

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910960886403321
Titolo	Employment Effects of Growth Rebalancing in China
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2009
ISBN	9786612843822 9781462325498 1462325491 9781452797489 145279748X 9781282843820 1282843826 9781451873160 1451873166
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (18 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Disciplina	330.951035
Soggetti	Exports - China Imports - China Labor market - China Aggregate Human Capital Aggregate Labor Productivity Consumption Economic theory Economics Employment Government consumption Income economics Industrial productivity Industries: Service Industry Studies: Services: General Intergenerational Income Distribution Labor economics Labor Economics: General Labor Labour Macroeconomics Macroeconomics: Consumption Macroeconomics: Production Production and Operations Management

Productivity  
Saving  
Service industries  
Services sector  
Unemployment  
Wages  
Wealth  
China Economic conditions  
China, People's Republic of

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"August 2009."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; I. Introduction; II. Sectoral Employment Allocation; A. Sectoral Distribution of Employment; B. Regional Distribution of Employment; C. Skills Intensity of Employment by Sector; D. Labor Intensity by Sector; III. Employment Effects of Rebalancing; A. Determinants of the Sectoral Allocation of Employment from Cross-Country Experience; B. Model-based simulations of the potential impact on employment of rebalancing growth; Appendix: Key Features of the GIMF Model; References
Sommario/riassunto	<p>This paper gauges the potential effects on employment of rebalancing China's exportoriented growth model toward domestic demand, particularly private consumption. Shifting to a private consumption-led growth likely means more demand for existing and new services as well as reorienting the production of tradable goods toward domestic markets. In China's case, this would also imply moving a large number of less skilled labor from the tradable sector to the nontradable sector. The paper shows that while rebalancing China's growth toward a domestic-demand-led economy would likely raise aggregate employment and employment opportunities in the longer term, there could be employment losses in the short run as the economy moves away from the tradable sector toward the nontradable sector. Mitigating these costs will require active labor market policies to cushion the employment impact in the transition, particularly in meeting the skills gap of associated with this transition.</p>