China Health and Nutrition Survey

2006

Work Manual

Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene

China Center for Disease Control and Prevention

June, 2006

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Preface

The first to the sixth phase of the "China Health and Nutrition Survey", which were sponsored jointly by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in the United States of America, the Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene of the China Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and Liaoning, Shandong, Jiangsu, Hunan, Hubei, Guangxi, and Guizhou provinces, were completed in 1989, 1991, 1993, 1997, 2000, and 2004 respectively. The seventh phase of the survey will be conducted in 2006.

The purpose of the survey is, through dynamic observation in different time periods, to find out the trends of change in urban and rural residents' living standards, diet structure, and nutrition status in different parts of China, and to understand the correlation between these changes and the related familial and social-hygienic, economic, cultural, and demographic factors. Findings from the survey provide a statistical basis which can be used by the central government in its policy and decision making on nutrition and food development and the related hygienic, economic, and social development in urban and rural areas.

The 2006 survey will be conducted on the basis of the previous six surveys, and be a follow-up and supplementation. This work manual is compiled for field workers to ensure a smooth implementation of the survey and high-quality results. This manual provides detailed explanations and requirements for all survey questionnaires and presents a standardized survey method. We believe that everything we are doing at present and will be doing has one purpose: quality.

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Chapter 1: Proposal of the 2006 Survey

Scope of the Survey and Respondents

2006 survey will track and follow up the previous six surveys' respondent households; survey sites should be all sites surveyed in 1989-2004; all households at each survey site should be those which were interviewed in 1989, 1991, 1993, 1997, 2000 and 2004; each household surveyed previously should be tracked and followed up; and the number of households on each survey site should be at least 20 in principle. With permission, under special circumstances, such as the original respondent household's having moved to another place, the original respondent household should be tracked and followed up; an appropriate replacement measure can be adopted only if there will be a tremendous impediment to follow up those lost respondents. If a whole survey site has been moved to a new place, the new place should be surveyed; if a whole survey site has been moved scatteredly to different places, the original respondents should be tracked and followed up wherever they moved to; corresponding households can be chosen to replace those lost original households only if those moved households cannot be tracked.

All current members in each selected household are respondents. New households (such as those formed through household division or a daughter's being married) which have been established from the original respondent household since the 2004 survey, and which are located in the same village/community and neighborhood, should be listed in the 2006 survey. All members of the new households (regardless of whether they have been a respondent previously or not) should be interviewed in the same way as members of other households.

Interviewer training

A national level of training was applied for this survey and it was conveyed in three training classes. Twenty people from each province took part in the first-level training. All first-level trainees should be actual interviewers and supervisors. Avoid replacing formally trained first-level staff before the actual interviewing starts. The second level training can be executed by the first level trainees. If new interviewers are to be added to the survey, they must receive intensive training according to our standards and should meet the formal training criteria before they can start working.

Survey Time

Each province should use the same time span as it did in the previous six surveys. On the whole, the survey should be completed between September and November.

Survey Contents

The survey contents and questionnaire formats are basically similar to those applied in the sixth survey in 2004. Appropriate adjustments to some questions and addition or deletion of other questions have been made; a delivery organization survey is added. Specifically, there are the following six categories of questionnaires in the 2006 survey:

Household Survey

Respondents: all selected households. Each household should complete one set of the survey questionnaire. This survey is used to collect basic information such as household composition, family-level work and income, household incomes and expenses, drinkable water, healthcare facilities and healthcare services.

Adult survey

Respondents: all members with the age of 18 years or above. Each member should complete one set of the questionnaire. This survey is used to understand househould members' jobs, household works, consumption of cigarette and alcohol, health status, and usage of healthcare services. Physical examinations should be executed to every adult. If a respondent is an ever-married woman under the age of 52, the information about the marriage, pregnancy, and childbirth histories of these women should be surveyed as well.

Child survey

Respondents: all children and adolescents with an age between 0 and 18 years old. Each child should complete one set of the questionnaire. This survey is designed to understand children's physical activity, consumption habits of cigarette and alcohol, health status, and usage of healthcare services. Physical examinations should be executed to every child.

Household Nutrition Survey

Respondents: all survey households and household members. This part is designed to find out about household and individual food consumption by measuring the entire quantity of household food consumption and interviewing the individuals on three consecutive days. Every household member with an age of above 2 years is individually interviewed.

Community Survey

Include two parts:

1. Community infrastructure, service, and organization survey.
2. Survey on price of food and specific living supplies.

Respondents: all survey villages or communities. Each sampled village/neighborhood completes a set of this survey.

Delivery Organization Survey

Respondents: hospitals which can delivery babies at city/town survey sites. 10-12 hospitals at each city, or 5-6 hospitals at each county town, should be selected randomly. This survey is designed to collect information about feeding status of new-born babies in hospitals.

Data Collection Methods

All survey tables should be responsibly filled out by interviewers. For survey Tables I, II, and IV, interviewers should make a house visit to collect the information needed through patient, careful, and conscientious interviews. The survey of ever-married woman under the age of 52 will be appropriate if completed by female interviewers.

Physical Examination parts in Table II and III questionnaires should be completed collectively at each survey site at a scheduled time. Under the circumstance of an increase of a proportion of students living on campus and an increase of a proportion of adult working outside, a holiday should be scheduled to conduct physical examination. Respondents who cannot attend the scheduled physical examination should be arranged to supplement their physical examinations according to the respondents’ schedule.

For Table V, every county (city) should have the designated interviewers to question responsible members of village/neighborhood committees, medical facilities, state-owned stores, free markets and supermarkets for accurate information.

For Table VI, every county (city) should have the designated interviewers to question responsible members of the obstetrics and gynecology department in every selected hospital for accurate information.

Data Processing

A multilevel verification and centralized input method will be applied. All provinces, cities, and counties should finish their surveys on schedule, verify the information to make sure that there are no mistakes, and then send all completed questionnaires to the province-/district- level Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), or Health Inspection Organization, as soon as possible for collectively data processing. The Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene (IFNH) provide training to all data entry personnel. Data entry will use a standardized program. Each province-/district- level CDC or Health Inspection Organization should report data processing information to IFNH in time. All data entry should be completed before the end of **March, 2007**.

Survey Organization and Implementation

The survey is designed jointly by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene of the China CDC and the Carolina Population Center of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and implemented by related city/county CDC or Health Inspection Organization under the organization of the Food Inspection Services of the nine provinces/districts.

The survey method is decided by each individual province based on its experiences in the previous six surveys and this year's situation. The data may be collected by a team of interviewers at the province level or by smaller teams of interviewers at the city/county level. Each team should have a designated leader to coordinate the team’s works, and is also required to provide an accurate interviwers’ namelist.

The project team of each province/district-level CDC or Health inspection organization is responsible for survey quality control. The project teams should supervise and conduct quality inspections during the survey, to find possible problems and solve them in time. The responsible interviewer should re-do the interview if a finished questionnaire, when checked by a team leader, fails to meet the survey criteria. Verification or quality sampling should be conducted again after the re-interview is completed, and the survey team leader should sign off.

Chapter 2: Interviewers' Work Criteria and Questionnaire-Filling Requirements

Interviewers' Work Criteria

1. Interviewers must receive intensive training, carefully read the contents of each questionnaire and the manual to understand the essence of the questionnaire, and learn necessary survey methods. It is particularly worth mentioning that if, during the actual survey, trained interviewers must be replaced or new interviewers added as circumstances warrant, the new interviewers must be fully trained to meet the formal training criteria before they start working.

2. Interviewers should contact the respondent household before making a house visit. They should explain the interview and the questionnaires carefully to the selected households, especially questions that are sensitive to the respondents, to eliminate their worries and gain their cooperation. All household information is strictly confidential; interviewers cannot discuss it among themselves nor disclose it to the outside world.

3. Interviewers should be fully prepared to revisit the household more than once for the same question. Because most of the questions in this survey are targeted at individuals and cannot be answered by household members other than the designated individual, interviewers probably need to visit the household several times before all members can be found.

4. Under normal circumstances, interviewers should ask all questions in the questionnaires according to their original design. If the respondent has difficulty in understanding the question being asked because of limited education or a language barrier, the interviewer can do some explaining as appropriate, but the explanation must be loyal to the original meaning of the question and identical to explanations in the working manual.

5. Interviewers should ask all questions in the correct sequence, paying attention to the skipping directions in the questionnaire, to avoid missing a question or filling in the wrong blank. Interviewers record the answers question-by-question exactly as the respondent replies. Interviewers should not make any objective assumptions or estimates for respondents.

6. This survey is comprehensive and multifaceted, and its parts are closely interrelated. The survey results of one part touch on the analysis of another part and the data quality of one part influences the conclusion of the whole analysis; therefore, every part and every item should be treated seriously. Data that should not be missing must be gathered.

7. Before ending an interview, the interviewer should thoroughly check each answer on the questionnaires for mistakenly missed questions, handwritting mistakes or logical errors,

which should be corrected immediately. This check should be done before terminating the interviewing. The main checking contents include: whether the cover is completely filled; whether the household ID and individual ID are accurate; whether there is replies which conflict with each other; and whether there is any logical error.

8. Attention: without re-asking or re-interviewing a respondent, changing any answer is prohibited, even if the interviewer find out a mistake obviously due to his own negligence.

Requirements for Filling out the Questionnaire

1. Use pen or ballpoint pen; handwriting should be legible and formal; and changes should not be made lightly or at will. Arabic numbers should be written in formal style and in the order of 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

2. Numbers and codes should not be written outside the squares. The selected, standard codes should be filled in the corresponding squares. For those answers either in characters or in numbers, characters should be written on the designated lines, and numbers should have ones, tens, hundreds, and thousands in the correct place. Fill in the empty squares on the left with "0." Make numbers either whole numbers or use decimals according to specific requirements. Do not omit the 0 after the decimal place. If an expense amounts to 59 yuan, for example, the correct written form is $\boxed{0}\ \boxed{5}\ \boxed{9}.\boxed{0}$, not $\boxed{\ }\ \boxed{5}\ \boxed{9}.\boxed{0}$, $\boxed{\ }\ \boxed{5}\ \boxed{9}.\boxed{\ }$ or $\boxed{5}\ \boxed{9}\ \boxed{\ }.\boxed{\ }$.

3. Unless otherwise indicated, the questionnaire should be filled out according to the following rules: For those questions that have no interview or no answer or logically need not to be asked, leave the answer space blank. If the answers to certain questions are in numbers and the number is 0, then enter 0; if the answers are another number, then fill in the number exact as the reply.

4. To correct a mistake after the questionnaire is filled, first cross out the wrong characters or numbers using double horizontal lines, then write the correct characters of the number above the lines. Do not correct the original numbers. For example, to change 102 to 104, the correct method is:

$$\boxed{1}\ \boxed{0}\ \boxed{\overset{4}{\cancel{2}}}\text{。}$$

5. In addition to specific names or numbers, some questions, such as name and address, must have corresponding codes in the squares.

6. If the page space provided is insufficient, add new pages. Make sure the additional pages are stapled together with the questionnaire.

7. The questionnaire has many instructions. When asking questions in sequence, pay attention to specific instructions marked by *. Follow the instructions either to ask the next question or skip the next one or several questions. Do not leave any marks on questions that don't need to

be asked, and don't miss any answers to questions that are required.

8. The alphabetic coding of questions is for the use of data entry staff. The codes may not be in alphabetic order. Interviewers need not worry about them.

Chapter 3: Instructions for Filling out Questionnaires and Explanations about the Indicators

I. Household Survey

Instructions for using ID in the 2006 survey

1. ID composition

ID code in this survey is composed of six variables: T1 to T5 and a line number. T1 has 2 digits; T2 and T3 have 1 digit; T4 has 2 digits, T5 and the line number have 3 digits. Therefore, a community code is a 6-digit number (e.g. 211101), a household ID (T1-T5) is composed of 9 digits (e.g. 211101001). Pay attention to the compositions of these IDs, and fill in a household ID and a line number carefully. Refer to Example 1 on the page 8 and Example 2 on the page 9 of the manual.

2. ID for newly established households

A newly established household is the one that is established, due to a certain reason, by a member from an original respondent household since 2004 survey and located in the same village and neighborhood. T1-T4 for a newly established household are the same as the original respondent household, T5 is coded from 101. Refer to Example 3 on the page 10 of the manual.

3. ID for replacement households

If some households cannot be followed up in 2006 survey, new households must be selected to replace those lost households, for ensuring total 20 households from each survey site. These newly selected households are called as replacement households. T1-T4 for replacement households is the same as the community code fot those lost household. T5 is code from 101.

If there are both newly established households and replacement households at a survey site, T5 for the newly established households should be coded before that for replacement households. For example, there are 15 original households, 2 newly established households and 3 replacement households which are selected to meet the requirement of at least 20 households (15＋2＋3＝20) at a survey site. Then, T5 for newly established households should be 101 and 102; T5 for 3 replacement households should be 103, 104 and 105. Refer to Example 4 on the page 11 of the manual.

4. ID for replacement survey site

If a certain survey site cannot be followed up in 2006 survey, a similar village/community must be selected as a replacement of the original survey site. These newly selected survey sites are called as **replacement survey sites (or new survey sites)**.

T1-T3 for a replacement survey site should be the same as the original survey site, T4 is coded from 05 to 08 (replace 01~04). If the T4 for the original survey site was 05-08, then T4 for replacement survey sites should be 09-12. For example, if the 211104 survey site is replaced by a new survey site, then the T4 for the new survey site should be 211108; if the 211106 survey site is replaced, then the T4 for the replacement survey site should be 211110. Please refer to Example 5 and five explanations followed the example on the page 12 of the manual.

5. How to determine T4 for replacement survey sites

Original site		the first time replacement		the second time replacement
Survey sites in city				
01 The first (city) residential community	→	05 The fifth (city) residential community	→	09 The ninth (city) residential community
02 The second (city) residential community	→	06 The sixth (city) residential community	→	10 The tenth (city) residential community
03 the third suburban village	→	07 the seventh suburban village	→	11 the eleventh suburban village
04 the fourth suburban village	→	08 the eighth suburban village	→	12 the twelveth suburban village
Survey sites in rural area				
01 residential community in county town	→	05 residential community in county town	→	09 residential community in county town
02 The first village	→	06 The fourth village	→	10 The seventh village
03 The second village	→	07 The fifth village	→	11 The eighth village
04 The third village	→	08 The sixth village	→	12 The ninth village

Requirement for Cover Page:

For previously surveyed households in the 1989 - 2004 surveys, first copy the T1-T5 codes used for the household by the previous surveys to the T1-T5 squares of Household ID on the first line of the cover page. The 2006 codes for the household must be identical as those used in the previous six surveys. If there are newly established households or replacement households, T1-T4 should be the same as the original respondent household, and T5 should start from 101. If the survey site is a replacement site, T1-T3 should be the same as the orginal survey site, T4 should be coded as 05-08 (for replacing the original 01 – 04), or coded as 09 – 12 (for replacing the original 05-08). T5 code for household in a replacement survey site should start from 001.

Please write down the household address in details for future follow-up.

Fill in the number of current household members in T6; this number must be identical to the total number of old members from original households in Table 1 member roster, new members from original households and members from newly established households in Table 2 member roster (for newly established households, the number of current members should be identical to the number in Table 2).

Record a respondent’s name and his line number, and fill his line number into T6a.

The quality of completed questionnaires should be examined thoroughly by the team leader, then fill in CO.

Completed questionnaires should be signed by both the interviewer and the team leader with their own ID code.

(I)Household Member Roster: old members from original households

Household survey in 2006 includes two tables for household member roster (Table 1 and Table 2). All members who participated in 1989 – 2004 surveys (old members) should be registered in Table 1; all members who did not take part in previous surveys should be registered in Table 2. Note that all newly established households, replacement households and households from replacement survey sites should be registered into Table 2, not Table 1.

Respondents: households which participated in 1989 – 2004 surveys.

Question 1~5: Before the survey starts, a list of household members who participated in 1989 – 2004 surveys will be provided to every province. This list includes contents for the questions 1~ 5 in Table 1 (line number, name, gender, birth date using western calendar date or lunar calendar date). Check those households which can be followed up in 2006 survey according to this list. After households which can be followed up in 2006 survey are confirmed by the team leader, create a new list which include only those follow-up households and paste it onto Table 1. Interviewers, together with respondents, should check the accuracy of every item on the new list during interviewing. If any error is found, interviewers should correct it immediately according to the correction methods in above examples. Please record all new information legibly.

In the database of the previous six surveys, birth dates of many respondents were not in concert between surveys, especially some birth dates cannot be told between Western calendar date and lunar calendar date. Therefore, we expressly list out both Western calendar birth date and lunar calendar birth date of repondents. Interviewers should check which birth date is correct through asking the respondent during interviewing. First, check the Western calendar birth date. If it is correct, circle the Western calendar birth date; if it is not correct, check the lunar calendar birth date. Circle the lunar calendar date if it is correct. If both are wrong, ask the respondent which calendar date he/she is used for his/her birth date and what his/her correct birth date is. If Western calendar date is used, strike through the wrong western calendar birth date with a double horizontal line and record a correct western calendar birth date above it. If luner calendar date is used, strike through the wrong lunar calendar birth date with a double horizontal line and record a correct lunar calendar birth date above it. If both calendar dates are remembered by the respondent, check the Western calendar birth date only, circling the right the western calendar date or correcting the western calendar date only. In the list, several respondents did not have birth date. The interviewer should ask and record a birth date with a corresponding calendar.

Question 6: Interviewers record whether respondents' birth dates are modified or not. If there is NO modification, enter "0"; if any birth date is corrected or missing birth date is supplemented, enter "1".

Question 7: Only five commonly used nationalities are listed. If a respondent's nationality is not in this list, fill in with "20" (other), and record his/her nationality. If the respondent's parents belong to two different nationalities and the respondent has not decided his/her nationality, then select either one of the parents' nationalities

Question 8: First, establish the head of household. Head of household is the person recognized by all household members who plays a decisive role in household affairs, and under most circumstances, is the chief economic provider for the household. If it is difficult to decide on the household head, then go by the family register. Once the household head is known, establish the relationship between the head of household and other household members.

Question 9: Decide whether listed household members are currently counted as household members and determine the changes in household members. In this survey, household members are defined as all members who live in the household and whose earnings and expenses are part of the household's earnings and expenditures. According to household member definitions, if a person moves out and is financially independent, then the person should not be listed in the household. If the person who moved out has established a new household in the same village or neighborhood, then use another set of the Household Member Roster to ask each member of the new household all the questions beginning with Table 2. If the respondent is still a household member, skip Question 10~11, ask Question 12 directly.

Question 10: If Question 9 is “0” (NO), ask the date when household members moved out or died. Pay attention, only the year (4 digits) and the month (2 digits) of the date should be recorded, not the day.

Question 11: Attention: finish the intervewing with the member if he/she is not a household member according our definition. Interview the next member beginning from Question 1.

Question 12: If the respondent lives in the household, enter “1” and finish the interviewing. Interview the next household member. If a member temporarily left for visiting a relative or a friend, record as at home and enter “1”.

Question 13: Enter “000” if the period of the member’ leaving home is less than one month; enter “001” if the period is longer than one month but less than two months, and so on.

II. **Household member roster**: **new members from original households and all members from new established households**

Respondents: all new members who did not participate in 1989 – 2004 surveys from orginal households, all members from new established households, all members from replacement households and all members from households in replacement survey sutes.

New members from original households (refer to Example 2 in the manual)

* New members from original households are those who did not participated in 1989 – 2004 surveys:

- Ask every member questions 1~13, record all replies on Table 2;
- If the respondent was ever interviewed in 1989 – 2004 surveys as a members of another original household, enter “1” in Question 9, and enter the previous household ID and line number into Question 10 and Question 11.
- When enter information for new members from original households into Table 2, the Question 1 (line number) should be a new one (starting from 101).

All members of new households

* Members of new households are those who are from newly established households (Example 3 in this manual), replacement households (Example 4 in this manual), and all households in replacement survey sites.

- Ask every member questions 1~13, record all replies on Table 2;
- Enter “4” as the answer of Question 8 (how do you join in this household?) for all members from new households
- Create a new line number (starting from 001, not 101) for every member from new households, then enter the new line number into Question 1 (line number) of Table 2.

Question 1: line number, should be coded according to the method given above. Attention: line number for members from all new households should be coded starting from 001; line number for new members from original households should be coded starting from 101.

Question 2: Name. Make sure that handwritting is legible.

Question 3: Gender. Enter “1”for male, and“2” for female. Do not omit any one or make mistake.

Question 4~5: carefully ask respondents’birth date and its calendar, and record it into corresponding columns.

Question 6~7: similar to Question 7 and Question 8 in Table 1.

Question 8: Select the appropriate code accordingly. Enter “4” for all members from new households.

Question 9: If the respondent was not investigated by any previous survey, skip Question 10~11. Ask Question 12 directly.

Question 10~11: If the respondent was ever interviewed in 1989 – 2004 surveys as a members of another original household, enter “1” in Question 9, and enter the previous household ID and the previous line number into Question 10 and Question 11.

Question 12~13: similar to Question 12 and 13 in Table 1.

For different types of households and members, refer to the following examples:

Example 1	Old member of Original Household
	Code 211101001

Table 1: Household Member Roster (members who participated in 1989-2004 surveys from original households)

1 Line number	2 Name	3 Gender	4/5 Birth date YYYYMMDD Lunar Calendar Western Calendar		6 Change of birth date?	7 Ethnity	8 Relationship to household head	9 Are you still a member of this household?	10 Time of moving -out/death (YYYMM)	11 Where to live?	12 Do you still live in this household?	13 How long does the member leave?
AA1		**AA2**	**AA3w**	**AA3l**	**AA3c**	**AA7a**	**A5**	**AA11**	**AA12**	**AA13**	**A5e**	**A5f**
001		1	19470504	19470314	0	01	00	1			1	
002		2	19490621	19490525	0	01	01	1			1	
003		1	19230203	19221218	0	01	02	0	200510	7		
004		~~1~~ **2**	19240105	19231129	0	01	02	1			1	
005		1	19720402	19720219	0	01	03	0	200509	1		
006		1	19790325		0	01	03	1			1	
007		2	**19861008** ~~19840810~~	19840714	1	01	03	1			2	002
041		2	19721129	19721024	0	01	07	0	200509	1		
042		2	19960707	19960522	0	01	05	0	200509	1		

- 001 - Old member of original household / household head
- 002 - Old member of original household / spouse of the household head
- 003 - Old member of original household / father of 001 / lunar calendar birth date / died after the 2004 survey
- 004 - Old member of original household / mother of 001 / lunar calendar birth date / wrong gender, corrected
- 005 - Old member of original household / son of 001 and 002 / moved out in Sept. 2005, live in the same community, established a new household / household code is 211101101 in the 2006 survey (Example 3)
- 006 – Old member of original household / son of 001 and 002
- 007 - Old member of original household / daughter of 001 and 002 / student, live outside the household / wrong Western calendar birth date, corrected
- 041 - Participated the 1997 survey / Daughter-in-law (married with 005) / moved out in Sept. 2005, lived in the same community, established a new household / household code is 211101101 in the 2006 survey (Example 3)
- 042 - Participated in the 1997 survey (daughter of 005 and 041) / moved out in Sept. 2005, lived in the same community, and a member of a newly-established household / household code is 211101101 in the 2006 survey. (Example 3)

Example 2	**New member of original household**
	Code 211101001

Table 2: Household Member Roster (new members from original households and members from newly-established households)

1 Line number	2 Name	3 Gender	4/5 Birth date YYYYMMDD Lunar Calendar Western Calendar		6 Ethnity	7 Relatiohship to the household head	8 How to join in the household	9 Did you participate in any previous survey?	10 The household code in which you lived before this household	11 The previous line number	12 Do you still live in the household?	13 How long does the member leave? (month)
AA1		**AA2**	**AA3w**	**AA3l**	**AA7a**	**A5**	**AB5a**	**AB6**	**AB7**	**AB8**	**A5e**	**A5f**
101		2	19780731		01	07	2	1	211101020	004	1	
102		1	20050107		01	05	1	0			1	
103		2	19991118		01	05	5	1	211101020	061	1	

- 101 - New member of the 2006 survey / Daughter-in-law (married with 006) / Participated in the previous survey, a member of the household 211101020, line number is 004
- 102 - New member of the 2006 survey / grandson (son of 006 and 101)
- 103 - New member of the 2006 survey / stepdaughter (daughter of 101, stepdaughter of 006) / Participated in the previous survey, a member of the household 211101020, line number is 061

Example 3	**Newly-established household (only Table 2 is required)**
	Household code 211101101

Table 2: Household Member Roster (new members from original households and members from newly-established households)

1 Line number	2 Name	3 Gender	4/5 Birth date YYYYMMDD Western Calendar Lunar Calendar		6 Ethnity	7 Relatiohship to the household head	8 How to join in the household	9 Did you participate in any previous survey?	10 The household code in which you lived before this household	11 The previous line number	12 Do you still live in the household?	13 How long does the member leave? (month)
AA1		**AA2**	**AA3w**	**AA3l**	**AA7a**	**A5**	**AB5a**	**AB6**	**AB7**	**AB8**	**A5e**	**A5f**
001		1	19720402		01	00	4	1	211101001	005	1	
002		2	19721129		01	01	4	1	211101001	041	1	
003		2		19430814	01	02	4	0			1	
004		2	19960707		01	03	4	1	211101001	042	1	

- 001 - Household head / Western calendar birth date / moved out in Sept. 2005 from Household 211101001
- 002 - Spouse / Western calendar birth date / moved out in Sept. 2005 from Household 211101001
- 003 - Mother of 002 / Lunar calendar birth date
- 004 - Daughter of 001 and 002 / Western calendar birth date / moved out in Sept. 2005 from Household 211101001

Example 4	**Replacement household (only Table 2 is required)**
	Household code 211101103

Table 2: Household Member Roster (new members from original households and members from newly-established households)

1 Line number	2 Name	3 Gender	4/5 Birth date YYYYMMDD Western Calendar	Lunar Calendar	6 Ethnity	7 Relatiohship to the household head	8 How to join in the household	9 Did you participate in any previous survey?	10 The household code in which you lived before this household	11 The previous line number	12 Do you still live in the household?	13 How long does the member leave? (month)
AA1		**AA2**	**AA3w**	**AA3l**	**AA7a**	**A5**	**AB5a**	**AB6**	**AB7**	**AB8**	**A5e**	**A5f**
001		1	19640325		01	00	4	0			1	
002		2	19670731		01	01	4	1	211101014	004	1	
003		2		19390107	01	02	4	0			1	
004		1	19891218		01	03	4	0			1	

- 001 - Household head
- 002 - Spouse / Participated in previous surveys, the previous household code is 211101014
- 003 - Mother of 001 / Lunar calendar birth date
- 004 - Son of 001 and 002

Example 5	**Households of a new survey site (only Table 2 is required)**
	Household code 211108001

Table 2: Household Member Roster (new members from original households and members from newly-established households)

1 Line number	2 Name	3 Gender	4/5 Birth date YYYYMMDD Lunar Calendar	Western Calendar	6 Ethnity	7 Relatiohship to the household head	8 How to join in the household	9 Did you participate in any previous survey?	10 The household code in which you lived before this household	11 The previous line number	12 Do you still live in the household?	13 How long does the member leave? (month)
AA1		**AA2**	**AA3w**	**AA3l**	**AA7a**	**A5**	**AB5a**	**AB6**	**AB7**	**AB8**	**A5e**	**A5f**
001		1	19520424		01	00	4	0			1	
002		1	19790325		01	02	4	0			1	
003		2	19770731		01	07	4	0			1	
004		2	19990107		01	05	4	0			1	
005		1	20021118		01	05	4	0			1	

- 001 - Household head
- 002 - Son of 001
- 003 - Daughter-in-law (married with 002)
- 004 - Granddaughter (daughter of 002 and 003)
- 005 - Grandson (son of 002 and 003)

Demography

III. Demographic background of household head (only for all new households)

Question 3: Five Gurantee households are families which lose parts of, or all, working ability, and depend on national or collective subsidies for a living.

Question 5, 6, 8, 9: Code for each province:

11．Beijing 12．Tianjing 13．Hebei 14．Shanxi 15．Inner Mogolia
21．Liaoning 22．Jilin 23．Helongjiang 31. Shanghai 32．Jiangsu
33．Zhejiang 34．Anhui 35．Fujian 36．Jiangxi 37．Shandong
41．Henan 42．Hubei 43．Hunan 44．Guangdong 45．Guangxi
46．Hainan 51．Sichuan 52．Guizhou 53．Yunnan 54．Tibet 55．Chongqing
61．Shaanxi 62．Gansu 63．Qinghai 64．Ningxia 65．Xinjiang

Question 6: Place of origin is the interviewee’s native place. In this survey, the birthplace of household head’s father is regarded as native place.

Occupation and income

IV. Home Gardening and Income (all households)

This table is designed to record the household’s income from and expenditure for home gardening. Individual income should be recorded in individual survey.

Vegetable garden and orchard includes large plots of land the household contracted and small, private plots and yard gardens the household owns to grow vegetables, fruits, and trees.

Note: Do not leave out any plants.

Question 1: Based on the situation in the full year of 2005. If there is gardening at the time of interview but not last year, choose "no"; if there is no gardening at the time of interview but there was gardening last year, choose "yes."

If “No” is selected, skip the following questions and directly do Section 5.

Question 2: A household specialized in vegetable gardening or an orchard refers to a household that produces a large quantity of vegetables or fruits, and which relies on vegetables and fruits as its primary income.

Question 3~4: Ask how much income the household earned through selling vegetables, fruits or other produces from home gardening during the year of 2005.

Question 5: Instead of buying from a market, a household eats home-grown fruits and vegetables during the full year of 2005. Estimate the cash value of such consumption according to market prices in 2005.

Question 6: Refers to the investment cost in 2005 on the vegetable garden and orchard including expenses for seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, farming tools, and hiring labor, but excluding large farm machines and tools; enter “-999” if the household don’t know.

V. Home Farms and income (all households)

This table is designed to record the household’s income from and investment cost for home farms. Pay attention that this section does not include the income and expenditure for home gardening in Section IV. Individual income should be recorded in individual survey.

Question 1: Household farm refers to the land, forests, etc. contracted by a household or an individual; the household is the accounting unit.

Question 2: A household specialized in home farm refers to a household that relies on farms as its primary income. A household can be regarded as one which is specialized in home farm if the land area the household contracted is larger than 20 acres.

Question 4: Refer to agricultural products only in the full year of 2005. Crops include grain, tobacco plant and flower plants. Pay attention that the agricultural products which were produced before last year but sold in last year should be excluded.

Income should be the total of agricultural tax paid in grain, earnings through selling in free markets and cash value of products which were not sold. If IOU was given for agricultural tax paid in grain, the value should be included. If don't know, enter "-9999".

Question 5: Instead of buying from a market, a household eats home-grown agricultural products during the full year of 2005. Estimate the cash value of such consumption according to market prices in 2005.

Question 6: Refers to the actual yearly investment cost for agriculture, but excluding large farm machines, agricultural tax and special fees (which are collected by a village government and used as public welfare fund, management fee, and reserve fund for basic constructions such as irrigation works).

VI. Raising Livestock/Poultry and Income (all households)

This section is used to record the cost for and income from household animal husbandry (excluding in- or on-the-water cultivation). Individual income should be recorded in individual survey.

Livestock and poultry includes pigs, cattle, sheep, horses, mules, rabbits, chickens, ducks, geese, etc.; also includes raising silkworms, honey bees, etc. (excluding in- or on-the-water cultivation). Home-raised dogs should be included if they are for trade; they should not be included it they are for recreational or watch-dog purposes.

Question 1: Based on the situation in the full year of 2005. If there is raising livestock/poultry at the time of interview but not last year, choose "no"; if there is no raising livestock/poultry at the time of interview but there was raising livestock/poultry last year, choose "yes."

Question 2: How long did the household spend on raising livestock/poultry in 2005, a full year or only several months?

Question 3: Specialized livestock or poultry household refers to a household whose primary income is from livestock and poultry.

Ask the household about the kinds of livestock and poultry raised last year, and record the information into Table 3.

Question 4~5: Record the actural kinds of livestock and poultry if the household raised less than 4 kinds. If the kinds are more than 4, record 4 major ones with the largest scale. Count as one kind even if this kind is collectively raised by several households.

Question 6: Refers to the actual yearly investment cost for raising livestock and poultry in 2005, excluding enclosures or fences, etc. If the livestock farm is run jointly by several households, then calculate the household's own share of investment cost.

Question 7: Home-grown animal feed includes grains grown on the household's own land, items collected from the fields, and left-over food.

Question 8: Use free market prices to calculate the cash value of home-grown animal feed consumed by livestock and poultry.

Question 11: Household consumption of home-grown livestock and poultry includes eggs, meat, etc.

Question 12: Use free market prices to calculate the cash value of home-grown livestock and poultry consumed by the household.

Question 13: Given away to other people--relatives and friends free of charge, and to other people as gifts.

Question 14: Use free market prices to calculate the cash value of livestock and poultry which were given away to other people.

VII: Household Fishing and Income (all households)

This table is used to record income from and expenditures for household fishing. Individual income should be recorded in the table for individual survey.

Question 1: Household fishing refers to household-owned or contracted fishing ponds, fishing grounds, or fishing in the sea. This table also includes fresh water or seawater cultivation of other aquatic products.

Question 2: How long did the household spend on household fishing in 2005, a full year or only several months?

Question 3: Estimate the actual total income, regardless of whether the fishing is for a full year or less.

Question 4~7: See Question 11-14 in Section VI.

Question 8: The total investment cost the household spent in the last year, including fishing oil, fishing net and line, feed, fry, medicine and insurance, etc., but excluding fishing boats, large fishing equipment, etc.

VIII: **Small Handicraft and Commercial Household Business and Income (**all households**)**

This table is used to record information on household sideline productions, such as small handicrafts, small commercial businesses, etc., and their income and expenditures. Households engaged in these activities are on the rise. Therefore, interviewers should make sure not to omit anyone.

Question 1: Refers mainly to small handicrafts, and small commercial businesses owned by a household or an individual, i.e., self-employed entities, including carpentry, shoe repairing, tailoring, housekeeping, hairdressing, electrical appliances repair, restaurants, vendor's stands, stores, hom childcare center, home hotel, and private clinics, etc., but excluding people who work in a small handicraft or small commercial business run by the state, a collective, or another individual.

For small handicrafts and small commercial businesses run jointly by several households, the circumstances are fairly complicated. Interviewers should decide on a case-by-case basis. If the involved personnel are paid a monthly salary, interviewers can record them in Table for Individual adult/child survey, but not here.

Ask all questions about small handicrafts and small commercial businesses run by the household, and record the answers into Table 4.

Questions 2-3: Pay attention to the business classifications: commercial businesses, service business, manufacturing business, mobile vendor, constructing business and other.

Question 5: Revenue refers to gross income. If several businesses run by the household belong to the same category (such as tailoring and hairdressing are both service business), then add gross incomes from these businesses together.

Question 6: Expenses includes cost of raw materials, miscellaneous expenses, employees' salaries, rent, taxes, insurance, administrative overhead, transportation, etc. If several businesses run by the household belong to the same category, then calculate a total expense per month.

IX: Income from Other Sources (all households)

This table is used to record the household's income from sources other then those mentioned in the previous five sections. Direct the questions to the household head or to the household members who know the household situation.

Question 1~3: Interviewers should ask about kinds of and cash values of welfare benefits and subsidies provided to the household in the last 12 months. Record the results into Table 5.

All the subsidies listed refer to cash an individual / household gets from the state or work unit; or those which did not go to individual directly, but subsidized in the form of lower prices or free of charge, excluding the state's hidden subsidy for everybody.

Subsidy categories: only-child subsidy, gas/fuel/coal subsidy, electricity subsidy, etc.

Ask all members who receive the various welfare benefits and subsidies, including the subsidies the household has, or those a certain member gets for the use of the entire household.

If coal, gas, or electricity is provided free or at a reduced price, then estimate the subsidy value according to the market price. If bought at a lower price, estimate the savings according to market price.

Enter the total amount of subsidies in last 12 months into Question 3. If subsidies are received on a monthly basis, calculate the total by times actual number of month in which the household/individual get subsidies. For example, a certain household has gas/fuel subsidy, 20 yuan per month and had it for 6 months in the last year, then the total amount should be 20 x 6=120 yuan.

Question 4~5: Cash value of foods provided free or at a reduced price at Spring Festival or other holidays by work units or collectives in the last 12 months. Estimate the cash value for those free of charge and the savings for those at a reduced price according to the market price.

Question 6~8: Cash income of the household in the last 12 months. Calculate the total amount if several members had a certain income (e.g. subsidy for difficulties), and record the result into Table 6. Pay attention: do not repeat to record this income into Table for adult/child indidual survey.

Cash income includes: rentals from renting out their own properties and income from providing lodging, boarding or food services, subsidy for difficulties, subsidy for disability or welfare, cash from sons or daughters, cash from parent, cash from other relatives or friends who live inland or oversea, and other cash income.

Rentals from renting out their own properties: Refers to the cash income of the household or household members from renting out their own property such as a house, farm vehicles and equipment, etc.

Income from providing lodging, boarding or food services: Refers to the cash income from providing lodging or boarding, food service, etc. to other people using either one's own house or someone else's house.

Cash from sons or daughters: refer to sons or daughters who are not members of this interviewee household, but established new households.

Cash from parent: refer to parent who are not members of this interviewee household, but established new households.

Other cash income: refers to the household's cash income from channels or ways other than those listed above, excluding disaster relief.

Question 9~11: Ask the household's gift income in the last 12 months and record into Table 7. The gifts include gifts from sons or daughters (non-household members), gifts from parents (non-household members), gifts from other relatives or friends (non-household members), cash or gifts from local businesses (e.g. dividend, but excluding salary and bonus to a member who works in the local enterprise).

Gifts from other relatives or friends: refer to non-cash actual goods.

Cash or gifts from local businesses: refer to welfare benefits and dividends to each household from local businesses.

X. Household expenditures (all households)

Question 1-3: Ask the household's expenditures in the last 12 months and record into Table 8.

Kinds of household expenditures include wedding expenditure for relatives or friends, wedding expenditure for household's own member(s), gifts or cash to sons or daughters, gifts or cash to parents, education expenditure for all household members, and other expenditures for giving presents as returns.

Wedding expenditure for relatives or friends: refers to expenditures on presents for relatives' or friends' weddings, excluding wedding expenditure of household's own member(s). Pay attention that expenditures on presents should be totalized as cash.

Wedding expenditure for household's own member(s): include cost on preparing room or house, furniture, presents and wedding, etc., for the new couple.

Gifts or cash to sons or daughters / parents: refer to expenditure on gifts to non-household members who are not participated in this survey, and who are financially independent.

Education expenditure: refers to the total amount of education expenditures for all household members.

Other expenditures for giving presents as returns: refer to give presents as returns except wedding presents, such as expenditure on presents for relative's or friend's giving birth to a baby, expenditure on presents for relative's or friend's moving. Pay attention that expenditures on presents should be totalized as cash.

XI: Fee and subsidy for taking care of children less than 6 years old (all households)

Question 1: Taking care of children refers to feeding, dressing, bathing, watching a child/children, etc.

Question 3: Here money spent refers to child care fees and all other fees paid to caregivers from outside the home or child care facilities, including fees for the child's/children's toys and education; but exclude food and clothing consumed by the child/children. Convert to cash value if fee is in kind**.**

Question 4: Subsidy for childcare: Refers to child care fee provided, regularly or irregularly, for children by the state, work unit, or welfare fund. It should also be considered subsidies if childcare is provided free of charge or on favorable terms, even though no cash is given directly to the individual. Convert the cost to cash value if possible.

Drinking Water, Sanitation facilities, and Assets

XII. Drinking Water, Environmental Sanitation, and Household Assets (all households)

Questions in this table are about drinking water, environmental sanitation, and household assets for the entire household. All household assets, whether they belong to the household or to certain members, should be included.

Question 1: Piped water: any water supply through pipes, regardless of what the water sources are and whether the water is treated.

Well water: includes pressure well, open well, etc.

Other place: getting water from outside the yard, including outside yard piped water, well water, river water, etc.

Question 2: Refers to round trip time.

Question 3: Water from a running water source is classified as category 3.

Water from standing water sources such as a pond or reservoir is classified as category 6.

If there are many source, record the major one.

Question 6: Excrement and urine is from humans and animals. To be decided by the interviewer according to his/her general impression. No need to ask the interviewee.

Question 8: Using harvested wheat stalks, corn stalks, etc. as fuel materials should belong to category 6.

If fuel materials are more than two kinds, enter the kind which is the most commonly used into L8_1, and enter the second one into L8_2; if only one kind of fuel material is used, enter it into L8_1.

Question 9: State housing includes houses obtained from government housing offices or other departments, where rent is required.

Work unit housing is allocated by the work unit, with rent required.

Own housing is built or bought with one's own capital, and owned by the individual.

Free housing includes living in houses that belong to relatives, friends, the work unit, and various kinds of welfare housing; no rent is required.

Partial property right: Work unit or individual proportionally invest into constructing or buying house, or sell a house to a staff member at a series of favorable terms and at a price lower than market price by state organization, enterprises and public institutions. Work unit and individual share the property right.

Question 10: Record all that require rent (e.g. state's, work unit's, or private houses), and enter monthly rent.

Question 11: When estimating rent for houses which do not require rent, consider such factors as the quality of the house, facilities available, floor area, age of the house, location, the local real estate market, etc.

Question 13: If the interviewee had moved into a new apartment/house or remodeled his house since 2004, ask the expenditure for moving into or remodeling the new apartment/house.

Inner remodeling: include wall surface, floor, and furniture purchase.

Question 16: If brick flooring is used for floor remodeling, classify it into category 2.

Question 18: Usable floor area: Includes bedroom, living room, kitchen, bathroom, storage room, etc.; exclude balcony and workroom.

Question 19: Number of rooms: include all rooms if they are separated from each other, disregarding size and condition.

Question 20: When estimate the house current value, consider such factors as the quality of the house, floor area, age of the house, and the local real estate market; ignore the cost of the house when it was built; exclude inside furnishings. If the household don't know or reluctantly estimate the house value, enter −99999.

VIII: Household Electrical Appliances and Other Commodities (All Households)

Question 1-5: Ask about all electrical appliances the household owns, and enter into Table 9.

Question 3: refer to the amount of available electrical appliances, including those bought in the last year and before.

Question 4: only refer to the amount of a kind of electrical appliance bought in the last 12 months.

Question 5: estimate the cash value of a certain kind of electric appliance which was bought in the last year or before, according to current market price

Question 6: ask how many TVs the household presently have, including white/black TV and color TV, and record the amount of TVs which are currently working.

XIV: Household Appliances and Equipments (all households)

Question 1-4: Ask about all the transportation means owned by the household, including tricycle, bicycle, motorcycle and automobile, and enter answers into Table 10.

Tricycle includes motor tricycle and pedal tricycle.

Motorcycle includes motor bicycle and tricycle.

Automobile: Includes passenger and cargo vehicles of all sizes.

Question 4: Refer to the total cash value of a certain kind of transportation means owned by all household members. Estimate the current value according to their present conditions, not the price when vehicle was bought.

Question 5-8: Ask about all farm machinery owned by the household (excluding long-term lease and contract use), such as tractors of all sizes, walking tractors, irrigation equiments, electric thrashing machines and water pump. Enter the answers into Table 11.

Irrigation equiments: include irrigation machines, pipes etc.

Question 8: refter to the total cash value of a certain kind of farm machinery. Estimate the current value according to their present conditions, not the price when vehicle was bought.

Question 9-12: Ask about all the equipment the household possesses for commercial business. Equipments include kitchen tools, carpentry tools, hairdressing tools, sewing machine, tools for hardware store and others. Enter answers into Table 12.

Question 9: Equipment for commercial business refers to those which are used for earning money or for carring on business, not those for household use.

Question 12: refter to the total cash value of a certain kind of equipment for commercial business. Estimate the current value according to their present conditions, not the price when vehicle was bought.

Medical and Health Services

XV: Accessibility of Health Care and Medical Services (all households)

Ask all questions about medical organizations, and enter answers into Table 13.

Quesiton 1: Clinics or hospitals, including private and public ones, which people will most likely visit if they are sick. Facilities which are possibly visited by people when they are sick should be reported too.

Note: Members who have health insurance may be limited to certain kinds of hospitals. Under normal circumstances, patients who are not covered by health insurance cannot go to each and every hospital either. Therefore, choose the clinic or hospital the respondents have visited or will most likely visit.

Question 2: Enter the name of health facility.
Question 3: Codes for Health Facilities

01 village clinic
02 private clinic
03 work unit clinic
04 other clinics
05 township family planning guidance station
06 township hospital
07 county family planning guidance station
08 county hospital
09 city family planning guidance station
10 city hospital
11 work unit hospital
12 other hospital
13 pharmacies
15 other (please explain: _____________ ）
-9 unknown

Question 6: Refers to time used for a single trip from the place where people usually depart.

Question 7: enter transportation fee only for a single trip.

Question 8: Refers to the time beginning with waiting in line for registration after entering the facility to the practitioner's starting the diagnosis.

Question 9: Under normal circumstances, which kind of practitioner will be visited or expected by the interviewee:

1. doctor practicing western medicine
2. doctor practicing Traditional Chinese Medicine
3. doctor practicing combination of Traditional Chinese and Western medicine
4. village doctor
5. health worker or maternity assistant
6. Qigong practitioner
7. folk physician
8. others (please explain: _____________)
9. unknown

Folk physician: refer to practitioner who is mainly based on practical experiences, and whose medical skills, usually simple and functional, are mainly learned directly from his own ancestor through orally or hand-by-hand educating.

Question 11: refer to fee for treatment of common cold or flu with ordinary symptoms.

II. Adult survey

First, age requirement of respondents should be clarified: all household members who are 18 years old or above should participate in the Adult Survey. For example, if interview date is Sept. 20, 2006, then all respondents who were born before Sept. 20, 1988 should be subjects of this Adult Survey; otherwise, respondenst who were born after Sept. 20, 1988 should be subjects of Children Survey.

Questionnaire of this Adult Survey include the following sections:

Demography:

(I) Demographic Background

Question 1: Ask interviewee's Western calendar birth date, and check its consistency with his birth date in Table for household survey.

Question 2: Clarify which calendar, Western or Lunar, is used for interviewee's birth date.

Question 3: Record full-year age. Enter 0,1,8 into blanks if interviewee's age is 18. Enter 0 into the first blank for those whose ages are less than 100. If "1" is entered into the first blank and "8" is entered into the second blank, the date entry into computer will be 180, which is wrong.

Question 5-7: Ask basic backgrounds of interviewee's father. If the father does not live in this household, please skip Question 5-7.

Relationship with father includes natural father, foster father, and stepfather. Only the father who lives with the interviewee should be recorded if the interviewee has two fathers.

Record the name of the father onto the horizontal line of Question 7, and enter the father's line number into the blanks.

Question 8-10: Ask basic backgrounds of interviewee's mother. If the mother does not live in this household, please skip Question 8-10.

Relationship with mother includes natural mother, foster mother, and step mother. Only the mother who lives with the interviewee should be recorded if the interviewee has two mothers.

Record the name of the mother onto the horizontal line of Question 10, and enter the mother's line number into the blanks.

Question 11-12: Marital status is decided according to legal documents. However, in some areas, couples who are not legally registered, but are openly recognized by the public, should be counted as married.

Married refers to married couples who have a normal marital relationship and live together. For interviewee with married status, ask Question 12, record spouse's name onto the horizontal line and spouse's line number into blanks. Enter "-88" if spouse is not a household member.

Separated refers to couples still legally married, but not living together because of a bad relationship. Not living together because one party works out of town or is on a trip does not belong in this category.

Divorced refers to these couples who have a legal document of divorce.

Question 13: Refers to legally registered permanent residence, urban residence or rural residence.

Question 14: Regular schools refer to full-time schools accredited by national educational services that have permanent teaching staffs and school addresses, excluding spare-time education such as vocational college, night school, Radio/TV College, etc.

Years of schooling:

(1) Should be calculated on a half-year basis. For example, if one person finished a half year in second grade in a middle school, he/she should be considered to have finished the second grade in that middle school, if less than a half year, then he/she is considered only to have finished the first grade in the middle school.

(2) Entering vocational school after finishing a middle school belongs to the high school category.

(3) Entering vocational school after a high school belongs to the vocational school category. If the vocational school is more than 2 years, then enter “29”.

(4) Three-year college is entered with regular college/university. [Translator's note: Three-year college refers to a college for special studies.] For instance, second year in three-year-college is categorized as second year in regular college.

Question 15: Highest educational level refers to the highest, state-recognized degree a person receives upon graduation, including degree from vocational college, night school, Radio/TV College. For example, if a person is in high school, his/her highest educational level is middle school. Vocational school is grouped with category 4.

Question 16: In school refers to full-time, regular school students. Self-education studies, night schools, and spare-time schools, etc. are not included; enter 0 for these circumstances.

Occupational Status

This section records the occupational status of household members who are 18 years or older, and includes questions on such issues as whether or not a person has an occupation, what occupation, occupation type, etc.

Job and *occupation* are general terms for a person's engagement in certain activities, including regular workers, contract workers, and temporary workers in state and collective enterprises/institutions, three-source invested enterprises (refer to three kinds of foreign-invested enterprises or ventures: Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative businesses and exclusively foreign-owned enterprises in China) and individual private businesses. It also includes the self-employed in various kinds of household sideline productions, small retail businesses, handicrafts, etc. These can be paid or unpaid occupations.

Note: Farmers engaging in agricultural labor and soldiers are considered as having a job.

Joblessness refers to job-waiting member, housewives, disabled at-home members, students and retired and retreated members without new job.

For example, students' vacation work and housewives' house work are not considered as being jobs.

(II) Occupational status (all adults)

Question 1: Re-invitation after retirement should be considered as having a job, and enter "1".

Question 4: Retiring date should be, if possible, Western calendar date.

(III) Primary occupation and salary (adults with job)

This section is used to record the work time and salaries of those members who have a salaried income. Members who are employed by private or collective enterprises, and who are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing, and are paid on a regular basis, should be recorded in this table. Ask only Question 1-8 in this section if the interviewee is engaged in household agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, household sideline productions, small retail businesses, and handicrafts, etc. Then, choose "No" for Question 9 "Whether do you have a formal salary income in the last year?" It's not necessary to repeat those questions which had been surveyed in the household survey section.

Question 1: Primary occupation is one's principal occupation, the job at which a person spends most of the time every day. If people have several occupations, and it is difficult to distinguish them in terms of time, then the occupation that generates the highest income is the primary occupation**.**

Notes: the classification of occupations is not by profession, but by the nature and characteristics of the occupation and its position. Therefore, interviewers should classify various occupations encountered during the interview according to this principle. For example, (1) for farmers who are employed by township enterprises and who spend only a small amount of time in agricultural labor, their occupation at the township enterprises should be entered as the primary occupation; and farming as the second occupation. (2) If workers work mainly in offices rather than in a workshop, they should be classified as "regular white-color worker".

Question 2: Position refers to occupation type. Entrepreneur is a general term for people engaging in certain occupations. For example, farmers and self-employed individuals with hired laborers are classified as "1"; farmers and self-employed individuals without hired laborers are classified as "2"; employees of state enterprises and institutes are classified as "3"; soldiers and police are classified as "3"; domestic helpers working at other households for salary are classified as "6".

Question 3: Type of work unit: administrative organizations are classified as "1"; household contracts are classified as "6"; household businesses and self-employed enterprises are classified as "7"; armed forces and police are classified as "9".

