

Children Left Behind in China: The Role of School Fees

Appendix 3: Additional Tables and Figures

Table 3.1: Comparison of the RUMiC samples in 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009	Difference
Head's age	36.77 (4.99)	36.60 (5.04)	-0.18 (0.21)
Head is female	0.26 (0.44)	0.30 (0.46)	0.05** (0.02)
Head completed primary school	0.82 (0.39)	0.84 (0.37)	0.02 (0.02)
Head completed middle school	0.29 (0.46)	0.31 (0.46)	0.02 (0.02)
Head lives with spouse	0.65 (0.48)	0.61 (0.49)	-0.04* (0.02)
Head lives with child	0.38 (0.49)	0.31 (0.46)	-0.07*** (0.02)
Number of school-age children living with head	0.46 (0.65)	0.34 (0.55)	-0.12*** (0.02)
Remittances sent out for educational purposes ('000 yuan)	1.10 (2.23)	1.25 (2.65)	0.15 (0.10)
Household per capita income ('000 yuan)	1.34 (1.01)	1.55 (0.99)	0.21*** (0.04)
Head is working	0.97 (0.16)	0.96 (0.20)	-0.01 (0.01)
Head is self-employed	0.36 (0.48)	0.32 (0.47)	-0.03 (0.02)
Housing price in the survey year	5.60 (2.62)	5.26 (2.13)	-0.33** (0.10)
Mean school fees ('000 yuan)	2.49 (0.90)	1.94 (0.46)	-0.55*** (0.03)
Median school fees ('000 yuan)	1.76 (0.70)	1.45 (0.49)	-0.31*** (0.02)
Mean urban school fees ('000 yuan)	2.42 (1.15)	2.04 (0.76)	-0.38*** (0.04)
Median urban school fees ('000 yuan)	1.23 (0.78)	1.12 (0.58)	-0.11*** (0.03)

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Standard deviations/errors are in parentheses. T-tests assume unequal variances for the two distributions.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and 2009.

Table 3.2. Further controlling for province of destination fixed effects

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Median school fee (Ln)	-0.239** (0.096)	-0.168** (0.072)	-0.167** (0.074)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349
HH's employment variables and Industry FE	NO	YES	YES
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio	NO	YES	YES
Housing prices in 2007	NO	NO	YES
Destination province FE	YES	YES	YES
First-stage F statistics	5.141	8.642	9.666

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise. Regressions use the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Similar to Table 2, household head's demographics and original province FE are controlled in all the columns, and additional sets of control variables are included in columns 2 and 3. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.3: Effects of mean school fees on child migration, China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Mean school fee (Ln)	-0.511*** (0.187)	-0.224*** (0.084)	-0.211** (0.099)
Head's age	0.004 (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)
Head is female	0.087 (0.059)	0.026 (0.045)	0.025 (0.045)
Head completed primary school	-0.000 (0.030)	-0.014 (0.029)	-0.013 (0.029)
Head completed middle school	0.018 (0.027)	0.025 (0.027)	0.025 (0.027)
Head is working		-0.142*** (0.053)	-0.136** (0.059)
Head is self-employed		0.279*** (0.032)	0.277*** (0.034)
Migrated within province		0.144*** (0.046)	0.131*** (0.037)
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio		-0.004 (0.005)	-0.003 (0.007)
Housing price in 2007 ('000 yuan)			-0.005 (0.009)
Constant	4.203*** (1.424)	2.005*** (0.644)	1.934*** (0.737)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349
Mean of dependent variable	0.378	0.378	0.378
Original province FE	YES	YES	YES
Industry FE	NO	YES	YES
RMSE	0.486	0.431	0.430
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000
First-stage F statistics	10.781	17.004	12.115
Non-Instrumented Regressions	-0.212** (0.087)	-0.119*** (0.045)	-0.089 (0.058)

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise*. Regression use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Different sets of control variables are included in different columns. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.4: Effects of education spending shocks on median/mean school fees (first stage), China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Median school fees			Mean school fees		
Education spending shocks (linear, lagged one year)	0.202** (0.081)	0.235*** (0.063)	0.206*** (0.068)	0.170*** (0.059)	0.175*** (0.053)	0.156*** (0.056)
Head's age	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.002)
Head is female	0.027 (0.031)	-0.002 (0.035)	0.004 (0.035)	0.013 (0.028)	-0.001 (0.025)	0.004 (0.025)
Head completed primary school	0.043 (0.079)	0.030 (0.065)	0.009 (0.062)	0.011 (0.051)	0.019 (0.046)	0.005 (0.046)
Head completed middle school	-0.011 (0.017)	-0.001 (0.015)	0.004 (0.016)	0.007 (0.014)	0.006 (0.012)	0.010 (0.014)
Head is working		-0.029 (0.065)	-0.081 (0.072)		-0.141 (0.119)	-0.176 (0.136)
Head is self-employed		-0.060 (0.073)	-0.019 (0.062)		-0.051 (0.054)	-0.023 (0.041)
Migrated within province		0.014 (0.135)	0.181 (0.145)		0.059 (0.086)	0.173 (0.111)
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio		-0.054 (0.048)	-0.064 (0.045)		0.003 (0.036)	-0.004 (0.033)
Housing price in 2007 ('000 yuan)			0.070 (0.043)			0.048 (0.041)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
Province FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry FE	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
R-Squared	0.341	0.417	0.500	0.392	0.419	0.480
F statistics	8.273	21.165	15.146	10.781	17.004	12.115

