

China's Experience: Labor Issues & The Regional/Structural Adjustment, Under The Pressure of Surplus Capital

There were **4 Times' world largest unemployment problems** in China since 1950s. The worst was **1960s crisis, 84 mil labors laid off and turned into class struggle.**

The latest was that 25 million labors laid off by 2009s global crisis and turned into social conflicts...

Post 2015, there will be more invest into inland, township and rural for infra-structure construction to created jobs for 940 mil labor...

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hustled migrants blocked by heavy snow in 2008.年受阻于雪灾的打工者



Post 2015: Labor Resources & Employment Situation

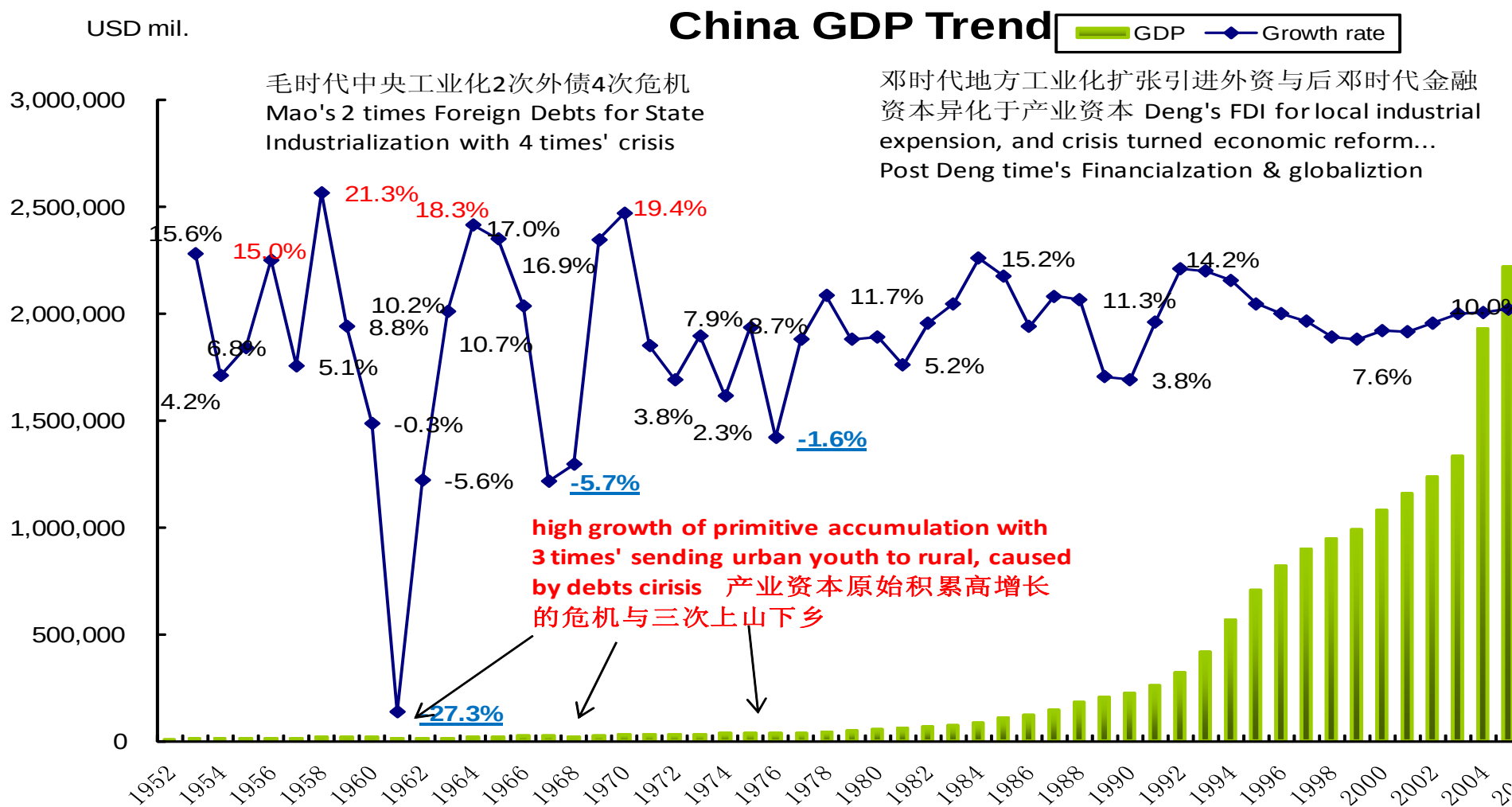
人力资源与就业形势

	Population between 15- 59 years old, mm	Share to total population, %
1995	776.75	63.96
2000	822.62	64.29
2010	925.75	67.14
2020	940.70	63.45
2030	913.85	59.45

- Total labor in developed countries: 430 mil., Including 90 mil. labor in manufacture industry
发达国家劳动力总量4亿3千万，制造业就业仅9千万
- Total labor in China: 800 mil, with 10 mil. Annual increment .中国劳动力总量8亿，每年增加1千万
 - 500 mil. In rural China.中国农村劳动力总量5亿
 - Agriculture need 100 mil. And 140 mil worked in TVE since 1984, 120 mil. Moved into urban as migrants , **Another 240 mil surplus rural labor need non-agricultural job** 农业需要1亿，乡镇企业吸纳了1.4亿, 进城打工1.2亿至少仍有2亿以上需要非农就业
 - **The more migrants flow into labor market, the worse situation towards working class** 越多劳动力进入市场，劳工待遇越差
 - Less income/hardest work, Less bargaining power, few protest
 - Difficult for self-organization in private sector (2/3 of private factory without signing formal contract with labor, few Trade Union), Difficult for set up social security system

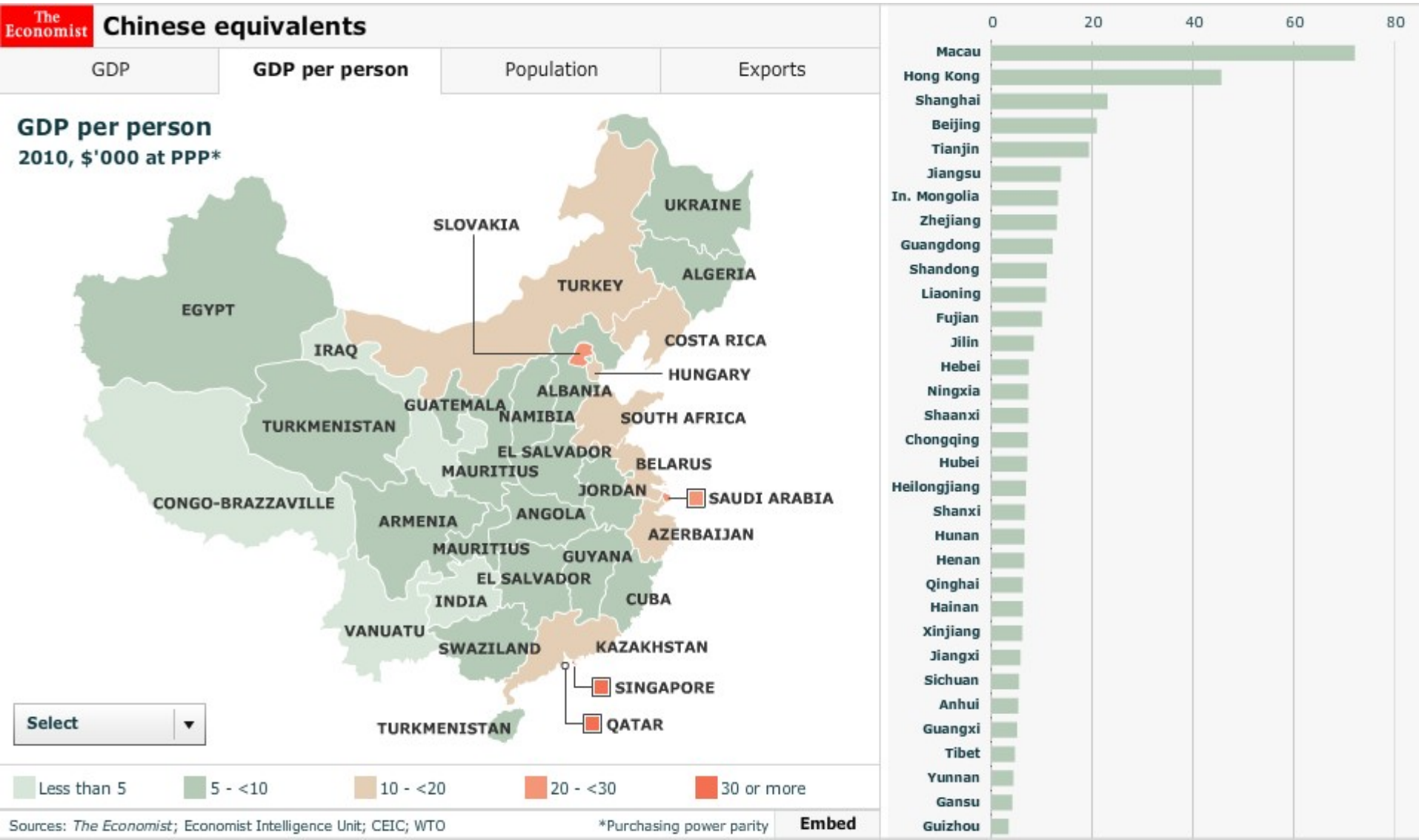
Capital surplus of industrial/commercial/financial worsening global surplus...经济方面——产业资本、金融资本、商业资本全面过剩，恶化全球过剩

Pyramid Social Structure leading by mono capital internalities & alienation in name of state ownership which originally being accumulated from mass 社会方面——从小资国家全民积累向大资异化和内部化占有的社会结构复杂变化

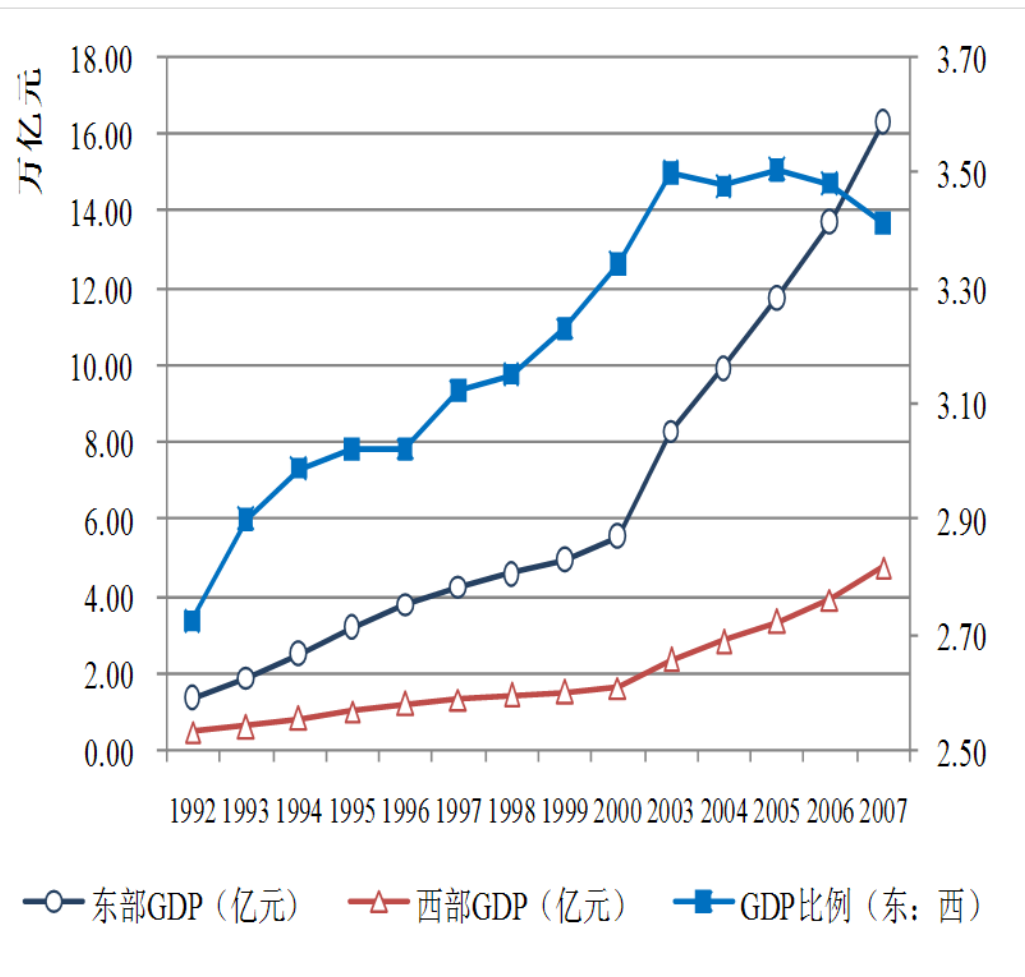


2010年中国各省人均GDP与其他国家比较

Comparative GDP per-capita of foreign countries to provinces in China



GDP regional gap between East & West in China left big room for state invest into inland infra-structure construction, because the main factor, 75.1% of the gap is short of domestic capital 区域整合：东西部GDP及比较及地区差距的主要原因



导致地区不平等的因素	影响程度（%）
国内资本	75.1
外资	8.1
教育	-8.0
外贸	11.1
内陆/沿海差异	3.8
其他因素	9.9

- 外资和开放程度的地区间差异大约占地区不平等总量的四分之一，而国内资本的地区间分配不均是导致地区差距的主要原因。（Xiaobo Zhang and Kevin H. Zhang, How Does Globalization Affect Regional Inequality within a Developing Country? Evidence from China, Journal of Development Studies, Vol.39, No.4, April 2003, pp.47-67）
- 本页图表数据参阅温铁军等，《解读苏南》，苏州大学出版社，2009年12月第一版

东西部GDP及比较，数据来源：中国统计年鉴（1996-2008年）
国家统计局网站， <http://www.stats.gov.cn/>