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## 经济学研究常用中国微观数据

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# 一、常用中国微观数据库介绍

## 1. China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS)

<b>Title</b>	China Health and Nutrition Survey
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	1989, 1991, 1993, 1997, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2009
<b>Location(s)</b>	9 province of China, including Guangxi, Guizhou, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Liaoning and Shandong.
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	Counties in the 9 provinces were stratified by income (low, middle, and high) and a weighted sampling scheme was used to randomly select 4 counties in each province. In addition, the provincial capital and a lower income city were selected when feasible. In two provinces, other large cities had to be selected. Villages and townships within the counties and urban and suburban neighborhoods within the cities were selected randomly.
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The survey was designed to test the health effects of nutrition and family planning policies, and study how the role of China's social and economic changes in the health and nutritional status of the population as a whole. Survey covering households, nutrition, health, adults, children and communities.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual, households, communities
<b>Number of Observations</b>	CHNS 1989、1991、1993、1997 和 2000 年的调查分别调查了 3795、3616、3441、3875 及 4403 个家庭。2004、2006 和 2009 都在 4400 个家庭左右，涵盖了大约 19000 个人。
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Barry Popkin, the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina. Dr. Fengying Zhai, The National Institute of Nutrition and Food Safety(Leader of Chinese team) By the National Health Research Council funding
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	The Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, The National Institute of Nutrition and Food Safety, The Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Interview and questionnaire

<b>Sampling Method</b>	Multi-stage stratified cluster sampling
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/china">http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/china</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	Public Use

## 2. Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS)

<b>Title</b>	Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	1998, 2000, 2002, 2005
<b>Location(s)</b>	The survey covered 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Including: Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Hebei, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan and Chongqing.
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	Including urban and rural areas
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The objectives of this project was to study the impact of human health and longevity of the social, behavioral, environmental and biological factors, to fill the gaps of scientific research on aging and health information based on health policy.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual
<b>Number of Observations</b>	1998 (8959 samples), 2000 (11161 samples), 2002 (20535 samples), 2005 (18579 samples) In addition, since 2002 it increased of 4478 elderly people's 35-65 year-old adult offspring samples in eight provinces and municipalities.
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Zeng Yi (Director of CHAFS)
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Center for Healthy Aging and Family Studies (CHAFS) and China Mainland Information Group (MIG)
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Interview and questionnaire (With doctor and nurse)
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Randomly selected approximately 50% of the counties, county-level city and district in the study areas. The number of centenarians were roughly same to the 80-89 year-old and 90-99 year-old man separately, while in all single-year-old from 80-99 year-old man, men and women had roughly the same number. In order to avoid loss of representative ness and research significance due to too small sample size at more advanced ages, especially for males, the survey did not use proportional sampling method.
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://w3.pku.edu.cn/academic/ageing/index.html">http://w3.pku.edu.cn/academic/ageing/index.html</a>

<b>contact info for inquiries)</b>	
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	Need to download, sign, and Fax the DATA USE AGREEMENT to Prof. Liu, Fax: 86-10-62756843. For details, please send your request to <a href="mailto:chafs@pku.edu.cn">chafs@pku.edu.cn</a> .

### 3. China General Social Survey (CGSS)

<b>Title</b>	China General Social Survey
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	2003,2004,2005 ,2006
<b>Location(s)</b>	National survey
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	Survey in rural areas were increased since 2005
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The CGSS is an annual household's survey in urban and rural China, including basic conditions of individuals and families and academic research topics. Academic research topics include social stratification, social mobility and social networks, specifically including the following aspects: household members' information, personal information, hukou changes, family situation, social interaction, education, career, profession, evaluation and identification, attitudes and behavior. Since 2005 in addition to a questionnaire for the general population, a survey of the village head were conducted at the same time. The questionnaire includes: household membership, personal fundamentals, family, mental health, economic evaluation of attitudes and behavior, community life and governance, rural governance.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual
<b>Number of Observations</b>	10000-11000。其中 2003 年调查的有效数据为 5894 条。
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Li Lulu, Department of Sociology, Renmin University of China;Bian Yanjie, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Ministry of Social Sciences.
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Department of Sociology, Renmin University of China; the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Ministry of Social Sciences
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Interview and questionnaire
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Multi-stage stratified sampling
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.cssod.org/index.php">http://www.cssod.org/index.php</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	Registration

#### 4. Chinese Household Income Projects (CHIP)

<b>Title</b>	Chinese Household Income Projects
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	1988,1995,2002,2007
<b>Location(s)</b>	The survey covered urban and rural areas .For urban China 10 provinces were covered, including Beijing, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Anhui, Henan, Hubei, Guangdong, Yunnan, Gansu.Rural areas covered 28 provinces outside of Tibet and Xinjiang.
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	Including urban and rural areas
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The survey includes the basic situation of the family, basic conditions of family income-producing members, wage income, the additional income of whole family, family expenditure and so on. For rural households, the survey also includes the assets and liabilities of farmers, products, sale and consumption, purchasing agricultural produced goods and so on.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual, households
<b>Number of Observations</b>	There are 9009 urban households, 10258 rural households.
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Institute of Economics, The Ford Foundation funding
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Institute of Economics
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Interview and questionnaire
<b>Sampling Method</b>	The survey was a second sample of the State Statistical Bureau's large sample. Samples were collected based on the county economy level in rural areas of the province. Sample distribution of each province is basically consistent with the provincial population. The urban samples and towns covered most of the large samples.
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/21741">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/21741</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	1988, 1995 and 2002 are free for public use. 2007 is restricted.