Three-source invested enterprises refer to three kinds of foreign-invested enterprises or ventures: Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative businesses and exclusively foreign-owned enterprises.

Question 4: Work unit employee refers to payroll employees of a completely staffed administrative unit. For example, if a large factory has many branch factories, record the number of employees of the branch factory; if a science academy has many institutes, record the number of employees of the institute.

Notes: enter “9” for armed forces, individual farmers, and individual private business owners.

Question 5: How many months was the interviewee engaged in this occupation?

The interviewee is treated as having done this job for a month if he did the job on any days during the month. If working period is 8 months, enter 0 and 8 into the blanks.

Question 6: How many days a week on average did the interviewee work?

Only refer to the number of days per week in the months that the person worked. For example, if the person worked only for three months last year, the number of days worked per week should be averaged throughout the three months during which the person worked. It is not a 12-month average.

Question 7: How many hours a day did the interviewee work? Refer to the number of hours in the period that the person worked too.

Question 8: The cumulative total hours worked in the week before the interview. If the person didn't work in that week for any reason or had quit the job, etc., record 0.

Question 9-13: Records income from salary and bonus etc. Directly ask questions in Section 4 if the person does not have salary income.

Question 10: How much salary per month, except bonuses and subsidies, did the person earn? Enter the total amount if the income cannot be separated as bonus, subsidy and salary. Enter 0000 into Question 11, and enter 0 into Question 12 (no bonus).

Question 11: Health subsidies refer to those an individual receives for working in high temperatures or at high altitude and for exposure to toxic and harmful substances.

Question 12: Refers to regular monthly bonus, quarterly bonus, year-end bonus, holiday bonus, and any other bonuses from the work unit in the last year.

(IV) Secondary Occupation and Salary (Adults with job)

Secondary occupation is another income-generating job besides the primary occupation, and includes running a small retail business in one's spare time, transporting others, spare-time consulting, a second teaching job, moonlighting by performing artists, household sideline production, etc. Explanations for questions in this section are similar to those in Section (III): Primary occupation and salary.

(V) Home Gardening and Orchard (all adults)

This table is designed to record the time the household spent on home gardening activities. Exclude the time a person spent on working in garden and orchard for other employers and getting paid, because it has been asked in the section on Occupation and Salary.

Vegetable garden and orchard includes large plots of land the household contracted and small, private plots and yard gardens the household owns to grow vegetables, fruits, and trees.

Note: Do not leave out any plants besides vegetables and fruits.

Question 1: Based on the situation in the full year of 2005. If there is gardening at the time of interview but not last year, enter "0".

Question 2-4: See Question 5-7 in Section (III) for reference. Example: A certain household spent 4 months growing vegetables last year, and in those 4 months averaged 3 days a week, 1 hour a day working in the vegetable field. Fill in 04, 03, and 01 into Question 2-4, respectively.

(VI) Home Farms and Collective Farms (all adults)

This section only record the time the household members spent on agricultural activities, but is not paid a wage. Exclude the time that a person spent on working in a state-run farm or a private farm as an agricultural labor for wage income.

Question 1: Collective farming refers to a cooperative farm run collectively by several households or individuals who assume sole responsibilities for the profits or losses of the farm and practice collective accounting. For example, several households/individuals collectively contract to grow certain agricultural or industrial crops, etc. In some places where the land has not been allocated to individual households, agriculture is practiced in the form of collective farming.

Household farm refers to the land, forests, etc. contracted by a household or an individual; the household is the accounting unit.

Question 5: If the answer is "farming collective"or "both farming collective and household contracted", then ask Question 6-10.

If the answer is "household contracted", only ask Question 10.

Question 6: Did you get any income from collective farms?

Refer to income by ways other than those given by collective unit. For example, income after the household/individual sold produces from the part of collective farm contracted by the household/individual.

If income or produces cannot be broken down for each member, record them into tables for Household survey; if they can be divided, record them separately into tables for individual adult survey.

Notes: Only record once for this income. Do not repeat. Do not omit.

Question 8: Refers to materials given by collective farms in the last year, for example, agricultural production such as food, oil, and seeds; raw materials such as chemical fertilizer, insecticides; tools and certain consumption living goods.

Question 9: Convert the income in kind to a cash value using local free market prices.

Question 10: Responsible person refers to the person who has the final decision right in household agricultural production in terms of growing and selling. There can be more then one responsible person, not necessarily the household head.

(VII) Raising Livestock/Poultry (all adults)

Livestock and poultry includes pigs, cattle, sheep, horses, mules, rabbits, chickens, ducks, geese, etc.; also includes raising silkworms, honey bees, etc. Household-raised dogs should be included if they are for trade; they should not be included it they are for recreational or watch-dog purposes.

Question 1: This section is only for people who are engaged in raising livestock and poultry but don't have a regular salary income. Exclude people who worked on a livestock farm run by the state, a collective or joint capital, or being employed by another individual for a regular wage, because their information has been recorded in the section of Occupation and Income.

Question 5: Collective includes state, collective, and joint venture with foreign investment; it also includes farms run jointly by several households.

Household livestock refers only to household livestock farms or household contracted livestock farms.

If the person works on a collective livestock farm or both, then ask Question 6-10.

If the person works on a household livestock farm, only ask Question 10.

Question 6: Refers to various cash income from the collective livestock farm including bonuses, dividends, welfare benefits, etc., on festivals and throughout the year on an irregular basis.

Question 8: Refers to various incomes in kind from collective farms including food, livestock, and poultry, etc., on festivals and throughout the year on a regular or an irregular basis.

Question 9: Calculate the cash value of the livestock and poultry products according to local market prices.

Question 10: Responsible person refers to the person who has the final decision right in household agricultural production in terms of growing and selling. There can be more then one responsible person, not necessarily the household head.

(VIII) Collective and Household Fishing (all adults)

This section is only for people who worked in collective fishery or household fishery for freshwater or seawater cultivation or fishing, including other aquatic products, but don’t have a regular wage. Exclude people who worked on a fishery run by the state, a collective, or joint capital, or being employed by another individual for a regular wage, because their information has been recorded in the section of Occupation and Income.

Collective fishery refers to collective fishing ponds, fishing grounds, or collective fishing in the sea.

Household fishery refers to household-owned or contracted fishing ponds, fishing grounds, or fishing in the sea.

(IX) Small Handicraft and Commercial Household Business (all adults)

Question 1: Refers mainly to small handicrafts, and small commercial businesses owned by a household or an individual, i.e., self-employed entities, including carpentry, shoe repairing, tailoring, housekeeping, hairdressing, electrical appliances repair, restaurants, vendor's stands, stores, home daycare center, home hotel, private clinics, etc., but excluding people who work in a small handicraft or small commercial business run by the state, a collective, or another individual for a regular wage.

For small handicrafts and small commercial businesses run jointly by several households, the circumstances are fairly complicated. Interviewers should decide on a case-by-case basis. If the involved personnel are paid a monthly salary, interviewers can record them in Section (III) as a primary occupation; otherwise, record then in Section (IV) as a secondary occupation; but not here.

Question 4-8: If an individual is engaged in several different commercial businesses, break down the time for each commercial activity. Only record the activity for which the interviewee spends most of his time. For example, if an individual spends a longer time on vendor's stand than on electrical appliances repair, then record the time on vendor's stand.

Household work and Taking care of children

(X) Time Allocation for household work (all adults)

This section is used to record members engaged in household work and the time they spent.

Question 1-3: Ask questions about household work in which a member was engaged in the last week, and record answers into Table 2.

Buying food: Food is a general term encompassing staples, vegetables, and other edible items used in daily life. If the person didn't buy any food in the last week, enter "0"; if the person bought any food, enter "1". Time spent refers to total time spent solely on shopping, including **round trip time** and **waiting time**. If shopping was done on the way to or from work, don't enter a specific time; record "-88".

Cooking: Includes preparation and actual cooking. Time for cooking should also be included even if cooking is done while doing other things.

Washing and ironing: Includes doing and ironing one's own and other's laundry. Record the time used everyday for washing and ironing; if cleaning is done several times per week, the time should be summarized and then divided by 7.

Cleaning room: Record the time used everyday for cleaning room and courtyard; if cleaning is done once per week, the time should be divided by 7.

(XI) Taking Care of Children Under 6 Years Old (all adults)

Taking care of children refers to feeding, dressing, bathing, watching a child/children, etc. Time for taking care of children should also be included even if taking care of children is done while doing wasking, cooking or other things.

Question 1-2: ask whether any household member has taken care for own child/children. If the answer is "yes," ask how much time was spent during the last week.

Question 3-4: ask whether any household member has helped another family care for their child/children. If the answer is "yes," ask how much time was spent during the last week.

(XII) History of Smoking (all adults)

Smoking is defined as a person smokes at least one cigarette per day. Otherwise, the person shoud not be considered as smoking.

Question 1: ask the interviewee about his/her habit of smoking: hand-rolled cigarette, machine-rolled cigarette, or pipe.

Question 2: Record the age when the respondent first started smoking.

(XIII) History of Tea Drinking (all adults)

Question 3: The size of a cup is defined as 240ml. Refer to the pictures in "Food Picture Album for Nutrition Survey" to identify cup's size.

(VXI) Consumption of Alcohol (all adults)

Question 1: Enter "1" when the interviewee drank, regardless of kinds of liquors.

Question 3: all liquors, except beer and white spirit, can be classified as wine. Notes: the unit for beer is bottle, and the unit for white spirit and wine is Liang (50 grams)

(XVII) Consumption of Softdrink and Sugar-contained Fruit Juice (all adults)

Softdrink: carbonic acid drink, tea, coffe, juice and sport drink. Iced red tea and iced green tea should be included in this section, not tea drink.

Sugar-contained fruit juice: refers to drink contained less than 10% fruit juice. Exclude 100% fruit juice.

Present Physical Function

(XVIII) Physical Activity (all adults)

Question 2: Ask only adults who have job. Refers to the time the interviewee spent on various physical activities everday during weekdays**.**

Interviewers should decide on case-by-case basis about differentiation of light, moderate or heavy physical activities. Generally speaking:

Light physical activity: refers to working in a sitting position or with occasional standing, e.g. office worker, watchmaker, salesperson, lab technician, etc.

Medium physical activity: e.g. driver, electrician, etc.

Heavy physical activity: e.g. farmer, athlete, dancer, steelworkers, lumberman and construction laborer, etc.

For example, a tram driver works five days per week, 8 hours per day, among which five hours are spent on driving, and 3 hours are spent on sorting tables. Then,

Enter 15:00 into Question U140 (3 hours/day X 5 days = 15 hours)

Enter 25:00 into Question U141 (5 hours/day X 5 days = 25 hours)

Enter 00:00 into Question U142.

Question 3-5: Ask transportation means for, and the time spent on, going to school or going to work. Enter answers into Table 5.

The time refers to that spent on round trip. Waiting time should be included if bus or subway is used. Exclude the time for shopping within trip.

Question 6-9: The interviewee can be considered as an activity participator only if he/she takes part in that activity at least once per month. Enter "1".

Generally, physical activities during weekdays are different from those during weekends. A person may have more time on physical activities during weekends. Therefore, ask physical activities at weekday and at weekend separately.

Question 10-13: The interviewee can be considered as an activity participator only if he/she takes part in that activity at least once per month. Enter “1”.

Generally, still-sitting activities during weekdays are different from those during weekends. Therefore, ask still sitting activities at weekday and at weekend separately.

Question 14: Concerns whether the interviewee has Internet connection.

Question 17: Notes: ask one by one for 4 options. Do not omit any one.

(XIX) Daily Activity (only seniors of 55 years age or above)

This section is used to record senior’s physical activities, and record answers into Table 8, 9 and 10.

U157: Note: not walk and amble, but run

U161: Only refers to those cannot sit 2 hours continuously due to health and strength. Exclude that due to impatience.

U163: Refers to all stairs from a lower floor to an upper floor (e.g. from the second floor to the third floor)

U164: Refers to several stairs from a lower floor to an upper floor, e.g. 4-5 stairs

U171-173: When the senior is not taken care of by anyone, is he/she able to wear cloth, comb hairs and go to the toilet?

U167: Only refers to whether the senior has the ability or not. Exclude situations like there is no water or no place.

U176: Only refers to whether the senior has the ability or not. Exclude the situation of no bus.

U178: Only refers to those cannot do a phone call due to physical or intelligent capability. Exclude the situation of no telephone.

(XX) Test of Ability to Memorize (only seniors of 55 years age or above)

Question 7: refers to **directions:** We do a practice to test your ability to memorize now. I deliberately list many words. Most people cannot remember all of them. I read ten of them at first. Please listen carefully. After I finished, please repeat them to see how many you can remember. The order you repeat those words may not be the same as that I read. You can do it at any order. Now begin: house, wood, cat, table, night, needle, steamed bun, door, bridge, and bed. Note: read them placidly and slowly, one word every two seconds. After reading, let the interviewee repeat within two minutes. Record the number of words the senior can repeat.

Question 10: Refers to **directions**: I just read ten words, and you repeat them. Please repeat them once again, to see how many you can remember. This time I won’t read them again. **Notes: The interviewer should not read those ten words again for this question. Only ask the senior to repeat.**

USAGE OF HEALTH SERVICE

(XXI) Health Insurance (all adults)

This table is used to record household member's payment methods for their medical expenses. If last year's situation is different from that of this year, use the situation in 2005.

Question 1: Health insurance is a broad concept; see contents of Question 2 for reference. Enter "0" if a person has to pay all expenses personally for every doctor visit. Write "1" if a person gets partial or complete reimbursement for medical expenses for outpatient visits, inpatient visits, etc.

Question 2: Ask the type of medical insurance one by one. An individual may have several kinds of medical insurance.

Commercial insurance: Refers to all medical insurance programs provided by insurance companies, e.g. comprehensive arrangement for serious disease.

Public insurance: medical expense payment method for employees of state administrative organizations and institutes and their dependents, through which medical expenses, except registration fees and fees for special tonics, are paid partially or completely by the state. At present this kind of insurance is complicated and has many different forms. Some work units reimburse their employees; others pay their employees a monthly amount for medical expenses; and still others decide reimbursement percentages according to individual employee's years of service. Those insurance programs that have been reformed, but still retain public insurance characteristics, should also be recorded as public insurance.

Urban employees medical insurance:

The contents in "**Dicision of State Council on Establishing a Basic Medical Insurance System for Urban employees**" (Dispatch No.: (98) 44) are as follows:

1. Basic insurance premium should be jointly paid by employers and workers. The percentage employers pay should be around 6% of workers' salary, and the percentage employees pay should be around 2% of workers' salary. With economy developing, percentages can be adjusted accordingly.

2. Establish social pool fund and individual medical saving account of medical insurance.

(1) The basic medical insurance fund consists of social pooling fund and individual saving account.

- The basic medical insurance premium paid by individual comes under the individual saving account.
- The basic medical insurance premium paid by employer is broken down into 2 parts: one part is used to establish social pool fund, and another parts go into the individual saving account.

(2) Define the payment boundary for social pooling fund and individual saving account separately, accout them separately and avoid misappropriation of each other.

(3) Define the minimum and maximum payments from the social pooling fund. The minimum payment is, in principle, about 10 percent of the average annual wage of local employees, and the maximum payment is about four times the average annual wage of local

employees

The minimum payment criterion: refers to a criterion line of outpatient/inpatient medical expense, when it is reached, should begin to be paid by social pooling fund.

(4) If the medical expense is less than the minimum payment criterion, it should be paid from the individual saving account or by an individual directly.

(5) If the medical expense is between the minimum and maximum payments, it should be paid mainly by social pooling fund. The individual should assume a certain proportion of his medical expense.

(6) If the medical expense is beyond the maximum payments of social pool fund, the patient can resort to commercial medical insurance.

(7) The minimum and maximum payments of social pooling fund and the proportion of a payment a patient should assume can be defined by the Overall planning Region on the principle of expenditure based on income and break-even.

3. Medical insurance of urban employees mainly have three methods to pay

(1) Channel model: expenses of an outpatient/inpatient should be paid from individual saving accout at first. When funds in the individual saving account run out, expenses should be paid from social pooling fund. If there is a surplus in the individual saving accout, accumulate them with funds of the next quarter or the next year. Generally, funds in the individual saving account and social pooling fund should be returned to the insured.

(2) Block model: outpatient expenses are paid from individual saving account, and the deficiency in fund is paid by the patient. A part of/All inpatient expenses are paid by social pooling fund.

(3) Insurance of serious disease: Insurance funds only pay expenses of serious disease.

Because the models of urban employees' medical insurance may be very complicated, the three models mentioned above cannot cover all. Therefore, interviewers should ask in details, and then select an appropriate model of medical insurance.

Cooperative medical insurance is a medical expense payment method used in rural areas. Participants pay a certain annual premium, and when they see doctors, their medical expenses, except registration fees and fees for special tonics, are paid partially or completely by the cooperative insurance. Soon after the Cultural Revolution this kind of insurance was disintegrated for some time, but currently it is on the rise again.

MCH health insurance is a medical expense payment method specifically for women and children. They pay a certain annual premium, and when they visit doctors for illness or physical examination, services are free of charge or at a lower fee. The policy can cover all diseases or certain kinds of diseases only.

