

Introduction of China Family Panel Studies (CFPS):

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2016 KLIPS Conference

Living History?

- China is undergoing one of the most dramatic social changes in history.
- These huge changes are occurring before our eyes .

Research Opportunities

- Great opportunity for social science research there.
- Need to preserve historical data for future generations.
- This is the most interesting time in China's history, and perhaps in the world history.
- Examples: sharp rise in economic inequality, large-scale migration and urbanization, and rapid first and second demographic transition.

Core Ideas

- Social Embeddedness:
 - Community
 - Family
 - Individual
- Temporality
 - Developmental (life course) perspective
 - Determinants and consequences of events

Major Topic Domains

- Economic activities and outcomes,
- Education outcomes,
- Family dynamics and relationships,
- Migration, and
- Health.

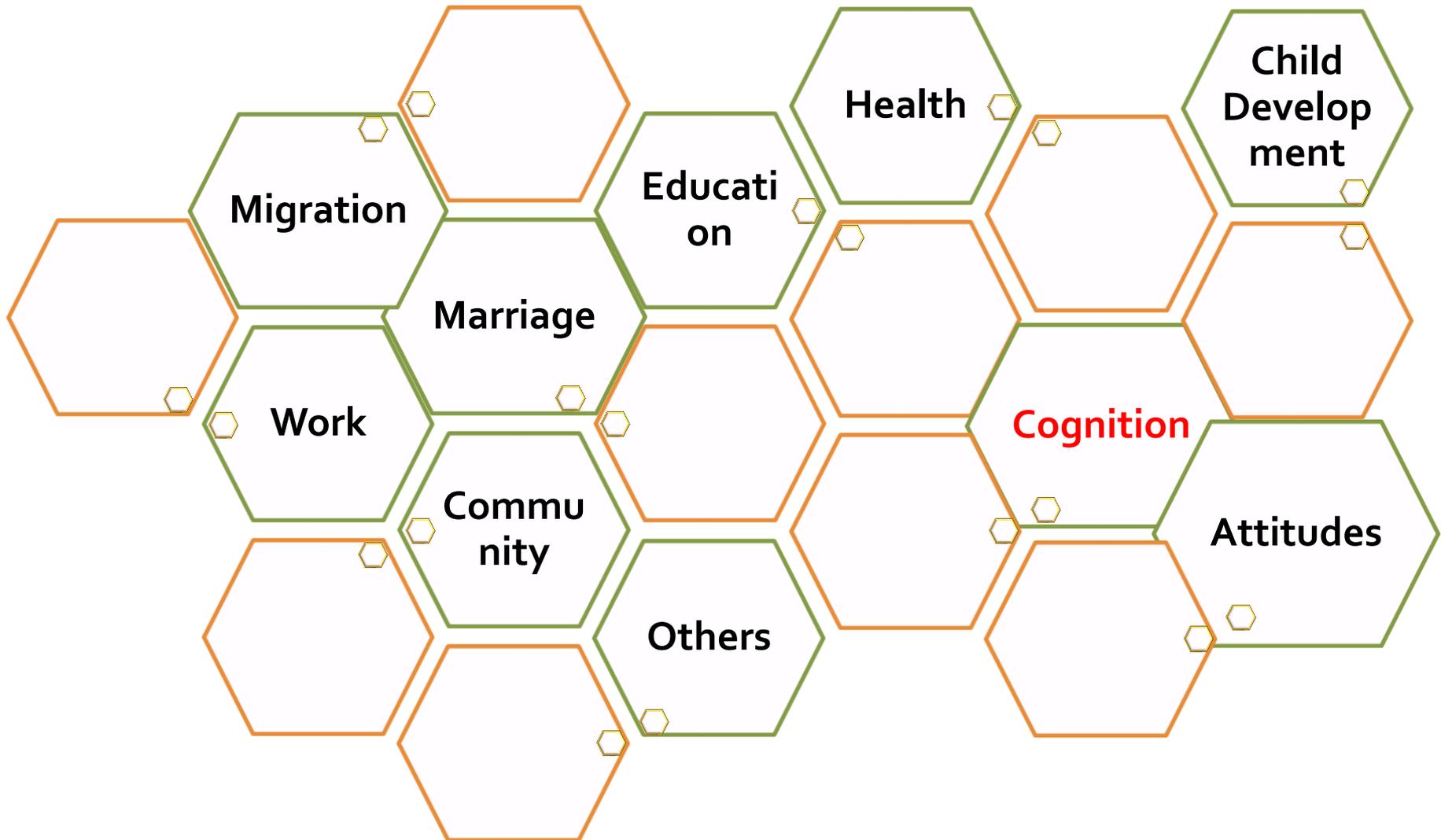
Key Features

- 1. All members over age 9 in a sampled household are interviewed.
- 2. All current and future children of the CFPS are also considered core members
- 3. Five provinces are chosen for initial oversampling (1600 families in each).
- 4. The CFPS respondents are tracked through follow-up surveys.
- 5. Integrated design for rural and urban China.

Work Accomplished So Far

- Pilot survey of 2400 households in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangdong in 2008 (paper and pencil)
- Pilot panel survey in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong was done in 2009 (CAPI).
- Baseline survey in 25 provinces in 2010 (CAPI).
- First follow-up survey in 2011 (CAPI).
- Second, major follow-up survey in 2012 (CAPI).
- Third, major follow-up survey completed in 2014 (CAPI+).

Basic Format: Modular



Some Methodological Innovations

- Cognitive assessments for all respondents, using two sets of instruments (2010, 2014; 2012)
- Anchoring vignettes for self-rated health and self-rated social standing (2012, 2014).
- Life-history calendar for work history and residential history (2012 onward)
- Measurements of non-cognitive skills among children and youth, completed by 2014.

The Target Population

- The study covers 25 provinces or their administrative equivalents (municipalities and autonomous regions) in China, excluding Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, as well as Xinjiang, Tibet, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, and Hainan.
- The population of these 25 provinces represents 94.5% of the total population in China. For convenience, we refer to the CFPS sample simply as a nationally representative sample.

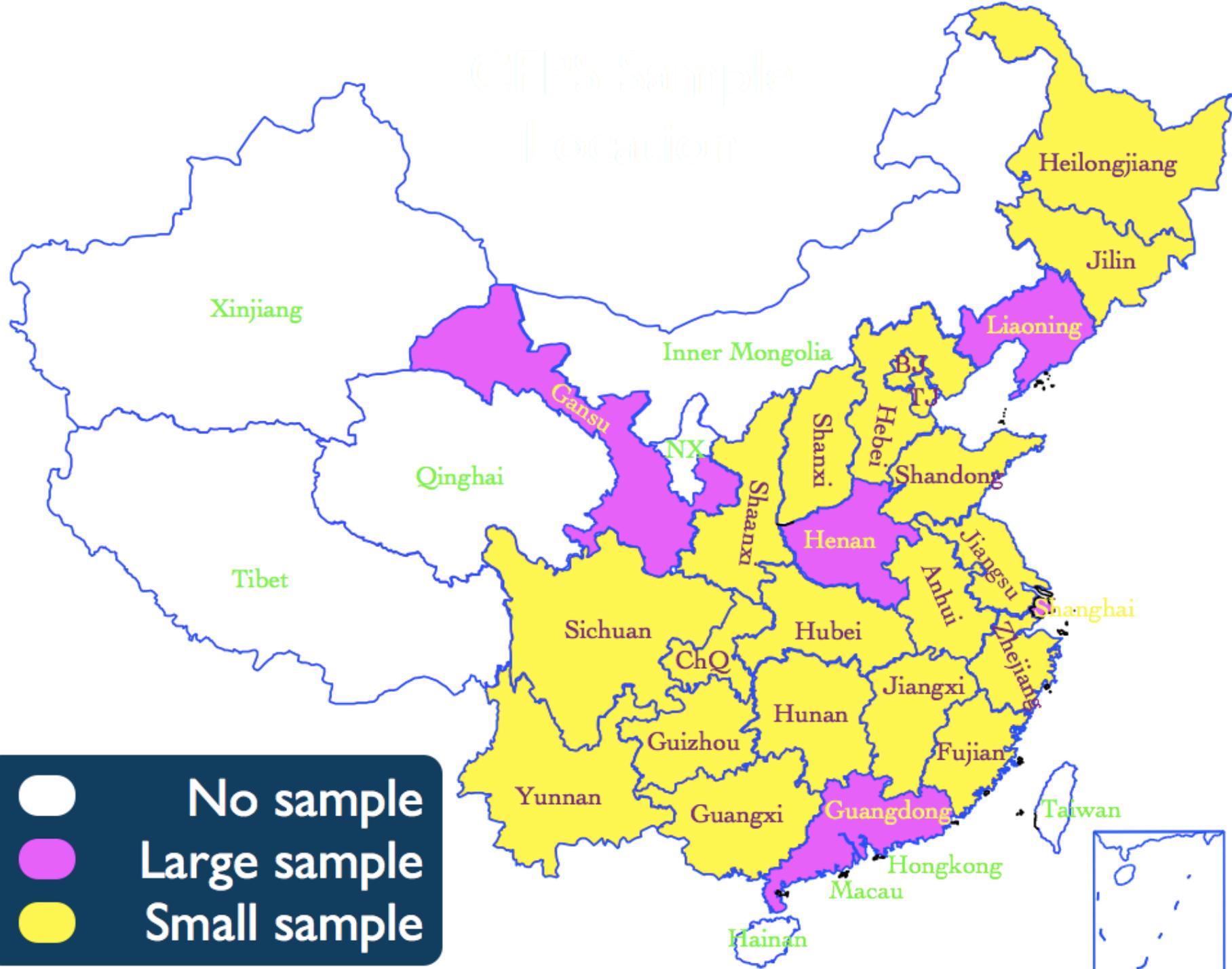
Implicit Stratification with Multiple Stratifying Variables

- We can apply systematic sampling -- > implicit stratification
- Multiple stratifying variables are used: with geography (administrative unit) being primary, SES being secondary.
- No rural/urban divide. Single frame with no explicit boundary.
- SES measures used: per-capita GDP, percent urban, population density.

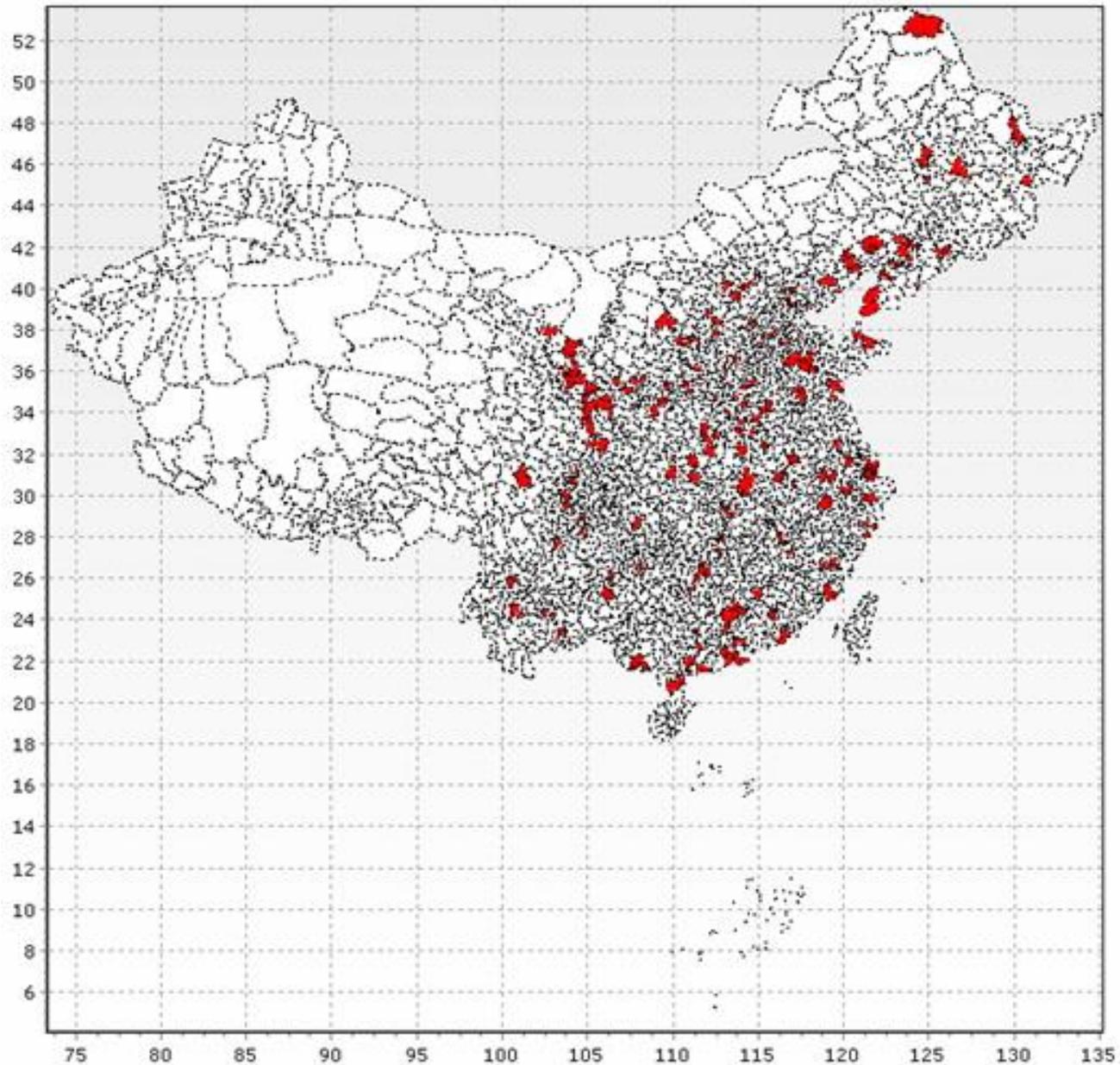
Subsample

- Five subsamples are regional oversamples, representative respectively of five provinces that are selected for inter-regional comparisons. That is “Large” provinces:
 - ✓ Shanghai
 - ✓ Liaoning
 - ✓ Guangdong
 - ✓ Gansu
 - ✓ Henan

CIPS Sample Location



Geographic Distribution of Sampled Counties in CFPS



Interview mode

- A face-to-face interview is the first choice.
- If a face-to-face interview can't be realized, a telephone interview is used as a substitute, for both individual and family.

Sample Size of CFPS 2010 (estimated)

| | Number of Variables | Number of Cases |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Village/Community Dataset | 222 | 635 |
| Family Relationship Dataset | 340 | 57,155 |
| Family questionnaire Dataset | 624 | 14,798 |
| Adult Dataset | 1,490 | 33,600 |
| Child Dataset | 961 | 8,990 |

Number of Cases by Survey Year

| 2012 | 2014 | No. of Cases | Percentage |
|------------------------------|------|--------------|------------|
| Baseline Families (n=14,960) | | | |
| √ | √ | 11,404 | 76.23% |
| √ | × | 1,285 | 8.59% |
| × | √ | 846 | 5.66% |
| × | × | 1,425 | 9.53% |

Quality Indicators

2010 Response Rate: 84.1%

Cooperation Rate: 87.0%

2012 Follow-up Rate: 79.3%

2014 Follow-up Rate: 84.8%

2010 Response Rate: 81.28%

Cooperation Rate: 96.58%

2012 Follow-up Rate: 85%

2014 Follow-up Rate: 89.7%

Individual
Level



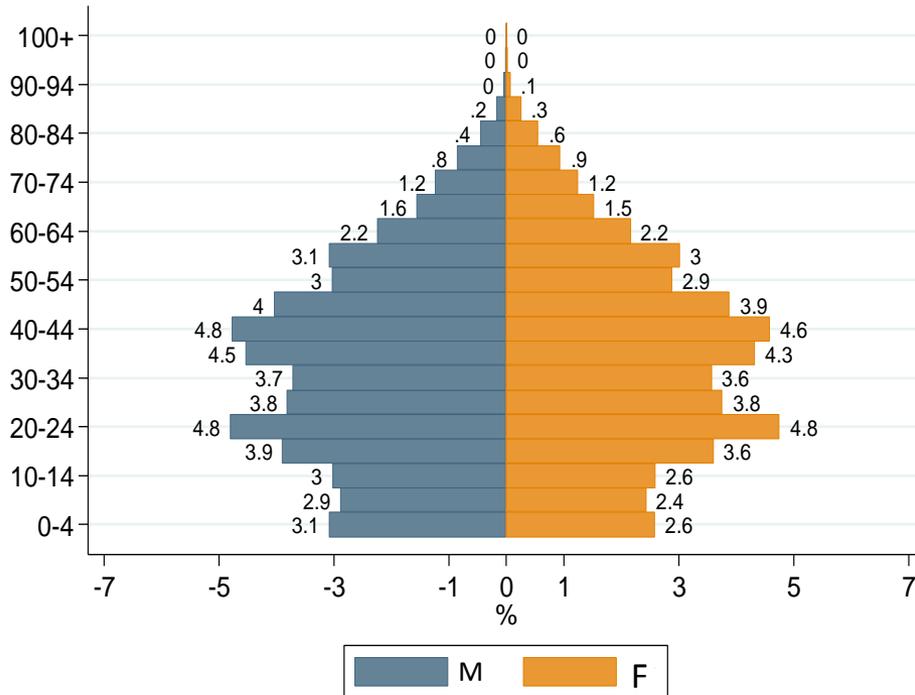
Family Level

Compared to response rate of PSID at baseline (76%).

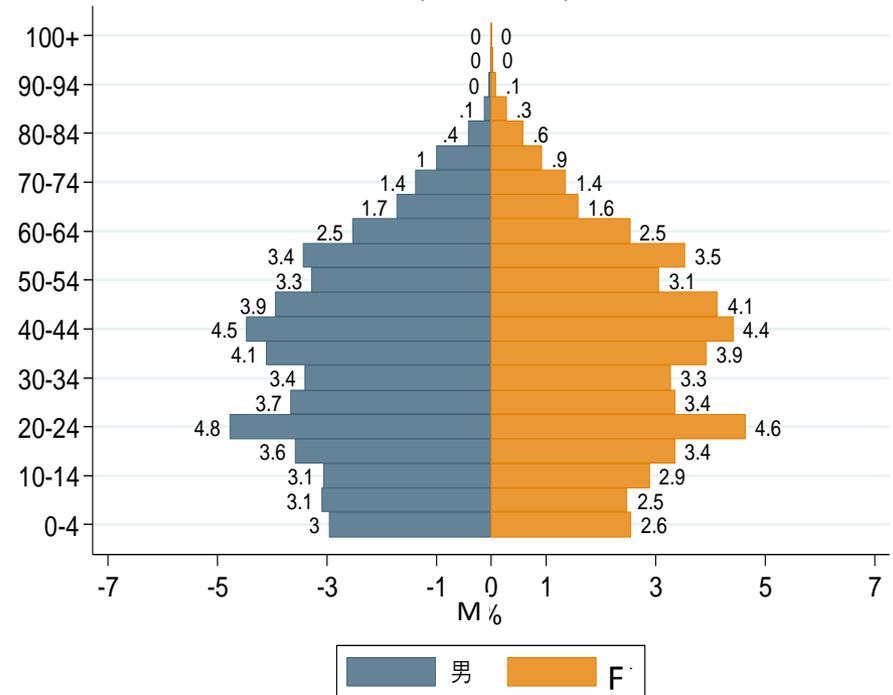
Sample Evaluation: Gender-Age Population Pyramids

(T1 members)

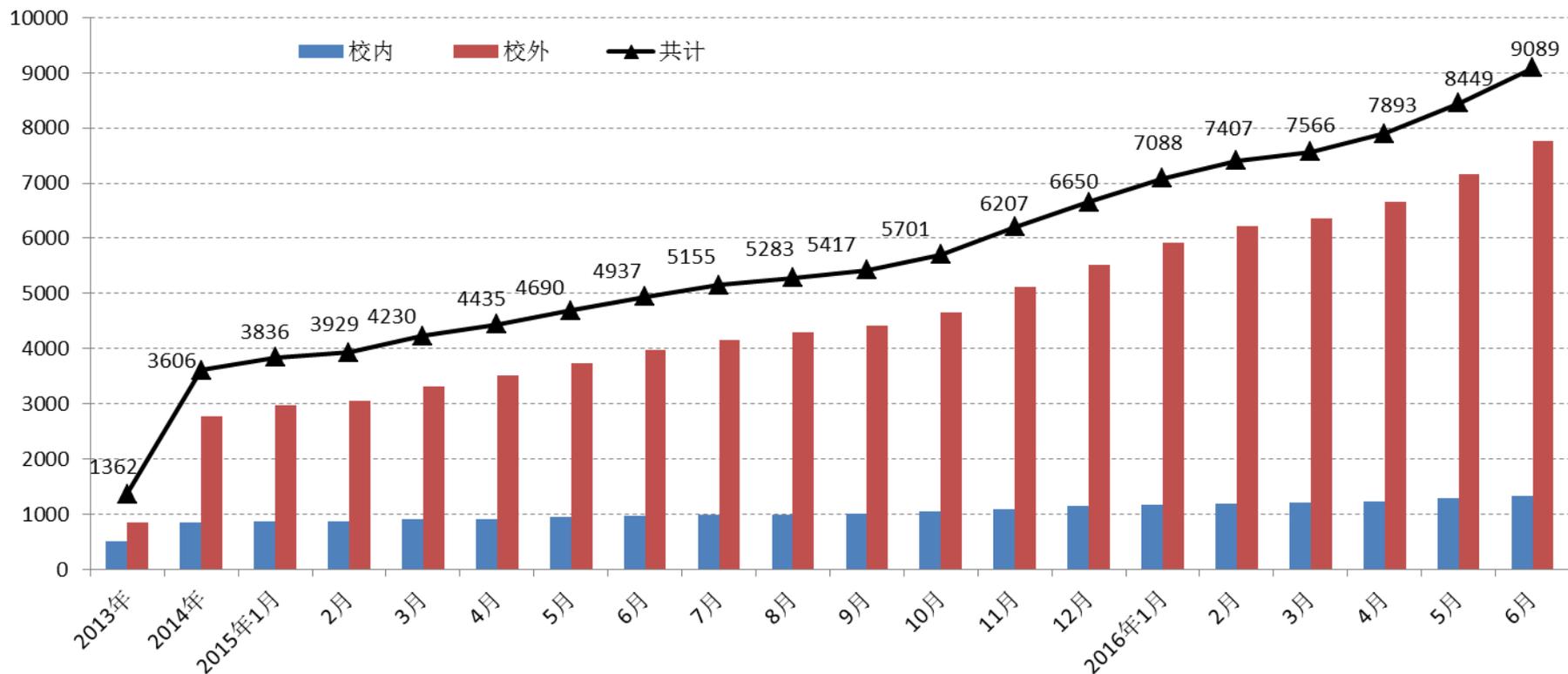
Census 2010 N=1,332,810,869



CFPS 2010(T1表成员) N=36,946



Uses of CFPS Data



Scholarly publications using CFPS data: 300+.

References in Chinese

- Xie, Yu, Jingwei Hu, and Chunni Zhang. 谢宇、胡婧炜、张春泥. 2014. "The China Family Panel Studies: Design and Practice (中国家庭追踪调查：设计与实施)." *Chinese Journal of Sociology* (《社会》 in Chinese) 34(2): 1-32.
- CFPS User's Manual.
- Technical reports
- 2013, 2014, and 2016 China Reports (中国报告).

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- Xie, Yu, and Jingwei Hu. 2014. "An Introduction to the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS). *Chinese Sociological Review*. 47 (1): 3–29.
- Xie, Yu, and Ping Lu. 2015. "The Sampling Design of the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS)." *Chinese Journal of Sociology*.
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