡	1 牛庄子村委会
65 新疆	昌吉回族自治州	3 米泉县	1 羊毛工乡	2 羊毛工村

## APPENDIX D.1.cd.2

### LIST OF SAMPLE POINTS IN PINYIN, WITH ENGLISH NOTES

(Last revised 14 December 1996)

#### Urban Sampling Points and Codes

Province	Prefecture	County Level	Street or Town	Residents' Committee
11 Beijing	Urban District	1 Dongcheng qu	1 Beixinqiao jiedao	1 Beixin juweihui
11 Beijing	Urban District	1 Dongcheng qu	1 Beixinqiao jiedao	2 Qinglong juweihui
11 Beijing	Urban County	2 Tongxian	1 Tongzhou zhen xicheng banshichu	1 Xinnanmen juweihui
11 Beijing	Urban County	2 Tongxian	1 Tongzhou zhen xicheng banshichu	2 Hounancang juweihui
11 Beijing	Urban County	3 Daxing xian	1 Huangcun zhen	1 Xingzheng dongli juweihui
11 Beijing	Urban County	3 Daxing xian	1 Huangcun zhen	2 Huangcun xili juweihui
12 Tianjin	Urban District	1 Xiqing qu <sup>1</sup>	1 Yangliuqing jie	1 Qingyunli juweihui
12 Tianjin	Urban District	1 Xiqing qu	1 Yangliuqing jie	2 Qijie juweihui
13 Hebei	Shijiazhuang	1 Qiaoxi qu	1 Nanchangjie	1 Jingsantiao juweihui
13 Hebei	Shijiazhuang	1 Qiaoxi qu	1 Nanchangjie	2 Cang'an lu juweihui
14 Shanxi	Jincheng shi	1 Jiaoqu	1 Beijie banshichu	1 Xiadongguan juweihui
14 Shanxi	Jincheng shi	1 Jiaoqu	1 Beijie banshichu	2 Dongdajie juweihui
15 Neimeng	Wulanchabu meng	1 Liangcheng xian	1 Chengguan zhen	1 Shenglijie juweihui
15 Neimeng	Wulanchabu meng	1 Liangcheng xian	1 Chengguan zhen	2 Jianshejie juweihui
21 Liaoning	Benxi shi	1 Xihu qu	1 Heyanjiedao banshichu	1 Hemo juweihui
21 Liaoning	Benxi shi	1 Xihu qu	1 Heyanjiedao banshichu	2 Lixin juweihui
21 Liaoning	Benxi shi	2 Nanfen qu	1 Tieshan jiedao	1 Sanshiliuhu wei
21 Liaoning	Benxi shi	2 Nanfen qu	1 Tieshan jiedao	2 Tiebei juwei
21 Liaoning	Jinzhou shi	3 Heishan xian	1 Xinlitun zhen	1 Xingshun juwei
21 Liaoning	Jinzhou shi	3 Heishan xian	1 Xinlitun zhen	2 Tiebei juwei
21 Liaoning	Yingkou shi	4 Gai xian	1 Xiongyue zhen	1 Shengli juweihui

<sup>1</sup> Formerly Xijiao qu



21 Liaoning	Yingkou shi	4 Gai xian	1 Xiongyue zhen	2 Tuanjie juweihui
22 Jilin	Songyuan shi <sup>2</sup>	1 Fuyu qu <sup>3</sup>	1 Tuanjie jie	1 Liu jumin weiyuanhui
22 Jilin	Songyuan shi	1 Fuyu qu	1 Tuanjie jie	2 Ershi jumin weiyuanhui
22 Jilin	Yanbian chaozu zizhizhou	1 Dunhua shi	1 Shengli jie banshichu	1 Qinghua juweihui
22 Jilin	Yanbian chaozu zizhizhou	1 Dunhua shi	1 Shengli jie banshichu	2 Changjiang juweihui
23 Heilongjiang	Hegang shi	1 Xingshan qu	1 Gounan banshichu	1 Di san jumin weiyuanhui
23 Heilongjiang	Hegang shi	1 Xingshan qu	1 Gounan banshichu	2 Di qi jumin weiyuanhui
23 Heilongjiang	Qitaihe shi	2 Taoshan qu	1 Taoxi jiedao banshichu	1 Di si jumin weiyuanhui
23 Heilongjiang	Qitaihe shi	2 Taoshan qu	1 Taoxi jiedao banshichu	2 Di shiwu jumin weiyuanhui
23 Heilongjiang	Mudanjiang shi	1 Hailin shi <sup>**4</sup>	1 Zirong jiedao banshichu	1 Di shiyi jumin weiyuanhui
23 Heilongjiang	Mudanjiang shi	1 Hailin shi <sup>**</sup>	1 Zirong jiedao banshichu	2 Di er jumin weiyuanhui
31 Shanghai	Urban district	1 Putuo qu	1 Caoyang xincun jiedao	1 Caoyangyicun di er juweihui
31 Shanghai	Urban district	1 Putuo qu	1 Caoyang xincun jiedao	2 Caoyangwucun di san juweihui
32 Jiangsu	Nanjing shi	1 Yuhuatai qu	1 Yuhuaxincun jiedao banshichu	1 Gongqingtuanlu ercun juweihui
32 Jiangsu	Nanjing shi	1 Yuhuatai qu	1 Yuhuaxincun jiedao banshichu	2 Gongqingtuanlu wucunjuweihui
32 Jiangsu	Lianyungang shi	2 Donghai xian	1 Niushan zhen banshichu	1 Heping juweihui
32 Jiangsu	Lianyungang shi	2 Donghai xian	1 Niushan zhen banshichu	2 Gangtie juweihui
34 Anhui	Ma'anshan shi	1 Huashan qu	1 Hudonglu jiedao	1 Hudong yi cun
34 Anhui	Ma'anshan shi	1 Huashan qu	1 Hudonglu jiedao	2 Hudong er cun
35 Fujian	Putian shi	1 Hanjiang qu	1 Hanxi qu	1 Louxia juweihui
35 Fujian	Putian shi	1 Hanjiang qu	1 Hanxi qu	2 Xiaoyi juweihui
36 Jiangxi	Ganzhou diqu	1 Xingguo xian	1 Lianjiang zhen	1 Nanmen juweihui
36 Jiangxi	Ganzhou diqu	1 Xingguo xian	1 Lianjiang zhen	2 Beijie juweihui
37 Shandong	Ji'nan shi	1 Lixia qu	1 Jianzhu xincun	1 Linonglu juwei
37 Shandong	Ji'nan shi	1 Lixia qu	1 Jianzhu xincun	2 Shandan juweihui
37 Shandong	Zibo shi	2 Boshan qu	1 Chengguan jiedao ban	1 Beiling juweihui
37 Shandong	Zibo shi	2 Boshan qu	1 Chengguan jiedao ban	2 Emeidong juweihui
37 Shandong	Weifang shi	3 Anqiu shi <sup>**</sup>	1 Chengguan zhen	1 Dilun lianfanbu chang jiaweihui
37 Shandong	Weifang shi	3 Anqiu shi	1 Chengguan zhen	2 Anqiu xian renmin yiyuan jiawei
37 Shandong	Weihai shi	4 Rushan shi <sup>5</sup>	1 Shi qu	1 Rushanshi diyizhongxue jiawei

<sup>2</sup> Formerly Baicheng diqu

<sup>3</sup> Formerly Fuyu xian

<sup>4</sup> \*\* denotes a county redesignated as a city

<sup>5</sup> Formerly Rushan qu

37 Shandong	Weihai shi	4 Rushan shi	1 Shiqu	2 Gongyepin jituan gongsi jiawei
37 Shandong	Linyi shi <sup>6</sup>	5 Pingyi xian	1 Pingyi zhen	1 Qicun cunmin weiyuan hui
37 Shandong	Linyi shi	5 Pingyi xian	1 Pingyi zhen	2 Bacun cunmin weiyuan hui
37 Shandong	Qingdao	6 Pingdu shi	1 Kaifaqu jiedao banshichu	1 Zhongxin shenghuo xiaoku wuye guanlichu juweihui
37 Shandong	Qingdao	6 Pingdu shi	1 Xiangdian jiedao banshichu	2 Pingdushi mianfangchang jiaweihui
41 Henan	Zhengzhou shi	1 Guancheng huizu qu	1 Erligang banshichu	1 Chengdonglu banyunxincun juwei
41 Henan	Zhengzhou shi	1 Guancheng huizu qu	1 Erligang banshichu	2 Yangzhuang juweihui
41 Henan	Pingdingshan shi	2 Wugang qu	1 Zhulan jiedao banshichu	1 Kuangshan dier juweihui
41 Henan	Pingdingshan shi	2 Wugang qu	1 Zhulan jiedao banshichu	2 Kuangshan disi juweihui
41 Henan	Nanyang shi <sup>7</sup>	3 Wolong qu <sup>8</sup>	1 Meixi jiedao banshichu	1 Meixi lu juweihui
41 Henan	Nanyang shi	3 Wolong qu	1 Meixi jiedao banshichu	2 Bayi lu juweihui
42 Hubei	Wuhan shi	1 Jiang'an qu	1 Yiyuan jie banshichu	1 Sanyang juweihui
42 Hubei	Wuhan shi	1 Jiang'an qu	1 Yiyuan jie banshichu	2 Cai'e juweihui
42 Hubei	Wuhan shi	2 Wuchang qu <sup>9</sup>	1 Shouyi lu jiedao	1 Gongcheng ying juweihui
42 Hubei	Wuhan shi	2 Wuchang qu	1 Shouyi lu jiedao	2 Shouyi xincun juweihui
42 Hubei	Wuhan shi	3 Hongshan qu	1 Guanshan jie	1 Qibiao er juweihui
42 Hubei	Wuhan shi	3 Hongshan qu	1 Guanshan jie	2 Changlun juweihui
42 Hubei	Jingsha diqu	4 Shashi	1 Zhongshanlu jiedao banshichu	1 Qingyangxiang juweihui
42 Hubei	Jingsha diqu	4 Shashi	1 Zhongshanlu jiedao banshichu	2 Jianghan juweihui
42 Hubei	Jingmen shi	5 Dongbao qu	1 Longquanjie	1 Nantai juweihui
42 Hubei	Jingmen shi	5 Dongbao qu	1 Longquanjie	2 Jianshe juweihui
42 Hubei	Jingsha shi <sup>10</sup>	6 Zhongxiang shi	1 Fengle zhen	1 Fengle zhen juweihui
42 Hubei	Jingsha shi	6 Zhongxiang shi	1 Yangzi zhen	2 Yangzi juweihui
43 Hunan	Xiangtan shi	1 Yuetang qu	1 Dongping jiedao ban	1 Taiping jie juwei
43 Hunan	Xiangtan shi	1 Yuetang qu	1 Dongping jiedao ban	2 Shixiangzi juwei
44 Guandong	Zhanjiang shi	1 Mazhang qu <sup>11</sup>	1 Mazhang zhen	1 Mazhang juweihui
44 Guandong	Zhanjiang shi	1 Mazhang qu	1 Huguang zhen	2 Xinxu juweihui
44 Guangdong	Shanwei shi	2 Haifeng xian	1 Gongping zhen	1 Disan juweihui

<sup>6</sup> Formerly Linyi diqu

<sup>7</sup> Formerly Nanyang diqu

<sup>8</sup> Formerly Nanyang xian

<sup>9</sup> For political reasons, Wuchang qu was substituted for Qiaokou qu

<sup>10</sup> Formerly Jingzhou diqu

<sup>11</sup> Formerly Jiaoqu

44 Guangdong	Shanwei shi	2 Haifeng xian	1 Gongping zhen	2 Diwu juweihui
44 Guangdong	Dongguan shi	3 Dongguan shi	1 Wanjiang qu jiedao ban	1 Mowu guanli qu
44 Guangdong	Dongguan shi	3 Dongguan shi	1 Wanjiang qu jiedao ban	2 Bojiaowo guan qu
45 Guangxi	Wuzhou diqu	1 He xian	1 Babu zhen	1 Xiyue jieweihui
45 Guangxi	Wuzhou diqu	1 He xian	1 Babu zhen	2 Shaliang jieweihui
51 Sichuan	Chengdu shi	1 Qingbaijiang qu	1 Dawan zhen	1 Chuanhua zongchang jiaweihui
51 Sichuan	Chengdu shi	1 Qingbaijiang qu	1 Dawan zhen	2 Qingjiang zhonglu juweihui
51 Sichuan	Luzhou shi	2 Luxian	1 Hushi zhen	1 Hushi sijie juweihui
51 Sichuan	Luzhou shi	2 Luxian	1 Hushi zhen	2 Hushi yijie juweihui
51 Sichuan	Suining shi	3 Shizhong qu	1 Chengbei jiedao banshichu	1 Yanshijie juweihui
51 Sichuan	Suining shi	3 Shizhong qu	1 Chengbei jiedao banshichu	2 Beixiaoqu juweihui
52 Guizhou	Qiannanbu yizuzhizhou	1 Duyun shi	1 Xinhualu jiedao	1 Daximen juweihui
52 Guizhou	Qiannanbu yizuzhizhou	1 Duyun shi	1 Xinhualu jiedao	2 Minzulu juweihui
53 Yunnan		1 Dongchuan shi	1 Dongshan kuangwuju banshichu	1 Yiduan juweihui
53 Yunnan		1 Dongchuan shi	1 Dongshan kuangwuju banshichu	2 Erduan juweihui
61 Shaanxi	Xi'an shi	1 Yanta qu	1 Dayanta banshichu	1 Tielu diyi shejiyuan jiaweihui
61 Shaanxi	Xi'an shi	1 Yanta qu	1 Dayanta banshichu	2 Xikan jiaweihui
61 Shaanxi	Weinan shi <sup>12</sup>	2 Dali xian	1 Chengguan zhen	1 Xida juweihui
61 Shaanxi	Weinan shi	2 Dali xian	1 Chengguan zhen	1 Xijiao juweihui
62 Gansu	Jiuquan diqu	1 Dunhuang shi	1 Shazhou zhen	1 Xiaonanjie juweihui
62 Gansu	Jiuquan diqu	1 Dunhuang shi	1 Shazhou zhen	1 Xiaobeijie juweihui

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<sup>12</sup> Formerly Weinan diqu

## Rural Sampling Points and Codes

Province	Prefecture	County Level	Street or Town	Residents Committee
13 Hebei	Baoding shi	2 Rongcheng xian	1 Nanzhang xiang	1 Beizhang cun
13 Hebei	Baoding shi	2 Rongcheng xian	1 Nanzhang xiang	2 Shahe cun
14 Shanxi	Jinsheng shi	2 Gaoping shi**	1 Hexi zhen	1 Beisuzhuang cunweihui
14 Shanxi	Jinsheng shi	2 Gaoping shi**	1 Hexi zhen	2 Qiaocun cunweihui
15 Neimenggu	Zhelimu meng	2 Naiman qi	1 Qiaohe xiang	1 Liujiabao cun
15 Neimenggu	Zhelimu meng	2 Naiman qi	1 Qiaohe xiang	2 Xinglongzhuang cunweihui
21 Liaoning	Dalian shi	5 Zhuanghe shi**	1 Nanjian zhen	1 Datun cun
21 Liaoning	Dalian shi	5 Zhuanghe shi**	1 Nanjian zhen	2 Muershan cun
21 Liaoning	Fuxin shi	6 Fuxin mengguzu zizhixian	1 Wangfu zhen	1 Hedong cun
21 Liaoning	Fuxin shi	6 Fuxin mengguzu zizhixian	1 Wangfu zhen	2 Wangfu cun
22 Jilin	Songyuan shi <sup>13</sup>	2 Qianguoerluosi mengguzu zizhixian	1 Wangfu zhan zhen	1 Hongfangzi cun
22 Jilin	Songyuan shi	2 Qianguoerluosi mengguzu zizhixian	1 Wangfu zhan zhen	2 Erbuluo cun
22 Jilin	Jilin shi	4 Shulan shi**	1 Jishu zhen	1 Hongxing cunweihui
22 Jilin	Jilin shi	4 Shulan shi**	1 Jishu zhen	2 Zhongshan cunweihui
23 Heilongjiang	Mudanjiang shi	4 Muleng shi**	1 Modaoshi zhen	1 Liulidi cun
23 Heilongjiang	Mudanjiang shi	4 Muleng shi**	1 Modaoshi zhen	2 Jinxing cun
32 Jiangsu	Wuxi shi	3 Xishan shi <sup>14</sup>	1 Anzhen zhen	1 Taifu cunweihui
32 Jiangsu	Wuxi shi	3 Xishan shi	1 Anzhen zhen	2 Nianyu cunweihui
32 Jiangsu		4 Huaian shi	1 Chengdong xiang	1 Hongqiao cun
32 Jiangsu		4 Huaian shi	1 Chengdong xiang	2 Jiangnan cun
32 Jiangsu	Yangzhou shi	5 Gaoyou shi	1 Dongdun xiang	1 Jiuli cun
32 Jiangsu	Yangzhou shi	5 Gaoyou shi	1 Dongdun xiang	2 Shuanglong cun
32 Jiangsu	Yangzhou shi	6 Jiaoqu <sup>15</sup>	1 Tangwang xiang	1 Dongzhuang cun
32 Jiangsu	Yangzhou shi	6 Jiaoqu	1 Tangwang xiang	2 Yuanxiang cun
33 Zhejiang	Jinhua shi	1 Lanxi shi Yanshan qu	1 Shiqu xiang	1 Shisan cun
33 Zhejiang	Jinhua shi	1 Lanxi shi Yanshan qu	1 Shiqu xiang	2 Wuxing cun
33 Zhejiang	Lishui diqu	2 Qingtian xian	1 Wenxi zhen	1 Yinshantou cun
33 Zhejiang	Lishui diqu	2 Qingtian xian	1 Wenxi zhen	2 Xueshen cun
33 Zhejiang	Taizhou diqu	3 Linhai shi	1 Xijiao xiang	1 Xushu cun

<sup>13</sup> Formerly Baicheng diqu

<sup>14</sup> Formerly Wuxi xian

<sup>15</sup> Formerly Hanjiang xian before name change and amalgamation with Yangzhou shi

33 Zhejiang	Taizhou diqu	3 Linhai shi	1 Xijiao xiang	2 Songshan cun
33 Zhejiang	Taizhou diqu	4 Tiantai xian	1 Tanling xiang	1 Shitangxu cun
33 Zhejiang	Taizhou diqu	4 Tiantai xian	1 Tanling xiang	2 Aokou cun
33 Zhejiang	Taizhou diqu	5 Yuhuan xian	1 Longxi xiang	1 Huayanfu cun
33 Zhejiang	Taizhou diqu	5 Yuhuan xian	1 Longxi xiang	2 Damixi cun
34 Anhui	Suxian diqu	2 Dangshan xian	1 Guandimiao zhen	1 Zhangge cun
34 Anhui	Suxian diqu	2 Dangshan xian	1 Guandimiao zhen	2 Zhangzhuangzhai cun
34 Anhui	Suxian diqu	3 Lingbi xian	1 Yinji zhen	1 Wang'an cun
34 Anhui	Suxian diqu	3 Lingbi xian	1 Yinji zhen	2 Jiege cun
34 Anhui	Xuancheng diqu	4 Guangde xian	1 Sihe xiang	1 Jiao cun
34 Anhui	Xuancheng diqu	4 Guangde xian	1 Sihe xiang	2 Geng cun
35 Fujian	Quanzhou shi	2 Nan'an shi	1 Luncang zhen	1 Yuanmei cunweihui
35 Fujian	Quanzhou shi	2 Nan'an shi	1 Luncang zhen	2 Jiaokeng cunweihui
35 Fujian	Longyan diqu	3 Yongding xian	1 Kanshi zhen	1 Xiushan cun
35 Fujian	Longyan diqu	3 Yongding xian	1 Kanshi zhen	2 Wenguan cun
37 Shandong	Weifang shi	7 Qingzhou shi	1 Mihe zhen	1 Dajiantou cunwei
37 Shandong	Weifang shi	7 Qingzhou shi	1 Mihe zhen	2 Guanzhuang cunweihui
37 Shandong	Taian shi	8 Feicheng shi	1 Wangguadian zhen	1 Dengli cunweihui
37 Shandong	Taian shi	8 Feicheng shi	1 Wangguadian zhen	2 Duozishi cunwei
37 Shandong	Taian shi	9 Caiwu shi	1 Kou zhen	1 Machen cun
37 Shandong	Taian shi	9 Caiwu shi	1 Kou zhen	2 Guduishan cun
41 Henan	Kaifeng shi	4 Weishi xian	1 Gangli xiang	1 Pangzhuang cun
41 Henan	Kaifeng shi	4 Weishi xian	1 Gangli xiang	2 Xiaoshi cun
41 Henan	Shangqiu diqu	5 Yongcheng xian	1 Xuehu xiang	1 Xuying cun
41 Henan	Shangqiu diqu	5 Yongcheng xian	1 Xuehu xiang	2 Wangqiao cun
41 Henan	Nanyang diqu	6 Nanyang shi	1 Qiliyuan zhen	1 Fenglou cun
41 Henan	Nanyang diqu	6 Nanyang shi	1 Qiliyuan zhen	2 Dashiying cun
41 Henan	Nanyang diqu	7 Tanghe xian	1 Zhangdian zhen	1 Songzhuang cun
41 Henan	Nanyang diqu	7 Tanghe xian	1 Zhangdian zhen	2 Niuyuan cun
42 Hubei	Xiangfan shi	7 Baokang xian	1 Guoduwan xiang	1 Qingtan cun
42 Hubei	Xiangfan shi	7 Baokang xian	1 Guoduwan xiang	2 Fangjia ping
42 Hubei	Xiaogan shi	8 Dawu xian	1 Luwang zhen	1 Huanglou cun
42 Hubei	Xiaogan shi	8 Dawu xian	1 Luwang zhen	2 Yanpan cun
42 Hubei	Xianning diqu	9 Yangxin xian	1 Fushui zhen	1 Xingtian cun
42 Hubei	Xianning diqu	9 Yangxin xian	1 Fushui zhen	2 Guanlu cun
42 Hubei	Shengzhi qu	0 Xiantao shi	1 Dunhou xiang	1 Zhoubang cun
42 Hubei	Shengzhi qu	0 Xiantao shi	1 Dunhou xiang	2 Liujia cun
42 Hubei	Yunyang diqu	x Danjiangkou shi	1 Langhe zhen	1 Baijiagou cun
42 Hubei	Yunyang diqu	x Danjiangkou shi	1 Langhe zhen	2 Daijiawan cun

42 Hubei	Yunyang diqu	y Fang xian	1 Hongta xiang	1 Qihe cun
42 Hubei	Yunyang diqu	y Fang xian	1 Hongta xiang	2 Fufan cun
43 Hunan	Changsha shi	2 Liuyang xian	1 Gaoping xiang	1 Tianchi cun
43 Hunan	Changsha shi	2 Liuyang xian	1 Gaoping xiang	2 Longquan cun
43 Hunan	Xiangtan shi	3 Xiangxiang shi	1 Quantang xiang	1 Xintian cun
43 Hunan	Xiangtan shi	3 Xiangxiang shi	1 Quantang xiang	2 Liangjia cun
44 Guangdong	Zhanjiang shi	4 Suixi xian	1 Xialiu zhen	1 Tiande guanli qu
44 Guangdong	Zhanjiang shi	4 Suixi xian	1 Xialiu zhen	2 Quanshui guanli qu
44 Guangdong	Maoming shi	5 Huazhou shi	1 Linchen zhen	1 Zhipo cunwei
44 Guangdong	Maoming shi	5 Huazhou shi	1 Linchen zhen	2 Shazhoupo cunwei
44 Guangdong		6 Chaozhou shi	1 Guantang zhen	1 Suer guanli qu
44 Guangdong		6 Chaozhou shi	1 Guantang zhen	2 Xiangtou guanli qu
45 Guangxi	Yulin diqu	2 Guigang shi	1 Tantang zhen	1 Liuwu cun gongsuo
45 Guangxi	Yulin diqu	2 Guigang shi	1 Tantang zhen	2 Daguo cun gongsuo
51 Sichuan	Chongqing shi	4 Tongnan xian	1 Guilin zhen	1 Xinlinpianba cunweihui
51 Sichuan	Chongqing shi	4 Tongnan xian	1 Guilin zhen	2 Guilinpianbanpo cunweihui
51 Sichuan	Leshan shi	5 Jianwei xian	1 Longkong zhen	1 Jianxin cunweihui
51 Sichuan	Leshan shi	5 Jianwei xian	1 Longkong zhen	2 Simin cunweihui
51 Sichuan	Wanxian diqu	6 Wushan xian	1 Liangping xiang	1 Zhoujia cunweihui
51 Sichuan	Wanxian diqu	6 Wushan xian	1 Liangping xiang	2 Chaoyuancun cunweihui
52 Guizhou	Zunyi diqu	2 Zunyi xian	1 Nanbai zhen	1 Guihua cun
52 Guizhou	Zunyi diqu	2 Zunyi xian	1 Nanbai zhen	2 Heping cunwei hui
53 Yunnan	Simao diqu	2 Jinggu daizu yizu zizhixian	1 Yizhi xiang	1 Zhonghe cun gongsuo
53 Yunnan	Simao diqu	2 Jinggu daizu yizu zizhixian	1 Yizhi xiang	2 Yixiang cun gongsuo
53 Yunnan	Dali baizu zizhizhou	3 Eryuan xian	1 Liantie xiang	1 Liantie cun gongsuo
53 Yunnan	Dali baizu zizhizhou	3 Eryuan xian	1 Liantie xiang	2 Tianxin cun gongsuo
61 Shaanxi	Yulin diqu	3 Mizhi xian	1 Yangjiagou xiang	1 Lijiasi cun
61 Shaanxi	Yulin diqu	3 Mizhi xian	1 Yangjiagou xiang	2 Lijungou cun
62 Gansu	Linxia huizu zizhizhou	2 Dongxiangzu zizhixian	1 Mianguchi xiang	1 Basuchi cun
62 Gansu	Linxia huizu zizhizhou	2 Dongxiangzu zizhixian	1 Mianguchi xiang	2 Miangu diduan cun
65 Xinjiang	Changji huizu zizhizhou	3 Miqian xian	1 Yangmaogong xiang	1 Niuzhuangzi cunweihui
65 Xinjiang	Changji huizu zizhizhou	3 Miqian xian	1 Yangmaogong xiang	2 Yangmaogong cun

**APPENDIX D.1.d.3**

**CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GB CODES AND CODES USED IN THE SURVEY**

**Urban sample**

<b>GB codes<sup>16</sup> and survey codes</b>	<b>GB codes</b>		<b>Survey codes</b>		
	<b>Province</b>	<b>Prefecture</b>	<b>County-level</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Street</b>
11	01	01	1	1	1
11	01	01	1	1	2
11	02	23	2	1	1
11	02	23	2	1	2
11	02	24	3	1	1
11	02	24	3	1	2
12	01	11	1	1	1
12	01	11	1	1	2
13	01	04	1	1	1
13	01	04	1	1	2
14	05	11	1	1	1
14	05	11	1	1	2
15	26	29	1	1	1
15	26	29	1	1	2
21	05	03	1	1	1

<sup>16</sup>[xx NEED TO EXPLAIN GB CODES AND GIVE REFERENCE.]

