United States 1978

1 Survey Description

Survey: The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) is the longest longitudinal household survey in the world. The Study started in 1968 and is currently being developed by the University of Michigan. It includes data related to employment, income, wealth, expenditures, health, marriage, childbearing, child development, philanthropy, education, and other topics. This document refers specifically to the data collected in 1978.

Link to the document: https://simba.isr.umich.edu/data/data.aspx

Sample: The sample of the PSID was originally composed of approximately 18,000 people in 5,000 households, making it a representative sample of the entire country. This sample was complemented with a non-representative oversample of low-income families to facilitate the investigation of issues related to poverty and vulnerability. Over the years, the sample size has changed as the number of members in the families considered originally has grown. There are 9,233 individuals in the total sample and 5,253 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: Population weights are computed as the ratio between specific weights for the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the Current Population Survey (CPS). These weights, based on sex, age, and ethnicity, are tailored for different demographic groups. Age groups are formed, and missing values are imputed using historical data. The process ensures a more representative combined dataset for analysis.

Outcome: The outcome variables are annual equivalized household disposable total (eq_iinc) income in dollars PPP 2017.[1]

Circumstances:

- Race 'ethnicity'(white, black, american indian, aleut, eskimo, asian, pacific islander, hispanic and others described in Table 1)
- Sex (female, male)
- Region of upbringuing (6 cathegories described in Table 1)
- Fathers's edu. (years of education, described in Table 2)
- Mother's edu. (years of education, described in Table 2)
- Father's occ. (3 categories, High: includes ISCO 1, 2 and 3, Medium: includes ISCO 4, 5 and 6, and Low: ISCO 7, 8, 9 and 0, described in Table 3)
- Mother's occ. (3 categories, High: includes ISCO 1, 2 and 3, Medium: includes ISCO 4, 5 and 6, and Low: ISCO 7, 8, 9 and 0, described in Table 3)

[1] Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 1978

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,253)	(N=9,233)
Gender		
0 Female	3,539 (67.4%)	5,187 (56.2%)
1 Male	1,714 (32.6%)	4,046 (43.8%)
ethnicity		
1 White	3,587 (68.3%)	5,544 (60.0%)
2 Black	1,466 (27.9%)	3,351 (36.3%)
3 Am. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	82 (1.6%)	111 (1.2%)
4 Asian, Pac. Islander	18 (0.3%)	27 (0.3%)
5 Hispanic	50 (1.0%)	102 (1.1%)
7 Other	50 (1.0%)	98 (1.1%)
Region of upbringuing		
1 Northeast	943 (18.0%)	1,491 (16.1%)
2 North central	1,478 (28.1%)	2,247 (24.3%)
3 South	2,153 (41.0%)	4,240 (45.9%)
4 West	549 (10.5%)	932 (10.1%)
5 Alaska, Hawaii	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
6 Foreign country	129 (2.5%)	222 (2.4%)
Missing	0 (0%)	99 (1.1%)

Table 2: Parental education - 1978

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample - Mother's edu	5,253	3.238	1.865	2	0	8	0
Analisis sample - Father's edu	5,253	3.374	1.673	3	0	8	0
Total sample - Mother's edu	9,233	3.098	1.822	2	0	8	397
Total sample - Father's edu	9,233	3.244	1.662	3	0	8	489

Table 3: Parental occupation - 1978

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=5,253)	(N=9,233)
Father's occupation (ISCO)		
1 Low	2,418 (46.0%)	4,601 (49.8%)
2 Middle	1,967 (37.4%)	3,307 (35.8%)
3 High	868 (16.5%)	1,267 (13.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	58 (0.6%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO)		
1 Low	4,220 (80.3%)	4,384 (47.5%)
2 Middle	385 (7.3%)	397 (4.3%)
3 High	648 (12.3%)	661 (7.2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,791 (41.1%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 1978

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	5,253	36,230	21,986	32,555	50.14	438,961	0
Total sample	9,233	33,884	21,538	30,046	50.14	438,961	0

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

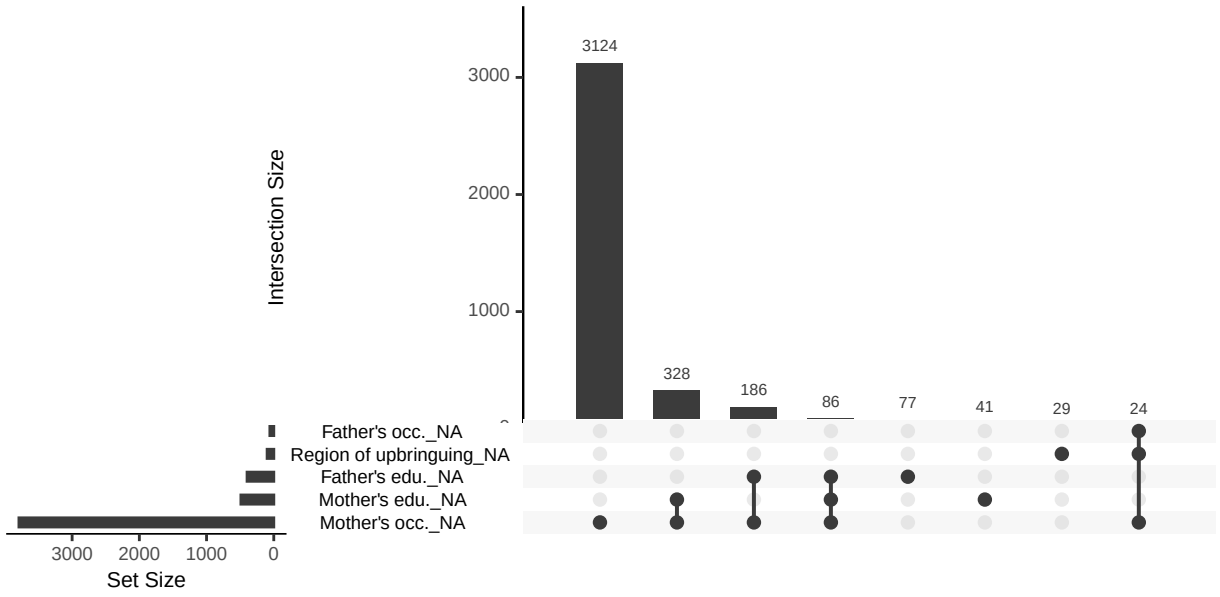

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

Figure 2: Differences in expected equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 1978	Analysis sample	0.289	0.302	0.321	32,112
Wave 1978	Total sample	0.304	0.319	0.335	28,997

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

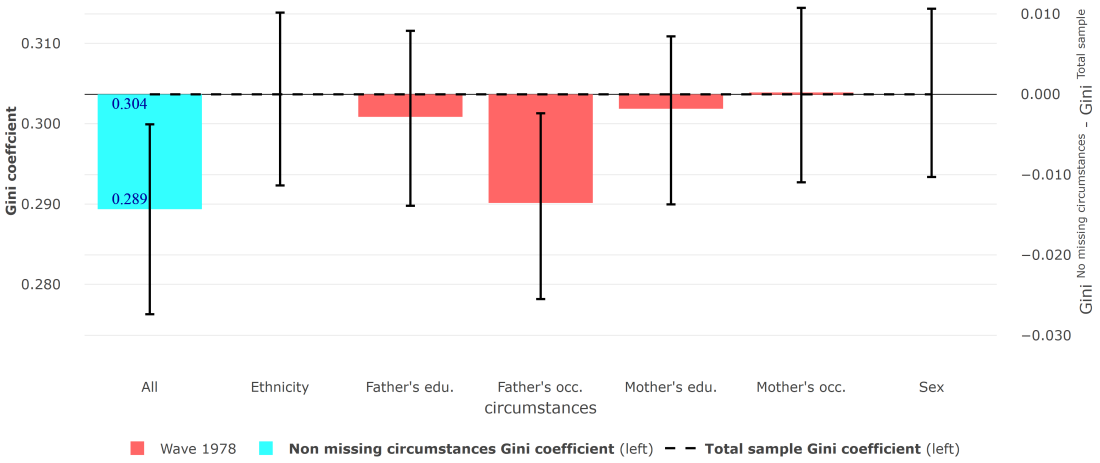

Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample