

# Capital Accumulation, Private Property, and Inequality in China, 1978-2015

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- The World Wealth and Income Database ([WID](#))
  - Provides insight into a fundamental and global social question: income and wealth inequality
  - Covers more than 30 countries (with detailed inequality and macro data)
  - However the WID has only sparse coverage of China
- Two Questions
  - Dynamics of wealth-income ratio and private wealth in China since 1978?
  - Dynamics of income and wealth inequality in China since 1978?

## Why this study is important

1. Despite China has experienced exceptional growth, we know little about how growth is distributed in China
    - Who benefits more: private sector vs public sector?
    - What are the income growth rate: bottom 50%, middle 40%, vs top 10% ?
    - How do changes in factor shares impact on inequality?
  2. Contribute to the study of global income and wealth inequality.
    - China accounts for 20% of the world population and 18% of world GDP
  3. Better understood the development of China
    - Look into a fundamental question - how to reconcile economic growth and inequality
- ➔ Reference for searching for a better economic development model for other nations

- **To build a framework following Distributional National Accounts (DINA) guidelines** (see Alvaredo et al 2016)
  - By combining national accounts, household surveys, fiscal data, and historical data
- **To better compare wealth and inequality within China and across countries**
  - Piketty and Zucman, 2014, Piketty, Saez and Zucman, 2016, and Garbinti, Goupille and Piketty 2016, 2017
- **First attempt to connect national accounts with research on distribution (inequality)**
- **Possibility to revise, correct and improve estimates (new raw data sources, better methods )**

- **Questions related to growth and financial stability**
  - Why is the saving rate in China so high and consumption so low?
  - Have asset prices increased too much or is the market-value of wealth growing in line with the high saving rate?
  - Is China's overall debt-to-GDP ratio (leverage ratio) too high; particularly, is fast growing local government debt a risk for the financial stability of China?

## Introduction

## Literature and Data Source

- Part A: Studies on national wealth of China (National balance sheets)
- Part B: Studies on income and wealth inequality in China

## Research Schedule

## Methodology and Findings

- Part A: The Rise of Wealth-Income Ratio and Private Property in China
- Part B: The Rise of Income Inequality in China

## Official national balance sheets

- NBS since 1997, never published (Shi, 2011)

## Unofficial national balance sheets

- 2002-2010 (Ma et al, 2012, PBC team)
- 2007-2011, (Li et al 2013, CASS team )
- Limitations:
  - Omit flows, only study stocks
  - No separation of private and public wealth
  - No differentiation of market and book value

## Studies on capital or wealth accumulation (no complete balance sheet)

- Capital accumulation by Chow (1993) and Holz (2006)
- Private wealth by Davies et al (2010-2016) using survey data (i.e. CHIP2002)

## We will estimate national balance sheets

- Combine national account, survey data, economic census and various data from NBS and PBC
- For a longer period (1978-2015)
- Study flows together with stocks
- Distinguish between private and public wealth
- Estimate market and book value of national wealth

## **Rural and Urban Household Survey from NBS (tabulated data, largest survey, yearly)**

- 1980-1992 , income quantiles (Ying, 1995)
- 1986-2003, top 1% income share (Piketty-Qian, 2009)
- Consumption inequality since 1981 (WB ProvcInet)
- Limitation: no correction of top distribution and tax exempt capital income

## **Other national surveys (CHIP, CFPS, micro data, smaller sample, few waves)**

- Compare 1988 and 1995 (Khan and Riskin, 1998)
- Compare 2002 and 2010 (Li, 2005, 2013)
- 2002 only (Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), 2016)

For more details, see WIID 3.4 by UNU-WIDER

## **We will estimate income distribution**

- For the period of 1978 to 2015
- Tabulated data from Rural and Urban Household Survey
- Correct top distribution by using income tax data from high income tax payers
- Correct tax exempt capital income (private share of undistributed corporate profit) by using national accounts and wealth survey



## National surveys (CHIP, CFPS, micro data, smaller sample, few waves)

- Compare 2002 and 2010, no correction of the top (Li and Zhao, 2009; Li and Wang, 2015)
- 2012 only, correction of the top using “Hurun Rich List” (Xie and Jin, 2015)
- Projection of 2010-2014 top 1% and 10% wealth shares using only CHIP 2002, correction of top using “Forbes Rich List” (Davies et al, 2015)

## We will estimate wealth distribution

- Yearly and for a longer time period: 1995 to 2015
- Predictions based on more survey waves (CHIP 1995, 2002; CFPS 2010, 2012, 2014)
- Correct the top distribution using all available waves of the “Hurun Rich List” (2002-2015)

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### Step 1: Estimate China's national wealth and inequality 1978-2015

#### Completed analysis

- Wealth series by assets (Agricultural land, Housing, Other domestic capital, and Net foreign assets, Market value vs Book value)
- Private and public share of national wealth assets
- Capital income and capital return of assets by sector (Housing, Corporate, Government)
- Top1%, top 10%, middle 40%, and bottom 50% income share (corrected using income tax data from high income tax payers)
- Comparison of China's statistics with rich countries

#### Preliminary working paper and presentations

- Capital Accumulation, Private Property, and Inequality in China, 1978-2015 ([link](#))
- Findings presented in AEA Meeting 2017, "Global inequality dynamics: New findings from WID.world" ([link](#))
- Presentation at Paris School of Economics (February 7<sup>th</sup> 2017)

### Step 2: Improve Estimates on capital share and return 1978-2015

#### Future work

- Estimate capital income and capital return by industries using macro data from industry statistic year book.
- Estimate labor and capital income share in different income groups (Top1%, top 10%, middle 40%, and bottom 50% )
- Estimate wealth shares for different income groups
- Estimate capital return in different income groups
- Using micro survey data 1988-2013 (CHIP, CFPS)
- How do changes in factor shares impact on inequality?

### Step 3: Estimate urban/rural level and provincial level wealth and inequality 1978-2015

#### Work in Progress:

- Estimate income inequality within and between rural and urban China

#### Future work

- Estimate provincial level wealth and inequality
- Data requirements
  - provincial level national account data (flows and stocks)
  - Provincial level survey data on incomes
- Required data already partially collected (Statistic Yearbooks of 34 provinces, Economic Censuses)

### Step 4: Long term estimates of national wealth income ratio, 1930s-1978

- Required historical data already partially collected

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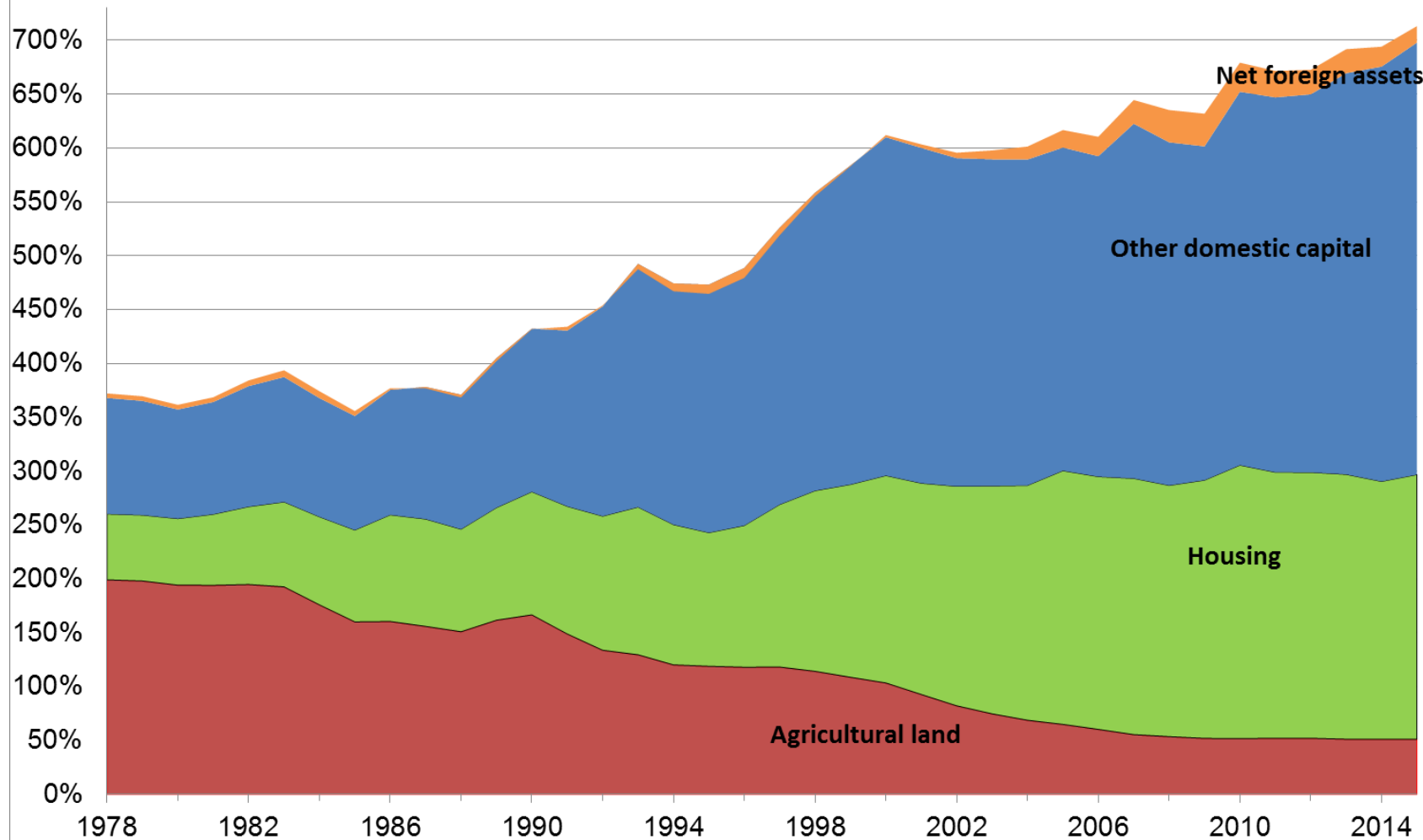
- Part A: The Rise of Wealth-Income Ratio and Private Property in China
- Part B: The Rise of Income Inequality in China

## **Part A: The Rise of Wealth-Income Ratio and Private Property in China**

### **1. The Rise of Wealth-Income Ratio and Private Wealth**

### **2. China vs Rich Countries**

Figure 3. The structure of national wealth in China 1978-2015 (% national income)



## Other domestic capital includes

- a. the market value of corporations
- b. the value of other non-financial assets held by the private and public sectors net of their liabilities

## Housing

- a. Rural house value + Urban house value
- b. House value  
= living area per capita  
\* population  
\* market price per sqm.  
-KDt



Figure 4: Public vs private property in China 1978-2015 (% national income)

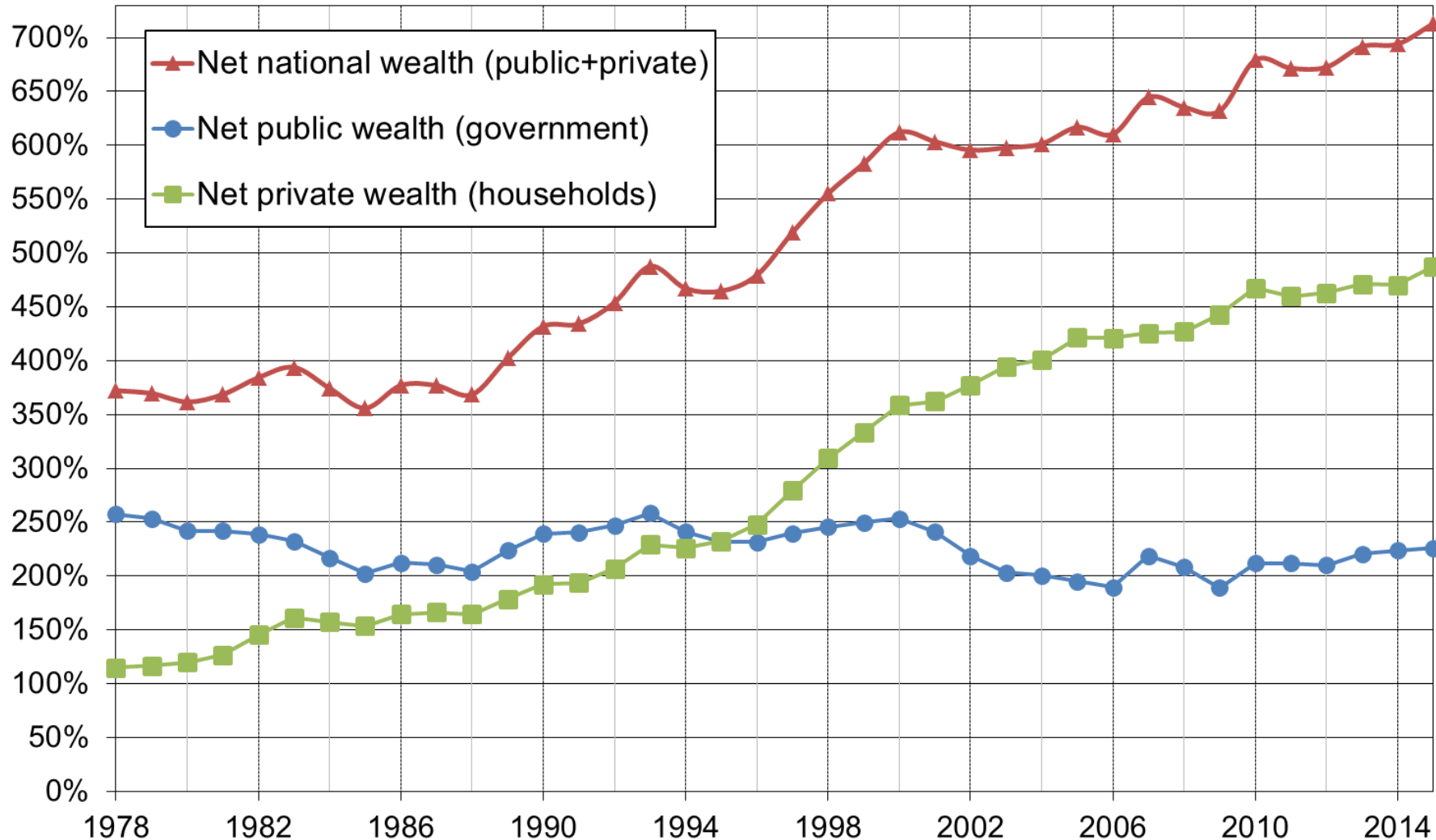
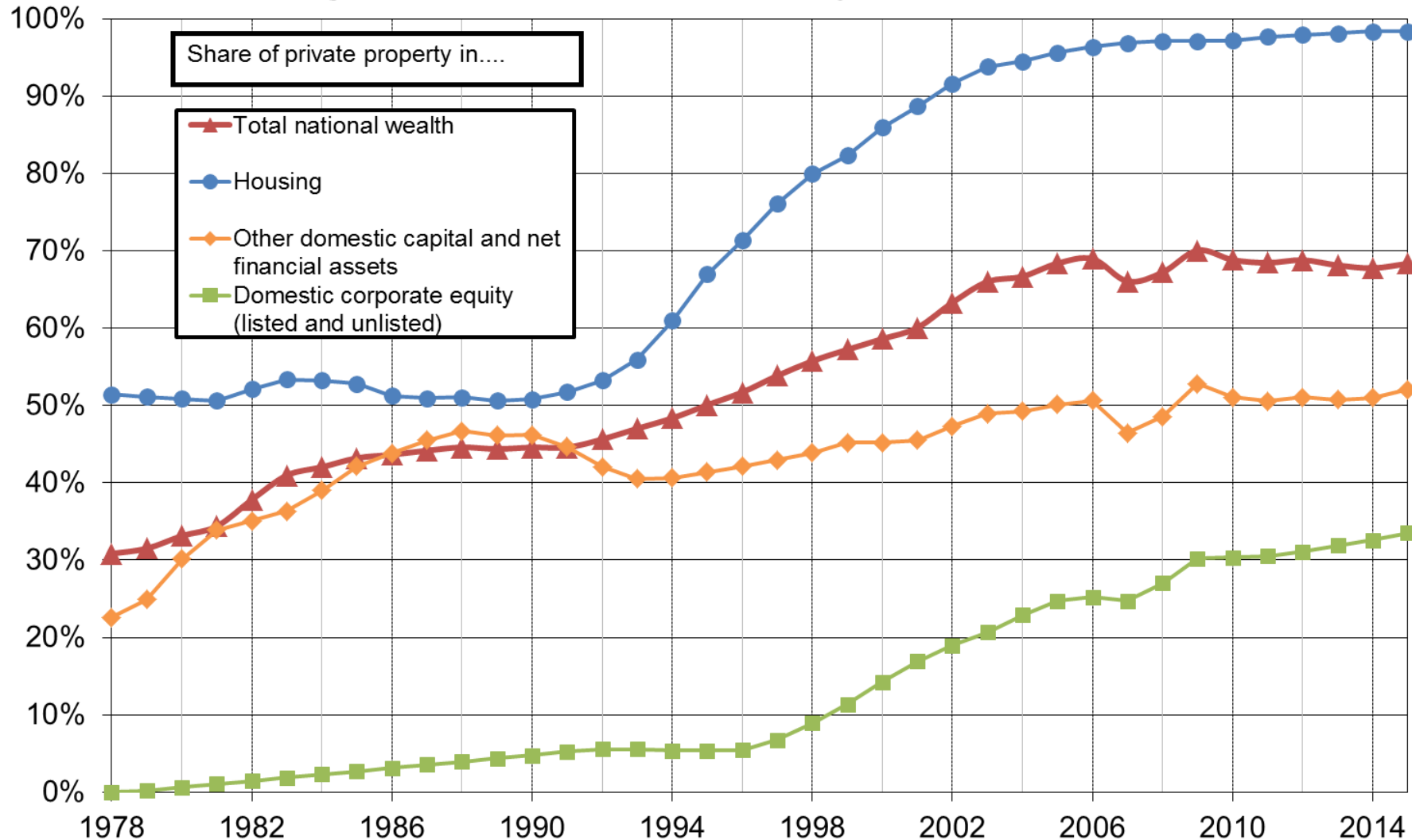


Figure 5. The rise of private property in China 1978-2015



## Privatization

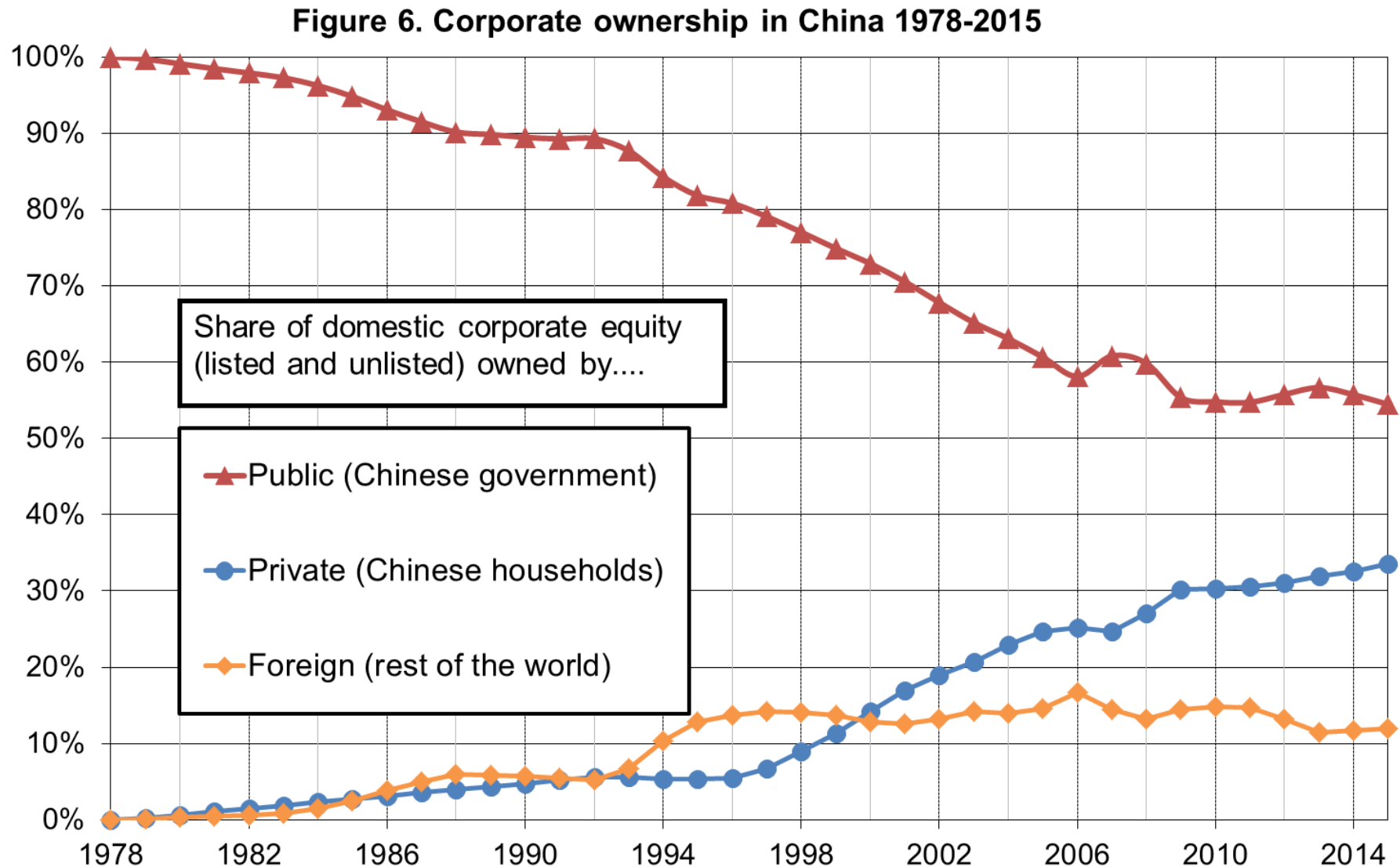
### Housing Privatization

- Starts in 1992

States Owned Enterprises privatized through re-structuring, bankruptcy, and acquisition

- 1998-2006

## Public share in corporate equity stops decreasing since 2006



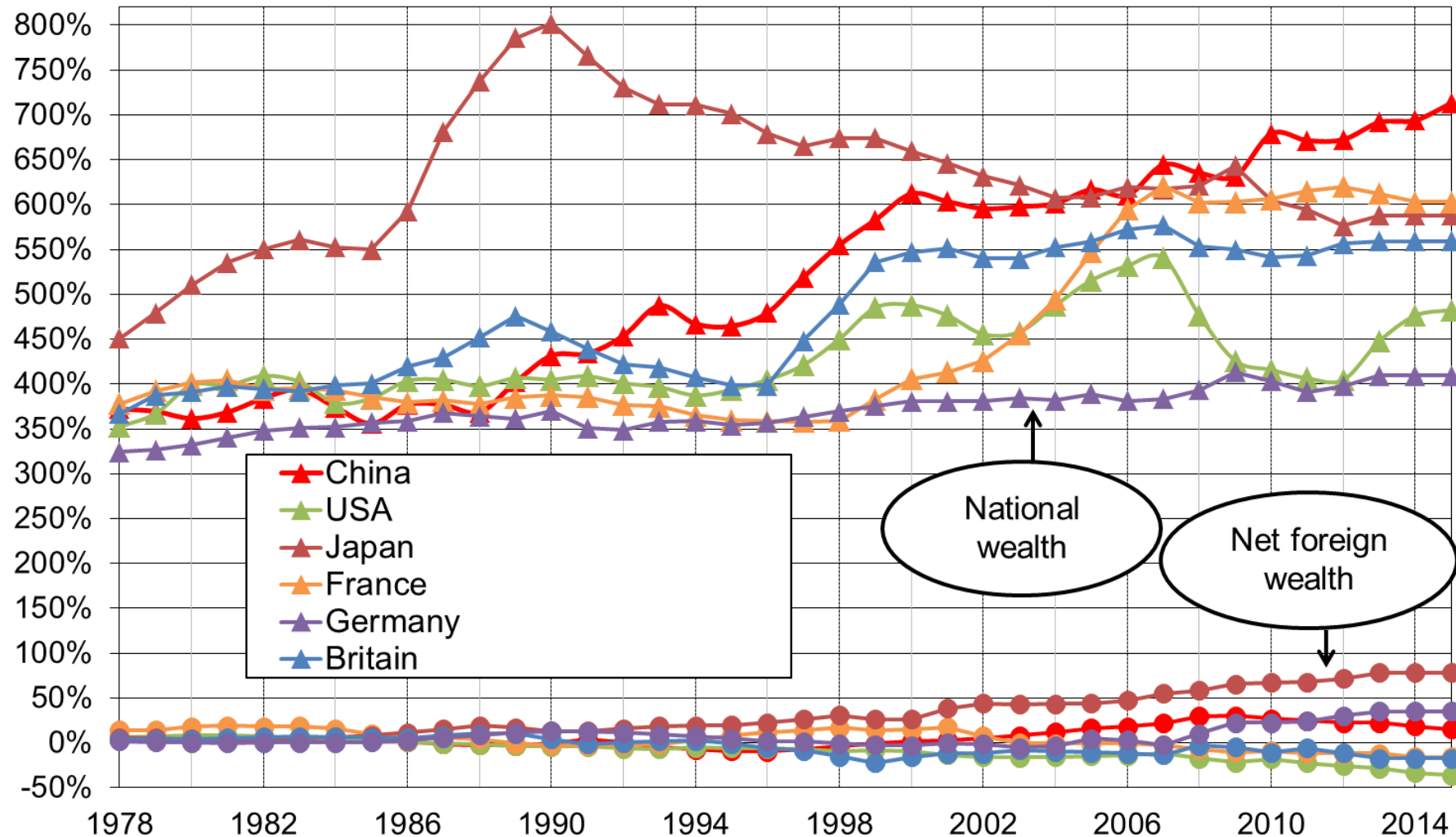
## **Part A: The Rise of Wealth-Income Ratio and Private Property in China**

1. The Rise of Wealth-Income Ratio and Private Wealth

**2. China vs Rich Countries**

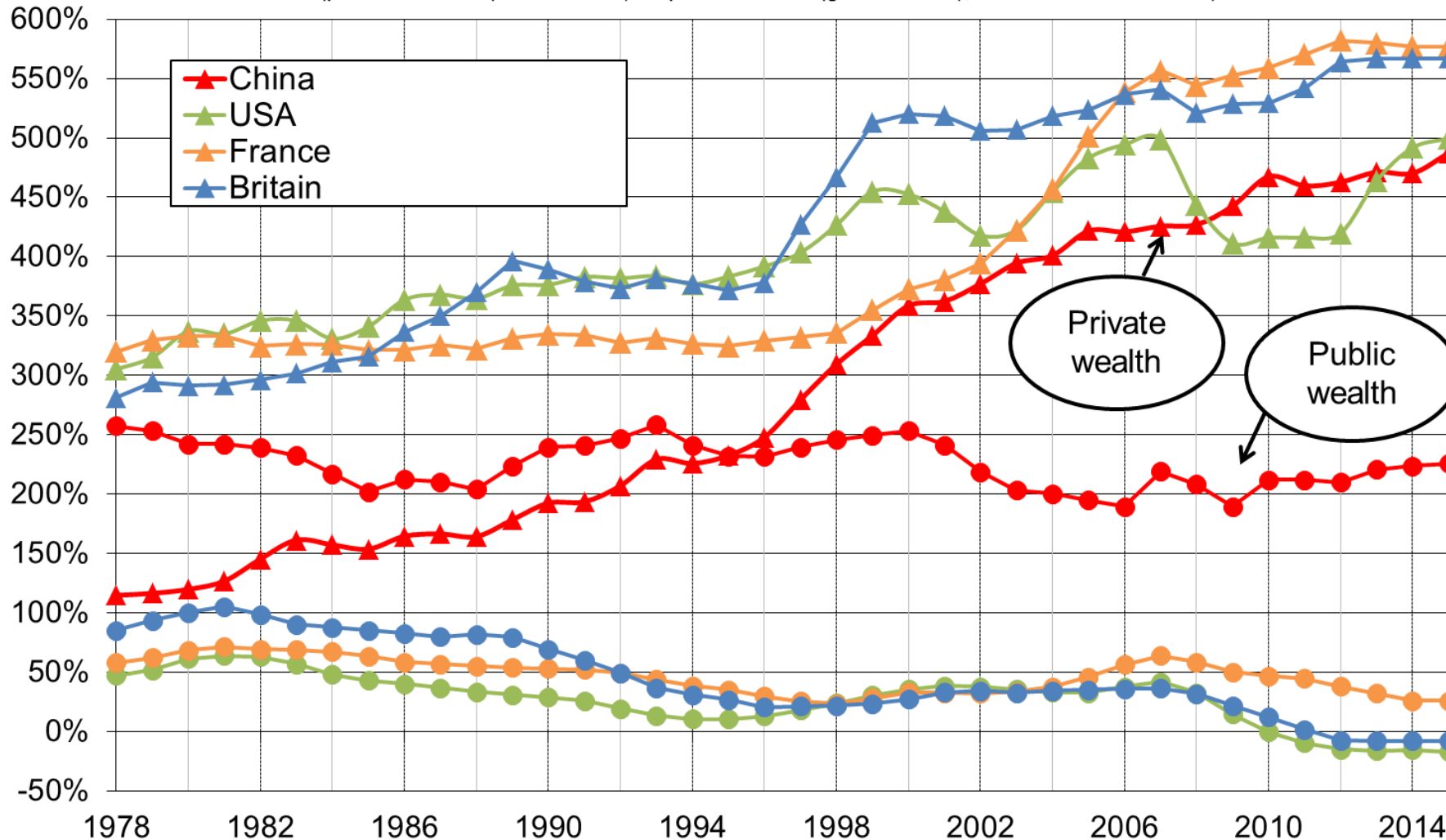
**Figure 8: The rise of wealth-income ratios: China vs rich countries**

(national wealth (public + private) vs net foreign wealth, in % national income)

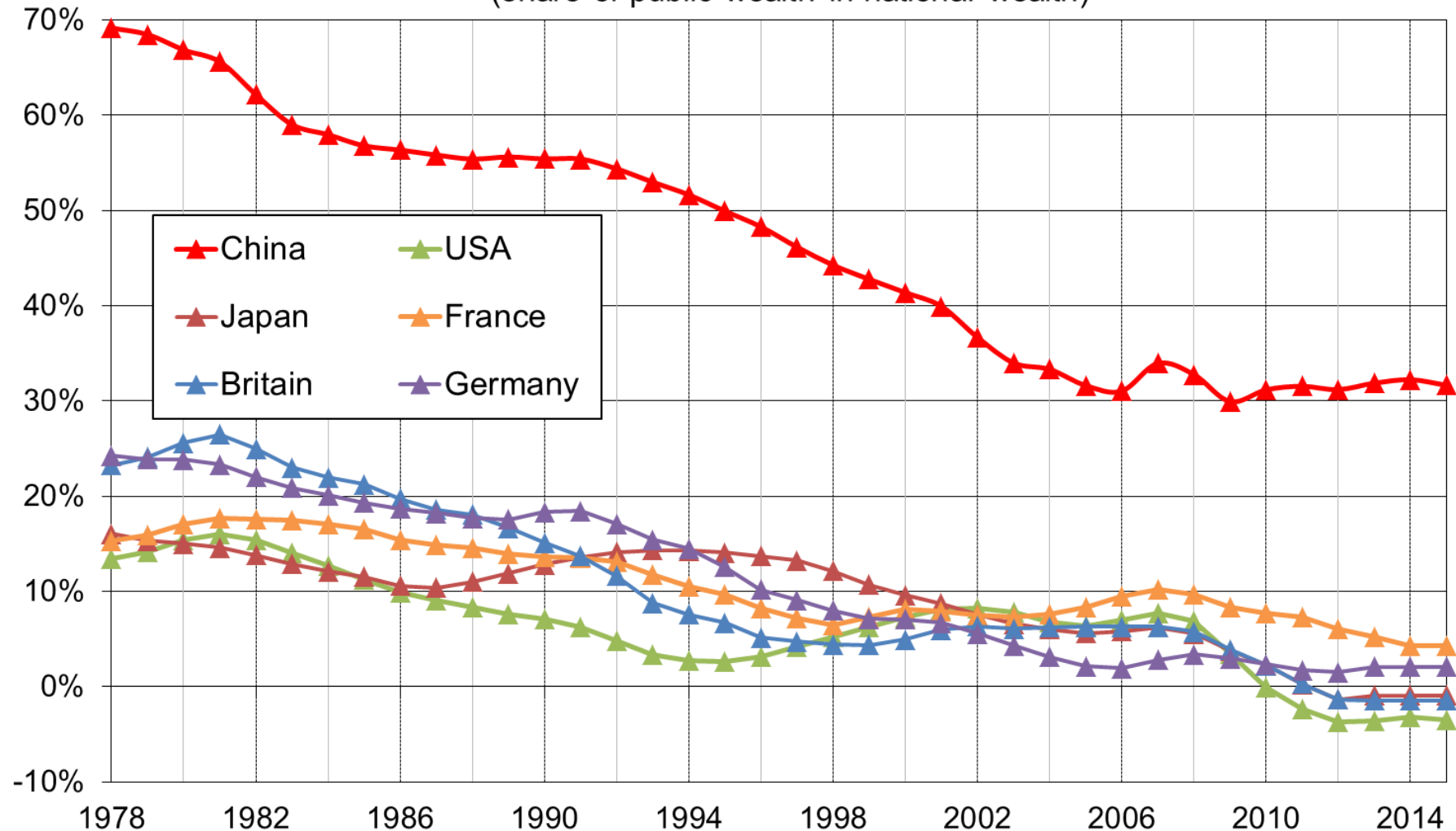


**Figure 7b: The rise of wealth-income ratios: China vs rich countries**

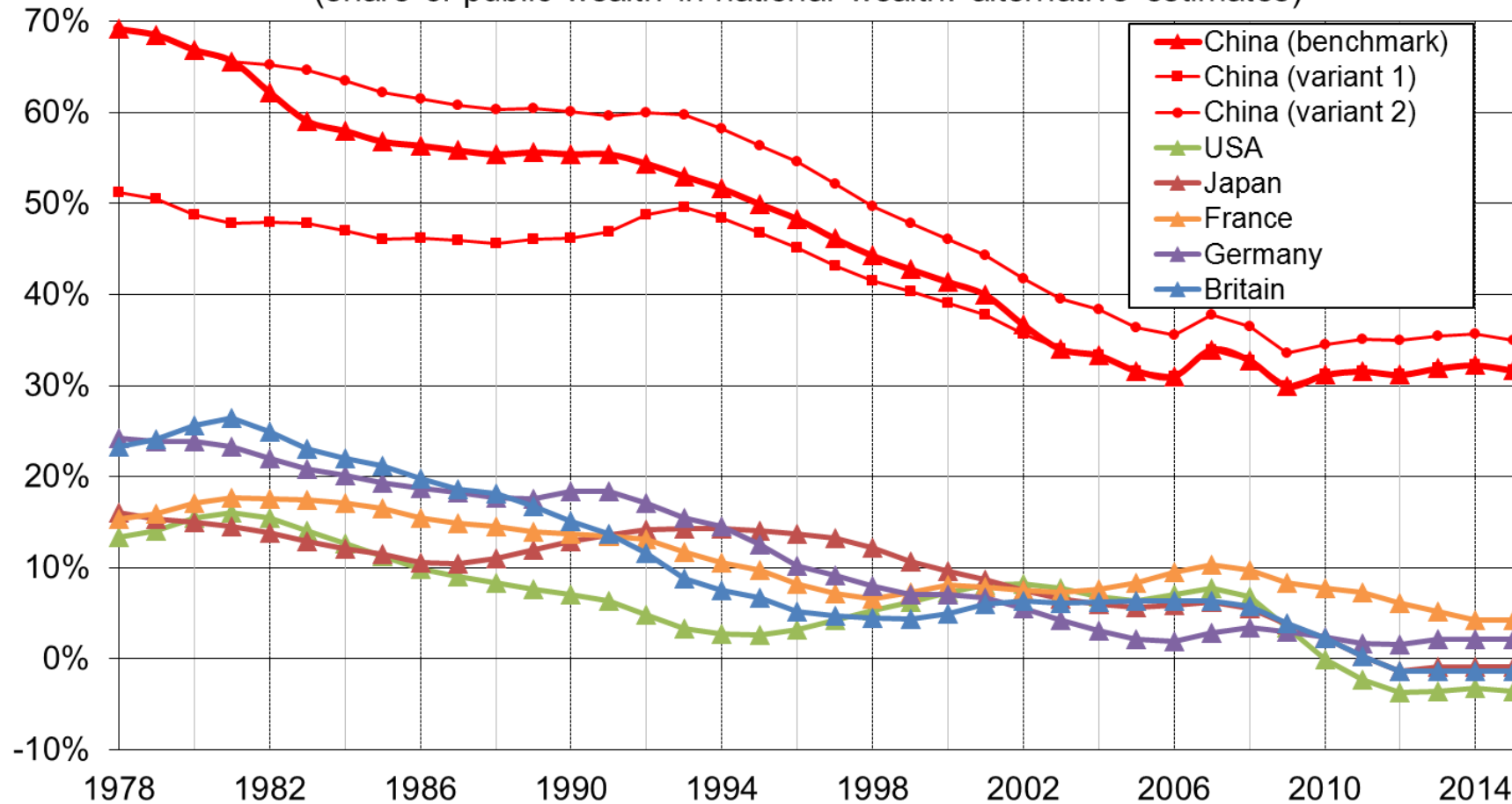
(private wealth (households) vs public wealth (government), in % national income)



**Figure 7c. The decline of public property: China vs rich countries**  
(share of public wealth in national wealth)



**Figure 7d. The decline of public property: China vs rich countries**  
(share of public wealth in national wealth: alternative estimates)



Note. Public share in agricultural land decrease from 70% to 40% (benchmark), 40% (variant 1), 70% (variant 2).  
Public share in rural house decrease from 30% to 0% (benchmark), 0% (variant 1), 30% (variant 2).



## Part B: The Rise of Income Inequality in China

### 1. Concepts and Methodology

2. Top 1%, top 10%, middle 40% and bottom 50%

3. China vs Rich Countries

4. Inequality between and within rural and urban China

### Estimate distribution of income ( $y_f$ )

1. Survey data
  - Rural Household Survey and Urban Household Survey By NBS (1978-2015)
2. Methods
  - Generalized Pareto interpolation techniques (Blanchet-Fournier-Piketty, 2016)
  - Problem of underestimation of the top income share

## Correction using Income Tax Data on high-income taxpayers

- In 2006, the Chinese tax administration issued a circular
  - All taxpayers with individual taxable income higher than **120 000 yuan (about 18 000 USD)** to file a special declaration
  - Release the total number and taxable income of these taxpayers (about 0.5% of urban adults)
    - At the **national level** annually for income years **2006 to 2010**
    - The publication at national level was **interrupted in 2011**, although the circular still applies
    - From **2011 to 2015** the publication of the data continued at **the provincial level** in a large number of provinces
- ➔ We collected all these tabulations, which together provide useful information about top incomes in China

### Estimate distribution of total personal income ( $y_p$ )

$$y_p = y_f + y_{nf}$$

$y_{nf}$  : tax-exempt capital income (i.e. private share of undistributed profits)

1. Estimate total amount of  $y_{nf}$  using national account
2. Estimate distribution of  $y_{nf}$  using wealth survey data
3. Estimate distribution of total personal income  $y_p$
4. Transform the distribution of personal income  $y_p$  into the distribution of national income  $y$  (normalize the distribution by national income)

## Part B: The Rise of Income Inequality in China

1. Concepts and Methodology

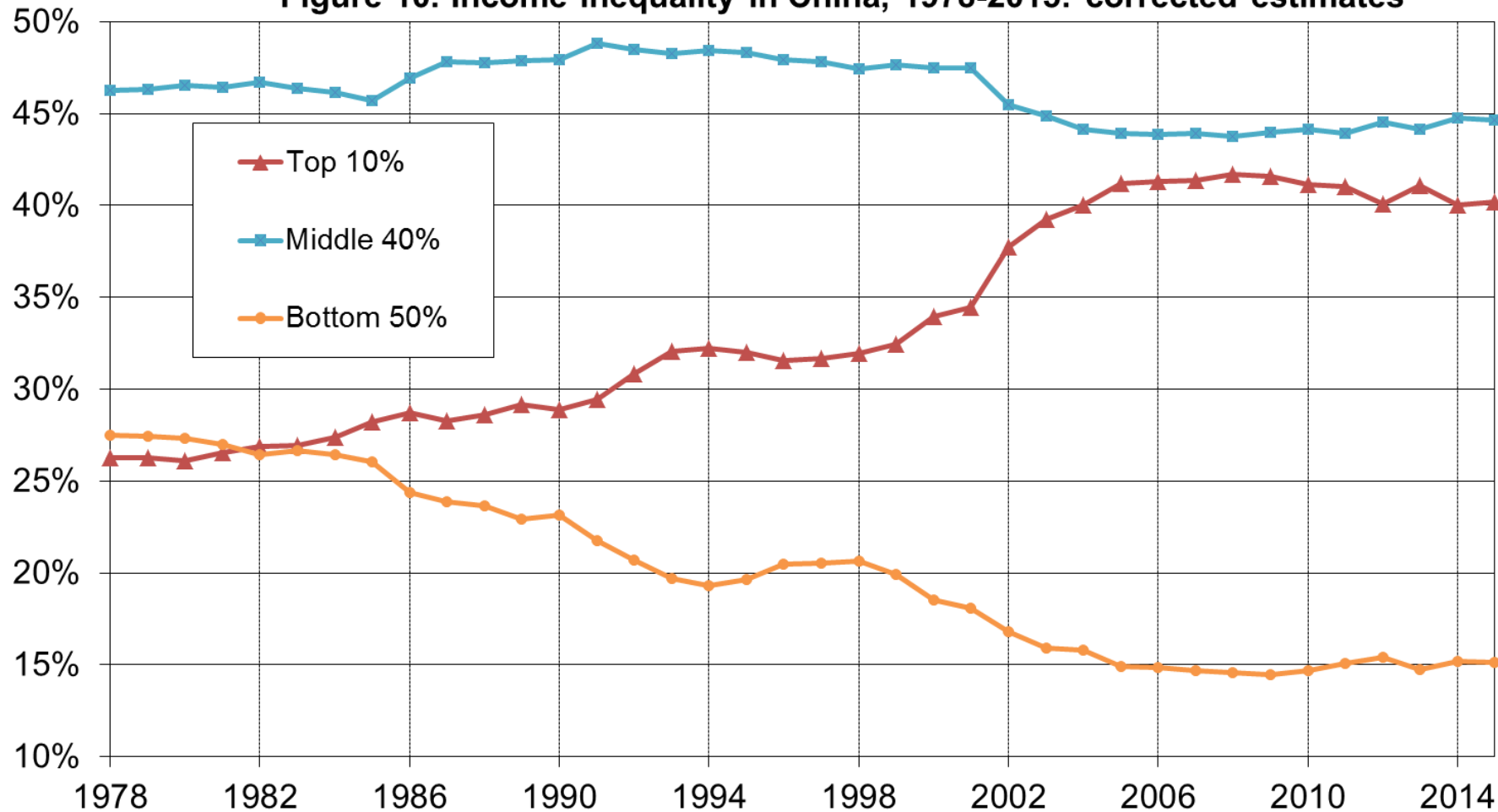
**2. Top 1%, top 10%, middle 40% and bottom 50%**

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# Increase of income inequality in China

Figure 10. Income inequality in China, 1978-2015: corrected estimates



Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

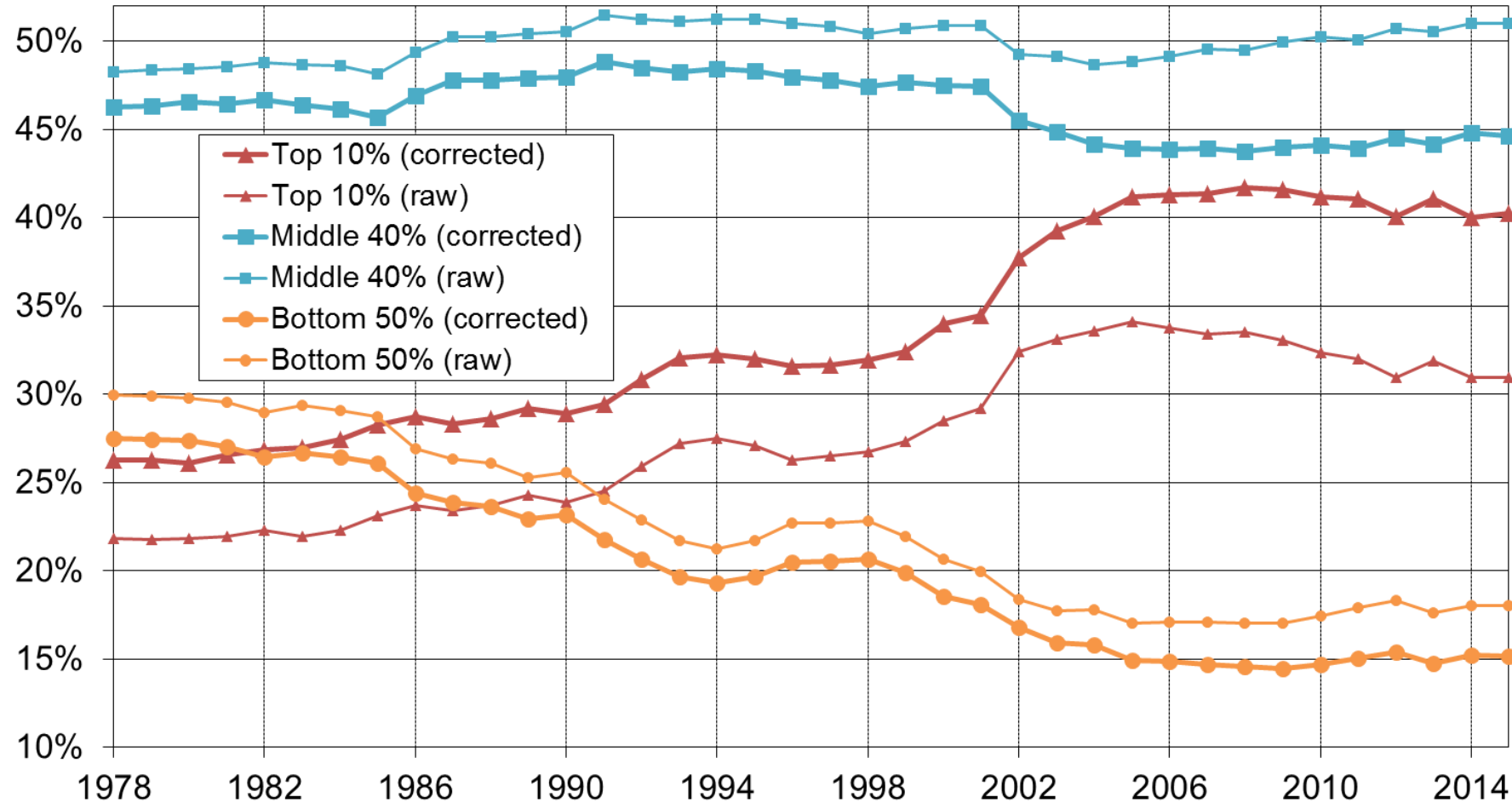
## Privatization and Income Inequality

Income inequality increased dramatically during 1998-2006 SOEs privatizing and reforming periods.

It became stable since 2006 after SOEs finished restructuring.

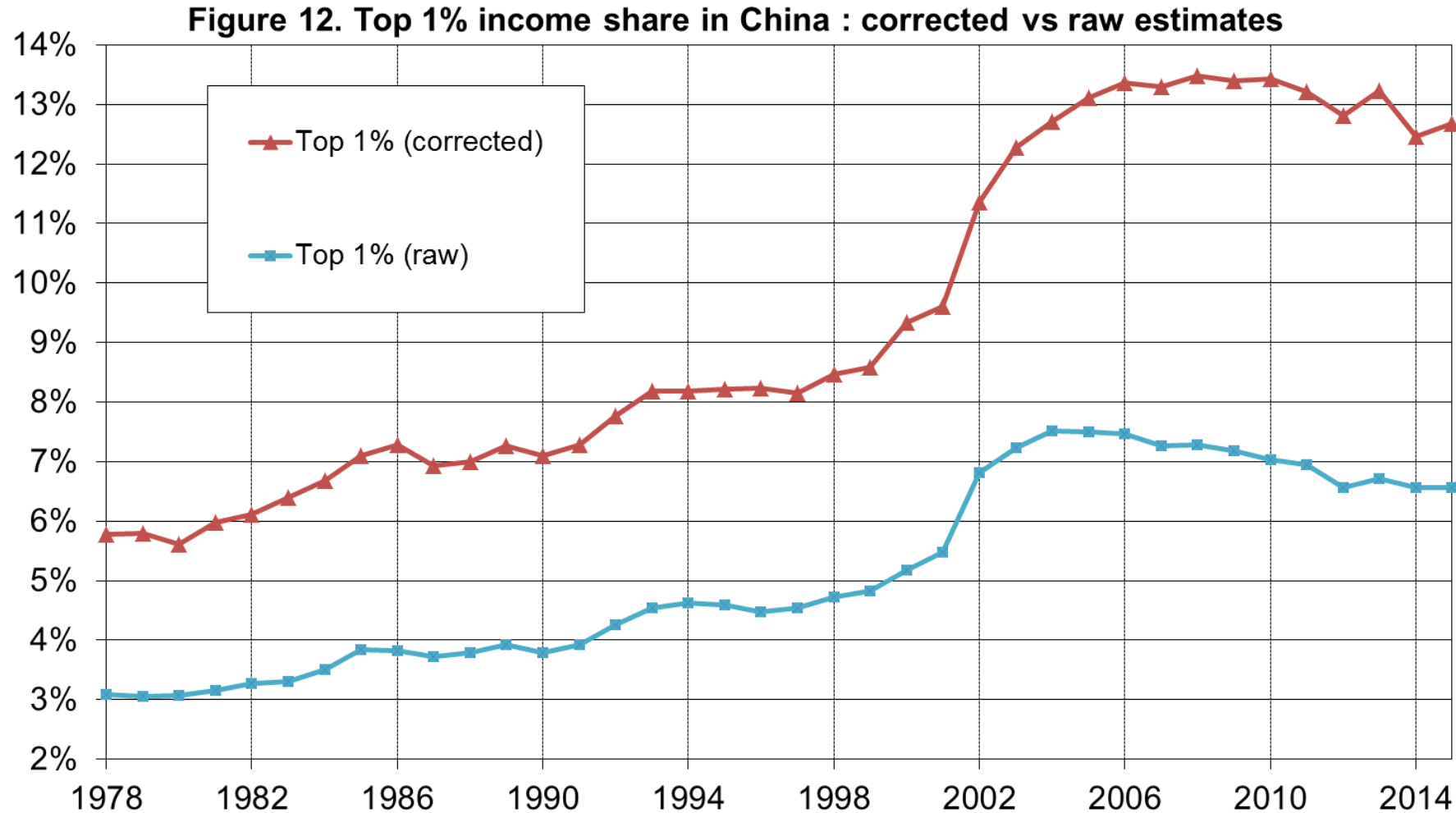
# NBS Survey data underestimated inequality

Figure 11. Income inequality in China: corrected vs raw estimates



Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults. Corrected estimates combine survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data. Raw estimates rely only on self-reported survey data. Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

## Top 1% corrected vs raw estimates



Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults. Corrected estimates combine survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data. Raw estimates rely only on self-reported survey data. Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).



## Part B: The Rise of Income Inequality in China

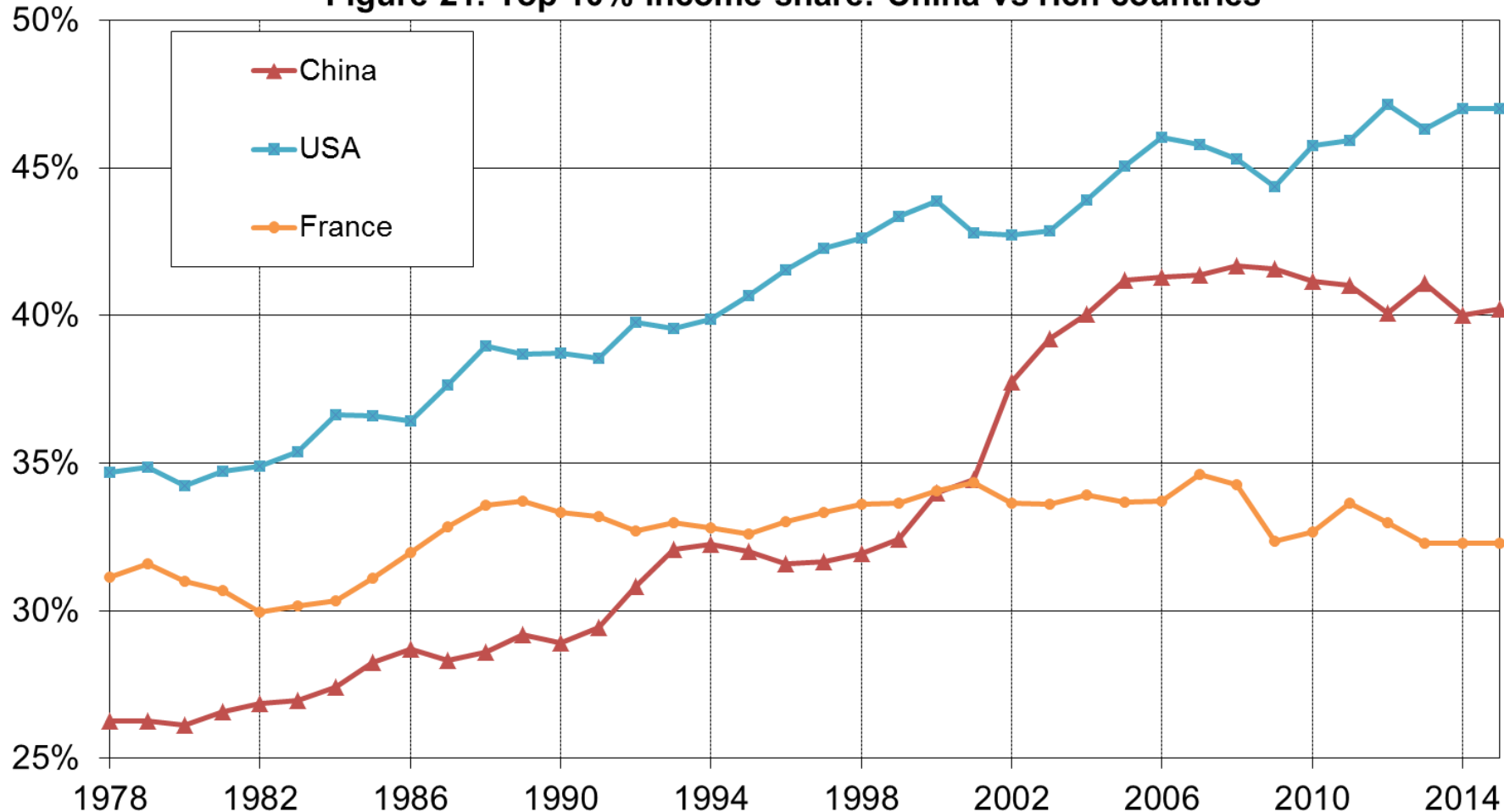
1. Concepts and Methodology

2. Top 1%, top 10%, middle 40% and bottom 50%

**3. China vs Rich Countries**

4. Inequality between and within rural and urban China

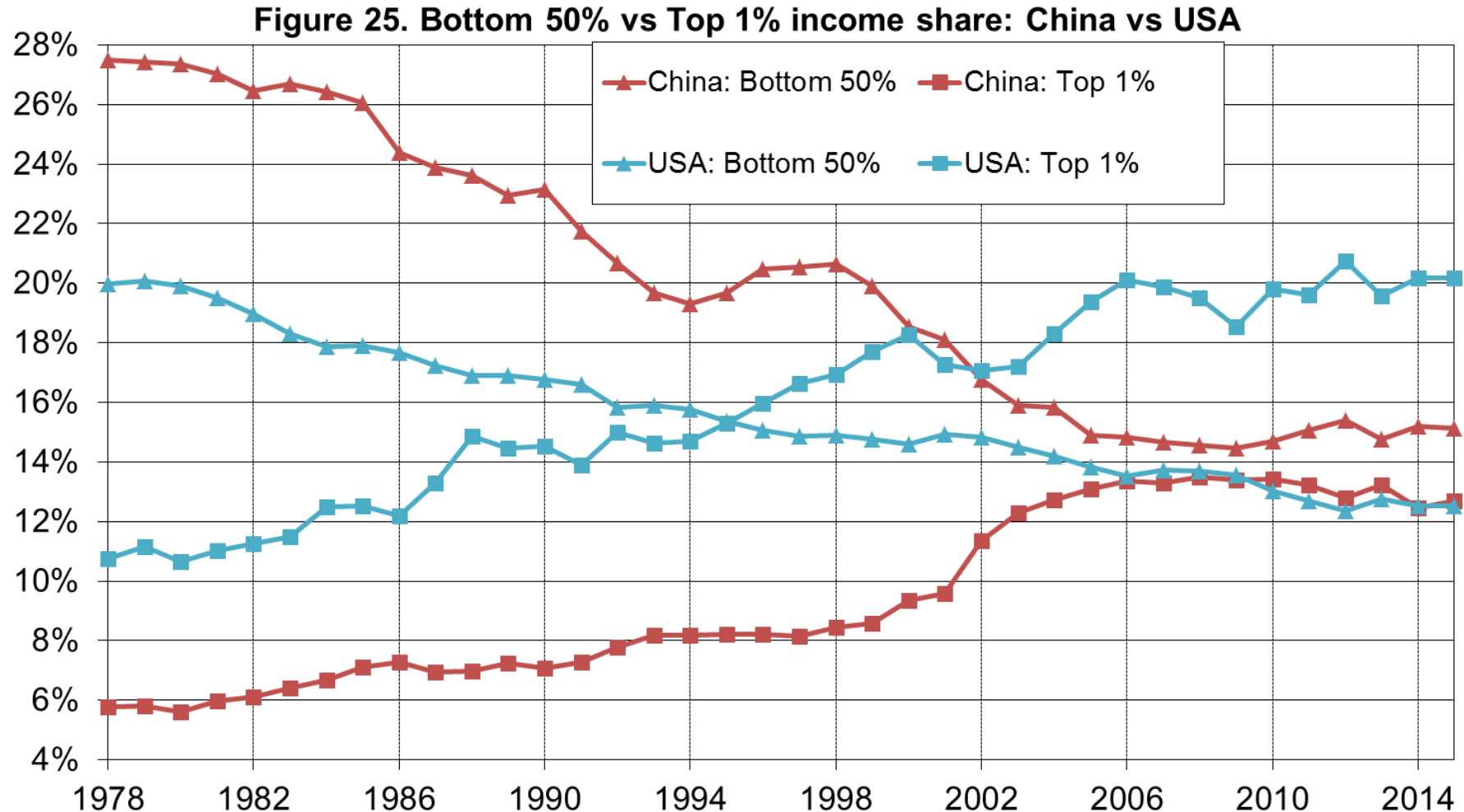
Figure 21. Top 10% income share: China vs rich countries



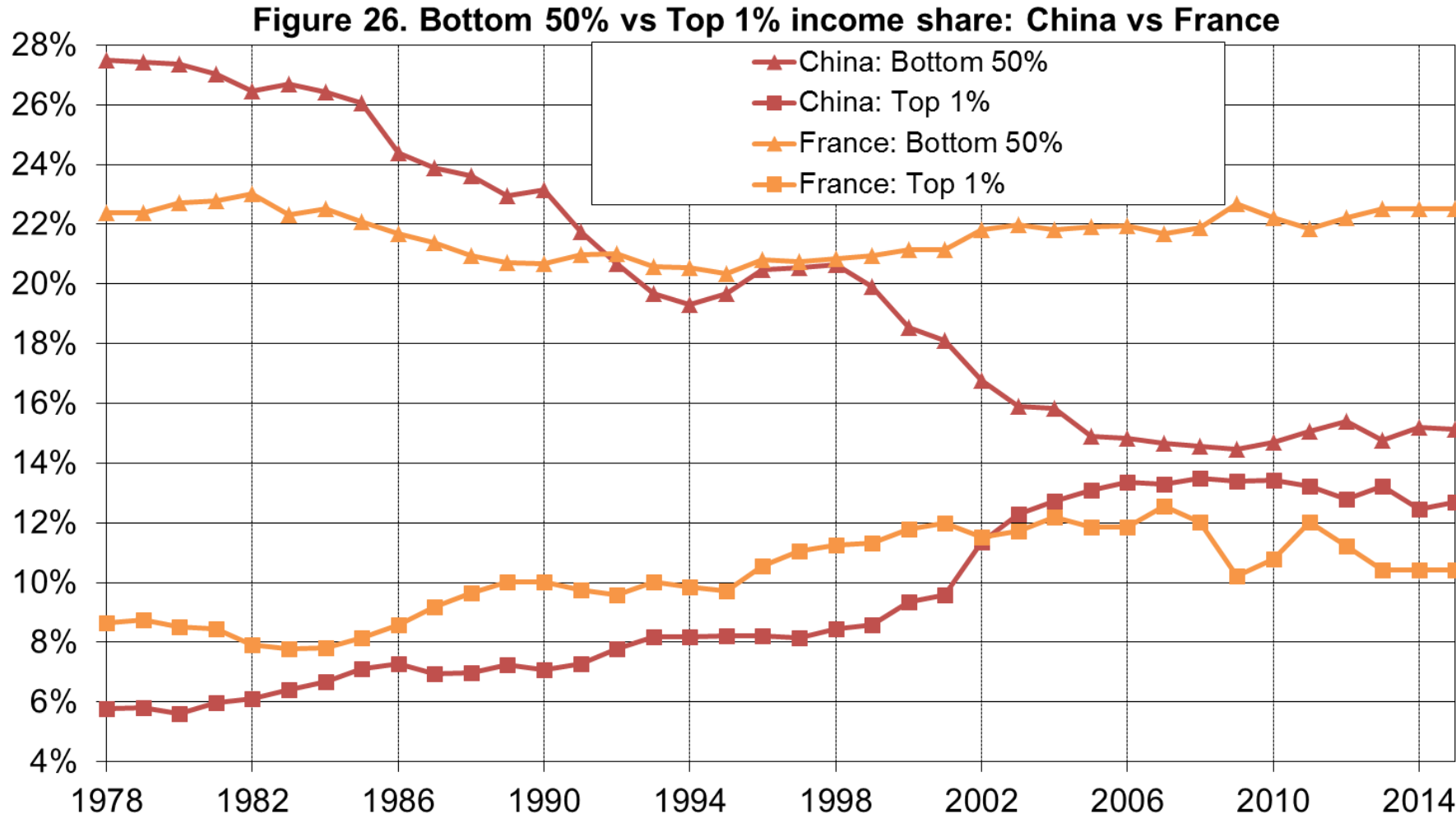
Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

**Without correction**  
China's top 10% income share varies between 20% and 28%, which is lower than France.

# China vs US (top 1% vs bottom 50%)

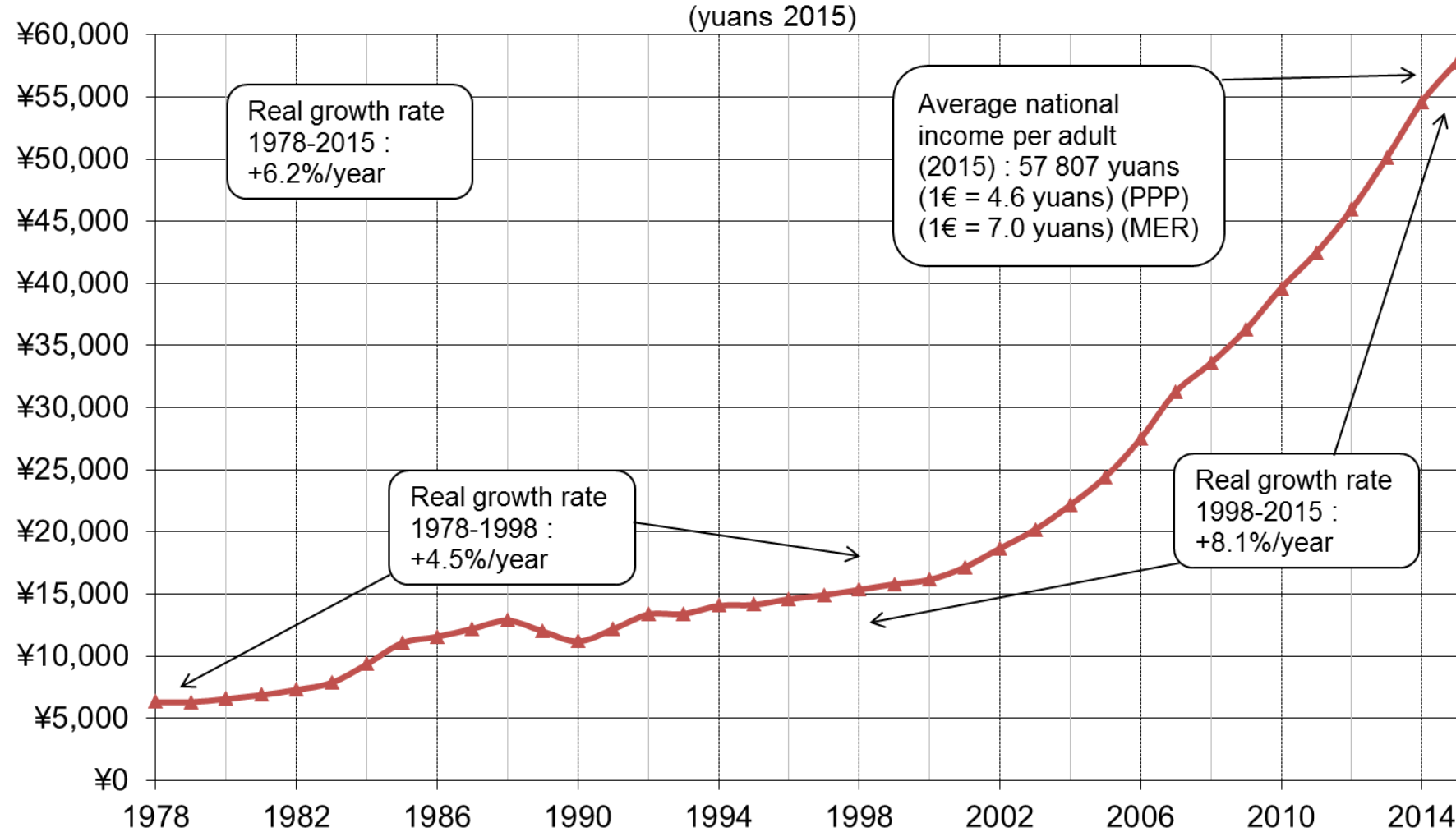


Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).



Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

Figure 2: The rise of per adult real national income in China, 1978-2015

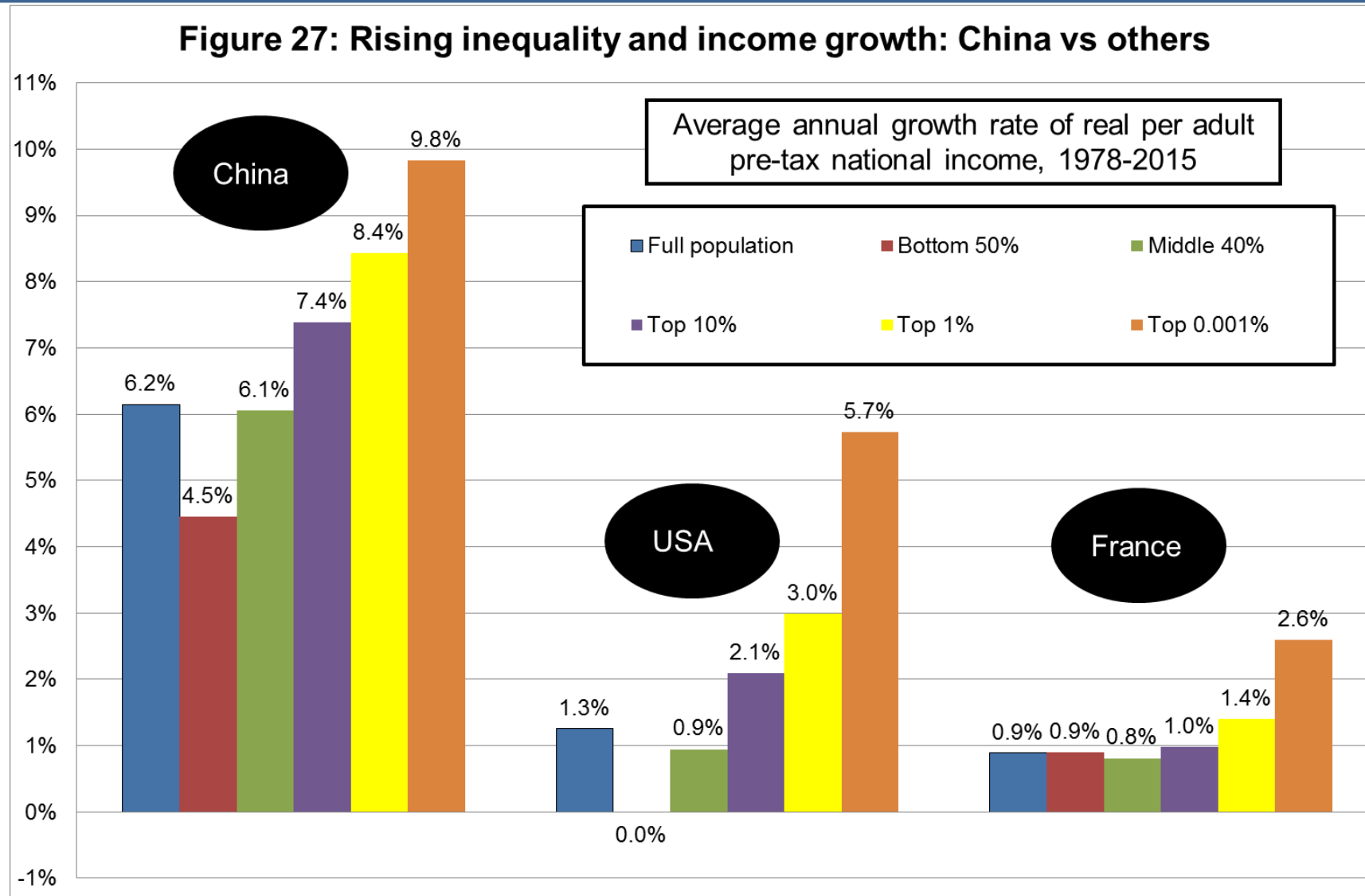


National income divided by adult population. National income = GDP - capital depreciation + net foreign income.

## Growth rate of pre-tax national by income groups

| Table 3 : Income growth and inequality 1978-2015: China vs rich countries  |                                      |                                  |                                      |                                  |                                      |                                  |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|  | China                                |                                  | USA                                  |                                  | France                               |                                  |
| Income group<br>(distribution of per adult pre-tax national income)  | Average annual growth rate 1978-2015 | Total cumulated growth 1978-2015 | Average annual growth rate 1978-2015 | Total cumulated growth 1978-2015 | Average annual growth rate 1978-2015 | Total cumulated growth 1978-2015 |
| Full Population  | 6.2%                                 | 811%                             | 1.3%                                 | 59%                              | 0.9%                                 | 39%                              |
| Bottom 50%   | 4.5%                                 | 401%                             | 0.0%                                 | -1%                              | 0.9%                                 | 39%                              |
| Middle 40%   | 6.1%                                 | 779%                             | 0.9%                                 | 42%                              | 0.8%                                 | 35%                              |
| Top 10%  | 7.4%                                 | 1294%                            | 2.1%                                 | 115%                             | 1.0%                                 | 44%                              |
| <i>incl. Top 1%</i>  | 8.4%                                 | 1898%                            | 3.0%                                 | 198%                             | 1.4%                                 | 67%                              |
| <i>incl. Top 0.1%</i>  | 8.9%                                 | 2261%                            | 4.0%                                 | 321%                             | 1.7%                                 | 84%                              |
| <i>incl. Top 0.01%</i>   | 9.4%                                 | 2685%                            | 4.7%                                 | 453%                             | 1.8%                                 | 93%                              |
| <i>incl. Top 0.001%</i>  | 9.8%                                 | 3111%                            | 5.7%                                 | 685%                             | 2.6%                                 | 158%                             |
| <p><u>Notes:</u> This table reports statistics on the distribution of income in China in 2015. The unit is the adult individual (20-year-old and over; income of married couples is splitted into two). In 2015, 1 euro = 7.0 yuans (market exchange rate) or 4.6 yuans (purchasing power parity). Income corresponds to pre-tax national income. Fractiles are defined relative to the total number of adult individuals in the population. Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data). <u>Source:</u> Appendix B.</p> |                                      |                                  |                                      |                                  |                                      |                                  |

## Growth rate of pre-tax national income by income groups



## Part B: The Rise of Income Inequality in China

1. Concepts and Methodology
2. Top 1%, top 10%, middle 40% and bottom 50%
- 3. China vs Rich Countries**
4. Inequality between and within rural and urban China



Figure 13: Population in urban and rural China, 1978-2015

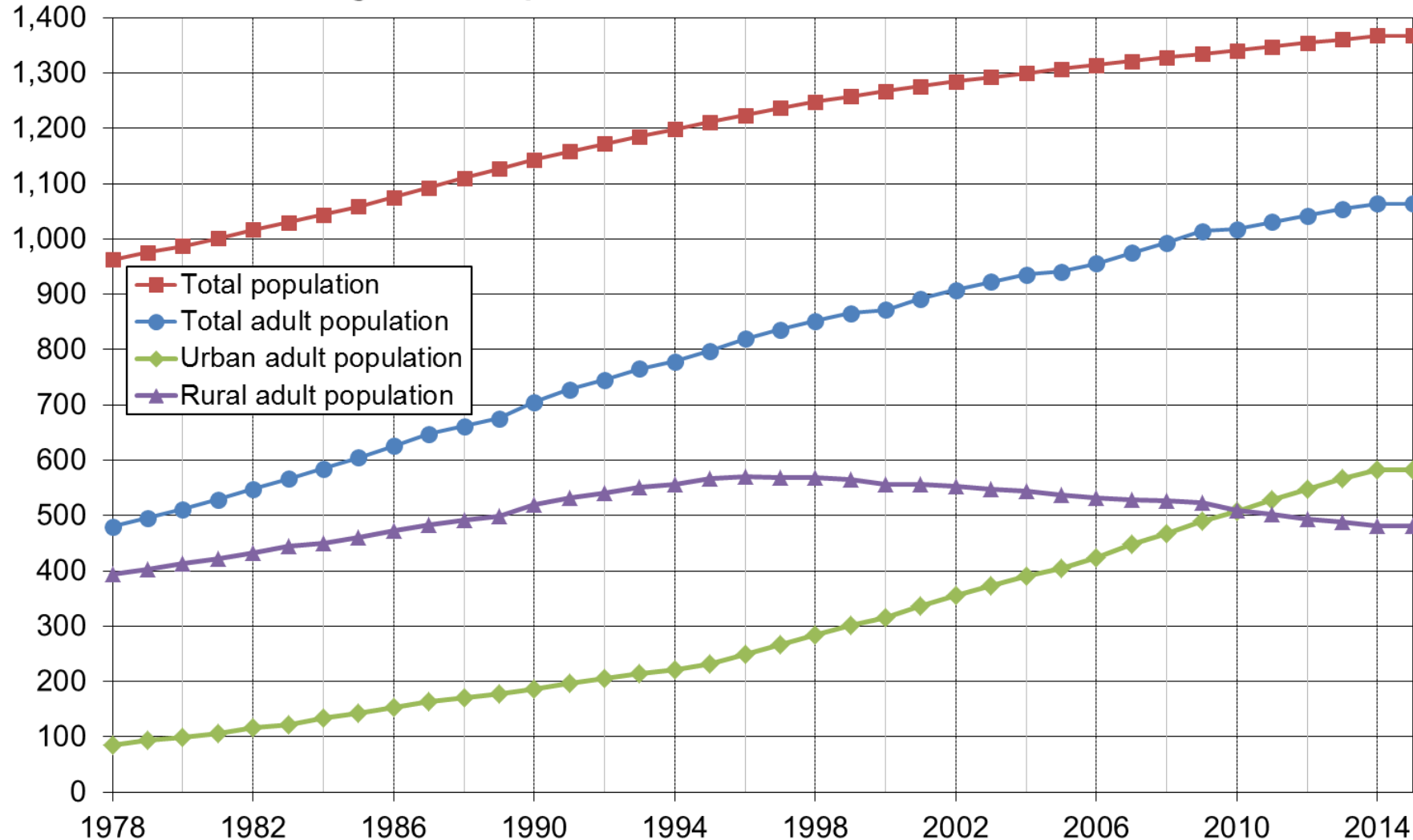
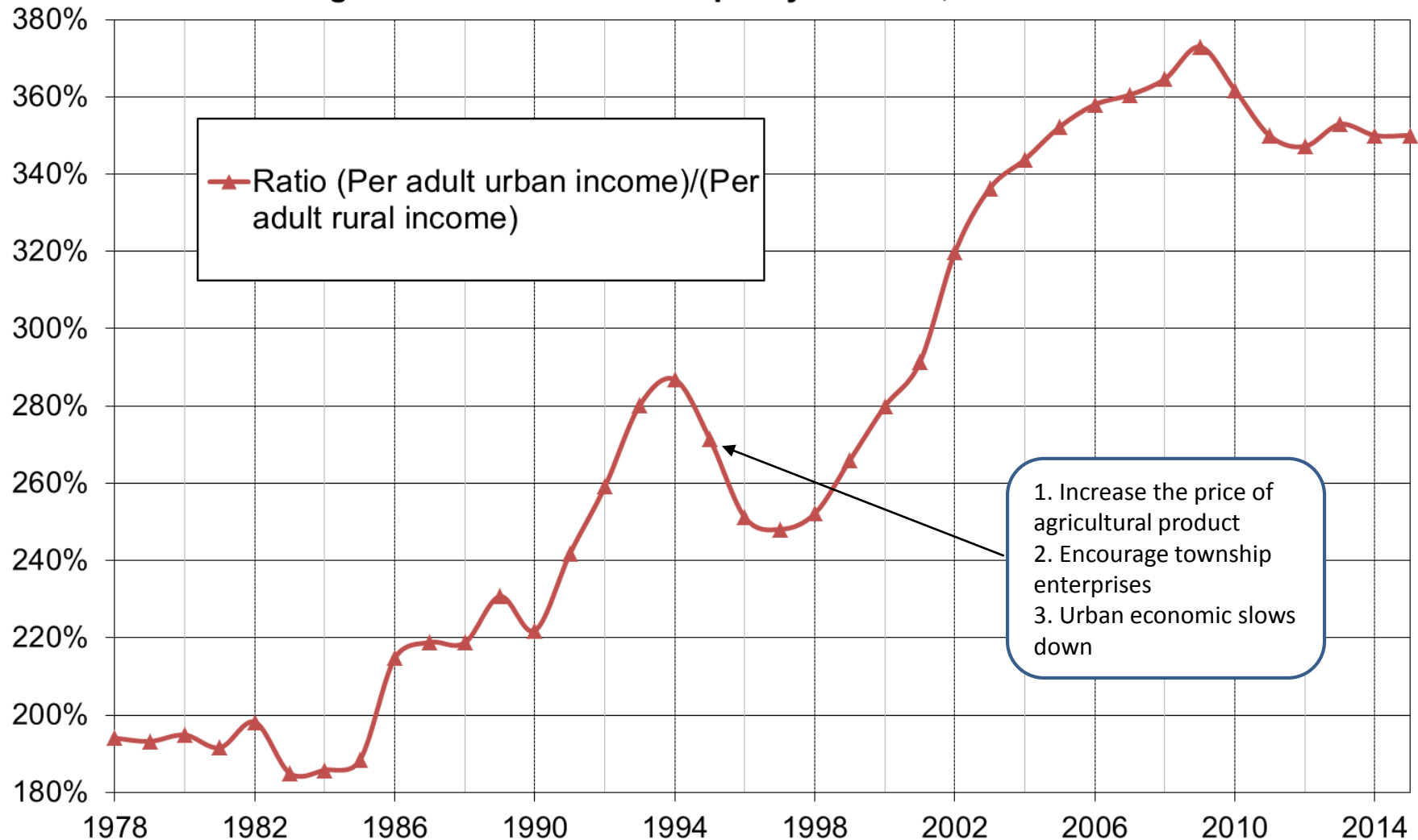
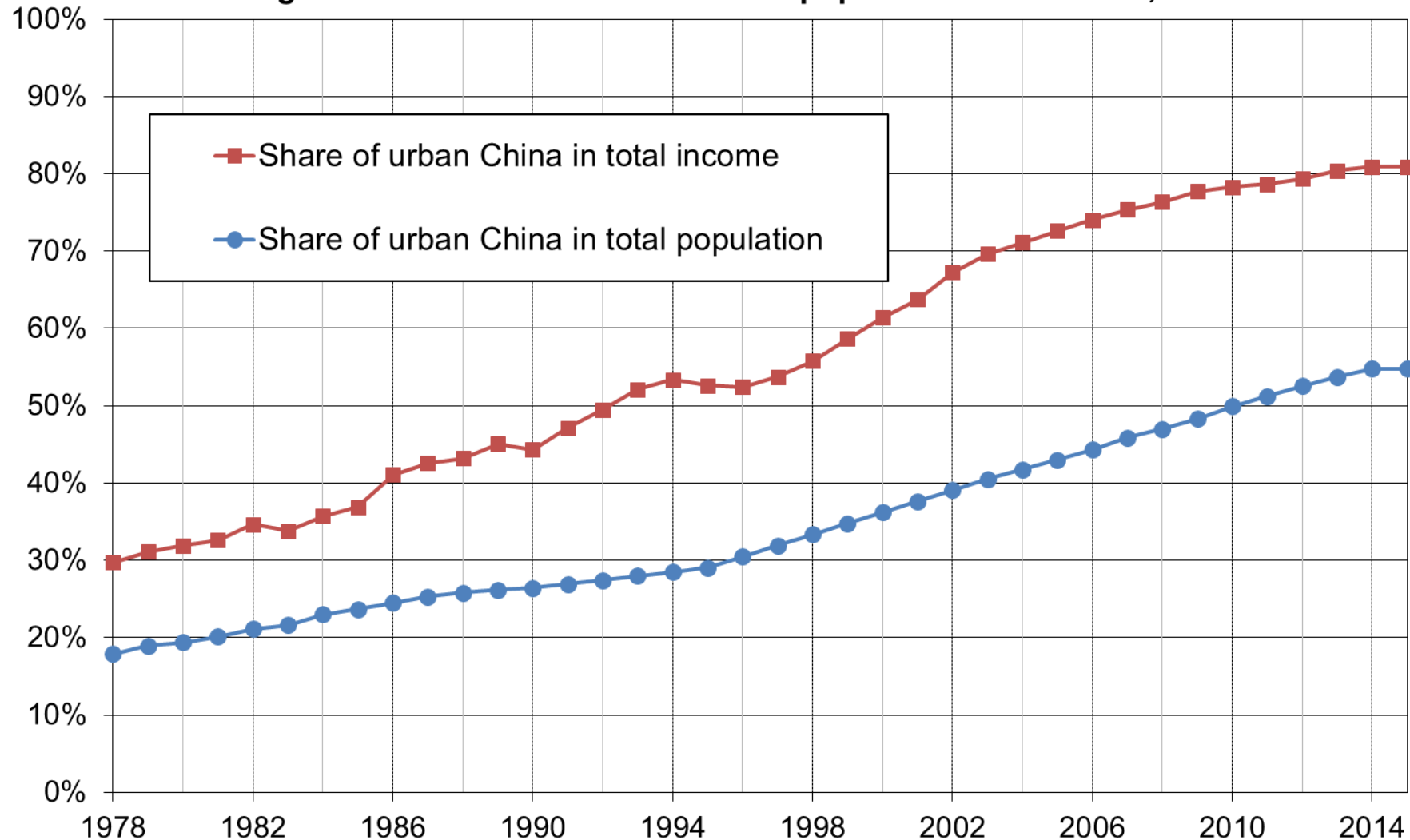


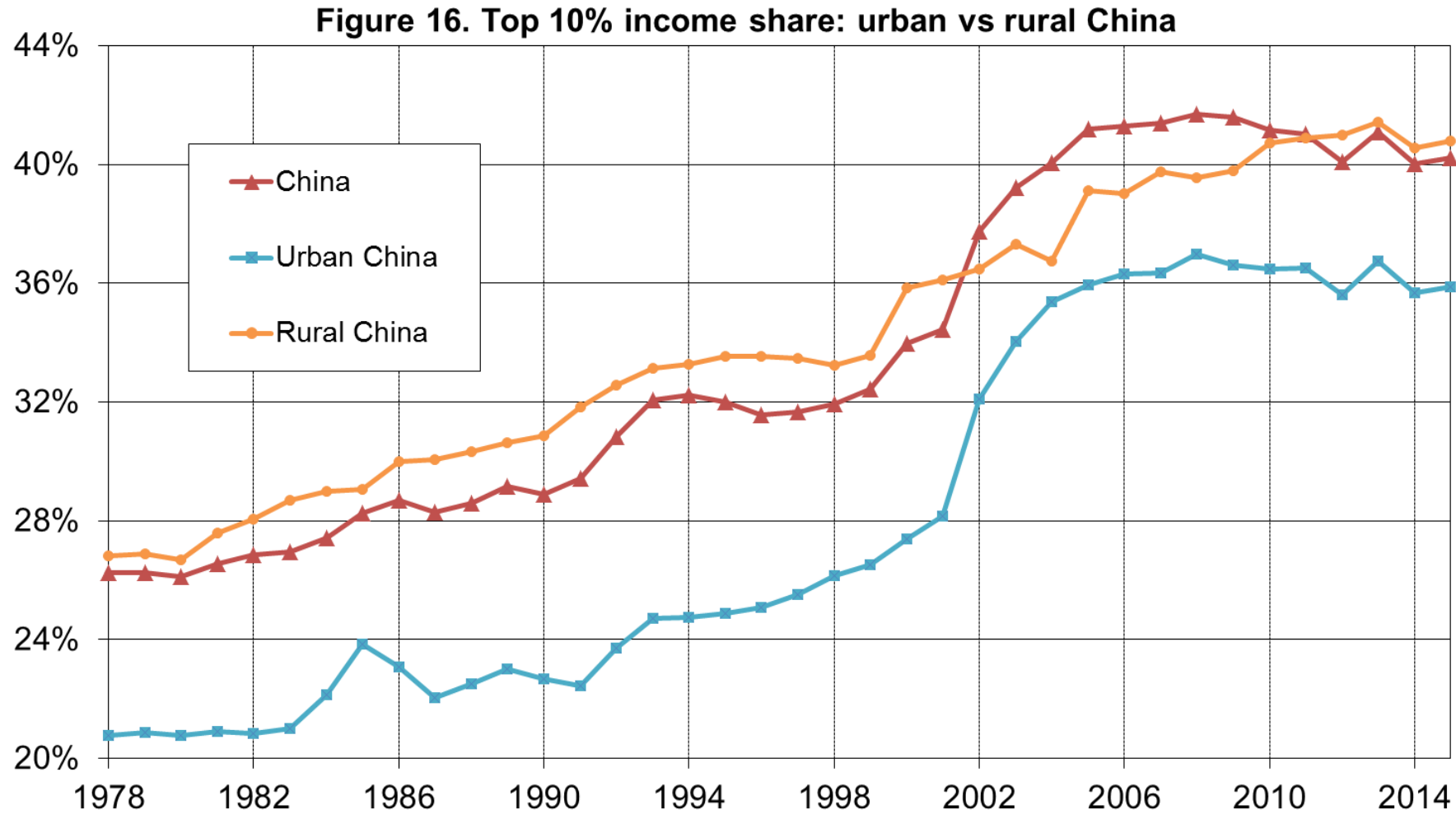
Figure 14: Rural-Urban Inequality in China, 1978-2015



## Increase of share of urban in total population and income

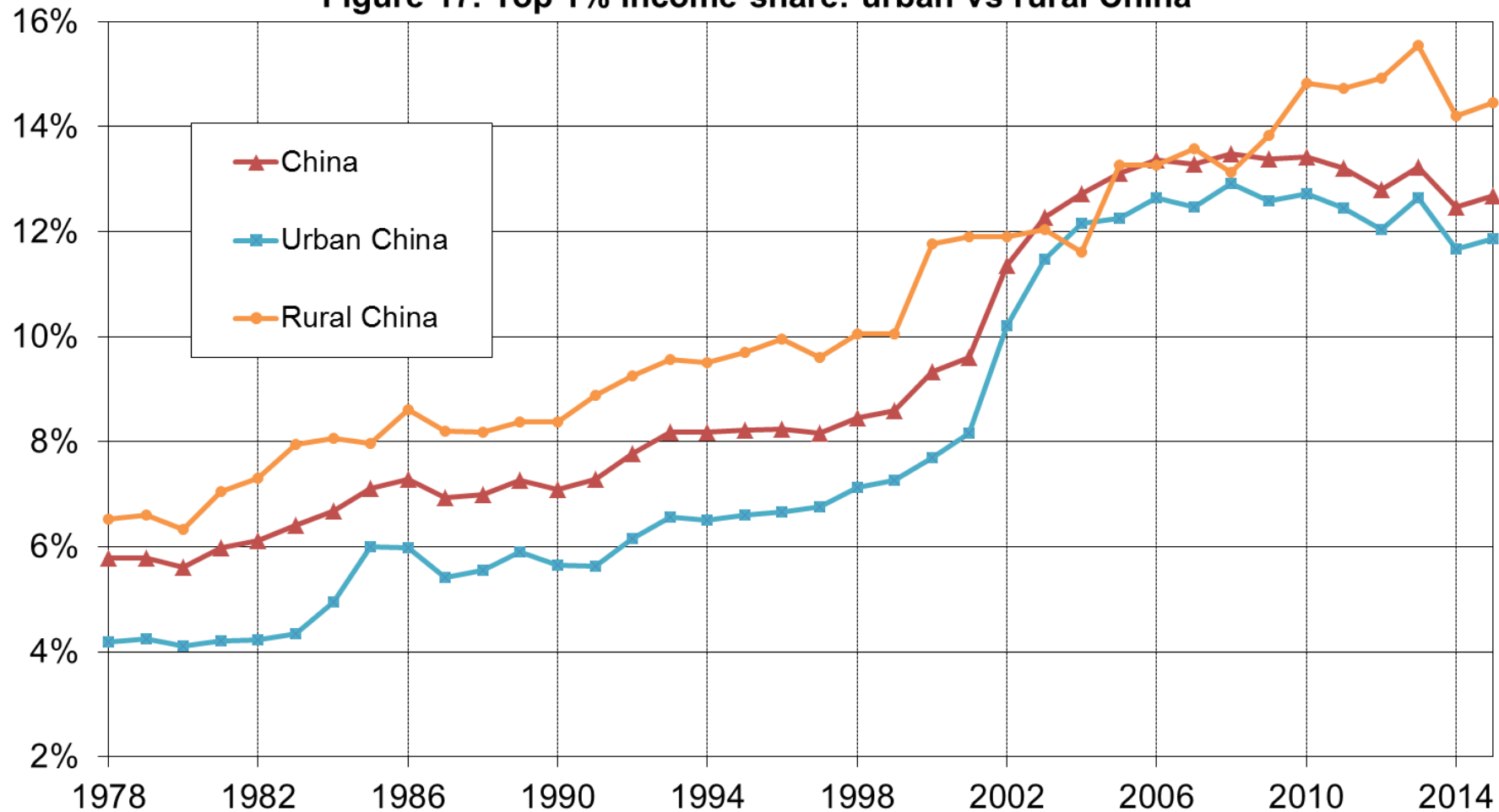
Figure 15: Shares of urban China in population and income, 1978-2015





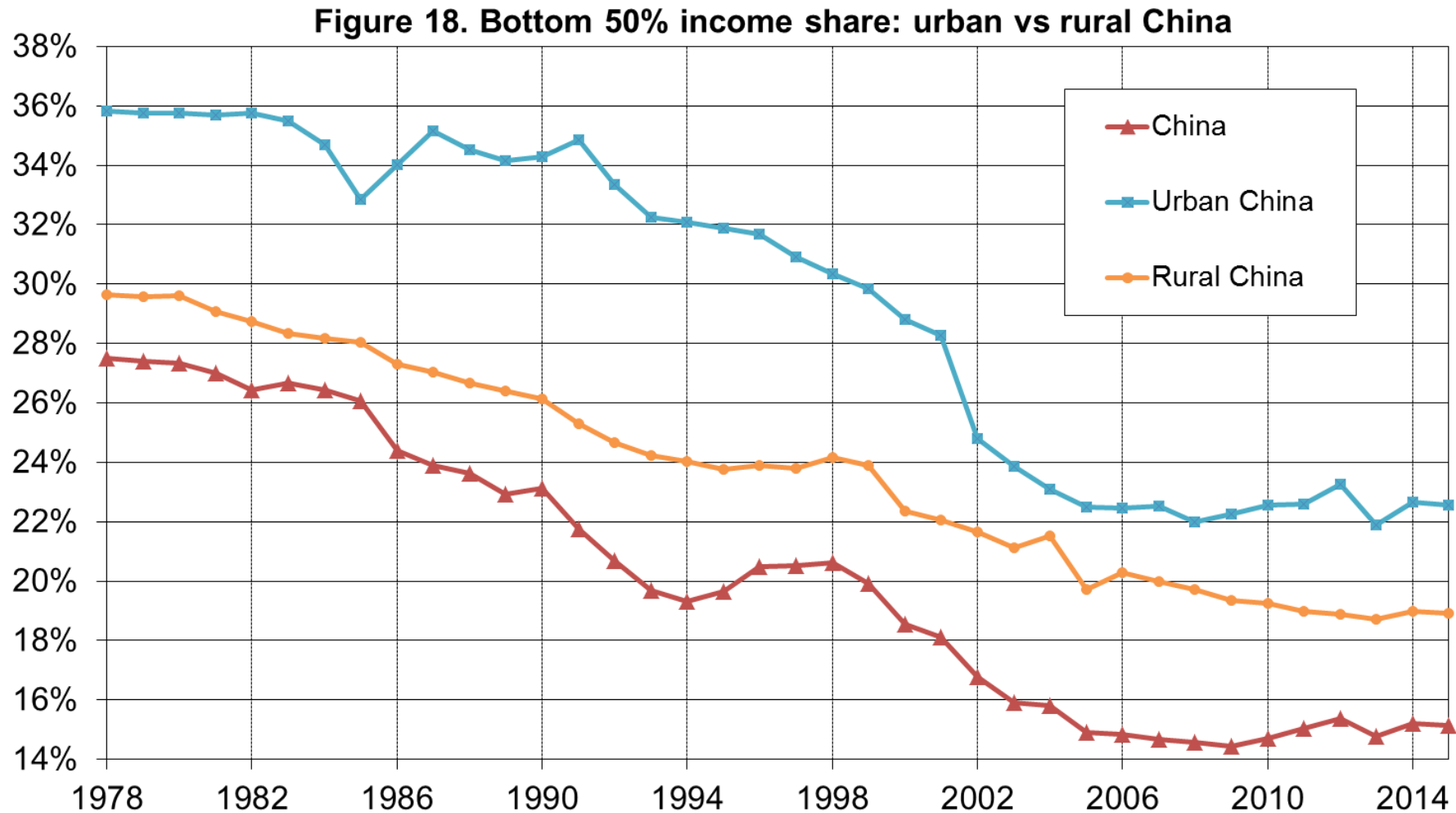
Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

**Figure 17. Top 1% income share: urban vs rural China**



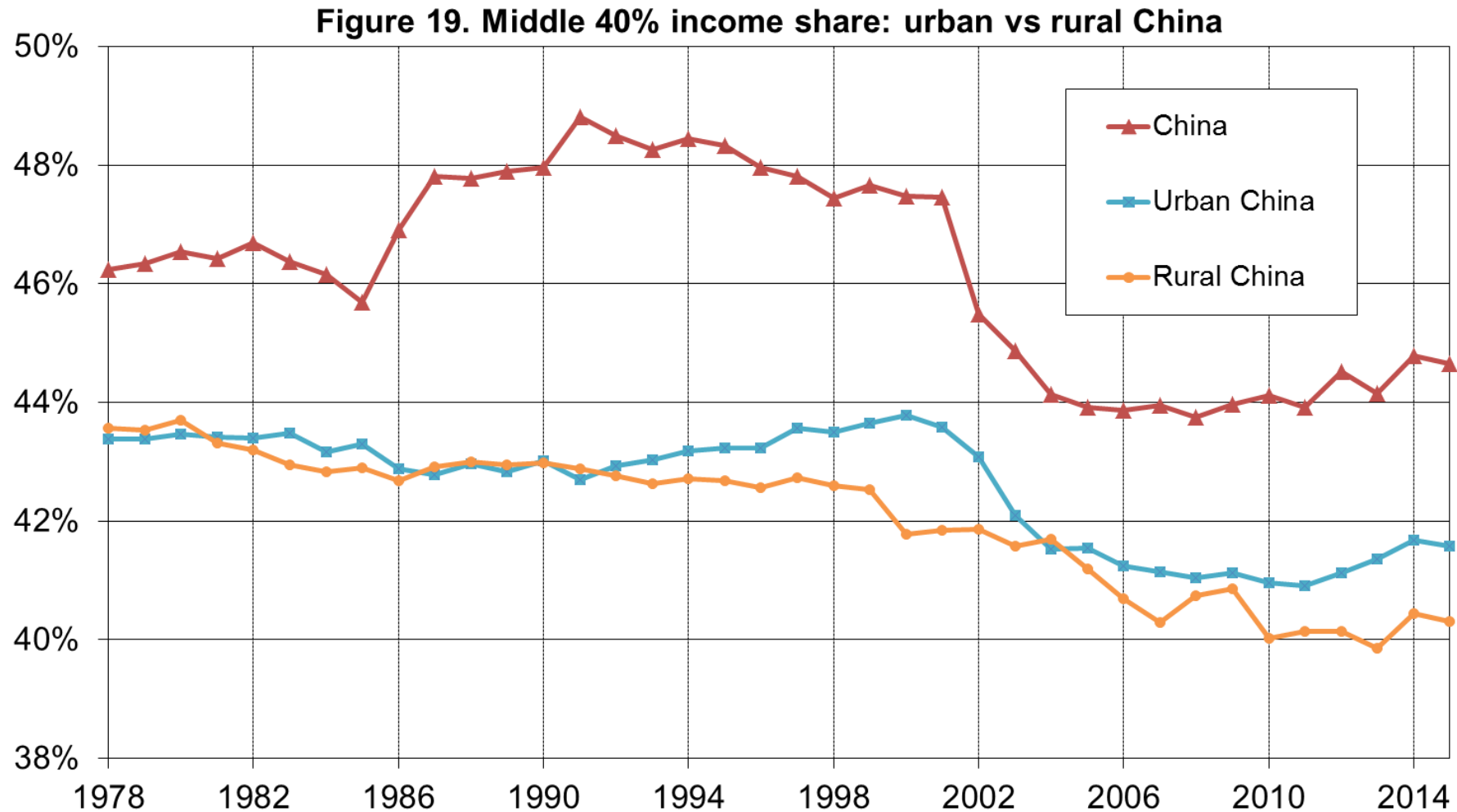
Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

## Bottom 50%: rural vs urban



Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

## Middle 40%: rural vs urban



Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

# Thank you very much!

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# Appendix

### **Raw Data collection and cleaning**

Li Yang, Gabriel Zucman

### **Wealth and wealth income ratio**

Thomas Piketty, Li Yang, Gabriel Zucman

### **Income inequality**

Thomas Piketty, Li Yang

### **Wealth inequality**

Thomas Piketty, Li Yang, Gabriel Zucman

Figure 1: China's share in world population and GDP, 1978-2015

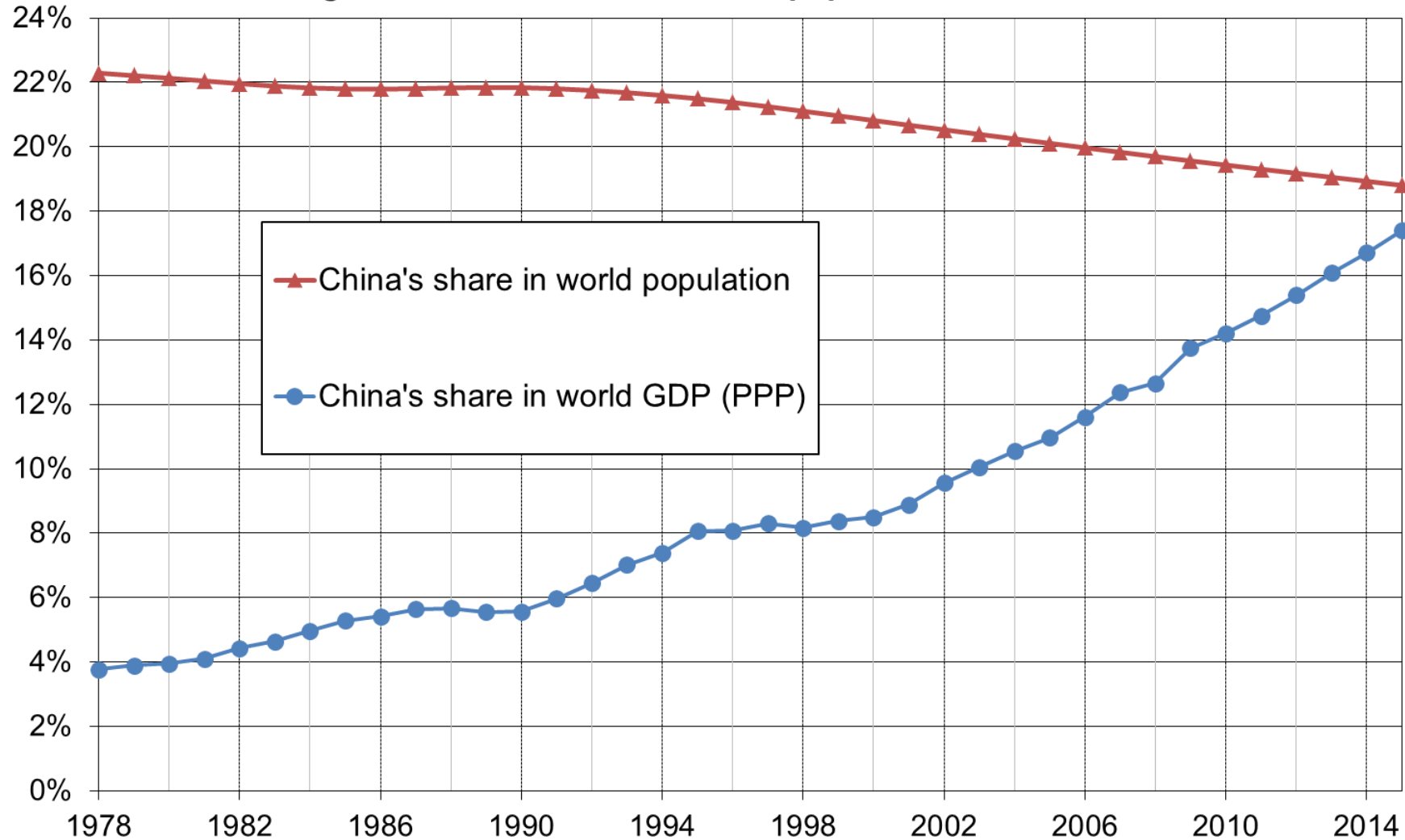
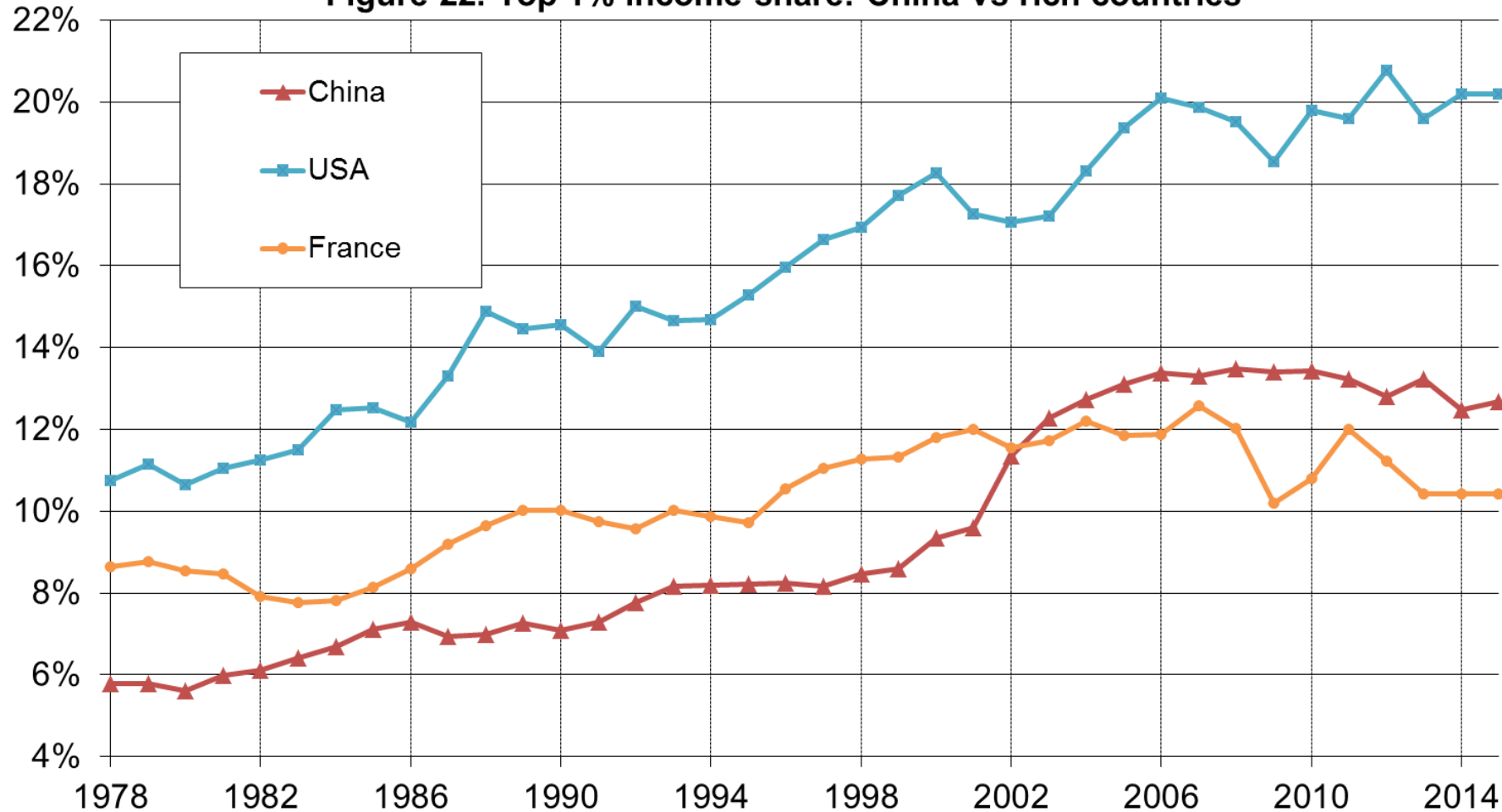


Figure 22. Top 1% income share: China vs rich countries

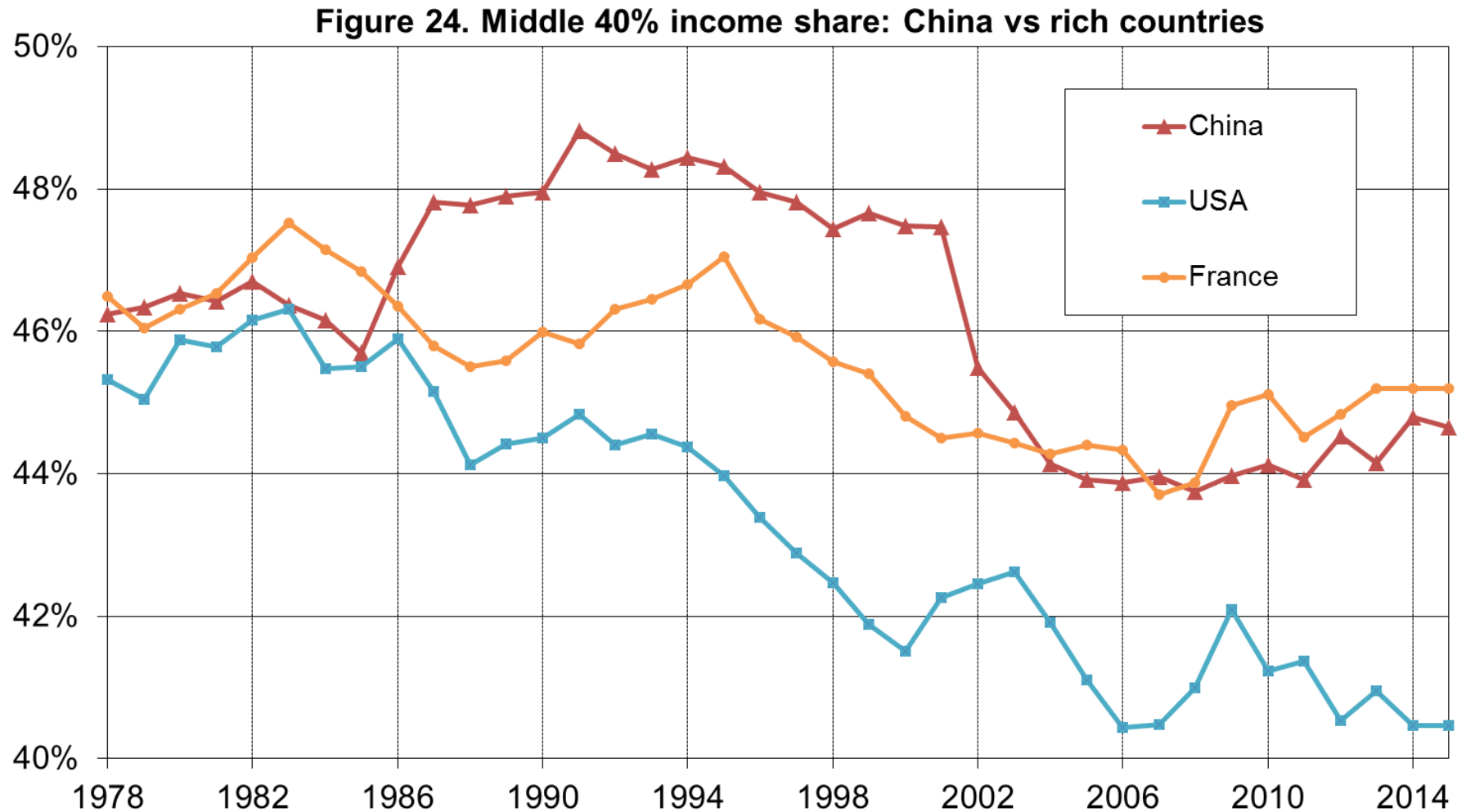


## Without correction

China's top 1% income share varies from 3% to 7%, which is lower than France, much lower than US.

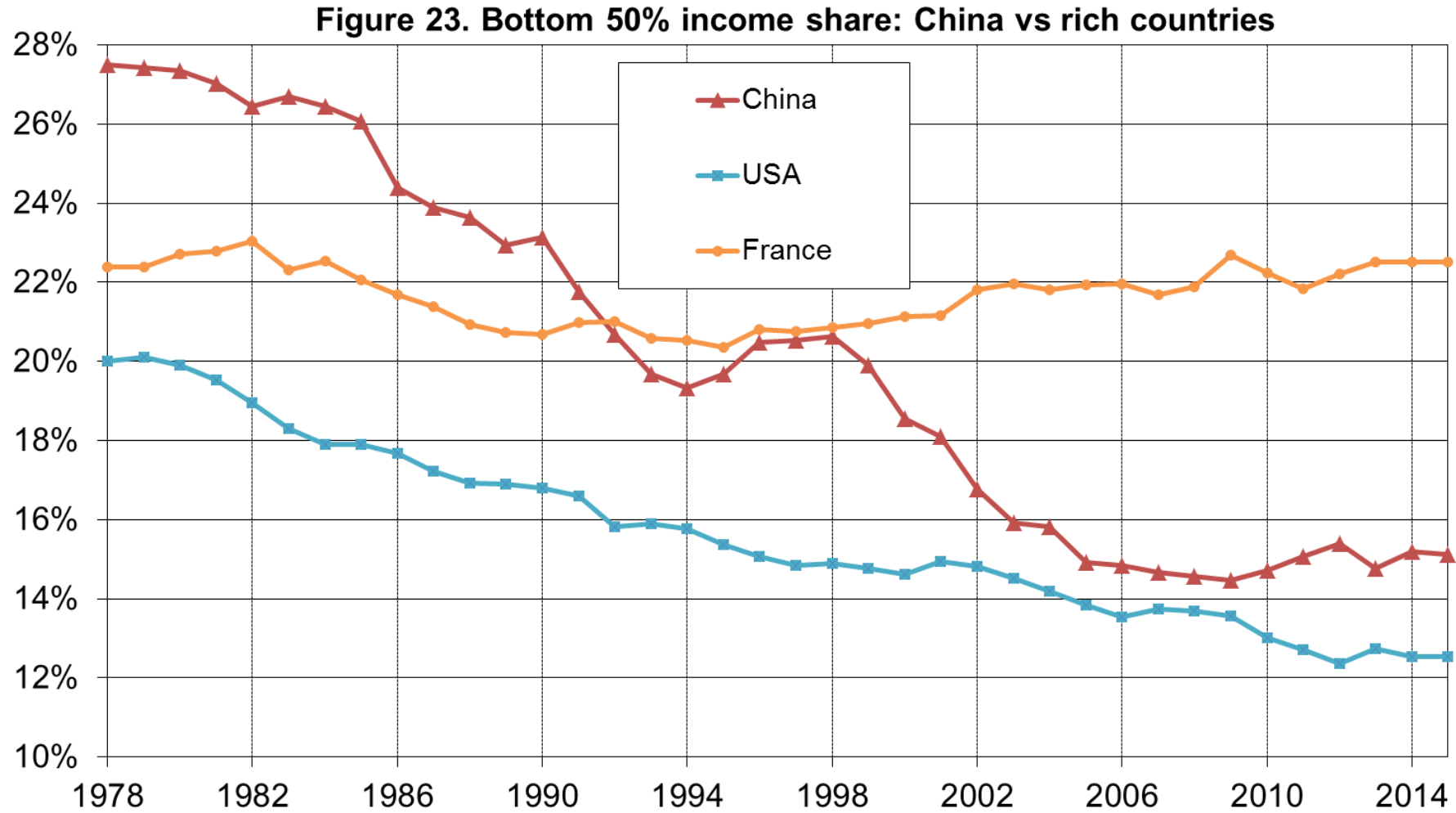
Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
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Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

## Middle 40% stay comparatively stable



Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

## Decrease of income share of bottom 50%



Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).

# Part A: The Rise of Wealth-Income Ratio and Private Property in China

## 1. Concepts and Methodology

## 2. The Rise of Wealth-Income Ratio and Private Wealth

## 3. China vs Rich Countries

### Private Wealth and Public Wealth

Our concepts and methods generally follow those described in the DINA Guidelines used for WID (Alvaredo et al 2016).

National Income  $Y_t = GDP_t - KD_t + FY_t$  (*Net foreign Income*)

Private wealth  $W_t = \text{Private assets} - \text{Private debt}$

Assets = Non-financial assets + Financial assets

= House + Agriculture Lands + Other domestic capital

+ Currency, deposits, loans, and bonds + Insurance + Equity

We similarly define public (or government) wealth  $W_{gt}$



### Market Value of National Wealth

Market-value national wealth  $W_{nt}$

= Private wealth  $W_t$  + Public wealth  $W_{gt}$

= Domestic capital  $K_t$  + Net foreign assets  $NFA_t$

Domestic capital  $K_t$

= Agricultural land + Housing + Other domestic capital

(including the market value of corporations, and the value of other non-financial assets held by the private and public sectors, net of their liabilities).

### Book Value of National Wealth

An alternative measure of the wealth of corporations:

Corporations' book value

= the total value of corporate assets - non-equity liabilities

Residual corporate wealth  $W_{ct}$

= Corporation's book value - Corporation's market value

book-value national wealth  $W_{bt}$

= Market-value national wealth  $W_{nt} + W_{ct}$

Remarks:

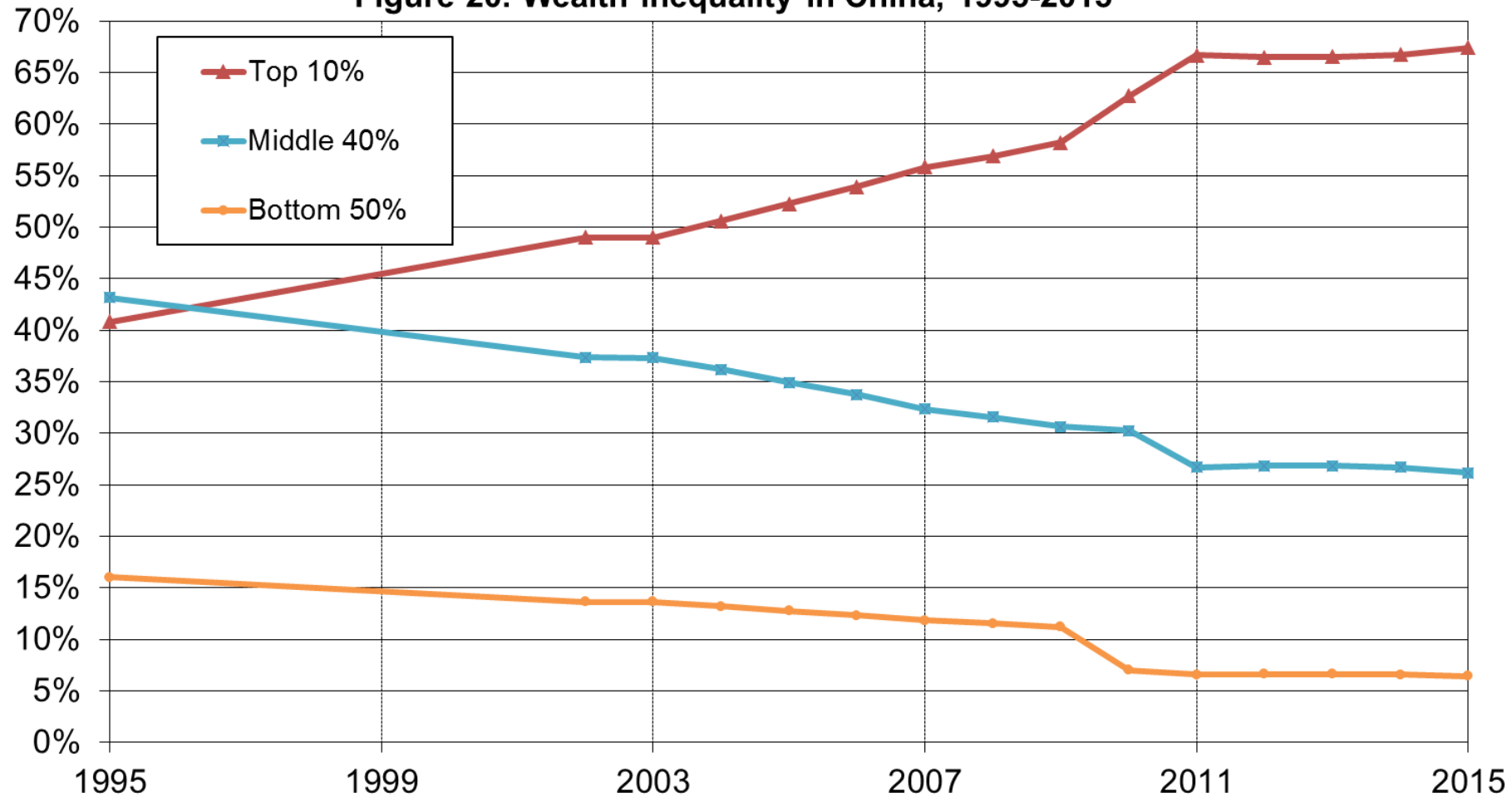
Tobin's Q=

$$\frac{\text{Corporation's market value}}{\text{Corporation's book value}}$$

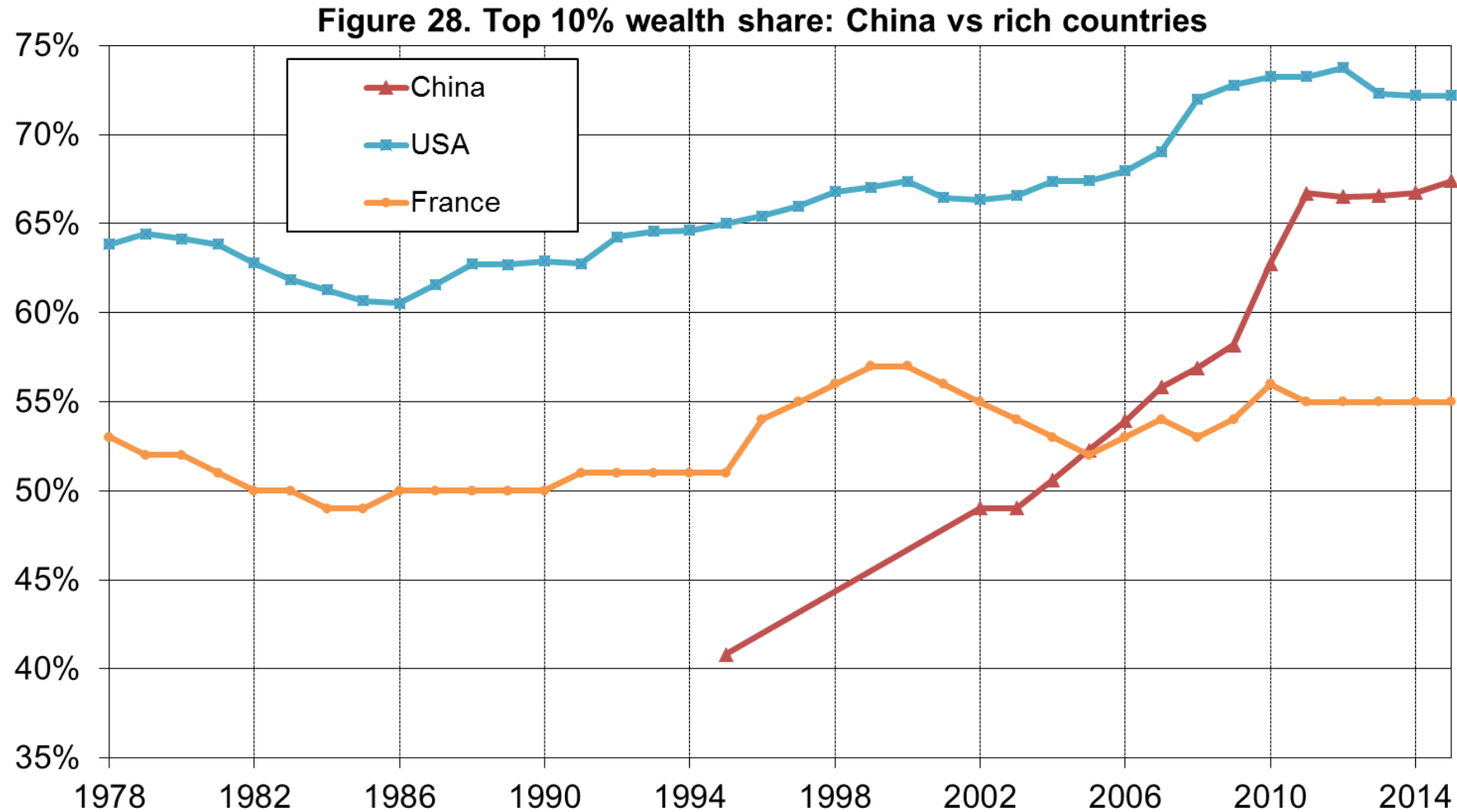
Tobin's Q=1  $\Rightarrow W_{ct}=0$ .

In our studies, for now we assume Tobin's Q for unlisted corporations is equal to 1

Figure 20. Wealth inequality in China, 1995-2015



Distribution of net personal wealth among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey data and wealth rankings).  
Equal-split-adults series (wealth of married couples divided by two).



Distribution of pretax national income (before taxes and transfers, except pensions and unempl. insurance) among adults.  
Corrected estimates (combining survey, fiscal, wealth and national accounts data).  
Equal-split-adults series (income of married couples divided by two).