

GII Survey Report

Selection: China.

- 1) **China, (circa) 1914 - 1918 (Academic - Individual, C. G. Dittmer, Tsing Hua College - the American Indemnity College)** Survey ID: 1685
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288 households

Notes: Study of family expenditures in a rural suburb of the city of Peking, China. Intensive study of the incomes and expenditures of 195 Chinese and Manchu families and are supplemented with a study of the expenditures of 93 employees at Tsing Hua College. The 195 families are scattered at random over the entire district surrounding the college; which is located some five miles outside the west gate of the city of Peking. While many of them are farmers they are all villagers and come from more than a dozen different villages. The families of the employees studied are scattered over the entire province of Chili in which the city of Peking is located.

In order to obtain 195 cases here represented more than 300 families were examined; and of more than 200 reports of college employees, less than 100 could be used. The reason for this large percentage of unreliability was the ignorance and suspicion of those investigated.

Two purposes are behind this study of family expenditures in a rural suburb of the city of Peking, China. The first is its bearing on other similar investigations made in this and in other countries and on the conclusions reached by Engel in the fifties. The second is to present to the well-fed Occidental, who thinks he knows by experience what economic pressure is, a picture of real pressure as it exists in the Orient and an example of the limits to which a minimum plane of existence can be pushed.

Ref ID: 1751

C. G. Dittmer, 'An Estimate of the Standard of Living in China', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 33, No. 1 (1918), pp. 107-128.

Ref ID: 1750

Carle C. Zimmerman, 'Ernst Engel's Law of Expenditures for Food', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (1932), pp. 78-101.

Ref ID: 115

Ta Chen, 'Prices and Cost of Living in Japan and China Since the World War', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1921)

Selection: China.

2) **China, 1918 - 1921 (Academic - Individual, C. G. Dittmer)**

Survey ID: 112

434 households

Notes: In six Provinces of North China under existing conditions of population density a survey was made between 1918 and 1921, of 434 families with an income range of \$20 to \$1,000 per year, the modal group being \$82. The average size of family in the modal group was 4.4 individuals. The study estimates the value of goods furnished and the rental value of owned homes but does not give the method of determining them. The author estimated that \$100 was necessary to keep a Chinese family in normal comfort according to local standards; one- half the families of this study lived on less than this amount.

Ref ID: 113

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C. G. Dittmer, 'Density of Population and the Standard of Living in North China', *American Sociological Society*, Vol. 19 (1924), pp. 196-199.

3) **China, 1918 - 1919 (Academic - Individual, Sidney Gamble)**

Survey ID: 1765

325 households

Sample Duration: 16 Month(s)

Notes: Social survey of Peking, carried out by Sidney Gamble with the auspices of Peking Chinese Young Men's Christian Association and Princeton University in China.

Aim: study present day Chinese life in 1 city, the capital of the country and the centre of so much of Chinese life. To discover fundamental economic and social conditions in Peking.

Survey taken between September 1918 and December 1919 of 325 families of the Teng Shih K'ou, Pei T'ang and Ch'i Hua Men churches of the American Board Mission.

No explanation of methodology is provided.

Ref ID: 1828

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Sidney Gamble, *Peking. A Social Survey* (New York: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press, 1921)

Selection: China.

4) **China, 1919 - 1924 (Academic - Individual, Sidney D. Gamble)**

Survey ID: 1693

1 households

Sample Duration: 68 Month(s)

Notes: Account books of one lower middle class family for the period March 1 1919 to October 31 1924 living in Peking.

Income and expenditure data exists for each year.

Ref ID: 1777

Sidney D. Gamble, *The Household Accounts of Two Chinese Families* (New York: China Institute in America, 1931)

5) **China, 1921 - 1925 (Academic - Institutional, University of Nanking)**

Survey ID: 115

2,370 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: This study of 2,866 farm families was primarily concerned with farm management, special attention being given to 2,370 families to determine the level of living. These families were taken from seven provinces in north and east-central China, and data on cost of living were obtained for one year between 1921 and 1925. Seventeen different localities were surveyed at different points in time and throughout a year. 1615 families were surveyed in the north of China and 1251 in east-central China. There was an aim to gain a systematic knowledge of Chinese farming.

The survey began with the purpose of giving students practical experience in the collection of data with the hope of obtaining material for teaching purposes. The report acknowledges the advantage of having a large sample over detail research records. The information called for in the schedule is a record of the details of the year's business on each farm studied rather than general questions. Expenditures for the farm and for the families were accounted for.

About one half of the data were collected by advanced students registered for university credit and the rest were obtained by paid assistants. Each investigator was native to the locality surveyed and was selected on the basis of his knowledge of farmers and farm conditions. Different provinces were surveyed at different time periods.

Ref ID: 116

J. L. Buck, *Chinese Farm Economy. A Study of 2866 Farms in Seventeen Localities in Seven Provinces in China* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1930)

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 117

J.L. Buck, *An Economic and Social Survey of 150 Farms, Yenshan County, Chihli Province, China* (Nanking: Univ. Nanking, Col. Agr. And Forestry, 1926)

6) **China, 1922 - 1923**

Survey ID: 109

277 households

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

Ref ID: 110

Tien Pei Meng and Sidney Gamble, 'Prices, Wages, and the Standard of Living in Peking, 1900-1924', *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, Vol. 10 (1926)

7) **China, 1922 - 1922 (Academic - Institutional, Dept of Agriculture, University of Nanking)**

Survey ID: 116

150 households

Notes: The purpose of this study was to determine the factors which make farming successful or unsuccessful in a normal year in a region often subjected to famine conditions. Of the operatives, 97 percent were born in the village in which they were living. The average size of the "greater" family was 5.35 persons.

Ref ID: 117

J.L. Buck, *An Economic and Social Survey of 150 Farms, Yenshan County, Chihli Province, China* (Nanking: Univ. Nanking, Col. Agr. And Forestry, 1926)

Selection: China.

8) **China, 1922 - 1923 (Academic - Individual, Ava B. Milam)**

Survey ID: 117

1,270 households

Sample Duration: 5 Month(s)

Notes: Chinese family life in the families from which college students and students in other higher schools come was studied in order to have a background for starting courses in homemaking and organizing a home economics department in Yenching University, Peiping; 16 complete and 1,270 partial records of family expenditures were used as sources of data and refer to a period from October 1922 through March 1923. The families were divided into two types: (1) "Greater families ", composed of several generations, and (2) "marriage families ", composed of two generations. The families were scattered from Peiping to Canton and as far west as Hankow.

Questionnaire had 60 questions about home life, divided in 6 groups: general information; housing; information on mother and her work at home; child life; father and his responsibilities; industries at home.

Answers were from college men and women, normal school students and middle school girls. The filling out of the questionnaire was done under supervision of the teacher, and generally as part of the class work.

3,500 surveys were distributed, 1,270 replies which were sufficiently complete to be used were received. There is no information on how the 3,500 questionnaires were distributed.

Ref ID: 118

Ava B Milam, *A Study of the Student Homes of China* (New York: Columbia University, 1930)

9) **China, 1922 - 1923 (Academic - Individual, Ava B. Milam)**

Survey ID: 118

16 households

Sample Duration: 2 Year(s)

Notes: A detailed study of 16 families in 1922-24 of Peking. Incomes range from \$81 to \$3,410. The 16 families belonged in or above the comfort level. Families belonged to upper or middle class except the two families with the lowest income

Ref ID: 119

Ava B. Milam, 'Standards of Living Among Intermediate Income Groups in China', *Journal of Home Economics*, Vol. 18, No. 8 (1927), pp. 427-435.

Selection: China.

10) **China, 1922 - 1922 (Private - Group, China International Famine Relief Commission)**

Survey ID: 1681

7,097 households

Notes: Survey undertaken by collage students carried out in 240 agricultural villages in Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu and Cheklang in the summer of 1922. First attempt at a systematic study of the Chinese rural economy. In some villages a random sample was attempted, but in others, students pursued a sort of snowball technique.

Ref ID: 1745

J. B. Tayler and C. B. Malone, 'The Study of Chinese Rural Economy', *China International Famine Relief Commission Publication. Series B, Vol. 10 (1924)*

11) **China, 1922 - 1922 (Academic - Institutional, Dept of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, University of Nanking)**

Survey ID: 1682

102 households

Notes: Social survey of 102 agricultural farms in near Wuhu, Anhwei. The farms secured subsistence from the land only.

Aim was to understand very well the problems of a community.

The enquiry was carried out during the summer of 1922 by a student of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, University of Nanking. The data referred to half of the farms of 3 villages, 6 miles south of Wuhu, both large and small. The student had family connections in this district, which helped him collect the data.

Example of the records collected shows data is very thorough, monographic in a way. However, most data is presented in an aggregate/average manner.

Ref ID: 1746

J.L. Buck, 'An Agricultural and Social Survey of 102 Farms Near Wuhu, Anhwei', *Agricultural and Forestry Series, Vol. 1, No. 7 (University of Nanking, 1923)*

Selection: China.

12) **China, 1922 - 1924 (Academic - Individual, Sidney D. Gamble)** Survey ID: 1694

1 households Sample Duration: 3 Year(s)

Notes: Account of a well-to-do family that lived in Peking between January 1 1922 and December 31 1924

Annual income and expenditure exists for every year

Ref ID: 1777

Sidney D. Gamble, *The Household Accounts of Two Chinese Families* (New York: China Institute in America, 1931)

13) **China, (circa) 1923 - 1923 (Academic - Institutional, Tsing Hau college)** Survey ID: 105

141 households

Notes: A study of 141 employees of Tsing Hau college by Ta Chen published in 1924 shows increasing income, for a few groups, associated with increased food expenditure.

3 individuals were single. These individuals were Chinese workers of all grades, employed by the college in running their plant, from policemen to gardeners.

Conducted by the students under the direction of Ta Chen. College is situated in suburbs of Peking. Thus survey reflects more or less the living conditions of the working classes of the capital.

The questionnaire was filled by the 141 men or by the students that approached them.

Ref ID: 106

Ta Chen, 'Cost of Living of Tsing Hau College Employees', *Chinese Economic Monthly*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1924), pp. 5-12.

Ref ID: 1750

Carle C. Zimmerman, 'Ernst Engel's Law of Expenditures for Food', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (1932), pp. 78-101.

14) **China, 1923 - 1923 (Academic - Institutional, Tsing Hua College)**

Survey ID: 106

147 households

Notes: It is a survey of the poor Chinese class that lives in rural communities. Result: survey reveals deplorable economic conditions as families struggle to make ends meet.

Two social surveys in villages near Peking by the students of Tsing Hua College, Peking, China under the direction of Dr. Ta Chen. The survey covers 91 families comprising 411 persons in the village of Chenfu and 56 families consisting of 284 persons in Hupien. These surveys, which reveal a deplorable economic condition, are believed to be fairly representative of conditions among the poor-class Chinese in rural communities Chenfu.

The Chenfu group included carpenters, mat makers, servants, cooks, jinrikisha pullers, agricultural and educational workers, and those engaged in military and commercial pursuits. The average monthly earnings per person were \$7.76 (Mexican). The average daily cost of food per adult was 15 coppers in Chenfu, 16 in Hupien. The average rent paid by 52 families was 105 coppers per month. The data is probably for a period just prior to 1925, the date when the article was published.

There was an intention to survey both of the villages in their entirety, but that proved impossible. Only families of pupils of Chenfu primary school were surveyed. Parents were questioned by investigator according to a schedule. The chief field worker in Hupien was a member of the community and he surveyed his own clan and neighbourhood using the same schedules as in Chenfu. So data is comparable for both villages.

Survey enquired on occupation, demographic characteristics, education, cost of living, social conditions.

Data on income is per person/adult, not per household. It is also presented by village.

Ref ID: 107

Ta Chen, 'Socioeconomic Conditions in Two Villages', *Chinese Economic Monthly*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1925), pp. 11-23.

Ref ID: 1747

Ta Chen, 'An Attempt at Social Research', *Tsing Hua Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1924)

Ref ID: 1778

'Socio-Economic Conditions in Two Chinese Villages', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 20, No. 5 (1925), pp. 34-36.

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 114

H.D. Lamson, 'The People's Livelihood as Revealed by Family Budget Studies', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 8 (1931), pp. 449-485.

15) **China, (circa) 1923 - 1924 (Academic - Institutional, Shanghai College)**

Survey ID: 1726

unknown # of households

Notes: Survey carried out by the members of the class in the Social Survey at Shanghai College of Sung-Ka-Hong.

In securing answers to survey, each student used the method he thought most likely to bring the desired information without antagonising or making suspicious of his motives to those who were questioned. All depended on personal observations, largely because of the difficulty of securing exact and intelligent answers by that method. No use was made of questionnaires to be filled by the villagers. The only set of questions employed in any instance being that prepared by the surveyors for their own use.

