India 2012

1   Survey Description

Survey: The India Human Development Survey (IHDS), carried out by researchers from the University of Maryland and the National Council of Applied Economic Research

Link to the document: https://ihds.umd.edu/data

Sample: The India Human Development Survey (IHDS) is a nationally representative, multi-topic panel survey of 42,152 households in 1,503 villages and 971 urban neighborhoods across India. The first round of interviews were completed in 2011-2012.. There are 133,942 individuals in the total sample and 49,993 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: Weights adjust for differential sampling proportions from rural districts and from urban towns and cities, and for the probability of villages or towns/cities being sampled.

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

Circumstances:

- Sex (female, male, Table 1)
- Ethnicity (several ethnic and caste categories, described in Table 1)
- Birth Area (places of birth, described in Table 1)
- Fathers's edu. (levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Mother's edu. (levels of education, described in Table 2)
- Father's occ. (8 categories, from NOC-1968 code, described in Table 3)

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

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2012

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=49,993)	(N=133,942)
Gender		
0 Female	8,924 (17.9%)	68,452 (51.1%)
1 Male	41,069 (82.1%)	65,490 (48.9%)
Ethnicity		
2 Forward caste	12,140 (24.3%)	35,674 (26.6%)
3 Other Backward castes (OBC)	15,740 (31.5%)	43,023 (32.1%)
4 Dalit	10,946 (21.9%)	25,980 (19.4%)
5 Adivasi	3,923 (7.8%)	9,719 (7.3%)
6 Muslim	6,226 (12.5%)	16,064 (12.0%)
7 Christian, Sikh, Jain	1,018 (2.0%)	3,469 (2.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	13 (0.0%)
Birth Area		
1 Same state as current residence	48,510 (97.0%)	129,742 (96.9%)
2 Another state	1,243 (2.5%)	3,313 (2.5%)
3 Overseas	240 (0.5%)	856 (0.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	31 (0.0%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2012

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=49,993)	(N=133,942)
Father's education (levels)		
0 None	27,611 (55.2%)	60,580 (45.2%)
1 Incomplete primary	5,742 (11.5%)	10,871 (8.1%)
2 Complete primary	3,820 (7.6%)	8,898 (6.6%)
3 Incomplete secondary	6,528 (13.1%)	14,484 (10.8%)
4 Complete secondary	3,590 (7.2%)	9,476 (7.1%)
5 Higher secondary	1,213 (2.4%)	3,259 (2.4%)
6 Post-secondary or higher	1,489 (3.0%)	3,434 (2.6%)
Missing	0 (0%)	22,940 (17.1%)
Mother's education (levels)		
0 None	38,416 (76.8%)	75,016 (56.0%)
1 Incomplete primary	2,987 (6.0%)	6,445 (4.8%)
2 Complete primary	2,681 (5.4%)	6,195 (4.6%)
3 Incomplete secondary	3,713 (7.4%)	8,268 (6.2%)
4 Complete secondary	1,377 (2.8%)	3,384 (2.5%)
5 Higher secondary	416 (0.8%)	929 (0.7%)
6 Post-secondary or higher	403 (0.8%)	889 (0.7%)
Missing	0 (0%)	32,816 (24.5%)

Table 3: Parental occupation - 2012

	Analisis sample	Total sample
	(N=49,993)	(N=133,942)
Father's occupation		
1 Professionals and technicians	2,906 (5.8%)	3,643 (2.7%)
2 Administratives and managers	1,028 (2.1%)	1,273 (1.0%)
3 Clerks and related	3,398 (6.8%)	3,953 (3.0%)
4 Sales workers	2,668 (5.3%)	3,571 (2.7%)
5 Services workers	3,092 (6.2%)	3,750 (2.8%)
6 Agricultural, Forestry and fishery workers	24,716 (49.4%)	32,972 (24.6%)
7 Production and related workers, transport opperators and labourers	11,075 (22.2%)	12,496 (9.3%)
8 Unemployed	1,110 (2.2%)	1,515 (1.1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	70,769 (52.8%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2012

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analisis sample	49,993	3,378	4,920	2,091	2.217	319,547	0
Total sample	133,942	3,587	5,585	2,158	2.217	319,547	0

