

Table C.1. **Gross Domestic Product by Sector of Origin, Benchmark Years, China 1890–1952**
(million 1933 yuan)

	1890	1913	1933	1952
Farming, Fishery & Forestry	14 576	16 769	19 180	17 664
Handicrafts	1 646	1 932	2 220	2 330
Modern Manufacturing	26	156	740	1 350
Mining	45	87	230	680
Electric Power	0	5	160	390
Construction	364	420	480	960
Modern Transport & Comm.	84	208	460	880
Traditional Transport & Comm.	1 085	1 150	1 210	1 210
Trade	1 747	2 257	2 820	2 950
Government	602	692	850	
Finance	64	124	220	{ 3 281
Personal Services	239	293	350	
Residential Services	805	926	1 060	
GDP	21 283	25 019	29 980	31 695

Source: 1933 gross value added in first eight sectors from Liu and Yeh (1965), pp. 140–41, 153, 157 and 161. For the other five sectors they give only net value added (p. 66), and an all–economy total for depreciation. Residual depreciation was 4.2 per cent of net value added in the five other branches. I assumed that this average rate applied to them all individually. For 1933 construction, Yeh (1979) raised the original Liu–Yeh figure from 380 to 480, and I incorporated his revision. 1933–52 sector movements are from Liu–Yeh in most cases, interpreting their 1952 estimate for work brigade output as part of construction activity. 1933–52 farming, forestry and fishery from Table A.3. For other services (government, finance, personal and residential) the Liu–Yeh 72 per cent increase seemed implausibly high and was not well documented, so I assumed that value added in these services rose 32 per cent, parallel with employment (see Table D.5). 1913–33 growth rates from Yeh (1979), p. 126, for handicrafts, modern and traditional transportation, trade, government, finance and personal services. For these sectors (except government) I assumed that the 1913–33 growth rates were also valid for 1890–1913. For agriculture and construction, value added was assumed to move parallel to population in 1890–1933, and so was government product 1890–1913. Modern manufacturing 1913–33 growth rate from Rawski (1989), p. 354, and the same growth rate was assumed for 1890–1913. Mining and utilities from Chang (1969) pp. 117–19, for individual indicators, pp. 76–9, for his weights and branch indices; I assumed that his 1913–33 growth rates were valid for 1890–1913 coal, ferrous metals, other mining products and electric power.