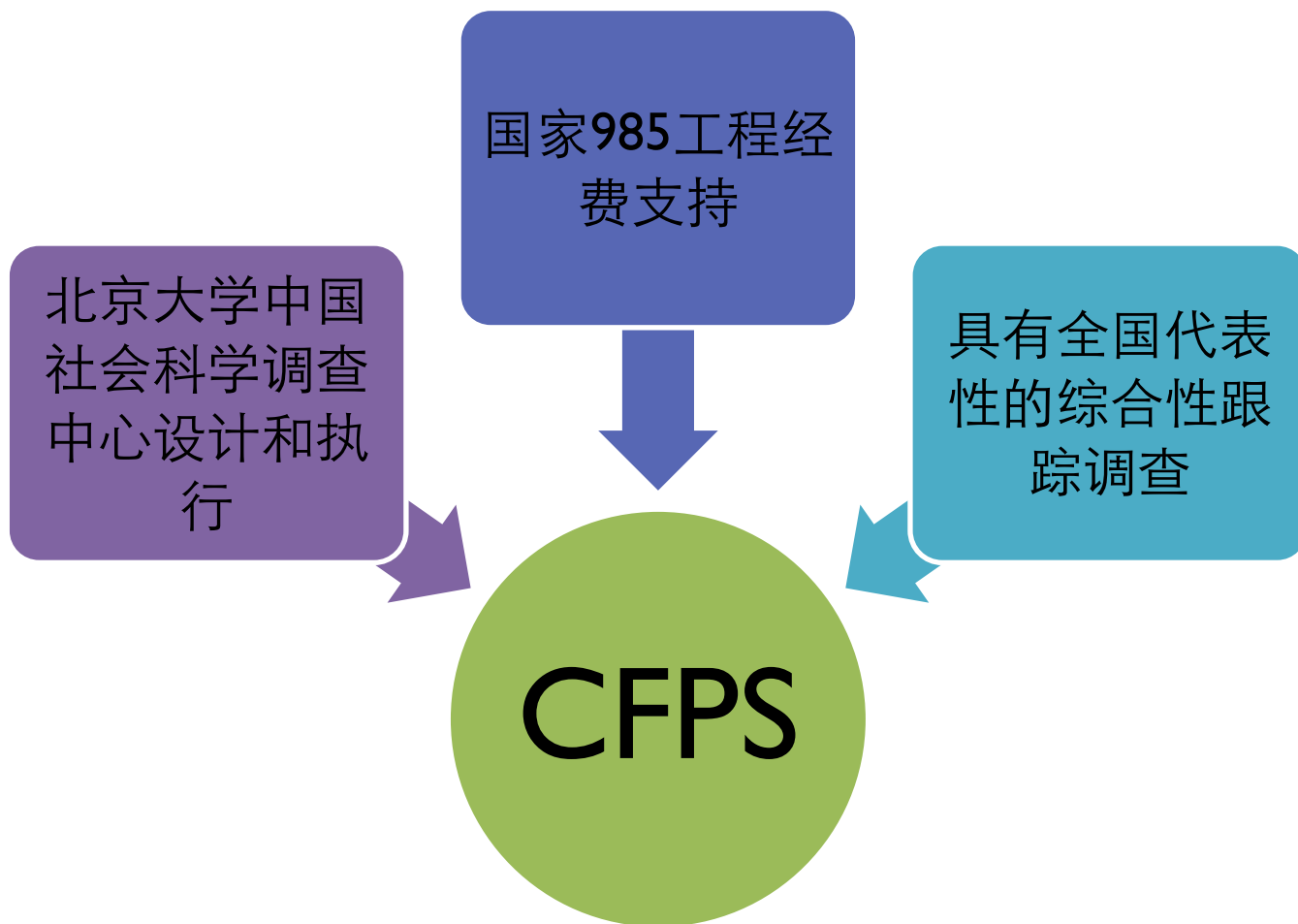


# 中国家庭追踪调查 (CFPS)

北京大学中国社会科学调查中心  
谢宇

2014年7月28日

# 中国家庭追踪调查 (CFPS)



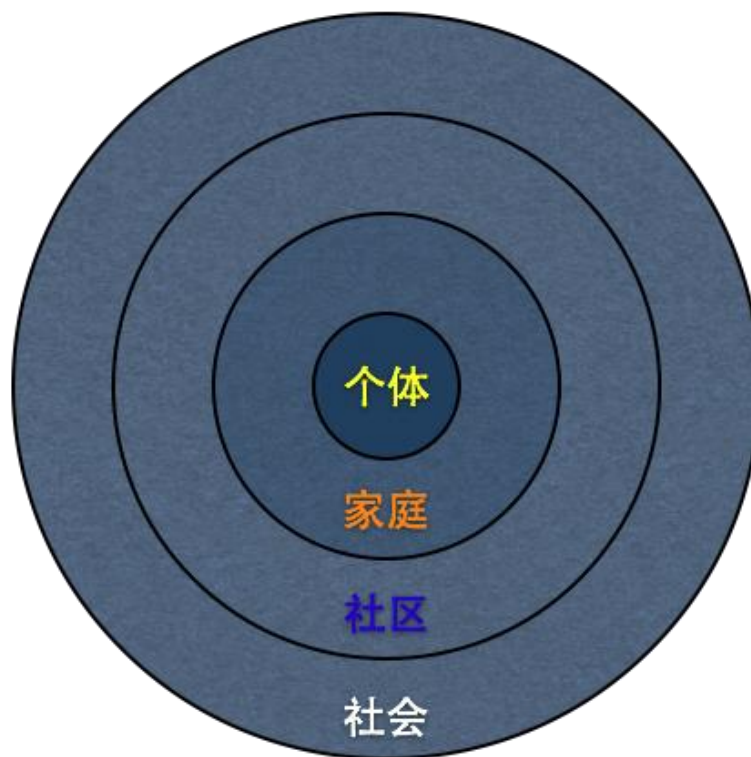
# CFPS主要特色

- 综合追踪调查项目，收集个人、家庭、社区三个层次数据
- 反映中国经济、家庭、人口、教育和健康的变迁
- 全国代表性样本和五个“大省”省级代表性样本
- 调查对象为被抽取家庭的所有家庭成员
- 基线调查的家庭成员及其之后新生的血缘/领养子女将被永久追踪

# 问卷设计：理论

## ◆ 社会嵌入性

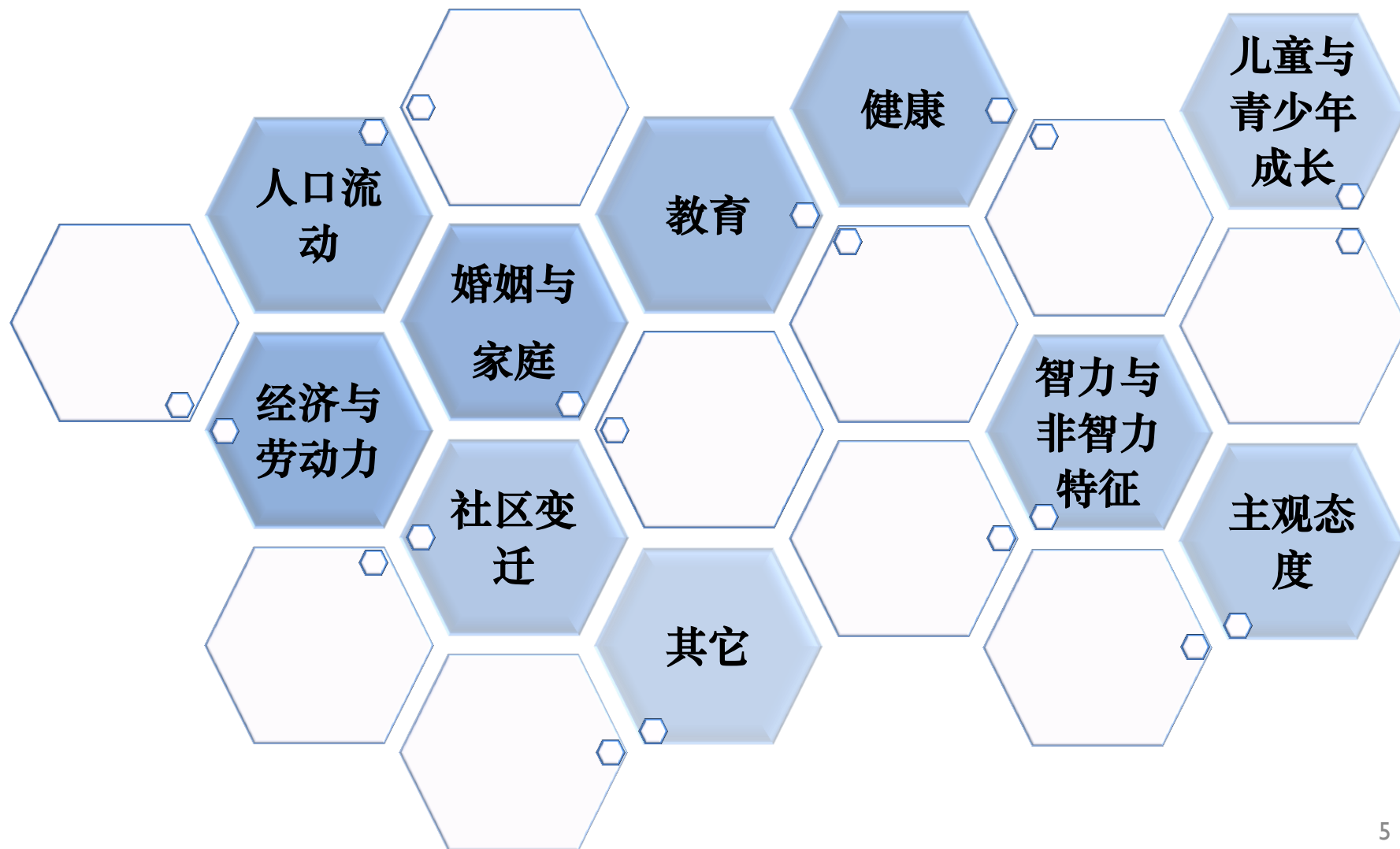
- ✓ 社会变迁总是体现在个体和家庭层次
- ✓ 个人总是镶嵌在家庭、社区和社会中



