Record Nr.	UNINA9910813693203321
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Titolo	Why are saving rates of urban households in China rising? / / prepared by Marcos Chamon and Eswar Prasad
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : International Monetary Fund, Research Dept., 2008
ISBN	1-4623-1241-1 1-4527-6926-5 9786612840968 1-282-84096-7 1-4518-7003-5
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (51 p.)
Collana	IMF working paper ; ; WP/08/145
Altri autori (Persone)	PrasadEswar
Disciplina	338.28345
Soggetti	Saving and investment - China - Econometric models Households - Economic aspects - China - Econometric models China Economic conditions 1976-2000 Econometric models China Economic conditions 2000- Econometric models
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Lingua di pubblicazione Formato	Inglese Materiale a stampa
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Formato Livello bibliografico	Materiale a stampa Monografia

1.

	Consumption Expenditures Across Different Categories; Text Figures; 1. Contributions to Gross Domestic Savings as a Percentage of GDP 2. Saving Rate and Share of Total Savings by Income Quintile3. Average Disposable Income and Consumption by Age of Head of Household; 4. Income and Consumption for Different Cohorts Over Time; 5. Average Saving Rates by Age of Head of Household; 6. Age, Cohort, and Year Effects on Income, Consumption and Saving Rates; 7. Average and Standard Deviation of the Shares of Consumption Expenditure on Education and Health as a Function of Age of the Head of the Household; 8. Home Ownership by Age of the Head of Household; 9. Age Distribution of the Chinese Population: Estimates and Projections Appendix FiguresA1. Aggregate Saving Rate in an OLG Model with Credit Constraints as a Function of Geometric Growth Rate of Wages; A2. Aggregate Saving Rate in an OLG Model with Credit Constraints as a Function of Geometric Growth Rate of Wages and the Credit Constraint; References
Sommario/riassunto	From 1995 to 2005, the average urban household saving rate in China rose by 7 percentage points, to ¼ of disposable income. We use household-level data to explain the postponing of consumption despite rapid income growth. Tracing cohorts over time indicates virtually no consumption smoothing over the life cycle. Saving rates have increased across all demographic groups, although the age-profile of savings has an unusual U-shaped pattern, with saving rates being the highest among the youngest and oldest households in recent years. These patterns are best explained by the rising private burden of expenditures on housing, education, and health care.