

NTA and China's Public Policy

Ling Li Qiulin Chen Yu Jiang

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China: the Era of Great Change

1949-1978

1978-2008

- Planed economy
- Low economic growth, high savings
- High fertility and low mortality rates
- National based social security system

- Market economy
- High economic growth
- Low fertility and low mortality rates
- Marketlized social security system

Backgroud of the evulution

The transition of social development

- **2003-**
- "Scientific development" and "homonious society "
- Emphasize justice and equality
- More government expenditure to the public service
- Reconstruct the social security system

Issue 1: Public vs Private



The evolution of China's healthcare system

In 1999, China began to reform its healthcare system

Before reform

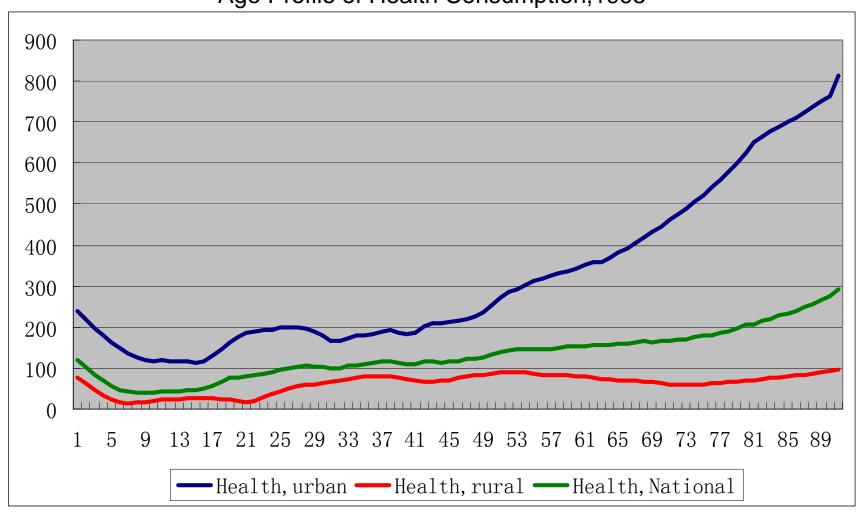
- Urban: Comprehensive Social Security for the employees (and their relatives)
- Rural: Cooperated Medical Service

After reform

- Urban:
 - Employee's health insurance(1998-)
 - Citizen's social insurance(2007-)
- Rural
 - New Cooperated Medical Insurance(2003-)

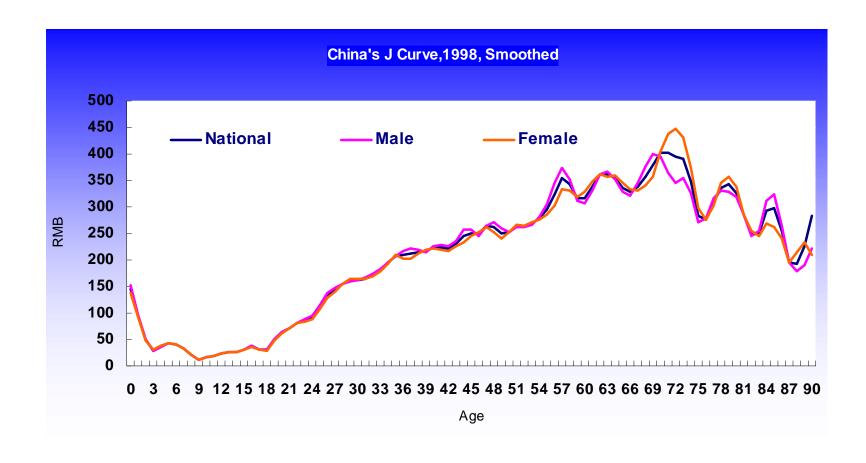
NTA and Health

Age Profile of Health Consumption, 1995



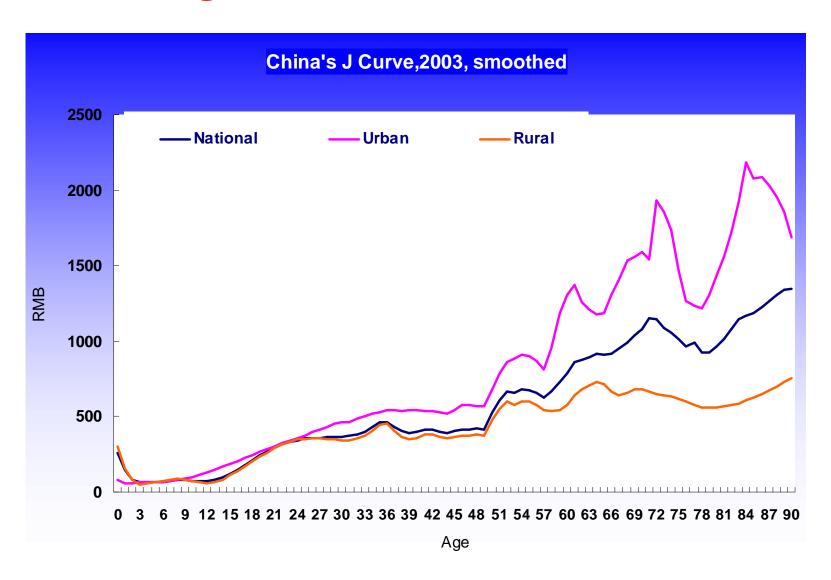


The Change of J Curve



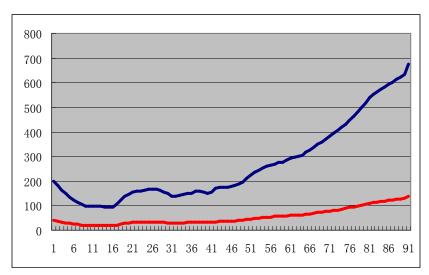


The Change of J Curve



Health: public and private

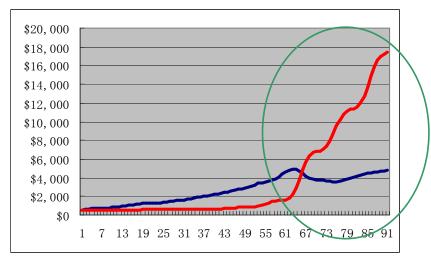


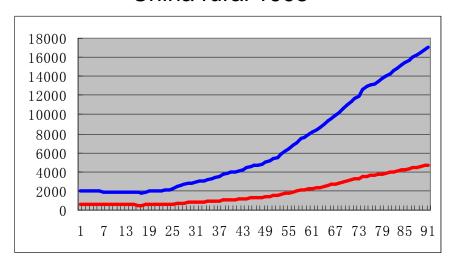


1 5 9 13 17 21 25 29 33 37 41 45 49 53 57 61 65 69 73 77 81 85 89

China urban 1995

China rural 1995



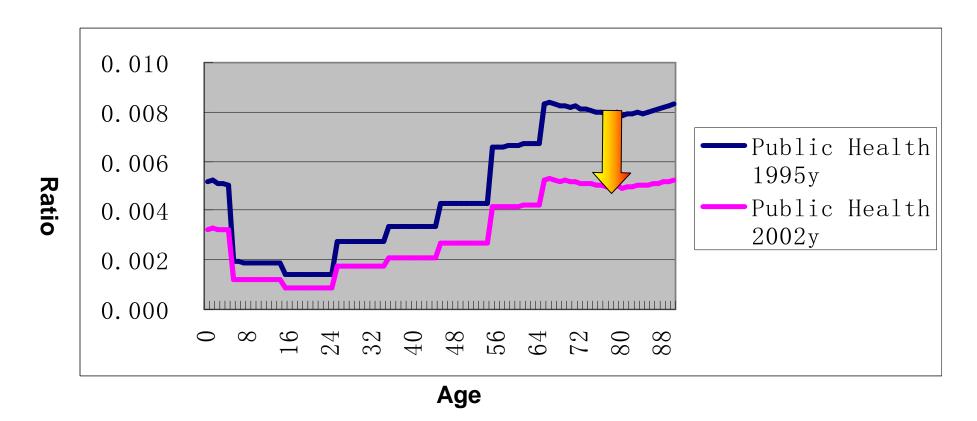


The USA 2000

Thailand 2004

Comparison

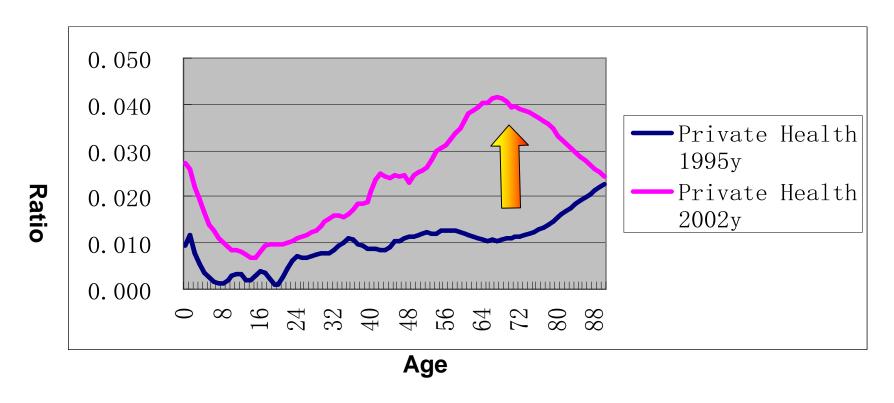
Comparison, China 1995 and 2002, per capita



(Normalized by average Labor Income of age 30-49)

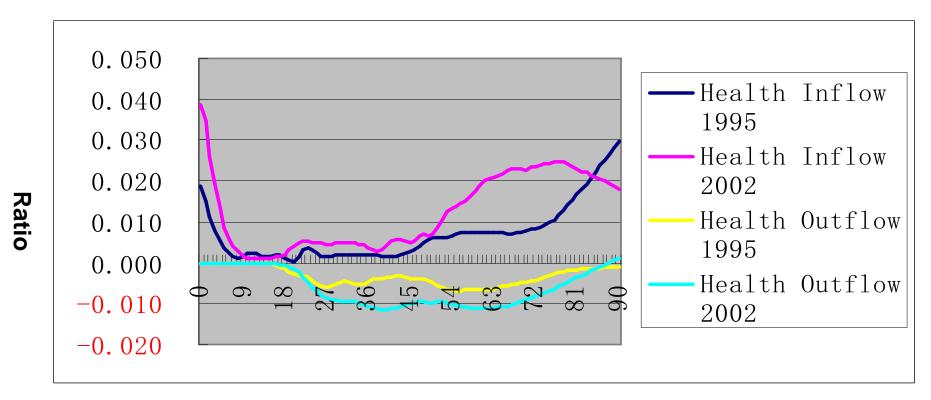
Comparison

Comparison, China 1995 and 2002, per capita



Comparison

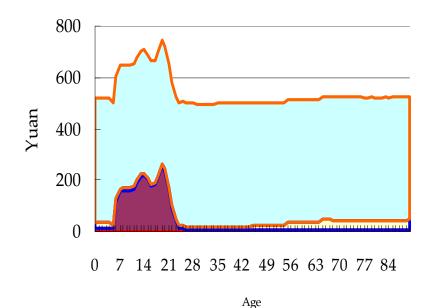
Comparison, China 1995 and 2002, per capita

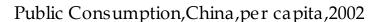


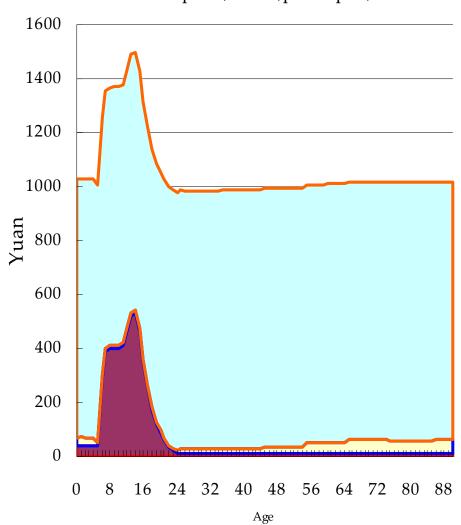
Consumption between health and education

- □ Public Consumption, Other
- □ Public Consumption, Health
- Public Consumption, Education

Public Consumption, China, per capita, 1995

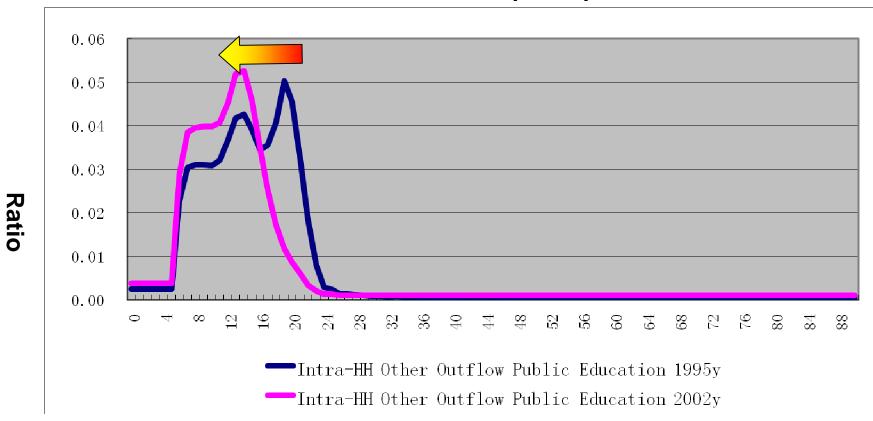






Public Education, Comparison

China 1995 & 2002, per capita

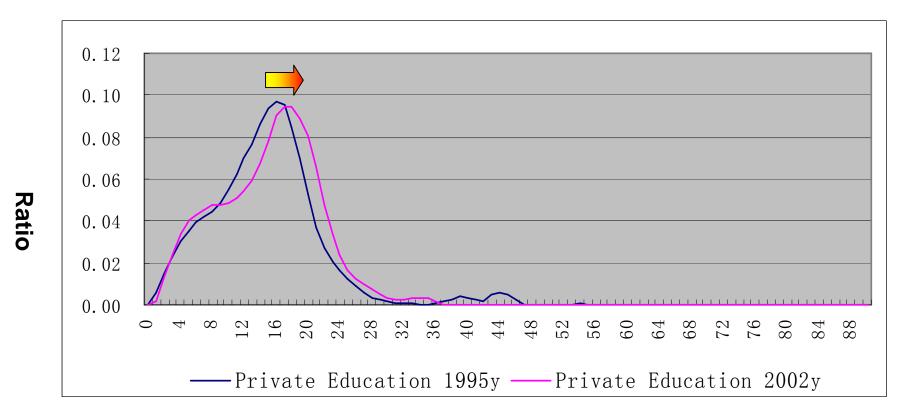


Age

(Normalized by average Labor Income of age 30-49)

Private Education, Comparison

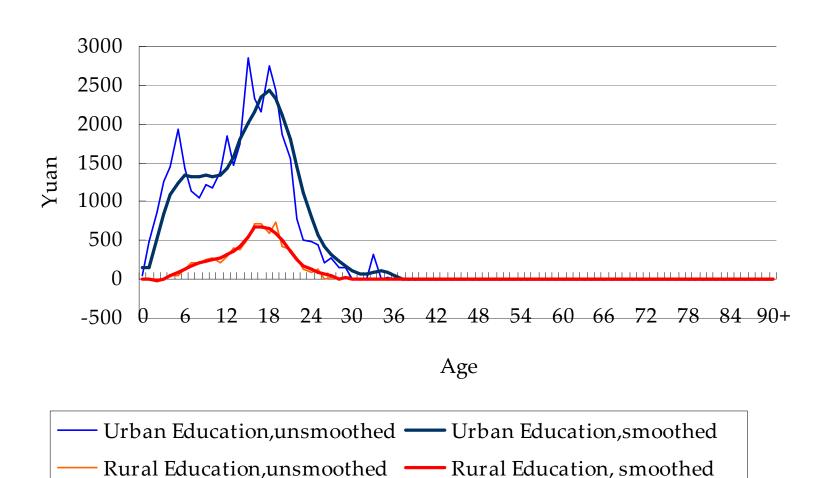
China 1995 & 2002, per capita



Age (Normalized by average Labor Income of age 30-49)

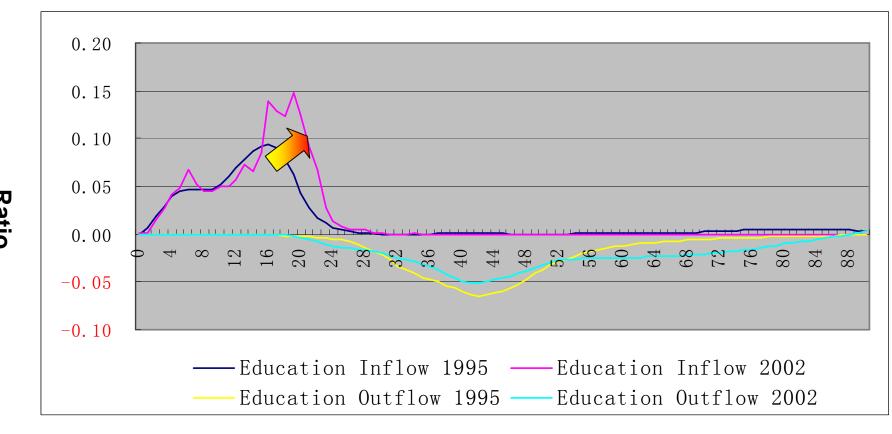
Private Education, Comparison between urban and rural

Education, Rural and Urban, China, percapita, 2002



Intra HH Transfer: Education -Comparison

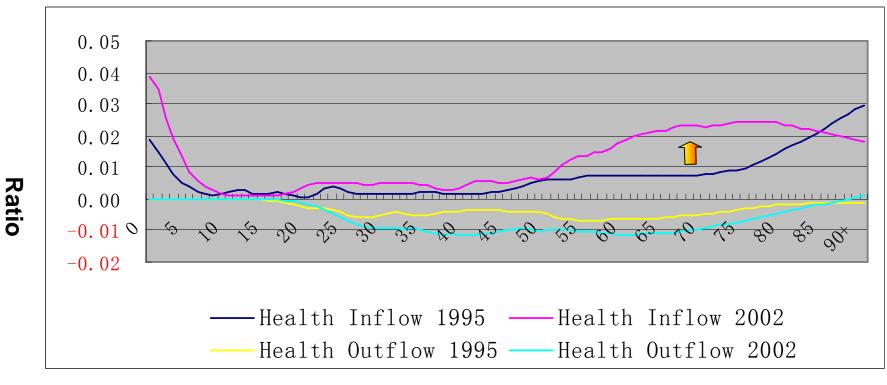
China 1995 and 2002,per capita



Age

Intra HH Transfer: Health - Comparison

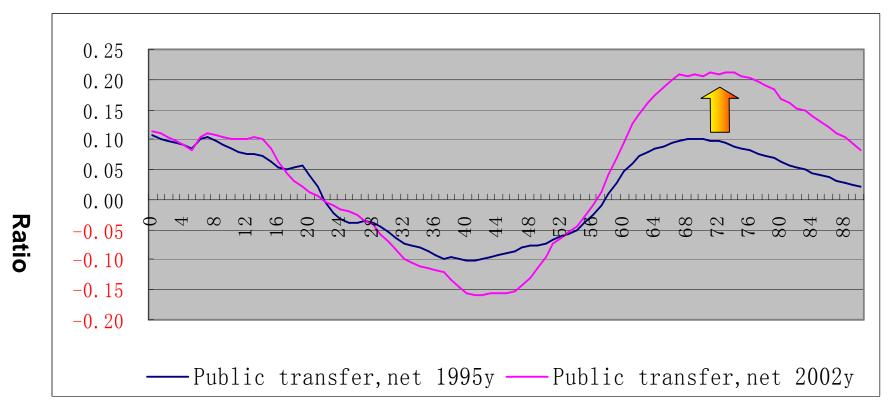
China 1995 and 2002,per capita



Age

Public Transfer- Comparison

China 1995 and 2002, per capita





The future of China's healthcare?

- Hot debate——
- "Subsidy the demand side or the supply side"
- "Social Insurance System or National Healthcare Service (NHS) system"



The future of China's healthcare?

The new healthcare system increase rather than control the cost



Issue 2: Gender

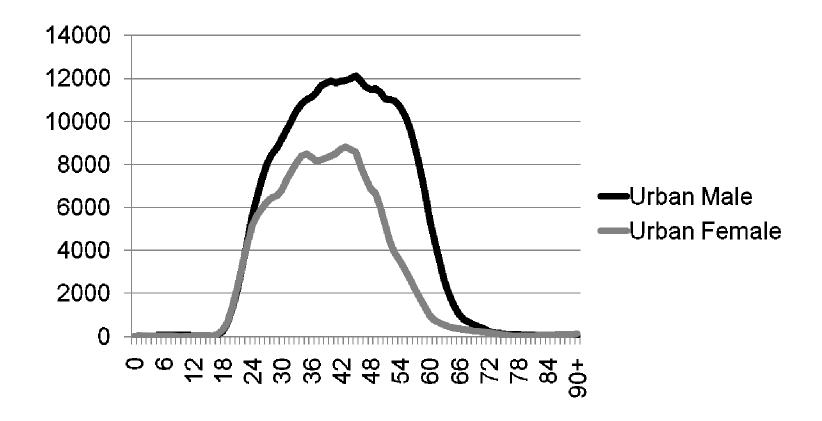
Background

- Women liberation along with the revolution during the 20th century
- Unequally competition in a export-oriented and labor-intensive economy
- 200 million migrated from the rural to urban for work
- Weaken of social security system
- Oversupply of cheap labor: Labor super market

Labor Income

Preliminary result

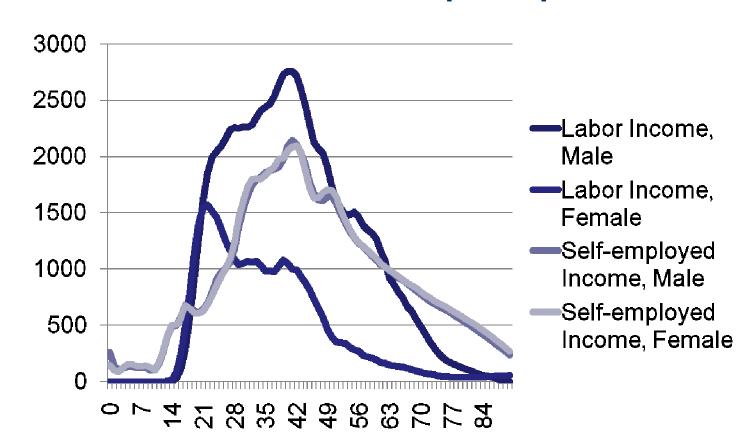
Labor Income Urban, 2002, per capita



Labor Income

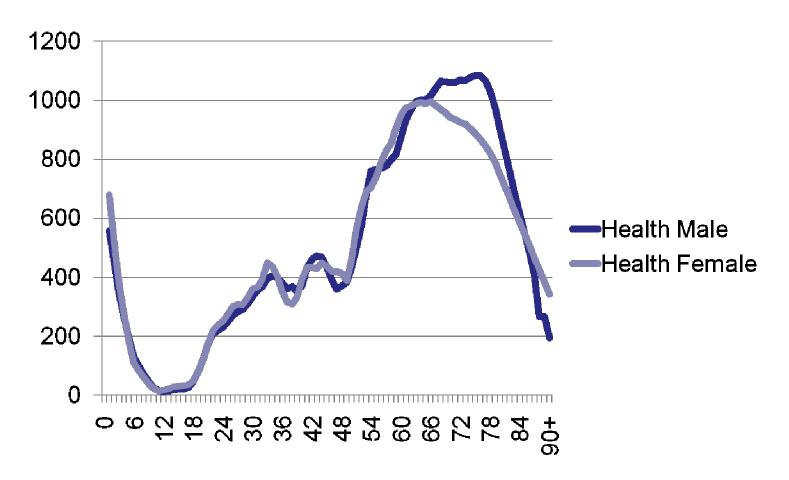
Preliminary result

• Labor Income Rural, 2002, per capita



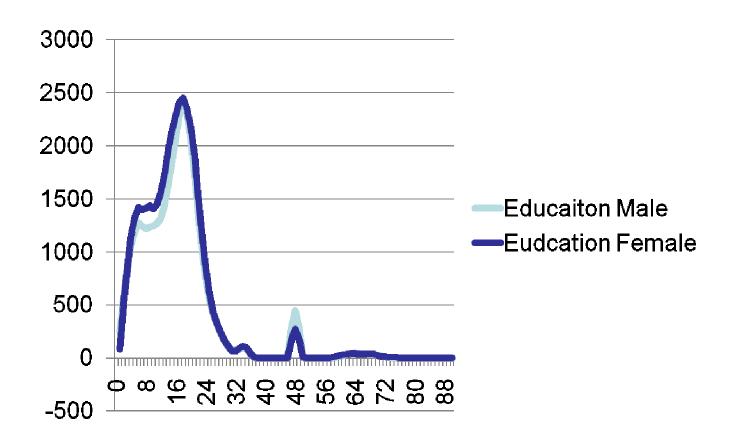
Preliminary result

• Private consumption urban, 2002, per capita



Preliminary result

• Private consumption urban, 2002, per capita



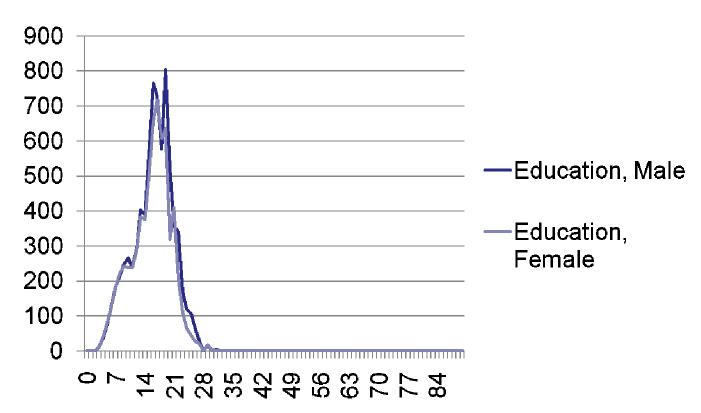
Preliminary result

Private consumption rural, 2002, per capita



Preliminary result

Private consumption rural, 2002, per capita



Next step

- Transfers between genders
- Estimate the transfer between the urban and rural by the immigration

Thanks

