

Economy Data

The printable version is no longer supported and may have rendering errors. Please update your browser bookmarks and please use the default browser print function instead.



Contents

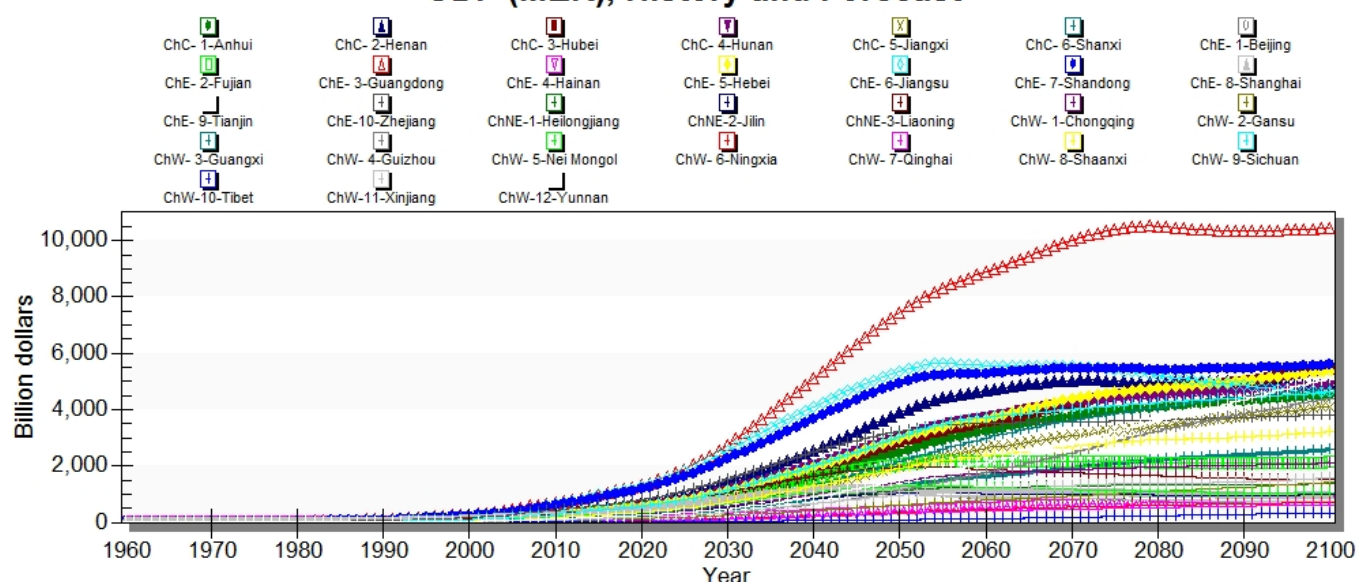
GDP2011
GDP2011PCPPP
GovCon%GDP
GovtCalcExpendTot%GDP
GovtCurRev%GDP
GovEdPub%GDP
GovtHI%GDP
R&DGovt%GNP
HouseCon%GDP
VaddAg%
VaddInd%
VaddMan%
VaddSer%
ExportsMerchandise
ImportsMerchandise

GDP2011

The GDP2011 series came from the China Statistical Yearbooks 2012-2016 from Chapter 3 *National Accounts* in Table 9 *Gross Regional Product and Indices*, and this series runs from 2007-2015. The series is in a 2010 base year, not a 2011 base year. Future users may desire rebasing the data to 2011 yuan using a China deflator. Although IFs forecasts GDP in billions of US\$, the data used is in hundred million yuan. To convert the data into US\$, the box ApplyMultAll is checked in the data dictionary. This function normalizes the provincial data to the full-186 model data.

It is also important to note that in provincial models, the model will not breakout without having additional year columns in the access table. In this case, the historical data begins in 2007, but the year columns in the Access table begin in 1960 and are left blank. This is true for all provincial models in IFs, the GDP series needs year columns back to 1960 even if there is not data available back to 1960. Moreover, if there are any null values in the table, ApplyMultAll must be selected for the model to breakout because the model requires there to be data for all province/years.

GDP (MER), History and Forecast



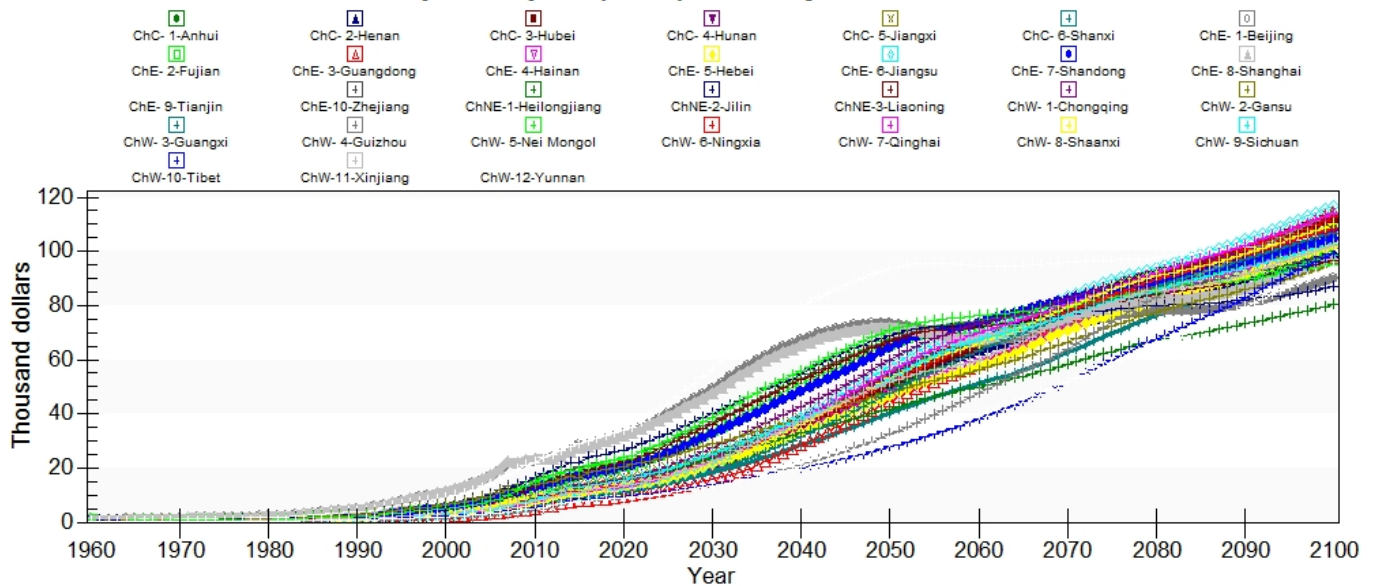
There is more historical GDP data available in the China Statistical Yearbooks, but those previous years were chosen to be omitted due to their varying base years. The possibility of taking previous years of data and using China's GDP deflator to change the base year, was considered. Unfortunately, historical data changes in China Statistical Yearbooks from year to year making proper estimation difficult. The base year is documented in the notes of each China Statistical Yearbook, but it did not appear to always be correct. An attempt was made to rebase the data to a proper base year and the data did not look right in some years, which suggested that the advertised base year was not always correct. Due to these inconsistencies, the older historical data was not included in the current GDP2011 series.

In earlier iterations of the China provincial model the GDP2011 series ran from 1960-2013, but there were some problems with this data. First the source was not documented, but it appears that the data in part came from the China Statistical Yearbooks. The data was not able to be completely verified because data back to 1960 was not found. What was verifiable, showed that multiple base years were blended together for the series. Moreover, the China Statistical Yearbooks appear to have had provincial data improperly sorted and reported in some editions 2005 base year data; some provinces look as though their data was swapped. This error looked like a sorting error, where provinces with names that are near each other alphabetically had their data swapped for a few years. Due to these uncertainties, the current GDP series with only 2010 base year data is in use.

GDP2011PCPPP

The data for this series is not in PPP, but rather is normalized into PPP using ApplyMultAll. The series was calculated using the GDP2011 series and population data from the China Statistical Yearbooks from 2012-2016.

GDP per Capita (PPP), History and Forecast

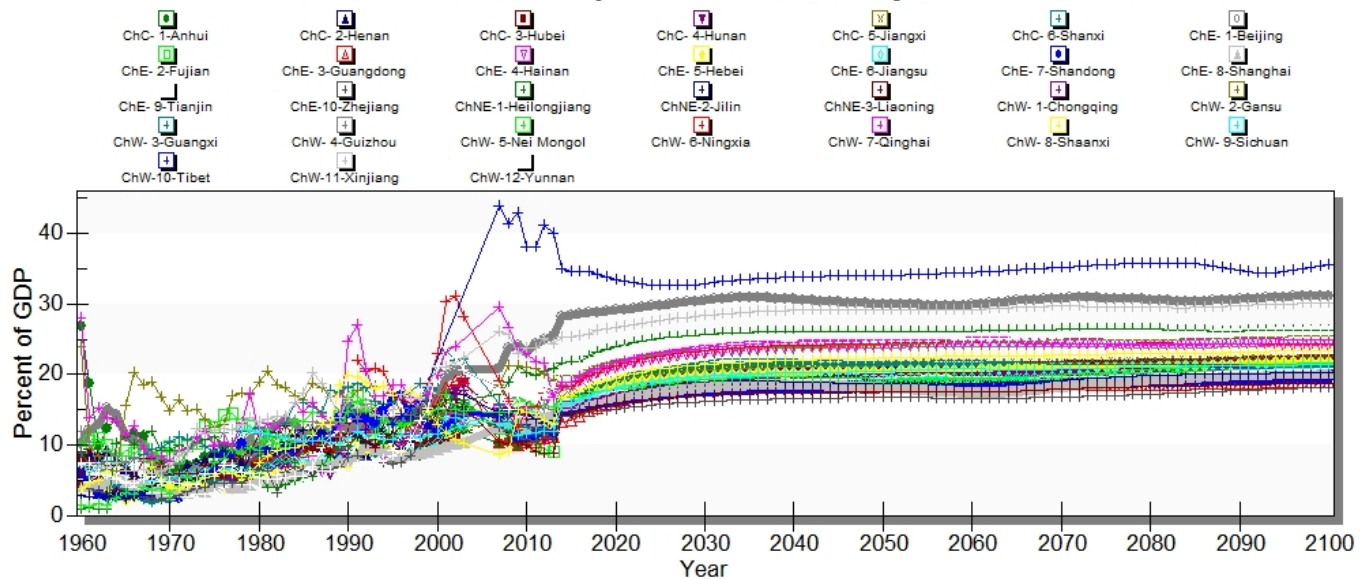


Beijing and Shanghai have the highest GDP per capita, historically and through about 2050. This decline after 2050 is likely to be driven by the aging populations in those municipalities. Tibet is among to bottom and will remain the lowest until around 2080.

GovCon%GDP

Government Consumption as a percent of GDP is a series that was blended using two different data sources that both cited the same original source, the National Bureau of Statistics of China. The data from 2007 through 2015 was calculated using data out of the China Statistical Yearbooks 2008-2015. The data is in Chapter 3 *National Accounts* in Table 17 *Final Consumption Expenditure and Its Composition by Region*. The column *Government Consumption* was divided by GDP and then multiplied by 100. The GDP data that was used is the 2010 base year data from the China Statistical Yearbooks 2011-2016. There is more historical data available from the China Statistical Yearbooks, but the GDP data prior to 2007 is questionable and is not to be used until the National Bureau of Statistics comments on or remedies this. The data from 1952-2003 came from the China Data Center database from the University of Michigan in table 104 *Final Consumption Expenditure Government*.

Government Consumption, Total, History and Forecast

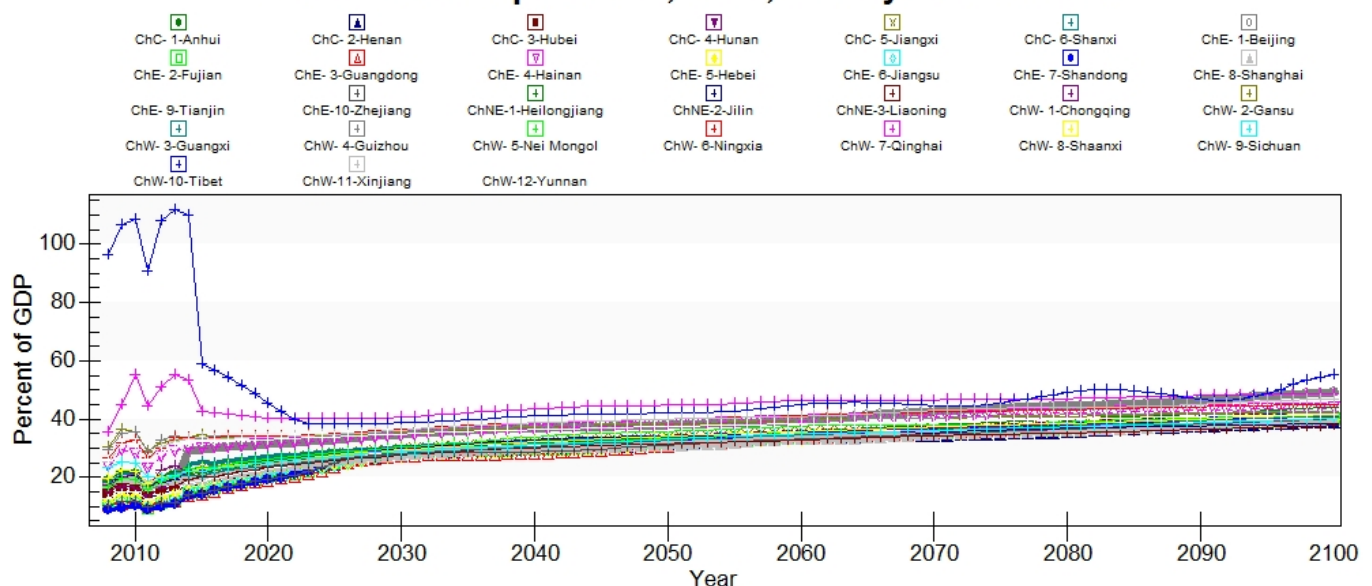


The data appears to blend well with the exception of Tibet and the concerns expressed about GDP from some years in the China Statistical Yearbooks does not appear to be an issue in the China Data Center database. The full data series runs from 1952-2003, 2007-2015. Tibet's government consumption doubles between 1998 and 2007, this high rate of consumption in recent years in Tibet is consistent across multiple series.

GovtCalcExpendTot%GDP

This series is total government expenditure as a percent of GDP, the preprocessor series was formerly GovtExpend%GDP, but this series is now used. This series came from the China Statistical Yearbooks 2009-2016 chapter 7 *Government Finance* and table 6 *General Public Expenditure by Region*. The series runs from 2008-2015. This was calculated using GDP from the same source.

