

China 2016

1 Survey Description

Survey: The China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), carried out by the Institute of Social Science Survey (ISSS) of Peking University.

Link to the document: <https://www.issp.pku.edu.cn/cfps/en/>

Sample: The China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) is a nationally representative, biennial longitudinal survey designed to collect individual-, family-, and community-level longitudinal data in contemporary China. The studies focus on the economic, as well as the non-economic, wellbeing of the Chinese population. All members over age 9 in a sampled household are interviewed. The sample for the 2016 CFPS baseline survey through a multi-stage probability is drawn with implicit stratification. It is designed to be multi-stage so as both to reduce the operational cost of the survey and to allow for studies of social contexts. Each subsample in the CFPS study is drawn through three stages: county (or equivalent), then village (or equivalent), then household.. There are 30,027 individuals in the total sample and 17,188 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: The national full sample weight is the combined weights of five large provinces and 25 small provinces. Weight calculations take into account sampling design weights, non-response adjustment weights, post-hoc stratification adjustment weights, and trimming of the weights.

Outcome: The outcome variables are annual equivalized household disposable total (*income*) income in dollars PPP 2017.¹

Circumstances:

- Sex (female, male, Table 1)
- Ethnicity (several ethnic categories, described in Table 1)
- Birth Area (several provinces, described in Table 1)
- Fathers's edu. (levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Mother's edu. (levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Father's occ. (11 categories, 10 from 1-Digit ISCO + one category including death/unknown/unemployed, described in Table 3)
- Mother's occ. (11 categories, 10 from 1-Digit ISCO + one category including death/unknown/unemployed, described in Table 3)

¹Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=17,188)	(N=30,027)
Gender		
0 Female	8,765 (51.0%)	14,888 (49.6%)
1 Male	8,423 (49.0%)	15,139 (50.4%)
Ethnicity		
1 Han	15,827 (92.1%)	26,991 (89.9%)
2 Mongol	63 (0.4%)	108 (0.4%)
3 Hui	135 (0.8%)	252 (0.8%)
4 Tibetan	3 (0.0%)	254 (0.8%)
6 Miao	243 (1.4%)	484 (1.6%)
7 Yi	307 (1.8%)	380 (1.3%)
8 Zhuang	89 (0.5%)	236 (0.8%)
9 Bouyei	101 (0.6%)	192 (0.6%)
10 Korean	2 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)
11 Manchu	252 (1.5%)	404 (1.3%)
99 Other	166 (1.0%)	288 (1.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	433 (1.4%)
Birth Area		
13 Hebei	1,145 (6.7%)	1,629 (5.4%)
14 Shanxi	779 (4.5%)	1,242 (4.1%)
21 Liaoning	1,367 (8.0%)	2,505 (8.3%)
22 Jilin	245 (1.4%)	552 (1.8%)
23 Heilongjiang	343 (2.0%)	712 (2.4%)
31 Shanghai	957 (5.6%)	1,469 (4.9%)
32 Jiangsu	435 (2.5%)	673 (2.2%)
33 Zhejiang	342 (2.0%)	551 (1.8%)
34 Anhui	446 (2.6%)	683 (2.3%)
35 Fujian	141 (0.8%)	296 (1.0%)
36 Jiangxi	381 (2.2%)	619 (2.1%)
37 Shandong	993 (5.8%)	1,491 (5.0%)
41 Henan	2,069 (12.0%)	3,369 (11.2%)
42 Hubei	253 (1.5%)	447 (1.5%)
43 Hunan	512 (3.0%)	840 (2.8%)
44 Guangdong	1,241 (7.2%)	2,323 (7.7%)
45 Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	321 (1.9%)	654 (2.2%)
51 Sichuan	961 (5.6%)	1,764 (5.9%)
52 Guizhou	498 (2.9%)	957 (3.2%)
53 Yunnan	652 (3.8%)	861 (2.9%)
61 Shaanxi	450 (2.6%)	683 (2.3%)
62 Gansu	2,309 (13.4%)	3,676 (12.2%)
80	5 (0.0%)	10 (0.0%)
90 Other	343 (2.0%)	587 (2.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,434 (4.8%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2016

	Analysis sample (N=17,188)	Total sample (N=30,027)
Father's education (levels)		
1 Illiterate/Semi-literate	8,291 (48.2%)	11,579 (38.6%)
2 Primary school	4,838 (28.1%)	7,268 (24.2%)
3 Junior high school	2,599 (15.1%)	4,676 (15.6%)
4 Senior high school/secondary school/technical school/vocational senior school	1,144 (6.7%)	2,117 (7.1%)
5 3-year college	187 (1.1%)	311 (1.0%)
6 4-year college/Bachelor's degree	121 (0.7%)	204 (0.7%)
7 Master's degree	4 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)
8 Doctoral degree	4 (0.0%)	6 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,861 (12.9%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 Illiterate/Semi-literate	11,887 (69.2%)	18,135 (60.4%)
2 Primary school	3,291 (19.1%)	5,227 (17.4%)
3 Junior high school	1,387 (8.1%)	2,716 (9.0%)
4 Senior high school/secondary school/technical school/vocational senior school	521 (3.0%)	995 (3.3%)
5 3-year college	65 (0.4%)	137 (0.5%)
6 4-year college/Bachelor's degree	34 (0.2%)	57 (0.2%)
7 Master's degree	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
8 Doctoral degree	2 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,751 (9.2%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2016

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	17,188	8,272	17,711	5,607	0.7351	1,225,535	0
Total sample	30,027	8,257	18,320	5,579	0.7351	1,225,535	0

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2016

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=17,188)	(N=30,027)
Father's occupation		
0 Armed forces	61 (0.4%)	81 (0.3%)
1 Managers	701 (4.1%)	887 (3.0%)
2 Professionals	872 (5.1%)	1,077 (3.6%)
3 Technicians and Associate professionals	254 (1.5%)	310 (1.0%)
4 Clerks	125 (0.7%)	169 (0.6%)
5 Services and Sales workers	433 (2.5%)	540 (1.8%)
6 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	11,755 (68.4%)	13,107 (43.7%)
7 Craft and trade workers	1,199 (7.0%)	1,524 (5.1%)
8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	881 (5.1%)	1,079 (3.6%)
9 Elementary occupations	700 (4.1%)	857 (2.9%)
10 Unemployed	207 (1.2%)	264 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	10,132 (33.7%)
Mother's occupation		
0 Armed forces	3 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
1 Managers	158 (0.9%)	174 (0.6%)
2 Professionals	263 (1.5%)	298 (1.0%)
3 Technicians and Associate professionals	101 (0.6%)	117 (0.4%)
4 Clerks	64 (0.4%)	77 (0.3%)
5 Services and Sales workers	224 (1.3%)	276 (0.9%)
6 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	13,865 (80.7%)	15,231 (50.7%)
7 Craft and trade workers	513 (3.0%)	586 (2.0%)
8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	207 (1.2%)	235 (0.8%)
9 Elementary occupations	448 (2.6%)	500 (1.7%)
10 Unemployed	1,342 (7.8%)	1,523 (5.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	11,007 (36.7%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

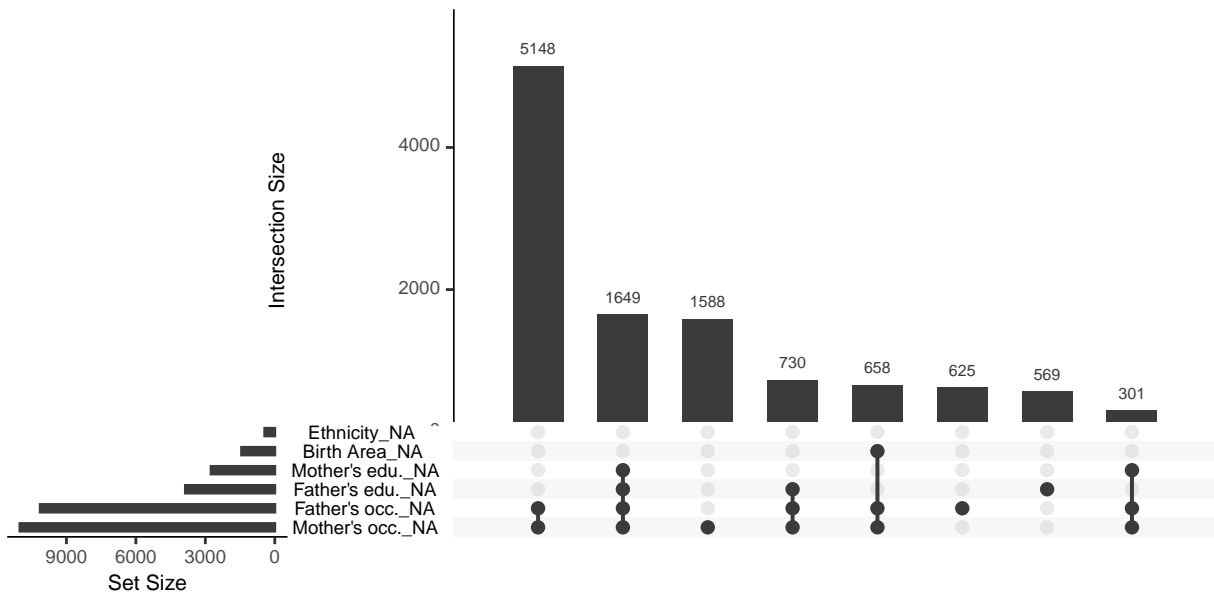


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

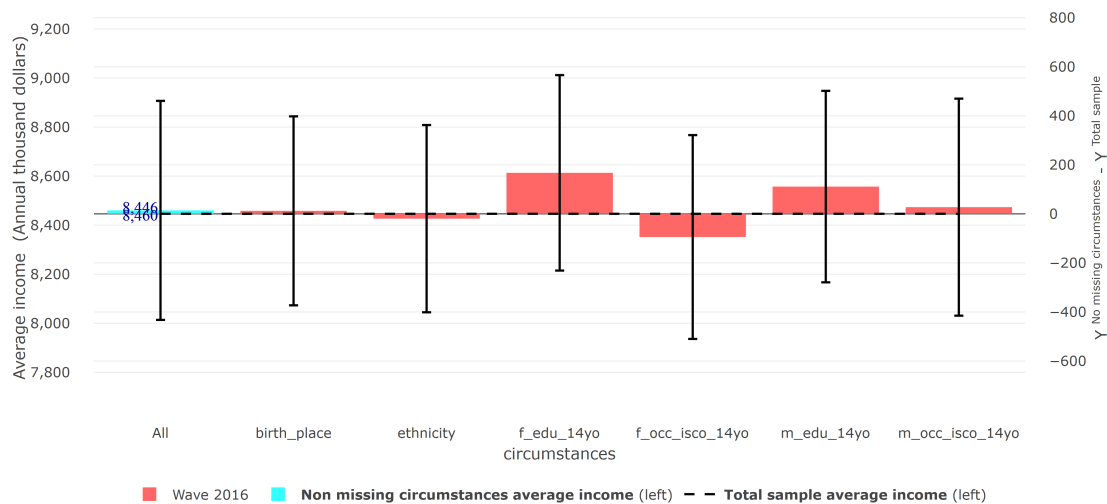


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2016	Analysis sample	0.502	0.500	0.555	8,460
Wave 2016	Total sample	0.501	0.503	0.542	8,446

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

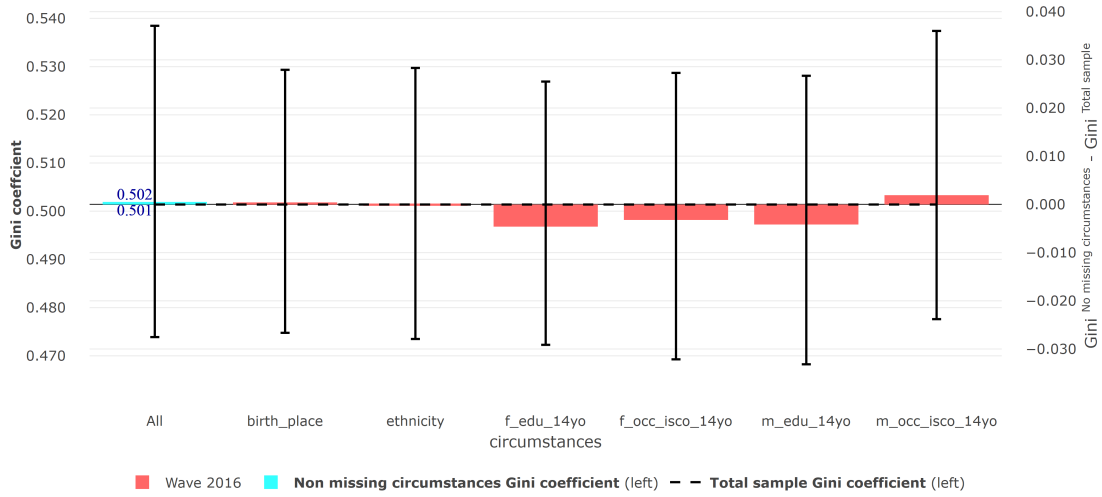


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample