Introduction to China Data Online and China Data Lab

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Most Challenges for China Data Studies

- Availability
- Accessibility
- Comparability

Topics

- Principles for China database design
- Data Sources for China studies
- Methodologies for China data processing
- Functions for spatio-temporal analysis
- China Data Lab

Principals for Database Design

Principals:

- Comprehensive data coverage
- Comparable spatio-temporal data structure
- Compatible multi-source data structure
- Consistent multi-scale data structure

Primary Factors:

- 1. Space (boundary)
- 2. Time
- 3. Scale (Sub-systems)



The Principles of China Data Design

□ Authority□ Completion□ Uniqueness

China Data Sources

Government Statistics

- Provincial Statistics (1949)
- City Statistics (1996)
- County Statistics (1997)

Population Census

- Census 1953
- Census 1964
- Census 1982
- Census 1990
- Census 2000/2010 (province, city, county, township, GRID)

Economic Census

- Industrial Census 1995 (province, city, county, ZIP)
- Basic Unit Census 2001 (province, city, county, ZIP)
- Economic Census 2004/2008 (province, city, county, ZIP)
- Establishments (more than 7 millions companies and organizations)

Geography and Environment

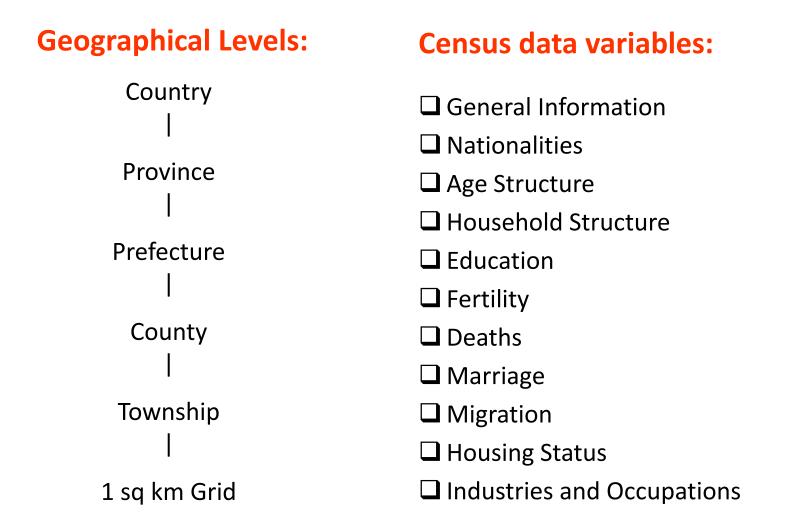
- Land Use data
- Night-Time data

Base Maps

- o 2000
- 0 2010
- o 2000-2010

Population Census Data with GIS Maps

> 2,000 demographic variables in population Census



Economic Census Data

> Cover about 900 economic sectors with more than 7 million business units

Industries

- 852 industries

Products

- 3 primary products

Ownerships

- 23 different industries

Revenue

- 15 revenue ranges

Employment

- 10 employment ranges

Employment

1 1-19 20-49 50-99 100-499 5000-4999 30000-49999

50000+

Revenue

(in 10,000 Yuan) 0-30 30---50 50---100 100--300 300--500 500--1000 1000-3000 3000-5000 5000-10000 10000-30000 30000-50000 50000-100000 100000-150000 150000-200000 200000 and over

Business Unit Classification

2004, 2008 & 2013 Business and Private Units 单位数与个体经营户数

	2004		2008		2013	
	(in 10,000)	(%)	(in 10,000)	(%)	(in 10,000)	(%)
1. Legal Unit 法人单位	516.9	100	709.9	100	1085.7	100
Enterprise 企业法人	325	62.9	495.9	69.9	820.8	75.6
Government 机关、事业法人	90	17.4	95.9	13.5	103.7	9.6
Non-profit org 社会团体法人	101.9	19.7	118.1	16.6	161.1	14.8
2. Economic Unit 产业活动单位	682.4	100	886.4	100	1303.5	100
Manufacture 第二产业	167.5	24.6	230	25.9	287.5	22.1
Service 第三产业	514.9	75.4	656.4	74.1	1015.9	77.9
3. Private 个体经营户	3921.6	100	2873.7	100	3279.1	100
Manufacture 第二产业	588.7	15	253.8	8.8	188.3	5.7
Service 第三产业	3332.9	85	2619.9	91.2	3090.8	94.3

Industrial Classification (18 Categories)

行业分类	Industrial Classification
1. 农、林、牧、渔业	1. Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery
2. 采矿业	2. Mining and Quarrying
3. 制造业	3. Manufacturing
4. 电力、燃气及水的生产和供应业	4. Production and Distribution of Electric Power, Gas and Water
5. 建筑业	5. Construction
6. 交通运输、仓储和邮政业	6. Transport, Storage and Post
7. 信息传输、计算机服务和软件业	7. Information Transmission, Computer Services and Software
8. 批发和零售业	8. Wholesale and Retail Trade
9. 住宿和餐饮业	9. Hotel and Restaurants
10. 金融业	10. Financial Intermediation
11. 房地产业	11. Real Estate
12. 科学研究、技术服务和地质勘查业	12. Scientific Research, Technical Service and Geologic Prospecting
13. 水利、环境和公共设施管理业	13. Management of Water Conservancy, Environ. and Public Facilities
14. 居民服务和其他服务业	14. Services to Households and Other Services
15. 教育	15. Education
16. 卫生、社会保障和社会福利业	16. Health, Social Security and Social Welfare
17. 文化、体育和娱乐业	17. Culture, Sports and Entertainment
18. 公共管理和社会组织	18. Public Management and Social Organization

Industrial Classification: (2 digits)

7. 信息传输、计算机服务和软件业	Information Transmission, Computer Services and Software
电信和其他信息传输服务业	Telecommunications and Other Information Transfer Services
计算机服务业	Computer Services
软件业	Software Industry
8. 批发和零售业	Wholesale and Retail Trade
批发业	Wholesale
零售业	Retail Trade
9. 住宿和餐饮业	Hotel and Restaurants
住宿业	Hotel
餐饮业	Catering Services
10. 金融业	Financial Intermediation
银行业	Banking
证券业	Securities
保险业	Insurance
其他金融活动	Other Financial Activities
11. 房地产业	Real Estate
租赁和商务服务业	Leasing and Business Services
租赁业	Leasing Services
商务服务业	Business Services
12. 科学研究、技术服务和地质勘查业	Scientific Research, Technical Service and Geologic Prospecting
研究与试验发展	Research and Experimental Development
专业技术服务业	Professional Skill Services
科技交流和推广服务业	Services of Scientific and Technological Exchange and Popularization
地质勘查业	Geological Prospecting
13. 水利、环境和公共设施管理业	Management of Water Conservancy, Environ. and Public Facilities
水利管理业	Management of Water Conservancy
环境管理业	Management of Environment
公共设施管理业	Management of Public Facilities
14. 居民服务和其他服务业	Services to Households and Other Services
居民服务业	Resident Services
其他服务业	Other Services

Industrial Classification: (4 digits)

7. Information Transmission, Computer Services and Software 信息传输、计算机服务和软件业

7.1. 电信和其他信息传输服务业 Telecommunications and Other	7.1.1 固定电信服务 7.1.2 移动电信服务	Fixed telecommunications services Mobile telecommunications services		
Information Transfer Services	7.1.3 其他电信服务	Other telecommunication services		
	7.1.4 互联网信息服务	Internet Information Services		
	7.1.5 有线广播电视传输服务	Cable television transmission services		
	7.1.6 无线广播电视传输服务	Radio and TV transmission services		
	7.1.7 卫星传输服务	Satellite transmission services		
7.2. 计算机服务业	7.2.1 计算机系统服务	Computer system services		
Computer Services	7.2.2 数据处理	Data processing		
	7.2.3 计算机维修	Computer maintenance		
	7.2.4 其他计算机服务	Other computer services		
7.3. 软件业	7.3.1 基础软件服务	Based software services		
Software Industry	7.3.2 应用软件服务	Application software services		
	7.3.3 其他软件服务	Other software services		

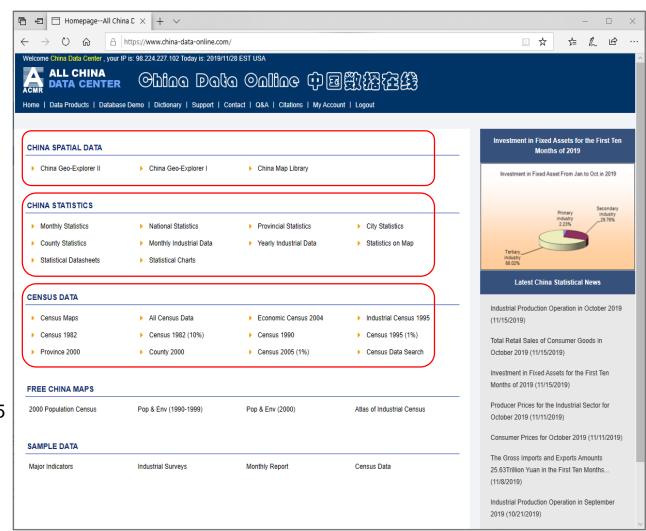
China Data Online: http://china-data-online.com

Statistical Database:

- Monthly Statistics
- National Statistics
- Provincial Statistics
- City Statistics
- County Statistics
- Monthly Industrial Data
- Yearly Industrial Data
- Statistics on Map
- Statistical Yearbooks

Census Database:

- Population Census 1982
- Population Census 1990
- Population Survey 1995, 2005
- Province Census 2000
- County Census 2000
- Economic Census 2004



Unique Features of China Spatial Data

- The mostly complete collection in China's history
- Detailed data for nation, province, city, county, district and township
- Complete coverage for all provinces, cities, counties, and townships
- All data are comparable across time and region with the adjusted base map (2000, 2010)
- Most data in CGE are unique and not available in official publications
 - Population census data were compiled from the source data directly
 - Economic census data were compiled from the establishment data aggregated at province, city, county and ZIP level
 - All data have been integrated with GIS maps

Primary Functions

□ Data Selection

- By administrative units (province, city, county, township)
- By groups
- By location (X&Y) and spatial range (km or miles)
- By time-series statistics (province, city and county)
- By establishments (province, city, county and ZIP)

□ Reporting

- Summary report
- Comparison report
- Original data report

□ Export

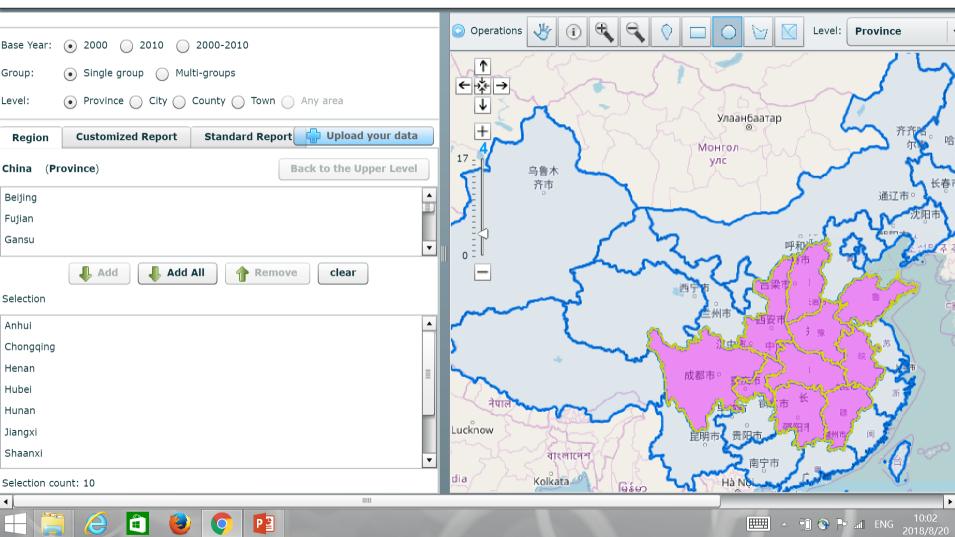
- Data tables (Excel)
- Reports (Excel, Word, PDF)
- GIS maps (Shape)
- Maps (PDF)

■ Map Library with Metadata

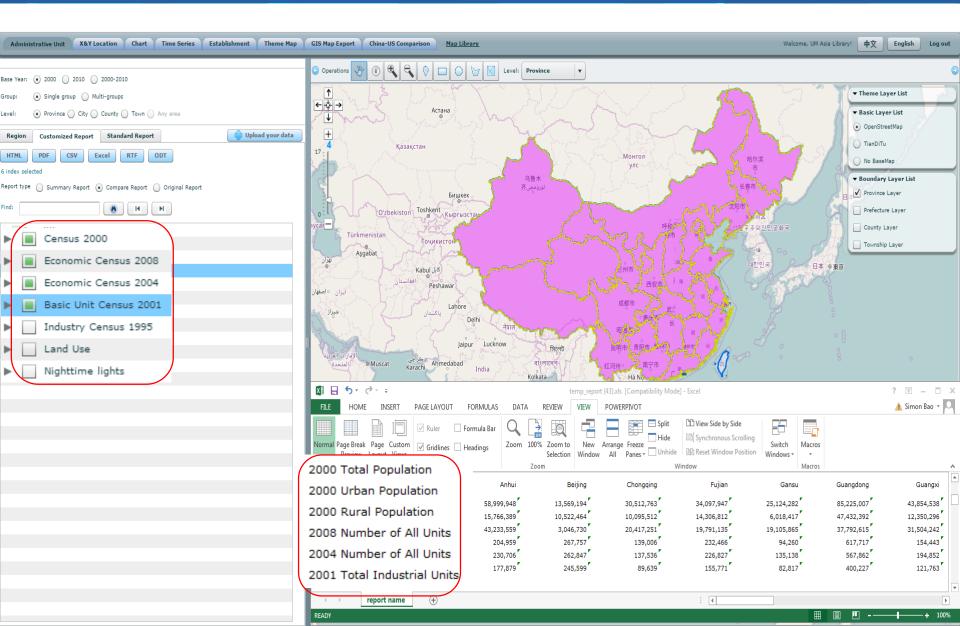
- Pre-defined maps
- Easy links between maps of different spatial levels
- Easy links to related industries

China Geo-Explorer

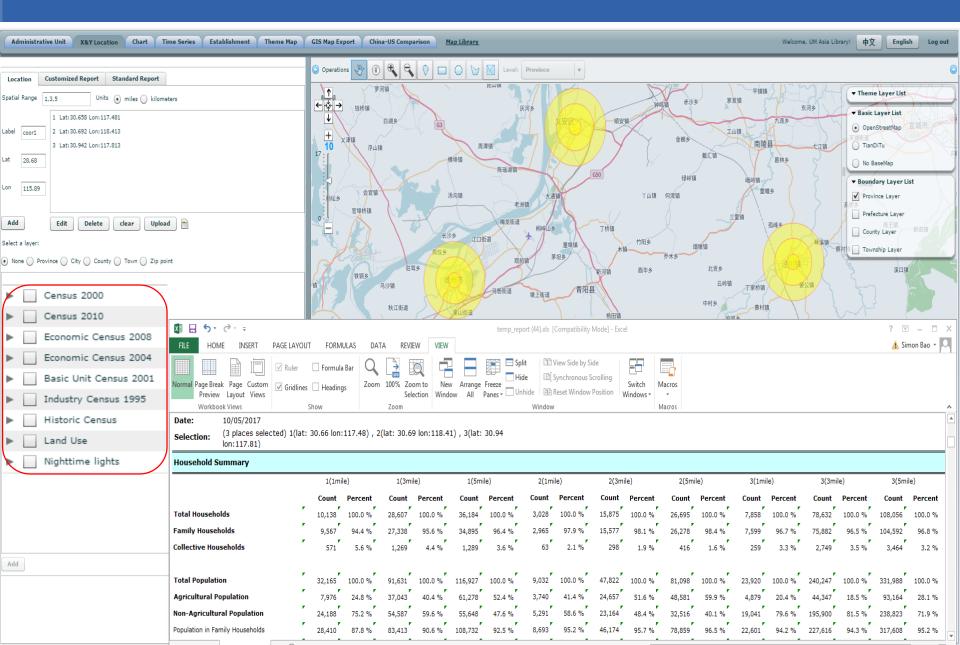
Administrative Units – Location – Chart – Time Series – Establishment – GIS Map Export – Map Library



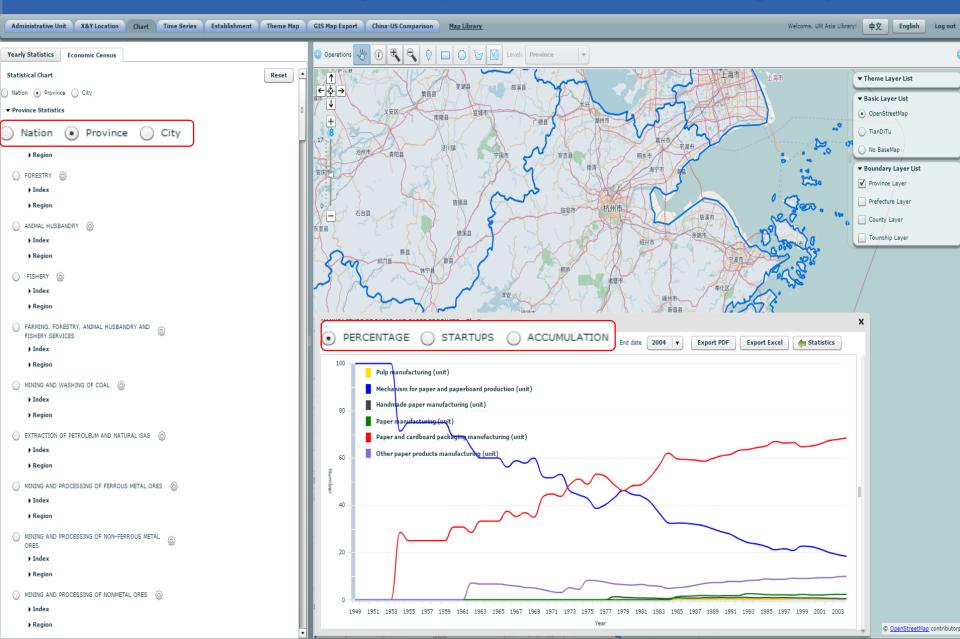
Administrative Units



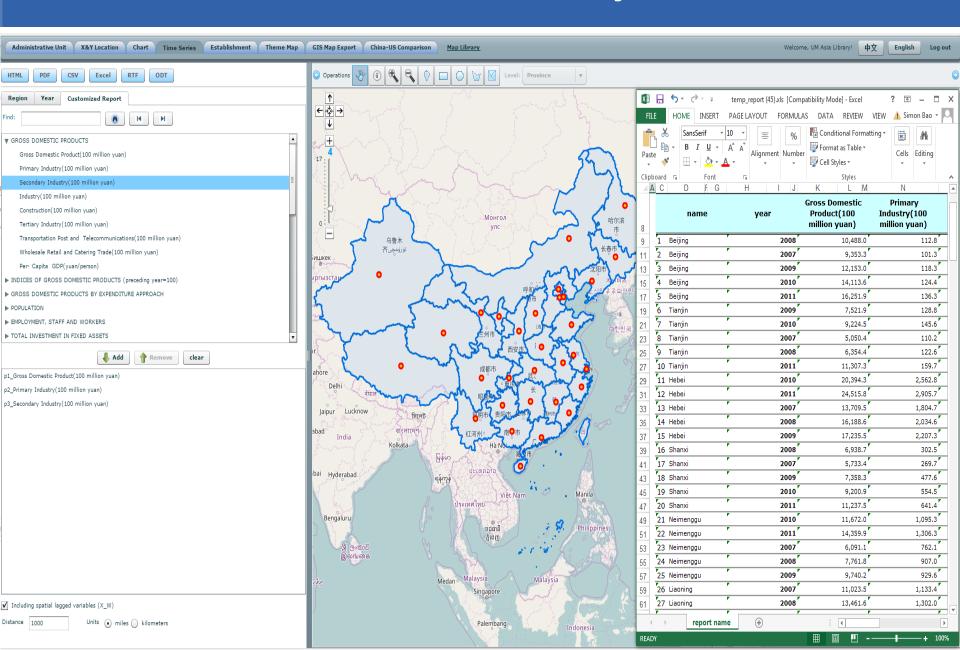
Location Analysis



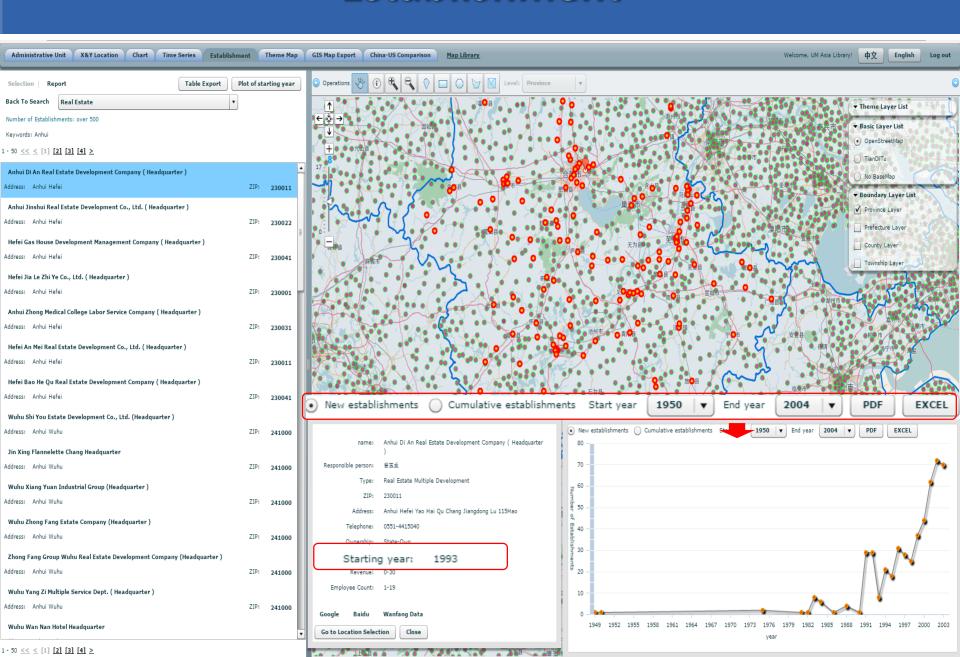
Charts Analysis (Structural Analysis)



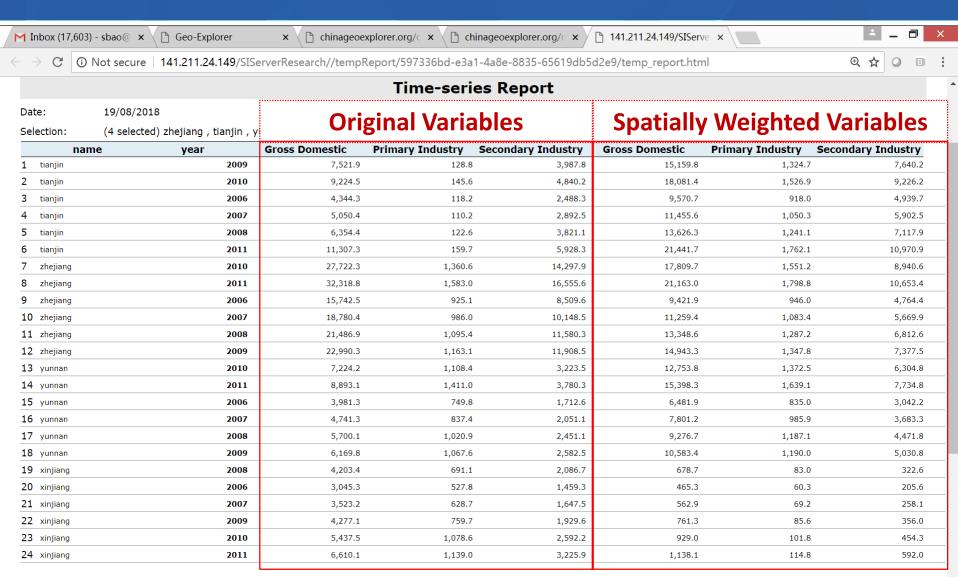
Time Series Analysis



Establishment



Panel Data for Spatial Modeling















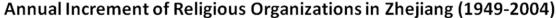


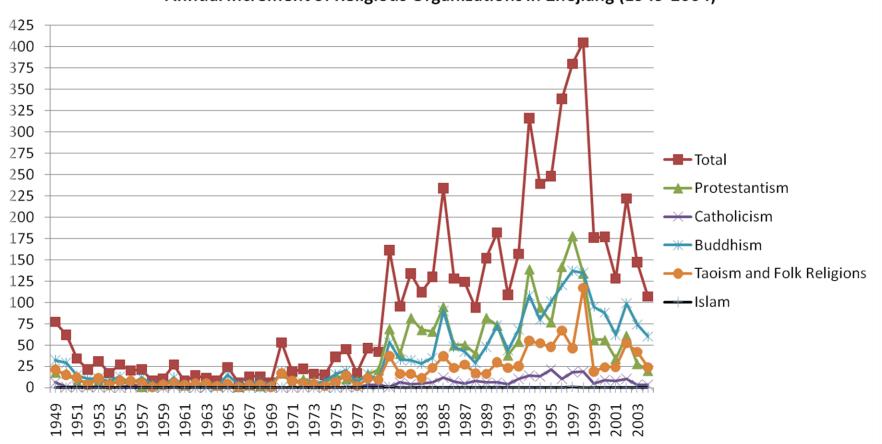






Identification of Possible Policy Impacts





chinadatalab.net

China Data Lab



Challenges for Data Research and Teaching

Data Sharing

- Licensed data
- Restricted data
- Sensitive data
- Large size data
- Research data generated from different projects

Tool Sharing

- Licensed and free tools
- Integrated environment for tools for data
- Maintenance and updates

Research Results Sharing

- Research (reproducible, replicable, generalizable)
- Teaching (students with different interests and skills)
- Decision support (efficient, effective, and expandable)

Solution: Cloud Based Platform

- A data center for China studies based on cloud
- A research base for collaborations on China studies
- A development center for data case studies
- A training center for China studies, including theory, methodology, technology, data and applications for research and teaching

An Integrated Platform for Research and Teaching

Main Features:

- ☐ Data available only on the cloud
- ☐ Tools available on the cloud
- ☐ All computation are on the cloud
- ☐ No maintenance required for end users

Data Center



Workflow Based Data Analysis



Case Study I: Literature Analysis with KNIME

□ **Goal**: develop and demonstrate a network framework of the historical Innovation and Invention at the Liquid Crystal Institute, Kent State University (PI: Marcia Lei Zeng, et al.)

smart

data

Linked Data

Semantic Web technologies

data

Semantic technologies

References:

Li, H., Zeng, M., Zhang, Y., Ye, X., & Hu, T. (2017). Tackling Innovation Networks with Smart Data: A Case Study of the Liquid Crystal Institute at Kent State University. In DH.

digital

humanities

Zeng, M. L., Zhang, Y., Li, H., & Polyakov, S. (2015). Exploring Smart Data Approaches to the History of Innovation and Invention at Liquid Crystal Institute at Kent State University. In Digital Libraries: Providing Quality Information: The 17th International Conference on Asia-Pacific Digital Libraries, ICADL 2015, Seoul, Korea, December 9-12, 2015. Proceedings (Vol. 9469, p. 346). Springer.

Objectives

- Replicate data analysis procedures using previous scientific literature data based on workflow;
- Expanded data analysis based on publication, patent, and NSF grant data;
- Applications of workflow for research and teaching related to network analysis based on publication, patent, grant data, as well as other data.

Data Sources

Publication Data

- Title
- Author
- Affiliation
- Key words
- Abstract
- Publication
 Date
- Journal
- Volume
- Issue
- ...

Patent Data

- Title
- Inventor
- Inventor Location
- Publication Date
- Assignee
- Assignee Location
- CPC
- IPC
- USPC
- Abstract
- **.**..

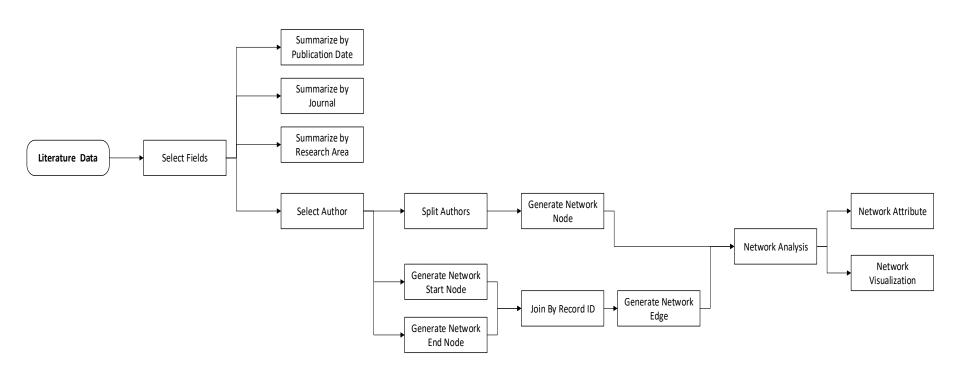
Awarded Grants

- Title
- PI
- Co-PI
- Email Address
- Institution
- NSF Organization
- Start Date
- Expiration Date
- Awarded Amount
- NSF Directorate

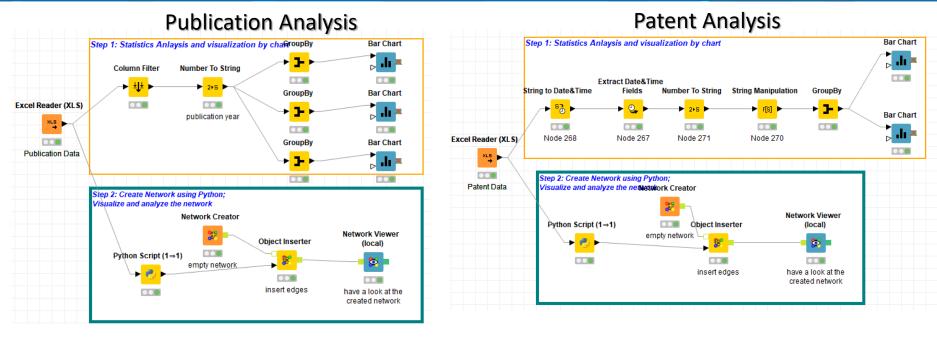
Data Input

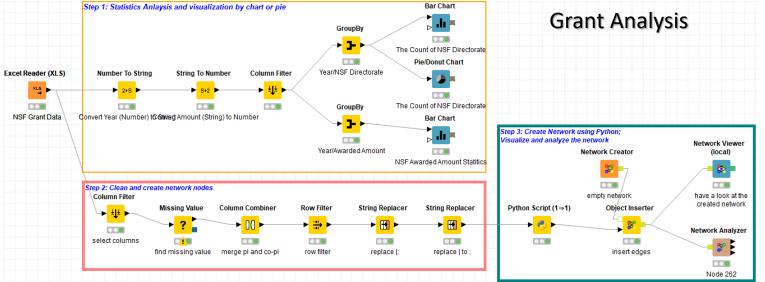
File Name	Format	Data Sources
publication.xls	.xls	Web of Science
patent.xls	.xls	ProQuest
grant.xls	.xls	NSF website

The Flowchart for Data Analysis

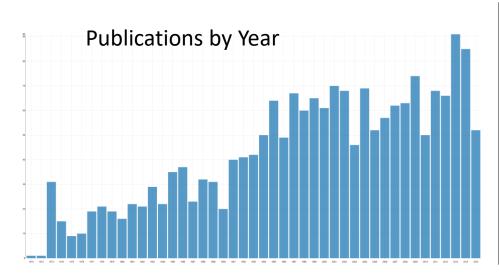


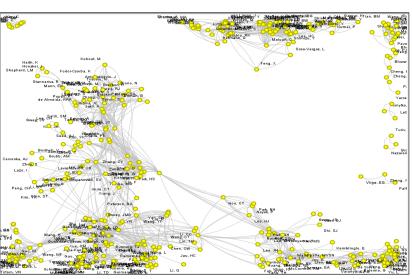
Knime Workflow for Literature Analysis





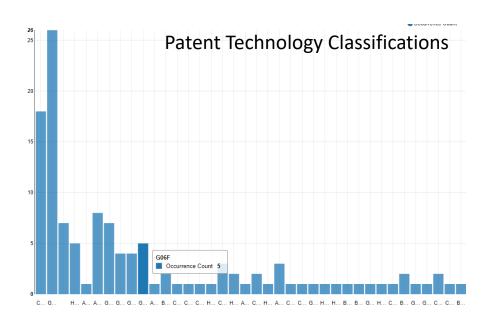
Results from Publication Analysis



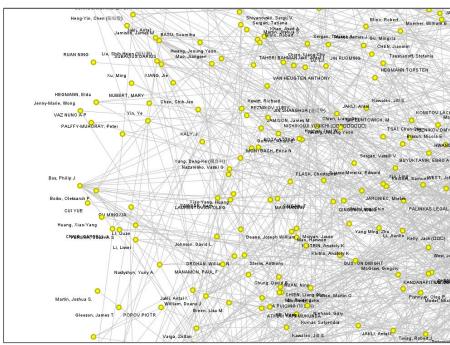


S Object id	D Node d	D Node d	D In degree	D In degr	D Out de	D Out de	D Closen	D Node w	D Avg. n	D Clusteri	D Hub score	D Authori	D Baryce
Feng, X	5	0.326	5	0.326	5	0.326	0.483	5	1	1	0.069	0.069	0.008
Wang, F	5	0.326	5	0.326	5	0.326	0.621	5	1	1	0	0	0.04
Sharma, A	22	1.433	22	1.433	22	1.433	0.589	22	1	0.706	0.801	0.801	0.009
Yao, WH	8	0.521	8	0.521	8	0.521	0.292	8	1	1	0	0	0.001
Wang, MF	5	0.326	5	0.326	5	0.326	0.32	5	1	0.9	0	0	0.001
Lu, W	9	0.586	9	0.586	9	0.586	0.49	9	1	1	0.091	0.091	0.007
Wang, H	4	0.261	4	0.261	4	0.261	0.32	4	1	1	0	0	0.001
Antanasijev	7	0.456	7	0.456	7	0.456	0.287	7	1	1	0	0	0.001
Reich, R	8	0.521	8	0.521	8	0.521	0.923	8	1	1	0	0	0.1
Lu, L	8	0.521	8	0.521	8	0.521	0.917	8	1	1	0	0	0.1
Lebovka, N	2	0.13	2	0.13	2	0.13	1	2	1	1	0	0	0.5
Ma, J	21	1.368	21	1.368	21	1.368	0.258	21	1	0.367	0	0	0.001
Malgras, V	7	0.456	7	0.456	7	0.456	0.375	7	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.006
Park, HS	23	1.498	23	1.498	23	1.498	0.405	23	1	0.526	0	0	0.002
Beltrano, G	18	1.173	18	1.173	18	1.173	0.517	18	1	1	0.776	0.776	0.008
Kohlmeier, A	15	0.977	15	0.977	15	0.977	0.363	15	1	1	0	0	0.002
Sampson, P	5	0.326	5	0.326	5	0.326	0.327	5	1	1	0	0	0.001
Umadevi, S	8	0.521	8	0.521	8	0.521	0.497	8	1	0.571	0.079	0.079	0.008
Moheghi, A	2	0.13	2	0.13	2	0.13	0.286	2	1	1	0	0	0.001

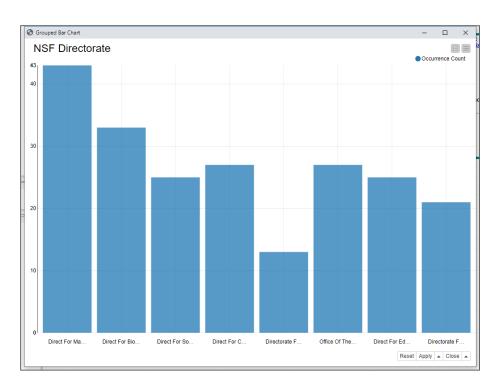
Results from Patent Analysis

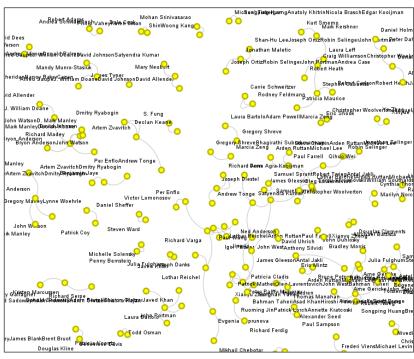


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Chao-Chiun, Liang	9	0.771	9	0.771	9	0.771	9	1
SHOKOUHIMEH	5	0.428	5	0.428	5	0.428	5	1
Nemati, Hossein	9	0.771	9	0.771	9	0.771	9	1
Hwang, Jeoung	3	0.257	3	0.257	3	0.257	3	1
QIAN LIANGQI (2	0.171	2	0.171	2	0.171	2	1
Soehnlen, Eric S	8	0.686	8	0.686	8	0.686	8	1
Chen, Cheng	4	0.343	4	0.343	4	0.343	4	1
Osher, Lawrence	9	0.771	9	0.771	9	0.771	9	1
Nastyshyn, Yuri	6	0.514	6	0.514	6	0.514	6	1
Bhowmik, Achint	2	0.171	2	0.171	2	0.171	2	1
Gleeson, James T	1	0.086	1	0.086	1	0.086	1	1
Dobrovolskyy, A	3	0.257	3	0.257	3	0.257	3	1
GLEESON, Jame	3	0.257	3	0.257	3	0.257	3	1
Kelly, Jack (□□□)	4	0.343	4	0.343	4	0.343	4	1
Li, Liwei	5	0.428	5	0.428	5	0.428	5	1
Palffy-Muhoray,	7	0.6	7	0.6	7	0.6	7	1
Tsai, Chen Chu (9	0.771	9	0.771	9	0.771	9	1



Results from Grant Analysis



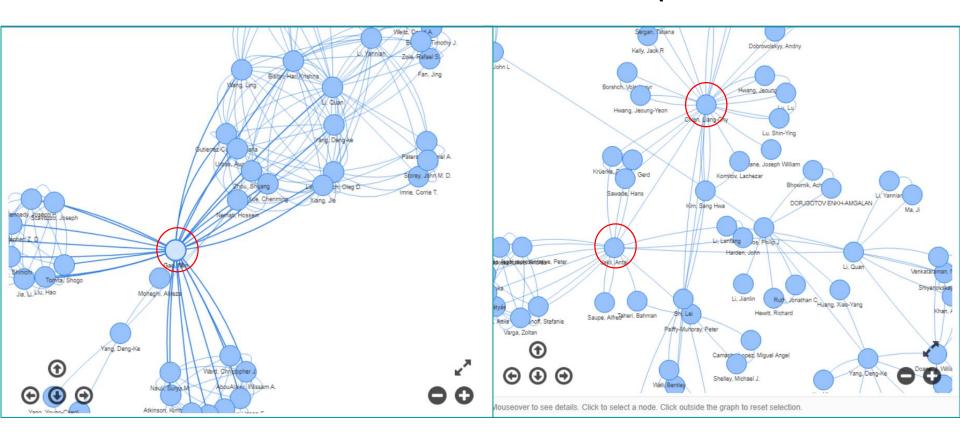


S Object id	D Node d	D Node degree %	D In degree	D In degree %	D Out degree	D Out degree %	D Node weigh	D Avg. n
Genevieve Davis	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	1
Gerassimos Pe	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	1
Xiaoyu Zheng	2	1.575	2	1.575	2	1.575	2	1
Noah FriedkinE	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	1
William Kalkhoff	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	1
Robin Selinger	2	1.575	2	1.575	2	1.575	2	1
Paul Farrell	3	2.362	3	2.362	3	2.362	3	1
Joseph OrtizD	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	1
Ben FinneyMar	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	0.787	1	1

Network Analysis of Scholars

Authors of Publications

Participants of Grants



Case Study II: Financial Analysis with Firm Data

Going public in China: Reverse mergers versus IPOs

Aim: This study examines the decision to go public in China through an initial public offering (IPO) versus a reverse merger (RM) transaction.



Highlights

- We study firms' choice to go public through reverse mergers (RMs) versus initial public offerings (IPOs) in China.
- Pre-listing RM firms are larger, more profitable, and less politicallyconnected than pre-listing IPO firms.
- RM firms also have superior post-listing performance, both in terms of operations and stock returns.
- These results are in sharp contrast to the evidence on RMs from developed countries.

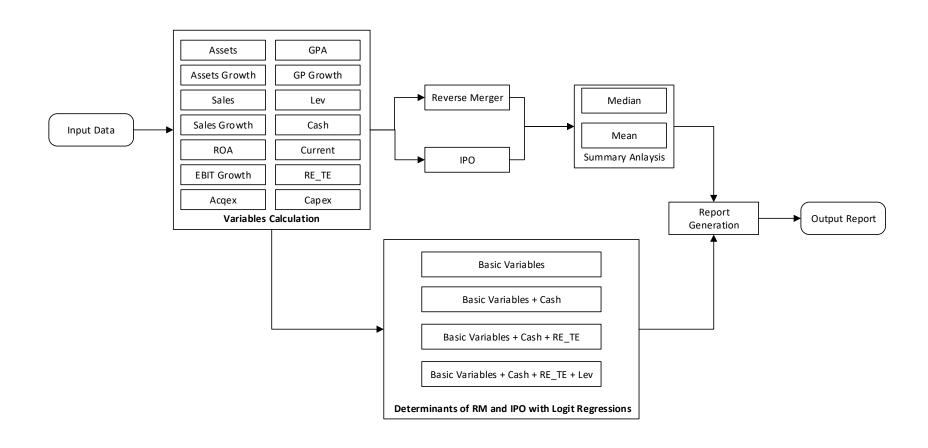
Abstract

We study firms that go public through reverse mergers (RMs) versus initial public offerings (IPOs) in China. Using a manually assembled data set, we show that prelisting RM firms are larger, more profitable, and less politically connected than pre-listing IPO firms. Chinese RM firms also have superior post-listing performance, in terms of both operations and stock returns, compared to IPOs matched on industry and size. Unlike IPOs, RM firms do not underperform the market in the long run. These results are in sharp contrast to the evidence on RMs from developed countries. We trace these differences to China's stringent and potentially biased IPO policies, which appear to preclude even high-quality firms from accessing public markets.

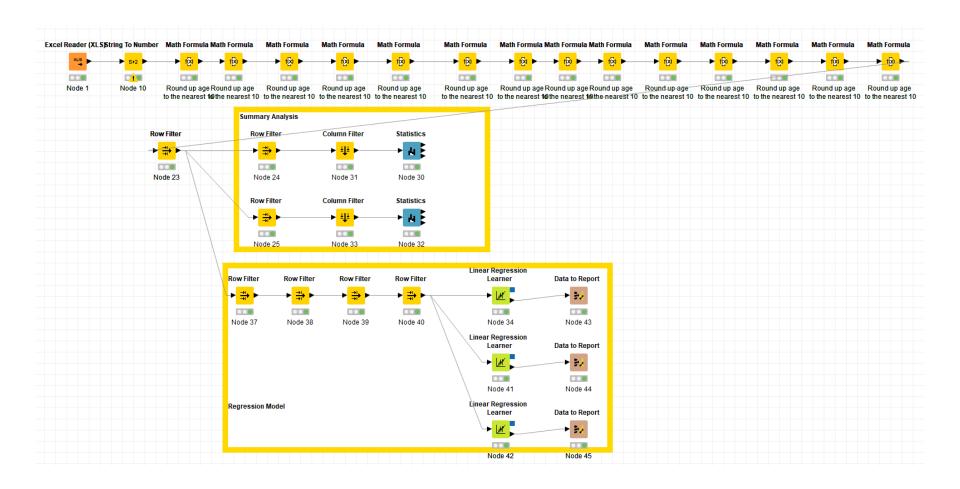
Data Sources

Name	Format	Description
IPO.xlsx	xlsx	The financial and stock returns data of listed firms are from the China Stock Market and Accounting Research (CSMAR) Database
RM.xlsx	xlsx	The data is from the iFinD database provided by Tong Hua Shun (THS), a major financial data service company in China
Firm.xlsx	xlsx	The financial information on each RM proposal from www.cninfo.com.cn, a CSRC-authorized website that archives documents and filings for listed firms

Flow Chart for Data Analysis

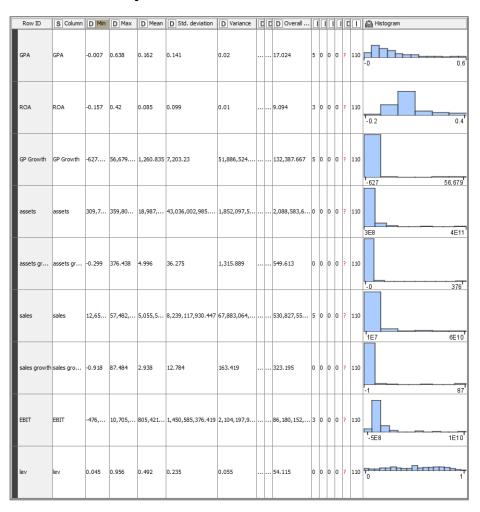


KNIME Workflow for Data Analysis



Results from Data Analysis

Summary Statistics of RM and IPO



Results from Logit Regressions

S Variable	D Coeff.	D Std. Err.	D t-value	D P> t
GPA	-0.197	0.117	-1.687	0.092
ROA	0.624	0.19	3.287	0.001
assets	0	0	1.458	0.145
assets growth	-0	0.001	-0.078	0.938
sales	0	0	0.12	0.905
sales growth	0.012	0.002	5.151	0
EBIT	-0	0	-0.792	0.428
current	-0.029	0.085	-0.336	0.737
re_te	0.018	0.005	3.762	0
acqex	-0	0	-0.604	0.546
capex	0	0	2.998	0.003
net payout	-0	0	-1.294	0.196
Intercept	0.08	0.02	4.044	0

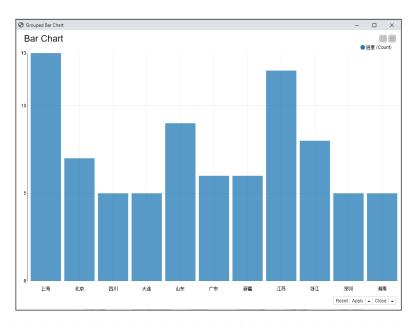
S Variable	D Coeff.	D Std. Err.	D t-value	D P> t
GPA	-0.164	0.117	-1.403	0.161
ROA	0.67	0.19	3.519	0
assets	0	0	0.868	0.385
assets growth	0	0.001	0.056	0.955
sales	-0	0	-0.176	0.86
sales growth	0.012	0.002	4.927	0
EBIT	-0	0	-0.767	0.443
lev	0.129	0.052	2.477	0.013
current	0.014	0.087	0.159	0.873
re_te	0.018	0.005	3.707	0
acqex	-0	0	-0.445	0.657
capex	0	0	2.677	0.008
net payout	-0	0	-0.635	0.526
AO	0	0	0.186 三位小数	0.852
Intercept	0.011	0.034	0.31	0.757

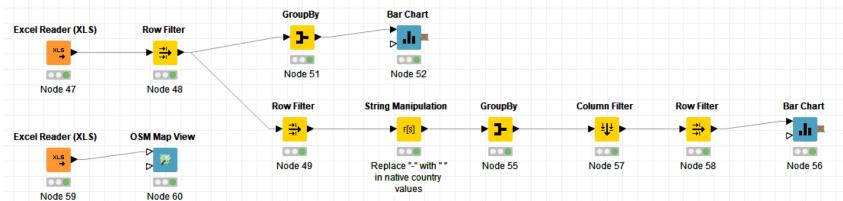
Results from the Expanded Analysis

Spatial Distribution of RM Firms

Open Street Map - 9:60 - OSM Map View File Hilite View Tiles Help Wildeneda Map Fit doplay to markers Moviron Vinanda Map Fit doplay to markers Saa crain Moviron Vinanda Map Fit doplay to markers Fit doplay to ma

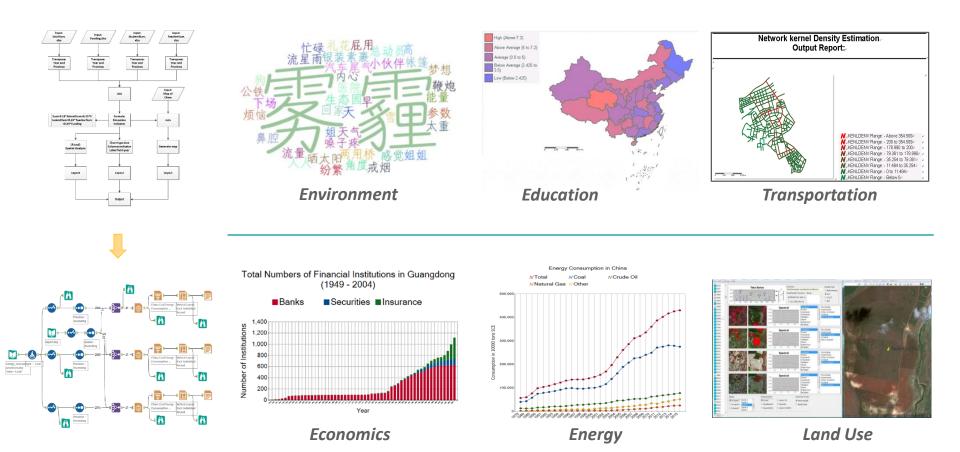
Number of RM Firms by Province





Replicable, Reproducible and Expandable

□CDL Platform for Workflow Data Analysis



China Data Lab for Research and Teaching