## 5. Urban Household Survey, from 1986 to 1992 (UHS1986-1992)

<b>Title</b>	Urban Household Survey
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	1986-1992
<b>Location(s)</b>	Non-farm households in 103 medium cities and 80 counties
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	urban
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The Urban Household Survey aims to study the conditions and standard of living of urban households. With the use of sampling techniques and daily accounting method, the survey collects data from non-agricultural households in different cities and counties. It records household information about income and consumption expenditure, demographic characteristics, work and employment, accommodation and other family related matters. This is a continuous, large scale social-economic survey, which can be traced back to 1955. The survey became regularized and professionalized since 1984. The USC collections start with 1986.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual, households
<b>Number of Observations</b>	103 medium cities and 80 counties
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	The Urban Socio-Economic Survey Organization of the State Statistical Bureau
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	The Urban Socio-Economic Survey Organization of the State Statistical Bureau
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Interview and questionnaire
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Household survey collected in two phases, stratified sampling and systematic sampling or two-phase sampling was used at various stages.
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/databank.asp">http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/databank.asp</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	If data needed, send e-mail to usc@cuhk.edu.hk Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong China Research Service Center

## 6. Urban Household Survey, from 1993 to 1997 (UHS1993-1997)

<b>Title</b>	Urban Household Survey
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	1993-1997
<b>Location(s)</b>	Covered 10 provinces, including Beijing, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei, Guangdong, Sichuan, Chongqing, Gansu.
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	urban
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The Urban Household Survey aims to study the conditions and standard of living of urban households. With the use of sampling techniques and daily accounting method, the survey collects data from non-agricultural households in different cities and counties. It records household information about income and consumption expenditure, demographic characteristics, work and employment, accommodation and other family related matters. This is a continuous, large scale social-economic survey, which can be traced back to 1955. The survey became regularized and professionalized since 1984. The USC collections start with 1986.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual, households
<b>Number of Observations</b>	6134 households in 1993, 6292 households in 1994, 6300 households from 1995 to 1997
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	The Urban Socio-Economic Survey Organization of the State Statistical Bureau
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	The Urban Socio-Economic Survey Organization of the State Statistical Bureau
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Interview and questionnaire
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Household survey collected in two phases, stratified sampling and systematic sampling or two-phase sampling was used at various stages.
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/databank.asp">http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/databank.asp</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	If data needed, send e-mail to usc@cuhk.edu.hk Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong China Research Service Center



## 7. Survey on the reform and efficiency of state-owned enterprises (1980-1994)

<b>Title</b>	Survey on the reform and efficiency of state-owned enterprises
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	1990,1995
<b>Location(s)</b>	Jiangsu, Sichuan, Shanxi and Jilin
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	Nearly 800 state-owned enterprises
<b>Summary of Data</b>	This dataset consists of data collected from two surveys conducted in 1990 and 1995 respectively. Each survey includes a statistical table for enterprise and a questionnaire for directors or managers. The statistical table collects data on 321 variables for 1990 and 160 for 1995, which covers information on output, input of raw materials and energy, labor and wages, financial situation, assets and debts, investment and utilization of production capacity. The questionnaire mainly investigates directors or managers' opinion on government reform measures such as the contract system, enterprise autonomy and the relationship between government and enterprises, etc.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Enterprises and managers
<b>Number of Observations</b>	In 1990, an effective sample was 769, while in 1995 due to bankruptcy, joint ventures and mergers and other reasons, the number of samples down to 681.
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Institute of Economic Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Institute of Economic Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Questionnaire
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Stratified random sampling method
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/databank.asp">http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/databank.asp</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	If data needed, send e-mail to usc@cuhk.edu.hk Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong China Research Service Center

**8. Michael Si (MyCOS) - Chinese university annual survey of graduate employment and capacity**

<b>Title</b>	Michael Si (MyCOS) - Chinese university annual survey of graduate employment and capacity
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	2007, 2008
<b>Location(s)</b>	Covered 31 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China. 2113 colleges and universities, of which 104 are 211 universities, 898 are the other undergraduate colleges and universities, (including branches and undergraduate of the associate college), 1106 are three-year vocational colleges and universities, (including division of junior college ). Investigated a total number of 1276 professionals, 603 are undergraduate professionals, 673 are three-year vocational education.
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	Including urban and rural areas
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The survey was conducted among college students of China six months after their graduation, including vocational and professional school undergraduates. The purpose of the survey is to collect data on new graduates of university students for employment, employment status, and basic working ability and professional competence information, to establish an annual database.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual
<b>Number of Observations</b>	The first survey in 2007 received a total number of 85000 copies of valid questionnaires; 2008 usable questionnaires were 200,000 copies.
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Michael Si (MyCOS) Company
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Michael Si (MyCOS) Company
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Questionnaire
<b>Sampling Method</b>	The survey invitation and online survey was sent to college student's personal mailbox six months after they graduated.
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	Dr. Wang Boqing, boqing.wang @ mycos.com.cn Willow Bridge Road Haidian District, Beijing, Changchun 100 million City Center, Room 1505, Block C2 Zip: 100089 Tel :010-58819659, Fax :010-58819663
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	