Planned immunization insurance is for children; in return for a lump sum premium or a certain annual premium, they get free immunization. In some places the premium is paid when a couple marries; in other places the premium is paid when a child is born. If the insured children suffer from the diseases for which they have been immunized, then the insurance organization should be responsible for compensation.

Other is all medical expense payment methods other than the ones mentioned above.

Question 3-15: If many models of medical insurance are selected in Question 2, ask Question 3-15 only on the main model.

Question 3: How many premiums are required per year?

As to medical insurance of unban employees, it refers to cashes paid by individual into the individual saving account.

Question 4: How many percent of outpatient expenses can be paid by medical insurance (excluding registration fee)?

As to medical insurance of urban employees, if outpatient expenses are paid from individual saving accout at first and the deficiency is paid by the patient, then enter “100”.

Question 5: After the fund in individual saving account is used up, how many percent of the deficiency in outpatient expenses can be paid by the interviewee’s medical insurance (excluding registration fee)?

This question should be asked only to urban employees with medical insurance. If the fund in individual saving account is used up, and the deficiency of outpatient expenses is paid completely by the patient, not by social pool fund, then enter “000”, and also skip Question 9.

Question 6: How many percent of inpatient expenses can be paid by your medical insurance (excluding food fee)?

If the medical insurance program for urban employees pays different proportions for different total inpatient expense, enter **the highest payment proportion**.

Question 7: After the fund in individual saving account is used up, how many percent of the deficiency in inpatient expenses can be paid by the interviewee’s medical insurance (excluding food fee)?

This question should be asked only to urban employees with medical insurance. If the fund in individual saving account is used up, and the deficiency of inpatient expenses is paid completely by the patient, not by social pool fund, then enter “000”, and also skip Question 10.

Question 8-10: Does you medical insurance have “minimum payment criterion”?

i. Enter “1” into Question 8 if there is “minimum payment criterion” for either outpatient expenses or inpatient expenses in the medical insurance program for urban employees.

ii. If the fund in individual saving account is used up, and the deficiency of inpatient expenses is paid completely by the patient, not by social pooling fund, then there is no minimum payment criterion, and leave blank for Question 9; if there is no minimum payment criterion for outpatient expenses, enter “0000” into the blank of Question 9; If outpatient expenses is first paid from individual saving account, then 200 yuan is paid by individual after the fund in individual account is used up, and then the deficiency of outpatient expenses is proportionally paid from social pooling fund, the outpatient expenses can be considered having a minimum payment criterion, enter “0200” into Question 9.

iii. For urban employees with medical insurance, if 600 yuan is required to pay inpatient expenses, social pooling fund then proportionally pays inpatient expenses, then minimum payment criterion for inpatient expenses is 600, enter “0600” into Question 10.

iv. If, in a certain work unit, different proportions for different total inpatient expense are required to be paid by an individual, enter **the lowest payment criterion** into Question 10. If a patient is hospitalized, social pool fund proportionally pays inpatient expenses with no payment from individual required, then the minimum payment criterion is 0, enter “0000” into Question 10.

Question 11-13: Does your medical insurance have a maximum payment limit?

Enter “1” into Question 11 if there is maximum payment limit for either outpatient expenses or inpatient expenses in the medical insurance program for urban employees.

If outpatient expenses is first paid by the fund in individual saving account, and the deficiency is paid by the patient after the fund in individual saving account is used up, then the maximum payment limit is the fund in individual saving accout, enter the amount of the fund into Question 12.

Question 14: Ask women only if the type of medical insurance is MCH health insurance.

(XXII) Use of Healthcare and Medical Facilities (all adults)

This section is used to record household members’ disease and treatment.

Question 1: Refers to the sickness or injury experienced within the four weeks before the interview, including chronic diseases that have lasted for a long time and are still not cured.

Qusetion 2: Record symptoms according to how the individual feels physically (such as headache) or clinical symptoms (such a fever and skin rash). All options should be asked one by one. And several symptoms may coexist. If there is no symptom, skip Question 3-6 and ask Question 7; otherwise, ask Question 3-14 about the sickness the interviewee has recently.

Question 3: Record disease severity according to the interviewee’s feelings about sickness or injury. Interviewers should not make any assumptions.

Question 4: Normal activities include work, daily life (such as getting up, walking, doing things). The individual's condition does not have to be so severe that he or she could not get up. To the degree that daily life, getting up, and work are affected by the condition, record the number of affected days. The number of days refers to the last 4 weeks--no more than 28 days.

Question 5: Ask about the measures the interviewee has taken since the appearance of the discomfort. This includes self-medication (self-purchase of medicines).

Question 6: Notes: If insurance programs paid all expenditures, enter “-888”. If unknown, enter

“-999”.

Question 7: Formal medical facilities refer to categories of hospitals listed in Question 7.

Question 10: The time frame is within four weeks. If the patient was hospitalized four weeks ago and stayed through the period and is still in the hospital now, then write 30. However, if the patient had already been hospitalized for 10 days four weeks ago, and hospitalized for 15 days within the four weeks, then write 15 days.

Question 11: If insurance programs paid all expenditures, enter “-8888”.

Question 12: Enter “-88” if the interviewee has no medical insurance.

Question 13: Refers to the extra costs of buying medicine at other places, or sending for a doctor, or thank-you gifts for seeing a doctor at clinics/hospitals, even though the patient didn't go to a hospital.

Question 14: Use the doctor's diagnosis; otherwise put no diagnosis (00) or unknown (-9). If this is a multiple body-system disease, choose a major symptom that lasted a long time and had a great influence.

Question 15: Folk physician: refers to practitioner who is mainly based on practical experiences, and whose medical skills, usually simple and functional, are mainly learned directly from his own ancestor through orally or hand-by-hand educating.

(XXIII) Preventive Heathcare (all adults)

Question 1: Healthcare services refer to health examination, vision examination, hypertension census, diabetes census, blood test. General health examination refers to measuring height, weight and waist.

Question 2: If the interviewee experienced many healthcare services during the past four weeks, ask Question 2-5 only for a healthcare service with the highest cost.

Question 4: If insurance programs paid all expenditures, enter “-88.8”. If health examination is organized by a work unit, ask how much is paid for the interviewee’s health examination.

Question 5: Enter “-88” if the interviewee has no medical insurance.

(XXIV) Present Health Status (all adults)

Question 1: Emphasize on health status of the interviewee’s **own feeling**.

Question 2: Ask about how many weeks the interviewee’s daily life and work has been affected by a condition during the last 3 months. The maximum does not exceed 13 weeks.

(XXV) History of Disease (all adults)

Question 1: Enter “Yes” only if there is a doctor’s diagnosis; otherwise, enter “No”. Answer the following questions about diabetes, myocardial infarction, apoplexy, and bone fracture according to doctor’s formal diagnoses too.

Question 6: Special diet refers to special food which the interviewee takes purposedly. Weight control refers to controlling his/her weight gain.

Question 8: Only ask the age when the interviewee had a recent diagnosis of myocardial infarction.

Question 10: Only ask the age when the interviewee had a recnet diagnosis of apoplexy.

Question 12: Note: ask the age when the interview had his/her first bone fracture, which is different from Question 8 and 10.

Question 13: How many times the interviewee had bone fractures, including his/her first time.

Knowledge of Diet and Activity

(XXVI) Knowledge of Diet and Activity (all adults)

Table 11: Ask the interviewee's attitude to these viewpoints, not daily living habits. Please introduce all viewpoints to the interviewee, and then ask whether he/she agrees or not.

Table 12: Ask food preferences of the interviewee.

Table 13: Ask whether the interviewee takes part in these activities by himself/herself, not watching games or TV relay as an audience.

Table 14: Understand the importance of income, physical activity and healthy diet to the interviewee.

(XXVII) Marriage History (all ever-married women under age 52, including all widows and divorced women)

Question 1: Marriage status: Marital status is decided according to legal documents. However, in some areas, couples who are not legally registered, but are openly recognized by the public, should be counted as married.

Married refers to married couples who have a normal marital relationship and live together.

Separated refers to couples still legally married, but not living together because of a bad relationship. Not living together because one party works out of town or is on a trip does not belong to this category.

Divorced refers to these couples who have a legal document of divorce.

Question 2: Refers to the wedding date of the current marriage. Ask the wedding date of her present marriage if she is remarried. Use the Western calendar.

Question 3: If a husband is working in other areas or in the same area but returning home once a week at most, he is counted as not staying at home.

Question 4: Refers to wedding date of the marriage immediately preceding her widowhood or divorce of the female interviewee (under age 52).

(XXVIII) Relationship with Parents: Mother (all ever-married women under age 52)

Question 7: Take care of mother: The respondent needs to spend time and energy providing help and taking care of her mother in daily activities and other aspects because she has lost her ability to take care of herself completely or partially due to sickness, handicap, paralysis, weakness from old age, or other reasons.

Question 9: Including time spent in such activities as feeding, dressing, bathing, spending time together, etc. in the last week.

(XXXIII) Pregnancy History (all ever-married women under age 52)

Please note that for certain answers there are special instructions for skipping and the question number to skip to.

Question 5: Refers to which health facility provides the contraceptives and drugs or performs the operations.

Question 6: Fill the time when the male and female sterilization was performed respectively into the appropriate blank.

Question 8: Refers to pregnancy times since January, 2004, including the present pregnancy.

Table 15: Ask how many pregnancies have been terminated since Jan. 2004. (Note: if the interviewee is pregnant at present, exclude this one). Record at most 5 times terminated pregnancy into Table 15.

Question 12-19: Ask only life birth.

Question 18: Whether the child was breast-fed for at least ten days, using the mother's milk or another person's milk.

(XXXIIII) Attitude toward Birth (all ever-married women under age 52, including all widows and divorced women)

This section is used to understand attitudes toward birth of women who are currently pregnant, those who are not pregnant and do not have any child, or those who are not pregnant but have one or more children. Please note that interviewers should ask correspondent questions to different types of women.

(XXXV) Birth History (all ever-married women who are under age 52 and have borne a child /children, including all widows and divorced women)

Question 1: Include all children, alive or died.

Question 2: Only those children who live in the household, or those who are raised by parents or paternal grandparents within the same household, should be included in the survey. If a child is raised by paternal grandparents, maternal grandparents, relatives, or if the child is out of town for long-term foster care, nursery school, boarding school, etc., the child should not be counted as living in the household, regardless of whether the child comes home frequently for visits and the household provides living expenses for the child.

Question 8: Pay attention not to omit any infants who died shortly after birth.

Question 10: After asking the questions above, the interviewer knows how many children the woman has borne (those living in the household plus those living outside and plus those who died). The interviewer calculates how many children the woman has borne all together, then confirms with the woman about the recorded number. If the recorded number is incorrect, the interviewer should correct it.

From the first birth to the recent one, record all children the interviewee gave birth to into Table 16.

(XXXVI) Mass Media (all ever-married women who are under age 52 and have a child /children of age 6-18, including all widows and divorced women)

Respondents of this section should be all ever-married women who are under age 52 and have a child /children of age 6-18. If the interviewee has several children of age 6-17, ask the situation of the oldest child. Skip this section if an interviewee does not have any child or if an interviewee has a child less than 6 years old.

(XXXVII) Physical Examination (all adults)

In the physical examination, use uniformly provided equipments and standardized methods to measure height, weight, blood pressure, upper arm circumference, triceps skin fold, buttocks circumference, waist circumference, etc. Wherever possible, ask clinical health workers to help with the examination.

1: Blood pressure measurement

Subject: all respondents of age 7 and above

Equipment requirement:

(1) Equipment: stethoscope, sphygmomanometer, cuff, latex bulb.

(2) Slection of sphygmomanometer: Standard mercury sphygmomanometer (sub division: 2mmHg), measuring scope: 0-300mmHg.

(3) Calibrate each sphygmomanometer before measuring.

Conditions for blood pressure measurement:

(1) Internal surrounding: It should be quiet and bright inside the room; no loud talking or walking, so that the measurement won't be interfered with;

(2) Requirements to subjects

Before measurement: Do not wear tight cloth; avoid the following activities 1 hour before blood pressure: intense sports or exercise, eating, drinking (except water), especially drinks with caffeine; expose under very high / very low temperature; take medicine which may affect blood pressure; etc. Empty the bladder, stop smoking, and relax 15 minutes before the test. Be quiet and still and take a seat for 5 minutes.

(3) Requirements to interviewer

Keep a natural countenance, avoid talkings which can excite subjects, and explain the procedure to subjects. Check the sphygmomanometer in advance; its mercury column should be vertical and at the zero point. Wrap the belt according to the standard method; the lower edge of the belt should be 2.5 centimeters above the elbow. Wrap the cuff flat and comfortable, not too tight or too loose. If the cuff is too loose, the blood pressure tested tends to be higher than it really is. The stethoscope should be on the upper arm artery; slightly press against the skin. The bell should not touch the cuff or the rubber hose. Do not stuff the bell under the cuff.

Determine systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure

Based on Korotkoff sounds

(1) Korotkoff sounds can be divided into 5 phases based on their existence, disappearance and quality:

The first Korotkoff sound: clear and low-pitched snapping sound

The second Korotkoff sound: continuous beat and murmur

The third Korotkoff sound: continuous and louder beat

The fourth Korotkoff sound: muffles or dampened sound

The fifth Korotkoff sound: sound disappear

(2) Identify systolic blood pressure: the reading indicated by the mecury height at which the first Korotkoff sound is first heard. Note to hear at least two beat sounds for starting to identify systolic blood pressure.

(3) Identify diastolic blood pressure: can be recorded at two phases of Korotkoff sounds: the fourth sound and the fifth sound.

In this survey, diastolic blood pressure should be taken at which the fifth Korotkoff sound disappear (for subjects who do not have the fifth Korotkoff sound, record their diastolic blood pressures at the beginning of the fourth Korotkoff sound).

Method and procedure

Calibate the sphygmomanometer so that the mercury column is at zero; Mercury column should face to measurers.

(1) Subjects should sit face to face with measures. Subject's feet should be resting firmly on the floor and feel comfortable; the subject should have removed outer garments and all other tight clothes to expose his upper right arm. The subject's arm should be resting on the desk so that the antecubital fossa is at the level of the heart, and palm is facing up.

(2) Flatly and comfortably wrap the cuff around the upper right arm, and clasp to avoid the cuff falling off. Do not wrap the cuff too loose or too tight, and give an appropriate elasticity of two finger tip fit. The lower border of cuff is 2.5 cm above antecubital space, and bladder center of cuff is right over brachial artery.

(3) Determine the peak inflation level: close valve of bulb and inflate cuff. Meanwhile, palpate radial artery, and note the reading of mercury column when pulse disappears. Add 30 mmHg with the reading, and the result is the peak inflation level.

(4) Place stethoscope ear pieces in ears. Palpate for brachial artery (generally it can be found at inner side of antecubital fossa) and place stethoscope diaphragm over the site. Avoid contacting stethoscope bell with cuff and rubber tubing.

(5) Close valve of bulb and squeeze bulb to quickly and stably inflate cuff till the peak inflation level you found above. Keep the eye at the same level as the markings on the sphygmomanometer; and pay attention to the highest air pressure.

(6) Slowly release valve of bulb, keep a steady speed to release air, so that pressure drops about 2-3mm Hg per second. Listen for Korotkoff sounds while releasing air.

Read the value indicated by mercury column while hearing the first (systolic blood pressure) and the fifth (diastolic blood pressure) Korotkoff sounds, until 10 mmHg below the reading of diastolic blood pressure.

(7) Open valve of bulb completely and empty bulb, release ear pieces and record the readings.

(8) Separate sphygmomanometer with tubing to release all air, and wait 30 seconds for another measurement.

(9) Determine readings of blood pressure

The measurements should be recorded to the nearest marking

- Any reading should be the marking immediately above mercury colum; that is, readings should be around upper value.
- Only 0,2,4,6, and 8 can be the last digits of all readings
- Record readings based on the top of the meniscus.

(10) Take off cuff; tilt the manometer 45 degree to mercury reservoir, and wait for complete restoration of mercury. Then close the valve. Properly reserve sphygmomanometer.

2. Height measurement

Equipment: SECA Stadiometer 206

Installation instruction: Open package. Take the round board out. With the board's indenture upward and trough inward, mount the round board and scale rod onto a wall, making board holes overlapping with corresponding holes on the scale. Fix them together with screws.

Place the scale on the floor and toward wall.

Pull out the measurement column until the red marking on the reading window overlapping with zero reading. Mark upper edge of the hole on the top of the column. Fix the column onto the wall with a long screw.

Push the measurement column upward, and retract them together.

Opration instruction

Installation and calibration of equipment: Choose a wall which is perpendicular to floor. Ensure the plate to slide freely. Face the graduated rod to the light. Calibate the zero point with standard steel rule before use it.

Measurement method: The subject should take off hat, coat and shoes, stand straight and barefoot under the scale with arms down, heels touching each other, and toes pointed slightly outward at approximately a 60º angle. Heels, buttocks, and shoulder blades should touch the wall; the body trunk should be straight; and the head straight but not touching rod. Eyes look straight ahead; the supratragal notch (the notch just above the anterior cartilaginous projections of the external ear) should be at the same horizontal line as the lower margin of the bony orbit (the bony socket containing the eye).

The assistant measurer should hold the subject's ankles and knees so that the subject's knees won't be bent or heels lifted. The person doing the measuring should stand on the right side of the subject, move the indicator lightly down along the rod and slightly touch the top of the subject's head. After a right posture of the subject is confirmed, the measurer can read the result with his/her eyes at the same height as the indicator. Use one decimal point, and use the centimeter as the unit. The assistant should repeat the reading before recording it. Measure twice and record the mean value.

