China 2012

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.isss.pku.edu.cn/cfps/en/

Sample: The China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) is a nationally representative, biennual 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 2012 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 31,985 individuals in the total sample and 21,694 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)

[1] Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2012

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=21,694)	(N=31,985)
Gender		
0 Female	10,969 (50.6%)	15,882 (49.7%)
1 Male	10,725 (49.4%)	16,103 (50.3%)
Ethnicity		
1 Han	19,964 (92.0%)	29,354 (91.8%)
2 Mongol	81 (0.4%)	116 (0.4%)
3 Hui	152 (0.7%)	234 (0.7%)
4 Tibetan	5 (0.0%)	6 (0.0%)
6 Miao	342 (1.6%)	568 (1.8%)
7 Yi	365 (1.7%)	400 (1.3%)
8 Zhuang	130 (0.6%)	212 (0.7%)
9 Bouyei	129 (0.6%)	222 (0.7%)
10 Korean	3 (0.0%)	6 (0.0%)
11 Manchu	311 (1.4%)	435 (1.4%)
99 Other	212 (1.0%)	303 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	129 (0.4%)
Birth Area		
13 Hebei	1,359 (6.3%)	1,760 (5.5%)
14 Shanxi	995 (4.6%)	1,336 (4.2%)
21 Liaoning	1,685 (7.8%)	2,619 (8.2%)
22 Jilin	297 (1.4%)	550 (1.7%)
23 Heilongjiang	482 (2.2%)	838 (2.6%)
31 Shanghai	1,328 (6.1%)	1,757 (5.5%)
32 Jiangsu	578 (2.7%)	801 (2.5%)
33 Zhejiang	416 (1.9%)	566 (1.8%)
34 Anhui	590 (2.7%)	779 (2.4%)
35 Fujian	193 (0.9%)	359 (1.1%)
36 Jiangxi	473 (2.2%)	672 (2.1%)
37 Shandong	1,181 (5.4%)	1,586 (5.0%)
41 Henan	2,619 (12.1%)	3,714 (11.6%)
42 Hubei	338 (1.6%)	474 (1.5%)
43 Hunan	670 (3.1%)	912 (2.9%)
44 Guangdong	1,667 (7.7%)	2,535 (7.9%)
45 Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	405 (1.9%)	596 (1.9%)
51 Sichuan	1,192 (5.5%)	1,578 (4.9%)
52 Guizhou	634 (2.9%)	1,031 (3.2%)
53 Yunnan	838 (3.9%)	950 (3.0%)
61 Shaanxi	537 (2.5%)	660 (2.1%)
62 Gansu	2,727 (12.6%)	3,763 (11.8%)
80	8 (0.0%)	16 (0.1%)
90 Other	482 (2.2%)	665 (2.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,468 (4.6%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2012

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=21,694)	(N=31,985)
Father's education (levels)		
1 Illiterate/Semi-literate	10,467 (48.2%)	13,628 (42.6%)
2 Primary school	6,032 (27.8%)	8,142 (25.5%)
3 Junior high school	3,282 (15.1%)	4,948 (15.5%)
4 Senior high school/secondary school/technical school/vocational senior school	1,496 (6.9%)	2,338 (7.3%)
5 3-year college	227 (1.0%)	332 (1.0%)
6 4-year college/Bachelor's degree	179 (0.8%)	239 (0.7%)
7 Master's degree	6 (0.0%)	7 (0.0%)
8 Doctoral degree	5 (0.0%)	9 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,342 (7.3%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 Illiterate/Semi-literate	14,896 (68.7%)	20,709 (64.7%)
2 Primary school	4,139 (19.1%)	5,782 (18.1%)
3 Junior high school	1,797 (8.3%)	2,831 (8.9%)
4 Senior high school/secondary school/technical school/vocational senior school	721 (3.3%)	1,120 (3.5%)
5 3-year college	89 (0.4%)	126 (0.4%)
6 4-year college/Bachelor's degree	49 (0.2%)	59 (0.2%)
7 Master's degree	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
8 Doctoral degree	2 (0.0%)	13 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,343 (4.2%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2012