GB codes and survey codes	GB codes		Survey codes		
	Province	Prefecture	County- level	County	Street
21	05	03	1	1	2
21	05	05	2	1	1
21	05	05	2	1	2
21	07	26	3	1	1
21	07	26	3	1	2
21	08	24	4	1	1
21	08	24	4	1	2
22	23	03	1	1	1
22	23	03	1	1	2
22	24	03	1	1	1
22	24	03	1	1	2
23	04	07	1	1	1
23	04	07	1	1	2
23	09	03	2	1	1
23	09	03	2	1	2
23	10	22	1	1	1
23	10	22	1	1	2
31	01	07	1	1	1
31	01	07	1	1	2
32	01	14	1	1	1
32	01	14	1	1	2
32	07	22	2	1	1



GB codes and survey codes	GB codes		Survey codes		
	Province	Prefecture	County- level	County	Street
32	07	22	2	1	2
34	05	03	1	1	1
34	05	03	1	1	2
35	03	03	1	1	1
35	03	03	1	1	2
36	21	33	1	1	1
36	21	33	1	1	2
37	01	02	1	1	1
37	01	02	1	1	2
37	03	04	2	1	1
37	03	04	2	1	2
37	07	22	3	1	1
37	07	22	3	1	2
37	10	21	4	1	1
37	10	21	4	1	2
37	28	30	5	1	1
37	28	30	5	1	2
37	02	83	6	1	1
37	02	83	6	1	2
41	01	04	1	1	1
41	01	04	1	1	2

GB codes and survey codes	GB codes		Survey codes		
	Province	Prefecture	County- level	County	Street
41	04	12	2	1	1
41	04	12	2	1	2
41	29	24	3	1	1
41	29	24	3	1	2
42	01	02	1	1	1
42	01	02	1	1	2
42	01	06	2	1	1
42	01	06	2	1	2
42	01	11	3	1	1
42	01	11	3	1	2
42	04	01	4	1	1
42	04	01	4	1	2
42	08	02	5	1	1
42	08	02	5	1	2
42	24	31	6	1	1
42	24	31	6	1	2
43	03	04	1	1	1
43	03	04	1	1	2
44	08	11	1	1	1
44	08	11	1	1	2
44	15	21	2	1	1
44	15	21	2	1	2

GB codes and survey codes	GB codes		Survey codes		
	Province	Prefecture	County- level	County	Street
44	19	98	3	1	1
44	19	98	3	1	2
45	24	26	1	1	1
45	24	26	1	1	2
51	01	13	1	1	1
51	01	13	1	1	2
51	05	21	2	1	1
51	05	21	2	1	2
51	09	02	3	1	1
51	09	02	3	1	2
52	27	01	1	1	1
52	27	01	1	1	2
53	02	01	1	1	1
53	02	01	1	1	2
61	01	13	1	1	1
61	01	13	1	1	2
61	21	27	2	1	1
61	21	27	2	1	2
62	21	03	1	1	1
62	21	03	1	1	2

## Rural sample

<b>GB codes and survey codes</b>					
<b>Province</b>	<b>GB codes</b>		<b>Survey codes</b>		
	<b>Prefecture</b>	<b>County-level</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Township</b>	<b>Villager's Committee</b>
13	24	35	2	1	1
13	24	35	2	1	2
14	05	23	2	1	1
14	05	23	2	1	2
15	23	26	2	1	1
15	23	26	2	1	2
21	02	25	5	1	1
21	02	25	5	1	2
21	09	21	6	1	1
21	09	21	6	1	2
22	23	24	2	1	1
22	23	24	2	1	2
22	02	22	4	1	1
22	02	22	4	1	2
23	10	23	4	1	1
23	10	23	4	1	2
32	02	22	3	1	1
32	02	22	3	1	2
32	08	81	4	1	1
32	08	81	4	1	2

GB codes and survey codes	GB codes		Survey codes		
	Province	Prefecture	County- level	County	Township
32	10	22	5	1	1
32	10	22	5	1	2
32	10	27	6	1	1
32	10	27	6	1	2
33	07	81	1	1	1
33	07	81	1	1	2
33	25	22	2	1	1
33	25	22	2	1	2
33	26	02	3	1	1
33	26	02	3	1	2
33	26	25	4	1	1
33	26	25	4	1	2
33	26	27	5	1	1
33	26	27	5	1	2
34	22	21	2	1	1
34	22	21	2	1	2
34	22	24	3	1	1
34	22	24	3	1	2
34	25	23	4	1	1
34	25	23	4	1	2
35	05	23	2	1	1
35	05	23	2	1	2

GB codes and survey codes	GB codes		Survey codes		
	Province	Prefecture	County- level	County	Township
35	26	23	3	1	1
35	26	23	3	1	2
37	07	81	7	1	1
37	07	81	7	1	2
37	09	22	8	1	1
37	09	22	8	1	2
37	09	81	9	1	1
37	09	81	9	1	2
41	02	23	4	1	1
41	02	23	4	1	2
41	23	28	5	1	1
41	23	28	5	1	2
41	29	01	6	1	1
41	29	01	6	1	2
41	29	29	7	1	1
41	29	29	7	1	2
42	06	26	7	1	1
42	06	26	7	1	2
42	22	23	8	1	1
42	22	23	8	1	2
42	23	27	9	1	1
42	23	27	9	1	2

GB codes and survey codes	GB codes		Survey codes		
	Province	Prefecture	County- level	County	Township
42	24	01	0	1	1
42	24	01	0	1	2
42	26	01	x	1	1
42	26	01	x	1	2
42	26	26	y	1	1
42	26	26	y	1	2
43	01	23	2	1	1
43	01	23	2	1	2
43	03	81	3	1	1
43	03	81	3	1	2
44	08	23	4	1	1
44	08	23	4	1	2
44	09	24	5	1	1
44	09	24	5	1	2
44	90	01	6	1	1
44	90	01	6	1	2
45	25	02	2	1	1
45	25	02	2	1	2
51	02	27	4	1	1
51	02	27	4	1	2
51	11	23	5	1	1
51	11	23	5	1	2

GB codes and survey codes	GB codes		Survey codes		
	Province	Prefecture	County- level	County	Township
51	22	27	6	1	1
51	22	27	6	1	2
52	21	21	2	1	1
52	21	21	2	1	2
53	27	25	2	1	1
53	27	25	2	1	2
53	29	30	3	1	1
53	29	30	3	1	2
61	27	28	3	1	1
61	27	28	3	1	2
62	29	26	2	1	1
62	29	26	2	1	2
65	23	22	3	1	1
65	23	22	3	1	2



## **Appendix D.2**

### **Sample Design for Village Leader Sample**

[xx We need a brief description of how the village leader sample was chosen. Which positions were included in the sampling frame? Were they randomly chosen or purposively chosen? Etc. There is a brief description on p. I.7, but it is not sufficiently precise about what was done.]

**APPENDIX E**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO INTERVIEWERS**

**APPENDIX E.1**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO INTERVIEWERS**

(Chinese language version)

**调查员指导手册**

《社会结构与社会现代化》课题组

一九九六年六月

本手册共分四个部分。第一部分是“调查的一般要求”，第二部分是“问卷说明”，第三部分是“住户单的制作方法和编码说明”，第四部分是“附录”。此次调研的主题是“社会结构与社会现代化。”实地调查采用的是以调查问卷为提纲的入户访问法。调查开始之前，调查员应当充分熟悉问卷，并详细阅读本手册，严格按照有关要求，进行调查。

## 壹、调查的一般要求

- 1、调查员必须训练自己的耐心，做好吃苦的准备，服从带队人员的领导，自觉完成本份的工作，积极团结、帮助同学。
- 2、调查员在调查过程中，应自觉运用平时所学之调查方法，保证调查的顺利完成。
- 3、调查员必须诚实、负责，遵守职业道德，绝不弄虚作假。
- 4、调查员应尊重被访者的意愿，不故意冒犯被访者的禁忌。说话要客气，对人有礼貌。
- 5、调查员必须衣着整洁，禁止穿拖鞋、奇装异服入户访问。
- 6、调查员面对被访者时，应举止大方、轻松自然，与被访者建立融洽的交谈气氛，努力消除对方的紧张情绪，不要使其产生神秘莫测的感觉。
- 7、遵守保密原则，关于被访者的任何资料均不得同与本研究无关的任何人提及。要使被访者意识到他们的声誉和利益将受到你的保护。
- 8、调查员不得利用访问之机推销任何商品及从事与本研究无关的任何商业活动。
- 9、调查员必须随身携带身份证、调查员证、介绍信等有关证件，以便取得有关单位和被访者的信赖与合作。
- 10、调查员应训练自己始终保持愉快的心情，每当面对一位新的被访者时，都要把他作为一个新的开始，千万不要因为工作熟练起来而忽略许多应当注意的地方，如问法、语气、说话速度、咬字等。请记住：每一位被访者对你都并不熟悉，你的访问对他来说都可能是第一次。
- 11、本次访问以调查问卷为提纲，要求按问卷提问，由被访者回答，然后由调查员将答案记录在问卷上。再强调一下，必须有完整、详细、正确的原始记录。
- 12、倘若调查员有下列情形者，其问卷视为废卷：
  - (1)擅自找他人代作问卷者。
  - (2)以电话访问而非面访者(记住：即使被访者要求也不要答应)。
  - (3)把问卷交给被访者自填者。
  - (4)未按抽样要求，自行选择访问对象者。
- 13、访问结束后，调查员应自行检查问卷，以确定所需要的信息是否已经获得。检查内容包括：是否询问了所有应问的问题，答案是否已被完整、详细、正确地记录下来，有没有遗漏，问卷前后记录有没有明显的矛盾，访谈记录是否已经完成。最后，开始编码工作。
- 14、各调查小组均设有小组长，负责问卷的初检、复检工作，并协助带队人员进行总检工作。小组长应认真负责，以身作则。
- 15、本调查建有多种复查制度，对每个被访者都将进行两次复查。如发现调查员有欺骗行为，我们将取消其报酬，责令其赔偿损失，并视情节轻重，给予必要的纪律处分。

## 贰、问卷说明

- 本说明分五个大部分。
- 本说明中有下划线“\_\_\_\_\_”的地方，均为试调查后新增加的内容。
- 凡是本说明已经讲述过的问题，一律以本说明为准。如果遇到本说明仍然没有包含的新问题，一律以带队老师的解释为准。

### (一) 问卷导引(第1-2页)

(第1页)

#### 1、问卷编号：

问卷编号必须抄写在右边的编码框里。

#### 2、样本类型的编号：1、城市大众样本

2、城市管理人员样本

3、农村大众样本

4、农村管理人员样本

注意之一：在农村调查时，除了按照要求，在每个村子里完成30个有效样本以外，还需要再完成4个农村管理人员的样本。其中包括2个村级干部，2个典型企业的负责人或者个体户。

如果该村确实极端贫困，没有任何企业或者富裕个体户，则按照缺失处理，只填写问卷的封面。

在农村做管理人员样本时，必须注意：

第一，两个村级干部只能在村支部书记、副书记和村民委员会主任、副主任中选取，不得访问其他人，也不得访问村干部的家属。

第二，两个经济方面的管理人员，主要是在村内所有工商企业（无论是本村人还是外村人经营，都算）的厂长、经理中选取，并直接访问其本人，不得以访问其家属代替。如果该村无任何工商企业，可以访问零售商店店主（在该村经营的外地人也算）、富裕个体户本人或者该村上层富裕家庭户主。

注意之二：凡是在城市调查到的人，都算作城市样本。凡是在农村调查到的人，一律算作农村样本。不考虑被访者或者被访家庭的户口状况。

注意之三：流动人口样本，如果抽中者为聋哑痴呆、太老或太小等，不符合调查要求，则更换样本。但是，必须更换为另外的流动人口，不能抽一户当地居民访问。如果流动人口只是独自一人来到当地，则访问其本人；如果是和其家庭中某些成员一起外出，并住在一起，则应在其户内进行抽样，选择被访者。

### 3、采访地点：

d) \_\_\_\_\_ 乡/街道委员会(单位)，或者 e) \_\_\_\_\_ 居委会(家属委员会) 绝对不能漏填。如果遇到不适用的情况，必须确定采访地点在什么地域之内，然后把这个地域的名字填入这两个空格。

例如：( 山东省、菏泽地区、荷泽县) 第一地质队(单位)、第一家属委员会

如果在北京市或者上海市做调查，地级市这一格，请空出来。

( 第2页)

### 人户抽样表：

这个表的确切定义是“所有居住在这个地点四个月以上的人”。

如果被访的家庭中有保姆、来访的亲戚等人员，而且已经在这个家庭中连续居住了四个月以上，那么，这样的人也应该算作这个家庭的成员，也应该填写在抽样表中，参加抽样。如果恰好抽中这样的人，那么就应该调查他(她)和他的家庭，而不再调查住在这个地址的、人户的那个家庭。

如果被访的家庭里，有某个或者某些家庭成员正在出差或者短期离家外出，那么这个人（或者这些人）也应该填写在抽样表里，应该参加抽样。如果恰好抽中外出的人，那么应该估计一下，这个人在短期内会不会回来。如果可以回来，那么应该等这个人回来以后，再次前去调查这个人。如果不可能回来，则可以在这个（同一个）家庭的抽样表里，除掉外出者，重新抽取调查对象。

访谈记录：

未成功的原因：

1、不能确定地址，就是抽样所给的地址没有了。

注意：在按照抽中的样本进行访问时，如果遇到任何访问不成功的情况，都应在“访谈记录”中说明。经组长认可后，才可以更换样本。更换后，必须填答另外发的“问卷首页”，并在此页上记录调查地点、进行编码。如果该户只有一个合格的被访者，但他（她）已长期外出，则记录为“被访者不在家”，编码为“09”；如果该户根本没有合格的被访者，例如聋哑、痴呆、太老或太小等，则记录为“没有合格的被访者”，编码为“12”。

## （二）问卷通用的原则

一、在问卷的所有各题的选择项里，所有的“a”都是指被访者“不知道”；“b”都是指被访者“拒绝回答”；“c”都是指被访者的情况“不适用”于此题。

凡是填写“c、不适用”的地方，必须做出详细的文字说明。

在问卷所有各题的选择项里，凡是没有印出“a”或“b”或“c”的地方，不准擅自记录a、b、c，必须非常慎重，认真追问、确认，然后再记录。即使印出“a”或“b”或“c”，也应当认真追问、确认，然后再记录。

在任何一个问题的选择项里，如果包括“其他”这个选择，而且不得不选择“其他”时，那么必须对于“其他”做出详细说明。

二、不论由于什么原因，只要访谈出现半途中止，都必须返回问卷导引，填写“未成功的原因”。

三、在跳答时，凡是提到“跳答第X部分”，都是指跳答X部分的第一题。凡是说“跳答B5、C3、G2”等等，都是指B5、C3、G2里边的第一道题，就是B5a、C3a、G2a等等。

四、在所有的问題中，凡是没有提到具体的时态的问题，一律指目前的情况。

五、在第三、四、五、六、七等部分里，凡是询问“在解放前的1948年”的各种情况时，确切的意思是指：解放前夕的那一年的情况。中国的一些地方解放很早，例如东北、陕北等等，如果遇到这种情况，不必拘泥在1948年，询问解放前夕的那一年就行。

六、凡是问到：哪一年出生的？\_\_\_\_\_（记录年份）

解释：民国元年是1912年，民国38年是1949年。民国XX年+11年=公元纪年。

解释：属相与出生年份的对照表，见附录一。

解释：晚清几位皇帝的年号所对应的公历年份：

道光：1821 - - 1850年，道光元年为1821年，二年为1822年，依此类推；

咸丰：1851 - - 1861年，咸丰元年为1851年，二年为1852年，依此类推；

同治：1862 - - 1874年，同治元年为1862年，二年为1863年，依此类推；

光绪：1875 - - 1908年，光绪元年为1875年，二年为1876年，依此类推；

宣统：1909 - - 1911年，宣统元年为1909年，二年为1910年，三年为1911

年，该年发生“辛亥革命”。1912年变为“民国元年”。

七、凡是问到“入党”的问题时，一律指中国共产党。

同时，“入党”包括曾经入过党。这里有两种情况：1、提到的人入党之后又离开了党；2、提到的人已经去世，但是生前是党员或者入过党。



八、凡是问到出生年份、入党年份时，而且在问题的后面有（可以估计）指示语的，如果被访者回答“30年代”、“解放初”等等，请再次追问具体年份。如果仍然不能获得准确的年份，可以取中位数，例如“30年代”可以填写1935年。

九、在整个问卷里，凡是涉及到“工作单位”或者“单位”时，一律以工作证上所盖的公章为准。例如：在首都钢铁公司工作的人，其工作证可能盖着首钢公司的公章，那么哪怕此人是在首钢下面很小的单位里工作，他的“工作单位”也一律算作“首钢”。如果这个人的工作证上盖的是某个分厂的公章，那么，即使他所在的分厂很大，他的“工作单位”也一律算作“首钢的XX分厂”。

如果被访者没有工作证，或者说不清工作证上盖的是什么公章，那么调查员必须帮助被访者来确定一下，他所在的那个独立的经济核算单位到底是什么。例如，对于一个在建筑业打工的农民工来说，如果他所在的建筑队（或者包工队）是独立经济核算的，那么这个建筑队（包工队）就是他的“工作单位”。如果他所在的建筑队还和别的建筑队一起进行经济核算，那么，两个建筑队合在一起的那个建筑工程项目或者建筑公司，才是他的“工作单位”。

再例如：如果一个人在一个小小的个体饭馆里打工挣工资，那么，即使那个饭馆里只有他和老板两个人，也同样应该算作他的“工作单位”。

这样的问题有：表2里的g栏、h栏；A5-a；表3里的“工作单位类型”、“工作单位级别”栏；表4里的“工作单位类型”、“工作单位级别”栏；F7、F8、G7、G8；表5里的“工作单位类型”栏、“工作单位级别”栏；表9里的“单位类型”、“单位级别”栏。

十、在问卷的表格里，如果上下两行或者多行的填写内容确实完全一样，允许在下边的横行里，在相应的竖栏里，填写“同上”。

但是在表1和表2里，任何一个横行都不可能所有竖栏都是“同上”的情况。必须把发生了变化的那个或者那些竖栏的情况记录清楚。

只有在“表3 父亲工作经历”、“表4 母亲工作经历”和“表5 配偶工作经历表”这三个表格里，才允许在左边第一个竖栏里填写“同上”，而且在后边（右边）的竖栏里

不再填写任何文字。也就是说，只有在这三个表格里，才有可能出现整个横行都是同上的现象。

但是，不论在什么地方填写了“同上”，务必要在那个地方或者那些地方填写编码，而且编码务必与上一行完全相同。尤其需要注意整个横行全都是“同上”的地方，千万不要漏掉任何一个编码。

十一、如果在问卷提到的家庭成员中，有在国外谋生者，其职业情况也应尽量弄清，做出原始记录，然后参照“中国职业分类与代码”，进行编码。

### （三）问卷中反复出现的几个重要问题

#### 一、关于“职业”的详细记录方法

1、在询问职业时，一般都要询问两次。第一次是开放题，必须用文字来详细记录一切细节。第二次是封闭题，请调查员根据被访者前面的回答，自己按照卡片7里的选择项来填答。如果没有什么不清楚的地方，就不要再去询问被访者第二遍了。

2、在开放题里详细记录职业细节时，不允许同时去翻看或者查找《中国职业分类与代码》，因为这样不仅影响询问进度，而且很容易使被访者不耐烦。调查员必须在调查之前就非常熟悉《中国职业分类与代码》这份文件。在访谈的当时，必须如实地记录被访者所说的职业情况。只有在访谈结束以后，调查员才可以按照《中国职业分类与代码》来编码。

3、在详细记录职业情况时，应该遵循下列原则：

首先，弄清楚该职业的大类（一共有9大类，再加上X类），例如“各类专业、技术人员”、“商业工作人员”、“生产工人、运输工人和有关人员”等等；

其次，确定该职业所属的小类，例如“科学研究人员”、“法律工作人员”、“教学人员”等等；

第三，确定该职业的地位或者身份，例如“高等教育教师”、“中等教育教师”等等；

第四，必须问清楚该职业的具体职责范围（选择最主要的），例如“中学老师，教语文的”、“建筑工人，泥瓦工”等等。

4、具体的记录方式可以表示为：职业类别 + 职业地位（身份）+ 职业责任。

如：

教师/ 高中教师/ 教数学的

教师/ 特殊教育/ 教弱智儿童的

司机/ 公共汽车司机/ 在北京与天津之间开车

司机/ 小货车司机/ 从批发站送鱼到宾馆

技术员/X光照射技术员/ 在医院为病人照X光

农民/ 种植农民/ 种棉花的

5、调查员在记录职业时，越详细越好。但是最重要的是必须记下最具体的职业细节。例如上述例子里最右边的那些细节。职业的大类不必记录。因此，一个完整的记录，至少必须包括三个文字小段，也就是：“XXX / XXX / XXX”。

6、如果被访者只回答了一般的职业类别，调查员必须追问职业地位（身份）与职业责任。如果被访者对其他人（例如配偶、父母、祖父、配偶的父亲等等）的职业情况不大清楚，调查员必须按照“职业类别 + 职业地位（身份）+ 职业责任”的顺序，一步一步地提示被访者。如果被访者实在回答不出来，必须按照下列方式来记录：

办公室人员/ 不知道其他

体力工人/ 不知道其他

卡车司机/ 不知道其他

7、有些职业很容易与“行业”混淆起来，要特别注意。调查员必须按照职业来填答。例如：某个被访者在纺织厂工作，具体的是做仪表修理工作，那么这个人的职业就按照“仪表修理工”来记录并且编码，而不能记录成纺织工人。也就是说，在记录职业的最具体细节时，不管这个职业是在哪个行业里，都必须记录为同样的职业。

8、对于一些容易混淆的职业，必须详细询问和记录。例如：某个被访者说他的职业是“调度人员”，但是实际上他只是在调度部门里负责一些具体的杂务，并不直接负责调度工作。那么他的职业必须记录为“办事人员/行政办事人员/一般收发员”。再例如：所谓“经理”，必须询问和记录，到底是总经理，还是部门经理，还是仅仅跑业务的经理。

9、在参照“中国职业分类与代码”进行归类、编码时，一定要注意看原始记录，弄清其具体的职业责任。例如，“个体户”，本身并不是一种职业。必须弄清楚当事人具体在干哪一行，才能正确地归类和编码。“干部”也只是一种身份。并不是所有“干部”都能归进“国家机关、党群组织、企事业单位负责人”或“办事人员”一类中去。有些所谓“干部”，如村里的会计、政府机构的图书资料员等，则应按其具体的职业责任，分别归进“财会人员”和“图书资料业务人员”类中去，然后进行编码。另外，所有能够归进明确类别的职业，一定要归进去，而不应随便归进“其他……”。

10、如果在填答“主要收入来源”（卡片5）时，选择的是“4.经营企业或者干个体户”，那么，在使用“卡片7”进行职业编码时，是“私营企业主”的，则选择其编码为“12”；是“个体户”的，还是应当根据其具体的职业范围，尽量归类，然后编码。

11、在填答“主要收入来源（卡片5）”时，如果被访者自我认定是“手工业”，那么，先作详细的原始记录，然后编码为“0”。

## 二、关于“退休后继续工作”（所谓“内部退休”也算退休）

在问卷的许多地方都会遇到这个问题。一个人退休/离休之后，不外乎有三种情况：

不再工作；

退休或者离休之后，又被原单位反聘；那么此人的“工作单位类型”、“工作单位级别”都不变，只有“职位”变化了（除非他被反聘回去仍然担任原来的职位）；

退休或者离休之后，又到其他地方或者其他单位去工作，或者去从事其他有收入的活动，不管他是否还留在“体制内”。

总结起来，就构成下表：

<u>实际情况</u>	<u>卡片2 应该选择</u>	<u>卡片5 应该选择</u>	<u>关于工作单位</u>
不再工作	07、08	不应该填答	不应该填答
原单位反聘	02	3、挣工资	填答原单位
做其他有收入的工作	02	按照不同情况填答	填答新情况或不适用

此外需要注意：任何形式的退休金或者离休金，一律算作仍然有收入，仍然算作此人的工资。退休后，无论被原单位反聘因而拿“补差”，还是从事其他有收入的工作因而拿到了报酬，一律算作“工资”，除非他是“经营企业或者干个体”。因此，在询问关于此人的收入时，必须把退休金、“补差”和其他工作的报酬也计算在内（例如C7、D7、H8、H12等等问题）。

关于“离休”的定义：只有那些在1949年之前就已经参加革命的人，在60岁以后才能算作“离休”。其他人，无论什么职业，什么地位，只能算作“退休”。

#### (四) 问卷主体部分

##### 第一部分 受教育经历和生活经历(第3页起)

###### 关于表1

一、表1的填写原则，以及表1与表2的相互关系

原则之一：如果被访者一直在上学，没有中断过，直到现在（例如一些目前仍然在上中专或者大学的人）；那么这个被访者只应该填答“表 1、受教育的经历”，不再填答“表 2”里的任何栏目。同时，在“表 1”里的“结束年份”这一栏里，填写“99”。

原则之二：如果被访者以前的上学经历曾经中断过，曾经离开学校去从事过某种其它活动。那么，这个被访者不仅要填答“表 1”，而且也必须填答“表 2”。

例如，某人在 1955 年上小学 5 年级时辍学，离开学校，回家呆了三年，然后在 1958 年时，重新去上小学 6 年级，而且毕业了。那么，在表 1 里，必须把 1955 年为止的那次上学经历，以及 1958 年- 1959 年的那次上学经历，分别地填写为两次记录（两行）。中间的年份应该是断开的。但是，1955 年- 1958 年之间的那三年辍学经历，必须填写在“表 2、生活经历表”里。而且，此人 1958 - 1959 年的那次重新上学，也必须依次地填写在表 2 里。如果此人后来又有过辍学、重新上学的经历，也必须按照这样的方法来记录。换句话说，只要被访者曾经中断过上学，不论是辍学还是毕业，而且离开学校后又从事过其它任何一种活动，不论是待业、种地、在家呆着还是参加工作，都应该从此人中断上学的那一年开始，把离开学校后的其它活动填写在“表 2”里。如果此人后来又重新上学了，也必须把重新上学当作一种“生活经历”，填写在表 2 里。

## 二、表 1 里的其它问题

1、如果遇到通过自学考试而获得大专或者大学文凭的人，在这里也应该填写。但是在“a、开始年”这一栏和“b、结束年”这一栏里，应该一律填写“c”，就是不适用。

2、“学校等级代码”里的第 5 项：“五大”是指：广播电视大学、业余大学、函授大学、职工大学、夜大学。但是那些通过自学考试而获得大学或者大专文凭的人，在这里不算上学，不记录，不填写。

3、“专业代码”：如果专业类别实在无法确定，可以直接询问被访者，由被访者来确定。如果遇到出国留学、进修、研修、访学等等情况，而且超过四个月，那么在“学校等级代码”里应该选择“c. 不适用”而且记录下“留学”。在“专业代码”里，应该尽量选择合适的备选答案。

4、如果遇到厂办中专、厂办(中等)技校、函授中专等情况,在“学校等级代码”里应该选择“7、非重点中学”。这里的判定标准是:只要该学校的规定课程时间达到二年就算,不论被访者是否毕业。

5、如果遇到任何一种进修或者培训,如果规定的进修/培训时间达到二年,那么有两种处理办法:第一,如果该项进修/培训确实能够达到某一级学校的水平,就应该按照那一级学校来填答。第二,如果该项进修/培训的水平确实低于中学的水平,则一律填答为:“9、其他学校,进修/培训”。

## 关于表 2

### 一、表 2 的填写原则

原则之一:从被访者第一次离开学校的那一年开始,(不论他是辍学还是毕业),他以后所从事的任何一项活动,(包括重新恢复学业、又上了其它学校、继续上更高的学校等等),都必须依次地填写在表 2 里。因此,表 2 里的所有经历(所有横行)的起始年份必须是连续不断的。

被访者第一次离开学校时,不论他多么小,哪怕还不到 10 岁,都应该从那一年开始,在表 2 里依次记录他以后的所有生活经历,包括他以后的重新上学。

原则之二:在表 2 里,在所有的竖栏里,如果有任何一栏的内容出现了变化,都必须作为一个经历,单独记录为一行。也就是说,被访者在任何一方面(活动类型、收入来源、职业、工作单位类型、单位级别、职位)的情况出现了变化,都必须单独记录下来。请注意那些不那么明显的变化,例如从普通工人升为班组长、四个月以上的病休或者产假等等。

原则之三:如果某人的某项活动,是发生在同一年里,而且超过了四个月,那么在表 2 里,这项活动的开始年份与结束年份,就都是相同的,都是那一年。

如果一个人在同一年里,先后从事了两种活动(都超过四个月),包括同一年里有两次升迁,那么就应该记录两次,而且开始的年份与结束的年份都是相同的,都是那一年。

二、关于那些已经参加工作，后来又去上学的情况。统一规定为下表：

<u>实际情况</u>	<u>表2里的“开始年份”</u>	<u>“结束年份”</u>
完全脱产，不带工资	上学那年	停止上学那年
完全脱产，但是带工资	参加原单位工作的时间	在原单位停止工作的那年
各种半脱产	同上	同上

也就是说，如果一个人在工作的期间里，带工资上过学，那么他的这段上学经历不作单独的记录，而是视为他仍然在原单位工作。例如，某人1967年-1981年在某工厂当工人，但是在其中的1974年-1977年，他曾经带工资去上过大学或者中专。那么在表2里，他的这一段生活经历，仅仅记录为：1967-1981，在某工厂当工人，不再单独地把填写他的那段上学经历。

但是，他的那段带工资的上学经历，必须填写在“表1、受教育的经历”里边。

（解释：“完全脱产”是指在原单位一点工作也不再做。“带工资”是指：虽然上学了，但是原单位还继续发给工资，哪怕不再发奖金。）

### 三、表2里的其它问题

1、许多流动人口常常有回家四个月以上的情况，而调查员很容易忽视这一点。尤其是，许多流动人口刚刚来到此地时，都有一段寻找工作、待业或者流动打工的经历。请务必充分注意这种情况，仔细询问，把所有四个月以上的生活经历都记录下来。

2、在表2的a栏里，农民参加务农劳动的开始年份这样记录：1、如果被访者上过学，从他（她）最后毕业或者辍学的那一年开始算。2、如果被访者从来没有上过学，则从他16周岁那一年开始算。

3、表2，b栏：农民结束务农劳动的年份，有两种情况：1、他（她）又去从事其他非务农的劳动或者工作，那一年就算结束务农劳动了。2、如果被访者一直都在务



农，而且现在已经很老了，那么他（她）究竟是哪一年结束务农劳动的，应该由他（她）自己来确定。如果他（她）自己认为，自己目前仍然在从事务农劳动，那么按照仍然没有结束来记录，填写“99”。

4、访问时，遇到被访者或其家庭成员是（或曾经是）村（居）民委员会干部（指正、党支部书记和正、副主任或村长），则其“主要收入来源”可能出现三种情况：A、种地；B、不拿工资（如挣工分、拿补贴等）；C、挣工资。这时，应该根据被访者自己所坚持的意见来记录。但是，其职业在“中国职业分类与代码”中，应统一确定为“中国共产党基层组织负责人（正、党支部书记）”或“居民（村民）委员会负责人（正、副主任或村长）”。

在村（居）民委员会工作的其他人员，如果此项工作为其主要职业，那么，应按照“中国职业分类与代码”，仔细归类。例如，会计应该归到“经济业务人员”中的“财会人员和审计人员”这一类中。团支部书记、妇联主任应该归到“党群组织负责人”中的“共青团、工会、妇联负责人”这一类中。治保主任应该归到“政治、保卫工作人员”中的“其他政治、保卫工作人员”这一类中。一般办事人员则应该归在“行政办事人员”这一类中。

拿工资的村干部的单位应算作村委会或取得收入的企业，而不是全村。其单位人数（A5-a）只包括村委会或取得收入的企业的工作人员。

#### 关于第一部分的其他问题

1、关于A5题适用于什么人：只有在“卡片5：主要收入来源”里填答“3、挣工资”和“7、流动打工”的人，以及“离休、退休人员”，才可以填答A5.a至A5.d，凡是经营企业的和干个体的都不能填答。

在记录离休、退休人员的情况时需要注意：在A5这道题里，A5.a所说的“您所在单位有多少人”，指的是此人离休或者退休之前所在的那个单位。A5.b所说的“工资总数”、A5.c所说的“奖金”、以及A5.d所说的“所有收入”，都是仅仅指此人离休或者退休以后，从原单位领取的离休金或者退休金，并不包括此人从其它途径所获得的任何收入。

如果此人在离休或者退休之后，又被原单位反聘，而且除此之外再没有其它工作和收入，那么此人的所有收入，包括原单位给此人的“补差”，都应该填写在A5的各项问题里。

但是，如果此人在离休或者退休之后，又到另一个单位去工作，或者自己从事其它任何一种工作而且有收入，那么，此人的退休金仍然填写在 A5 题里，但是所有其它收入，都视为“第二职业”，都应该填写到 B4 题里去。（在问卷的第 10 页上头）

2、关于 A5-a：所谓“单位的人数”，如果除了被访者自己，再没有其他人，应该填写“0”。

3、关于 A6：“下放”是特指 80 年代以前，由于政治运动、犯错误、响应号召等等原因，被访者从相对较高的社会位置上，被“发配”到别的地方的较低的社会位置上。除了“上山下乡”以外，“下放”还包括（干部）的“下五七干校”、“右派分子”的“下放”、城市职工的“动员回乡”、城市居民的“插队落户”等等。一般来说，凡是被“下放”过的人，本人都能明白这个词。

但是，“下放”必须有地域上的变化。如果仅仅是在本单位之内，被从较高的职位上放到较低的职位上，那么不能算作“下放”。

4、关于 A8：在选择项里，“98、没回来”是指被访者仍然在当年被下放的地方。

## 第二部分 家庭经济活动（第 7 页起）

一、在这部分的所有问题中，凡是提到“您或者您家”、“您或者您的家人”都是指被访的那个家庭的主体情况，不仅仅是被访者个人的情况。因此，凡是问到“您家”有没有某种经营活动时，尽管被访者本人并没有从事这种经营，但是只要他的家庭成员里有人在从事这种经营，那么一律应该算作“有”。

例如在 B1a 题里（您家种庄稼吗？），如果被访者自己不种庄稼，但是他的家庭成员里有人在种，那么应该填写为“是”。在一些县城或者城镇里，许多家庭都是既有人在城里上班，又有人在种地。这样的情况，一律算作“是”，即“我家是在种庄稼”。再例如，一个在乡镇企业上班的工人，其家庭里也很可能有人在务农。那么，这里询问的是这个家庭的务农情况，而不仅仅是被访者本人的上班情况。

关于“您家是否有副业”、“是否从事别的经营”等问题，也一律按照这样来填写。只要这个家庭里有一个人在从事某种经营，那么就on该填写“是”或者“有”。

二、关于“纯收入”：它的计算公式是：全部收入 - 生产（经营）成本 - 税金 - 承包（租赁）费用 = 纯收入。不论城乡，不论工业、农业还是商业，一律按照这个公式来计算。

在这个计算公式里，生产或者经营的成本，在农业中主要指化肥、农药等；在工商业中主要指原材料费用、发出去的工资等等。但是，如果在某年里购买了很大的生产资料（例如拖拉机等等）则一律按照总价格除以10，计入该年的成本。

税金，在农业生产中主要指“农业税”，不包括任何村里或者乡里所收取的“提留费”、“摊派费”。在工商业中，税金主要指：各种正式税金，以及个人所得税。也就是说，纯收入指的是“税后收入”。

承包或者租赁的费用，是指承包经营者交给资产所有者的那些费用，但是双方必须存在着承包或者租赁的正式合同关系。因此，那些租用厂房、店铺、车辆等等的费用，都不应该算作承包（租赁）费用，而是应该算作生产或者经营成本。

如果被访者不能精确地说出自己的纯收入，请调查员按照上述计算公式来帮助他计算。如果被访者能够说出具体数字，调查员只要如实记录被访者的回答即可。

三、凡是填写关于收入的问题时，如果被访者没有任何收入，一律填写“0”。如果被访者不但没有收入，而且亏本了，也一律填写“0”。

#### 四、关于所有的“去年的”销售额纯收入

（ B1c、B2e、B2g、B3e、B3f、B3n、B4b、B5a ）

在所有这些问题中，凡是提到“去年”，一律指1995年。

这些问题的回答，有三种情况：

1、该家庭的该项经营活动，从1995年以前就开始了，而且在1995年中一直在进行着，没有中断。那么，调查员只要问清楚“去年”的情况，如实记录就行了。

2、该家庭的该项经营活动，是在1995年之内才开始的，而且并没有进行到整整一年，可能只有几个月。那么，“去年的”纯收入应该这样来计算：被访者所说的纯收入总数除以1995年之内实际经营的月数，再乘以12个月。这样，所有不到一年的经营活动，就都被折算成全年的活动了。

3、该家庭的该项经营活动，如果是在1996年1月1日以后才开始的，那么，在B3e和B3f这两道题里，（“去年的收入”），一律填写“0”。（注意：“0”的个数应该与该题的码位相等。）然后，在B3g这道题里，填写“1996”。

五、在第二部分中，B1、B2、B3所问的内容是互相排斥的。B1是问种植状况及其收入。因此，B1中所包含的内容，不得在B2、B3中重复出现。B2是问副业状况及其收入，不包括非农业的工商业。B3是问非农业的工商业状况及其收入。这三类内容都不得混淆，不得重复出现。

六、关于B1b：种植茶树、药材等等，都填答“9、其他”，然后记录具体内容。

七、关于B1c：所有从事种植的家庭，都应该有收入。即使被访者说他没有出售过种植产品，调查员也应该帮助他计算一下：他去年收获了多少口粮（或者自用的种植产品），按照当地去年的物价，应该折合为多少钱。再减去生产成本，就是被访家庭的种植收入。

只有两种情况才可以记录为“0”——因为灾害而颗粒无收；或者经营亏本了。

八、关于B2a：这里所说的“副业”，实际上是“多种经营”的意思，而且仅仅指那些为了出售产品而进行的经营性生产。农民自己享用的养猪、养鸡等等都不算。

九、关于B2b：仅仅从国家租用或者承包土地，都不算，都一个回答“不是”。

十、关于B3：请返回去看表2，如果是经营企业或者干个体，此题必须填答。

在大多数城市家庭里，往往并没有B1和B2所问的任何情况。但是一定要注意，许多城市家庭也有B3所问的情况，一定要询问，不要漏掉。

十一、关于 B3c 和 B3d：问题中的“亲属”由被访者来定义。调查员如实记录就行。

十二、关于 B3k：所有的出口或者外贸生意，都算作“销售给国家”了。

十三、关于 B2g：这里说的是，除了以前提到的副业以外，其它所有没有详细说的副业，一共收入了多少钱。

十四、关于 B3, 1：所谓“外资”，包括港、澳、台的资金。

十五、关于 B3c 和 B3f：如果去年还没有开业，一律填写“0”（注意填满码位）。

十六、B3e：销售额的定义：对于任何一个生产性的企业或者经营活动，销售额就是卖出去的所有产品的总金额，不包括这个企业或者经营活动所花费的任何成本。对于一个商业性或者服务性的企业或者经营活动来说，销售额就是它的营业额，就是它所卖出去的所有商品或者服务的总金额，也不包括任何成本与支出。所以，销售额也被通俗地叫做“毛收入”。

无论什么企业或者经营活动，它的销售额一定大于它的纯收入。

十七、B4 和 B5 所问的所有问题，适用于一切人，不论城乡，都必须询问和填写。

凡是挣工资的人，在填写“全年纯收入”时，一律是：月总工资 X 12 个月 = 全年收入。

十八、关于 B5a：全部纯收入的具体金额，在理论上应该大于在问卷前些部分里问过的所有收入的总和。如果不是这样，请向被访者确认、核实。因此，这里还请注意：此处的全部纯收入必然大于 B1c 题里所填答的数字。

请注意把汇款、利息、礼金、摸奖等等都计算进来。

### 第三部分 父亲情况(第 10 页起)

在第三部分和第四部分里，关于父亲和母亲，一律询问被访者目前的父亲或者母亲。例如，有的人的父亲或者母亲是再婚的，自己是被父亲或者母亲再婚时带过来的，那么应该填写现在的（再婚的）父母。

如果被访者回答的是继父或者寄父的情况，那么不但在第三部分里必须一直填写这个父亲的情况，而且在第四部分也必须填写这个父亲的配偶（继母/寄母）的情况；在第六和第七部分里则必须填写继父之父（祖父）和继母之父（外祖父）的情况。注意不要混淆。

### 关于表3

在表3里，如果“被访者14岁时”恰好就是1948、1963、1970、1979、1989等年份，则重复填写两次，不可省略。

在表3里，如果在某一年份遇到“去世”的情况，应该在“活动类型”这一栏中填写“去世”，编码为“13”。并且，在这以下的所有“活动类型”栏中，都应填上“去世”，编码为“13”。

### 其它问题

\*\* 通用原则：在C6、D6、F3、G3、H7、H11这些关于“是否住在一起”的问题中，务必按照问卷上所印的那样，遇到“不住在一起”的情况，一律跳答，不要犹豫或者怀疑。

C7：在这里，“工资总收入”是指：1、工资 + 奖金 + 所有补贴。2、仅仅指本职工作（第一职业）所获得的工资总收入。3、任何退休金或者离休金。

如果没有任何工资收入，必须填写“0”，编码为“000000”。

## 第四部分 母亲情况（第12页起）

在表 4 里,如果“被访者 14 岁时”恰好就是 1948、1963、1970、1979、1989 等年份,则重复填答两次,不可省略。

在表 4 里,如果在某一年份遇到“去世”的情况,应该在“活动类型”这一栏中填写“去世”,编码为“13”。并且,在这以下的所有“活动类型”栏中,都应填上“去世”,编码为“13”。

D7: 在这里,“工资总收入”是指: 1、工资 + 奖金+ 所有补贴。2、仅仅指本职工作(第一职业)所获得的工资总收入。3、任何退休金或者离休金。

如果没有任何工资收入,必须填写“0”,编码为“000000”。

#### 第五部分 父母的房屋与产业(第 14 页起)

E1: 如果被访者的父母在 1949 年以前还没有出生或者年龄太小,也同样算作“在 1949 年以前没有结婚”,应该填写:“2、不是”,然后,一律跳答第六部分。

如果是“童养媳”,一律以“圆房”的那一年为结婚年份。

E2: 所谓“有自己的住房”,仅仅指自己或者自己的家庭拥有全部所有权的住房。租来的、借来的或者占用的,都不算。

“船民”如果住在自己所拥有的船上,游牧民族如果住在自己拥有的帐房(帐篷)里,都应该算作“有住房”。但是在流浪中临时租用的船、临时搭起的帐篷等等,都不算。

E8: 所谓“店铺或者生意的规模大小”,由被访者自己来确定,调查员如实记录就行。

#### 第六部分 祖父情况(第 15 页起)

从 F6 开始,到 F7、F8、F9、F10,都是只问那些在卡片 5 中填答“3”的人,即那些挣工资的人。如果不是,一律跳答 F11。

F10：“工资”=工资+奖金+所有补贴，而且仅仅指本职工作（第一职业）的工资。  
包括任何退休金或者离休金。

F14：这是一个追问题，不要漏掉。

F21：选择项里的2、3、4：所谓“规模”的大小，由被访者来确定其含义。

### 第七部分 外祖父情况（第18页起）

G10：“工资”=工资+奖金+所有补贴，而且仅仅指本职工作（第一职业）的工资。  
包括任何退休金或者离休金。

G14：这是一个追问题，不要漏掉。

G21：选择项里的2、3、4：所谓“规模”的大小，由被访者来确定其含义。

### 第八部分 配偶情况（第20页起）

H1：夫妻分居，不论情况多么严重，只要还没有办理正式的离婚手续，都不能算作离婚。  
未婚同居，无论时间长短，只要还没有办理正式的结婚手续，都不能算作已婚。但是如果  
遇到这种情况，需要注意：在“表6、其它家庭成员名单”里，必须记录这个未婚同居的人。  
在表6的a栏（与被访者的关系）里，请选择卡片“12-a”里的第一项“同居者”。

H2：如果是“童养媳”，一律以圆房的年份为结婚年份。

H3：如果被访者只结过一次婚，此题一律填答“c”。



H4 里的“最近的配偶”是指：

- 1、如果被访者多次结婚，那么只问目前的配偶；
- 2、如果被访者离婚之后，还没有再次结婚，那么询问离婚前的那个配偶。

H7 题、H11 题：如果配偶或者配偶的父亲已经去世，记录为“去世”，编码为“C”。

H8 题、H12 题：这两个问题里，“工资总收入”是指：1、工资+奖金+所有补贴。2、仅仅指本职工作（第一职业）所获得的工资总收入。3、任何退休金或者离休金。

如果没有任何工资收入，必须填写“0”，编码为“0000000”。

## 第九部分 家庭其他成员(22 页起)

在关于家庭人数的所有问题中，存在着一种逻辑关系：如果所提到的人都与被访者住在一起，那么，B5b（您家目前有几口人）=自己+父亲+母亲+配偶+祖父+外祖父+配偶的父亲+家庭其他成员。

因此，调查员在填答到第九部分时，如果发觉被访者的家庭其他成员比较多，需要返回去看一下 B5b，看一下关于父、母、祖父、外祖父、配偶、配偶的父亲等人的情况，以免这个家庭的总人数出现不一致。

## 第十部分 居住历史和住房条件(第 26 页起)

在询问这个部分时，如果遇到任何一种流动人口，那么，从 J1 题到 J6 题，以及从 J12 题到 J17 题，所有的“这里”、“您现在的住房”和“您现在住的地方”，一律是仅仅指进行调查访谈的那个地方（访谈地点）。例如，在调查那些建筑队里的农民工时，仅仅问他们现在所住的工棚，而不是他们在农村的那个家。

J2：这道题的意思是，如果被访者“从出生到现在，一直住在目前进行访谈的这个地方”，那么应该填写“是”。如果被访者曾经从这里迁出过，不论时间长短，都应该记录为“不是”，然后接着询问下一题。

J3：出生地点的大小，仅仅指出生当时的大小，不管那个地方现在有多大。

本题选择项参见卡片 6。在卡片 6 里，凡是出生在任何一个城市的市区里的人，一律按照那个城市来选择答案，即，最小也是县城。凡是出生在任何一个城市的郊区的人，一律按照农村地区来对待，即，最大也只能是县城。一般都是乡镇或者村。如果实在无法判断，做好原始记录，请带队老师处理。

J6：所谓“搬进来”，如果仅仅是在同一个城市的市区之内 搬迁，不算。如果是在市区与郊区之间搬迁，则算。所谓市区与郊区，不能仅仅根据行政区划来看。市区的定义是：一个城市的建筑物集中区。例如，北京的清河，虽然在行政上可能被划作市区，但是实际上 它已经离开市区的密集建筑群，因此应该算作郊区。

J7 题、J8 题中的“C、不适用”，是指当时还没有户口制度，一律以 1955 年为分界线。如果被访者出生在 1955 年以前（不含 1955 年），J7 题应该填写“不适用”。如果被访者在 1955 年以前就达到 14 岁，J8 题也应该填写“不适用”。注意：一些被访者自己也忽视了这一点，虽然出生在 1955 年之前，却说自己当时就是农村户口。调查员要记住被访者的大概年龄，才能避免这样的错误。

J13：所谓“几个居室”，是指那些可以用来住人的房间。即使目前那里并没有住人，也算。但是厨房、厕所、储藏间、仅能当作过道的小门厅，都不算。

只记录整数。

如果是集体宿舍或者工棚，而且是一个以上的人合住一间房间，一律填答“c”。

J14:如果是集体宿舍或者工棚,而且是一个以上的人合住一间房间,那么必须用该房间的总使用面积,除以居住在里面的所有人,得出每个人的平均使用面积,而且填答。但是只记录整数,最小为1。

J 15 题里的“ a、自来水”,也包括作为公用设施的、或者收费的公共自来水。例如,有些人是一个院子里有一个公用的自来水龙头,这种情况应该记录为“有”。但是,如果公用自来水是在自己所住的院子之外,或者是一片住宅区公用一个自来水龙头,则应该记录为“没有”。

J 15 里的 C:“室内厕所”不包括筒子楼里的公用厕所。

J 16 题,如果房子是老房子翻建的,应该看其翻建的程度大小。如果只是小的装修,应按老房子修建的时间记录。如果是推倒重建,则应记录重建的年份。

J 17 题,道理与此相同。如果是推倒老房子,重建后又搬进去,则应记录重建后搬进去的年份。否则,应该记录搬进老房子的年份。

## 第十一部分 物质消费(第 27 页起)

所有的问题,如果遇到任何一种流动人口,一律询问他自己原来的那个“家”,就是他没有流动出来以前的那个家,不管他现在住在什么地方。对于农民工和农村进城的人口来说,“家里有什么东西”一律是指他在农村的那个家。

但是,如果这个流动人口已经结婚,而且把他(她)的“小家庭”的主要成员或者多数成员)带到目前这个地方(仅指访谈点),那么这个流动人口的“家”就是访谈点的家,而不是原来的家。对于这样的人,必须询问目前的家里有什么东西。

## 第十二部分 文化(第 28 页起)

L6、L9:所谓“科技、文学、历史和名人传记之类的书籍”，是指一切具有严肃的文化意义的书籍，也就是通常所说的“正经书籍”。因此，一切小人书、烹饪书、算命书等等都不算。

L3、L7:在这两个问题里，所谓“书”，包括任何一种书，包括小人书、教材或者课本等等。

### 第十三部分 社会活动(第30页起)

M5，家庭出身，仅仅是指在讲出身、讲成分的那些年代里，被访者的家庭出身。这些历史时期主要是1985年之前。

调查员应该努力诱导被访者回忆出当年所说的出身。不要按照目前的情况填写。

M6，所谓“领导干部”，由被访者自己去确定。调查员不做解释。

M8，如果提到的领导干部同时有许多职务，只填写最大的和最主要的。

M8，在选择项里，“6、其他长辈亲戚”包括：叔叔、伯伯、大爷、婶婶、伯母（大娘）、姑姑、姑夫、舅舅、舅母（舅妈），以及所有爷爷辈的人和外祖父辈的人。这里还包括所有的表亲戚和堂亲戚。

“8、其他小辈亲戚”包括：侄子、侄女、外甥、外甥女；包括所有的表亲和堂亲，也包括所有的孙子、孙女、外孙、外孙女，以及更小辈的所有人。

#### 表7的填写方法

被访者最先说出哪个领导干部，就把此人作为“第1号人”。首先在第一横行里，填写这个“第1号人”目前担任的职务。然后再追问这个人的前一个职务，把追问结果填写在第二横行里。在第二横行里，这个人的“序号”仍然是“1”。因此，第一横行和第二横行的序号都是“1”。

如果被访者接着又说出第二个领导干部，那么此人算作“第二号人”。对于这个“第二号人”也是首先填写他目前的职务，填写在第三横行里，“序号”是“2”。然后，再追问这个人的前一个职务，把结果填写在第四横行里，“序号”仍然是“2”。因此，第三横行和第四横行的序号都是“2”。

也就是说，对于每一个领导干部，首先填写他的目前的职位的情况，然后换一行，填写他的前一个职位的情况。

每个领导干部，不一定按照重要程度来排序，怎样排列都可以。

#### 第十四部分 结 尾(第32页起)

N1：“认识汉字”里，只考察被访者能不能读出这个词的正确发音，而且只有回答得完全正确，才能填写“1”。如果被访者的读音不清楚，可以追问他，知道不知道这个词的意思。如果不知道或者解释得不正确，则一律算作“2、回答不正确”。

#### (五) 卡 片

##### 卡片1：文化程度

选择项里的03，仅仅指私塾。如果获得过秀才、举人、进士这样的功名，则记录在“其他”这个选择项里，必须有原始记录。

第9个选择项“五大”是指：广播电视大学、业余大学、函授大学、职工大学、夜大学。

在选择项的第9、第10、第11里，也包括那些通过自学考试而获得大专、大学、研究生文凭的人。

## 卡片 2：从事的活动

选择项里的第 2 项：“离退休以后继续工作”，不仅仅指原单位反聘，也包括做任何其他工作，例如经营企业和干个体。同时，所谓“内部退休”也算退休。

离休是指：那些在解放前就已经参加革命工作的人，现在退下来了，算作离休，而不是退休。

选择项里的第 3 项：“待业”包括下岗、编余、内部待业、被优化掉等等情况。也包括正在找工作，还没有找到。总之，只要是脱离了原有的工作，又没有新的工作，一律算作“待业”。

选择项里的第 5 项：“操持家务”是指主要操持家务。有些农村妇女，在操持家务的同时，也从事一些副业或者养殖活动。那么应该请被访者确定一下，她的哪一种活动是最主要的。

选择项里的第 9 项：“丧失工作能力”是指各种残疾，不包括因病休假和因病退休。

第 12 个选择项“义务兵”，仅仅指拿津贴费的战士。如果是志愿兵（拿工资）或者是军官（干部），则应该算作“1、劳动、工作”。

## 卡片 3：工作单位类型

选择项里的“6、合作企业或者联营企业”是指：几个家庭或者几个人联合经营的各种合伙企业。它不是国有的，也不是集体的，同时也不是一个人独自经营的。这里也包括 50 年代和 60 年代的各种合作社。

如果有的被访者回答说：“股份制企业”，调查员必须继续追问这个企业的所有制究竟是什么，因为所谓“股份制”仅仅是一种经营形式，而不是一种所有制。

村委会和居委会的单位类型一律编为“01”。

#### 卡片4：工作单位的级别

如果被访者自己能够说出他的工作单位的级别，调查员只要如实记录就可以。如果被访者自己说不出来，那么调查员应该根据被访者的表述，当场加以归类，然后填写。

整个卡片不包括私营单位和外资单位。遇有在这类单位里工作的人，其单位级别一律填写“C、不适用”。

#### 卡片5：收入的主要来源

第2个选择项：“不拿工资的村干部”包括两种情况：1、历史上只拿工分的村干部；2、目前靠村民的提成、提留来获取报酬的村干部。

如果村干部的主要收入是在任何集体企业中拿工资，则应该归入第3个选择项。

如果一个村干部同时有两种情况，应该按照最主要的收入来源归类。

第3个选择项：所谓“拿工资的工人或者干部”，指的并不仅仅是其社会身份，也不考虑其所在单位的所有制性质。凡是在同一个单位里，连续拿工资超过4个月的人，都包括在这个选择项里。请调查员务必注意：长期临时工、长期在任何一个单位里工作的农民工、个体户的长期雇工、长期在乡镇企业工作的任何人等等，都包括在这个选择项里。

第5个选择项：独立从事各种自由职业。它的概念是：除了干部、工人、个体户、私营企业主等等以外，所有那些不属于任何单位和任何老板的、有收入的、又不是体力劳动的人。例如炒股票的、做各种中介活动的（倒爷、私倒）、独立的律师、会计等等。

第7个选择项：所谓“流动打工”是指：在一个单位里拿工资还不到4个月，就离开这个单位。不管以后去干什么。调查员请注意：这里也包括在农村地区流动打工的人。

#### 卡片6：居住地方的大小

第2个选择项“乡、镇”，是指乡政府或者镇政府所在的那个地方。除此之外的所有村落，一律算作“村”。如果受访者是出生在海外，填写“C”，并且保存原始记录。

#### 卡片7：职业

原则之一：首先由受访者自己来认定，然后如实记录。只有在受访者确实无法归类，或者受访者坚持回答两个职业时，再执行原则之二与之三。

原则之二：如果一个人同时符合两种情况（两个选择项），一律按照其中更高的那一项来填写。例如：一个人在商场工作，又是总经理，那么一律填写“7、高级管理人员或者单位负责人”。

原则之三：如果一个人同时符合三种或者更多的情况，例如商场总经理同时又是高级会计师，那么调查员应该请受访者自己来认定，到底哪一个职业对他自己最重要。

选择项“5、一般办公室职员”是指：不在第一线直接参加生产的、从事管理工作但是却没有任何专业技术职称的那些人。例如：机关办事员、企业里的一般脱产干部等等。

选择项“6、中层管理人员”是指任何一个相对独立的单位里，那些科室正副负责人，一般也叫做“环节干部”。

选择项“7、高级管理人员”指任何一个相对独立的单位里，那些整个单位的正副负责人、总工程师、总会计师、总经济师等等。



在8、9、10这三个选择项里，“专业技术人员”是指：具有各种专业技术职称的人。

在选择项11、12里，所谓“个体户”只雇佣7人或者7人以下，而“私营企业主”则雇佣8人或者更多人。

#### 卡片9：职位

这个卡片强调的是行政上的职务、权力和地位，不考虑被访者的职业、单位性质、有没有职称等等因素。

对于科级、县级以下的职位，这里主要是强调该人的社会等级，因此并不需要去追究他在正式编制上是不是真正的国家干部，只要他具有与这个职位相应的职务、权力和地位，就算。

1、“普通人员”指没有任何职权的人，不论是工人、一般干部、科室人员、还是专业技术人员、管理人员。

### 叁、住户单的制作方法和编码说明

#### (一)住户单的制作方法

##### 一、为什么要制作住户单

在这次调查中,有两种情况需要调查员制作住户单。

首先,尚有少量采访地点的村、居委会的居民(包括流动人口,下同)住户名单不齐,我们在调查出发之前,无法确定调查员将要访谈的这少量样本。这种情况下,需要到达该村或居委会后,由带队教师负责将住户名单抄下来,制作住户单,然后对住户单进行抽样,选定访谈样本。

其次,即使给出了调查员要进行访谈的样本,仍然会遇到不合格的样本。不合格样本及其处理办法如下:

##### 1. 对搬迁或地址不清的样本处理:

如果你按照样本住户单找到当地,发现这个居委会或村子的大部分住户都已搬走,这时,你应立即中断对这个居委会或村子的调查,然后开始收集和制作住户(包括流动人口,下同)单。

##### 2. 对实际住户与样本住户单情况不符者的处理。

如果按照指定的样本住户单进行访问时,发现有的住户已经改变了,这时你要分清几种情况:

(1)如果老住户搬走了,又搬来了新住户,这时,新住户仍然是你要访问的对象。

(2)如果住户不见了,此门牌号改为餐馆或商店等其他用房,你需要注明改变后的情况。

(3)如果老住户搬迁,又搬来两家新住户,这时,你应该根据随机原则决定你的访问对象,即以敲门时的第一位应答者所在家庭为样本。

(4)如果你访问的地区没有住户单上的这个号码,那么你首先要检查你是否找对了地方,如果地方确切无误,则应查清为什么这个号码不见了,并要在访谈记录上写明原因;然后,你还要继续查访这种缺失号码或错号的情况是不是很普遍。如果这种情况超过了20%,那么你就该中断访问,重新制作住户单。

##### 二、住户单的制作方法

在这次调查中,如果遇到上述的需要制作住户单(包括流动人口,下同)的情况,则需按照下列方法制作住户单:

##### 1. 农村住户单的制作方法

(1)先写下村委会的全称(包括省名、县名、乡名、村名),然后,写清详细通信地址、邮政编码以及住户总数(包括流动人口,下同)。

(2)以村民小组为单位,分别记录各组所辖住户的户主姓名。

完成后的农村住户单如下所示:

村委会全称:湖南省岳阳县黄岸乡乐风村村民委员会

通信地址:湖南省岳阳县黄岸乡东风村张冲组

邮政编码:414000

现有住户:323 户

其中:

一组 59 户

张三 李四 ……

二组 45 户

李小钢 王建国

……

## 2. 城市住户单的制作方法

城市住户单的制作方法并不复杂,但要求必须准确和详尽。城市的住户大致分为两种形式:一种是平房住户,这类住户有的是一家一个门牌号码,有的则是很多家共用一个门牌号码。另外,在同一条胡同(里弄)里,单号和双号往往分两边排列,所以有时单号和双号并不是完全对应的;另一种是楼房住户,这类住户基本上是一家一个门牌号码,但偶尔也有两家以上住户合住的情况。

(1)平房住户单的制作方法是:

1)先写出居委会的全称(包括省、市、区、街道和居委会名),然后写清详细通信地址、邮政编码以及住户总数(包括流动人口。下同)。

2)记录这个居委会所辖的全部街区。例如:羊肉胡同居委会管辖羊肉胡同和核桃巷。

3)按单双号列出每个胡同(里弄)的门牌号码,要注明哪些号码是非住户。所谓非住户是指所有非居民居住的门牌号,包括工厂、商店、机关、学校、居委会办公地等等。访问员要在这些号码后面加以说明。

4)弄清每一个门牌号里每一家住户的户主姓名。这样,平房住户单的制作便完成了。完成后的样子是:

居委会全称:浙江省杭州市西湖区西溪街道河下居委会

所辖街区:河下路、青年路

通信地址:浙江省杭州市西湖区西溪街道青年路 5 号

邮政编码:310012

现有住户:561 户

李 同 浙江省杭州市西湖区西溪街道河下路 43 号

赵大海 浙江省杭州市西湖区西溪街道河下路 43 号

张学军 浙江省杭州市西湖区西溪街道河下路 43 号

王 红 浙江省杭州市西湖区西溪街道河下路 44 号

林小民 浙江省杭州市西湖区西溪街道河下路 45 号

(2)楼房住户单的制作方法是:

1)先定下居委会的全称(包括省、市、区、街道和居委会名),然后写清详细通信地址、邮政编码以及住户总数。

2)记录这个居委会所辖的全部街区。例如:西坝河居委会所辖9栋楼,包括:53号楼、55号楼、57号楼、甲一楼、甲二楼、128栋、130栋、132栋和134栋。

3)按每栋楼列出楼门号和单元号,同时也要标清哪个单元是非住户。例如:53号楼101、102号是居委会所在地、甲一楼的第一层是招待所、134栋101—103号是街道幼儿园,等等。

4)查清哪个单元是两家或两家以上住户合住,要注明这些合住家庭的户主姓名。对于非合住的住户则不需要注明户主姓名。这样,楼房住户单的制作便完成了。完成后的样子如下:

居委会全称:湖北省荆门市南城区五一路居委会

通信地址:湖北省荆门市南城区五一路22楼101室

邮政编码:445023

现有住户:488户

所辖街区:五一路21楼、22楼、23楼、南1楼、南2楼

湖北省荆门市南城区五一路21楼1单元101室

湖北省荆门市南城区五一路21楼1单元102室

湖北省荆门市南城区五一路21楼1单元103室 黄明轩

湖北省荆门市南城区五一路21楼1单元103室 马洪刚

湖北省荆门市南城区五一路21楼1单元201室

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另外,有些居委会可能同时拥有平房和楼房两类住户,对此,只要综合以上两种形式就可以了。

### 3. 流动人口住户单的制作方法

流动人口指在该地居住三个月及以上的外来人口。只要我们将流动人口视为在该地有固定居住地点的人,则其住户单的制作方法就与上述方法相同。

只有在认真阅读《调查员指导手册·第贰部分 问卷说明》、并牢记其要求的基础上，才有可能正确编码!!!