Key points and points requiring special attention:

(1) The scale should be put on level ground, close to a flat wall which is perpendicular to the floor, and the graduated rod should face the light.

(2) The subject’s heels, buttocks, and spine between the shoulder blades should touch the rod, but the subject’s head should not.

(3) The assistant measurer should hold the subject's ankles and knees so that the subject won't bend the knees or lift the heels.

(4) The chief measurer should make sure that the subject's supratragal notch is at the same horizontal line as the lower margin of the bony orbit.

(5) The chief measurer's eyes should be at the same horizontal line (on the same height) as the indicator when reading the results. Bend down if the measurer’s eyes are higher than the indicator, and stand on something if the measurer’s eyes are lower.

(6) When the indicator touches the head, it should not be too tight or too loose. Press down if hair is fluffy, take down braids or barrettes if they are on top of the head, and remove any headdress if it hinders measurement.

(7) The chief measurer should lightly push the indicator up to a safe height immediately after reading the results so that the equipment or the next subject to be measured won't get hurt.

(8) The assistant measurer should repeat the reading after the chief measurer and wait for the chief measurer's confirmation before recording it.

Height Measurement (Children under age 3)

Measurement equipment: Height measurement bed or portable measurement board.

Setup: Before using the height measurement bed, check to see if it has any cracks, if the head board forms a right angle with the bottom board, and if the foot board is tilted. The measurement bed should be horizontal with the floor, and should not be tilted or unstable.

Measurement methods: Let mother take off subject’s hat, shoes and thick cloth. The child being measured should be barefooted and lie on his/her back on the middle line the the bottom board; the assistant measurer should hold the child's head to make sure that it is straight and touches the head board; the two ears should be horizontal with each other; a line connecting the supratragal notch and the lower margin of the eye’s bone orbit should be vertical to the plane of bottom board. The measurer stands on the child's right side, holds the child's knees with the left hand to make sure the legs touch each other and press against the bottom board, and moves the foot board with the right hand to touch the child's feet (now the feet should form a right angle with the legs). Note that the readings on both sides of the measuring board should be the same. The chief measurer reads the results and the assistant repeats the reading to be confirmed before recording it. Use one decimal point, and the centimeter as the unit. Measure twice and record the mean value.

Key points and points requiring special attention:

(1) Handle the child's head with care when positioning it, so as not to hurt the head or the neck.

(2) Position the child's head so that it is straight and a line connecting the lower margin of the eye's bone orbit and the supratragal notch is perpendicular to the plane of the bottom board.

(3) The child's legs touch each other and press against the bottom board.

(4) The foot board should touch subjects' heels.

(5) The readings on both sides of the measuring board should be the same.

(6) The assistant measurer must repeat the reading after the chief measurer and wait for the chief measurer's confirmation before recording it.

4. Weight measurement

(1) Measurement equipment: Electronic weight scale which is provided by the project team. Electronic scale can conveniently, quickly and accurately measure weight of infants, children and adults. Infants can be measured when held in mother's or other adult's arm. No tray or any special tool is needed.

(2) Application method

- Take out the electronic scale from the package box, and remove plastic bag and board at the bottom of scale. Keep box, plastic bag and board.
- Electronic scale is composite of two components: monitor and switch window. The monitor display weight of a subject, with the number facing to the subject. Weight unit is kilogram (kg), with an accuray of 0.1 kg. Switch window can open the scale and indicate different working status. If covering the switch window for a moment, electronic scale will open or change into another status. Unlike botton switch, this kind of switch window won't easy to be damaged.
- Surroundings for electronic scale: a place with good light and without wind, better be in a room. Place the scale on the level ground and under a light surrounding for easily recording results.
- Calibate the electronic scale with a 5kg weights before using the scale.
- Monitor screen should be blank at first. For the first time use, leave it aside for 2 – 3 minutes, then monitor screen will automatically change into blank status.
- Move one foot above the switch window from one side to another side. Note: do not touch or step on the switch window. The scale will be open, and the monitor will display "188.8". After 5 seconds, the scale will automatically adjust to "0.0" (There is no special component for zero adjustment. It's also not necessary to do any adjustment or repairment). Then, you can use it to measure subject's weight.
- Let the subject step on the scale, stand still on it and do not move. Pay attention that foot and cloth should not cover the switch window. The monitor then will display "1" or around for several seconds, and then display the subject's weight. If the subject shakes

violently on the scale, the scale cannot determine the result and will continuously display “1”. Under this circumerstance, just ask the subject to stand still for obtaining a right weight reading.

■ Let the subject step down the scale after completing measurement, and wait for “0.0” displayed on the monitor screen. Then the scale can be used to measure another subject and display a right result. The scale can be continuously used only when there is “0.0” on the monitor.

(3) How to measure infant’s weight

For children who can stand, measure their weights using the same method as that for adults. The scale can automatically adjust even if children slightly move on the scale.

A. How to measure weights of infants who are held in mothers’ or other adults’ arm?

One distinguishing feature of the electronic scale is to directly measure infants’ weight when they are held in adult’s arm. The calculator in the scale can automatically subtract the adult’s weight and only display infants’ weight.

A. Move one foot above the switch window quickly to open the scale. “0.0” will be displayed after “188.8”.

B. Let the mother step on the scale. Pay attention that foot and cloth should not cover the switch window. The mother’s weight will be displayed. Keep the mother on the scale, and move one foot above the switch window again. “0.0” will be displayed once again, and one icon will also be displayed on the left top of the monitor screen to indicate that the scale is prepared for weighting infants. Then, the mother can step down the scale. The monitor shows “——.－”

C. Let the mothe with her baby back onto the scale. The number displayed on the monitor screen is the baby’s weight.

D. Let the mother step down the scale. The monitor shows “——.－”

E. Open the scale again. Repeat above steps for measuring another infant’s weight.

B. How to measure many infants’ weight with one adult

- Move one foot above the switch window quickly to open the scale. “0.0” will be displayed after “188.8”.
- Let the adult step on the scale. Waiting for displaying the adult’s weight. Move one foot above the switch window again. “0.0” will be displayed once again, and one icon will also be displayed on the left top of the monitor screen to indicate that the scale is ready for weighting infants.
- Let an assistant or a mother passes a baby to the adult. The number on the monitor will move around “1”. Afer several seconds, the baby’s weight will be displayed. (The adult should not move, because any movement will result in a wrong reading).
- Keep the adult on the scale. Let her/him pass the baby down. The monitor show “0.0” again.
- Pass her/him another baby. The number on the monitor will move around “1”. Afer several seconds, the second baby’s weight will be displayed.

(4) Common problems and solutions

- It’s normal for different readings from one subject when he/she is measured several times. The electronic scale has an accuracy of 150 gram (g). That is, the difference between the measurement reading and subject’s actual weight should not lager than 150g. For example, if a subject’s actual weight is 72.35Kg, the measurement reading from an electronic scale may be 72.2, 72.3, 72.4 or 72.5. The variation is caused by small internal changes of the scale. This does not indicate that the scale is not accurate.
- If the monitor displays some strange numbers. Please leave it aside for 3 minutes. The scale can automatically shut down. The monitor will be blank again.
- If “E01” is displayed, let the subject step down. Wait until “E01” disappears.
- If a subject stands on a closed scale, and cannot open the scale, “E02” will be displayed. Let the subject step down. Leave it aside 2 minutes until the monitor is blank.
- If the monitor displays “E03”, the site where the scale is placed is too hot or too cold. Move the scale to avoid direct sunlight or cold wind. Open the scale after 15 minutes.
- “E04” or “E05” on the monitor indicates subjects are too heavy. If a subject’s weight is more that 150Kg, the electronic scale cannot work normally.
- “E06” and “E07” indicates the scale is damaged. Send it to the responsible person for changing a new one
- If the scale is unknown about its accuracy, measure a weight-known subject with the scale (e.g. 10Kg pack of sugar or flour, or 10 liter water). Pay attention to the container’s weight. If the scale gives a wrong reading, send it back to the respondible person or change one.
- It’s not necessary to purposedly place the electronic scale under light. And there is no battery inside the scale. There is only a small photosensitive plate inside the switch window, which can work 10 years. So changing battery or electricity input is not necessary.
- If the monitor keeps blank, there may be too strong light or too dark. If light is too strong, make sure to cover the entire switch window when your foot moves above it; if it is too dark, move it to a place with light.

Key points and points requiring special attention:

1) The subject to be weighed should use the bathroom before weighing.
2) The subject to be weighed should wear only shorts and shirt. Since the physical examination is conducted in autumn and winter when the weather is cold, jackets and other clothing should be taken off. Pay attention that pants or skirts should not cover the switch window.
3) Be careful when getting on and off the scale.
4) The subject cannot touch any object when being weighed.
5) The person who records the results should repeat reading after the measurer and wait for the measurer's confirmation before recording it.

5. Upper Arm Circumference

Key points for measurement:

1) Where to measure: Put the left arm down naturally, relax the muscle, and find the center point of the connecting line between the acromion process of scapula and the olecranon process.
2) Measuring tape should be made of nonelastic material.
3) Do not stretch the tape too tightly when measuring.
4) Marks should be clear and easy to read when measuring.
5) Record the results immediately after the measurement and verify the reading on the spot.

6. The Thickness of Triceps Skin Fold

The pressure of the skin fold gauge should be standardized ($10g/mm^2$); measure the same spot three times and record the mean value.

Key points for measurement:

1) Determine the measuring spot on the backside of the left upper arm about 2 centimeters above the center point between the acromion process of scapula and the olecranon process.
2) The measurer stands behind the subject being measured, and the subject's arms should hang down naturally.
3) The measurer holds the subject's skin and under skin tissues with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Measure the thickness of the skin fold 1 centimeter below the thumb (make sure that the skin fold gauge is vertical to the upper arm).

7. Buttocks Circumference

Buttock circumference refers to a horizontal circumference over the most protruding part of the gluteal region.

Equipment: tape which is not made of elastic material and with an error less than 0.2 cm per meter.

Measuring method: Subjects should stand straight, relax buttocks, and both eyes look straight ahead. Measures place the measuring tape around the most protruding part of the gluteal region in a horizontal plane. The error should be less than 1cm.

Note: Subjects should not lift their buttocks. Maintain naturally breathing status.

8. Waist Circumference

The unit for waist circumference is centimeter, and results should have an accuracy of 0.1cm.

1) Subjects should stand straight, relax abdomen, hang down arms freely and put feet together (so the weight is evenly distributed onto two legs).
2) Measures stand at the right front of subjects. Mark two middle points between the lower margin of arcus costalis on midaxillary line and inter-iliac crest line. Place the measuring tape around the trunk in a horizontal plane at the level marked on the two sides of the trunk. Measure a subject two times and record the mean value. Ensure the error between the two measurements is less than 2cm.

3) Pay attention that the tape should be on the skin, and cross over two marking points one both sides. Do not press the tape into subject’s soft tissue. Read the result when the subject naturally exhales.

11. Examine all subjects by an experienced doctor

(1) Goiter: The thyroid gland is located under the thyroid cartilage. Under normal circumstances, by observation: the thyroid gland is not obvious, does not show its outline, and can move up and down when a swallowing action is done; by touching: the surface is smooth, soft, and not easy to locate. When examining, the doctor stands at the back of the patient, puts both thumbs on the back of the patient's neck, and feel with other fingers from either side of the thyroid cartilage.

There are three degrees of goiter:

Degree I: Goiter is slightly apparent when the head is in normal position, and sometimes a knot can be felt.

Degree II: Goiter is apparent and can be felt, and the neck base is clearly bigger then normal.

Degree III: Neck has lost its normal shape; the thyroid gland is the size of the patient's fist.

This survey doesn't distinguish goiter degrees. Record goiter if the clinical symptom is above degree I.

(2) Angular stomatitis: The corner of the mouth is wet and white, and there is erosion. For a serious case, there is cracking, bleeding, and a scab forms.

(3-4) blindness: In a narrow sense, blindness means the loss of vision; in a broad sense, it means that the eyes have lost the ability to recognize the surroundings. Currently the most frequently used criterion for blindness is that vision is below 0.02 (vision indexes from 0 to 1 meter are included; 0.02 is not included). This survey uses the broad sense of blindness.

(5-8) Loss of arm and/or leg refers to a subject doesn't have arm(s) and/or leg(s); artificial arms and/or legs are counted as no arms and/or legs.

Loss of function refers to arms and legs that still exist, but cannot function normally.

III. Children survey

First, subjects of this Children Survey is all those who are 0 – 17.99 years old. Pay attention to age requirement of subjects in each section of this survey. Parents should complete questionnaires if children are less than 10 years. Please refer to explanations in Adult Survey if questions in the Children Survey are the same as those in the Adult Survey.

Physical activity

(XIX) Physical activity (children under age of 6)

Question 2: Refers to physical activities inside or outside room, e.g. play games, run and play ball, etc.

Question 3: Use hour as unit for the time children spend for physical activity. For example: a child spends average 3 hours for sports per week, then enters $\boxed{0}\,\boxed{3}$

(XX) Physical activity (Schoolchildren of age 6 or above)

Question 2: sports include track and field, ball games, martial arts and chess games, etc.

Question 3: before school, after school and at weekend. How many times does the subject participate in sports?

Question 17: School sports a subject participates in include sport classes, morning exercise, evening exercise, setting-up exercises during the break and breaks, etc.

Question 23-24: Ask about transportation means, and enter answers into Table 9. Question 24 refers to time for a round trip.

Body shape and mass media

(XXII) Body shape and mass media (children of age 6 or above)

Direct children to choose appropriate pictures, but do not give them leading questions. Note: gather up and disorder all pictures before showing children pictures and asking Question 2 and 3.

IV. Nutrition Survey (all household members with age of 2 or above)

The Nutrition Survey is an important part of this survey. The purpose of this nutrition survey is to find out about the eating habits of people in different areas at different times, the kinds of food they eat, and the amount they eat, to provide data for nutrition status evaluation.

(I) Survey Preparation

1. The nutrition survey involves many aspects, is time-consuming, and requires much detailed and careful work. Interviewers must obtain respondents' cooperation to obtain reliable and accurate data. Therefore, interviewers should do a good job in popularizing the survey; explain to the respondents clearly about the purpose and the methods of this survey to get their support.
2. Field interviewers must be trained strictly, master the required unified method and skills before they start the survey.
3. The interview should find out the local food supply, including types of food, supply situation, and weight unit used at the local market. For example, know the relationship between the unit weight of local cooked food and raw food as well as their volume. It is important to clarify these concepts first. For example, how many jin of cooked-rice can be made from each jin of raw rice, and what is the ratio of cooked and raw rice locally? Such a survey should focus on the local method rice is cooked. If the code is rice, the recorded food quantity should be the weight amount of raw rice; if the code is the cooked rice, the recorded food quantity should be the weight amount of cooked rice. This is very important, and it should be clarified before the interview. Only by this way will interviewers be able to estimate the weight of the raw material of cooked food (such as a bowl of rice, a piece of steamed bread). Before household visit, interviewers should know the unit weight of some ready-to-eat foods sold at the local market and the weight of the raw material of these foods (such as the weight of a cookie, a piece of cake, a loaf of bread, and the weight of the cooked food sold at local food stands including fried oil

cake, steamed dumplings, noodles, etc.). This survey provides a book“Food Picture Album for Nutrition Survey”, in which commenly eating foods are included. Interviewer can estimate weights of different foods a subject ate according to containers’ pictures and corresponding weight provided in the album.

4. Before household visit, interviewers should be fully prepared, including adjusting all equipments and take all required questionnaires.

(II) Survey Method

This survey uses two methods; food quantity measurement for a whole household and individual interview on three consecutive days. Interviewers pay house visits every day to record how much food the household bought and discarded, and what individual’s food intake amount is. Where possible, interviewers may ask household members to help record the amounts.

(III) Explanations about the Tables

Table 1: Household food consumption (g) on three consecutive days

Household ID should be identival to that in the Household Survey.

1. (V14) Fill in the Food Code column in accord with the food code of this project distributed by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene of China CDC. (See details in Appendix 1 of this manual).

2. Refers to names of food already in the house when the survey began and food purchased after that date. Record names of the food the household has on hand in terms of raw and cooked. For example, enter cooked rice for all left-over cooked rice. In this case, in the upper Food Code column, the Food Code should be the code for cooked rice, and the Initial Amount on Hand should be the amount of the left-over cooked rice. For another example, at present, the household has 2500g of rice. Accordingly, in the Food Name column, it should be "rice," and in the Food Code column, it should also be the code for rice which is 01004. (Rices from different areas may have different codes).

3. (V15a) Initial Amount on Hand (g) refers to the amount on hand of all raw and cooked food before the survey. If the household has stored a large amount of food, use small containers to measure out the approximate amount for three days' consumption. Note that all left-over food and dishes, cookies, cakes, and other food grains than wheat and rice should all be weighed and recorded. Pay special attention not to leave out small food amounts (such as oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar, sesame, etc.).

4,6,8: (V24_16a、V24_17a and V24_18a) (g) Which kinds of food are bought (self produced, or taken out from storage) on the first, the second and the third survey day, respectively? What are their quantities?

5,7,9: (V25_16a、V25_17a and V25_18a) (g) Which kinds of food is discarded (e.g. Food has been disposed of; or food is used to feed pig, chicken and duck) on the first, the second and the third survey day, respectively? What are their quantities?

10. (V24_20a) (g) Refers to the total amount of foods which are bought or preduced during the three survey days (three-day total). Add all foods bought or produced during the 3 survey days together. The formula is:

$$V24\_20a = V24\_16a + V24\_17a + V24\_18a$$

11. (V25_20a) (g) Refers to the total amount of foods which are discarded during the three survey days (three-day total). Add all foods discarded during the 3 survey days together. The formula is:

$$V25\_20a = V25\_16a + V25\_17a + V25\_18a$$

12. (V21a) (g) At the end of the 3-day survey, weigh the amounts of each kind of food remaining, and enter them onto corresponding blank.

13. (V22 a) (g) Actural consumption: during the period of the survey what is the amount of food that is actually consumed by the household? Use this formula:

Actual consumption = total amount on hand + total amount purchased – total amount discarded – total amount remaining.

14. (V23a) (g) consumption per person per day: Actual consumption divided by total person days calculated based on Column 26 in Table 2 (total household members who eat at home); use gram as unit.

V23a＝V22a / Column 26 in Table 2

Table 2: Record of Household Meals per Person per Day

1. (A1) Record in the first two columns the names and line numbers of all household members listed in the Household Survey; verification with Household Survey Table should be done seriously. And it is extremely important that each person's information should be identical with Household Survey Table. Do not leave out any guests who eat in the household, and use -91~-99 as line numbers for all guests.

3. (V26) The age should be identical to that in the Household Survey Table.

4. (V27) Gender, enter 1 in the blank for males, and 2 for females. Gender should also be identical to that in the Household Survey Table. The responsible person at each site should check this information at all times.

5. (V29) Record work intensity in accord with the code listed under the table. If an activity is not included in the code instruction and work manual, the interviewer can categorize it into the relevant group according to the level of work intensity.

(1) Very light physical work intensity refers to working in a sitting position, e.g., accountant, office worker, electrical appliances repairer, watch repairer.
(2) Light physical work intensity normally refers to working in a standing position, e.g., shop assistant, laboratory technician, and teacher.
(3) Moderate physical work intensity, e.g., student, driver, electrician, metal worker, salesman, etc.
(4) Heavy physical work intensity, e.g., farmer, dancer, steel worker, athlete, etc.
(5) Very heavy physical work intensity, e.g., loader, logger, miner, stonecutter.
(6) No working capability refers to children under age 7.

6,10,14: (V3036、V3136 and V3236) in these columns for daily meals at home, does the person eat breakfast on each survey day? Enter “0” if the subject ate outside and “1” if the subject ate at home. Enter “—” if he/she didn't eat.

18. (V3436) in this column, enter total times the subject ate breakfast at home during the three survey days.

7,11,15: (V3037、V3137 and V3237) in these columns for daily meals at home, does the person eat lunch on each survey day? Enter “0” if the subject ate outside and “1” if the subject ate at home. Enter “—” if he/she didn't eat.

19: (V3437) in this column, enter total times the subject ate lunch at home during the three survey days.

8, 12,16: (V3038、V3138 and V3238) in these columns for daily meals at home, does the person eat dinner on each survey day? Enter “0” if the subject ate outside and “1” if the subject ate at home. Enter “—” if he/she didn't eat.

20: (V3438) in this column, enter total times the subject ate dinner at home during the three survey days.

9,13,17: (V3039、V3139 and V3239) in these columns for daily meals at home, does the person eat snack on each survey day?

21: (V3439) in this column, enter total times the subject ate snacks at home during the three survey days.

22,23,24: (V44、V45 and V46) meal allocation proportion of a subject should be calculated based on detailed intakes. Generally, 0.20 for breakfast, 0.40 for lunch, and 0.40 for dinner can be used. That is, enter 0.20, 0.40, and 0.40 into corresponding blanks. If intakes evenly distributed into three meals everyday, enter 0.30, 0.30, and 0.40. If a person eats only two meals per day (such as lunch and dinner, or breakfast and dinner), the proportion is 50% each. Proportion for preschool children is 0.33 per meal. (Normally, the proportion is calculated based on the intakes of main food. For example, if a person had 2 *liang* of steamed bun and 1 liang of rice gruel for breakfast, 4 *liang* of rice for lunch, and 4 liang of rice for dinner, then he/she had 11 liang of the main food for that day. The proportions of daily meals are calculated as follows; breakfast: 3/11 = 0.28; lunch: 4/11 = 0.36; dinner: 4/11 = 0.36. Some people only have milk and eggs for breakfast which lacks the main food, and they do not eat much main food either for other meals. Under this circumstance, the proportion of each meal is decided by synthesizing and analyzing the total amount of food intake.

25. (V35) Calculate the number of person-days: One person and 24 hours constitute one person-day. If a person habitually eats only two meals per day or more than three meals per day due to special circumstances (such as heavy physical work intensity, night shifts, etc.), either case is counted as one person-day. Calculate person-days according to the following three steps: ① add up the number of meals a person ate during the three survey days; ②calculate a relative number of person-days for breakfast, lunch and dinner by multiplying meal allocation proportions with corresponding meal’s total times; ③Add up all results from Step 2 to get a total amount of person-days for the subject.

26: Total person-days refer to the total amount of person-days by adding up all household members' person-days (including guests' person-days).

Table 3: Consumption of snacks and drinks except main meals

This table is used to record quantities of snack and drink consumptions except main meals.

Use a new table for each person. Respondents for this table include all household members listed in Table 1 and Table 2 of the Household Survey. First, copy the line number and name from Table 1 and Table 2 to the upper part of this table. Note, the copied data should match the original ones, and should be strictly verified. Except three main meals, household members who eat meals or snacks at home and outside should be filled in this table without omission. Skip household guests.

2: (V40) Meal time. Fill in each meal time according to Code 2 listed at the bottom of the table.

3, 4: food name and food code: choose corresponding code according Food Code List. If there is a code for a certain food, enter it into Food Name column correspondingly. If there is no code, choose the one for a similar food as a substitution.

5. (V39a) Quantity: How much food is eaten? Record the amount in gram.

6. (V41) Meal location. Enter a meal location according to Code 6 listed at the bottom of the table.

7. (V42) Preparation method. Understand how the food was prepared. Use Code 7 listed at the bottom of the table. Enter "9" for preparation methods of drinks.

Table 4: Record of Daily Food (main meal)

Use a new table for each person. Respondents for this table include all household members listed in Table 1 and Table 2 of the Household Survey. First, copy the line number and name from Table 1 and Table 2 to the upper part of this table. Note, the copied data should match the original ones, and should be strictly verified. Food and drinks that any household member ate as main meals at home and outside should be filled in this table without omission. Skip household guests.

It is required that interviewers pay the household a visit every day so that they won't forget the names of food they ate. Interviewers may ask household members to help keep a record of the kind and amount of their daily food intake if household members are cooperative, but interviewers should verify the records. This survey should be conducted for three consecutive days.

V35a: The meaning of the person-day here is different from that in Table 2. This person-day should be the total person-days of household members who ate at home and outside.

2: (V40) Meal time. Fill in each meal time according to Code 2 listed at the bottom of the table.

3, 4: With improvement of life styles in China, food structure has a great change. In order to understand the actual change of food structure, the name of every recipe should be clearly recorded. For example, stir-fried tomato with egg is a recipe name. Enter this name into Column 3. Recipe code (V14a) should be in accord with the food code of this project distributed by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene (Refer to Recipe Code List).

5, 6: Write down names of recipe's component, and enter corresponding code into Column V14b. Pay attention to choose appropriate food codes: raw or cooked. For example, the ingredient for steamed bun is wheat flour; it should be made clear whether to use the code for wheat flour or steamed bun. If the code is for wheat flour, food name should enter wheat flour, and food weight should be the weight of wheat flour. If the code is for steamed bun, the food name column should be steamed bun, and intake amount shoud be the weight of steamed bun eaten by the subject. If stir-fried cabbage with minced pork was served for lunch, don't neglect the amount of minced pork in the dish. There is no need to ask the condiments consumed for each meal. It will be sufficient just to weigh the entire household consumption in Table 1.

7. (V39a) Quantity: How much food is eaten? Record the amount in gram and by meal. Leave a blank between meals.

8. (V41) Meal location. Enter meal location according to Code 8 listed at the bottom of the table.

9. (V42) Preparation method. Understand how the food was prepared. Use Code 9 listed at the bottom of the table.

10. (V43) where the food was prepared? Choose a corresponding code according to Code 10 listed at the bottom of the table.

V. Community survey

The requirement for completing the cover page in this section is that the ID for the same neighborhood/village should be identical to the one used in the 2004 survey.

Community is a term now commonly used internationally. A neighborhood residential area and its service facilities constitute a community. In this survey, community refers to the village/neighborhood being sampled.

Part I: Community Survey. Community Infrastructure, Services, and Organization

(I) Community background (ask sommunity leaders)

This section is designed to collect general information about the community, for example, the service facilities and organizations for community residents, and residents' living conditions. Direct the survey questions to the responsible person of the village/neighborhood or the people who know the local situation. Every village/neighborhood is required to provide official statistical materials for this survey.

Question 1-4: Ask whether there is any change in administrative area of this community since 2004.

Question 5-6: Ask whether there is any change in geographic border of this community since 2004.

Question 7-9: Fill in the total population, number of households and total area of the village/neibhorhood from the government statistics annual. Note: the numbers should be only those of the sampled village/neighborhood, not those of county/city where the village/neighborhood belongs to.

Number of households and population refers to the number of households and population of the sample unit at the end of the year. Generally, go by the family registers. Do not leave out any households and persons who are not registered for various reasons.

For households or people who came from outside, if they lived in the village/neighborhood for a full year as an independent household, count them as one household and record the members; if they joined other households, don't count them as a household, but record the persons, such as maids, migrant workers, businessmen, visiting relatives, etc.

Do not include households and people who have left the village/neighborhood for any reason for a full year.

Question 10: Ask the number of population of the city or county which includes this surveyed community. If the surveyed community is town neighborhood or village, record total number of population of this county; if the surveyed community is city neighborhood or suburban village, record total number of population of this city.

Question 11: Ask the total area of the city or county which includes the surveyed community. If the surveyed community is town neighborhood or village, record total area of this county; if the surveyed community is city neighborhood or suburban village, record total area of this city.

Question 12-14: Ask only rural or suburban village about Question 12-14.

Model town: It can be a learning example set up by various levels of governments because the town excelled in a certain aspect (such as economic development, environmental sanitation, tree planting, and building a more spiritual civilization, etc.); or it can be a demonstration site chosen by a certain department and an international organization (such as a women and children demonstration village). Some may be multi-level types of model town. If there is a multi-level type of model town, choose the one with the highest level.

(II) Population statistics (Ask community leaders or accounters)

Question 1: Ask average incomes of year 2003, 2004, and 2005 only in rural or suburban area.

Question 2-4: Ask general male workers, general female workers, primary school teachers, secondary school teachers, nannies, and general construction workers about their daily wages and whether there is any free meal, and record answers into Table 2.

Nanny: refers to those who are hired by the family, not those who worked as a nanny in other households. Wage includes meal fee, excluding small gifts which are given to the nanny.

Question 5: Drivers refer to those who are residents of this village or neighborhood and work as drivers in general work units.

Question 6: Development zone, open city or special economic zone refers to districts, determined by the state or the province, with special economic policies.

Question 7: Manpower refers to males of age 16-60 who have ability to work or females of age 16-55 who have ability to work.

(1) Agricultural labor refers to subjects who are engaged in growing crops, animal husbandry, forestry, the breeding industry and related activities, including skilled and unskilled labor. Exclude those whose mainly worked in the township government or enterprise, and worked as a farmer only in a short period.

(2) Refers to out-of-town engagement, whichever is temporary, seasonal, or long-term, in

business, construction work, breeding activities, nanny, etc., which should be included if its period lasted longer then a month.

(3) Enterprise includes state-owned, collective, and township enterprises.

Question 8-9: Refers to enterprises which are located in area governed by the village / neighborhood and whose rights of ownership are owned by the village /neighborhood.

Question 10: Refers to the proportion of collective enterprises owned by the village / neighborhood, excluding state-owned enterprises and individually owned enterprises.

Question 13-14: Ask rural and suburban villages whether revenue of township enterprises is used for wealth subsidies or services, such as housing subsidy, health insurance, and education subsidy, etc. Ask the percentage of the township enterprises' total revenue that is used for a certain subsidy category. Record results into Table 3.

Housing subsidy: includes subsidies for building houses and rents.

Health insurance: provide direct health service at no charge or low charge.

Education subsidy includes education fund provided for children, primary and middle school, and adults, or for building educational facilities to provide free or low-cost education.

Irrigation: build collective irrigation facilities or providing irrigation services for individuals.

Agriculture input and equipment renovation includes collective investment and subsidy for individual investment.

Food subsidy refers to providing free (or low-cost) food to all or a part of poor households.

Question 15: The amount of privately-run enterprise refers to the number of enterprises, not the number of households involved in an enterprise. For example, if a certain private restaurant is run by two households A and B, then this should be counted as one private enterprise, but counted as two self-employed households. Enterprise is a general concept, and includes manufacturing, processing, repairing, transporting, vending, operating a small business, etc. Generally these enterprises should be licensed and have legal rights to do business. Some enterprises which operate, even though they are not licensed, and have a certain production should also be included.

Question 16: Refers to farm land that is still used for growing agricultural crops. If the land has been taken over by the state for other use, then don't include.

Question 17: Irrigation refers to pour water onto farm land.

Collectively unified irrigation includes irrigation organized by the collectives or any type of irrigation formed by households.

Question 18: Refers to scope located in area governed by the village / neighborhood.

Indoor restaurants refer to those which are operated indoors, or inside an enclosed structure that has a roof and well-covered walls. Both cooking and eating are done inside.

Food stalls refer to those which are operated outdoors at a fixed place; it may have a roof, but no walls. Both cooking and eating are done outside.

Vegetable and fruit stores and vendors: exclude seasonal vendors.

(III) TV audience viewing survey (ask community leaders)

Question 3-4: Ask TV audience viewing pattern of TV channels in the village or neighborhood, and record results into Table 4.

(IV) Child care organizations and schools (ask community leaders)

Child care organizations and schools in this section refer to facilities located within the surveyed village/neighborhood administrative area; Exclude those outside the village/ neighborhood.

Question 2-4: Ask child care organizations in this village/neighborhood. Child care organizations include infant care center, day care for toddlers, nursery school, and kindergarten.

Question 5-8: Ask these questions only in rural or suburban village. Primary school which takes preschool children refers to those which offer preschool class.

Question 9-11: Ask about primary school, secondary school, high school, vocational school or industrial school in the village/neighborhood, and enter results into Table 6.

(V) Supermarket, shopping mall, and supply and marketing cooperative (ask community leaders)

Shopping mall: refers to very big store, in which commodities are similar to those sold in supermarkets and department stores.

Question 1-6: Obtain names, addresses and distances of supermarkets, shopping malls, and supply and marketing cooperatives from which residents of the community buy 13 categories of foods and daily supplies listed below.

A requirement is that any commodity should be recorded if it exists in the surveyed community. Pay attention to enter the store name.

If many stores sell one category of food, choose one store which is visited by most of households.

If a certain food is never supplied by the stores, or is never carried by the local stores (This is most likely in rural areas), enter "9" in the corresponding column and leave the distance column blank. If the store is located in the village or neighborhood, enter “00.0” into the distance column.

Choose commonly used varieties from listed foods and daily supplies. For example:

Grains include rice, wheat flour, other grains, etc.; choose the one eaten most often.

Cooking oil includes peanut oil, rape-seed oil, etc.; choose the one used most often.

Fuel includes coal, fuel oil, wood, bottled gas, etc.; choose the one used most often.

Preserved milk products include milk, powdered milk, etc.; choose the one consumed most often.

Softdrink: refers to drinks without alcohol.

Question 4: Refers to categorize supermarket / shopping mall based on their capital sources.

Question 7: Refers to how many supermarkets and shopping malls within a radius of 5 kilometers (Km) of the surveyed village or neighborhood.

Question 8-9: Obtain addresses and distances of supermarkets and shopping malls which are commonly visited by most of residents of the village or neighborhood. If the store is located just in the village or neighborhood, enter 00.0 into the distance column.

Question 17: Within a radius of 5 Km of the village or neighborhood, how many food retailers have ceased to do business or switched to another trades in the last three years?

Question 18: Within a radius of 5 Km of the village or neighborhood, how many supermarkets and shopping malls are newly opened?

Question 20-21: Ask whether non-traditional foods are sold in supermarkets or free markets or not.

Non-traditional food: refers to foods imported from other countries, which are not traditionally consumed by residents in our county.

Sugar-free food: Refers to food without sugar, that is, food which does not have sucrose (cane suagr and beet sugar) and amylose (glucose, maltose and fructose), according to the international common practice.

Healthy snack: Refers to low-sugar and low-fat labeled foods.

(VI) Free market (ask community leaders)

Question 1-7: Obtain information about free markets in which community residents buy food and daily supplies. Self-owned stores belong to this category. If the same food can be bought at several free markets, choose the one most households frequently visit. Enter "9" in the address column and leave the distance column blank, if a certain food is never supplied by free markets. A requirement is that one commodity should be recorded if it exists in the surveyed community.

(VII) Supermarket and shopping mall which are frequently visited by most residents in the community (ask staff of Food Safty/Investigation in Center for Disease Control)

Question 1-4: Ask about scales and retail environments of supermarkets / shopping malls. Note: if interviewees cannot provide information about scales of supermarkets / shopping malls which are frequently visited by most residents, then field investigations should be conducted through visiting those supermarkets / shopping mall.

(VIII) Fast food restaurant (ask community leaders)

Question 1-5: If there is McDonald's or KFC fast food restaurant in the village / neighborhood, record its name, address and distance of fast food restaurant into Table 11. If the fast food restaurant is just in the community, enter 000.0 into the distance column.

(IV) Place for leasure time activities (ask community leaders)

Question 1-2: Ask the address and distance of gymnasium / fitness center which is the nearest to the village / neighborhood.

Question 3-5: Ask the address, distance and facilities of park / place for leasure recreation which is the nearest to the village / neighborhood.

Park / place for leasure recreation: Refers to places for games and sport activities of children or adults, regardless of equipments or facilities.

Question 6-8: Ask the address, distance and facilities of the nearest stadium which locate in the village / neighborhood and can satisfy most residents**.**

Stadium: Refers to a place which belongs to public organization, school or government, and provides sport facilities for children or adults's activities. There may be strict limitation to use these places (for example, only for staff of public organization or in-school students).

(X) Other Organization and Service (ask community leaders)

Question 1-2: Ask whether the number of people who go to work by bicycles decreased in comparison with those in 2004 and what reason of the decrease is.

Question 3: Village, neighborhood and nearby area refers to village, neighborhood and the area within a radius of 5 kilometers.

Dirt roads are unpaved roads that evolved from paths.

Stone, gravel or mixed road refers to naturally formed roads or roads that people paved casually with stones, but they are not smooth or systematic; includes cinder roads.

Paved road refers to the roads paved with cement, asphalt, or slabstone.

Question 5: Refers to the distance between dirt roads, if there is only dirt road aroung the village and within a radius of 5 kilometers, and the nearest stone, gravel and mixed road or the nearest paved road.

Question 6: Refers to service facilities owned by the village/neighborhood.

Convenient telegram: means that people can find a place to send telegrams within a 20-minute walk. And postmen deliver telegrams to the community.

Convenient telephone means that most household in the village/neighborhood have telephones; or there is a public telephone, neighborhood telephone, or an office phone which is open to public, so that people can make phone calls when needed.

Mobile phone service: refers to mobile phone and telecommunication services which are available.

Convenient internet service: refers to connect to the Internet, including dial-up, ADSL, ISDN etc. Or, there is an internet bar.

Convenient fax: If the village/neighborhood has fax service or people can find such service with an hour's walk, it is considered convenient.

Post service: there is a post office in the village/neighborhood; or postmen com in the community to deliever or collect mails.

Convenient movie service: there are frequent movie shows in the village/neighborhood; or residents can watch a movie with a short walk.

Question 7: Includes electricity for lighting and manufacturing.

Question 8: Enter 24 hours if electricity is available all day.

Question 9: It is considered one day of power cut-off if the power is out once during a day or many times during a day, no matter how long or short the power cut-off is. The time range is the last 3 months.

Question 10: Enter "yes" if there is a bus stop at the village border or in the neighborhood, or if, in a rural area, people can get a ride within a 10- minute walk. Note that in some rural places people can stop a vehicle and get a ride at any time though there is no fixed bus stop. Enter "yes" for this situation.

Question 13: Nearby train station means that residents can take a train within an hour's walk.

Question 15: Refer to baths in the village/neighborhood which are open to the public, no matter who built them.

Question 17: Refers to navigational rivers that are located within an hour's walk. They can be open to navigation all year round or for only a few months a year.

(XI) Medical insurance (ask medical workers in the community)

Question 1-4: Ask whether the following insurance programs are established in the village/ neighborhood and at which year those programs began. Record results into Table 12.

Please refer to the explanations about medical insurance in the section XXI (Medical Insurance Section) of Adult Survey on Page 25 of the manual.

(XII) Medical and Health Facilitoes (ask community's healthcare workers)

This section aims to obtain information about medical and health facilities which are available to residents.

Ask about all medical and health facilities in the village/neighborhood, and enter results into Table 13. There are only 7 rows in Table 13. Increase rows if necessary.

If residents in the village/neighborhood who work in different work units use different health facilities, then ask about the facilities used by majority residents. Some facilities cannot be considered as available, although they can be reached, if they were never be used by residents because of some reasons, such as long distance, expensive fees, and unconvenience.

Question 2: Ask what facilities that residents will most likely visit if they are sick, even though they have never been sick before.

Question 10-18: Ask the type, year of opening, business time, and the number of doctors of newly opened medical facilities in the village/neighborhood, and enter results into Table 14.

Question 19-27: Ask whether there is any clinic or hospital which ceased to run business or replaced by another type of medical facility since 2004 in the village/neighborhood. Enter results into Table 15.

(XIII) Family Planning (ask the cadre responsible for family planning in the community)

Question 1: Ask ethnic proportions in total population of the village/neighborhood.

Question 2-4: Ask reproductive policies for minorities. Note that only policies for ethnities other than zhuang should be considered in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Question 6: Speical occupation refers to those like mining under well, fishing on open sea, etc.

Question 8: include varieties of subsidies, e.g. housing subsidy, tuition subsidy, etc. Enter “1” if there is any subsidy.

Part II: Price of Food and Selected Commodities

Investigate market prices of ten categories of food and daily supplies through asking community leaders and appropriate venders.

Supermarkets investigated in this table should be those mentioned in Table 7 of the Section V; free markets should be those mentioned in Table 9 in the Section VI. Only enter prices which are obtained during the survey period.

If there is no such a commodity or no price for a commodity in supermarkets or free markets in the village/neighborhood, enter -9.9.

Grains

The unit for prices of 9 categories of grains should be *jin* [500 grams]. If the unit is other than *jin*, then convert into it.

Under normal circumstances, interviewers should obtain the price of every category of grains, with the exception that a certain category of grain is not available in the area or is never bought by the local residents.

Good rice should be determined according to local varieties. There is no one standard kind. Good rice in one place may be considered poor rice in another place.

Vegetable and fruit

There are quite a few varieties in vegetables, and price changes are fairly big. Therefore, it is impossible to sample every kind. The same vegetable may have different names in different areas. Therefore, use scientific names as the criteria.

Most frequently eaten vegetable: Choose the kind that is bought most often by most local residents at the time of survey.

Green vegetables are commonly called *rape* in the north; they are not the kind whose seeds can be processed for oil in the south.

Meat/poultry

Pork generally refers to boneless, skinless pork. If obtaining boneless, skinless pork price in certain area is impossible, record the price according to local circumstances.

Slaughtered chicken refers to ready-to-cook chicken which is killed, cleaned and chest-opened.

Fresh milk

Refers to only fresh milk, 250ml per pack, excluding dairy made of milk.

Preserved dairy

Refers to dairy made of milk, excluding fresh milk.

Fish

Most often eaten fish: Choose the kind that is bought most commonly by most local residents at the time of survey.

Bean curd

The price unit is *jin* for the actual weight of bean curd, not the weight of grains or beans of which the bean curd is made.

Fuel

Honeycomb-shaped coal briquette refers to the common, small sized ones, not the big ones used for home heating by many households.

Gasoline: Use the price for No. 93 gasoline as a criterion.

Diesel gas: Use the price for No. 0 diesel gas as a criterion.

Pay attention to the unit.

Most expensive cigarette

Most expensive cigarette refers to the type of cigarette which has the highest price in the supermarket or free market.

Medicine

Refer to those which are generally packed and retailed in the market.

VI. Delivery Organization Survey

Subjects of this survey are hospitals which can delivery babies at city/town survey sites. 10-12 hospitals at each city, or 5-6 hospitals at each county town, should be selected randomly. This survey is designed to collect information about feeding status of new-born babies in hospitals.

Question 2-16: Ask about acception and usage of formula milks in the hospital during the last 3 months. Enter results into Table 1. Note that each brand of formula milk should be asked one by one.

Question 4: Social welfare means that formula milks are freely provided to infants in difficulty families. Subjects of social welfare include infants inside the hospital or outside the hospital.

Question 5: Ask the hospital how to get this brand of product.

Question 7: Refers to mothers who planed to use formula milk to babies before giving birth.

Question 8: Refers to mothers who actively ask for formula milks to feed baby.

Question 9: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU): a unit in the hospital for especially caring new-born babies who have health problems due to premature delivery, difficult delievery or disease. These new-born babies cannot be breastfed after birth.

Question 10: The hospital provides formula milk to babies who cannot be breastfed due to some reasons. Meanwhile, the hospital conducts an observational study on effects of breeding with formula milk.

Question 11: Medical reasons such as multiple births, death of mother or communicable disease of mother's, etc.; social reasons such as low-income family, working outside, etc.

Question 12: Refers to formula milk as a type of welfare to staff which is distributed by the hospital.

Question 15: Refers to evaluation of clinical effects of milk with a new formula, to observe functions of the formula milk to babies' development.

Question 16: Selling: Sales representative provide formula milk products to hospital staff who will sell them for the company.

Question 7-34: Ask about hospital's working situation and management rules.

Question 17: Welfare is providing formula milk to babies.

Question 18: Relative certification documents are required, such as letter of request, product's contract and receipt, etc.

Question 21: refers to whether company's representative can obtain patient list, and contact with patients based on the list.

Question 22: refers to whether hospital staff can obtain information from mother about how to breed her child before she gives birth, such as breast feeding, formula-milk breeding, mixed breeding, etc.

Question 23: Ask whether babies who are fed with formula milk are fed mainly by mother or mainly by hospital staff, when they are in hospital.

Question 24: Whether staff direct mothers, who plan to feed babies with formula milk, how to use the product?

Question 25: Feeding in time refers to breed a baby with a fixed time interval, or breed regularly. For example, feed her baby once every 3-4 hours.

Question 28: Whether the hospital allows sale representatives to contact with mothers and to teach them how to breed babies with formula milk.

Question 29: Ask whether the hospital sell their products to every mother.

Question 30: Ask whether babies are fed with other stuff, such as water or sugar water, between two formula-milk breeding.

Question 31: If doctors choose a product of one formula milk company, does all babies in the hospital are fed with this brand of formula milk?

Question 32: Ask what kind of product hospital staffs choose to feed babies.

Question 33: According to hospital's rule, whether babies are sent back to baby room after breeding, even if breeding is breast feeding, or when babies take rests, other than always staying with mother.

Question 34: Mother-infant ward means that babies who are normally born are sent back to mothers and stay with mothers 24 hours a day, and are normally breastfeeding.

Chapter 4: Standardization of Physical Measurement Methods

Purpose:

To determine the measurement quality of each interviewer on site where physical measurements are done; analyze and find out problems to improve the accuracy and precision of measurement.

Concepts:

Precision level, also known as precision degree: It refers to the ability to repeat the measurement of an individual with minimum difference.

Accuracy level: The degree that the measurement value agrees with the "true value," that is, the ability to get the measurement value closest to the true value.

True value, also known as the real value: It is the value that best represents the physical condition of the individual being measured. In actual work, the common practice is to take the value measured by the most experienced interviewer or the mean value of an individual measured by many interviewers for many times as the approximate "true value."

Standardization Method

Preparation

Two to ten interviewers led by an experienced person or the measurement group leader conduct physical measurement for five to ten preschool children (that is, the measurement group leader standardizes two to ten interviewers at a time). If respondents to be measured in actual physical examination include children under and above age three, it is best to do two standardizations: one measures five to ten children who are under age three, and the other measures five to ten children who are above age three, since different measurement equipment is required for children in these two age groups. If there is difficulty, one standardization may be considered with a half of the children measured being above age 3, and the other half under age 3. It would be better if children selected for the standardization are gathered together or live close to one another.

Standardization must be done at the time when the entire survey begins, so that the quality of the survey is guaranteed from the beginning. The standardization of weight and height may either be carried out at the same time or separately.

Measure

Give each interviewer two copies of the record table (Table 1 and 2); the supervisor (the experienced measurer or the trained group leader) should also fill out two copies of the same table. Note that if codes are used for children instead of their names, then the codes for the child should be the same on each interviewer's record table so that the measurement results can be compared. Every interviewer and the supervisor should measure twice, and enter the result from the first measurement on one copy of the record table and the result from the second measurement on the other copy. Note that there should be a time interval between the two measurements, and interviewers cannot look at the previous results when conducting the second measurement.

Calculation

Take Table 3, and enter the values from two results in columns (1) and (2) (if weight, height, or waist circumference standardization are done at the same time, then enter the values from two meausrements into corresponding Table 3).

Enter the difference of the two measurement values into column (3). And count the number of positive or negative signs, whichever are showed up most, and then enter it into the bottom of the column. Neglect 0. (e.g. +7/10 in Table 4).

Enter the square value of (3) in column (4). Add up the column (4) and enter the total of square valus into the bottom of the column which is for total (e.g. 477).

In column (5), enter the sum of the two measurement values.

Every supervisor and interviewer shoud conduct the above 4 steps.

Enter values in column (5) gathered by the supervisor into column (6) of the interviewer’s table.

Subtract (6) from (5) and enter the result in column (7). Count the number of positive or negative signs, whichever are showed up most, and then enter it into the bottom of the column. Neglect 0 (e.g. +10/10).

Enter the square value of (7) into column (8). Enter the sum of squares into the bottom of the column. (e.g. 3875)

Evaluation

The total of Column (4) from the supervisor's table should be the smallest, or smaller than that of most interviewers; otherwise choose a new supervisor.

The result of the total value of Column (4) in Table 3 multiplies by 2 is A values (588 in the following example). When it multiplies by 3, the result is B value (882 in this example).

In this example, the total of Column (4) from the supervisor's table is the smallest. Its precision is the best. Therefore, the supervisor is qualified.

The values of Column (4) should be smaller than A value. Otherwise, it means that the precision is bad. Do not change the specific method used in each measurement by individual interviewer. If, at the same time, the fraction at the bottom of Column (3) is very large (equal to or larger than 9/10), then it means that the deviation happened between the first and the second measurement.

The values of Column (8) should be smaller than the B values; if not, it means that the accuracy level is not up to standard. The measurement method should operate several measurements under the supervisor in order that his/her methods are in accord with that of the supervisor's. If, at the same time, the fraction at the bottom of Column (7) is equal to or larger than 9/10, then it means that this particular interviewer always makes the same mistakes on certain steps (hence, results in systematic error), and he/she should learn from the supervisor carefully.

For each interviewer, the total values of Column (8) should be larger than the total values of Column (4). Otherwise, the precision and accuracy are bad, or the calculation process is erroneous, and an examination of the calculation process is needed.

In the following example, the measurement results of interviewer A have a good precision, but a bad accuracy. And there is a bid fraction (10/10) in Column (7), indicating that there is a systematic error in his/her measurement.

The application of standardization:

After the standardization is done, under the guidance of the supervisor, each interviewer should sum up his/her own results, find out problems in measurement precision and accuracy, and make necessary corrections accordingly.

Table 1: The first measurement for standardization

Interviewer: A Date: Year 2006 Month Day		The first measurement
Interviewee code	Height (mm)	Weight (kg)
1	842	
2	861	
3	862	
4	875	
5	826	
6	864	
7	820	
8	884	
9	820	
10	866	
Note		

Table 2: The second measurement for standardization

Interviewer: A Date: Year 2006 Month Day		The second measurement
Interviewee code	Height (mm)	Weight (kg)
1	837	
2	854	
3	858	
4	865	
5	827	
6	860	
7	835	
8	882	
9	815	
10	870	
备注		

Table 3: Supervisor's standardization table

Interview-ee ID	The first measure-ment (1)	The second measure-ment(2)	Precision		(1)+(2) (5)	supervisor (1)+(2) (6)	Accuracy	
			(1)—(2) (3)	$[(1)—(2)]^2$ (4)			(5)—(6) (7)	$[(5)—(6)]^2$ (8)
1	828	822	+6	36	1650			
2	838	846	-8	64	1684			
3	860	856	+4	16	1716			
4	862	860	+2	4	1722			
5	820	820	0	0	1640			
6	856	854	+2	4	1710			
7	823	824	-1	1	1647			
8	876	876	0	0	1752			
9	801	806	-5	25	1607			
10	853	865	-12	144	1718			
Total			+4/8	294				

A=588 B=882

Table 4: Interviewer's standardization table

Interviewee ID	The first measurement (1)	The second measuremetn(2)	Precision		(1)+(2) (5)	supervisor (1)+(2) (6)	Accuracy	
			(1)—(2) (3)	$[(1)—(2)]^2$ (4)			(5)—(6) (7)	$[(5)—(6)]^2$ (8)
1	842	837	+5	25	1679	1650	+29	841
2	861	854	+7	49	1715	1684	+31	961
3	862	858	+4	16	1720	1716	+4	16
4	875	865	+10	100	1740	1722	+18	324
5	826	827	-1	1	1653	1640	+13	169
6	864	860	+4	16	1724	1710	+14	196
7	820	835	-15	225	1655	1647	+8	64
8	884	882	+2	4	1766	1752	+14	196
9	820	815	+5	25	1635	1607	+28	784
10	866	870	-4	16	1736	1718	+18	324
Total			+7/10	477			+10/10	3875

A=588 B=882

Procedures of Field Works