Note: Each column presents the results from separate regressions and different independent variables. The dependent variables are median school fees reported in the migrant household sample under columns (1)-(3), and mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample under columns (4)-(6). Different sets of control variables are included under different columns. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Estimation results are obtained using the bias-reduced linearization (BRL) procedure following (McCaffrey and Bell 2002). F-statistics of overall significance are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008

Table 3.5: Effects of mean school fees on the numbers of children brought to the city, China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Mean school fee (Ln)	-0.639** (0.256)	-0.282** (0.137)	-0.271* (0.157)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349
Mean of dependent variable	0.458	0.458	0.458
HH's employment variables and Industry FE	NO	YES	YES
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio	NO	YES	YES
Housing prices in 2007	NO	NO	NO
RMSE	0.486	0.431	0.430
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000
First-stage F statistics	10.781	17.004	12.115

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is *the numbers of children living with their parents in the household*. Regressions use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Similar to Table 2, household head's demographics and original province FE are controlled in all the columns, and additional sets of control variables are included in columns 2 and 3. R-squared values are not reported. Instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.6: Effects of mean school fees on the gender of children brought to the city, China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Mean school fee (Ln)	-0.493* (0.254)	-0.114 (0.118)	-0.106 (0.131)
Observations	662	662	662
Mean of dependent variable	0.377	0.377	0.377
HH's employment variables and Industry FE	NO	YES	YES
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio	NO	YES	YES
Housing prices in 2007	NO	NO	NO
RMSE	0.483	0.420	0.420
Prob>chi2	0.192	0.000	0.000
First-stage F statistics	9.505	17.679	10.824

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is *girl representativeness* - defined as girls as a share of the number of migrant children divided by girls as a share of the total number of children in the household. Regressions use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Similar to Table 2, household head's demographics and original province FE are controlled in all the columns, and additional sets of control variables are included in columns 2 and 3. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.7. Further estimates on gender discrimination

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel 1 Sample 1 - households with at least one daughter and one son – the probability of bringing daughter			
School fee (Ln)	-0.272*	-0.058	-0.061
	(0.139)	(0.049)	(0.056)
Observations	713	713	713
Panel 2 Sample 1 - households with at least one daughter and one son – the probability of bringing son			
School fee (Ln)	-0.215*	-0.063	-0.040
	(0.125)	(0.080)	(0.089)
Observations	713	713	713
Panel 3 Sample 2 – household with only one daughter – the probability of bringing daughter			
School fee (Ln)	-0.221*	-0.047	-0.057
	(0.118)	(0.048)	(0.052)
Observations	605	605	605
Panel 4 Sample 3 – household with only one son – the probability of bringing son			
School fee (Ln)	-0.207**	-0.102**	-0.079
	(0.101)	(0.050)	(0.052)
Observations	553	553	553
HH's employment variables and Industry FE	NO	YES	YES
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio	NO	YES	YES
Housing prices in 2007	NO	NO	YES

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise. Regressions use the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Similar to Table 2, household head's demographics and original province FE are controlled in all the columns, and additional sets of control variables are included in columns 2 and 3. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.8: Effects of school fees on child migration at different percentiles of school fees

	(1) P10	(2) P15	(3) P85	(4) P90
School fee (Ln)	-0.202*** (0.070)	-0.170*** (0.040)	-0.266** (0.111)	-0.218* (0.116)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
RMSE	0.433	0.430	0.435	0.432
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
First stage F statistic	3.859	11.715	5.593	5.688

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise*. The first columns include the 10th percentile city-level school fees as the school fee measure, the next columns (2) include the 15th percentile city-level school fees as the school fee measure, and the next two columns ((3)-(4)) include the 85th and 90th percentile city-level school fees as the school fee measures respectively. All regressions include the following controls: household heads' demographics, household heads' working variables, within province dummy variable, growth rate of student-teacher ratio, housing prices in 2007, CPI 2007, industry FE and original province FE. R-squared values are not reported. Instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008, China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.9: Other robustness checks for mean school fees, China 2008

Panel A					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	School fees	Tuition fees	School fees (‘000, yuan)	School fees, Urban	
Mean school fee	-0.219** (0.102)	-0.188** (0.096)	-0.109** (0.049)	-0.104** (0.049)	
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	
Mean of dependent variable	0.378	0.378	0.378	0.378	
First-stage F statistics	11.272	20.607	8.696	13.280	
Panel B					
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Tuition fees, Urban	Control for income	Control for Social Protection Spending	HP filter	2-Year lagged shock
Mean school fee	-0.128** (0.063)	-0.187* (0.097)	-0.209** (0.106)	-0.214** (0.109)	-0.269** (0.132)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
Mean of dependent variable	0.378	0.378	0.378	0.378	0.378
First-stage F statistics	7.254	11.248	9.592	8.090	5.421

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head in urban areas, and 0 otherwise. The different measures of school fees under Columns (1)–(5) are defined as follows: Columns (1), log mean school fees (including tuition fees, food and accommodation, remedial classes, and other fees) reported in the migrant sample; Column (2), log mean tuition fees reported in the migrant household sample; Column (3), mean school fees (in thousand yuan) reported in the migrant household sample; Column (4), log mean school fees reported in the urban household sample; Column (5), log mean tuition fees reported in the urban household sample. Columns (6)–(9) use the same measures of school fees as in column (1). In column (6), household income per capita is included as a control variable. In Column (7), social protection spending per capita at the city level is included as a control variable. In Column (8), the shocks generated by Hodrick-Prescott (HP) filter with smoothing parameter 6.25 is used as instrument. In Column (9), the sum of the public education spending shocks in 2005 and 2006 (linear filter) are used as instrument. All regressions include the following controls: household heads’ demographics, household heads’ working variables, within province dummy variable, growth rate of student-teacher ratio, housing prices in 2007, industry FE and original province FE. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.10: Predicted school fees as another robustness check, China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Median school fees			Mean school fees		
Predicted school fee (Ln)	-0.429** (0.169)	-0.168*** (0.057)	-0.160** (0.068)	-0.512*** (0.188)	-0.225*** (0.085)	-0.212** (0.100)
Head's age	0.004 (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)
Head is female	0.092 (0.058)	0.025 (0.045)	0.025 (0.045)	0.087 (0.059)	0.025 (0.045)	0.025 (0.045)
Head completed primary school	0.013 (0.035)	-0.013 (0.030)	-0.012 (0.029)	-0.000 (0.030)	-0.014 (0.029)	-0.013 (0.029)
Head completed middle school	0.009 (0.028)	0.024 (0.027)	0.023 (0.027)	0.017 (0.026)	0.025 (0.027)	0.025 (0.027)
Head is working		-0.115** (0.057)	-0.112* (0.060)		-0.142*** (0.054)	-0.137** (0.060)
Head is self-employed		0.281*** (0.032)	0.279*** (0.033)		0.280*** (0.032)	0.277*** (0.034)
Migrated within province		0.133*** (0.048)	0.123*** (0.037)		0.144*** (0.046)	0.131*** (0.037)
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio		-0.014** (0.007)	-0.013 (0.008)		-0.004 (0.005)	-0.003 (0.007)
Housing price in 2007 ('000 yuan)			-0.004 (0.008)			-0.005 (0.009)
Constant	3.416*** (1.234)	1.501*** (0.406)	1.468*** (0.463)	4.213*** (1.433)	2.011*** (0.648)	1.940*** (0.742)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
Original province FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry FE	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
RMSE	0.493	0.432	0.432	0.486	0.431	0.430
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
First-stage F statistics	8.273	21.165	15.146	10.781	17.004	12.115
Non-Instrumented Regressions	-0.141** (0.062)	-0.072** (0.034)	-0.042 (0.042)	-0.212** (0.087)	-0.119*** (0.045)	-0.089 (0.058)

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise*. The first three columns ((1)-(3)) use the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor, and the last three columns ((4)-(6)) use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Different sets of control variables are included in different columns. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.11: Effects of school fees on child migration, after dropping migrant children attending private school, China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Median school fees			Mean school fees		
School fee (Ln)	-0.474**	-0.197***	-0.195***	-0.563***	-0.261***	-0.255**
	(0.191)	(0.060)	(0.068)	(0.208)	(0.090)	(0.103)
Head's age	0.008**	0.008**	0.008**	0.008**	0.007**	0.008**
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Head is female	0.086	0.029	0.029	0.080	0.029	0.028
	(0.061)	(0.050)	(0.051)	(0.060)	(0.051)	(0.051)
Head completed primary school	0.045	0.010	0.010	0.032	0.009	0.010
	(0.038)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.032)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Head completed middle school	0.002	0.020	0.019	0.015	0.022	0.022
	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.028)
Head is working		-0.092	-0.091		-0.125**	-0.122**
		(0.057)	(0.062)		(0.055)	(0.061)
Head is self-employed		0.260***	0.259***		0.258***	0.257***
		(0.030)	(0.031)		(0.031)	(0.032)
Migrated within province		0.152***	0.149***		0.165***	0.158***
		(0.051)	(0.050)		(0.050)	(0.051)
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio		-0.017**	-0.016*		-0.006	-0.005
		(0.008)	(0.010)		(0.007)	(0.008)
Housing price in 2007 ('000 yuan)			-0.001			-0.003
			(0.010)			(0.012)
Constant	3.530**	1.498***	1.490***	4.400***	2.079***	2.044***
	(1.415)	(0.433)	(0.474)	(1.594)	(0.683)	(0.762)
Observations	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232
Original province FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry FE	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
RMSE	0.477	0.412	0.412	0.468	0.411	0.410
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
First-stage F statistics	8.842	21.229	15.624	11.723	17.719	12.924

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. All migrant children that attend urban private schools are dropped. *The dependent variable is a dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head is sent to urban public school, and 0 otherwise.* The first three columns ((1)-(3)) use the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor, and the last three columns ((4)-(6)) use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Different sets of control variables are included in different columns. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.12: Effects of school fees on child migration, with additional controls for living costs, China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	GDP p.c. 2007		GDP growth rate 2007		Minimum living expense Minimum wage 2007	
	Median school fees	Mean school fees	Median school fees	Median school fees	Median school fees	Mean school fees
School fee (Ln)	-0.189*** (0.049)	-0.292*** (0.086)	-0.118** (0.047)	-0.159** (0.071)	-0.210*** (0.061)	-0.287*** (0.100)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
RMSE	0.430	0.430	0.430	0.429	0.420	0.419
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
First stage F statistic	16.616	11.295	15.605	13.780	20.570	15.203

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise*. The first two columns ((1)-(2)) include GDP per capita in 2007 as a regressor, the next two columns ((3)-(4)) include GDP growth rate in 2007 as a regressor, and the last two columns ((5)-(6)) include minimum wages as a regressor. All regressions include the following controls: household heads' demographics, household heads' working variables, within province dummy variable, growth rate of student-teacher ratio, housing prices in 2007, CPI 2007, industry FE and original province FE. R-squared values are not reported. Instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008, China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008, and Haepf and Lin 2016.

Table 3.13. Effects of school fees on child migration, with shocks to public spending on social protection as a control variable, China 2008

	(1) Median school fees	(4) Mean school fees
School fee (Ln)	-0.168** (0.078)	-0.231* (0.120)
Observations	1,349	1,349
Unexpected shocks to public spending on social protection	YES	YES
RMSE	0.432	0.431
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000
First-stage F statistics	26.113	14.429

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise*. The first columns uses the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor, and the last columns uses the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Both regressions include the following controls: household heads' demographics, household heads' working variables, within province dummy variable, growth rate of student-teacher ratio, housing prices in 2007, industry FE and original province FE. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.14: The impact of total school fees child migration (IV probit, marginal effects), China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Median school fees			Mean school fees		
School fee	-0.403*** (0.140)	-0.179*** (0.066)	-0.151* (0.088)	-0.490*** (0.166)	-0.238** (0.100)	-0.196 (0.129)
Head's age	0.004 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	0.004 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	0.006 (0.004)
Head is female	0.089 (0.057)	0.029 (0.052)	0.029 (0.052)	0.085 (0.059)	0.029 (0.053)	0.029 (0.053)
Head completed primary school	0.011 (0.035)	-0.016 (0.038)	-0.014 (0.037)	-0.001 (0.031)	-0.017 (0.037)	-0.014 (0.037)
Head completed middle school	0.009 (0.028)	0.030 (0.035)	0.029 (0.035)	0.017 (0.028)	0.031 (0.035)	0.030 (0.035)
Head is working		-0.133** (0.066)	-0.125* (0.070)		-0.163** (0.064)	-0.148** (0.073)
Head is self-employed		0.292*** (0.034)	0.290*** (0.036)		0.292*** (0.034)	0.289*** (0.036)
Migrated within province		0.153*** (0.056)	0.129*** (0.040)		0.165*** (0.053)	0.134*** (0.037)
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio		-0.017** (0.008)	-0.016* (0.009)		-0.007 (0.006)	-0.008 (0.008)
Housing price in 2007 ('000 yuan)			-0.012 (0.012)			-0.015 (0.013)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
Original province FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry FE	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Each column presents the marginal effects obtained from separate IV probit regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head*, and 0 otherwise. The first three columns ((1)–(3)) use the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor, and the last three columns ((4)–(6)) use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Different sets of control variables are included in different columns. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.15: Effects of school fees on child migration, with province-level CPI as a control variable, China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Median school fees			Mean school fees		
School fee (Ln)	-0.284*** (0.109)	-0.129*** (0.046)	-0.130*** (0.043)	-0.314*** (0.105)	-0.186** (0.074)	-0.189*** (0.070)
Head's age	0.004 (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	0.005 (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)
Head is female	0.083 (0.056)	0.026 (0.045)	0.026 (0.045)	0.078 (0.055)	0.026 (0.045)	0.026 (0.045)
Head completed primary school	0.025 (0.032)	-0.010 (0.030)	-0.010 (0.030)	0.021 (0.029)	-0.010 (0.029)	-0.010 (0.030)
Head completed middle school	0.007 (0.027)	0.022 (0.027)	0.022 (0.027)	0.011 (0.026)	0.024 (0.027)	0.024 (0.027)
Head is working		-0.108* (0.058)	-0.107* (0.059)		-0.130** (0.054)	-0.130** (0.055)
Head is self-employed		0.278*** (0.033)	0.278*** (0.034)		0.277*** (0.033)	0.276*** (0.034)
Migrated within province		0.100* (0.061)	0.100 (0.061)		0.112* (0.062)	0.112* (0.063)
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio		-0.016*** (0.006)	-0.016* (0.010)		-0.009 (0.006)	-0.008 (0.010)
Housing price in 2007 ('000 yuan)			-0.001 (0.010)			-0.002 (0.011)
CPI 2017	0.091** (0.041)	0.037 (0.028)	0.033 (0.045)	0.112*** (0.032)	0.031 (0.028)	0.025 (0.046)
Constant	-7.190 (4.536)	-2.645 (2.993)	-2.272 (4.705)	-9.064** (3.574)	-1.580 (2.953)	-0.863 (4.684)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
Original province FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry FE	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
RMSE	0.493	0.432	0.432	0.486	0.431	0.430
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
First-stage F statistics	25.751	37.287	73.410	120.458	83.890	107.061

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise*. The first three columns ((1)-(3)) use the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor, and the last three columns ((4)-(6)) use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Different sets of control variables are included in different columns. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.16: Effects of school fees on child migration, balanced panel, China 2008 and 2009

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Median school fees			Mean school fees		
School fee (Ln)	-0.423** (0.205)	-0.461** (0.222)	-0.456* (0.249)	-0.475*** (0.129)	-0.521*** (0.154)	-0.513*** (0.199)
Observations	714	714	714	714	714	714
Number of individuals	357	357	357	357	357	357
HH's employment variables and Industry FE	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Housing prices in 2007	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
RMSE	0.323	0.324	0.323	0.313	0.312	0.310
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
First-stage F statistics	3.437	3.578	2.926	8.330	6.823	4.848

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise*. The first three columns ((1)-(3)) use the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor, and the last three columns ((4)-(6)) use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Similar to Table 2, household head's demographics and original province FE are controlled in all the columns, and additional sets of control variables are included in columns 2, 3, 5 and 6. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.17: Effects of school fees on child migration, China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Median school fees			Mean school fees		
School fee measure (Ln)	-0.428** (0.169)	-0.168*** (0.057)	-0.160** (0.068)	-0.511*** (0.188)	-0.224*** (0.085)	-0.211** (0.100)
Head's age	0.004 (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)
Head is female	0.092 (0.058)	0.025 (0.045)	0.025 (0.045)	0.087 (0.059)	0.025 (0.045)	0.025 (0.045)
Head completed primary school	0.013 (0.035)	-0.013 (0.030)	-0.012 (0.029)	-0.000 (0.030)	-0.014 (0.029)	-0.013 (0.029)
Head completed middle school	0.009 (0.028)	0.024 (0.027)	0.023 (0.027)	0.017 (0.026)	0.025 (0.027)	0.025 (0.027)
Head is working		-0.115** (0.057)	-0.112* (0.060)		-0.142*** (0.054)	-0.137** (0.060)
Head is self-employed		0.281*** (0.032)	0.279*** (0.033)		0.280*** (0.032)	0.277*** (0.034)
Migrated within province		0.133*** (0.048)	0.123*** (0.037)		0.144*** (0.046)	0.131*** (0.037)
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio		-0.014** (0.007)	-0.013 (0.008)		-0.004 (0.005)	-0.003 (0.007)
Housing price in 2007 ('000 yuan)			-0.004 (0.008)			-0.005 (0.009)
Constant	3.416*** (1.234)	1.501*** (0.406)	1.468*** (0.463)	4.213*** (1.433)	2.011*** (0.648)	1.940*** (0.742)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
Original province FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry FE	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
WRE p-values	0.040	0.052	0.048	0.028	0.089	0.076
RMSE	0.493	0.432	0.432	0.486	0.431	0.430
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
First stage F statistic	8.273	21.165	15.146	10.781	17.004	12.115
Non-Instrumented Regressions	-0.141** (0.062)	-0.072** (0.034)	-0.042 (0.042)	-0.212** (0.087)	-0.119*** (0.045)	-0.089 (0.058)

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise*. The first three columns ((1)-(3)) use the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor, and the last three columns ((4)-(6)) use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Different sets of control variables are included in different columns. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. WRE p-values are obtained from the user-written Stata command “*boottest*”.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.18: Effects of school fees on child migration, excluding Ningbo and Shenzhen, China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Median school fees			Mean school fees		
School fee (Ln)	-0.381*** (0.146)	-0.169*** (0.056)	-0.158** (0.071)	-0.499** (0.200)	-0.229*** (0.086)	-0.203* (0.105)
Head's age	0.005 (0.004)	0.005 (0.003)	0.005 (0.003)	0.006 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)
Head is female	0.084 (0.062)	0.031 (0.048)	0.031 (0.048)	0.088 (0.065)	0.033 (0.049)	0.033 (0.049)
Head completed primary school	-0.008 (0.030)	-0.020 (0.030)	-0.019 (0.030)	-0.016 (0.026)	-0.020 (0.030)	-0.019 (0.030)
Head completed middle school	0.008 (0.030)	0.025 (0.030)	0.025 (0.030)	0.016 (0.028)	0.028 (0.030)	0.026 (0.029)
Head is working		-0.109* (0.059)	-0.106* (0.061)		-0.139** (0.055)	-0.131** (0.060)
Head is self-employed		0.279*** (0.035)	0.279*** (0.036)		0.280*** (0.036)	0.279*** (0.037)
Migrated within province		0.122** (0.050)	0.113*** (0.040)		0.136*** (0.049)	0.118*** (0.038)
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio		-0.014 (0.009)	-0.014 (0.009)		-0.006 (0.007)	-0.007 (0.007)
Housing price in 2007 ('000 yuan)			-0.005 (0.012)			-0.009 (0.012)
Constant	3.093*** (1.063)	1.509*** (0.407)	1.453*** (0.499)	4.108*** (1.500)	2.037*** (0.659)	1.876** (0.791)
Observations	1,242	1,242	1,242	1,242	1,242	1,242
Original province FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry FE	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
RMSE	0.493	0.442	0.442	0.492	0.441	0.441
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
First-stage F statistics	8.067	32.117	28.230	8.764	26.368	17.989

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise*. The first three columns ((1)-(3)) use the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor, and the last three columns ((4)-(6)) use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Different sets of control variables are included in different columns. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.19: Heterogeneity analysis, China 2008

Sub-Samples	(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Poor	-0.368** (0.152)	-0.191** (0.075)	-0.206** (0.087)
(2) Not insured	-0.382*** (0.124)	-0.176*** (0.051)	-0.152** (0.059)
(3) Hinterland migration	-0.171** (0.087)	-0.092 (0.057)	-0.101** (0.051)
(4) Short-term work	-0.377*** (0.139)	-0.195*** (0.065)	-0.202*** (0.077)
(5) Not likely to move	-0.380*** (0.133)	-0.173* (0.098)	-0.159 (0.103)
(6) Depressed	-0.814** (0.406)	-0.310 (0.193)	-0.339* (0.191)
(7) With only one child	-0.421*** (0.158)	-0.195*** (0.060)	-0.194*** (0.072)
(8) With spouse	-0.454** (0.189)	-0.195*** (0.069)	-0.173* (0.091)
(9) Self-employed	-0.281*** (0.107)	-0.161*** (0.054)	-0.091 (0.069)
HH's employment variables and Industry FE	NO	YES	YES
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio	NO	YES	YES
Housing prices in 2007	NO	NO	YES

Note: The estimated coefficients in this table present the results from separate IV regressions using 9 different sub-samples and different control variables, where each row presents estimation results from different sub-samples. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head in urban areas, and 0 otherwise*. Similar to Table 2, household head's demographics and original province FE are controlled in all the columns, and additional sets of control variables are included in columns 2 and 3. The 9 different sub-samples are defined as follows: in row (1), poor households are those who fall in the lower half of the household income distribution; In row (2), the insured are those who have access to at least one of the job-related insurances/benefits (unemployment insurance, pension insurance, work injury insurance, and housing fund); In row (3), hinterland migration is to non-coastal cities (Zhengzhou, Luoyang, Hefei, Bengbu, Chongqing, Wuhan and Chengdu); Row (4), short-term workers are those who are without permanent contracts and long-term contract (one year or more) as; In row (5), not likely to move characterizes household heads who plan to stay in the city forever; In row (6), we define depressed migrants based on Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D10) questions (see footnote in the text for more details); In row (7), we consider migrants with only one child (versus migrants with more than one child); In row (8), the focus is on migrants who are living with their spouses; Row (9) corresponds to self-employed migrants. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

Table 3.20: Mean school fees and child migration during the economic crisis, China 2009

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Mean school fee (Ln), OLS	-0.281*** (0.090)	-0.225*** (0.073)	-0.180** (0.076)
Mean school fee (Ln), IV	-0.656** (0.324)	-0.372* (0.202)	-0.322 (0.205)
Observations	1,005	1,005	1,005
Mean of dependent variable	0.305	0.305	0.305
Household head's employment variables and Industry FE	NO	YES	YES
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio	NO	YES	YES
Housing prices in 2008	NO	NO	YES
First-stage F statistics	9.697	13.647	8.485

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head*, and 0 otherwise. Regressions use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Similar to Table 2, household head's demographics and original province FE are controlled in all the columns, and additional sets of control variables are included in columns 2 and 3. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. F-statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2009 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2009.

Table 3.21: Effects of school fees on child migration, China 2008 and 2009

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Median school fees			Mean school fees		
School fee (Ln)	-0.176*** (0.062)	-0.151*** (0.052)	-0.149*** (0.052)	-0.245*** (0.063)	-0.212*** (0.049)	-0.210*** (0.048)
Observations	2,357	2,357	2,357	2,357	2,357	2,357
HH's employment variables and Industry FE	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Growth rate of student-teacher ratio	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Housing prices in 2007	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Year FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
RMSE	0.457	0.430	0.430	0.457	0.430	0.430
Prob>chi2	0.025	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
First-stage F statistics	8.145	8.323	7.807	20.888	18.641	15.444

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending in 2006 and 2007. The dependent variable is a *dummy variable that equals 1 if there is at least one child living with the household head, and 0 otherwise*. The first three columns ((1)-(3)) use the median school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor, and the last three columns ((4)-(6)) use the mean school fees reported in the migrant household sample as a regressor. Similar to Table 2, household head's demographics and original province FE are controlled in all the columns, and additional sets of control variables are included in columns 2, 3, 5 and 6. R-squared values are not reported, instead, root-mean-square error (RMSE), the sample standard deviation of the differences between the predicted values and observed values, is reported under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. First-stage F statistics of the first stage regressions are also reported. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008&2009 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

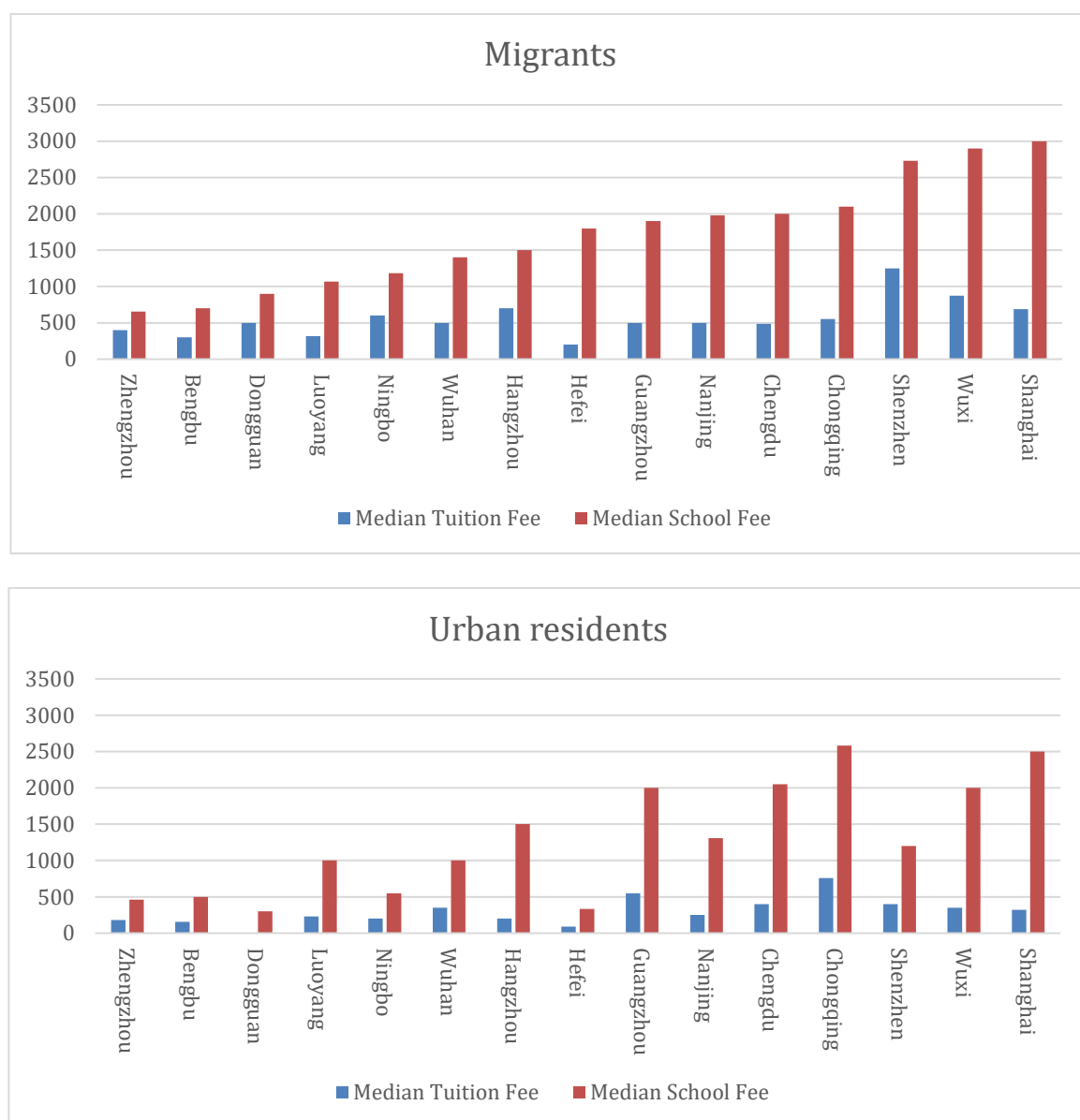
Table 3.22: School fees and education remittances, China 2008

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Median school fees			Mean school fees		
School fee (Ln)	3.040*** (1.097)	2.184*** (0.621)	2.411*** (0.666)	3.622*** (1.145)	2.927*** (1.018)	3.192*** (1.151)
Head's age	0.133*** (0.035)	0.127*** (0.032)	0.129*** (0.032)	0.132*** (0.036)	0.127*** (0.033)	0.128*** (0.032)
Head is female	-0.020 (0.378)	0.312 (0.319)	0.301 (0.322)	0.020 (0.395)	0.311 (0.327)	0.301 (0.330)
Head completed primary school	0.176 (0.395)	0.308 (0.332)	0.339 (0.329)	0.267 (0.354)	0.317 (0.327)	0.345 (0.322)
Head completed middle school	-0.257 (0.206)	-0.287 (0.223)	-0.298 (0.221)	-0.315 (0.211)	-0.307 (0.228)	-0.318 (0.226)
Head is working		0.763 (0.490)	0.863* (0.505)		1.125*** (0.363)	1.243*** (0.465)
Head is self-employed		-0.686** (0.322)	-0.747** (0.292)		-0.666** (0.329)	-0.718** (0.296)
Migrated within province		-0.376 (0.325)	-0.680* (0.377)		-0.519 (0.337)	-0.796** (0.393)
Growth rate of student- teacher ratio		0.091 (0.082)	0.121* (0.065)		-0.035 (0.095)	-0.020 (0.076)
Housing price in 2007 ('000 yuan)			-0.127 (0.103)			-0.111 (0.130)
Observations	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
Province FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Industry FE	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Each column presents the results from separate IV-Tobit regressions with different school fee measures and different independent variables, where the IV is the one-year lag of shocks to public education spending. The dependent variable is *education remittances* - remittances used for education-related expenses including tuition fees, food and accommodation, remedial classes, and other fees (uniform and other sponsorship fees etc.). Different sets of control variables, which are similar to those in Table 2, are included under each column. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the city level. Prob>chi2 is the p-value of the chi-square test of overall significance. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.

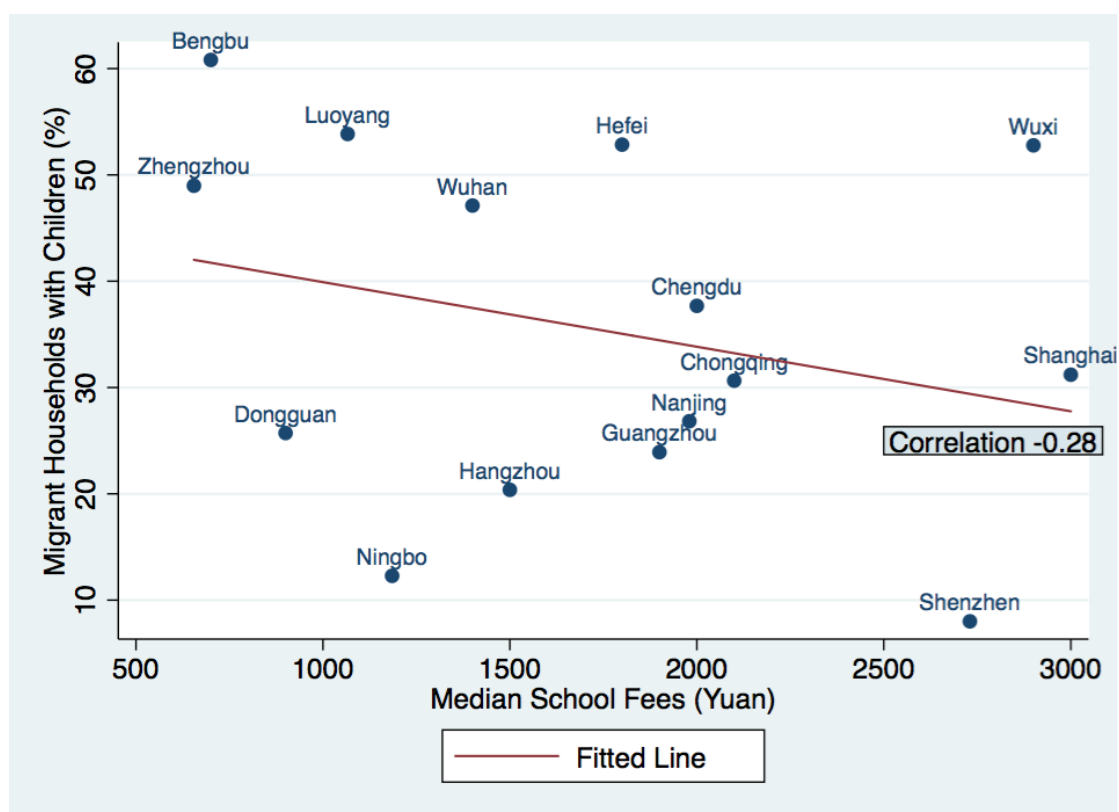
Figure 3.1: Median school fees for migrants and for urban residents



Note: School fees are the sum of tuition fees and other fees (including food and accommodation, remedial classes, uniform and other sponsorship fees etc.)

Source: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008.

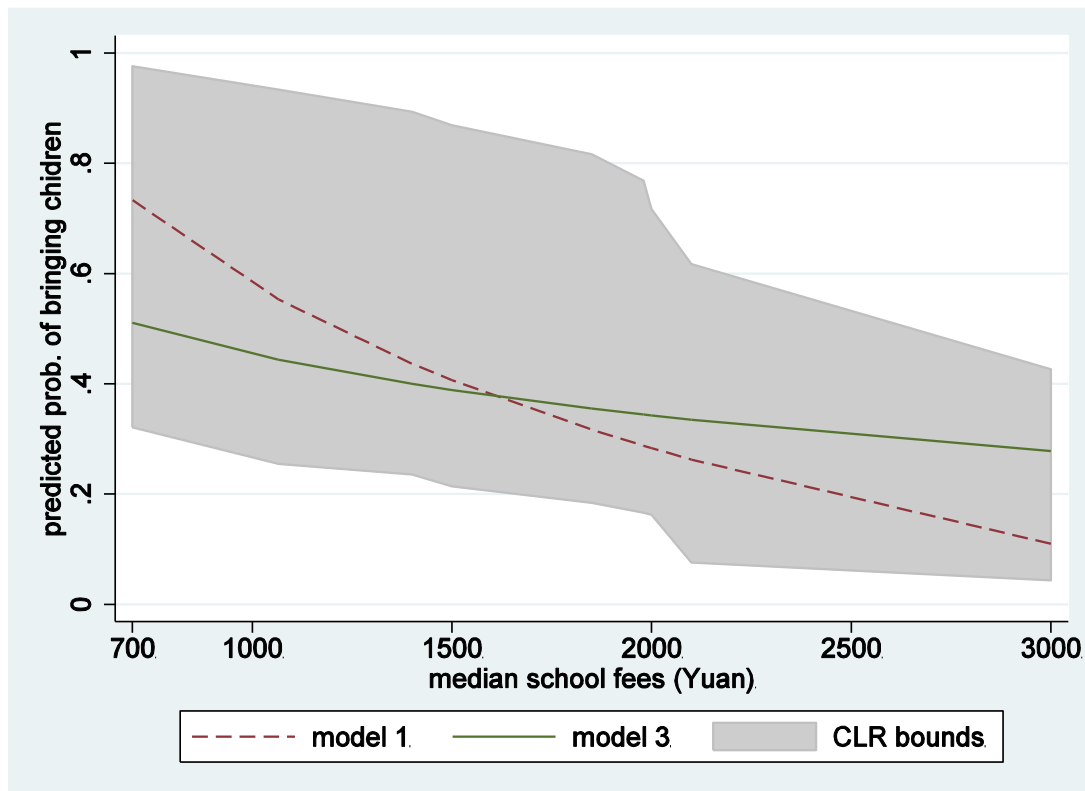
Figure 3.2: Child migration and school fees



Note: We plot the shares of migrant households living with children for each city against the median school fees paid by migrants.

Source: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008.

Figure 3.3: Predicted probabilities of child migration vs. school fees



Note: We plot the predicted probabilities of the migrant worker bringing his children along against the median school fees paid by migrants. Estimates based on Model 2 are similar to those of Model 3 so are not plotted for easier reading. The lower and upper bounds are obtained using Chernozhukov, Lee, and Rosen (2013) method.

Sources: Rural Urban Migration in China (RUMiC) 2008 and China City Statistical Yearbook 2002-2008.