Ref ID: 1793

Harold S. Bucklin, *A Social Survey of Sung-Ka-Hong, China* (Shanghai, 1924)

16) **China, (circa) 1923 - [No To Date] (Private - Individual, M.T Chu)**

Survey ID: 1802

unknown # of households

Notes: Survey of skilled and unskilled workers living in Shanghai carried out by M. T. Chu

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

Selection: China.

17) **China, 1924 - 1924 (Government Bureau of Economic Information)**

Survey ID: 119

1,000 households

Notes: Survey of 1000 ricshamen of Peking. No clear definition of the methodology or timing of survey. Little information on this. Potentially a 1 year survey

Survey more on expenditure of ricshamen and the characteristics of their work rather than on their income.

This investigation covered 1,000 Peiping jinrikisha pullers, their ages, incomes, and personal and family expenditures in 1924. It was found from previous data that the Peiping jinrikisha pullers constituted 7 percent of the total population and 11 percent of the male adults. Twenty-five percent of the pullers were Manchus. The expenditure on food totaled 80 percent. The average monthly expenditure per family was \$14.25; the average net earnings were \$11.30. The deficiency was made up by the earnings of other members of the family or by borrowing from friends or pawnbrokers. Clothing was often purchased second hand as an economic measure.

Ref ID: 120

'Economic Study of Peking Ricksha Puller', *The Chinese Economic Monthly*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1926), pp. 253-265.

18) **China, (circa) 1924 - [No To Date] (Academic - Individual, Ta Chen)**

Survey ID: 1799

36 households

Notes: Survey of 36 families of rickshamen living in Tsing Hua Yuan, Peiping.

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

19) **China, (circa) 1924 - [No To Date] (Academic - Individual, Ta Chen)**

Survey ID: 1800

unknown # of households

Notes: Survey of rickshamen families of Tisng Hua Yuan, Peiping

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

20) **China, (circa) 1924 - [No To Date] (Academic - Individual, Ta Chen)**

Survey ID: 1803

121 households

Notes: Survey of 121 families of rickshapullers of Haitien, Peiping, carried out by Ta Chen

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

21) **China, 1925 - 1925**

Survey ID: 108

2,370 households

Ref ID: 109

Buck, *Three essays on Chinese farm economy* (New York: Garland Pub., 1980)

22) **China, (circa) 1925 - 1926 (Private - Group, South Manchurian Railway Company)**

Survey ID: 1795

unknown # of households

Notes: Survey of factory workers of the locality of Liaoning carried out by the South Manchurian Railway Company.

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

Selection: China.

- 23) **China, (circa) 1925 - [No To Date] (Private - Group, South Manchurian Railway Company)** Survey ID: 1801
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20 households

Notes: Survey of 20 farmer families in the cities of Liaoning and Dairen by the South Manchurian Railway Company.

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

- 24) **China, 1925 - 1926 (Private - Group, South Manchurian Railway company)** Survey ID: 1804
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unknown # of households

Notes: Survey of factory workers of the locality of Liaoning.

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

- 25) **China, (circa) 1926 - 1926 (Academic - Institutional, College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking)** Survey ID: 120
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202 households

Notes: Mao Yung, a student in the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, made a survey sometime ago under the direction of Dean J. H. Reisner, of an area including six villages near Changchow. The number of families studied was 202. The average number of families per village was 33.7, and the average number of persons per family was 4.8.

1 page report that has no info on methodology or characteristics of survey. Only report of certain data, like average expenditure and income.

Ref ID: 121

Mao Young, 'Survey of 202 Farm Families in China', *Journal of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1926), pp. 2.

Selection: China.

26) **China, 1926 - 1926 (Social Research Department)**

Survey ID: 122

61 households

Sample Duration: 12 Week(s)

Notes: Sung-Ho Lin studied salt workers in Tangku in 1926. Twenty-five per cent of these workers were skilled.

Two factories of the modern type are studied—the Chiu Ta salt refinery and the Yung Li soda works at Tangku. The workers were divided into resident workers and those living with families. The predominating type of family had 4 to 7 members. The 61 families of Chiu Ta workers averaged 3.72 persons, 86 workers in total. Detailed data are given for 50 workers of the Pacific Alkali Works, most of whom were from Chihh and Shan tung.

The study of the Chiu Ta factory began in May 1926 and lasted until early July. The study of Pacific Alkali took place for 3 weeks after that.

Aim: to study Chinese labour. Impossible, so this narrower study. Workers in these factories represent one fifth of the population of Tangku.

Report presents loads of context regarding the factories.

Data in the report comes from: schedules of investigators; records of the factories; direct observation; personal interviews.

Data on expenditure was checked in interviews. No indication of sampling.

Ref ID: 123

Sung-Ho Lin, *Factory workers in Tangku* (Peiping: Social Research Department, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, 1928)

Selection: China.

27) **China, 1926 - 1927 (Private - Group, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture)** Survey ID: 123

48 households

Sample Duration: 6 Month(s)

Notes: L. K. Tao studied 60 households in Peiping, including both workers and school teachers, for 1926-27. Arranged in an income scale, either by family or adult equivalent, the workers definitely contradict Engel's law.

The report is based on the study of 300 account books, 288 of which were for 48 working-class families for a period of six months in 1926 and 1927. These 48 families corresponded to those of handicraft workers. Families were given a certain sum of money for their cooperation in the enquiry.

The remaining 12 account books were for the households of elementary-school teachers during November, 1926. The data of these 12 account books published only refers to their expenditure and it is not divided by incomes.

Both groups of people were subject to the same account books.

Budgets of 48 working class families, all of whom, the budgetary figures suggest, were "on the margin of poverty" and may claim to represent that class of Peking households which is "according to circumstances either dependent on some form of relief or just in a position to maintain a meager existence:" Of these families, there were a lot of richshamen and a detailed study of their budgets is presented.

The study was made possible through the financial assistance of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York, and was carried on under the auspices of the Peking Social Research Department of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. It is claimed that this is the first family budgetary inquiry made in China for a period of six months by the account-book method.

Very detailed data of expenditures

Ref ID: 124

L.K. Tao, *Livelihood in Peking. An Analysis of the Budgets of 60 Families* (Peking: China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, 1928)

Ref ID: 1750

Carle C. Zimmerman, 'Ernst Engel's Law of Expenditures for Food', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (1932), pp. 78-101.

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 1774

'A Study of Peking Family Budgets', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (1928), pp. 191-195.

Ref ID: 122

Ximeng Yang, *An Index of the Cost of Living in Peiping* (Peiping: Social Research Department, 1928)

28) **China, 1926 - 1927 (Private - Group, Social Research Department-China Foundation)**

Survey ID: 124

164 households

Sample Duration: 6 Month(s)

Notes: H. C. F. Lee and T. Chin studied 164 Chinese, Manchu and Mohammedan families in the west suburbs of Peiping in 1926 and 1927 and found that the group with incomes between 100 and 200 dollars spent a higher proportion for food than the group under 100 dollar.

The data were collected by a number of students in the Social Survey Class at the Yenching University. Difficulties were encountered, it is stated, owing to the suspicion or ignorance of many of the inhabitants. For one village (Kua-Chia-T'un, northwest of Peiping) information was obtained during the period March-May 1927 from 100 families, or about 90 per cent. Of the families in the village. The average size of family was 4.06 persons. Data are given as to age and occupation, average family income, earnings of the head of the family, wives', sons', daughters', and other members' earnings, income in the form of presents, and average expenditure on food, clothing, house rent, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items. Statistics and descriptions are also given of the commodities commonly purchased, and of housing accommodation. The study includes an account of social conditions and customs, and data illustrating the heavy expenses incurred for weddings and funerals. Similar information is given for 64 families in three other villages, the period of investigation being from December 1926 to the end of June 1927.

The aim of the survey was to obtain accurate and intimate knowledge of the living conditions of the rural suburban families in the vicinity of Peking.

Ref ID: 125

F. C. A. Lee and T. Chin, *Village Families in the Vicinity of Peiping* (Peiping: Social Research Dept., China Foundation, 1929)

Selection: China.

29) **China, (circa) 1926 - 1927 (Academic - Individual, Sidney D. Gamble)**

Survey ID: 141

283 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Objective: put another piece into the China section of the puzzle of family income and expenditure around the world.

A careful analysis is given of the living of 283 families whose monthly incomes ranged from \$8 to \$550, Chinese currency. Topics dealt with include expenditures for food, clothing, housing and rent, heat, light, water, and miscellaneous items (among which weddings and funerals are stressed). Detailed studies of 20 individual records of family expenditure are given, together with many valuable tables and charts.

Families living in one of the large non-industrial Chinese cities, Peiping

Families selected using personal contacts beginning first with friends of field workers, then friends of their friends.

Study started in July 1926 as a pilot study. The 283 surveys correspond to a study between December 1926 and November 1927.

Ref ID: 143

Sidney D. Gamble, *How Chinese Families Live in Peiping, A Study of the Income and expenditure of 283 Chinese Families Receiving from \$8 to \$550 Silver per Month* (New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1933)

30) **China, 1926 - 1927 (Academic - Individual, Gamble)**

Survey ID: 1702

113 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: This article examines the level of living of the poorer classes of Peiping by means of a study of the household expenditures of 113 families for the year 1926-27. The families were in the \$10-to-\$25-a-month class, a range of income that includes a very large part of Peiping's working-class families. Heads of 75 percent of the families were natives of Peiping; the rest were from nearby provinces.

Friendship, tact, and the payment of one dollar a month to the poorer families and a gift of fruit and tea at festival time to those with larger incomes were so successful in persuading families to keep accounts that the number was gradually increased until our list included over three hundred families. Some accounts were incomplete and some families stopped after a few months; but we were able to secure 283 satisfactory accounts for the year December 1, 1926 to November 30, 1927. The lowest income was \$8.05 a month and the highest \$552.10 a month.

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 1782

Sidney D. Gamble, 'Peping Family Budgets', *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 152 (1930), pp. 81-88.

31) **China, 1926 - 1927 (Private - Group, Institute of Social Research)**

Survey ID: 1771

500 households

Sample Duration: 8 Month(s)

Notes: Study of handicraft working families in Peking.

In eight months' time, from August 1926 to March 1927, altogether 500 families had been visited and their members interviewed by four investigators of the department. During the interview, a long series of questions was put to members of each family, and their answers filled in by the investigators.

Income data in the text. There is an average annual expenditure breakdown.

Ref ID: 1841

L.K Tao, 'Handicraft Workers of Peking', *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, Vol. 13 (1929), pp. 1-11.

32) **China, (circa) 1926 - [No To Date] (Private - Individual, M.T. Chu)**

Survey ID: 1796

unknown # of households

Notes: Survey conducted by M.T. Chu of Shanghai skilled and unskilled workers.

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

33) **China, (circa) 1926 - [No To Date] (Private - Individual, G.E. Sokolsky)**

Survey ID: 1797

2 households

Notes: Survey of 2 families of cotton mill workers of the city of Shanghai carried out by G.E. Sokolsky

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

34) **China, 1927 - 1928 (Bureau of Markets and the Institute of Social Research at Peiping)**

Survey ID: 125

230 households

Sample Duration: 12 Month(s)

Notes: The former Bureau of Markets (which in May 1929 was amalgamated with the National Tariff Commission) carried out, in co-operation with the Institute of Social Research at Peiping, an enquiry into the family budgets of 230 families of cotton-mill workers residing in Zaukatu, a factory district in the west of Shanghai.

Study was carried out between 01.11.1927 and 21.12.1928, but the 230 reports used have information for the twelve months between 01.11.1927 and 21.10.1928.

Time accounts were kept by investigators day by day for the families under investigation.

According to the report, cotton textile workers constitute 42.3% of total factory workers in Greater Shanghai.

The report recognises a number of problems in securing 230 each month to report their expenditures.

The information was obtained by means of monthly household account books. Several families gave up keeping the accounts after a few months or even less, but the majority kept them for nine months at least. The total number of account books finally obtained was thus 2,023 instead of 2,760 (230 x 12). The average number of persons per family was 4.76.

The monthly expenditure was subdivided into five groups: food, clothing, housing, fuel and lighting, and miscellaneous items.

Ref ID: 127

Ximeng Yang and Menghe Tao, *A study of the standard of living of working families in Shanghai* (Peiping: Institute of Social Research, 1931)

Ref ID: 126

Ministry of Finance, 'The Cost-Of-Living Index Number in Shanghai', *Bulletin of the National Tariff Commission. Statistical Series, Vol. IV* (Shanghai, 1930), pp. 28 pp..

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 128

International Labour Organisation, 'Some Recent Family Budget Enquiries in Shanghai', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 23 (Geneva, 1931), pp. 550-7.

Ref ID: 1764

'Index Numbers of the Cost of Living and Retail Prices', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1931), pp. 256-259.

35) **China, 1927 - 1928 (Academic - Institutional, Nankai University Committee of Social and Economic Research)** Survey ID: 1703

132 households

Sample Duration: 10 Month(s)

Notes: Family budget enquiry carried out between September 1927 and April 1928, and covering 132 working-class families in Tientsin.

This was used by the Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin to elaborate a cost of living index.

Ref ID: 1783

'Index Numbers of the Cost of Living (General Indexes, and Indexes of the Prices of Food, Heating and Lighting, and Clothing, and of Rent) [notes]', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 31, No. 5 (1935), pp. 748-769.

Ref ID: 1829

Nankai Institute of Economics: Its History and Work, 1927-1935 (Tientsin: Nankai University, 1936)

Ref ID: 1826

Fu-An Fang, *Chinese Labour, An Economic and Statistical Survey of Labour Conditions and Labour Movements in China* (Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh Ltd, 1931)

Selection: China.

36) **China, 1927 - 1927 (Chinese National Association of the Mass Education Movement)**

Survey ID: 1772

400 households

Notes: Data collected as part of a wider project that lasted between 1926 and 1933 that aimed at giving a picture of how in those years the residents of one political unit lived, worked, organised their political life, studied, played and worshiped. Project part of the Mass Education Movement

Data for 400 farm families in Ting Hsien. Very thorough study that concerns data for the population as a whole and not just the 400 family sample.

400 farm families living in 62 villages were studied in 1927 to secure figures that would give a picture of their economic life and activities.

Contact with families was generally made through the teachers of the Mass Education schools. Answers to a questionnaire covering farm size, ownership, operation, production, value of farm lands, houses, implements, number of farm animals, details of farm income and expense, age and sex of members of the families, amount of family income and expense were secured from the head of the family.

Attempt to make the group of 400 families as typical as possible. But area of choice was affected by the families' willingness to cooperate. The group probably had higher than average intellectual level and had more than average number of the larger and wealthier farms.

Daily account and records for 34 farm families give a sample of rural family budgets. This group was selected on a highly selective basis, and cannot be seen as average for all of Ting Hsien. Sample duration for the 34 families: 1 year, from Mar 1928 to Feb 1929

Ref ID: 1842

Sidney D. Gamble, *Ting Hsien. A North China Rural Community* (New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1954)

Ref ID: 1811

Sidney D. Gamble, 'Four Hundred Chinese Farms', *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1945), pp. 341-366.

37) **China, 1927 - 1928 (Academic - Institutional, Institute of Social Research)**

Survey ID: 1798

177 households

Notes: Survey of 177 families of bricklayers, carpenters, etc of Peiping, conducted by the Institute of Social Research.

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 112

L. K. Tao, *The Standard of Living among Chinese Workers* (Shanghai: China Institute Pacific Relations, 1931)

38) **China, 1928 - 1929**

Survey ID: 128

48 households

Notes: In order to furnish a concrete basis for compilation of a cost-of-living index for China, 48 families were studied over a period of 6 months beginning with October 1928. Most of these were jinrikisha men. Tables were compiled from 28 studies.

Ref ID: 129

'Standard of living of working classes in China', *Nankai Weekly Statistical Service*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (1930), pp. 48-50.

39) **China, 1928 - 1928 (Academic - Individual, Fang Fu-An)**

Survey ID: 1684

391 households

Notes: Survey in Cheng-Fu, Peiping West.

Ref ID: 1748

Fu-an Fang, 'A Population Survey in Cheng-Fu, Peiping West', *Publication Series*, Vol. 12 (1928)

40) **China, (circa) 1928 - [No To Date]**

Survey ID: 1762

50 households

Notes: Survey of the richest agricultural area of the Szechwan province.

Farms selected randomly within 30 miles radius of Chengtu. Information collected from farmers by men known to the occupants who visited farms. Data collected on special survey sheets and results summarised.

A lot of information on farm characteristics. Income data by land tenure only.

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 1820

H.D. Brown and Li Min Liang, 'A Survey of 50 Farms on the Chengtu Plain, Szechwan', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (1928), pp. 44-73.

41) **China, 1928 - 1929 (Academic - Institutional, Yenching University)**

Survey ID: 1768

unknown # of households

Sample Duration: 10 Month(s)

Notes: Social enquiry of the village of Ching-Ho, Hopei located close to Peiping carried out by the Department of Sociology and Social Work of Yenching University.

Objective: study of the village life in China. Exploration of both qualitative and quantitative facts in a rural market town during the academic year September 1928-June 1929.

No clear methodological explanation.

Ref ID: 1839

Leonard S. Hsu, *Ching Ho : a sociological analysis* (Peping: Yenching University, 1930)

42) **China, 1929 - 1929 (Academic - Institutional, University of Nanking)**

Survey ID: 129

200 households

Notes: This survey covers 200 families of Chinese workingmen living in Tientsin in the year 1929. The Committee of Social and Economic Research that conducted a more general study on Hosiery knitting in Tientsin made a sample study of sewers and knitters of the industry.

No information on how the 200 were selected.

Ref ID: 130

H. D. Fong, *Hosiery Knitting in Tientsin, Industry Series* (Tientsin: Chihili Press, 1930)

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 114

H.D. Lamson, 'The People's Livelihood as Revealed by Family Budget Studies', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 8 (1931), pp. 449-485.

43) **China, 1929 - 1930 (Nanking Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Nanking)**

Survey ID: 131

65 households

Sample Duration: 5 Month(s)

Notes: The families whose living conditions were the subject of this study, carried out by the Nanking Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Nanking, varied in size from 3 to 7 persons. The data refer to a period between October 1929 and March 1930.

100 working class families were surveyed, initially planned for 6 months. But enquiries were conducted for 5 months only and of only 65 out of the 100 families have complete reports.

No information on methodological procedure is provided. Only average income and expenditure figures per month exist.

Information on occupation, incomes, family composition, expenditure.

Ref ID: 132

Nanking Bureau of Social Affairs, 'A Study of 65 Labor Families in Nanking', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 9 (1931), pp. 1002-1007.

Selection: China.

44) **China, 1929 - 1930 (Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs)**

Survey ID: 132

305 households

Sample Duration: 12 Month(s)

Notes: Study of the conditions of living of Shanghai workers during the period from April 1929 to March 1930.

The enquiry was planned and conducted on modern lines and the results are presented and analysed in considerable detail.

The enquiry covered a total of 305 carefully selected families, distributed over the various districts of the town so as to give a fair sample of the industrial distribution of the general factory population. The main industries represented in the enquiry were textiles, mechanical engineering, tobacco and match manufacture, and the printing trades. It was stipulated that the families included should consist of 8 to 7 persons (ideally, husband, wife, and two or three children) and that family earnings should vary between \$20 and \$60 per month.

The data were compiled by means of account books for a whole year filled in by specially appointed agents who visited the families daily. All books were submitted once a week to the Bureau for inspection; the entries were carefully checked and explanations asked in doubtful cases. In order to secure the full co-operation 'of the families, acknowledgments were granted in the form of gifts, advice, assistance, etc.

The results are analysed by income groups constituted on the basis of total family income ; on the other hand, figures of expenditure are also given per " adult male ".

Ref ID: 133

Standard of Living of Shanghai Labourers (Shanghai: Bureau of Social Affairs, 1934)

Ref ID: 1765

'Recent Family Budget Enquiries: The Shanghai Family Budget Enquiry of 1929-1930', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 32, No. 2 (1935), pp. 230-241.

Ref ID: 1776

'Shanghai Family Budget Inquiry, 1929-30 [notes]', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 41, No. 4 (1935), pp. 1142-1147.

45) **China, 1929 - 1931 (Academic - Institutional, University of Shanghai)**

Survey ID: 134

50 households

Notes: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of industrialization upon 50 families (economic rather than biological units) in four villages in the vicinity of the University of Shanghai. Villages: Chang Kah Lung, Sung Kah Hong, Ding Kah Zah and Koo Kah Zah.

Study carried out by sociology students (al women) under the direction of HD Lamson, selecting as far as possible cases which included one or more industrial workers. The investigation was carried out during 4 collage semesters beginning in October 1929 and ending in June 1931. (fall 1929, Fall 1930, Spring 1930 and Spring 1931).

Survey schedules were designed by Lamson and filled out by the investigators (students) from information secured by repeated ivterviews. Families were approached on a basis of friendly calling. Statements were often checked by asking the neighbours who, in these small villages, know a great deal about each other's affairs. No attempt was made to distribute account books and secure figures on a daily basis.

Demographic, occupation, income, sources of income, ownership of property, expenditure information of the sample is provided.

After the analysis and presentation of the survey data, there is an analysis of industrialisation effects on this population.

Ref ID: 135

H.D. Lamson, 'The Effect of Industrialisation upon village livelihood. A Study of Fifty Families in Four Villages Near the University of Shanghai', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (1931), pp. 1025-1082.

46) **China, 1929 - 1929 (Private - Individual, Fang Fu-an)**

Survey ID: 136

285 households

Sample Duration: 2 Month(s)

Notes: Mr. Fang Fu-an has recently carried out three family budget enquiries in the Shanghai district. One of these enquiries covered 100 industrial working-class families in the Yangtszepoo quarter; the second, 100 families of printing workers employed by the Commercial Press Ltd. In Shanghai ; and the third, 85 families of Post Office workers in Shanghai.

The information was collected by interviewing members of the families investigated. Numerous difficulties were encountered, especially in the Yangtszepoo enquiry. This enquiry was conducted among persons attending the Yangtszepoo Social Centre. Most of the members of these families were illiterate, and were suspicious of the investigator, as they did not understand the disinterested object of his enquiries. The replies were often vague and sometimes contradictory, and had to be checked by questioning several members of the same family during visits to the home. This operation took about two months.

The other two enquiries were carried out more quickly and with less difficulty, as many of the individuals concerned could read and write and understood the usefulness of studies relating to the problems of the working classes.

Ref ID: 137

Fu-an Fang, 'Shanghai Labour', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 2 (1930)

Ref ID: 138

Fu-an Fang, 'Shanghai Labour', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 3 (1930)

47) **China, 1929 - 1929 (Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Hangchow)**

Survey ID: 137

262 households

Notes: This is a sample study of the social and economic conditions in the year 1929 of 262 labourers (male and female) of Hangchow engaged in 28 different kinds of sweated labour, 96.55 percent of whom were natives of the Province of Chekiang. Survey was carried out by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Hangchow. It was aimed at those who have interest on the general welfare of labourers.

Information on education, age, working hours, average expenditure. Income (wage only) distribution of the sample is provided.

No information on methodology followed.

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 139

Hangchow Bureau of Social Affairs, 'A Study of 262 Labourers in Hangchow', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 8 (1931), pp. 309-317.

48) **China, 1929 - 1933 (Private - Group, Institute of Pacific Relations, University of Nanking)**

Survey ID: 139

unknown # of households

Notes: Purpose of study: Train students in methods of research of land utilisation; Make available knowledge of China's agriculture; Make available knowledge on China's land utilisation, food and population.

Data collected by sampling method from 22 provinces. Each regional investigator assigned a major natural region. Investigators were graduates of University of Nanking and were specifically trained.

Regional investigators had to find and train local men to fill the farm and population schedules.

Intensive farm studies were conducted in 168 localities scattered in the 22 provinces. Sampling was as representative of major types of farming in China as possible.

The areas studied were determined by types of farming areas. For each type of farming area, a representative village was selected and 100 farms were studied in detail by use of the Farm Schedule. In addition 250 farm families were selected in the same village or neighbouring villages for the population schedules. Food surveys were obtained from 20 families in most of the localities in which farm surveys were made.

Instructions to investigators were to select farms and families on the basis of taking all the farms or families in a village or, in the case of a large village, by taking them consecutively along typical streets or selections of the village.

There is a fair amount of information relating to nutrition.

Survey data presented by region and by size of farm, not by income category.

Ref ID: 141

John L. Buck, *Land utilization in China : a study of 16,786 farms in 168 localities, and 38,256 farm families in twenty-two provinces in China, 1929-1933* (Nanking: University of Nanking, 1937)

49) **China, 1929 - 1929 (Academic - Institutional, Shanghai College)**

Survey ID: 1692

21 households

Sample Duration: 9 Week(s)

Notes: Study of the incomes and expenditures of 21 working-class families in Shanghai in 1929. This study was made in the spring of that year under the direction of the associate professor of sociology in Shanghai College. Four woman student investigators visited the families over a period of from 6 to 9 weeks.

H. D. Lamson reports on 21 factory workers for Shanghai in 1929 and 50 families in villages near Shanghai, all factory workers, for 1929, both of which studies clearly contradict Engel's law. For the 21 families the lowest group spent 54.85 per cent for food and the highest group 59.10 per cent. For the 50 families only the two upper groups, in a classification of five groups, spent a smaller percentage for food than the lowest group.

Ref ID: 131

H. D. Lamson, 'The Standard of Living of Factory Workers', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 5 (1930), pp. 1240-1256.

Ref ID: 1775

'Living Standards of Workers' Families in Shanghai, 1929', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (1931), pp. 238-240.

Ref ID: 114

H.D. Lamson, 'The People's Livelihood as Revealed by Family Budget Studies', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 8 (1931), pp. 449-485.

Ref ID: 1750

Carle C. Zimmerman, 'Ernst Engel's Law of Expenditures for Food', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (1932), pp. 78-101.

Selection: China.

50) **China, 1930 - 1930 (Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor)**

Survey ID: 135

1,638 households

Sample Duration: 6 Month(s)

Notes: Workers in modern factories and old-style handicraft shops were studied in order to determine the cost of living of industrial workers. For the first 6 months of 1930 the average monthly income per family was \$26.03, and the average monthly expenditure was \$27.22. The Provinces in which studies were made were Kingsu, Chekiang, Ankui, Kiangsi, Hupek, Shantung, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Fukien.

Ref ID: 136

Ministry of Industry Commerce and Labor, *Cost of Living of 1,638 Working Families in 30 Cities, 9 Provinces for the period January to June, 1930* (Nanking, 1930)

Ref ID: 140

'Wages, Hours, and Family Budgets of the Chinese Labourers, 1930', *Nankai Weekly Statistical Service*, Vol. 4, No. 38 (1931), pp. 177-180.

Ref ID: 1296

Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman, *Studies of Family Living in the U.S.A. and other Countries: An Analysis of Material and Method* (Washington D. C.: United States Dept. of Agriculture, 1935)

Selection: China.

51) **China, 1930 - 1930 (Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor)**

Survey ID: 138

1,527 households

Sample Duration: 6 Month(s)

Notes: This study deals with 1,527 families from various cities in China, most of them belonging to the unskilled laboring classes in various factory industries.

Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor carried out, between April and September 1930, a general survey on the livelihood of Chinese labourers.

The initial plan was to cover the leading industrial cities in China, but the smaller actual scope of the enquiry is due to many problems (financial, for example).

The industries surveyed were: textile, chemical, food, clothing, furniture, machinery, education, art, communication, public utilities, building. Only factories employing 30 or more labourers were considered.

The workers included in the survey are unskilled, at best semi-skilled.

Ref ID: 140

'Wages, Hours, and Family Budgets of the Chinese Labourers, 1930', *Nankai Weekly Statistical Service*, Vol. 4, No. 38 (1931), pp. 177-180.

52) **China, 1932 - 1932**

Survey ID: 140

129 households

Ref ID: 142

Wu Yuey Len, 'The boat people of Shanam: a statistical study of population and economic conditions, and life and culture of the shanam boat people', *Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly*, Vol. IX, No. 4 (1937), pp. 807-854.

53) **China, 1934 - 1935 (Academic - Institutional, Institute of Pacific Relations)**

Survey ID: 142

200 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Schedule with 12 main subject headings, 64 sub-headings and numerous specific questions. Enquiry on family budgets set up as well.

Objective: understand emigrant communities in south China in comparison to non-emigrant

Cost of living survey was drawn up on the model of the recommendations made by the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians and competent local men were chosen to collect data. In the case of the emigrant families, a primary-school teacher who lived in "Z" for 20 years. In case of non-emigrant, a person of similar standing. Teacher assisted by two local college graduates visited each one of the 100 families once every 10 days for 1 year. The only difference between the 2 studies was that in Z it covered the 12 months Oct 1934 to Sept 1935 while in the other place it covered the 12 months beginning in Mar 1935. 100 non-emigrant households also surveyed

Very extensive, thorough report on different aspects of migrant communities.

Ref ID: 144

Ta Chen, *Emigrant Communities in South China : a study of overseas migration and its influence on standards of living and social change* (New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1940)

54) **China, 1934 - 1934**

Survey ID: 143

140 households

Ref ID: 145

Y. L. Wu, *A social survey of the sam sui boat* (Canton, 1948)

55) **China, 1935 - 1935**

Survey ID: 144

281 households

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 146

Bernard E. Read, S. G. Hatem, Yu Bao Dju and Wei Yung Lee, *Industrial Health in Shanghai, China: II. A Study of the Chromium Plating and Polishing Trade, Special Report Series No. 6* (Shanghai: Chinese Medical Association, 1936)

56) **China, 1935 - 1935**

Survey ID: 145

692 households

Ref ID: 147

Wei Yung Lee, Eric Reid and Bernard Read, *Industrial Health in Shanghai, China. III. Shanghai Factory Diets compared with those of Industrial Workers, Special Report Series No. 7* (Shanghai: Chinese Medical Association, 1936)

57) **China, 1935 - 1935 (China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research)**

Survey ID: 146

924 households

Notes: This is a study, based on statistical investigations undertaken by the China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research, of rural economic conditions and the standard of living in Wuhing, Chekiang, one of the principal sericultural districts of China. The investigations were carried out in 1935, when 924 families in four representative sections of the district were visited, and the necessary data collected on the spot. The pamphlet is divided into five chapters, as follows : the general background of the district; size of family and household economy; cost of living and standard of living ; the land problem ; and social conditions. Chapters II and III are of special interest, as they present one of the most important rural problems in China to-day-namely, whether the work of an average rural family throughout the year is sufficiently remunerative to maintain the family for the period in question.

Ref ID: 148

***A Study of the Rural Economy of Wuhing, Chekiang* (Shanghai: China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research, 1939)**

Ref ID: 1769

'Book Notes [notes]', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 41, No. 4 (1940), pp. 434-444.

Selection: China.

58) **China, 1938 - 1939 (Private - Group, Nanking International Relief Committee)**

Survey ID: 147

1,706 households

Sample Duration: 26 Day(s)

Notes: Inquiry was made among all Chinese families residing in Nanking at each 50th street number, using a detailed map to cover all parts of the city within the wall.

Actual dates of the fieldwork: Nov 28-Dec 10, Jan 10-24.

The results of the enquiry show that the economic conditions of Nanking are not far from the present average of city life in China.

No other methodological information is supplied.

Demographic, occupation, income, expenditure data is presented. Data is constantly compared with census information.

Nanking International Relief Committee is a private relief organisation disburings funds for humanitarian work.

Ref ID: 149

M.S. Bates, *The Nanking Population: Employment, Earnings and Expenditures. A Survey Conducted bt Dr. M. S. Bates on behalf of the Nanking International Relief Committee* (Nanking: Nanking International Relief Committee, 1939)

59) **China, 1938 - 1943 (Academic - Institutional, National Yunnan University)**

Survey ID: 148

5 households

Notes: Study of 3 types fo rural economy in Yunnan is atranslation of 3 reports of field investigation of the Yenching-Yunnan Station for Sociological Research, National Yunnan University. Prepared for the purpose of supplying some material to social scientists who do not have access to Chinese literature on economic conditions in the interior of China.

Aimed to be an anthropological study.

Ref ID: 150

Xiaotong Fei and Tse-I Chang, *Earthbound China : a study of rural economy in Yunnan* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Limited, 1948)

Selection: China.

60) **China, 1939 - 1939**

Survey ID: 149

674 households

Ref ID: 151

Wei Yung Lee and Yu Bao Dju, *Industrial Health in Shanghai, China, V. Cotton Mill Workers. (A) Disease Incidence and Environmental Conditions. (B) Physique and Physiological Norms. Special Report Series No. 14* (Shanghai: Chinese Medical Association, 1941)

61) **China, 1939 - [No To Date] (Academic - Institutional, Ta Chen, Tsing-Hua University)**

Survey ID: 1770

unknown # of households

Notes: Ta Chen used modern methods to study in 1939 the population of Chengkong Hsien in Yunnan Province, later that of the town of Kunmin and three villages, Hsien around the "Tien" lake in Yunnan.

Census-type study of a region.

Ref ID: 1840

Ta Chen, *Population in Modern China* (New York: Octagon Books, 1974)

Selection: China.

- 62) **China, 1940 - 1941 (Academic - Institutional, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nanking)** Survey ID: 1764
-

408 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Objective of farm survey: to evaluate the real conditions of farmers of Szechwan province.

Survey carried out between May 1940 and April 1941 in cooperation with Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nanking.

Topics studied: Farm business, farm tenancy, production of 4 crops, farm credit, marketing of cereals, prices.

408 farms of 10 localities of the province in typical agricultural sections. Farm survey record schedules were used to collect data giving details of a year's farm business. Information is presented to compare the situation of owners and tenants.

Ref ID: 1827

J.L. Buck, *An Agricultural Survey of Szechwan Province, China.* (Changking: The Farmer's Bank, 1943)

- 63) **China, 1941 - 1941** Survey ID: 150
-

192 households

Notes: Family living study conducted from October 1941 to November 1942 among urban wage earners' families ; income limits used were from Ch. N. \$230 to 270 ; the families were composed of 2 to 7 persons.

Ref ID: 152

Department of Statistics, 'The Standard of Living of Working Families in Chungking', *Social Research and Statistics*, Vol. 5 (Chungking: Department of Statistics, 1945)

Ref ID: 1767

'Methods of Computation of Statistics.Cost-of-living index numbers', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (1948), pp. 267-277.

Selection: China.

64) **China, 1942 - 1942**

Survey ID: 151

106 households

Ref ID: 153

S. C. Tu, 'An economic survey of 106 rural households in Chen Kung, Yunnan', *Monthly Farmers bank of China*, Vol. IX, No. 4 (April 1948), pp. 54-63.

65) **China, 1954 - 1954 (State Statistical Bureau)**

Survey ID: 1720

15,432 households

Notes: First rural household income and expenditure survey carried out in 23 provinces. It is referenced as the 1954 survey but field operation was carried out in 1955. Data refers to 1954. It was also the first nation-wide sampling survey.

The purpose of the survey was to compare rural household conditions with those before the landn reform. The survey items contained data not only about household expenditure for daily family consumption and production, but also about capital assets and production equipment.

Sampling technique adopted was the systematic sampling procedure.

Ref ID: 1791

Yoshiro Matsuda, 'Survey Systems and Sampling Designs of Chinese Household Surveys, 1952-1987', *The Developing Economies*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (1990), pp. 329-352.

Selection: China.

66) **China, 1955 - 1955 (State Statistical Bureau)**

Survey ID: 1721

14,172 households

Sample Duration: 12 Month(s)

Notes: Second rural survey done in 1956 but referring to 1955.

It became a model for rural household surveys used subsequently. It was divided in two types of surveys. One was comparable to the 1954 survey where the data covered household accounts which could be remembered. The other required that specific households keep a selected daily account for their expenditures.

The sampling procedures were much the same as in the 1954 survey.

Ref ID: 1791

Yoshiro Matsuda, 'Survey Systems and Sampling Designs of Chinese Household Surveys, 1952-1987', *The Developing Economies*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (1990), pp. 329-352.

67) **China, 1956 - 1956 (State Statistical Bureau)**

Survey ID: 1722

17,378 households

Notes: Third rural survey

Ref ID: 1791

Yoshiro Matsuda, 'Survey Systems and Sampling Designs of Chinese Household Surveys, 1952-1987', *The Developing Economies*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (1990), pp. 329-352.

68) **China, 1956 - 1956 (State Statistical Bureau)**

Survey ID: 1724

6,000 households

Notes: First national survey of employed worker household income and expenditures. That is, it was an urban survey.

Survey was carried out in three-stage sampling. The first was the selection of 27 cities by means of a typical sampling method. The second stage was a systematic sampling of state owned enterprises. The third was a systematic sampling of employees from the list of employees working at the selected enterprises. The employees selected were asked to answer about his/her household as a whole.

Selection: China.

Ref ID: 1791

Yoshiro Matsuda, 'Survey Systems and Sampling Designs of Chinese Household Surveys, 1952-1987', *The Developing Economies*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (1990), pp. 329-352.

69) **China, 1957 - 1957 (State Statistical Bureau)**

Survey ID: 1723

18,000 households

Notes: Fourth rural household survey.

Taken during the first half of 1958 (referring to 1957). It was suspended during the second half of the year due to the Great Leap Forward movement.

Taken in 770 counties and 1205 cooperatives

Ref ID: 1791

Yoshiro Matsuda, 'Survey Systems and Sampling Designs of Chinese Household Surveys, 1952-1987', *The Developing Economies*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (1990), pp. 329-352.

70) **China, 1957 - 1957 (State Statistical Bureau)**

Survey ID: 1725

7,000 households

Notes: The second urban household income survey.

The sample of the survey was expanded relative to the 1956 one and it covered manufacturing, commerce, education and government sectors.

Ref ID: 1791

Yoshiro Matsuda, 'Survey Systems and Sampling Designs of Chinese Household Surveys, 1952-1987', *The Developing Economies*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (1990), pp. 329-352.

Selection: China.

Report Stats:

Selection: China.

Surveys:	70
Reference instances:	98
Total Households:	106,759