Translators' Preface

The National Sample Survey of Fertility and Contraception, also known as the 2 per 1000 Survey, is the largest survey of its kind. Conducted by the State Family Planning Commission of China (SFPC) in June, 1988, it was an indigenous effort with the aim of monitoring China's birth planning program. The design of the survey reflects accumulated expertise in the practical application of sampling theory and builds on extensive experience in the 1980s in the conduct of sample surveys in China. Thus, although the sample size is twice as large as the sample of its forerunner, the 1 per 1000 Survey of 1982, the 2 per 1000 sample design is less clustered and therefore more efficient.

The sample unit of the survey was the neighborhood small group in cities and the village small group in rural areas, of which 13,966 were selected. Within provinces, different sample fractions were employed in a systematic sampling procedure. This yielded an average number of 75,000 persons sampled per province. The national sample contains 2.1 million household members, which included over 500,000 ever-married women between the ages 15 and 57 from whom pregnancy histories were recorded. By contrast, the World Fertility Survey, covering 42 countries, surveyed roughly half that number of women. The size and geographic coverage of the 2 per 1000 Survey will prove of enormous value for the explication of subregional and ethnic variation in the Chinese fertility and mortality declines.

Although SFPC has begun to release 2 per 1000 data to foreign researchers, documentation of the survey has been scant. Draft translations of the questionnaire and survey protocol have circulated, but these documents cannot answer many questions that arise in the course of data analysis. The *Technical Documents* contain the basic instructions to the local survey organizers, supervisors and interviewers on the training process, the meaning of questions, coding, and error checks. As mundane and repetitive as this nuts and bolts material often is, it also essential for interpreting the survey data. To cite one example, women are asked about contraceptive side effects, including "weight gain." The *Instructions for Completing the Questionnaire* explains that this response is appropriate only for women who have gained *more than 10 kilograms.*

The present translation omits two of the technical documents, one on survey organization, the other on personnel management, which we deemed less useful to data analysts. It also omits approximately 90 tabular forms intended to guide the process of data compilation at the lower levels. It remains to note that the State Family Planning Commission is in no way connected to this translation. We are responsible for all errors.

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National Sample Survey of Fertility and Contraception

Protocol

In the spirit of Central Document 13 of 1986 which called for "family planning departments to stress research and scientific measurement work in order to improve continuously birth planning policy and implementation," following State Council approval, it was decided to carry out in 1988 a national sample survey of fertility and contraception. Pursuant to this, the following protocol was set down.

1. Survey Objectives

The study of our country's fertility and contraception, in the current situation of reform and opening, will allow us to grasp the model, levels, and evolving trends of fertility control and

contraceptive use, in nation, province, autonomous area, and municipalities. This will provide the empirical foundation for scientifically managed birth planning work and policy formulation, ensuring the realization of the population planning and population control objectives for the end of the century embodied in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

2. Organization and Leadership

On the national level, a National Sample Survey of Fertility and Contraception Leading Group was constituted mainly from the State Family Planning Commission, as well as from among relevant responsible comrades from the State Statistical Bureau, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Public Security Bureau. Its offices were located in the State Family Planning Commission. Under the Leading Group, a National Sample Survey of Fertility and Contraception Leading Group Office (hereafter referred to as National Survey Office) was established, responsible for the organization and management of the survey. Corresponding leading groups and offices were established at province, prefecture, and county levels, under the supervision of the national survey Group and Office, to lead and execute the survey at local levels.

3. Survey Respondents

The survey respondents include the current population of selected sample units nationwide, among whom the primary respondents are ever-married women age 15-57.

The actual survey work takes the household (family household and collective households) as the basic unit.

To prevent underenumeration and for convenience, the respondents include all persons who were in the household in the night prior to the survey.

4. Survey Time

The standard survey time was 1 July 1988 at midnight.

5. Questionnaires and Survey Content

The survey included a household questionnaire, an ever-married woman questionnaire, and a sample-unit questionnaire. The specific content included:

(1) Basic information about each person;

(2) Birth planning indicators;

(3) Pregnancy and contraceptive history of women 15-57;

(4) Migration indicators;

(5) Deaths since 1981;

(6) Relevant birth planning indicators.

The questionnaire for the Tibet Autonomous Region was specially adapted to its specific conditions.

6. Sample Size, Units, and Method

(1) Sample size

In order to insure better representativeness at the level of the province, the permissible error of the birth rate in each province was limited to approximately .0015. The average sample size of each province is 75,000. In consideration of provincial differences in work capabilities, desired precision, and fertility variability, provincial sample sizes were held within the range of 40,000 to 100,000. To ensure survey quality, provinces were not permitted unilaterally to enlarge the sample size.

The national sample size is more than 2,100,000, and the permissible error [one standard deviation] of the birth rate was held to within .00003.

(2) Sample Units

The survey sample unit is the neighborhood small group, the village small group, and collective households at the same level.

(3) Sample Method

This survey used stratified, systematic, clustered, non-proportional probability sampling. The provinces formed 30 strata; under each province five strata were formed by street committees, towns, rural townships under cities and suburbs, rural townships under counties, and state farms (regiments). The sample fractions of each province were determined by the total 1986 year-end population and estimates of their sample size. Within provinces, samples were selected systematically according to random principles, with equal proportions selected within strata.

7. Survey Finance

This survey is financed by the financial departments at various levels. The Ministry of Finance appropriated special funds for the National Sample Survey Office. At provincial and lower levels, financial departments should appropriate special funds to insure the success of the survey in that province.

8. Survey Organization, Training, and Pre-test

(1) Organization

The success or failure of the survey depends on the quality of the survey team.

Depending on local conditions, there should be one survey group for every two or three sample units. There should be two interviewers in each group, at least one of which should be a woman. Interviewers should have at least lower middle school education, be diligent and responsible, and have some experience in statistical and survey work. Interviewers should be mainly selected from among birth planning personnel.

At the county level survey office there should be a survey supervisor, responsible for supervision and checking of interviewers work.

(2) Training

Survey training is at two levels. Prefectural level personnel and above are trained at the national level; the prefectural-level personnel, under the guidance of each province, trains the interviewers. Training materials are edited and printed at the National Sample Survey Office. The training period must not be less than seven days; each trainee must have performed practice interviews in at least five households. Only those who have passed an examination will be permitted to take part in the actual survey.

9. Address Coding and Selection of Sample Units

(1) Address Coding

Address coding work is done according to the regulations of the National Sample Survey Office, and implemented by the sample survey offices in each province.

Coding order is in accordance with the natural ordering of current administrative regions. The sample unit population is calculated on the basis of the population at midnight December 31,1986.

In each province, coding tables will be filled out at lower levels and passed up to higher levels, and provinces will take responsibility for input of coding data for computation, and, prior to the end of February 1988, the tape should be hand- carried to the National Survey Office.

(2) Selection of Sample Units

Sample selection is done by the National Sample Survey Office. The results of the selection will be communicated to each province in March 1988.

10. The Interview and Quality Control

(1) Interview Registration

Interviewers should first familiarize themselves with the general conditions of the sample unit; fill out the survey domain registration table (as an administrative record); perform propaganda work so that local cadres and masses have a correct understanding of the survey; and on this foundation, undertake the survey registration.

Interviewers should commence survey registration on July 1, 1988.

Interviewers should enter households, interview each person, ask questions in the correct order and enter the information. Persons unrelated to the survey should be kept off the scene.

In principle, household member information should be obtained from the household head; information on women's pregnancy and contraception should be obtained directly from the woman; when necessary, other members should be asked to leave; and the respondent should be interviewed alone by a female interviewer. Information on deaths in the household should be obtained from the household head or from informed persons; information on the sample unit should be obtained from local cadres.

