China 2018

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 2018 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 27,372 individuals in the total sample and 15,915 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 - 2018

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=15,915)	(N=27,372)
Gender		
0 Female	8,152 (51.2%)	13,699 (50.0%)
1 Male	7,763 (48.8%)	13,673 (50.0%)
Ethnicity		
1 Han	14,648 (92.0%)	24,618 (89.9%)
2 Mongol	57 (0.4%)	97 (0.4%)
3 Hui	120 (0.8%)	226 (0.8%)
4 Tibetan	3 (0.0%)	264 (1.0%)
6 Miao	254 (1.6%)	504 (1.8%)
7 Yi	276 (1.7%)	363 (1.3%)
8 Zhuang	92 (0.6%)	218 (0.8%)
9 Bouyei	90 (0.6%)	176 (0.6%)
10 Korean	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
11 Manchu	232 (1.5%)	362 (1.3%)
99 Other	142 (0.9%)	243 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	298 (1.1%)
Birth Area		
13 Hebei	1,086 (6.8%)	1,596 (5.8%)
14 Shanxi	726 (4.6%)	1,190 (4.3%)
21 Liaoning	1,232 (7.7%)	2,241 (8.2%)
22 Jilin	219 (1.4%)	501 (1.8%)
23 Heilongjiang	337 (2.1%)	698 (2.6%)
31 Shanghai	864 (5.4%)	1,338 (4.9%)
32 Jiangsu	367 (2.3%)	558 (2.0%)
33 Zhejiang	334 (2.1%)	547 (2.0%)
34 Anhui	397 (2.5%)	626 (2.3%)
35 Fujian	147 (0.9%)	322 (1.2%)
36 Jiangxi	345 (2.2%)	588 (2.1%)
37 Shandong	913 (5.7%)	1,371 (5.0%)
41 Henan	1,918 (12.1%)	3,082 (11.3%)
42 Hubei	227 (1.4%)	409 (1.5%)
43 Hunan	461 (2.9%)	758 (2.8%)
44 Guangdong	1,218 (7.7%)	2,275 (8.3%)
45 Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	280 (1.8%)	592 (2.2%)
51 Sichuan	868 (5.5%)	1,673 (6.1%)
52 Guizhou	433 (2.7%)	890 (3.3%)
53 Yunnan	678 (4.3%)	948 (3.5%)
61 Shaanxi	385 (2.4%)	609 (2.2%)
62 Gansu	2,151 (13.5%)	3,474 (12.7%)
80	3 (0.0%)	7 (0.0%)
90 Other	326 (2.0%)	547 (2.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	532 (1.9%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2018

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=15,915)	(N=27,372)
Father's education (levels)		
1 Illiterate/Semi-literate	7,763 (48.8%)	10,741 (39.2%)
2 Primary school	4,482 (28.2%)	6,592 (24.1%)
3 Junior high school	2,355 (14.8%)	4,228 (15.4%)
4 Senior high school/secondary school/technical school/vocational senior school	1,036 (6.5%)	1,880 (6.9%)
5 3-year college	155 (1.0%)	282 (1.0%)
6 4-year college/Bachelor's degree	115 (0.7%)	198 (0.7%)
7 Master's degree	4 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
8 Doctoral degree	5 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,439 (12.6%)
Mother's education (levels)		
1 Illiterate/Semi-literate	11,076 (69.6%)	16,629 (60.8%)
2 Primary school	2,997 (18.8%)	4,750 (17.4%)
3 Junior high school	1,272 (8.0%)	2,500 (9.1%)
4 Senior high school/secondary school/technical school/vocational senior school	474 (3.0%)	902 (3.3%)
5 3-year college	59 (0.4%)	137 (0.5%)
6 4-year college/Bachelor's degree	35 (0.2%)	57 (0.2%)
7 Master's degree	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
8 Doctoral degree	1 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	2,388 (8.7%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2018

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	15,915	9,998	17,279	6,969	18.852	815,516	0
Total sample	27,372	10,319	17,171	7,039	2.987	1,126,926	0

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2018

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=15,915)	(N=27,372)
Father's occupation		
0 Armed forces	67 (0.4%)	84 (0.3%)
1 Managers	633 (4.0%)	816 (3.0%)
2 Professionals	785 (4.9%)	970 (3.5%)
3 Technicians and Associate professionals	227 (1.4%)	275 (1.0%)
4 Clerks	120 (0.8%)	161 (0.6%)
5 Services and Sales workers	402 (2.5%)	491 (1.8%)
6 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	10,952 (68.8%)	12,210 (44.6%)
7 Craft and trade workers	1,116 (7.0%)	1,402 (5.1%)
8 Plant and machine opperators and assemblers	829 (5.2%)	1,019 (3.7%)
9 Elementary occupations	595 (3.7%)	726 (2.7%)
10 Unemployed	189 (1.2%)	247 (0.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	8,971 (32.8%)
Mother's occupation		
0 Armed forces	4 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
1 Managers	141 (0.9%)	155 (0.6%)
2 Professionals	232 (1.5%)	262 (1.0%)
3 Technicians and Associate professionals	99 (0.6%)	115 (0.4%)
4 Clerks	62 (0.4%)	70 (0.3%)
5 Services and Sales workers	187 (1.2%)	230 (0.8%)
6 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	12,959 (81.4%)	14,201 (51.9%)
7 Craft and trade workers	451 (2.8%)	514 (1.9%)
8 Plant and machine opperators and assemblers	198 (1.2%)	221 (0.8%)
9 Elementary occupations	384 (2.4%)	428 (1.6%)
10 Unemployed	1,198 (7.5%)	1,357 (5.0%)
Missing	0 (0%)	9,815 (35.9%)

