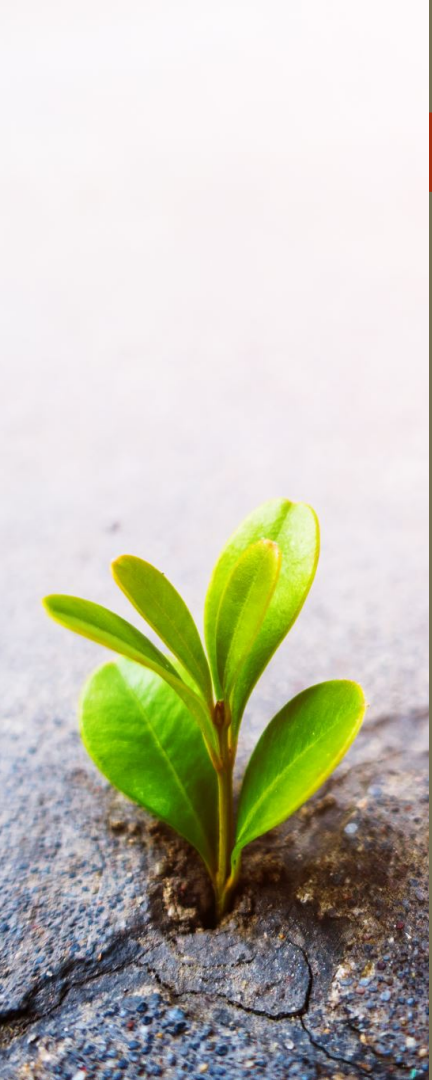


# Women, Marital Status and Homeownership in Urban China

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# Incentives

- Going solo
- SHE consumption



## **Women, Marital status and Homeownership**

- Previous research noted that women have shown a weak tendency to own a house, which have affected personal wellbeing (Stillman & Liang, 2010).
- Some research focused on examining the homeownership differences within single individuals.

# Purpose

- To further our understanding about role of gender and marital status played in the homeownership decisions and ;
- To understand other determinants of homeownership



## Data

- China General Social Survey (CGSS)
  - 2010 to 2015 China General Social Survey (CGSS) datasets
- Sample selection
  - urban residents
  - “never married” and “married couples”
- DV: Homeownership
- Main IV: gender and marital status

# Preliminary Results

- For the total sample, 68.3% of the respondents owned at least a house. The homeownership rate was around 33.2% for never married women, 40.9% for never married men and 72.1% for couples.
- Compared to married couples, never married men and women were less likely to be homeowners
- Other significant factors related to homeownership



## Discussion

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Compared to other cohorts, never married women were found to be young, well educated and healthy.

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Never married individuals were less likely to be the homeowners compared to the married couples, which was consistent with prior research

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The probability of homeownership of never women was lower compared to the never married men cohort.



# Future Studies

- Other types of singles





Thank You!



Questions?