At the interview scene, there must be one interviewer responsible for crosschecking.

Interviews should be complete by July 15,1988.

(2) Quality Control

To insure the quality of the survey, reduce survey error, interviewers should self-check their completed questionnaires on the scene, perform cross-checks, and exchange information with other interviewers, make re-mterviews as necessary, and correct errors in a timely way.

During and after interviews, provincial and prefectural levels should perform strict quality checks. Counties and prefectures with sub-standard quality must re-do the survey, and will be ineligible for advanced unit designations and for individual commendations.

The National Sample Survey Office will check for error on a random basis in various provinces, and where substandard quality is found, the entire prefecture will be required to re-do the survey. Following that, one other prefecture of that province will be randomly selected for error checks; if this is found to be substandard, then the entire province will be required to re-do the survey, and the province will be ineligible for advanced unit designation and for individual commendations.

Quality control checks should be completed by July 31,1988. Quality control checks for re-surveys should be completed by August 15,1988.

11. Data Reporting and Security

To prevent the loss of questionnaires and their timely delivery, each survey group, after assessing the quality of their completed questionnaires, should immediately send them to the county-level sample survey office in a secure package. The county-level sample survey office should have them hand-carried to the prefectural (or municipal) level sample survey office. After quality checks, the prefectural office should have the questionnaires hand-carried to the provincial sample survey office by August 1,1988. Data entry will be conducted at the province.

Backup tapes should be made of all data tapes. Each province should have the data tapes hand-carried to the National Sample Survey Office by October 10, 1988.

Each province will take responsibility for the security of all survey data, which must not be lost or damaged; during the time period set by the National Sample Survey Office, provinces may not release the data.

12. Data Tabulation and Analysis

(1) Hand Tabulation

In order to make timely use of the major data, early hand tabulations will be made for a portion of the data. Hand tabulations will be made at two levels. Provincial-level results should be reported up on or before August 5, 1988. National-level results should be completed by mid-August.

(2) Machine Tabulation

The entire data set will be computerized for multi-level tabulation.

The National Sample Survey Office will provide each province with a unified program for computation and tabulation. The first tabulations will be completed by November 30,1988.

(3) Data Analysis

Data analysis will be done jointly by the National Sample Survey Office and by each province. The National Sample Survey Office will be responsible for analysis of national data and the major data of each province; each province will be responsible for analysis of other data of that province.

13. Data Publication

The method of data publication will be regulated by the National Sample Survey Office.

All the data are considered confidential before publication.

Data publication will be done in stages. Hand tabulations will be published in August 1988. The first computer tabulations of major data will be published in January 1989.

14. Analysis, Summary and Awards

After completion of the tabulations, specialists will be designated at the national and provincial level to analyze data and write reports.

Summaries of survey work will be written at county-level and above. The National Sample Survey Leading Group will hold a meeting to summarize survey work in March 1989.

The State Family Planning Commission and each province are responsible for honoring and awarding advanced units and individuals, and outstanding supervisors and interviewers, by giving them trophies, plaques, certificates, and bonuses.

15. Data Printing

The documents and data of the survey will be edited and printed by the national and provincial sample survey offices.

Address Coding

1. Object and Principle of Address Coding

To specify the sample unit for the survey it is necessary to code the addresses according to administrative regions. At the same time, to accurately know the scale of the selected sample unit, the address coding must be filled out according to the *Address Coding Table* and instructions.

Address coding is done according to the established administrative levels. The order of the coding within each administrative area should correspond to the ordering habitually used by birth planning, government, statistical and security departments. If there is discrepancy in the usage relevant departments, then use the ordering of end- year 1986 birth planning department annual report as the basis, and verify with local and higher level departments.

Address codes must be unique, complete, orderly, and accurate. Unique means there must be no redundancy in the address name or code number (in the case of a place with several different names, retain only one generally recognized name) to ensure the unique

address coding for all units [in the sample frame]. Complete means that no unit is omitted from the sample frame. Orderly means the ordering of the address codes must be accord with the original administrative hierarchy with no random change in the habitual ordering. Accurate means that there must be no errors in the address coding; erroneous characters and homophones must be avoided.

The administrative regionalization used in each level must use the most up- to-date regulations as the standard. For the 1986 end-year population, use the up-to- date regionalization and the 1986 end-year total population figure.

2. Coding Protocol

There are six levels of codes, using 13 digits, coding from province (autonomous region, municipality) down to village small group (neighborhood small group, collective household) level.

(1) For administrative levels above the county (city, district, banner) there are 3 codes with a total of 6 digits. The meaning of the 6 digits from left to right is: positions 1 and 2 indicate province (autonomous regions, municipalities); positions 3 and 4 indicate prefecture (city, zhou, league [meng]); position 5 and 6 indicate county (city, district, banner). The coding uses the scheme of the National Bureau of Standards (for details, see People's Republic of China National Standard GB2260-86 *People's Republic of China Administrative Regionalization Codes).*

(2) County (city, district, banner) has three code levels with 7 digits. The specifications are as follows:

1. Three digits are used to designate townships (towns, street committees) and correspondingly populous independent units. Coding is according to "customary order." To facilitate correct tabulation, address codes of townships, towns, and street committees should be grouped as follows:

(1) Urban street committees are coded as 001-099;

(2) Townships under municipalities are coded as 100-199;

(3) Street committees in peri-urban areas are coded as 200-299;

(4) Townships in peri-urban areas are codes as 300-399;

(5) Any towns officially designated by provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities are coded 400-449;

(6) Towns not officially designated by provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities are coded 450-499;

(7) Townships under counties are coded as 500-799;

(8) Units such as state farms, regiments, tree farms, etc. are coded as 800-899;

2. Two digits are used to represent the village committee (administrative village, street committee, household member committee) level. Coding is according to "customary order."

3. Two digits are used to represent village small group, neighborhood small group level. Village small groups are coded 01-39; neighborhood small groups are coded 40-99.

For street committees or townships established under towns, they should be treated as village committees (administrative village, street committee, household member committee).

(3) Collective Household Coding

Collective households are generally treated as village small groups or neighborhood small groups. When a collective household exceeds 400 persons, it should be treated as a village committee or street committee. Such large collective households should be divided into several small collective households each with no more than 98 persons, according to its locus or internal organization. When a collective household exceeds 4000 persons, it should be coded as a township-level unit, then coded as several street committee-level units, and finally coded into small collective households (neighborhood small group-level) each with no more than 98 persons.

3. Coding Organization and Scheduling

(1) The first phase, from 1 August to 15 September 1987, is for address coding. Each province (autonomous region, municipality) is required to communicate the address coding scheme to county (town, street) level. Address coding training is in three steps: first, the provinces will train the prefectural level in face-to-face sessions on the coding protocol and requirement; secondly, codings for levels 4 through 6 [above] will be done by prefectural level personnel according to coding protocols set by higher levels, and they will arrange address coding tables and address coding cover page; thirdly, county (city, district, banner) level
personnel, depending on local conditions, must lay out the "two tables" (address coding and address coding cover page) according to the principles set forth in the coding protocols and the two tables.

(2) The second phase, from 16 September to 30 September, is for the actual coding. Each unit at the county level and below will complete the two tables and perform cross-checks according to instructions. Any revisions must receive approval from the county level.

(3) The third phase, 1 October to 10 October, is for cross checking at the orefectural (city, zhou, league) level. Prefectural organization will report up to the province (autonomous regions, municipalities) when the two tables received from ijelow are determined to be up to standard.

(4) The fourth phase, 11 October to 30 October, is for provincial crosschecks and data entry. The detailed instructions are contained in "Detailed Principles of Address Coding Data Entry."

Due to the shortage of time and burden of work, each level must do cross checking immediately after the completion of a table, and each superior level must be responsible for the quality the two tables received from the level below.

