**Online supplementary: Tables**

**Incomplete Catching Up: Income among Manchurian, Yi and Han People in Rural China from 2002 to 2018**

**Table S1.** Sample sizes by year, ethnicity and province

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Han | % of all observations | Yi | % of all observations | Manchu | % of all observations | Total | % of all observations |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 21,249 | 96 | 231 | 1.24 | 528 | 2.76 | 22,008 | 100 |
| Liaoning | 795 | 4.33 | 0 | 0 | 528 | 100 | 1,323 | 6.92 |
| Sichuan | 1,788 | 6.98 | 44 | 13.34 | 0 | 0 | 1,832 | 6.87 |
| Yunnan | 360 | 2.15 | 187 | 86.66 | 0 | 0 | 547 | 3.13 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 27,394 | 97.41 | 397 | 1.33 | 206 | 1.26 | 27,997 | 100 |
| Liaoning | 951 | 5.97 | 0 | 0 | 206 | 100 | 1,157 | 7.08 |
| Sichuan | 2,285 | 7.32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,285 | 7.13 |
| Yunnan | 1,027 | 3.52 | 397 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1,424 | 4.76 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 29,197 | 97.74 | 296 | 0.84 | 239 | 1.42 | 29,732 | 100 |
| Liaoning | 900 | 5.5 | 0 | 0 | 234 | 98.42 | 1,134 | 6.78 |
| Sichuan | 2,541 | 7.08 | 57 | 18.58 | 0 | 0 | 2,598 | 7.08 |
| Yunnan | 1,263 | 3.65 | 237 | 79.98 | 4 | 0.79 | 1,504 | 4.24 |

Sources: Authors’ computations from data presented in Section 4 of the paper.

Note: 1) We focused on Yi, Manchu, and Han, i.e., we excluded other ethnic minorities.

2) We also excluded households with ethnically mixed members. In addition, we also exclude those sample with missing value of the components of income and wealth, which means we exclude 3 328 Han individuals, 9 Manchu individuals, and 1 Yi individuals in 2013, 261 Han individuals and 40 Manchu Individuals in 2018.3) Computation based on 14 province samples in 2002, 2013, and 2018.

**Table S2.** **Selected characteristics by ethnicity 2002, 2013 and 2018. Individuals are the unit of analysis**

|  | Han | Yi | Manchu | Total |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |
| Age | 34.06 | 30.32 | 37.55 | 34.11 |
| Family size | 4.27 | 4.46 | 3.76 | 4.26 |
| Unhealthy, adults (16-60), Percent | 4.01 | 7.54 | 5.58 | 4.09 |
| Members moving out of town for work more than 6 months, adults(16-60), Percent | 14 | 4.47 | 5.05 | 13.6 |
| Years of education, adults (16-60) | 7.97 | 6.13 | 8.41 | 7.96 |
| Self-employed, adults (16-60), Percent | 4.05 | 0 | 1.97 | 3.93 |
| Wage earner, adults (16-60), Percent | 25 | 15.8 | 14 | 24.5 |
| Farmer, adults (16-60), Percent | 40 | 57.1 | 63.5 | 41 |
| Location, Percent |  |  |  |  |
| Plain | 45.7 | 0 | 41.9 | 45.1 |
| Hill | 35.6 | 1.39 | 3.6 | 34.3 |
| Mountain | 18.6 | 98.61 | 54.5 | 20.6 |
| Distance to the nearest county seat (km) | 22.55 | 48.31 | 34.38 | 23.2 |
| Mean per capita income of the county (*yuan*, in 2018 price) | 4988 | 2844 | 5766 | 4983 |
| Number of observations | 21249 | 231 | 528 | 22008 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |
| Age | 39.89 | 36.34 | 44.01 | 39.92 |
| Family size | 4.27 | 4.77 | 3.37 | 4.26 |
| From *Dibao* households | 5.45 | 16.5 | 8.01 | 5.58 |
| Unhealthy, adults (aged 16-60), Percent | 5.42 | 8.82 | 7.37 | 5.49 |
| Migrated before 2018, but not migrated in 2018, Percent | 10.1 | 6.87 | 3.75 | 10 |
| Members moving out of town for work more than 6 months, adults (16-60), Percent | 23.1 | 21.6 | 9.67 | 22.8 |
| Years of education, adults (aged 16-60) | 9.01 | 8.04 | 8.5 | 8.99 |
| Self-employed, adults (aged 16-60), Percent | 9.22 | 4.43 | 8.66 | 9.17 |
| Wage earner, adults (aged 16-60), Percent | 50.1 | 37.7 | 30.3 | 49.6 |
| Farmer, adults (aged 16-60), Percent | 14.7 | 35.8 | 30 | 15.2 |
| Location, Percent |  |  |  |  |
| Plain | 45.4 | 0 | 6.9 | 44.4 |
| Hill | 30.1 | 14.3 | 46.2 | 30.2 |
| Mountain | 24.5 | 85.7 | 46.9 | 25.4 |
| Distance to the nearest county seat (km) | 24.03 | 54.18 | 26.02 | 24.31 |
| Mean per capita income of the county (*yuan*, in 2018 price) | 16668 | 13231 | 17873 | 16659 |
| Number of observations | 29197 | 296 | 239 | 29372 |

Sources: Authors’ computations from data presented in Section 4 of the paper.

Note: 1) Computation based on 14 provinces sampled in 2002, 2013, and 2018.

2) Rural/urban×region weights used.

3) Based on the information of highest-paid off-farm jobs, we can define an individual (aged 16-60) who claimed he/she worked in the measurement year as self-employed, a wage earner, or other. If the individual did not engage in any off-farm jobs, he/she was defined as a farmer.

**Table S3 Income by ethnicity 2002, 2013 and 2018**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Amount yuan per year | | | |
|  | Han | Yi | Manchu | Total |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |
| Poverty rate, percent | 21.5 | 50.75 | 11.36 | 21.58 |
| Mean | 4984 | 2885 | 6121 | 4990 |
| P10 | 1833 | 1281 | 2489 | 1835 |
| Median | 3944 | 2338 | 5531 | 3961 |
| P90 | 8937 | 4925 | 10479 | 8950 |
| P90/p10 | 4.88 | 3.84 | 4.21 | 4.88 |
| Number of observations | 21249 | 231 | 528 | 22008 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |
| Poverty rate, percent | 8.23 | 10.58 | 10.68 | 8.29 |
| Mean | 13476 | 9961 | 12075 | 13412 |
| P10 | 4025 | 3425 | 3379 | 4005 |
| Median | 10311 | 7221 | 9171 | 10211 |
| P90 | 25918 | 14239 | 20217 | 25820 |
| P90/p10 | 6.44 | 4.16 | 5.98 | 6.45 |
| Changes in median from 2002 to 2013, percent | 161.44 | 208.85 | 65.81 | 157.79 |
| Annual growth rate of median from 2002 to 2013, percent | 9.13 | 10.80 | 4.70 | 8.99 |
| Number of observations | 27394 | 397 | 206 | 27997 |
| 2018 |  |  |  |  |
| Poverty rate, percent | 5.7 | 4.05 | 9.25 | 5.74 |
| Mean | 16829 | 14186 | 17621 | 16818 |
| P10 | 5271 | 6075 | 4806 | 5273 |
| Median | 13104 | 10890 | 12387 | 13071 |
| P90 | 32852 | 21766 | 27997 | 32606 |
| P90/p10 | 6.23 | 3.58 | 5.83 | 6.18 |
| Changes in median from 2013 to 2018, percent | 27.09 | 50.81 | 35.07 | 28.01 |
| Annual growth rate of median from 2013 to 2018, percent | 4.91 | 8.56 | 6.20 | 5.06 |
| Annual growth rate of median from 2002 to 2018 | 7.79 | 10.09 | 5.17 | 7.75 |
| Number of observations | 29197 | 296 | 239 | 29732 |

Sources: Authors’ computations from data presented in Section 4 of the paper.

Note: 1) Mean, p10, median, p90 were adjusted by the Rural Consumer Price Index, in 2018 price

2) We used the official poverty line, which is 2 300 yuan person/per year (in 2010, 1522 in 2002, 2736 in 2013, and 2995 in 2018). When calculating the poverty rate, we excluded the imputed rent of own households and used current prices, following the definition of income by National Bureau of Statistic, China. 3) Computation based on 14 provinces sampled in 2002, 2013, and 2018. 4) Two-level (urban/rural ×region) sample weights used.

**Table S4 Annual growth rates and Contribution of income components to income changes, 2002 to 2018. Percent**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Annual growth rate | | | | Contribution of income components to income changes | | | |
|  | Han | Yi | Manchu | Total | Han | Yi | Manchu | Total |
| Income per capita | 7.9 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Wage/salary | 10.3 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 40.0 | 19.2 | 35.6 | 39.9 |
| Income from agricultural activities | 2.0 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 44.8 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| Non-agriculture business income | 6.1 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 6.3 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 31.6 | 8.5 |
| Income from migrants | 7.0 | 13.2 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 11.8 | 9.6 | 4.6 | 11.7 |
| Net transfer | 11.8 | 14.9 | 9.2 | 11.8 | 14.5 | 14-0 | 9.8 | 14.4 |
| Other | 14.1 | 17.1 | 11.6 | 14.1 | 20.0 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 19.9 |

Sources: Authors’ computations from data presented in Section 4 of the paper.

Note: 1) Computation based on the same 14 provinces sampled in 2002, 2013, and 2018;

2) Two-level (urban/rural × region) sample weights used.

3) The sum of the proportion of income components is not equal to 100 due to rounding.

4) Income from migrants contain wage/salaries earned by family members moving out of town for less than 6 months and remittance income brought or sent back by family members working away from home for more than 6 months.