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

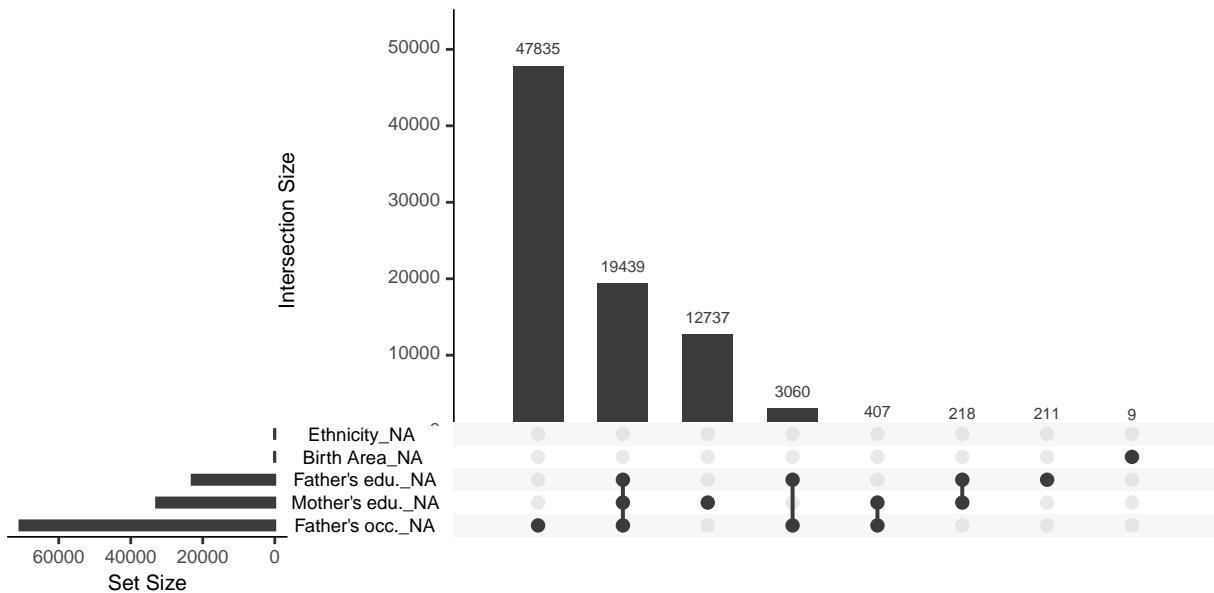

Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

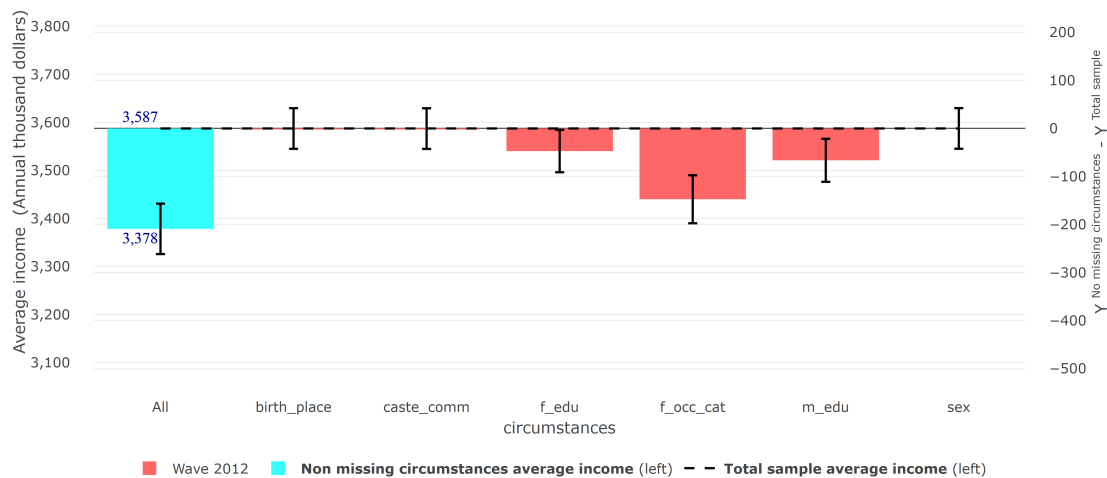## 3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

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 2012	Analysis sample	0.507	0.497	0.510	3,378
Wave 2012	Total sample	0.520	0.516	0.524	3,587

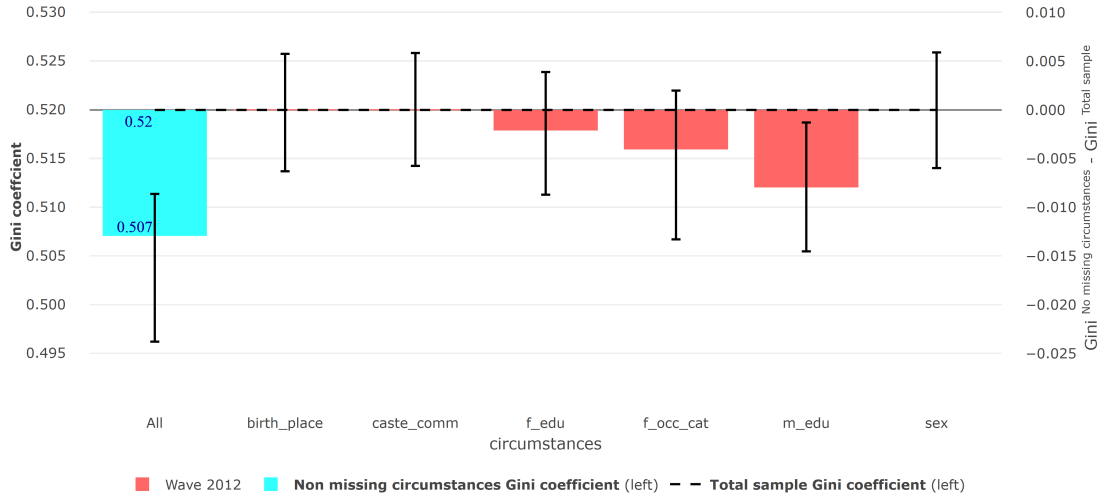## 3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

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