

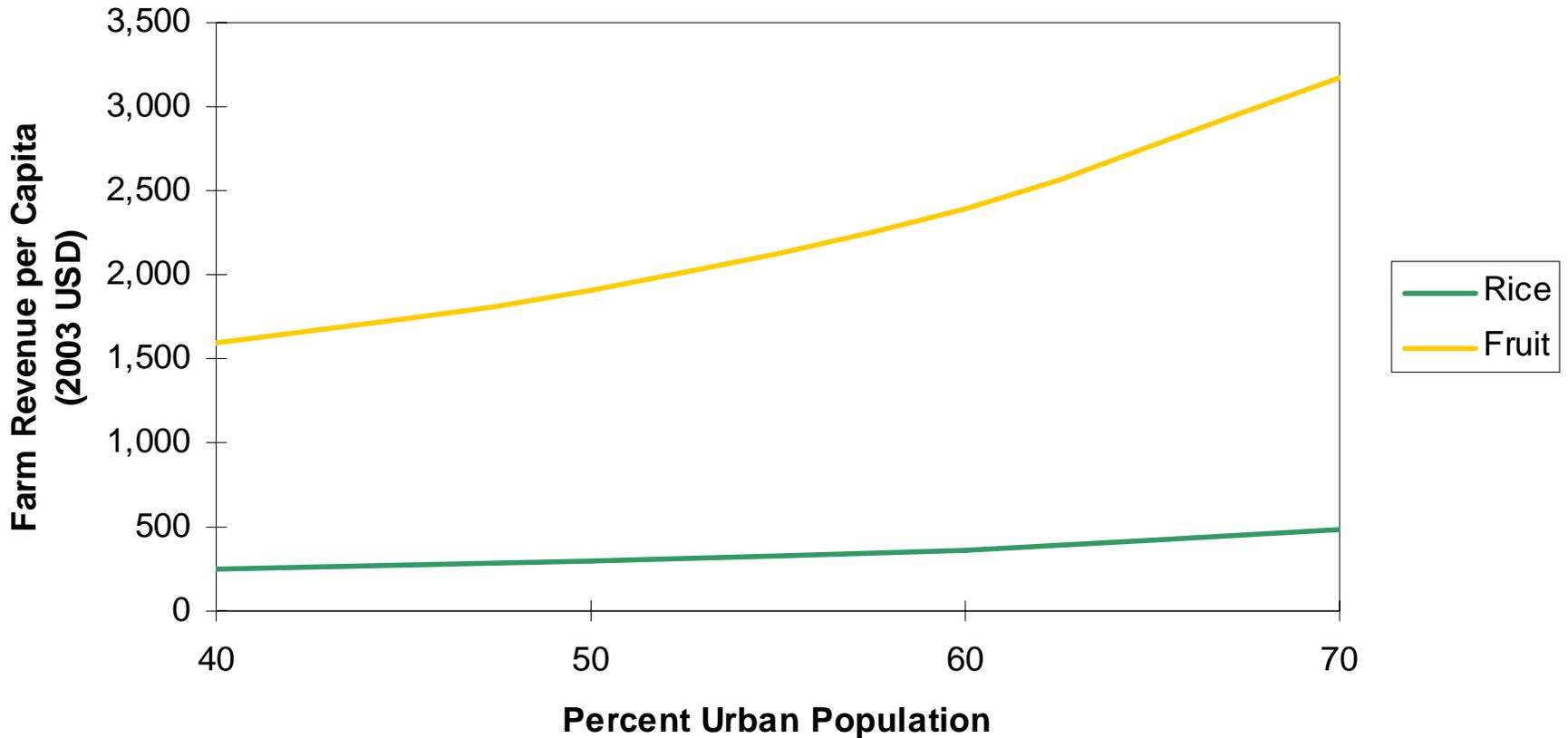
NEW HORIZONS FOR RURAL REFORM IN CHINA: RESOURCES, PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND CONSUMERISM

*Fredrich Kahrl
David Roland-Holst
David Zilberman*

*Department Of Agricultural And Resource Economics
University Of California, Berkeley*

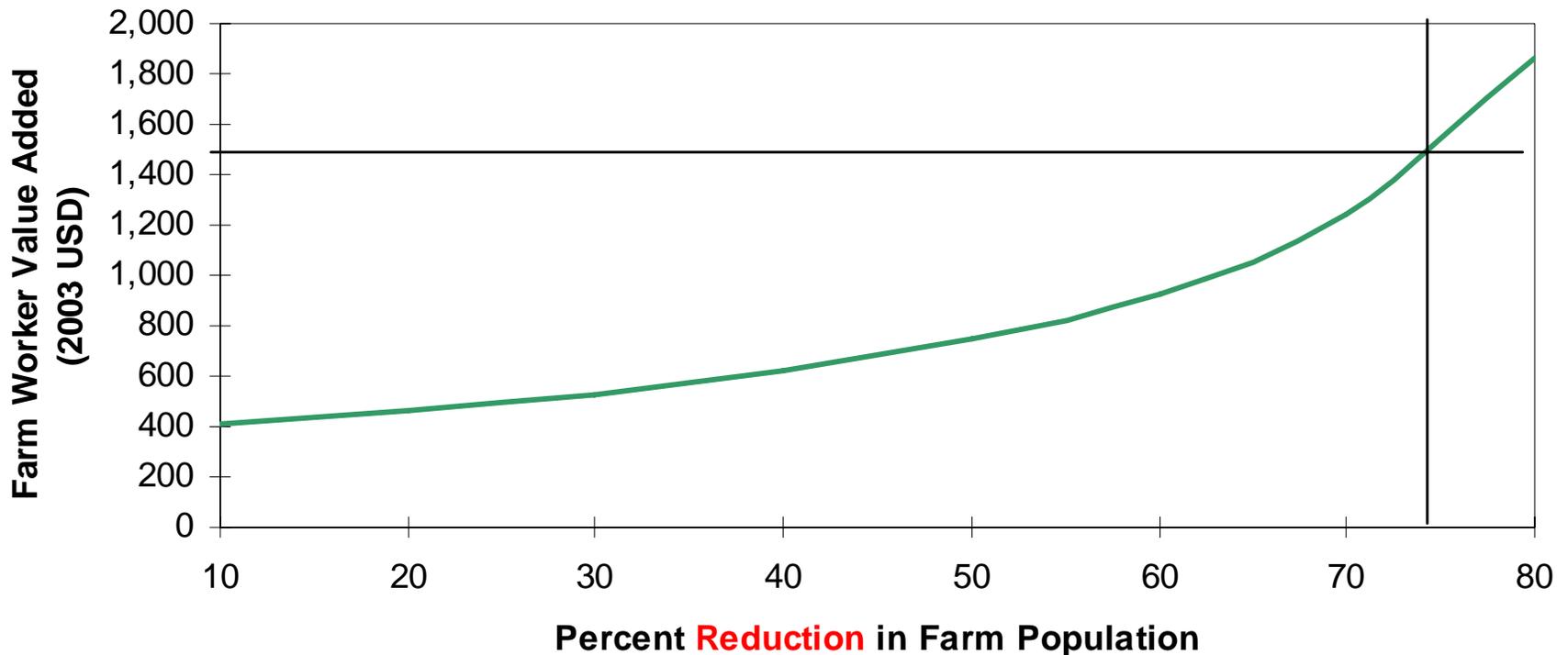
China's Policy Reforms: Progress and Challenges
Stanford Center for International Development
September 29 – October 1, 2005

Estimated Farm Revenue per Capita for Chinese Crops at US Prices



Sources: NBS, USDA/ERS

Per Worker Value Added for Different Levels of Farm Population

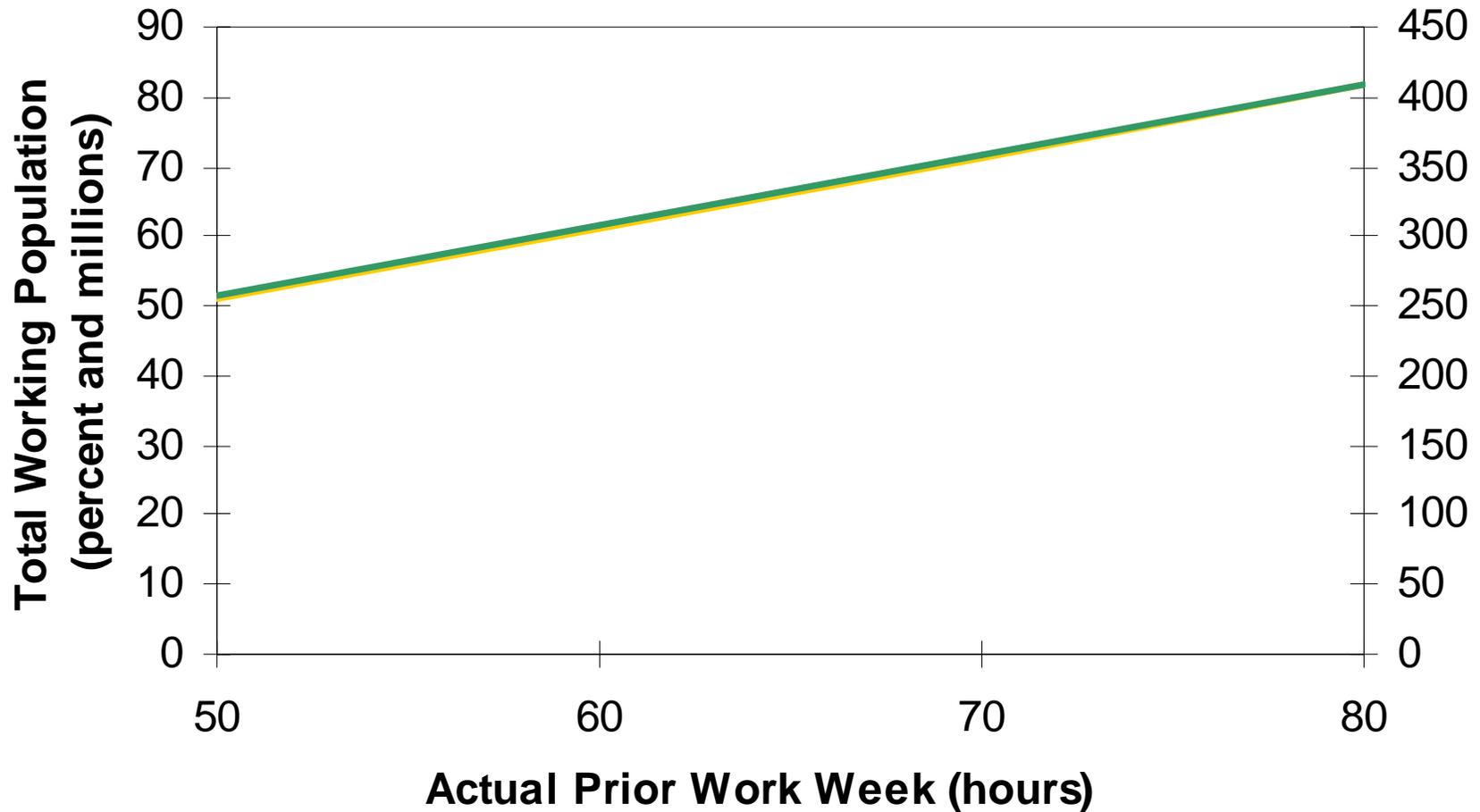


Source: USD value of Chinese total agricultural value added: NBS

Percent Labor Cost in Output Prices (2003)

Agriculture	52.99
Manufacturing	13.49
Services	26.90

Urban Employment Growth with a 50 Hour Maximum Work Week



Components of Demand Adjustment Arising from Labor-Leisure Reform

Rural Economy

Growth

- 1 Food Demand
- 2 Ag. Value Added
- 3 Remittance Income

Decline

- 1 Employment
- 2 Local demand
- 3 Public investment
- 4 Population growth

Urban Economy

Growth

- 1 Employment
- 2 Leisure
- 3 Labor intensity of consumption
- 4 Food demand
- 5 Public investment

Expenditure Propensities by Household Type

<i>Rural Households</i>	<i>MPC</i>	<i>Urban Households</i>	<i>MPC</i>
		Lowest Income	.94
		Low Income	.88
Low Income	.79	Lower Middle	.86
Lower Middle	.67	Middle Income	.83
Middle Income	.61	Upper Middle	.80
Upper Middle	.56	High Income	.79
High Income	.49	Highest Income	.69
Average	.62	Average	.80

Source: NDRC:2003.

Current and Projected Water Balances: Yellow River Basin

