

**Summary report for WDR 07 Consultation  
China Youth University for Political Sciences  
January 2006**

**Part one: basic information**

**I. Time schedule and information of interviewees**

Dec. 10, 2005	9:30 a.m.	6 males, 8 females
	2:50 p.m.	8 males, 6 females
Dec. 11, 2005	9:30 a.m.	11 males, 15 females
	2:40 p.m.	8 males, 6 females
Dec. 12, 2005	4:30 p.m.	(6 males, all of which are security personnel, 3 females, all of which are cleaners)
Dec. 14, 2005	3:30 p.m.	(15 males, all of which are builders)
Dec. 16, 2005	4:00 p.m.	(8 males, all of which are workers at the gas station, five of them answered the questionnaire)

A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed and 97 were returned (3 were illiteracy).

**II. Occupational background of interviewees:**

Young migrant workers (builders, security personnel, workers at gas station, cleaners), community workers, youths in organizations and institutions, young teachers, students in colleges and universities, HIV infectors

**III. Interviewing place**

Room 1206, School Building of China Youth University for Political Sciences, dormitory of Beijing Wen'an Security Company, construction site of China Architecture Engineering Group, employees' dormitory of Fengchen Gas Station

**IV. Interviewing flows**

1. Four interviews on the morning and afternoon of Dec. 10-11, 2005: interviewees are peer educators who have accepted training of youth peer education project jointly organized by the UNESCAP and the World Bank from 2003 to 2005. A get-together had

been organized during the interviews.

(1) Self-introduction;

(2) Guitar and opusculum performance given by peer educators;

(3) Games and feeling exchange: “Encouragement of Love”, “Heavy Wind Blows”, “Light Wind Blows”, “Strength of One Finger”, “Concentric Circles”, “Bellow in One Voice”;

(4) Role play:

Scene: the boy is the president of the student union of the Law Department, and the girl is the fellow-villager of the boy and an excellent younger sister.

The boy has fallen in love with the girl for more than two years, and their relationship develops well. Both of them are excellent and have many followers. However, they care about the relationship between them very much. On the birthday of the girl, the boy arranges a romantic atmosphere where there are candle light, roses, music and cake, and hopes to have their first time like others. But the girl doesn't make any preparation to have sexual relationships with the boy. However, she doesn't want to hurt the feeling between them or loss her boyfriend. What should the girl do to control the progress of the matter? What story will continue? (Each group is required to make preparation and give their replies.)

(5) Discussion on different characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of three pairs of lovers;

(6) Discussion and sharing experience of health, employment and HIV/AIDS preventative activities;

(7) Completion of questionnaire and tea time;

## **2. Afternoon of Dec. 12, 14, 16, 2005**

(1) Distribution of materials and booklets on sexual and reproductive health and prevention of HIV/AIDS to security personnel, cleaners, builders and workers at gas station;

(2) Explanation of requirements of related questionnaires and completion of remarks;

(3) Completion and collection of questionnaires.

## **V. Distribution of questionnaires:**

100 pieces were distributed (97 were collected, 3 were illiteracy).

## **Part two: summary of interviews**

### **I. Different opinions of difference groups towards health and employment**

Opinions towards health and employment of youths with different occupations are greatly varied due to different backgrounds and experiences, work contents and persons they contacted.

#### **1. Young migrant workers (waiters and waitress, security personnel and cleaner in hotels):**

They are all come from another place to Beijing. Living in a strange place, they know fewer people. Both their job and income are unstable. They often feel homesick, lonely and helplessly. In particular, they care about others' attitudes towards them and are afraid of being looking down upon by others. Young migrants who have similar experience often comfort each other and are likely to be involved in premarital sexual activities. Basically, there are no protective measures. They are in urgent needs of knowledge about sexual and reproductive health. There are very few persons who know correct knowledge, because they have few opportunities to get it. They have simple life and small life circle. Due to the heavy workload, all they think about everyday is to have a good sleep after the exhausted work. Their salary is too low to afford any entertainment activities, such as Kara-Ok. It is very necessary to promote knowledge of HIV/AIDS among these migrant groups. After training, they could therefore teach a lot of knowledge to their peers and this knowledge would be very useful. There are many misunderstandings of prevention of HIV/AIDS. The acceptance degree of such knowledge often depends on the educational background and concepts formed in a long term.

In respect to the work, there are great differences between the educational levels of them. Some of them have higher degrees, while others are not. They have no relation nets and it is difficult for them to find a satisfactory job. When they get used of lives in Beijing, they are not used to their original lives in the hometown. Even though it is tired and difficult to work in Beijing, it is easier to make money in Beijing than in their

hometowns. After all, there are many opportunities in Beijing. They also think of changing a job, and everyone hopes to get a better position. However, as they are not registered permanent residents of Beijing, it is ok for them to find a normal job. They dare not to think about higher requirements.

Suggestions:

This group is in particular needs for knowledge about health care and other knowledge like people relationship. However, current guidance is far less enough.

Peer education among this group should be enhanced and more opportunities of communication should be created.

## **2. Floating youths (builders at construction site):**

They know few persons in Beijing. Dirty and tired work is all of their everyday lives. They even don't have enough time to sleep, let alone thinking about others. They all have low educational level. Most of them only complete primary education; some of them complete junior or senior secondary education, while the others are illiterates. This group responded that the booklets distributed are very usefully. Even they cannot read the booklets, they can guess the meaning from the illustrations. In their views, to be healthy means having no diseases, thus they can make money. If they have surplus money, they can mail it to their parents, wives or children. They have no time to think about other things.

As they have little educational experience, nor any special ability, any kind of jobs are acceptable to them. They are not afraid of working hard, or taking dirty and tired jobs. They don't think about other matters.

Suggestions:

The questionnaire is too formal for this group. Questions are indirect and unclear and are difficult for them to understand.

The main concern of this group is to have enough foods and clothes. The concept of "health" in the mind of urban residents can't be understood by them.

## **3. Youths in local service sectors (environmental sanitation and postal service)**

It is easy to promote the knowledge to this group of people. Most of them can access

internet and it is easy for them to access all kinds of information, no matter is good or bad. There are plenty of misunderstandings. Therefore, peer education is needed to deliver some correct and scientific knowledge and teach youths some living skills. The most important and difficult task is attitude alteration, which is related to training and educational degree. People of this group are busy with work and have little time to carry out any activities. Each unit only sends some representatives to come to the related lectures, and some girls will become blushed when seeing condoms. However, the activities achieved favorable results in general. These activities should focus on attitude alteration instead of simple acquisition of knowledge. The attitudes should be altered from “I have a lot of knowledge to teach you” to “the persons who need the knowledge should learn it”. Specially targeted activities will bring good results. In addition, carrying out of education activities by using “ice-breaking game” also brought good results.

In respect to work, all of them feel quite confused. Profit is specially emphasized in their working units and everything is connected with profit. They have no ideals and no specific short-term, middle-term or long-term plans. Work in their point of view is a way to make a living.

Suggestions:

Special attention should be paid to group selection.

Personal attraction of peers will have great influences on results of the peer education.

It is easier to adopt some games to facilitate the knowledge popularization.

Youths are in needs of education about value concept and moral outlook.

#### **4. Youths in foreign-invested enterprises and joint ventures**

Their work pressure is great. Everybody is busy and has no special activities. When seeing the materials of HIV/AIDS Days, they will talk about health and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Some topics are often discussed at meal or spare times. However, as they have to see each other every day and due to the competition among them, they never show their real feeling. They emphasize on personal privacy and have self-protection

consciousness. When talking about health, they only refer to nutrition, how to keep fit, and how to do body-buildings. Yoga and other new sports activities will become favorites. All people in this group have college or higher degrees. All of them believe that they know enough knowledge about health and it is not easy for them to listen to other's opinions. Even after ice breaking and discussion on use of condoms, some still doubt whether condoms should be used each time. It means it's difficult for them to keep consistence among their knowledge and behavior.

Their ideal jobs are characterized by not being too tired, well paid and less pressure, and they hope that the relationships between people could be closer.

Suggestions:

Youths in this group often consider themselves high, and activities carried out among them cannot bring immediate results.

Finding their demands correctively is crucial to the success of educational activities.

## **5. Youths in organizations and governmental institutions**

The government is eager to do something, but it doesn't know how to fulfill responsibility in the grassroots. Many non-governmental organizations have good experiences in health education and employment issue, but they are in short of resources. If there is a way to integrate these forces, government can play an active role. Take Fengtai District for example, the living conditions of the people are relatively low, and the rent is the cheapest in Beijing. Therefore, many migrant workers rented houses there and there are many floating populations. Communication and exchanges between the government and these floating people are insufficient. The society order in this district is not good, the quality of local government managerial staff are different from each other. Governmental measures had no results. The government and the local citizen have different view in some respects. For example, the government released series of security measure, prohibiting the usage of traditional oven in houses with no heating facilities. But the owner of the house still rent such houses to migrants to make money and those migrants prefer these houses which have hidden safety problems, as it is much cheaper. All the reported gas poisoning cases were happened on those migrants

who were not the registered residents and at the lower social class Persuasive education on health preventative knowledge is difficult to reach expected results. Another example, because of the price is low; people still buy the vegetables with pesticide residuals, as this group of people only care about having enough food and clothes. It seems no proper opportunities have been found to fully communicate with this group of people. Some of them even think that HIV/AIDS is far from them and it is not necessary to talk about it.

Work in governmental organs has certain rules. Everything can be done in order. There are no needs for special talents, let alone creative ability. Such work has stable payment and considerable remuneration, and more and more youths attend the examination of civil servants. They will feel quite satisfied if they can grasp the intentions of the upper level and complete the work assigned by the higher level, make no major mistakes or can be elevated in advance.

Suggestions:

When carrying out work in the grassroots, we can not look down up them.

It is difficult to find an appropriate starting point to communicate with the grassroots.

## **6. Young workers in the community**

In their point of view, the group that needs sexual and reproductive health knowledge most in the community is the child-bearing aged women among floating populations. Distribution of promotional materials will have obvious results. As these women come from all provinces and cities in the country, contents of the materials should not be only limited to prevention of HIV/AIDS. Currently, child-bearing aged women are quite clear about the basic spreading way of HIV/AIDS, but know little about the preventative skills. What's more, child-bearing aged women still have great prejudice towards AIDS patients. Interviewing records show that more than half of child-bearing aged women don't want to act as volunteers. This is because of traditional ethics and insufficient promotion. There are still many misunderstandings, and encouragement are needed.

