

Part II Questionnaires



Residents shall fulfill the obligation of truthfully reporting the survey items according to laws, and the original data of the survey shall not be provided to any entity or individual.

Household Questionnaire

Form No.: No. 601
 Prepared by: National Bureau of Statistics of PRC
 The Steering Group Office of the Third National Agricultural Census
 File No.: G.T.Z.[2016]108
 Valid through: December, 2017

Code of the Enumeration Area: □□□□□□□□□□ Name of the Enumeration Area: _____

Code of the Sub-Enumeration Area: □□□□□□□□□□ Name of the Sub-Enumeration Area: _____

No. of Household: □□□

H000 I. General information of your family

H001 Name of the householder: _____

H002 Is the household register of the householder in the town or township? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Yes 2. No

H003 How many members (who live together with the household in terms of economy and life) are there in your family? _____

Please fill in the general information of each of your family members (No.1 is the householder):

Family members	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H004 Gender 1.Male 2.Female							
H005 Age (Years)							
H006 Marital status 1.Single 2.Married 3.Divorced 4.Widowed							
H007 Education degree 1.Illiterate 2.Primary school 3.Junior high school 4.Senior high school or technical secondary school 5.Vocational school and above							
H008 Are you a student? 1. Yes 2. No							
H009 Have you left the town or township for 6 months or for a longer time? 1. Yes 2. No							
H010 How many days in 2016 have you spent on agricultural production and management? (Please choose) ① Not a single day (go to H014) ② 1-14 days ③ 15-29 days ④ 30 days and above							
H011 Which agricultural sector have you engaged in? 1. Crop farming 2. Forestry 3. Livestock 4. Aquaculture and fisheries 5. Services for agriculture 6. None	Primary □ Secondary □	Primary □ Secondary □	Primary □ Secondary □	Primary □ Secondary □	Primary □ Secondary □	Primary □ Secondary □	Primary □ Secondary □
H012 In 2016, have you engaged in agricultural activities for more than 30 days outside the household? 1. Yes 2. No							
H013 Have you received any training on agricultural technologies? 1. Yes 2. No							
H014 Have you engaged in non-agricultural industries? What is your way of doing business? 1. None 2. Employer 3. Self-support 4. Worker 5. Public service 6. Others							
H015 For those aged 60 and above: Are your children out of the town for 6 months or for a longer time? 1. Yes 2. No							

H020 II. Housing and living conditions of your family

H021 What is the structure of your house now? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Reinforced concrete 2. Brick and concrete 3. Brick (stone) wood 4. Bamboo-grass adobe 5. Others

H022 How many houses does your family have? _____

H023 How many commercial residential buildings are among them? _____

H024 What is the main source of drinking water for your family? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Purified tap water 2. Protected well water and spring water 3. Unprotected well water and spring water
4. River and lake water 5. Collected rainwater 6. Barreled water 7. Other water sources

H025 What are the main difficulties of your family in getting drinking water? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. It takes more than half an hour to get water each time 2. Intermittent water supply
3. The continuous shortage of water lasts for more than 15 days 4. No difficulty

H026 What is the main energy for cooking and heating of your family? (Choose the main energy, 2 choices at most, and tick your answer "√")

1. Firewood (including straw) 2. Coal 3. Coal gas, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas
4. Biogas 5. Electricity 6. Solar energy 7. Others

H027 How much coal have you purchased in 2016 if your family mainly uses coal for cooking and heating (H026 = 2)? _____ Kg

H028 What is the type of toilet of your family? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Water-flush sanitary toilet (flushing into the sewer, septic tank and toilet pit)
2. Water-flush non-sanitary toilet (flushing into other places)
3. Hygienic pit toilet 4. Ordinary pit toilet 5. No toilet

H029 How many cars does your family have? _____

H030 How many motorcycles and electromobiles does your family have? _____

H031 How many water heaters for showering does your family have? _____

H032 How many air conditioners does your family have? _____

H033 How many refrigerators (refrigerating cabinets) does your family have? _____

H034 How many computers does your family have? _____

H035 If your family has computers, do you have access to the Internet? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Yes 2. No

H036 How many color television sets does your family have? _____

H037 If your family has color television sets, how do you receive TV programs? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Cable TV 2. Satellite 3. Others

H038 How many cellphones does your family have? _____

H039 Among the cellphones in use, how many of them have access to the Internet? _____

H040 Have you ever experienced Internet shopping? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Yes 2. No

H041 Is your family a tracked impoverished household at the end of 2016?

1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **H050**

H042 Which level of tracked impoverished household does your family belong to? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. National level 2. Provincial level 3. Municipal level

H043 What are the main causes of poverty? (Choose the main causes, 2 choices at most, and tick your answer "√")

1. Illness 2. Disability 3. Schooling 4. Disaster 5. Lack of land 6. Lack of water
7. Lack of technology 8. Lack of labor 9. Shortage of funds
10. Backward traffic conditions 11. Insufficient motivation for self-development 12. Others

H044 What kind of help does your family enjoy? (Choose the main items, 2 choices at most, and tick your answer "√")

1. Development of special industries 2. Labor export 3. Ex situ relocation
4. Ecological protection 5. Strengthened education 6. Medical insurance and assistance
7. Subsistence allowances 8. Return on assets 9. None

H050 III. Does your family have arable land with confirmed (contracted) tenure or management right ?

1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **H080**

H051 Area of arable land of your family with confirmed (contracted) tenure _____ mu

H052 Area of arable land of your family increased cumulatively as of the end of 2016 due to private plot, wasteland cultivation, reclamation and other reasons _____ mu

H053 Area of arable land of your family decreased cumulatively as of the end of 2016 due to changes of usage, disaster damage, and other reasons _____ mu

H054 Area of outflowing arable land as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

H055 Area of inflowing arable land as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu (If no land flows in, go to **H070**)

H056 Average price of inflowing arable land (conversion price) _____ Yuan/(mu × year)

H061 Usage of inflowing arable land: 1. Used for crop farming _____ mu

H062 2. Used for horticulture crop and seedling cultivation _____ mu

H063 3. Used for forestry management _____ mu

H064 4. Used for livestock and poultry breeding (including breeding houses) _____ mu

H065 5. Used for aquaculture _____ mu

H066 6. Used for other purposes _____ mu

H070 Actual arable land area of your family in 2016 _____ mu

H071 Among it: Area of arable land that others have commissioned your family for cultivation _____ mu

H072 Among the actual cultivated area, the area of arable land that has access to irrigation facilities, water sources, and that can be irrigated under normal climate _____ mu

H073 Among it: area of arable land that has access to facilities of sprinkling irrigation, trickle irrigation and infiltrating irrigation _____ mu

H074 What is the main source of irrigation water? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Groundwater 2. Surface water

H075 During the harvest season, how many laborers does your family hire? _____

H080 Is your family in 2016 engaged in crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and services for agriculture? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No.

H100 IV. Does your family plant crops in 2016? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **H120**

H101	H102	H103	H104	H105	H106	H107	H108	H109	H110
Name	Code	Sowing area (mu)	Average amount of fertilizer per mu (Kg / mu)	Organic fertilizer? 1. Yes 2. No	Times of pesticide spraying (times)	Machine-powered ploughing? 1. Yes 2. No	Machine-powered sowing? 1. Yes 2. No	Machine-powered harvesting? 1. Yes 2. No	Straws chopped to be returned into soil? 1. Yes 2. No
Early rice	100								
Middle rice and single-cropping late rice	101								
Secondary-cropping late rice	102								
Wheat	103								
Corn	104								

Continued Table I: what is the sowing area of the following crops?

H101 Name	H102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)	H101 Name	H102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)	H101 Name	H102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)
Millet	105		Soybean	130		Cucumber	213	
Potato	116		Cotton	140		Eggplant	219	
Peanut	120		Sugarcane	160		Pepper	220	
Rapeseed	121		Cabbage	203		Tomato	221	
Sunflower	122		White radish	207		Watermelon	330	

Continued Table II: For other crops of which the sowing area is greater than or equal to 0.01 mu, fill in the table according to the Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census.

H101 Name	H102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)	H101 Name	H102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)	H101 Name	H102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)

H111 Coverage area of plastic film among the sowing area of crops throughout the year _____mu

H112 Coverage area of greenhouse _____mu H113 Coverage area of plastic shelters _____mu

H120 V. At the end of 2016, does your family have tea garden, mulberry field, orchard and edible nut forest (garden)? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **H200**

H121 Name	H122 Code	H123 Planting area (mu)	H121 Name	H122 Code	H123 Planting area (mu)
Tea	400		Grape	420	
Mulberry	404		Date	421	
Apple	410		Banana	430	
Pear	411		Walnut	442	
Orange	412		Chestnut	443	

Continued Table: For other horticulture crops of which the planting area is greater than or equal to 0.01 mu, fill in the table according to the Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census.

H121 Name	H122 Code	H123 Planting area (mu)	H121 Name	H122 Code	H123 Planting area (mu)

H200 VI. Does your family have any woodland with confirmed tenure or management right?

1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **H300**

H201 Area of woodland with confirmed tenure _____ mu

H202 Area of outflowing woodland as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

H203 Area of inflowing woodland as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

H204 Actual woodland area of your family in 2016 _____ mu

H205 Among it: 1. Woodland area included in ecological public-welfare forest _____ mu

H206 2. Woodland area for cutting wood _____ mu

H207 3. Woodland area for cutting bamboo _____ mu

H208 4. Woodland area for cultivating seedlings _____ mu

H209 5. Woodland area for collecting forest products _____ mu

H210 Is your family engaged in under-forest economic activities? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **H300**

H211 Woodland area for under-forest economic activities _____ mu

H300 VII. Does your family keep livestock in 2016? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to H320

H301 Name	H302 Code	H303 Inventory at the year end	H301 Name	H302 Code	H303 Inventory at the year end
Pig	500		Sheep and goat	509	
Cattle	502		Chicken	517	
Among them: beef cattle	504		Duck	520	
Dairy cattle	505		Goose	523	

Continued Table: For other livestock and poultry bred, fill in the table according to the Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census.

H301 Name	H302 Code	H303 Inventory at the year end	H301 Name	H302 Code	H303 Inventory at the year end

H320 VIII. Does your family have any grassland (meadow) with confirmed (contracted) tenure or management right? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to H400

H321 Area of grassland (meadow) of your family with confirmed (contracted) tenure _____ mu

H322 Area of outflowing grassland (meadow) as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

H323 Area of inflowing grassland (meadow) as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

H324 Actual area of grassland (meadow) of your family in 2016 _____ mu

H400 IX. Is your family engaged in culturing/fishing of aquacultural products in 2016?

1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **H500**

H401 Actual area of freshwater aquaculture of your family _____ mu

H402 Among it: pond area _____ mu

H403 Actual area of marine aquaculture of your family _____ mu

H404 Among it: beach area _____ mu

H405 Powerboats for inland fishing _____

H406 Powerboats for coastal fishing _____

H500 X. Does your family provide agricultural machinery operation, irrigation, tree grafting, hatching, propagation of superior seeds (seedlings) and other services for other households or entities in 2016?

1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **H600**

H501 Classification of services	H502 Service revenue (Yuan)	H501 Classification of services	H502 Service revenue (Yuan)
1. Services for crop farming		3. Services for livestock	
2. Services for forestry		4. Services for aquaculture and fisheries	

Notes: 1. Services for crop farming include agricultural machinery operation, irrigation, pest and disease control, primary processing of agricultural products, etc.; 2. Services for forestry include forest pest control, tree grafting, etc.; 3. Services for livestock include propagation of superior seeds, hatching, etc.; 4. Services for aquaculture and fisheries include services on fries, fingerlings, improved categories of aquacultural products, etc.

H600 XI. Does your family have agricultural machines at the end of 2016? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **H620**

H601 Large and medium tractors _____

H609 Power threshers _____

H602 Small tractors and walking tractors _____

H610 Processing machines of composite feed _____

H603 Rotary tillers _____

H611 Milking machines _____

H604 Rotary cultivators _____

H612 Wool shearing machines _____

H605 Seeding machines _____

H613 Oxygen-increasing machines _____

H606 Rice transplanters _____

H614 Fruit tree pruners _____

H607 Power-driven irrigation and drainage machines (diesel engines, electromotors, etc.)

H615 Agricultural vehicles _____

H608 Combined harvesters and threshers _____

H616 Other agricultural machines _____

H620 XII. Operational characteristics of your family

H621 What kind of new-type agricultural organizations or forms does your family participate in? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Company + households 2. Farmer cooperative 3. Professional association
4. Commissioning of land 5. Others 6. None

H622 What kind of agricultural insurance does your family cover? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Policy-based insurance 2. Commercial insurance 3. None

H901 Interviewee (signature): _____ H902 Contact: _____

H903 Interviewer (signature): _____ H904 Date: MM DD, YY



Residents shall fulfill the obligation of truthfully reporting the survey items according to laws, and the original data of the survey shall not be provided to any entity or individual.

Large Scale Household Questionnaire

Form No.: No. 602
 Prepared by: National Bureau of Statistics of PRC
 The Steering Group Office of the Third National Agricultural Census
 File No.: G.T.Z.[2016]108
 Valid through: December, 2017

Code of the Enumeration Area: Name of the Enumeration Area:

Code of the Sub-Enumeration Area: Name of the Sub-Enumeration Area:

No. of Household:

G000 I. General information of your family

G001 Name of the householder:

G002 Is the household register of the householder in the town? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Yes 2. No

G003 How many members (who live together with the household in terms of economy and life) are there in your family?

Please fill in the general information of each of your family members (No.1 is the householder):

Family members	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
G004 Gender 1.Male 2.Female							
G005 Age (Years)							
G006 Marital status 1.Single 2.Married 3.Divorced 4.Widowed							
G007 Education degree 1.Illiterate 2.Primary school 3.Junior high school 4.Senior high school or technical secondary school 5.Vocational school and above							
G008 Are you a student? 1. Yes 2. No							
G009 Have you left the town or township for 6 months or for a longer time? 1. Yes 2. No							
G010 How many days in 2016 have you spent on agricultural production and management? (Please choose) ① Not a single day (go to G014) ② 1-14 days ③ 15-29 days ④ 30 days and above							
G011 Which agricultural sector have you engaged in? 1. Crop farming 2. Forestry 3. Livestock 4. Aquaculture and fisheries 5. Services of agriculture 6. None	Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>	Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>	Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>	Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>	Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>	Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>	Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>
G012 In 2016, have you engaged in agricultural activities for 30 days and above outside the household? 1. Yes 2. No							
G013 Have you received any training on agricultural technologies? 1. Yes 2. No							
G014 Have you engaged in non-agricultural industries? What is your way of doing business? 1. None 2. Employer 3. Self-support 4. Worker 5. Public service 6. Others							
G015 For those aged 60 and above: Are your children out of the town for 6 months or for a longer time? 1. Yes 2. No							

G020 II. How many workers does your family employ in 2016 to work in crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries, and services for agriculture for a long or short term?

G021 Workers employed for 1-14 days _____

G022 Workers employed for 15-29 days _____

G023 Workers employed for 30 days and above _____(Where G023 >0, continue to fill in; where G023=0, go to **G050**)

G024 Among them, women _____

G025 Among them, workers who have received trainings on agricultural technologies _____

How many people are employed in the following groups by age by your family for 30 days and above?

G026 35 years old and below _____

G027 36-54 years old _____

G028 55 years old and above _____

How many people are employed in the following groups by education degree by your family for 30 days and above?

G029 Illiterate _____

G030 Primary school _____

G031 Junior high school _____

G032 Senior high school or technical secondary school _____

G033 Vocational school and above _____

How many people are employed in the following groups by agricultural sectors by your family for 30 days and above?

G034 Crop farming _____

G035 Forestry _____

G036 Livestock _____

G037 Aquaculture and fisheries _____

G038 Services for agriculture _____

G050 III. Does your family have arable land with confirmed (contracted) tenure or management right? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to G100

G051 Area of arable land of your family with confirmed (contracted) tenure _____ mu

G052 Area of arable land of your family increased cumulatively as of the end of 2016 due to private plot, wasteland cultivation, reclamation and other reasons _____ mu

G053 Area of arable land of your family decreased cumulatively as of the end of 2016 due to changes of usage, disaster damage, and other reasons _____ mu

G054 Area of outflowing arable land as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

G055 Area of inflowing arable land as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

Where G055>0, continue to fill in; where G055=0, go to G070.

G056 Mode of land inflow	G057 Area of inflowing land (mu)	G058 Contract period (Years)	G059 Average price (conversion price) (Yuan/mu*year)	G060 Payment method 1. Cash 2. Payment in kind 3. No payment
1. Subcontract				
2. Transfer				

3. Swap				
4. Lease				
5. Pooling of land as shares				
6. Others				

G061 Usage of inflowing arable land: 1. Used for crop farming _____ mu

G062 2. Used for horticulture crop and seedling cultivation _____ mu

G063 3. Used for forestry management _____ mu

G064 4. Used for livestock breeding (including breeding houses) _____ mu

G065 5. Used for aquaculture _____ mu

G066 6. Used for other purposes _____ mu

G070 Actual arable land area of your family in 2016 _____ mu

G071 Among it: Area of arable land that others have commissioned your family for cultivation _____ mu

G072 Among the actual cultivated area, the area of arable land that has access to irrigation facilities, water sources, and that can be irrigated under normal climate _____ mu

G073 Among it: area of arable land that has access to facilities of sprinkling irrigation, trickle irrigation and infiltrating irrigation _____ mu

G074 What is the main source of irrigation water? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Groundwater 2. Surface water

G100 IV. Does your family plant crops in 2016? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to G120

G101 Name	G102 Code	G103 Sowing area (mu)	G104 Average yield per mu (Kg/mu)	G105 Average amount of fertilizer per mu (Kg mu)	G106 Organic fertilizer? 1. Yes 2. No	G107 Times of pesticide spraying (times)	G108 Machine-powered ploughing? 1. Yes 2. No	G109 Machine-powered sowing? 1. Yes 2. No	G110 Machine-powered harvesting? 1. Yes 2. No	G111 Straws chopped to be returned into soil? 1. Yes 2. No
Early rice	100									
Middle rice and single-cropping late rice	101									
Double-cropping late rice	102									
Wheat	103									
Corn	104									

Continued Table I: what is the planting area of the following crops?

G101 Name	G102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)	G101 Name	G102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)	G101 Name	G102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)
Millet	105		Soybean	130		Cucumber	213	
Potato	116		Cotton	140		Eggplant	219	
Peanut	120		Sugarcane	160		Pepper	220	
Rapeseed	121		Cabbage	203		Tomato	221	
Sunflower	122		White radish	207		Watermelon	330	

Continued Table II: For other crops of which the sowing area is greater than or equal to 0.01 mu, fill in the table according to the Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census.

G101 Name	G102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)	G101 Name	G102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)	G101 Name	G102 Code	H103 Sowing area (mu)

Among the sowing area of crops throughout the year:

G112 Coverage area of plastic film _____ mu

G113 Coverage area of formula fertilization by soil testing _____ mu

What are the coverage areas of the greenhouse and plastic shelter of your family? What are the sales of greenhouse and plastic shelter products?

G114 Coverage area of greenhouse _____ mu

G115 Sales of agricultural products planted in greenhouse throughout the year _____ (10,000 Yuan)

G116 Coverage area of plastic shelter _____ mu

G117 Sales of agricultural products planted in plastic shelter throughout the year _____ (10,000 Yuan)

G120 V. At the end of 2016, does your family have tea garden, mulberry field, orchard and edible nut forest (garden)? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **G200**

G121 Name	G122 Code	G123 Planting area (mu)	G124 Yield (Kg)	G125 Sales (10,000 Yuan)	G121 Name	G122 Code	G123 Planting area (mu)	G124 Yield (Kg)	G125 Sales (10,000 Yuan)
Tea	400				Grape	420			
Mulberry	404				Date	421			
Apple	410				Banana	430			
Pear	411				Walnut	442			
Orange	412				Chestnut	443			

Continued Table: For other horticulture crops of which the planting area is greater than or equal to 0.01 mu, fill in the table according to the Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census.

G121 Name	G122 Code	G123 Planting area (mu)	G124 Yield (Kg)	G121 Name	G122 Code	G123 Planting area (mu)	G124 Yield (Kg)

G200 VI. Does your family have any woodland with confirmed tenure or management right? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **G300**

G201 Area of woodland with confirmed tenure _____ mu

G202 Area of outflowing woodland as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

G203 Area of inflowing woodland as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

Where G203>0, continue to fill in; where G203=0, go to G209.

G204 Mode of land inflow	G205 Area of inflowing land (mu)	G206 Contract period (Years)	G207 Average price (conversion price) (Yuan/mu*year)	G208 Payment method 1. Cash 2. Payment in kind 3. No payment
1. Subcontract				
2. Transfer				

3. Swap				
4. Lease				
5. Pooling of land as shares				
6. Others				

G209 Actual woodland area of your family in 2016 _____ mu

G210 Among it: 1. Woodland area included in ecological public-welfare forest _____ mu

G211 2. Woodland area for cutting wood _____ mu

G212 Yield of cutting wood _____ m³

G213 Sales of wood _____ (10,000 Yuan)

G214 3. Woodland area for cutting bamboo _____ mu

G215 Yield of cutting bamboo _____

G216 Sales of bamboo _____ (10,000 Yuan)

G217 4. Woodland area for cultivating seedlings _____ mu

G218 Production of seedlings _____ (by 10,000)

G219 Sales of seedlings _____ (10,000 Yuan)

G220 5. Woodland area for collecting forest products _____ mu

G221 Sales of forest products _____ (10,000 Yuan)

G222 Among it: Woodland area for collecting natural rubber _____ mu

G223 Yield of natural rubber _____ Kg

G224 Sales of natural rubber _____ (10,000 Yuan)

G225 Is your family engaged in under-forest economic activities? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to

G300

G226 Woodland area for under-forest economic activities _____ mu

G227 Sales from under-forest economic activities _____ (10,000 Yuan)

G300 VII. Does your family keep livestock, poultry or animals in 2016? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2.

No. Go to **G320**

G301 Name	G302 Code	G303 Inventory at the year end		G304 Livestock slaughtered throughout the year (output)	
		Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity
Pig	500	Per		Per	
Among them: fertile sow	501	Per		—	—
Cattle	502	Per		Per	
Among them: fertile cattle	503	Per		—	—
Among them: beef cattle	504	Per		Per	
Dairy cattle	505	Per		(533 cow milk) Kg	
Sheep	510	Per		Per	
Goat	512	Per		Per	
Among them: milk goat	514	Per		(534 goat's milk) Kg	
Broiler chicken	518	Per		Per	
Laying chicken	519	Per		(535 eggs) Kg	

Meat duck	521	Per		Per	
Laying duck	522	Per		(536 duck eggs) Kg	
Goose	523	Per		Per	
Domestic rabbit	546	Per		Per	
Bee	547	Hive		(539 honey) Kg	

Continued Table: For other livestock and poultry bred, fill in the table according to the Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census.

G301 Name	G302 Code	G303 Inventory at the year end	
		Unit	Quantity

G320 VIII. Does your family have any grassland (meadow) with confirmed (contracted) tenure or management right? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **G331**

G321 Area of grassland (meadow) of your family with confirmed (contracted) tenure _____ mu

G322 Area of outflowing grassland (meadow) as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

G323 Area of inflowing grassland (meadow) as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

G324 Actual area of grassland (meadow) of your family in 2016 _____ mu

G325 Quantity of harvested grass _____ Kg

G331 Area of houses for livestock and poultry farming _____ m²

G332 How is the livestock and poultry manure dealt with? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Used as fertilizer 2. Used as biogas 3. Used for selling 4. Others

G333 Are there harmless treatment facilities for livestock and poultry manure? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Yes 2. No

G400 IX. Is your family engaged in culturing/fishing of aquacultural products in 2016?

1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **G500**

G401 Area of freshwater aquaculture _____ mu G411 Area of marine aquaculture _____ mu

G402 Among it: pond area _____ mu G412 Among it: offshore area _____ mu

G403 reservoir area _____ mu G413 Among it: beach area _____ mu

G404 lake area _____ mu G414 Output of marine aquaculture (fishing) _____ Kg

G405 Output of freshwater aquaculture (fishing) _____ Kg G415 Among it: marine fish _____ Kg

G406 Among it: freshwater fish _____ Kg G416 marine crustacean _____ Kg

G407 freshwater crustacean _____ Kg G417 marine shellfish _____ Kg

G408 freshwater shellfish _____ Kg G418 marine algae _____ Kg

G409 freshwater algae _____ Kg G419 marine mollusks _____ Kg

G410 other freshwater products _____ Kg G420 other marine products _____ Kg

G421 Area of houses for aquaculture and fisheries breeding _____ m² G422 Powerboats for inland fishing _____

G423 Powerboats for coastal fishing _____ G424 Powerboats for offshore fishing _____

G500 X. Is your family in 2016 engaged in services for agriculture? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **G600**

G501 Classification of services	G502 Service revenue (10,000 Yuan)	G503 Unit price of services (Calculated based on the price when the maximum amount of services is provided) (Yuan/mu)
1. Services for crop farming		—
Among them: machine-powered ploughing services		
machine-powered sowing (transplanting) services		
machine-powered harvesting services		
plant protection services		
irrigation services		
2. Services for forestry		
3. Services for livestock		—
4. Services for aquaculture and fisheries		

Notes: 1. Services for crop farming include agricultural machinery operation, irrigation, pest and disease control, primary processing of agricultural products, etc.; 2. Services for forestry include forest pest control, tree grafting, etc.; 3. Services for livestock include propagation of superior seeds, hatching, etc.; 4. Services for aquaculture and fisheries include services on fries, fingerlings, improved categories of aquacultural products, etc.

G600 XI. Does your family have agricultural machines at the end of 2016? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **G620**

- | | |
|--|---|
| G601 Large and medium tractors ____ | G609 Power threshers ____ |
| G602 Small tractors and walking tractors ____ | G610 Processing machines of composite feed ____ |
| G603 Rotary tillers ____ | G611 Milking machines ____ |
| G604 Rotary tillers ____ | G612 Wool shearing machines ____ |
| G605 Seeding machines ____ | G613 Oxygen-increasing machines ____ |
| G606 Rice transplanters ____ | G614 Fruit tree pruners ____ |
| G607 Power-driven irrigation and drainage machines (diesel engines, electromotors, etc.) | G615 Agricultural vehicles ____ |
| G608 Combined harvesters and threshers ____ | G616 Other agricultural machines ____ |

G620 XII. Is your family engaged in production of agriculture, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries? What are the operational characteristics? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **G700**

G621 What is the mode of operation of your family? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Production-oriented 2. Integrated production and processing 3. Integrated production, processing, and sales 4. Others

G622 What is the main method of selling agricultural products of your family? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Self marketing 2. Distribution through intermediaries 3. Sales by production orders 4. Others

G623 Does your family sell agricultural products through e-commerce in 2016? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Yes 2. No

G624 If yes, what is the sales? _____(10,000 Yuan)

G625 What kind of new agricultural organizations or forms does your family participate in? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Company + households
2. Farmer cooperative
3. Professional association
4. Commissioning of land
5. Others
6. None

G626 What new models does your family use to produce agricultural products? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Facility agriculture
2. Recycling agriculture
3. Industrialized production
4. Others
5. None

G627 Do the agricultural products of your family pass the following certifications? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Pollution-Free Agricultural Products
2. Green Food
3. Organic Food
4. None

G628 What new mode of business activities does your family carry out? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Catering and accommodation
2. Picking
3. Fishing
4. Farming experience
5. Others
6. None

G629 Is your family designated by the agricultural department or registered in the industry and commerce department as a family farm? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Yes
2. No

G630 Does your family obtain business license for individual industrial and commercial enterprise? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Yes
2. No

G631 What kind of agricultural insurance does your family cover? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Policy-based insurance
2. Commercial insurance
3. None

G650 XIII. Operating status of your family in agriculture, forestry, livestock, and aquaculture and fisheries

G651 Total operating expense of your family in agriculture, forestry, livestock, and aquaculture and fisheries in 2016 _____(10,000 Yuan)

(Including expenses on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, wages, agricultural machinery services, insurance, training, transportation, and other items related to agricultural operations)

G652 What is the main source of operating funds? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Own funds
2. Private lending
3. Bank loans
4. Project funds
5. Others

G653 Year-end loan balance at banking institutions _____(10,000 Yuan)

G654 Year-end loan balance of private lending _____(10,000 Yuan)

G655 Total operating revenue of your family in agriculture, forestry, livestock, and aquaculture and fisheries in 2016 _____(10,000 Yuan)

(Including sales income of agricultural products, converted revenue for products self-produced and self-used)

G656 Total non-agricultural operation revenue of your family in 2016 _____(10,000 Yuan)

G700 XIV. Housing and living conditions of your family

G701 What is the structure of your house now? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

- 1.Reinforced concrete
- 2.Brick and concrete
- 3.Brick (stone) wood
- 4.Bamboo-grass adobe
- 5.Others

G702 How many houses does your family have? _____

G703 How many commercial residential buildings are among them? _____

G704 What is the main source of drinking water for your family? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Purified tap water
2. Protected well water and spring water
3. Unprotected well water and spring water
4. River and lake water
5. Collected rainwater
6. Barreled water
7. Other water sources

G705 What are the main difficulties of your family in getting drinking water? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. It takes more than half an hour to get water each time
2. Intermittent water supply
3. The continuous shortage of water lasts for more than 15 days
4. No difficulty

G706 What is the main energy source for cooking and heating of your family? (Choose the main energy, 2 choices at most, and tick your answer "√")

1. Firewood (including straw)
2. Coal
3. Gas, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas
4. Biogas
5. Electricity
6. Solar
7. Others

G707 How much coal have you purchased in 2016 if your family mainly uses coal for cooking and heating (G706 = 2)? _____ Kg

G708 What is the type of toilet of your family? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Water-flush sanitary toilet (flushing into the sewer, septic tank and toilet pit)
2. Water-flush non-sanitary toilet ((flushing into other places)
3. Hygienic pit toilet
4. Ordinary pit toilet
5. No toilet

G709 How many cars does your family have? _____

G710 How many motorcycles and electromobiles does your family have? _____

G711 How many water heaters for showering does your family have? _____

G712 How many air conditioners does your family have? _____

G713 How many refrigerators does your family have? _____

G714 How many computers does your family have? _____

G715 If your family has computers, do you have access to the Internet? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Yes 2. No

G716 How many color television sets does your family have? _____

G717 If your family has color television sets, how do you receive TV programs? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Cable TV
2. Satellite
3. Others

G718 How many cellphones does your family have? _____

G719 Among the cellphones in use, how many of them have access to the Internet? _____

G720 Have you ever experienced Internet shopping? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Yes 2. No

G901 Interviewee (signature): _____ G902 Contact: _____

G903 Interviewer (signature): _____ G904 Date: MM DD, YY



Residents shall fulfill the obligation of truthfully reporting the survey items according to laws, and the original data of the survey shall not be provided to any entity or individual.

Corporate Questionnaire

Form No.: No. 603
 Prepared by: National Bureau of Statistics of PRC
 The Steering Group Office of the Third National Agricultural Census
 File No.: G.T.Z.[2016]108
 Valid through: December, 2017

Code of the Enumeration Area: Name of the Enumeration Area: _____

No. of the Corporate:

D000 I. General information of your corporate

D001 Name of the corporate (establishment): _____

D002 Legal representative (head of the corporate): _____

D003 Type of the corporate (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") (If "3" is chosen, go to **D008**)

1. Legal entity 2. Industrial establishment 3. Non-registered entity

D004 Credibility Code

D005 Credibility Code of Legal Entity (completed by the industrial establishment)

D006 Enumeration type (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. State-owned 2. Collective 3. Joint-stock 4. Joint venture 5. Private
 6. Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan-funded 7. Foreign-funded 8. Others

D007 System of the corporate (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Agricultural reclamation 2. Forestry 3. Judicature 4. Chinese People's Liberation Army
 5. Armed Police Force 6. Others 7. None

D008 Coverage area of the corporate _____ mu

D009 Organization type of the corporate (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Enterprise 2. Public institution 3. Organ 4. Social association 5. Farmer cooperative 6. Others
 Where D009≠5, go to **D020**;

Where D009=5, **what are the members of the cooperative?**

D010 Common households _____

D011 Family farm and professional large scale households _____

D012 Enterprise _____ D013 Others _____

D014 Does the cooperative have land to operate? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **D016**

D015 Land operation methods of the cooperative (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. The management right of land included in the cooperative has been completely transferred and is under the unified management of the cooperative
 2. The management right of land included in the cooperative has not been transferred and the cooperative is responsible for offering services
 3. Both methods mentioned above

D016 Is the cooperative a demonstration cooperative recognized by agricultural department, forestry department or other departments? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Yes 2. No

D020 II. How many full-time or part-time workers does your corporate employ in 2016 to work in agriculture, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries, and services for agriculture?

D021 Workers employed for 1-14 days _____

D022 Workers employed for 15-29 days _____

D023 Workers employed for 30 days and above _____ (Where D023 >0, continue to fill in; where D023=0, go to **D050**)

D024 Among them, women _____

D025 Among them, workers who have received trainings on agricultural technologies _____

How many people are employed in the following groups by age by your corporate for 30 days and above?

D026 35 years old and below _____

D027 36-54 years old _____

D028 55 years old and above _____

How many people are employed in the following groups by education by your corporate for 30 days and above?

D029 Illiterate _____

D030 Primary school _____

D031 Junior high school _____

D032 Senior high school or technical secondary school _____

D033 Vocational school and above _____

How many people are employed in the following groups by agricultural sectors by your corporate for 30 days and above?

D034 Crop farming _____

D035 Forestry _____

D036 Livestock _____

D037 Aquaculture and fisheries _____

D038 Services for agriculture _____

D050 III. Does your corporate have arable land with ownership or management right? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2.No. Go to **D100**

D051 Area of arable land of your corporate with ownership _____ mu

D054 Area of outflowing arable land as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

D055 Area of inflowing arable land as of the end of 2016 due to subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

Where D055>0, continue to fill in; where D055=0, go to D070.

D056 Mode of land inflow	D057 Area of inflowing land (mu)	D058 Contract period (Years)	D059 Average price (conversion price) (Yuan/mu*year)	D060 Payment method 1. Cash 2. Payment in kind 3. No payment
1. Subcontract				
2. Transfer				
3. Swap				
4. Lease				
5. Pooling of land as shares				
6. Others				

- D061 Usage of inflowing arable land: 1. Used for crop farming _____ mu
D062 2. Used for horticulture crop and seedling cultivation _____ mu
D063 3. Used for forestry management _____ mu
D064 4. Used for livestock and poultry farming (including breeding houses) _____ mu
D065 5. Used for aquaculture _____ mu
D066 6. Used for other purposes _____ mu

D070 Actual arable land area of your corporate in 2016 _____ mu

D071 Among it: Area of arable land that others have commissioned your corporate for cultivation _____ mu

D072 Among the actual cultivated arable land, the area of arable land that has access to irrigation facilities, water sources, and that can be irrigated under the normal climate _____ mu

D073 Among it: area of arable land that has access to facilities of sprinkling irrigation, trickle irrigation and infiltrating irrigation _____ mu

D074 What is the main source of irrigation water? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")
1. Groundwater 2. Surface water

D100 IV. Does your corporate plant crops in 2016? 1.Yes. Continue to fill in; 2.No. Go to **D120**

D101 Name	D102 Code	D103 Sowing area (mu)	D104 Average yield per mu (Kg/mu)	D105 Average amount of fertilizer per mu (Kg / mu)	D106 Organic fertilizer? 1. Yes 2. No	D107 Times of pesticide spraying (times)	D108 Machine-powered ploughing? 1. Yes 2. No	D109 Machine-powered sowing? 1. Yes 2. No	D110 Machine-powered harvesting? 1. Yes 2. No	D111 Straws chopped to be returned into soil? 1. Yes 2. No
Early rice	100									
Middle rice and single-cropping late rice	101									
Double-cropping late rice	102									
Wheat	103									
Corn	104									

Continued Table I: what is the sowing area of the following crops?

D101 Name	D102 Code	D103 Sowing area (mu)	D101 Name	D102 Code	D103 Sowing area (mu)	D101 Name	D102 Code	D103 Sowing area (mu)
Millet	105		Soybean	130		Cucumber	213	
Potato	116		Cotton	140		Eggplant	219	
Peanut	120		Sugarcane	160		Pepper	220	
Rapeseed	121		Cabbage	203		Tomato	221	
Sunflower	122		White radish	207		Watermelon	330	

Continued Table II: For other crops of which the sowing area is greater than or equal to 0.01 mu, fill in the table according to the Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census.

D101 Name	D102 Code	D103 Sowing area (mu)	D101 Name	D102 Code	D103 Sowing area (mu)	D101 Name	D102 Code	D103 Sowing area (mu)

Among the sowing area of crops of your corporate throughout the year:

D112 Coverage area of plastic film _____ mu

D113 Coverage area of formula fertilization by soil testing _____ mu

What is the coverage area of agricultural facilities of your corporate? What are the sales of agricultural products produced by these facilities?

D114 Coverage area of greenhouse _____ mu

D115 Sales of agricultural products planted in greenhouse throughout the year _____ (10,000 Yuan)

D116 Coverage area of plastic shelter _____ mu

D117 Sales of agricultural products planted in hothouse throughout the year _____ (10,000 Yuan)

D120 V. At the end of 2016, does your corporate have tea garden, mulberry field, orchard and edible nut forest (garden)? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **D200**

D121 Name	D122 Code	D123 Planting area (mu)	D124 Yield (Kg)	D125 Sales (10,000 Yuan)	D121 Name	D122 Code	D123 Planting area (mu)	D124 Yield (Kg)	D125 Sales (10,000 Yuan)
Tea	400				Grape	420			
Mulberry	404				Date	421			
Apple	410				Banana	430			
Pear	411				Walnut	442			
Orange	412				Chestnut	443			

Continued Table: For other horticulture crops of which the planting area is greater than or equal to 0.01 mu, fill in the table according to the Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census.

D121 Name	D122 Code	D123 Planting area (mu)	D124 Yield (Kg)	D121 Name	D122 Code	D123 Planting area (mu)	D124 Yield (Kg)

D200 VI. Does your corporate have woodland with ownership or management right?

1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **D300**

D201 Area of woodland of your corporate with ownership _____ mu

D202 Area of outflowing woodland as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

D203 Area of inflowing woodland as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

Where D203>0, continue to fill in; where D203=0, go to D209.

D204 Mode of woodland inflow	D205 Area of inflowing land (mu)	D206 Contract period (Years)	D207 Average price (conversion price) (Yuan/mu*year)	D208 Payment method 1. Cash 2. Payment in kind 3. No payment
1. Subcontract				
2. Transfer				
3. Swap				
4. Lease				
5. Pooling of land as shares				
6. Others				

D209 Actual woodland area of your corporate in 2016 _____ mu

D210 Among it: 1. Woodland area included in ecological public-welfare forest _____ mu

D211 2. Woodland area for cutting wood _____ mu

D212 Yield of cutting wood _____ m³

D213 Sales of wood _____ (10,000 Yuan)

D214 3. Woodland area for cutting bamboo _____ mu

D215 Yield of cutting bamboo _____

D216 Sales of bamboo _____ (10,000 Yuan)

D217 4. Woodland area for cultivating seedlings _____ mu

D218 Production of seedlings _____ (by 10,000)

D219 Sales of seedlings _____ (10,000 Yuan)

D220 5. Woodland area for collecting forest products _____ mu

D221 Sales of forest products _____ (10,000 Yuan)

D222 Among it: Woodland area for collecting natural rubber _____ mu

D223 Yield of natural rubber _____ Kg

D224 Sales of natural rubber _____ (10,000 Yuan)

D225 Is your corporate engaged in under-forest economic activities? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to D300

D226 Woodland area for under-forest economic activities _____ mu

D227 Sales from under-forest economic activities _____ (10,000 Yuan)

D300 VII. Does the corporate keep livestock, poultry or animals in 2016? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to D320

D301 Name	D302 Code	D303 Inventory at the year end		D304 Livestock slaughtered throughout the year (output)	
		Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity
Pig	500	Per		Per	
Among them: fertile sow	501	Per		—	—
Cattle	502	Per		Per	
Among them: fertile cattle	503	Per		Per	—
Among them: beef cattle	504	Per		Kg	
Dairy cattle	505	Per		(533 cow milk) Kg	
Sheep	510	Per		Per	
Goat	512	Per		Per	

Among them: milk goat	514	Per		(534 goat's milk) Kg	
Broiler chicken	518	Per		Per	
Laying chicken	519	Per		(535 eggs) Kg	
Meat duck	521	Per		Per	
Laying duck	522	Per		(536 duck eggs) Kg	
Goose	523	Per		Per	
Domestic rabbit	546	Per		Per	
Bee	547	Hive		(539 honey) Kg	

Continued Table: For other livestock and poultry bred, fill in the table according to the Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census.

D301 Name	D302 Code	D303 Inventory at the year end	
		Unit	Quantity

D320 VIII. Does the corporate have any grassland (meadow) with ownership or management right? 1.

Yes. Continue to fill in; 2.No. Go to **D331**

D321 Area of grassland (meadow) of the corporate with ownership _____ mu

D322 Area of outflowing grassland (meadow) as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

D323 Area of inflowing grassland (meadow) as of the end of 2016 through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways _____ mu

D324 Actual area of grassland (meadow) of the corporate in 2016 _____ mu

D325 Quantity of harvested grass _____ Kg

D331 Area of houses for livestock and poultry farming _____ m²

D332 How is the livestock and poultry manure dealt with? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Used as fertilizer 2. Used as biogas 3. Used for selling 4. Others

D333 Are there harmless treatment facilities for livestock and poultry manure? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Yes 2. No

D400 IX. Is the corporate engaged in culturing/fishing of aquacultural products in 2016? 1. Yes.

Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **D500**

D401 Area of freshwater aquaculture _____ mu

D411 Area of marine aquaculture _____ mu

D402 Among it: pond area _____ mu

D412 Among it: offshore area _____ mu

D403 reservoir area _____ mu

D413 Among it: beach area _____ mu

D404 lake area _____ mu

D414 Output of marine aquaculture (fishing) _____ Kg

D405 Output of freshwater aquaculture (fishing) _____ Kg

D415 Among it: marine fish _____ Kg

D406 Among it: freshwater fish _____ Kg

D416 marine crustacean _____ Kg

D407 freshwater crustacean _____ Kg

D417 marine shellfish _____ Kg

D408 freshwater shellfish _____ Kg

D418 marine algae _____ Kg

D409 freshwater algae _____ Kg

D419 marine mollusks _____ Kg

D410 other freshwater products _____ Kg

D420 other marine products _____ Kg

D421 Area of houses for aquaculture and fisheries breeding _____ m²

D422 Powerboats for inland fishing _____

D423 Powerboats for coastal fishing _____

D424 Powerboats for offshore fishing _____

D500 X. Is the corporate in 2016 engaged in services for agriculture? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **D600**

In case the corporate is a service corporate of enterprise nature, fill in the service revenue; in case the corporate is a service corporate of institution nature, fill out the service expenses.

D501 Classification of services	Enterprises	Institutions	D504 Unit price of services (Yuan/mu) (Calculated based on the price when the maximum amount of services is provided)
	D502 Service revenue (10,000 Yuan)	D503 Service expenses (10,000 Yuan)	
1. Services for crop farming			—
Among them: machine-powered ploughing services			
machine-powered sowing (transplanting) services			
machine-powered harvesting services			
plant protection services			
irrigation services			
2. Services for forestry			
3. Services for livestock			—
4. Services for aquaculture and fisheries			

Notes: 1. Services for crop farming include agricultural machinery operation, irrigation, pest and disease control, primary processing of agricultural products, etc.; 2. Services for forestry include forest pest control, tree grafting, etc.; 3. Services for livestock include propagation of superior seeds, hatching, etc.; 4. Services for aquaculture and fisheries include services on fries, fingerlings, improved categories of aquacultural products, etc.

D600 XI. Does the corporate have agricultural machinery at the end of 2016? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **D620**

- | | |
|--|---|
| D601 Large and medium tractors ____ | D609 Power threshers ____ |
| D602 Small tractors and walking tractors ____ | D610 Processing machines of composite feed ____ |
| D603 Rotary tillers ____ | D611 Milking machines ____ |
| D604 Rotary tillers ____ | D612 Wool shearing machines ____ |
| D605 Seeding machines ____ | D613 Oxygen-increasing machines ____ |
| D606 Rice transplanters ____ | D614 Fruit tree pruners ____ |
| D607 Power-driven irrigation and drainage machines (diesel engines, electromotors, etc.) | D615 Agricultural vehicles ____ |
| D608 Combined harvesters and threshers ____ | D616 Other agricultural machines ____ |

D620 XII. Is the corporate engaged in production of agriculture, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries? What are the operational characteristics? 1. Yes. Continue to fill in; 2. No. Go to **D901**

D621 What is the mode of operation of the corporate? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Production-oriented
2. Integrated production and processing
3. Integrated production, processing, and marketing
4. Others

D622 What is the main method of selling agricultural products of the corporate? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Self marketing 2. Distribution through intermediaries 3. Sales by production orders 4. Others

D623 Does the corporate sell agricultural products through e-commerce in 2016? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1. Yes 2. No

D624 If yes, what is the sales? _____(10,000 Yuan)

D625 Is your entity a "leading enterprise of agricultural industrialization" recognized by agricultural department, forestry department or other departments at county level and above? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√") 1.Yes 2.No

D626 What new models does your entity use to produce agricultural products? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Facility agriculture 2. Recycling agriculture 3. Industrialized production 4. Others 5. None

D627 Do the agricultural products of your entity pass the following certifications? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Pollution-Free Agricultural Products 2. Green Food 3. Organic Food 4. None

D628 What new business activities does your entity carry out? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Catering and accommodation 2. Picking 3. Fishing 4. Farming experience
5. Others 6. None

D629 What kind of agricultural insurance does your family cover? (Multiple responses allowed. Please tick your answers "√")

1. Policy-based insurance 2. Commercial insurance 3. None

D650 XIII. Operating status of your entity in agriculture, forestry, livestock, and aquaculture and fisheries

D651 Total operating expense of your entity in agriculture, forestry, livestock, and aquaculture and fisheries in 2016 _____(10,000 Yuan)

(Including expenses on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, wages, agricultural machinery services, insurance, training, transportation, and other items related to agricultural operations)

D652 What is the main source of operating funds? (Only one response allowed. Please tick your answer "√")

1. Own funds 2. Private lending 3. Bank loans 4. Project funds 5. Others

D653 Year-end loan balance at banking institutions _____(10,000 Yuan)

D654 Year-end loan balance of private lending _____(10,000 Yuan)

D655 Total operating revenue of your entity in agriculture, forestry, livestock, and aquaculture and fisheries in 2016 _____(10,000 Yuan)

(Including sales of agricultural products income, revenue for products self-produced and self-used)

D656 Total non-agricultural operation revenue of your entity in 2016 _____(10,000 Yuan)

D901 Interviewee (signature): _____ D902 Contact: _____

D903 Interviewer (signature): _____ D904 Date: MM DD, YY



Residents shall fulfill the obligation of truthfully reporting the survey items according to laws, and the original data of the survey shall not be provided to any entity or individual.

Administrative Village Questionnaire

Form No.: No. 604
Prepared by: National Bureau of Statistics of PRC
The Steering Group Office of the Third National Agricultural Census
File No.: G.T.Z.[2016]108
Valid through: December, 2017

_____ Province (Autonomous Region, Municipality) _____ Prefecture
(City, State, League) _____ County (City, District, Banner) _____
Township (Town, Street) _____ Villager (Resident Committee)
Address Code □□□□□□—□□□—□□□

- C001 Administrative Village Type 1.Villager committee 2.Resident committee
3.Organization with village-level administrative management functions
- C002 Topography 1.Plain 2.Hill 3.Mountainous area
- C003 Was the village tracked as an impoverished village in 2014?
 1.No 2.National level 3.Provincial level 4.Municipal level (go to C006 if No. 1 is filled in)
- C004 Is the impoverished village free from poverty? 1.Yes 2.No
- C005 Standard of per capita net income for farmers of the tracked impoverished village
_____ Yuan
- C006 Is it a village where minority nationalities live in compact communities? 1.Yes 2.No
- C007 Is it a traditional village of China? 1.Yes 2.No
- C008 Is the village a National Characteristic Landscape Tourist Village? 1.Yes 2.No
- C009 Pavement of main roads leading to village
 1.Cement 2. Asphalt 3. Gravel 4.Brick stone 5.Others
- C009 Pavement of main roads in the village 1.Cement 2. Asphalt 3. Gravel 4.Brick stone
5.Others
- C011 Main sources of funds for building main roads in the village
 1.Government 2.Village collectives 3.Self-funded by villagers 4.Others
- C012 Are street lamps equipped on main roads in the village? 1.Yes 2.No
- C013 Is household garbage centralized treated? 1.Yes 2.No (go to C015 if No. 2 is selected)
- C014 Main sources of funds for centralized treatment of household garbage
 1.Government 2.Village collectives 3.Self-Funded by villagers 4.Others
- C015 Is sanitary sewage treated in a centralized manner?
 1.Yes 2.No (go to C017 if No. 2 is selected)
- C016 Main sources of funds for sewage disposal facility of sanitary sewage
 1.Government 2.Village collectives 3.Self-Funded By villagers 4.Others
- C017 Are there concentrated farming areas for livestock and poultry?
 1.Yes 2.No (go to C019 if No. 2 is selected)
- C018 Is the concentrated farming area equipped with manure bio-safety disposal equipment for the
livestock and poultry? 1.Yes 2.No
- C019 Is public transportation available? 1.Yes 2.No
- C020 Are E-commerce distribution sites established? 1.Yes 2.No

Name of indicators	Unit of measurement	Code	Quantity
A	B	C	1
I. General Information	—	—	
Area of administrative area	hectare	C021	
Number of natural villages	Per	C022	
Settlements for newly built villages since 2006	Per	C023	
The distance from the villager committee to the farthest natural village or settlement	km	C024	
Natural villages and settlements where electricity is available	Per	C025	
Natural villages and settlements where phones are available	Per	C026	
Natural villages and settlements where cable TVs are installed	Per	C027	
Natural villages and settlements where toilets have been improved	Per	C028	
Natural villages and settlements where highways have been opened	Per	C029	
Natural villages and settlements where natural gas is available	Per	C030	
Natural villages and settlements where Internet is accessed	Per	C031	
II. Population at the End of the Year	—	—	
Number of household registers (registered at local police station)	Household	C032	
Household register population (registered at local police station)	Person	C033	
Number of households of which all family members are out	Household	C034	
Including: Number of households of which all family members have been out for three years and above	Household	C035	
Number of family members which are all out	Person	C036	
Including: Number of family members that have been out for three years and above	Person	C037	
Permanent households	Household	C038	
Permanent population	Person	C039	
Including: migrant population	Person	C040	
III. Social Security	—	—	
Number of people covering the New Rural Cooperative Medical Insurance	Person	C041	
Number of people covering the Basic Pension Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents	Person	C042	
Number of households registered in the Rural Residents' Minimum Living Security System	Household	C043	
Number of people registered in the Rural Residents' Minimum Living Security System	Person	C044	
Number of households registered in the rural Five-Guarantee System	Household	C045	
Number of people registered in the rural Five-Guarantee System	Person	C046	
Number of people registered in the centralized pension system	Person	C047	

Name of indicators	Unit of measurement	Code	Quantity
A	B	C	1
IV. Basic Social Services	—	—	
Number of elementary teaching centers	Per	C048	
Number of full-time teachers in the elementary teaching centers	Person	C049	
Number of students in the elementary teaching centers	Person	C050	
Number of primary schools	Per	C051	
Number of full-time teachers in the primary schools	Person	C052	
Number of students in the primary schools	Person	C053	
Number of kindergartens and nurseries	Per	C054	
Including: Number of kindergartens and nurseries founded by village collectives	Per	C055	
Number of sports venues	Per	C056	
Number of libraries and cultural stations	Per	C057	
Number of leisure-time cultural organizations for farmers	Per	C058	
Number of mutual-aid old-age service facilities established by village collectives	Per	C059	
Number of health clinics	Per	C060	
Including: Number of health clinics established by village collectives	Per	C061	
Number of practicing physicians (physician assistants)	Person	C062	
Number of veterinarian (epidemic prevention) technicians	Person	C063	
Number of transformer substations established by village collectives	Per	C064	
Number of restaurants with business license	Per	C065	
Number of households with business license and offering tourism services	Household	C066	
Number of comprehensive stores or supermarkets with a business area of 50 square meters or above	Per	C067	
Number of tourists received by the village in 2016	Person	C068	
Cleansing amount of household garbage per month	ton/month	C069	
V. Land Management and Circulation	—	—	
Among the arable land area of the village at the end of 2016:	—	—	
Area of high-standard farmlands that have passed evaluation and acceptance	mu	C070	
Arable land area of formula fertilization by soil testing	mu	C071	
Area of lands for agricultural purpose outflowing through village collectives as of the end of 2016	mu	C072	
Including: arable land area	mu	C073	
Destination of the outflowing arable lands:	—	—	
Transferred to farmer cooperatives	mu	C074	
Transferred to enterprises	mu	C075	
Transferred to large scale households	mu	C076	
Transferred to other entities	mu	C077	

Name of indicators	Unit of measurement	Code	Quantity
A	B	C	1
Number of households whose arable lands have been taken over as of the end of 2016	Household	C078	
Number of population whose arable lands have been taken over as of the end of 2016	Person	C079	
VI. Land for Non-agricultural Usage	—	—	
Area of profit-oriented lands used for construction of village collectives	mu	C080	
Homestead area of the whole village	mu	C081	
VII. Irrigation and Water Conservancy	—	—	
Main source of irrigation water (1.Surface water 2.Groundwater 3.No source)	—	C082	□
Number of electro-mechanical wells that can be used as usual	Well	C083	
Number of drainage and irrigation stations at the year end	Per	C084	
Ponds and reservoirs that can be used for irrigation in the village	Per	C085	
Area of arable lands that can be irrigated by ponds and reservoirs	mu	C086	
VIII. Characteristic Farming and Cultivation Products	—	—	
Characteristic planting categories	—	—	
Name	—	C087	
Code	—	C088	
Planting area	mu	C089	
Characteristic livestock cultivating categories	—	—	
Name	—	C090	
Code	—	C091	
Inventory at the year end	Per	C092	
Characteristic aquaculture categories	—	—	
Name	—	C093	
Code	—	C094	
Aquaculture area	mu	C095	
IX. Condition of the Sub-area Where Livestock and Poultry are Bred Concentratedly	—	—	
Coverage area of pigs breeding sub-area	mu	C096	
Number of households breeding pigs	Household	C097	
Coverage area of cattle breeding sub-area	mu	C098	
Number of households breeding cattle	Household	C099	
Including: Number of households breeding dairy cattle	Household	C100	
Coverage area of sheep breeding sub-area	mu	C101	
Number of households breeding sheep	Household	C102	
Coverage area of poultry breeding sub-area	mu	C103	
Number of households breeding poultry	Household	C104	

Name of indicators	Unit of measurement	Code	Quantity
A	B	C	1
X. Finance of Village Collective Economy Organization	—	—	
Village collectives' revenue of the year	10,000 Yuan	C105	
Including: Operating revenue	10,000 Yuan	C106	
Subsidies	10,000 Yuan	C107	
Total assets of the village collectives at the year end	10,000 Yuan	C108	
Including: Operating assets	10,000 Yuan	C109	
Total debts of the village collectives at the year end	10,000 Yuan	C110	
Total creditor's right of the village collectives at the year end	10,000 Yuan	C111	
Total investment by the village collectives' fixed assets of the year	10,000 Yuan	C112	
Earnings (dividends) obtained by residents of the village from village collectives in 2016	Yuan	C113	
Total village-level office expense of the year	10,000 Yuan	C114	
XI. Village Cadres	—	—	
Number of village cadres at the year end	Person	C115	
Including: Number of female cadres	Person	C116	
Including: Number of college-graduate village officials	Person	C117	
Conditions of party branch secretary	—	—	
Age	Years	C118	
Education degree (1.Illiterate 2.Primary school 3.Junior high school 4.Senior high school or technical secondary school 5.Vocational school and above)	—	C119	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labor remuneration of the year	Yuan	C120	
if concurrently holding the post of village committee director (1.Yes, please complete the filling; 2.No, please continue to fill)	—	C121	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of village committee director	—	—	
Age	Years	C122	
Education degree (1.Illiterate 2.Primary school 3.Junior high school 4.Senior high school or technical secondary school 5.Vocational school and above)	—	C123	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labor remuneration of the year	Yuan	C124	

Enumerator (signature): _____

Census supervisor (signature): _____

Contact: _____

Contact: _____

Date: MM DD, YY

Date: MM DD, YY



Residents shall fulfill the obligation of truthfully reporting the survey items according to laws, and the original data of the survey shall not be provided to any entity or individual.

Town and Township Questionnaire

Form No.: No. 605
 Prepared by: National Bureau of Statistics of PRC
 Steering Group Office of the Third National Agricultural Census
 File No.: G.T.Z.[2016]108
 Valid through: December 2017

_____ Province (Autonomous Region, Municipality) _____ Prefecture (City, State, League) _____ County (City, District, Banner) _____ Township (Town, Street)

Address Code □□□□□□—□□□

- Z01 Township type 1.Key township 2.Non-key township 3.Town 4.Sub-district office
 5.Others
- Z02 Town type 1.County-level government location 2.Area in the vicinity county-level government location 3.Others
- Z03 Topography 1.Plain 2.Hill 3.Mountainous area
- Z04 Old liberated area 1.Yes 2.No
- Z05 Border area 1.Yes 2.No
- Z06 Ethnic town 1.Yes 2.No
- Z07 Is there entry and exit to the highway? 1.Yes 2.No
- Z08 Is there a railway station? 1.Yes 2.No
- Z09 Is there a wharf? 1.Yes 2.No

Name of indicators	Unit of measurement	Code	Quantity
A	B	C	1
I. General Information			
Area of administrative zone	Hectare	Z10	—
Number of resident committees (communities)	Per	Z11	
Number of villager committees	Per	Z12	
II. Population			
Number of household registers (registered at local police station)	Household	Z13	—
Household register population (registered at local police station)	Person	Z14	
Number of households of which all family members are out	Household	Z15	
Number of family members which are all out	Person	Z16	
Permanent households	Household	Z17	
Permanent population	Person	Z18	
Including: migrant population	Person	Z19	
III. Economy			
Public Financial Revenue	10,000 Yuan	Z20	—
Public Financial Expenditure	10,000 Yuan	Z21	
Total assets	10,000 Yuan	Z22	
Total debts	10,000 Yuan	Z23	
Number of enterprises	Per	Z24	
Enterprise employees	Person	Z25	
Tax actually paid by enterprises	10,000 Yuan	Z26	

Name of indicators	Unit of measurement	Code	Quantity
A	B	C	1
Number of industrial enterprises	Per	Z27	
Including: Industry above designated scale	Per	Z28	
Gross Industrial Output Value	10,000 Yuan	Z29	
Including: Industry above designated scale	10,000 Yuan	Z30	
Number of construction enterprises	Per	Z31	
Gross output value of construction industry	10,000 Yuan	Z32	
Number of accommodation and catering enterprises	Per	Z33	
Total revenue of accommodation and catering enterprises	10,000 Yuan	Z34	
IV. Trading and Marketing	—	—	—
Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	10,000 Yuan	Z35	
Including: Total retail sales of social consumer goods above designated scale	10,000 Yuan	Z36	
Number of markets for commodity trading	Per	Z37	
Trading volume of markets for commodity trading	10,000 Yuan	Z38	
Including: Number of markets oriented by grain and edible oils, vegetables and fruits	Per	Z39	
Trading volume of markets oriented by grain and edible oils, vegetables and fruits	10,000 Yuan	Z40	
Number of markets oriented by livestock and poultry	Per	Z41	
Annual trading volume of markets oriented by livestock and poultry	10,000 Yuan	Z42	
Number of markets oriented by aquacultural product	Per	Z43	
Annual trading volume of markets oriented by aquacultural product	10,000 Yuan	Z44	
Number of comprehensive stores or supermarkets with a business area of 50 square meters or above	Per	Z45	
V. Education, Culture and Healthcare	—	—	—
Number of kindergartens and nurseries	Per	Z46	
Number of primary schools	Per	Z47	
Number of full-time teachers in the primary schools	Person	Z48	
Number of students in the primary schools	Person	Z49	
Number of libraries and cultural stations	Per	Z50	
Number of theaters and cinemas	Per	Z51	
Number of sports venues	Per	Z52	
Number of healthcare agencies	Per	Z53	
Bed number of healthcare agencies	Per	Z54	
Number of practicing physicians (physician assistants)	Person	Z55	

Name of indicators	Unit of measurement	Code	Quantity
A	B	C	1
VI. Living Security	—	—	—
Number of wellbeing and adopting institutions	Per	Z56	
Including: Number of nursing homes established by local-level government	Per	Z57	
Bed number of wellbeing and adopting institutions	Per	Z58	
Number of persons adopted by wellbeing and adopting institutions	Person	Z59	
Number of people covering the Basic Pension Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents	Person	Z60	
Number of people covering the Basic Medical Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents	Person	Z61	
Number of people registered in the Urban and Rural Residents' Minimum Living Security System	Person	Z62	
VII. Utility	—	—	—
Number of households using tap water	Household	Z63	
Number of households using pipeline's natural gas	Household	Z64	
Number of financial sites	Per	Z65	
Number of gardens and leisure fitness plazas	Per	Z66	
Monthly disposal volume of household garbage	Ton/month	Z67	
1. Hygienic landfill	Ton/month	Z68	
2. Centralized Incineration	Ton/month	Z69	
3. Transferred to waste disposal factory	Ton/month	Z70	
VIII. Economic and Social Condition of Towns (limited to towns established in accordance with certain standards)	—	—	—
(I) Area and Population	—	—	—
Area constructed	Hectare	Z71	
Permanent households	Household	Z72	
Permanent population	Person	Z73	
Including: migrant population	Person	Z74	
(II) Economy	—	—	—
Number of enterprises	Per	Z75	
Enterprise employees	Person	Z76	
Number of industrial enterprises	Per	Z77	
Including: Industry above designated scale	Per	Z78	
Gross Industrial Output Value	10,000 Yuan	Z79	
Including: Industry above designated scale	10,000 Yuan	Z80	
Number of wholesale and retail enterprises	Per	Z81	
Sales of wholesale and retail enterprises' commodities	10,000 Yuan	Z82	
Number of commodity trading markets with trading value of above 100 million Yuan	Per	Z83	

Name of indicators	Unit of measurement	Code	Quantity
A	B	C	1
Trading volume of commodity trading markets with trading value of above 100 million Yuan	100 million Yuan	Z84	
Number of accommodation enterprises	Per	Z85	
Including: Number of star hotels	Per	Z86	
Number of guest rooms of accommodation enterprises	Room	Z87	
Including: Number of guest rooms of star hotels	Room	Z88	
Number of travel agencies	Per	Z89	
(III) Utility	—	—	—
Number of households with central heating	Household	Z90	
Transport lines of buses	Line	Z91	
Number of financial sites	Per	Z92	
Greening area	Hectare	Z93	
Public toilet	Per	Z94	

Enumerator (signature): _____

Census supervisor (signature): _____

Contact: _____

Contact: _____

Date: MM DD, YY

Date: MM DD, YY



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Crop Field Survey Questionnaire

Form No.: No. 606
 Prepared by: National Bureau of Statistics of PRC
 The Steering Group Office of the Third National Agricultural Census
 File No.: G.T.Z.[2016]108
 Valid through: December 2017

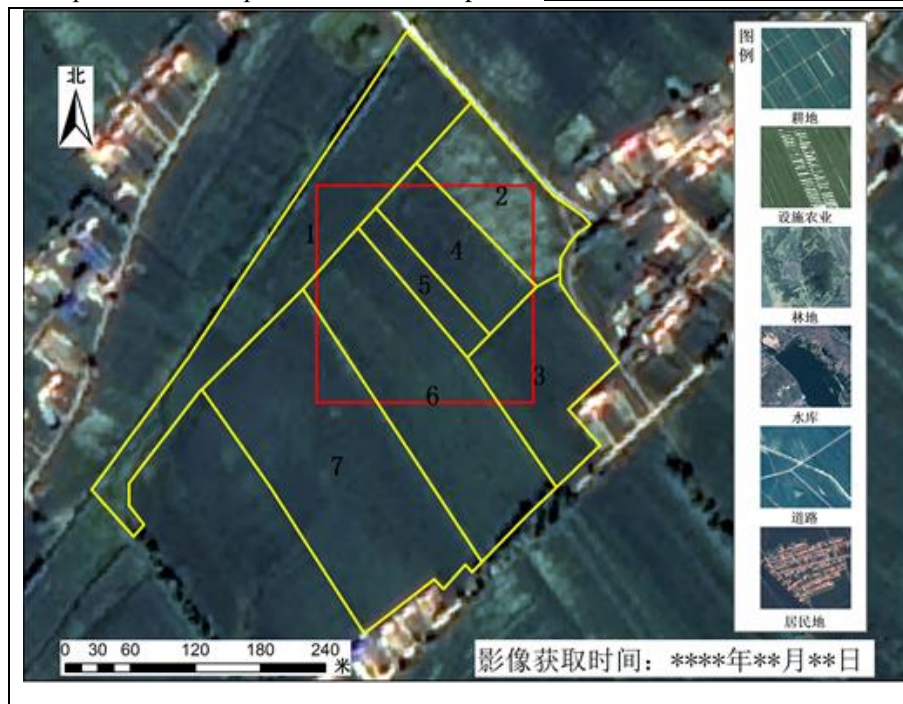
Enumeration Area Code: □□□□□□□□□□

Enumeration Area Name: _____

Sample No.: □ Sample Location Description: _____

2016 Cropping Season: _____

Unit: Square Meter



No. of Plot	Primary land features		Secondary land features		Land for facility agriculture				Household Name (leave blank temporarily)	Remarks
	Code	Area	Code	Area	Type	Multiple cropping times	Current season crop	Crop Area		
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Surveyed by:

Reviewed by:

Contact:

Survey date: MM DD, 20__

Part III Explanations to Indicators

I. Household Questionnaire

(I) Enumeration objects

This form includes two types of enumeration objects, among which one type is the household engaged in agriculture, regardless of its location in cities, towns or villages while the other type is the household living in village with confirmed (contracted) tenure of land, no matter whether or not it is engaged in agriculture.

Residence refers to houses or sites built by human being, and used for living with walls, tops, doors and windows, as well as independent entry.

Household refers to a group of people living in the same residence and sharing living costs or incomes. Each person of a group of people that live in the same house but do not share living costs shall be deemed as a household. Nannies or home helpers that live in the family shall not be registered as independent households in this agricultural census. The number of nannies or home helpers engaging in agricultural production shall be indicated in the Large Scale Household Questionnaire and Corporate Questionnaire.

Agricultural households refer to those engaging in crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries and providing services for agriculture for other households on agricultural land and with separate facility in the territory of PRC, no matter whether they reside in cities, towns or villages.

The standard of agricultural households is as follows:

1. The operated arable land, garden plot and aquaculture water surface cover an area of 0.1 mu or more within the year;
2. The operated woodland and grassland cover an area of 1 mu or more within the year;
3. One or more medium and large livestock, such as cattle, horse, pig and sheep, is raised within the year;
4. 20 or more rabbits and other small animals and fowls are raised within the year;
5. The value of sold and self-produced agricultural products the whole year exceeds 1,000 Yuan or above;
6. The operating revenue from crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries service provided for other households is 1,000 Yuan or more.

Households with confirmed (contracted) tenure of land refer to those living in villages with confirmed (contracted) tenure of land after being authorized the ownership upon confirmed tenure (areas failing to obtain the ownership upon confirmed tenure shall go through the second contracting), no matter whether they actually engage in crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries and provide services for agriculture.

Lands with confirmed (contracted) tenure include arable land, garden plot, woodland and grassland.

Households that have confirmed (contracted) tenure of land but have gone out with all family members (having been out of the town for six months or for a longer time) shall not be registered so long as all their lands have been transferred. Though no enumeration shall be made on them, they still need to be indicated in the pre-investigation form. For those whose lands have not been all transferred, enumeration is required for them.

(II) Enumeration principles and case processing methods

In accordance with requirements for division of enumeration areas, such administrations as villager committees, resident committees engaging in agricultural operation activities, as well as areas administrated by farms (forest farm, pasture, and aquaculture and fisheries) with village-level administrative functions in the territory of PRC shall carry out agricultural census based on the division of enumeration areas. The division of enumeration areas and determination of borders shall be carried out by agricultural census offices at town and township level.

The households to be registered in the questionnaire living in this town or township, including agricultural households and households with confirmed (contracted) tenure of land, shall be registered based on the residence. The households engaging in agricultural operating activities but living in other towns and townships shall be registered based on the operation place.

During enumeration, principles and methods to deal with the following cases include:

1. Household register and actual living conditions. Households who are registered as one household in the household register but whose family members actually do not live together shall be registered separately. Households who are registered as two but whose family members actually live together shall be registered as one household.
2. Living and agricultural operation condition. Households who live in the town or township, but operate agriculture in other enumeration areas, shall have their family members registered based on the residence in case the family members live in different enumeration areas. For the households whose family members live in the same enumeration area, they will be registered as one. Households, who do not live in the town or township but operate agriculture in this town or township, shall be registered according to the enumeration area where they manage agriculture. In case the household operates agriculture in different enumeration areas, they shall be registered for each in the corresponding enumeration area.

(III) Identification indicators

The identification indicator, also called identifiability indicator, is the unique identifier of census object and consists of classification codes. Its name and filling content is developed by the Steering Group Office of the Third National Agricultural Census according to national statistic standards, each identification indicator shall be filled according to the following requirements:

Enumeration area code is the standard code for village-level administrative entity in the Administrative Division Code for Statistics prepared by the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China in a unified manner.

Enumeration area name is the full name consistent with the standard code of the enumeration area.

Sub-enumeration area code is a two-digit code that starts from 01. In case of no sub-enumeration area, fill "01" only as the closing code.

Sub-enumeration area name shall be filled according to the actual sub-enumeration area division conditions. Fill the name of natural village if the sub-enumeration area is divided by the natural village. Fill the name of villager group if it is divided by the villager group. In other cases, a sub-enumeration area can be named according to the specific division conditions, such as "sub-area I", "sub-area II", "sub-area No.1" and "sub-area No.2".

Household code shall be corresponding to that in the census pre-investigation form. In case of inconsistency, the enumeration shall prevail.

(IV) Reporting indicators

Reporting indicators are composed of indicator number, indicator name, question, unit of measurement, contents, etc., which need to be completed by visiting the enumeration object and collecting relevant information.

"I. General information"

[H001]Householder name: The householder is the decision maker or main income maker of the household. The name of householder will be subject to the one on the ID card or household register.

[H002]Registered residence of householder is the registered permanent residence of the householder at the reference time. If the registered residence is this township (town, street), fill "1", if not, fill "2". **Household register**, also called household enumeration, is a legal document that is prepared by the public security organ and used to record and keep the basic information of residents.

[H003]Household members are the persons living in a house and sharing the living expenses or revenues with the household.

Also including: ① students that live outside and are supported by the household (including junior college or technical secondary school students, and undergraduates); ② rural migrant workers that have not divided up family property and their accompanying family members, regardless of time working outside; ③ elders living with children in turn (according to the actual residence at the reference time); ④ temporary outbound personnel because of visiting friends and relatives, travel, hospitalization, training, business trip, etc.

Excluding: ① lodgers, live-in nannies and helpers; ② children that have divided up family property, married women, affiliated personnel; ③ students that live outside and are not supported by the household any more (including junior college or technical secondary school students, and undergraduates); ④ draftees at the reference time; ⑤ prisoners at the reference time.

[H004]Gender is the gender of person registered. Fill "1" for male and "2" for female.

[H005]Age is the full years of life. Fill the age from birthing date to reference time. Fill in one year old in case of no more than one year.

[H006]Marital status is the actual marital status of the registered person at the reference time.

1. Single: someone has never married.

2. Married: someone has a spouse and is in marriage.

3. Divorced: someone has married ever before, but the divorce procedure has been handled and no marriage is entered again by the reference time, or the divorce procedure is being handled.

4. Widowed: the spouse has passed away and no marriage is entered again by the reference time.

[H007]Education degree is the highest academic qualification of the registered person according to the national education system. The corresponding education degree is classified if someone passes the unified state examinations after self-study and adult education. It is classified as five degrees: illiterate, primary school, junior high school, senior high school or technical secondary school, vocational school and above.

1. Illiteracies refer to those who have not received any school education rendered by the nation or other educational institutions, including people who have participated in various illiteracy eliminating classes or adult literacy classes, but have never received any school education.

2. Primary school students refer to people whose highest level of education is primary school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school.

3. Junior high school students refer to people whose highest level of education is junior high

school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Technician training school whose education degree is the same as junior high school is also deemed as junior high school.

4. Senior high school or technical secondary school students refer to people whose highest level of education is regular senior high school, vocational high school and secondary specialized school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Technician training school whose education degree is the same as senior high school is also deemed as senior high school.

5. Junior college students and above refer to people whose highest level of education is junior college, bachelor degree and above, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Those who have obtained a diploma of junior college or above degree through self-learning or further study are also called junior college students or higher students.

[H008]Students in school refer to those who are at 6 years old and above and study in school with formal school roll (including overseas students). However, those studying in the spare time in night school, open university or correspondence school are excluded.

[H009]Member leaving this town or township for six months and above refers to the household member who is outside (leaves the town) for 6 months and above accumulatively all the year round. However, those who return home every week or month regularly, but have been outside for six months and above are excluded.

[H010]Agricultural production or management time refers to the actual time that the household member is engaged in the production and management of crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and relevant services, excluding the slack seasons in farming, spring festival, holidays and other resting time. Production activities include plowing, sowing, fertilizing, spraying, weeding, harvesting, trees planting, forest product collection, forest managing, livestock and poultry breeding, herding, aquacultural products cultivating and fishing; management activities include funding, production and service planning, labor management, as well as procuring production materials, selling agricultural products, learning or training of agricultural machinery technology and knowledge. Convert according to the standard of 8 hours per day if the agricultural production and management time is less than 8 hours. Count as one day in case of exceeding 8 hours per day. Count 8 hours as one day if the students and the personnel less than 15 years old assist the family in agricultural business.

[H011]Agricultural industry category (primary and secondary): the primary category refers to the agricultural industry that the person spends the most time on within the census year. The industry with higher revenue will prevail if the time spent on several industries has no much difference. The secondary category refers to the main agriculture by-business. In case of no by-business, select “6. None”.

1. Crop farming includes planting of cereal, potato, oil plant, bean, cotton, bast fiber plant, sugar crop, tobacco, vegetable, flowering plant, horticultural plant, fruit (including melons), nut, aromatic crop, traditional Chinese medicinal materials, fodder and other crops as well as tea, mulberry and fruit tree.

2. Forestry includes nurturing and planting of forests, collection and transportation of woods and bamboo, collection of forest products, including collection of wild plants and fruits. However, protection and managing of national nature reserves, as well as planting and managing of urban trees and lawns are excluded.

3. Livestock includes the feeding of livestock such as cattle, horse, donkey, mule, camel, pig and sheep, the raising of chicken, duck and goose, the breeding of silkworm, bee and other special animals as well as the hunting of wild animals. However, the activities related to animal capture and pet keeping for sports and leisure are excluded.

4. Aquaculture and fisheries includes marine and inland culturing and fishing of aquacultural animals and plants like fish, crustacean (shrimp, crab), mollusks (shellfish, cephalopods) and algae.

5. Services for agriculture refer to all kinds of supporting services for crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries. However, high-tech and professional technical service activities are excluded. For example, (1) Irrigation, agricultural product primary processing, agricultural machinery operation, pest and disease control, transplanting, farming, cultivating seedlings, seed breeding and other crop farming services. (2) Forestry services like forest disease (pest and beast) control, forest-fire prevention, forest management station, wood check station, desertification control station. (3) Animal hybridization, propagation of superior seeds, hatching and other livestock services. (4) Aquaculture and fisheries services like fish-fry and fingerling farm, improved categories of aquacultural products farm, aquacultural products proliferation farm, pest and disease control, and aquaculture and fisheries feed.

[H012]Engagement in agricultural activities for 30 days and above outside the household means that the agricultural operators of this household engage in crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries as well as services for agriculture for 30 days and above outside the household or corporate.

[H013]Having received training on agricultural technologies means that the trainees have basically mastered the skills and methods necessary to fulfill specific work of certain area after receiving training on agricultural technologies, such as professional skill training, further studying and technology learning. The criteria for judging whether one has received training on agricultural technologies do not depend on whether one has passed exams or has obtained certificates.

[H014]Non-agricultural activity and relevant operation mode non-agricultural activity refers to secondary and tertiary industry other than crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries and services for agriculture. Meanwhile, it also includes picking, fishing, catering, accommodation and other recreational agriculture as well as “Happy Farmhouse”. Operation mode includes:

Employer refers to the business decision-maker engaging in business operation, and paying salary to the employees regularly during operation. An employer shall at least employ one employee for at least one month.

Self-support means that the household members engage in production and operation by themselves, for example, those specialized in writing, painting, translation, personal stock investing and gain income therefrom.

Workers refer to the non-public officers employed by others and gain salary.

Public officers refer to those engaging in public activity and gaining salary from governments and public institutions of villages, townships, towns and above level.

Others refer to operation modes not described above.

Fill “**1. None**” in case of no nonagricultural activities.

[H015]All children have been out for six months and above means that all the immediate or

adopted children (including daughter-in-law and son-in-law) of the elder at the age of 60 and above have been out of the townships or town for 6 months and above accumulatively. The circumstance that children have been out for six months but have returned home every week or month regularly is excluded.

"II. Housing and living conditions"

[H021]Housing structure refers to the building materials used in the bearing structure of the house (such as beam, column and load bearing wall).

1. Reinforced concrete structure refers to the house whose beam, column and load bearing wall are made of reinforced concrete.

2. Brick and concrete structure refers to the house whose main bearing components are made of reinforced concrete and bricks and woods. For example, the beams and columns of the house are made of reinforced concrete, while the load bearing walls are made of bricks.

3. Brick (stone) wood structure refers to the house in which the main bearing components of beam, column and load bearing wall are made of bricks, stones and wood. For example, a house built with wooden structure, brick walls and wooden columns. However, adobe houses built with bricks and stones are excluded.

4. Bamboo-grass adobe structure refers to the house whose main bearing component or roof is made of bamboo, grass and adobe. For example, the bamboo building and cave dwelling.

5. Others refer to the houses whose structure is not described above.

[H022]The number of houses owned means the number of houses owned by this household, of which a single building is calculated as one house.

[H023]Commercial residential houses mean the commercial residential buildings, including newly built commercial residential buildings, second-hand buildings (stock buildings), etc. that can be traded freely in the market as stipulated by the laws and regulations. Commercial residential houses (including the houses with contracts but lack property ownership certificate for the time being) must have state land usage licenses and house property ownership certificates.

[H024]Drinking water source refers to the main way for obtaining living water.

1. Purified tap water refers to the water used for living that is purified and sterilized by tap water factory or with centralized purification facility, in accordance with national standards for drinking water.

2. Protected well water or spring water means that the water is protected from falling of bird dungs and animals, or from flowing or infiltrating of overfall and incoming water by wellbay or well cover. The protected spring water refers to the water whose mouth is surrounded by buildings of cement, bricks, and thus is protected from pollutions such as running water from rainfall, bird dungs and animals.

3. Unprotected well water or spring water means that the well mouth or spring mouth is not protected and is thus easily to be polluted by such things as running water from rainfall, bird dungs and animals.

4. River and lake water means collecting water directly from rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, ditches, canals (including irrigation canals).

5. Collected rainfall water means collecting rainfall directly.

6. Barreled water means that households buy barreled water for drinking. Barreled water refers to the purified water or spring water (including barreled water and bottled water) that is processed with modern industrial technology (such as antiosmosis, electro dialysis, distillation, and resin

softening) by using tap water or extracting groundwater.

7. Other water source refers to the water source not described above, such as water stored in trucks or trolleys.

[H025]Drinking water difficulties mean major problems for obtaining drinking water, including the following aspects:

1. It takes more than half an hour to get water each time, which means that it takes more than half an hour to leave home and arrive at the water obtaining water (plus waiting time), and to return home.

2. Intermittent water supply means that water can not be supplied the whole day for some reason, and thus is supplied at certain time of a day.

3. The continuous shortage of water lasts for more than 15 days means that continuous shortage of water lasts for more than 15 days due to drought and other reasons.

4. No difficulty means that there is no difficulty in obtaining drinking water.

[H026]Energy for cooking and heating refers to main energy used for cooking and heating, including firewood, coal, gas, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, biogas, electricity, solar energy, and other energy such as cow dung.

[H027]Purchases of coal mean the volume of coal bought by the household in the census year.

[H028]Toilet types include the following types, please fill the major ones.

1. Water-flush toilet (flushing into the sewer, septic tank and toilet pit) refers to the toilet with water-wastewater system, or whose toilet room has reserved barrels (ladles) and flushing pan/squatting pan has (no) water seal, and the waste and sewage are flushed to sewer, septic tank and toilet pit so that no flies exist and no pollution occurs to the environment.

2. Water-flush non-sanitary toilet (flushing into other places) refers to the water-flush toilet whose waste is flushed to an open canal, pond or other open waters, or to somewhere unpredicted, as a result of which the environment is polluted.

3. Hygienic pit toilet refers to the toilet with fixed cover, covered waste and no flies. For example, restructured ventilation toilet, compost toilet, toilet with two latrines, toilet with separated processing facilities for waste and urine, attic toilet, and antifreezing toilet with deep latrines.

4. Ordinary pit toilet includes open pit toilet without a cover, with or without seepage-proofing processing. In an ordinary pit toilet, the waste is often exposed and flies exist.

5. No toilet refers to a low-cost toilet without seepage-proofing processing, or just means no toilet.

[H029]Car refers to an automobile whose loading limit is nine people and seats are located at both sides of the axle. Cars include mini car, medium-class car, high-class car, luxury car, truck, SUV, Jeep, off-road vehicle, minibus, etc.

[H030]Motorcycle and electromobile: Motorcycle, with two or three wheels, is driven by a gasoline engine, and its front wheel is controlled manually. Electromobile, with two or three wheels, is driven by a storage battery, and its front wheel is controlled manually.

[H031]Water heaters for showering include electric water heater, natural gas water heater, solar water heater, etc.

[H032]Air-conditioner refers to the air regulator with such functions as heating and cooling of air, humidification and dehumidification, while cold and warm air heating radiator is excluded.

[H033]Refrigerator (refrigerating cabinet) refers to the household appliance used for

refrigeration and freezing of food and other objects, including refrigerator and refrigerating cabinet with one, two, or three doors.

[H034]Computer includes desktop computer, laptop and tablet, and does not include learning machine and calculator with simple function.

[H035]Computer having access to the Internet means that a computer has been accessed to the Internet for at least once.

[H036]Color TV includes color TV with kinescope or solid state display (liquid crystal display, plasma display), and excludes computer which can receive TV programs.

[H037]Method for receiving TV program means the receiving method of TV programs, including receiving through TV stations, satellites, antenna, network, etc.

[H038]Number of cellphone used means the number of mobile phones being used, usually referred to as the number of cellphones, mobile phones, and portable telephones.

[H039]The number of cellphones having access to the Internet means the number of cellphones having access to the Internet and using the Internet.

[H040]Internet shopping means searching commodity information on the Internet, and making a shopping order with an electric shopping list, then the seller delivers commodity by mail or makes a doorstep delivery through express companies.

[H041]Tracked impoverished households as of the end of 2016 refer to the households that have been tracked as impoverished households at the reference time, those having eliminated poverty as of the end of 2016 are excluded. Tracked impoverished households are tracked for poverty relief and development by the State Council Steering Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development, based on the income of poor households, and considering such conditions as their housing, education and health, those households are recognized and tracked, and included in the information dynamic management system after the process of application by the household, democratic appraisal, publication, and step-by-step review.

[H042]Standard classification of tracked impoverished households National Rural Poverty Alleviation Standard is issued by National Bureau of Statistics of PRC. While provincial and municipal standards are developed by all provinces and cities. To get to know the standard of your own household, please inquire the enumerator or census supervisor.

[H043]Reason for poverty refers to the main reason for poverty of this household, no more than two options can be ticked. Poverty due to education refers to poverty led by children education.

[H044]Measures for poverty alleviation refer to the measures taken by the state and regional governments to eliminate poverty of the household.

"III. Arable land circulation and utilization"

[H051]Area of arable land with confirmed (contracted) tenure refers to the area of arable lands to which the household has "primary" operation rights, that is to say, the area of arable lands with confirmed tenure by collectives, or the area of arable lands contracted by the household after a second contraction. The area shall be filled accurately according to the area shown on the land ownership certificate and land contraction and operation right certificate.

Arable land refers to the land to plant crops, including cultivated land, newly developed land, reclaimed land, consolidated land and fallow land (containing bare land and rotation land); mainly plant crops (containing vegetables) and sometimes sporadic fruit trees, mulberry or other trees; reclaimed beach land and shoal where the crop harvest can be ensured once. Arable lands include the settled furrow, ditch, road and sill (ridge) which are less than 1.0 m in the south and

less than 2.0 m in the north. It also contains the land that is used to plant medicinal materials, turfs, flowers and nursery stocks temporarily as well as others that have utilization changed temporarily.

[H052]Area of private plots and arable land increased accumulatively due to wasteland cultivation, reclamation and other reasons refers to the area of the household's private plots, cultivated wastelands, reclaimed lands and other lands increased accumulatively by the reference time without confirmed (contracted) tenure of land.

[H053]Area of arable lands decreased accumulatively due to use change and disaster damage refers to the area of the household's arable lands decreased accumulatively by the reference time due to land use change, disaster damage, etc.

[H054] Area of outflowing arable land refers to the area of the household's arable land with confirmed (contracted) tenure with the land management rights subcontracted, transferred or leased to other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[H055]Area of inflowing arable land refers to the area of the household's arable lands with the land management rights subcontracted, transferred or leased from other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[H056]Average price of inflowing arable land (conversion price) refers to the average price actually paid for all the inflowing arable lands, expressed in currency or specific item (evaluated price). The average price is subject to the annual average price per mu with the unit of "Yuan/mu*year".

[H061~H066]Uses of inflowing arable land refers to the main uses of arable lands that are transferred to the household, including crop farming, horticulture crop planting, seedling cultivation, forestry management, livestock and poultry farming (including breeding houses), aquacultural products cultivating, etc. Other uses mainly refer to house building and other non-agricultural uses.

[H070]Actually cultivated arable land area in 2016 refers to the area of arable lands that the household actually cultivated within the census year. It excludes the arable lands that are not used for planting, not cultivated or fully commissioned to others for cultivation.

[H071]Area of arable lands commissioned from others for cultivation refers to the area of arable lands that are commissioned to the household for cultivation from other households (or entities) that have complete land management rights.

[H072]Effective arable land irrigation area refers to the area of actually cultivated arable lands that have basic supporting irrigation facilities, certain water source and good flatness, and can be irrigated normally under the general climate conditions in the year.

[H073]Area of arable lands with sprinkling irrigation, trickle irrigation and infiltrating irrigation facilities

Sprinkling irrigation refers to the irrigation with sprinkling machines through various water sources.

Trickle irrigation and infiltrating irrigation refers to the irrigations with trickle or infiltrating irrigation machines through various water sources. It excludes the area of arable lands that is prevented from drought temporarily with simple methods.

[H074]Irrigation water sources include the groundwater and surface water.

1. Groundwater includes the shallow-well water and deep-well water.

2. Surface water includes the water from river, lake, pond, canal, etc.

[H075]People hired in harvesting season refer to the people employed temporarily by this household to work for less than 30 days in harvesting season.

“IV. Crop farming”

[H101~H102]Crop name and code: the questionnaire lists the names and codes of main crop categories. Fill the crop names and codes as shown in the *Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census* if there are other crops with the sowing area greater than or equal to 0.01 mu.

Early rice refers to the early indica rice.

Middle rice and single-cropping late rice include indica rice, japonica rice and glutinous rice which are cropped for one season only.

Double-cropping late rice refers to the late rice that is cultivated after the early rice is harvested.

Corn includes the autumn corn and spring corn but excludes the silage corn and fresh corn.

Wheat includes the winter wheat and spring wheat.

[H103]Crop sowing area refers to the area of crops that are sowed or transplanted on all lands (arable land or bare land) and meanwhile harvested within the census year. It includes the area of crops that are harvested within this year regardless of sowing year, but excludes the area of crops that are sowed in this year and harvested next year. The calculation formula is as below: crop sowing area in this year = crop sowing area in autumn and winter of last year + crop sowing area in the spring of this year + crop sowing area in the summer of this year.

The crops that should have been harvested but fail to be harvested due to disaster or other causes shall be calculated according to the original sowing area. The supplemented or replanted crops that are harvested in this year shall be calculated according to the multiple cropping area. The area of rice, sweet potato, tobacco and other replanted crops will be calculated according to the area after replanting, rather than the seedling area before replanting. The sowing area of bast fiber plants, traditional Chinese medical herbs and other perennial crops, namely the perennial herbaceous plants that can grow for several years continuously after sowing, is calculated according to the sowing area in this year plus the accumulative areas in the previous years. For interplanting and mixed planting, the area of each crop will be calculated by conversion in proportion. In case of complete mixing, synchronous growth and harvest, the area of each crop will be distributed evenly based on mixing area. The area of replanted and interplanted crops will be calculated by times. Calculate once after each sowing. The area of the regenerated rice, sorghum and tobacco will not be included into the sowing area because of no sowing or replanting.

The vegetable sowing area calculation method varies with growing characteristics. Calculate the area once after each planting if the crops are sowed and harvested once within the census year; calculate the area of perennial crops once only regardless of harvest times in one year; calculate the interplanted crops based on the proportion of covering area or interplanting quantity; calculate the crops that are planted in the plastic shelter and other agricultural facilities based on covering area, regardless of “three-dimensional” planting. The area of wild and artificial lotus roots and other aquacultural vegetables that grow in the lake or pond will not be calculated, whether wild or artificial. Only the area of crops that are planted in the arable lands shall be calculated.

[H104]Fertilizer consumption: fertilizers include nitrogen fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer, potash fertilizer and compound fertilizer. It refers to the actual average fertilizer consumption per mu from sowing to harvest of early rice, middle ice, single-cropping late rice, double-cropping late

rice, wheat and corn. The measuring unit is “kilogram/mu”. No net is available.

[H105]**Organic fertilizer** refers to the manure and urine of human and livestock, kitchen garbage, animal manure, green manure, compost, waterlogged compost, etc.

[H106]**Times of pesticide spraying:** Pesticides include various insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, etc. It refers to the total times of pesticide spraying on the early rice, middle rice, single-cropping late rice, double-cropping late rice, wheat and corn from sowing to harvest.

[H107]**Machine-powered ploughing** refers to the ploughing, rotary cultivating or deep plowing with tractor or other power machinery (e.g., machine-powered ploughing boat).

[H108]**Machine-powered sowing** means that the crops are sowed and planted with machine powered sower, transplanter, rice transplanter, etc.

[H109]**Machine-powered harvesting** means that the crops are harvested with combined harvester, cutter-rower and other machines.

[H110]**Chopping straws to be returned into soil** means that straws are returned to the field directly after being chopped, including mechanical and artificial chopping.

[H111]**Coverage area of plastic film** refers to the area of crops that are covered with plastic film. Calculate the area once after each covering.

[H112][H113]**Coverage area of greenhouse and plastic shelter** is composed of three parts: firstly, actual use area, namely the area around the inner wall; secondly, wall area, namely the covering area of facility walls and other supports; thirdly, daylighting covering area, namely the area of necessary space between facility and shading objects (other facilities, houses, etc.).

Greenhouse, also called hothouse, refers to the diaphanous temperature-control agricultural facility that is constructed with multiple walls or sunlight plate, corrugated plate, glass and other materials. Human can work freely in it. The construction cost is often very high. Many facilities will be provided inside. It is divided into single-span and multi-span (several spans) types.

Plastic shelter, also called cold canopy, refers to the warm-free and single-span agricultural facility that is supported by simple frame and covered with plastic film mainly. The construction cost is generally low. The heat is accumulated by greenhouse effect. The height allows people to stand or bend for work inside.

“V. Horticulture crop planting”

[H121~H122]**Names and codes of tea, mulberry, garden fruit and edible nut:** the questionnaire lists the names and codes of main crops. Fill the crop names and codes as shown in the *Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census* if there are other crops with the sowing area greater than or equal to 0.01 mu.

[H123]**Planting area of tea, mulberry, garden fruit and edible nut** refers to the area of tea, mulberry, garden fruit and edible nut trees and plants, including the original, reclaimed and newly planted trees and plants as well as those which are deserted during census but can be reproduced after slight reclamation, finishing and cultivating, regardless of tree age and revenue of the year. It excludes the nursery gardens that cultivate seedlings and the scattered mulberry, fruit and tea trees. There is no need to convert the area.

“VI. Forestry management”

[H201]**Area of woodland with confirmed tenure** refers to the area of woodland that the household has "primary" management right, namely the area of woodland that the household obtains through confirmed tenure of collective land. It will be filled according to the actual area in the woodland confirmation certificate.

Woodland refers to the land on which the arbor, bamboo, shrub and coastal mangrove forest are growing. It includes the cut-over land, but excludes the greening land in the residential area, trees within the scope of railway and road land acquisition as well as the dike protection forest of river and channel.

[H202] **Area of outflowing woodland** refers to the woodland area of the household with confirmed tenure transferred to other households (or entities) by the reference time through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways.

[H203] **Area of inflowing woodland** refers to the woodland area of the household whose woodland management right is subcontracted, transferred or leased from other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[H204] **Actually managed woodland area in 2016** refers to the area of woodland that the household manages actually within the census year.

[H205] **Woodland area included in ecological public-welfare forest** refers to the area of managed forests that are included into the central and local ecological public-welfare forest and provided with the economic compensation.

[H206] **Woodland area for cutting wood** refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used for cutting wood.

[H207] **Woodland area for cutting bamboo** refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used for cutting bamboo.

[H208] **Woodland area for cultivating seedlings** refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used for cultivating seedlings.

[H209] **Woodland area for collecting forest products** refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used to collect forest products such as fruits, branches, leaves, skins and glue solution, without cutting the roots.

[H210] **Under-forest economic activities** refer to the economic activities that rely on the woodland resources and ecological forest environment. It includes the planting, breeding, collection and processing, forest leisure, tourism, forest rehabilitation and recuperation as well as other forest landscape applications under the forest. The planting, breeding and aquaculture and fisheries managed by the household under the forest will be filled in the corresponding census items of crop farming, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries. There is no need to register if the household's crop farming and livestock products are directly supplied to "Happy Forest (Farmhouse)" and other leisure and tourism industries.

[H211] **Woodland area for under-forest economic activities** refers to the area of woodlands used by the household for under-forest economic activities within the census year, such as the planting of traditional Chinese medicinal herbs and the free feeding of livestock and poultry under the forest.

"VII. Livestock, poultry and animal breeding"

[H301][H302] **Names and codes of livestock, poultry and animal:** the questionnaire lists the names and codes of main livestock, poultry and animal. Fill the names and codes of additional livestock, poultry and animal as shown in the *Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census*.

Pig includes piglet, fattening pig and boar, but excludes pet pig.

Cattle include beef cattle, dairy cattle, draft cattle, etc.

Beef cattle refer to the cattle fed for beef.

Dairy cattle refers to the cattle fed for milk.

Sheep include jumbuck and goat.

Chicken include broiler chicken and laying hen.

Duck includes meat duck and laying duck.

Goose includes meat goose and laying goose.

[H303]Inventory at the year end refers to the quantity of various livestock, poultry and animals fed at the reference time.

"VIII. Grassland (meadow) area and circulation"

[H321]**Area of grassland (meadow) with confirmed (contracted) tenure** refers to the area of grassland (meadow) that the household has "primary" management right, namely the area of grassland (meadow) that the household obtains through confirmed tenure of collective land or contracting. It will be filled according to the actual area in the grassland (meadow) confirmation certificate and contract.

Grassland refers to the land that is mainly used to grow the herbaceous plants for livestock.

[H322] **Area of outflowing grassland (meadow)** refers to the grassland (meadow) area of the household with confirmed (contracted) tenure, and with the management right subcontracted, transferred or leased to other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[H323] **Area of inflowing grassland (meadow)** refers to the area of the household's grasslands (meadows) with the management rights subcontracted, transferred or leased from other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[H324]**Actually managed grassland (meadow) area in 2016** refers to the area of grasslands (meadows) that the household manages actually within the census year. It excludes the area of natural or artificial meadows that both the household and other households can use and have no obvious management division.

"IX. Aquaculture and fisheries operation"

[H401]**Freshwater aquaculture area** refers to the freshwater surface area for cultivating aquacultural products, including pond aquaculture, river aquaculture, reservoir aquaculture, ditch aquaculture, etc., but not including industrial and paddy field aquaculture.

[H402]**Pond aquaculture area** refers to the water surface area of aquaculture ponds excavated by man power for formed naturally.

[H403]**Marine aquaculture area** refers to the water surface area of natural seas for cultivating aquacultural products, including offshore aquaculture, beach aquaculture, and land-based aquaculture, but not including industrial and offshore cage aquaculture.

[H404]**Beach aquaculture area** refers to the water surface area of intertidal zone for marine aquaculture.

[H405]**Inland aquaculture and fisheries powerboat** refers to aquaculture and fisheries powerboat used for inland fishing, including aquaculture and fisheries production boat and auxiliary boat.

[H406]**Inshore aquaculture and fisheries powerboat** refers to aquaculture and fisheries powerboat used for inshore (China's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone) fishing, including aquaculture and fisheries production boat and auxiliary boat.

"X. Services for agriculture"

[H501]**Category of services for agriculture**

1. Crop farming service refers to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of

crop farming, including agricultural machinery service, plant protection service, irrigation service, agricultural product primary processing service, etc. like machine-powered ploughing, machine-powered sowing, machine-powered transplanting, and machine-powered harvesting.

2. Forestry service refers to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of forestry, including forest disease (pest and beast) prevention and control, forest-fire prevention, forest management station, wood check station, desertification control station.

3. Livestock service refers to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of livestock, including animal hybridization (such as frozen semen station, liquid nitrogen station, livestock artificial insemination station), herd examination and hatching station, as well as other livestock services, such as activities for promoting reproduction and growth of livestock, improving production capacity and obtaining livestock product.

4. Aquaculture and fisheries service refers to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of aquaculture and fisheries, including aquaculture and fisheries services like fish-fry and fingerling farm, improved categories of aquacultural products farm, aquacultural proliferation farm, pest and disease control, etc.

[H502]Income from services for agriculture refers to the income made by this household from supporting crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries of other households or entities, including cash and physical income which is converted to cash.

"XI. Possessing of agricultural machinery"

[H601~H616]Agricultural machinery possessed refers to agricultural machinery possessed by this household at the reference time (the year end).

[H601]Large and medium sized tractor refers to tractor with chains or wheels and an engine with rated power of more than 14.7kw (including 14.7kw which is equal to horsepower).

[H602]Small and walking tractor refers to tractor with four small wheels or sand handrail and an engine with rated power of more than 2.2kw (including 2.2kw) but less than 14.7kw.

[H603]Tillage machine refers to the machine driven by engines and engaged in paddy field and drought field tillage, including mini tillage machine, garden management machine, etc.

[H604]Rotary tiller refers to a tiller used for facilitating a tractor with plowing and harrowing.

[H605]Seeding machine includes drill seeder, hill seeder, shaped seeder, small-seed seeder, rhizome seed seeder, seed broadcaster, no-tillage seeder, etc.

[H606]Rice transplanter refers to the machine driven by power and used for rice transplanting.

[H607]Power-driven irrigation and drainage machine refers to power machine used for agricultural irrigation and drainage, including diesel engine and electric motor.

[H608]Combined harvester and thresher refers to the machine that can cut (pick), thresh, separate, and clean crops a time, including rice and wheat combined harvester and thresher, corn combined harvester and thresher.

[H609]Power (driven) thresher refers to the power driven machine specially used for crop threshing.

[H610]Composite feed processing machine includes silage cutter, hay cutter, rubbing filament machine, briquetting machine, feed grinder, feed mixer, granulated feed presser, feed extruder, etc.

[H611]Milking machine refers to power driven machine used for milking.

[H612]Wool shearing machine refers to power driven machine used for shearing.

[H613]Oxygen-increasing machine refers to power driven aquaculture and fisheries machine used for increasing oxygen to water.

[H614]**Fruit tree pruner** refers to power driven machine used for fruit tree shearing.

[H615]**Agricultural vehicle** includes three-wheel truck and low-speed loading vehicle. Three-wheel agricultural vehicle has three wheels, and its engine is diesel engine, power is no more than 7.4kw, loading limit is 500 kg, running speed limit is 50km/h. Low-speed loading vehicle (four-wheel)'s engine is diesel engine, power is no more than 28kw, loading limit is 1500 kg, and running speed limit is 70km/h.

[H616]**Other agricultural machine** refers to other agricultural machine not described above.

"XII. Operational characteristics"

[H621]**New-type agricultural operation organization or form** has four types as follows:

1. Company + Households refers to a form of organization for agricultural product production and sale. The company signs contracts with households, and organizes farmers to produce products according to the contract, then farmers deliver products as contracted. Households or major labors that are managed by the company are excluded, piece wage or hourly wage is recorded.

2. Farmer cooperative refers to farmer mutual-assisting economic organization named as a farmer cooperative and conforming to the stipulations on cooperative nature, design condition and procedure, member rights and obligations, organization structure, financial management, etc. of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Specialized Farmers Cooperatives, including those registered at commerce and industry departments, as well as those not registered but conforming to the above requirements, but not including joint-stock enterprise, community economic cooperatives, supply & marketing cooperatives, rural credit cooperatives, etc. registered under the name of the company.

3. Professional associations refer to social organizations organized by governments or non-governmental departments, consisting mainly of professional technicians, providing technical or marketing guidance and support for crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries. Participation by this household means that this household becomes a member of the association, or holds a membership certificate, and often joins membership activity. However, households once assisted by the association or participating in association activity casually are excluded.

4. Commissioning of land refers to the operation mode of households trusteeing land operation (seed acquisition, farmland management, product sales) to others without waiving land operation rights (decision-making right and distribution right).

[H622]**Agricultural insurance**, including policy-based insurance and commercial insurance, refers to agricultural insurance coverage.

1. Policy-based insurance refers to the insurance established by the government for certain policy purpose by adopting common methods of commercial insurance, for example agricultural insurance for increasing production and income of crop farming, livestock, and aquaculture and fisheries. Policy-based insurance is generally non-profitable, subsidized, freed from tax and protected by governments.

2. Commercial insurance is operated by signing insurance contracts and aimed at profits, and is managed by professional commercial insurance enterprise.

In case of no agricultural insurance, select "3. None".

[H902]**Contact** refers to the mobile phone number of the household. If the household has no mobile phone or is unwilling to give the number, he/she can fill the mobile phone number or fixed phone number (area code + number) of other family members.

II. Large Scale Household Questionnaire

(I) Enumeration objects

The enumeration objects are the large scale households.

Large scale household refers to the agricultural operational household that has a great scale of commercialized agriculture business. The agricultural operational household that meets one of the following requirements is registered as the large scale household:

1. Crop farming: the crops cultivated in the open fields of single cropping system area are up to 100 mu and more, the crops cultivated in the open fields of double cropping system area are up to 50 mu and more, and the facilities used in the facility agriculture area cover an area of 25 mu and more;
2. Livestock: 200 and more Pigs are ready for slaughtering every year; 20 and more beef cattle are ready for slaughtering every year; 20 and more dairy cattle are on hand; 100 and more sheep are ready for slaughtering every year; 10,000 and more broiler chickens and meat ducks are ready for slaughtering every year; 2,000 and more laying hens and ducks are on hand; 1,000 and more geese are ready for slaughtering every year;
3. Forestry: the woodland area is up to 500 mu and more;
4. Aquaculture and fisheries: the freshwater and marine aquaculture area is up to 50 mu and more; 1 and more fishing powerboats with the length of 24 m are owned; 2 and more fishing powerboats with the length of 12 m are owned; the revenue from other fisheries businesses is up to 300,000 Yuan and more;
5. Services for crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries: the operating revenue from services for crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries for other households is up to 100,000 Yuan and more.
6. The agricultural households that fail to reach any requirement above but have the annual sales of various agricultural products of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries up to 100,000 Yuan and more, like various large characteristic farming and planting households, are registered as large scale households.

(II) Enumeration principles and case processing methods

The enumeration principle of the Large Scale Household Questionnaire is consistent with that on households. Therefore, it is available to process the similar cases with reference to it.

The large scale households that live in the enumeration area of the town or township shall be registered based on the residence. The households engaging in agricultural activities that confirm to the standards for large scale households but living in other towns and townships shall be registered based on the operation place.

During enumeration, principles and means to deal with the following cases include:

1. If the business scope of a large scale household expands beyond the enumeration area but is still within the town or township, the household will be registered as one household based on the residence. If it expands beyond the town or township, the large scale household will be registered respectively based on the location.
2. It will be processed according to actual conditions if a large scale household owns several brands such as family farm and farmer cooperative. Register respectively if the household and cooperative are managed separately. Please distinguish them carefully to avoid repeat. Register as a large scale household if only the household is managed and the cooperative has no real business.

Register as a cooperative other than a large scale household if the management of the household and the cooperative is merged together.

3. Processing of change to household's management scale at the reference time. If the business scale or revenue of a household within the census year conforms to the standard for large scale households, but changes at the reference time, such as scale reduction, production switch or production halt, such household will be still registered as a large scale household to reveal the conditions of the census year. In contrast, if a household fails to satisfy the standard for large scale households the census year but completes the scale expansion before or after the reference time and reaches the conditions of scale management, it will be still registered as a large scale household though there is no real business. The indicators of real business will be reported truthfully.

(III) Identification indicators

The identification indicator, also called identifiability indicator, is the unique identifier of census object and consists of classification codes. Its name and filling content is developed by the Steering Group Office of the Third National Agricultural Census according to national statistic standards, each identification indicator shall be filled according to the following requirements:

Enumeration area code is the standard code for village-level administrative entity in the *Administrative Division Code for Statistics* prepared by the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China in a unified manner. Enumeration area name is the full name that is consistent with the standard enumeration area code standard code of the Enumeration area.

Enumeration area name is the full name that is consistent with standard code of the enumeration area.

Sub-enumeration area code is a two-digit code that starts from 01. In case of no sub-enumeration area, fill "01" only as the closing code.

Sub-enumeration area name shall be filled according to the actual sub-enumeration area division conditions. Fill the name of natural village if the sub-enumeration area is divided by the natural village. Fill the name of villager group if it is divided by the villager group. In other cases, a sub-enumeration area can be named according to the specific division conditions such as "sub-area I" and "sub-area II".

Household code shall be corresponding to that in the census pre-investigation form. In case of inconsistency, the enumeration shall prevail.

(IV) Reporting indicators

Reporting indicators are composed of indicator number, indicator name, question, unit of measurement, contents, etc., which need to be completed by visiting the enumeration object and collecting relevant information.

“I. General information”

[G001] Householder name: The householder is the decision maker or main income maker of the household. The name of householder will be subject to the one on the ID card or household register.

[G002] Registered residence of householder is the registered permanent residence of the householder at the reference time. If the registered residence is this township (town, street), fill "1", if not, fill "2". **Household register**, also called household enumeration, is a legal document that is prepared by the public security organ and used to record and keep the basic information of residents.

[G003] Household members are the persons living in a house and sharing the living expenses or revenues with the household.

Also including: ①students that live outside and are supported by the household (junior college or technical secondary school students, and undergraduates); ②rural migrant workers that have not divided up family property and their accompanying family members, regardless of time working outside; ③elders living with children in turn (according to the actual residence at the reference time); ④temporary outbound personnel because of visiting friends and relatives, travel, hospitalization, training, business trip, etc.

Excluding: ①lodgers, live-in nannies and helpers; ②children that have divided up family property, married women, affiliated personnel; ③students that live outside and are not supported by the household any more (including junior college or technical secondary school students, and undergraduates); ④draftees at the reference time; ⑤prisoners at the reference time.

[G004] Gender is the gender of person registered. Fill “1” for male and “2” for female.

[G005] Age is the full years of life. Fill the age from birthing date to reference time. Fill in one year old in case of no more than one year.

[G006] Marital status is the actual marital status of the registered person at the reference time.

1. Single: someone has never married.

2. Married: someone has a spouse and is in marriage.

3. Divorced: someone has married ever before, but the divorce procedure has been handled and no marriage is entered again by the reference time, or the divorce procedure is being handled.

4. Widowed: the spouse has passed away and no marriage is entered again by the reference time.

[G007] Education degree is the highest academic qualification of the registered person according to the national education system. The corresponding education degree is classified if someone passes the unified state examinations after self-study and adult education. It is classified as five degrees: illiterate, primary school, junior high school, senior high school or technical secondary school, vocational school and above.

1. Illiteracies refer to those who have not received any school education rendered by the nation or other educational institutions, including people who have participated in various illiteracy eliminating classes or adult literacy classes, but have never received any school education.

2. Primary school students refer to people whose highest level of education is primary school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school.

3. Junior high school students refer to people whose highest level of education is junior high school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Technician training school whose education degree is the same as junior high school is also deemed as junior high school.

4. Senior high school or technical secondary school students refer to people whose highest level of education is regular senior high school, vocational high school and secondary specialized school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Technician training school whose education degree is the same as senior high school is also deemed as senior high school.

5. Junior college students and above refer to people whose highest level of education is junior college, bachelor degree and above, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Those who have obtained a diploma of junior college or above through self-learning or further study are also called junior college students or higher students.

[G008] Students in school refer to those who are at 6 years old and above and study in school with formal school roll (including overseas students). However, those studying in the spare time in night school, open university or correspondence school are excluded.

[G009] Member leaving this town or township for 6 months and above refers to the household member who is outside (leaves the town) for 6 months and above accumulatively all the year round. However, those who return home every week or month regularly, but have been outside for six months and above are excluded.

[G010] Agricultural production or management time refers to the actual time that the household member is engaged in the production and management of crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and relevant services, excluding the slack seasons in farming, spring festival, holidays and other resting time. Production activities include plowing, sowing, fertilizing, spraying, weeding, harvesting, trees planting, forest product collection, forest managing, livestock and poultry breeding, herding, aquacultural products cultivating and fishing; management activities include funding, production and service planning, labor management, as well as procuring production materials, selling agricultural products, learning or training of agricultural machinery technology and knowledge. Convert according to the standard of 8 hours per day if the agricultural production and management time is less than 8 hours. Count as one day in case of exceeding 8 hours per day. Count 8 hours as one day if the students and the personnel less than 15 years old assist the family in agricultural business.

[G011] Agricultural industry category (primary and secondary): the primary category refers to the agricultural industry that the person spends the most time on within the census year. The industry with higher revenue will prevail if the time spent on several industries has no much difference. **The secondary category** refers to the main agriculture by-business. In case of no by-business, select “6. None”.

1. Crop farming includes planting of cereal, potato, oil plant, bean, cotton, bast fiber plant, sugar crop, tobacco, vegetable, flowering plant, horticultural plant, fruit (including melons), nut, aromatic crop, traditional Chinese medicinal materials, fodder and other crops as well as tea, mulberry and fruit tree.

2. Forestry includes nurturing and planting of forests, collection and transportation of woods and bamboo, collection of forest products, including collection of wild plants and fruits. However, protection and managing of national nature reserves, as well as planting and managing of urban trees and lawns are excluded.

3. Livestock includes the feeding of livestock such as cattle, horse, donkey, mule, camel, pig and sheep, the raising of chicken, duck and goose, the breeding of silkworm, bee and other special animals as well as the hunting of wild animals. However, the activities related to animal capture and pet keeping for sports and leisure are excluded.

4. Aquaculture and fisheries includes marine and inland culturing and fishing of aquacultural animals and plants like fish, crustacean (shrimp, crab), mollusks (shellfish, cephalopods) and algae.

5. Services for agriculture refer to all kinds of supporting services for crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries. However, high-tech and professional technical service activities are excluded. For example, (1) Irrigation, agricultural product primary processing, agricultural machinery operation, pest and disease control, transplanting, farming, cultivating seedlings, seed breeding and other crop farming services. (2) Forestry services like forest disease

(pest and beast) control, forest-fire prevention, forest management station, wood check station, desertification control station. (3) Animal hybridization, propagation of superior seeds, hatching and other livestock services. (4) Aquaculture and fisheries services like fish-fry and fingerling farm, improved categories of aquacultural products farm, aquacultural products proliferation farm, pest and disease control, and aquaculture and fisheries feed.

[G012] Engagement in agricultural activities for 30 days and above outside the household means that the agricultural operators of this household engage in crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries as well as services for agriculture for 30 days and above outside the household or corporate.

[G013] Having received training on agricultural technologies means that the trainees have basically mastered the skills and methods necessary to fulfill specific work of certain area after receiving training on agricultural technologies, such as professional skill training, further studying and technology learning. The criteria for judging whether one has received training on agricultural technologies do not depend on whether one has passed exams or has obtained certificates.

[G014] Non-agricultural activity and relevant operation mode Non-agricultural activity refers to secondary and tertiary industry other than crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries and services for agriculture. Meanwhile, it also includes picking, fishing, catering, accommodation and other recreational agriculture as well as “Happy Farmhouse”. Operation mode includes:

Employer refers to the business decision-maker engaging in business operation, and paying salary to the employees regularly during operation. An employer shall at least employ one employee for at least one month.

Self-support means that the household members engage in production and operation by themselves, for example, those specialized in writing, painting, translation, personal stock investing and gain income therefrom.

Workers refer to the non-public officers employed by others and gain salary.

Public officers refer to those engaging in public activity and gaining salary from governments and public institutions of villages, townships, towns and above level.

Others refer to operation modes not described above.

Fill “**1. None**” in case of no nonagricultural activities.

[G015] All children are outside It means that all the immediate or adopted children (including daughter-in-law and son-in-law) of the elder at the age of 60 and above have been out of the townships or town for 6 months and above accumulatively. The circumstance that children have been out for six months but have returned home every week or month regularly is excluded.

“II. Employees”

[G021~G023] Agricultural working time of employees in large scale households refers to the actual time that the household employees are engaged in the production and management of crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and relevant services, excluding the slack seasons in farming, spring festival, holidays and other resting time. Production activities include plowing, sowing, fertilizing, spraying, weeding, harvesting, trees planting, forest product collection, forest managing, livestock and poultry breeding, herding, aquacultural products cultivating and fishing; management activities include funding, production and service planning, labor management, as well as procuring production materials, selling agricultural products,

learning or training of agricultural machinery technology and knowledge. Convert according to the standard of 8 hours per day if the agricultural production and management time is less than 8 hours. Count as one day in case of exceeding 8 hours per day.

[G024] Female refers to the quantity of household female employees that are engaged in the agricultural production or management for 30 days and above accumulatively.

[G025] Trainees who have received training on agricultural technologies refers to the quantity of household employees who are engaged in agricultural production or management for 30 days and above accumulatively and meanwhile have received training on agricultural technologies. Training on agricultural technologies is interpreted in **G013** indicator.

[G026~G028] Number of people in each group by age refers to the number of household employees in each group by age that are engaged in agricultural production or management for 30 days and above accumulatively. The age will be calculated as the full year by the end of 2016. The inclusion relation of groups by age shall be noticed during filling.

[G029~G033] Number of people in each group by education degree refers to the number of household employees in each group by education degree who are engaged in agricultural production or management for 30 days and above accumulatively. The education degree is interpreted in **G007** indicator.

[G034~G038] Number of people in each group by agricultural sectors refers to the number of household employees in each group by agricultural sectors that are engaged in agricultural production or management for 30 days and above accumulatively. The agricultural sector is interpreted in **G011** indicator.

“III. Arable land circulation and utilization”

[G051] Area of arable land with the ownership upon confirmation (land contract right) refers to the area of arable lands to which the household has "primary" operation rights, that is to say, the area of arable lands with the ownership upon confirmation by collectives, or the area of arable lands contracted by the household after a second contraction. The area shall be filled accurately according to the area shown on the land ownership certificate and land contraction and operation right certificate.

Arable land refers to the land to plant crops, including cultivated land, newly developed land, reclaimed land, consolidated land and fallow land (containing bare land and rotation land); mainly plant crops (containing vegetables) and sometimes sporadic fruit trees, mulberry or other trees; reclaimed beach land and shoal where the crop harvest can be ensured once. The arable land include the settled furrow, ditch, road and sill (ridge) which are less than 1.0 m in the south and less than 2.0 m in the north. It also contains the land that is used to plant medicinal materials, turfs, flowers and nursery stocks temporarily as well as others that have utilization changed temporarily.

[G052] Area of private plots and arable lands increased accumulatively due to wasteland cultivation, reclamation and other reasons refers to the area of the household's private plots, cultivated wastelands, reclaimed lands and other lands increased accumulatively by the reference time without confirmation (contracting) right.

[G053] Area of arable lands decreased accumulatively due to use change and disaster damage refers to the area of the household's arable lands decreased accumulatively by the reference time due to land use change, disaster damage, etc.

[G054] Area of outflowing arable land refers to the area of the household's arable land with the

ownership upon confirmation (land contract right) with the land management rights subcontracted, transferred or leased to other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[G055][G057] Area of inflowing arable land refers to the area of the household's arable lands with the land management rights subcontracted, transferred or leased from other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[G056] Mode of land inflow refers to the methods that the arable land contractual management rights of other households or entities are subcontracted to the household.

1. Subcontracting means that the arable land contractual management rights of other households, village collectives or entities are subcontracted to the household in certain mode for agricultural production. The original arable land contracting relation remains the same after subcontracting. The original contractor continues to perform the rights and obligations stipulated in the original arable land contract. The subcontractor shall be reliable for the original contractor according to agreed conditions. The case that the contractor delivers its arable land to others for cultivation less than one year is excluded.

2. Transfer means that the transferor agrees to transfer partial or all arable land contractual management rights to the transferee within the contract period, and the transferee will perform the corresponding rights and obligations related to arable land contract and also pay the price. The original arable land contracting relation will be terminated automatically after transfer. The original contractor loses partial or all arable land contractual management rights within the contract period.

3. Exchange means that the contractors exchange the contracted lands and corresponding arable land contractual management rights that are subject to the same collective economic organization so as to meet their demands and also cultivate and manage conveniently.

4. Lease means that the lessor agrees to lease partial or all arable land management rights to the lessee within the contract period and the lessee will pay rent to the lessor and obtain the arable land management rights as agreed.

5. Pooling means that the arable land contractual management right is quantified to stock right, the shares are bought for agricultural production and the benefits are distributed according to stock right.

6. Others mean other modes except subcontracting, transfer, exchange, lease and pooling.

[G058] Contract duration is confirmed according to the arable land circulation contract or both parties' verbal contract. In case of several transfer contracts, the one with the largest area shall prevail.

[G059] Average price of inflowing arable land (conversion price) refers to the average price actually paid for all the inflowing arable lands, expressed in currency or specific item (evaluated price). The average price is subject to the annual average price per mu with the unit of "Yuan/mu*year".

[G060] Payment mode is confirmed according to the arable land circulation contract or both parties' verbal contract. In case of several transfer contracts, the one with the largest area shall prevail.

1. Currency means the fees of inflowing arable lands that are paid by currency.

2. Specific item means the fees of inflowing arable lands that are paid by specific items.

3. No fee means that there is no need to pay for the inflowing arable land.

[G061-G066] Uses of inflowing arable land refers to the main uses of arable lands that are

transferred to the household, including crop farming, horticulture crop planting, seedling cultivation, forestry management, livestock and poultry breeding (including breeding houses), aquacultural products cultivating, etc. Other uses mainly refer to house building and other nonagricultural uses.

[G070] Actually cultivated arable land area in 2016 refers to the area of plow lands that the household actually cultivated within the census year. It excludes the arable lands that are not used for planting, not cultivated or fully commissioned to others for cultivation.

[G071] Area of arable lands commissioned from others for cultivation refers to the area of arable lands that are commissioned to the household for cultivation from other households (or entities) that have complete land management rights.

[G072] Effective arable land irrigation area refers to the area of actually cultivated arable lands that have basic supporting irrigation facilities, certain water source and good flatness, and can be irrigated normally under the general climate conditions in the year.

[G073] Area of arable lands with sprinkling irrigation, trickle irrigation and infiltrating irrigation facilities

Sprinkling irrigation refers to the irrigation with sprinkling machines through various water sources.

Trickle irrigation and infiltrating irrigation refers to the irrigations with trickle or infiltrating irrigation machines through various water sources. It excludes the area of arable lands that is prevented from drought temporarily with simple methods.

[G074] Irrigation water sources include the underground water and surface water.

1. Ground water includes the shallow-well water and deep-well water.

2. Surface water includes the water from river, lake, pond, canal, etc.

“IV. Crop farming”

[G101~G102] Crop name and code: the questionnaire lists the names and codes of main crop categories. Fill the crop names and codes as shown in the *Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census* if there are other crops with the sowing area greater than or equal to 0.01 mu.

Early rice refers to the early indica rice.

Middle rice and single-cropping late rice include indica rice, japonica rice and glutinous rice which are cropped for one season only.

Double-cropping late rice refers to the late rice that is cultivated after the early season rice is harvested.

Corn includes the autumn corn and spring corn but excludes the silage corn and fresh corn.

Wheat includes the winter wheat and spring wheat.

[G103] Crop sowing area refers to the area of crops that are sowed or transplanted on all lands (arable land or bare land) and meanwhile harvested within the census year. It includes the area of crops that are harvested within this year regardless of sowing year, but excludes the area of crops that are sowed in this year and harvested next year. The calculation formula is as below: crop sowing area in this year = crop sowing area in autumn and winter of last year + crop sowing area in the spring of this year + crop sowing area in the summer of this year.

The crops that should have been harvested but fail to be harvested due to disaster or other causes shall be calculated according to the original sowing area. The supplemented or replanted crops that will be harvested in this year shall be calculated according to the multiple cropping area. The

area of rice, sweet potato, tobacco and other replanted crops will be calculated according to the area after replanting, rather than the seedling area before replanting. The sowing area of bast fiber plants, traditional Chinese medical herbs and other perennial crops, namely the perennial herbaceous plants that can grow for several years continuously after sowing, is calculated according to the sowing area in this year plus the accumulative areas in the previous years. For interplanting and mixed planting, the area of each crop will be calculated by conversion in proportion. In case of complete mixing, synchronous growth and harvest, the area of each crop will be distributed evenly based on mixing area. The area of replanted and interplanted crops will be calculated by times. Calculate once after each sowing. The area of regenerated rice, sorghum and tobacco will not be included into the sowing area because of no sowing or replanting.

The vegetable sowing area calculation method varies with growing characteristics. Calculate the area once after each planting if the crops are sowed and harvested once within the census year; calculate the area of perennial crops once only regardless of harvest times in one year; calculate the interplanted crops based on the proportion of covering area or interplanting quantity; calculate the crops that are planted in the plastic shelter and other agricultural facilities based on covering area, regardless of “three-dimensional” planting. The area of wild and artificial lotus roots and other aquacultural vegetables that grow in the lake or pond will not be calculated, whether wild or artificial. Only the area of crops that are planted in the arable lands shall be calculated.

[G104] Average yield per mu: the yields of registered crops such as early rice, middle rice, single-cropping late rice, double-cropping late rice, wheat and corn are calculated by grains after threshing. The unit of average yield is kilogram/mu with 1 digit after decimal point.

[G105] Fertilizer consumption: fertilizers include nitrogen fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer, potash fertilizer and compound fertilizer. It refers to the actual average fertilizer consumption per mu from sowing to harvest of early rice, middle rice, single-cropping late rice, double-cropping late rice, wheat and corn. The measuring unit is “kilogram/mu”. No net is available.

[G106] Organic fertilizer refers to the manure and urine of human and livestock, kitchen garbage, animal manure, green manure, compost, waterlogged compost, etc.

[G107] Times of pesticide spraying: Pesticides include various insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, etc. It refers to the total times of pesticide spraying on the early rice, middle rice, single-cropping late rice, double-cropping late rice, wheat and corn from sowing to harvest.

[G108] Machine-powered ploughing refers to the ploughing, rotary cultivating or deep plowing with tractor or other power machinery (e.g., machine-powered ploughing boat).

[G109] Machine-powered sowing means that the crops are sowed and planted with machine powered sower, transplanter, rice transplanter, etc.

[G110] Machine-powered harvesting means that the crops are harvested with combine harvester, cutter-rower and other machines.

[G111] Chopping straws to be returned into soil means that straws are returned to the field directly after being chopped, including mechanical and artificial hopping.

[G112] Coverage area of plastic film refers to the area of crops that are covered with plastic film. Calculate the area once after each covering.

[G113] Arable land area of formula fertilization by soil testing refers to the area of crops that are fertilized with “formula fertilizer” under the guidance of agriculture sci-tech personnel. The “formula fertilizer” proposes the fertilizer consumption, fertilization time and method of nitrogen, phosphate and potash fertilizers as well as the secondary and minor elements on the basis of soil

test and field fertilization test based on the fertilizer demand regularity, soil fertilization characteristics and fertilizer effects under the premise of reasonably fertilizing the organic fertilizers.

[G114][G116] Coverage area of greenhouse and plastic shelter is composed of three parts: firstly, actual use area, namely the area around the inner wall; secondly, wall area, namely the covering area of facility walls and other supports; thirdly, daylighting covering area, namely the area of necessary space between facility and shading objects (other facilities, houses, etc.).

Greenhouse, also called hothouse, refers to the diaphanous temperature-control agricultural facility that is constructed with multiple walls or sunlight plate, corrugated plate, glass and other materials. Human can work freely in it. The construction cost is often very high. Many facilities will be provided inside. It is divided into single-span and multi-span (several spans) types.

Plastic shelter, also called cold canopy, refers to the warm-free and single-span agricultural facility that is supported by simple frame and covered with plastic film mainly. The construction cost is generally low. The heat is accumulated by greenhouse effect. The height allows people to stand or bend for work inside.

[G115][G117] Annual greenhouse and plastic shelter product sales refer to the sales revenue of various products from greenhouse and plastic shelter within the census year.

“V. Horticulture crop planting”

[G121~G122] Names and codes of tea, mulberry, garden fruit and edible nut: the questionnaire lists the names and codes of main teas, mulberries, garden fruits and edible nuts. Fill the plant names and codes as shown in the *Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census* if there are other plants with the planting area greater than or equal to 0.01 mu.

[G123] Planting area of tea, mulberry, garden fruit and edible nut refers to the area of tea, mulberry, garden fruit and edible nut trees and plants, including the original, reclaimed and newly planted trees and plants as well as those which are deserted during census but can be reproduced after slight reclamation, finishing and cultivating, regardless of tree age and revenue of the year. It excludes the nursery gardens that cultivate seedlings and the scattered mulberry, fruit and tea trees. There is no need to convert the area.

[G124] Yield of tea, garden fruit and edible nut

Tea yield is calculated by the weight of dry raw tea that has been processed primarily.

Garden fruit yield is calculated according to the actually received fresh fruits including apple, pear, citrus, tropical and subtropical fruits and other garden fruits such as peach, grape, red date, etc. The dewatered and dried fruits will be calculated by converting to fresh fruits, such as dried date, raisin, dried persimmon and dried orange.

Edible nut yield is calculated according to the actually received fresh fruits, including walnut and chestnut.

[G125] Sales of tea, garden fruit and edible nut refers to the actual sales revenue of teas, garden fruits and edible nuts produced in the census year.

“VI. Forestry management”

[G201] Area of woodland with confirmed tenure refers to the area of woodland that the household has "primary" management right, namely the area of woodland that the household obtains through tenure of collective land. It will be filled according to the actual area in the woodland tenure certificate.

Woodland refers to the land on which the arbor, bamboo, shrub and coastal mangrove forest are growing. It includes the cut-over land, but excludes the greening land in the residential area, trees within the scope of railway and road land acquisition as well as the dike protection forest of river and channel.

[G202] Area of outflowing woodland refers to the woodland area of the household with confirmed tenure transferred to other households (or entities) by the reference time through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways

[G203][G205] Area of inflowing woodland refers to the woodland area of the household whose woodland management right is subcontracted, transferred or leased from other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[G204] Modes of woodland inflow are as below:

1. Subcontracting means that the woodland contractual management rights of other households or entities are subcontracted to the household in certain mode for forest production. The original woodland contracting relation remains the same after subcontracting. The original contractor continues to perform the rights and obligations regulated in the original woodland contract. The subcontractor shall be reliable for the original contractor according to agreed conditions.

2. Transfer means that the transferor agrees to transfer partial or all woodland contractual management rights to the transferee within the contract period, and the transferee will perform the corresponding rights and obligations related to woodland contract and also pay the price. The original woodland contracting relation will be terminated automatically after transfer. The original contractor loses partial or all woodland contractual management rights within the contract period.

3. Exchange means that the contractors exchange the contracted woodlands and corresponding woodland contractual management rights that are subject to the same collective economic organization so as to meet their demands and also cultivate and manage conveniently.

4. Lease means that the lessor agrees to lease partial or all woodland contractual management rights to the lessee within the contract period and the lessee will pay rent to the lessor and obtain the woodland management and use rights as agreed.

5. Pooling means that the woodland contractual management right is quantified to stock right, the shares are bought for forest production and the benefits are distributed according to stock right.

6. Others mean other modes except subcontracting, transfer, exchange, lease and pooling.

[G206] Contract duration refers to the years agreed in woodland circulation contract of both parties or verbal contract. In case of several transfer contracts, the one with the largest area shall prevail.

[G207] Average price (conversion price) refers to the average price actually paid for all inflowing woodlands, expressed by currency or specific items (evaluated price). The average price is subject to the annual average price per mu with the unit of “Yuan/mu*year”.

[G208] Payment mode refers to the mode of payment agreed in the woodland circulation contract or both parties’ verbal contract. In case of several transfer contracts, the one with the largest area shall prevail.

1. Currency means the fees of inflowing woodlands that are paid by currency.

2. Specific item means the fees of inflowing woodlands that are paid by specific items.

3. No fee means that there is no need to pay for the inflowing woodland.

[G209] Actually managed woodland area refers to the area of woodland that the household manages actually within the census year.

[G210] **Woodland area included in ecological public-welfare forest** refers to the area of managed forests that are included into the central and local ecological public-welfare forest and provided with the economic compensation.

[G211] **Woodland area for cutting wood** refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used for cutting wood.

[G214] **Woodland area for cutting bamboo** refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used for cutting bamboo.

[G217] **Woodland area for cultivating seedlings** refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used for cultivating seedlings.

[G220] **Woodland area for collecting forest products** refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used to collect the forest products such as fruits, branches, leaves, skins and glue solution, without cutting the roots.

[G222] **Woodland area for collecting natural rubber** refers to the area of managed woodland that is used for natural rubber collection.

[G212] **Wood cutting yield** is calculated by cubic meter.

[G215] **Bamboo cutting yield** is calculated by number.

[G218] **Seedling production yield** is calculated by ten thousand.

[G223] **Natural rubber yield** is calculated by kilogram.

[G213][G216][G219][G221][G224] **Forest product sales** refer to the actual sales revenue of forest products within the census year.

[G225] **Under-forest economic activities** refer to the economic activities that rely on the woodland resources and ecological forest environment. It includes the planting, breeding, collection and processing, forest leisure, tourism, forest rehabilitation and recuperation as well as other forest landscape applications under the forest. The planting, breeding and aquaculture and fisheries managed by the household under the forest will be filled in the corresponding census items of crop farming, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries. There is no need to register if the household's planting and livestock products are directly supplied to "Happy Forest (Farmhouse)" and other leisure and tourism industries.

[G226] **Woodland area for under-forest economic activities** refers to the area of woodlands used by the household for under-forest economic activities within the census year, such as the planting of traditional Chinese medicinal herbs and the free feeding of livestock and poultry under the forest.

[G227] **Under-forest economic activities sales** refer to the actual sales revenue of the household's economic products or services within the census year.

"VII. Livestock, poultry and animal breeding"

[G301][G302] **Names and codes of livestock, poultry and animal:** the questionnaire lists the names and codes of main livestock, poultry and animal. Fill the names and codes of additional livestock, poultry and animal as shown in the *Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census*.

Pig includes piglet, fattening pig and boar, but excludes pet pig.

Fertile sow refers to the sow that is at the age of 9 months and above and also has the fertility.

Cattle include beef cattle, dairy cattle, draft cattle, etc.

Fertile cow refers to the cow that has fertility.

Beef cattle refer to the cattle fed for beef.

Dairy cattle refers to the cattle fed for milk. The obsolete dairy cattle are counted as beef cattle to be slaughtered.

Sheep refer to those fed for the single purpose of wool and for the dual purpose of wool and mutton.

Goats refer to those fed for milk, wool, skin, cashmere and mutton.

Dairy goat refers to the goat fed for milk.

Broiler chicken refers to the chicken fed for meat.

Laying hen refers to the hen fed for egg. The obsolete laying hens are counted as broiler chicken to be slaughtered.

Meat duck refers to the duck fed for meat.

Laying duck refers to the duck fed for egg. The obsolete laying ducks are counted as meat duck to be slaughtered.

Goose includes meat goose and laying goose.

Bees are fed artificially for honey. The quantity of bees fed is counted by "hive".

Rabbits are fed artificially for meat, and exclude wild rabbit and pet rabbit.

[G303] Inventory at the year end refers to the quantity of various livestock, poultry and animals fed at the reference time.

[G304] Livestock ready for slaughter all year round refers to the quantity of livestock, poultry and animals that the household sells to the market circulation subject (including slaughter house) and slaughters personally.

Fill the annual milk yield in the item of dairy cattle. Fill the annual egg yield in the item of laying hen. Fill the annual honey yield in the item of bee.

"VIII. Grassland (meadow) area and circulation"

[G321] Area of grassland (meadow) with confirmed (contracted) tenure refers to the area of grassland (meadow) that the household has "primary" management right, namely the area of grassland (meadow) that the household obtains through confirmed tenure of collective land. It will be filled according to the actual area in the grassland (meadow) confirmation certificate and contract.

Grassland refers to the land that is mainly used to grow the herbaceous plants for livestock.

[G322] Area of outflowing grassland (meadow) refers to the grassland (meadow) area of the household with confirmed (contracted) tenure, and with the management right subcontracted, transferred or leased to other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[G323] Area of inflowing grassland (meadow) refers to the area of the household's grasslands (meadows) with the management rights subcontracted, transferred or leased from other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[G324] Actually managed grassland (meadow) area in 2016 refers to the area of grasslands (meadows) that the household manages actually within the census year. It excludes the area of natural or artificial meadows that both the household and other households can use and have no obvious management division.

[G325] Grass mowing quantity refers to the dry grass yield of grassland within the census year.

[G331] Livestock and poultry feeding house area refers to the building area of houses used to feed the livestock, poultry and small animals.

[G332] Main uses of livestock and poultry manure refer to the main usages of the household's livestock and poultry manure, including fertilizer, methane, sale, etc.

[G333] **Harmless treatment facilities of livestock and poultry manure** refers to the special equipment featuring livestock and poultry manure storage, mixing, solid-liquid separation, anaerobic fermentation, methane residue disposal, etc.

“IX. Aquaculture and fisheries production and operation”

[G401] **Freshwater aquaculture area** refers to the freshwater surface area for cultivating aquacultural products, including pond aquaculture, river aquaculture, reservoir aquaculture, ditch aquaculture, etc., but not including industrial and paddy field aquaculture.

[G402] **Pond aquaculture area** refers to the water surface area of aquaculture ponds excavated by man power for formed naturally.

[G403] **Reservoir aquaculture area** refers to the actual aquaculture area in the reservoir, such as the water surface area covered by net cage or fence. In case of direct breeding in the small reservoir, the area is equal to the water surface area from the dead water level of the reservoir to 2/3 of profitable water level.

[G404] **Lake aquaculture area** refers to the actual aquaculture area in the lake, such as the water surface area covered by net cage or fence.

[G405] **Freshwater products** refer to the aquacultural products that are fished and bred artificially in the freshwater surface area. The entity that has farming area is subject to bred product yield while the entity that has fishing vessel is subject to fished product yield. The entity that has both farming area and fishing vessel is subject to the total yield of breeding and fishing.

[G406] **Freshwater fish** includes black carp, grass carp, silver carp, bighead carp, carp, crucian, etc.

[G407] **Freshwater crustacean** includes shrimp, river crab, giant river prawn, black shrimp, *procambarus clarkia*, *penaeus vannamei*, etc.

[G408] **Freshwater shellfish** includes river mussel, spiral shell, clam etc.

[G409] **Freshwater algae** include spirulina.

[G410] **Other freshwater species** include turtle, soft-shelled turtle, frog, pearl, etc.

[G411] **Marine aquaculture area** refers to the water surface area of natural seas for cultivating aquacultural products, including offshore aquaculture, beach aquaculture, and land-based aquaculture, but not including industrial and offshore cage aquaculture.

[G412] **Offshore aquaculture area** refers to the water surface area of marine aquaculture below the low tidal line.

[G413] **Beach aquaculture area** refers to the water surface area of intertidal zone for marine aquaculture.

[G414] **Marine products** refer to the aquacultural products that are fished and bred artificially in the marine area. The household that has farming area is subject to bred product yield while the household that has fishing vessel is subject to fished product yield. The household that has both farming area and fishing vessel is subject to the total yield of breeding and fishing.

[G415] **Marine fish** includes large yellow croaker, little yellow croaker, hairtail, pike, mackerel, Spanish mackerel, etc.

[G416] **Marine crustacean** includes shrimp and crab. Shrimp includes *acete chinensis*, prawn, talon shrimp, mantis shrimp, etc. Crab includes swimming crab, blue crab, *feriatus*, etc.

[G417] **Marine shellfish** includes oyster, abalone, spiral shell, blood clam, mussel, pen shell, scallop, clam, razor clam, etc.

[G418] **Marine algae** include kelp, *undaria pinnatifida*, laver, *gracilaria*, *eucheuma*, agar,

sargassum fusiforme, dried sea grass, etc.

[G419] **Marine cephalopod** includes inkfish, squid, octopus, etc.

[G420] **Other marine species** include sea cucumber, sea urchin, seawater pearl, jellyfish, etc.

[G421] **Aquaculture and fisheries breeding house area** refers to the building area of houses used for aquaculture.

[G422] **Inland aquaculture and fisheries powerboat** refers to aquaculture and fisheries powerboat used for inland fishing, including aquaculture and fisheries production boat and auxiliary boat.

[G423] **Inshore aquaculture and fisheries powerboat** refers to aquaculture and fisheries powerboat used for inshore (China's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone) fishing, including aquaculture and fisheries production boat and auxiliary boat.

[G424] **Offshore aquaculture and fisheries powerboat** refers to aquaculture and fisheries powerboat used for used for offshore fishing, including aquaculture and fisheries production boat and auxiliary boat.

"X. Services for agriculture"

[G501] **Category of services for agriculture**

1. Crop farming services refer to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of crop farming, including agricultural machinery service, plant protection service, irrigation service, agricultural product primary processing service, etc. like machine-powered ploughing, machine-powered sowing, machine-powered transplanting, and machine-powered harvesting.

2. Forestry services refer to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of forestry, including forest disease (pest and beast) prevention and control, forest-fire prevention, forest management station, wood check station, desertification control station.

3. Livestock services refer to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of livestock, including animal hybridization (such as frozen semen station, liquid nitrogen station, livestock artificial insemination station), herd examination and hatching station, as well as other livestock services, such as activities for promoting reproduction and growth of livestock, improving production capacity and obtaining livestock product.

4. Aquaculture and fisheries services refer to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of aquaculture and fisheries, including aquaculture and fisheries services like fish-fry and fingerling farm, improved categories of aquacultural products farm, aquacultural proliferation farm, pest and disease control, etc.

[G502] **Income from services for agriculture** refers to the income made by this household from supporting crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries of other households or entities, including cash and physical income which is converted to cash.

[G503] **Unit price of service** refers to the average revenue or expenditure per mu of the household providing machine-powered ploughing, machine-powered sowing (machine-powered transplanting), machine-powered harvest, plant protection, irrigation and other services to other households or entities. It will be calculated according to the maximum amount of specific service. Fill the average income per mu.

"XI. Possessing of agricultural machinery"

[G601~G616] **Agricultural machinery possessed** refers to agricultural machinery possessed by this household at the reference time (the year end).

[G601] **Large and medium sized tractor** refers to tractor with chains or wheels and an engine

with rated power of more than 14.7kw (including 14.7kw which is equal to horsepower).

[G602] Small and walking tractor refers to tractor with four small wheels or sand handrail and an engine with rated power of more than 2.2kw (including 2.2kw) but less than 14.7kw.

[G603] Tillage machine refers to the machine driven by engines and engaged in paddy field and drought field tillage, including mini tillage machine, garden management machine, etc.

[G604] Rotary tiller refers to a tiller used for facilitating a tractor with plowing and harrowing.

[G605] Seeding machine includes drill seeder, hill seeder, shaped seeder, small-seed seeder, rhizome seed seeder, seed broadcaster, no-tillage seeder, etc.

[G606] Rice transplanter refers to the machine driven by power and used for rice transplanting.

[G607] Power-driven irrigation and drainage machine refers to power machine used for agricultural irrigation and drainage, including diesel engine and electric motor.

[G608] Combined harvester and thresher refers to the machine that can cut (pick), thresh, separate, and clean crops a time, including rice and wheat combined harvester and thresher, corn combined harvester and thresher.

[G609] Power (driven) thresher refers to the power driven machine specially used for crop threshing.

[G610] Composite feed processing machine includes silage cutter, hay cutter, rubbing filament machine, briquetting machine, feed grinder, feed mixer, granulated feed presser, feed extruder, etc.

[G611] Milking machine refers to power driven machine used for milking.

[G612] Wool shearing machine refers to power driven machine used for shearing.

[G613] Oxygen-increasing machine refers to power driven aquaculture and fisheries machine used for increasing oxygen to water.

[G614] Fruit tree pruner refers to power driven machine used for fruit tree shearing.

[G615] Agricultural vehicle includes three-wheel truck and low-speed loading vehicle. Three-wheel agricultural vehicle has three wheels, and its engine is diesel engine, power is no more than 7.4kw, loading limit is 500 kg, running speed limit is 50km/h. Low-speed loading vehicle (four-wheel)'s engine is diesel engine, power is no more than 28kw, loading limit is 1500 kg, and running speed limit is 70km/h.

[G616] Other agricultural machines refer to other agricultural machine not described above.

“XII. Operational characteristics”

[G620] Production and operational characteristics of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries refer to the operational characteristics of the household's crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries. The households that are not engaged in the production of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries leave it blank here.

[G621] Operation mode refers to the mode in which the household organizes the production and sales of agricultural products.

1. Production dominated means that the household sells the agricultural products directly or after preliminary processing.

2. Integration of production and processing means that the household sells the agricultural products after intensive processing.

3. Integration of production, processing and sales means that the household operates in a continuous line of production, processing and sales.

[G622] Sale modes are as below:

1. **Self-sale** means that the products are sold by the household.
2. **Middleman sale** means that the products are organized and sold by middleman.
3. **Production order sale** means that the household sells products according to the production and order contract signed with purchaser.
4. **Others** refer to other sale modes except above three.

[G623] **E-commerce** means that the agricultural products are sold through Internet, including online contact, offline settlement or online settlement.

[G624] **E-commerce sales** refer to the sales revenue from agricultural products through e-commerce all the whole year, including received amount and payable but un-received amount.

[G625] **New-type agricultural operation organization or form** has four types as follows:

1. **Company + Households** refers to a form of organization for agricultural product production and sale. The company signs contracts with households, and organizes farmers to produce products according to the contract, then farmers deliver products as contracted. Households or major labors that are managed by the company are excluded, piece wage or hourly wage is recorded.

2. **Farmer cooperative** refers to farmer mutual-assisting economic organization named as a farmer cooperative and conforming to the stipulations on cooperative nature, design condition and procedure, member rights and obligations, organization structure, financial management, etc. of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Specialized Farmers Cooperatives, including those registered at commerce and industry departments, as well as those not registered but conforming to the above requirements, but not including joint-stock enterprise, community economic cooperatives, supply & marketing cooperatives, rural credit cooperatives, etc. registered under the name of the company.

3. **Professional associations** refer to social organizations organized by governments or non-governmental departments, consisting mainly of professional technicians, providing technical or marketing guidance and support for crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries. Participation by this household means that this household becomes a member of the association, or holds a membership certificate, and often joins membership activity. However, households once assisted by the association or participating in association activity casually are excluded.

4. **Commissioning of land** refers to the operation mode of households trusteeing land operation (seed acquisition, farmland management, product sales) to others without waiving land operation rights (decision-making right and distribution right).

[G626] **New agricultural product production modes** are as below:

1. **Facility agriculture** refers to the mode of agricultural production that does not change with season as the natural light and temperature have been changed and the animal and plant growing environments have been optimized with artificial technologies such as greenhouse and plastic shelter. The facility agriculture includes facility planting, facility cultivating and facility edible fungi.

2. **Circular agriculture** refers to the mode of agricultural production that results in few wastes and increased resource use efficiency by applying the material circulation and regeneration principle and the multilevel utilization technology. For example, the organic industry circulation chain of straw feed processing, breeding industry, bio-organic fertilizer and crop farming starts with the increase of crop straw utilization ratio.

3. Industrialized production refers to the mode of agricultural production that is developed by comprehensively applying the modern high technology, new equipment and management methods and features overall mechanization, automation and high technology intensity. The light, temperature, moisture and nutriment that the animal and plant require during growth, development and breeding are regulated and controlled with highly mechanized and automatic equipment, advanced technologies and scientific management methods. It is available to work continuously in the environment created by human, and free from the influence and limit of terrain, climate, hydrology, soil and other natural factors. The industrialized production has been applied to many agricultural fields such as vegetables, flowers, pig and poultry breeding, fish culture and perennial fruit tree planting.

4. Others refer to other new production modes except above three.

[G627] Agricultural product certification includes the following aspects:

1. Non-pollution agricultural products refer to the agricultural products that use safe inputs, are produced according to regulated technical specifications, have the production site environment and quality conforming to national mandatory standards, and apply the signs of non-pollution agricultural products with the specialized agency certification and approval.

2. Green food refer to the products that are produced and processed in the non-pollution air, soil, water and other ecological environments according to non-pollution operation rules, and applied with the green food signs with the specialized agency certification and approval.

3. Organic food refer to the products that are produced and processed without chemical pesticide, fertilizer, chemical preservative and other compound matters, have organic agricultural production system and apply the organic food signs with the specialized agency certification and approval.

[G628] New operation activities refer to the food and lodging services provided for urban and rural residents in the business operation places, such as catering services characterized by local agricultural products, leisure and rural life or other related recreational activities.

[G629] Identified (certified) family farm refers to the family farm that has been reviewed and identified (certified) by agriculture or industry and commerce department

[G630] Industry and commerce business license means the household has the business license formally issued by the administrative authority for industry and commerce.

[G631] Agricultural insurance, including policy-based insurance and commercial insurance, refers to agricultural insurance coverage.

1. Policy-based insurance refers to the insurance established by the government for certain policy purpose by adopting common methods of commercial insurance, for example agricultural insurance for increasing production and income of crop farming, livestock, and aquaculture and fisheries. Policy-based insurance is generally non-profitable, subsidized, freed from tax and protected by governments.

2. Commercial insurance is operated by signing insurance contracts and aimed at profits, and is managed by professional commercial insurance enterprise.

In case of no agricultural insurance, select “3. None”.

“XIII. Management revenue and expenditure of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries”

[G651] Total business expenditure of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries refers to the sum of various materials consumption and production service expenditures

of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries during operation (including production and sale).

[G652] Operation fund refers to the money that the household invests into various agricultural production, services and other operation activities.

1. Own fund refers to the money that the household frequently holds for and can freely spend on the production and operation activities, and has no need to pay back.

2. Private lending means that the household borrows money from other behavioral agents and other behavioral agents lends to the household as investment fund.

3. Bank loan means that the household borrows money from the commercial bank, rural credit cooperative and other financing institutions.

4. Project fund refers to the amount of contribution subscribed by investors (state, collective or individual) in the overall investment of construction project. It is non-debt fund for the construction project and the project legal person has no liability on any interest and debt of the fund. Investors enjoy the owner's rights and interests based on the proportion of fund contribution according to law. Besides, they can also transfer the contribution and corresponding rights and interests which, however, cannot be withdrawn in any mode.

5. Others refer to the funds except own fund, private lending, bank loan and project fund.

[G653] Year-end loan balance at banking institutions refers to the total balance of various loans that the household has borrowed from bank and other financial institutions at the end of year.

[G654] Year-end loan balance of private lending refers to the total balance of various loans that the household has borrowed from other behavioral agents at the end of year.

[G655] Total operation revenue of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries refers to the revenues that the household gains from operation of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries.

[G656] Total non-agricultural operation revenue refers to the revenues that the household gains from operation of the secondary and tertiary industries in addition to the crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and services for agriculture, including picking, fishing, food, lodging and accommodation, leisure agriculture and "Happy Farmhouse".

"XIV. Housing and living conditions"

[G701] Housing structure refers to the building materials used in the bearing structure of the house (such as beam, column and load bearing wall).

1. Reinforced concrete structure refers to the house whose beam, column and load bearing wall are made of reinforced concrete.

2. Brick and concrete structure refers to the house whose main bearing components are made of reinforced concrete and bricks and woods. For example, the beams and columns of the house are made of reinforced concrete, while the load bearing walls are made of bricks.

3. Brick (stone) wood structure refers to the house in which the main bearing components of beam, column and load bearing wall are made of bricks, stones and wood. For example, a house built with wooden structure, brick walls and wooden columns. However, adobe houses built with bricks and stones are excluded.

4. Bamboo-grass adobe structure refers to the house whose main bearing component or roof is made of bamboo, grass and adobe. For example, the bamboo building and cave dwelling.

5. Others refer to the house whose structure is not described above.

[G702] **The number of houses owned** means the number of houses owned by this household, of which a single building is calculated as one house.

[G703] **Commercial residential houses** mean the commercial residential buildings, including newly built commercial residential buildings, second-hand buildings (stock buildings), etc. that can be traded freely in the market as stipulated by the laws and regulations. Commercial residential houses (including the houses with contracts but lack property ownership certificate for the time being) must have state land usage licenses and house property ownership certificates.

[G704] **Drinking water source** refers to the main way for obtaining living water.

1. Purified tap water refers to the water used for living that is purified and sterilized by tap water factory or with centralized purification facility, in accordance with national standards for drinking water.

2. Protected well or spring water means that the water is protected from falling of bird dungs and animals, or from flowing or infiltrating of overfall and incoming water by wellbay or well cover. The protected spring water refers to the water whose mouth is surrounded by buildings of cement, bricks, and thus is protected from pollutions such as running water from rainfall, bird dungs and animals.

3. Unprotected well or spring water means that the well mouth or spring mouth is not protected and is thus easily to be polluted by such things as running water from rainfall, bird dungs and animals.

4. River and lake water means collecting water directly from rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, ditches, canals (including irrigation canals).

5. Collected rainfall water means collecting rainfall directly.

6. Barreled water means that households buy barreled water for drinking. Barreled water refers to the purified water or spring water (including barreled water and bottled water) that is processed with modern industrial technology (such as antiosmosis, electrodialysis, distillation, and resin softening) by using tap water or extracting groundwater.

7. Other water resources refer to the water source not described above, such as water stored in trucks or trolleys.

[G705] **Drinking water difficulties** mean major problems for obtaining drinking water, including the following aspects:

1. It takes more than half an hour to get water each time, which means that it takes more than half an hour to leave home and arrive at the water obtaining water (plus waiting time), and to return home.

2. Intermittent water supply means that water can not be supplied the whole day for some reason, and thus is supplied at certain time of a day.

3. The continuous shortage of water lasts for more than 15 days means that continuous shortage of water lasts for more than 15 days due to drought and other reasons.

4. No difficulty means that there is no difficulty in obtaining drinking water.

[G706] **Main energy for cooking and heating** refers to main energy used for cooking and heating, including firewood, coal, gas, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, biogas, electricity, solar energy, and other energy such as cow dung.

[G707] **Purchases of coal** mean the volume of coal bought by the household in the census year.

[G708] **Toilet types** include the following types, please fill the major ones.

1. Water-flush toilet (flushing into the sewer, septic tank and toilet pit) refers to the toilet with

water-wastewater system, or whose toilet room has reserved barrels (ladles) and flushing pan/squatting pan has (no) water seal, and the waste and sewage are flushed to sewer, septic tank and toilet pit so that no flies exist and no pollution occurs to the environment.

2. Water-flush non-sanitary toilet ((flushing into other places) refers to the water-flush toilet whose waste is flushed to a open canal, pond or other open waters, or to somewhere unpredicted, as a result of which the environment is polluted.

3. Hygienic pit toilet refers to the toilet with fixed cover, covered waste and no flies. For example, restructured ventilation toilet, compost toilet, toilet with two latrines, toilet with separated processing facilities for waste and urine, attic toilet, and antifreezing toilet with deep latrines.

4. Ordinary pit toilet includes open pit toilet without a cover, with or without seepage-proofing processing. In an ordinary pit toilet, the waste is often exposed and flies exist.

5. No toilet refers to a low-cost toilet without seepage-proofing processing, or just means no toilet.

[G709] Car refers to an automobile whose loading limit is nine people and seats are located at both sides of the axle, including mini car, medium-class car, high-class car, luxury car, truck, SUV, Jeep, off-road vehicle, minibus, etc.

[G710] Motorcycle and electromobile Motorcycle, with two or three wheels, is driven by a gasoline engine, and its front wheel is controlled manually. Electromobile, with two or three wheels, is driven by a storage battery, and its front wheel is controlled manually.

[G711] Water heaters for showering include electric water heater, natural gas water heater, solar water heater, etc.

[G712] Air conditioner refers to the air regulator with such functions as heating and cooling of air, humidification and dehumidification, while cold and warm air heating radiator is excluded.

[G713] Refrigerator (refrigerating cabinet) refers to the household appliance used for refrigeration and freezing of food and other objects, including refrigerator and refrigerating cabinet with one, two, or three doors.

[G714] Computer includes desktop computer, laptop and tablet, and does not include learning machine and calculator with simple function.

[G715] Computer having access to the Internet means that a computer has been accessed to the Internet for at least once.

[G716] Color television set includes color TV with kinescope or solid state display (liquid crystal display, plasma display), and excludes computer which can receive TV programs.

[G717] Method for receiving TV program means the receiving method of TV programs, including receiving through TV stations, satellites, antenna, network, etc.

[G718] Number of cellphone used means the number of mobile phones being used, usually referred to as the number of cellphones, mobile phones, and portable telephones.

[G719] The number of cellphones having access to the Internet means the number of cellphones having access to the Internet and using the Internet.

[G720] Internet shopping means searching commodity information on the Internet, and making a shopping order with an electric shopping list, then the seller delivers commodity by mail or makes a doorstep delivery through express companies.

[G902] Contact refers to the mobile phone number of the household. If the household has no mobile phone or is unwilling to give the number, he/she can fill the mobile phone number or fixed phone number (area code + number) of other family members.

III. Corporate Questionnaire

(I) Enumeration objects

The enumeration objects are the corporate.

The corporate refer to the legal entities and non-registered entities that are mainly engaged in agricultural production and operation in the territory of PRC as well as the agricultural establishments among the legal entities or non-registered entities that are not engaged in agricultural production and operation. It not only includes the farm that is engaged in the agriculture, forestry station, breeding station, company of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries, service entity of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries as well as farmer cooperative that has actual agricultural operating activity, but also contains the agricultural establishments that are affiliated to the state organs, social organizations, schools, scientific research units, industrial and mining enterprises, villager committee, resident committee, foundation and other units.

The corporate has the following three enumeration objects:

Firstly, agriculture legal entities that meet the following conditions:

1. Founded legally and registered formally;
2. Possess its own name, organizational institution and workplace, and bear the civil liability independently;
3. Independently own and use (or authorized to use) assets, assume liabilities and reserve the right to sign contracts with other entities;
4. Independently account and prepare the balance sheet;
5. Mainly engage in the crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries or services for agriculture.

Secondly, non-registered entities that are not registered formally but match above agricultural legal entity enumeration conditions (2-5), such as farmer cooperative, economic entity partnered or operated jointly by two or more households.

Thirdly, agricultural establishments that fail to match the enumeration conditions of agricultural legal entities and agricultural non-registered entities but include the industrial establishment that is mainly engaged in the agricultural production business under the following conditions:

1. Own fixed site for business operation or relatively fixed service objects;
2. Organize the production activities in a relative independence mode.
3. Process the business accounting materials such as revenue and expenditure.
4. Mainly engage in crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries or services for agriculture.

(II) Enumeration principles and case processing methods

The corporate is registered in the principle of location which is divided by county.

The following processing methods will be obeyed during enumeration:

1. The agricultural legal entities and non-registered entities are registered in their enumeration areas. The enumeration covers the business activities of all agricultural establishments within the county. The agricultural legal entity that is outside the county will be registered in the enumeration area where it is located.
2. The agricultural establishments that are affiliated to the legal entity which is not engaged in the agriculture or the non-registered entity will be registered in the enumeration area where it is

located. The establishment that has no enumeration number will fill the enumeration number of the legal entity which it is affiliated to.

3. The secondary entity of the legal entity that matches the agricultural legal entity enumeration conditions will be registered as an independent legal entity. If the upper entity matches the agricultural legal entity enumeration conditions, the secondary entity will be deleted during enumeration. The secondary entity has the following differences from industrial establishment: although the name has affiliation relation with the upper legal entity, it has entirely independent legal position and operation decision-making right.

(III) Identification indicators

The identification indicator, also known as identifiability indicator, is the unique identifier of census object and consists of classification codes. Its name and filling content is developed by the Steering Group Office of the Third National Agricultural Census according to national statistic standards, each identification indicator shall be filled according to the following requirements:

Enumeration area code is the standard code for village-level administrative entity in the Administrative Division Code for Statistics prepared by the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China in a unified manner. No matter which level the entity is affiliated to, fill in the enumeration area where the legal entity is located.

Enumeration area name is the full name consistent with the enumeration area code.

Entity code is a three-digit code numbered beginning with "01". The entity code is corresponding to that in the entity pre-investigation form. In case of inconsistency, the enumeration shall prevail.

(IV) Reporting indicators

Reporting indicators are composed of indicator number, indicator name, question, unit of measurement, contents, etc., which need to be completed by visiting the enumeration object and collecting relevant information.

"I. General information"

[D001] Name of the corporate refers to the full name of legal entity that is used formally after approval of relevant department. The detailed enterprise name shall be filled with the one registered in the industry and commerce department. The detailed names of administrative and public institutions shall be filled with the ones registered and approved by preparation entities. The detailed names of farmer cooperative, social organization, private non-enterprise entity and basic mass autonomous organization shall be filled with the ones registered and approved in the civil affairs department. The normalized full Chinese character name shall be filled and completely consistent with that on the official seal.

In case of two or more entity names that have been verified or approved by competent enumeration authority, select the one that is the closest to the agricultural production and operation activities of the entity.

If the non-registered entity has no name, fill the responsible person of the entity and major industry. No blank is left.

[D002] Legal representative (head of the corporate) refers to the legal responsible person or major responsible person of the entity. The name of legal representative of the enterprise shall be filled according to *Business License of Enterprise Legal Person*. The name of legal representative the public institution shall be filled according to *Certificate of Public Institution with Legal Person Status*. The name of legal representative of the public organ shall be filled with the name of major responsible person of the entity. The name of legal representative of the association shall

be filled according to *Certificate of Association Legal Person Enumeration*. The names of legal representatives of other entities shall be filled according to respective certificate. In case of no certificate, fill the major responsible persons' name of the entity.

[D003] Type of the corporate: in principle, the agricultural production and operation entity that independently manages crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries and is engaged in services for agriculture is considered as an entity. It can be divided into legal entity, industrial establishment and non-registered entity based on the enumeration mode.

Legal entity: the legal entity that is engaged in agriculture must match the following conditions:

1. Founded legally and registered formally;
2. Have its own name, organizational institution and workplace, and bear civil liability independently;
3. Independently own and use (or authorized to use) assets, assume liabilities and reserve the right to sign contracts with other entities;
4. Independently account and prepare the balance sheet;
5. Mainly engage in crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries or services for agriculture.

Non-registered entity refers to the entities that are not registered formally but match above agricultural legal entity enumeration conditions (2, 5), such as farmer cooperatives.

Industrial establishment refers to the entities that fail to match the enumeration conditions of agricultural legal entities and agricultural non-registered entities but include the industrial establishment that is mainly engaged in agricultural production and operation under the following conditions:

1. Own fixed site for business operation or relatively fixed service objects;
2. Organize production activities in a relative independence mode.
3. Process the business accounting materials such as revenue and expenditure.
4. Mainly engage in crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries or services for agriculture.

[D004] Credibility code of the entity means that all relevant departments should complete the transition from existing organization code to unified code as soon as possible before the end of 2017 except individual fields in difficulty according to *Notice on Endorsing the Overall Plan of National Development and Reform Commission and Other Departments' Legal Entities and Other Organizations for Establishing the Credibility Code System* (G.F. [2016]33). The credibility code has 18 digits, consisting of enumeration management department code, institution type code, administrative division code of enumeration management organ, subject identification code (organization code) and check code. The entity that has not been transited and has no **credibility code** at the reference time can fill 9 digits of organization code (9th to 17th digit) with the front and back digits blank.

[D005] Credibility code of legal entity refers to the credibility code of legal entity that the industrial establishment is affiliated to. The entity that has not been transited and has no **credibility code** at the reference time can fill 9 digits of organization code (9th to 17th digit) with the front and back digits blank.

[D006] Enumeration type refers to the type that the entity is registered. The enterprise or enterprise industrial establishments will fill the type registered in the administrative agency for industry and commerce. The organ, institution, social association and other organizations shall fill

the types based on the Main sources of funds and management mode by comparing with enterprise enumeration types. The non-registered entity shall fill the type according to the actual conditions of the entity. Except the types of state-owned and collective entities, all others are incorporated as below:

1. **State owned** means that all assets of the entity belong to the state, excluding wholly state-owned company in the limited company.
2. **Collective** means that all assets of the entity belong to the collective.
3. **Joint-stock** involves wholly state-owned company, other limited liability company and joint stock company.
4. **Joint venture** involves state joint venture, collective joint venture, state and collective joint venture as well as other joint ventures.
5. **Private** involves private-funded enterprise, private partnership enterprise, private limited liability company, private joint stock company.
6. **Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan-funded** include joint venture with Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan merchants, cooperation with Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan merchants, sole proprietorship of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan merchants, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan merchants investment joint stock company, other investment modes of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.
7. **Foreign-funded** involves China-foreign joint venture, China-foreign cooperative, foreign-funded enterprise, foreign-funded joint stock company and other foreign-funded modes.
8. **Others** refer to the enumeration types except above.

[D007] **System of the corporate** refers to the system that the corporate is affiliated to, including agricultural reclamation, forestry, judicature, PLA, armed police force and others. For the entity that has no affiliation system, fill “7. None”.

[D008] **Coverage area of the corporate** refers to the area of the entity’s fixed business activity place, including plant and land. It includes the concentrated land and exclave.

[D009] **Organization type of the corporate** refers to the organizational nature of the entity, including enterprise, public institution, organ, social association, farmer cooperative and others.

1. **Enterprise** refers to the economic organizations that are engaged in production and operation activities for profit, including various enterprises that have obtained the *Business License of Enterprise Legal Person*, individual proprietorship enterprises, partnership enterprises; the enterprises that are founded after approval of administrative competent department according to relevant laws and regulations and match the legal entity conditions; the enterprises that are not approved by relevant department but are engaged in production and operation activities actually.
2. **Public institution** refers to the social service organizations that are held by the state organs or other organization with national asset for the public welfare and engaged in education, science and technology, culture, health and other activities, including school, scientific research center, hospital, culture activity center, crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries institution, weather bureau, ocean bureau, environmental protection bureau, social welfare house, organ logistics service center, etc.
3. **Organ** refers to all levels of party organs and state organs that are established under the approval of People's Congress and the Chinese Communist Party Congress, including state authorities, state administrative agencies, party organs, organizations of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the people's liberation army, people's armed police and other

organs above county level. Committees of the Communist Party of China and people's governments at town and township level.

4. Social association refers to the non-profit organizations that are established by Chinese people voluntarily to carry out activities according to their rules in order to realize the common willing of members, including academic societies, industrial societies, professional associations, mass organizations and religious groups such as Buddhist Association, Christian Association, Catholic Association, etc.

5. Farmer cooperative is a mutual supporting economic organization that is named as the farmer cooperative and meets the requirements of cooperative nature, design condition and procedure, member rights and obligation, institutional framework and financial management in the *Farmer Specialized Cooperative Law*, including the farmer cooperatives that have been registered in the industry and commerce department and that have not registered in the industry and commerce department but meet above requirements, but excluding the stock cooperative enterprise, community economy cooperative, supply and marketing cooperative, rural credit cooperative and the like registered with corporate names.

6. Others refer to the institution natures except above.

[D010] Common households refer to the household that joins the cooperative but has the production scale below the level of family farm and professional large scale household.

[D011] Family farm and professional large scale households refer to the new type agricultural operating entities in the cooperative that have the family members as the main labor, are engaged in large scale, intensive and commercialized agricultural production and operation activities, and take the agricultural revenues as the main incomes. Refer to the local relevant departments to confirm whether the cooperative members are subject to family farms or professional large scale households.

[D014] Does the cooperative have land to operate refers to the conditions that the cooperative manages the member's lands (arable land, woodland, grassland, etc.).

[D015] Land operation methods of the cooperative refers to the mode that the cooperative manages the member's lands (arable land, woodland, grassland, etc.), including complete management, service management and integration of above two.

[D016] Demonstration cooperative refers to the result of assessment by agriculture department and other relevant departments on farmer cooperatives, including the results of 2016 or previous two years.

“II. Practitioners”

[D021-D023] Time of entity personnel on agricultural operation refers to the actual time that the entity personnel is engaged in the production and management of crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and relevant services, excluding the slack seasons in farming, spring festival, holidays and other resting time. Production activities include plowing, sowing, fertilizing, spraying, weeding, harvesting, trees planting, forest product collection, forest managing, livestock and poultry breeding, herding, aquacultural products cultivating and fishing; management activities include funding, production and service planning, labor management, as well as procuring production materials, selling agricultural products, learning or training of agricultural machinery technology and knowledge. Convert according to the standard of 8 hours per day if the agricultural production and management time is less than 8 hours. Count as one day in case of exceeding 8 hours per day.

[D024] Female refers to the number of entity female employees that are engaged in agricultural production or management for 30 days and above accumulatively.

[D025] Number of personnel having received training on agricultural technologies refers to the number of entity employees who are engaged in agricultural production or management for 30 days and above accumulatively and meanwhile have received training on agricultural technologies.

Training on agricultural technologies means that the trainees can basically master the skills and working methods used to complete certain work in certain fields or industries, such as professional skill guidance, further education, technology learning, etc. No matter whether the trainee passes examination or obtains the certificate, it is considered to have received training on agricultural technologies.

[D026~D028] Number of people in each group by age refers to the number of entity employees in each group by age that are engaged in agricultural production or management for 30 days and above accumulatively. The age will be calculated as the full year by the reference time. The inclusion relation of groups by age shall be noticed during filling.

[D029~D033] Number of people in each group by education degree refers to the number of entity employees in each group by education degree who are engaged in agricultural production or management for 30 days and above accumulatively.

Education degree is the highest academic qualification of the registered person according to the national education system. The corresponding education degree is classified if someone passes the unified state examinations after self-study and adult education. It is classified as five degrees: illiterate, primary school, junior high school, senior high school or technical secondary school, vocational school and above.

1. Illiteracies refer to those who have not received any school education rendered by the nation or other educational institutions, including people who have participated in various illiteracy eliminating classes or adult literacy classes, but have never received any school education.

2. Primary school students refer to people whose highest level of education is primary school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school.

3. Junior high school students refer to people whose highest level of education is junior high school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Technician training school whose education degree is the same as junior high school is also deemed as junior high school.

4. Senior high school or technical secondary school students refer to people whose highest level of education is regular senior high school, vocational high school and secondary specialized school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Technician training school whose education degree is the same as senior high school is also deemed as senior high school.

5. Junior college students and above refer to people whose highest level of education is junior college, bachelor degree and above, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Those who have obtained a diploma of junior college or above through self-learning or further study are also called junior college students or higher students.

[D034~D038] Number of people in each group by agricultural sectors refers to the number of entity employees in each group by agricultural sectors that are engaged in agricultural production or management for 30 days and above accumulatively. The agricultural sector the employee is

engaged is the one that he or she spends the most time on within the census year. The sector category that has higher revenue will prevail if the time spent on several categories has no much difference.

1. Crop farming includes planting of cereal, potato, oil plant, bean, cotton, bast fiber plant, sugar crop, tobacco, vegetable, flowering plant, horticultural plant, fruit (including melons), nut, aromatic crop, traditional Chinese medicinal materials, fodder and other crops as well as tea, mulberry and fruit tree.

2. Forestry includes nurturing and planting of forests, collection and transportation of woods and bamboo, collection of forest products, including collection of wild plants and fruits. However, protection and managing of national nature reserves, as well as planting and managing of urban trees and lawns are excluded.

3. Livestock includes the feeding of livestock such as cattle, horse, donkey, mule, camel, pig and sheep, the raising of chicken, duck and goose, the breeding of silkworm, bee and other special animals as well as the hunting of wild animals. However, the activities related to animal capture and pet keeping for sports and leisure are excluded.

4. Aquaculture and fisheries includes marine and inland culturing and fishing of aquacultural animals and plants like fish, crustacean (shrimp, crab), mollusks (shellfish, cephalopods) and algae.

5. Services for agriculture refer to all kinds of supporting services for crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries. However, high-tech and professional technical service activities are excluded. For example, (1) Irrigation, agricultural product primary processing, agricultural machinery operation, pest and disease control, transplanting, farming, cultivating seedlings, seed breeding and other crop farming services. (2) Forestry services like forest disease (pest and beast) control, forest-fire prevention, forest management station, wood check station, desertification control station. (3) Animal hybridization, propagation of superior seeds, hatching and other livestock services. (4) Aquaculture and fisheries services like fish-fry and fingerling farm, improved categories of aquacultural products farm, aquacultural products proliferation farm, pest and disease control, and aquaculture and fisheries feed.

“III. Arable Land circulation and Utilization”

[D051] Area of arable land of your corporate with ownership refers to the area of arable lands to which the corporate has "primary" ownership and operation rights.

Arable land refers to the land to plant crops, including cultivated land, newly developed land, reclaimed land, consolidated land and fallow land (containing bare land and rotation land); mainly plant crops (containing vegetables) and sometimes sporadic fruit trees, mulberry or other trees; reclaimed beach land and shoal where the crop harvest can be ensured once. Arable lands include the settled furrow, ditch, road and sill (ridge) which are less than 1.0 m in the south and less than 2.0 m in the north. It also contains the land that is used to plant medicinal materials, turfs, flowers and nursery stocks temporarily as well as others that have utilization changed temporarily.

[D054] Area of outflowing arable land refers to the arable land area of the corporate with confirmed (contracted) tenure with the land management rights subcontracted, transferred or leased to other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[D055] Area of inflowing arable land refers to the area of the entity's arable lands with the land management rights subcontracted, transferred or leased from other households (or entities) by the

reference time.

[D056] Mode of land inflow refers to the methods that the arable land contractual management rights of other households or entities are subcontracted to the entity.

1. Subcontracting means that the arable land contractual management rights of other households, village collectives or entities are subcontracted to the entity in certain mode for agricultural production. The original arable land contracting relation remains the same after subcontracting. The original contractor continues to perform the rights and obligations stipulated in the original arable land contract. The subcontractor shall be reliable for the original contractor according to agreed conditions. The case that the contractor delivers its arable land to others for cultivation less than one year is excluded.

2. Transfer means that the transferor agrees to transfer partial or all arable land contractual management rights to the transferee within the contract period, and the transferee will perform the corresponding rights and obligations related to arable land contract and also pay the price. The original arable land contracting relation will be terminated automatically after transfer. The original contractor loses partial or all arable land contractual management rights within the contract period.

3. Exchange means that the contractors exchange the contracted lands and corresponding arable land contractual management rights that are subject to the same collective economic organization so as to meet their demands and also cultivate and manage conveniently.

4. Lease means that the lessor agrees to lease partial or all arable land management rights to the lessee within the contract period and the lessee will pay rent to the lessor and obtain the arable land management rights as agreed.

5. Pooling means that the arable land contractual management right is quantified to stock right, the shares are bought for agricultural production and the benefits are distributed according to stock right.

6. Others mean other modes except subcontracting, transfer, exchange, lease and pooling.

[D058] Contract duration is confirmed according to the arable land circulation contract or both parties' verbal contract. In case of several transfer contracts, the one with the largest area shall prevail.

[D059] Average price of inflowing arable land (conversion price) refers to the average price actually paid for all the inflowing arable lands, expressed in currency or specific item (evaluated price). The average price is subject to the annual average price per mu with the unit of "Yuan/mu*year".

[D060] Payment mode is confirmed according to the arable land circulation contract or both parties' verbal contract. In case of several transfer contracts, the one with the largest area shall prevail.

1. Currency means the fees of inflowing arable lands that are paid by currency.

2. Specific item means the fees of inflowing arable lands that are paid by specific items.

3. No fee means that there is no need to pay for the inflowing arable land.

[D061~D066] Uses of inflowing arable land refers to the main uses of arable lands that are transferred to the entity, including crop farming, horticulture crop planting, seedling cultivation, forestry management, livestock and poultry breeding (including breeding houses), aquacultural products cultivating, etc. Other uses mainly refer to house building and other nonagricultural uses.

[D070] Actually cultivated arable land area in 2016 refers to the area of plow lands that the entity actually cultivated within the census year. It excludes the arable lands that are not used for planting, not cultivated or fully commissioned to others for cultivation.

[D071] Area of arable lands commissioned from others for cultivation refers to the area of arable lands that are commissioned to the corporate for cultivation from other households (or entities) that have complete land management rights.

[D072] Effective arable land irrigation area refers to the area of actually cultivated arable lands that have basic supporting irrigation facilities, certain water source and good flatness, and can be irrigated normally under the general climate conditions in the year.

[D073] Area of arable lands with sprinkling irrigation, trickle irrigation and infiltrating irrigation facilities

Sprinkling irrigation refers to the irrigation with sprinkling machines through various water sources.

Trickle irrigation and infiltrating irrigation refers to the irrigations with Trickle or infiltrating irrigation machines through various water sources. It excludes the area of arable lands that is prevented from drought temporarily with simple methods.

[D074] Irrigation water sources include the underground water and surface water.

1. Ground water includes the shallow-well water and deep-well water.

2. Surface water includes the water from river, lake, pond, canal, etc.

“IV. Crop farming”

[D101~D102] Crop name and code: the questionnaire lists the names and codes of main crop categories. Fill the crop names and codes as shown in the *Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census* if there are other crops with the sowing area greater than or equal to 0.01 mu.

Early rice refers to the early indica rice.

Middle rice and single-cropping late rice include indica rice, japonica rice and glutinous rice which are cropped for one season only.

Double-cropping late rice refers to the late rice that is cultivated after the early season rice is harvested.

Corn includes the autumn corn and spring corn but excludes the silage corn and fresh corn.

Wheat includes the winter wheat and spring wheat.

[D103] Crop sowing area refers to the area of crops that are sowed or transplanted on all lands (arable land or bare land) and meanwhile harvested within the census year. It includes the area of crops that are harvested within this year regardless of sowing year, but excludes the area of crops that are sowed in this year and harvested next year. The calculation formula is as below: crop sowing area in this year = crop sowing area in autumn and winter of last year + crop sowing area in the spring of this year + crop sowing area in the summer of this year.

The crops that should have been harvested but fail to be harvested due to disaster or other causes shall be calculated according to the original sowing area. The supplemented or replanted crops that will be harvested in this year shall be calculated according to the multiple cropping area. The area of rice, sweet potato, tobacco and other replanted crops will be calculated according to the area after replanting, rather than the seedling area before replanting. The sowing area of bast fiber plants, traditional Chinese medical herbs and other perennial crops, namely the perennial herbaceous plants that can grow for several years continuously after sowing, is calculated

according to the sowing area in this year plus the accumulative areas in the previous years. For interplanting and mixed planting, the area of each crop will be calculated by conversion in proportion. In case of complete mixing, synchronous growth and harvest, the area of each crop will be distributed evenly based on mixing area. The area of replanted and interplanted crops will be calculated by times. Calculate once after each sowing. The area of regenerated rice, sorghum and tobacco will not be included into the sowing area because of no sowing or replanting.

The vegetable sowing area calculation method varies with growing characteristics. Calculate the area once after each planting if the crops are sowed and harvested once within the census year; calculate the area of perennial crops once only regardless of harvest times in one year; calculate the interplanted crops based on the proportion of covering area or interplanting quantity; calculate the crops that are planted in the plastic shelter and other agricultural facilities based on covering area, regardless of “three-dimensional” planting. The area of wild and artificial lotus roots and other aquacultural vegetables that grow in the lake or pond will not be calculated, whether wild or artificial. Only the area of crops that are planted in the arable lands shall be calculated.

[D104] Average yield per mu: the yields of registered crops such as early rice, middle rice, single-cropping late rice, double-cropping late rice, wheat and corn are calculated by grains after threshing. The unit of average yield is kilogram/mu with 1 digit after decimal point.

[D105] Fertilizer consumption: fertilizers include nitrogen fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer, potash fertilizer and compound fertilizer. It refers to the actual average fertilizer consumption per mu from sowing to harvest of early rice, middle rice, single-cropping late rice, double-cropping late rice, wheat and corn. The measuring unit is “kilogram/mu”. No net is available.

[D106] Organic fertilizer refers to the manure and urine of human and livestock, kitchen garbage, animal manure, green manure, compost, waterlogged compost, etc.

[D107] Times of pesticide spraying: Pesticides include various insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, etc. It refers to the total times of pesticide spraying on the early rice, middle rice, single-cropping late rice, double-cropping late rice, wheat and corn from sowing to harvest.

[D108] Machine-powered ploughing refers to the ploughing, rotary cultivating or deep plowing with tractor or other power machinery (e.g., machine-powered ploughing boat).

[D109] Machine-powered sowing means that the crops are sowed and planted with machine powered sower, transplanter, rice transplanter, etc.

[D110] Machine-powered harvesting means that the crops are harvested with combine harvester, cutter-rower and other machines.

[D111] Chopping straws to be returned into soil means that straws are returned to the field directly after being chopped, including mechanical and artificial chopping.

[D112] Coverage area of plastic film refers to the area of crops that are covered with plastic film. Calculate the area once after each covering.

[D113] Arable land area of formula fertilization by soil testing refers to the area of crops that are fertilized with “formula fertilizer” under the guidance of agriculture sci-tech personnel. The “formula fertilizer” proposes the fertilizer consumption, fertilization time and method of nitrogen, phosphate and potash fertilizers as well as the secondary and minor elements on the basis of soil test and field fertilization test based on the fertilizer demand regularity, soil fertilization characteristics and fertilizer effects under the premise of reasonably fertilizing the organic fertilizers.

[D114][D116] Coverage area of greenhouse and plastic shelter is composed of three parts:

firstly, actual use area, namely the area around the inner wall; secondly, wall area, namely the covering area of facility walls and other supports; thirdly, daylighting covering area, namely the area of necessary space between facility and shading objects (other facilities, houses, etc.).

Greenhouse, also called hothouse, refers to the diaphanous temperature-control agricultural facility that is constructed with multiple walls or sunlight plate, corrugated plate, glass and other materials. Human can work freely in it. The construction cost is often very high normally. Many facilities will be provided inside. It is divided into single-span and multi-span (several spans) types.

Plastic shelter, also called cold canopy, refers to the warm-free and single-span agricultural facility that is supported by simple frame and covered with plastic film mainly. The construction cost is generally low. The heat is accumulated by greenhouse effect. The height allows people to stand or bend for work inside.

[D115][D117] Annual greenhouse and plastic shelter product sales refers to the sales revenue of various products from greenhouse and plastic shelter within the census year.

“V. Horticulture crop planting”

[D121~D122] Names and codes of tea, mulberry, garden fruit and edible nut: the questionnaire lists the names and codes of main teas, mulberries, garden fruits and edible nuts. Fill the plant names and codes as shown in the *Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census* if there are other plants with the planting area greater than or equal to 0.01 mu.

[D123] Planting area of tea, mulberry, garden fruit and edible nut refers to the area of tea, mulberry, garden fruit and edible nut trees and plants, including the original, reclaimed and newly planted trees and plants as well as those which are deserted during census but can be reproduced after slight reclamation, finishing and cultivating, regardless of tree age and revenue of the year. It excludes the nursery gardens that cultivate seedlings and the scattered mulberry, fruit and tea trees. There is no need to convert the area.

[D124] Yield of tea, garden fruit and edible nut

Tea yield is calculated by the weight of dry raw tea that has been processed primarily.

Garden fruit yield is calculated according to the actually received fresh fruits including apple, pear, citrus, tropical and subtropical fruits and other garden fruits such as peach, grape, red date, etc. The dewatered and dried fruits will be calculated by converting to fresh fruits, such as dried date, raisin, dried persimmon and dried orange.

Edible nut yield is calculated according to the actually received fresh fruits, including walnut and chestnut.

[D125] Sales of tea, garden fruit and edible nut refers to the actual sales revenue of teas, garden fruits and edible nuts produced in the census year.

“VI. Forestry management”

[D201] Area of woodland of your corporate with ownership refers to the area of woodland that the entity has "primary" ownership and management right

Woodland refers to the land on which the arbor, bamboo, shrub and coastal mangrove forest are growing. It includes the cut-over land, but excludes the greening land in the residential area, trees within the scope of railway and road land acquisition as well as the dike protection forest of river and channel.

[D202] Area of outflowing woodland refers to the woodland area of the entity with confirmed

tenure transferred to other households (or entities) by the reference time through subcontract, transfer, lease and other ways.

[D203][D205] Area of inflowing woodland refers to the woodland area of the entity whose woodland management right is subcontracted, transferred or leased from other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[D204] Modes of woodland inflow are as below:

1. Subcontracting means that the woodland contractual management rights of other households (entities) are subcontracted to the entity in certain mode for forestry production. The original woodland contracting relation remains the same after subcontracting. The original contractor continues to perform the rights and obligations regulated in the original woodland contract. The subcontractor shall be reliable for the original contractor according to agreed conditions.

2. Transfer means that the transferor agrees to transfer partial or all woodland contractual management rights to the transferee within the contract period, and the transferee will perform the corresponding rights and obligations related to woodland contract and also pay the price. The original woodland contracting relation will be terminated automatically after transfer. The original contractor loses partial or all woodland contractual management rights within the contract period.

3. Exchange means that the contractors exchange the contracted woodlands and corresponding woodland contractual management rights that are subject to the same collective economic organization so as to meet their demands and also cultivate and manage conveniently.

4. Lease means that the lessor agrees to lease partial or all woodland contractual management rights to the lessee within the contract period and the lessee will pay rent to the lessor and obtain the woodland management and use rights as agreed.

5. Pooling means that the woodland contractual management right is quantified to stock right, the shares are bought for forest production and the benefits are distributed according to stock right.

6. Others mean other modes except subcontracting, transfer, exchange, lease and pooling.

[D206] Contract duration refers to the years agreed in woodland circulation contract of both parties or verbal contract. In case of several transfer contracts, the one with the largest area shall prevail.

[D207] Average price (conversion price) refers to the average price actually paid for all inflowing woodlands, expressed by currency or specific items (evaluated price). The average price is subject to the annual average price per mu with the unit of “Yuan/mu*year”.

[D208] Payment mode refers to the mode of payment agreed in the woodland circulation contract or both parties’ verbal contract. In case of several transfer contracts, the one with the largest area shall prevail.

1. Currency means the fees of inflowing woodlands that are paid by currency.

2. Specific item means the fees of inflowing woodlands that are paid by specific items.

3. No fee means that there is no need to pay for the inflowing woodland.

[G209] Actually managed woodland area refers to the area of woodland that the entity manages actually within the census year.

[D210] Woodland area included in ecological public-welfare forest refers to the area of managed forests that are included into the central and local ecological public-welfare forest and provided with the economic compensation.

[D211] Woodland area for cutting wood refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used for cutting wood.

[D214] Woodland area for cutting bamboo refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used for cutting bamboo.

[D217] Woodland area for cultivating seedlings refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used for cultivating seedlings.

[D220] Woodland area for collecting forest products refers to the area of managed woodland that is mainly used to collect the forest products such as fruits, branches, leaves, skins and glue solution, without cutting the roots.

[D222] Woodland area for collecting natural rubber refers to the area of managed woodland that is used for natural rubber collection.

[D212] Wood cutting yield is calculated by cubic meter.

[D215] Bamboo cutting yield is calculated by number.

[D218] Seedling production yield is calculated by ten thousand.

[D223] Natural rubber yield is calculated by kilogram.

[D213][D216][D219][D221][D224] Forest product sales refer to the actual sales revenue of forest products within the census year.

[D225] Under-forest economic activities refer to the economic activities that rely on the woodland resources and ecological forest environment. It includes the planting, breeding, collection and processing, forest leisure, tourism, forest rehabilitation and recuperation as well as other forest landscape applications under the forest. The planting breeding and aquaculture and fisheries managed by the entity under the forest will be filled in the corresponding census items of crop farming, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries. There is no need to register if the entity's planting and livestock products are directly supplied to "Happy Forest (Farmhouse)" and other leisure and tourism industries.

[D226] Woodland area for under-forest economic activities refers to the area of woodlands used by the entity for under-forest economic activities within the census year, such as the planting of traditional Chinese medicinal herbs and the free feeding of livestock and poultry under the forest.

[D227] Under-forest economic activities sales refer to the actual sales revenue of the entity's economic products or services within the census year.

"VII. Livestock, poultry and animal breeding"

[D301][D302] Names and codes of livestock, poultry and animal: the questionnaire lists the names and codes of main livestock, poultry and animal. Fill the names and codes of additional livestock, poultry and animal as shown in the *Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census*.

Pig includes piglet, fattening pig and boar, but excludes pet pig.

Fertile sow refers to the sow that is at the age of 9 months and above and also has the fertility.

Cattle include beef cattle, dairy cattle, draft cattle, etc.

Fertile cow refers to the cow that has fertility.

Beef cattle refer to the cattle fed for beef.

Dairy cattle refers to the cattle fed for milk. The obsolete dairy cattle are counted as beef cattle to be slaughtered.

Sheep refer to those fed for the single purpose of wool and for the dual purpose of wool and mutton.

Goats refer to those fed for milk, wool, skin, cashmere and mutton.

Dairy goat refers to the goat fed for milk.

Broiler chicken refers to the chicken fed for meat.

Laying hen refers to the hen fed for egg. The obsolete laying hens are counted as broiler chicken to be slaughtered.

Meat duck refers to the duck fed for meat.

Laying duck refers to the duck fed for egg. The obsolete laying ducks are counted as meat duck to be slaughtered.

Goose includes meat goose and laying goose.

Bees are fed artificially for honey. The quantity of bees fed is counted by “hive”.

Rabbits are fed artificially for meat, and exclude wild rabbit and pet rabbit.

[D303] Inventory at the year end refers to the quantity of various livestock, poultry and animals fed at the reference time.

[D304] Livestock ready for slaughter all year round refers to the quantity of livestock, poultry and animals that the entity sells to the market circulation subject (including slaughter house) and slaughters personally.

Fill the annual milk yield in the item of dairy cattle. Fill the annual egg yield in the item of laying hen. Fill the annual honey yield in the item of bee.

[D325] Grass mowing quantity refers to the dry grass yield of grassland within the census year.

[D331] Livestock and poultry feeding house area refers to the building area of houses used to feed the livestock, poultry and small animals.

[D332] Main uses of livestock and poultry manure refer to the main usages of the entity’s livestock and poultry manure, including fertilizer, methane, sale, etc.

[D333] Harmless treatment facilities of livestock and poultry manure refers to the special equipment featuring livestock and poultry manure storage, mixing, solid-liquid separation, anaerobic fermentation, methane residue disposal, etc.

“VIII. Grassland (meadow) area and circulation”

[D321] Owned grassland (meadow) area refers to the area of grassland (meadow) that the entity has "primary" ownership and management right

Grassland refers to the land that is mainly used to grow the herbaceous plants for livestock.

[D322] Area of outflowing grassland (meadow) refers to the grassland (meadow) area of the entity with confirmed (contracted) tenure, and with the management right subcontracted, transferred or leased to other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[D323] Area of inflowing grassland (meadow) refers to the area of the entity’s grassland (meadow)s with the land management rights subcontracted, transferred or leased from other households (or entities) by the reference time.

[D324] Actually managed grassland (meadow) area in 2016 refers to the area of grassland (meadow) that the entity manages actually within the census year. It excludes the area of natural or artificial meadows that the entity, other entities and other households can use and have no obvious management division.

“IX. Aquaculture and fisheries operation”

[D401] Freshwater aquaculture area refers to the freshwater surface area for cultivating aquacultural products, including pond aquaculture, river aquaculture, reservoir aquaculture, ditch aquaculture, etc., but not including industrial and paddy field aquaculture.

[D402] Pond aquaculture area refers to the water surface area of aquaculture ponds excavated

by man power for formed naturally.

[D403] Reservoir aquaculture area refers to the actual aquaculture area in the reservoir, such as the water surface area covered by net cage or fence. In case of direct breeding in the small reservoir, the area is equal to the water surface area from the dead water level of the reservoir to 2/3 of profitable water level.

[D404] Lake aquaculture area refers to the actual aquaculture area in the lake, such as the water surface area covered by net cage or fence.

[D405] Freshwater products refer to the aquacultural products that are fished and bred artificially in the freshwater surface area. The entity that has farming area is subject to bred product yield while the entity that has fishing vessel is subject to fished product yield. The entity that has both farming area and fishing vessel is subject to the total yield of breeding and fishing.

[D406] Freshwater fish includes black carp, grass carp, silver carp, bighead carp, carp, crucian, etc.

[D407] Freshwater crustacean includes shrimp, river crab, giant river prawn, black shrimp, *procambarus clarkia*, *penaeus vannamei*, etc.

[D408] Freshwater shellfish includes river mussel, spiral shell, clam etc.

[D409] Freshwater algae include spirulina.

[D410] Other freshwater species include turtle, soft-shelled turtle, frog, pearl, etc.

[D411] Marine aquaculture area refers to the water surface area of natural seas for cultivating aquacultural products, including offshore aquaculture, beach aquaculture, and land-based aquaculture, but not including industrial and paddy field aquaculture.

[D412] Offshore aquaculture area refers to the water surface area of marine aquaculture below the low tidal line.

[D413] Beach aquaculture area refers to the water surface area of intertidal zone for marine aquaculture.

[D414] Marine products refer to the aquacultural products that are fished and bred artificially in the marine area. The entity that has farming area is subject to bred product yield while the entity that has fishing vessel is subject to fished product yield. The entity that has both farming area and fishing vessel is subject to the total yield of breeding and fishing.

[D415] Marine fish includes large yellow croaker, little yellow croaker, hairtail, pike, mackerel, Spanish mackerel, etc.

[D416] Marine crustacean includes shrimp and crab. Shrimp includes *acete chinensis*, prawn, talon shrimp, mantis shrimp, etc. Crab includes swimming crab, blue crab, *feriatus*, etc.

[D417] Marine shellfish includes oyster, abalone, spiral shell, blood clam, mussel, pen shell, scallop, clam, razor clam, etc.

[D418] Marine algae include kelp, *undaria pinnatifida*, laver, *gracilaria*, *eucheuma*, agar, *sargassum fusiforme*, dried sea grass, etc.

[D419] Marine cephalopod includes inkfish, squid, octopus, etc.

[D420] Other marine species include sea cucumber, sea urchin, seawater pearl, jellyfish, etc.

[D421] Aquaculture and fisheries breeding house area refers to the building area of houses used for aquaculture.

[D422] Inland aquaculture and fisheries powerboat refers to aquaculture and fisheries powerboat used for inland fishing, including aquaculture and fisheries production boat and auxiliary boat.

[D423] Inshore aquaculture and fisheries powerboat refers to aquaculture and fisheries powerboat used for inshore (China's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone) fishing, including aquaculture and fisheries production boat and auxiliary boat.

[D424] Offshore aquaculture and fisheries powerboat refers to aquaculture and fisheries powerboat used for used for offshore fishing, including aquaculture and fisheries production boat and auxiliary boat.

“X. Services for agriculture”

[D501] Category of services for agriculture

1. Crop farming services refer to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of crop farming, including agricultural machinery service, plant protection service, irrigation service, agricultural product primary processing service, etc. like machine-powered ploughing, machine-powered sowing, machine-powered transplanting, and machine-powered harvesting.

2. Forestry services refer to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of forestry, including forest disease (pest and beast) prevention and control, forest-fire prevention, forest management station, wood check station, desertification control station.

3. Livestock services refer to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of livestock, including animal hybridization (such as frozen semen station, liquid nitrogen station, livestock artificial insemination station), herd examination and hatching station, as well as other livestock services, such as activities for promoting reproduction and growth of livestock, improving production capacity and obtaining livestock product.

4. Aquaculture and fisheries services refer to all kinds of services for supporting production activities of aquaculture and fisheries, including aquaculture and fisheries services like fish-fry and fingerling farm, improved categories of aquacultural products farm, aquacultural proliferation farm, pest and disease control, etc.

[D502] Income from services for agriculture refers to the income made by this entity from supporting crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries of other households or entities, including cash and physical income which is converted to cash and filled by commercial and enterprise service entities.

[D503] Expenditure of services for agriculture refers to the materials consumption and personnel salaries that the entity pays to provide supporting services for the crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries of other households or entities, and will be filled by the public welfare and institution service entities.

[D504] Unit price of service refers to the average revenue or expenditure per mu of the entity providing machine-powered ploughing, machine-powered sowing (machine-powered transplanting), machine-powered harvest, plant protection, irrigation and other services to other households or entities. It will be calculated according to the maximum amount of specific service. The commercial and enterprise service entities will fill the average income per mu while the public welfare and institution service entities will fill the average expenditure per mu.

“XI. Possessing of agricultural machinery”

[D601~D616] Agricultural machinery possessed refers to agricultural machinery possessed by this entity at the reference time (the year end).

[D601] Large and medium sized tractor refers to tractor with chains or wheels and an engine with rated power of more than 14.7kw (including 14.7kw which is equal to horsepower).

[D602] Small and walking tractor refers to tractor with four small wheels or sand handrail and

an engine with rated power of more than 2.2kw (including 2.2kw) but less than 14.7kw.

[D603] **Tillage machine** refers to the machine driven by engines and engaged in paddy field and drought field tillage, including mini tillage machine, garden management machine, etc.

[D604] **Rotary tiller** refers to a tiller used for facilitating a tractor with plowing and harrowing.

[D605] **Seeding machine** includes drill seeder, hill seeder, shaped seeder, small-seed seeder, rhizome seed seeder, seed broadcaster, no-tillage seeder, etc.

[D606] **Rice transplanter** refers to the machine driven by power and used for rice transplanting.

[D607] **Power-driven irrigation and drainage machine** refers to power machine used for agricultural irrigation and drainage, including diesel engine and electric motor.

[D608] **Combined harvester and thresher** refers to the machine that can cut (pick), thresh, separate, and clean crops a time, including rice and wheat combined harvester and thresher, corn combined harvester and thresher.

[D609] **Power (driven) thresher** refers to the power driven machine specially used for crop threshing.

[D610] **Composite feed processing machine** includes silage cutter, hay cutter, rubbing filament machine, briquetting machine, feed grinder, feed mixer, granulated feed presser, feed extruder, etc.

[D611] **Milking machine** refers to power driven machine used for milking.

[D612] **Wool shearing machine** refers to power driven machine used for shearing.

[D613] **Oxygen-increasing machine** refers to power driven aquaculture and fisheries machine used for increasing oxygen to water.

[D614] **Fruit tree pruner** refers to power driven machine used for fruit tree shearing.

[D615] **Agricultural vehicle** includes three-wheel truck and low-speed loading vehicle. Three-wheel agricultural vehicle has three wheels, and its engine is diesel engine, power is no more than 7.4kw, loading limit is 500 kg, running speed limit is 50km/h. Low-speed loading vehicle (four-wheel)'s engine is diesel engine, power is no more than 28kw, loading limit is 1500 kg, and running speed limit is 70km/h.

[D616] **Other agricultural machines** refer to other agricultural machine not described above.

“XII. Operational characteristics”

[D620] **Production and operational characteristics of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries** refer to the operational characteristics of the entity's crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries. The entities that are not engaged in the production of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries leave it blank here.

[G621] **Operation mode** refers to the mode in which the entity organizes the production and sales of agricultural products.

1. Production dominated means that the entity sells the agricultural products directly or after preliminary processing.

2. Integration of production and processing means that the entity sells the agricultural products after intensive processing.

3. Integration of production, processing and sales means that the entity operates in a continuous line of production, processing and sales.

[G622] **Sale modes** are as below:

1. Self-sale means that the products are sold by the entity.

2. Middleman sale means that the products are organized and sold by middleman.

3. Production order sale means that the entity sells products according to the production and order contract signed with purchaser.

4. Others refer to other sale modes except above three.

[D623] E-commerce means that the agricultural products are sold through Internet, including online contact, offline settlement or online settlement.

[D624] E-commerce sales refer to the sales revenue from agricultural products through e-business all the whole year, including received amount and payable but un-received amount.

[D625] Leading agriculture industrialization enterprise refers to the corporate that is regarded as “leading agriculture industrialization enterprise” by the crop farming, forestry and other relevant departments at the level of county and above. It is not only engaged in crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries and services for agriculture, but also in processing and circulation of agricultural products. It contacts farmers through various benefit connection mechanisms to bring farmers into the market, integrates and mutually promotes the agricultural product production, processing and sale, and makes the scale and management indicators reach regulated standards.

[D626] New agricultural product production modes are as below:

1. Facility agriculture refers to the mode of agricultural production that does not change with season as the natural light and temperature have been changed and the animal and plant growing environments have been optimized with artificial technologies such as greenhouse and plastic shelter. The facility agriculture includes facility planting, facility cultivating and facility edible fungi.

2. Circular agriculture refers to the mode of agricultural production that results in few wastes and increased resource use efficiency by applying the material circulation and regeneration principle and the multilevel utilization technology. For example, the organic industry circulation chain of straw feed processing, breeding industry, bio-organic fertilizer and crop farming starts with the increase of crop straw utilization ratio.

3. Industrialized production refers to the mode of agricultural production that is developed by comprehensively applying the modern high technology, new equipment and management methods and features overall mechanization, automation and high technology intensity. The light, temperature, moisture and nutriment that the animal and plant require during growth, development and breeding are regulated and controlled with highly mechanized and automatic equipment, advanced technologies and scientific management methods. It is available to work continuously in the environment created by human, and free from the influence and limit of terrain, climate, hydrology, soil and other natural factors. The industrialized production has been applied to many agricultural fields such as vegetables, flowers, pig and poultry breeding, fish culture and perennial fruit tree planting.

4. Others refer to other new production modes except above three.

[D627] Agricultural product certification includes the following aspects:

1. Non-pollution agricultural products refer to the agricultural products that use safe inputs, are produced according to regulated technical specifications, have the production site environment and quality conforming to national mandatory standards, and apply the signs of non-pollution agricultural products with the specialized agency certification and approval.

2. Green food refer to the products that are produced and processed in the non-pollution air, soil, water and other ecological environments according to non-pollution operation rules, and applied

with the green food signs with the specialized agency certification and approval.

3. Organic food refer to the products that are produced and processed without chemical pesticide, fertilizer, chemical preservative and other compound matters, have organic agricultural production system and apply the organic food signs with the specialized agency certification and approval.

[D628] New operation activities refer to the food and lodging services provided for urban and rural residents in the business operation places, such as catering services characterized by local agricultural products, leisure and rural life or other related recreational activities.

[D629] Agricultural insurance, including policy-based insurance and commercial insurance, refers to agricultural insurance coverage.

1. Policy-based insurance refers to the insurance established by the government for certain policy purpose by adopting common methods of commercial insurance, for example agricultural insurance for increasing production and income of crop farming, livestock, and aquaculture and fisheries. Policy-based insurance is generally non-profitable, subsidized, freed from tax and protected by governments.

2. Commercial insurance is operated by signing insurance contracts and aimed at profits, and is managed by professional commercial insurance enterprise.

In case of no agricultural insurance, select “3. None”.

“XIII. Management revenue and expenditure of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries”

[D651] Total business expenditure of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries refers to the sum of various materials consumption and production service expenditures of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries during operation (including production and sale).

[D652] Operation fund refers to the money that the entity invests into various agricultural production, services and other operation activities.

1. Own fund refers to the money that the entity frequently holds for and can freely spend on the production and operation activities, and has no need to pay back.

2. Private lending means that the entity borrows money from other behavioral agents and other behavioral agents lends to the entity as investment fund.

3. Bank loan means that the entity borrows money from the commercial bank, rural credit cooperative and other financing institutions.

4. Project fund refers to the amount of contribution subscribed by investors (state, collective or individual) in the overall investment of construction project. It is non-debt fund for the construction project and the project legal person has no liability on any interest and debt of the fund. Investors enjoy the owner’s rights and interests based on the proportion of fund contribution according to law. Besides, they can also transfer the contribution and corresponding rights and interests which, however, cannot be withdrawn in any mode.

5. Others refer to the funds except own fund, private lending, bank loan and project fund.

[D653] Year-end loan balance at banking institutions refers to the total balance of various loans that the entity has borrowed from bank and other financial institutions at the end of year.

[D654] Year-end loan balance of private lending refers to the total balance of various loans that the entity has borrowed from other behavioral agents at the end of year.

[D655] Total operation revenue of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and

fisheries refers to the revenues that the entity gains from operation of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries.

[D656] Total non-agricultural operation revenue refers to the revenues that the entity gains from operation of the secondary and tertiary industries in addition to the crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and services for agriculture, including picking, fishing, food, lodging and accommodation, leisure agriculture and “Happy Farmhouse”.

[D902] Contact refers to the mobile phone number of the entity. If the entity has no mobile phone or is unwilling to give the number, he/she can fill the mobile phone number or fixed phone number (area code + number) of other family members.

IV. Administrative Village Questionnaire

(I) Enumeration objects

The enumeration objects are all villager committees, and resident committees that engage in agricultural activities, as well as management organizations with administrative functions at village level.

(II) Filling requirements

Address is the formal name of the province (area, city), city (region, state, league), county (city, district, banner), township (town, street) and village where the village is located. The address shall be filled in the way approved by the civil affairs department.

Address code refers to 12 digits of administrative division code of the village for statistics.

Decimal rule means that the decimals of indicators that have the measurement units of hectare, kilometer, mu, ton/month and ten thousand Yuan will be reserved with 1 digit. Other indicators will be round numbers.

(III) Reporting indicators

C001 Administrative village type refers to the type of the entity that fills the questionnaire, including villager committee, resident committee or the institution with village-level administrative function.

The institutions with village-level administrative functions refer to the farm, forest farm, pasture and aquaculture and fisheries that are not set with villager committee or resident committee, but have administrative functions at village level. Fill in villager committees if the farm and village are incorporated and the villager committee is established. Fill in resident committee if the resident committee is set.

C002 Topography refers to the main characteristics of geographical environment in the area. The terrain is divided into plain, hill and mountainous area. The plain refers to the vast flat ground that has small fluctuation and low elevation, including level land, flat dam as well as grassland in the lake area and pasturing area. The hill refers to the area that has continuous hills, including halfway up the hill, place near the hill and shallow hill. The mountainous area refers to the area that is mountainous, including grassy hill in the pasturing area. In case of several geographic features in the area, fill the one covering the largest area.

C003 Whether the village is tracked as an impoverished village in 2014 The national-level standard for this means that the village became a national-level tracked impoverished village in 2014. The administrative village is confirmed according to the standard of “a high, a low and a none”, namely that 2013 poverty incidence of the administrative village is more than 1 times that of the whole province; 2013 per capita net income of the whole administrative village is 60% lower than the average level of the whole province; and the administrative village has no revenue from collective economy. The provincial-level and municipal-level standards refer to the standards that are formulated locally. Fill in national level if the village is a tracked impoverished village at national, provincial and municipal levels. Fill in provincial level if it is a tracked impoverished village at provincial and municipal levels.

C004 An impoverished village free from poverty is mainly measured by poverty incidence in combination with village infrastructures, basic public services, industrial development, collective economy revenue, etc. In principle, the village can announce to exit the impoverished villages in case of no objection from town and township notice after the poverty incidence is reduced to

below 2% (below 3% in the west area).

C005 Per capita net income for farmers of the tracked impoverished village refers to the value of total villager revenues deducting expenses. Calculation method: net income = total revenue - family management expenditure - tax expenditure - fixed assets depreciation for production - external relatives and friends present expenditure.

C006 A village where minority nationalities live in compact communities refers to the village where the population (household register) of ethnic minority is over 30% of the whole village population (household register).

C007 A traditional village of China refers to the village that is formed very early, possesses abundant traditional resources, has certain culture, science, art, society and economy values and should be protected.

C008 A National Characteristic Landscape Tourist Village refers to the village that has unique natural and cultural core landscape resources and also possesses certain protection base and tourism development potential.

C009 Pavement of main roads leading to village refers to the quality of materials paved on the main road leading other villages to the villager committee of this village. The pavement is subject to cement, asphalt, gravel, brick stone, etc. In case of more than one road to the villager committee, fill the quality of road at the highest level.

C010 Pavement of main roads in the village refers to the quality of materials paved on the roads to various natural villages and in the village center and main settlements. The pavement is subject to cement, asphalt, gravel, brick stone, etc. It excludes the national and provincial roads and the segments in the village.

C011 Main sources of funds for constructing main roads in the village refers to the Main sources of funds for the construction of main roads in the village area, including government fund, village collective fund, villager funding and so on.

C012 Whether street lamps are equipped on main roads in the village means whether the main roads within the village have been equipped with street lamps by village collective or other entities in a unified mode. It excludes the lamps that are installed by residents in front of gates on both sides of the road.

C013 Whether household garbage are treated in a centralized manner means whether there are garbage treatment facilities within the village for centralized treatment or the garbage is cleared and transported in a unified manner though there is no garbage treatment facility.

C014 Main sources of funds for centralized treatment of household garbage refers to the Main sources of funds for the construction of household garbage clearing and transportation facilities within the village or the Main sources of funds of equipment, including government fund, village collective fund, villager funding and so on.

C015 Whether sanitary sewage are treated in a centralized manner means whether there are sewage treatment facilities within the village for centralized treatment or the sewage is collected and then treated by other entities in a unified manner though there is no sewage treatment facility.

C016 Main sources of funds for sewage disposal facility of sanitary sewage refers to the Main sources of funds for the construction of sewage draining facilities within the village, including government fund, village collective fund, villager funding and so on.

C017 Whether there are concentrated farming areas for livestock and poultry means whether there are places for concentrated breeding of livestock and poultry held by household, joint

household, village collective or other economic organizations within the village at the end of 2016.

C018 Whether the concentrated farming area is equipped with manure bio-safety disposal equipment for the livestock and poultry means whether the concentrated farming area is provided with special equipment for livestock and poultry manure storage, mixing, solid-liquid separation, anaerobic fermentation, methane residue disposal, etc.

C019 Whether public transportation is available means whether the administrative village has public transport vehicles passing and is set with bus stop.

C020 Whether e-commerce distribution sites are established means whether distribution sites are set for the online shopping and other new-type goods trade modes within the village.

“I. General information”

C021 Area of administrative area refers to all land and water area within the area. It includes the area of lands such as arable land, barren mountain, mountain forest, mud flat, road and building as well as the area of water such as river, lake and reservoir.

C022 Natural village refers to the village that is formed from the natural gathering of villagers in the rural area and usually has its own name. The natural village and administrative village are usually interlapped geographically. A natural village that includes several administrative villages will be counted as a natural village. If an administrative village includes several natural villages, the number of actual natural villages shall prevail. If the villagers in an administrative village are scattered and not gathered obviously, the surrounding 20 households or so can be combined into a natural village. The natural villages shall be divided according to local habit.

C023 Settlements for newly built villages since 2006 refers to the place that has been built by the town government or village collective for centralized living of villagers since 2006. There are 50 households at least in a settlement.

C024 The distance from the villager committee to the farthest natural village or settlement refers to the distance between the villager committee and the farthest natural village or settlement within the village.

C025 Natural villages and settlements where electricity is available refer to the natural villages and settlements that have electricity for normal production and life.

C026 Natural villages and settlements where phones are available refer to the natural villages and settlements that can contact the external world through fixed-line telephone or mobile phone.

C027 Natural villages and settlements where cable TVs are installed refer to the natural villages and settlements that have installed the cable television and can watch TV programs normally.

C028 Natural villages and settlements where toilets have been improved means that the natural villages and settlements have basically eliminated the open-air manure cylinder, manure pit, pit toilet and simple toilet, most or all residents are using the toilets that have septic tank, methane or three partitions, and some residents can pour the manure to public toilet or other designated places in the village.

C029 Natural villages and settlements where highways have been opened means that highways have been accessed to the natural villages and settlements. The highways refer to those which automobiles and tractors can run on.

C030 Natural villages and settlements where natural gas is available means that the natural gas pipe network has been erected in the village and the natural village and settlement can use

natural gas through it.

C031 Natural villages and settlements where Internet is accessed refer to the natural villages and settlements that can view various information on the Internet through broadband or optical fiber broadband. The broadband of family users has transmission rate over 1M and can transmit a large amount of information such as voice and image.

“II. Population at the End of the Year”

C032 Number of household registers (registered at local police station) refers to the quantity of households that are clearly registered in the village at the end of the year. Fill according to the statistical number of households in the local police station.

C033 Household register population (registered at local police station) refers to the quantity of population registered in the village at the end of the year, namely the population registered by the police.

C034 Number of households of which all family members are outside refers to the quantity of household that has at least a member registered in the region but all members not in the town and township for 6 months and above.

C035 Number of households of which all family members have been outside for three years and above refers to the quantity of household that has at least a member registered in the region but all members not in the town and township for 3 years and above.

C036 Number of family members which are all outside means the number of population in the households that have all family members outside.

C037 Number of family members that have been outside for three years and above means the number of population in the households that have all family members outside for 3 years and above.

C038 Number of permanent households means the number of family households and collective households that live for 6 months and more all the whole year. The family household refers to the residents that are registered in the police station or that are not registered in the police station but live in the family mode. The collective household refers to the residents that have collective registered residences of state-owned economy organ, association, school, enterprise and public institution or that live in the dormitory. No matter how many members, the collective household in an entity is counted as a household.

C039 Permanent population refers to the following four types of population in the area: population that live in the area with household register in the area or with household register to be determined; population that live in the area with household register in another town, and are away from the enumeration place more than half a year; population that live in another town with household register in the area, and are away from the enumeration place less than half a year; population that live in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan or foreign countries but with household register in the area.

C040 Migrant population refers to those in the permanent population whose household register is not in the town.

“III. Social security”

C041 Number of people covering the New Rural Cooperative Medical Insurance refers to the number of people that have paid for the New Rural Cooperative Medical Insurance by deadline of the year according to the local New Rural Cooperative Medical Insurance implementation scheme.

C042 Number of people covering the Basic Pension Insurance System for Urban and Rural

Residents refers to the total number of people that are covered in the basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents (insured and registered in the administrative institution, make the payment records and reach 60 years old in the implementation year) (excluding the number of people that have handled the enumeration cancellation procedure).

C043 Number of households registered in the Rural Residents' Minimum Living Security System refers to the number of households that obtain the minimum living security from local government or collective and have received the subsidies in the region where the rural residents' minimum living security system is established.

C044 Number of people registered in the Rural Residents' Minimum Living Security System refers to the number of people that obtain the minimum living security from local government or collective and have received the subsidies in the region where the rural residents' minimum living security system is established.

C045 Number of households registered in the rural Five-Guarantee System refers to the number of households that are registered in the rural five- guarantee system at the end of year.

C046 Number of people registered in the rural Five-Guarantee System refers to the number of people that are registered in the rural five- guarantee system at the end of year.

C047 Number of people registered in the centralized pension system refers to the number of the old that receive nursing in the old people's home founded by the state or private person at the end of year.

“IV. Basic social services”

C048 Number of elementary teaching centers refers to the number of educational organizations that are founded under the approval of education department at the county level to facilitate remote school age children receiving education, and implement the primary education, and are managed by central primary school or village primary school.

C049 Number of full-time teachers in the elementary teaching centers refers to the number of fixed teachers and private school teachers that are specialized in teaching in the village teaching centers, excluding part-time teachers and casual teachers.

C050 Number of students in the elementary teaching centers refers to the number of students that learn in the village teaching centers and are registered in the school roll, including detained students but excluding repeat students and remedial students.

C051 Number of primary schools refers to the number of schools that are approved by education departments at the level of county and above, accept the children at the proper ages and implement the primary school plan.

C052 Number of full-time teachers in the primary schools refers to the number of fixed teachers and private school teachers that are specialized in teaching in the ordinary primary schools, excluding part-time teachers and casual teachers.

C053 Number of students in the primary schools refers to the number of students that learn in the ordinary primary schools and are registered in the school roll in the school year, including detained students but excluding repeat students and remedial students.

C054 Number of kindergartens and nurseries refers to the actual number of kindergartens and nurseries in the area. It includes preschools as well as private kindergartens and nurseries that are not approved by relevant department but reach certain scale (over 10 children).

C055 Number of kindergartens and nurseries founded by village collectives refers to the number of kindergartens and nurseries founded by the village collective in the area.

C056 Number of sports venues refers to the number of stations, stadiums and venues that are established mainly for the public by village collective, individual or other institutions in the area and furnished with necessary facilities.

C057 Number of libraries and cultural stations refers to the number of libraries and cultural stations that are approved by the culture administrative department, established in the area and open to the public, excluding the libraries inside the entity.

C058 Leisure-time cultural organizations for farmers refer to the cultural organizations that are voluntarily organized by villager committee, villager group or villagers, called, attended and held regularly by special persons, involving yangko, singing, drawing, etc.

C059 Mutual-aid old-age service facilities established by village collectives refer to the mutual-aid pension service facilities that rely on the miniature Five Guarantees Village, Five Guarantees Home and Happy Home created by the villager committee (resident committee).

C060 Health clinics refer to the clinics that are established by various economic organizations and individuals under the approval of competent medical department at the level of county and above within the area. The health clinics should be specialized in medical care activities in the fixed business places, excluding the professional dental clinics and medicine selling entities.

C061 Health clinics established by village collectives refer to the clinics that are established by village collective under the approval of competent medical department at the level of county and above within the area. The health clinics should be specialized in medical care activities in the fixed business places, excluding the professional dental clinics and medicine selling entities.

C062 Practicing physician (physician assistant) includes the practicing physician and practicing physician assistant. The practicing physician should have the *Physician Practicing Certificate* with the “grade” of “practicing physician” or “practicing physician assistant” and is actually engaged in the medical care and prevention work. It excludes the practicing physicians who have the practicing certificates but are actually engaged in the management work.

C063 Veterinarian (epidemic prevention) technicians refer to the veterinarian (epidemic prevention) technicians of the village, excluding the personnel who are actually engaged in the management work.

C064 Number of transformer substations established by village collectives refers to the number of transformer substations that are set up by the village collective under the approval of electric department.

C065 Number of restaurants with business license refers to the number of restaurants that are engaged in the catering services with business license in the area.

C066 Number of households with business license and offering tourism services refers to the number of households that are engaged in the tourist reception, catering and lodging services with business license in the area, including the households that are managing teahouse, tavern, country hotel, “Happy Farmhouse”, etc.

C067 Comprehensive stores or supermarkets with a business area of 50 square meters or above refer to the stores or supermarkets that have the business area greater than 50 m² and are engaged in wholesale or retail business in the area.

C068 Number of tourists received by the village in 2016 refers to the number of tourists that are received in the area in 2016.

C069 Cleansing amount of household garbage per month refers to the amount of household garbage that is transported from the area to centralized household garbage treatment site averagely

in each month.

“V. Land management and circulation”

C070 Area of high-standard farmlands that have passed evaluation and acceptance refers to the area of farmlands that have been accepted by the competent project department according to *Rules of High-standard Farmland Construction (GB/T30600-2014)* (*National Land Consolidation Planning (2011-2015)*) clearly proposes to construct 400 million high-standard farmlands during “the 12th Five-Year Plan”).

C071 Arable land area of formula fertilization by soil testing refers to the area of arable lands that are fertilized with formula fertilizer under the guidance of agriculture sci-tech personnel.

C072 Area of lands for agricultural purpose outflowing through village collectives as of the end of 2016 refers to the area of agricultural lands that are outflowing in the name of village collective by signing contracts with professional farmer cooperatives, enterprises and large scale households by the end of 2016.

C073 Area of arable lands among the outflowing agricultural land refers to the area of arable lands that are outflowing in the name of village collective by signing contracts with professional farmer cooperatives, enterprises and large scale households by the end of 2016.

C074 Area of arable lands that are transferred to farmer cooperatives refers to the area of arable lands that are inflowing through the farmer cooperatives in the name of village collective by signing contracts with farmer cooperatives.

C075 Area of arable lands that are transferred to enterprises refers to the area of arable lands that are inflowing through the enterprises in the name of village collective by signing contracts with enterprises.

C076 Area of arable lands that are transferred to large scale households refers to the area of arable lands that are inflowing through the large scale households in the name of village collective by signing contracts with large scale households.

C077 Area of arable lands that are transferred to other entities refers to the area of arable lands that are inflowing through the entities except farmer cooperatives, enterprises and large scale households in the name of village collective by signing contracts with the entities except farmer cooperatives, enterprises and large scale households.

C078 Number of households whose arable lands have been taken over as of the end of 2016 refers to the total number of households whose arable lands are all taken over under the approval of land department by the end of 2016.

C079 Number of population whose arable lands have been taken over as of the end of 2016 refers to the total number of populations whose arable lands are all taken over by the end of 2016.

“VI. Land for non-agricultural usage”

C080 Area of profit-oriented lands used for construction of village collectives refers to the area of village collectives used for construction with profit-oriented nature, including that the rural collective economic organization establishes enterprises with the construction land confirmed by the overall plan of town land utilization, or establishes various industries that have the enterprise feature together with other entities or individuals in the form of holding shares with land employment right or joint operation.

C081 Homestead area of the whole village refers to the area of lands used for family or collective houses under the approval of land department among the village collective construction lands, including the lands where houses have been built, the lands where houses have no roof or

are unlivable as well as the planning lands where houses are to be built.

“VII. Irrigation and water conservancy”

C082 Main sources of irrigation water refer to the main water sources of irrigation and water conservancy in the village. The surface water is from river, lake, reservoir, pond, etc. The ground water includes natural spring water and well water. Select the third item “No water source” if the village has no irrigation water source.

C083 Number of electro-mechanical wells that can be used as usual refers to the number of wells that have been installed with diesel engine, motor or other power machinery and also equipped with water pump for farmland pumping irrigation by the end of 2016, excluding the standby supporting well.

C084 Drainage and irrigation stations at the year end refers to the drainage and irrigation facilities that are installed with diesel engine, motor or other power machinery and water pump and are used for farmland drainage and irrigation by the end of 2016.

C085 Ponds and reservoirs that can be used for irrigation in the village refer to the natural or artificial ponds or reservoirs that are used for irrigation of the village or several villages by the end of 2016.

C086 Area of arable lands that can be irrigated by ponds and reservoirs refers to the area of arable lands that are irrigated by ponds and reservoirs.

“VIII. Characteristic farming and cultivation products”

C087-C089 Characteristic planting category refers to the planting category that excludes the staple crops such as rice, corn, wheat, bean, sweet potato, potato, cotton and rapeseed, features large planting area in the county, high economic value and certain influence, and is over 10% of total category sowing area in the county. Fill the category name and code according to the *Directory of Characteristic Planting and Cultivating Categories for Census*. For planting area, refer to the explanation of the indicator “sowing area”.

C090-C092 Characteristic livestock cultivating category refers to the category that excludes pig, cattle, sheep, chicken, duck and goose, features a great cultivating quantity, high economic value and certain influence, and is over 10% of total category cultivating quantity in the county. Fill the category name and code according to the *Directory of Characteristic Planting and Cultivating Categories for Census*. For “year-end livestock on hand”, refer to the explanation in related indicators.

C093-C095 Characteristic aquaculture category refers to the category that excludes the staple freshwater fish such as black carp, grass carp, silver carp, bighead carp, carp, crucian and bream, features a great aquaculture quantity, high economic value and certain influence, and is over 10% of total category aquaculture quantity in the county. Fill the category name and code according to the *Directory of Characteristic Planting and Cultivating Categories for Census*. For “aquaculture area”, refer to the explanation in related indicators.

“IX. Condition of the sub-area where livestock and poultry are bred concentratedly”

C096 Coverage area of pigs breeding sub-area refers to the centralized Pig breeding place held by household, joint households, village collective or other economic organizations within the area, including the coverage area for production and non-production.

C097 Number of households breeding pigs refers to the number of households that breed Pigs in the sub-area.

C098 Coverage area of cattle breeding sub-area refers to the centralized cattle breeding place

held by household, joint households, village collective or other economic organizations within the area, including the coverage area for production and non-production.

C099 Number of households breeding cattle refers to the number of households that breed cattle in the sub-area.

C100 Number of households breeding dairy cattle refers to the number of households that breed dairy cattle in the sub-area.

C101 Coverage area of sheep breeding sub-area refers to the centralized sheep breeding place held by household, joint households, village collective or other economic organizations within the area, including the coverage area for production and non-production.

C102 Number of households breeding sheep refers to the number of households that breed sheep in the sub-area.

C103 Coverage area of poultry breeding sub-area refers to the centralized poultry breeding place held by household, joint households, village collective or other economic organizations within the area, including the coverage area for production and non-production.

C104 Number of households breeding poultry refers to the number of households that breed poultry in the sub-area.

“X. Finance of village collective economy organization”

C105 Village collectives' revenue of the year refers to the revenue that is included into the revenue distribution in the year when the village collective economy can compensate for the expenditure of the year, including operating revenue, contract awarding, submittal revenue, subsidies revenue and other revenues.

C016 Operating revenue refers to the revenue that the village collective economy organization obtains from various production activities as well as products and labor supplying, including agricultural products sales, industrial products sales, labor supplying revenue, property and materials lease revenue, etc.

C107 Subsidies refers to various subsidies that the village collective economy organization obtains from financial department, other relevant departments and social organizations.

C108 Total assets of village collectives at the year end refer to total fixed assets and current assets owned by the village collective at the end of 2016, excluding the assets that are located in the village but belong to the state, town and villager group.

C109 Operating assets refer to the operating assets owned by the village collective at the end of 2016, excluding the assets that are located in the village but belong to the state, town and villager group.

C110 Total debts of the village collectives at the year end refer to the total debts of village collective at the end of 2016, excluding the debts of villager group in the village. The debts include debts that are owed to bank, government, social organization, individual and other creditors.

C111 Total creditor's right of the village collective at the year end refer to the total creditor's rights that the village collective asks for others at the end of 2016, excluding the creditor's rights of villager group in the village. Creditor's rights include the credits of village collective to bank, government, social organizations and individuals.

C112 Total investment by the village collectives' fixed assets of the year refers to the fulfilled investment amount that the village collective uses for purchase of the productive fixed assets, updating and improvement, real estates development and so on in 2016, excluding the investment

of the state to the village's large infrastructure construction.

C113 Per earnings (dividends) obtained by residents of the village from village collectives refers to the cash that the village collective divides collective revenues (enterprise profits, rents, stock dividends, etc.) to every villager in 2016.

C114 Village-level office expense of the year refers to the total expense that the village organization spends on the village affairs in 2016, including staff salaries, office supplies expenses and other office expenditures.

“XI. Village cadres”

C115 Number of village cadres at the year end refers to the number of village party branch and villager committee members that are responsible for the management of villager committee affairs and receive salaries, excluding the leader of villager group, the people that do not receive salaries but assist in managing the village affairs in the villager committee, and the personnel that are employed by the villager committee for odd jobs such as electrician, driver and cleaner.

C116 Number of female cadres refers to the number of female cadres among village cadres at the end of 2016.

C117 Number of college-graduate village officials refers to the number of graduates and previous graduates at the education degree of vocational school and above that are holding the post of village party branch secretary, head of villager committee or “two committees” duties in the village. The college-graduate village officials will be managed and assessed according to the relevant regulations of civil servants in the charge of the Organization Department of Party Committee at the level of county (city and district), under the direct management of Party Committee at the level of town and township and with the auxiliary implementation of village party organization. The personnel files are managed by the Organization Department of Party Committee at the level of county (city and district) or freely by the Talent Service Agency affiliated to the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security at the level of county (city and district).

C118 Age and C122 Age refer to the actual age of registered person. Fill the full-year age.

C119 Education degree and C123 Education degree refer to the highest academic qualification of the registered person according to the national education system. The corresponding education degree is classified if someone passes the unified state examinations after self-study and adult education. It is classified as five degrees: illiterate, primary school, junior high school, senior high school or technical secondary school, vocational school and above.

1. Illiteracies refer to those who have not received any school education rendered by the nation or other educational institutions, including people who have participated in various illiteracy eliminating classes or adult literacy classes, but have never received any school education.

2. Primary school students refer to people whose highest level of education is primary school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school.

3. Junior high school students refer to people whose highest level of education is junior high school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Technician training school whose education degree is the same as junior high school is also deemed as junior high school.

4. Senior high school or technical secondary school students refer to people whose highest level of education is regular senior high school, vocational high school and secondary specialized school, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school.

Technician training school whose education degree is the same as senior high school is also deemed as senior high school.

5. Junior college students and above refer to people whose highest level of education is junior college, bachelor degree and above, no matter whether they are in school, graduated, studying in school or have left school. Those who have obtained a diploma of junior college or above through self-learning or further study are also called junior college students or higher students.

C120 Labor remuneration of the year and C124 Labor remuneration of the year refer to the subsidies that the registered person obtains from government finance or village collective in 2016.

V. Town and Township Questionnaire

(I) Enumeration objects

The enumeration objects of the Town and Township Questionnaire are all towns and townships in the area, the street committees and agricultural street committees at the district level managed by county, county-level city and banner as well as the administrative crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries organizations with the functions of town and township government.

(II) Filling requirements

Address is the formal name composed of province (autonomous region, municipality), city (district, state, league), county (city, district, banner) and town (township, street) where the town (township, street, farm) is located. The address shall be filled in the way approved by civil affairs department.

Address code refers to 9 digits of administrative division code of the town (township, street) for statistics.

Decimal rule means that the decimals of indicators that have the measurement units of hectare, kilometer, mu, ton/month and ten thousand Yuan will be reserved with 1 digit. Other indicators will be round numbers.

(III) Reporting indicators

Z01 Town type refers to the administrative organization system of town, township and street. Fill the key township, non-key township, town or sub-district office. Select “Other” for the farm, forest farm, pasture, and aquaculture and fisheries and development zone that have administrative functions at town level.

Z02 Town property is the main basis to judge urban and town. The town properties include the following three types:

1. County government location refers to the town area where the city and county governments that are under the control of municipal district or have no district are located.
2. County government connection area refers to the connected town area when the county government location is actually connected to town location in the area.
3. Other town areas refer to the town areas except county government location and county government connection area.

Z03 Topography refers to the main characteristics of geographical environment in the area. It is divided into plain, hill and mountainous area. The plain refers to the vast flat ground that has small fluctuation and low elevation, including level land, flat dam as well as grassland in the lake area and pasturing area. The hill refers to the area that has continuous hills, including halfway up the hill, place near the hill and shallow hill. The mountainous area refers to the area that is mountainous, including grassy hill in the pasturing area.

Z04 Old liberated area refers to China's old revolutionary base. It is the area containing revolutionary bases established under the leadership of Chinese Communist Party during the Second Revolutionary Civil War and the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese. The indicator is divided according to the historical conditions of investigated towns and townships.

Z05 Border area refers to the land border that connects with foreign countries. The indicator is divided according to the actual conditions of investigated towns and townships.

Z06 Ethnic town refers to the ethnic town that is set up under the approval of province,

autonomous region and municipality people's government.

Z07 Expressway entry/exit: according to the *Technical Standard of Highway Engineering* from Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, the expressway refers to “the road that is applicable to 25,000 and more passenger cars running on the day and at night averagely every year, specially used for automobiles running at high speed and has the entries and exits under control”. The expressway entry and exit have unified prompt boards with green background and white words indicating expressway number and name.

Z08 Railway station refers to the station established by the national railway department for normal goods or passengers transportation in the area.

Z09 Wharf refers to the structures that are constructed along the sea, river, lake, reservoir and other banks for ship stopping and goods or passengers transportation, excluding the wharf that is constructed by the water of park for pleasure boat stopping.

“I. General information”

Z10 Area of administrative zone refers to all land and water area within the area, including the area of lands such as arable land, barren land, mountain forest, mud flat, road and building as well as the area of water such as river, lake and reservoir.

Z11 Number of resident committees (communities) refers to the number of autonomous mass organizations at the basic level in the urban area according to the constitution and other relevant laws and regulations.

Z12 Number of villager committees refers to the number of autonomous mass organizations at the basic level in the rural area under the approval of upper government.

“II. Population”

Z13 Number of household registers (registered at local police station) refers to the number of households that are clearly registered in the area at the end of the year. Fill according to the statistical number of households in the local police station.

Z14 Household register population (registered at local police station) refers to the number of population registered in the area at the end of the year, namely the population registered by the police.

Z15 Number of households of which all family members are outside refers to the number of household that has at least a member registered in the area but all members not in the town and township for 6 months and above.

Z16 Number of family members which are all outside means the number of population in the households whose all family members are outside.

Z17 Number of permanent households means the number of family households and collective households that live for 6 months and above all the whole year. The family household refers to the household that is registered in the police station or that is not registered in the police station but lives in the family mode. The collective household refers to the household that has collective registered residences of state-owned economy organ, association, school, enterprise and public institution or that lives in the dormitory. No matter how many members, the collective household in an entity is counted as a household.

Z18 Permanent population refers to the following four types of population: population that live in the area with household register in the area or with household register to be determined; population that live in the area with household register in another town, and are away from the enumeration place more than half a year; population that live in another town with household

register in the area, and are away from the enumeration place less than half a year; population that live in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan or foreign countries but with household register in the area.

Z19 Migrant population refers to the permanent population that is not registered in the area.

“III. Economy”

Z20 Public financial revenue includes the domestic added-value tax, business tax, corporate income tax, individual income tax, resource tax, city maintenance and construction tax, house property tax, stamp tax, urban land use tax, land added-value tax, vehicle and vessel tax, farmland conversion tax, deed tax, tobacco tax and other taxes; special revenues, revenues from administrative and institutional fees, forfeiture and penalty, state-owned capital operation, compensated use of state-owned resources (assets) and other non-tax revenues.

Z21 Public financial expenditure includes the expenditures of general public services, national defense, public security, education, science and technology, culture, sports, media, social security employment, medical treatment and public health, environmental protection, urban and rural community affairs, agriculture, forestry and water affairs, communication and transportation, etc.

Z22 Total assets refer to all assets that the town or township government owns at the end of year. It is measured by currency, and includes various properties and creditor's rights.

Z23 Total debts refer to various debts that the town government assumes and has not paid. It is measured by currency, and includes the debts owed to the bank, government, social organizations and individuals.

Z24 Number of enterprises refers to the number of corporate enterprises. The corporate enterprise refers to the entity that matches the following conditions: 1. Found legally, possess its own name, organizational institution and workplace, and bear the civil liability independently; 2. Independently own and use (or authorized to use) assets, assume liabilities and reserve the right to sign contracts with other entities; 3. Independently account and prepare the balance sheet.

Z25 Enterprise employees refer to the number of people that are working in the enterprise and gain salaries or other types of labor rewards at the end of year.

Z26 Tax actually paid by enterprise refers to the total tax amount that the enterprise actually pays in the whole year.

Z27 Number of industrial enterprises refers to the number of enterprises that are divided into industry based on the industry division standard.

Z28. Number of industrial enterprises above designated scale refers to the number of industrial enterprises that have the annual business revenue of 20 million Yuan and above.

Z29 Gross industrial output value refers to the total value of final industrial products and labor activities of industrial enterprise within the year, measured by currency.

Z30 Gross industrial output value above designated scale refers to the total value of final industrial products and labor activities of industrial enterprise that have the annual business revenue of 20 million Yuan and above within the year, measured by currency.

Z31 Number of construction enterprises refers to the number of overall-contracting and specialized-contracting construction enterprises and production entities that have the construction qualification and are accounted independently.

Z32 Gross output value of construction industry refers to the sum of construction products and services provided by the construction industry and measured by currency within the year. The gross output value of construction industry includes the constructional engineering output value, installation engineering output value and other output values.

Z33 Number of accommodation and catering enterprises refers to the number of enterprises that are divided into accommodation and catering industry according to the industry division standard.

Z34 Total revenue of accommodation and catering enterprises refers to the sum of annual revenues of all enterprises in the accommodation and catering industry.

“IV. Trading and marketing”

Z35 Total retail sales of social consumer goods refers to the amount of non-production and non-operation physical goods that enterprises (entity and individual household) directly sell to individuals and social groups as well as the revenue from catering services. Individuals include the urban and rural residents as well as people entering China. The social groups include organs, social organizations, troops, schools, enterprise and public institutions, resident committees and villager committees.

Z36 Total retail sales of social consumer goods above limit refer to the total retail sales of social consumer goods that is above the limit. The limits are as below: (1) wholesale business (including foreign trade enterprises): the annual total sales of goods is 20 million Yuan and above; (2) retail business: the annual total sales of goods is 5 million Yuan and above; (3) accommodation business: star hotel or tourist hotel; (4) catering business: the annual total business revenue is 2 million Yuan and above.

Z37 Commodity trading market refers to the fixed place where there are facilities and transactors for trade with respective tax payment, the market operation and management personnel are responsible for operation and management, and the goods are traded in a centralized and open mode, including the consumer goods comprehensive market, agricultural products market, industrial consumer goods market, production materials comprehensive market, industrialized production materials market, agricultural production materials market, etc.

Z38 Trading volume of commodity trading market refers to the annual total trading volume of all commodity trading markets.

Agricultural products market refers to the agricultural products market system that is based on agricultural products fair trade market, centered on the agricultural products wholesale market and supplemented with direct selling, distribution and supermarket operation. According to the trade scale and type, it is divided into agricultural products comprehensive trade market, specialized wholesale market, retail market, urban and rural fair trade market, etc.

Z39 Number of markets oriented by grain and edible oils, vegetables and fruits refers to the number of agricultural products markets that specialize in trade of grain and edible oils, vegetables and fruits or mainly focus on trade of grain and edible oils, vegetables and fruits.

Z40 Trading volume of markets oriented by grain and edible oils, vegetables and fruits refers to the annual total trade volume of all markets that are specialized in grain and edible oils, vegetables and fruits.

Z41 Number of markets oriented by livestock and poultry refers to the number of agricultural product markets that specialize in trade of livestock and poultry or mainly focus on trade of livestock and poultry.

Z42 Trading volume of markets oriented by livestock and poultry refers to the annual total trade volume of all markets that are specialized in livestock and poultry.

Z43 Number of markets oriented by aquacultural product refers to the number of agricultural products markets that specialize in trade of aquacultural products or mainly focus on trade of

aquacultural products.

Z44 Trading volume of markets oriented by aquacultural product refers to the annual total trade volume of all markets that are specialized in aquacultural products.

Z45 Number of comprehensive stores or supermarkets with a business area of 50 square meters or above refers to number of stores or supermarkets that have the business area greater than 50 m² and are engaged in wholesale or retail business.

“V. Education, culture and healthcare”

Z46 Quantity of kindergartens and nurseries refers to the actual number of kindergartens and nurseries in the area, including preschools as well as the kindergartens and nurseries that are not approved by relevant department but reach certain scale (over 10 children).

Z47 Number of primary schools refers to the number of schools that are approved by education departments at the level of county and above, accept the children at the proper ages and implement the primary school plan.

Z48 Number of full-time teachers in the primary schools refers to the number of fixed teachers and private school teachers that are specialized in teaching in the ordinary primary schools, excluding part-time teachers and casual teachers.

Z49 Number of students in the primary schools refers to the number of students that learn in the ordinary primary schools and are registered in the school roll in the school year, including detained students but excluding repeat students and remedial students.

Z50 Number of libraries and cultural stations refers to the number of libraries and cultural stations that are approved by administrative culture department, established in the area and open to the public, excluding the libraries inside the entity.

Z51 Number of theaters and cinemas refers to the number of special theaters that are accounted independently, the cinemas that are subject to culture department and can give dramatic performances, the playhouses that can play films concurrently as well as the playhouses and rehearsal studios that are affiliated to the theaters and cinemas, open to the public and accounted dependently.

Z52 Quantity of sports venues refers to the number of stadiums and gymnasiums. The stadium refers to outdoor track field that has 400 m runway (with football field in the center), fixed road teeth, over 6 tracks and fixed grandstands. The gymnasium refers to indoor sport space that has fixed stands and can be used for the training and competition of basketball, volleyball, badminton, table tennis, gymnastics, etc., including various sports venues that are located in the schools or enterprises and public institutions and are open to the public, but excluding the physical fitness square.

Z53 Healthcare agencies refer to the entities that are providing the medical treatment, disease control and health supervision services to the society or engaged in medical scientific research and medical on-the-job training with the *Medical Treatment Practicing License* and the *License for Technical Service of Family Planning* issued by administrative health department or the legal entity register issued by the civil administration department, industrial and commercial administration department and institutional preparation and management department. The healthcare agencies include hospital, basic medical and sanitary institution, professional public sanitary institution and other medical and sanitary institutions.

Z54 Bed number of healthcare agencies refers to the number of actually fixed beds (unprepared beds) in various hospitals at all levels, including regular bed, simple bed, caring bed, bed under

disinfection and repair, bed not in use due to expansion or overhaul, but excluding neonatal bed in obstetrics department, obstetric table in the midwifery room, bed in warehouse, observation bed, temporary bed and family member's nursing bed.

Z55 Practicing physician (physician assistant) includes the practicing physician and practicing physician assistant. The practicing physician should have the *Physician Practicing Certificate* with the "grade" of "practicing physician" or "practicing physician assistant" and is actually engaged in the medical care and prevention work. It excludes the practicing physicians who have the practicing certificates but are actually engaged in the management work.

"VI. Living security"

Z56 Number of wellbeing and adopting institutions refer to the number of wellbeing and adopting institutions that provide rooms and boards without profit, such as disabled revolutionary servicemen rest home, ex-soldiers' chronic disease sanatorium, ex-soldiers' mental hospital, disabled veterans home, social welfare home, children welfare center, psychopathy welfare home and the old adoption institutions (nursing home, old people's home, apartment for the aged).

Z57 Number of nursing homes established by local-level government refers to the number of nursing homes that are established by local-level government and open to the public under the approval of civil affairs department.

Z58 Bed number of wellbeing and adopting institutions refer to the total number of beds in various wellbeing and adopting institutions at the end of year, including day care and lodging beds. The heatable brick bed and long bed for several people will be converted to the number of beds that can contain personnel normally.

Z59 Number of persons adopted by wellbeing and adopting institutions refer to the number of people that the wellbeing and adopting institutions actually adopt at the end of year.

Z60 Number of people covering the Basic Pension Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents refers to the total number of people that are insured in the basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents (insured and registered in the administrative institution, make the payment records and reach 60 years old in the implementation year) (excluding the number of people that have handled the enumeration cancellation procedure).

Z61 Number of people covering the Basic Medical Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents refers to the number of people that are insured in the basic medical insurance for urban employees and the basic medical insurance for urban residents according to relevant national regulations at the end of year as well as the number of people that have paid for the New Rural Cooperative Medical Insurance by deadline of the year according to the local New Rural Cooperative Medical Insurance implementation scheme.

Z62 Number of people registered in the Urban and Rural Residents' Minimum Living Security System refers to the number of urban residents that have the annual average household income below local minimum living security level and have received the subsidies as well as the number of rural residents that obtain the minimum living security from local government or collective and have received the subsidies in the area where the rural minimum living security system is established.

"VII. Utility"

Z63 Number of households using tap water refers to the number of households that use the tap water through urban and rural tap water pipe network.

Z64 Number of households using pipeline's natural gas refers to the number of households

that use the pipeline's gas.

Z65 Number of financial sites refers to the total number of financial sites set by financial institutions. The financial institutions refer to the intermediary organizations that are specialized in currency credit activities, including the bank and non-bank type of domestic and foreign financial institutions.

Z66 Number of gardens and leisure fitness plazas refer to the number of places approved by relevant administrative departments and used for residents' leisure and amusement.

Z67 Monthly disposal volume of household garbage refers to the volume of household garbage that the harmless treatment plant actually treats in average every month.

Z68 Hygienic landfill of household garbage refers to the volume of household garbage that is treated with the process of hygienic landfill in average every month.

Z69 Centralized incineration of household garbage refers to the volume of household garbage that is treated with the process of centralized incineration in average every month.

Z70 Household garbage transferring to waste disposal factory refers to the volume of household garbage that is transferred to the waste disposal factory in average every month.

“VIII. Economic and social condition of towns (limited to towns established in accordance with certain standards)”

The *Statistical Classification of Urban and Rural Areas* was approved by the State Council of the People's Republic of China on July 12, 2008 (G.H.[2008]60). It regulates the township area as below: the township area means that the government workplace is actually connected to resident committee and other areas in the county government location and other townships except urban area. The area that is disconnected to government location actually and has the permanent resident population up to 3,000 or above is regarded as township area, including independent industrial and mining area, development area, research and development institution, universities and colleges, farm and forestry station.

“(I) Area and population”

Z71 Area constructed refers to the area that has been developed and built in certain scale and is basically furnished with municipal public facilities and public utilities.

Z72 Number of permanent households means the number of family households and collective households that live for 6 months and above all the whole year. The family households refer to the households that are registered in the police station or that are not registered in the police station but live in the family mode. The collective households refer to the households that have collective registered residences of state-owned economy organ, association, school, enterprise and public institution or that live in the dormitory. No matter how many members, the collective household in an entity is counted as a household.

Z73 Permanent population refers to the following four types of population: population that live in the area with household register in the area or with household register to be determined; population that live in the area with household register in another town, and are away from the enumeration place more than half a year; population that live in another town with household register in the area, and are away from the enumeration place less than half a year; population that live in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan or foreign countries but with household register in the area.

Z74 Migrant population refers to the permanent population that is not registered in the area.

“(II) Economy”

Z75 Number of enterprises refers to the number of corporate enterprises. The corporate

enterprise refers to the enterprise entity that matches the following conditions: 1. Found legally, possess its own name, organizational institution and workplace, and bear the civil liability independently; 2. Independently own and use (or authorized to use) assets, assume liabilities and reserve the right to sign contracts with other entities; 3. Independently account and prepare the balance sheet.

Z76 Enterprise employees refer to the number of people that are working in the enterprise and gain salaries or other types of labor rewards at the end of year.

Z77 Number of industrial enterprises refers to the number of enterprises that are divided into industry based on the industry division standard in the area.

Z78. Number of industrial enterprises above designated scale refers to the number of industrial enterprises that have the annual business revenue of 20 million Yuan and above.

Z79 Gross industrial output value refers to the total value of final industrial products and labor activities of industrial enterprise within the year, measured by currency.

Z80. Gross industrial output value above designated scale refers to the total output value of industrial enterprises that have the annual business revenue of 20 million Yuan and above.

Z81 Number of wholesale and retail enterprises refers to the number of enterprises that are divided into wholesale and retail industry according to the industry division standard.

Z82 Sales of wholesale and retail enterprises' commodity refer to the total amount converted from the total value of domestic sales and export sales.

Z83 Number of commodity trading markets with trading value of above 100 million Yuan refers to the number of cash commodity trading markets that are approved by the local and upper government authorities, have fixed business places, are engaged in regular and permanent trade, are set with professional management personnel and have the annual volume of business more than 100 million Yuan.

Z84 Annual trading volume of commodity trading markets with trading value of above 100 million Yuan refers to the annual total trading volume of all commodity trading markets above 100 million Yuan.

Z85 Number of accommodation enterprises refers to the number of enterprises that are classified into accommodation industry according to the industry division standard.

Z86 Number of star hotels refers to the total number of star hotels among the accommodation enterprises. The star level refers to the rating of guesthouse, hotel and other accommodation facilities that meet the *Star Hotel Evaluation Criteria of the People's Republic of China* (GB/T14308-2003), appraised (accepted) by relevant tourism management authorities and finally awarded as “Star” from 1 star to 5 stars. The higher the star level is, the better the enterprise will be.

Z87 Number of guest rooms of accommodation enterprises refers to the total number of guest rooms in the accommodation enterprise.

Z88 Number of guest rooms of star hotels refers to the total number of guest rooms in all star hotels.

Z89 Number of travel agencies refers to the number of enterprises that are engaged in the travel business for profit. The travel business refers to the business activities related to compensable services such as outbound agent, immigration and visa procedures, tourists attraction and reception, board and lodging arrangement, etc.

“(III) Utility”

Z90 Number of households with central heating refers to the number of households that adopt the centralized heating mode.

Z91 Transport line of buses refers to the number of bus lines where the operating or urban bus lines go through the area and the bus stations are set in the area.

Z92 Number of financial sites refers to the total number of financial sites set by financial institutions in the area. The financial institutions refer to the intermediary organizations that are specialized in currency credit activities, including the bank and non-bank type of domestic and foreign financial institutions.

Z93 Greening area refers to the total area of public green area, residential district green area, accessory greenbelt of entity, green buffer, productive plantation area and scenic forest land in the built-up area according to the *Urban Greening Regulations*.

Z94 Public toilets refer to the toilets that are used by residents and migrant population and located on both sides of road or in public places. It is divided into independent, auxiliary and mobile types. Only the independent and mobile toilets, other than the auxiliary toilets, are counted.

Part IV Rules for the Implementation

I. Rules for the organization work

(I) These rules are formulated according to the provisions of relevant clauses of Regulations on National Agricultural Census.

(II) The national agricultural census work is conducted under the leadership of the State Council and local people's governments at different levels.

The State Council, provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), regions (cities, states and leagues) and counties (cities, districts and banners) set up steering groups and offices of agricultural census. Towns and townships, streets included in agricultural enumeration areas and farms (forest farm, pasture, and aquaculture and fisheries) with administration functions of town and township government establish agricultural census offices at town and township level. Administrative villages, resident committees included in agricultural enumeration areas, and farms (forest farm, pasture, and aquaculture and fisheries) with administration functions at village level establish agricultural census working groups. The number of the staff from agricultural census office at town or township level cannot be less than five, and appropriate amount of personnel should be allocated for agricultural census offices at street and farm level (forest farm, pasture, and aquaculture and fisheries) with administration functions of town and township government. The administrative village sets up an agricultural census working group consisting of no less than three staff. The census institutions at different levels of province, region, county, township and village should divide the work scientifically, designate special people for the census work of each subordinate census institution, and carry out census accountability system.

(III) Main tasks of agricultural census leading institutions at the levels of province, region and county

1. Comprehensive instruction. According to the requirements of the third national agricultural census scheme, formulate, organize and implement the agricultural census work plan and concrete implementation plan of the area.
2. Coordination and arrangement. According to the needs of census work, coordinate the work of relevant business departments, make overall arrangement, cooperate with each other, and jointly complete agricultural census tasks.

(IV) The agricultural census offices at the levels of province, region and county are administrative bodies of agricultural census leading institutions. Their main tasks are:

1. Supervise and guide the lower level to set up agricultural census organizations.
2. Make agricultural census work plans, and deploy agricultural census work in detail.
3. Complete the work of agricultural census propaganda.
4. Complete the budget of census expenditure.
5. Complete the preparation and management of various materials and equipment.
6. Complete the coding of administrative division codes under county level.
7. Give specific instruction to the agricultural census work of lower level, and organize census training.
8. The county-level agricultural census office is responsible for organizing and carrying out the pre-investigation of households and agricultural production and operational entities.
9. According to the instruction of superior agricultural census office, negotiate with agricultural

reclamation, forestry and judicial departments at the same level for census arrangement of subordinate agricultural production and operational entities and agricultural production and operational households.

10. In the areas without lower level and systematic agricultural census office, take charge of census enumeration of agricultural production and operational entities and agricultural production and operational households.

11. Conduct quality control and inspection on the work of each stage of agricultural census.

12. Complete spot check of census data quality.

13. Complete the sorting, storage, summarization, reporting and analytical research of census data.

14. Complete work summary of each stage.

(V) Tasks of agricultural census offices at town and township level

1. Instruct villager committees to set up agricultural census working groups. Determine and guide related resident committees and farms (forest farm, pasture, and aquaculture and fisheries) to set up agricultural census working groups according to actual situation and do a good job of business guidance.

2. Do well in the employment and training of census supervisors and enumerators.

3. Organize census supervisors and enumerators to do agricultural census propaganda well, vigorously promote the significance, methods and content of agricultural census, and make agricultural census known to every family.

4. Divide enumeration areas by reference to Regulations on the Division of Enumeration areas, and organize the drawing of enumeration area maps.

5. According to the arrangement of the superior agricultural census office, complete the pre-investigation of agricultural production and operational entities.

6. Organize agricultural census working groups to complete questionnaire enumeration and enumeration quality inspection, and ensure the accuracy of the agricultural census data.

7. In the regions where there is no agricultural census working group, complete the census enumeration of agricultural production and operational entities and agricultural production and operational households.

8. Be responsible for the filling and reporting of the Town and Township Questionnaire.

9. Be responsible for quality acceptance of the agricultural census data.

10. Complete the collection, sorting, storage and reporting of census data.

(VI) Tasks of village-level agricultural census working groups

1. Recruit agricultural census supervisors and enumerators for the enumeration area.

2. Organize enumerators of the enumeration area to participate in census training held by county and township agricultural census offices.

3. Organize enumerators to publicize agricultural census.

4. Divide agricultural sub-enumeration areas by reference to the Regulations on the Division of Enumeration Areas, and draw maps of enumeration areas and schematic diagrams of sub-enumeration areas.

5. According to the arrangement of the superior agricultural census office, complete the pre-investigation before agricultural census enumeration.

6. Organize and instruct enumerators to complete the census enumeration carefully, meticulously and realistically.

7. Take charge of data collection, and complete the Administrative Village Questionnaire of this village.

8. Take charge of the storage, review, sorting and reporting of census data.

(VII) The Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chinese People's Armed Police Force, Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps and other departments independently set up agricultural census institutions which are responsible for making agricultural census work plans and specific implementation plans of the system as well as organizing and implementing these plans. The agricultural reclamation system, forestry system and judicial system beyond Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps carry out census work under unified coordination of agricultural census offices of relevant provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and determine census organization modes according to practical situation in the principle of accuracy and convenience.

II. The recruitment, responsibility and training of census supervisors and enumerators

(I) These rules are formulated according to the provisions of relevant clauses of Regulations on National Agricultural Census.

(II) The recruitment and training of census supervisors and enumerators are the basis of agricultural census work, so the work should be done carefully and meticulously.

(III) The county-level agricultural census office is responsible for the recruitment of census supervisors and enumerators, and the town and township agricultural census office is responsible for the organization and implementation of the work. The recruitment of census supervisors should be finished before the recruitment of enumerators.

1. Allocation of census supervisors and enumerators

Allocate census supervisors and enumerators according to enumeration areas, allocate at least one census supervisor for each enumeration area, and reasonably allocate corresponding number of enumerators according to specific situations of work quantity and work difficulty of enumeration area, and allocation of intelligent data collection terminal, etc.

2. Conditions of census supervisors and enumerators

(1) With degree of junior high school or above, and be able to use intelligent data collection terminal skillfully after training.

(2) Be familiar with local conditions, be enthusiastic in public welfare, and grasp and actively promote the significance of agricultural census on the development of “Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers”.

(3) Strong sense of responsibility, meticulous work, and ability to work independently.

(4) Good health.

In addition to the above conditions, census supervisors should have certain organizational capability and experience in mass work.

In principle, cadres of villager committees and town and township cadres in villages shall act as census supervisors. The village cadres and cadres of villager groups, the personnel who are engaged in accounting, statistics or population census or other trained personnel with high educational level can serve as enumerators, and the role of young communists and league members in villages is played to a larger extent.

(IV) Responsibilities and tasks of census supervisors and enumerators

1. Joint obligations and responsibilities of census supervisors and enumerators

(1) Be devoted to one's duty, adhere to principles, strictly execute census scheme, independently carry out census work according to law, and free of interference. Persuade according to reason and timely stop the people and events against the Statistics Law, and timely report the situation to relevant department.

(2) Actively participate in training, learn and grasp agricultural census knowledge and the use of intelligent data collection terminal, and grasp working skills of the whole process of agricultural census, such as pre-investigation, door-to-door interview, PDA acquisition, data auditing, data reporting, etc.

(3) Do the propaganda work well, promote the significance, content, methods, time, rules of confidentiality and the like of agricultural census to the masses in a patient and meticulous way,

improve their understanding on agricultural census work, and consciously take part in agricultural census.

(4) Abide by rules of confidentiality, and rigorously and carefully complete data storage and confidentiality of census objects.

2. Specific tasks of census supervisors

(1) Led by the town and township agricultural census office, the census supervisors shall specifically organize census activities of the enumeration area. Conduct coordinated and unified arrangement on the work of sub-enumeration areas.

(2) Formulate working rules and regulations of the enumeration area and examination system of enumerators, and fully mobilize the working enthusiasm of enumerators.

(3) Organize overall work of sub-enumeration areas, such as agricultural census propaganda, pre-investigation, door-to-door interview, PDA acquisition, data auditing and data reporting, etc. Carefully deal with the problems of sub-enumeration areas, and solve uncertain problems after asking for instructions from the superior.

(4) Take the lead in carrying out the census work, conducting patrol inspection on the work of enumerators, grasping the work progress and work quality of enumerators, timely correcting problems, and helping enumerators who are in trouble.

(5) Be responsible for filling and reporting of the Administrative Village Questionnaire.

3. Specific tasks of enumerators

(1) Do a good job of pre-investigation. Before census enumeration, carefully carry out pre-investigation work, and sort household and entity pre-investigation forms.

(2) Draw schematic diagrams of sub-enumeration areas while carrying out pre-investigation work.

(3) Do a good job of census enumeration. Insist on seeking truth from facts, earnestly and exhaustively fill in Questionnaires in strict accordance with the scope and standard specified in census scheme, and avoid repeat, omission and error in respect of census objects and census items.

(4) Do a good job of review. After the completion of census enumeration, review if the census objects are repeated or omitted, the census item is correct and if the questionnaire is filled in correctly by self-inspection, mutual inspection, discussion and other ways, and correct errors according to fact.

(V) Training of census supervisors and enumerators

1. Training organization. The county-level agricultural census office uniformly organizes the training for town and township agricultural enumerators and village census supervisors, and the town and township agricultural census office uniformly organizes the training for census supervisors and enumerators. The qualified counties (cities, districts and banners) can also adopt the mode of gathered training for enumerators according to zone. The business backbones of agricultural census offices at different levels are responsible for giving lessons to training class.

2. Training time. The time of training for census supervisors cannot be less than three days, and the time of training for enumerators cannot be less than two days.

3. Training materials. The census supervisors take the Census Scheme and the Enumerator Manual as the basic content, and the enumerators take the Enumerator Manual as the basic content. Each province can supplement the content by combining specific situation of local place.

4. Training method. Focus on face-to-face teaching of trainer, and be supplemented by video and

other multimedia means. Adopt the method combining classroom teaching, exercise of trainees and field trial filling. Emphasize the training of enumerators in aspects of investigation skills and data acquisition equipment, so as to achieve the aim of enhancing work efficiency. Arrange certain time for classroom simulation trial filling and field trial filling, and mainly grasp the filling of questionnaire. Carefully discuss and uniformly understand the problems during trial filling. Timely report difficult problems to the superior, and explain by the superior agricultural census office.

5. Training assessment. When the training ends, each census supervisor or enumerator should take part in the test, and the county-level agricultural census office gives questions uniformly. The qualified supervisors and enumerators will be issued with certificates of census supervisor and enumerator by the county-level agricultural census office.

III. Regulations on the Division of Enumeration Areas

(I) These rules are formulated according to the provisions of relevant clauses of Regulations on National Agricultural Census.

(II) The division of enumeration areas is an important basic work of agricultural census and should be done well in order to clarify census task boundaries, implement census responsibilities, avoid repeat and omission of census objects and ensure data quality of agricultural census.

(III) Division of enumeration areas

The agricultural enumeration area is the basic geographic unit for census work, and enumeration areas must be divided for territorial scope containing census objects specified by the Third National Agricultural Census. Including administrative villages, town region community or resident committee which has agricultural production and operation activity or business entity, and farms (forest farm, pasture, and aquaculture and fisheries) with village-level administrative function.

1. In principle, the division of enumeration areas is determined according to the territorial scope within the jurisdiction of villager (resident) committees, and the territory within the jurisdiction of villager (resident) committee must be included in the enumeration area. In order to facilitate the organization and development of census work, the enumeration area which has more census objects or larger territorial scope should be further divided into sub-enumeration areas.

2. The border line of enumeration area is delimited according to the geographic boundary of administrative regions. The border line of enumeration areas cannot be cross. There can be only one border line between adjacent enumeration areas.

3. The division of the enumeration areas of “enclave” entities who are not under the administrative jurisdiction of local place and whose geographic scope spans administrative jurisdiction region is uniformly coordinated by local superior census institutions with the right of jurisdiction.

4. Name and code of enumeration area. The name of enumeration area follows the name of villager committee (resident committee), and cannot use abbreviation or vulgo, and the code uses 12-bit statistic administrative division code uniformly provided by the National Bureau of Statistics. The enumeration area which hasn't obtained division code due to larger division change needs to apply to local statistical design and management department in accordance with the Compilation Rules of Statistical Division Codes and Division Codes of Urban and Rural Areas according to procedure, so as to get temporary code and file.

(IV) Division of sub-enumeration areas

In the principle of facilitating the organization of census work, the households of each sub-enumeration area are controlled within about 100 households.

1. The villager group forms a sound enumeration area, and sub-enumeration areas are divided by taking villager group as the unit in principle, that is, a villager group is a sub-enumeration area. If the villager group is too large, it can be divided into one or more sub-enumeration areas, and if the villager group is too small, several villager groups can be merged into one sub-enumeration area.

2. For the enumeration area where former villager group formation has been disorganized and residents of villager groups are mixed (such as residential quarter with dense residents), the sub-enumeration areas can be divided according to natural villages or obviously marked roads,

rivers, ridges and other physical partitioning boundaries in these villages.

3. The enumeration area with census objects of about 100 households doesn't need to be divided into sub-enumeration areas, and the enumeration area is the sub-enumeration area.

4. The sub-enumeration area adopts the name of villager group, and also can be named in order, such as No.1 sub-enumeration area and No.2 sub-enumeration area.

5. The code of sub-enumeration area is two digits added after 12-digit code of enumeration area, and numbered beginning with "01" orderly. If there is no sub-enumeration area, and the whole enumeration area serves as the sub-enumeration area, the sub-enumeration area is coded with just "01" as the cut-off code.

6. The enumerators form several working groups for home-entry enumeration according to the sequence of sub-enumeration areas.

(V) Drawing of enumeration areas and sub-enumeration areas

The drawing of enumeration areas is jointly completed by related personnel organized by county-level census organization. The maps of enumeration areas and sub-enumeration areas can be drawn by hand with the help of land and mapping data by combining local practicality and taking latest administrative map of local place as the basis.

After the completion of drawing, the maps should be checked with actual region. Mainly check if the boundary marked in the census map is accurate, especially if the schematic diagram of the sub-enumeration area has omission of building. Before the census, paper maps of enumeration areas and sub-enumeration areas should be printed, for the use of census enumeration.

(VI) The division of enumeration areas of territory or unit within the jurisdiction of Chinese People's Liberation Army and Chinese People's Armed Police Force is executed by reference to these rules.

IV. Rules for pre-investigation work

(I) These rules are formulated according to the provisions of relevant clauses of Regulations on National Agricultural Census.

(II) The pre-investigation work before the enumeration of agricultural census is to determine census enumeration objects through relevant information collection and field visit, implement census enumeration responsibilities, ensure that Questionnaires are registered according to class, and to calculate and summarize relevant situation.

(III) According to the principle of geostatistics, census organizations at different levels of county, town and township, village (enumeration area) and villager group (sub-enumeration area), as well as their personnel are responsible for the pre-investigation work. The pre-investigation of households adopt bottom-up method, while the pre-investigation of entities adopt top-down method, so as to determine and screen the households, large scale households, corporate and other census enumeration objects.

(IV) The country uniformly formulates the pre-investigation form, and each place can amend the form according to practical situation, but it only can add indicators on the basis of the national pre-investigation form, and indicator reduction is prohibited. The type and filling explanation of the pre-investigation forms designed by various places must obtain the approval of the Agricultural Census Office of the State Council before official use.

(V) The pre-investigation work is uniformly deployed by county-level agricultural census offices, and town and township agricultural census offices organize agricultural census working groups, census supervisors and enumerators of each enumeration area to do the work on the site.

(VI) The pre-investigation results are only used for reference of census enumeration, and if these results are inconsistent with the pre-investigation situation, relevant organization should carefully inquire and register according to practical situation.

(VII) Preparation of pre-investigation

The census organizations at different levels should make a good preparation before field visit and pre-investigation. Implement personnel, and clarify responsibilities. According to the need, collect the records of household register, industry and commerce as well as tax, plan maps drawn by departments, land contracts, directory of existing basic entities, administrative records of other government departments and other related information, and prepare investigation forms and related materials for drawing schematic diagram of sub-enumeration areas.

(VIII) Division of tasks of agricultural census institutions at different levels:

1. County-level agricultural census office

Make specific work plans of pre-investigation and census enumeration of the whole county. Be responsible for collecting existing directory of agricultural production and operational entities of the whole county, and provide the directory to township-level agricultural census offices. Conduct field visit and pre-investigation on all agricultural production and operational entities of the area where no town and township or systematic agricultural census office is set up as well as households which may become the census objects, and determine the enumeration objects.

2. Town and township agricultural census office

Make specific work plans of pre-investigation and census enumeration of the town and township. Be responsible for collecting existing directory of agricultural production and operational entities of the whole town and township, compare it with superior decomposition catalogue, supplement

and perfect the directory of superior agricultural production and operational entities, and provide the supplemented and perfected directory to each agricultural enumeration area (village agricultural census working groups). Conduct field visit and pre-investigation on agricultural production and operational entities which are not stationed in the enumeration area as well as public institutions of services for agriculture which are subordinated to town and township governments, and prepare the Entity Pre-investigation Form. For the households which reside in towns and townships and meet the conditions of census enumeration objects, conduct enumeration task assignment according to contracted land and geographic situation of agricultural operation activity, make good division of work and communication, and avoid omission.

3. Village agricultural census working group

Make specific work plans of check and pre-investigation and census enumeration of the enumeration area. Be responsible for collecting the household register directory, land contract and enumeration records of transient residence of migrant population of the enumeration area, and receiving the entity directory provided by the township agricultural census office. After supplement, the census supervisors organize the enumerators to carry out field visit and investigate all households and agricultural production and operational entities in the enumeration area. Prepare the Household Pre-investigation Form and the Entity Pre-investigation Form, draw the schematic diagram of the sub-enumeration area, and fill in the Summary of Households Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area and Summary of Entities Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area.

Complete the agricultural census propaganda of the village. Do propaganda work well by multiple ways before and during the pre-investigation, and make agricultural census be widely known, so as to get the understanding, support and cooperation of the public, and to lay a solid foundation for census enumeration. The following points should be grasped during the propaganda:

- (1) Propagandize the purpose and significance of agricultural census, and explain important roles of agricultural census on the development of national economy and construction of new socialist countryside.
- (2) Propagandize the objects, scope and enumeration content of agricultural census.
- (3) Propagandize that truthfully replying census content is the duty of each citizen for the country.
- (4) Propagandize the relation between census content and national current policies, and propagandize that enumerators should keep the content answered by the public secret and eliminate the worries of the masses about truthful reply.

(IX) Household Pre-investigation Form and filling explanation

4-1 Household Pre-investigation Form

Enumeration area code: □□□□□□□□□□

Enumeration area name: _____

Sub-enumeration area code: □□

Sub-enumeration area name: _____

Residence code	Household Code	Name of householder	Is the registered residence this town and township? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Without registered residence	Has the whole family been out (left the town and township) for six months and above? 1. Yes 2. No	Does the family have lands with confirmed (contracted) tenure ? 1. Yes 2. No	Is the land completely outflowing? 1. Yes 2. No	Does the household operate crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and services for agriculture? 1. Yes 2. No	Is it a large scale household? 1. Yes 2. No	Is it a census object? 1. Yes 2. No	Remark
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11

Enumeration area code is the standard code (12-digit) for village-level administrative entity in the Administrative Division Code for Statistics prepared by the National Bureau of Statistics of the People’s Republic of China in a unified manner.

Enumeration area name is the full name in consistent with the standard code of the enumeration area.

Sub-enumeration area code is a two-digit code numbered beginning with “01” orderly; if there is no sub-enumeration area, fill “01” only as the cut-off code.

Sub-enumeration area name shall be filled according to the actual sub-enumeration area division conditions. Fill the name of natural village if the sub-enumeration area is divided by the natural village. Fill the name of villager group if it is divided by the villager group. In other cases, a sub-enumeration area can be named according to the specific division conditions, such as "sub-area I", "sub-area II".

01 Residence code Residence refers to the house or site built manually and used for human habitation, which has wall, top, door, window and other structure and independent entrance. Code all residences in the sub-enumeration area by beginning with “1” according to natural order based on schematic diagram of sub-enumeration area, without limitation. For the fisherman without house and the household whose house isn’t in the enumeration area, compile residence code (virtual) according to the site where the boat of the fisherman often berths or the site where the land is operated.

02 Household code Household refers to a group of people living in the same residence and sharing living costs or incomes. Each person of a group of people that live in the same house but do not share living costs shall be deemed as a household. The live-in nannies or live-in household helpers aren’t registered as independent households in this agricultural census, and the number of live-in nannies or live-in household helpers who are engaged in agricultural production is reflected in Questionnaires of large scale households and corporate. Household code (3-digits) is fully arranged according to natural order, and does not repeat. Repeat the residence code if there are several households in one residence. The residence code in the questionnaire mutually corresponds to the code, and in the event of any inconsistency, the registered one shall prevail.

03 Householder name The householder is the decision maker or main income maker of the

household. The name of householder of the household can be filled during pre-investigation and verified during enumeration, and if there is discrepancy, the registered one shall prevail.

04 Is the registered residence this town and township? The registered residence is the registered address on the residence booklet, and is verified according to town and township address. The household without household register shall be registered as “3”.

05 Has the whole family been out (left the town or township) for six months and above? It means that all family members of the household have left the town and township for six months and above when their household register migration procedure is not handled.

06 Does the household have land with confirmed (contracted) tenure? It refers to the household living in villages with confirmed (contracted) tenure of land after being authorized the ownership upon confirmed tenure of land (areas failing to obtain the ownership upon confirmed tenure shall go through the second contracting), no matter whether they actually engage in crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and fisheries and provide services for agriculture. Lands with confirmed (contracted) tenure include plow land, garden plot, woodland and grassland woodland grassland

07 Is the land completely outflowing? It means that all lands with confirmed (contracted) tenure of the household are completely outflowing.

08 Does the household operate crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and services for agriculture? It means if the household operates one or more of crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and services for agriculture, and the household which has no lands with confirmed (contracted) tenure but manages land shouldn't be omitted; the operational households of services for agriculture shouldn't be omitted. The standard (any standard) of agricultural operation of the households is: ①The operated arable land, garden plot and aquaculture water surface cover an area of 0.1 mu or more within the year; ②The operated woodland and grassland covers an area of 1 mu or more within the year; ③One or more medium and large livestock, such as cattle, horse, pig and sheep, is raised within the year; ④20 or more rabbits and other small animals and fowls are raised within the year; ⑤The value of sold and self-produced agricultural products the whole year exceeds 1,000 Yuan or above; ⑥The operating revenue of services for agriculture for other households is 1,000Yuan or above.

09 Is it a large scale household? Those which meet one of the following standards are large scale households. ①Crop farming: The land for planting crops in single-cropping areas reaches 100 mu or above, the land for planting crops in double-cropping or above areas reaches 50 mu or above, and the coverage area of facilities of facility agriculture reaches 25 mu or above. ②Livestock: 200 or more Pigs ready for slaughtering per year; 20 or more beef cattle ready for slaughtering per year; 20 or more dairy cattle on hand; 100 or more sheep ready for slaughtering per year; 10,000 or more broiler chickens and meat ducks ready for slaughtering per year; 2,000 or more laying hens or laying ducks on hand; 1,000 or more geese ready for slaughtering per year. ③Forestry: The woodland area is up to 500 mu and more. ④Aquaculture and fisheries: The freshwater and marine aquaculture area is up to 50 mu and more; 1 and more fishing powerboats with the length of 24 m are owned; 2 and more fishing powerboats with the length of 12 m are owned; the revenue from other fisheries businesses is up to 300,000 Yuan and more. ⑤The operating revenue from services for agriculture for other households is up to 100,000 Yuan and more. ⑥The agricultural households that fail to reach any requirement above but have the annual sales of various agricultural products of crop farming, forestry, livestock and aquaculture and

fisheries up to 100,000 Yuan and more, like various large characteristic farming and planting households, are registered as registered as large scale households.

10 Is the household the census object? Judge and select according to census object determination conditions. Fill in “1.Yes” if the household belongs to the enumeration objects, and fill in “2.No” if the household doesn’t belong to the enumeration objects.

Firstly, the household that dwells in the enumeration area and operates agriculture in the enumeration area or other enumeration areas of the town and township.

Secondly, the household which dwells in the enumeration area, has land with confirmed (contracted) tenure, and doesn’t operate agriculture in the enumeration area belongs to enumeration objects. (05)=2+(06)=1+(08)=2, then (10) selects 1.

Thirdly, the household whose household register is the enumeration area and family members have been all out (left the town and township) for six months and above and has land with confirmed (contracted) tenure which isn’t completely outflowing belongs to enumeration objects. That is, (04)=1+(05)=1+(06)=1+(07)=2+(08)=2, then (10) selects 1.

Fourthly, the household which operates agricultural production in the enumeration area but doesn’t dwell in the town and township belongs to enumeration objects.

Fifthly, the household which dwells in the enumeration area and only engages in agricultural production in the enumeration area as the employee and has no independent operation of agriculture has been included in census content of corresponding enumeration objects, so it doesn’t belong to the enumeration objects. If the household has independent operation of agriculture, include the household in the census enumeration objects, the content of census enumeration to judge if the household can be deemed as a census object of common households or large scale households shall within of the scope of agriculture independently operated by the household.

11 Remark Indicate the enumeration objects which are not easy to be registered during the census, and leave the phone number of related personnel.

Situation 1: There is no person in the household which operates agriculture in the enumeration area but lives in the town during the pre-investigation;

Situation 2: There is no person in the household which operates agriculture in the enumeration area but lives in other enumeration area during the pre-investigation;

Situation 3: The household dwells in the enumeration area but operates agriculture in other enumeration area.

Each area can add selection of other situations according to specific situation.

(X) Household pre-investigation methods

1. Objects of household pre-investigation

The method combining “check if there is household” and “check if there is land” is adopted in the enumeration area, and the household which has one of the following characteristics is the pre-investigation object.

(1) Household whose household register is the enumeration area;

(2) Household which dwells in the enumeration area;

(3) Household which doesn’t dwell in the enumeration area but has site (arable land, garden plot, woodland, grassland and so on) for agricultural operation in the enumeration area;

(4) Household which doesn’t dwell in the enumeration area but has land with confirmed (contracted) tenure.

2. Purpose of household pre-investigation

Screen out the enumeration objects of households and large scale households in the enumeration area.

For the enumeration objects which don't dwell in the enumeration area, timely communicate the situation with the town and township census office, and inquire the neighborhood and insiders or adopt other methods as the circumstances may require.

The household which isn't included in the enumeration area can be registered by the town and township census office and coded in its place of residence, and household code cannot be repeated.

3. Steps of household pre-investigation

(1) Be familiar with the sub-enumeration area

The census supervisors should clearly divide sub-enumeration areas. The enumerators should be familiar with the sub-enumeration area and understand and grasp the scope of the sub-enumeration area.

(2) Collect the directory of existing households

Census supervisors are responsible for collecting the household enumeration directory, land contracting household directory and migrant population enumeration directory of the enumeration area, dividing these directories according to sub-enumeration areas, and delivering these directories to the enumerators. If these directories cannot be divided according to sub-enumeration areas, the census supervisors should deliver household directory of the whole enumeration area to the enumerators.

In case that the census supervisors and enumerators are very familiar with the situation of households in the enumeration area, most information, such as the names of householders and the situation of household register of the town and township, can be listed in the pre-investigation form, in order to save time and ensure the quality of important data. Separate the households which have divided up family property and lived apart; note that the household whose members are all out mean that all members of the household have left the town and township although their household register is in the township.

(3) Field visit and pre-investigation

The enumerators visit every residence in the sub-enumeration area according to predetermined route. Try to visit according to house number, mark residence without number in schematic diagram of sub-enumeration area, or mark temporary house number on residence, so as to facilitate door-to-door visit and enumeration.

For each residence, conduct pre-investigation on the households which dwell in the residence, then conduct pre-investigation on other households which are found during the pre-investigation (such as the household which doesn't dwell in the enumeration area but has contracted land or operates agriculture, household which has house but the whole family has been out, and migrant population in leased house).

When finding out a household, first fill in the name of the householder, then understand and verify if the household has land with confirmed (contracted) tenure or operates agricultural production and if the household reaches the standard of large scale household. Explain the households under special situation in the remark column, such as the household whose members are all out, the household which dwells out of the enumeration area, and the household which has residence in another sub-enumeration area of the enumeration area, so as to coordinate with the

census supervisors and enumerators in town and township census offices and other enumeration areas or sub-enumeration areas, and prevent repeat and omission of enumeration.

Upon finishing the pre-investigation of one household, compare the household with the household register directory, make a record of local household which has been investigated preliminarily in the household register directory, and indicate that this household has been listed in the pre-investigation form.

Before departure after completion of the pre-investigation, the enumerators should appoint visit and enumeration time with the household.

(4) Compare the pre-investigation form and other directories

Add the households which are recorded in the household register directory and land contract but aren't found during field visit to the pre-investigation forms of households, and ask village cadres, neighbors, relatives and friends if they have contracted land or operate agriculture, scale of agricultural operation, etc.

(5) Identification of enumeration objects

During or after the pre-investigation, the enumerators should identify enumeration objects, and fill in "1. Yes" for households which belong to the enumeration objects and "2. No" for households which do not belong to the enumeration objects.

(6) Inspection, copying and summarization

After the pre-investigation visit, the agricultural census working group should timely hold a pre-investigation summing-up meeting, and inspect, copy and summarize the pre-investigation results. The main work is as follows:

Firstly, carefully contrast the pre-investigation results and household register directory and land contracting directory, and check if the following two types of households are included in the pre-investigation form:

First, households which are all outside, namely households which don't dwell in the enumeration area but have household registers in the enumeration area.

Second, households which don't dwell in the enumeration area but are engaged in agricultural production in the enumeration area.

For the above households, adopt the method of "find household according to land (facility)", and designate enumerators to fill these households in the pre-investigation form.

Secondly, check if households are repeatedly recorded in the pre-investigation forms in different sub-enumeration areas, as households which have residences in different sub-enumeration areas of the same enumeration area may be recorded repeatedly. In case of the above circumstances, the census supervisors must designate a sub-enumeration area to conduct pre-investigation on relevant households.

Thirdly, check if the enumeration objects of households and large scale households are accurate.

Fourthly, summarize the Household Pre-investigation Form, and fill the results in the Summary of Households Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area.

4-2 Summary of Households Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area

Name: _____ county (district, city) _____ town (township, street) _____ village (enumeration area)

Code:

Indicators	Unit	Quantity
1. Number of sub-enumeration areas	One	
2. Number of total households	Household	
3. Number of households whose household register isn't this town and township	Household	
4. Number of households whose members are all out	Household	
5. Enumeration objects of household questionnaire	Household	
6. Enumeration objects of large scale households	Household	

(XI) Entity Pre-investigation Form and filling description

4-3 Entity Pre-investigation Form

Enumeration area code: □□□□□□□□□□

Enumeration area name: _____

Entity Code	Entity Name	Responsible person Name	Does it operate agriculture? 1. Yes 2. No	Is this entity registered? 1. Yes 2. No	Does it have Subordinate entity? 1. Yes 2. No Go to 08	Is the subordinate entity registered in the entity? 1. Yes 2. No	Does it have superior entity? 1. Yes 2. No	Superior entity Enumeration place 1. This county 2. Other county in this province 3. Other province 4. Unregistered	Superior Entity Name	Is it a enumeration object? 1. Yes 2. No	Remark
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12

Enumeration area code is the standard code for village-level administrative entity in the Administrative Division Code for Statistics prepared by the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China in a unified manner. Regardless of affiliation level of entity, fill in according to the position of the enumeration area where main body of the preliminarily investigated entity is located.

Enumeration area name is the full name in consistent with the code of the enumeration area.

01 Entity code is in 3 digits and numbered beginning with "01" orderly. The entity code in the questionnaire mutually corresponds to the code.

02 Entity name Fill in full name of the entity, and fill in according to the registered name if the name is registered. If one entity has several registered names, select the one which is close to the agricultural production and operation activity of the entity.

03 Name of responsible person Fill in according to the responsible person registered in related certificates and business licenses. Fill in the actual responsible person for non-registered entity.

04 Does the entity operate agriculture? It means whether the entity operates one or more of crop farming, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries and services for agriculture, be aware that administrative business entities of services for agriculture shouldn't be omitted. The standard (any standard) of agriculture operated by the entity is: ①The operated arable land, garden plot and aquaculture water surface cover an area of 0.1 mu and above within the year; ②The operated woodland and grassland cover an area of 1 mu and above within the year; ③One or more medium and large livestock, such as cattle, horse, pig and sheep, is raised with the year; ④20 or more rabbits and other small animals and fowls are raised within the year; ⑤The value of sold and

self-produced agricultural products exceeds 1,000 Yuan and above the whole year; ⑥The operating revenue of services for agriculture for other entities is 1,000Yuan and above.

If your answer is “Yes”, continue to fill in other content, if your answer is “No”, go to“11”, judge if the entity is the census object.

05 Is the entity registered? Enumeration means that the entity has business license or enumeration certificate.

06 Does the entity have subordinate entity? Judge if the entity has multiple industry activities. If your answer is No, go to “08” to answer if the entity has superior entity.

07 Is the subordinate entity registered in the entity? If the business place of the entity and its subordinate agricultural industry establishments is in the county, census enumeration is required to be completed in this entity, choose “Yes”, and continue to fill in other content.

08 Does the entity have superior entity? It refers to the affiliation of the entity. Continue in case of “Yes”, and go to “11” in case of “No”, judge if it is census object. Choose “No” in case of a secondary legal entity which is registered as a legal entity.

09 Enumeration place of superior entity It means that the registered superior entity fills in the enumeration place of entity. Fill in “1” if the enumeration place is in the county, “2” if other county of this province, and “3” if other province, and “4” in case there is no registered superior entity.

10 Name of superior entity Fill in the full name of the superior entity, and fill in according to the registered name if the name is registered.

11 Is the entity a census object? According to the enumeration principle of corporate, determine if the entity is census object. During or after the pre-investigation, the enumerators should identify the enumeration objects, and fill in “1. Yes” for the entities which belong to the enumeration objects and “2. No” for the entities which do not belong to the enumeration objects.

12 Remark Indicate the enumeration objects which are not easy to be investigated during the census.

Situation 1: There is no person in the entity which operates agriculture in the enumeration area, and main responsible person or other person who knows its operation lives in the town or township during the pre-investigation;

Situation 2: There is no person in the entity which operates agriculture in the enumeration area, and main responsible person or other person who knows its operation lives in another enumeration area during the pre-investigation. Each area can add selection of other situations according to specific situation.

After the pre-investigation, the local place should take corresponding measures according to the remark, and avoid repeat and omission of census objects.

(XII) Entity pre-investigation methods

1. Adopt the method combining “from top to down, decompose layer by layer” and “from bottom to up, add new and omitted entity”, prepare pre-investigation entity directory, and avoid repeat and omission of entity.

(1) “From top to down, decompose layer by layer”

The county-level agricultural census office decomposes agricultural industry establishment directory of legal entities which mainly operate agriculture and are in secondary and tertiary industries to the town and township. For those entities which cannot be decomposed to town and township, the county-level agricultural census office should organize field visit pre-investigation

and enumeration.

The town and township agricultural census office is based on basic entity directory, and collects the information of enterprises and public institutions in services for agriculture, agricultural industry establishments of organs and public institutions, and new legal entities and industry establishments which operate agriculture in the town and township through related government departments (such as agriculture, industry and commerce, and tax), etc. Add newly found units to the entity directory. The town and township agricultural census office is responsible for field visit pre-investigation and enumeration of public institutions of services for agriculture subordinated to the government, the directory of other entities is distributed to each enumeration area, entities which cannot be decomposed to enumeration areas shall be also preliminarily investigated and registered by the town and township agricultural census office.

(2) “From bottom to up, add new and omitted entities”.

The agricultural census working group (enumeration area) carries out pre-investigation based on entity directory issued by town and township agricultural census offices, and the enumerators add new agricultural production and operational entities found during field visit to the directory. The agricultural census working group also organizes village cadres and other personnel who understand the situation of the enumeration area to discuss and check, and add the discovered agricultural production and operational entities to the directory. Pay special attention to entities of services for agriculture which belong to village collectives, such as drainage and irrigation stations, machine-powered ploughing teams and milking stations, as well as group cooperative organizations, farmer cooperatives and other entities.

2. Based on the principle of “clear principle and easy enumeration”, determine entity enumeration objects of the enumeration area. The steps are as follows:

(1) To investigate whether the entity operates agriculture; only the entity which operates agriculture can be the enumeration object.

(2) To investigate whether the entity has subordinate entities; if not, the entity can be directly determined as the enumeration object. If yes, there are two situations, firstly, if all subordinate entities of the entity are in the county, the entity is the enumeration object, and the enumeration scope includes all subordinate agricultural establishments; secondly, if the subordinate entity of the entity is not in the county or is hard to be registered in the enumeration area due to specific situation although it is in the county, the entity shall be registered in the enumeration area where the subordinate establishment is located.

(3) To judge if the entity is an agricultural industry establishment depends on whether the entity has superior entities. If it has superior entities, please pay attention to whether the superior entity has been registered as a enumeration object, if so, avoid repeatedly register in the enumeration area.

(4) To judge if the entity is registered depends on whether it operates agriculture, no matter whether it is registered. It should be deemed as enumeration object and reference during actual enumeration of entities, and all registered entities should fill in unified social credit code (including organization code) during enumeration.

3. Summarization and reporting.

Summarize the Entity Pre-investigation Form, and fill the results in the Summary of Entities Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area.

4-4 Summary of Entities Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area

Name: _____ county (district, city) _____ town (township, street) _____ village (enumeration area)

Code:

Indicators	Number
1. Total number registered in the entity questionnaire	
2. Agricultural legal entity	
3. Agricultural industry establishment	
4. Non-registered agricultural entity	
5. Non-registered agricultural industry establishment	

(XIII) Appoint census enumeration time with the visited objects

Call on the census objects to attend a meeting or independently notify the census objects, publicize related situation of agricultural census to all households and entities which need to be registered in the sub-enumeration area, and appoint visit and enumeration time.

If the person who is familiar with the family or entity is absent, the enumerators should timely report to the census supervisors, and agricultural census working group should try to notify the person before official census enumeration.

1. Notify the person who stays in the sub-enumeration area from the household, contact the householder beforehand, and make the householder understand the items that should be registered and make a good preparation of being investigated.
2. For households which dwell in other place during census enumeration and agricultural production and operational households which dwell out of the enumeration area, try to notify the householder or respondent to return to the sub-enumeration area for enumeration according to appointed time, or conduct visit enumeration by phone.
3. For the household whose whole family is not in the county or city for temporary departure and which cannot be found through many visits, ask its relatives or neighbors who are familiar with the household to reply instead.
4. Relevant personnel of the entity should notify the legal person or personnel of accounting and statistics who are familiar with the operation of the entity to return to the enumeration area as soon as possible, so as to participate in agricultural census. In particular, agricultural industry establishments belonging to the enumeration objects should understand legal entity coding and other related circumstances from affiliated legal entity before enumeration.

(XIV) Reporting of pre-investigation results

The pre-investigation is uniformly deployed by county-level agricultural census office, and town and township agricultural census offices organize agricultural census working groups, census supervisors and enumerators of each enumeration area to do the work on the site. The pre-investigation should be completed before three days of reference time.

Each enumeration area sorts and summarizes the Summary of Households Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area and the Summary of Entities Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area according to pre-investigation results, and reports these tables to the town and township agricultural census offices, census offices at different levels summarize and report layer by layer, and provincial agricultural census offices report the Summary of Households Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area and the Summary of Entities Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area to the agricultural census office of the State Council prior to December 31, 2016.

V. Rules for enumeration work

(I) These rules are formulated according to the provisions of relevant clauses of Regulations on National Agricultural Census.

(II) The agricultural census enumeration and review are uniformly deployed by county-level agricultural census offices, organized by town and township agricultural census offices and agricultural census working groups, and conducted by census supervisors and enumerators as well as enumerators designated by agricultural census offices above the township level.

(III) Audit enumeration and review tasks of county, township and village census organizations:

1. The county-level agricultural census offices carry out census enumeration and review on agricultural production and operational entities, households and large scale households in the township regions where no town and township agricultural census office is set up and which are deemed as towns and townships.

2. The town and township agricultural census offices carry out census enumeration and review on related business entities of town and township governments as well as agricultural production and operational entities, households and large scale households which are not stationed in the enumeration areas.

3. The village agricultural census working groups are responsible for field census enumeration and review on households and agricultural production and operational entities in the enumeration areas.

(IV) The census enumeration work will be completed before the end of March, 2017, and the specific time shall be determined by each place according to practical situation.

(V) Preparation of census enumeration

1. Before census enumeration, the census supervisors or enumerators carry out the pre-investigation carefully and meticulously according to the provisions of the Rules for Pre-investigation Work, recognize census enumeration objects, draw the Schematic Diagram of Sub-Enumeration Area, prepare the Household Pre-investigation Form and Entity Pre-investigation Form, and form and complete the Summary of Households Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area and Summary of Entities Pre-investigation Results by Enumeration Area.

2. Make enumeration plans, and arrange enumeration time and sequence of households, large scale households and agricultural production and operational entities.

3. Call on householders, entity leaders or respondents to attend meetings, publicize the purpose, significance and methods of agricultural census, explain census items, and ask them to make preparations for investigation.

(VI) Precautions of census enumeration

1. The enumerators should wear enumerator certificates, and conduct census enumeration one by one according to arranged enumeration time and sequence in accordance with Schematic Diagram of Sub-Enumeration Area, Household Pre-investigation Form or Entity Pre-investigation Form. The enumerators should timely ask the census objects if there is any question, and timely verify and correct after the entry enumeration by using PDA.

2. The enumerators must inquire each householder and entity leader or respondent to be visited item by item in strict accordance with filling specification of questionnaire and regulations on indicator interpretation, and fill in according to fact. Carefully calculate items to be calculated, prevent carelessness, and register after carefully verifying items which are inconsistent with

original record and related materials.

3. After the enumeration of each household or entity, mark “√” in corresponding position of remark column in the pre-investigation form, so as to prevent repeat and omission of enumeration. If the pre-investigation information is inconsistent with practical situation, carefully verify, and register according to fact.

4. The enumerators should follow the principle of “slowly first and then faster” in the beginning of field enumeration. In order to make the enumerators know the census content well, on the first day of field enumeration, the census supervisors should lead the enumerators to conduct household enumeration of five to ten households, gather discussing results and uniform recognition according to census situation, then the enumerators return to own sub-enumeration areas and carry out census enumeration.

5. For the area where paper medium is used to assist home-entry visit, first fill the census content in corresponding position with a pencil, then copy with a sign pen after each questionnaire is qualified after review.

6. The writing of questionnaire should be clear and specified, and indicators with optional answers should be filled in according to practical situation. Fill in indicators without optional answers with arabic numerals according to fact.

7. After filling in each entity, the enumerators should read out the quantity of household members and operated arable land, sowing area of main crops and other important indicators, and verify these indicators. After verifying the correctness of these indicators, the respondents and enumerators shall sign in the questionnaire, and fill in the visiting date.

8. The census enumeration of census objects which are really not in the sub-enumeration area during standard enumeration period of census after repeated confirmation can be conducted by their relatives or neighbors.

9. The population of administrative village form partially needs to be filled in according to household register statistics number of local police station and pre-investigation results.

10. The codes of all agricultural production and operational entities must contain village-level codes. As for entity code of agricultural production and operational entities registered by town and township agricultural census offices, in case of difference between village-level code and enumeration area code, the town and township agricultural census office is responsible for compiling; in case that village-level code is the same as enumeration area code, the town and township agricultural census office and working group of the enumeration area shall unify numbering sequence without repeat. As for entity code of agricultural production and operational entities registered by county-level agricultural census offices, in case of difference between village-level code and enumeration area code, the county-level agricultural census office is responsible for compiling; in case that village-level code is the same as enumeration area code, the county-level agricultural census office and working group of the enumeration area shall unify numbering sequence without repeat.

Appendix: Directory of Crops, Livestock and Poultry Categories for Census

I. Farm and greenhouse crops

Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
100	Early rice	133	Pea	215	Pumpkin	321	Lawn
101	Middle rice and single-cropping late rice	134	Broad bean	216	Hyacinth bean	323	Other horticultural crops
102	Double-cropping late rice	135	Chickpea	217	Cowpea	330	Watermelon
103	Wheat	136	Other mixed beans	218	Kidney bean	331	Hami melon
104	Corn	140	Cotton	219	Eggplant	332	Muskmelon
105	Millet	150	Flax	220	Hot pepper	333	Strawberry
106	Sorghum	151	Ramie	221	Tomato	334	Other melon fruits
107	Barley	152	Jute and ambary hemp	222	Lettuce	340	Pepper
108	Highland barley	153	Mariguana	223	Asparagus lettuce	341	Black pepper
109	Oat	154	Sisal hemp	224	Onion	342	Curry
110	Rye	160	Sugarcane	225	Green Chinese onion	343	Lemongrass
111	Buckwheat	161	Beet	226	Garlic	344	Thyme
112	Broom corn millet	162	Stevia	227	Lotus root	345	Other perfume materials
113	Purple rice	170	Flue-cured tobacco	228	Other vegetables	350	Liquorice
114	Coix lacryma-jobi	171	Sun-cured tobacco	230	Pleurotus ostreatus	351	Ginseng
115	Other cereals	180	Alfalfa	231	Needle mushroom	352	Angelica sinensis
116	Potato	181	Silage corn (for fodder)	232	Mushroom	353	Panax notoginseng
117	Sweet potato	182	Other fodder crops	233	Bamboo fungus	354	Goldthread
118	Cassava	200	Celery	234	Black fungus	355	Cordyceps sinensis (cordyceps)
119	Other potatoes	201	Rape	235	Tremella	356	Gastrodia elata
120	Peanut	202	Spinach	236	Other edible mushrooms	357	Eucommia ulmoides
121	Rapeseed	203	Chinese cabbage	303	Daffodil	358	Poria cocos
122	Sunflower	204	Leaf mustard	304	Tulip	359	Medlar
123	Sesame	205	Common head cabbage (cabbage)	305	Chrysanthemum	360	Radix adenophorae
124	Flax	206	Cauliflower	306	Orchid	361	Schisandra chinensis
125	Safflower	207	White radish	307	Cactus	362	Fructus forsythiae
126	Oil palm	208	Carrot	302	Saffron crocus	363	Pueraria lobata
127	Olive	209	Ginger	308	Carnation	364	Radix bupleuri
128	Camellia oleifera (for oil plants)	210	Preserved szechuan pickle	309	Rose	365	Gynostemma pentaphylla
129	Other oil plants	211	Taro	310	Rosa chinensis	366	Dendrobium officinale
130	Soybean	212	Lily	311	Greenish lily flower	367	Other Chinese herbs
131	Mung bean	213	Cucumber	312	Other flowers	370	Fresh corn
132	Small red bean	214	Wax gourd	320	Turf	380	Other farm and facility crops

II. Horticulture crops

Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
400	Tea (garden)	414	Shaddock	427	Hawthorn	441	Cashew
401	Cocoa bean	415	Peach	428	Other garden fruits	442	Walnut
402	Coffee bean	420	Grape	430	Banana	443	Chestnut
403	Other drink material crops	421	Date	431	Pineapple	444	Pine nut
404	Mulberry (field)	422	Persimmon	432	Longan	445	Filbert
410	Apple	423	Plum	433	Leechee	446	Other edible nuts
411	Pear	424	Pomegranate	434	Mango		
412	Citrus	425	Apricot	435	Other tropical fruits		
413	Orange	426	Yangtao	440	Coconut		

III. Livestock, poultry and animals

Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
500	Pig	514	Milk goat	528	Pigeon	542	Crocodile
501	Fertile sow	515	Camel	529	Ostrich	543	Bullfrog
502	Cattle	516	Alpaca	530	Wild duck (artificial feeding)	544	Wood frog
503	Fertile cow	517	Chicken	531	Quail	545	Rana spinosa
504	Beef cattle	518	Broiler chicken	532	Other livestock and poultry	546	Rabbit
505	Dairy cattle	519	Laying hen	533	Milk	547	Bee
506	Horse	520	Duck	534	Goat's milk	548	Silkworm
507	Donkey	521	Meat duck	535	Egg	549	Deer
508	Mule	522	Laying duck	536	Duck egg	550	Fox
509	Sheep and goat	523	Goose	537	Goose egg	551	Mink
510	Jumbuck	524	Meat goose	538	Quail egg	552	Musk deer
511	Fertile ewe	525	Laying goose	539	Honey (artificial feeding)	553	Raccoon dog
512	Goat	526	Turkey	540	Silkworm cocoon	554	Other animals fed
513	Fertile nannygoat	527	Guinea fowl	541	Other livestock, poultry and animal products		