

# China 2014

## 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 2014 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 27,738 individuals in the total sample and 16,981 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.<sup>1</sup>

**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)

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<sup>1</sup>Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

## 2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2014

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=16,981)	(N=27,738)
<b>Gender</b>		
0 Female	8,629 (50.8%)	13,959 (50.3%)
1 Male	8,352 (49.2%)	13,779 (49.7%)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
1 Han	15,668 (92.3%)	25,285 (91.2%)
2 Mongol	66 (0.4%)	105 (0.4%)
3 Hui	141 (0.8%)	237 (0.9%)
4 Tibetan	4 (0.0%)	135 (0.5%)
6 Miao	229 (1.3%)	397 (1.4%)
7 Yi	294 (1.7%)	345 (1.2%)
8 Zhuang	93 (0.5%)	242 (0.9%)
9 Bouyei	77 (0.5%)	133 (0.5%)
10 Korean	3 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
11 Manchu	246 (1.4%)	382 (1.4%)
99 Other	160 (0.9%)	255 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	214 (0.8%)
<b>Birth Area</b>		
13 Hebei	1,095 (6.4%)	1,541 (5.6%)
14 Shanxi	803 (4.7%)	1,225 (4.4%)
21 Liaoning	1,407 (8.3%)	2,468 (8.9%)
22 Jilin	205 (1.2%)	492 (1.8%)
23 Heilongjiang	396 (2.3%)	789 (2.8%)
31 Shanghai	986 (5.8%)	1,532 (5.5%)
32 Jiangsu	400 (2.4%)	606 (2.2%)
33 Zhejiang	329 (1.9%)	533 (1.9%)
34 Anhui	452 (2.7%)	680 (2.5%)
35 Fujian	125 (0.7%)	295 (1.1%)
36 Jiangxi	339 (2.0%)	520 (1.9%)
37 Shandong	972 (5.7%)	1,443 (5.2%)
41 Henan	2,162 (12.7%)	3,339 (12.0%)
42 Hubei	252 (1.5%)	428 (1.5%)
43 Hunan	509 (3.0%)	791 (2.9%)
44 Guangdong	1,236 (7.3%)	2,111 (7.6%)
45 Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	304 (1.8%)	591 (2.1%)
51 Sichuan	846 (5.0%)	1,388 (5.0%)
52 Guizhou	418 (2.5%)	721 (2.6%)
53 Yunnan	707 (4.2%)	931 (3.4%)
61 Shaanxi	423 (2.5%)	636 (2.3%)
62 Gansu	2,264 (13.3%)	3,289 (11.9%)
80	4 (0.0%)	10 (0.0%)
90 Other	347 (2.0%)	557 (2.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	822 (3.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2014

	Analysis sample (N=16,981)	Total sample (N=27,738)
<b>Father's education (levels)</b>		
1 Illiterate/Semi-literate	8,317 (49.0%)	11,172 (40.3%)
2 Primary school	4,765 (28.1%)	6,656 (24.0%)
3 Junior high school	2,484 (14.6%)	3,940 (14.2%)
4 Senior high school/secondary school/technical school/vocational senior school	1,099 (6.5%)	1,870 (6.7%)
5 3-year college	171 (1.0%)	269 (1.0%)
6 4-year college/Bachelor's degree	137 (0.8%)	214 (0.8%)
7 Master's degree	5 (0.0%)	7 (0.0%)
8 Doctoral degree	3 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)
9 No need to go to school	0 (0%)	11 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,594 (13.0%)
<b>Mother's education (levels)</b>		
1 Illiterate/Semi-literate	11,812 (69.6%)	17,075 (61.6%)
2 Primary school	3,187 (18.8%)	4,699 (16.9%)
3 Junior high school	1,381 (8.1%)	2,346 (8.5%)
4 Senior high school/secondary school/technical school/vocational senior school	495 (2.9%)	888 (3.2%)
5 3-year college	65 (0.4%)	113 (0.4%)
6 4-year college/Bachelor's degree	39 (0.2%)	53 (0.2%)
7 Master's degree	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
8 Doctoral degree	1 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
9 No need to go to school	0 (0%)	41 (0.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,514 (9.1%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2014