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

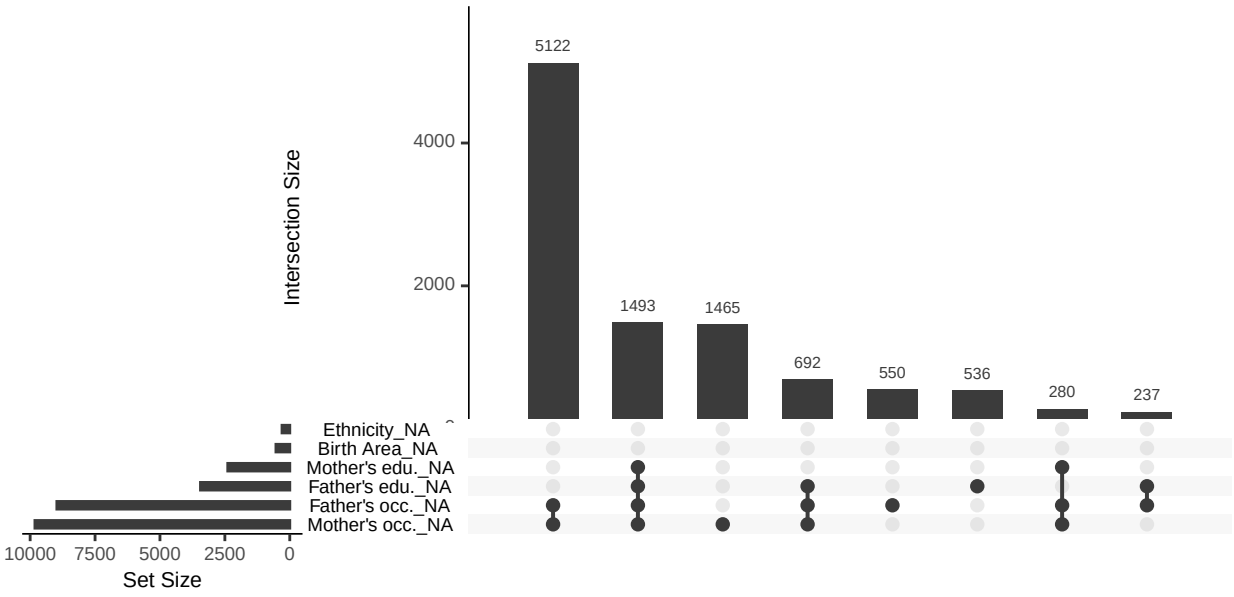

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

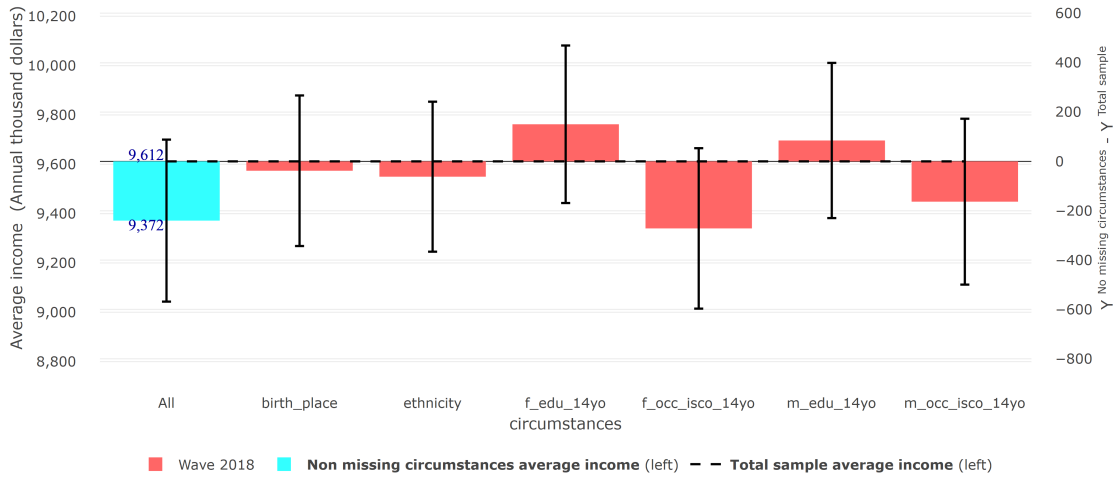

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2018	Analysis sample	0.479	0.472	0.506	9,372
Wave 2018	Total sample	0.488	0.483	0.510	9,612

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

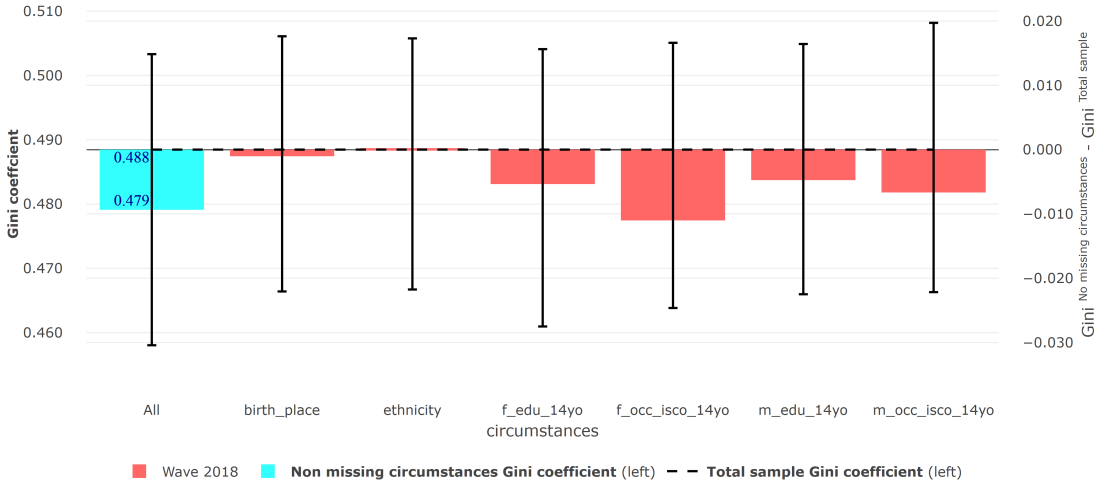

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample