

**NATIONAL
TRANSFER
ACCOUNTS**
Barcelona 2013

Ninth Meeting of the Working Group
on Macroeconomic Aspects
of Intergenerational Transfers.
3rd · 8th June 2013

Intergenerational Gender Equality in China: A Perspective of NTA

Qiulin Chen

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Ling Li

Peking University

Yu Jiang

National Development Research Center

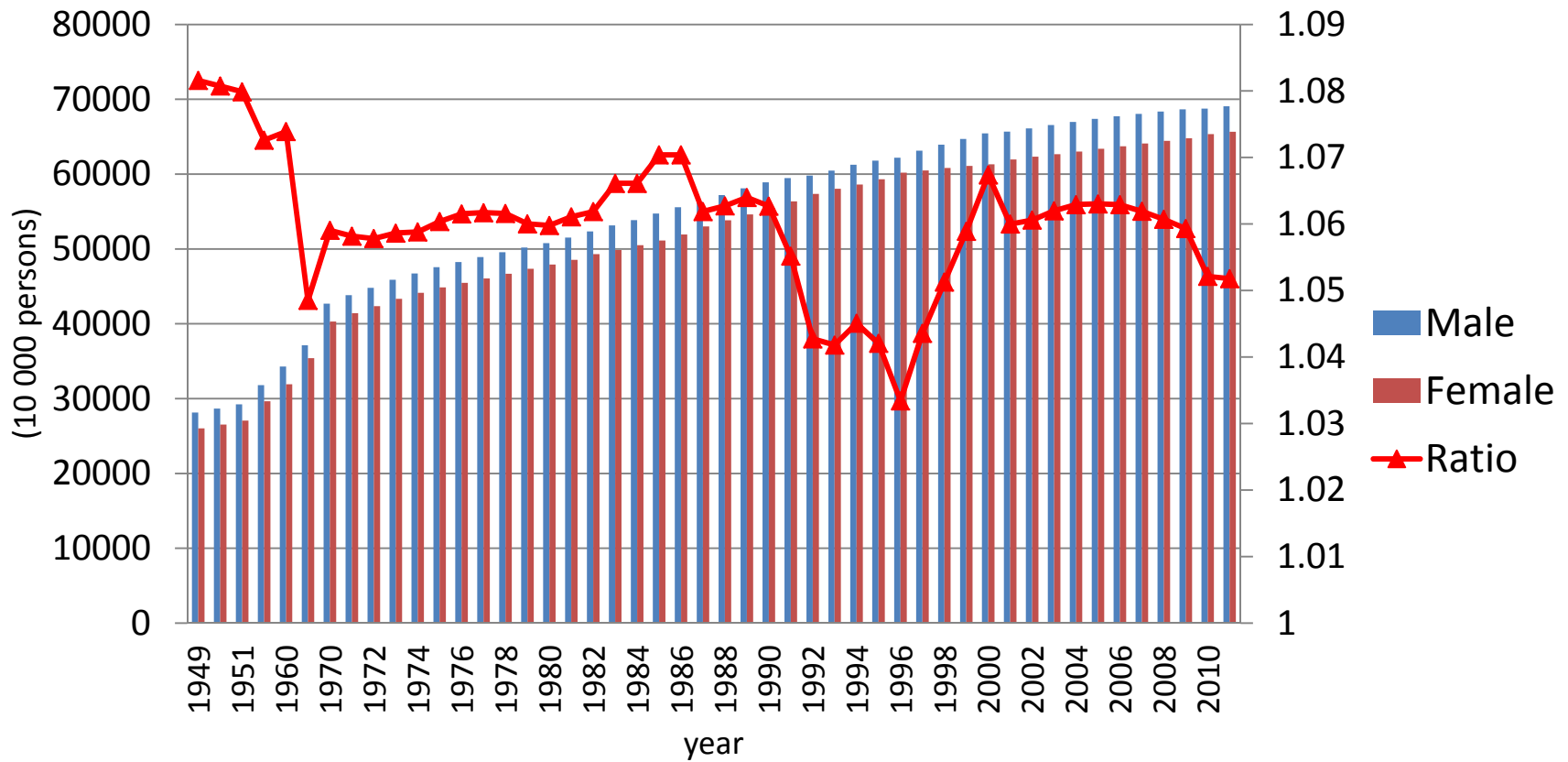
June, 2013

Motivations

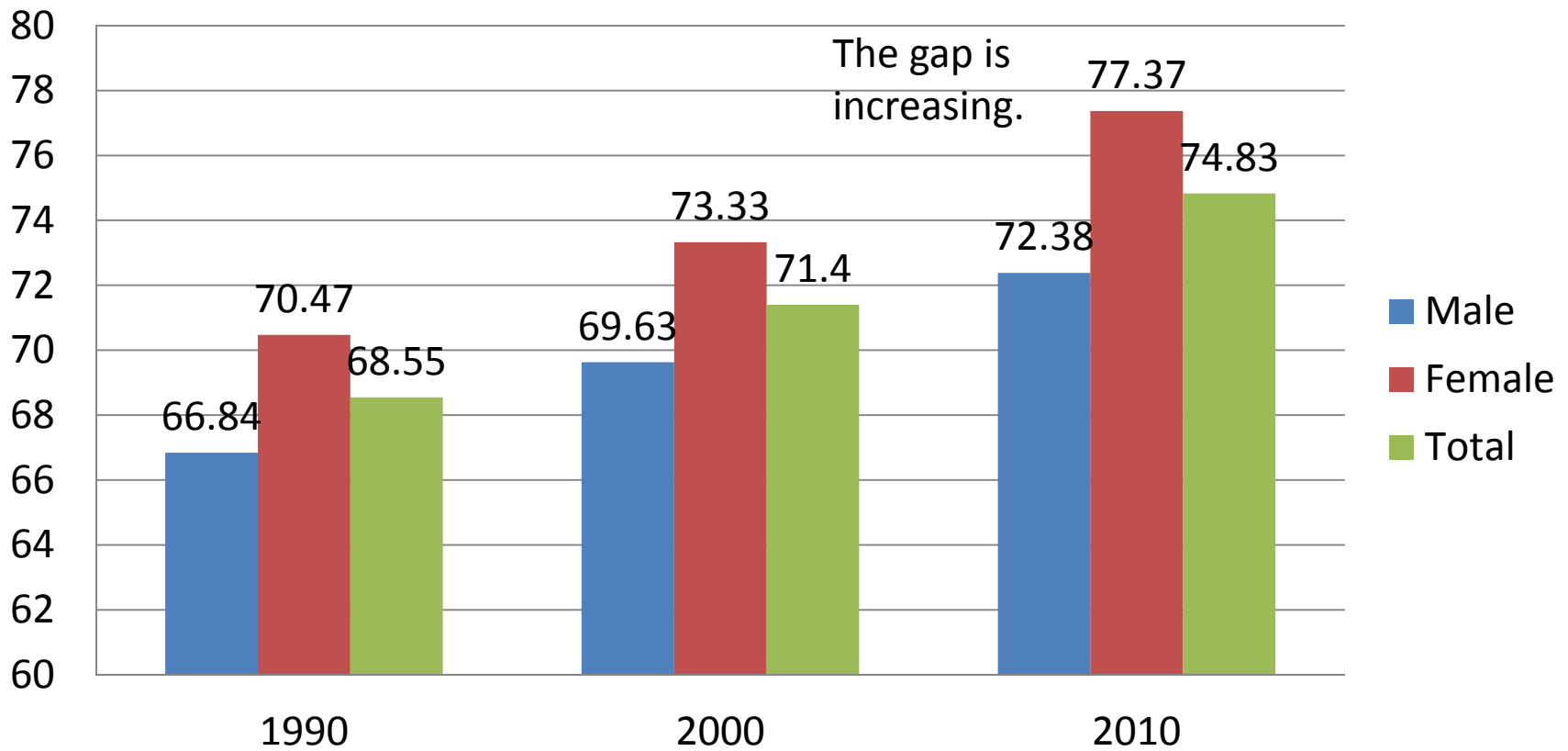
- Gender equality is, first and foremost, a human right, and is one of the development goals.
- Gender equality is a key factor in contributing to the economic growth of a nation
- China was proud of its development on gender equality before the Market Reform.
 - During the period of the planned economy, one of the objectives of the Chinese government that was supported ideologically by Mao was to narrow the gender wage gap. As a result, urban China boasted a smaller wage gap compared to other countries, (Gustafsson and Li 2000).
- Gender wage inequality has widened since the market reform, especially since the mid-1990s when the SOE reforms were implemented (Appleton et al. 2002; Knight and Song 2008).
 - The economic transition has had an effect on the gender wage gap, through development of the private sector and the granting of more autonomy to state-owned enterprises to hire and fire employees and to determine wages.
- What is the gender gap of labor income by age? What is the gender gap of economic retirement age? What is the difference of support system by gender?

I. Backgrounds

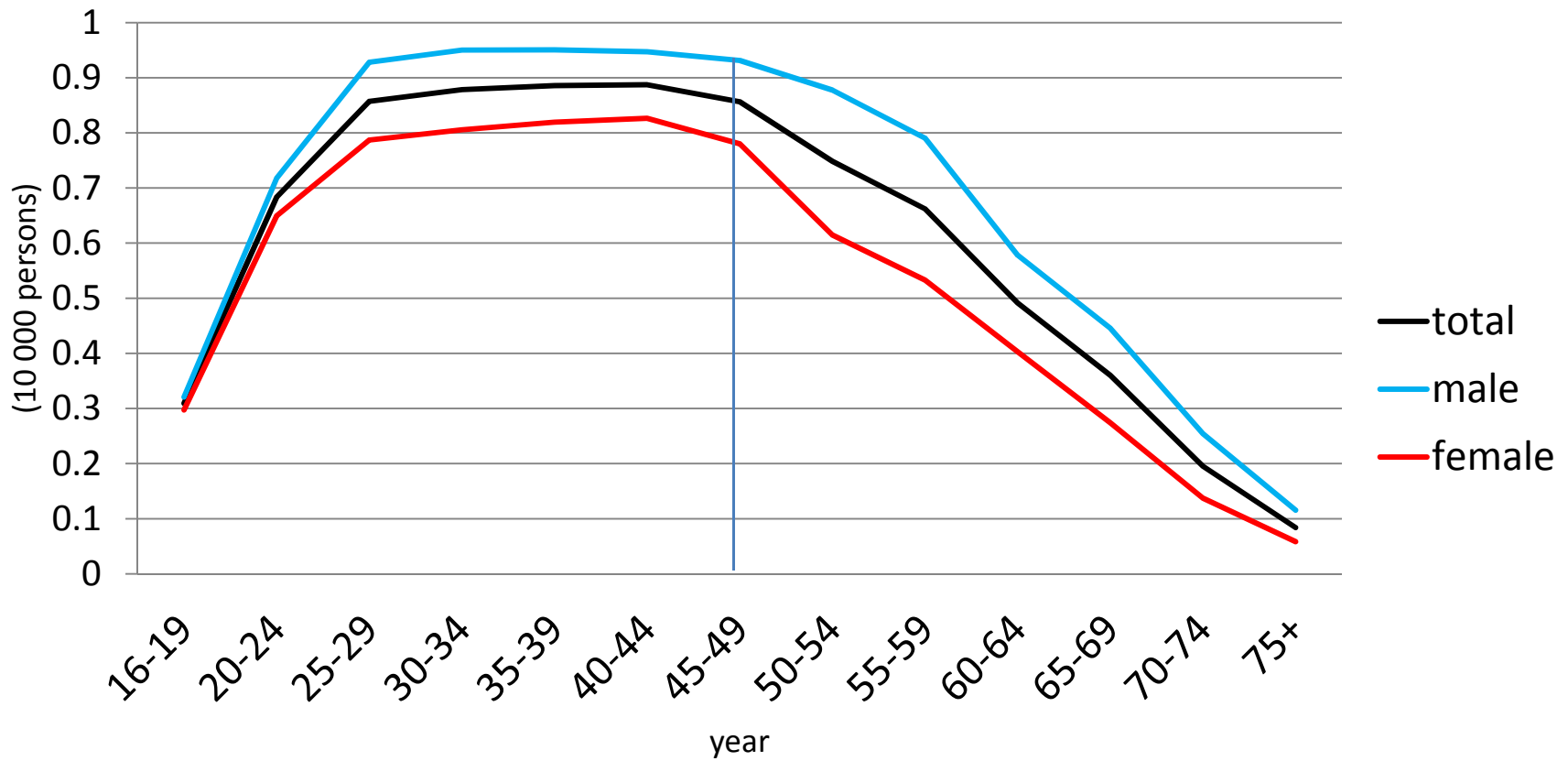
Chinese Population by Gender (1949-2011)



Life Expectancy by Gender



Labor Force Participation Rate by Gender (2010)



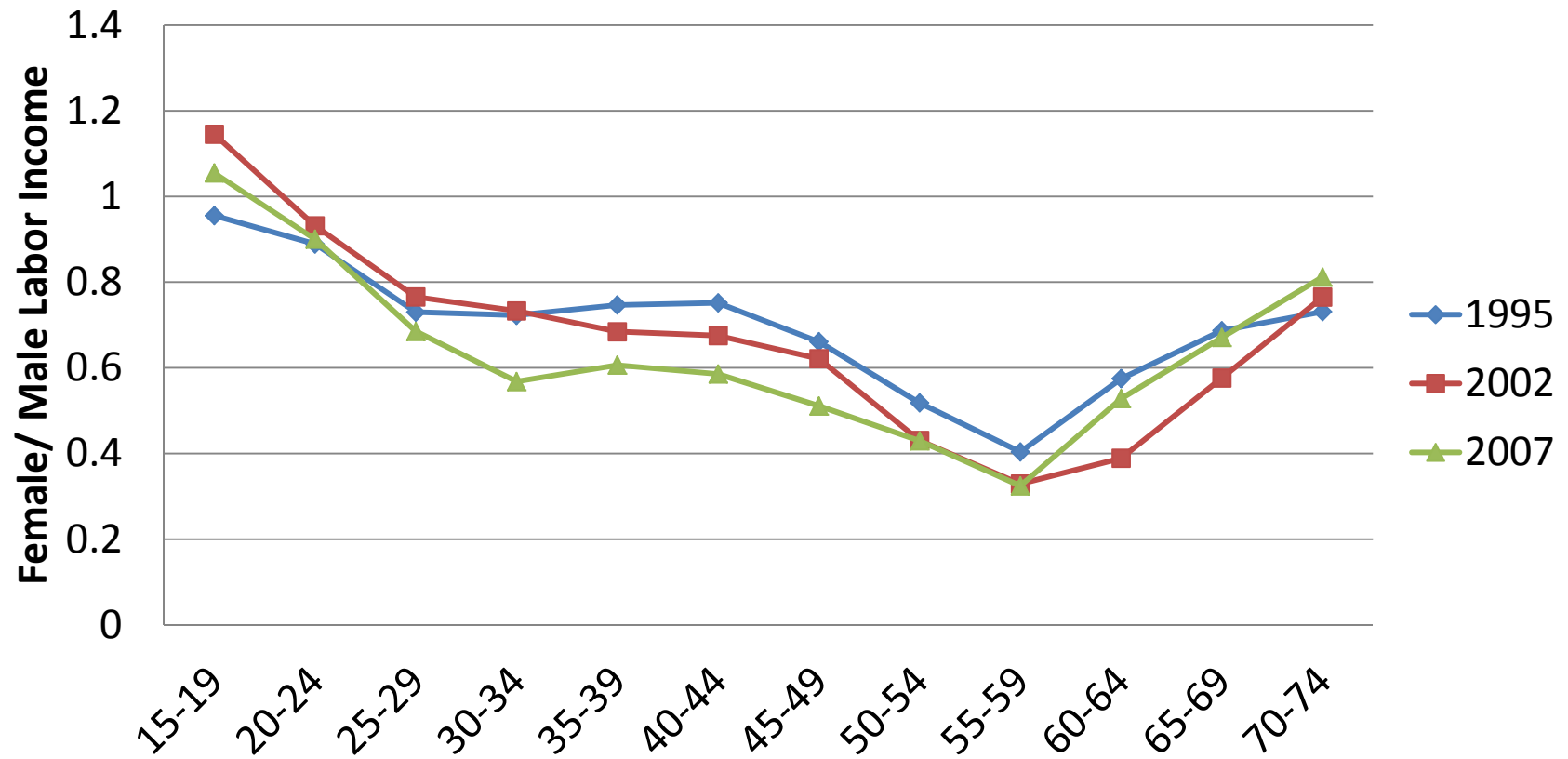
Source: 2010 census

II. Data & Methodologies

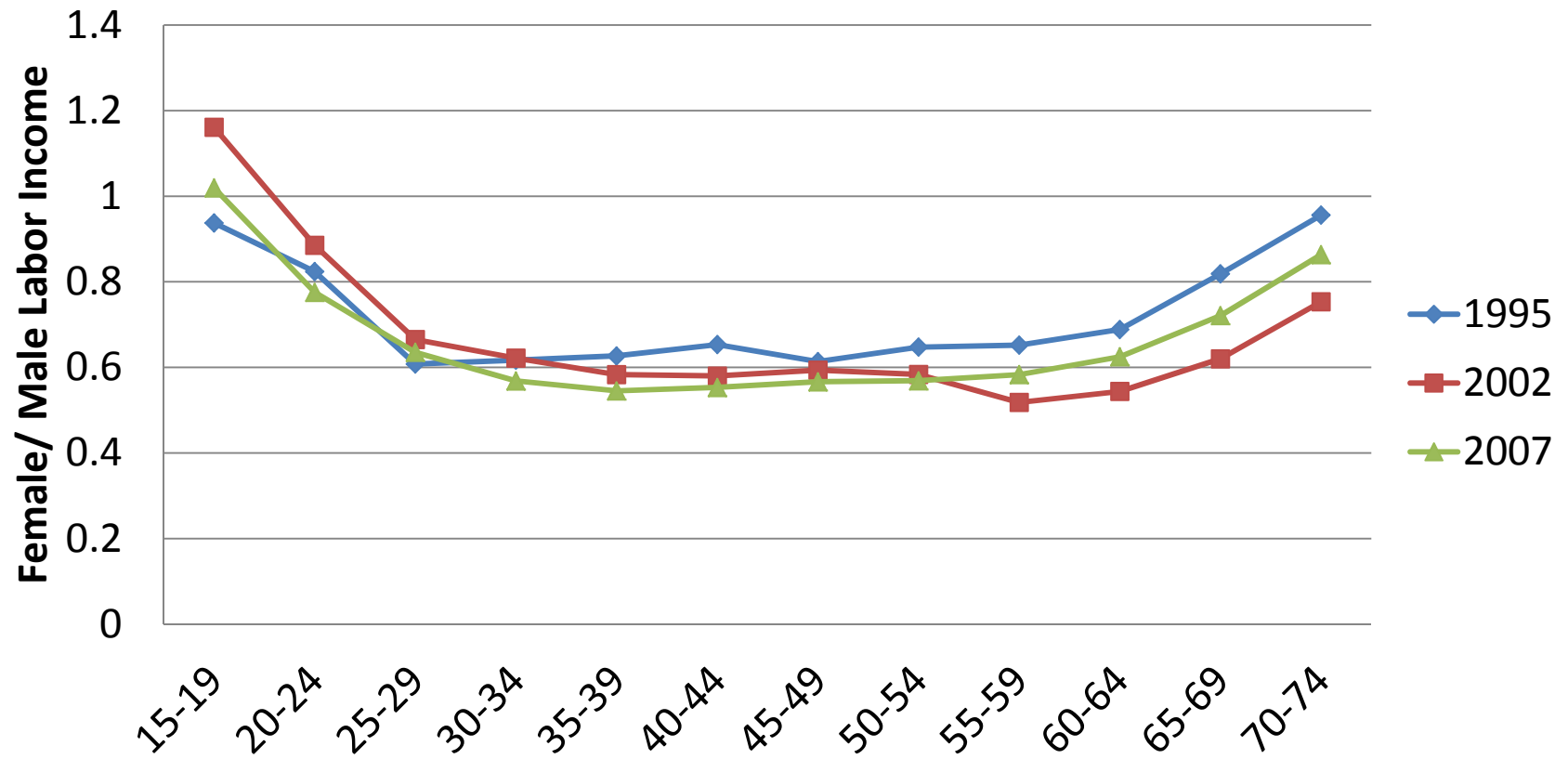
- Age profiles are conducted from survey data using standard NTA methodologies.
- The aggregate control by gender are based on the NTA as a whole and the gender ratio of aggregate accounts conducted from the survey data.
- **Data: Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP)**
 - conducted by the China Social Science Academy through the National Bureau of Statistics.
 - conducted every 7 years. So far, three waves of surveys have been conducted at 1988, 1995, 2002 and 2007 respectively.

III. Findings

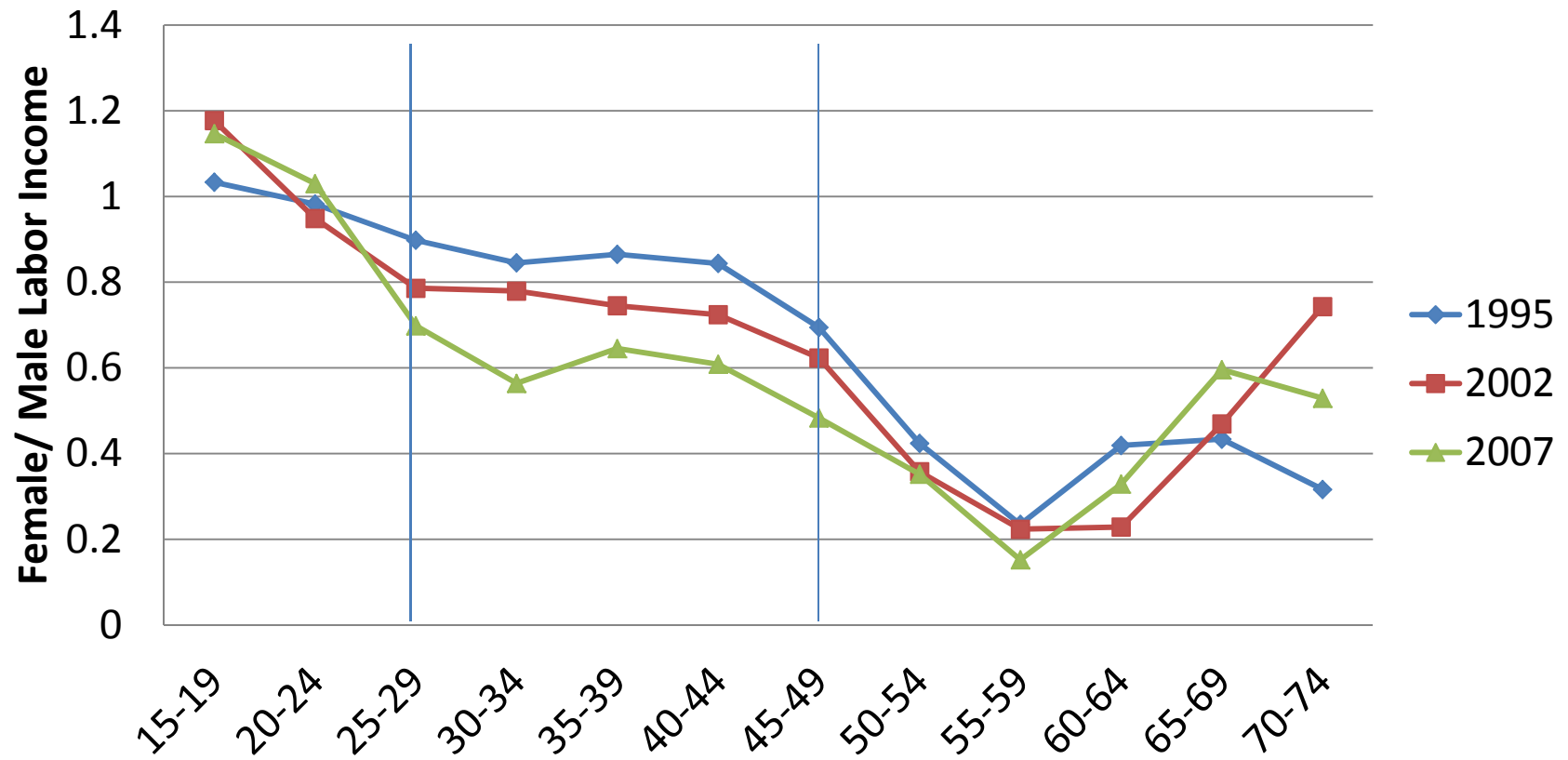
Gender Gap of Labor Income



Gender Gap of Labor Income, Rural



Gender Gap of Labor Income, urban

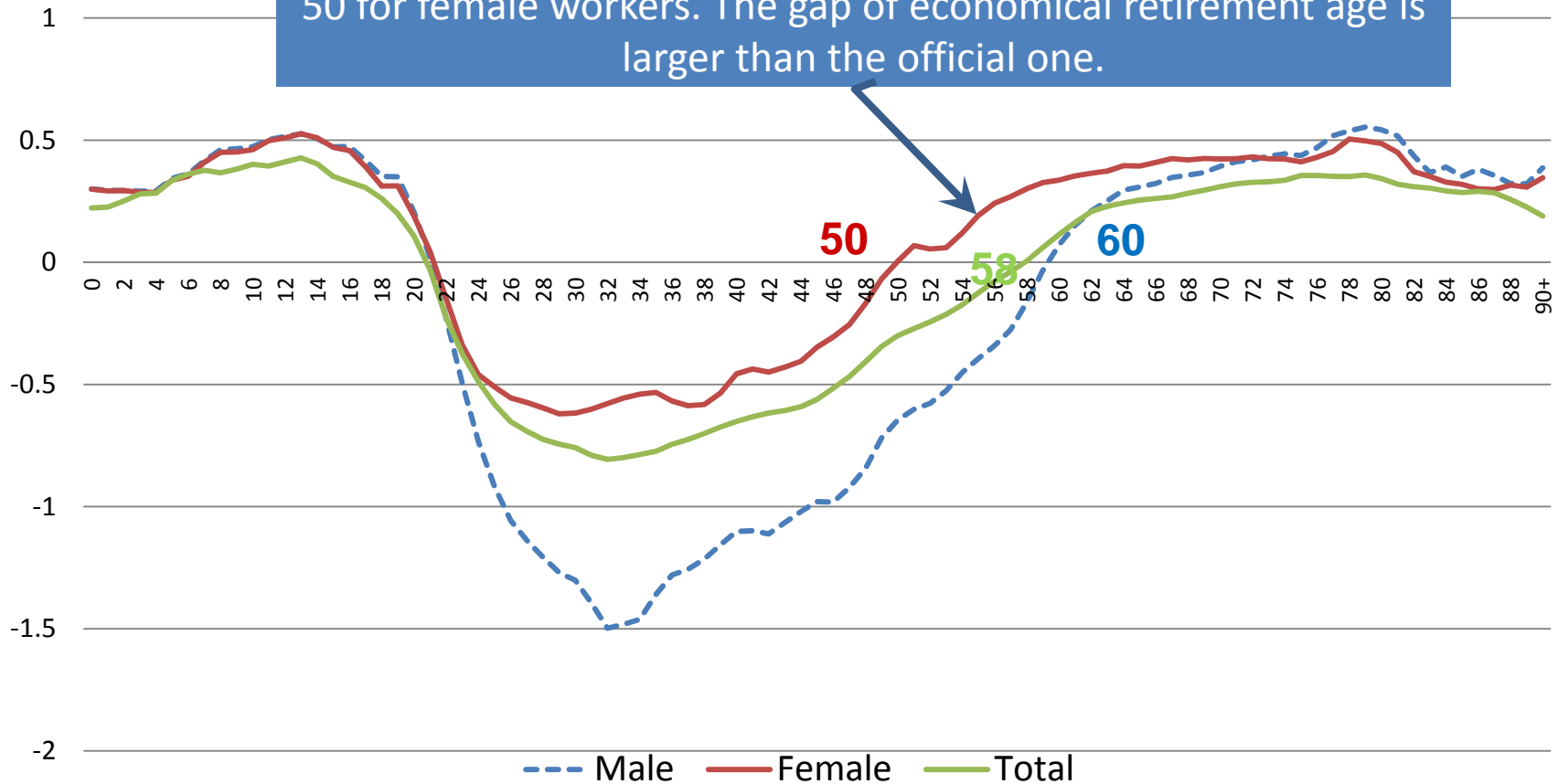


Lifecycle Deficit by Gender

Lifecycle Deficit, 2007, China

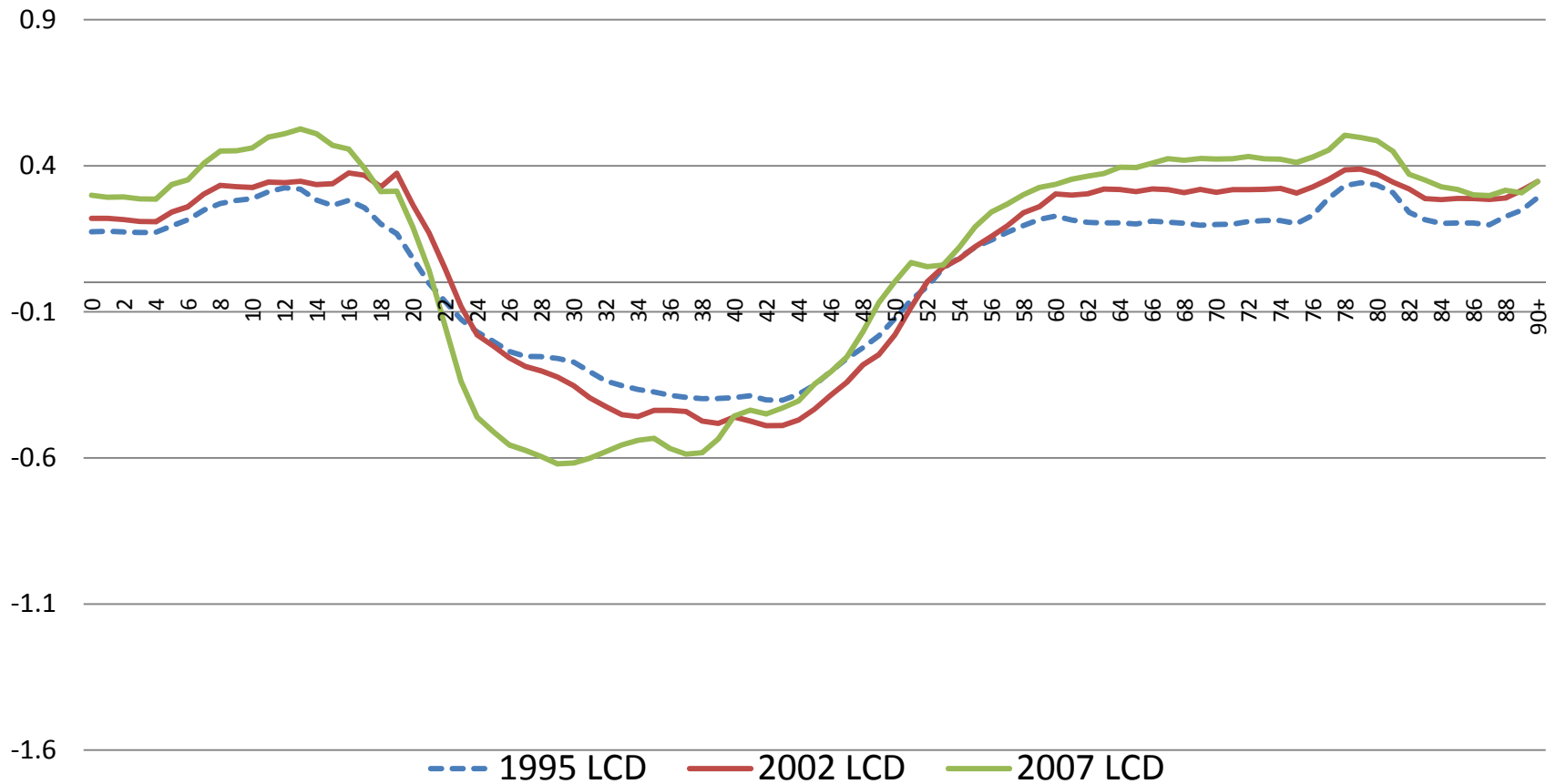
Normalized to average labor income of 30-49 year olds

Official retirement age: 60 for men; 55 for female civil servants; 50 for female workers. The gap of economical retirement age is larger than the official one.



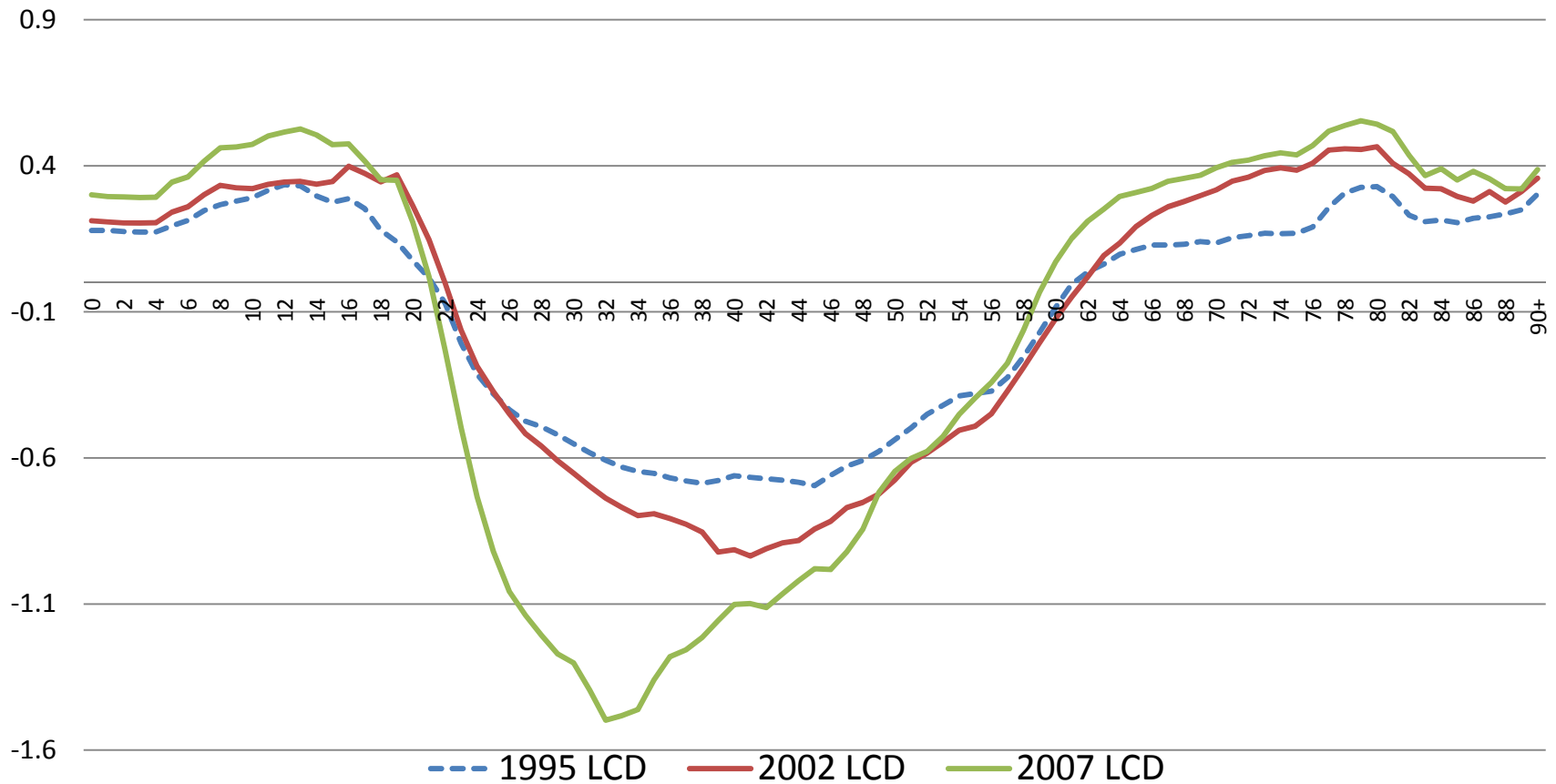
Changes of Lifecycle Deficit in China, Female

Changes in Lifecycle Deficit, 1995 - 2007, Female
Normalized to average labor income of 30-49 year olds



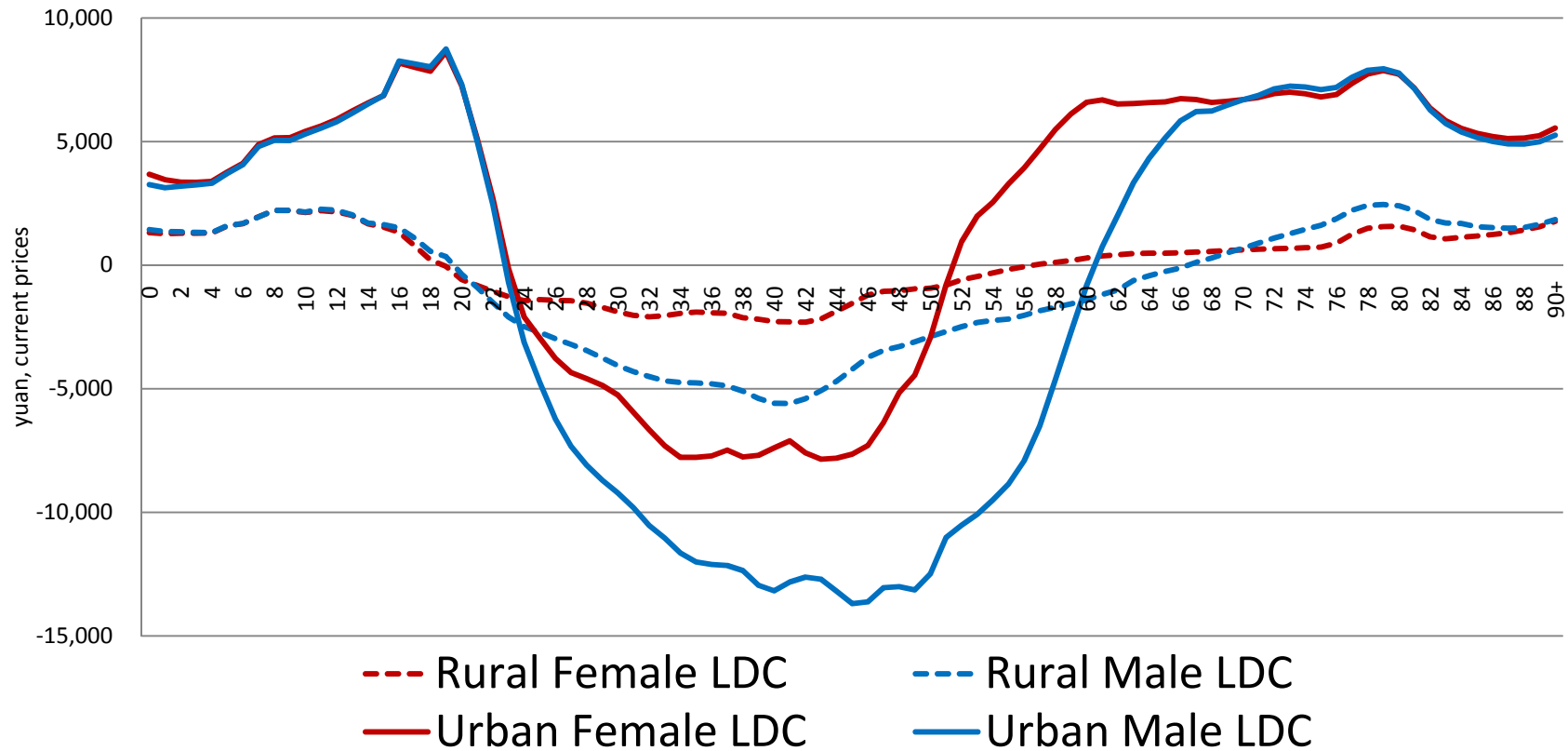
Changes of Lifecycle Deficit in China, Male

Changes in Lifecycle Deficit, 1995 - 2007, Male
Normalized to average labor income of 30-49 year olds



Lifecycle deficits by gender by region

Lifecycle deficits by gender, China 2002

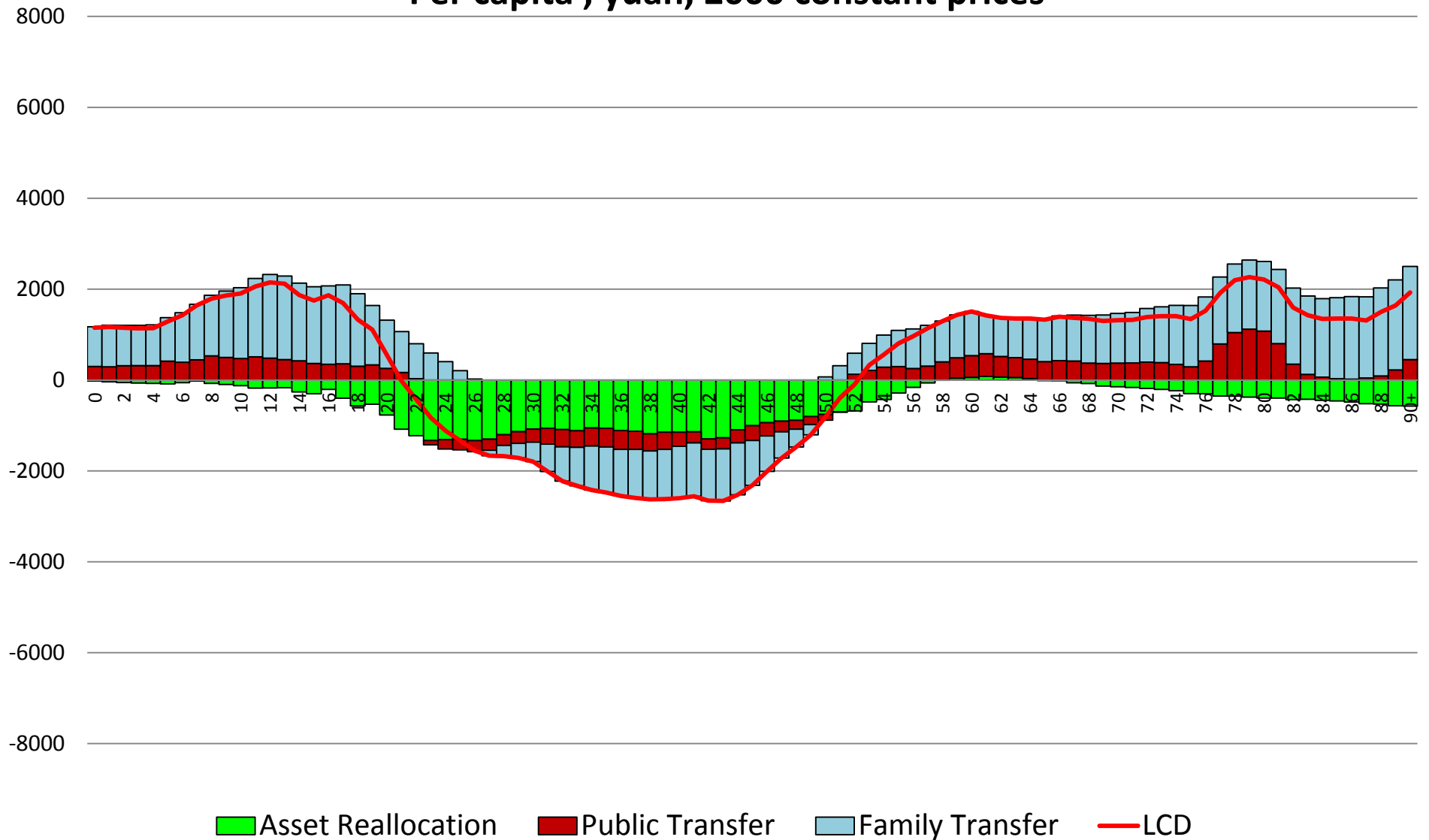


Working life by gender by region

	2002			2007		
Cutting age	independ dent	economically retired	working life (years)	independ ent	economically retired	working life (years)
Female	23	52	29	22	50	28
Male	22	62	40	22	60	38
Rural Female	19	57	38	18	54	36
Rural Male	20	67	47	18	62	44
Urban Female	23	52	29	22	50	28
Urban Male	23	61	38	23	58	35

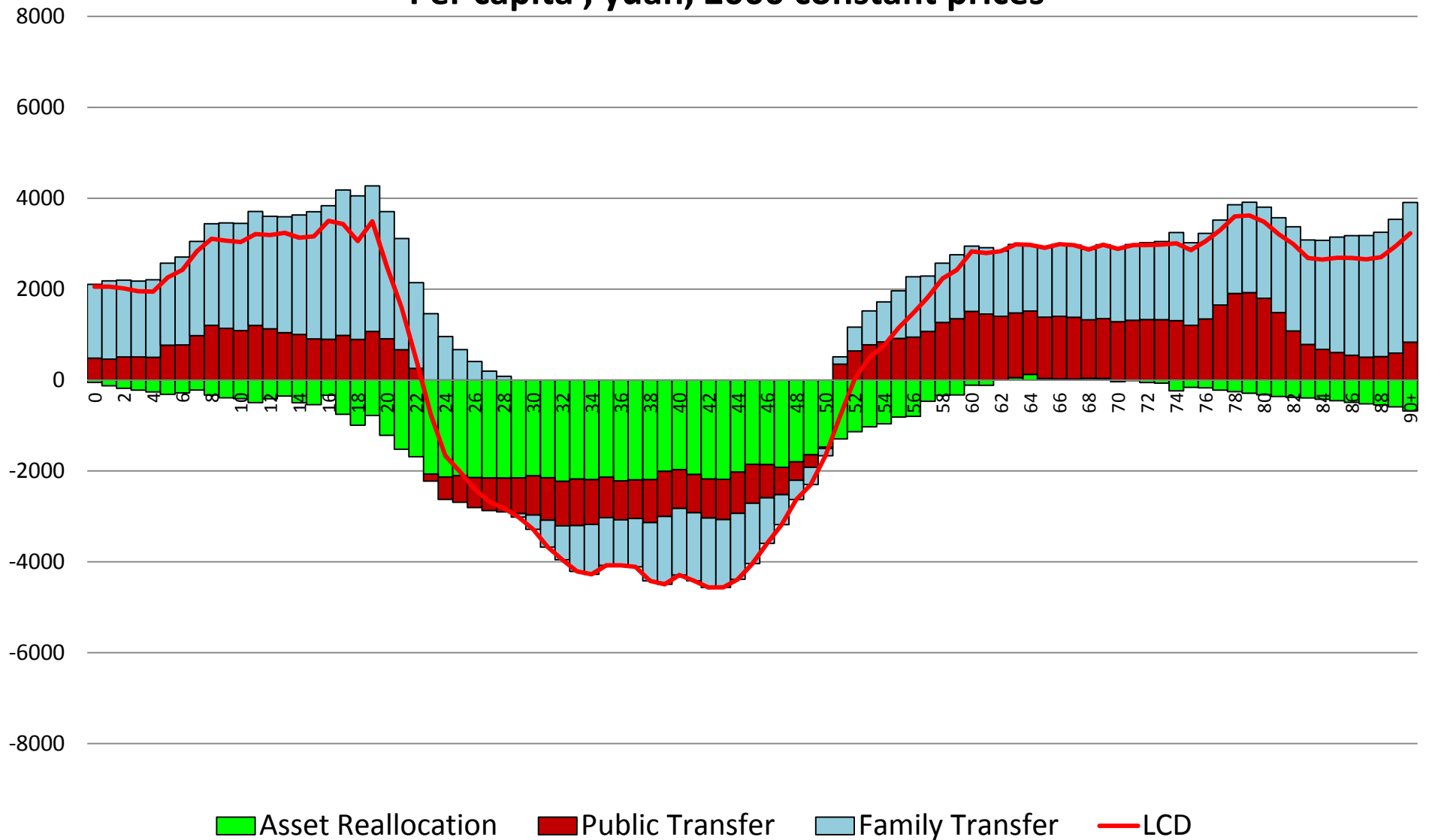
Female, 1995

Changing pattern of lifecycle deficit reallocations
Per capita , yuan, 2000 constant prices



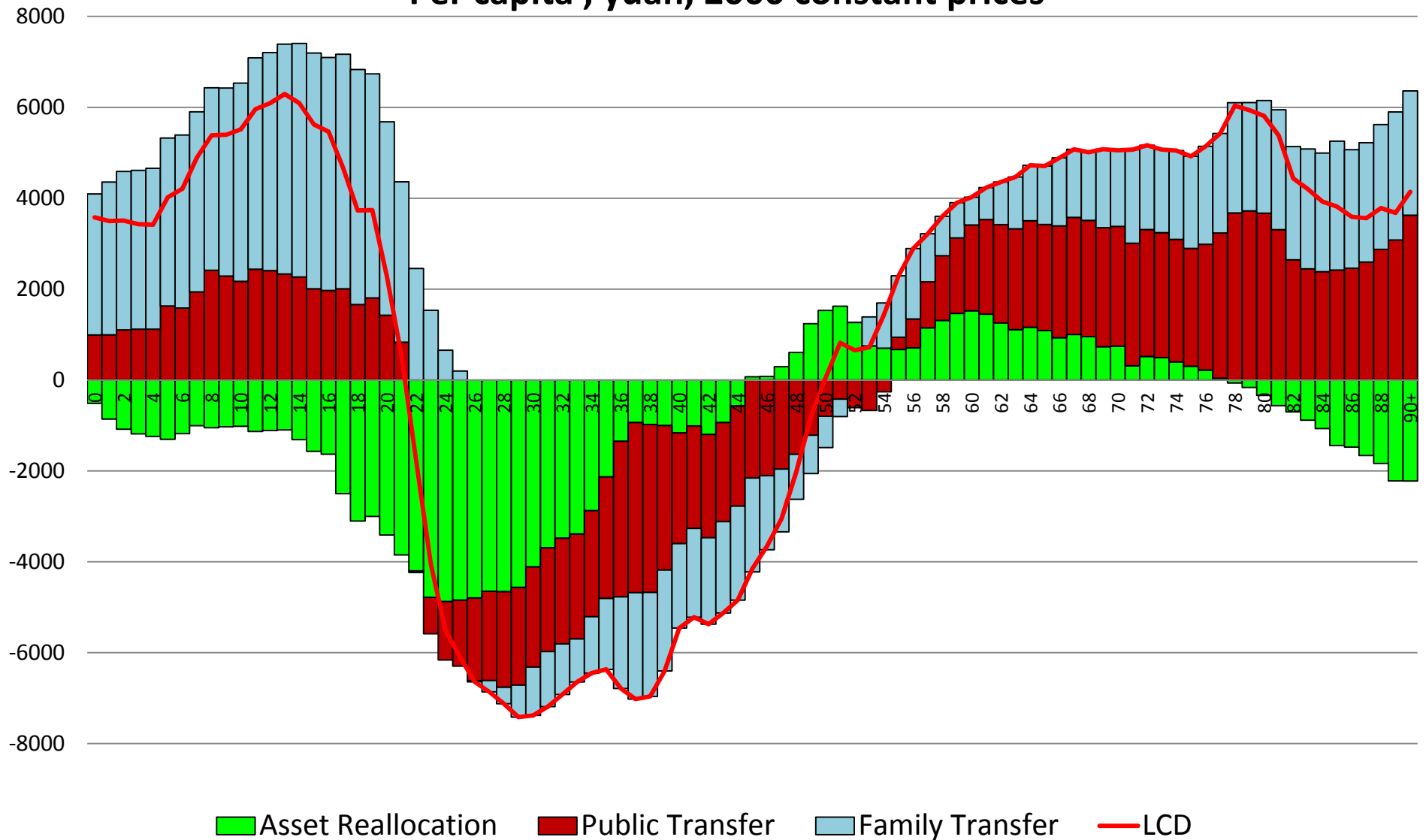
Female, 2002

Changing pattern of lifecycle deficit reallocations
Per capita , yuan, 2000 constant prices



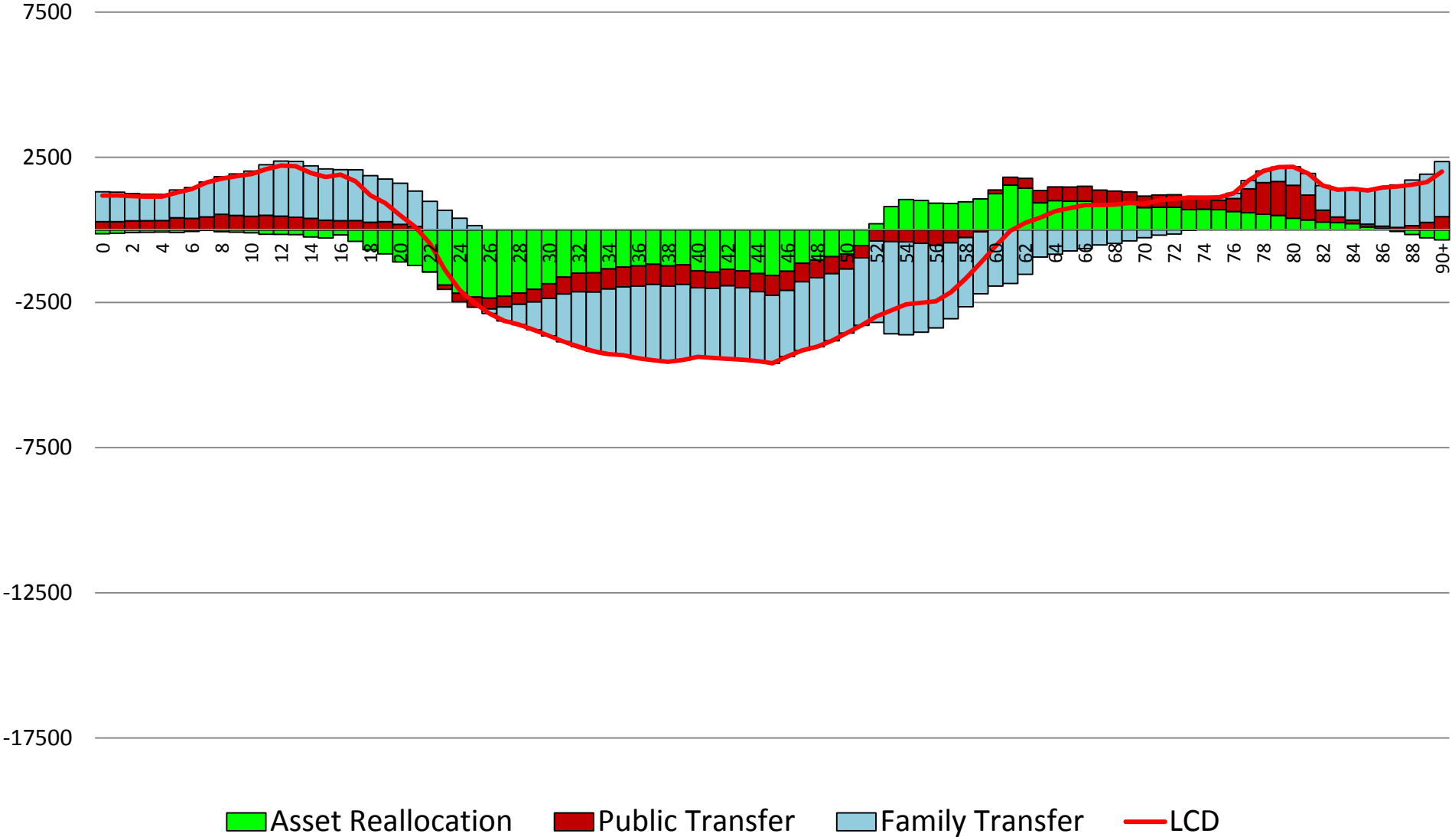
Female, 2007

Changing pattern of lifecycle deficit reallocations
Per capita , yuan, 2000 constant prices



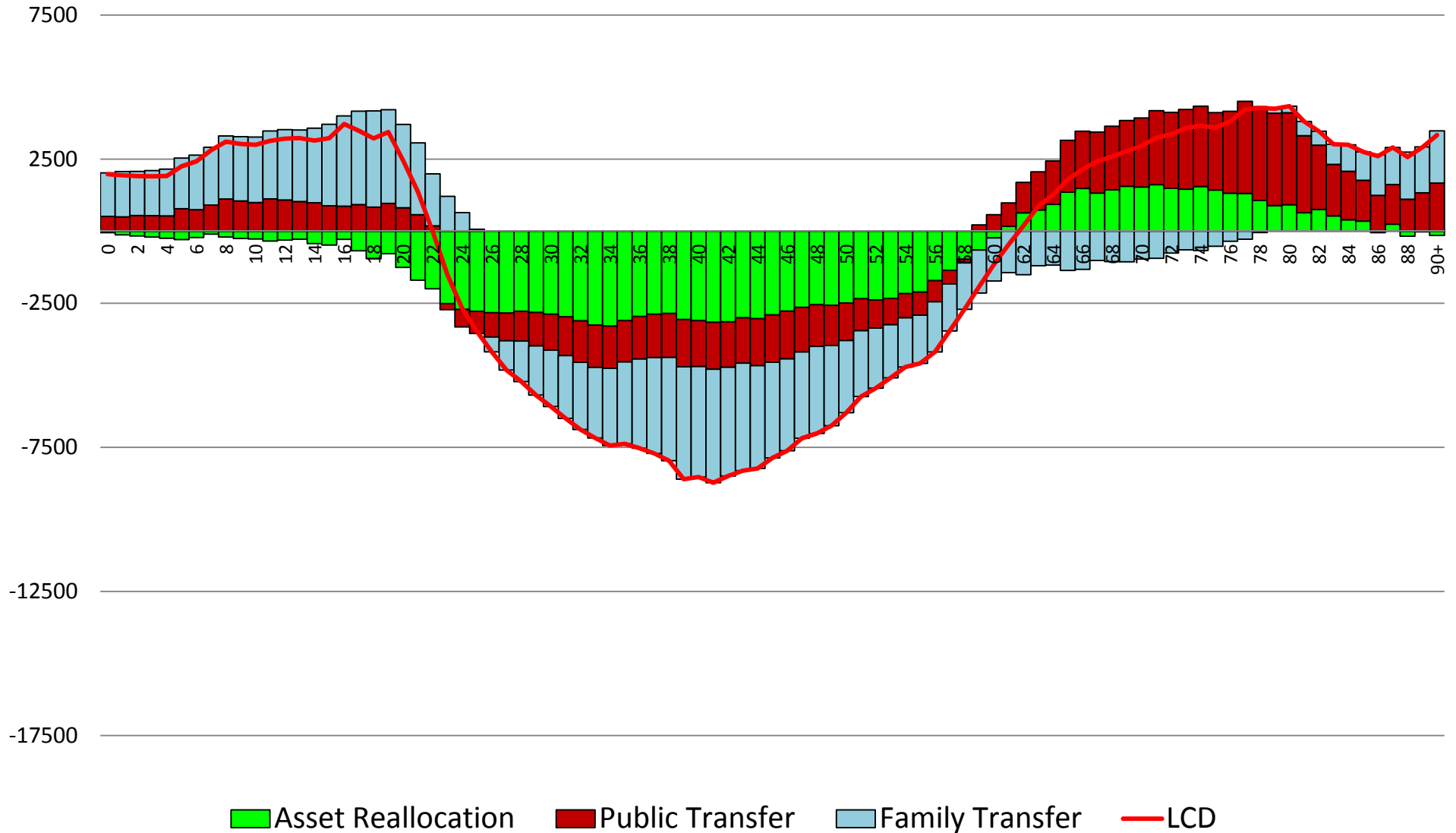
Male, 1995

Changing pattern of lifecycle deficit reallocations
Per capita , yuan, 2000 constant prices



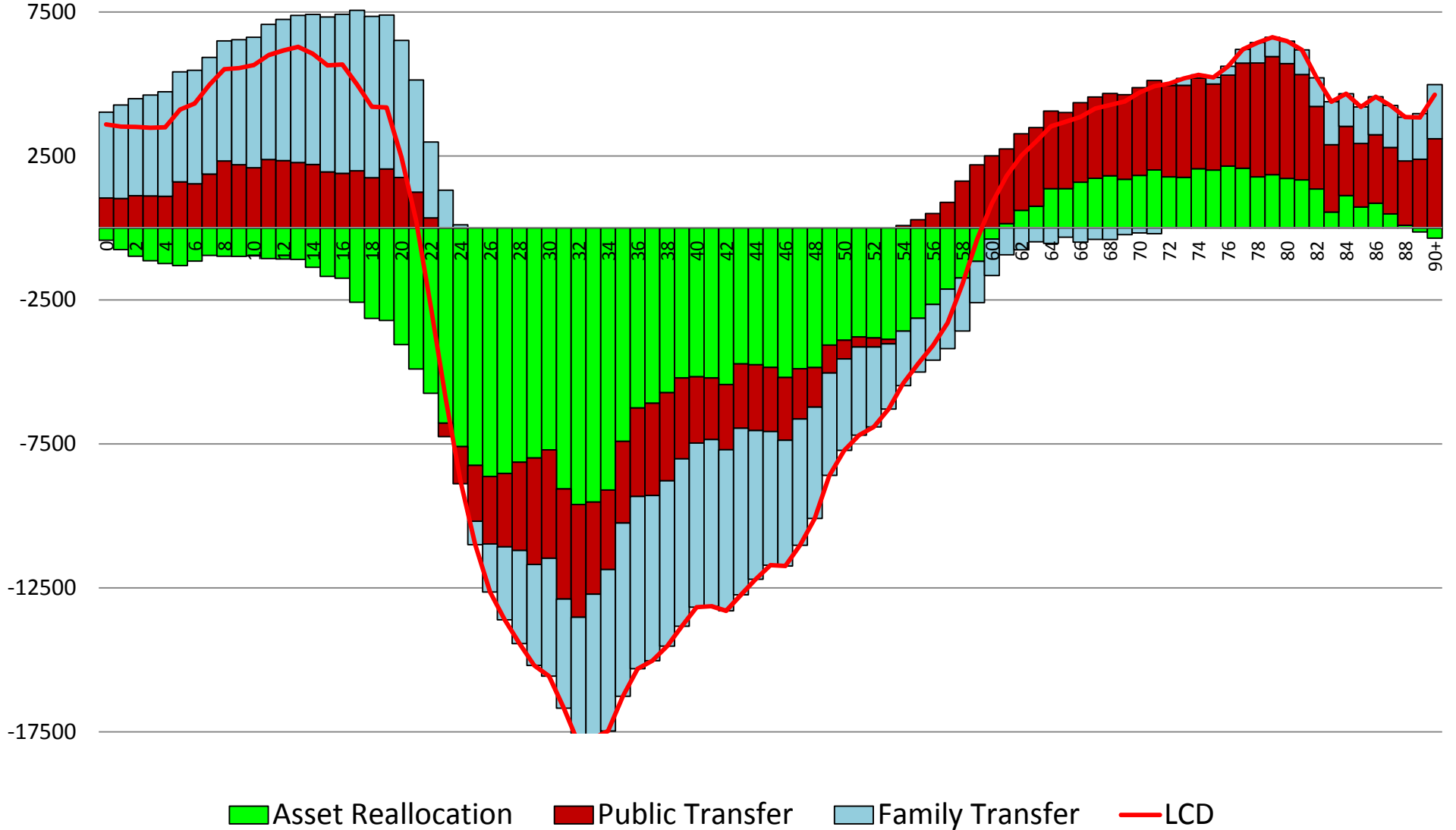
Male, 2002

Changing pattern of lifecycle deficit reallocations
Per capita , yuan, 2000 constant prices

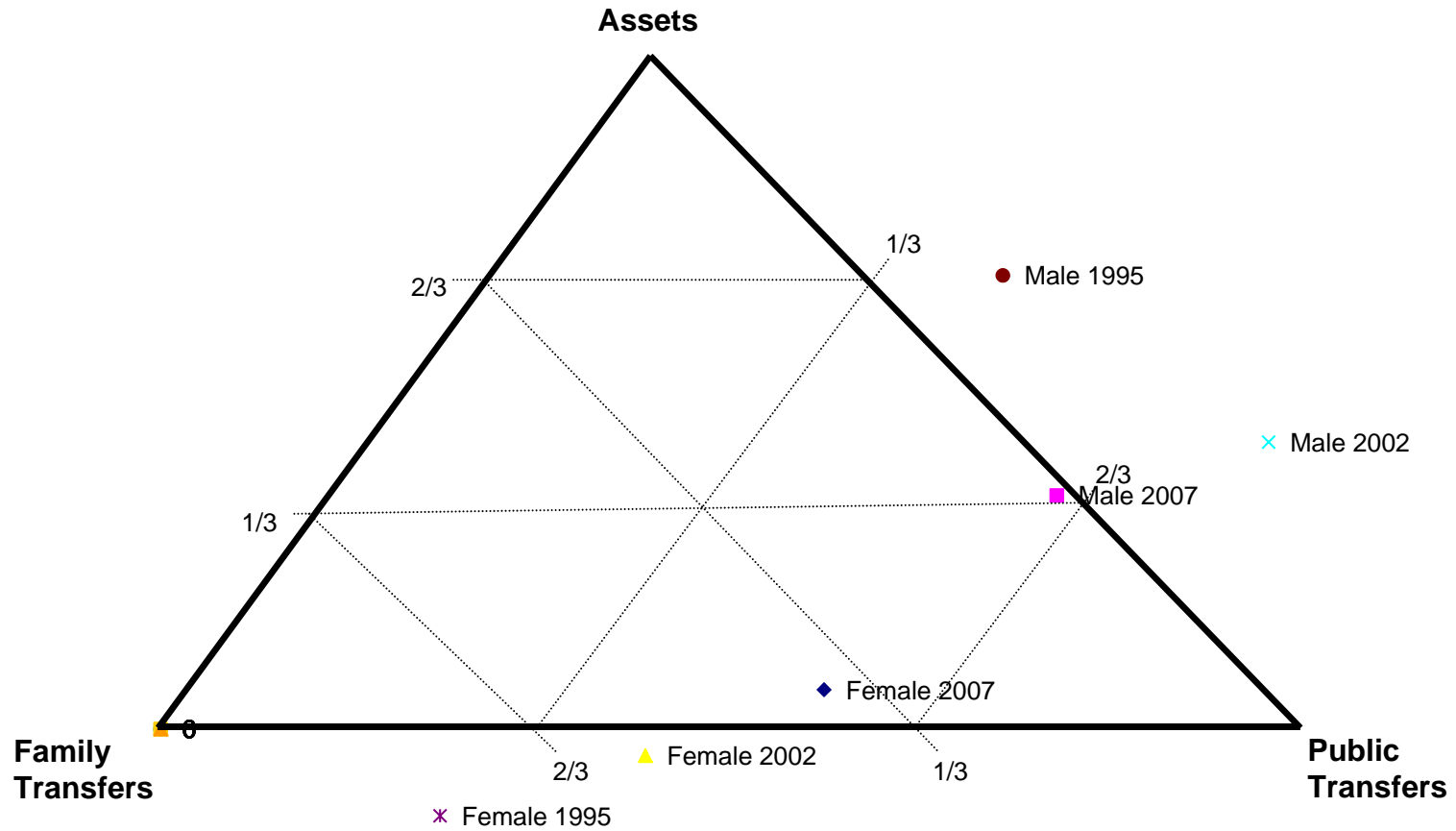


Male, 2007

Changing pattern of lifecycle deficit reallocations
Per capita , yuan, 2000 constant prices



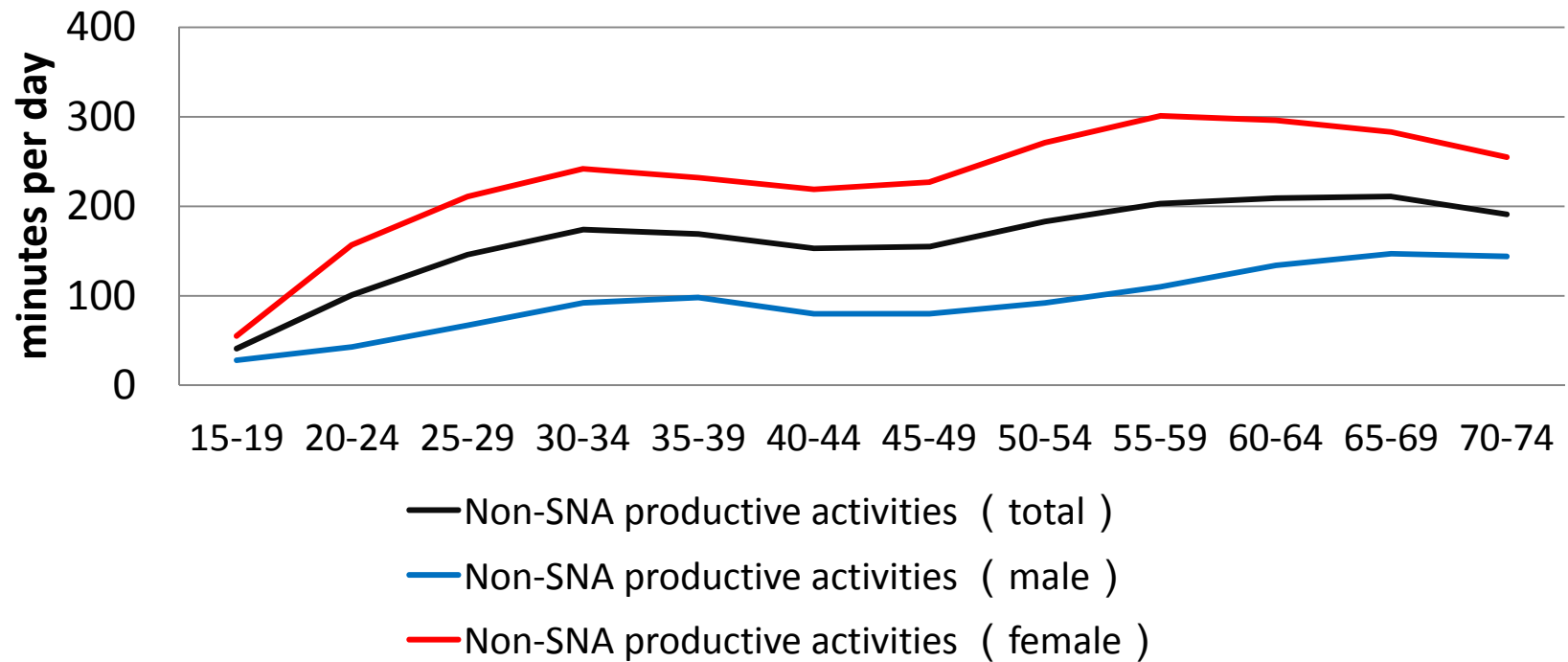
Support System of the Elderly (65+)



IV. Discussion and Further work

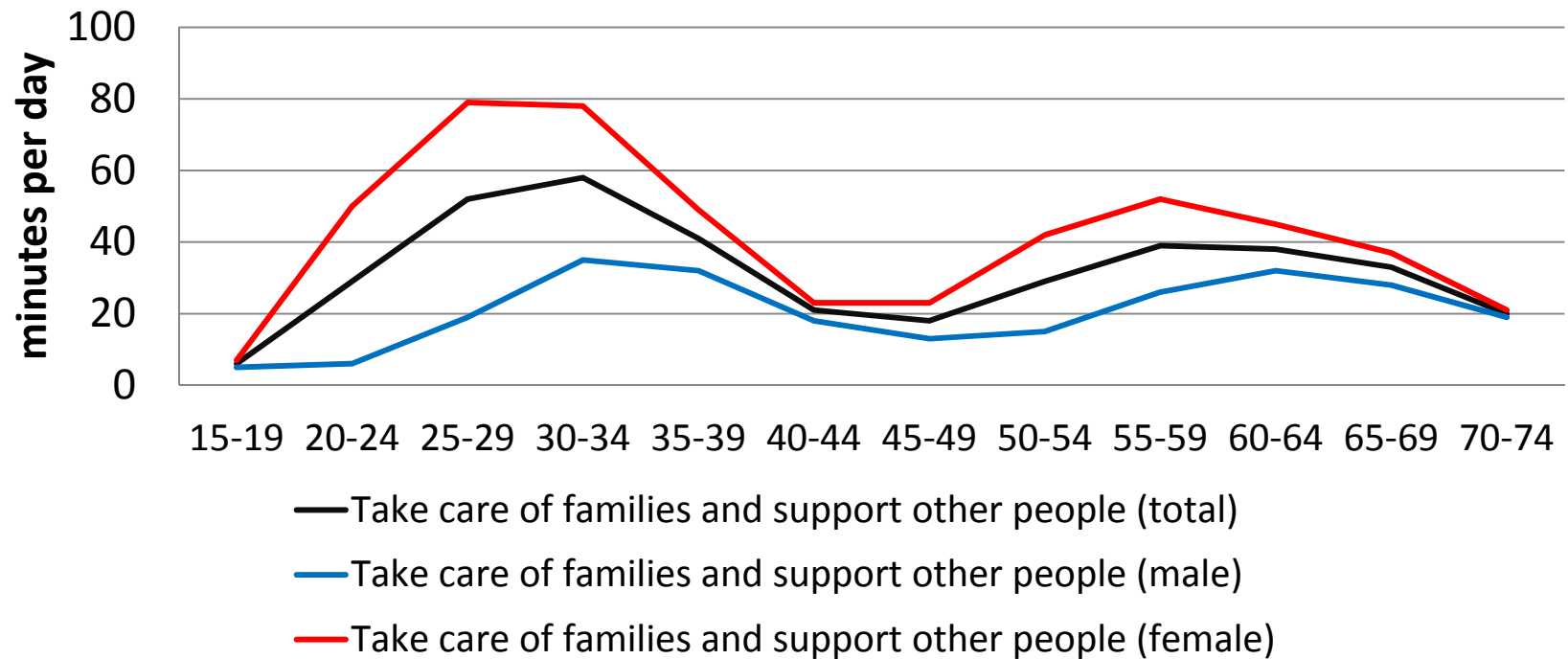
- Gender gap of labor income should be over calculated because women do more non-SNA work than men.
- Gender gap of consumptions is under estimated because personal consumption was estimated from household consumption, but we do not include gender issue when we estimate it.
- Further work: the determinants of the gender gap: Labor force participation, industry, education....

Average Time of Non-SNA Productive Activities, by sex



Sources: China Time Use Survey (CTUS), 2008

Average Time of Non-SNA Productive Activities, by sex



Sources: China Time Use Survey (CTUS), 2008



THANKS!