**9. Chinese residents Mobility Index 2008 Annual Report (中国居民机动性指数 2008 年度报告)**

<b>Title</b>	Chinese residents Mobility Index 2008 Annual Report
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	May 2007
<b>Location(s)</b>	北京、上海、重庆、广州、南京、武汉、西安、成都、定西、衡阳、绥化、运城、山东济宁邹城、浙江宁波余姚、辽宁营口大石桥、云南大理、陕西渭南韩城、四川成都彭州、广西贵港桂平、黑龙江哈尔滨阿城、河南郑州登封、湖南长沙浏阳、山西晋中介休、安徽安庆桐城、浙江绍兴诸暨、江苏苏州常熟、辽宁沈阳新民、广东广州从化、福建南平武夷山、山东烟台莱阳、河北保定定州、四川德阳绵竹、重庆合川、贵州贵阳清镇、湖北孝感应城、江西上饶德兴。
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	本次研究主要测量了三个方面的内容：1、中国城镇居民拥有汽车数量的增长情况。2、中国城镇居民的机动生活质量状况。3、中国城镇居民文明驾驶的素质状况。从某种程度上来说，本指数可以作为一个衡量中国汽车社会发展状况的指数，它表明了中国居民在进行社会经济活动时多大程度上可以借助于机动工具，用量化的方式展示了机动工具影响居民生活的程度与方式，具有一定的行业指示作用。
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	individual (16-60 year-old local permanent residents)
<b>Number of Observations</b>	4545
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Horizon Research Consultancy Group
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Horizon Research Consultancy Group
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	interview
<b>Sampling Method</b>	使用多段随机抽样方式，循“居委会总体-样本居委会-样本户-个人”的程序，进行随机全户过滤，如果对于按照上述抽样方法抽到的目标访问户内无合格对象，则以下一个合格目标访问户进行递补；户内如有 1 个以上合格对象，则按照 KISH 抽样法确定唯一目标访问对象。
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.horizonkey.com/showsoft.asp?soft_id=294">http://www.horizonkey.com/showsoft.asp?soft_id=294</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	need to pay 32000 RMB

## 10. China's urban women and their household consumption behavior in 2007

<b>Title</b>	China's urban women and their household consumption behavior in 2007
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	January 2007
<b>Location(s)</b>	北京、上海、广州、哈尔滨、成都、西安、绍兴、新乡、曲靖
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	Understanding of the role of China's urban female residents in property management in the family, to understand the concept of the main factors and methods of China's urban female consumer, including: understanding of female residents consumption behavior, consumer psychology, consumer habits, consumer characteristics, understanding of women consumers to buy the main factors to take into account goods, access to information, and so the factors are analyzed and judged.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	individual (16-60 year-old local permanent residents)
<b>Number of Observations</b>	547
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Horizon Research Consultancy Group
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Horizon Research Consultancy Group
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	入户访问
<b>Sampling Method</b>	在城市和小城镇，循“居委会总体—样本居委会—样本户—合格受访对象”的程序进行抽样。在进入样本户后，必须按照 KISH 抽样方法确定唯一合格受访对象。如果按照上述抽样方法抽到的目标访问户内无合格受访对象，则以下一个合格目标访问户进行递补。
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.horizonkey.com/showsoft.asp?soft_id=288">http://www.horizonkey.com/showsoft.asp?soft_id=288</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	need to pay 15000rmb

## 11. The commercial value of the Olympic Games (奥运的商业价值研究报告)

<b>Title</b>	The commercial value of the Olympic Games(奥运的商业价值研究报告)
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	April 2004
<b>Location(s)</b>	北京、上海、广州、太原、成都、长沙
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	Horizon Research Association and the Beijing Science and Technology Advisory Commission investigation of professional co-operation in April 2004 and formed "the commercial value of the Olympics," the study, with a view for each one wishes to participate in the sports marketing industry to provide well-known enterprises at home and abroad to develop sports marketing programs reference information.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	individual (16-60 year-old local permanent residents)
<b>Number of Observations</b>	1639
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Beijing Science and Technology Advisory Commission
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Horizon Research Association
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Structured questionnaire, face to face interviews
<b>Sampling Method</b>	使用多段随机抽样方式，循“居委会总体 3/4 样本居委会3/4 样本户3/4 个人”的程序，进行随机全户过滤，如果对于按照上述抽样方法抽到的目标访问户内无合格对象，则以下一个合格目标访问户进行递补；户内如有 1 个以上合格对象，则按照 KISH 抽样法确定唯一目标访问对象。
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.horizonkey.com/showsoft.asp?soft_id=218">http://www.horizonkey.com/showsoft.asp?soft_id=218</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	need to pay 2500 RMB

## 12. Quality of Life Index of Chinese urban residents in 2003 survey

<b>Title</b>	Quality of Life Index of Chinese urban residents in 2003 survey
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	October 2003
<b>Location(s)</b>	北京、上海、广州三个一线城市和武汉、成都、沈阳、西安四个二线城市。
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	“零点生活指数”指标体系中的三项综合指标包括目前个人总体生活满意度、当前个人的情绪感受、对 5 年后个人生活的变化预期。描述宏观环境的十项分类指标分别为国家经济发展水平评价、国家的国际地位感、社会治安安全感、流动人口对生活的影响度、物价变动承受能力、深化改革获益预期、科技发展获益预期、贸易国际化获益预期、政府管理信心度和整体社会风气评价；描述微观因素的十三项分类指标分别为个人身体健康状况评价、家庭生活满意度、个人业余生活满意度、生活便利性评价、人际关系满意度、个人经济状况评价、个人职业状况满意度、社会保障满意度、自我认知、个人未来收入变化预期、个人未来竞争力预期、居住环境满意度和消费信心度。
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	individual (16-60 year-old local permanent residents)
<b>Number of Observations</b>	1866
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Horizon Research Association
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Horizon Research Association
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Households survey(入户问卷调查)
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Multi-stage random sampling method
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.horizonkey.com/showsoft.asp?soft_id=204">http://www.horizonkey.com/showsoft.asp?soft_id=204</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	need to pay 3100 RMB

### 13. Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS)

<b>Title</b>	Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS)
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	The First Twelve-Year Plan (2008-2020)
<b>Location(s)</b>	Mainland China
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	CFPS aims to monitor the changes of Chinese society, economy, demography, education and health. The data are collected in dimensions of individuals, households and communities through tracking survey.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual, households, communities
<b>Number of Observations</b>	
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Qiu Zeqi, Peking University; Xie Yu, Michigan
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Institute of Social Science Survey, Peking University
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Face-to-Face Interview
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Probability Proportionate to Size Sampling (PPS) Primary sample unit (PSU) is county.
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	CFPS <a href="http://www.issu.edu.cn/index.php?catid=17&amp;action=index">http://www.issu.edu.cn/index.php?catid=17&amp;action=index</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	Only For Peking University (FREE)

#### 14. China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study

<b>Title</b>	China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	2009
<b>Location(s)</b>	
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	CHARLS is part of a set of longitudinal aging surveys that include surveys in the United States, England, and nineteen countries in continental Europe, Korea, Japan, and India. CHARLS aims to set up a high quality, nationally representative and publicly available micro-database that provides a wide range of information about the households of the elderly and also individual information on the elderly respondents and their spouses. The respondents were 45 years and older from Zhejiang and Gansu Provinces. There are about 2,685 individuals in 1,570 households in the sample representing both rural and urban settings and also distributed across the full age distribution of the sample.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual, households, communities
<b>Number of Observations</b>	2,685 individuals in 1,570 households
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Yaohui Zhao (CCER)
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Institute on Aging, U.S.A; Beijing Representative Office & National Natural Science Foundation of China
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Face-To-Face Interview & Nurse Visit
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Stratified sample scheme. County level units are chosen by PPS, stratified by regions and urban/rural.
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	CHARLS <a href="http://charls.ccer.edu.cn/charls/cindex.asp">http://charls.ccer.edu.cn/charls/cindex.asp</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	Free For Public Use



### 15. The Gansu Survey of Children and Families (GSCF)

<b>Title</b>	The Gansu Survey of Children and Families
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	2000, 2004, 2007 and 2009
<b>Location(s)</b>	Gansu province
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The survey aims to examine the welfare states of rural children, including education, health and social psychological development. In first wave, 2,000 children between 9 and 12 years old were randomly sampled; in second wave, they were tracked. There were some respective questionnaires on child's mother, head of the household, the teacher in charge of the class, schoolmaster, and village head.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	individual
<b>Number of Observations</b>	2000 children, 1071 copies of the teacher questionnaires, 152 copies of the Principal questionnaires
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Guo Li, East Asia and Pacific Region -Rural Development (EASRD); Alan Piazza, East Asia and Pacific Region -Rural Development (EASRD)
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Gansu Statistical Bureau Endowment: The Spencer Foundation
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Face-to-Face Interview
<b>Sampling Method</b>	This investigation is multistage sample, which involve four stages: province, county, village and individual child
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	GSCF <a href="http://china.pop.upenn.edu/">http://china.pop.upenn.edu/</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	Registration and Application (Free For Public Use)

## 16. Group of College Survey 大学生群体状况调查

<b>Title</b>	Group of College Survey 大学生群体状况调查
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	2001
<b>Location(s)</b>	中国人民大学, 北京科技大学, 北京石油化工学院
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The survey was mainly to understand the college students studying and living conditions, including two parts A and B, mainly involving family background, learning to serve as student leaders circumstances, love life, daily study and living expenses, part-time work, lending, etc. . A total of 49 questions.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	individual
<b>Number of Observations</b>	305
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	中国人民大学社会学系
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Chinese Humanistic and Social Science Survey 中国人文与社会科学调查数据库
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Face-to-Face Interview and questionnaire
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Non-probability sampling (非概率抽样)
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.cssod.org/show_survey.php?SurveyId=17">http://www.cssod.org/show_survey.php?SurveyId=17</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	no

## 17. China Higher Education Follow-up System

<b>Title</b>	China Higher Education Follow-up System
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	2007, 2008, 2009 (Data are updated every August)
<b>Location(s)</b>	
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	MyCOS, partnered with the Gallup, conducts survey on Chinese college graduates once a year to find out the information about their job search and work skill gained colleges. This survey reflects the supply of college graduates work skills. MyCOS, partnered with Horizon, conducts sample survey every three years on employer demand for college graduates work skills. This survey reflects the demand of college graduates work skills by Chinese society. Study Design: The respondents are graduates who have been out of school for half a year. The survey covered 31 provinces, municipalities directly under the Central government, autonomous regions; 2,113 colleges and universities, 104 of which are “211” Project ones, 1,106 three years duration colleges; 1,276 majors were sampled, including 603 undergraduate and 673 junior.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual, households, communities
<b>Number of Observations</b>	2,113 colleges and universities, 104 of which are “211” Project ones, 1,106 three years duration colleges; 1,276 majors were sampled, including 603 undergraduate and 673 junior.
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Boqing Wang
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	National In MyCOS & Gallup
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	On-line Invitation, Electronic Questionnaire
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Stratified sample scheme. County level units are chosen by PPS, stratified by regions and urban/rural.
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	CHEFS
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	Registration and Application

## 18. The China Urban Labor

<b>Title</b>	The China Urban Labor
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	2001, 2005
<b>Location(s)</b>	Shanghai, Shenyang, Wuhan, Xian and Fuzhou
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	调查了 5 个大城市的 3500 个家庭户和家庭中所有 16 岁以上不在学的人口，另外还调查了 3000 个外来劳动力，研究经济重组对劳动力市场的影响。该调查收集了劳动者自 1996 年 1 月的工作历史（包括工作变动、是否失业或退休、在养老金、健康医疗和住房福利以及是否参加政府项目等），也搜集了有关工作状态、收入支出住房和消费财产及健康、家庭人口信息、家庭内收入转移支付、居住安排等方面的信息。对城市居民的调查包括 4 部分：家庭问卷、个人问卷、社区（居委会）问卷以及随后的补充调查（该补充调查关注劳动力参与情况、养老金及老年人照料、成年人认知能力测试）。
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Household, individual, community, and china urban adult cognitive ability.
<b>Number of Observations</b>	3,500 households; age above 16; out-of-school; and 3,000 guest workers.
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	National In Institute for Population Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS-IPS), in collaboration with local offices of the National Statistical Bureau in each of the five cities.
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	On-line Invitation, Electronic Questionnaire
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Multi-Stage Stratified Sampling Scheme
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	CSDN <a href="http://www.chinasurveycenter.org/csdn_cn/default.aspx">http://www.chinasurveycenter.org/csdn_cn/default.aspx</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	Restriction (Free For Public Use)

### 19. Jiangsu Rural Household Survey(2002)

<b>Year (or years) the survey was conducted</b>	March and April, 2003
<b>Provinces covered by the survey</b>	Jiangsu Province
<b>Other aspects of geographic location(s) (urban or rural, cities, counties, etc.):</b>	Rural
<b>Abstract (brief description of the theoretical framework that informs the study and research questions addressed by the study)</b>	This survey is designed to collect information on many aspects of Jiangsu rural household socio-economic and demographic characteristics in 2002, as well as agricultural production, non-farm activities, income and expenditures, etc.
<b>Principal investigators and affiliations</b>	The survey team was led by Scott Rozelle of the University of California at Davis, and Linxiu Zhang of the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences.
<b>Person/organization responsible for collecting the data</b>	This survey was conducted by survey team of the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences.
<b>Sponsoring or funding agency (if applicable)</b>	
<b>Unit of analysis (individuals, households, firms, others)</b>	Households, individuals
<b>Number of observations</b>	2784 individuals, 116 households and 348 non-farm enterprises
<b>Method of data collection</b>	Self-enumerated questionnaires
<b>Is data collection part of a series? (describe)</b>	No.
<b>Sampling method</b>	Multi-stage stratified sampling
<b>Response rate</b>	
<b>Web links</b>	CSDN
<b>Contact information for inquiries about use of the dataset (name, address, tel, fax, email)</b>	CSDN Coordinator, csdn@pku.edu.cn

## 20. Rural Household Survey in China

<b>Title</b>	Rural Household Survey in China
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	2000-2004,2005-2009 (the valid expectancy is 4 years)
<b>Location(s)</b>	Shanghai, Shenyang, Wuhan, Xian and Fuzhou
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The RHS in China is one of the comprehensive social and economic surveys mainly containing information on the production, distribution, exchange, consumption, accumulation, and social activities of rural residents. The RHS data in China aims at giving a comprehensive picture on the income growth and living standard improvement of rural residents, monitoring the poverty alleviation process in rural areas.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Household, individual, community, and china urban adult cognitive ability.
<b>Number of Observations</b>	A total number of 68,000 households are selected from over 9,000 villages of 857 counties.
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Jiwei Sun & Damin Ding
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Research Institute of Statistical Sciences, National Bureau of Statistics of China
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	The RHS collects the information from households through dairy-book keeping and single round survey. County interviewers often go to villages to supervise the recording, to provide guidance or help, and to collect the dairy books periodically. PPS, PSU is village. This survey includes all the provinces. A total number of 68,000 households are selected from over 9,000 villages of 857 counties. The survey content mainly include: village characteristics; basic household information; production and sales; total income, expenditure and net income; total cash income, cash expenditure and net cash income; grain balance and food consumption.
<b>Sampling Method</b>	
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	Survey Scheme
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	Year Book (Charge)

## 21. Rural Poverty and Development

<b>Title</b>	Rural Poverty and Development
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	2000, 2003, 2005
<b>Location(s)</b>	Jiangsu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Hebei and Jilin.
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	The survey aims to collect affair information at the village level. It also includes basic characteristics, investments on public goods, management structures and supervision systems of villages. The survey covers six provinces: Jiangsu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Hebei and Jilin.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Household, individual, community, and china urban adult cognitive ability.
<b>Number of Observations</b>	4388个人，181个村庄以及484个非农企业。
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Loren Brandt, University of Toronto; Scott Rozelle, University of California at Davis; Linxiu Zhang, the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Face-To-Face Interview
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Multi-Stage Stratified Sampling Scheme
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	Rural Poverty and Development 中国调查数据网
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	Registration (Free For Public Use)

## 22、1986 年中国 74 城镇人口迁移抽样调查

<b>Title</b>	1986 年中国 74 城镇人口迁移抽样调查
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	1986
<b>Location(s)</b>	河北、内蒙、黑龙江、辽宁、上海、浙江、江西、山东、河南、湖北、湖南、广东、四川、贵州、陕西、宁夏等 16 省、自治区、直辖市。特大城市 15 座，大城市 6 座，中等城市 12 座，小城市 10 座，镇 31 座，共计 74 城镇。
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	urban
<b>Summary of Data</b>	问卷设计以户名为调查单位，重点调查迁移和流动人口。调查内容分为五个方面：1、城镇人口迁移和流动的数量，2、城镇人口迁移和流动的方向，3、城镇中迁移人口和流动人口的构成，4、城镇人口迁移和流动的原因，5、城镇人口迁移和流动的影响。
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Individual, households
<b>Number of Observations</b>	总共取得有效问卷 25,000 份，共调查 23,895 个家庭户，1,643 个集体户，调查人口为 100,267 人，覆盖面积为 4,350 万人。
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	中国社会科学院人口研究所
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	中国社会科学院人口研究所， 联合国人口基金资助项目
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Interview and questionnaire
<b>Sampling Method</b>	Household survey collected in two phases, stratified sampling and systematic sampling or two-phase sampling was used at various stages.
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/databank.asp">http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/databank.asp</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	If data needed, send e-mail to usc@cuhk.edu.hk Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong China Research Service Center.



### 23、中国 1982 人口普查 1%抽样数据

名字	中国 1982 年人口普查 1%抽样数据
时间（年、月）	以 1982 年 7 月 1 日零时为标准时间
地点（省、市）	大陆 29 个省、自治区、直辖市的人口和中国人民解放军现役军人的人口，除西藏自治区交通极为困难地区的 28,601 人是利用行政记录材料估计的以外，全部进行了直接调查。
其他地理信息（城市或农村，市、镇等）	城乡
摘要（请简要描述此研究的理论基础与研究问题）	1982 年进行的全国人口普查百份之一样本。内容包括年龄、性别、民族、文化程度、就业状况、行业、职业、家庭、婚姻、生育、死亡等多方面的内容。普查项目为十九项。按人填报的项目有：姓名、与户主关系、性别、年龄、民族、常驻人口的户口登记状况、文化程度、行业、职业、不在业人口状况、婚姻状况、妇女生育的子女数和现在存活的子女数、一九八一年育龄妇女生育状况；按户填报的项目有：户类别、本户住址编号、本户人数、本户一九八一年出生人数、本户一九八一年死亡人数（死亡人口的姓名、性别、死亡时年龄按生产队和居民小组登记、有常驻户口已外出一年以上的人数）。
调查负责人及其单位	国务院人口普查办公室/国家统计局人口统计司
数据收集人/机构	国务院人口普查办公室/国家统计局人口统计司
赞助或资助机构（如有）	
分析单位（个人、家庭、企业或者其他）	具有中华人民共和国国籍并在中华人民共和国境内居住的人
样本量	第一部分 2,718,873 个，第二部分 3,525,478 个，第三部分 2,858,181 个。详见：国家统计局编：《1982 年中国人口普查》（电子计算机汇总），中国统计出版社，1985 年 3 月。1982 年各省、各县数据汇编。
数据收集方法	
是否属于系列调查之一？ （请描述）	是。
抽样方法	1982 年人口普查 1%抽样数据分家庭户和集体户分别抽取。家庭户的抽样方法是：先随机抽取一户，然后按系统抽样方法，每隔 100 户抽取一户，抽中的家庭户中的所有成员作为样本。集体户的抽样方法是：对所有的集体户中的成员，每隔 100 名成员抽取一名成员作为样本。因此，少于 100 人的集体户不可能被抽中。进行 1982 年人口普查 1%抽样时，人口按地理区划顺序排列，此排列可认为是随机的，因而对总体具有代

	表性。
网址链接	<a href="https://international.ipums.org/international/">https://international.ipums.org/international/</a>

## 24、1990 年人口普查 1%抽样数据

名字	1990 年人口普查 1%抽样数据
时间（年、月）	调查时点 1990 年 6 月 30 日 24 时。
地点（省、市）	全国。
其他地理信息(城市或农村，市、镇等)	城乡
摘要(请简要描述此研究的理论基础与研究问题)	个人填报的项目有：姓名、与户主关系、性别、年龄、民族、户口状况和性质、一九八五年七月一日常住地状况、迁来本地的原因、文化程度、在业人口的行业、在业人口的职业、不在业人口状况、婚姻状况、妇女生育、存活子女数、一九八九年一月一日以来妇女的生育情况。按户填报的项目有：本户编号、户别、本户人数、本户出生人数、本户死亡人数、本户户籍人口中离开本县、市一年以上的人数。
调查负责人及其单位	国务院人口普查办公室/国家统计局人口统计司
数据收集人/机构	国务院人口普查办公室/国家统计局人口统计司
赞助或资助机构（如有）	
分析单位(个人、家庭、企业或者其他)	个人及家庭
样本量	11,835,199 个
数据收集方法	普查，问卷调查
是否属于系列调查之一？ (请描述)	是。
抽样方法	以乡（镇、街道居委会）为单位，系统抽样的方法抽取样本。
回应率	
网址链接	<a href="http://china-archive.library.tamu.edu/">http://china-archive.library.tamu.edu/</a>

## 二、部分统计年鉴

### 1. Finance Yearbook of China (中国财政年鉴)

<b>Title</b>	Finance Yearbook of China (中国财政年鉴)
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	1992-2008
<b>Location(s)</b>	the People's Republic of China
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	中国财政年鉴如实地记述了上年的财政工作情况，刊载了有关的统计资料和法规、文件。特别对改革开放 30 年来财政改革和财政工作走过的历程和取得的成就进行了比较全面的回顾。通过它，可以掌握丰富翔实的财经工作史料，了解财政工作全貌，也可以对 30 年的财政改革和财政工作有一个概略的认识。
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Data collected from the surveys conducted by areas
<b>Number of Observations</b>	
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国财政部
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	Chinese financial magazine 中国财政杂志社
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	
<b>Sampling Method</b>	
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	CNKI
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	no

## 2. China Statistical Yearbook 中国统计年鉴

<b>Title</b>	China Statistical Yearbook 中国统计年鉴
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	历年
<b>Location(s)</b>	Mainland China。
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	The national data in this book do not include those of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Taiwan Province, except for the divisions of administrative areas, the area of the national territory and forest resources.
<b>Summary of Data</b>	China Statistical Yearbook is an annual statistical publication, which reflects comprehensively the economic and social development of China. It covers data for current year and statistical data in the most recent thirty years and some historically important years at the national level and the local levels of province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the Central Government. The Yearbook contains twenty-five chapters : 1. Divisions of Administrative Areas and Natural Resources; 2. General Survey; 3. National Accounts; 4. Population; 5. Employment and Wages; 6. Investment in Fixed Assets; 7. Energy; 8. Government Finance; 9. Price Indices; 10. People's Living Conditions; 11. General Survey of Cities; 12. Environment Protection; 13. Agriculture; 14. Industry; 15. Construction; 16. Transport, Postal and Telecommunication Services; 17. Domestic Trade; 18. Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation; 19. Tourism; 20. Financial Intermediation; 21. Education, Science and Technology; 22. Culture, Sports and Public Health; 23. Other Social Activities; 24. Main Social and Economic Indicators of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR); 25. Main Social and Economic Indicators of Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR). Two chapters listed as Appendices are Main Social and Economic Indicators of Taiwan Province and A Comparison of Indicators of Economy and Society among the People's Republic of China and Other Countries/Areas. To facilitate readers, the Brief Introduction at the beginning of each chapter provides a summary of the main contents of the chapter, data sources, statistical scope, statistical methods and historical changes. At the end of each chapter, Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators are included.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Data collected from the surveys conducted by areas
<b>Number of Observations</b>	Data collected from the surveys conducted by areas
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	National Bureau of Statistics of China

<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	China Statistics Press
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Data collected from the surveys conducted by areas
<b>Sampling Method</b>	
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	<a href="http://dlib.edu.cnki.net/kns50/index.aspx">http://dlib.edu.cnki.net/kns50/index.aspx</a>
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	no

### 3. New China statistics compiled by the sixty years(新中国六十年统计资料汇编)

<b>Title</b>	<b>New China statistics compiled by the sixty years(新中国六十年统计资料汇编)</b>
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	1949-2009
<b>Location(s)</b>	Mainland China
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	Some statistical indicators about Honkong and Macao is also provided.
<b>Summary of Data</b>	New China statistics compiled by the sixty years is an compiled annual statistical publication, which reflects comprehensively the economic and social development of China from 1949 to 2008. It covers key historically important statistical data in all over 60 years at the national level and the local levels of province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the Central Government. The Yearbook contains 37 parts for each province: 1. Population; 2-3. Employment and Wages; 4-7. Gross domestic product and its indexes; 8. Investment in Fixed Assets; 9. Housing and real estates; 10. Environment; 11. Government Finance; 12. Price Indices; 13-15. Agriculture; 16-19. Industry; 20. Energy; 21. Basic Situation of Construction Enterprises, 22. Main Indicators on Construction Enterprises ; 23. Length of Transportation Routes and Number of Civil Vehicles; 24. Passenger-Kilometers and Freight Ton-Kilometers; 25. Postal and Telecommunication Services; 26. Domestic Trade and Foreign Trade; 27. Development of Tourism; 28. Basic Statistics on Security and Insurance; 29. Deposits and Loans of Financial Institutions; 30. Basic Statistics for Education; 31. Basic Statistics for Culture; 32. Basic Statistics for Health; 34. Basic Statistics for Social Security; 35. Basic Statistics on Scientific and Technological Activities; 36. Basic Statistics for People's Livelihood; 37. Durable Consumer Goods Owned Per 100 Households at Year-end. It provides both national level and provincial level data.
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Data collected from the surveys conducted by areas
<b>Number of Observations</b>	
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	National Bureau of Statistics of China
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	China Statistics Press (中国统计出版社)
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Data collected from the surveys conducted by areas
<b>Sampling Method</b>	
<b>Source (internet link, and/or</b>	