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	21,694	6,657	10,525	4,735	0.2056	540,702	0
Total sample	31,985	6,626	9,684	4,871	0.1126	540,702	57

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2012

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=21,694)	(N=31,985)
Father's occupation		
0 Armed forces	93 (0.4%)	126 (0.4%)
1 Managers	904 (4.2%)	1,164 (3.6%)
2 Professionals	1,092 (5.0%)	1,367 (4.3%)
3 Technicians and Associate professionals	327 (1.5%)	400 (1.3%)
4 Clerks	167 (0.8%)	226 (0.7%)
5 Services and Sales workers	566 (2.6%)	723 (2.3%)
6 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	14,638 (67.5%)	16,331 (51.1%)
7 Craft and trade workers	1,568 (7.2%)	1,975 (6.2%)
8 Plant and machine opperators and assemblers	1,144 (5.3%)	1,420 (4.4%)
9 Elementary occupations	938 (4.3%)	1,145 (3.6%)
10 Unemployed	257 (1.2%)	332 (1.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	6,776 (21.2%)
Mother's occupation		
0 Armed forces	4 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
1 Managers	213 (1.0%)	236 (0.7%)
2 Professionals	365 (1.7%)	420 (1.3%)
3 Technicians and Associate professionals	142 (0.7%)	167 (0.5%)
4 Clerks	93 (0.4%)	111 (0.3%)
5 Services and Sales workers	320 (1.5%)	402 (1.3%)
6 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	17,245 (79.5%)	18,937 (59.2%)
7 Craft and trade workers	684 (3.2%)	796 (2.5%)
8 Plant and machine opperators and assemblers	255 (1.2%)	300 (0.9%)
9 Elementary occupations	612 (2.8%)	677 (2.1%)
10 Unemployed	1,761 (8.1%)	2,004 (6.3%)
Missing	0 (0%)	7,931 (24.8%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

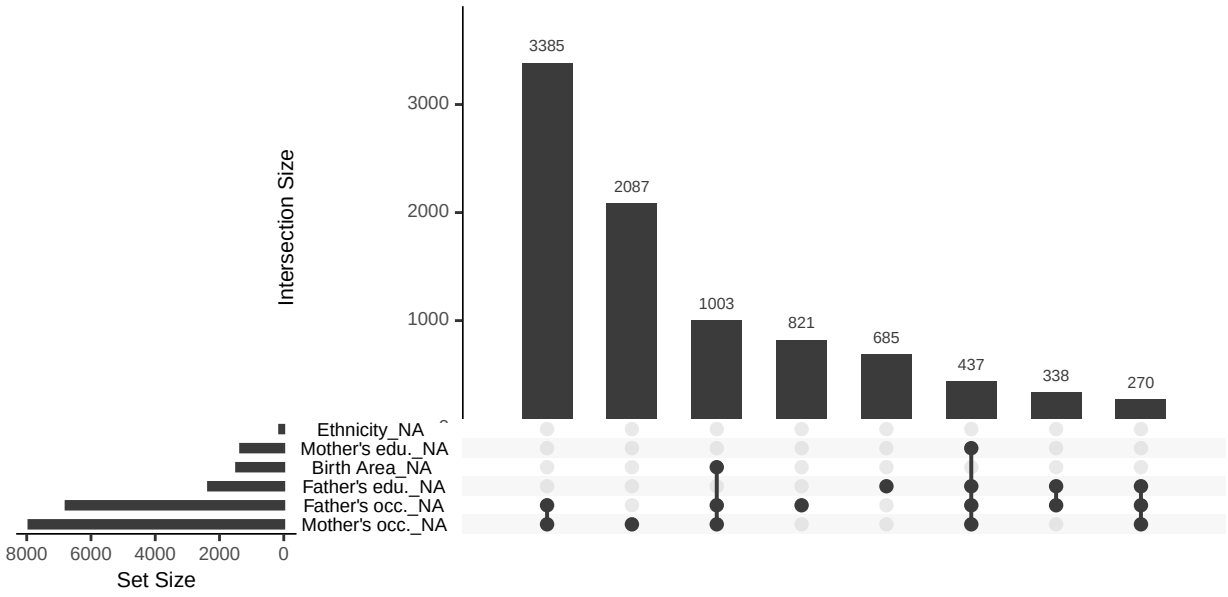

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

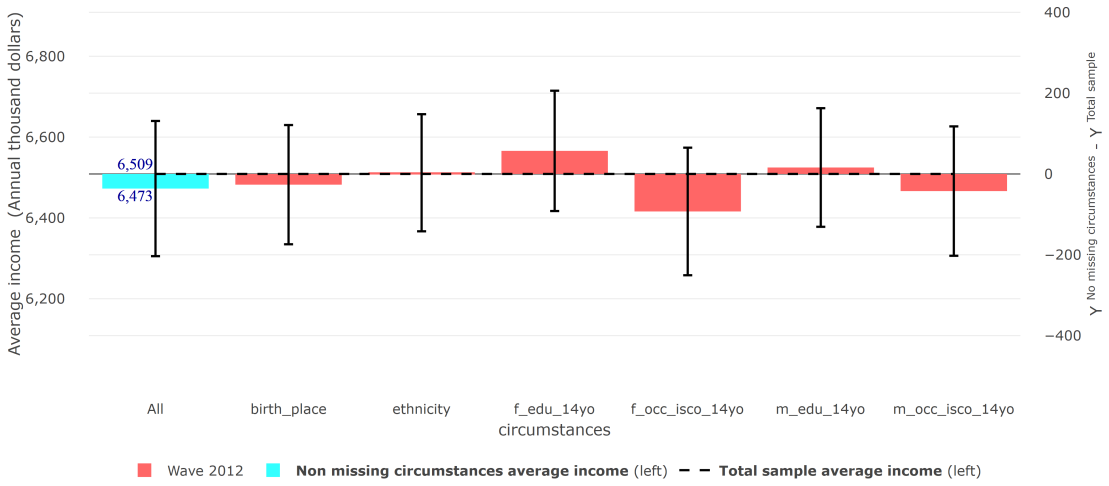

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2012	Analysis sample	0.498	0.482	0.506	6,473
Wave 2012	Total sample	0.480	0.468	0.488	6,509

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

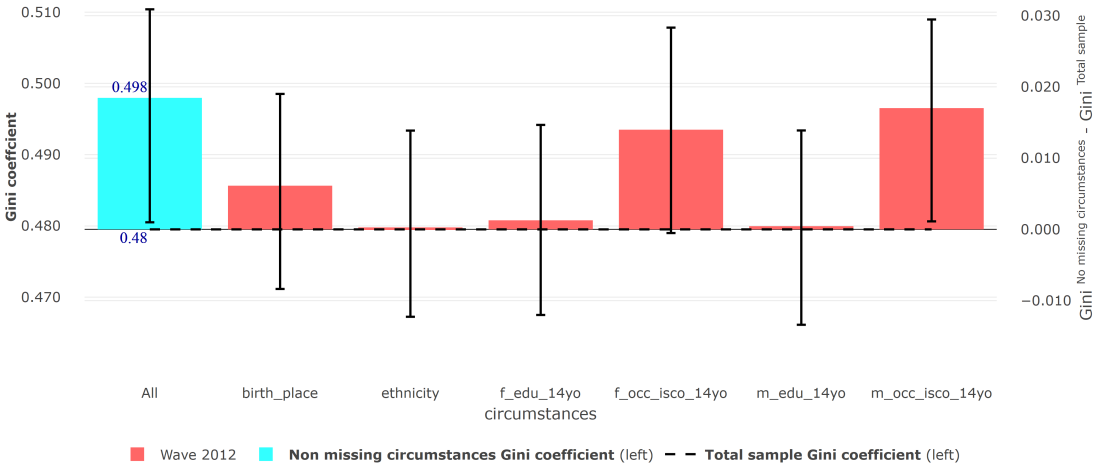

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample