

Tables and Notes for
Social Mobility in China

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Outline

Introduction: Although we have come to believe that the stratification systems of modern societies, including developing societies on the one hand, and communist societies, on the other, are fundamentally similar, China appears to be an exception.

The Chinese stratification system is characterized by three distinctive features, **in addition to** the usual pattern of connections, within and across generations, of education, occupation, and income:

- A **registration (*hukou*) system** that distinguishes rural from urban people, with strong differentials in privileges (access to education, housing, health care, all but the most menial jobs, etc.) and great difficulty in moving from rural to urban status. In urban areas, work places (*danwei*) are the locus of social services, but people lacking urban registration have difficulty securing jobs in organized work places.
- A sharp distinction between **cadres** and **workers**, mainly in terms of opportunities for promotion but also perquisites. “Cadre” is an ambiguous term, sometimes referring to government officials, but often extended to include all those with a university degree. The personnel dossiers of cadres (in the broad sense) and workers are held by different bureaus.
- The centrality of the rank of the work place for quality of social services. Work places are ranked from central level down to village or section level with, it is claimed (e.g., Bian 1994), sharp differences in the quality of education, medical care, housing, etc., available to employees.

How are these differences manifest in stratification processes and outcomes?

- If we compare the basic model of occupational status attainment (Blau and Duncan 1967) in China and other nations, China does not look particularly distinctive; at most, China appears to be a bit more open than other nations (Table 1).
- If we compare mobility tables, however, China is strikingly different from other nations in that there is a relatively high level of mobility **into** agriculture. This is never seen in Western industrial nations, nor in other communist nations from Eastern Europe (see Table 2), nor—in general—in other developing nations. (However, Malaysia and Nigeria share this pattern, which we did not anticipate would be the case; this is an anomaly to be explained elsewhere.) The general tendency throughout the world is to get out of the fields and to keep one's children out of the fields. The result is that the Chinese data show the lowest pattern of off-diagonal association of any of the 13 nations compared here, except for Malaysia (Table 3).

How can we explain the Chinese (near) exception? The answer is straight forward (Table 4). Because the basic distinction in China is between peasants (those with “agricultural *hukou*”)

and others, the prospects of the children of peasants are not enhanced just because the father leaves the fields to work in rural industry or services (e.g., driving the village truck or school bus). This is confirmed by comparing intergenerational mobility patterns for those with agricultural and non-agricultural *hukou* at age 14. For those with agricultural *hukou*, large fractions of children of fathers with non-agricultural jobs (26 to 46%) now work in agriculture. By contrast, for those of urban origins, almost no one enters agriculture.

- Now consider other distinctive aspects of the Chinese system, with respect to occupational status attainment. Table 5 shows coefficients of a status attainment model for four groups:
 - Rural: those with rural origin, current rural registration, and current rural residence.
 - “Floating population”: those with rural origin, current rural registration, but current urban residence.
 - “Socially mobile”: those with rural origin, but current urban registration (regardless of current residence—includes a small number of persons assigned to development projects in rural areas, etc.). (Elsewhere we have shown that change in registration from rural to urban status is mainly available to those with a university education, but chances are also enhanced by communist party membership and military service.)
 - Urban: those with urban origin and current urban registration (regardless of current residence).

Main results:

- The intercept shows the expected score on the ISEI for females without party involvement of average age and social origins. Clearly it is better to be in a city, but better yet to have urban registration and best of all to have urban origin).
- As expected, education matters for all four groups. But it matters most for those from rural origins who obtain urban registration.
- Parental education matters only for those from urban origins. Since such people seldom leave the city of origin, perhaps parental education is a social capital indicator.
- It is an advantage to be a male in the countryside but urban-origin women get higher status jobs than do urban-origin men.
- Joining the communist party creates a large advantage for stable rural and urban people, but not for rural-to-urban migrants.

- Occupational status increases with age for those with urban registration but not for others, which probably reflects the job mix: seniority matters for bureaucratic jobs.
- Despite the fact that other factors affect occupational attainment, the big story is education, which is evident in the similarity of the actual and adjusted means ISEI scores in Table 6.

A major issue in China studies is whether and how life chances have changed in response to historical events, in particular the 1966-77 Cultural Revolution, in which schools were closed for several years and political criteria were used for admission after they re-opened; and the economic reforms since 1978. Table 7 shows coefficients of an occupational attainment model separately for three cohorts, defined by whether respondents turned 18 before 1966, during the Cultural Revolution period, or after 1977.

- We have shown elsewhere that the advantage for educational attainment of coming from a high status family, particularly an intelligentsia family, was reduced during the Cultural Revolution (Deng and Treiman 1997). Here we see a different effect of the Cultural Revolution—a reduction in occupational status returns to education for those from urban origins.
- Apart from this, there is little that varies systematically over time.

Finally, additional support for the importance of the rural-urban distinction can be found in Tables 9, which shows systematic variation in the number of material possessions and the quality of housing by migration status, net of education, and Table 10, which shows similar results net of occupational category. However, there is little support for the claim that *danwei* rank strongly affects quality of life. It is not clear whether the claim is overstated or whether the indicators available to us are not optimal.

Summary: Two distinctive features of China's stratification system have been revealed in this analysis: the crucial importance of a registration that distinguishes between urban and rural residents and favors the former at the expense of the latter; and the unusual propensity for the children of non-agricultural workers to engage in agricultural work, which turns out to be entirely restricted to those with rural registration (“peasants”). The data are consistent with another supposedly distinctive feature of the Chinese system, the sharp distinction between cadres and ordinary workers (which, in some versions, corresponds to a nonmanual-manual distinction) but we cannot in this analysis rule out the possibility that superior life chances are simply positively correlated with occupational status, which is true of Western nations as well. These data provide little support for a third supposedly distinctive feature of the Chinese system, the importance of the rank of the work place (“*danwei*”) (Table 11.)

References

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Table 1. Coefficients of a Basic Model of Occupational Status (ISEI) Attainment, for Selected Nations, Males 21-64.

	Metric Regression Coefficients					R ²	S.E.E.
	E _F	O _F	E	O ₁	Cons.		
<u>China</u>	-.202 ^a	.185	1.16	.493	4.04	.409	13.34
<u>Other Communist Nations</u>							
Bulgaria	.000 ^a	.008 ^a	.93	.516	8.76	.458	9.94
Czech Republic	.024 ^a	.066	2.08	.398	-3.40	.490	9.86
Hungary	-.085 ^a	.052 ^a	1.93	.441	-.97	.530	9.54
Poland	-.197 ^a	.156	1.59	.405	2.57	.475	10.19
Russia	-.005 ^a	.062 ^a	1.72	.408	2.62	.449	11.05
Slovakia	-.150 ^a	.048 ^a	1.55	.507	1.38	.562	9.25
<u>Other developing nations</u>							
TO BE ADDED							

^aNot significant at the .05 level.

Table 2. Outflow Tables for Males Age 21-64 in Selected Nations (6-category EGP classification).

China 1996

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VIIb	
Profs., managers (I,II)	39.2	10.7	56.8	.8	1.6	9.4	14.0
Routine non-manual (III)	7.2	21.2	22.0	.3	3.8	2.8	4.4
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	5.0	6.3	8.3	7.0	6.3	3.6	4.3
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	15.7	20.8	6.0	37.1	33.2	8.6	12.3
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	14.8	24.5	1.4	22.3	34.8	7.6	10.4
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	18.1	16.5	5.6	32.5	20.4	68.1	54.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.1
N	(234)	(36)	(118)	(151)	(97)	(1673)	(2311)

Other Communist Nations

Bulgaria 1993

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VIIb	
Profs., managers (I,II)	40.8	27.0	22.9	19.8	13.1	9.8	17.0
Routine non-manual (III)	4.0	6.4	0.0	4.5	3.4	2.6	3.4
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	7.1	6.2	21.1	6.7	5.0	3.0	5.1
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	23.7	32.8	41.3	36.8	27.1	22.3	27.2
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	22.5	27.6	7.2	27.5	45.9	37.9	35.5
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	1.9	0.0	7.5	4.7	5.5	24.4	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
N	(127)	(46)	(20)	(201)	(302)	(419)	(1115)

Czech Republic 1993

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VII b	
Profs., managers (I,II)	49.8	50.4	26.6	26.1	22.9	17.8	29.6
Routine non-manual (III)	4.3	3.5	5.7	4.3	2.3	1.8	3.3
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	6.9	12.6	6.8	7.3	5.0	5.2	6.3
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	22.9	16.5	61.0	36.2	30.5	27.3	29.7
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	14.7	14.4	0.0	23.4	34.5	26.9	25.4
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	1.3	2.6	0.0	2.6	4.8	21.0	5.7
Total	99.9	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	(325)	(55)	(7)	(447)	(517)	(231)	(1582)

Hungary 1993

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VII b	
Profs., managers (I,II)	45.6	23.5	20.9	18.9	14.9	10.3	20.5
Routine non-manual (III)	3.6	5.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.2	3.9
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	9.8	8.2	27.0	6.6	9.3	7.0	9.1
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	24.5	32.9	41.0	43.8	38.0	32.4	36.2
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	13.3	27.8	5.2	20.7	29.9	30.3	23.4
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	3.1	2.0	1.5	6.3	3.7	16.9	7.0
Total	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.1
N	(162)	(55)	(59)	(289)	(258)	(231)	(1054)

Poland 1994

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VIIb	
Profs., managers (I,II)	39.9	37.9	28.4	17.8	14.2	10.8	18.9
Routine non-manual (III)	8.8	4.0	3.7	5.7	3.0	3.1	4.5
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	18.7	18.7	22.9	12.9	13.4	7.8	12.8
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	17.5	27.9	23.5	41.4	32.6	25.6	29.3
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	11.7	11.6	12.6	20.7	31.1	18.9	20.3
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	3.5	0.0	9.0	1.7	5.7	33.8	14.2
Total	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	(137)	(26)	(56)	(210)	(209)	(333)	(971)

Russia 1993

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VIIb	
Profs., managers (I,II)	50.5	37.6	9.9	20.1	15.9	14.6	23.4
Routine non-manual (III)	1.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	1.1	0.9	1.9
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	5.2	5.9	30.7	3.5	1.0	0.8	3.2
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	21.8	16.1	30.7	45.5	42.8	33.4	36.9
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	18.3	32.1	19.2	23.7	32.9	26.2	25.3
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	2.2	5.4	6.3	4.3	6.3	24.1	9.3
Total	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	(192)	(20)	(22)	(356)	(220)	(267)	(1077)

Slovakia 1993

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VII b	
Profs., managers (I,II)	55.9	31.5	59.9	24.1	15.4	18.5	27.0
Routine non-manual (III)	2.8	9.4	11.8	3.4	4.4	6.3	4.6
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	4.7	5.5	0.0	4.8	4.2	2.9	4.2
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	22.5	42.7	16.4	45.5	39.0	36.6	37.4
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	12.2	10.9	11.9	17.6	29.3	25.7	21.1
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.7	7.7	10.1	5.8
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.1
N	(258)	(78)	(16)	(414)	(389)	(319)	(1474)

Other Developing Nations**Brazil 1973**

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VII b	
Profs., managers (I,II)	43.8	36.8	18.1	15.0	12.8	4.3	9.6
Routine non-manual (III)	16.7	23.2	14.6	14.4	12.5	3.8	7.2
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	10.8	14.7	30.0	12.1	10.4	12.3	14.3
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	9.8	16.8	13.5	27.6	24.4	10.8	12.9
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	11.1	7.4	15.0	22.1	30.5	14.4	15.5
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	7.8	1.1	8.9	8.8	9.5	54.4	40.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1
N	(306)	(95)	(720)	(340)	(328)	(4175)	(5964)

India 1963

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VII b	
Profs., managers (I,II)	45.8	11.5	4.3	2.1	1.6	3.6	7.5
Routine non-manual (III)	24.3	63.8	11.8	10.5	7.8	10.9	19.8
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	15.0	13.2	69.8	9.8	4.7	11.5	22.5
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	9.3	6.2	6.9	67.1	17.2	6.1	12.9
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	5.6	1.6	4.6	9.1	64.1	8.2	10.9
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	0.0	3.7	2.6	1.4	4.7	59.8	26.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.1
N	(107)	(243)	(305)	(143)	(128)	(661)	(1587)

Malaysia 1967

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VII b	
Profs., managers (I,II)	32.2	21.0	11.2	12.7	11.1	7.1	10.0
Routine non-manual (III)	14.5	32.8	11.9	10.5	9.6	2.9	6.5
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	5.3	4.3	34.2	5.2	9.6	3.5	6.9
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	8.4	10.8	10.2	28.4	11.1	4.2	7.3
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	8.4	16.1	15.1	18.6	30.7	9.8	12.4
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	31.3	15.1	17.4	24.5	27.9	72.5	56.8
Total	100.1	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
N	(227)	(186)	(403)	(306)	(280)	(3028)	(4430)

Nigeria 1971

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VII b	
Profs., managers (I,II)	35.8	14.8	15.4	11.1	11.9	5.7	9.4
Routine non-manual (III)	5.3	7.4	9.8	11.1	2.4	2.3	3.5
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	21.1	18.5	42.0	55.6	14.3	12.1	16.6
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	1.1	3.7	1.4	11.1	0	0.9	1.1
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	3.2	3.7	2.8	0.0	9.5	3.1	3.3
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	33.7	51.9	28.7	11.1	61.9	76.0	66.2
Total	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1
N	(95)	(27)	(143)	(9)	(42)	(970)	(1286)

Philippines 1973

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VII b	
Profs., managers (I,II)	45.2	25.7	18.9	9.2	9.4	4.7	8.8
Routine non-manual (III)	15.9	18.6	11.5	8.0	10.3	4.6	6.6
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	4.5	6.6	32.7	3.9	6.9	3.5	5.1
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	10.7	14.8	10.1	39.8	19.0	8.6	12.1
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	14.8	23.0	14.7	22.1	36.9	11.5	14.6
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	9.0	11.5	12.0	17.0	17.5	67.2	52.8
Total	100.1	100.2	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0
N	(290)	(183)	(217)	(412)	(331)	(3867)	(5300)

Taiwan 1970

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VIIb	
Profs., managers (I,II)	44.0	23.5	19.2	4.5	4.5	13.9	16.1
Routine non-manual (III)	18.0	29.4	15.0	4.5	6.0	6.5	9.7
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	14.0	14.7	33.3	22.7	19.4	17.1	19.9
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	8.0	2.9	8.3	45.5	3.0	3.2	5.7
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	8.0	26.5	18.3	18.2	50.7	16.9	20.1
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	8.0	2.9	5.8	4.5	16.4	42.4	28.6
Total	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.1
N	(50)	(34)	(120)	(22)	(67)	(432)	(725)

Table 3. Inheritance and Association Parameters from Equal Row and Column Effects Model 2, Selected Nations (males only except for China: rural and urban).

Country	IMM _d	μ	N
China 1996	.79	1.56	2,311
Rural origin (both sexes)	1.13	-1.71	3,247
Urban origin (both sexes)	.39	6.93	1,111
<u>Other communist nations</u>			
Bulgaria 1993	.43	2.24	1,115
Czech Republic 1993	.35	2.49	1,582
Hungary 1993	.37	1.82	1,054
Poland 1994	.50	2.33	971
Russia 1993	.44	3.20	1,077
Slovakia 1993	.29	1.66	1,474
<u>Other developing nations</u>			
Brazil 1973	.59	2.67	2,421
India 1963	1.89	2.10	1,587
Malaysia	.95	1.30	3,028
Nigeria 1971	.67	1.79	1,286
Philippines 1973	.96	1.54	5,300
Taiwan 1970	.90	1.78	725

Table 4. Outflow Tables for Persons Age 20-69 in China, 1996, by Type of Residence/Place of Residence at Age 14 (6-category EGP classification).

Respondent's occ.	Father's occupation						Total
	I,II	III	IVa,IVb	V,VI	VIIa	IVa,VIIb	
<u>Rural origin</u>							
Profs., managers (I,II)	23.3	7.4	40.2	.3	.0	6.4	7.7
Routine non-manual (III)	6.4	19.6	14.8	.0	3.0	3.1	3.6
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	4.5	.8	9.5	5.3	4.8	2.4	2.9
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	9.8	7.4	3.8	23.5	22.9	6.1	7.4
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	12.0	21.9	5.7	17.1	23.7	6.5	7.8
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	43.9	42.9	26.0	53.8	45.6	75.4	70.6
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
N	(203)	(25)	(63)	(130)	(79)	(2747)	(3247)
<u>Urban origin</u>							
Profs., managers (I,II)	47.3	19.8	56.0	1.3	6.2	25.5	34.2
Routine non-manual (III)	15.4	25.4	29.0	1.3	3.8	11.3	15.4
Small owners (IVa,IVb)	3.6	5.6	7.4	3.4	3.1	3.8	4.6
Foremen, skilled. (V,VI)	15.6	21.8	4.5	50.0	44.5	7.7	19.7
Semi- & unskilled (VIIa)	15.4	27.3	3.1	40.9	41.2	6.8	18.0
Agricultural (IVc,VIIb)	2.6	.0	.0	3.0	1.2	44.9	8.1
Total	99.9	99.9	100	99.9	100	100	100
N	(362)	(61)	(259)	(143)	(120)	(167)	(1111)

Table 5. Coefficients of an Expanded Model of Occupational Status (ISEI) Attainment, by Residential Origin and Current Status, Chinese Adults 20-69 in 1996 (p-values in parentheses).^a

	Rural origin, current rural registration & residence ^b	Rural origin, current rural registration but urban residence	Rural origin, current urban registration	Urban origin, current urban registration
Lower secondary schooling	2.3 (.000)	7.3 (.001)	11.5 (.000)	4.1 (.045)
Upper secondary schooling	9.7 (.000)	11.8 (.001)	21.7 (.000)	9.7 (.000)
Tertiary schooling	18.2 (.042)	no cases	33.6 (.000)	20.5 (.000)
Father's occupational status ^c	.134 (.001)	.077 (.293)	-.103 (.016)	.070 (.029)
Parents' years of schooling (sum) ^c	.137 (.195)	.102 (.633)	.072 (.570)	.190 (.003)
Parents' years of schooling (difference) ^c	-.149 (.253)	-.326 (.150)	.066 (.694)	-.078 (.357)
Male	2.5 (.000)	1.2 (.426)	.3 (.825)	-2.6 (.015)
Either parent CP member when respondent age 14	.6 (.613)	-2.8 (.220)	3.4 (.050)	1.0 (.436)
Respondent CP member prior to current job	9.3 (.019)	7.2 (.246)	2.5 (.179)	7.1 (.000)
Age ^c	-.052 (.100)	-.124 (.476)	.341 (.000)	.370 (.000)
Age-squared	-.002 (.401)	-.012 (.444)	-.015 (.004)	-.002 (.630)
Constant	18.9	28.1	32.3	37.9
R ²	.120	.141	.425	.283
S.E.E. (root mean square)	11.4	13.6	13.5	12.7
N	(1,970)	(359)	(626)	(1,156)

^aMissing values for father's ISEI and the parental education variables were assigned the mean and dummy variable "missing value flags" were included in the equation (scored 1 if missing, 0 if present), but are not reported in the table.

^bOnly 22 persons of urban origin had current rural registration, too few to sustain a separate analysis. Thus, these cases are omitted from this table.

^cExpressed as a deviation from the total population mean for China.

Table 6. Mean Occupational Status (ISEI) by Level of Education, Residential Origin and Current Status, Chinese Adults 20-69 in 1996.

	Rural origin, current rural registration & residence ^b	Rural origin, current rural registration but urban residence	Rural origin, current urban registration	Urban origin, current urban registration
<u>Mean Occupational Status (ISEI)</u>				
None or primary	19	27	33	39
Lower secondary	23	35	42	41
Upper secondary	31	40	52	47
Tertiary	[38]	-	65	60
<u>Adjusted Mean Occupational Status (ISEI)^a</u>				
None or primary	21	29	33	35
Lower secondary	24	37	44	39
Upper secondary	31	41	54	45
Tertiary	[40]	-	66	56
<u>Number of cases</u>				
None or primary	1,027	149	111	114
Lower secondary	767	158	220	502
Upper secondary	172	52	189	382
Tertiary	4	0	106	158

^aPredictions for males who were not party members prior to their current job, and whose parents were not party members and had average education and (for the father) average occupational status.

Table 7. Coefficients of an Expanded Model of Occupational Status (ISEI) Attainment, by Residential Origin and Cohort, Chinese Adults 20-69 in 1996.^a

	Rural Origin			Urban Origin		
	Pre-CR	CR	Post-CR	Pre-CR	CR	Post-CR
Lower secondary schooling	3.9 (.010)	5.0 (.000)	3.9 (.000)	10.2 (.023)	-.8 (.739)	6.9 (.018)
Upper secondary schooling	29.7 (.000)	17.7 (.000)	10.9 (.000)	25.7 (.000)	3.8 (.155)	12.3 (.000)
Tertiary schooling	40.4 (.000)	33.7 (.000)	39.4 (.000)	25.9 (.000)	17.7 (.000)	23.3 (.000)
Father's occupational status ^b	-.104 (.116)	.174 (.000)	.146 (.000)	.127 (.083)	.090 (.149)	.097 (.042)
Parents' years of schooling (sum) ^b	.725 (.038)	-.075 (.671)	.249 (.008)	.142 (.583)	.161 (.168)	.116 (.100)
Parents' years of schooling (difference) ^b	-.253 (.444)	-.090 (.670)	-.245 (.049)	-.026 (.946)	-.022 (.914)	-.153 (.150)
Male	-.1 (.944)	3.3 (.001)	1.0 (.194)	3.3 (.363)	-2.1 (.174)	-2.8 (.054)
Either parent CP member when respondent age 14	-1.8 (.710)	4.1 (.026)	-.4 (.715)	-.5 (.941)	-.9 (.668)	1.3 (.444)
Respondent CP member prior to current job	9.9 (.000)	9.7 (.000)	16.6 (.068)	6.3 (.052)	10.6 (.000)	6.9 (.024)
Constant	20.9	19.2	20.4	28.3	42.6	29.8
R ²	.415	.267	.293	.467	.231	.304
S.E.E. (root mean square)	12.3	14.5	11.9	14.6	13.8	11.9
N	(520)	(977)	(1,458)	(154)	(466)	(558)

^aMissing values for father's ISEI and the parental education variables were assigned the mean and dummy variable "missing value flags" were included in the equation (scored 1 if missing, 0 if present), but are not reported in the table.

^bExpressed as a deviation from the total population mean for China.

Table 8. Mean Occupational Status (ISEI) by Level of Education, Residential Origin and Cohort, Chinese Adults 20-69 in 1996.

	Rural Origin			Urban Origin		
	Pre-CR	CR	Post-CR	Pre-CR	CR	Post-CR
<u>Mean Occupational Status (ISEI)</u>						
None or primary	20	21	20	32	43	28
Lower secondary	25	27	25	42	42	38
Upper secondary	52	41	34	61	48	45
Tertiary	64	62	63	64	67	57
<u>Adjusted Mean Occupational Status (ISEI)^a</u>						
None or primary	21	23	21	32	41	27
Lower secondary	25	28	25	42	40	34
Upper secondary	51	40	32	57	44	39
Tertiary	61	56	61	58	58	50
<u>Number of cases</u>						
None or primary	356	460	471	54	235	17
Lower secondary	99	337	709	43	55	231
Upper secondary	45	148	220	34	135	216
Tertiary	20	32	58	23	41	94

^aPredictions for males who were not party members prior to their current job, and whose parents were not party members and had average education and (for the father) average occupational status.

Table 9. Means on Selected Quality of Life Variables by Level of Education, Residential Origin and Current Status, Chinese Adults 20-69 in 1996.

	Rural origin, current rural registration & residence	Rural origin, current rural registration but urban residence	Rural origin, current urban registration	Urban origin, current urban registration
<u>Mean number of material possessions (out of 14)^a</u>				
None or primary	2.6	3.3	4.2	4.6
Lower secondary	3.2	3.9	4.9	5.5
Upper secondary	3.4	4.9	5.2	6.1
Tertiary	[4.7]	-	5.9	7.0
<u>Mean housing quality (0-5 scale)^b</u>				
None or primary	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.6
Lower secondary	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.9
Upper secondary	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.1
Tertiary	[1.8]	-	3.3	3.3
<u>Number of cases</u>				
None or primary	1,819	233	393	337
Lower secondary	814	184	299	657
Upper secondary	177	58	234	503
Tertiary	7	0	120	191

^a “Do you have the following items in your home now?": TV, refrigerator, electric rice cooker, clothes washing machine, electric fan, air conditioner, video cassette recorder, video camera, telephone, microwave oven, personal computer, bicycle or tricycle, motorcycle, truck or car.

^b “Does your residence have the following equipment?": running water (“tap water”), electricity, indoor toilet for own family, piped gas, central heat (includes primitive [*tu*] heat).

Table 10. Means on Selected Quality of Life Variables by Occupation Category, Residential Origin and Current Status, Chinese Adults 20-69 in 1996.

	Rural origin, current rural registration & residence	Rural origin, current rural registration but urban residence	Rural origin, current urban registration	Urban origin, current urban registration
<u>Mean number of material possessions (out of 14)^a</u>				
Nonmanual	4.6	5.5	5.5	6.7
Manual	3.8	4.0	4.9	5.6
Farm	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.4
<u>Mean housing quality (0-5 scale)^b</u>				
Nonmanual	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.3
Manual	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.9
Farm	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3
<u>Number of cases</u>				
Nonmanual	88	24	293	458
Manual	204	127	165	353
Farm	2,098	65	29	21

^a “Do you have the following items in your home now?”: TV, refrigerator, electric rice cooker, clothes washing machine, electric fan, air conditioner, video cassette recorder, video camera, telephone, microwave oven, personal computer, bicycle or tricycle, motorcycle, truck or car.

^b “Does your residence have the following equipment?”: running water (“tap water”), electricity, indoor toilet for own family, piped gas, central heat (includes primitive [*tu*] heat).

Table 11. Means on Selected Quality of Life Variables by Occupation Category and Rank of Work Unit (*danwei*), Chinese Adults 20-69 in 1996.

	Nonmanual	Manual
<u>Mean number of material possessions (out of 14)^a</u>		
Prefecture or bureau level and above	5.8	6.3
County or department level	6.3	5.3
Township or division level and below	5.7	4.6
<u>Mean housing quality (0-5 scale)^b</u>		
Prefecture or bureau level and above	2.8	2.6
County or department level	3.2	2.9
Township or division level and below	2.9	2.6
<u>Number of cases</u>		
Prefecture or bureau level and above	469	27
County or department level	227	295
Township or division level and below	78	101

^a “Do you have the following items in your home now?”: TV, refrigerator, electric rice cooker, clothes washing machine, electric fan, air conditioner, video cassette recorder, video camera, telephone, microwave oven, personal computer, bicycle or tricycle, motorcycle, truck or car.

^b “Does your residence have the following equipment?”: running water (“tap water”), electricity, indoor toilet for own family, piped gas, central heat (includes primitive [*tu*] heat).