## (二) 编码说明:

### 一、问卷封面页编码

1. 问卷编号以编号机打印的号码为准。
2. 问卷类型编号: 1、城市大众问卷                   2、城市管理人員问卷  
                    3、乡村大众问卷                   4、农村管理人員问卷
3. 采访地点中的代码请见调查地点编码表。每个调查员将会拿到一份将要去的调查地点的编码代码。带队老师也掌握了该组所有采访地点的编码代码。
4. 调查员、初检、复检、总检员的代码按调查员的胸卡上的号码填写。

### 二、问卷内容编码:

#### A、几条总的原则

5. 问卷访谈过程中，每一道题都必须有详细的原始记录。绝不能出现没有原始记录的编码。
6. 凡是在问卷访谈中遇到不知道、不回答、不适用的情况，分别编码为：a、b、c。如果遇到该题有两位或两位以上的编码时，上述三种情况也一律在编码框中分别编写为a、b、c。
7. 一般来说，如果没有特殊说明，各题编码的代码范围，只是该题中问卷已有的所有选项的序号。编码时，应将被访者所选项的代码记录在编码框中。
8. 按卡片回答问题时，要先把卡片上选项的文字记录下来，然后按选项的代码编码。
9. 遇到跳題，跳过去的部分，一律让码位空着，不填任何东西。
10. 高位以 0 补齐。

#### B、问卷内容编码

11. 关于年份。问卷中，那些只可能发生在本世纪以内的事件，我们询问发生的年份时，只填年份的后两位数。如表1、表2中的开始年、结束年就是如此。举例来说，如果表一中某个被访者的受教育经历：小学是从1967年开始、1972年结束，那么，其相应的开始年、结束年分别编为：67、72。依此类推。此外还有问卷中的A2、A7、A8、B3.g、C5、D5、F12、G12、H2、H3、H4、H14、J6、J17、M2、M4等都只需填年份的后两位。

但是，那些既可能发生在上个世纪、但也可能发生在本世纪的事件，则需用四位数字填写年份。如问卷中 F1问到祖父出生年龄就是如此。

12. 遇到填写收入、营业额、人数、住房间数、住房面积等数量时，编码均取整数。如果在对这些数字编码时发现被访者所报告的数字超过给定的码位，请在访谈时详细记录具体数额，编码时在该题的编码框中均填写9。例如问卷A5题，给定编码框为5位，被访者报告其单位人数为112000人，超过5位数，因此在该题后面的编码框中以99999表示。依此类推。
  - 数量型的编码一定要细心，它们是容易被对错位的，有效数字多一位零或少一位零的现象常常出现。一定要依原始记录认真编码。
13. 问卷第一部分、A3中回答从来都没有上过学，整个“表1：受教育的经历”属于跳答中的跳过去的部分、依惯例让表1中的所有编码框空着。但是别忘记了对A3的询问与编码。
14. 表1“受教育的经历”的编码：
  - 14.1. 如果被访者在访谈时，正在接受某种教育，结束年 b 栏编码为99。
  - 14.2. 如果是通过自学考试获得大学或大专文凭的，开始年、结束年均编码为 C。
  - 14.3. f 栏“本人所学专业”。如果当被访者的教育程度是初中以下（含初中）时，“专业”不用编码。
  - 14.4. 在填答表1时不需要填写所有的行的时候，应该在结束行的下一个A栏（开始年）填 C。这里要注意什么叫结束行。举例来说，一个人第五次、也是最后一次接受的教育是从1985-1989年的大学教育，此后，再也没有受过教育了，那么，这一行（表1中的第5行）就是结束行。我们编码时，必须在将结束行的内容编码完了以后，再在下一行（本例中即第六行）的首栏（本例中即 A 栏的开始年）中填写 T。
    - 表2“生活经历”、表6“其它家庭成员”、表7“经常来往的领导干部”的结束行的编码规则同此。注意：在表1、表2、表6、表7的首栏中，顶多只能出现一次编码T，即在结束行的下一行的首栏中出现。
15. 表2“生活经历表”的编码：
  - 15.1. 当问及被访者目前正在从事的活动时，如果这一活动还在延续，结束年 b 栏编码为99。
  - 15.2. 如果被访者的活动不是“劳动或工作”、不是“离退休后继续工作”者（即卡片2“活动类型”中不是1、2者），那么，该活动行中的收入来源、职业、工作单位类型、级别、职位等均属于跳题中的跳过去的部分，不要编码。

- 15.3. 如果被访者的活动是“劳动或工作”、“离退休后继续工作”(即卡片2中是1、2者),但是其主要收入来源不是卡片5中的3“挣工资”者,只有该活动行中的工作单位类型、级别、职位属于跳题中的跳过去的部分,不编码。职业还必须询问、编码。
- 15.4. 职业编码有两个。在对进行详细记录后(记录方法参见本手册第贰部分《问卷说明》的(三)),对职业进行两次编码,一是按本手册中的《附录2:中国职业分类与代码》进行编码,一是按卡片7编码。不要漏掉任何一个。按“中国职业分类与代码”进行编码时,三个编码框格的编码要求是:第一个编码框格填大类、第二个编码框格填中类、第三个编码框格填小类。在表3、表4、表5中的职业编码同此。
- 结束行的编码参见“表1的编码”的第14.4.条。
16. 如果被访者在表2中的最后一行的“主要收入来源”(即当前的主要收入来源)回答不是卡片5的“3、挣工资”或“7、流动打工”,A5.a.至A5.d.属于跳题的跳过去的部分,不要编码,这里所有的编码框格都要空着。
- A5.a.至A5.d.的编码一定要细心,这里都是数量型的编码,容易对错位。
17. 第二部分中,如果询问B1.a.或者B2.a.或者B3.a.或者B4.a.时出现跳题,跳过去的部分不编码,但是,B1.a.、B2.a.、B3.a.、B4.a.这4道题本身都要询问、要编码。询问B2.f.、B3.m.遇到跳题的情况时,编码也同样处理。
18. 表3、表4中的编码:
- 18.1. 表3、表4中,如果“被访者14岁时”,恰好是1948、1963、1970、1979、1989等年份,不但要重复填答,而且也要相应地重复编码,不可省略。
- 18.2. 任何年份中,如果被访者的父亲(表3)或母亲(表4)的“活动”不是“卡片2”的1或2,编码参照第15.2.条。
- 18.3. 任何年份中,如果被访者的父亲(表3)或母亲(表4)的“活动”是“卡片2”的1或2,但是其收入来源不是卡片5的“3、挣工资”,编码参照第15.3.条。
- 18.4. 在表3、4中,如果遇到在1948年、1963年、或其它一些年份,填答有“不适用”情况时,只需要在该年的活动项中填 T。举例来说,某个被访者的父亲在1948年时尚未出生,那么,表3的1948年整个一行都属不适用,编码时,在该年的“活动(卡片2)”一项编码为T。
- 18.5. 表3、表4中的职业编码,参照第15.4.条。
19. 第五部分“父母的房屋与产业”中,跳答题较多,编码时要引起注意。

20. 第六部分“祖父情况”：
- 20.1. 从F5至F10，只询问那些在F4中回答“目前祖父的活动情况”是“卡片2、活动类型”的1或2者，否则为跳答，编码参照第15.2.条。
- 20.2. 从F6至F10，只询问那些在F5中回答“祖父现在的主要的收入来源”为卡片5的3“挣工资”者，否则为跳答，编码参照第15.3.条。
- 20.3. F14的编码，依照《中国职业分类与代码》，如果有些解放前的职业，实在难以进行编码者，请把你填写的原始记录交给带队教师或技术组长，由他们商量来定，实在不行，请把你的疑问写在问卷上，带回北京，由课题组老师处理。
21. 第七部分“外祖父情况”的编码，同“第六部分‘祖父情况’”。
22. 第八部分“配偶情况”：
- 22.1. 如果只有一次结婚，H3要编码为 c。
- 22.2. 表5的编码，参照表2、表3、表4的编码。
23. 第九部分“家庭其它成员”：
- 23.1. 如果没有其它家庭成员，不要忘记了对 11的询问和编码。
- 23.2. 表6的编码：
- 如果某个家庭成员是1980年1月1日后出生，不要忘记了对该家庭成员与受访者关系、性别、出生年份的询问与编码。
  - 表6中从g栏到 l 栏的编码，参照表2的编码。
24. 第十一部分“物质消费”：一定要有访谈时的将原始记录，不管是否有无该种物质消费品，都要划好圆圈。不能只对“有”作记录，或者对“无”作记录。编码时要仔细，每一行都要对齐了，这里是容易出错的地方。
25. 第十三部分“社会活动”中的表7的编码：序号的编码请参见本手册中第贰部分中有关“表7的填写方法”。任职开始年份和结束年份实在不知道的编码为 a，任职结束年份里，到访谈时一直还在任职的，编码为99。



附录一：

年龄、公历、属相对照表

周岁	公历 (生年)	属相	周岁	公历 (生年)	属相
0	1996	鼠	40	1956	猴
1	1995	猪	41	1955	羊
2	1994	狗	42	1954	马
3	1993	鸡	43	1953	蛇
4	1992	猴	44	1952	龙
5	1991	羊	45	1951	兔
6	1990	马	46	1950	虎
7	1989	蛇	47	1949	牛
8	1988	龙	48	1948	鼠
9	1987	兔	49	1947	猪
10	1986	虎	50	1946	狗
11	1985	牛	51	1945	鸡
12	1984	鼠	52	1944	猴
13	1983	猪	53	1943	羊
14	1982	狗	54	1942	马
15	1981	鸡	55	1941	蛇
16	1980	猴	56	1940	龙
17	1979	羊	57	1939	兔
18	1978	马	58	1938	虎
19	1977	蛇	59	1937	牛
20	1976	龙	60	1936	鼠
21	1975	兔	61	1935	猪
22	1974	虎	62	1934	狗
23	1973	牛	63	1933	鸡
24	1972	鼠	64	1932	猴
25	1971	猪	65	1931	羊
26	1970	狗	66	1930	马
27	1969	鸡	67	1929	蛇
28	1968	猴	68	1928	龙
29	1967	羊	69	1927	兔
30	1966	马	70	1926	虎
31	1965	蛇	71	1925	牛
32	1964	龙	72	1924	鼠
33	1963	兔	73	1923	猪
34	1962	虎	74	1922	狗
35	1961	牛	75	1921	鸡
36	1960	鼠	76	1920	猴
37	1959	猪	77	1919	羊
38	1958	狗	78	1918	马
39	1957	鸡	79	1917	蛇

附录二：

中国职业分类与代码<sup>①</sup>

代 码	分 类 名 称
大类 0/1/	各类专业、技术人员
0—1/0—2	科学研究员
0—11	哲学研究人员
0—12	社会学研究人员
0—13	经济学研究人员
0—14	法学研究人员
0—15	教育学研究人员
0—16	文学、艺术研究人员
0—17	图书馆学、情报学研究人员
0—18	历史学研究人员
0—19	理学研究人员
0—20	工学研究人员
0—21	农学研究人员
0—22	医学研究人员
0—29	其他科学研究人员
0—3/0—4	工程技术人员和农林技术人员
0—31	城市建筑规划设计人员
0—32	土木建筑工程技术人员
0—33	电气和电子工程技术人员
0—34	机械工程技术人员
0—35	化工工程技术人员
0—36	冶金工程技术人员
0—37	矿业工程技术人员
0—38	工业管理技术人员
0—39	测绘、水文技术人员
0—40	气象、地震技术人员
0—41	地质工程技术人员
0—42	轻工、纺织技术人员
0—43	食品、饮料技术人员
0—44	农业技术人员
0—45	林业技术人员
0—46	兽医
0—49	其他工程技术人员和农林技术人员
0—5	科学技术管理人员和辅助人员

① 本职业分类采用三位阿拉伯十进制数字代码，第一位数字表示大类；第二位数字表示中类；第三位数字表示小类。大类和中类之间用短线“-”隔开，以示区别。第一大类用 0/1 表示，占用 0 和 1 两个数字；第七大类用 7/8/9 表示，占用 7、8、9 三个数字；第八大类用罗马字符“×”表示，其余各大类均占用一个数字。

(续)

代 码	分 类 名 称
0—51	科技管理人员
0—52	科学技术辅助人员
<b>0—6</b>	<b>飞机和船舶技术人员</b>
0—61	飞机驾驶员和领航人员
0—62	飞机机械技术人员
0—63	船舶指挥和领航人员
0—64	船舶轮机技术人员
0—69	其他飞机、船舶技术人员
<b>0—7/0—8</b>	<b>卫生技术人员</b>
0—71	医生
0—72	中西药剂人员
0—73	护理人员
0—74	城市街道群防员
0—75	农村乡村卫生技术人员
0—89	其他卫生技术人员
<b>0—9</b>	<b>经济业务人员</b>
0—91	经济计划人员
0—92	统计人员
0—93	财会人员和审计人员
0—94	劳动工资人员
0—95	调度人员
0—96	税务人员和工商管理人員
0—97	金融业务人员
0—98	海关检查人员
0—99	其他经济业务人员
<b>1—0</b>	<b>法律工作人员</b>
1—01	审判人员
1—02	检察人员
1—03	律师
1—09	其他法律工作人员
<b>1—1</b>	<b>教学人员</b>
1—11	高等教育教师
1—12	中等教育教师
1—13	小学教师
1—14	幼儿教师
1—15	盲聋哑学校教师
1—16	教学辅助人员
1—19	其他教师
<b>1—2/1—3</b>	<b>文艺、体育工作人员</b>
1—21	文艺创作和评论人员
1—22	编导和音乐指挥人员

(续)

代 码	分 类 名 称
1—23	演员
1—24	乐器演奏员
1—25	摄影人员
1—26	电影、电视摄制人员
1—27	美术工作人员
1—28	舞台工作人员
1—29	体育教练员和裁判员
1—30	运动员
1—39	其他文艺、体育工作人员
<b>1—4</b>	<b>文化工作人员</b>
1—41	记者
1—42	编辑
1—43	播音员
1—44	翻译
1—45	图书资料业务人员
1—46	档案业务人员
1—47	考古和文物工作人员
1—48	展览讲解员
1—49	其他文化工作人员
<b>1—5</b>	<b>宗教职业者</b>
1—50	宗教职业者
<b>大类 2</b>	<b>国家机关党群组织、企事业单位负责人</b>
<b>2—1</b>	<b>国家机关及其工作机构负责人</b>
2—11	中央级国家机关及其工作机构负责人
2—12	省级国家机关及其工作机构负责人
2—13	地、市级国家机关及其工作机构负责人
2—14	县级国家机关及其工作机构负责人
2—15	城镇、街道、乡镇国家机关及其工作机构负责人
<b>2—2</b>	<b>党群组织负责人</b>
2—21	中国共产党中央及地方县级及县级以上组织负责人
2—22	中国共产党基层组织负责人
2—23	共青团、工会、妇联负责人
2—24	政协、民主党派,人民团体各级组织及其工作机构专职负责人
2—29	居民(村民)委员会负责人
<b>2—4</b>	<b>企、事业单位及其工作机构负责人</b>
2—41	中央级的企、事业单位及其工作机构负责人
2—42	省、军级的企、事业单位及其工作机构负责人
2—43	地、师级的企、事业单位及其工作机构负责人
2—44	县、团级的企、事业单位及其工作机构负责人
2—45	县、团级以下及集体所有制的企、事业单位负责人
2—46	私营企业负责人

(续)

代 码	分 类 名 称
<b>大类 3</b>	<b>办事人员和有关人员</b>
3-1	<b>行政办事人员</b>
3-11	行政业务管理员、助理员
3-12	秘书
3-13	收发员和通讯员
3-14	打字、誉印人员
3-19	其他行政办事人员
3-2	<b>政治、保卫工作人员</b>
3-21	政治工作人员
3-22	人事管理人员
3-23	人民警察和公安保卫人员
3-24	消防人员
3-29	其他政治、保卫工作人员
3-3	<b>邮电工作人员</b>
3-31	邮政业务人员
3-32	电信业务人员
3-39	其他邮电工作人员
3-9	<b>其他办事人员和有关人员</b>
3-99	其他办事人员和有关人员
<b>大类 4</b>	<b>商业工作人员</b>
4-1	<b>售货人员</b>
4-11	营业员、售货员
4-19	其他售货人员
4-2	<b>采购员和供销人员</b>
4-20	采购员和供销人员
4-3	<b>收购人员</b>
4-31	农副产品收购人员
4-32	信托收购人员
4-33	废旧物资回收人员
4-4	<b>经纪人和有关人员</b>
4-41	经纪人
4-9	<b>其他商业工作人员</b>
4-99	其他商业工作人员
<b>大类 5</b>	<b>服务性工作人员</b>
5-1/5-2	<b>服务员</b>
5-11	饭馆、餐厅服务员
5-12	旅店、饭店、宾馆、招待所服务员
5-13	影剧院、体育场(馆)和公共游览观赏场所服务员
5-14	浴室服务员
5-15	车、船、飞机服务员

(续)

代 码	分 类 名 称
5—16	售票员
5—17	幼儿保育员
5—18	家庭保姆及家庭服务员
5—19	理发员
5—20	洗染织补人员
5—21	生活燃料供应工人
5—22	环境清洁卫生工人
5—23	公勤人员
5—24	殡葬人员
5—25	园林工作人员
5—29	其他服务员
5—3	<b>厨师和炊事员</b>
5—31	厨师
5—32	炊事员
5—4	<b>导游员</b>
5—40	导游员
5—5	<b>生活日用品修理人员</b>
5—51	家用机电产品修理人员
5—59	其他生活日用品修理人员
5—9	<b>其他服务性工作人员</b>
5—99	其他服务性工作人员
<b>大类 6</b>	<b>农、林、牧、渔劳动者</b>
6—1	<b>农业劳动者</b>
6—11	粮农
6—12	棉农
6—13	菜农
6—14	茶农、果农、桑农
6—19	其他农业劳动者
6—2	<b>林业劳动者</b>
6—21	营造林人员
6—22	采伐人员
6—23	护林人员
6—24	木材水运人员
6—29	其他林业劳动者
6—3	<b>牧业劳动者</b>
6—31	大牲畜饲养人员
6—32	家禽家畜饲养人员
6—33	特殊用途动物饲养人员
6—39	其他牧业劳动者
6—4	<b>渔业劳动者</b>
6—41	水产养殖劳动者

(续)

代 码	分 类 名 称
6—42	水产捕捞劳动者
6—43	天然水生物采集劳动者
6—44	机动渔船驾驶人员
6—49	其他渔业劳动者
6—5	狩猎业劳动者
6—50	狩猎业劳动者
6—6	农业机械操作人员
6—61	拖拉机驾驶员
6—69	其他农业机械操作人员
6—9	其他农林牧渔劳动者
6—99	其他农、林、牧、渔劳动者
7/8/9	生产工人、运输工人和有关人员
7—0	工段长
7—00	工段长
7—1	采矿、采石、勘探、钻井、采盐工人
7—11	采矿、采石工
7—12	矿物和石料处理工
7—13	石油、天然气开采工
7—14	地质勘探工
7—15	采盐工人
7—19	其他采矿、采石、勘探、钻井、采盐工人
7—2	金属冶炼和处理工人
7—21	金属冶炼工人
7—22	金属轧制和机械操作工
7—23	铸工
7—24	金属热处理工
7—25	金属拉拔和挤压工
7—26	金属表面处理工
7—29	其他金属冶炼和处理工人
7—3	化学工人
7—31	基本化学原料制造工人
7—32	化学肥料制造工人
7—33	化学农药制造工人
7—34	日用化学工人
7—35	化学纤维制造工人
7—36	炼油工人
7—37	炼焦工人
7—38	制药工人
7—39	其他化学工人
7—4	橡胶和塑料制品生产工人
7—41	橡胶机械操作工

(续)

代 码	分 类 名 称
7—42	塑料机械操作工
7—43	轮胎制作工和加硫工
7—49	其他橡胶和塑料生产工人
7—5	<b>纺织、针织、印染工人</b>
7—51	纤维预处理工
7—52	纺纱工、缂丝工、合股捻线工
7—53	纺织、针织、印染机安装维修工
7—54	织布工
7—55	针织工
7—56	纺织印染工
7—59	其他纺织、针织、印染工人
7—6	<b>皮革、皮毛制造及制品制作工人</b>
7—61	皮革、皮毛制造工
7—62	皮革制品制作工
7—63	皮毛制品制作工
7—69	其他皮革、皮毛制造及制品制作工人
7—7	<b>裁剪缝纫工人</b>
7—71	打样、裁剪工人
7—72	缝纫、缝制工人
7—73	鞋、帽制作工人
7—74	刺绣工人
7—79	其他裁剪缝纫工人
7—8	<b>食品饮料制造工人</b>
7—81	碾米工、磨粉工、榨油工
7—82	制糖工人
7—83	屠宰和肉类食品加工工人
7—84	食品腌渍、制罐头和保藏工人
7—85	乳制品加工工人
7—86	面包、糕点和糖果制造工人
7—87	制茶工人
7—88	酿造和饮料制造工人
7—89	其他食品、饮料制造工人
7—9	<b>制烟工人</b>
7—90	制烟工人
8—0	<b>木材加工和木、竹、麻、藤、棕、草制品制作工人</b>
8—01	木材处理工
8—02	制作工人
8—03	家具、营建木工
8—04	竹、麻、藤、棕、草制品制作工人
8—09	其他木材加工和木、竹、麻、藤、棕、草制品制作工人
8—1	<b>造纸和纸制品制作工人</b>



(续)

代 码	分 类 名 称
8—11	造纸工人
8—12	纸制品制作工人
8—19	其他造纸和纸制品制作工人
8—2	印刷工人和有关人员
8—21	拣字和排版工人
8—22	制版工人
8—23	印刷工人
8—24	装订工人
8—25	照像暗室工人
8—29	其他印刷工人和有关人员
8—3	石料切割和雕刻工
8—31	裁石工
8—32	工艺石工
8—39	其他石工
8—4	锻工、工具制造工、机床安装操作工
8—41	铁匠、锻工和锻压机操作工
8—42	钳工
8—43	机床安装工
8—44	金属切削机床操作工和刃磨工
8—49	其他锻工、工具制造工和机床安装操作工
8—5	机器装配工和精密仪器制造工
8—51	机器装配工
8—52	机器修理工
8—53	钟表及精密仪器制造工
8—59	其他机器装配工和精密仪器制造工
8—6	电气、电子设备安装工、修理工、装配工和有关人员
8—61	电气设备安装工、修理工
8—62	电子设备安装工、修理工
8—63	电气、电子设备装配工
8—64	电工
8—65	电话、电报设备装修工
8—69	其他电气、电子设备安装工、修理工、装配工和有关人员
8—7	广播电台(站)录音设备操作人员和电影放映员
8—71	发射设备操作人员
8—72	录音设备操作人员
8—73	电影放映员
8—8	管工、焊工、冷作工和金属构件安装工
8—81	管工和管道工
8—82	焊工
8—83	冷作工
8—84	金属构件制作和安装工

(续)

代 码	分 类 名 称
8—9	玻璃、陶瓷和搪瓷制品工人
8—91	玻璃工
8—92	陶瓷工
8—93	搪瓷工
9—0	油漆工人
9—01	油漆工
9—09	其他油漆工
9—1	其他生产工人和有关人员
9—11	水泥及其制品制造工人
9—12	石棉及其制品制造工人
9—13	砖瓦、石灰制造工人
9—14	耐火材料制造工人
9—15	其他非金属矿物制品制造工人
9—16	文教体育用品制造工人
9—17	珠宝、金银首饰加工工人
9—18	工艺美术品制作工人
9—19	其他生产工人和有关人员
9—2	建筑工人
9—21	瓦工、抹灰工
9—22	混凝土工
9—23	钢筋工
9—24	架子工
9—25	力工(壮工)
9—29	其他建筑工人
9—3	动力设备操作工
9—31	发电设备运行工
9—32	电力网值班运行工
9—33	锅炉工
9—39	其他动力设备操作工
9—4	装卸工和有关设备操作工
9—41	装卸搬运工
9—42	起重机械操作工
9—43	土建机械和有关设备操作工
9—49	其他装卸工和有关设备操作工
9—5	运输设备操作工
9—51	船员
9—52	机车司机和司炉
9—53	铁路运输工人
9—54	汽车司机
9—55	机动车司机
9—56	兽力车驭手

(续)

代 码	分 类 名 称
9—59	其他运输设备操作工和有关人员
9—6	检验、计量、试验、分析人员和有关人员
9—61	检验员(工)、检查员(工)
9—62	计量员(工)
9—63	测试员(工)、试验员(工)
9—64	化验员(工)、分析员(工)
9—65	描图、绘图、影印员(工)
9—66	计算机纸带孔录人员(工)
9—9	其他生产工人、运输工人和有关人员
9—91	水下作业人员
9—92	测绘工人
9—93	包装工、打包工
9—94	仓储工人
9—97	其他生产工人、运输工人和有关人员
大类 X	不便分类的其他劳动者
X—X	不便分类的其他劳动者
X—XX	不便分类的其他劳动者

# **Instruction Manual for Interviewers**

## **Social Structure and Social Modernization Project**

**June 1996**

(last revised 15 August 1998)

[xx THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PARTLY EDITED BY TREIMAN, UP TO P. 75. THE EDITING NEEDS TO BE COMPLETED AN AMBIGUITIES RESOLVED (NOTED IN THE TEXT BY [xx COMMENT]). THIS WILL BE DONE AT UCLA, WITH SONG'S ASSISTANCE, BY CONSULTING THE CHINESE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION MANUAL.]

[Note: comments enclosed in square brackets [...] have been added by Treiman to clarify the instructions or to point out post-field work changes.]

This manual includes four parts: "General Requirements is Part 1"; "Instructions for the Questionnaire" is Part 2; "How to Make a List of Households and Instructions for Coding" is Part 3; and the "Appendix" is Part 4. The subject of this survey is social structure and social modernization. Field work will be carried out by interviewing households according to the questionnaire. Interviewers must fully familiarize themselves with the questionnaire and read the instruction manual carefully before the research. They should carry out the research strictly according to the relevant requirements.

### **I. General Requirements**

- 1.** Interviewers must be patient, prepared for hardship, obedient to group leaders, and conscientious in completing their own work. They should also actively unite with and help other classmates.
- 2.** Interviewers must conscientiously apply investigation methods learned before the survey to assure its success.
- 3.** Interviewers must be honest, responsible, and observe professional ethics. Interviewers should not cheat.
- 4.** Interviewers must respect respondents' will and must not offend them intentionally. Interviewers must also be gentle and polite in speaking as well as in behavior.
- 5.** Interviewers must be neatly dressed. Slippers and odd clothing are forbidden in field work.

6. Interviewers must have an easy and natural manner in front of respondents and create a friendly interview atmosphere in order to make respondents feel at ease.
7. Interviewers must abide by principles of confidentiality. No information concerning respondents can be revealed to anyone not involved in the project. Make the respondents realize that their reputation and interests will be safeguarded by you.
8. Interviewers cannot sell any products or carry out any business activity irrelevant to the project during the interview.
9. Interviewers must bring with them their credentials such as I.D., interviewer's certificates, and letters of introduction, in order to win the confidence and cooperation of the work units concerned and the respondents.
10. Interviewers must try to keep a pleasant demeanor throughout and regard every interview as a new beginning. Interviewers should not ignore many things which must be paid attention to, such as tone, pronunciation, and speed of speaking. Remember: no respondent is familiar with you, and your interview is probably the first time for him/her.
11. The questionnaire is the outline of the interview. Questions will be put forward according to the questionnaire and answered by respondents. Then, interviewers shall record the answers on the questionnaire. Please note again: complete, detailed and accurate firsthand information must be obtained.
12. A questionnaire will be regarded void if an interviewer
  - (1) asks somebody else to do the interview without authorization.
  - (2) carries out the interview through phone without visiting the respondent (Please note: do not do so even a respondent asks).
  - (3) hands out the questionnaire to the respondent to fill out.
  - (4) selects respondents arbitrarily and not according to sampling requirements.
13. After the interview, interviewers must check the questionnaire to make sure all information needed has been collected. The contents of the check include whether all the questions have been asked, whether the answers have been recorded completely, accurately, and in detail, whether there are obvious discrepancies in the record, and whether the Record of Interview has been completed. Afterwards, interviewers shall begin to code.

14. Every interview team has a team leader, who is responsible for the first and second check of the questionnaire and should help group leaders to do the general check. The team leader should be earnest and conscientious to set an example.
15. Many double-check systems will be established in the survey and every respondent is subject to two double-checks. If an interviewer is found to be dishonest, he/she will not be able to get paid and will also be liable for compensation. Furthermore, necessary disciplinary measures will be taken according to circumstances.

## **II. Instructions for the questionnaire**

- The instructions are divided into five parts.
- The problems that mentioned in the instructions must be solved according to the instructions. For new problems that are not covered by the instructions, the explanations of the teachers leading the team should be observed.

### **(I) Introduction to the questionnaire (Page 1 to Page 2)**

#### **(Page 1)**

1. Questionnaire codes: Questionnaire codes should be entered into the code frames on the right.
2. Sample type code:
  - 1 urban general population sample
  - 2 urban elite sample
  - 3 rural general population sample
  - 4 rural elite sample

Note 1:

In rural areas, in addition to the required 30 valid questionnaires for each village, 4 more rural elite questionnaires should be completed, including questionnaires for 2 cadres at the village level and 2 heads of typical enterprises or individual business owners.

If a village is so poor that there is not a single enterprise or rich individual business owner, the questionnaire should be regarded as incomplete and only the cover of the questionnaire need to be filled out.

For the rural leaders questionnaires, the following should be noted:

First, two cadres at the village level can only be selected from the secretary and assistant secretary of the village Party branch or the chairman and vice chairman of the villager's committee. Neither their family members nor any other people are qualified.

Second, two management personnel in the economic sphere should be chosen from heads or managers of the industrial or commercial enterprises in the village (no matter whether they are local or non-local people). They should be interviewed in person and cannot be replaced by their family members. If a village has no industrial or commercial enterprises, retail store owners (including owners from other places), rich individual business owners, or household heads of the richest families in the village may be interviewed.

Note 2:

All the people interviewed in cities or towns should be regarded as part of the urban sample and all the people interviewed in the countryside should be regarded as part of the rural sample regardless of the respondent's or his/her family's *hukou* status.

Note 3:

For the floating population respondents, a respondent should be changed if the selected person is deaf, dumb, mentally ill, too old, or too young. However, the respondent should be replaced by another person from the floating population rather than from local residents. If a migrant household only consists of one person, interview that person. Otherwise, make a random sample in that household and select the respondent accordingly.

### 3. Interview location

d)\_\_\_\_town/street committee (*danwei*) and e)\_\_\_\_ residents' committee (neighborhood committee) should absolutely be filled out. In case of "not applicable," ascertain the area of the interview location and then enter the name of the area in the two blank spaces. For example, (Shandong Province, Heze Prefecture, Heze County) The First Geological Prospecting Team (*danwei*), the First Neighborhood Committee.

If the interview location is in Beijing or Shanghai, leave the space for "prefectural level city" blank.

**(Page 2)**

**Household Table:**

The definition of this table is “ all people that have lived at this address for over four months”.

If a housekeeper, a visiting relative or other person has lived in the interviewed household continuously for more than four months, he or she should be counted as a member of the household and should be entered into the sample table. If he or she is selected, his or her family should be investigated, rather than the interviewed household at that address.

If in the interviewed household, some family members are on business trips or leave home for a short period of time, they should also be entered into the table. If one of the above-mentioned people is selected, check whether he/she will be back soon. If that person will be back soon, go to interview that person after he/she comes back. Otherwise, remove that person from the table and randomly select another respondent from that same household table.

### **Record of Interview:**

Reason not completed:

1. “Can't locate address" refers to addresses selected through sampling that do not exist any more.

Note: If not completed, give an explanation in the Record of Interview. Addresses may be changed only upon the approval of the team leader. After each substitution, fill out another Cover Sheet, write down the interview address and give it a code. If there is only one qualified respondent in the household and he/she has been out for a long time, record it as “the respondent is not at home” and code it as “09”. If a household has no qualified respondents, that is, it only consists of people who are dumb, deaf, mentally ill, too old, too young, etc., record it as “ no qualified respondent” and code it as “12”.

### **(II) General principles for completing the questionnaire**

1. In every question, “a” refers to “(respondent) does not know”; “b” refers to “(respondent) refused”; “c” refers to “not applicable (to respondent)”. [Note: during the editing process, “a” was recoded to -1, “b” was recoded to -2, and “c” was recoded to -3.]

Detailed explanations are required if “c” is chosen.

“a”, “b” and “c” should not be entered as answers in questions where such choices are not shown on the questionnaire. An interviewer should repeat the question and get a confirmation before making a choice. [xx THIS SENTENCE IS UNCLEAR.]



When a question has “other” as a choice and such choice is chosen, detailed explanations are required.

2. Under no circumstances should the interviewer return to the Cover Page to fill out “reasons not completed” whenever an interview is incomplete. [xx THIS IS UNCLEAR. IS THE TRANSLATION CORRECT?]
3. “go to x” refers to going to the first question of x. For example, “go to B5, C3, G2” means “go to B5a, C3a, G2a”.
4. Questions in which time is not mentioned are asking about the current situation.
5. In Parts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, when situations “in 1948 before liberation” are asked, they actually refer to the situations in the year just before liberation. Some places in China were liberated earlier, such as Dongbei and Shanbei. In such cases, don't be strict about “in 1948” and just ask the situations in the year just before liberation.
6. When asking “Which year were you born?”, record the year in the Christian era. [xx IS THE UNDERLINED PHRASE CORRECT?]

Note: Minguo (People's Republic of China) 1st year is 1912; Minguo 38th year is 1949.

Minguo year + 1911 = Year in the Christian era.

A table showing correspondences between age, year in the Christian era, and twelve animals year is shown in Appendix 1.

Here is a correspondence between dates specified by the year of the reign of the last few emperors in the Qing dynasty to dates in the Christian era:

Dao Guang: 1821-1850. The first year of Dao Guang is 1821, the second year is 1822, and so on.

Xie Feng: 1851-1861. The first year of Xie Feng is 1851, the second year is 1852, and so on.

Tong Zhi: 1862-1874. The first year of Tong Zhi is 1862, the second year is 1863, and so on.

Guang Xu: 1875-1908. The first year of Guang Xu is 1875, the second year is 1876, and so on.

Xuan Tong: 1909-1911. The first year of Xuan Tong is 1909, the second year is 1910. The third year is 1911, when the Xin Hai revolution erupted. 1912 became Minguo year one.

7. “Party” refers to the “Chinese Communist Party”.

“...ever join the party” includes all persons ever in the party—that is, both those who once joined the party and later left and those who remained in the party until the present time or until their death.

8. When asking about the year born, the year joined the party, etc. and there is an indication in the question that the respondent should be encouraged to provide an answer even if only an estimate, interviewers should ask again about the exact year in case a respondent gives an answer such as “in the 30’s” or “shortly after liberation”. If an exact year still can not be obtained, interviewers may select an intermediate year. For example, “in the 30’s” may be entered as “in 1935”.

9. “Work unit” (“*danwei*”) is defined by the official seal stamped on the work identity card. For example, the work identity card of a person who works in a very small unit in the Capital Steel & Iron Corporation may be stamped by the seal of Capital Steel & Iron Corporation. If a person’s work identity card bears the seal of one of its branch factories, that branch factory should be treated as that person’s work unit, even though that branch factory may be very big.

If a respondent has no work identity card or the seal on it is not recognizable, interviewers should help the respondent to identify his/her independent accounting unit. For example, the work unit of a peasant laborer in the construction industry is his construction team (or contract team) if that construction team (or contract team) is an independent accounting unit. If that construction team shares an independent accounting unit with another team, then the respondent’s work unit is the project or the construction company over the two teams.

Another example is a casual laborer in a very small privately-owned restaurant. His/her work unit is the restaurant even when that person is the only one working there other than the boss.

Such problem may occur in Column g, f of Table 2; A5a; Column g, f of Table 3; Column “work unit type” and “rank of work unit” in Table 4, 5, 9; F7; F8; G7; or G8.

10. For tables in the questionnaire, “same as above” may be filled in when the answers are exactly the same as the answers in the previous lines.

However, in Table 1 and Table 2, “same as above” can not appear in every column of a row, since that would mean the two rows are redundant.

Changes in any column should be written down clearly.

Only in Table 3, “Father’s Work History,” Table 4, “Mother’s Work History,” and Table 5, “Spouse’s Work History,” may “same as above” be written in the first column and the remaining columns left blank. That is, “same as above” is applicable to the whole row only in these three tables.

A code still should be entered when there is “same as above” and the code should be the same to one in the previous line. Particular attention on coding must be paid to the situation when “same as above” is applicable to the whole row. [xx THIS PARAGRAPH IS UNCLEAR AND SHOULD BE REWRITTEN.]

11. If a family member of the respondent is working outside of China, his/her occupation should still be identified and recorded. Then code it according to the *Chinese Standard Classification of Occupations* [shown here as Appendix B.1.].

### (III) Some Important Questions Concerning the Questionnaire

#### 1. Detailed recording of occupation

1. Generally, the occupation questions are asked twice. The first time it is an open question and should be recorded in characters and in detail. The second time it is a closed question and should be filled out by interviewers according to choices in Card 7 and the respondent’s answers to the first question. If nothing is unclear, interviewers need not to ask again.
2. When recording the answers for the open questions about occupation, looking through the *Occupational Classifications and Codes of China* is not allowed, because it will interfere with the interview’s progress and make the respondent impatient. Interviewers should be familiar with the *Occupational Classifications and Codes of China* before the interview. Interviewers should write down the response during the interview and code the response according to the *Occupational Classifications and Codes of China* after the interview.
3. The following principles should be observed when recording the occupation in detail.

First, make clear and record which category an occupation belongs to (nine categories altogether, plus category X), such as professional/technical personnel, ordinary office worker, etc.

Second, make clear and record which type under the category the occupation belongs to, such as scientific research personnel, teaching personnel.

Third, make clear and record the position/status of the occupation, for example, higher education teacher, middle education teacher.

Finally, make clear and record the work responsibilities of the job (choose the most important one), such as middle school Chinese teacher, brick layer.

4. The sequence for recording is occupation category, occupation position/status, occupation duties. For example,

teacher / higher middle school teacher / math teacher  
teacher / special education teacher / teacher specializing in the education of mentally-retarded children  
driver / bus driver / driver who drives between Beijing and Tianjin.  
driver / small truck driver / driver who delivers fish from wholesale stores to hotels  
technician / x-ray technician / x-ray technician in hospital  
peasant / farm peasant / peasant who plants cotton

5. The more detailed, the better. But the most important step is to write down the details of an occupation such as the details at the far right side of the above-mentioned examples. The category of an occupation is not enough. Hence, a complete record about an occupation should at least include three phrases, that is “xxx/xxx/xxx”.
6. If a respondent only gives a general occupation category, interviewers should ask further about the occupation's position and duties. If a respondent is not clear about others' occupations (such as occupations of spouse, parents, grandfather, spouse's father), interviewers should prompt the respondent step-by-step in the order of category, position and duties. If a respondent can not give any further answer, record in the following way:

office personnel / don't know the detail  
manual worker / don't know the detail  
truck driver / don't know the detail

7. Note: some occupations may be easily confused with lines of business. Interviewers should fill in the answer according to the occupation. For example, the occupation of a respondent who repairs meters in a textile mill is meter repairer, not spinner. In other words, the occupation rather than the line of business should be written down when recording the details of an occupation.
8. As to some confusing occupations, special attention must be paid to details. Take "dispatcher" as an example. If a person is in a dispatcher's office, but not directly responsible for dispatching, while only responsible for some office chores, this person should be classified as office personnel. Another example is "manager". Make clear whether a person is a general manager, a department manager, or a small business manager.

9. When classifying and coding according to the *Occupational Classifications and Codes of China*, make sure to look at the original record and be clear about a respondent's specific occupational responsibilities. For example, "self-employed businessman" itself is not an occupation and an interviewer should make clear which specific line or trade a respondent is in. Another example is "cadre," which only represents a social status. Not all cadres can be classified as "heads of state institutions, party and mass organizations or enterprise and institutional units" or "administrative staff". Some so called cadres such as village accountants and librarians in state organizations should be classified as "financial and accounting personnel" and "librarian," respectively, and be coded accordingly. Moreover, every occupation that can be classified in a specific category should be so classified instead of being classified into the "other" category arbitrarily.
  10. When a respondent chooses "4" ("Operates an enterprise or self-employed") as the response to "Main source of income" (Card 5), then he/ she should be coded "12" ("Head of private enterprise") on the closed occupation question (Card 12) if he/she is a head of a privately-owned enterprise. If the respondent is a self-employed businessman, then classify and code his/her occupation according to the respondent's specific responsibilities of the job.
  11. For "Main source of income" (Card 5), if a respondent's self description is "handicraftsman", record in detail and assign code "0": "Manual worker (traditional craftsman)".
2. Regarding response 2 to Card 2 ("Continuing work after retirement"), so called "internal retirement" should also be treated as retirement. [xx I'VE MADE A MESS OF THIS; FIX.]

This situation may appear in many places of the questionnaire.

A person's work status after retirement or leaving office can be divided into three types:

- no longer working
- re-employed by one's former unit (then his/her "work unit type" and "work unit rank" remain unchanged and only the "position" is changed, unless he/she remains in the former position.)
- works in new unit or place or carries out some activities for payment regardless whether he/she is officially employed or not.

The summary is in the following table: [xx DISTINCTION BETWEEN COLS. 2 & 3?]

Actual situation	Answer to Card 2 (Activities)	Answer to Card 3 (Work unit type)	Work unit
No longer works	07, 08	leave it blank	leave it blank
Re-employed by former unit	02	own salary	former unit
Does other paid activities	02	fill in answers accordingly	fill in new situation or not applicable

Please also note: Any form of payment for retirement or leaving office should be counted as a person's income and salary [xx CLARIFY: PENSION OR RETIREMENT BONUS?]. Any payment after retirement because of being re-employed by former units or doing other paid activities should be treated as one's salary unless he/she is "operating an enterprise or doing self-employed business". So, when asking about a person's income, include payment from retirement and other jobs. (Such as in Question C7, D7, H8, H12, etc.)

The term "leaving office" is applicable only to people who retired after 60 and participated in the Revolution before 1949. All others "retire," regardless of occupation and position.

#### (IV) Main body of questionnaire

##### Part 1. Education history and activity history (from Page 3)

###### About Table 1

##### 1. Principles for filling out Table 1 and relationship between Table 1 and Table 2.

**Principle 1:** If a respondent has been in school without interruption up to now (such as a university student), only Table 1 ("Education history") is applicable to the respondent, not Table 2 ("Activity history"). In this case, "99" should be entered in the column "Year ended" for the last completed line in Table 1.

**Principle 2:** If a respondent's schooling is ever interrupted or the respondent ever leaves school for other activities, both Table 1 and Table 2 must be completed.

For example, a respondent left school in 1955 when he was in fifth grade of elementary school; after three years at home he went back for sixth grade and graduated that year. His education up till 1955 and his education from 1958 to 1959 should be entered into two rows separately in

Table 1. His activities in the three years from 1955 to 1958 should be entered in Table 2 (“Activity history”). Moreover, his re-entering school from 1958 to 1959 should also be entered into Table 2. If he has other experiences of interrupting his studies or re-entering school later on, they should be recorded according to the above-mentioned method. In other words, when a respondent first discontinues his studies, no matter whether interrupting or graduating, and carries out some activity after leaving school, no matter whether staying at home, waiting for employment or being engaged in farming, his activities after leaving school begin from the year he discontinues school and should be entered into Table 2. If he re-enters school, such experience should also be treated as an activity in the activity history and be entered into Table 2.

## 2. Other questions concerning Table 1.

(1) People who get a college or university diploma through self-teaching and correspondence schooling should also be entered in Table 1. But in this case, “c”(“not applicable”) should be recorded in Column A (“Year began this school”) and Column B (“Year ended this school”).

(2) In response category “5” of “Rank of school attended,” “5 big” refers to broadcast, TV, and correspondence courses, and on-the-job, night, or factory colleges. However, those who got diplomas through self-teaching should not be regarded as going to school and should not be recorded. [xx WHAT CODE IS USED FOR THESE CASES?]

(3) Regarding “Major or specialization,” if it is hard to classify, interviewers may directly ask respondents to determine the best response category. If a respondent studied abroad, engaged in advanced studies or training abroad, or has been a visiting scholar abroad for more than four months, “c” (“not applicable”) should be coded and “study abroad” should be recorded. The interviewer should try to find a suitable choice in the classification of “Major or specialization.” [xx THE LAST TWO SENTENCES SEEM CONTRADICTIONARY. CLARIFICATION REQUIRED.]

(4) In the case of technical or vocational school sponsored by a factory, vocational school through correspondence, etc., code “7” (“Non-keypoint middle school”) should be used to code “Rank of school attended.” The criteria for judgement here is that if the prescribed course time of the school is two years or more, such schools should be regarded as middle schools regardless of whether or not the respondent graduated.

(5) For any form of advanced study or training, there are two ways of coding such cases if the time of advanced study or training is more than two years [xx MORE THAN TWO YEARS OR TWO YEARS OR MORE, TO BE CONSISTENT WITH (4)?]: First, if the advanced study or training has reached the level of certain school, fill out according to the rank of that school. Secondly, if the advanced study or training does not reach the level of middle school, “9, other school, advanced study or training” should be filled out. [xx REWRITE TO CLARIFY.]

## About Table 2

## 1. Principles for filling out Table 2.

**Principle 1:** After the year when a respondent left school for the first time (no matter whether interrupting schooling or graduating), every activity (including re-entering the previous school, going to another school, or going to a higher school) should all be entered in Table 2 in order. Thus, in Table 2 all the years of activity should be continuous.

No matter how young a respondent was when he first left school, even if he did not reach age 10, all his subsequent activities, including additional schooling, should be entered into Table 2 in order.

**Principle 2:** If there is a change in any column of Table 2, the change should be treated as a new activity and recorded in a separate row. In other words, a change in any respect (activity type, income source, occupation, type of work unit, rank of work unit, position) should be treated as a separate activity and recorded in a new line. Please pay attention to inconspicuous changes, such as promotion from common worker to team leader, sick leave, or maternity leave for more than four months, etc.

**Principle 3:** If an activity exceeds four months but the beginning month and ending month are in the same year, the year the activity began and the year the activity ended should be the same in Table 2.

If a respondent engages in two activities in the same year and both activities exceed four months, including the case where a respondent receives two promotions in the same year, the two activities should be recorded separately with the same year shown for “year began the activity” and “year ended the activity” for both activities.

In Column “a” of Table 2 (“Year began the activity”), for peasants the year began farming should be recorded in the following way: 1. If a respondent ever went to school, his/her year began farming is the year he/she last graduated or left school midway. 2. If a respondent never went to school, his/her year began farming is the year he/she reached age 16.

2. The general principles for those who re-enter school after a period spent working are in the following table:



Actual situation	“Year began the activity” in Table 2	“Year ended the activity”
Totally released from work without salary	the year re-entered school	the year stopped school
Totally released from work with salary	the year joined the work unit	the year left the work unit
All kinds of partial release from work	same as above	same as above

In other words, if an individual went to school with salary during a spell of work, his experience of going to school should not be recorded separately and he should be regarded as still working in that work unit. For example, if a person was a worker in a factory from 1967 to 1981 and went to a university or a technical school with salary during the 1974-1977 period, his/her activity history should be recorded as “1967-1981, worker in a factory” in Table 2 and his activity of going to school in that period should not be recorded separately in Table 2.

However, that spell of schooling while remaining on salary in the factory should be recorded in Table 1, “Education History”.

(Explanations: “totally released from work” refers to doing nothing in the original work unit. “With salary” refers to the situation that the original work unit continues to pay a person’s salary after he re-enters school, regardless of whether or not a bonus is paid.)

### 3. Other questions in Table 2

(1) Interviewers tend to neglect the phenomenon that many migrants often return home for more than four months. Most migrants spend time looking for jobs, waiting for employment, and working as a casual laborer here and there when they just arrive at a place. Interviewers should pay particular attention to such situations and make careful inquiries to record all activities lasting more than four months. [xx “MORE THAN FOUR MONTHS” OR “FOUR MONTHS OR LONGER”? CLARIFICATION REQUIRED.]

(2) In Column “a” of Table 2 (“Year began the activity”), for peasants the year began farming should be recorded in the following way: 1. If a respondent ever went to school, his/her year began farming is the year he/she last graduated or left school midway. 2. If a respondent never went to school, his/her year began farming is the year he/she reached age 16. [xx THIS IS REDUNDANT WITH THE LAST PARAGRAPH OF 2. IS THE REDUNDANCY IN THE CHINESE VERSION AS WELL?]

(3) For Column “b” of Table 2, for peasants the year ended farming should be recorded in the following way: 1. The year in which a respondent got a job or began engaged in non-agricultural

activities may be regarded as the year when the respondent ended farming. 2. If a respondent has been a farmer all along and he is very old now, his year ended farming should be determined by himself. If he thinks that he is still engaged in farming, interviewers should enter “99” for “ongoing activity.”

(4) For respondents or their family members who are or once were cadres of village committees or residents’ committees (including secretary and assistant secretary of the Party branch, chairman and vice chairman of the committee, and village head), three situations may be applicable to their “main source of income”: 1.farming; 2. work points, stipend, etc., but no wage; 3. salary. Interviewers should record the main source of income according to the respondent’s opinion. However, their occupation category in the *Occupational Classifications and Codes of China* should always be coded as 222 “Leading cadres: party organizations at grass-roots level” or as 229 “Heads of residents’ (village) committees.” [xx HAVE I GOT THE CORRECT CATEGORIES? THE TRANSLATION IS FAIRLY DIFFERENT. HERE IS THE ORIGINAL TRANSLATION: “heads of basic-level organizations of the Chinese Communist Party (secretary and assistant secretary of the Party branch)” or “heads of village committee or residents’ committee (chairman and vice chairman or village head)”.]

For other personnel working in the villagers’ committee or the residents’ committee, their occupation should be recorded in detail and coded according to the *Occupational Classifications and Codes of China* if that is their major occupational activity. For example, accountants should be coded as 0-93, “Finance and accounting staff,” under the minor group “Economic personnel.” The branch secretary of the Communist Youth League and chairwoman of the Women’s Association should be coded as 2-23, “Leading cadres: youth leagues, unions, women’s organizations,” under the minor group “Leading cadres of party organizations.” The security chairman should be coded as 3-29, “Other staff for political and public security affairs,” under the minor group, “Political and public security staff.” General office workers should be classified as 3-19 “Other administrative staff,” under the minor group “Administrative staff.”

The village committee or the economic enterprise but not the whole village should be treated as the work unit for the village cadres paid a wage. The number of people in that work unit (Q. A5-a) only includes personnel in the village committee or the enterprise.

#### About other questions in Part 1

**1.** Question A.5 is applicable only to people whose “Main source of income” in Card 5 is 3 “Wage worker or cadre” or 7, “Migrant laborer,” and to people who have retired or left office. It is not applicable to people who run enterprises or are self-employed businessmen.

When recording the situations of people who have retired or left office, please note that A.5.a, “How many people in total work in your work unit,” refers to the former work unit of that person before his retirement or leaving office. “Basic monthly salary” (A.5.b), “Total monthly bonus”

(A.5.c), and “Total monthly income” (A.5.d) refer only to a person’s retirement pay from his former work unit and do not include his income from other sources.

If a person is re-employed by his former work unit after he retires or leaves office and he has no other job or income, then all his income, including the subsidy from his former work unit, should be entered in response to A.5.

However, if a person after retiring or leaving office works in another work unit or does some other activities which have income, then his retirement pay should still be entered in response to A.5, but all other income should be regarded as from a “secondary occupation” and be entered in response to B.4 (on the top of Page 10 [in the Chinese language questionnaire]).

2. As far as A.5.a, “Total number of people in the work unit,” is concerned, interviewers should enter “0” if there is only the respondent in that work unit. [xx THERE ARE NO CASES CODED ZERO. HOWEVER 8 CASES ARE CODED 1. DOES “1” IMPLY THAT THERE ARE TWO PERSONS IN THE DANWEI? THIS IS CONFUSING AND NEEDS TO BE CLARIFIED.]

3. In A.6 “*xiafang*” refers to being sent down to a lower social position and to another place, often to the countryside, because of political movements, wrong deeds, or responding to the call to go to the countryside before the 80’s. Besides “*shangshan xiexiang*” (“Going up to the mountains and down to the villages”), “*xiafang*” also includes, for cadres, “going down to a May 7th school,” for “rightists,” “being sent down,” for city workers, “mobilization to return to their home villages” and, for city residents, “going to the countryside and settling down,” etc. Generally speaking, everyone who has ever experienced “*xiafang*” will understand the meaning of this word.

However, “*xiafang*” must involve a change in location. If a person demoted from a higher position to a lower position in the same unit (*danwei*) he/she should not be regarded as experiencing “*xiafang*”.

4. In A.8, code 98, “never returned,” refers to the situation where the respondent is still in the place to which he was sent down.

## **Part 2.** Family Economic Activity (beginning from Page 7)

1. All the questions in this part which mention “you or your family” or “you and your family members” are asking about the situation of the family, not only about the situation of the respondent. Therefore, when asking about whether “your family” is engaged in a certain activity, interviewers should enter “yes” if some member in that family engages in that activity even though the respondent himself does not.

Take B.1.a. as an example (“Do you or your family members grow crops?”). If the respondent does not but some of his family members do grow crops, “yes” should be entered as the answer. In some towns and counties, many families have some members working in the city and some other members farming. Such families should be counted as families planting crops. Another example is a worker in a village enterprise whose family members are very probably peasants. The questions here are asking about the farming situation of that family, not only about the working situation of the respondent.

All questions concerning “Does your family have an agricultural sideline?”, “Is your family engaged in other activities?”, etc. should be filled out in the following way: “Yes” is the answer as long as one family member is engaged in the activity.

For the majority of city families, B.1 and B.2 are not applicable. But be sure to note that B.3 is applicable to many city families. So, remember to ask.

**2.** The computation equation for “net income” is: total income - expenses and operating costs - tax - costs of contracting or leasing = net income. This equation is applicable no matter the income is from urban or rural activity; industry, farming or commerce.

In this equation, expenses and operating costs refer mainly to costs of fertilizer, pesticide etc. in agriculture, and to costs of raw materials, salaries, etc. in industry. However, if a respondent buys some means of production (such as a tractor), interviewers should divide the total price by 10 and then add the amount got to the respondent’s costs for the year.

“Tax” in agriculture refers to “agriculture tax”, but does not include “quotas” or “apportioned charges” assessed by the village or county. In industry or commerce, “tax” includes all kinds of formal taxes and individual income tax. In other words, “net income” refers to the income after tax.

“Costs of contracting or leasing” refer to fees turned over to the asset owners by the contractors when both sides are bound by formal contracts. Hence, the fees for renting factory buildings, shops, or vehicles should be counted as “expenses and operating costs,” not as “costs of contracting or leasing”.

If a respondent is unable to tell his/her net income precisely, interviewer may help him/her to calculate according to the above-mentioned equation. If a respondent is able to give a specific figure, it is enough for interviewers to write down the number given.

**3.** When filling out questions about income, interviewers should enter “0” if a respondent has no income or only has debt.

**4.** About net sales income “in the last year”--questions B.1.c, B.2.e, B.2.g, B.3.e, B.3.f, B.3.n, B.4.b, and B.5.a:

In all these questions, “last year” refers to the year 1995.

There are three kinds of answers to these questions:

(1). A family began to engage in an activity before 1995 and continued to do it in 1995. In this case, an interviewer only needs to make clear the situation of “last year” and to record it accurately.

(2). A family began to engage in an activity in 1995 and did it for only a few months. That family’s net income in the “last year” should be calculated in the following way: Divide the total net income that a respondent gives by the number of months the family engaged in that activity and then multiply it by 12. Thus, income from all activities lasting less than the full year are adjusted to yield an annual equivalent.

(3). If a family began to engage in an activity after 1 January 1996, then “0” should be entered in B.3.e and B.3.f. (Please note: The number “0” should be equal to the number of the code digits of that question. [xx THIS IS UNCLEAR.]) Moreover, “1996” should be entered in B.3.g.

**5.** In Part 2, B.1, B.2 and B.3 are mutually exclusive. B.1 is about farming and the income from farming. Therefore, the content in B1 should not appear in B.2 or B.3 again. B.2 is about agricultural sidelines and the income from them. It does not include non-agricultural industry and commerce. B3 is about non-agricultural industry and commerce and the income from them. These three kinds of cases should not be confused and repeated.

**6.** About B.1.b: In cases of planting tea trees or medicinal herbs, 9 (“Other”) should be entered and the details should be recorded.

**7.** About B.1.c: All families that are engaged in farming should have incomes. Even though a respondent may say that his family has not sold any agricultural products, interviewers should still help him to calculate his family’s income. Convert the crop the respondent’s family harvested or consumed in the last year to a monetary amount according to local rates. Then subtract expenses and operating costs. The resulting amount is the farming income for the respondent’s family.

Only in two cases should “0” be entered: harvesting nothing because of natural disasters or incurring debts.

**8.** About B.2.a: “Agricultural sideline” implies diversified agricultural economy, but refers only to activities aiming at selling products. It does not include pig-raising or chicken-raising for the purpose of family consumption.

**9.** About B.2.b: Land leasing from the state should not be included here and should be treated as “no”.

**10.** About B.3: Please look back at Table 2. This question must be answered for people operating an enterprise or who are self-employed.

For the majority of urban families, B.1 and B.2 usually are not applicable. However, please note that B.3 is applicable to many urban families. Therefore, remember to ask.

**11.** About B.3.c and B.3.d: “Family member” should be defined by respondents and interviewers only need to record accurately.

**12.** About B.3.k: All export or foreign trade business should be treated as “selling to the state”.

**13.** About B.2.g: The income from agricultural sidelines in this question refers to the total income from all other sidelines except the above-mentioned one [the sideline to which responses B.2.a-B.2.e refer].

**14.** About B.3.l: “Foreign investments” includes investments from HongKong, Macau, and Taiwan.

**15.** About B.3.e and B.3.f: “0” should be entered if the business had not started last year. (Please be sure to fill out all the digits.)

**16.** About B.3.e: The definition of total sales for a manufacturing enterprise is the total amount of products sold excluding any costs or expenses. For a commercial or service business, the amount of total sales is its volume of business, that is, the total amount of products or service sold excluding any costs or expenses. So, “total sales” is popularly called “gross income”.

For any business, the amount of total sales is bigger than its net income.

**17.** B.4 and B.5 are applicable to everyone, living both in cities and in the countryside, and should be asked and filled out in all cases.

The “yearly net income” for people with salary should be calculated in the following way: total monthly income x 12 months = annual income. [xx IT IS NOT CLEAR TO WHICH QUESTION THIS COMMENT REFERS.]

**18.** About B.5.a: Theoretically, the amount of “net income from all sources” should be bigger than the total amount of incomes mentioned in the foregoing parts of the questionnaire. If not, interviewers should check and get the respondent's confirmation. Hence, please note here that the “net income from all sources” must be bigger than the amount filled in B.1.c.

Please be sure to include all remittances, interest, cash gifts, and lottery awards.

**Part 3: Father** (Beginning from Page 10 [of the Chinese language questionnaire])

“Father” and “Mother” in Part 3 and Part 4 refer to a respondent’s current father and mother. For example, if one’s father or mother is remarried, the situations of his/her current (remarried) parents should be asked. [This is unfortunate. It would have been better to treat parents in the standard way, recording information on the parents the respondent was living with when he/she was age 14. Fortunately, remarriage rates are extremely low in China--in our data just over one per cent of respondents have remarried, and the re-marriage rate is probably still smaller for parents. Thus, from a practical point of view, the decision to record the characteristics of current step-parents is of little importance.]

If a respondent begins to answer questions about his step-father or adopted father, then all the questions in Part 3 should be asked about this father and all the questions in Part 4 should be asked about this father’s spouse (step-mother/adopted mother). Furthermore, the situation of the father of the step-father (grandfather) should be filled in Part 6 and the situation of the step-mother’s mother (maternal grandfather) in Part 7. Please do not confuse them.

About Table 3

In Table 3, if “the year when the respondent was 14” is the year 1948, 1963, 1970, 1979, or 1989, the answer should be repeated.

In Table 3, if “passing away” occurs in a year, then “passed away” should be filled in the column “type of activity” and be coded “13”. Moreover, “passed away” should be filled in all the following spaces of the column “type of activity” and be coded “13”.

Other Questions

\*\*The general principle is as follows: For questions concerning “Do they live together?” in C6, D6, F3, G3, H7, and H11, in case of not living together make sure to skip according to the print out of the questionnaire without any suspicion or hesitation.

C7: “Total salary” here refers to 1. wage + bonus + all stipends; 2. only to the total salary of the primary occupation; 3. it includes all kinds of retirement pay from the primary occupation.

In case of no salary, “0” should be entered and coded “0000000”.

**Part 4: Mother** (Beginning from Page 12)

In Table 4, if “the year when the respondent was 14” is the year 1948, 1963, 1970, 1979, or 1989, the answer should be repeated.

In Table 4, if “passing away” occurs in a year, then “passed away” should be filled in the column “type of activity” and be coded “13”. Moreover, “passed away” should be filled in all the following spaces of the column “type of activity” and be coded “13”.

D7: “Total salary” here refers to 1. wage + bonus + all stipends; 2. only to the total salary of the primary occupation; 3. it includes all kinds of retirement pay from the primary occupation.

In case of no salary, “0” should be entered and coded “0000000”.

#### **Part 5: Parental Property (Beginning from Page 14)**

In E1, a respondent’s parents who were not born or were too young before 1949 should be regarded as not married before 1949. Therefore, interviewers should choose “2, no” in this case and go to Part 6.

In the case of beginning to live with husband’s family while still young, the year got married should be the year the husband and wife began to sleep together in the same room.

E2: “Having one’s own house” refers only to owning the whole property of a house, and it does not include leasing, borrowing, or occupying a house.

If a “boatman” lives on a self-owned boat or a member of nomadic people lives in a self-owned tent, they may be regarded as having their houses. However, rented boats or temporary tents in a vagrant life can not be counted as one’s own house.

E8: “The size of a shop or business” should be determined by a respondent himself, and the interviewer need only record the answer accurately.

#### **Part 6: Paternal Grandfather (Beginning from Page 15)**

F6, F7, F8, F9, and F10 are only applicable to people who choose “3” in Card 5, that is people with a salary or wage. For other people, interviewers should go to F11.

F10: Salary or wage = salary + bonus + all stipends. It refers only to the salary of primary occupation and it includes all kinds of retirement pay.

F14: This question is asking about the details and should not be omitted.

F21: The “size” in options 2, 3, and 4 should be determined by the respondent.



**Part 7: Maternal Grandfather (Beginning from Page 18)**

G10: Salary or wage = salary + bonus + all stipends. It refers only to the salary of primary occupation and it includes all kinds of retirement pay.

G14: This question is asking about the details and should not be omitted.

G21: The “size” in options 2, 3, and 4 should be determined by the respondent.

**Part 8 : Spouse (Beginning from Page 20)**

H1: In case of separation, no matter how severe the situation is, it can not be treated as divorce as long as a formal divorce procedure is not complete.

In case of cohabiting, a cohabitant can not be regarded as married as long as he/she has not gone through a formal marriage procedure, no matter how long they have lived together. However, in such cases the cohabitant should be recorded in “Table 6, other family member”. In Column “a” of Table 6 (relationship to the respondent), the first choice in Card “10 (Q. 1.2.a, etc.)”, “cohabitant”, should be chosen.

H2: In case of beginning to live with husband’s family while still young, the year got married should be the year the husband and wife began to sleep together in the same room.

H3: “c” should be entered for all the respondents who have only married once.

“The most recent spouse” in H4 refers to: 1. the current spouse if a respondent has married more than once; 2. the ex-spouse if a respondent has not re-married after getting divorced.

H7 and H11: If the spouse or the spouse’s father has passed away, “passed away” should be recorded and coded “c”.

H8 and H12: “Total salary” here refers to 1. wage + bonus + all stipends; 2. only the total salary of the primary occupation; 3. all kinds of retirement pay from the primary occupation.

In case of no salary, “0” should be entered and coded “0000000”.

**Part 9: Other Family Members (Beginning from Page 22)**

For all the questions concerning family members, there is a logic to follow. If the person mentioned lives with the respondent, then B5b (“How many people are there in your family

currently?") = ego + father + mother + spouse + paternal grandfather + maternal grandfather + spouse's father + other family members.

Hence, if there are many other family members in a respondent's family in Part 9, interviewers should return to B5b and have a look at the situations of the respondent's father, mother, paternal grandfather, maternal grandfather, spouse, and spouse's father, to avoid inconsistency in the count of the total number of people in that family.

### **Part 10: Residential History and Housing Conditions (Beginning from Page 26)**

In this part, for the migrant population, "here" and "your current housing" in J1 to J6 and J12 to J17 refer to the interview location. For example, when interviewing those migrant laborers in construction sites who came from the countryside, interviewers should ask about the work shed they currently live in instead of their housing in the countryside.

J2: "Yes" should be entered for the respondents who have lived in the interview locale (village, town, or city) ever since birth. For the respondents who have ever moved elsewhere, regardless of duration, "no" should be recorded and the next question should be asked.

J3: The size of the birth place refers to the size of the place when the respondent was born regardless of how big it is now. [Note that the way the questionnaire was constructed introduces error for respondents who have never changed locales since J1 presumably is answered in terms of the current size of the place--there is no instruction to interviewers to do otherwise.]

Refer to Card 6 for the response categories. Code people who were born in the urban district of any city according to the level of the city. The lowest level of a city is a county. People who were born in the suburbs of a city should be treated as born in the countryside for which the highest level is county and the normal level is town or village. [xx THIS IS UNCLEAR. NEEDS A RETRANSLATION.] If it is hard to decide, make an accurate original record and turn it to the teacher heading the team.

J6: "Moving to a village, town, or city" does not include moving between the districts of the same city. However, it includes moving between an urban district and a suburban district. The distinction between a urban district and a suburban district should be drawn not only according to administrative divisions. The definition of urban district is the area concentrated with buildings in a city. For example, Qinghe in Beijing should be regarded as a suburban area even though it is an urban district administratively, because it is far away from the densely-distributed buildings in the urban district.

J7 and J8: "c. not applicable" refers to the time before the *hukou* system was implemented in 1955. If a respondent was born before 1955 (that is, not including 1955), "not applicable" should be entered in J7. If a respondent had reached age 14 before 1955, "not applicable" should be

entered in J8. Please note: Some respondents who were born before 1955 may neglect this point and report themselves as having a rural *hukou*. Therefore, interviewers should roughly remember the respondent's age to avoid such mistake.

J13: The residential rooms in a house refers to the rooms that may be used to sleep. The above-mentioned rooms which have not been utilized may also be counted. However, kitchens, restrooms, storage rooms, and small entrance halls which can only be used as passage way should not be counted as residential rooms. [xx CONFIRM THE TRANSLATION OF "RESTROOMS". IS THIS ACTUALLY TOILET OR BATH ROOM?]

Only record whole numbers.

For dormitories or work sheds in which a room is shared by more than one person, "c" should be entered.

J14: For dormitories or work sheds in which a room is shared by more than one person, the average use area of every person should be calculated by dividing total use area of the room by number of people living in it. However, only whole numbers need to be recorded. The smallest number should be 1.

J15: "a, tap water" also includes public tap water which is shared or for which fees are charged. For example, "yes" should be entered when people living in a compound have one public tap in the courtyard. However, if the public tap is outside the courtyard in which the respondent live or there is only one public tap water for a whole residential area, "no" should be entered.

"Indoor toilet" in J15c does not include public toilets in shared buildings.

J16: If a house has been renovated, the year it was built should be determined according to the extent of renovation. In case of minor repairs, the year built is the year when the original house was built. If the original house was pulled down and rebuilt, the year built is the year the house was rebuilt.

J17: A similar logic [to J16] applies here. If the original house was pulled down and people moved in again after rebuilding, the year moved in should be the year moved in after rebuilding. Otherwise, the year moved to the original house should be recorded. [This is unfortunate since the point of the question was to determine residential stability, not how new the dwelling is-- which is covered by J16.]

### **Part 11: Material Consumption (Beginning from Page 27)**

If a respondent belongs to the migrant population, "your home" is the place that he/she regards as home, no matter whether he/she refers to his/her current housing, native place, or home in the

countryside. Some of those people have taken their current housing as their homes, even though they have another home in the countryside or other cities. Thus, where their homes are should be determined by themselves. [There is an unfortunate inconsistency between the instructions for this section and the instructions for the previous section, Part 10. It would have been better to insist that the current, temporary, residence of migrants be the reference point, just as in Part 10.]

However, if such a person is married and the principal members (or a majority of members) of his/her core family have been brought to the current place (the interview location), then his/her “home” is the home at the interview location, not the previous homes. In such cases, the possessions in the current home should be asked about.

### **Part 12: Cultural Capital (Beginning from Page 28)**

L6 and L9: “Technical and scientific books, or works of literature, history or biography” refers to books that have serious cultural significance, that is, “decent books.” Therefore, comic books, cookbooks, or fortune-telling books should not be counted.

L3 and L7 : “Books” refers to all kinds of books, including comic books and textbooks.

### **Part 13: Social Activities (Beginning from Page 30)**

M5: “Family origin (*jiating chushen*)” refers to the respondent’s family origin in the years when family origin (*jiating chushen*) and status (*cheng fen*) were emphasized. Those years were mainly before 1985.

Interviewers should try to induce respondents to recall their family origins in those years. Do not fill in the answer according to the respondent’s current situation.

M6: “Leading cadre (*lingdao ganbu*)” should be defined by the respondent without explanation by the interviewer.

M8: If a leading cadre has many posts, only the highest and principal one should be entered. “Other senior relative” (code 6) includes uncles, uncles’ wives, aunts, aunts’ husbands, and all relatives who have the same position in the family clan as grandfathers on both paternal and maternal sides.

“Other junior relative” includes nieces and nephews on both the paternal and the maternal sides. They also include all the grandchildren and relatives junior to the grandchildren in the family clan on both the paternal and the maternal sides.

How to Fill out Table 7:

Take the leading cadre a respondent mentions first as No. 1. This cadre's current post should be entered in Line 1, and his previous post on Line 2. But record "1" in column 1 for both line 1 and line 2.

Take the cadre a respondent mentions next as No. 2. This cadre's current post should be entered in Line 3, and his previous post in Line 4. But the numbers in column 1 are "2" for both Line 3 and Line 4.

In other words, for every cadre his current post should be entered first and then his previous post should be entered in the next line.

The order of cadres need not to be arranged according to degrees of importance. Any order is acceptable.

#### **Part 14:** Conclusion (Beginning from Page 32)

In N1, "Do you recognize the following Chinese characters?", only the respondent's pronunciation of the words is examined, and "1" will be entered only when a respondent gives accurate pronunciation. If a respondent is not sure about the pronunciation, interviewers may ask further whether he understands the meaning; "2, incorrectly identified word" should be chosen if a respondent doesn't know or misunderstands the meaning.

#### **(IV)** Cards

##### **Card 1:** Educational Level

Code 03 refers only to *sishu*. If *xiuca*i, *juren* or *jinshi* was awarded, "other" should be entered and the original response must be recorded.

Code 09, "5 Big," refers to broadcast, TV, on the job, mail, factory or night colleges.

Codes 9-11 include those who got college, university or graduate school diplomas through self-teaching and corresponding examinations.

##### **Card 2:** Activities

Code 02, "Continuing work after retirement," includes continued employment by the original work unit (*danwei*) as well as doing other work, such as running an enterprise or self-employed business. On the other hand, "internal retirement" [xx GIVE THE CHINESE] should be treated as retirement.

Code 08, "Leaving office" (*tui xiu*) applies to people who had participated in the revolution before liberation and are retired now.

qq

"Unemployment (*daiye*)" in Option 3 includes such situations as "stepping down from one's post (*xiagang*)", "being outside the unit's registered personnel (*bianyu*)", "waiting for work in the unit (*neibu daiye*)", or "subject to reorganization (*bei youhua*)". All things considered, a respondent should be regarded as unemployed as long as he/she is out of the original post and has no new post.

As to "keeping house" in Option 5, some rural women do some sideline activities or raise farm animals besides keeping house. In this case, let the respondent determine which one is her major activity.

"Disabled" in Option 9 refers to all kinds of disabled, but does not include people on sick leave or sick retirement.

"Performing military service" in Option 12 applies to soldiers who only have stipends. The soldiers who have salary and officers (*cadres*) should be classified as people "laboring or working" in Option 1.

### **Card 3: Work unit type**

Cooperative (*hezuo*) enterprise or joint operation (*lianying*) in Option 6 refer to all kinds of enterprises in partnership cooperation among families or individuals, which are not state-run, collective, or individual-run. Cooperatives (*hezuoshe*) in 50's and 60's should also be regarded as such kind of enterprises.

If a respondent gives such answer as "stock company", interviewers should ask further about the ownership of the enterprise, because "stock system" is only a form of management, not a form of ownership.

Concerning the work unit type, all villager's committees or resident's committees should be coded as "01".

### **Card 4: Work unit rank**

If a respondent can tell his work unit type, interviewers only need to record. If a respondent can not tell, interviewers should classify according to the respondent's description and then enter.

Privately owned enterprises and enterprises with foreign capital are not included in the card. For those who are in the above-mentioned enterprises, "c, not applicable" should be the answer to their work unit type.

### **Card 5: Main Source of Income**

"Village cadre without wage" in Option 2 includes: 1. village cadres who only got work points (gongfen) in the old days. 2. village cadres who currently get paid by deducting certain percentages from the village income.

If the main source of income of a village cadre is the salary from a collective enterprise, Option 3 should be chosen.

If a village cadre has two sources of income, classify according to his/her most important source of income.

"Salaried worker or cadre" in Option 3 refers not only to one's social status and is not connected to work unit type. Everyone who gets a salary for more than four continuous months from a same unit (danwei) will be classified here. Interviewers please note: This option includes long-time temporary workers (linshigong), peasant workers (nongmingong) who have worked for a unit (danwei) for a long time, long-time employees of self-employed businessman (getihu), long-time workers in village or township enterprises.

"Independent Occupation or Professional" in Option 5 refers to people who have income but do not belong to any unit (danwei), do not have a boss, and are not manual workers, except cadres, factory workers, self-employed businessman (getihu), heads of private enterprise. This category includes lawyers, accountants, people who engaged in buying and selling of stocks, or middlemen who are merchandise wholesalers or other similar activities.

"Migrant laborer" in Option 7 refers to a person who works for a unit (danwei) less than four months. Interviewers please note: Migrant laborers in the rural areas are also included here.

### **Card 6: Size of residential place**

"Towns" in Option 2 refer to places where the town governments are. All other villages and small towns should be treated as "villages". If a respondent was born abroad, "c" should be entered and the original record should be kept.

### **Card 7. Occupation**

**Principle 1:** Let a respondent choose the category that his occupation belongs to and then record. If a respondent cannot decide or he insists on two occupations, apply Principle 2 and 3.

**Principle 2:** If two occupation categories are applicable to a person at the same time, choose the higher one. For example, a person who works in shops and is also a general manager should be categorized as "7, higher level management or leader of unit".

**Principle 3:** If three or more occupation categories (options) are applicable to a person at the same time, interviewers should let the respondent decide which occupation is more important to him.

"Ordinary office worker" in Option 5 refers to people who do not directly participate in production or management and also do not have any professional or technical title, such as office staff, ordinary cadre released from production in factories.

"Middle level management personnel" in Option 6 refers to chiefs and deputies of "ke" level offices (heads of section) in a relatively independent unit (danwei).

"High level management " in Option 7 refers to chiefs and deputies who are in charge of an entire unit (danwei), chief engineers, chief accountants or chief economists.

"Professional/technical personnel" in option 8, 9, 10 refers to people who have professional or technical titles (zhicheng).

"Self-employed businessman (getihu)" in Option 11 refers to people who have no more than 7 employees. While "head of private enterprise" in Option 12 refers to people who have 8 or more employees.

#### **Card 9: Position**

In this card, administrative post, power and position are emphasized, while a respondent's occupation, work unit type, professional/technical title are not taken into consideration.

For positions lower than Ke, county level, a person's position in the social hierarchy is stressed. As long as a person has the power and status equivalent of such positions, he may be treated as having such positions regardless of whether he is a formal state cadre or not.

1. "Ordinary worker or staff" refers to someone with no powers of office (zhiquan), no matter whether they are a worker, ordinary cadre, office staff, professional/technical personnel or administrative staff.

### **III How to Make a List of Households and Coding Instructions**

(I) How to make a list of households

1. Why a list of households?

In this survey, interviewers need to make a list of households in two cases



**(1)** The registrations lists of a few interview locations are incomplete. In this case, it is difficult to choose samples before interview. So, after arriving at the village or resident's committee, the teacher in charge of the group should take the household registers and make a list of households. Then, sample from the household list.

**(2)** Some samples given to interviewers may not be qualified. Unqualified samples should be treated in the following ways:

**A.** Sample moved, address unknown. If you get to a place according to the samples and find that most residents in the village or resident's committee have moved, you should stop the interviews and begin to make a new list of households (including migrant population).

**B.** Current residents are different from those in the samples. If during interview according to the samples, you find that some residents have changed, you should

**a.** regard the new household as your respondent if the old household has moved;

**b.** write down the changed situation if a house has been turned into a restaurant or store;

**c.** choose your respondent according to random sample principles, that is, for example, if the old household has moved and two new households have moved into the address, choose the household whose member answers the door.

**d.** check whether you get to the right place first, eg. if there is no such house-number in your interview location. If the place is right, find out why the house number has disappeared and write down reasons in the Record of Interview. Afterwards, find out whether such cases often occur. If more than 20% of house-numbers have disappeared, you should stop interviews and begin to make a new list of households.

## **2.** How to Make a List of Households

In case of the above-mentioned situations in the survey, a new list of households needs to be made in the following way.

### **(1)** How to make rural household list

**A.** First, write down the full name of the village committee (include names of province, township, county and village). Then, write down detailed correspondence address, postal code and total number of households (include migrant population).

**B.** Taking a villager's team as an unit, record separately names of heads of household in each team.

The following is an example of a completed rural household list

Full name of the villager's committee: Hunan Province, Yueyang County, Huangang Town, Dongfeng Villager's Committee

Correspondence address: Hunan Province, Yueyang County, Huangang Town, Dongfeng Village, Zhangchong Team

Postal code: 41400

Current number of households: 323

Team 1: 59 households

Zhangsan, Lisi, (family names), etc.....

Team 2: 45 households

Li Xiaoqiang, Wang Jianguo, etc. ....

## (2) How to make urban household lists

It is not complicated to make an urban household list, but the list must be accurate and detailed. Urban households are roughly divided into two kinds. One is households in single-story houses. Some of this kind are one house-number one household, while some share one house-number with many other households. In a lane or alley, odd numbers are often on one side with even numbers on the other side. But sometime odd and even numbers do not completely correspond. The other kind is households in buildings. Households of this kind are mostly one house-number one household. But occasionally, two or more households may share one house-number.

### A. How to make single-story household lists

**a.** First, write down the full name of the resident's committee (include names of province, city, district, street and resident's committee). Then, write down detailed correspondence address, postal code and total number of households (include migrant population).

**b.** Record all streets under this resident's committee. For example, the sphere of authority for Yanglou Lane Resident's Committee includes Yanglou Lane and Hetao Alley.

**c.** List all house-numbers in every lane or alley and point out those numbers of non-residential houses, which include factory, store, institution, school or office of resident's committee. Interviewers should add notes after those numbers.

**d.** Get household head's name for every house-number.

An example of a completed single-story household roster is as following.

Full name of the resident's committee: Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou City, Xihu District, Xixi Street, Hexia Resident's Committee

Streets under the committee: Hexia Road, Qinglian Road

Correspondence address: Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou City, Xihu District, Xixi Street, Qinglian Road, Apt5

Postal code: 310012

Current number of household: 561

Li Tong                      Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou City, Xihu District, Xixi street, Hexia Road, Apt43

Zhao Dahai                Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou City, Xihu District, Xixi street, Hexia Road, Apt43

Zhang Xuejun            Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou City, Xihu District, Xixi street, Hexia Road, Apt43

Wang Hong                Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou City, Xihu District, Xixi street, Hexia Road, Apt44

Lin Xiaomin              Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou City, Xihu District, Xixi street, Hexia Road, Apt45

**B.** How to make household list for apartment building

**a.** First, write down resident's committee's full name (include names of province, city, district, street and resident's committee). Then, write down detailed correspondence address, postal code and total number of households (include migrant population).

**b.** Record all streets under this resident's committee. For example, there are 9 buildings under Xibahe resident's committee, including Building 53, 55, 57, 128, 130, 132 and 134 as well as Building A 1 and A 2.

**c** List building number and apartment number of every building and point out apartments that are non-residential housing. For example, Apt 101 and 102 in Building 53 are offices of resident's

committee, the first floor of Building A 1 is a hotel, Apt 101-103 in Building 134 is a kindergarten.

d. find out which units are shared by two or more households and point out names of heads in those households. For households not sharing unit with others, head's names need not be pointed out.

An example of a completed one is as following.

Full name of the resident's committee: Hubei Province, Jinmen City, Nancheng District, Wuyi Road Resident's Committee.

Correspondence address: Hubei Province, Jinmen City, Nancheng District, Wuyi Road, Building 22, Apt 101

Potal code: 445023.

Current number of household: 488

Streets under the committee: Building 21,22,23 and Building South 1 and South 2 on Wuyi Road

Hubei Province, Jinmen City, Nan Cheng District, Wuyi Road Building 21, Unit 1, Apt 101

Hubei Province, Jinmen City, Nan Cheng District, Wuyi Road Building 21, Unit 1, Apt 102

Hubei Province, Jinmen City, Nan Cheng District, Wuyi Road Building 21, Unit 1, Apt 103, Huang Minxuan

Hubei Province, Jinmen City, Nan Cheng District, Wuyi Road Building 21, Unit 1, Apt 103, Ma Honggang

Hubei Province, Jinmen City, Nan Cheng District, Wuyi Road Building 21, Unit 1, Apt 201,

Some resident's committees have both households in single-story houses and in apartment buildings. In this case, combine the two methods described above.

(3) How to make migrant household list. Migrant population refers to population coming from other places and that has lived in this place for 3 months and more.

As long as we regard migrant population as people who have a fixed dwelling in the place, the way to make the migrant household list should be the same as the above-mentioned ways.

**Accurate coding is possible only after scrutinizing the second part of the instruction manual and memorizing it.**

## II Instructions for Coding

## 1. Cover page coding

(1) Questionnaire number is the number printed by the coding machine.

(2) Same type code: 1. Urban general sample  
2. Urban elite samples  
3. Rural general sample  
4. Rural elite sample

(3) For code of interview location, please refer to Table of Interview location Code. Every interviewer will get a copy of codes for interview locations for the places he will visit.

(4) Codes of interviewer and persons who do the first, second, or general check should be entered according to the numbers on the interviewer's cards.

## 2. Coding of questionnaire contents

### A. Some general principles

(5) In the interview, every question should have detailed original record. Codes without original records are not allowed.

(6) Situations which really belong to categories of "don't know", "refused" or "not applicable" should be coded separately as a, b, c. If a question has codes with two or more digits, the above-mentioned situations should still be coded as a, b or c.

(7) In general, coding scope of every question is its option numbers, if there is no special explanation. When coding, record the option number chosen by the respondent in the coding frames.

(8) For questions to be answered according to cards, copy the option in the card first and then code accordingly.

(9) When skipping over some questions, let coding frames be blank for questions skipped, and do not enter anything.

(10) Enter "0" in higher digits of the code if there are none.

### B Some specific directions

(11) About year. As to things that happened in this century, only enter the last two digits of Christian Era when coding after finishing original record. Such case will occur to Column "year began this school" and "year ended this school" in Table 1,2. For example, if a respondent began

primary school in 1967 and ended it in 1972, the years should be coded as 67, 72. Also, for A2, A7, A8, B3.g, C5, D5, F12, G12, H2, H3, H14, J6, J17, M2, M4, and etc., only the last two digits of the year need to be entered.

However, things that may have happened either in the last century or in this century, four digits of the year should be entered. The year when grandfather was born in F1 is such a case. (12) when entering quantities of income, sales, number of people, and etc., round up to integers. If the figure given by a respondent has more digits than the given digit's space, please record in detail the specific amount and enter 9 in the coding frames of that question. For example, in A5 there are 5 given coding frames. If the number of people in a respondent's work unit is 112000, which has more than 5 digits, code this question as 99999. And so on.

Please be careful about quantities when coding because mistakes are easily made. Remember to code strictly according to original records.

(13) If the answer is "no" to A3 in Part 1, "Have you ever attended school?", the whole Table 1, Education History Roster, should be skipped and all coding frames in Table 1 should be left blank. However, do not forget to ask about A3 and code it.

(14) How to code Table 1 "education history roster".

14.1 If a respondent is receiving some education at the time of interview, the "year ended" should be coded 99.

14.2 In case of getting college diploma through self-teaching, both "year began" and "year ended" should be coded c.

14.3 Concerning Column f "major", coding is not necessary for respondents whose education levels are no higher than junior middle school.

14.4 When not all the lines in Table 1 need to be filled out, "C" should be entered in column A, "year began this school" of the line after the ending line. Here, please pay attention to the ending line. For example, if a person's fifth and final schooling is in university from 1985 to 1989. Line 5 in Table 1 will be the ending line. When coding, we should finish coding of the ending line and then enter "C" in the first Column (in this example, column A, that is, "year began this school") of the next line (in this example, Line 6).

The same rule applies to Table 2 "life history roster", Table 6 "other family members", and Table 7 "cadre connections". "C" can only appear once in the first column of Table 1, 2, 6, that is, in the first square of the line right after the ending line.

(15) How to code Table 2 "life history roster".

15.1 If an activity that a respondent is engaged in is still ongoing, Column b “year ended” should be code 99.

15.2 For respondents who do not “labor or work” or “continue to work after retiring or leaving office” (respondents whose activities do not belong to 1 or 2 in Card 2), income source, occupation, type of work unit, rank of work unit, position, and etc. concerning that activity should be skipped and not be coded.

15.3 For respondents who do “labor or work” or “continue to work after retiring or leaving the office” (respondents whose activities belong to 1 or 2 in Card 2) but whose major source of income is not salary in Card 5, only type of work unit, rank of work unit and position concerning that activity should be skipped and not be coded. The occupation still needs to be asked and coded.

15.4 There are two sets of codes for occupation. After detailed recording, code occupation twice. First code it according to Appendix 2. Then, code it according to Card 7. Do not neglect either code. For coding according to “occupational classifications and codes of China”, the big category should be entered in the first frame, the middle category the second frame, and the small category the third frame. Such rule also applies to Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5.

Concerning how to code the ending line, please refer to 14.4.

**(16)** If a respondent’s ending line of “major source of income” in Table 2 (that is, current major source of income) is not “3, salary” or “7, migrant temporary worker” in Card 5, A5a to A5d should be skipped and not be coded.

Particular attention must be paid to coding the questions from A5a to A5d, because they are about quantities and hence mistakes are easily made.

**(17)** In Part 2, questions skipped need not be coded. However, B1a, B2a, B3a, B4a, B2f, and B3m must be asked and coded.

**(18)** How to code Table 3 and Table 4.

18.1 If the “year when the respondent was 14 years old” is the year 1948, 1963, 1970, 1979, 1989, and etc., answers should be repeated, so does the coding.

18.2 When coding the activities of a respondent’s father (Table 3) or mother (Table 4) that do not belong to 1 or 2 of Card 2, please refer to 15.2.

18.3 When coding the activities of a respondent’s father (Table 3) or mother (Table 4) that belong to 1 or 2 of Card 2 while their major sources of income are not salary in Card 5, please refer to 15.3.

18.4 If in Table 3 and Table 4, "in 1948", "in 1963" or in some other years are not applicable, enter "C" in Column "activity" of that year. For example, a respondent's father had not been born before 1948, thus, Line "in 1948" in Table 3 is not applicable. Code the activity in that year "C".

18.5 For occupation coding in Table 3, Table 4, refer to 15.4.

(19) In Part 5 "parental property", there are many questions that may be skipped. Therefore, be careful when coding.

(20) Part 6, "paternal grandfather".

20.1 Questions from F5 to F10 are asked only when "current activity of grandfather" is 1 or 2 in "type of activity" of Card 2. Otherwise, they should be skipped and be coded according to 15.2.

20.2 Questions from F6 to F10 are asked only when "current major source of income of grandfather" is salary in Card 5. Otherwise, they should be skipped and be coded according to 15.3.

20.3 Concerning coding F14 according to the "occupational classifications and codes of China", if some occupations before liberation are very hard to code, turn over the original records to the teachers leading the team or technical team leaders and let them decide. If they can not decide, put your questions on the questionnaires and let the teachers heading the project to handle them after you bring them back to Beijing.

(21) The same rules for coding Part 6 "paternal grandfather" applies to Part 7 "maternal grandfather".

(22) Part 8, "spouse".

22.1 if only married once, H3 should be coded as c.

22.2 For coding Table 5, refer to the coding of Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4.

(23) Part 9, "other family members".

23.1 In case of no other family members, do not forget to ask about 11 and code it.

23.2 How to code Table 6.

If a family member was born after January 1st of 1980, do not forget to ask about this family member's relationship with the respondent, sex, date of birth and code them.

For coding columns from g to l in Table 6, refer to the coding of Table 2.



**(24)** Part 11, “material consumption”.

Original records and circles must be made no matter with or without an item. It is wrong to only record “yes” or “no”. Be careful when coding.

**(25)** How to code Table 7 in Part 13, “social activities”.

Please refer to “how to fill out Table 7” in the second part of this manual to code ordinal numbers. When “year began” or “year ended” of a post are not clear, code them as a. If a person is still in that post, “year ended” for that post should be coded 99.

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: APPENDIX A**  
**AGE, YEAR OF BIRTH, AND CHINESE BIRTH SIGN**

Age (In 1996)	Year of birth	Birth sign	Age (in 1996)	Year of birth	Birth sign
0	1996	Rat	40	1956	Monkey
1	1995	Pig	41	1955	Ram
2	1994	Dog	42	1954	Horse
3	1993	Chicken	43	1953	Snake
4	1992	Monkey	44	1952	Dragon
5	1991	Ram	45	1951	Rabbit
6	1990	Horse	46	1950	Tiger
7	1989	Snake	47	1949	Ox
8	1988	Dragon	48	1948	Rat
9	1987	Rabbit	49	1947	Pig
10	1986	Tiger	50	1946	Dog
11	1985	Ox	51	1945	Chicken
12	1984	Rat	52	1944	Monkey
13	1983	Pig	53	1943	Ram
14	1982	Dog	54	1942	Horse
15	1981	Chicken	55	1941	Snake
16	1980	Monkey	56	1940	Dragon
17	1979	Ram	57	1939	Rabbit
18	1978	Horse	58	1938	Tiger
19	1977	Snake	59	1937	Ox
20	1976	Dragon	60	1936	Rat
21	1975	Rabbit	61	1935	Pig
22	1974	Tiger	62	1934	Dog
23	1973	Ox	63	1933	Chicken
24	1972	Rat	64	1932	Monkey
25	1971	Pig	65	1931	Ram
26	1970	Dog	66	1930	Horse
27	1969	Chicken	67	1929	Snake
28	1968	Monkey	68	1928	Dragon
29	1967	Ram	69	1927	Rabbit
30	1966	Horse	70	1926	Tiger
31	1965	Snake	71	1925	Ox
32	1964	Dragon	72	1924	Rat
33	1963	Rabbit	73	1923	Pig
34	1962	Tiger	74	1922	Dog
35	1961	Ox	75	1921	Chicken
36	1960	Rat	76	1920	Monkey
37	1959	Pig	77	1919	Ram
38	1958	Dog	78	1918	Horse
39	1957	Chicken	79	1917	Snake

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: APPENDIX B**  
**CHINESE STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS**

[See Codebook Appendix B.1]

**APPENDIX F**

**CHINESE LANGUAGE QUESTIONNAIRE**

# 社会结构与社会现代化

1. 问卷编号 \_\_\_\_\_

				A
1	2	3	4	5

2. 问卷类型的编号 \_\_\_\_\_

6

3. 采访地点 (记录地点的名称和代号)

a. \_\_\_\_\_ 省 (自治区)、直辖市

7	8

b. \_\_\_\_\_ 地区/地级市 (不编码)

c. \_\_\_\_\_ 县/ (市的) 区

9

d. \_\_\_\_\_ 乡/街道委员会 (单位)

10

e. \_\_\_\_\_ 村/居民委员会 (家属委员会)

11	12	13

4. 调查员 \_\_\_\_\_

14	15	16	17

5. 初 检 \_\_\_\_\_

18	19	20	21

复 检 \_\_\_\_\_

22	23	24	25

总 检 \_\_\_\_\_

26	27	28	29

入户抽样表：

1. 请问您家中 20 至 69 岁的成员（含 20、69 岁）有多少位？
2. 请调查员从符合条件者中年纪最大的一位开始，按年龄大小顺序记入下表，然后根据下表和问卷编号的尾数抽样。

编号	随机数表 年龄	问卷编号尾数										请在抽中行上打√
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2		2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	
3		1	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	
4		2	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	
5		2	5	3	2	4	4	1	1	5	3	
6		3	1	4	4	5	2	6	5	3	6	
7		4	5	6	5	7	2	3	1	7	6	
8		4	5	6	2	7	1	8	3	4	7	
9		2	4	9	5	8	3	7	6	1	8	
10		5	10	3	4	10	2	9	8	9	1	
11		2	5	11	8	7	11	10	6	9	4	

访谈记录：

	访谈日期 (月、日)	开始时间 (时、分) (24 小时制)	结束时间 (时、分) (24 小时制)	成功与否 1. 成功 2. 失败	未成功的 原因
第一次访谈					
第二次访谈					
第三次访谈					

未成功的原因选项：

01. 不能确定地址
02. 无人居住
03. 地址错了/没这个人
04. 被访者搬走了,不知道新地址
05. 被访者搬走了,知道新地址
06. 不能调查(被访者病了)
07. 被访者不回答
08. 家里没人
09. 被访者不在家
10. 被访者请求调查员稍候再来
11. 完成了部分调查,必须再来

同志、朋友：

您好！欢迎您参加这次由民政部基层政权建设司与中国人民大学社会调查中心组织的科研活动。这次科研是为了了解我国社会结构与社会现代化的状况。您的回答对于这次科学研究活动将有很大的帮助，请您按您的真实情况回答问题。本次科研采用不记名方式，我们对您的回答，将按《统计法》予以保密。

谢谢您的合作！

### 第一部分 受教育经历和生活经历

A1 性别：

1. 男

30

2. 女

A2 您是哪年出生的？

19 \_\_\_\_\_ (记录年份)

31 32

A3 您上过学吗？

1. 上过 (填写表1)

33

2. 没上过 (跳答 A4)

下面我们了解一下关于您上学的情况，请您从您上过的第一所学校（包括私塾）开始谈起，如果有转学、退学、复学的情况，前后应算作两所学校（填表时，如果目前仍在上学，请在“b. 结束年”这一栏里填“99”）

表 1: 受教育的经历

	a. 开始年	b. 结束年	c. 文化程度 (卡片 1)	d. 是否毕业 1) 是 2) 否	e. 学校等级 (包括小学);	f. 本人所学专业(高中及以上):
01	34	36	38	40	41	43
02	44	46	48	50	51	53
03	54	56	58	60	61	63
04	64	66	68	70	71	73
05	8	8	10	12	13	15
06	16	18	20	22	23	25
07	26	28	30	32	33	35
08	36	38	40	42	43	45
09	46	48	50	52	53	55
10	56	58	60	62	63	65

				B
1	2	3	4	5

e. 学校等级代码:

1. 教委直属高等院校
2. 中央或国家部委所属高等院校



3. 地方高等院校
4. 其它全日制高校
5. 非全日制高校（“五大”等）
6. 重点中学
7. 非重点中学（包括中专、中技、职高等）
8. 正规小学
9. 其他学校（如扫盲班、成人识字班、私塾等）\_\_\_\_\_
- c. 不适用

f. 高中、中专中技及以上的专业代码：

01. 综合或不分专业（包括普通高中）
02. 理科（数、理、化、天、地、生）
03. 工科
04. 农林牧渔
05. 医学、药学
06. 财政金融
07. 经济类
08. 管理科学
09. 服务专业
10. 马列、政治教育
11. 政法
12. 人口、社会
13. 文史哲
14. 外语
15. 体育、艺术
16. 教育、心理
17. 图书情报
18. 军事
19. 其他\_\_\_\_\_
- c. 不适用

**A4（以下是表 2 的解释语，a. b. c. …i 分别对应表中的 a. b. c. …i，请填写 2）**

现在我想了解一下您从学校毕业后的所有经历，（只要持续时间在四个月以上就算一次，包括工作、找工作、休假、重新上学等等），请您从第一次离开学校后从事的第一项活动开始。

- a. 您是哪年开始从事该活动的？
- b. 该活动哪年结束？（注意：如果现仍从事此项工作，填“99”）
- c. 那时您从事的主要活动是什么？（卡片 2）

**调查员：**如果被访者在工作、劳动（卡片 2 活动类型为 1 或 2），继续问 d 到 f，否则问下一个活动。

- d. 您的主要收入来源是什么？（卡片 5）
- e. 您的职业是什么？请您尽可能详尽地告诉我（请调查员逐字记录）
- f. 您认为卡片 7 中哪类职业更符合您的职业情况？

**调查员：**如果被访者的收入来源（卡片 5）是“3. 工人或者干部”；继续 g 到 i；否则继续询问下一个活动。

- g. 您在什么样的单位工作？（卡片 3）
- h. 您工作单位级别是什么？（卡片 4）
- i. 您在单位的职位或级别是什么？（卡片 9）

**调查员：**继续询问一下活动，一直询问到现在的工作，然后再开始询问 A5。

表 2 生活经历表

	a. 开始年: 请记录	b. 结束年: 请记录	c. 活动 类型: (卡片 2)	d. 主要收 入来源, 卡片 5	e. 职业: 请尽可能详细记录, 参见调 查员手册	f. 职业 (卡片 7)	以下三栏, 只有挣工资的(卡片 5“收入 来源”为 3 者)工人或干部填写, 其他一律填 C		
							g. 单位类型: 卡片 3	h. 单位级别 卡片 4	i. 职位: 卡片 9
01	66			72	73	76	78	80	81
02	6			12	13	16	18	20	21
03	22			28	29	32	34	36	37
04	38			44	45	48	50	52	53
05	54			60	61	64	66	68	69
06	70			76	77	80	82	84	85
07	6			12	13	16	18	20	21
08	22			28	29	32	34	36	37
09	38			44	45	48	50	52	53
10	54			60	61	64	66	68	69
11	70			76	77	80	82	84	85
12	6			12	13	16	18	20	21

1 2 3 4 5  
C

1 2 3 4 5  
D

1 2 3 4 5  
E

注意：如果被访者仍在工作并且有薪水，请继续询问 A5. a 至 A5. d，否则（指目前仍在务农的）请跳答 A6。

A5. 下面我想问一下关于您现在的工作情况

a. 您所在单位有多少人？（单位是以工作证或独立经济核等单位的公章为准，人数可以估计）

\_\_\_\_\_人

22	23	24	25	26

b. 您做这个工作，除奖金以外，每月的基本工资总数是多少？

\_\_\_\_\_元/月

27	28	29	30	31

c. 您做这个工作，每月的奖金是多少？（按照去年一年的平均数来计算，如果有年终奖，也请包括进来；如果没有奖金，请填“0”）

\_\_\_\_\_元/月

32	33	34	35	36	37

d. 靠这个工作，您每个月一共能收入多少钱？（包括工资，奖金以及所有其它收入）

\_\_\_\_\_元/月

38	39	40	41	42	43	44

A6. 您曾经被下放过吗？（包括上山下乡）

1. 是的

45

2. 没有（跳答第二部分）

A7. 那是哪一年？

19\_\_\_\_\_年（记录年份）

46	47

A8. 您是哪一年回到原居住地的呢？

19\_\_\_\_\_（记录年份）

48	49

98. 没回来

99. 到了其他地方

## 第二部分 家庭经济活动

B1

a. 您或您家种庄稼吗？

1. 是

50

2. 不是（跳答 B2）

b. 您或您家最主要的种植收入来自下列哪一种？（限选一种）

1. 粮食作物

51

2. 烟草

3. 棉花

4. 各种麻类

5. 甘蔗或者甜菜

6. 油菜籽或者油料作物

7. 蔬菜

8. 水果类

9. 其它（请说明）\_\_\_\_\_

c. 在去年一年里，您全家从耕种所有农作物中，一共收入了多少钱？

\_\_\_\_\_元/年

52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59

B2

a. 您或者您家还从事其它与农业有关的副业吗？其中收入最多的那项是什么（非农业的都不算）？

1. 没有任何其它副业（跳答 B3）

 60

2. 饲养业或者畜牧业

3. 养鱼或者捕鱼业

4. 林业或者承包荒山、治沙等等

5. 其它副业（请说明）\_\_\_\_\_

b. 在从事这项副业时，您或您的家人是否租用、承包任何集体或国家的财产、企业？

1. 是

 61

2. 不是

a. 不知道

c. 在建立和发展这项副业的过程中，您或您的家人是否曾经向村或政府的信用社、银行贷过款？

1. 是

 62

2. 不是

a. 不知道

d. 在建立和发展这项副业的过程中，您或您的家人是否向别的家庭、个人借过钱，或者与别的家庭、个人合作经营？

 63

1. 是

2. 不是

a. 不知道

e. 在去年一年里，您全家从上述这项副业生产中，得到的纯收入是多少钱？

\_\_\_\_\_元/年

64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71

a. 不知道

f. 您或您的家庭还从事其他与农业有关的副业吗？

1. 是

 72

2. 否（跳答 B3）

g. 在去年一年里，您或您的家庭从这项副业（特指上题 f 所提到的）中得到纯收入是多少？

\_\_\_\_\_元/年

73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

a. 不知道

B3

a. 您或您的家庭从事别的经营吗？比如手工业、制造业、运输、餐馆、商店等（注意不要漏掉与别人合营的）

1. 是

				F
1	2	3	4	5

2. 否（跳答 B4）

 6

b. 请告诉我您或您家经营的活动是什么？（如果有一个以上的经营活动，请告诉我收入最多的那项）（出示卡片 8）

\_\_\_\_\_（请记录）

7	8

c. 有多少亲属在这项活动或企业中工作? (只要在企业里干点活就算)

\_\_\_\_\_人 (如果没有, 记录“0”)

9	10

d. 有多少非亲属在此项活动或企业中工作?

\_\_\_\_\_人 (如果没有, 记录“0”)

11	12	13	14

a. 不知道

e. 去年的销售额是多少元? (可以估计)

\_\_\_\_\_元/年 (记录)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

a. 不知道

f. 去年, 您或者您家从这项活动中获得多少纯收入? (请尽量估计一下)

\_\_\_\_\_元/年

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

a. 不知道

b. 不回答

g. 您或者您家是从什么时间开始这项活动的?

19\_\_\_\_年 (记录年份)

32	33

h. 在从事这项企业经营活动时, 您或您的家人是否承包、租赁过任何集体的或国家的财产、企业?

1. 是

34

2. 否

i. 在建立和发展这个企业时, 您或您的家人是否曾经向任何集体或国家信用社、银行贷款?

1. 是

35

2. 否

j. 在建立和发展这个企业时, 您或您的家人是否曾向国内其他家庭、个人借款, 或与国内其他家庭、个人合营?

36

1. 是

2. 否

k. 您或者您家, 把自己的产品、服务销售给国家、集体了吗?

1. 销售了一半以上

2. 销售了, 但是还不到一半

37

3. 没有销售

l. 在建立和发展这个企业的过程中, 您或您的家人是否曾获得过外资 (包括资金、技术合作等)?

1. 是

38

2. 否

m. 除了您上面说过的所有经营以外, 您或您的家人还有其它非农业经营吗?

1. 是

2. 否 (跳答 B4a)

39

n. 如果有, 去年一年的纯收入是多少? (调查员: 特指上题 m 而言)

\_\_\_\_\_元/年

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47

a. 不知道

b. 不回答

B4

a. 除了上述我们所谈过的所有经营以外，您自己个人在去年一年中还有其他任何收入吗？包括第二职业、兼职、短期的其他工作、业余工作等等。

48

- 1. 有
- 2. 没有 (跳答 B5a)

b. 如果有，去年一年纯收入是多少？(特指上题 B4a 而言)

\_\_\_\_\_元/年

49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

B5

a. 您家去年全年的全部纯收入是多少？(可以估计，注意：不要漏掉任何收入)

\_\_\_\_\_元/年

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

b. 您家目前几口人？

\_\_\_\_\_人 (记录人数，包括被访者)

55	56

c. 您家现在几口人劳动？

\_\_\_\_\_人 (记录人数，包括被访者)

57	58

d. 您家 (指当时的家) 在 1986 年的全年纯收入是多少？(可以估计)

\_\_\_\_\_元/年

69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

e. 在 1986 年时，您家 (指当时的家) 有几口人？

\_\_\_\_\_人 (记录人数，包括被访者)

77	78

f. 在 1986 年时，您家有几口人劳动？

\_\_\_\_\_人 (记录人数，包括被访者)

79	80

### 第三部分 父亲情况

C1. 您父亲 (或继父、养父) 文化程度是 (卡片 1) \_\_\_\_\_

				G
1	2	3	4	5

6	7

C2. 您父亲出生于哪一年？

\_\_\_\_\_年 (记录年份，用 4 位数)

8	9	10	11

- a. 不知道

C3. 请根据您父亲的工作经历完成下表

表 3 父亲工作经历表

以下各项,只有劳动、工作的人(卡片 2 为 01 或 02 者)填答,其它一律填 c		以下三栏,只有挣工资的(卡片 5 中收入来源为 3 者)工人或干部填答,其他一律填 C						
活动类型 (卡片 2)	收入的主要来源 (卡片 5)	职业 (请尽可能详细记录)	职业 (卡片 7)	工作单位类型 (卡片 3)	工作单位级别 (卡片 4)	职位 (卡片 9)		
在被访者 14 岁时	12 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 14 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	15 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	18 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	20 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	22 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	23 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
在 1948 年	24 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 26 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	27 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	30 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	32 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	34 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	35 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
在 1963 年	36 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 38 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	39 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	42 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	44 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	46 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	47 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
在 1970 年	48 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 50 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	51 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	54 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	56 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	58 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	59 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
在 1979 年	60 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 62 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	63 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	66 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	68 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	70 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	71 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
在 1989 年	6 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 8 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	9 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	12 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	14 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	16 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	17 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
当前	18 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 20 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	21 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	24 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	26 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	28 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	29 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

1 2 3 4 5 H

C4. 您父亲是党员吗?

- 1. 是
- 2. 不是 (跳答 C6)
- a. 不知道 (跳答 C6)
- b. 不回答 (跳答 C6)

--

30

C5. 如果是党员, 那么他是哪一年入的党? (可以估计)

19 \_\_\_\_\_ 年 (记录年份)

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

--	--

31    32

C6. 您父亲现在和您住在一起吗?

- 1. 住在一起
- 2. 不住在一起 (跳答第四部分)
- c. 不适用 (去世) (跳答第四部分)

--

33

C7. (如果住在一起) 他上个月的工资总收入是多少? (包括工资、奖金、劳务、单位补贴等, 请尽量估计一下。如果他没有上述工资收入或只有非工资收入, 请填 0)

\_\_\_\_\_ 元/月

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

34    35    36    37    38    39    40

- a. 不知道
- c. 不适用

#### 第四部分 母亲情况

D1. 您母亲 (或继母、养母) 的文化程度是: (卡片 1)

\_\_\_\_\_ (请记录)

--	--

41    42

D2. 您的母亲出生于哪一年?

\_\_\_\_\_ 年 (记录年份, 用 4 位数)

--	--	--	--

43    44    45    46

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

D3. 请根据您母亲的工作经历完成下表



表 4 母亲工作经历表

	以下各项，只有劳动、工作的人（卡片 2 为 01 或 02 者）填写，其它一律填 c				以下三栏，只有挣工资的（卡片 5 中收入来源为 3 者）工人或干部填写，其他一律填 C		
	活动类型 (卡片 2)	收入的主要来源 (卡片 5)	职业 (请尽可能详细记录)	职业 (卡片 7)	工作单位 类型 (卡片 3)	工作单位 级别 (卡片 4)	职位 (卡片 9)
在被访者 14 岁时	47	49	50	53	55	57	58
在 1948 年	59	61	62	65	67	69	70
在 1963 年	71	73	74	77	79	81	82
在 1970 年	6	8	9	12	14	16	17
在 1979 年	18	20	21	24	26	28	29
在 1989 年	30	32	33	36	38	40	41
当前	42	44	45	48	50	52	53

1 2 3 4 5

D4. 您母亲是党员吗?

- 1. 是
- 2. 不是 (跳答 D6)
- a. 不知道 (跳答 D6)
- b. 不回答 (跳答 D6)

54

D5. 她是哪一年入党的?(可以估计)

19 \_\_\_\_\_ (记录年份)

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答
- c. 不适用

--	--

55 56

D6. 您母亲与您住在一起吗?

- 1. 住在一起
- 2. 不住在一起 (跳答第五部分)
- c. 不适用(去世)(跳答第五部分)

57

D7. (如果住在一起)她上个月的工资总收入是多少?(包括工资、奖金、劳务、单位补贴等,请尽量估计一下。如果她没有上述工资收入或只有非工资收入,请填“0”)

\_\_\_\_\_元/月

--	--	--	--	--	--

58 59 60 61 62 63

- a. 不知道
- c. 不适用

### 第五部分 父母的房屋与产业

E1. 您父母是 1949 年以前结婚的吗?

- 1. 是
- 2. 不是 (跳答第六部分)

64

E2. 您父母在 1948 年有自己的住房吗?

- 1. 有
- 2. 没有
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

65

E3. 在解放前的 1948 年,您父母除住房外,是否拥有任何其他财产,如土地、农场、其他房产等?(无论他们是分别拥有的还是双方共有的,都算)

66

- 1. 是
- 2. 否 (跳答第六部分)
- a. 不知道 (跳答第六部分)
- b. 不回答 (跳答第六部分)
- c. 不适用 (跳答第六部分)

E4. 您父母在 1948 年除自己的住房外,还拥有其他房产吗?

- 1. 有
- 2. 没有

67

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

E5. 他们当时是否拥有任何田地或耕地呢？

- 1. 是
- 2. 否 (跳答 E8)
- a. 不知道 (跳答 E8)
- b. 不回答 (跳答 E8)

68

E6. 他们当时雇佣别人种地吗？

- 1. 是
- 2. 否
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

69

E7. 他们当时把土地租给别人种吗？

- 1. 是
- 2. 否
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

70

E8. 您父母在 1948 年是否拥有任何店铺或生意呢？

- 1. 没有
- 2. 有, 小规模
- 3. 有, 大规模
- 4. 有, 但不知道规模
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答
- c. 不适用

71

### 第六部分 祖父情况

F1. 您祖父是哪一年出生的？(可以估计)

\_\_\_\_\_ 年 (记录年份, 用 4 位数)

72	73	74	75

F2. 您祖父的文化水平是

\_\_\_\_\_ (卡片 1)

76	77

F3. 您祖父现在与您住在一起吗？

- 1. 住在一起
- 2. 不住在一起 (跳答 F11)
- c. 不适用 (已经去世) (跳答 F11)

78

F4. 您祖父目前正在做什么？(卡片 2)

\_\_\_\_\_

79	80

F5. (调查员请注意, 此题只询问那些祖父仍然在工作或者劳动的人, 即卡片 2 中为 1、2 者, 否则跳答 F11)

您祖父现在的主要收入来源是什么？（卡片 5）

1	2	3	4	J
---	---	---	---	---

6
---

F6. 您祖父现在的职业是什么？（出示卡片 7）

7	8
---	---

（调查员请注意，此题只询问那些祖父仍然挣工资的人，即卡片 5 中收入来源为 3 者；否则跳答 F11）

F7. 您祖父的工作单位类型是：（卡片 3）

9	10
---	----

F8. 您祖父的工作单位级别是：（卡片 4）

11
----

F9. 您祖父的职位是（卡片 9）

12
----

F10. 您祖父上个月总共挣多少工资？

\_\_\_\_\_元/月

13	14	15	16	17	18
----	----	----	----	----	----

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

F11. 您的祖父入过党吗？

- 1. 入过
- 2. 没有 (跳答 F13)
- a. 不知道 (跳答 F13)
- b. 不回答 (跳答 F13)

19
----

F12. 请问您祖父是哪一年入党的？（可以估计）

19\_\_\_\_年（记录年份）

20	21
----	----

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

F13. 在解放之前的 1948 年，他主要以什么为生？

- 01. 没有固定职业
- 02. 为别人干活（长工、雇工或者工人）
- 03. 贫农、下中农
- 04. 中农、富裕中农
- 05. 小业主
- 06. 一般职员
- 07. 富农、地主
- 08. 店主、房产主、企业家
- 09. 民国方面的党、政、军人员
- 10. 共产党方面的党、政、军人员
- 11. 当时已退休
- 12. 其他\_\_\_\_\_
- a. 不知道

22	23
----	----

- b. 不回答
- c. 不适用 (1948 年时还太小, 或者已经去世) (跳答第七部分)

F14. 请描述一下他在 1948 年时的职业 (请记录)

24	25	26

F15. 您祖父在 1948 年时有自己的住房吗?

- 1. 有
- 2. 没有
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

  
27

F16. 解放前, 您祖父除了住房外, 是否拥有任何其他财产? 如土地、农场、生意、房产等 (包括他自己拥有的或与祖母共同拥有的财产。)

  
28

- 1. 是
- 2. 否 (跳答第七部分)
- a. 不知道 (跳答第七部分)
- b. 不回答 (跳答第七部分)

F17. 除了自己的住房, 您祖父在 1948 年拥有任何其他房产吗?

- 1. 有
- 2. 没有
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

  
29

F18. 他当时是否拥有任何田地或耕地呢?

- 1. 是
- 2. 否 (跳答 F21)
- a. 不知道 (跳答 F21)
- b. 不回答 (跳答 F21)

  
30

F19. 他当时雇别人来种自己的地吗?

- 1. 是
- 2. 否
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

  
31

F20. 他当时把地租给别人种吗?

- 1. 是
- 2. 否
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

  
32

F21. 您祖父在 1948 年是否拥有任何店铺或生意呢?

- 1. 没有
- 2. 有, 小规模
- 3. 有, 大规模
- 4. 有, 但不知道规模
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

  
33

## 第七部分 外祖父情况

G1. 您外祖父是哪一年出生的？（可以估计）  
 \_\_\_\_\_年（记录年份，用4位数）

34	35	36	37

G2. 您外祖父的文化水平是  
 \_\_\_\_\_（卡片1）

38	39

G3. 您外祖父现在与您住在一起吗？

1. 住在一起
2. 不住在一起                      （跳答 G11）
3. 不适用（已经去世）       （跳答 G11）

40

G4. 您外祖父目前在做什么？（卡片2）  
 \_\_\_\_\_

41	42

G5. **（调查员请注意：此题只询问那些外祖父仍然在工作或者劳动的人，即卡片2中为1、2者，否则，跳答 G11）**

您外祖父现在的收入来源是什么？（卡片5）  
 \_\_\_\_\_

43

G6. 您外祖父现在的职业是什么？（卡片7）

**（调查员请注意：此题只询问那些外祖父仍然挣工资的人，即收入来源卡片5中为3者，否则跳答 G11）**

44	45

G7. 您外祖父在什么样的工作单位？（卡片3）  
 \_\_\_\_\_

46	47

G8. 您外祖父的工作单位级别是（卡片4）  
 \_\_\_\_\_

48

G9. 您外祖父的职位是（卡片9）  
 \_\_\_\_\_

49

G10. 您外祖父上个月总共挣多少工资？

\_\_\_\_\_元/月

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

50	51	52	53	54	55

G11. 您的外祖父入过党吗？

1. 入过
2. 没有（跳答 G13）
  - a. 不知道（跳答 G13）
  - b. 不回答（跳答 G13）

56

G12. 请问您外祖父是哪一年入党的？（可以估计）

19 \_\_\_\_\_ 年 (记录年份)

57	58

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

G13. 在解放之前的1948年,他主要以什么为生?

59	60

- 01. 没有固定职业
- 02. 为别人干活 (长工、雇工或者工人)
- 03. 贫农、下中农
- 04. 中农、富裕中农
- 05. 小业主
- 06. 一般职员
- 07. 富农、地主
- 08. 店主、房产主、企业家
- 09. 民国方面的党、政、军人员
- 10. 共产党方面的党、政、军人员
- 11. 当时已经退休
- 12. 其他 \_\_\_\_\_

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

c. 不适用, 1948年时还太小, 或者已经去世 (跳答第八部分)

G14. 请描述一下他在1948年时的职业 (请记录)

61	62	63

G15. 在1948年时, 您外祖父是否拥有自己的住房?

- 1. 有
- 2. 没有
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

64

G16. 解放前, 您的外祖父除了住房外, 是否拥有其他财产呢? 比如说土地、农场、生意、房产等。(包括他自己拥有的或与外祖母共同拥有的财产)

65

- 1. 是
- 2. 否 (跳答第八部分)
- a. 不知道 (跳答第八部分)
- b. 不回答 (跳答第八部分)

G17. 除了自己的住房, 您的外祖父在1948年拥有任何其他房产吗?

- 1. 有
- 2. 没有
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

66

G18. 他当时是否拥有任何田地或耕地呢?

- 1. 是
- 2. 否 (跳答 G21)
- a. 不知道 (跳答 G21)
- b. 不回答 (跳答 G21)

67

G19. 他当时雇别人来种自己的地吗?

- 1. 是
- 2. 否
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

68

G20. 他当时把地租给别人种吗?

- 1. 是
- 2. 否
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

69

G21. 您的外祖父在 1948 年是否拥有任何店铺或生意呢?

- 1. 没有
- 2. 有, 小规模
- 3. 有, 大规模
- 4. 有, 但不知道规模
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

70

### 第八部分 配偶情况

H1. 您现在的婚姻状况是:

- 1. 已婚
- 2. 丧偶
- 3. 离婚
- 4. 再婚
- 5. 未婚 (跳答第九部分)

71

H2. 您哪一年(第一次)结婚?

19 \_\_\_\_\_ (记录年份)

72 73

H3. (如果多次结婚) 您最近一次结婚是在哪一年?

19 \_\_\_\_\_ (记录年份)

74 75

H4. 您的配偶是哪年出生的? (调查员注意: 配偶是指现在的或最近的配偶)

19 \_\_\_\_\_ (记录年份)

76 77

H5. 您配偶出生的地方属于卡片 6 的哪一类 (卡片 6)

\_\_\_\_\_

78



H6. 您配偶的文化程度是：(卡片 1)

1	2	3	4	K
6		7		

H7. 您配偶现在与您住在一起吗?

1. 是

8
---

2. 否 (跳答 H9)

H8. (如果住在一起) 那么他(她)上个月的工资总收入是多少? (包括工资、奖金、劳务、单位补贴等, 请尽量估计一下。如果他(她)没有上述工资收入或只有非工资收入, 请填写“0”)

元/月

9	10	11	12	13	14
---	----	----	----	----	----

- a. 不知道
- c. 不适用

H9. 请根据配偶的工作经历完成下表

表 5 配偶工作经历表

		以下各项, 只有劳动、工作的 (卡片 2 中填 1, 2 者) 填答, 其他一律填 C						
		活动类型: 卡片 2	收入的主要来源 (卡片 5)	职业 (请尽可能详细地记录)	职业 (卡片 7)	以下三栏, 只有挣工资的 (卡片 5 中收入来源为 3 者) 工人或干部填答, 其他一律填 C		
						工作单位类型 (卡片 3)	工作单位级别 (卡片 4)	职位 (卡片 9)
配 偶	结婚时	15	17	18	21	23	25	26
	现在	27	29	30	33	35	37	38
配 偶 的 父 亲	配偶 14 岁时	39	41	42	45	47	49	50
	配偶 结婚时	51	53	54	57	59	61	62
	现在	63	65	66	69	71	73	74

H10. 您配偶父亲的文化程度

\_\_\_\_\_ (卡片 1)

75	76

H11. 您配偶的父亲, 现在与您住在一起吗?

1. 住在一起

77

2. 不住在一起 (跳答 H13)

H12. (如果住在一起) 他上个月的工资总收入是多少? (包括工资、奖金、劳务、单位补贴等, 请尽量估计一下。如果他没有上述工资收入或只有非工资收入, 请填写“0”)

					L
1	2	3	4	5	

\_\_\_\_\_ 元/月

6	7	8	9	10	11					

a. 不知道

H13. 您的配偶的父亲是党员吗?

1. 是

12

2. 不是 (跳答第九部分)

a. 不知道 (跳答第九部分)

b. 不回答 (跳答第九部分)

H14. (如果是党员) 请问是何年入党的? (如果不能确定, 请估计)

19 \_\_\_\_\_ 年 (记录年份)

13	14

a. 不知道

b. 不回答

### 第九部分 家庭其他成员

调查员注意: 以上我们了解了被访者的父母、祖父、外祖父、配偶及配偶的父亲的情况, 下面调查被访者的其他家庭成员的情况, 请调查员把被访者所讲到的其他家庭成员都登记在下面的家庭名单里 (表 6)。

I1. 除了前面提到的人之外, 您家里还有别的家庭成员吗?

1. 有

15

2. 没有 (跳答第十部分)

a. 不知道 (跳答第十部分)

b. 不回答 (跳答第十部分)

I2. 现在请您谈谈您的其他家庭成员的情况。(调查员注意: 以下是表 6 的解释语, a. b. c. d...k 与表 7 中的 a. b. c. ...k 栏是对应的, 请填写表 6)

a 与被访者的关系: (记录在表 6 中 a 栏)

1. 同居者 (不读, 仅指双方有性关系者)
2. 子女、继 (寄养) 子女、或者配偶再婚时带来的子女或继 (寄养) 子女
3. 子女的配偶
4. 配偶的母亲
5. 被访者的兄弟姐妹
6. 配偶的兄弟姐妹
7. 被访者的祖母、配偶的祖父母
8. 被访者的其它亲戚
9. 配偶的其它亲戚
0. 其它 (请注明) \_\_\_\_\_

- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答
- b. 家庭成员的性别 (记录在表 6 中 b 栏)
  - 1. 男 2. 女
- c. 此人出生于哪一年? (记录 4 位数在表 6 中 c 栏)
  - a. 不知道 b. 不回答

**(调查员请注意 如果此人的年龄小于 16 岁, 即 1980 年 1 月 1 日以后出生, 下面的问题不再问, 转而问下一个家庭成员的情况, 否则继续询问 d)**

- d. 此人的文化程度 (记录在表 6 中 d 栏) (卡片 1)
  - a. 不知道
- e. 此人的户口状况是什么? (记录在表 6 中 e 栏)
  - 1. 与被访者住在一起, 此地有长期户口
  - 2. 与被访者住在一起, 此地有临时户口
  - 3. 与被访者住在一起, 在别处有户口
  - 4. 与被访者住在一起, 哪都没有户口
  - 5. 住在别处, 但此地有长期户口
  - 6. 住在别处, 但此地有临时户口
  - 7. 住在别处, 户口在别处
  - 8. 住在别处, 哪都没有户口
- f. 此人目前的工作或劳动的情形 (卡片 2, 并记录在表 6 中 f 栏)

**调查员请注意 如果此人的劳动或工作的情形是 '1, 劳动或工作, 2, 离退休后继续工作', 请继续询问 g, 否则就请转而询问下一个家庭成员。**

- g. 此人的主要收入来源是什么 (记录在表 6 中 g 栏) (卡片 5)?
- h. 此人的职业是什么? (卡片 7)

**调查员请注意 如果该家庭成员挣工资 (即收入来源是卡片 5 的 3, "挣工资的工人或干部"), 则继续询问下列问题; 否则, 转而询问下一个家庭成员情况。**

- i. 此人的工作单位属于那一类? (卡片 3)
- j. 此人工作单位的级别是什么? (卡片 4)
- k. 此人的职位是什么 (卡片 9)
- l. 此人上个月总收入是多少? (包括基本工资、奖金、以及从单位得到的所有收入)

**调查员注意: 问完所有家庭成员情况后, 继续询问第十部分。**

表 6 其他家庭成员名单

	a. 与被访者关系: 卡片 12-a	b. 性别: 1 男; 2 女	c. 出生年份 (1980 年以后出生的, 右面各栏不再问。)	d. 文化程度: (卡片 1)	e. 户口状况 (卡片 12-e)	f. 活动类型 (卡片 2)	g. 主要收入来源 (卡片 5)	h. 职业 (卡片 7)	只有劳动, 工作的 (卡片 2 的 01 或 02) 填写, 其他一律填 c			
									i. 单位类型 (卡片 3)	j. 单位级别 (卡片 4)	k. 职位 (卡片 9)	l. 如果是拿工资的, 上个月总收入
01	16	17	18	22	24	25	27	28	30	32	33	39
02	40	41	42	46	48	49	51	52	54	56	57	63
03	6	7	8	12	14	15	17	18	20	22	23	29
04	30	31	32	36	38	39	41	42	44	46	47	53
05	54	55	56	60	62	63	65	66	68	70	71	77

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

06	6	7	8	12	14	15	17	18	20	22	23	29
07	30	31	32	36	38	39	41	42	44	46	47	53
08	54	55	56	60	62	63	65	66	68	70	71	77
09	6	7	8	12	14	15	17	18	20	22	23	29
10	30	31	32	36	38	39	41	42	44	46	47	53
11	54	55	56	60	62	63	65	66	68	70	71	77
12	6	7	8	12	14	15	17	18	20	22	23	29

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

第十部分 居住历史和住房条件

J1 请调查员按照卡片 6 直接记录调查所在地的大小

  
30

J2 您从一出生就住在这里吗?

1. 是的 (跳答 J7)

  
31

2. 不是

J3 您出生地点的大小 (卡片 6)

  
32

J4 您 14 岁起就一直住在这里吗?

1. 是 (跳答 J7)

  
33

2. 不是

J5 那么您 14 岁时住的地方的大小是 (卡片 6)

  
34

J6 您是哪一年搬到这个村 (镇或城市) 里来居住的?

19\_\_年 (记录年份)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------

  
35 36

J7 您出生时是什么户口?

1. 农户

  
37

2. 非农户

c. 不适用 (当时没有户口制度)

J8 您 14 岁时是什么户口?

1. 农户

  
38

2. 非农户

c. 不适用 (当时还没有户口制度)

J9 您 14 岁时, 有几个兄弟姐妹? \_\_\_\_\_ (请记录兄弟姐妹个数, 不包括被访者本人)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------

  
39 40

调查员注意, 以下询问的是目前的情况

J10 您现在是什么户口?

1. 农户

  
41

2. 非农户

3. 哪也无户口 (跳答 J12)

J11 您在这里的户口状况是

1. 长期户口

  
42

2. 临时户口

3. 未登记户口

J12 您现在的住房是 (仅指访谈时所在的住房)

- 01. 自己或自己家的房
- 02. 自己单位分的房
- 03. 配偶单位的房
- 04. 父母单位的房
- 05. 其它亲属工作单位的房
- 06. 朋友单位的房
- 07. 房管局的房
- 08. 租的私人房
- 09. 单位为自己租借或买的住房 (自己不花钱)
- 10. 住在白天工作或干活的场所 (如办公室、工地等)
- 11. 集体宿舍
- 12. 半公半私的房
- 13. 其它 (请注明) \_\_\_\_\_

43	44

J13 您现在住的地方一共有几个居室? (您或您的家人使用, 不包括与别人合用的)

\_\_\_\_\_ 间

45	46

c. 不适用

J14 您现在住的地方的使用面积大概有多少平方米? (您或您的家人使用, 不包括与别人合用的)

\_\_\_\_\_ 平方米

47	48	49	50

c. 不适用

J15 您现在住的地方有以下设备吗?

- |               | 有 | 没有 |
|---------------|---|----|
| a. 自来水        | 1 | 2  |
| b. 电          | 1 | 2  |
| c. 自家的室内厕所    | 1 | 2  |
| d. 管道煤气       | 1 | 2  |
| e. 暖气 (包括土暖气) | 1 | 2  |

	51
	52
	53
	54
	55

J16 这房子是哪一年建的? (可以估计)

\_\_\_\_\_ 年 (记录年份, 用四位数)

56	57	58	59

a. 不知道

J17 您是哪一年搬进来的?

19 \_\_\_\_\_ (记录年份)

60	61

a. 不知道

b. 不回答

c. 不适用 (生在这里或从小就生活在这里)

### 第十一部分 物质消费

K1 您或您家有下列物品吗? 请分别填答现在的和 1986 年的情况 (1 有, 2 没有, a 不知道)

	现在			1986年		
	有	没有	不知道	有	没有	不知道
a. 黑白电视机	1	2	a	1	2	a
b. 彩色电视机	1	2	a	1	2	a
c. 冰箱	1	2	a	1	2	a
d. 电饭煲	1	2	a	1	2	a
e. 普通洗衣机	1	2	a	1	2	a
f. 全自动洗衣机	1	2	a	1	2	a
g. 电风扇	1	2	a	1	2	a
h. 空调	1	2	a	1	2	a
i. 录像机	1	2	a	1	2	a
j. 摄像机	1	2	a	1	2	a
k. 电话	1	2	a	1	2	a
l. 微波炉	1	2	a	1	2	a
m. 个人电脑	1	2	a	1	2	a
n. 自行车或三轮车	1	2	a	1	2	a
o. 摩托车	1	2	a	1	2	a
p. 卡车或者小汽车	1	2	a	1	2	a

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

62		63
64		65
66		67
68		69
70		71
72		73
74		75
76		77
78		79
8		7
8		9
10		11
12		13
14		15
16		17
18		19

## 第十二部分 文化

L1 您常用的语言是

01. 普通话
02. 江浙方言
03. 粤语
04. 客家话
05. 汉族其他方言
06. 朝鲜语
07. 蒙古语
08. 哈萨克语
09. 维吾尔语
10. 壮语
11. 藏语
12. 其它(请注明) \_\_\_\_\_

20	21
----	----

L2 您懂下列外语吗?

	不懂	懂一点	可以应用	应用得非常好
A. 英语	1	2	3	4
B. 日语	1	2	3	4
C. 俄语	1	2	3	4
D. 其它	1	2	3	4

22
23
24
25



L3 当您 14 岁时，您家里大概有多少书？

- 0. 没有
- 1. 十本以下
- 2. 十一到二十本
- 3. 二十一至五十本
- 4. 五十一至一百本
- 5. 一百零一到五百本
- 6. 五百零一到一千本
- 7. 一千零一本以上
- a. 不知道

 26

L4 在您 14 岁时，您或您家里拥有下面这些东西吗？

	有	没有	不知道
A. 地图、地图册	1	2	a
B. 儿童杂志	1	2	a
C. 与家人共用的书桌	1	2	a
D. 你自己的书桌	1	2	a

 27 28 29 30

L5 当您 14 岁时，您父亲多久读一次报纸？

- 1. 从来不读
- 2. 偶尔读一次
- 3. 经常读
- a. 不知道

 31

L6 当您 14 岁时，您父亲多久读一次科技、文学、历史和名人传记之类的书籍？

- 1. 从来不读
- 2. 偶尔读一次
- 3. 经常读
- a. 不知道

 32

L7 现在您家大约有多少本书？

- 0. 没有
- 1. 十本以下
- 2. 十一到二十本
- 3. 二十一到五十本
- 4. 五十一到一百本
- 5. 一百零一到五百本
- 6. 五百零一本到一千本
- 7. 一千零一本以上
- a. 不知道

 33

L8 您多久读一次报纸？

- 1. 从来不读
- 2. 偶尔读一次
- 3. 经常读

 34

L9 您多久读一次科技、文学、历史和名人传记之类的书籍？

- 1. 从来 unread
- 2. 偶尔读一次
- 3. 经常读

35

### 第十三部分 社会活动

M1 您现在是党员吗？

- 1. 是
- 2. 不是 (跳答 M3)

36

M2 您是哪一年入的党？(可以估计)

- 19 \_\_\_\_\_ 年 (记录年份)
- a. 不知道
  - d. 记不清了

37	38

M3 您的配偶是党员吗？

- 1. 是
- 2. 不是 (跳答 M5)
- a. 不知道 (跳答 M5)
- c. 不适用, 无配偶 (跳答 M5)

39

M4 他(她)是哪一年入党的？(可以估计)

- 19 \_\_\_\_\_ 年 (记录年份)
- a. 不知道

40	41

M5 您的家庭出身是？

- 01. 革命干部
- 02. 革命军人
- 03. 革命烈士
- 04. 工人
- 05. 贫下中农
- 06. 中农、小业主
- 07. 职员和自由职业者
- 08. 资本家
- 09. 右派分子
- 10. 富农
- 11. 坏分子
- 12. 地主
- 13. 反革命
- 14. 其它(请注明) \_\_\_\_\_
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

42	43

M6 在您的亲戚、朋友当中, 有人(曾经)当过领导干部吗？

- 1. 有
- 2. 没有(跳答第十四部分)

44

M7 其中和您经常来往的（例如见面、一起吃饭、通电话、写信等等）有几人？

\_\_\_\_\_（如果没有，填写“0”并跳答第十四部分）

45	46

M8 请根据 M7 的人数，将每一个与您经常来往的领导干部分别填入表 7 中。（即使此人前面已经提到过也请再次填答；如果此人有一个以上的职位，请逐个告诉我）

**调查员注意 记录到表 7 之中**

亲属（包括夫妻双方的亲属）

01. 配偶
02. 子女或者继子女
03. 父母、岳父母、公婆
04. 祖父母、外祖父母
05. 兄弟姐妹（包括堂表兄弟姐妹）
06. 其他长辈亲戚
07. 其他小辈亲戚
08. 其他（请注明）\_\_\_\_\_

朋友（包括双方的朋友）

09. 从小的朋友
10. 同学
11. 同事
12. 邻居
13. 老乡
14. 其他（记录）\_\_\_\_\_

表 7

序号(每个人只能有一个序号)	与被访者关系	性别 1 男; 2 女	职位 卡片 9	任职开始 年份	任职结束年份 (仍然在任填 99)
47	49	51	52	53	55
57	59	61	62	63	65
67	69	71	72	73	75
6	8	10	11	12	14
16	18	20	21	22	24
26	28	30	31	32	34
36	38	40	41	42	44
46	48	50	51	52	54

					R
1	2	3	4	5	

56	58	60	61	62	64
66	68	70	71	72	74

### 第十四部分 结 尾

N1 您认识下列汉字吗?

	回答 正确	回答 不正确	回答 不认识	拒绝 回答
1. 一万	1	2	a	b
2. 姓名	1	2	a	b
3. 粮食	1	2	a	b
4. 函数	1	2	a	b
5. 肆虐	1	2	a	b
6. 雕琢	1	2	a	b
7. 彳亍	1	2	a	b
8. 舛谬	1	2	a	b
9. 耆耄	1	2	a	b
10. 饕餮	1	2	a	b

				S
1	2	3	4	5

	6
	7
	8
	9
	10
	11
	12
	13
	14
	15
	16

N2 与10年前相比,您觉得现在的生活是

1. 好了许多
2. 好一点
3. 差不多
4. 差了一点
5. 差了很多
- a. 不知道
- b. 不回答

N3 您的民族是

01. 汉族
02. 满族
03. 蒙古族
04. 回族
05. 壮族
06. 维吾尔
07. 藏族
08. 朝鲜族
09. 傣族
10. 彝族
11. 其他,请注明\_\_\_\_\_

17	18

N4 (请调查员填写) 被访者的普通话说得好吗?

1. 一点也不会说
2. 会说一点
3. 还不错

  
19

N5 (请调查员填写) 本次调查是用什么语言进行的?

1. 标准普通话
2. 带当地口音的普通话
3. 被调查者不能讲普通话, 用当地方言进行
4. 用少数民族的语言进行

  
20

**调查员注意: 请返回第 2 页的访谈记录填答结束时间、成功与否、未成功原因!**

**卡片 1: 文化程度**

01. 不识字
02. 能够阅读
03. 私塾 (解放前)
04. 初小
05. 高小
06. 初中
07. 职业高中、中专、中技
08. 高中
09. 大专 (包括“五大”)
10. 大学 (4年及以上)
11. 研究生
12. 其他 (请记录)

**卡片 2: 活动类型**

01. 劳动 (农民)、工作
02. 离退休后继续工作
03. 待业
04. 上学
05. 操持家务
06. 休产假或者长期病休
07. 退休, 而且不再工作
08. 离休, 而且不再工作
09. 丧失工作能力
10. 在狱中
11. 年龄太小, 不能工作
12. 服兵役 (不包括军官)
13. 已经去世
14. 其它 (请记录)

**卡片 3: 工作单位类型**

01. 党政军机关 (包括党委、政府、人大、政协、公检法、武装部、部队)
02. 国家、集体的事业单位
03. 民办事业单位
04. 国有企业
05. 集体企业
06. 合作企业或者联营企业
07. 个体或私营企业
08. 外资独资企业
09. 中外合资、中外合作企业
10. 乡 (镇) 办企业
11. 村办企业
12. 解放前
13. 其他企业 (请记录)

**卡片 4: 工作单位的级别**

1. 中央级
2. 省、部级
3. 地、局级 (直辖市的区)
4. 县、处级 (县级市、直辖市的街道、地级市的区)
5. 乡镇科级 (直辖市的居委会, 地级市的区下的街道, 县级市的区、局)
6. 村股级 (县或镇的居委会)
7. 解放前

**卡片 5: 收入的主要来源**

1. 种地 (农民)
2. 不拿工资的村干部
3. 挣工资 (工人或干部, 指有稳定工作, 稳定单位, 稳定工资的人)
4. 经营企业或者干个体户
5. 独立从事各种自由职业
6. 在自己家的生意或者企业中帮忙
7. 流动打工
8. 主要依靠租金、投资、存款及利息
9. 其它 (请注明)

**卡片 6: 居住地方的大小**

1. 村
2. 乡、镇
3. 县城
4. 县级市
5. 地区级城市
6. 省会
7. 北京、天津、上海

**卡片 7: 职业**

01. 农林牧渔劳动者
02. 非技术工人 (体力劳动)
03. 技术工人 (体力劳动)
04. 商业、服务业人员
05. 一般办公室职员
06. 中层管理人员
07. 高级管理人员或单位负责人
08. 一般或初级专业技术人员
09. 中级专业技术人员
10. 高级专业技术人员
11. 个体户
12. 私营企业主
13. 军人或警察
14. 其他 (请注明)

**卡片 8: 经营活动**

01. 重工业
02. 轻工业
03. 建筑业
04. 运输业
05. 服务业
06. 商业、贸易
07. 金融、证券、房地产
08. 文教卫生
09. 农村中的副业
10. 其它 (请记录)

**卡片 9: 职位**

1. 普通人员
2. 班组长
3. 村干部
4. 乡镇干部
5. 股级干部
6. 科级干部
7. 处级干部
8. 局级干部及以上

**卡片 I2—a**

1. 同居者 (不读, 仅指双方有性关系者)
2. 子女、继 (寄养) 子女、配偶再婚时带来的子女或继 (寄养) 子女
3. 子女的配偶
4. 配偶的母亲
5. 被访者的兄弟姐妹
6. 配偶的兄弟姐妹
7. 被访者的祖母、配偶的祖父母
8. 被访者的其它亲戚
9. 配偶的其它亲戚
0. 其它 (请注明)

**卡片 I2—e**

1. 与被访者住在一起, 此地有长期户口
2. 与被访者住在一起, 此地有临时户口
3. 与被访者住在一起, 在别处有户口
4. 与被访者住在一起, 哪都没有户口
5. 住在别处, 但此地有长期户口
6. 住在别处, 但此地有临时户口
7. 住在别处, 户口在别处
8. 住在别处, 哪都没有户口