Their work is quite complicated, and they have to manage all matters whatever small or large. However, this also practices their ability. Guidelines and policies of the government can become effective when such guidelines and policies are implemented by this group. Therefore, community work is very important.

Suggestions:

The government should enhance the promotion on voluntary services.

Condoms for free distribution will have a surplus every year and some people refuse to take the condoms saying that they are of low quality. These floating people don't know where to get the condoms when they are in urgent needs.

## **7. Young teachers**

In respect to sexual assault, teachers may think that it is too early to talk about this topic among elementary school students (in fact, sexual assaults often occur in this group. The assaulters are often adults whom children are familiar with, while children have less protective consciousness and skills). Such topic should be discussed among youth teachers (for instance, in activities of party members or league members). Health education in school should not only deliver knowledge, but also promote correct skills and concepts and eliminate the discrimination towards HIV/AIDS. Some headmasters of elementary schools and middle schools advocate the peer education among students, knowledge can be gained from books, and the key issue is attitude alteration.

Although HIV/AIDS is not a public topic, it is not difficult to find a suitable chance to promote the preventative knowledge and concepts. One trainer of peer education designed a role play on prevention of HIV/AIDS for the performance of school, telling everyone that life is equal. We should not discriminate AIDS patients or HIV infectors. The role play receives good results.

Currently, the number of premarital sexual activities among students of colleges and technical secondary schools is increasing. Therefore, education among these students should be enhanced.

Suggestions:

Opportunity should be grasped and proper occasion should be found. Everyone likes to hear innovative things. Flexible forms can be adopted.

Activities should have low target. Let students to speak out their confusion and help them to solve their confusion. The ultimate goal will be achieved if students can master the basic knowledge and skills.

## **8. Students in schools**

### **(1) Middle school students**

What the students learned is those deemed to be important by teachers and parents. However, the schools and parents may not know what are really needed by students. Many parents object sexual education, and the Children's Center also objects it. Therefore, there is a huge "wall".

When students who live away from their homes have sexual relationships with their boyfriends, they seldom or never use condoms, and adopt no preventative measures. For example, a 15-year student has already had abortions twice. In spite of this, she still has no preventative consciousness, and has little knowledge on HIV/AIDS. For youths in this age, health is not a issue.

For the people at this stage, work is still a future matter, pressure of study is more urgent to them.

Suggestions:

Statistics show that the proportion of middle school students who have sexual activities is increasing. Health education among this group is urgent.

Current education is quite backward, and in particular, the teaching of preventative skills is neglected.

Safety education among middle school students is more important compare with education on how to make correct judgment.

## **(2) Students in colleges, institutions and universities**

As students are young, health is not their concerns. At the first, they know little about HIV/AIDS. However, as this group has higher educational level, peer education can get good results. In comparison with groups mentioned above, delivery of knowledge and skills and attitude alteration are easier, and all participants can realize the severe situations of HIV/AIDS and the importance of preventative measures.

In occasions where it is inappropriate for such topic to be discussed publicly, promotion activities can be carried out together with the blood donation day, exhibition of dangerous effects of drugs, International HIV/AIDS Day, class meeting and other activities. Thus, good results can be achieved and attention and supports of leaders of the universities can be acquired.

Distribution of condoms is well done, and the competent departments combine the distribution of condoms with family planning plan.

Proportion of students who have love affairs and premarital sexual activities is high. Many colleges and universities have carried out health education activities. However, this is far from enough. Transformation of self-protection consciousness and attitude alteration should be enhanced.

As the college and university expanded the enrollment these years, the employment pressure is becoming greater. The community and the society are expected to provide more opportunities and contribute to the development of youths. Occupational career guidance should focus on how to solve the future problems and help youths to improve their capability.

Suggestions:

It should be publicized that the use of condoms is not only for conception control, but also for safety reasons. Self-protection consciousness should be fostered.

Most students believe that youths' physiological maturity often comes early. In comparison, the sex education is too late. Such education should start in elementary middle school.

Sex education should focus on education of physiology, ethics and concepts.

This group often uses computers. Therefore, attention should be paid to functions of Internet in sex education.

## **9. HIV infectors**

They have the deepest understanding towards health. The society and the public still have great prejudice against HIV/AIDS, which caused many unnecessary troubles. These HIV infectors were asked with the same kind of questions repeatedly. Therefore, they don't want to talk about HIV/AIDS anymore, as they are quite "impassible" to it.

Currently, efforts have been made to protect the rights and interests of HIV/AIDS infectors. The deepest feeling is that the promotion scope should be enlarged. Promotion activities should target at different groups and education activities should be carried out in different forms.

AIDS development trend in China: 1) the number of student infected with HIV/AIDS is increasing. Age of HIV/AIDS infectors becomes younger and younger. Emotional education should be adopted, and then knowledge publicity can be carried out; 2) the greatest demand of infectors is therapeutic drugs. What the government provided is simple, out of dated or non-patent drugs, which have great side-effects; 3) how to keep the anti-AIDS drugs in same level with western countries.

HIV/AIDS Infectors Alliance has made continuous efforts to talk with relevant organizations and leaders regarding the issue of using of therapeutic drugs. Although it is a difficult task, improvements have been made.

There are greatest resistances:

- ① Anti-discrimination: Neither policies nor the slogans have brought any direct benefits. HIV infectors once wrote an article to attack CEC. The anti-discrimination workload is greater and pressure should be given to the Ministry of Public Health continuously.
- ② Rights and interests of HIV/AIDS infectors: rights and interests of HIV/AIDS infectors will be deprived from time to time. They call for equal rights to accept

treatment. In fact, many hospitals are forced to provide HIV/AIDS test services.

- ③ Online promotion: website of HIV/AIDS Infectors Alliance should be opened. A large number of laborers are need.

## **10. Trainer of peer education**

In their point of view, “health” is a broad concept, which includes both physical and psychological health as well as historical and cultural contents. Promotion of knowledge is a simple matter, while attitude alteration is a difficult task. Moral standards are not always proportioned to the educational degree. Activity of role play could be conducted regularly, and things should be viewed from different angles. More humanistic cares should be given to lead to attitude alteration. Thus, peer education can touch the heart of every person.

Sexual desire is a kind of desire generated from one’s heart. Psychological theories shows that boys’ recognition towards female when they grown up is affected by mothers, while girls’ recognition towards male is affected by fathers. Men and women should learn how to get along with each other. The sex education should extent to our entire life. (sex education in broad sense)

When we conducted counseling, we can often meet some people who have high educational degree and income, but care less about others and have no social responsibility. We call these persons “senior rubbish”. Just as the best-selling book *One Man without Country* writes, persons like Bush, who have great power, high intelligence, good educational background, but less emotional cares and who initiated a war randomly. People like this will become a man without country. This will break people’s dream of country. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS often come form people’s greediness. And psychological issues should be taken into consideration.

The infectors came to participate this program, what they did is not only for themselves, but also for other infectors. They said that they sometimes want to give up due to the great pressure they are undertaken. But, seeing the difficult situations experienced by so many HIV infectors in China, they insist on the work of anti-discrimination and rights protection! Although everyone says “no discrimination to HIV infectors”, but discrimination exists everywhere.

On Dec. 1, 2005, CCTV1 and CCTV3 broadcasted evening programs themed on HIV/AIDS. This shows that: a) China has paid more and more attention to AIDS and has begun to treat it more scientifically; b) Situation of HIV/AIDS becomes more and more severe. China has a large population. Relationships between homosexuality are quite complicated, lots of problems caused by multi-sexual partner. Currently, China has developed special condoms for two males, which shows that more cares have been given to special groups.

We often heard that some infectors take out their bloods and injects their bloods into other people. Everyone is afraid of it. This is normal reaction for those infectors as they want to revenge others for the discrimination they suffered. Existence of discrimination is the results of ignorance and traditional ethics. Peer education should not be carried out as a job; it's a way to disseminate the knowledge, skills and attitudes to the people around them.

## **II. Games**

The program organized by the project team of China Youth University for Political Sciences were added in some small games in the symposium to help participants find the feeling of training. These games mobilized the activities of participants and resulted in positive results.

For example, there is a game call "one finger game": a student is invited to lie on the desk. Ten students are invited to lift the lying student up with one finger. If weight of the one who is lying on the desk is large (for example, weight of a student exceeds 100kg), more students can be invited to take part in the game.

This game is well received and is endowed with many new meanings. Participants can have deeper understandings towards HIV/AIDS Peer Educations in terms of studying, working and human relations. Impressions of some participants are listed below:

A: When I was a child, I heard the story that small ants can lift up things even hundreds of times heavier than themselves. Today I see this story by myself. I have many feelings, which go beyond words...

B: Everyone uses only one finger and I even can't feel my own strength. But there are fingers and strength of all persons.

C: I am the person who is lifted by others. At first, I was quite worried. Later, when I was lifted up, I have no worriers any more. I can't feel the strength of a single person. The strength is quite balances. I feel quite safe, and the feeling is quite good...

D: At the first, I don't believe that we can lift a person up with one finger. At the moment when Maomao was lifted up by us, I felt quite warm in my heart. Although a finger is small, if everyone contributes his "finger", we can do a great job. Don't doubt when doing anything. Believe yourselves and believe others. Believe you can do everything well. You will see a miracle.

E: This shows the importance of team spirits. If the team is well formed, the task will not be as difficult as we have imaged.

F: Key contents of the game is to burst out you strength at one point. For instance, when we make preparation for postgraduate examination, we should put all our attention to the examination not the results.

G: I feel it quite unimaginable. Although I only use the strength of one figure, the faith that "we want to lift Maomao up was conveyed". Spirits is nothingness. However, if we combine our spirits, we can create a miracle.

H: Before the start of the game, I felt that it was quite difficult to do that. In many circumstances, if one person faces the matter alone, he will feel that it is too difficult and can not be achieved for the whole of his life. But if everyone makes his own efforts, a great task will be completed even everyone does a trifle matter. Peer education is like this.

I: When we lift up a heavy person (100KG) for the first time, we made a mistake. Later, we changed our strategy. Success of any matters needs special focus, cooperation, coordination and overall planning. More harmonious method should be adopted to do a better job. Many magazines report that female undergraduate students infected with AIDS was forced to leave the university. There is no use to compliant about the discrimination in the society, and we should joint hands to find a more suitable way to make continuous promotion activities to achieve the final objectives.

### **Part three: questionnaire analyses**

#### **I. Statistical results of questionnaires**

A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed and 97 were collected.

### **1. Basic information of respondents**

Age: Among the respondents, who indicated their ages, the youngest one is 18 years old and the oldest one is 41 years old.