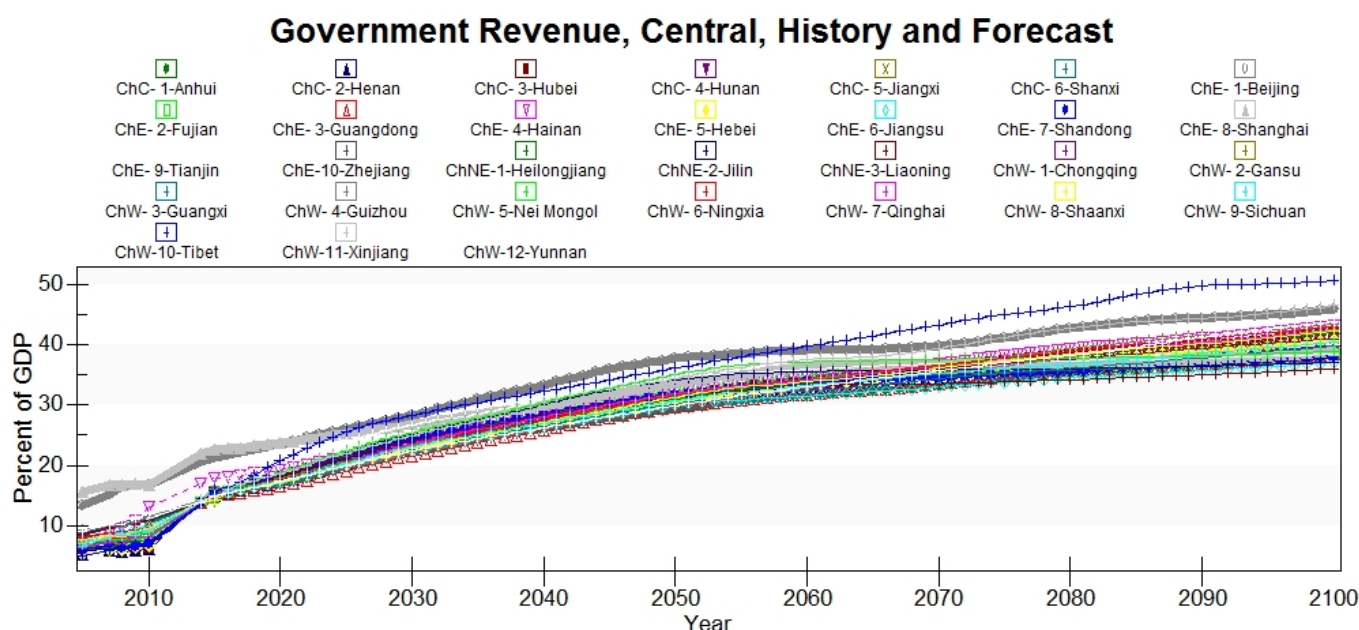
Government Expenditure, Total, History and Forecast



Tibet's expenditures are the highest by a significant margin. It appears that Tibet's expenditure is too high, but this is in the data and is consistent across different areas of spending. It does not make conceptual sense for Tibet's government expenditure to be greater than GDP, but it is exactly what the Chinese government is reporting. Perhaps transfers from the central government are the cause for this discrepancy, but even that seems insufficient for this amount of spending.

GovtCurRev%GDP

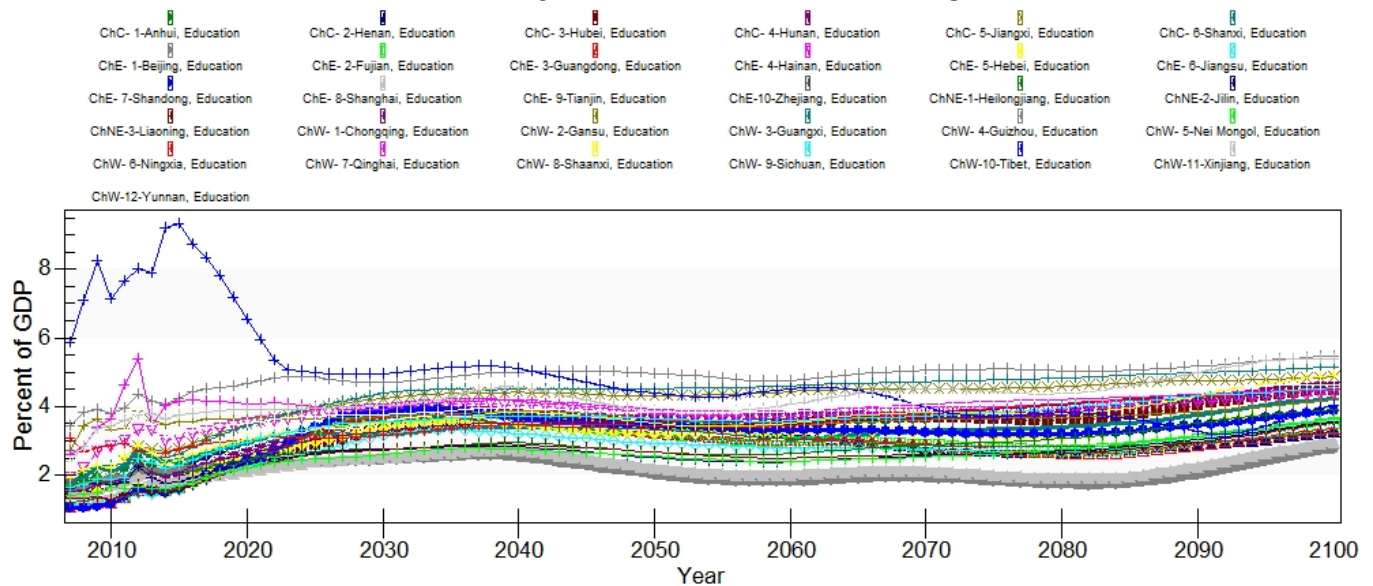
Government current revenues as a percentage of GDP was calculated using data from the China Statistical Yearbooks 2006, 2008-2016. The revenue data is in chapter 7 *Government Finance* table 5 *General Public Budget Revenue by Region*. This data was divided by GDP data from the China Statistical Yearbooks for the same years.



GovEdPub%GDP

GovtEdPub%GDP was calculated using data from China Statistical Yearbooks 2008-2016. Chapter 7 *Government Finance* Table 6 *General Public Expenditure* in the column named *Expenditure for Education* is where the education expenditure data is located in the 2016 China Statistical Yearbook. The education expenditure data was then divided by GDP from the same source and years. There is more historical data available, but it is not being used because the GDP data for those years is questionable.

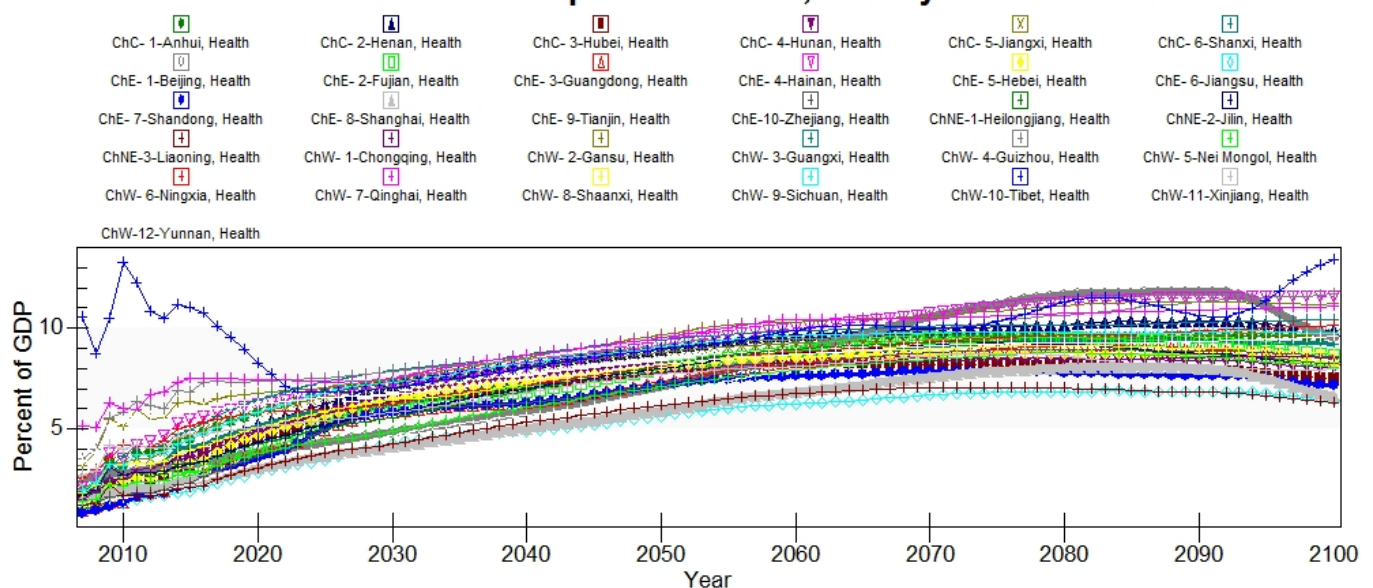
Government Consumption in Education, History and Forecast



GovtHI%GDP

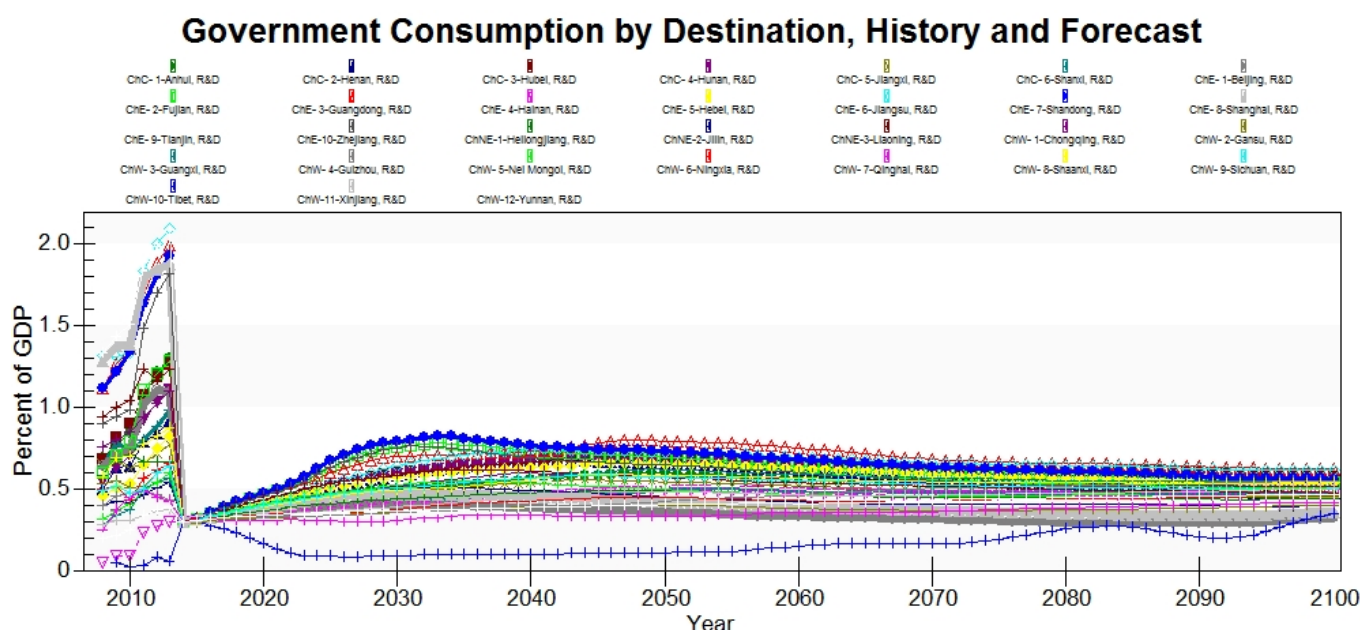
This series was calculated using data that was sourced from the China Statistical Yearbooks 2008-2016. The data can be found in Chapter 7 *Government Finance Table 6 General Public Expenditure by Region* under the column headed as *Expenditure for Medical and Health Care, Family Planning*. The series is calculated by dividing the health care expenditure data by GDP and then multiplied by 100. There is more historical data available by it is not used because the GDP data from the China Statistical Yearbooks published before 2011 is questionable and should not be used.

Government Consumption in Health, History and Forecast



R&DGovt%GNP

This series was calculated using data from the China Statistical Yearbooks 2009-2016 and GDP data from the same source. This series was found in chapter 20 *Science and Technology* in table 7 *Statistics on R & D Activities and Patents of Industrial Enterprises above Designated Size by Region* in the column titled *Expenditure on R&D*. Despite this variable having GNP in its name, the data appears to be as a percent of GDP. The historical data is greater than the national data and ApplyMultAll is selected to normalize the data to national data.

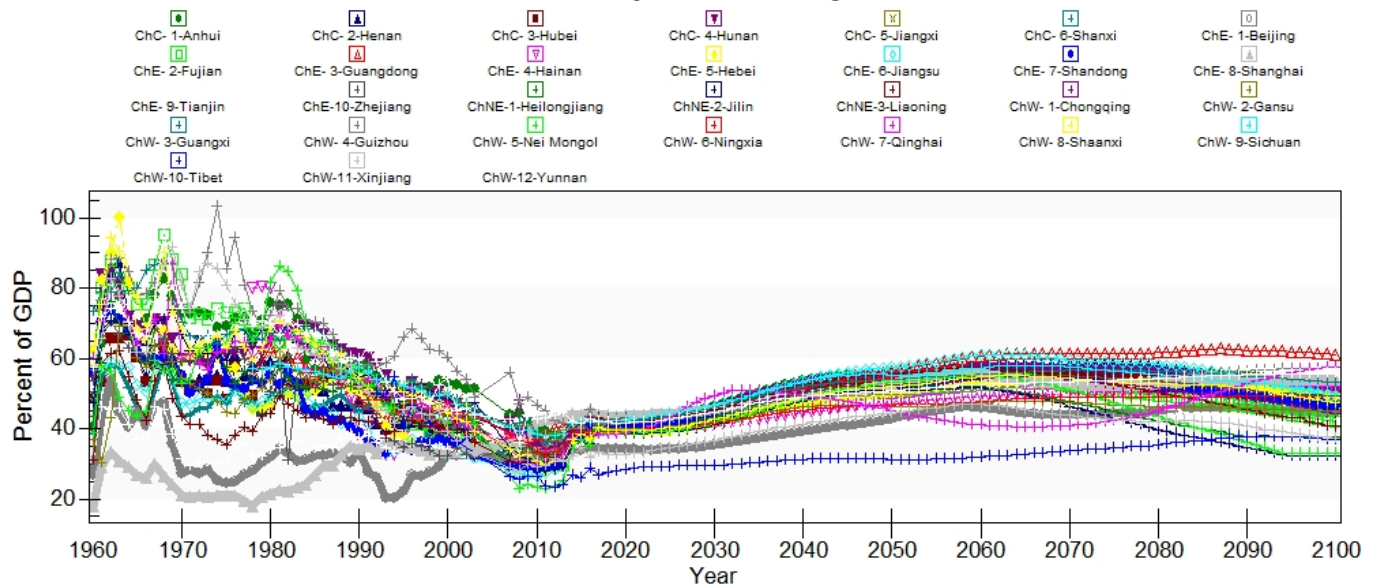


Despite efforts to smooth the data, the data still does not look right there is a huge drop at the models' initialization in 2014. The graph looks like it is being pressed through a bottle neck.

HouseCon%GDP

Household consumption relative to GDP consists of two series that have been blended together. The original data sources appear to be the same, the National Bureau of Statistics of China and blend together into one consistent series. The most recent data, from 2007-2015, was calculated using data from the China Statistical Yearbooks 2008-2016. The data came from Chapter 3 *National Accounts Table 17 Final Consumption Expenditure and Its Composition by Region* under the column headed *Household Consumption*. This data was divided by GDP and multiplied by 100 to generate the final series. The older data that runs from 1949-2003 came from the China Data Center database from the University of Michigan and was calculated the same way using GDP data from the China Data Center.

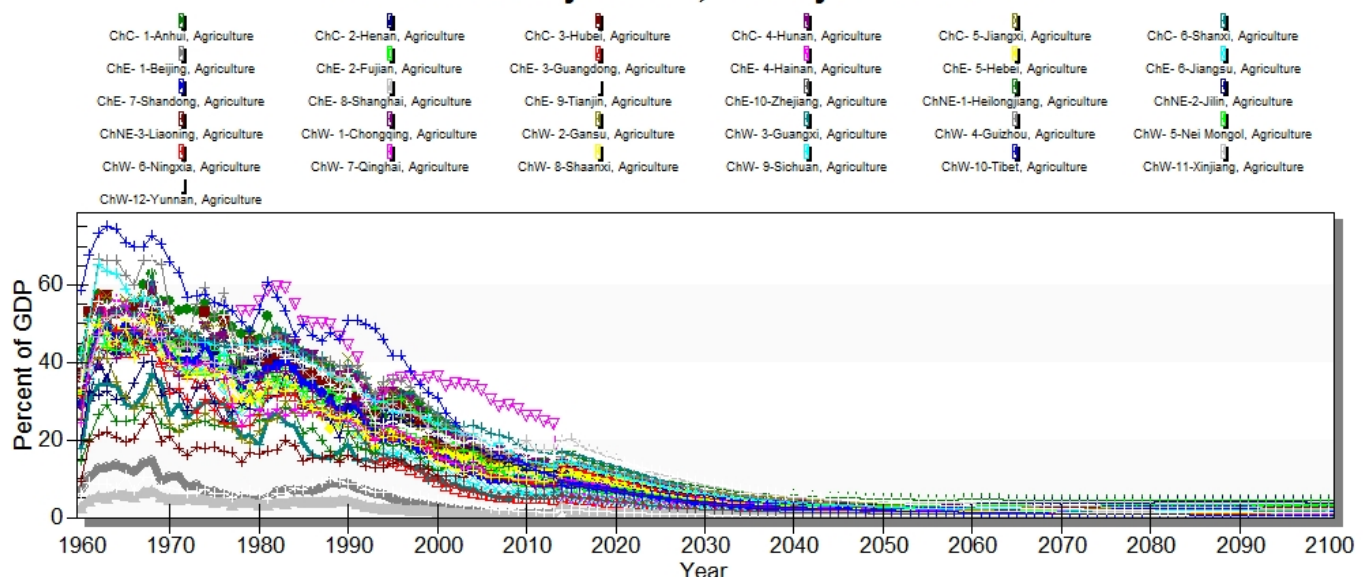
Household Consumption, History and Forecast



VaddAg%

Value added in agriculture as a percent of GDP is a blended series in the China SubRegional model with data from the China Statistical Yearbooks and a source that was not recorded by previous researchers. The most recent data 2005-2015 is from the China Statistical Yearbooks 2006-2016 from chapter 3 *National Accounts* table 11 *Gross Regional Product by Three Strata of Industry*.

Value Added by Sector, History and Forecast



Traditionally, the three strata of industry is primary, secondary, and tertiary, where primary industry is made up of all raw material extraction and agriculture. In the China Statistical Yearbooks agriculture is not included in primary industry and is reported separately.

In previous versions of this model the series was from 1960-2013 and the data dictionary citation said that the data came from the China Statistical Yearbook 2006. However, this is obviously incorrect citation because there is more data after the 2006 publication and none

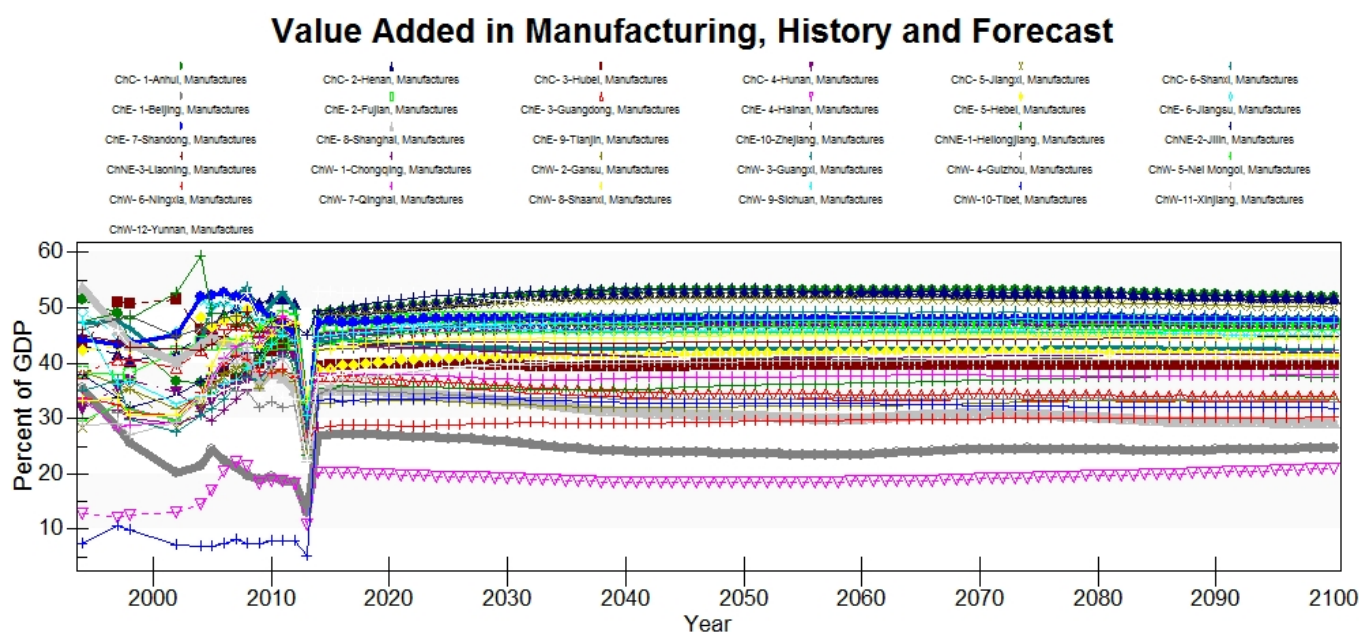
of the China Statistical Yearbooks have data from 1960-1980 available online. Thus the origin of the early data is unknown. However, it appears to be correct and blends perfectly with the China Statistical Yearbook data that has been verified.

VaddInd%

This series was found in the China Statistical Yearbooks 1995, 1998-1999, 2002, and 2004-2016 in chapter 3 *National Accounts* table 11 *Gross Regional Product by Strata of Industry* and was calculated using GDP from the same years. The definition of industry that is used in IFs is not identical to the definition of industry used in the China Statistical Yearbooks, and thus, despite there being a column headed *Industry* in the table, this was not used for this series. Rather the sum of the columns *Primary Industry* and *Secondary Industry* were summed to estimate the Industrial total in value added. Industry includes activities such as manufacturing and resource extraction, which is essentially primary industry and secondary industry minus agriculture. However, in the China Statistical Yearbooks agriculture is not included in primary industry, and thus, the sum of primary and secondary industry is sufficient to estimate industrial value added.

VaddMan%

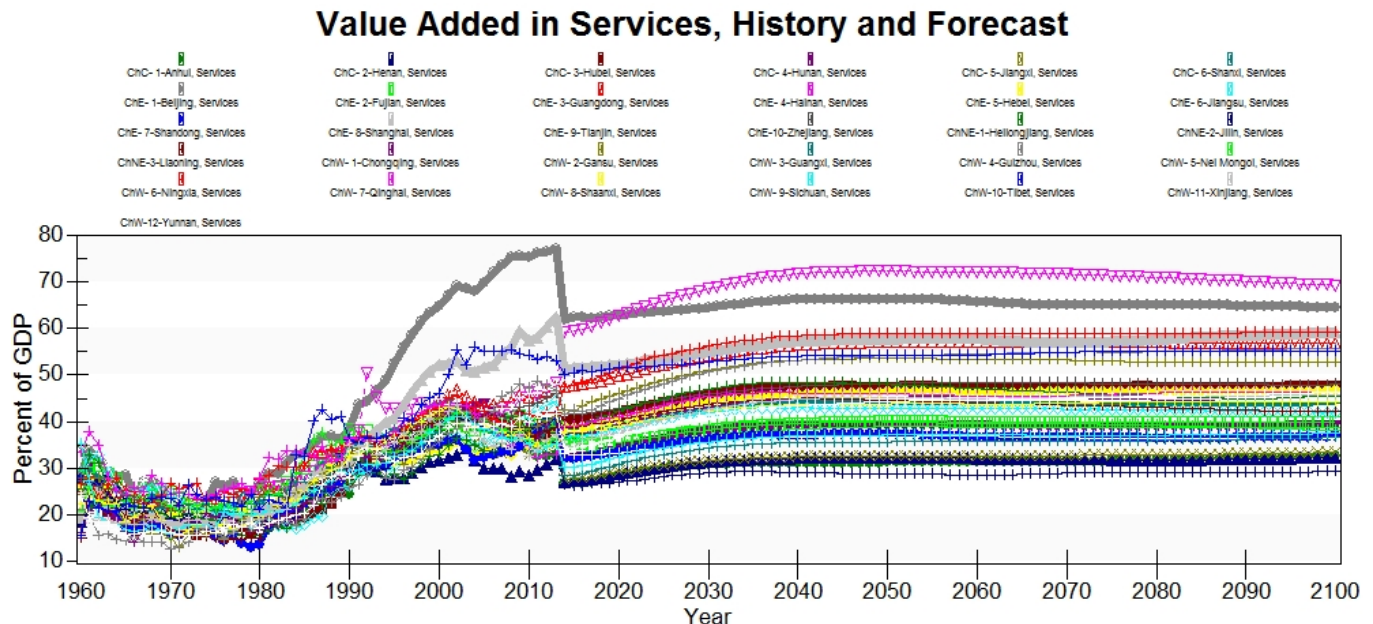
This series was found in the China Statistical Yearbooks 1995, 1998-1999, 2002, and 2004-2016 in chapter 3 *National Accounts* table 11 *Gross Regional Product by Strata of Industry* and was calculated using GDP from the same years. This series was calculated using the data from the column headed as *Industry* because in the China Statistical Yearbooks *Industry* is used to describe manufacturing.



The drop in value added in manufacturing in 2013 is not in the historical data, but does appear in the displayed data. The cause of this dip is unknown, but for the most part the forecasts look like an extrapolation of the rest of the historical data, not the 2013 displayed data.

VaddSer%

Value added in services as a percent of GDP is a blended series in the China SubRegional model with data from the China Statistical Yearbooks and a source that was not recorded by previous researchers. The most recent data 2005-2015 is from the China Statistical Yearbooks 2006-2016 from chapter 3 *National Accounts* table 11 *Gross Regional Product by Three Strata of Industry* from the column heading *Tertiary Industry*.



The dramatic drop down, and in a few provinces jump up, in value added in services is not in the historical data. Rather, this shift is at model initialization in 2014 and the cause is unclear.

ExportsMerchandise

This series was pulled from the China Statistical Yearbooks 2013-2016 from chapter 15 *Wholesale and Retail Trade* table 5 *Main Indicators of above Designated Size of Retail Trade by Region*. Although there is more data available, only these years were included because the older data is dramatically different from the more recent data.

ImportsMerchandise

This series was found in the China Statistical Yearbooks 2013-2016 from chapter 15 *Wholesale and Retail Trade* table 5 *Main Indicators of above Designated Size of Retail Trade by Region*. There is some transients that are included in this data, it was in the original data and for consistency it was included to give four years of data. However, earlier years are even more dramatically different and were not included in the series, despite them being available.

This page was last edited on 18 May 2017, at 17:58.