

The Effect of China's New Cooperative Medical Scheme on Rural Utilization of Preventive Medical Care and Rural Households' Health Status

Li Xin

Data Description:

The data set used in this paper is collected from a long-lasting survey project called Chinese Nutrition and Health Survey conducted by the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This data can be obtained from the university's website: <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/china/data>.

The survey has six waves in total, which were conducted separately in 1991, 1993, 1997, 2000, 2004 and 2006. It contains nine provinces with four counties in each province that vary in terms of geography, economy and resources. The total 36 counties made staggered entry into the NCMS, with 16 counties in 2004 and 27 in 2006. Because there were major changes in questionnaire design since 2000, this paper only utilized data after 2000. The paper employs two dependent variables, Preventive Care and Self-reported Health Status. Preventive Care is a binary variable signifying if a household took preventive care in the survey year or not. Self-reported Health Status is a discrete variable with four levels. Other key independent variables include Average Age of Household, Education Level, Smoking, Sport Activities, and so forth.