4. Binding and Reporting Methods of Address coding Table

The address coding table of each county will be bound into one volume, bound at the upper edge. *Address Coding Tables* must not be mailed, but should be hand delivered.

Instructions for Completing the Questionnaire

1. Explanation of the Survey Respondent

The survey respondent includes the current population of the selected unit, which includes the primary respondents, ever-married women age 15-57. The concrete definition of respondent is "persons who resided in the household on the night prior to the survey."

"The current population of the selected unit" refers to the current population of the village small group, neighborhood small group, or collective household. Village small groups and neighborhood small groups represents the extent of one enumeration district. Therefore, any current resident of an enumeration district should be surveyed.

"The primary respondents, ever-married women age 15-57" refer to ever- married women age 15-57 by full years of age *[zhou sui,* i.e., by western reckoning] at the time of the survey, that is, ever-married women born from July 1930 to June 1973.

"Family households" refer to the population with family relationships who reside together. It also includes non-related members in the household. Persons who reside alone are also considered a family household.

"Collective households" refer to the population with no family relations who reside alone in collective dormitories of organizations, business departments, and similar units.

2. General Instructions for Completing the Questionnaire

(1) In filling out the questionnaire, characters must be clearly written in non-cursive style, in blue or black ink fountain or ballpoint pen. Simplified characters must be used. Numbers and codes must be written in Arabic numerals. For example, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0, must not be written free-style.

(2) Questionnaire sequence. The household questionnaire must be completed first, followed by the women [primary respondent] questionnaire. Only after all households have been surveyed is the sample unit [community-level] questionnaire to be completed.

In filling out questionnaires, the household head must first be listed, then list other members according to their age, from high to low. When filling out the women questionnaire, the pregnancy and contraceptive histories must be filled out in chronological order, except in unusual circumstances.

(3) Completion of the Questionnaire

Pre-coded [closed-ended] questions should be completed by marking one of the codes. "Names" must be completed using characters in front of the codes. For questions asking for the time or number, directly write the year, month, or number; for questions asking for the year and month, in the left two code boxes write in the last two digits of the year, and in the right two code boxes write the digits for the month. For the months 1 to 9, place a 0 to the left. For persons born before June 1888, add 50 to the months. If a person was born in June 1888, his birth date should be coded "88 56". Questions completed with numerals be right justified and placed in the correct column, and blanks should be filled in with 0.

(4) Extra pages. The household questionnaire contains blanks for 10 persons. The women questionnaire has blanks for 10 pregnancies and 10 uses of contraception. If these numbers are exceeded, extra pages can be used. At the top of the extra pages, write only the

woman's name and code number. Extra pages should be glued to the end of the questionnaire.

(5) Signature and code number. After completion of interview and cross checks of the questionnaire, interviewers and cross-checkers must indicate assumption of responsibility by signing their names and write their code numbers after the words "sample unit questionnaire". Interviewers should sign first. Cross- checkers should sign after they have determined that the interview is up to standard.

(6) Correction of Errors. To avoid error, each question should be clearly asked before filling in an answer. Incorrect answers should be crossed out with a double line and the correct answer written above.

(7) The household code should be assigned by the interviewer, beginning with 001. Households that refuse to be interviewed should be coded as 999. Household with no response after three visits should be coded 000. Codes for refusal and non-response households may be repeated. Codes for other households may not be repeated.

(8) Code boxes for questions which require no response should be crossed out.

(9) "Birth planning policy" refers to the local birth planning policy.

(10) For questions asking for time intervals, the end of the interval should be the night prior to the interview.

3. Instructions for Each Survey Item

Household questionnaire

Address and household code numbers must filled in first. Then fill in the following in order:

(1) "Name" should be the respondent's current name.

(2) "Relationship to household head" should have the head in the line and coded with a 1; the other members should be represented by the appropriate code numbers according to their relation to the household head. Collective households do not have a head, and all members should be coded 0.

(3) "Sex" should accord to social definition, males coded 1, females coded 2.

(4) "Nationality" should accord to respondent's self report.

(5) "Date of birth" should be completed according to the western calendar. If the age is only known by Chinese sui, animal years, or celestial stems, the response should be converted to the western calendar according to the "Western Calendar Age Concordance Table." To convert lunar months to western calendar, add 1; but note well, December in the lunar calendar converts to January of the next western year.

(6) "Place of birth" codes can be found in the table of province codes. If the political boundary has changed, use the current administrative borders. Place of birth should be written as the actual birth place [i.e., not the ancestral home].

(7) "Place of household registration" code can be found in the table of province codes. Children with no household registration should receive the same code as their mother.

(8) "Reason" for "moving to this sample unit":

1. "Migration" refers to persons who have lived in this place less than half a year but have not yet changed their household registration, that is, what is commonly known as the floating population.

2. Codes "2" to "9" indicate the reason for settling in this sample unit.

3. "Born" refers to persons born in this sample unit.

(9) " Year and month of moving to current sample unit" should be filled in with the numbers of the year and month that the respondent moved to this sample unit.

1. If the respondent was born in the current sample unit and has no history of migration, fill in the respondent's year and month of birth.

2. If the respondent was born in the current sample unit but once migrated to another place and returned later, then fill in the last time the respondent returned.

3. If the respondent's place of birth is different from the current sample unit, that is, if he migrated at least once since he was born, then fill in the year and month of his move to the current sample unit.

(10) "The last interprovincial migration" refers to those who have migrated between provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities.

1. "Reason." If the person has migrated across provincial boundaries two times or more, fill in the reason for the latest migration. "Floating" [liudong] refers to those who reside in the current sample unit less than a half year and do not intend to remain permanently. "No migration" refers to persons who were born in the sample unit and who have never migrated to another province.

2. "Year and month of in-migration" refers to the year and month of the latest in-migration. It should not be filled in with the time of household registration.
3. "Provenance" [yichudi] should be filled in with the provincial code of the latest place resided.

The above questions (1) to (10) must be completed for each person.

(11) "Level of Education" is filled in with the code number of the respondent's highest level of schooling or current educational level.

1. "College or above" includes graduates from college and higher levels.

2. "Upper middle school" includes technical and vocational upper middle schools.

3. "Lower middle school" includes vocational lower middle schools.

4. "Proto-literate" [chushizi] includes persons who have little schooling and who know few characters.

The above educational categories and "primary school" includes matriculates, current students and equivalent educational experiences.

5. "Illiterate" refers to persons who cannot read.

(12) "Occupation" refers to occupation at the time of the interview.

1. "Peasants mainly engaged in farming, forestry, herding, sidelines, and fishing" refers to the population involved in farming, forestry, herding, sidelines, and fishing (including, as for each occupational classification, family members who labor in these occupations)

2. "Peasants mainly engaged in industry" refers to the population involved in industry, transportation, and construction.

3. "Peasants mainly engaged in business and services" refers to the population involved in business, sales, and various services, as well as rural cadres who do not engage in agricultural production (rural cadres include village cadres, village health workers, broadcasters, teachers, postal workers, librarians, technical service workers).

The above three refer to the agricultural population.

4. "Workers in factories and mines" mainly refers to the non- agricultural population in cities, counties, and towns. It includes workers in various kinds of factories, be they permanent employees, contract workers, or temporaries.

5. "Workers working in agrarian settings" refers to the non-agricultural population working on farms, forests, pastures, agricultural sideline industries, and fishing.

6. "Institutional, business, and services" refers to non-agricultural population engaged in various technical, business, and service occupations.
7. "State cadres" refers to administrative cadres and intellectuals at various levels of party organizations, technical and business units.

8. "Student" refers to current students at various levels in both rural and urban areas.

9. "Awaiting employment" refers to those unemployed who are currently looking for work.

(13) "First marriage" under "marital status" refers to those who are actually married as well as those whose marriages are not officially registered but who live together.

(14) "Year and month of first marriage" should be completed by all persons who have response codes 1- 4 under marital status [that is, 1. first marriage; 2. second or above marriage; 3. divorced; 4. widowed]. Year and month of first marriage should be filled in with the year and month of first cohabitation, and not with the time of official registration.

The above items (11) to (14) should only be completed by respondents age 15 and above.

(15) The deceased population survey includes all who died between January 1981 and July 1988, including any death on or before the night prior to the survey. No deaths may be omitted. If all household members have died, only complete the address,

sample unit code number, and household code number on the household survey (there should be no redundancy of the household code number), and the item on deaths in the household. All other items may be left blank, noting that all have died. "Children ever born" should be completed for women who died between the ages of 15 and 57. Those who had no children should be coded 00, and those less than 14 or above 58, and males, should be coded 99.

(16) "Penalized for disobeying birth planning regulations" refers to the number of times penalized. If never penalized, write 0.

(17) Under "total amount of fines," "amount already paid" refers to the amount of fine already paid; "the amount paid in kind" should be reported in yuan. Those who have not been fined should be crossed out.

Women [Primary respondent] *Questionnaire*

Ever-married women aged 15 to 57 should complete the questionnaire. Name, code number, husband's name and code number, should be copied from the household questionnaire. If the husband does not reside in the household, his code number should be written 00.

Pregnancy history

(1) The interviewer should calculate, on the basis of questions 3,4,5 and 6, the number own children ever born, then verify this figure with the respondent before filling it in.

(2) The interviewer should calculate the number of pregnancies based on the questions 7,8,9, and 10. Verify this figure with the respondent before filling it in (number of pregnancies should be less than or equal to the sum of induced abortions, stillbirths, miscarriages and live births).

(3) "Have you ever adopted a child?" If yes, circle "have adopted" then ask the number of adopted children. Write the number down, and in order write the sex and the year of adoption. If respondent has not adopted, circle "never adopted."

(4) "Number of pregnancies." For the first pregnancy, write 1, for the second, write 2, etc. For twins or multiple births, write them in order, but the number of the pregnancy should be the same.

(5) Pregnancy outcome

1. "Live boy" or "live girl" means babies who had vital signs such as breathing, a heartbeat, or movement. All such should be treated as live births.

2. "Spontaneous abortion" means a naturally occurring abortion in the first six months of pregnancy due to illness.

3. "First term abortion" [renliu] refers to ending a pregnancy within the first three months by using artificial methods.

4. "Mid-term abortion" [zhongyin] refers to ending a pregnancy by artificial methods between the fourth and six month.

5. "Late abortion" [dayin] refers to ending a pregnancy by artificial means in the seventh month or after.

6. "Stillbirth" refers to babies born in the seventh month of gestation or after who show no vital signs.

7. "Currently pregnant" means the woman is pregnant when interviewed.

(6) "Year and month pregnancy ended" refers to the time of live birth, spontaneous abortion, induced abortion, middle induced abortion, late induced abortion, and stillbirth. The interval between the end of previous pregnancy and the end of the last pregnancy cannot be shorter than 9 months for a live birth. The interval should not be shorter than 2 months for induced abortion and spontaneous abortion. The interval should not be less than 4 months for middle induced abortion, and for late induced abortion and stillbirths it should not be less than 7 months.

(7) "Child order" should include adopted children and stepchildren.

(8) After completing the pregnancy and birth histories, the interviewer should check the number of pregnancies to verify that the number accords with the number of pregnancies in question 10. If not, the interviewer should probe for omissions, twins and multiple births, or to see if adoptive children were listed as own children, etc.

Contraceptive History

(1) "Contraceptive use" should be asked at each interval between pregnancies.

(2) "What contraceptive method did you use before your second pregnancy?" First ask what method was used prior to the first pregnancy, and how many different methods were used. Write the number. Then fill in the contraceptive method used before the next pregnancy. If a woman has used two or more contraceptive methods during one menstrual cycle, write down the one that was used in mid-cycle. If two or more short-term methods were used, write them alternately. Except for the visiting spouse pill, only methods used for at least a full month should be included.

(3) "When did you start to use this contraceptive method?" The starting time of the current contraceptive use should be earlier or the same as end of the last pregnancy. If the husband had a vasectomy during a pregnancy, the beginning of contraception is dated from the end of the pregnancy.

(4) "Why did you use contraception at that time?" If there are more than two reasons, write the main reason.

1. "Economic reasons" ~ refers to those who use contraception due to self-perceived economic difficulty.

2. "Family reasons" - refers to those who use contraception due to the burden of household duties.

3. "Work-related reasons" ~ refers to those who use contraception for work related reasons.

4. "Educational reasons" ~ refers to those who use contraception in order to facilitate their education.

5. "Health reasons" ~ refers to those who use contraception due to poor health.

6. "Heed the government's call" ~ refers to those who, being healthy and economically secure, use contraception mainly in response to the government's birth planning policy.

(5) "Did you experience any side effects from this method?"

1. "No side effects" ~ no obvious side effects as listed under responses 1 through 7 or any other.

2. "Weight gain" ~ refers to those who, having used this method for a year or more and having no improvement in nutrition or living conditions, experienced obvious weight gain. If the respondent reports she has gained weight obviously after using this method, her weight gain must be more than ten kilograms.

3. "Excessive bleeding" ~ refers to excessive menstruation after using IUD or pill.

4. "Irregular menstruation" - refers to those who, having regular menstruation before, after tubal ligation, IUD insertion, or use of pills, experienced irregular menstruation for three months or more, or whose period came 5 or more days early, or five or more days late.

5. "Serious abdominal pain" ~ refers to those who have experienced obvious abdominal pain and who require pain killers for relief.

6. "Serious sexual dysfunction" ~ refers to males who, three months after having a vasectomy, experience sexual dysfunction, but with no other pathological or psychological reasons.

7. "Loss of labor capacity" ~ refers to those who, due to faulty technique in the insertion of IUD or in tubal ligation, or, who due to the use of some kind of contraceptive pill, became seriously ill. This must be verified by a specialist.

8. "High blood pressure" ~ refers to those who experienced high blood pressure after using the pill for more than half a year and for which there was no other pathological reason. This must be verified by a hospital.

(6) "When did you stop using this contraceptive method?" In ordinary circumstances, the time of stopping use of contraception should be prior to or the same as the time of conception. If pregnancy occurred due to contraceptive failure, then the reason for stopping use is pregnancy. For the stopping time, use the onset of the pregnancy. For current users at the time of the survey, the stopping time should be coded 0000.

(7) "Why did you stop using this contraceptive method?"

1. "Side effects" ~ refers to those who have obvious symptoms of early pregnancy or irregular menstruation, excessive bleeding, ammenorrhoea, or abdominal pain. .

2. "Illness" ~ refers to those who should not use this method, as verified by a hospital.

3. "Menopause" - refers to those who stop using the method due to the end of their menstruation.

4. "Change method" - refers to those who stop using this method because they have adopted another method.

5. "Widowed, divorced, separated" ~ refers to those who stop using this method due to widowhood, divorce, or separation.

6. "Desire pregnancy without permission" ~ refers to those who, since the beginning of the birth planning policy, stop using a contraceptive method because they desire to become pregnant, but lack official permission.
7. "Desire pregnancy, with permission" ~ refers to those who, under the birth planning policy, desire pregnancy and have official permission.

8. "Pregnant" ~ refers to those who stopped using the method because of pregnancy.

9. "IUD expelled" -- refers to those whose IUD was expelled but who did not get pregnant.

(8) "Where did you have your contraceptive operation?" This question should only be answered by women who have had a contraceptive operation, or whose husband has. Contraceptive operations include those methods coded 01 to 11 in the coding table.

(9) "What other contraceptive method did you use after your last pregnancy?" This question should be completed in the same way as the question on the contraceptive method used before pregnancy.

(10) "Why are you not currently contracepting?" This question should be asked of currently married women born between July 1938 and June 1973. If they were not contracepting one month prior to the survey, ask the reason.

1. "Do not know what contraceptive method should be used" ~ refers to women who don't know what method to use and who have received not guidance.

2. "Unavailable" — refers to women who cannot obtain contraceptive devices or who desire a contraceptive operation but who cannot obtain it because there is no nearby hospital.

3. "Breast-feeding" ~ refers to those who are not contracepting because they are currently breast-feeding.

4. "Illness" ~ refers to those who should not use any contraceptive method, as verified by a hospital.

5. "Menopause" ~ refers to those who are not using a method due to the end of menstruation.

6. "Afraid of side-effects" ~ refers to those who are not using any method because they have observed or heard of other who have experienced side-effects.

7. "Waiting for pregnancy, with permission" ~ refers to those who are have official permission to have a birth and are awaiting pregnancy.

8. "Waiting for pregnancy, without permission" ~ refers to those who wish to become pregnant again without official permission.

9. "Currently pregnant" ~ refers to those who are not contracepting because they are pregnant at the time of the survey.

Acceptance of One-child Certificate

(1) "Have you accepted a one-child certificate? Are you currently receiving a bonus or reward?" This should be asked of all ever-married women who have born a child.

1. "Accepted, and now receiving rewards" ~ refers to those who have accepted a certificate and whose child has received a single child health subsidy, subsidized daycare, free medical care, or other material reward within the past year.

2. "Accepted, and not receiving rewards" - refers to those who have accepted a one-child certificate but their child has not received any material rewards within the past year.

3. "Accepted, but the child is over 14 years old" ~ refers to those who hold the one-child certificate, but who are not receiving any rewards because their child is over 14.

4. "Accepted, but the child has died" ~ refers to those who hold a one child certificate but whose child subsequently died.

5. "Accepted, but renounced it" ~ refers to those who once accepted a one-child certificate but who subsequently renounced it, but who never had another child.

6. "Permission for a second child, the certificate is invalid" — refers to those who once accepted a one-child certificate, but who, under the policy, are eligible for a second child and who desire a second, and who have received permission or who are awaiting permission. This includes those who have had a second child, those who are pregnant with a second child, and those awaiting pregnancy.

7. "Born a second child without permission, certificate invalid" ~ refers to those who hold a one-child certificate but have born a second child or who are currently pregnant and insist on bearing a second child, and who are ineligible for a second child under the policy.

8. "Not accepted" ~ refers to those who have never accepted a one- child certificate. Among them are those who bore a child who subsequently died and those who have several children.

(2) When did you receive your one-child certificate?" Anyone who has given answers 1 to 7 in the one-child certificate acceptance question above should fill in the year and month of certificate acceptance.

Sample Unit Questionnaire

(1) "Informant information." The number of respondents is not limited to three, but only the three most important are listed. Respondents should sign their names.

(2) "Natural population change since 1987."

1. "Total number of households in the group at the time of the survey" -- the number of households in the group as of July 1988.

2. "Total population in the group at the time of the survey" - the total population on the night prior to the survey.

3. "Natural change" ~ for the three half-year periods prior to July 1, 1988, and for the month of July 1988, give the number of births by parity, and the number of deaths.

If in the course of the interview underreporting of total population or births or deaths is discovered, steps should be taken to correct the figures.

(3) "Birth Planning Situation"

"Have the cadres of this township (street, town, farm) implemented the cadre responsibility system in birth planning?" "Have implemented" means that the cadres of this township have implemented the cadre responsibility system and goal management, and they have linked it to their own economic well-being. "Have implemented, but have not used economic responsibility" means that the cadres have implemented the cadre responsibility system and goal management, but they have not linked it to their own economic well-being.

(4) "Infanticide and abandoned infants"

"Infanticide" means the use of an intentional "method" to kill an infant, without registering either a birth or death. "Abandonment" means to abandon an infant intentionally, whether or not the infant was subsequently adopted by others.

1. "Has there been any infanticide or abandonment discovered in this group since 1981?" If yes, fill in the actual number discovered by sex. If no, write 00.

2. "Has there been any abandoned infants adopted in this group since 1981?" If yes, fill in the actual number of adoptions by sex. If no, write 00.

"Complete for rural sample units." Rural sample units refer to village small groups.

(5) "Terrain features." Fill in one of the codes according to local custom.

(6) "Resources." Record the area of cultivated land, irrigated land, forest, grassland, pasture, and ponds as reported in the annual [end year] agricultural statistical report of 1987. Areas exceeding 1000 mu should be coded 999. If a resource is totally lacking, write 000.

(7) "Transportation." Record the actual distance in kilometers from the sample unit to the nearest bus station, dock, school, hospital, and town. If a distance exceeds 100 km, record 99; if less than 1 km, record 00. "Towns above township level" includes cities at county level and above.

Questionnaire Checking and Grading

The questionnaire quality cross-checking is an important stage in the survey. Strict cross-checking should to a great extent reduce survey error, insure accurate survey data and produce the necessary conditions for expeditious data tabulation and analysis.

1. Survey Cross-check Method

The first task of questionnaire cross-checking is to check the questionnaires item by item, to see the that the written responses conform to the survey protocol and to the questionnaire instructions. The next step is to verify survey accuracy by selecting a small number of questionnaires for re-interviews. Finally to correct any errors that are discovered.

A grading system should be used in cross-checking

The questionnaire takes the household as a unit. Each form (the complete questionnaire of a household) counts a total of 100 points. Points are subtracted for errors discovered in the checking process. The minimum possible score is 0. For items with errors, use the codes to calculate points off. For items with points off, draw a red line beneath the codes and record the points off. Write the total points earned at the upper right hand corner of page 1 of each form. The sample unit questionnaire is treated as a form.

After grading the forms, calculate the average grade of each interviewer and each county. This is an important basis for selection of excellent interviewers and advanced units.

2. Questionnaire Grading Standards

(1) Wrong address and interviewer codes

For items which have not been completed with standard codes, take 5 points off for each wrong code. For example:

1. Sample unit code does not conform to standard.

2. Redundancy (except for 000 and 999) or omission of the household code.

3. The interviewers code is not standard, or is omitted.

4. For households coded 000 or 999, subsequent items should be blank.

(2) Logical errors

For each logical error, take 5 points off. For wrong years, take points off according to the 4 digits of year and month. If only the month is wrong, take points off for 2 digits, etc. Specifically:

1. Household questionnaire

1. For relationship to household head, there can be only one household head. There must be a 1, and there cannot be two.

2. For collective households, relationship to household head can only be coded as 0.

3. For family households, relationship to head cannot be coded as 0.

4. The sex of the head's spouse should be the opposite of that of the head.

5. On the year of birth item, the age difference between parents and children must not be less than 13.

6. Time of arrival at this place and time of interprovincial migration cannot be earlier than date of birth.

7. Time of interprovincial migration cannot be earlier than the arrival at this place.

8. For the reason of moving to this place, and the reason for interprovincial migration, if coded 1, then time residing in this place should not be greater than 6 months (it should be the difference between the survey time and the month and year of arrival at this place or year and month of in-migration); if coded 2, then the age of arrival at this sample unit should not be greater than 10 years old (it should be calculated from the time of arrival at this sample unit and the time of birth, etc.); if coded 3, 5, 7, 8, then the age of arrival at this sample unit should not be greater than 15 years old; if code 4, then the year of arrival at this sample unit should not be greater than 6 years old; if coded 6, then the age of arrival at this sample unit should not be greater than 18.

9. The educational level for persons born between July 1972 and June 1973 cannot be coded 1, college level or above.

10. For the relationship to the household head, if code as 2 for spouse, then the marital status of the head and the spouse cannot be coded 0, 3, or 4.

11. Time of first marriage cannot be earlier than the time of birth, and the difference between them must be greater than 10 years.

12. If husband and wife are in their first marriages, then their year and month of first marriage should be the same.

13. If marital status is not coded 0, then the time of first marriage must be recorded.

14. If marital status is not coded 0, then the age of first marriage (calculated from time of first marriage and time of birth) should be greater than or equal to 10 years.

15. If the number of deaths since January 1981 is not coded 0, then items concerning the deaths should be completed.

16. If number of deaths since January 1981 does not exceed 3, then all of the subsequent information should be recorded for each.

17. Time of death cannot be earlier than time of birth.

18. If the sex of a deceased is coded 1 or the marital status coded 0, then the number of children ever born cannot be coded (but may be coded 99).

19. If there is a number of times fined, then there must be a monetary amount of the fines.

20. The amount of fines paid should be less than or equal to the total fines assessed.

21. "Fines paid in kind" should be less than or equal to the amount of fines paid.

2. *Ever-married Woman Questionnaire*

1. The name and serial number of the ever married woman and her current husband should correspond to the name and serial number in the household questionnaire.

2. Year of menopause should be later than year of menarche.

3. 7 = 3 + 4 + 5 + 6;

4. 11 = 7 + 8 + 9 + 10;

5. 13 = 14 (number of adoptions).

6. Year and month of pregnancy should be later than year and month of woman's birth. The difference between then should not be less than 13 years.

7. The time the first pregnancy ends should be later than the time of menarche.

8. The interval between the time of the last live birth and the time of the conclusion of the preceding pregnancy should be no less than 9 months.

9. The interval between the time of [first term] abortion and the conclusion of the preceding pregnancy cannot be less than 2 months.

10. The interval between the time of a mid-term abortion and the conclusion of the preceding pregnancy cannot be less than 4 months.

11. The interval between the time of a stillbirths or late abortion and the conclusion of the preceding pregnancy should be no less than 7 months.

12. The time of a child's death should be later than or the same as the conclusion of pregnancy. ,

13. The time of contraception cannot overlap with the time of pregnancy for more than 1 month (time of pregnancy can be calculated from the pregnancy result and the conclusion of the pregnancy).

14. Time of stopping use of a contraceptive method should be later than or the same as the time of beginning use of the method.

15. If there is only a time of beginning of use of a contraceptive method and no time of stopping, year and month of stopping use should be coded as 0000, and this contraceptive use cannot occur prior to the last pregnancy.

16. If there is only a time of beginning of use of a contraceptive method and no time of stopping, there should be no reason for not contracepting.

17. Date of receiving a one-child certificate should be later than January 1979.

18. If items concerning ever-married women are coded 9 or 0, then all items following menarche should be left blank.

3. Sample Unit Questionnaire

In the sample unit questionnaire, the number of children born 1987-1988 should be equal to the sum of number of children born in those years in each household in the sample unit.

(3) Non-standard Codes

Each item in this survey has a standard code. For any non-standard code used, take off 5 points. Specifically:

1. Household Questionnaire

1. Sex cannot be coded as 0 or as 3 or more.

2. Nationality cannot be coded as 00 or 16 through 98.

3. Items on year and month cannot be coded as 13 through 50 or 63 through 99.

4. Educational level cannot be coded 6 through 9.

5. Marital status cannot be coded 5 through 9.

2. Ever-married Woman Questionnaire

1. Pregnancy result cannot be coded 9 or 0.

2. Permission for birth cannot be coded 02 through 10 or 34 through 38, or 40, or 44 through 48, or 50, or 54 through 58, or 60 or above.

3. Reason for contracepting cannot be coded 0, 7 or 8.

4. Contraceptive side effects cannot be coded 8.

5. Place of receiving contraceptive operation cannot be coded 0, 7, or **8.**

6. One-child certificate cannot be coded 8 or 9.

3. Sample Unit Questionnaire

1. Terrain cannot be coded as 0 or 8.

2. Advanced unit cannot be coded 5 through 9.

3. Responsibility system cannot be coded 3 or 9. (4) Missed Standard

Codes

For the codes which were missed, for the 0 which was not added, for the unclear handwriting and errors, take 5 points for each item. The specific requirements are as the following:

1. *Household Questionnaire*

For the questionnaire that each respondent should complete, there should be code in each box from B1 to B8.

For those who have inter-provincial migrations, there should be code in the question on provincial migration.

To the respondents age 15 and above, the questionnaire for respondents age 15 and above, should be filled in with codes.

For the women who have completed "ever-married women questionnaire" should have corresponding answers in the "household questionnaire".

2. *Ever-married Woman Questionnaire*

(1) All ever married women who were born between July 1930 to June 1973 in the "household questionnaire" should complete the "ever married women questionnaire". If a woman could not be found after several attempts and no one knows anything about her, write her name, serial number, and reason for not being interviewed on the top the "ever married women questionnaire." For the number of respondents whose reasons for not being interviewed was not written, take 30 points for each respondent.

(2) Comparing the results of pregnancy in the table with question number 10 on the total number of pregnancies (or compare with the re-interview). For each missed pregnancy, take off 20 points.

(3) For each pregnancy, every item in the pregnancy history should be completed.

(4) Among the married women born between July 1938 and June 1973, those who are not contracepting should fill in the reason for not contracepting.

3. Sample Unit Questionnaire

In the "Sample Unit Questionnaire" each item must be filled in with code.

(5) Extra Codes

If persons outside the scope of the survey are interviewed, take off 1 point for each. For example:

1. In the household questionnaire, for the item "persons age 15 and above," persons born after July 1973 should not be surveyed.

2. Deaths of persons deceased prior to December 1980 should not be surveyed.

3. In the ever-married woman survey, women born after July of 1973 or before June of 1930 should not be interviewed. Single women born between July of 1930 to June of 1973 should not be interviewed.

4. Pregnancies not resulting in a live birth in the pregnancy history should not have information recorded under the item "survey of live births."

5. On the permission for birth item, do not ask for live births prior to 1980.

6. In the reason for not contracepting item, only survey married women of reproductive age. Do not survey women born before June 1938.

7. For infanticides and adoptions, do not survey events prior to 1980. **3. Error**

Correction Method

Using the checking methods described above, interviewers must undertake self-checks and cross-checks in the field, discover errors and conduct re-interviews. After

leaving the field, if superiors suspect serious errors, (for example, unsurveyed births outside the birth plan in rural sample units), a field check should be conducted.

To insure the success of the next step of tabulation and analysis, the above 5 types of error should be corrected on a factual basis. After leaving the field, corrections should be made according to the following principles:

1. Errors which cannot be corrected on a factual basis should not be corrected by guesswork. Erroneous codes should only be marked with a red line and question mark put below.

2. Address coding errors should be corrected with the correct standard coding.

3. Logical errors should be corrected with logic.

4. Non-standard codes should be analyzed logically, and corrected with the most probable answer.

5. For missed codes, fill in the most probable code.

6. Information that is outside the scope of the survey should be crossed out.

Interviewer's Duties and Interview Method

The interview itself is a crucial stage in the survey. The interviewer must understand completely the requirements of the interview, prepare seriously, interview methodically from household to household, and complete the interview tasks in a timely fashion.

1. Pre-survey Preparations

Prior to beginning the survey, the interviewer should, in sample units at the level of township (town, street), carry out the following five items of preparation.

1. Take advantage of every opportunity to publicize the following message among cadres and masses. This nationally organized survey of fertility and contraception will provide information for the study of the process of population planning and the way to attain the population goals of the year 2000. It is hoped that everyone will truthfully provide information and facilitate survey. It must be stressed to cadres; the results of the survey only represent the national situation and not the birth planning accomplishment of the village, the township, the county or prefecture. The survey results will not influence the evaluation of past birth planning work. It should reflect the actual situation. If fabrications and falsehood are found in the survey, serious steps will be taken. To the masses, it should be made clear: the survey team will be responsible for preserving the confidentiality of the survey results. Everyone is asked to respond truthfully and no one will suffer any negative consequences as a result of their answers.

2. The interviewers must, with the help of the local cadres, fill out the Survey Domain Registration Table, check clearly the number of households and the number in each household in his survey domain. The Survey Domain Registration Table should include the total number of respondents in the sample unit. If all the members of a household have died since 1981, both the names of the deceased and their date of death should be written.

3. An escort should be selected from the village (neighborhood) committee or village (neighborhood) small group to accompany the interviewer.

4. Two or three days prior to the survey, notification should be sent to the household informing of the time of the interview and asking the household head and primary respondents (ever-married women ages 15-57) to be at home at that time.

For the household heads and primary respondents who are temporarily away from home, the interviewer should request them to return to the sample unit as soon as possible and make an appointment with them for an interview.

5. Prepare various interview forms, "Interviewer duties and interview method," "Instructions for filling out the questionnaire," "Questionnaire Crosschecks and grading system," the "Western year concordance table," "Interview domain registration table," the outline of propaganda, etc., as well as pens, clipboard, etc.

2. Interview Order

To improve efficiency and insure survey quality, the interview should be conducted in the following order:

1. Interview each household first, and do the sample unit survey last.

2. The household is the survey unit. The interview should take place within" the household, and not elsewhere. The order of the interviews is determined by the order of the "Interview Domain Registration Table." No household listed in the table can be missed. If a household was omitted from the table, the interviewer should survey that household.

3. Upon entering the household, a respondent must be determined. It can be the household head or another member. The primary respondent should be the woman herself. If the respondent cannot return home within a short period of time (while the interview group is still in the sample unit) a person familiar with the respondent can substitute for her. If there are special reasons why the respondent cannot provide answers for herself, another person familiar with her can also substitute. For information on deaths in the household, a knowledgeable person should provide answers.

4. At the beginning of the interview, the interviewer should tell the respondent the survey objectives. Let them know that the survey results will be confidential and will bring the respondent no harm whatsoever.

5. The interviewer should master the questionnaire and interview technique. The interviewer should ask each item in order and record answers accurately.

6. After finishing the household questionnaire the interviewer should quickly select the primary respondents and interview them one by one.

7. After finishing all interviews in the household, the interviewer must check the questionnaire for missed items, wrong orthography, and logical errors, etc. If there are problems, the interviewer should check back with the respondent and revise accordingly.

8. After finishing all interviews in the household, the interviewer should thank the respondents and go on to the next household.

9. After completing the interviews for all households, ask three informants from among cadres or masses, who understand the conditions of the sample unit, to provide information for the sample unit survey.

10. After completing the sample unit questionnaire the interviewer should fill in the name and interviewer code number on the questionnaire form.

3. **Things** to **Pay Attention to in the Interview**

During the interview, the interviewer's words and behavior will influence the accuracy of the responses. To insure interview quality, the interviewer must pay attention to the following things:

1. One interview group should be made up of two interviewers. Persons who have not been trained at the prefectural level cannot act as interviewer.

2. A female interviewer generally should be responsible for asking questions and recording information. The other interviewer should be responsible for code checking, checking the accuracy of responses.

3. Interviewers should ask persons who are not being interviewed to leave the room. If respondents feel uneasy about answering some questions, one interviewer should conduct the interview alone. Information which is not conveniently made public should be kept confidential (such as premarital cohabitation, premarital pregnancy, and adoptions, etc.). The respondent should be put at ease.

4. The interviewer should accurately record the actual situation. The interviewer should invite the respondent to answer truthfully. In the survey, it has been explained several times that survey results will not be used to evaluate past work. If there are still those who attempt falsification, the interviewer should report it to higher levels immediately. Appropriate departments will deal with it seriously. If the interviewer herself engages m falsification, it will be dealt with seriously.

5. In the interview, the interviewer should maintain an objective demeanor. The interview should be conducted according to the script, avoiding offering any suggestions. On each question, the interviewer should maintain an objective stance should not reveal his own views to the respondent. Answers must be those of the respondent, and not conjectured by the interviewer. The interviewer should do everything possible to avoid influencing respondent's answers.

6. Strictly avoid copying the reproductive woman registration card, the household register, or other materials in lieu of an actual interview.

7. The interviewer should fill in the forms carefully and for corrected items cross out the erroneous code and write the correct one above it. Interviewers are not permitted to substitute a new form. Interviewers and other survey personnel cannot discard questionnaires by themselves. All questionnaires must be reported up.

8. Time allocated to the interview should be dictated by quality. All steps must be completed as prescribed.

9. For respondents who refuse to be interviewed, the interviewer should conduct patient thought work. If respondent is adamant, the interviewer should fill in the address, address code, household code, household head name, and note "refused to be interviewed" on the form.

10. If the interviewer finds an empty household or no respondent is at home, he should re-visit the household a maximum of three times. If no respondent can be found after three visits, fill in the address, address code, household code, household head name, and the name of the primary respondent, and note "no one home."

11. The interview supervisor should offer guidance on visits to sample units, solve problems raised by the interviewers, and deal with more difficult problems.

4. Survey Quality Self-checks and Cross-checks

The sample unit is the best place for survey quality checks. The interviewer should use the time between interviews to perform self-checks and cross-checks.

1. The interviewer should use evening hours and spare time to check the completed forms in accordance with the "Instructions for filling out questionnaires" and "Questionnaire Checking and Grading". Interviewers should check each other's work. Special attention should be paid to missed items, wrong transcription, illegible writing, logical errors, etc.

2. If there are any errors discovered, the interviewer should return to the household the next day and check them with the respondent.

3. In the sample unit survey, the interviewer should take care to see that the births reported in 1987-1988 correspond to the results of the household survey.

5. Conclusion of the Survey

After completing the survey in a sample unit, the questionnaires must be sealed in an envelope, and, after all sample units have be surveyed, delivered together to the county sample survey office.

This is the conclusion of the survey in the sample units.

Household Questionnaire

Address

Province (municipality/autonomous region) Prefecture (city, zhou and meng) County (city, district and banner) Township (town, street) Village (neighborhood) committee Village (neighborhood) small group

A1 Household code number

If household is empty: 0000; if everyone in households refused to be interviewed: 9999.

Information on each household member Name

B1 Relationship to head of household

1. head of the household
2. spouse
3. children
4. parents
5. grandchildren
6. grandparents
7. brothers or sister
8. non-relative
9. other relative
0. collective household

B2 Sex

1. male

2. female

B3 Nationalities

Han
2. Zhuang
3. Hui
4. Wei
5. Yi
6. Miao
7. Man
8. Zang
9. Meng
10. Tujia
11. Buyi
12. Chao
13. Dong
14. Yao
15. Bai 99. others

B4 Year and month of birth

B5 Place of birth

(see province codes)

B6 Place of registration (see province codes)

B7 Reason moving to this sample unit

1. floating
2. marriage
3. transferred
4. study
5. assigned
6. demissioned from army
7. temporary laborer
8. commerce
9. other

born in this place

B8 Date of most recent move to this sample unit

B9 Reason most recent inter-province migration

floating
marriage
transferred
study
assigned
demissioned from army
temporary laborer
commerce
other
0. did not migrate

BIO Year and month of in-migration

Bll Provenance

(see province codes)

Ask of those age 15 or above

B12 Educational level

1. college and above
2. upper middle school
3. lower middle school
4. primary school
5. proto-literate 0. illiterate

B13 Employment status (see occupation codes) ??

B14 Marital status

1. first marriage
2. remarried
3. divorced
4. widowed

0. never married

B15 Year and month of first marriage *Survey of deaths since*

January 1981 CO Total number deaths in the household

Name CI Sex

C2 Year and month of birth

C3 Year and month of death

C4 Marital status

C5 Total number of live births

[CI through C5 repeats for additional deaths]

DO How many times have you been fined for disobeying birth planning regulations?

D1 What is the total amount of the fines?

D2 How much of the fines have you paid?

D3 How much did you pay in kind, expressed in yuan?

Ever-Married Woman Questionnaire

(Asked of ever-married women born between July 1931 and June 1973) *I.*

Basic information El Respondent's name E2 Current husband's name E3 Year of first

menstruation (if never, code 00) E4 Year of menopause (if not applicable, code 00)

II. Pregnancy history

(If based on information from the household questionnaire, you can be certain the woman has given birth, start from question 3)

1. Have you ever been pregnant? (if not, skip to 12) Yes
   No
2. Have you ever given birth? (if not, skip to 8) Yes
   No
3. Of your own children, how many are living with you now?
4. How many are not living with you?
5. Have you given up any of your own children for adoption? If yes, how many?
6. Have any of your own children died? (including those who only lived a few moments) If yes, how many?
7. (Sum the number of live births from questions 3-6) You have bora_____

   children in total, is this correct?
8. Have you ever had an abortion? If yes, how many times?
9. Have you ever had a miscarriage or stillbirth? If yes, how many times?
10. Are you currently pregnant? Yes
    No
11. (Sum the number of pregnancies from questions 7-10) Including all your own children, your abortions, miscarriages, and stillbirths, and your current pregnancy, you have had a total of _____ pregnancies, is this correct?
12. Have you ever adopted children? (if no, skip to question 15)
    Yes
    No

13. How many children have you adopted? (FO) ,14. When did you adopt this

child? Please list each adopted child below: First adopted F1 Sex

F2 Year of adoption Second Adopted F1

Sex

F2 Year of adoption First time

Third Adopted

F1 Sex

F2 Year of adoption 15. Please tell us about each of your pregnancies in order. Gl. Order of pregnancy. G2 How did this pregnancy end?

1. Live boy
2. Live girl
3. Stillbirth
4. Currently pregnant
5. Spontaneous abortion
6. Induced abortion [first trimester]
7. Mid-term abortion [second trimester]
8. Late abortion [third trimester]

G3 Year and month pregnancy ended

Survey for live births (G4-G8) G4 Birth order

G5 How many months did you breast-feed this baby? (If less than 1 month, code 00; if did not breast-feed, code 99)

G6 How many months after giving birth did your period return? (if has not returned, code 99)

Asked about children born 1980 and after

G7 Did you have permission to become pregnant with this child? (see birth planning codes)

Asked about deceased children

G8 Year and month of death

III. Contraceptive history

16. Please tell us about each use of contraception in order Order of use

HI What contraceptive method did you use before your pregnancy? (What other method did you use before your_____ pregnancy? (see contraceptive method codes)

H2 When did you begin using this method? Year Month

H3 Why did you use contraception at that time?

1. Economic reasons
2. Family reasons
3. Work-related reasons
4. Educational reasons
5. Health reasons
6. Heed government's call 9. Other reasons

H4 Did you experience any side effects from this method?

0. No side effects
1. Weight gain
2. Excessive bleeding
3. Irregular menstruation
4. Serious abdominal pain
5. Serious sexual dysfunction
6. Loss of labor capacity
7. High blood pressure 9. Other

H5 When did you stop using this method?

H6 Why did you stop using this method?

1. Side effects
2. Illness
3. Menopause
4. Change method
5. Widowed, divorced, separated
6. Desire pregnancy, without permission
7. Desire pregnancy, with permission
8. Pregnant 9. Other

0. Not pregnant, IUD expelled

H7 Where did you have your contraceptive operation?

1. Township (district) clinic
2. County (level) hospital
3. Hospital above the county level
4. Mobile medical team
5. Family planning service station
6. Private clinic 9. Other

17. What other method did you use after your last pregnancy? (If any, go back to question 16)

18. (Asked of women of married women of reproductive age) Why are you not currently contracepting?

Do not know what method to use
Unavailable
Breast-feeding
Illness
Menopause
Afraid of side effects
Waiting for pregnancy, with permission
Waiting for pregnancy, without permission
Other

0. Currently pregnant

IV. Acceptance of one-child certificate

19. (Asked of ever-married women who have born a child)

10 Have you accepted a one-child certificate? (If no, end of interview) Are you now receiving any reward?

1. Accepted, now receiving rewards
2. Accepted, not receiving rewards
3. Accepted, but child is over 14 years old

4. Accepted, but the child has died
5. Accepted, but have renounced it
6. Permission for second child, certificate invalid
7. Have a second child without permission, certificate invalid 0.
Have not accepted a certificate

11 Year and month of accepting certificate

V. *Ever-married woman respondent reliability* (interviewers judgment)

J1 1. Clear and reliable, respondent gave answers
2. Basically clear, respondent gave answers
3. Not very clear, respondent gave answers
4. Clear and reliable, another person gave answers
5. Basically clear, another person gave answers
6. Not very clear, another person gave answers
7. Respondent refused to answer a few questions
8. Respondent refused to answer some questions
9. Respondent refused to answer any questions 0.
Respondent absent, no one available to answer

Sample Unit Questionnaire

Address

Province (municipality/autonomous region) Prefecture (city, zhou and meng) County (city, district and banner) Township (town, street) Village (neighborhood) committee Village (neighborhood) small group

I. Informant Information

Informant Number	Name	Sex	Age	Position
1 **2** 3				

II. Natural population change since 1987

1. Total number of households in the group at time of survey: ( ) households

2. Total population of the group at the time of survey: ( ) persons

3. Natural change

	Births	1st births	2nd	3+	deaths
1987 (1st half)					
1987 (2nd half)					
1988 (1st half) 1988 (July)					

A1 Sample unit code number AO Total households in this group

III. Birth Planning Information

3. The highest level at which the township (street, town, farm) in which this group is located received advanced unit status since 1985?

K1 0. Not commended
1. County level
2. Prefectural level
3. Provincial level
4. National level

4. Have the cadres in this township (street, town, farm) implemented the cadre responsibility system in birth planning?

K2 0. Have not implemented
1. Have implemented
2. Implemented but have not used economic responsibility

IV. Information about infanticide and abandonment

5. Has any infanticide been discovered in this group since 1981? LI

If yes, how many boys, how many girls? (if none, code 0)

6. Have any abandoned children been discovered in this group since 1981? L2 If

yes, how many boys, how many girls? (if none, code 0)

The following questions pertain only to rural sample units

V. Terrain Features

7. What kind of terrain does this place have?

Ml 1. Plain
2. Grassland
3. Forest
4. Hills
5. Mountains
6. Coastal
7. Lakes and marshes 9. Other

VI. Resources

8. How many mu of the following types of land did the group have in 1987? N1

Cultivated and irrigated land

N2 Forest

N3 Grassland and pasture N4 Ponds

VII. Transportation

9. How many kilometers from the sample unit to the nearest one of the following?

1 Road

2 Railway station

3 Dock

4 Primary school

5 Lower middle school

6 Upper middle school

7 Clinic

Hospital

9 Towns above township level