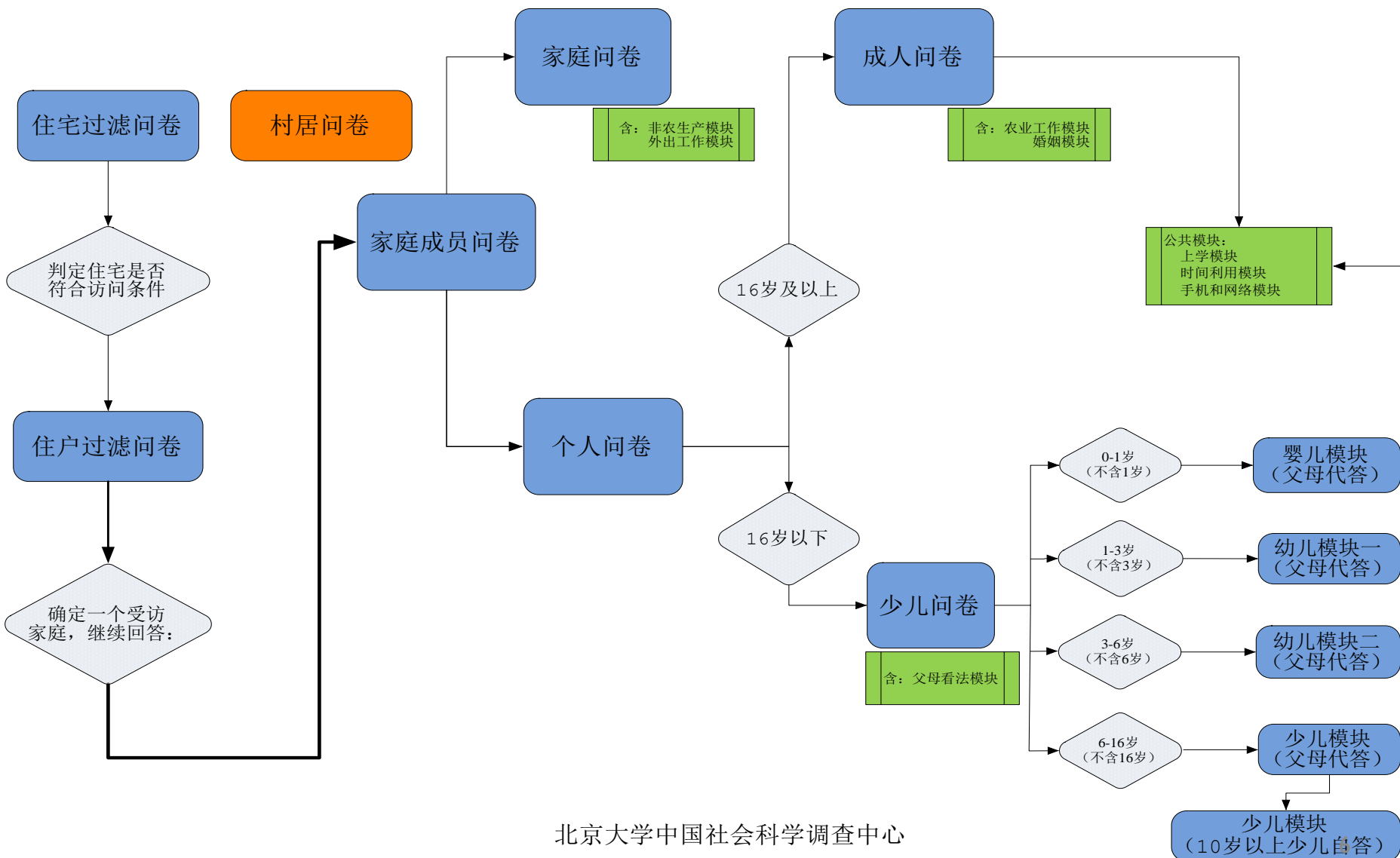
## ◆ 时间性

- ✓ 发展的视角/生命历程的视角
- ✓ 事件的原因与结果

# 问卷设计：领域



# CFPS2010年初访问问卷结构图



# 抽样设计： 目标总体

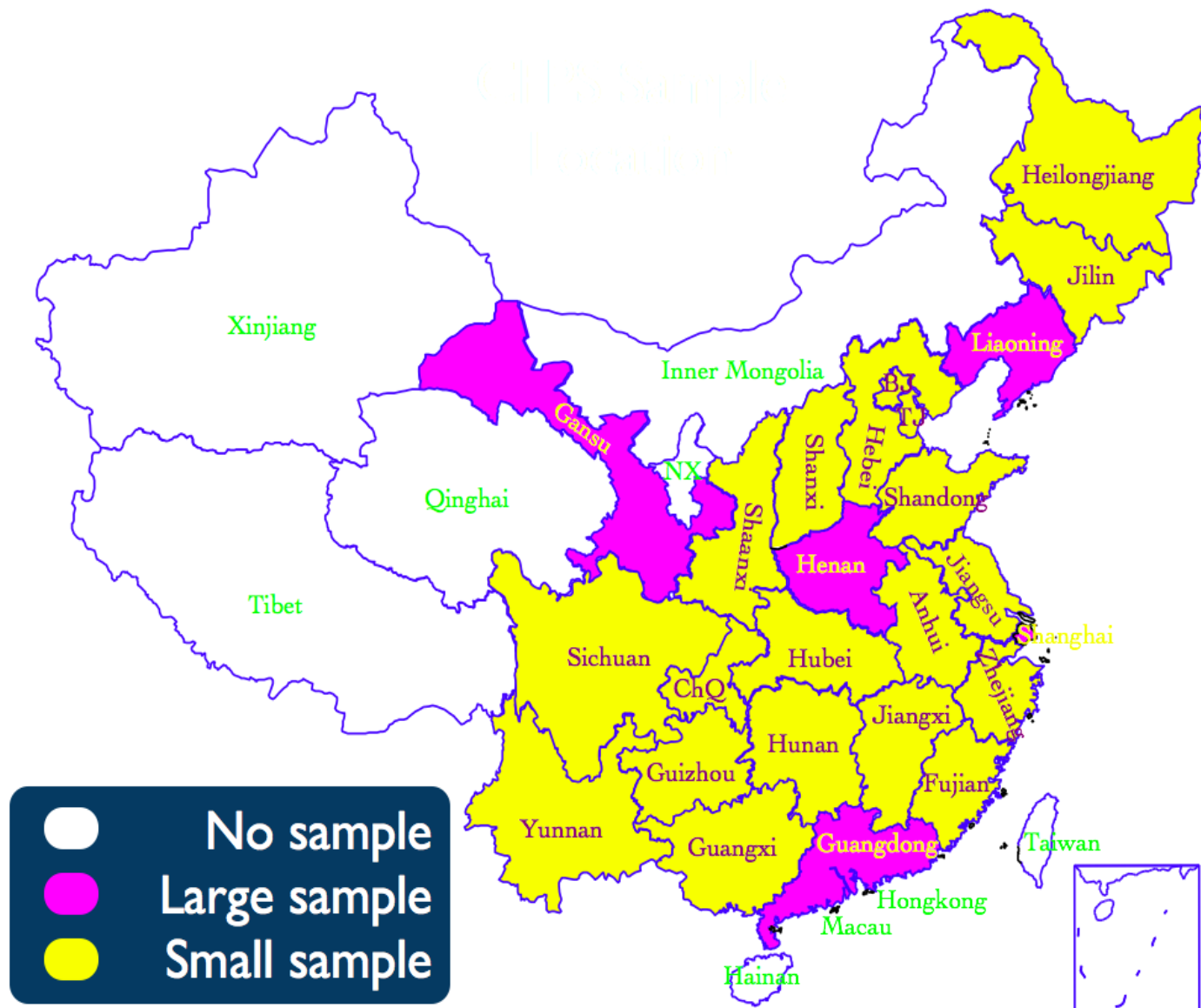
- CFPS覆盖了中国25个省、自治区或直辖市，不包含香港、澳门、台湾、新疆、西藏、青海、内蒙古、宁夏以及海南
- CFPS样本分布在全国161个县（区）的649个行政村（居）
- 基线调查抽样户数为：19986户

# 抽样调查

- 为什么要抽样调查？
- 什么是好的样本？
- 为什么要追踪调查数据？

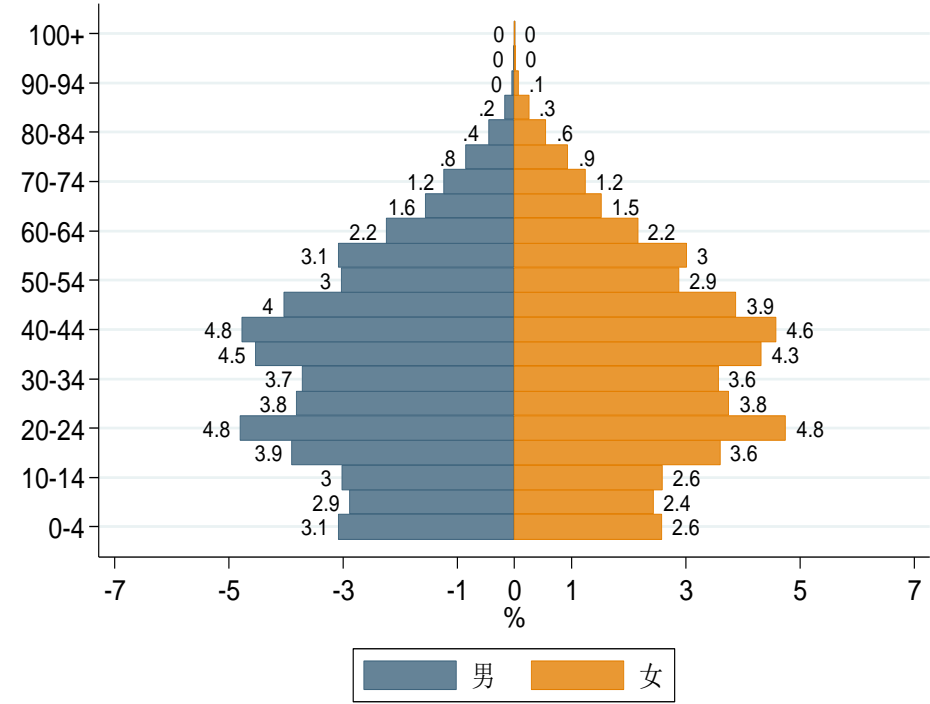


# 样本来源区

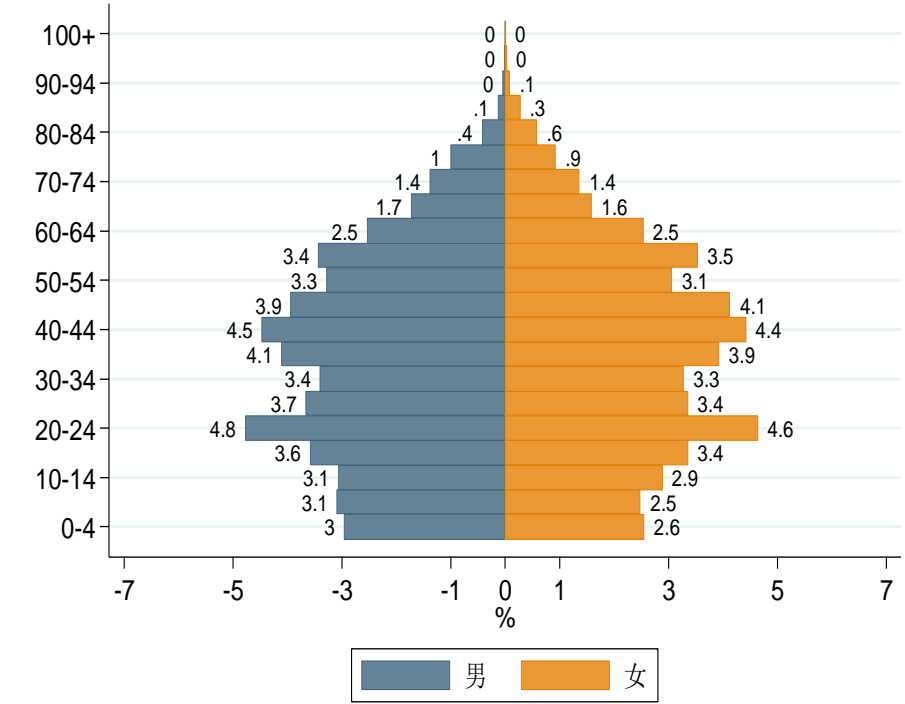


# 样本评估：性别-年龄结构金字塔

Census 2010 N=1,332,810,869



CFPS 2010(T1表成员) N=36,946



# 数据质量关键指标

2010年 应答率：84.1%

拒访率：13.0%

2012年 追踪率：81.0%

个人层面

2010年 应答率：81.3%

拒访率：3.6%

2012年 追踪率：85.1%

家庭层面

高于美国收入追踪调查  
(PSID) 的应答率 (76%)。

# 社会影响

- 2009-2014年间已出版六期民生报告



# 初步的研究发现

## 6 题目

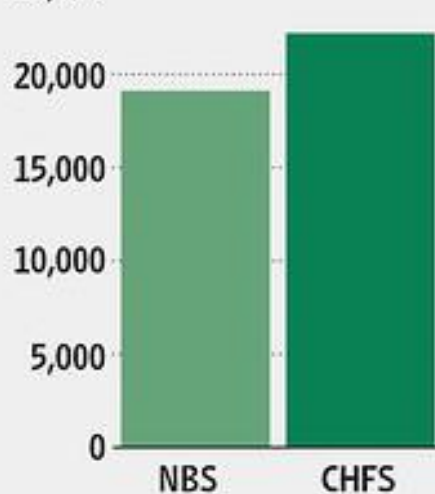
# I. 收入不平等

- Xie, Yu and Xiang Zhou. 2014. “Income Inequality in Today’s China.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)* 111: 6928-6933.

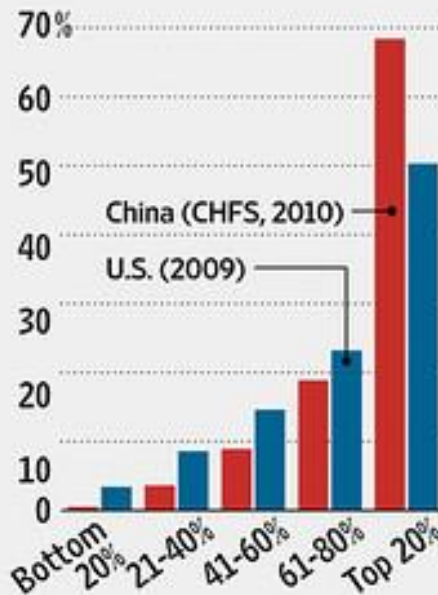
# A Debate (WSJ, December 10, 2012)

## Inequality Gini Is Out of Bottle

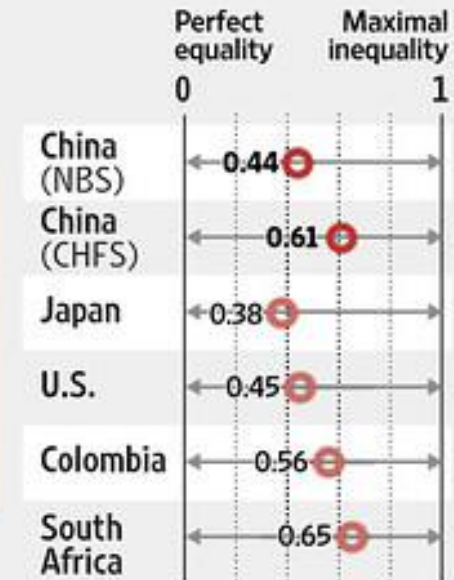
**Incomes are higher than reported**, per capita urban disposable income, in yuan, 2010



**But distribution is skewed**, share of total household income



**Resulting in extreme inequality**, Gini coefficient



Sources: China Household Finance Survey; National Bureau of Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau; CIA  
The Wall Street Journal

# What's the True Level of Gini?

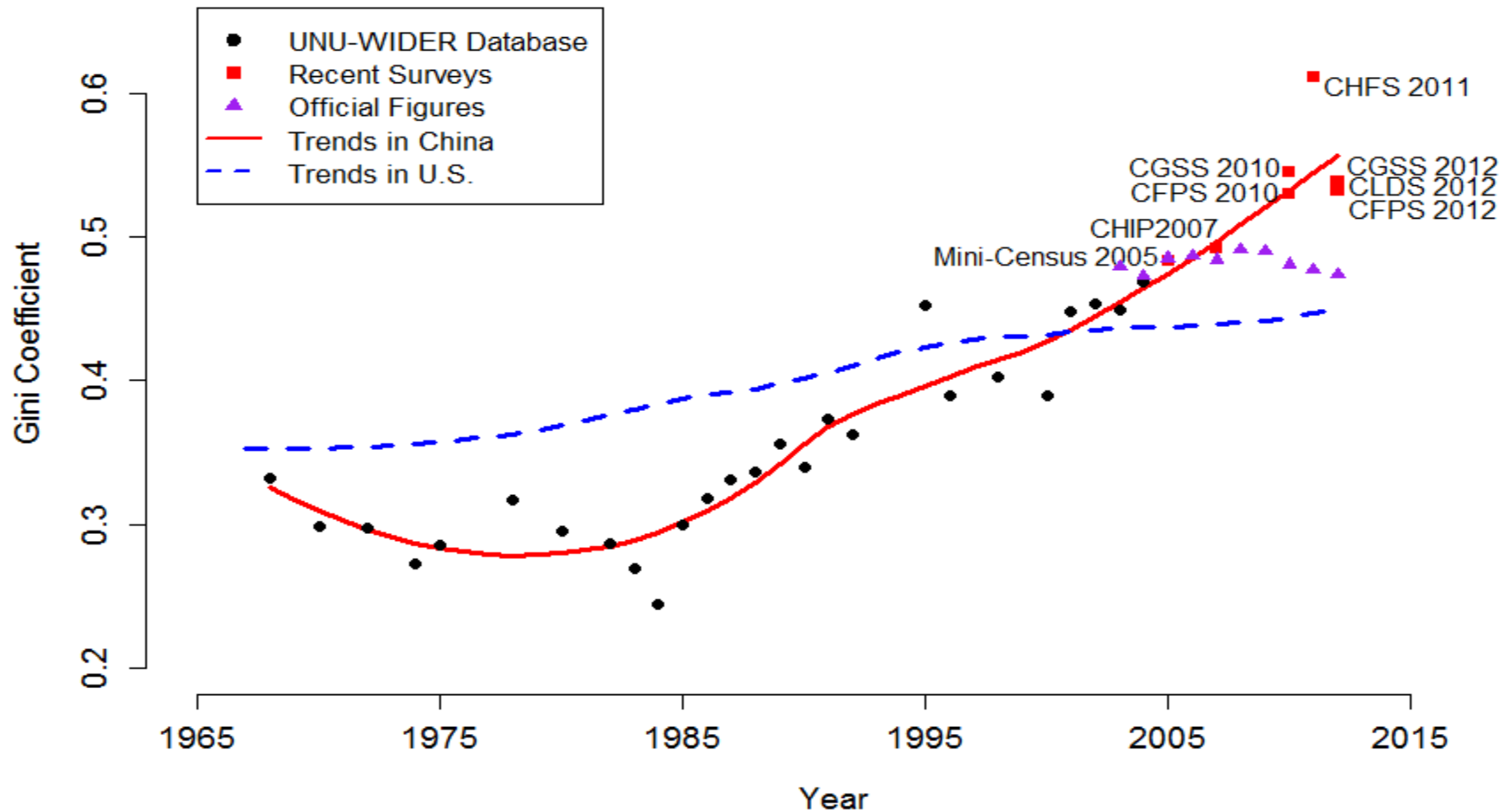
## The Numbers Game

In China, statistics have long been skewed by their use in rewarding performance; social scientists say they are beginning to remove those distortions



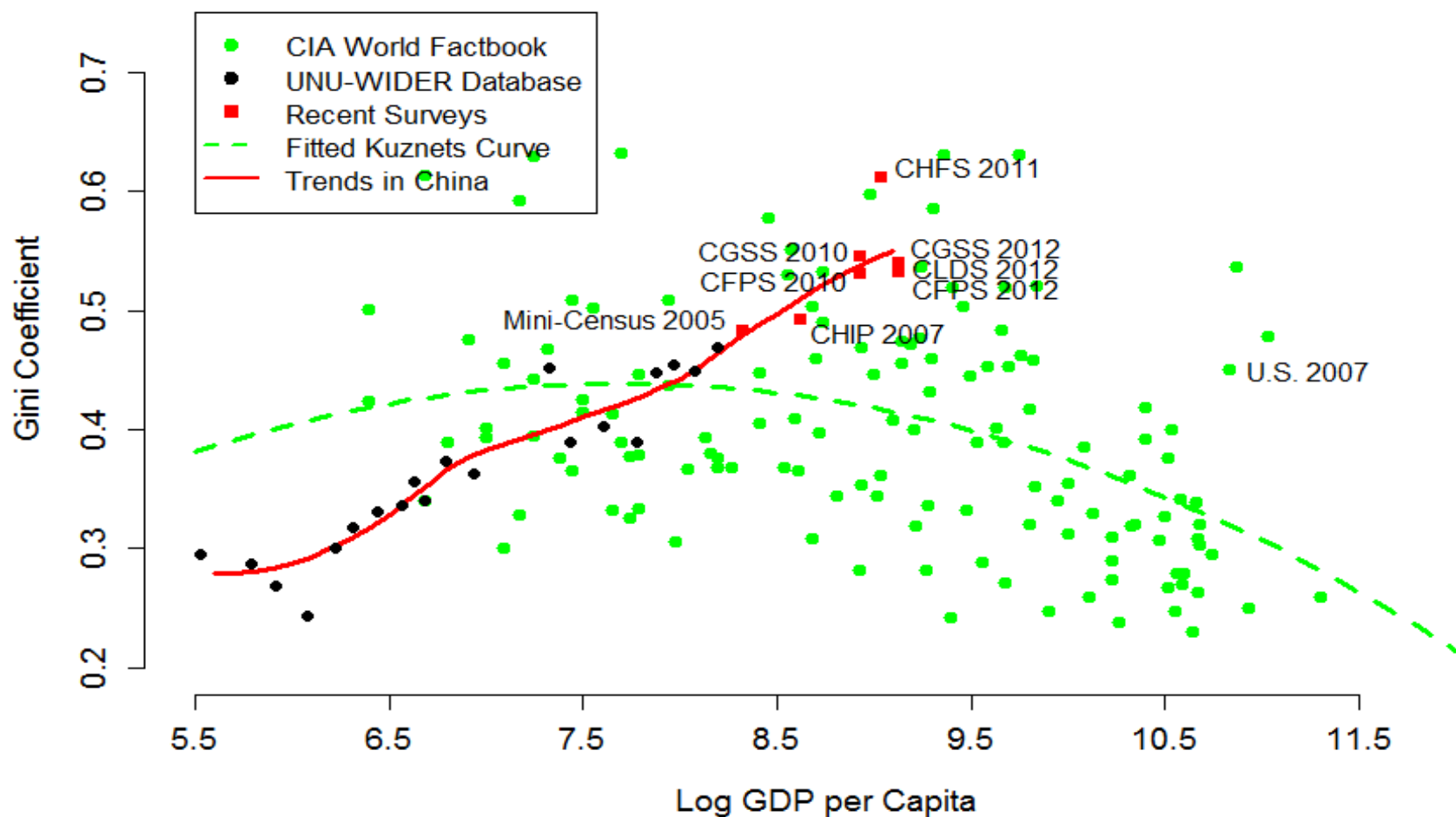
# Trends in China and the US Compared

Trends in Gini Coefficient in China and the United States



# International Comparisons ( Kuznets Curve)

**GDP per Capita and Gini Coefficient across Countries and Trends in China**



## 2. 财富不平等

- Xie, Yu, Xiaobo Zhang, Jianxin Li, Xuejun Yu, and Qiang Ren 谢宇、张晓波、李建新、于学军、任强. 2014. *Wellbeing Development Report of China 2014* 《中国民生发展报告 2014》 (in Chinese). Beijing, China: Peking University Press. 北京大学出版社。

# Wealth Distribution (2012 CFPS Data)

	Percentiles (%)						Gini	90/10
	0-25%	0-50%	75-100%	90-100%	95-100%	99-100%		
Raw	1.5	9.5	72.9	50.9	37.1	16.1	0.65	36.73
Adjusted	1.2	7.3	79.0	62.0	51.2	34.6	0.73	36.79

# US-China Comparisons

Country	年份	基尼系数	0-40%	0-60%	60%-100%	80%-100%	90%-100%	95%-100%	99%-100%
			(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
US	1983	0.799	0.9	6.1	93.9	81.3	68.2	56.1	33.8
	1989	0.832	-0.7	4.1	95.9	83.6	70.6	59.0	37.4
	1992	0.823	0.4	4.8	95.3	83.8	71.8	60.0	37.2
	1995	0.828	0.2	4.7	95.3	83.9	71.8	60.3	38.5
	1998	0.822	0.2	4.7	95.3	83.4	70.9	59.4	38.1
	2001	0.826	0.3	4.2	95.7	84.4	71.5	59.2	33.4
China	2012	0.727	4.2	11.6	88.4	74.7	62.0	51.2	34.6

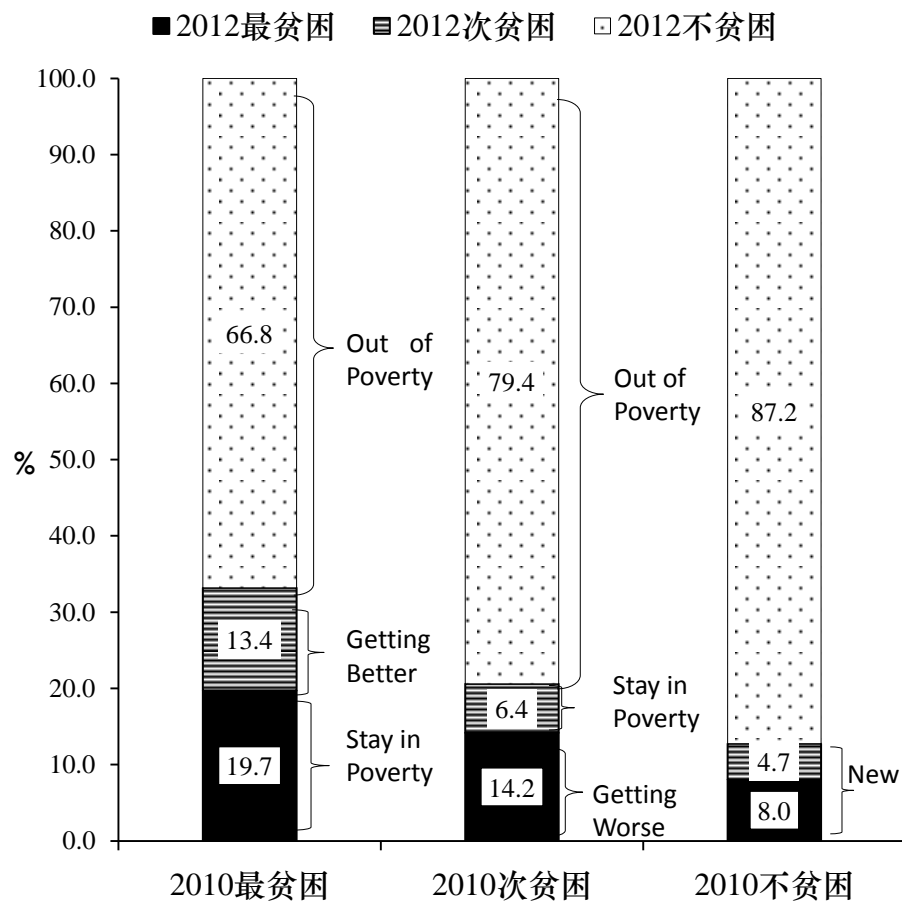
### 3. 贫困

- Zhang, Chunni, Qi Xu, Xiang Zhou, Xiaobo Zhang, Yu Xie. 2014. “Are Poverty Rates Underestimated in China? New Evidence from Four Recent Surveys.” *China Economic Review*.
- Xie, Yu, Xiaobo Zhang, Jianxin Li, Xuejun Yu, and Qiang Ren 谢宇、张晓波、李建新、于学军、任强. 2013. *Wellbeing Development Report of China 2013* 《中国民生发展报告2013》(in Chinese). Beijing, China: Peking University Press. 北京大学出版社。

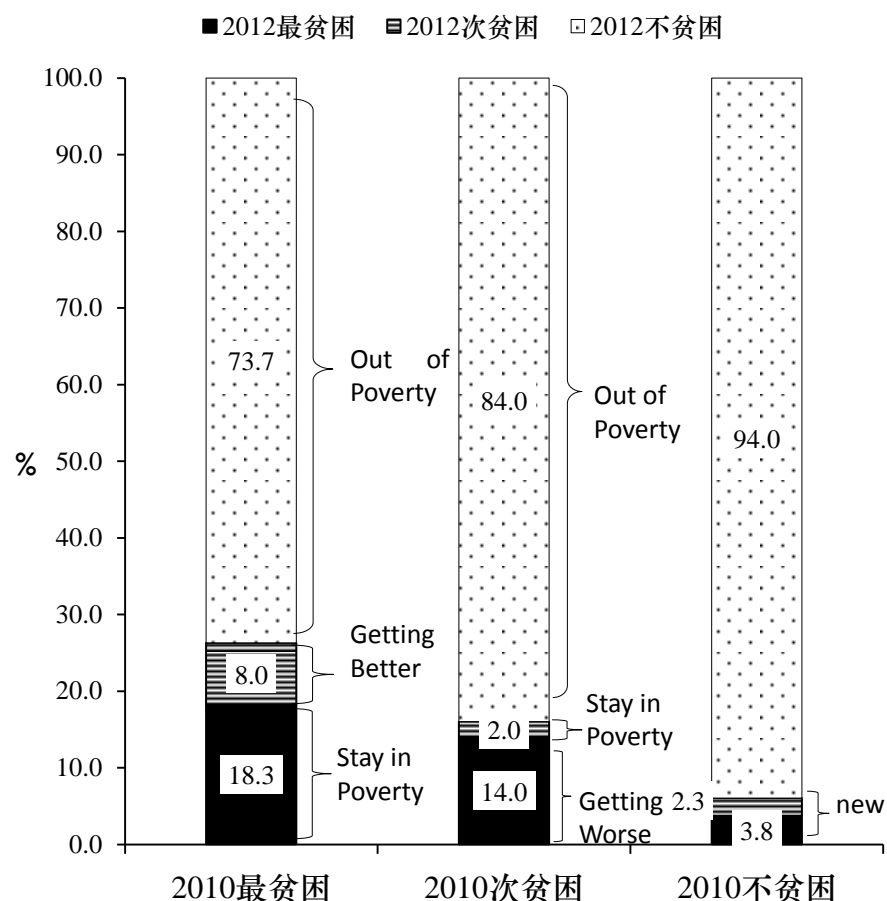
# Poverty

- Official statistics underreport level of poverty in China.
- The estimated poverty rate in 2012 is 7%-13% (depending on threshold).
- The estimated poverty rate in rural area is 8%-15% (depending on threshold).
- The estimated poverty rate in urban area is 3%-9% (depending on threshold).

The national poverty level has decreased in 2010—2012.  
The people followed by CFPS are getting better.



Changes in Poverty in Rural Families



Changes in Poverty in Urban Families



## 4. 婚姻与家庭

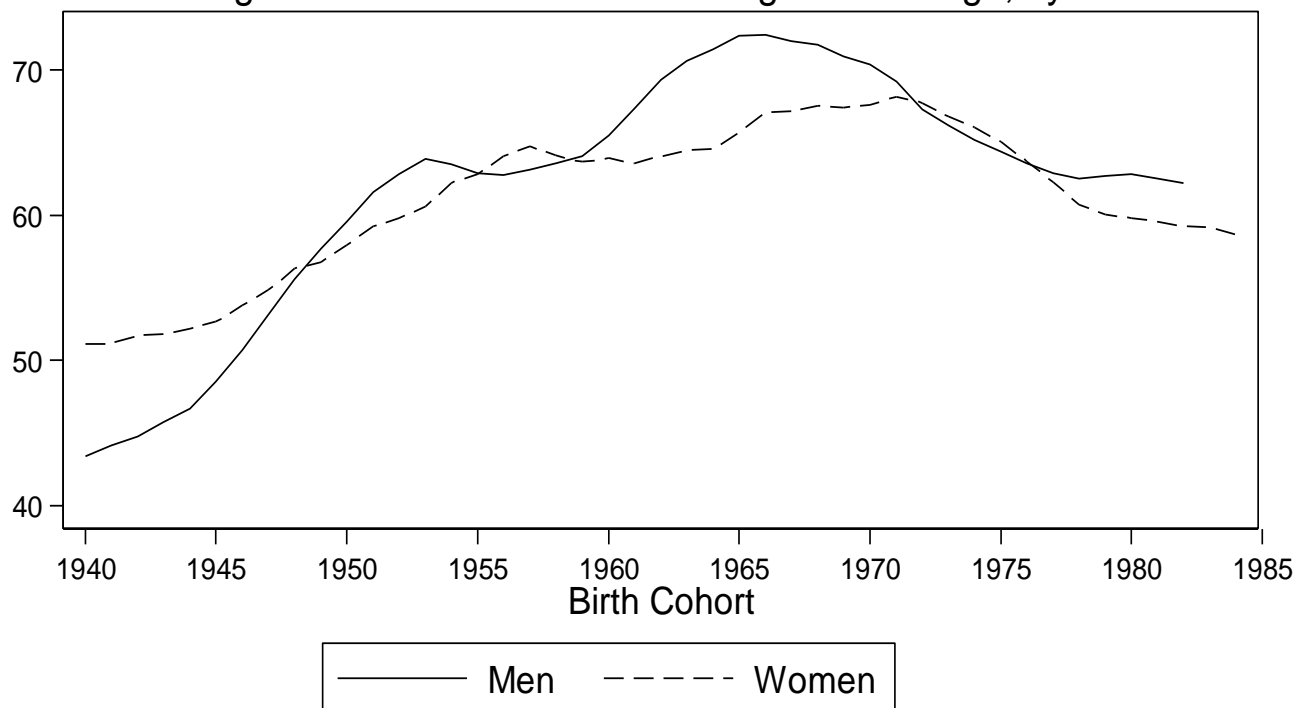
- Yu, Jia, and Yu Xie. 2004. “Cohabitation in China.” Unpublished.
- Xie, Yu, Xiaobo Zhang, Jianxin Li, Xuejun Yu, and Qiang Ren 谢宇、张晓波、李建新、于学军、任强. 2013. *Wellbeing Development Report of China 2013* 《中国民生发展报告2013》 (in Chinese). Beijing, China: Peking University Press. 北京大学出版社。

# General Observations

- Women's education attainment has reached parity with men.
- Economic factors have become important determinant of marriage (Yu and Xie 2013).
- Local housing price has deterring effects on age of marriage (Yu and Xie 2013).
- Hypergamy marriage pattern persists.
- Age gap between husband and wife has increased (Mu and Xie 2014).

# A Key Finding of Mu and Xie (2014)

**Figure 3** Percentage of Age Homogamy with Moving Averages for Marriages with Birth Cohort Median Age at Marriage, by Gender



**Note:** Age homogamy is defined as marriages with husband-minus-wife age gaps lying between [0,3] years. For this figure, percentages of age homogamy are calculated only for those who got married at median age of first marriage within each birth cohort from 1940 to 1984, respectively for men and women. To observe the trends more clearly, we constructed moving averages for the adjacent seven birth cohorts with equal weights.

**Source:** National Bureau of Statistics of China, China 2005 1% Population Inter-census Survey.

Figure 1a. Kaplan-Meier survival curves of transitions to first marriage for urban males by education

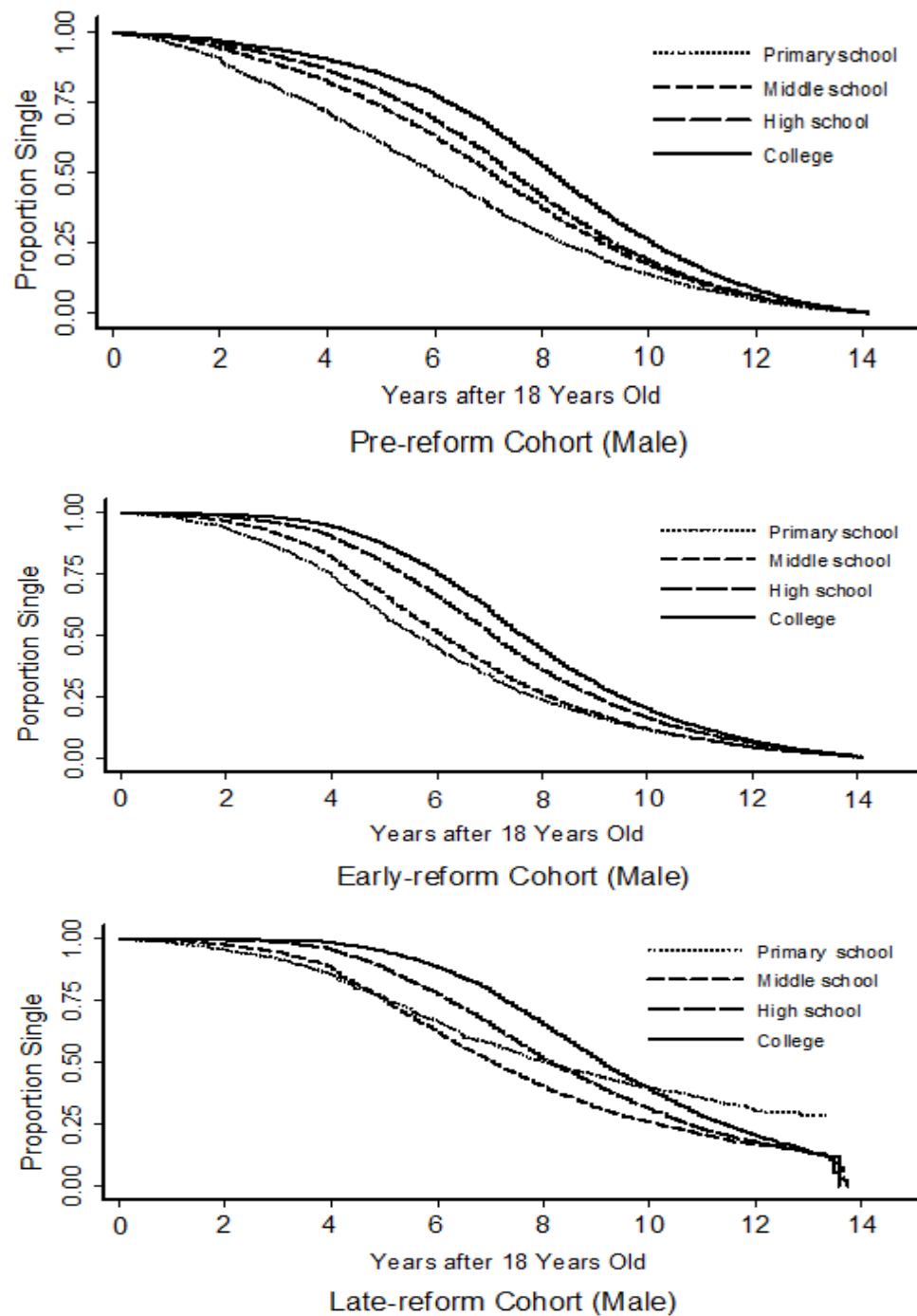
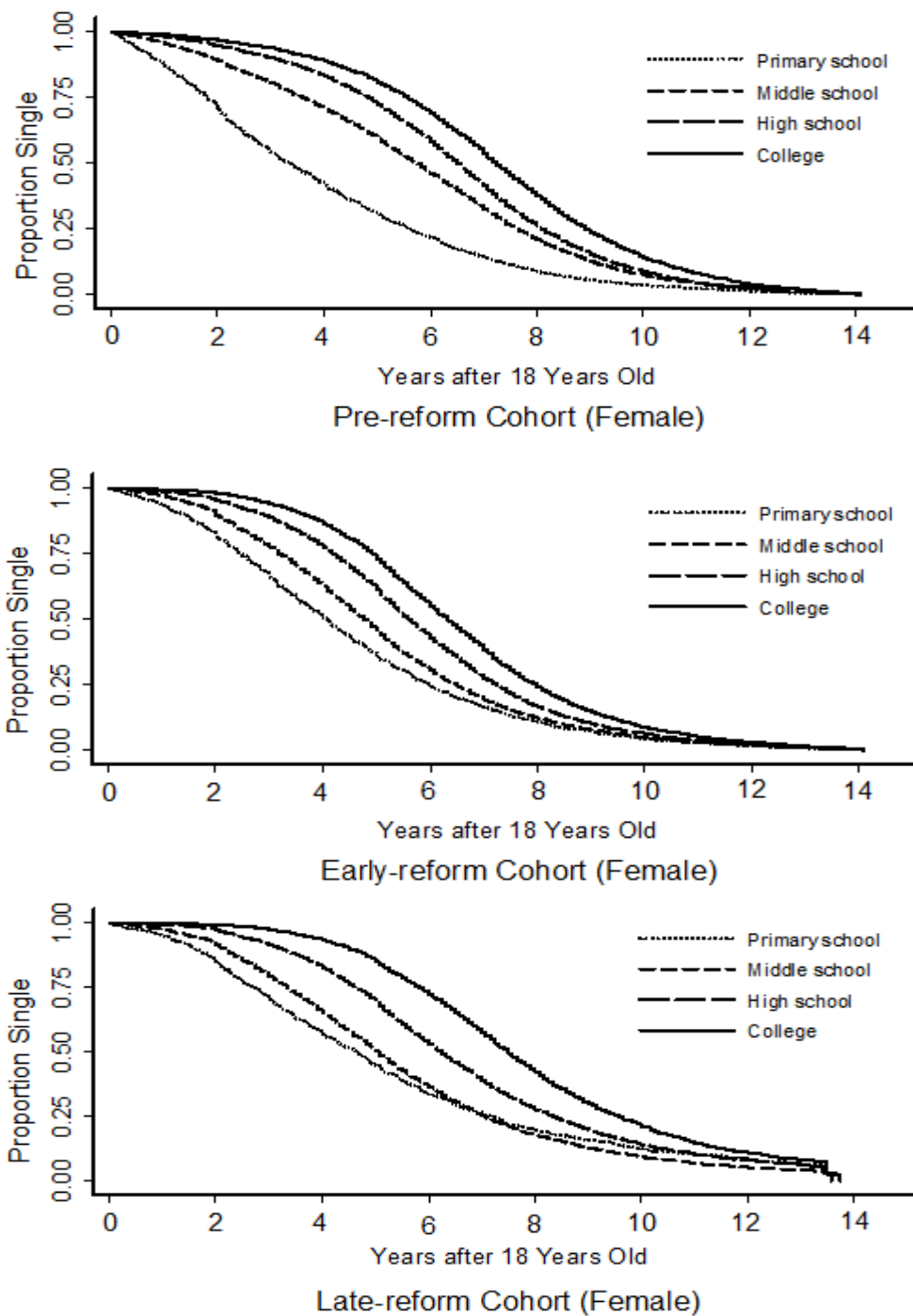
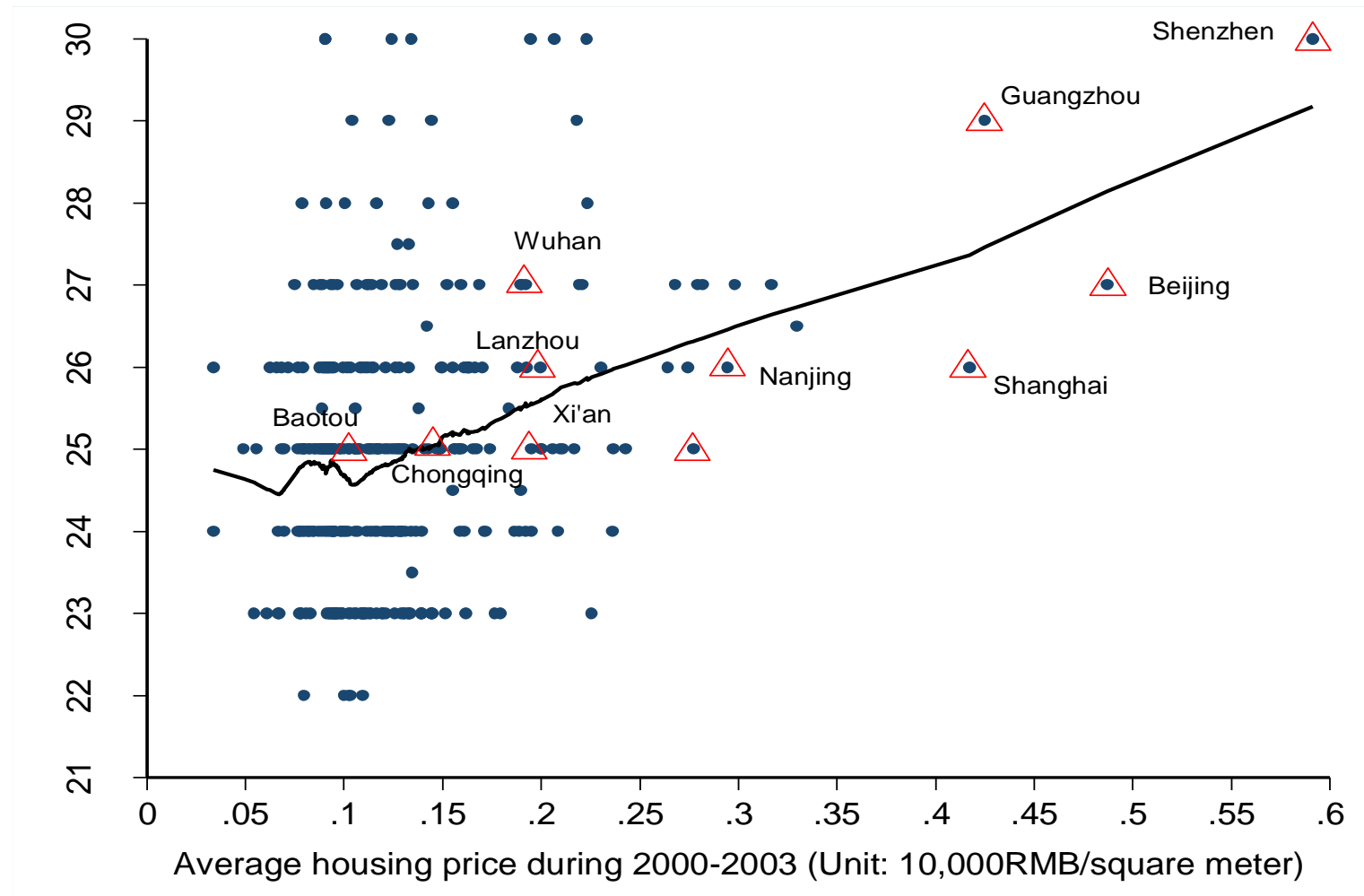


Figure 1.b Kaplan-Meier survival curves of transitions to first marriage for urban females by education



# Housing Price and Men's Age of Marriage (Yu and Xie 2013)



# Cohabitation before marriage by cohort of first marriage and education (Xie et al. 2013)

Cohort of first marriage	Non-cohabitation	Cohabitation	Total (obs.)
1970 prior	98.2	1.8	100.0 (1876)
1970~1979	98.0	2.0	100.0 (1647)
1980~1989	95.0	5.0	100.0 (2763)
1990~1999	87.9	12.1	100.0 (2283)
2000~2012	67.4	32.6	100.0 (2765)

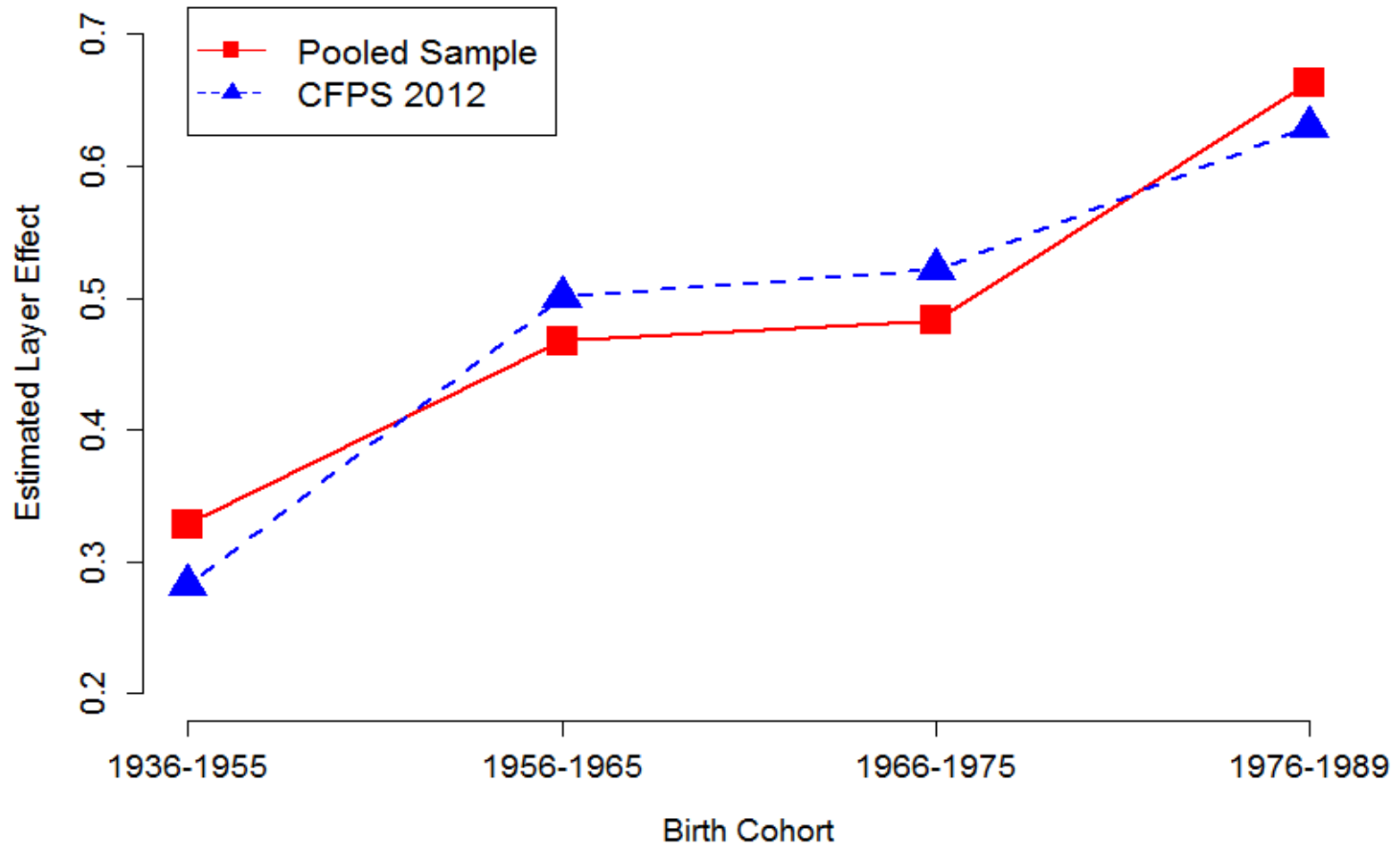
		Non-cohabitation	Cohabitation	Total (obs.)
<b>Husband Education</b>	Illiterate	94.3	5.7	100.0 (2507)
	Primary School	89.8	10.2	100.0 (2625)
	Middle School	85.1	14.9	100.0 (3432)
	High School	82.9	17.1	100.0 (1512)
	College and Above.	77.3	22.7	100.0 (784)
<b>Wife Education</b>	Illiterate	95.6	4.4	100.0 (4496)
	Primary School	86.8	13.2	100.0 (2257)
	Middle School	81.8	18.2	100.0 (2676)
	High School	81.0	19.0	100.0 (1148)
	College and Above.	74.5	25.5	100.0 (604)

## 5. 代际社会流动

- Ongoing work with Xiang Zhou



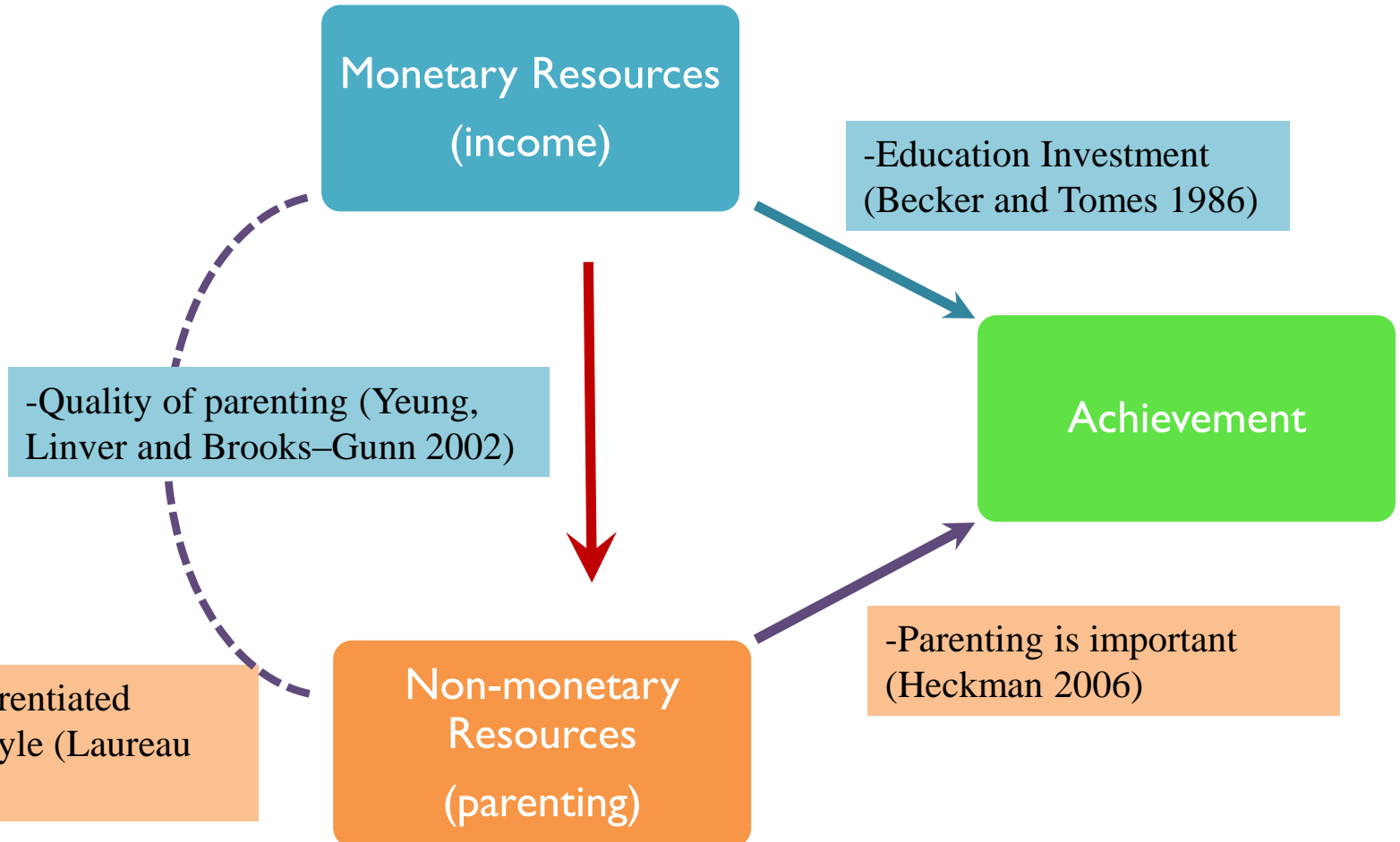
# Estimated Layer Effects from Unidiff Model (Farming Destinations Blocked)



## 6. 幼儿、青少年成长

- Xu, Hongwei, and Yu Xie. 2013. "The Causal Effects of Rural-to-Urban Migration on Children's Wellbeing in China." Research Report 13-798, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan  
(<http://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/pubs/pdf/rr13-798.pdf>).
- Liu, Airan, and Yu Xie. 2013. "Influences of Monetary and Nonmonetary Family Resources on Children's Development in Verbal Ability in China." Research Report 13-800, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan  
(<http://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/pubs/pdf/rr13-800.pdf>).

# Family SES and Achievement Disparities



# What's Different for China?

- State has strong power, and shape individuals' educational opportunities.
- Children's achievement is important to a family in traditional Chinese culture.
- Confucian culture: Educational-oriented parenting style regardless of a family's SES.

**Table 4 Regression of Children's Word Score on Monetary Resources, Parenting Attitudes and Practices**

	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
	Coef.	sig	Coef.	sig	Coef.	sig	Coef.	sig	Coef.	sig
<b>Constant</b>	3.52	**	6.94	***	3.50		-2.72		-5.45	*
<b>Log(Family Income Per Capita)</b>	.45	**			.43	**			.36	*
<b>Education Expenses(in 1,000<sup>a</sup>)</b>			.07		.06					
<b>Parenting Attitudes and Practice</b>										
<b>Academic Expectation</b>							.07	***	.07	***
<b>Educational Involvement</b>							.05	*	.05	*
<b>Family Environment</b>							.45	***	.42	***
<b>Control For</b>										
<b>Grade</b>	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<b>Gender</b>	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<b>Structural Factors</b>	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<b>Parents' Characteristics</b>	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	0.442		0.441		0.443		0.457		0.458	

N= 2954, + p<0.1, \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

a. The amount of money is measured in yuan or RMB

one standard deviation increase (1.25 points) in family environment = 145% increase in family's income

# Educational Involvement

**F6** The following questions are related to your caring about your child's study and life. Please answer according to the actual situation last year [Show card].

1. Very often (6-7 times a week)	2. Often (2-3 times a week)	3. Sometimes (1-2 times a week)	4. Rarely (Once a month)	5. Never
<b>F601</b>	How often did you give up watching TV shows you liked to avoid disturbing your child when he/she was studying?			
<b>F602</b>	How often have you discussed what happens at school with your child since this semester started/last semester?			
<b>F603</b>	How often did you ask the child to finish homework?			
<b>F604</b>	How often did you check the child's homework?			
<b>F605</b>	How often did you restrict the child from watching TV?			
<b>F606</b>	How often did you restrict the types of TV programs the child could watch?			

# Family Environment (Interview Observation)

**Z301 Home environment (such as child's artwork, books, or other study materials) indicates that the parents care about the child's education.**

**Z302 The parents take the initiative to actively communicate with the child.**

<b>1.</b>		<b>3. Neither</b>	
<b>Extremely</b>	<b>2. Agree</b>	<b>agree nor</b>	<b>4. Disagree</b>
<b>agree</b>		<b>disagree</b>	

# Counterfactual Thinking of the Migration Effects on Children

- Urban children and migrant children are often compared – wrong comparisons.
- Urban children are advantaged structurally.
- Rural-to-urban migration as a treatment/cause
  - Migrant children are the treated
- A causal question of the effect of migration is
  - what a child's well-being would be had he/she migrated, compared to what his/her well-being would be had he/she not migrated?



# Xu and Xie (2013) Study

- Two-stage migration process
- Three distinct groups of rural-origin children

		Parental Migration	
		No	Yes
Child's Migration	No	Non-migrant (N = 1433)	Left-behind (N = 326)
	Yes	—	Migrant (N = 194)

	Migrant (mean)	Non-Migrant & Left-Behind (mean)	ATT		
Educational Performance					
Word test score	21.65	20.68	0.97	(0.52)	†
Math test score	10.78	10.04	0.74	(0.30)	*
Chinese grade reported by parents	2.76	2.71	0.05	(0.09)	
Math grade reported by parents	2.68	2.69	-0.01	(0.09)	
Political Knowledge	-0.07	-0.22	0.15	(0.09)	†
Subjective Well-Being					
Depression	-0.12	-0.18	0.07	(0.09)	
Positive self-perspective	0.05	0.03	0.02	(0.09)	
Inter-person Relationship					
N of quarrels with parents last month	0.58	0.46	0.12	(0.22)	
N of good friends	6.67	5.47	1.20	(0.86)	
Time Use					
Days/week doing housework/farming	2.46	1.75	0.71	(0.22)	**
Hours/week studying	44.57	39.42	5.15	(1.22)	***
Health & Nutrition					
Height (cm)	145.83	143.86	1.97	(1.05)	†
Weight (kg)	37.28	35.67	1.61	(0.78)	*
N of food types eaten last month	4.92	4.29	0.62	(0.15)	***
Interviewer's observation					
Comprehension capability	5.20	5.00	0.21	(0.10)	*
Mandarin fluency	4.77	4.30	0.47	(0.11)	***
Intelligence	5.20	4.93	0.28	(0.10)	**
Self-expression	5.26	4.95	0.30	(0.10)	**
Parents care child's education	3.37	3.21	0.17	(0.06)	**
Parents actively communicate with child	3.56	3.55	0.02	(0.06)	

Note: Bootstrap standard errors are in parentheses; ATT = average treatment effects on the treated.

†p<.1; \*p<.05; \*\*p<.01; \*\*\*p<.001

# Xu and Xie (2013) Conclusions

- Positive effects of child's rural-to-urban migration
  - Better-off than those remaining in the countryside
  - Do fairly well compared to urban native children
- Little or no effect of parental migration on non-migrant children's well-being
  - The extra economic resources brought back by their migrant parents do not automatically transfer into gains in objective well-being

# Cohabitation before marriage by cohort of first marriage and education

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# 总 结

- CFPS是目前中国覆盖样本年龄最广、内容最全面、有全国代表性样本的追踪调查
- 以客观、准确的数据为研究当代中国及其社会变迁的学者提供了宝贵的资料
- CFPS数据价值将随着追踪时间的长期积累而不断上升



谢谢!