Gender: Among the respondents, 53 are males, accounting for 54.6% of the total, and 44 are females, accounting for 45.4% of the total.

Place of residence: Among the respondents, 71 persons live in urban areas, accounting for 74% of the total, and 25 persons live in rural areas, accounting for 26% of the total.

Whether the respondents are students: 67 persons are students, accounting for 69.1% of the total, and 30 persons are not students, accounting for 30.9% of the total.

Highest degree: no respondents “are illiterates or don’t complete the elementary school education; no respondents have “elementary school education”; 22 respondents have “middle school education”, accounting for 22.7% of the total, and 75 respondents have “college or university education or above”, accounting for 77.3% of the total.

Marital situations: 71 respondents are “un-married”, accounting for 74% of the total; no respondent is “divorced or widowed”, and 25 respondents are “married”, accounting for 26% of the total.

### **2. Objective questions**

**Question 1:** A total of 85 persons answered this question. Of which, 35 persons have contacted with persons abroad by calls, letters, short-messages or e-mails, accounting for 41.2% of the total, and 50 persons don’t have such experience.

**Question 2:** In respect to the use of communication methods, 29 persons select telephone. Of which, five persons use it at least once a week, three persons use it for at least once a month, five persons use it for every several months, six persons use it for every one year or more, seven persons never use this communication method and three persons don’t know the exact frequency.

A total of 25 persons select letter as the communication manner. Of which one person uses it one a week, two persons use it at least twice a month, six persons use it for every several months, three persons use it for every one year or more, ten persons never use this communication method and three persons don’t know the exact frequency.

A total of 40 persons select email or Internet as the communication manner. Of which ten persons use it once a week, eight persons use it at least twice a month, 15 persons use it for every several months, three persons use it for every one year or more, ten persons never use this communication method and one person doesn't know the exact frequency.

A total of 24 persons select short-messages of mobile phone as the communication manner. Of which three persons use it once a week, two persons use it at least twice a month, three persons use it for every several months, one person uses it for every one year or more, 12 persons never use this communication method and three persons doesn't know the exact frequency.

**Question 3:** A total of 90 persons think that they have common grounds with their friends. Of which, 51 persons think that their friends rank the first place among persons who have common grounds with them, 36 persons think that their friends rank the second place among persons who have common grounds with them, two persons think that their friends rank the third place among persons who have common grounds with them, no persons think that their friends rank the fourth and fifth places among persons who have common grounds with them, and one person thinks that they have least common grounds with their friends.

A total of 90 persons think that they have common grounds with their family members. Of which, 38 persons think that their family members rank the first place among persons who have common grounds with them, 42 persons think that their family members rank the second place among persons who have common grounds with them, eight persons think that their family members rank the third place among persons who have common grounds with them, two persons think that their family members rank the fourth places among persons who have common grounds with them, no one thinks that their family members rank the fifth place among persons who have common grounds with them, and no person thinks that they have least common grounds with their family members.

A total of 84 persons think that they have common grounds with their neighbors or persons live in the same community with them. Of which, one person thinks that the

neighbors or persons live in the same community rank the first place among persons who have common grounds with them, six persons think that their neighbors or persons live in the same community rank the second place among persons who have common grounds with them, 60 persons think that their neighbors or persons live in the same community rank the third place among persons who have common grounds with them, 10 persons think that their neighbors or persons live in the same community rank the fourth places among persons who have common grounds with them, seven persons think that their neighbors or persons live in the same community rank the fifth place among persons who have common grounds with them, and no person thinks that they have least common grounds with their neighbors or persons live in the same community.

A total of 83 persons think that they have common grounds with their fellow countrymen. Of which, one person thinks that their fellow countrymen rank the first place among persons who have common grounds with them, two persons think that their fellow countrymen rank the second place among persons who have common grounds with them, seven persons think that their fellow countrymen rank the third place among persons who have common grounds with them, 67 persons think that their fellow countrymen rank the fourth places among persons who have common grounds with them, five persons think that their fellow countrymen rank the fifth place among persons who have common grounds with them, and one person thinks that they have least common grounds with their fellow countrymen.

A total of 83 persons think that they have common grounds with youths in other countries. Of which, one person thinks that youths in other countries rank the first place among persons who have common grounds with them, three persons think that youths in other countries rank the second place among persons who have common grounds with them, seven persons think that youths in other countries rank the third place among persons who have common grounds with them, four persons think that youths in other countries rank the fourth places among persons who have common grounds with them, 64 persons think that youths in other countries rank the fifth place among persons who have common grounds with them, and four persons think that they have least common

grounds with youths in other countries.

A total of 82 persons think that they have common grounds with persons in other countries. Of which, no person thinks that persons in other countries rank the first place among persons who have common grounds with them, no person thinks that persons in other countries rank the second place among persons who have common grounds with them, one person thinks that persons in other countries rank the third place among persons who have common grounds with them, no person thinks that persons in other countries rank the fourth places among persons who have common grounds with them, seven persons think that persons in other countries rank the fifth place among persons who have common grounds with them, and 74 persons think that they have least common grounds with persons in other countries.

**Question 4:** A total of 95 persons answered this question. One person plans to live in a foreign country permanently, 40 persons plan to live in a foreign country for several years and then return to China, 28 persons don't know how long will they stay in a foreign country, 14 persons will not leave their motherlands, and 12 persons don't know the answer.

**Question 5:**

A total of 37 completely agree with the saying that “the government should require all youths to serve for the country for one to two years”, 41 persons agree with it, six persons disagree with it, four persons completely disagree with it and six persons don't know the answer;

A total of 53 completely agree with the saying that “military service is a kind of favorable experience for youths”, 37 persons agree with it, one person disagrees with it, two persons completely disagree with it and two persons don't know the answer;

A total of 11 completely agree with the saying that “our country should put forward limitation on films, TV programs and musical works imported from foreign countries to protect national culture”, 24 persons agree with it, 46 persons disagree

with it, 12 persons completely disagree with it and three persons don't know the answer;

**Question 6:** A total of 96 persons answered this question. Of which, 74 persons feel happy, accounting for 77.1% of the total, 16 persons feel unhappy, accounting for 16.7% of the total, six persons don't know the answer, accounting for 6.3% of the total.

**Question 7:**

**a) About “your studying years or planned studying years”:**

A total of 87 persons think that this will be determined by them. Of which, 60 persons think that this ranks the first place, 20 persons think that this ranks the second place, five persons think that this ranks the third place, two persons think that this ranks the fourth place and no person thinks this ranks the last place.

A total of 78 persons believe that “their studying years or planned studying years” will be influenced by their parents or relatives. Of which, 28 persons think that this ranks the first place, 44 persons think that this ranks the second place, four persons think that this ranks the third place, two persons think that this ranks the fourth place and no person thinks this ranks the last place.

A total of 72 persons believe that “their studying years or planned studying years” will be influenced by their friends. Of which, three persons think that this ranks the first place, four persons think that this ranks the second place, 43 persons think that this ranks the third place, 21 persons think that this ranks the fourth place and one person thinks this ranks the last place.

A total of 70 persons believe that “their studying years or planned studying years” will be influenced by the government. Of which, seven persons think that this ranks the first place, six persons think that this ranks the second place, 17 persons think that this ranks the third place, 39 persons think that this ranks the fourth place and one person thinks this ranks the last place.

A total of 23 persons select “not knowing”. Of which, no person lists this in first, second or fourth place. One person lists this in the third place and 22 persons list this in the fifth place.

**b) About “persons whom you are married or will be married”:**

A total of 88 persons believe that this will be determined by them. Of which, 75 persons think that this ranks the first place, eight persons think that this ranks the second place, four persons think that this ranks the third place, one person thinks that this ranks the fourth place and no person thinks this ranks the last place.

A total of 70 persons believe that this will be influenced by their parents or relatives. Of which, 11 persons think that this ranks the first place, 50 persons think that this ranks the second place, seven persons think that this ranks the third place, one person thinks that this ranks the fourth place and one person thinks this ranks the last place.

A total of 69 persons believe that this will be influenced by their friends. Of which, three persons think that this ranks the first place, eight persons think that this ranks the second place, 55 persons think that this ranks the third place, two persons think that this ranks the fourth place and one person thinks this ranks the last place.

A total of 58 persons believe that this will be influenced by the government. Of which, one person thinks that this ranks the first place, no person thinks that this ranks the second place, two persons think that this ranks the third place, 52 persons think that this ranks the fourth place and three persons think this ranks the last place.

A total of 25 persons select “I don’t know”. Of which, one person lists this in the first place, no person list this in the second or third place, one person lists this in the fourth place and 23 persons list this in the fifth place.

**c) About “whether you had a work or to have a work and your current or future occupation”:**

A total of 82 persons believe that this will be determined by them. Of which, 71 persons think that this ranks the first place, five persons think that this ranks the second place, five persons think that this ranks the third place, one person thinks that this ranks the fourth place and no person thinks that this ranks the last place.

A total of 70 persons believe that this will be influenced by their parents or relatives. Of which, nine persons think that this ranks the first place, 38 persons think that this ranks the second place, 10 persons think that this ranks the third place, 13 persons think that this ranks the fourth place and no person thinks that this ranks the last place.

A total of 69 persons believe that this will be influenced by their friends. Of which, two persons think that this ranks the first place, 19 persons think that this ranks the second place, 35 persons think that this ranks the third place, 10 person thinks that this ranks the fourth place and three persons think that this ranks the last place.

A total of 65 persons believe that this will be influenced by the government. Of which, seven persons think that this ranks the first place, six persons think that this ranks the second place, 15 persons think that this ranks the third place, 35 person thinks that this ranks the fourth place and two persons think that this ranks the last place.

A total of 25 persons select “I don’t know”. Of which, one person lists this in the first place, no person list this in the second or third place, one person lists this in the fourth place and 23 persons list this in the fifth place.

**Question 8:**

a) About “education”, 30 persons fully consider their own wish, 55 persons consider their wish by large extents, eight persons don’t consider their wish fully, two persons never consider their own wish, and one person doesn’t know the answer.

b) About “friends”, 44 persons fully consider their own wish, 45 persons consider their wish by large extents, five persons don’t consider their wish fully, two persons never

consider their own wish, and two persons don't know the answer.

c) About "work", 29 persons fully consider their own wish, 50 persons consider their wish by large extents, eight persons don't consider their wish fully, three persons never consider their own wish, and seven persons don't know the answer.

**Question 9:** A total of 97 attendants answered this question. Of which, 48 persons are "studying in schools or universities", two persons are not "studying in schools or universities, nor planning to take a job", seven persons are not "studying in schools or universities and planning to take job, but are unemployed at that time", 39 persons are "re-employed", and one person select "I don't know".

**Question 10:** A total of 70 attendants answered this question. Of which, 19 persons select "most of the knowledge learnt", 21 persons select "at least half of the knowledge learnt", 28 persons select "a small proportion of knowledge learnt", two persons select "the knowledge is useless" and no person selects "I don't know".

**Question 11:** A total of 65 persons answered this question. Of which, 12 persons select "most of the knowledge learnt", 13 persons select "at least half of the knowledge learnt", 34 persons select "a small proportion of knowledge learnt", two persons select "the knowledge is useless" and four person selects "I don't know".

**Question 12:** A total of 92 persons answered this question. Of which, nine persons feel "very good", 33 persons feel "good", 39 persons feel "ok", four persons feel "bad", one person feels "too bad", one person has "no employment plan", and five persons select "I don't know".

### **3. Subjective questions**

The statistics carry out quantity analyses on subjective questions. First, replies of all attendants were collected and classified. Then replies of each attendant were put into

corresponding category. Detailed investigation results are as follows:

2.1.1 About “the most important factor to keep one’s health”: 27 persons select “living habits”, 11 persons select “self-protection”, 30 persons select “sports”, 54 persons select “mood”, 14 persons select “catering”, seven persons select “sleep”, six persons select “knowledge”, and one person selects “cares of others”.

2.1.2 About “reasons for caring oneself”: ten persons select “for longevity”, 29 persons select “for others”, 61 persons select “for better life”, six persons select “human nature”, eight persons select “social responsibility”, and 18 persons select “self-fulfillment”.

2.1.3 About “whether they are healthy”: 51 persons select “healthy”, 28 persons select “basically healthy”, 11 persons select “sub-healthy”, and eight persons select “not healthy”.

2.1.4 About “aspects to be changed”: 25 persons select “adjustment of mood”, four persons select “more sleeps”, three persons select “nutrition”, 20 persons select “sports”, 39 persons select “changing of living habits”, five persons select “go to the hospital”, one person selects “family”, three persons select “work”, and five persons select “never think about it”.

2.2.1 Above “knowledge learned on keeping health”: six persons think their knowledge is “very complete”, 18 persons think “relatively complete”, 12 persons think “common”, 36 persons think “incomplete” and 24 persons “very incomplete”.

2.2.2 About “the convenient way to access to the knowledge”: 51 persons select “network”, six persons select “family members”, 43 persons select “books and magazines”, 23 persons select media, 15 persons select “friends”, four persons select “experts”, four persons select “doctors”, four persons select “teachers” and two persons select “promotion materials”.

2.2.3 About “persons whom you are willing to learn from most”, five persons select “optimistic persons”, 11 persons select “relatives”, 16 persons select “friends”, 13 persons select “doctors”, one person select “network, one person select “persons with good living habits”, six persons select “healthy persons”, seven persons select “older persons”, eight persons select “famous persons”, nine persons select “acknowledged persons”, four persons select “familiar persons”, three persons select “sports fans” and 15 persons select “persons better than you”.

2.3.1 About “what matter contributes to you health keeping”, 44 persons select “good tempers”, 31 persons select “good living habits”, 34 persons select “sports”, 15 persons select “foods and beverages”, two persons select “doctors’ suggestions”, one persons select “health products”, six persons select “studies”, two persons select “exchange”, and one person select “harmonious sexual life”.

2.3.2 About “the access to condoms and other family planning tools”, five persons think that it is difficult to get these things, 78 persons that it is not difficult to get these things and 12 persons select “I don’t know”.

2.3.3 About “the way to get condoms and other family planning tools”: 41 persons select “supermarket”, 45 persons select “drugstore”, 11 persons “staff of the family planning section”, 14 persons select “automatic condom selling machine”, seven persons select “units” and two persons select “promotion units”.

2.4.1 About “what is your greatest threaten”, 20 persons select “mood”, five persons select “indifference”, 27 persons select “unhealthy life”, 21 persons select “diseases”, three persons select “pollution”, 14 persons select “social environment”, two persons select “insufficient sleep”, one person select “fat”, nine persons select “lack of sports”, four persons select “unsafe intercourse”, and nine persons select “”ignorance”.

2.4.2 About “what is you greatest concern”, eight persons select “work”, eight persons select “family members”, two persons select “environmental protection”, 13 persons

select “future development”, 11 persons select “catering”, 14 persons select “exercises”, 13 persons select “psychology”, three persons select “study”, 12 persons select “the nation”, two persons select “beautification”, three persons select “income”, and six persons select “prevention of AIDS”.

3.1.1 About “have you ever thought that on which way will you depend to make a living”, 81 persons reply “have”, and 13 persons select “haven’t”.

3.1.2 About “the period from one left his university or school till you has accumulated certain experience”, 79 persons think that they have difficulties in this period, 10 persons think that they have no difficulties in this period and seven persons select “I don’t know”.

3.1.3 About “whether you can find your interested job”, 62 persons think “it is very possible”, 15 persons thinks “it is not very possible”, four persons select “it is not possible” and three persons select “I don’t know”.

3.2.1 A total of 27 persons plan to work for large-scaled individually-owned enterprises, 42 persons for “governmental organs”, and 11 persons for others.

3.2.2 A total of 78 persons work for themselves, 39 persons for family members and 25 persons for others.

3.2.3 About “the factors that affect your decision”, seven persons select “life pressure”, 15 persons select “social demands”, 14 persons select “friends”, 34 persons select “family members”, six persons select “salaries and wages”, one person select “welfare”, six persons select “development”, 12 persons select “environment”, 12 persons select “personal experience”, seven persons select “education”, one person selects “occupational occupation”, four persons select “work effects”, one person selects “time”, five persons select “knowledge”, and eight persons select “interests”.

3.3.1 A total of 88 persons plan to work or establish their business in their homeland, two persons will not, and four persons are uncertain.

3.3.2 A total of 29 persons plan to work or establish their business in their hometowns, 47 persons plan to do it in “other places”, and 14 persons are uncertain.

3.4.1 About the most influential factor to job hunting, 25 persons select “educational background”, 61 persons select “personal skills and experiences”, eight persons select “economical conditions of the place where I live”, and ten persons select “the persons whom I know”.

3.4.2 About the “functional requirements of the company or institutions in recruitment”, 33 persons select “know”, 11 persons select “know some”, one person select “passable”, eight persons select “not so much”, and 30 persons select “not know”.

3.4.3 As to “it is easy or not to get the thing that are most important to your job hunting”, three persons think “very easy”, six persons think “relatively easy”, seven persons think “passable”, 19 persons think “not so easy”, 33 persons think “not easy” and 10 persons select “unable to say”.

3.5.1 About “the most importance factor to the succeed of business establishment”, 23 persons select “the initial capitals needed”, seven persons select “other investment”, 13 persons select “suggestion of businessman”, three persons select “legal procedures”, and 37 persons select “human relations net”.

3.5.1 About “it is easy or not to get the thing that are most important to your business establishment”, three persons think “very easy”, three persons think “relatively easy”, two persons think “passable”, eight persons think “not so easy”, 59 persons think “not easy” and five persons select “unable to say”.

3.6.1 About “the time when you will start working”, ten persons select “in schools or

universities”, ten persons select “drop out from school for work”, and 69 persons select “after completion the studies in school”.

3.7.1 A total of 73 persons had seen the child labors, and 18 persons haven't.

3.7.2 About “the factor why some child prefer to work than study”: 81 persons select “economic conditions”, four persons select “improper management of government, 20 persons select “low scores”, eight persons select “parents” and three persons select “others”.

3.7.3 About “the influence of work in childhood to the method for one to make a leaving”: 21 persons select “experience”, three persons select “self confidence”, five persons select “education”, five persons select “skills”, one person selects “health”, two persons select “social position”, 24 persons select “negative influence”, 22 persons select “great influence” and 12 select “I don't know”.

3.8.1 About “measures of the government and privately-owned enterprises”, 33 persons select “technical training”, three persons select “recruitment fair”, two persons select “qualification certificate”, four persons select “practice”, nine persons select “education”, three persons select “work environment”, eight persons select “occupation introduction”, 17 persons select “others”, and 17 persons select “I don't know”.

3.8.2 About “things done by government and private-owned enterprises to the limited work opportunities”, 15 persons select “improvement of laws, rules and regulations”, 21 persons select “social rescue”, 16 persons select “employment of the disabled”, 14 persons select “construction of social welfare institutions”, 17 persons select “increase of work opportunities”, six persons select “training”, and 17 persons select “national policies”.

## **II. Problems of the questionnaire**

It is found after investigation that the questionnaire has following problems:

1. The questionnaire is too long, and it will take one 30 minutes to complete the questionnaire carefully.

2. There are too many subjective questions, some of which are not vague and general and are difficult to understand. In addition, improvement should be also made to structure of the questionnaire. For instance: “2.1.1 Do you think you are healthy?” This is difficult to describe and some people are reluctant to talk about it. Everyone will have this or that ailment, health is a broad concept. It is unpropitious to say that they are not healthy. Therefore, when designing the questionnaire, an average saying can be adopted, such as many people are happy to say that they are “passable”. In addition, “2.4.2 What is your most concern?” Many people will ask what does this question refers. Health, work, live or interest. Some people don’t notice the title “keeping of health”. This will lead to misunderstanding and will affect the results of the questionnaire. Another example is “3.7.3 What kind of influences brought by your childhood work to the method which you depend on to make a living?” This question is difficult to ask. In particular, some of the questionnaires were distributed to persons with low educational level. It is difficult for them to understand the question.

3. The questionnaire is not designed to target at different groups. For instance, the question about “contacting method with foreigners”, fewer persons have such experience. “2.2.2 What is the most convenient way to access this knowledge?” “2.2.3 Whom do you want to learn from?” When builders at the construction site answer this question, they would say “we are learning from you, aren’t we?”.

4. Answers of the question are not clear, and there are too many forms. Such as jumping question “how about your current occupation or educational situations? Please select one option in following answers (only one option can be selected) – Continue to answer Question 10 – continue”; “Ordering question 1-6, contents of option 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and whether tick or circle will be made are not clear.”

5. Besides the answer “I don’t know/this problem is not suitable to me”, there is also an option of “other \_\_\_\_\_” to let the attendants to give an answer”.

Written by Ren Wei

Statistics provided by Wu Qi, Su Xin, etc.

wb248528

L:\Youth\WDR consultation\reports\Youth Politics\finalreport-Youth Politics.doc

01/17/2006 4:10:00 PM