<b>contact info for inquiries)</b>	
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	no



#### 4. China City Statistical Yearbook 中国城市统计年鉴

<b>Title</b>	中国城市统计年鉴
<b>Year(s) of Survey</b>	历年
<b>Location(s)</b>	Mainland China
<b>Additional Information about Location(s)</b>	
<b>Summary of Data</b>	<p>主要内容包括六个部分：第一部分是当年城市行政区划，列有不同区域、不同级别的城市分布情况；第二部分是地级及以上城市统计资料，列有：1.城市人口、就业、资源资料，包括城市人口、劳动力资源和就业、土地资源；2.城市经济发展主要指标统计资料，包括综合经济、农业、工业、固定资产投资、商业、对外贸易、利用外资、财政、金融、保险等方面内容；3.城市社会发展主要统计资料，包括劳动工资、教育、文化、医疗卫生等方面内容；4.城市环境与基础设施资料，包括交通运输、邮电、供水、供电、城市道路、交通状况和城市环境状况等方面内容；第三部分是县级城市资料，包括城市人口、就业、资源、综合经济、主要农产品、投资、商业、教育、医疗等内容；第四部分是附录，包括主要统计指标解释。本年鉴所涉及的全国或全部城市统计资料，均未包括香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区和台湾省；西藏自治区由于缺少资料没有统计；资料中所列“全市”为城市的全部行政区域，包括城区、郊区、市辖县，所列“市辖区”包括城区、郊区，不包括市辖县。需要说明的是，1997年开始实行地级及以上城市与县级城市分开进行统计，县级市只有部分指标和地级及以上城市相一致，故本年鉴的数据资料分为地级及以上城市和县级城市两部分。</p>
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Data collected from the surveys conducted by areas
<b>Number of Observations</b>	
<b>Principal Investigator(s) and Affiliation</b>	National Bureau of Statistics of China
<b>Organization Responsible for Collecting Data</b>	China Statistics Press (中国统计出版社)
<b>Method of Data Collection (interview, questionnaire, etc)</b>	Data collected from the surveys conducted by areas
<b>Sampling Method</b>	
<b>Source (internet link, and/or contact info for inquiries)</b>	
<b>Access Restrictions</b>	no

### 三、常用数据网站

Data set including many kinds of micro data (School of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing Normal University)

<http://219.224.17.14/newslist.asp?id=398>

Micro data from agrarian surveys (Research Center for Rural Economy, Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China)

<http://www.rcrc.cn/articleList.aspx>

Micro data from labor and household surveys (Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

[http://iple.cass.cn/more\\_news.asp?class\\_id=148](http://iple.cass.cn/more_news.asp?class_id=148)

Micro data on Natural Resource and Environmental Policy (Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

<http://en.ccap.org.cn/list.php?catid=73>

Micro data on Integrated Rural and Urban Development Policy (Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

<http://en.ccap.org.cn/list.php?catid=77>

Micro data on Rural Development and Decision Support System (Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

<http://en.ccap.org.cn/list.php?catid=81>

Social Change Survey in Guangdong Province (Sun Yatsen University)

<http://home.sysu.edu.cn/zurigid/download/download.htm>

“Thousands of Villages” Survey (Shanghai University of Finance and Economics)

[http://xsc.shufe.edu.cn/structure/qianchundcxm\\_list.htm](http://xsc.shufe.edu.cn/structure/qianchundcxm_list.htm)

China Health and Nutrition Survey

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/china>

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mbs/app/DataSearchTable.aspx>

Wind 资讯

<http://www.horizonkey.com/index.asp>

北京大学经济与人类发展研究中心

(Center for Human and Economic Development Studies, Peking University)

<http://cheds.pku.edu.cn/>

经济学资源数据库

<http://www.cenet.org.cn>

零点指标数据

<http://www.horizonkey.com/index.asp>

人大经济论坛

<http://www.pinggu.org/bbs/index.php>

中华人民共和国国家统计局（National Bureau of Statistics of China）

<http://www.stats.gov.cn/>

中国人文与社会科学调查数据（Chinese Humanistic and Social Science Survey Data Archive）

<http://www.cssod.org/index.php>

中国社会科学院和哲学社会科学网（Chinese Academy of Social Sciences）

<http://cheds.pku.edu.cn/>

中国统计学会（The National Statistical Society of China）

[http://www.nssc.stats.gov.cn/friendlink\\_tjllj.asp](http://www.nssc.stats.gov.cn/friendlink_tjllj.asp)

中国知识资源总库

<http://dlib.edu.cnki.net/kns50/index.aspx>

中国调查数据网(CSDN)

涵盖了目前大陆最主要的数据的介绍，部分数据可以直接从网站上下载（需要注册）。

[http://www.chinasurveycenter.org/csdn\\_cn/default.aspx](http://www.chinasurveycenter.org/csdn_cn/default.aspx)