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	16,981	6,168	8,506	4,651	0.1119	444,148	0
Total sample	27,738	6,314	9,566	4,769	0.1119	628,211	254

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2014

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=16,981)	(N=27,738)
<b>Father's occupation</b>		
0 Armed forces	69 (0.4%)	94 (0.3%)
1 Managers	723 (4.3%)	922 (3.3%)
2 Professionals	851 (5.0%)	1,067 (3.8%)
3 Technicians and Associate professionals	246 (1.4%)	308 (1.1%)
4 Clerks	133 (0.8%)	182 (0.7%)
5 Services and Sales workers	438 (2.6%)	570 (2.1%)
6 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	11,568 (68.1%)	13,064 (47.1%)
7 Craft and trade workers	1,201 (7.1%)	1,544 (5.6%)
8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	838 (4.9%)	1,070 (3.9%)
9 Elementary occupations	706 (4.2%)	875 (3.2%)
10 Unemployed	208 (1.2%)	272 (1.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	7,770 (28.0%)
<b>Mother's occupation</b>		
0 Armed forces	3 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
1 Managers	165 (1.0%)	182 (0.7%)
2 Professionals	255 (1.5%)	298 (1.1%)
3 Technicians and Associate professionals	105 (0.6%)	122 (0.4%)
4 Clerks	67 (0.4%)	83 (0.3%)
5 Services and Sales workers	238 (1.4%)	299 (1.1%)
6 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	13,591 (80.0%)	15,116 (54.5%)
7 Craft and trade workers	506 (3.0%)	595 (2.1%)
8 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	198 (1.2%)	235 (0.8%)
9 Elementary occupations	460 (2.7%)	523 (1.9%)
10 Unemployed	1,393 (8.2%)	1,583 (5.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	8,699 (31.4%)

### 3 Missing data analysis

#### 3.1 Missing patterns

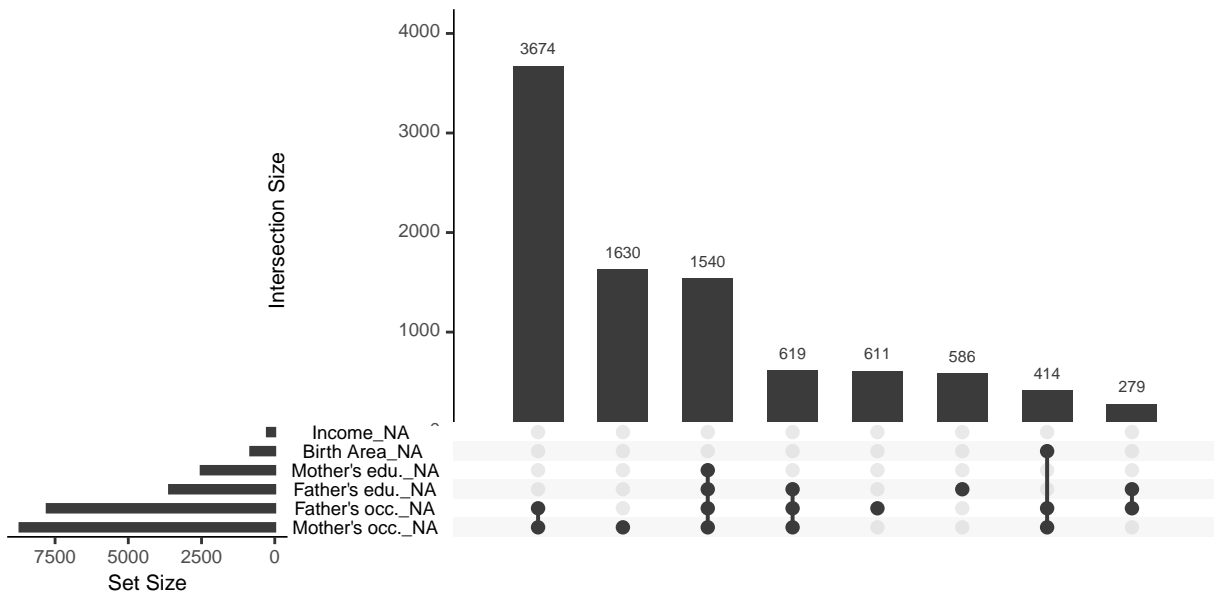


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left*: Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right*: Combination of missingness across cases

#### 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

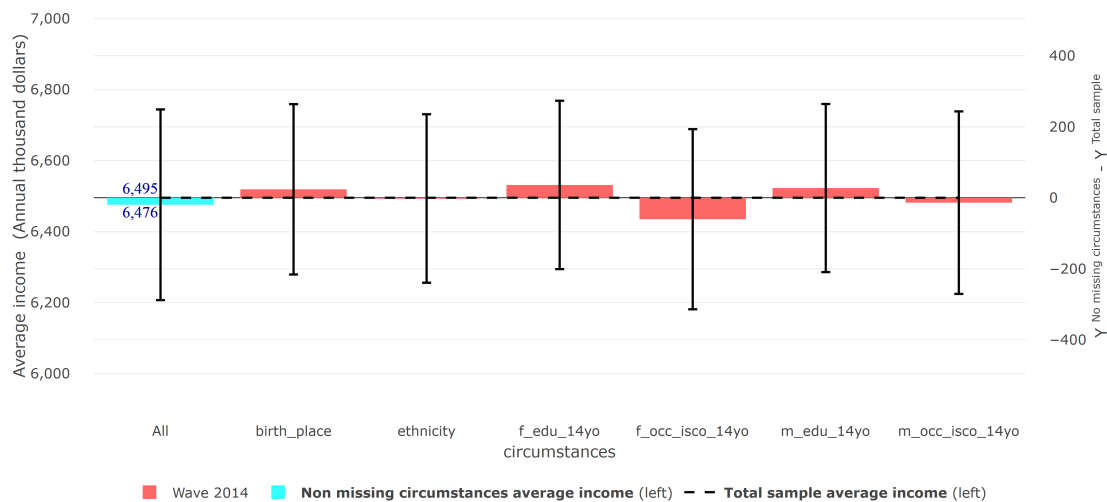


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

### 3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2014	Analysis sample	0.475	0.487	0.527	6,476
Wave 2014	Total sample	0.474	0.488	0.519	6,495

### 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

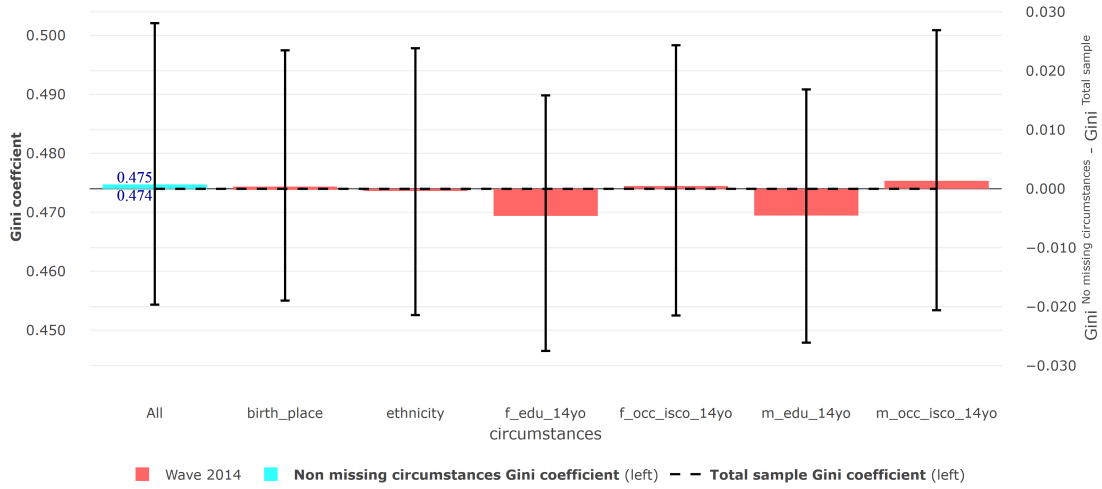


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample