**Datasets Review for China’s Housing Project 2021.04**

Our motivations may remain to understand patterns of how housing wealth is intergenerationally transmitted, and how that impacts the livelihood of adult children.

Methods based on cross-sectional data may still seem most realistic for this project, given that panel surveys have lasted only 10 years or so in China. The table below compares some key aspects of data availability in several candidate survey datasets.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Available? | CHARLS | FYRST | CHFS | CFPS | CGSS |
| Respondent Parental SES (e.g., education) | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Respondent Parental homeownership | √ | √ |  |  |  |
| Respondent Parental assets and net worth | √ |  |  |  |  |
| Spousal Parental SES (e.g., education) |  | √ |  | √ |  |
| Spousal Parental homeownership |  | √ |  |  |  |

My thoughts: if we see measurements on spousal parents as indispensable, then it will be a match between FYRST, CHFS and CFPS. If we want to explore topics requiring more details on parental asset than home ownership, CHARLS would be the best choice.

Note that FYRST focuses solely on Shanghai population, while all others are national surveys. FYRST has good data availability despite having been exploited by two papers.

Full names of each survey and some existing papers published on them:

1. *CHARLS (China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study)[[1]](#footnote-1) 2018 wave*
2. *FYRST (Fudan Yangtze River Delta Social Transformation Survey)[[2]](#footnote-2) 2013 wave*

* One general paper[[3]](#footnote-3) published, another on Gendered patterns in marriage transfer[[4]](#footnote-4).

1. *CHFS (Chinese Household Finance Survey)[[5]](#footnote-5) 2017 wave*

* Two papers on the roles of Market vs. State vs. Family in housing opportunity[[6]](#footnote-6).

1. *CFPS (China Family Panel Studies)[[7]](#footnote-7) 2018 wave*
2. *CGSS (Chinese General Social Survey)[[8]](#footnote-8) 2017 wave*

* One paper on housing as a mobility safety net from parents[[9]](#footnote-9).

1. <https://academic.oup.com/ije/article/43/1/61/730708> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.asiaportal.info/database/fudan-university-social-science-data-repository/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02673037.2019.1648771> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/psp.2428> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-642-38151-5> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10901-020-09740-w> and <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10901-019-09664-0> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.2753/CSA2162-0555470101.2014.11082908> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.2753/CSA2162-0555450104> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2057150X18792835> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)