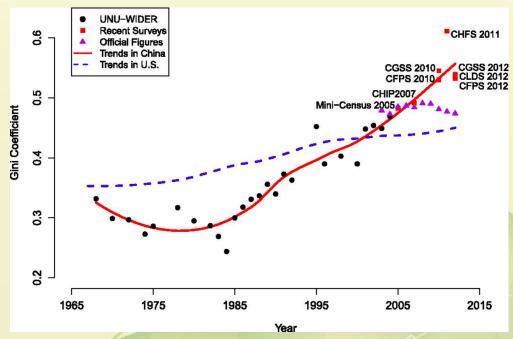
Inequality in China



Key trends

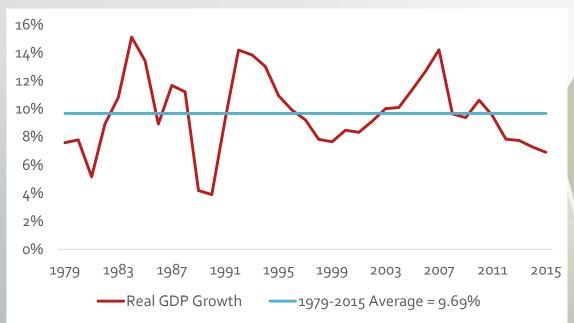
- Rapid increase in inequality
 - Gini coefficient of 0.53
- Rapid growth
- Dramatic reductions in poverty

Inequality Estimates for China and US



Source: Xie, Y., & Zhou, X. (2014). Income inequality in today's China. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 111(19), 6928-6933.

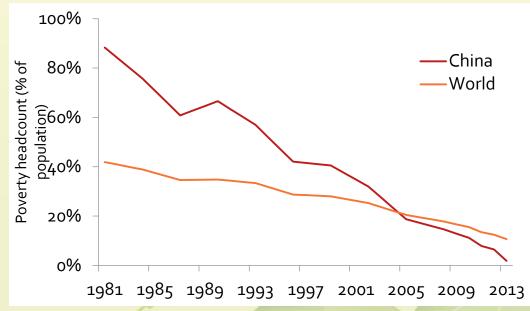
China Real Growth Rates



Source: CEIC (2016). Indicator ID: 2116601. Retrieved from https://insights.ceicdata.com; own calculations Comments: the real growth rates shown use 1978 constant prices to adjust for inflation.

Poverty Headcount Ratio

\$1.90 a day (2011 Purchasing Power Parity)



Source: World Bank (2017). *World Databank*. [Custom cross-tabulation of data]. Retrieved from http://databank.worldbank.org/data (SI.POV.DDAY)

Note: linear interpolation has been used where data was missing

What has driven inequality growth in China?

- Regional inequality increased then decreased
 - "Lets some get rich first"
 - Labor market integration and migration
- Increasing returns to education (despite educational expansion)
- Rising, large urban-rural gap related to discrimination against rural residents
- High inequality in education and health services, social insurance
 - Related to fiscal decentralization, family wealth
 - Despite greater spending in poor areas, expanded social insurance coverage
- Political economy: corruption, state-led economy

Conclusions

- Complexity
 - Both market and institutional factors contribute positively and negatively to inequality
 - Some factors reflect tradeoffs between efficiency (e.g. decentralization) and equity while others do not (inclusive markets)

Other Asian countries

- Many countries achieved rapid growth
- Mixed record inequality change in Asia during 1990s and 2000s (ADB Report)

