

April 2021

Mastercard Caixin BBD China New Economy Index

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Overview

In April 2021, the Mastercard Caixin BBD New Economy Index (NEI) reading came in at 27.0, indicating that the New Economy accounted for 27.0% of overall economic input activities that month, down 2.1 ppts from March 2021 (Chart 1). After the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020, NEI kept going up for several consecutive months. However, with the post pandemic economic recovery triggered in the second quarter last year, the old economy showed stronger growth, suppressing the new economy.

Chart 1: China Monthly New Economy Index



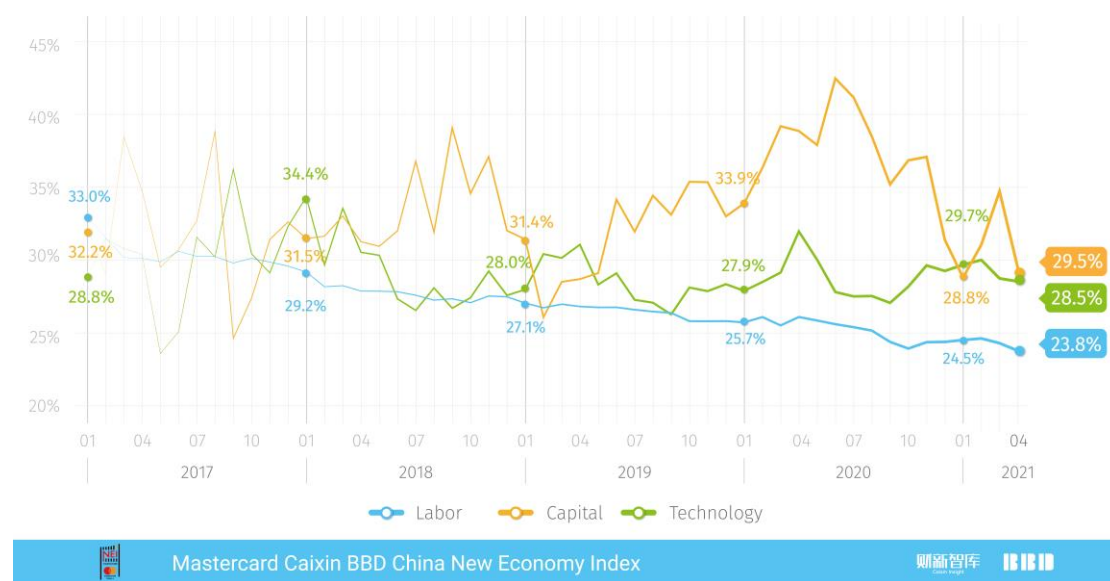
Mastercard Caixin BBD China New Economy Index

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The NEI includes labor, capital and technology inputs that account for 40%, 35% and 25% of the total weights of the index, respectively. The decreasing NEI was attributed to the decrease in capital inputs. Capital input decreased to 29.5 this month, with 5.3 MoM decrease. Technology input index came in at 28.5 this month, with 0.3 MoM decrease. Labor input index declined to 23.8 this month, with 0.5 MoM decrease (Chart 2). Taking the weights into account, percentage changes in labor, capital and technology inputs were -0.2, -1.8, and -0.1 ppts, respectively. The net NEI change was -2.1 ppts in total.

Chart 2: NEI Primary Input Index



The capital input index is composites of four sub-indicators: the ratio of venture capital in new economy industries, the ratio of invitation for bid in new economy industries, the ratio of capitalization of enterprises applying for the “New Three Board” in new economy industries, and scale of new enterprises in new economy industries. In April, venture capital ratio dropped significantly, contributing -1.75 pts to the net NEI decline. Besides, the ratio of registered capital of new enterprises decreased as well.

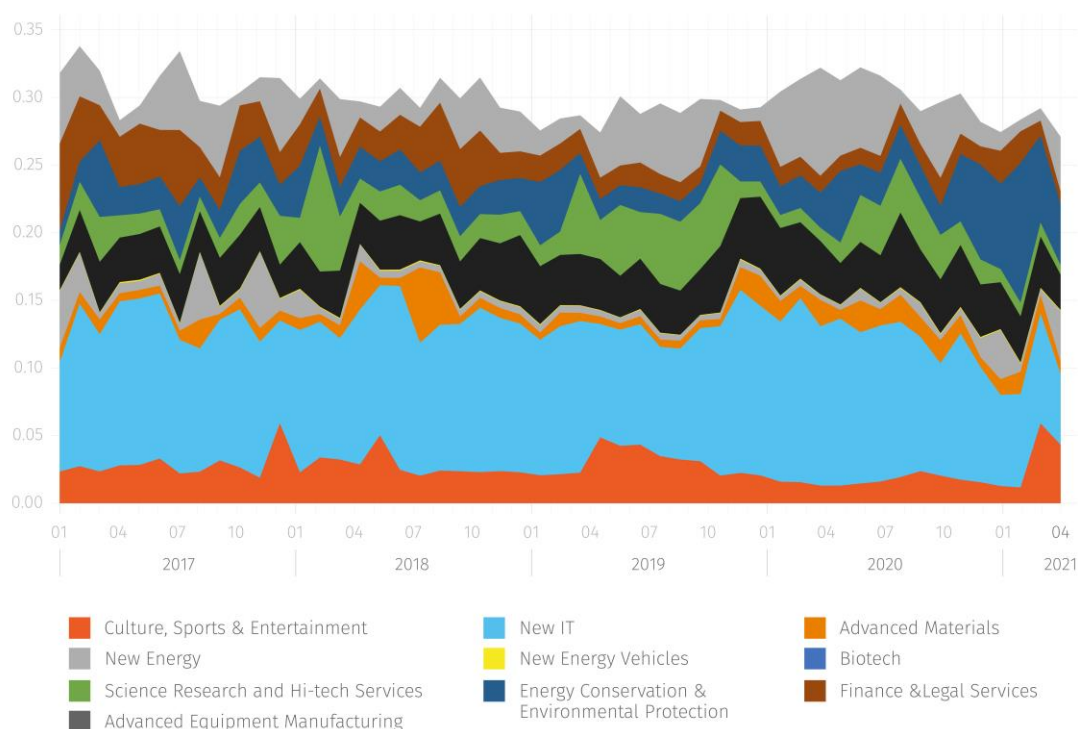
New Economy Sector

New economy is defined as following: 1) human capital intensive, technology intensive and capital light, 2) sustainable rapid growth, and 3) in line with the strategic new industries defined by the government. New economy covers 10 categories (Energy Conservation & Environmental Protection, New IT, Biotech, Advanced Equipment Manufacturing, New Energy, Advanced Materials, New Energy Vehicles, Science Research and Hi-tech Services, Finance & Legal Services, Culture, Sports & Entertainment) and 145 sub-industries. Please refer to our previous reports (March 2016 and March 2017) for the list of NEI sectors.

As for sectors, the New IT industry contributed 5.2 pts to New Economy Index, significantly

lower than its long-term average, but it still accounted for the largest proportion of NEI (Chart 3). Detailed data showed the income share of New IT industry experienced sharp drop in April. In addition, Energy Conservation & Environmental Protection, Culture, Sports & Entertainment, and Advanced Materials contributed 4.5%, 4.3% and 4.0% to NEI respectively, among which Advanced Materials expanded fastest.

Chart 3: New Economy Sector Contribution Breakdown



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New Economy Employment

In April 2021, the average monthly entry-level salary of the New Economy was RMB 12,555, increasing from last month's level of RMB 12,133 (Chart 4). And the entry-level salary premium of the New Economy which is the ratio of average entry salary level of New Economy to that of the whole economy, decreased to 2.9%, compared to 3.9% in March 2021 (Chart 5). The wages are compiled from online websites of career platforms and recruitment services including 51job and Zhaopin, as well as other sites that list job openings.

Chart 4: New Economy Avg. Monthly Entry-Level Salaries

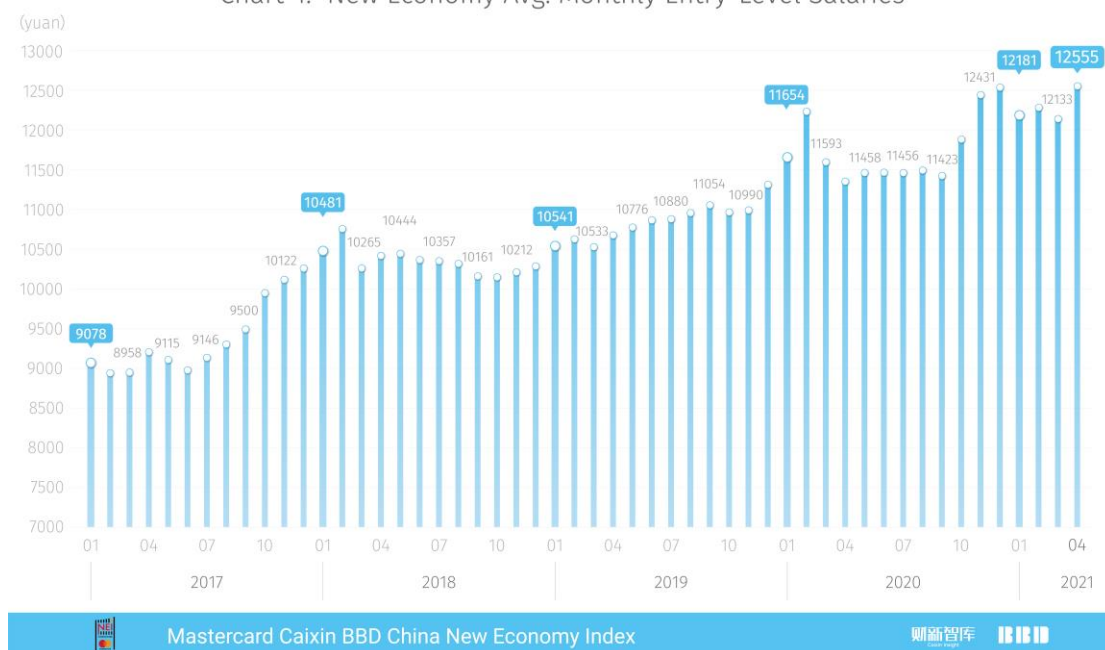
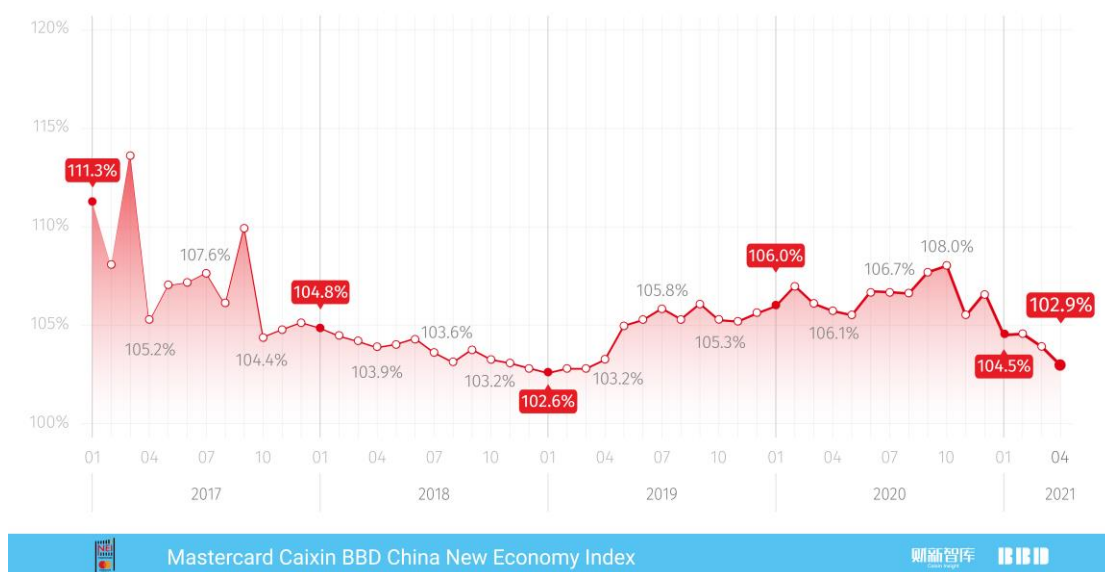


Chart 5: New Economy Entry-Level Salary Premium over Economy-wide Entry Level Salaries



Economic Trend Based on Enterprise Migration

The establishment of an enterprise's subsidiary in other provinces could be viewed as corporate migration. The Migration Matrix of 2016 and 2021 were shown in Chart 6-1 and Chart 6-2 respectively. In 2016, most enterprises set its subsidiaries in local province, among which Jiangsu, Guizhou and Guangxi ranked top three. In contrast, Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin had the lowest proportion of local subsidiaries outside, where most enterprises preferred to set their

subsidiaries in other provinces. In 2021, the provinces with most subsidiaries established in local area were Guangxi, Guizhou and Henan. At the same time, Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin remained lowest in terms of local subsidiary ratio. Overall, the direction of corporation migration in 2016 and 2021 showed the similar trend, that enterprises located in northeastern China rarely set its subsidiaries in southwest, and southwest enterprises would not choose northeastern China as the migration destination.

Chart 6-1: Enterprises Migration Matrix in 2016



(Unit:%)

Chart 6-2: Enterprises Migration Matrix in 2021



(Unit:%)

Chart 7 showed the differences of the matrices over five years. Data implied that provinces with the largest proportion of local subsidiaries were Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Guangdong, which were also the top three provinces most attractive to enterprises in other areas. Ningxia, Qinghai and Tibet ranked at the bottom. These changes reflected the differences in economy activity, population and market share, and local business environments, in all of which provinces in East China had advantages to their western counterparts.

Chart 7: Change of Enterprises Migration Matrix from 2016 to 2021

to/from	Beijing	Tianjin	Hebei	Shanxi	Inner Mongolia	Liaoning	Jilin	Heilongjiang	Shanghai	Jiangsu	Zhejiang	Anhui	Fujian	Jiangxi	Shandong	Henan	Hubei	Hunan	Guangdong	Guangxi	Hainan	Chongqing	Sichuan	Guizhou	Yunnan	Tibet	Shaanxi	Gansu	Qinghai	Ningxia	Xinjiang	Attraction Rate
Beijing	3.07	0.14	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.21	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.50
Tianjin	0.44	1.24	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20
Hebei	0.55	0.06	1.69	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70
Shanxi	0.13	0.02	0.03	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44
Inner Mongolia	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.66	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.99
Liaoning	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	1.44	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.94
Jilin	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.61	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
Heilongjiang	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.57	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.34
Shanghai	0.25	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	4.77	0.28	0.28	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.22	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	9.50
Jiangsu	0.31	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.74	7.30	0.23	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.28	0.01	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	8.92
Zhejiang	0.30	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	6.92	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.29	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	3.27
Anhui	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.13	2.28	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.47
Fujian	0.13	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.09	0.01	2.77	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36
Jiangxi	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.04	1.54	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.32
Shandong	0.57	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.26	0.18	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.02	6.43	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.23	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	8.32
Henan	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	2.79	0.02	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.67
Hubei	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	2.61	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.39
Hunan	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	2.06	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.81
Guangdong	0.39	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.08	11.92	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	13.89
Guangxi	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.21	1.63	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15
Hainan	0.24	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.26	0.01	0.88	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.95
Chongqing	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.01	1.49	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06
Sichuan	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.02	0.09	3.33	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.43
Guizhou	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	1.18	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66
Yunnan	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.01	1.11	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.57
Tibet	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18
Shaanxi	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.40
Gansu	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.53	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.74
Qinghai	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.18
Ningxia	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.33
Xinjiang	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.99

(Unit:%)

City Rankings of the New Economy

Overall New Economy Rankings are based on a weighted average of the percentile ranks of indicators for the city in the past six months. The top twenty cities were shown in Chart 8. In April, the top five cities were Beijing, Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai and Nanjing.

Chart 8: China's Top 20 Cities Ranked by New Economy Sector Output

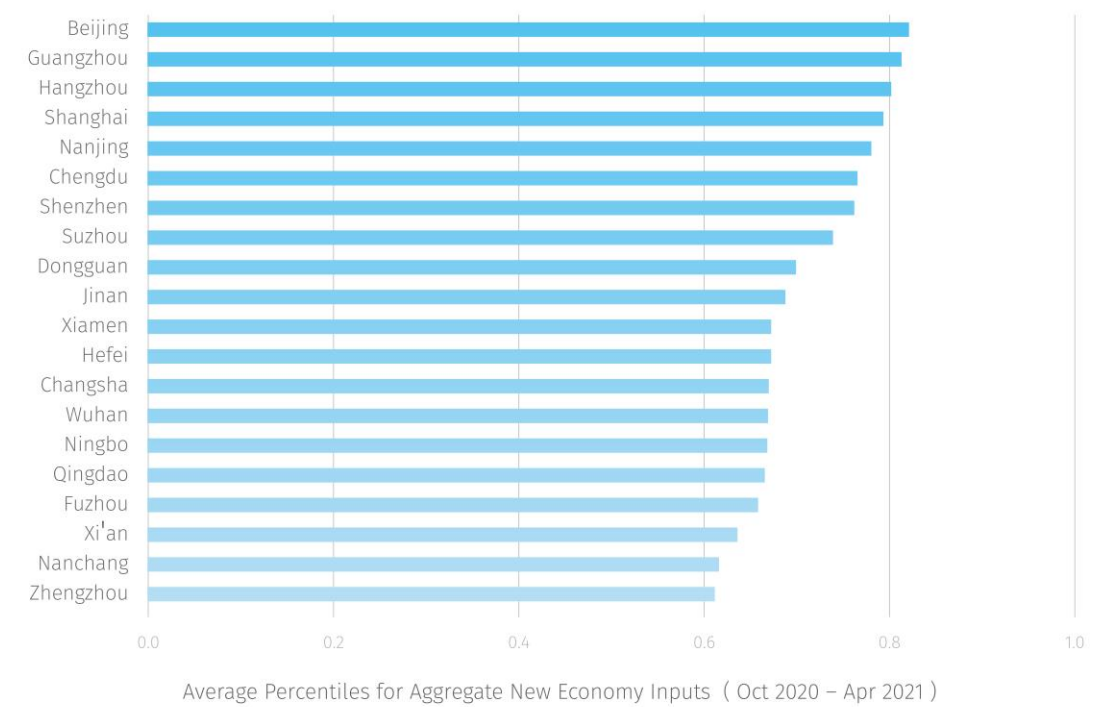
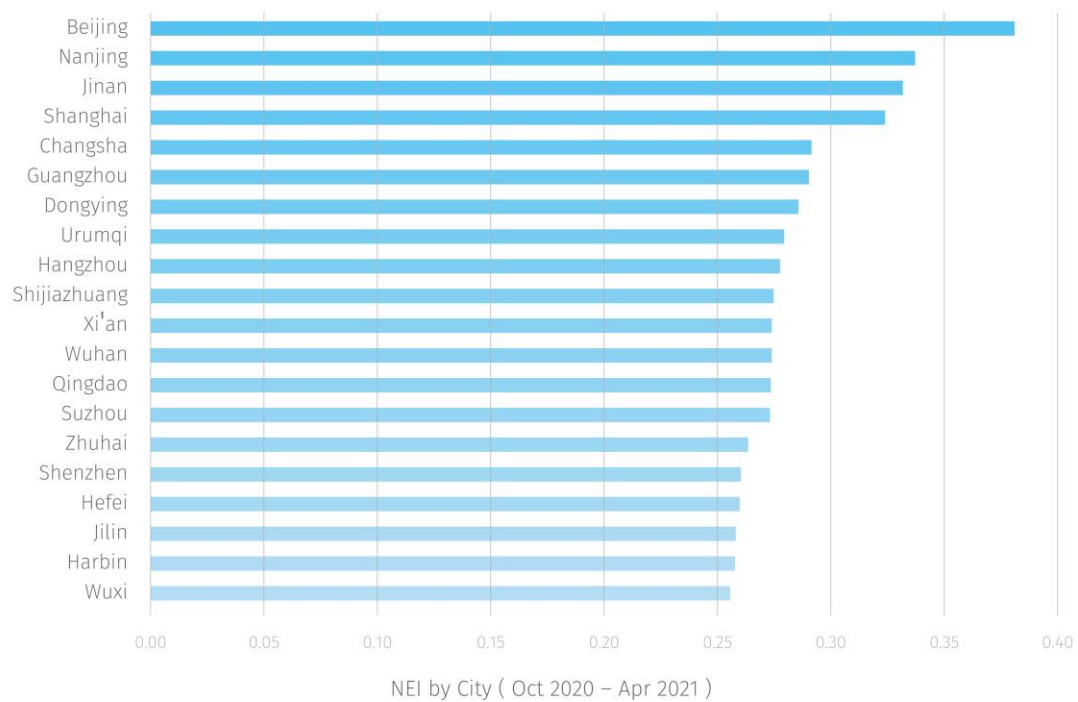


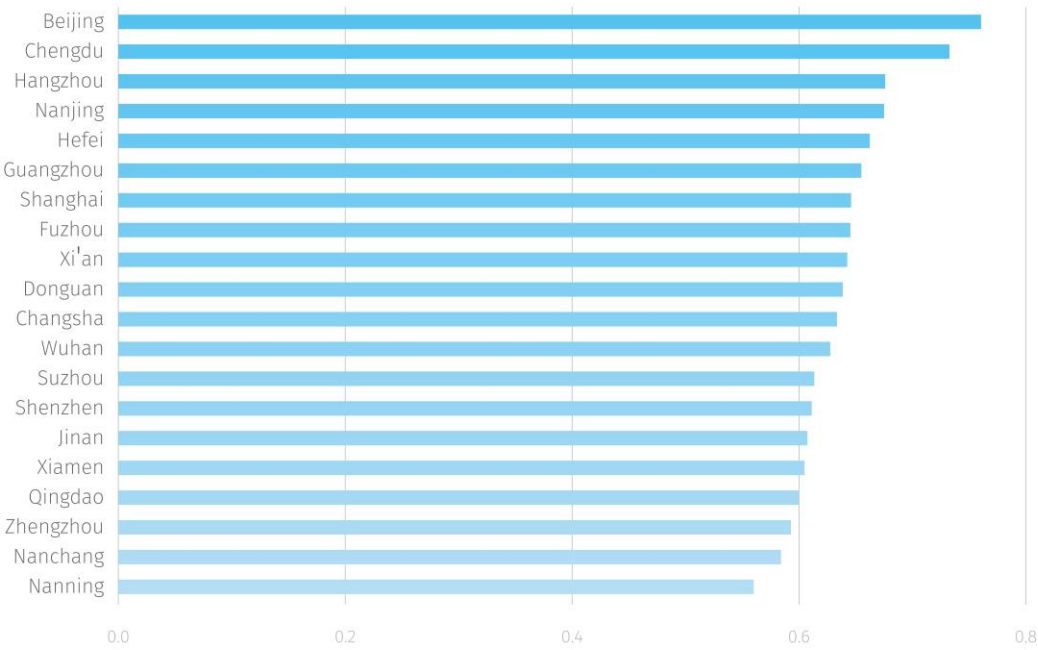
Chart 9 showed the average NEI city rankings between October 2020 and April 2021. The top five cities were Beijing, Nanjing, Jinan, Shanghai and Changsha.

Chart 9: China's Top 20 Cities Ranked by Average NEI



In addition, we showed the city rankings adjusted by living cost by taking housing price, minimum wage and disposable income per capita into account (Chart 10). After the adjustment, the top five cities were Beijing, Chengdu, Hangzhou, Nanjing and Hefei, following by Guangzhou and Shanghai.

Chart 10: China's Top 20 Cities Ranked by New Economy Sector Output Adjusted by Living Cost



Average Percentiles for Aggregate New Economy Inputs Adjusted by Living Cost (Oct 2020 – Apr 2021)

Data Visualization Design by Wu Yi

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The Mastercard Caixin BBD China New Economy Index is the fruit of a research partnership between Caixin Insight Group and BBD, in collaboration with the National Development School, Peking University. The subject of a year of research, the NEI was first publically released on March 2, 2016 and will be issued the 2nd of every month at 10:00am China Standard Time.

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