

Household Income Variable Construction

Household income is conceptualized as the sum of all sources of income and revenue minus expenditures. There are questions about nine potential sources of income in the questionnaires: business, farming, fishing, gardening, livestock, non-retirement wages, retirement income, subsidies, and other income. Details on each source follow.

Data come from the longitudinal files for each income source. These files have all of the data for a household at each wave. Not all households are represented in each file. In general, if a household was present in one of these files, it was assumed that the household reported income from that source. Similarly, if a household was not represented in the file, it was assumed that the household did not report any income from that source. More recent waves included filter questions to help determine when a household had income from each source, and these filters were used when possible.

When a household was determined to have income from a source (by filter question or by presence in the longitudinal file), but the data were incomplete for that household, an attempt was made to impute the missing data. In order of preference, imputation was usually based on the household's previous and subsequent waves, the mean of households in the community, or the mean in the city/county. (Not all income sources were handled this way - see details below under each source.) If fewer than three households supplied data at any of these levels, imputation was not done at that level. If a value was imputed for a respondent, an impute flag was given the value of 1. This allows you to drop respondents with imputed data if you so choose.

After calculating household income from each source, total household income was constructed as the sum from all nine sources. This variable is called `hhinc`. The value at each wave was then inflated to 2006 Yuan currency values. This variable is called `hhinc_cpi`. The methods are described on the following pages.

Note that many households reported negative net income from their business, farming, gardening, fishing, or raising livestock. This is especially apparent for livestock: looked at over time, 61% of households who raised livestock reported higher expenses than revenues during at least one of the waves of data collection. This probably is due to the cyclic nature of raising livestock, but other activities like farming and gardening are subject to annual weather differences, and market prices can vary from year to year. As the project director noted, "It's normal that a person invested big money in livestock or other businesses and earned nothing in one year, might gain or lose a lot in the second year, and did nothing in the third year. I heard such stories several times when I participated in data collection or supervised the fieldwork."

Business Income

Variable: HHBUS—Total household net income from all household businesses operated by household. Component of HHINC, total household income.

Data Files: M07BUSN—Household-business-level records.
M07BUSI— Individual participation in household business activities.
This file is available but was not used because income and expense information in 1989 was converted to conform to other survey years.

Source: H2, Business type
H3, Revenue from this business
H4, Expenses

Basic Algorithm: Revenues from home business minus expenses for home business.

Imputation of missing values

Logic: Presence of a business type record for household is held as proof family had a household business. Any missing revenue or expense is imputed if source of imputation is available.

Revenue: If the household operated the same type of business at the previous and subsequent waves, values are averaged and used to impute revenues for the current wave. If only previous or subsequent wave data is available for the same business type, the available wave is used for imputation of revenues. If no adjacent wave data are available, Province-level mean values for revenue were calculated by business type within the same urban-rural stratum. If province-level means weren't available, Region-level means for that business type within urban-rural were used. Region was constructed from Province: provinces 21, 23, 37, and 41 are in the North, all others in the South. Province and Region were used for imputation where at least three same-type businesses were available for calculating the mean.

Expenses: Adjacent waves are not used to impute expenses, since prices tend to be volatile. Expenses were imputed from the mean of the ratio of expenses to revenues. This helped to smooth the wide fluctuations in expenses for a given business type. Expenses are imputed from Province- and Region-level mean values as described above for the same type of business where at least three same-type businesses were available for calculating the mean.

Farming Income

Variable: HHFARM—Total household net income from farming (see separate Gardening macro). Component of HHINC, total household income.

Data Files: M07FARMH—Household-level variables
M07CROPT—Crop-level records
H07FARMG—Individual activity records

Source: E7, cash for collective farming (individual level), 1989 - 2006
E9, in-kind for collective farming (individual level), 1989 - 2006
E13B, expenses to raise crop (crop level), 1989
E15B, receipts from sale of crop (crop level), 1989
E17B, receipts if crop kept had been sold (crop level), 1989
E19B, receipts if crop given away had been sold (crop level), 1989
E13, kg of crop grown (crop level), 1991-1997
E14, kg of crop sold to government (crop level), 1991-1997
E15, government price for crop (crop level), 1991-1997
E16, kg of crop sold to free market (crop level), 1991-1997
E17, free-market price for crop (crop level), 1991-1997
E12, expenses to raise all crops (household level), 1991 - 2006
E14A, receipts from sale of all crops (household level), 1991 - 2006
E16A, value of all crops consumed (household level), 1991 - 2006

Basic algorithm: Sum of individual collective farming income aggregated to the household level plus either crop-level income aggregated to the household level or household-level farming income.

Individual Income from Collective: Cash income from collective plus in-kind income from collective aggregated to household level.

Crop-Level Income/Expense:

1989: Income/Expense: Income from selling, consuming, giving away (barter) individual crops minus expenses in raising individual crops, aggregated to household level.

1991-1997: Income: Cash income from crops sold plus calculated value of crops remaining minus expenses (from Household level file below) raising crops. To calculate value of crops raised but not sold, which was assumed to be the amount consumed or given away, the amount of crop sold was subtracted from the amount of crop raised, and the remaining crop was valued at the lowest per/kg price at which crop was sold.

Household Level Income/Expense:

1991-2006: Expense: The total expense of raising all crops is recorded at the household level.

2000-2006: Income: Total income from crops minus total expense (above).

Imputation of Missing Values

Individual Level (Collective Farming)

If rural, and filter variables indicate collective farming activity, missing data is imputed where available. Because weather has such a great impact on farming activities, it was determined that previous and subsequent waves should not be used to impute farming variables. Therefore, only Community or County mean values have been used. An `_N_` value of at least 3 is required for imputation.

Crop Level (1989 - 1997)

We do not know the type of crop that the household raised, so missing values are imputed from data aggregated to some higher level in the same wave. (Note that Previous and Subsequent surveys are not useful sources of imputation since crop values vary over years.) For each household, each income or expense variable for each crop raised is aggregated to the household level and averaged among the number of crops raised by the household. These Household averages are then used to calculate Community Level means. The Community Level means per crop is then used to impute missing values at the Crop Level. An `_N_` value of at least 3 at the community level is required for imputation.

In 1989, if the household is rural and raises at least one crop, then missing expense is imputed at the Crop level (there is no filter variable for expense). Missing income variables are also imputed if rural and if filter variables indicate data should be present. Imputation uses the mean at the community level first, and county level second.

In 1991 through 1997, income variables are imputed if the household is rural and raised at least one crop. There are no filter variables for crop income variables in 1991-1997. Government and market prices are imputed from average values for all crops at the urban or rural level for a given wave. These in turn are used to impute crop income.

Household Level (1991 - 2006)

If the household is rural and farmed some mu of land, then missing Cash income, value of crops Consumed and Expenses are imputed where necessary. Use Community means

when at least three community-level values are available. If three community-level values are not available, use County means if three values are available.

From 1993 through 2006, the imputation of Total Expense of Raising Crops is derived from the Community or County average expense per mu of land farmed multiplied by the number of mu the household raises. The imputation of Expense in 1991 is based on the average Community or County expense per crop raised because mu of land farmed is not available in 1991.

Beginning in 2000, Total Cash Income and Total Consumed are imputed derived from the Community or County averages per mu of land farmed multiplied by the number of mu the family farms.

Gardening Income

Variable: HHGARD—Total household net income from household garden or orchard. Component of HHINC, total household income.

Data Files: M07GARDH—Household-level gardening records

Basic Algorithm: Sum of cash from sale of garden produce plus value of produce consumed minus gardening expenses. Note: Expenses were not recorded in 1989; zero is assumed.

Source: D5, revenue from sale of home garden produce, 1989 - 2006
D6, market value of consumed produce, 1989 - 2006
D7, expenses to grow produce, 1991-2006

Imputation

For 1989, there are no filter variables available. D1 (does household have a home garden) is assumed to be 1 for 1989 and 1991. (If the Household ID is in the Garden File, the household is assumed to have a garden.) If the household is rural and had a garden or sold produce from the garden, the market value of consumed produce (D6) and expenses to grow produce (D7) are imputed, where necessary. If the household sold produce, revenue from sale of produce (D5) is imputed, where necessary. Imputations use community means when at least three community-level values are available. If three community-level values are not available, county means are used if three values are available.

Expenses (D7) was not asked in 1989. It is imputed using 1991 values first at the province/urban/city-county level, and then at the province/urban level when city-county wasn't available. The imputation was done by calculating the ratio of expenses to income (D7:D5) in 1991, and applying that ratio to the values of D5 in 1989. This results in 639 observations having non-missing values. Then the remaining missing values of D7 are imputed from these 639 using the method described above. For the cases that are still missing after the imputation, the value of D7 is changed to zero.

Fishing Income

Variable: HHFISH—Total household income from fishing, including aggregated Individual income from Collective Fishing activities and Household Fishing Income. Component of HHINC, total household income.

Data Files: H07FISHI — Individual collective fishing variables
M07FISHH — Household fishing business variables

Source: G7, wages received from collective for fishing (individual)
G9, market value of fish received in-kind from collective (individual)
G11, revenue from fish sales (household)
G13, value of fish consumed at home (household)
G15, value of fish given as gift (household)
G16, expenses of fishing business (household)

Basic Algorithm: Cash and in-kind income from Collective Fishing by Individuals, aggregated to the Household level, plus net Household fishing income, calculated from gross income—cash from fish sold, value of fish given away (bartered) and consumed--minus expenses for household fishing.

Imputation: Imputation of missing fishing income data is not done because the files do not meet the criteria of $_N_{\geq 3}$ at the community level. (Sample sizes are too small for meaningful imputation from community averages.)

Livestock Income

Variable: HHLVST—Total household net income from all livestock activities. Component of HHINC, total household income.

Data Files: M07LIVEH—Household-level filter variables
M07LIVET—Livestock-level variables
H07LIVEI—Individual collective activity variables

Basic Algorithm: Sum of aggregated individual collective income and aggregated net household livestock-level income.

Individual net income: Cash income from collective plus in-kind income from collective aggregated to household level.

Livestock-level net income: Income from selling, consuming, or giving away livestock minus expenses: money spent on raising livestock plus value of homemade feed. (Note that value of homemade feed is treated as an expense.) Net income is aggregated to household level.

Source: F7, wages received from collective for animal husbandry (individual)
F9, market value of livestock received in-kind from collective (individual)
F14, expenses to raise livestock (livestock level)
F15, expenses from using home-grown feed (livestock level)
F17, revenue from sale of livestock products (livestock level)
F19, value of livestock products consumed at home (livestock level)
F21, value of livestock products given as gifts (livestock level)

Imputation

Individual

If rural and filter variables indicate that the individual participated in collective livestock husbandry, the missing values are imputed where available.

Data from adjacent waves is used where available. If previous and subsequent waves are available, then these are averaged. If only one adjacent wave is available, that value is used. If neither adjacent waves are available, the community mean is used if three or more values are available to average. If not, the county mean is used if three or more values are available to average.

Livestock Level, aggregated to Household Level

If rural, and filter variables indicate a household livestock business, then missing values are imputed at the livestock level where possible. Note that the variable F11 in M05LIVET is called the livestock type, but in fact the type of livestock is not known. As

a consequence, imputations cannot be done at the livestock level, and instead must be aggregated to a higher level before imputation is done.

For each household, each income or expense variable for each livestock they raise is aggregated to the household level and averaged among the number of types of livestock raised. The Household average income/expense per type raised is then used to calculate community-level and county-level means. The community/county-level mean per type is then used to impute missing values at the livestock level as described above.

(Note that Previous and Subsequent surveys are not useful sources of imputation since Livestock Type Number (F11) is not coded consistently across waves.)

Non-Retirement Wages

Variable: HHNRWAGE--Total household income from all non-retirement wages earned by individuals in the household. HHNRWAGE is a component of HHINC, total household net income.

Data Files: H07WAGES—Income from Wages (one record per job)
H07JOBS—Occupations (one record per person of working age)

Basic Algorithm: Annual wage is calculated for each job record in the wages file. Generally, annual wage income is Months Worked times Average Monthly non-Retirement Wage, annualized, plus Bonuses and Other Cash or In-Kind Income. For 1989, annualized income from piece work is calculated. Since monthly wage was not collected in 1989, this program uses the Monthly Wage, calculated as described in the General Description for the Wages file. As noted there, this variable produces averages greater than those in 1991. Wages for all jobs in the household are aggregated to the household level.

Source: C3, months worked last year (job level), 1991 - 2006
C8, average month's wages (job level), 1991 - 2006
I19, value of bonuses received last year (job level), 1989-2006
I101, other cash income (job level), 2006
I103, value of other non-cash income (job level), 2006
B2, B3B, B4, B5, B9, B10, filter questions (person level)

Imputation

If the person appears to be working, i.e., they report a job code (1991, 1993, 1997, 2000), or if they report working (in 2004 - 2006), then Months Worked and Salary are imputed if necessary. Data are not imputed for 1989, since the data structure does not lend itself to imputation.

If Months Worked is missing, 12 months is assumed.

If Salary is missing, then Salary is imputed from adjacent waves where the job is the same. Specifically, if the job has not changed and both adjacent waves are available, the Salary from those waves is averaged. If only one adjacent wave is available and the job is unchanged, the Salary for the adjacent wave is used. Separate processing is done for primary and secondary jobs. If no data is available from adjacent waves (or if the job has changed) then community means are used to impute salary where at least 3 values are available to average. Otherwise the county means are used if three values are available. Although filter variables are available for I19, I101, and I103, these incomes were not imputed since the types of income are thought to be too irregular.

Retirement Wages

Variable: HHRETIRE, Total Household Retirement Income, one component of HHINC, Total Household Income.

Data Files: M07OINC (1989 through 2004)
H07WAGES (2004 and 2006)
C07MAST (for interview date)

Note: In all Surveys through 2004, Retirement Income was reported under Other Income M07OINC (variable J5--Household Income from Retirement Pensions or Salaries in last 12 months.) In 2004, another question was also asked about Retirement Income and stored in M07WAGES (variable B2D--Avg. Monthly Retirement Wage from this job last year.) In 2006, J5 was dropped and B2D was retained.

Source: J5, retirement pensions/salaries (individual), 1989 - 2004
B2D, retirement wage from this job (job level), 2004 - 2006

Algorithm:

For Surveys through 2000, J5 is used for household annual retirement income.

For 2004 - 2006, the annual retirement income for each job is calculated from B2D times the number of months in the past year the person was retired from the job in question (based on retirement date and interview date). Note that where length of retirement cannot be calculated, 12 months are assumed. Calculated annual retirement income for each job is then aggregated to the household level.

In 2004 only, the calculated household retirement income is compared to J5 and the larger value is used.

Imputation

Before 2004, no imputations can be done for J5 as there is no filter variable.

In 2004, J5A is the filter variable for J5, but B2D is also available, and the algorithm compares J5 and B2D, and takes the maximum. There were no cases in 2004 or 2006, where B2A indicated retirement but B2D was missing. Therefore no code has been written to impute data.

Subsidies

Variable: HHSUB—Total household income from subsidies, one component of HHINC, total household income.

Data Files: M07SUBH—Household subsidies
H07SUBI—Individual subsidies

Source:

ANNUAL subsidies for the following items, at the Household level:

- I10A, one-child subsidy, 1991 - 2006
- I15A, gas subsidy, 1993 - 2006
- I16A, coal subsidy, 1993 - 2006
- I17A, electricity subsidy, 1993 - 2006
- I21, food/gift/cheap prices from work unit, 1989 - 2006
- K47, childcare subsidy, 1989 - 2006

MONTHLY subsidies for the following items, at the Individual level:

- I9, food subsidy, 1989 - 1997
- I11, health subsidy, 1989 - 1997
- I12, bath/haircut subsidy, 1989 - 1997
- I13, book/newspaper subsidy, 1989 - 1997
- I13A, housing subsidy, 1989 - 1997
- I14, other subsidy, 1989 - 1997
- I14A, average monthly subsidy from job 1, 2000 - 2006
- I14B, average monthly subsidy from job 2, 2004 - 2006

NOTE: Data on all subsidies does not exist for all years of the survey.

NOTE: In 1989 through 1993, data was collected at the Food Item level on Food subsidies (M07SUBF). Food Item subsidy data has not been used to calculate household income. Instead, I9, monthly food subsidy, which is present for 1989 through 1997, has been used.

Basic Algorithm: Household subsidies are summed. Individual subsidies are annualized (12 months is assumed) and aggregated to the household level. Household subsidies and aggregated annualized individual subsidies are then summed.

Imputation:

At the household level, if a filter variable indicates receipt of a particular subsidy, then missing subsidy amount is imputed. There are no filter variables for individual subsidies, therefore no values were imputed for individual subsidies.

NOTE: In 1989 and 1991, respondents were asked whether they received subsidies for gas, coal, and electricity. The amount of these subsidies, however, was not collected. No imputation has been done in these cases.

Where a filter variable indicates a subsidy was received, community means are used to impute subsidies where at least 3 values are available to average. Otherwise the county means are used if three values are available.

Other Income

Variable: HHOTHR—Total household income from other sources. One component of HHINC, total household income.

Data Files: M07OINC—Other Household income

Sources: J2, income from leased land, 1989
J3, rent from non-land assets, 1989 - 2006
J4, rent from lodgers or boarders, 1989 - 2006
J6, poverty or disability income, remittances, 1989-1997
J7, remittances, 1989 - 1997
J7A, money from children, 2000 - 2006
J7B, money from parents, 2000 - 2006
J7C, money from friends and relatives, 2000 - 2006
J8, other unspecified sources, 1989 - 2006
J10, value of in-kind gifts of food & clothing, 1989-1997
J9B, value of in-kind gift from children, 2000 - 2006
J9D, value of in-kind gift from parents, 2000 - 2006
J9F, value of in-kind gift from friends or relatives, 2000 - 2006
J10B, value of gifts from local enterprise, 1991 - 2006

Note that: Disaster relief is excluded.

Basic Algorithm: Sources of income are summed. Where the wave does not provide information on a particular source, that source is set to zero. Any households with a total of zero are set to missing before means are calculated.

Imputation:

If a filter variable indicates receipt of other income source, missing values are imputed. (Later surveys have more filter variables.) No imputations are done if filter variables are absent. Province-level means by urban/rural are used to impute where at least three values are available for averaging.

Total Household Income, Nominal

Variable: HHINC—Total net household income, nominal.
HHINCimp—Some element of HHINC is imputed.
hhincgross—Total gross household income
hhexpense—Total household expenses

Data files: BUSNyyyy - business income
FARMyyyy - farming income
FISHyyyy - fishing income
GARDyyyy - gardening income
LVSTyyyy - livestock income
OTHRyyyy - other income
SUBSyyyy - subsidy income
RETIREyyyy - retirement income
NRWAGEyyyy - non-retirement wages

Source:	HHBUS	HHBUSimp
	HHFARM	HHFARMimp
	HHFISH	HHFISHimp
	HHGARD	HHGARDimp
	HHLVST	HHLVSTimp
	HHOTHR	HHOTHRimp
	HHSUB	HHSUBimp
	HHRETIRE	HHRETIREimp
	HHNRWAGE	HHNRWAGEimp

Basic Algorithm: Sums income from all sources (above) and consolidates imputation flags for all waves of data. Concatenates all waves into one file. If all nine components of income are missing, hhinc=0.

Total gross household income (hhincgross) is the sum of all nine sources of income. Total household expenses (hhexpense) is the sum of the five sources that report expenses: business, farming, fishing, gardening, and livestock. Expenses are 0 for the other four sources. Total net household income (hhinc) is expenses subtracted from gross income.

Total Household Income, Inflated to 2006

Variable: HHINC_CPI

Data Files: ALLHHINC—total household income, nominal, all waves
CPI_CHINA88_06_FINAL—inflation indexes, 1988 - 2006

Source: HHINC, total household income, nominal
INDEXURBAN_NEW, inflation index for urban areas, 1988 - 2006
INDEXRURAL_NEW, inflation index for rural areas, 1988 - 2006

Contents of File C07HHINC

WAVE	Survey Year
HHID	MOST CURRENT HOUSEHOLD ID ON C05MAST
COMMID	COMMUNITY ID: T1-T4
T1	PROVINCE
urban	1=Urban, 0=Rural
HHBUS	total hh income from hh businesses
HHBUSimp	Some element(s) of HHBUS imputed
HHFARM	Total hh income from farming, nominal
HHFARMimp	Some element(s) of farming income imputed
HHFISH	Total annual HH income from fishing
HHFISHimp	Some elements of HHFISH imputed
HHGARDimp	Some element of HH Gardening Income Imputed
hhgard	hh gardening net income
HHLVST	TOT HH INC FROM LVSTK, NOMINAL
HHLVSTimp	Some element(s) of HHLVST imputed
HHOTHR	TOTAL HH INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES
HHOTHRimp	One or more elements of Other Income are imputed
HHSUB	TOTAL HH INCOME FROM SUBSIDIES
HHSUBimp	Some element(s) of HHSUB imputed
HHRETIRE	Tot. HH inc. from retirement
HHRETIREimp	Some elements of HHRETIRE imputed
hhNRwage	tot ann HH Non-Ret inc
HHNRWAGEimp	Some element(s) of HHNRWAGE is imputed
HHINC	total net hh income
HHINCimp	some element(s) of HHINC are imputed
hhincgross	total gross hh income
hhexpense	total hh expenses
hhsize	Num members surveyed + not surveyed
hhinc_pc	Per capita household income
index_new	Inflation index to 2006
index_old	Deflation index to 1988
hhinc_cpi	Total HH income inflated to 2006
hhincgross_cpi	Gross HH income inflated to 2006
hhexpense_cpi	HH expenses inflated to 2006
hhincpc_cpi	Per capita HH income inflated to 2006

Basic Algorithm: divide household income by the constructed consumer price index (inflation index). The procedure used to construct the consumer price index (CPI) is below:

1. Calculate the cost of the consumer basket in urban areas in 1989, based on the standard consumer basket supplied by the State Statistics Bureau of China (Caifang Ren, Cuifang Liao, Langhui Huang, et al. The Income and Expense Survey in Chinese Urban Households. Beijing, Chinese Statistical Press. 1989: PP100-139. Details of the consumer basket are attached).

2. Calculate average urban-rural price ratio by using CHNS price data collected in 1991 for each province except that 1997 data was used for Heilongjiang. Commodities used to calculate the ration are marked (*) in the table below.

3. Calculate the cost of the consumer basket in rural areas in 1989 by dividing the cost in urban area by urban-rural price ratio calculated in step 2.

4. Obtain each year's CPI from State Statistics Bureau (Statistical Yearbook of China 1989-2007. Beijing, Chinese Statistical Press. 1989-2007).

5. Calculate the cost of the consumer basket for both urban and rural areas in 1988 by using corresponding cost in 1989 / CPI in 1989 * 100.

6. Calculate the cost of the consumer basket for both urban and rural areas in all other years by using:

the cost in 1990 = the cost in 1989 * CPI in 1990 /100

the cost in 1991 = the cost in 1990 * CPI in 1991 /100

the cost in 1992 = the cost in 1991 * CPI in 1992 /100

etc.

7. Construct the CPI to make income comparable cross year and province. Two indexes are provided:

- INDEX_OLD: Set the cost in urban areas in Liaoning province in 1988 equal to 100 and make all other costs relative to it, which can be used to deflate income to 1988 Chinese yuan.
- INDEX_NEW: Set the cost in urban areas in Liaoning province in 2006 equal to 100 and make all other costs relative to it, which can be used to inflate income to 2006 Chinese yuan.

Per Capita Household Income

Basic Algorithm: divide household income by household size. Household size is calculated by summing two variables from M07ASSET:

1. T6_A – Is the number of household members that participated in any part of the CHNS survey for that year and is calculated using individual level data.

2. T6_B – Is the number of household member reported in the household roster, but did not participate in the survey because they may have been away at school, working elsewhere or not available for some other reason.

Appendix

Basket of Goods for Urban Areas in China, 1989

Goods	QPY	PLN	PHLJ	PJS	PSD	PHN	PHB	PHUN	PGX	PGZ
*coarse grain (kg)	10.283	0.37	0.33	1.31	0.73	0.86	1.1	1.06	0.76	0.55
*flour (kg)	39.81	0.53	0.47	0.39	0.45	0.41	0.43	0.47	0.46	0.45
*rice (kg)	59.08	0.67	0.83	0.3	0.87	0.81	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.38
*vegetable oil (kg)	6.16	2.46	2.68	3.49	3	3.38	2.42	3.33	6.16	1.75
*pork (kg)	17.53	5.53	5.86	6.02	5.6	5.47	5.53	5.67	7.7	5.52
*beef/mutton (kg)	2.73	6.78	6.02	8.29	6.42	6.27	5.45	6.1	7.17	5.64
*poultry (kg)	3.65	6.06	6.56	6.86	6.87	6.02	5.9	6.43	8.94	6.03
*fish/shrimp (kg)	7.61	4.45	4.56	5.21	4.53	4.49	3.99	4.72	5.12	6.88
canned meat (kg)	0.28	6.57	6.53	7.2	5.99	6.29	6.08	6.7	6.3	6.7
other canned (kg)	0.68	4.15	4.31	4.74	3.81	3.89	4.16	5.01	3.15	4.32
*vegetable (kg)	144.56	0.53	0.41	0.61	0.56	0.46	0.58	0.64	0.69	0.63
melon (kg)	19.14	0.73	0.42	0.42	0.47	0.37	0.38	0.51	0.59	0.69
fruit (kg)	19.71	1.67	2.16	1.85	1.58	1.6	1.76	1.51	1.52	1.62
dried vegetable (kg)	3.09	4.24	3.57	2.77	3.12	2.74	2.71	3.18	2.64	3.6
dried fruits (kg)	2.88	3.26	3	4.29	3.26	2.78	3.05	3.78	3.6	2.2
*milk (kg)	4.24	1.04	1.05	1.22	1.04	0.96	1.06	0.91	1.6	1.19
*eggs (kg)	7.05	4.64	4.79	4.96	4.54	4.67	4.74	5.26	5.65	4.82
*sugar (kg)	2.38	2.64	2.68	2.53	2.73	2.54	2.46	2.33	2.25	2.66
sweets (kg)	0.77	5.66	5.53	6.41	5.38	5.46	5.92	5.75	5.7	5.51
pastry (kg)	3.5	3.72	3.48	4.35	3.52	4.05	4.64	4.88	5.53	5.13
*tea (kg)	0.24	14.85	25.94	24.88	25.04	22.01	18.01	14.31	14.75	11.12
*wine spirits (kg)	3.01	4.73	3.68	5.02	7.37	7.87	4.19	2.77	3.11	4.52
*beer (kg)	4.79	1.67	1.52	1.75	2.12	1.76	1.52	2.58	2.37	2.64
other liquors (kg)	1.2	1.84	4.75	1.97	3.37	2.48	3.51	3.58	4	2.65
*cigarettes (pack)	34.24	1.17	0.99	1.27	0.98	0.94	1.26	1.1	1.1	0.97
tobacco (kg)	0.065	5.4	4.99	5	4	5.4	5.67	5	12.46	4.29
*cotton cloth (m)	1.53	2.74	3.08	2.85	2.26	2.37	2.8	2.56	3	2.79
chem fiber cloth (m)	1.45	8.85	9.13	8.25	8.18	7.83	9.07	7.76	7.53	8.5
silk satin (m)	0.4	10.27	10.28	12.06	8.9	11.46	11.88	9.15	11.55	12.6
wool fabric (m)	0.24	34.29	34.1	25.42	20.23	22.75	28.37	25.45	31.73	21.71
knitted clothing (piece)	1.39	5.76	5.32	4.9	6.12	4.68	5.82	5.03	4.85	5.14
bed sheet (set)	0.12	24.69	17.4	22.8	28.46	21.88	22.64	25.33	24.22	24.56
all clothing (set)	0.15	27.59	28.3	23	24.62	22.87	24.28	21.98	17.43	22.7
all shoes (pair)	2.09	14.11	17.14	12.01	12.41	10.79	10.32	10.41	8.65	13.14
laundry soap (piece)	5.06	0.41	0.4	0.39	0.45	0.42	0.41	0.52	0.44	0.48
toilet soap (piece)	1.2	1.24	0.92	0.92	1.01	1	0.88	0.77	0.87	1.02
detergent (kg)	1	2.4	2.43	3	2.22	2.25	3.27	1.51	3.26	2.19
vacuum flasks (unit)	0.03	9.88	13.4	8.74	6.55	7.88	8.02	9.47	12.5	11.89
pot (unit)	0.03	24.8	28.63	15.97	18.68	21.87	26.11	32.27	34.72	20.68
*coal (kg)	217.53	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07
*petroleum gas (kg)	8.26	0.62	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.59	0.66	0.51	1.27	0.83
wardrobe (unit)	0.00123	145	150	215.59	261.6	241.6	146	183.5	233.27	182.86
writing desk (unit)	0.00147	110.15	102.5	156.96	215.2	136.4	95.05	171.5	74.4	79.4
bike (unit)	0.03165	234.65	252.1	240.32	298	256.5	221.4	227.1	237.12	219.06
sewing machine	0.00163	238.51	290.2	289.08	262	220.8	226	177	275.88	
mechanical watches	0.0215	75.03	89.24	71.34	86.69	62.09	66.55	66.66	68.97	76.06
quartz watches	0.026	28.73	12.35	22.57	17.75	12.49	13.45	12.65	9.22	8.98
clocks	0.0143	65.96	62.9	50.26	52.37	54.81	60.47	60.48	44.34	31.61
electric fan	0.029	249.07	284.8	98.58	149.5	131.7	115.2	107	85.92	181.09
washing machine	0.00759	519.56	596.6	545.46	632.7	539.1	539.8	515.2	624.75	499.82
refrigerator	0.01617	2265.38	2233	1727	1981	1958	1971	1921	1663.2	1828.7
electric cooker	0.014	98.35	81.24	105.47	129.1	83.07	100.9	88.06	73.62	92.22
radio	0.00483	26.73	34.72	26.41	60.34	30.09	22.58	22.8	26.14	18.06
color TV	0.01415	2818.03	2923	2680.7	2876	2654	2522	2609	3024.9	2574.1
black TV	0.00202	387.24	262.5	673.24	605.2	608.4	553	616.7	525.85	588.43
recorder	0.01136	410.46	475.7	322.84	424.2	359.2	288.6	331.7	272.64	220.9
camera	0.00336	289.56	280.8	198.04	258.7	237.5	210.2	177.2	200.85	204.15

Note:

1. QPY is the standardized consumed quantity per person per year in China.
2. PLN, PHLJ, PJS, PSD, PHN, PHB, PHUN, PGX, and PGZ are prices reported for Liaoning, Heilongjinag, Jiangu, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, and Guizhou provinces.
3. The cost for each commodity can be calculated by multiplying price by the standard consumed quantity.
4. The cost of the consumer basket is the total costs of all items in the basket.
5. The commodities marked with * are the items used to calculate the urban-rural price ratio.