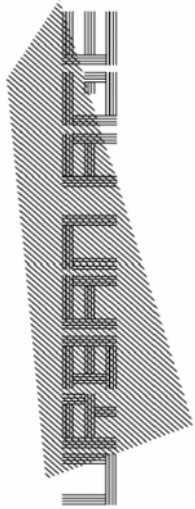


SHANGHAI CONFERENCE JULY 2005

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Urban Age so far – Labour market



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Urban Age Shanghai Conference

LABOUR MARKET AND WORK PLACES:
“After the surge: How to enhance Shanghai’s urban economy”

- 
- 1 Shanghai is confronted with the challenges of a simultaneity of transition processes:
 - **from a newly industrializing economy to a knowledge based service economy**
 - **from a state organized urban working system to a market driven urban labour market**
 - **from a national city region to a global city**



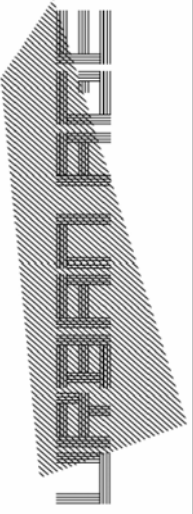
2 A multiplicity of working worlds and living worlds embedded in different forms of urban spaces urban districts

- **This diversity of working and living worlds can work as a ‘gene pool’ of innovations and as asset for economic and social adaptability.**
- **But there are also risks of pulling apart these working and living worlds by an increasing inequality and as well as risks of pushing away the ‘low end ‘worlds’ by real estate speculation and an uncontrolled urban development.**
- **Which means and strategies allow a control and balancing of the different land-use requirement?**



3 Institution building and qualification

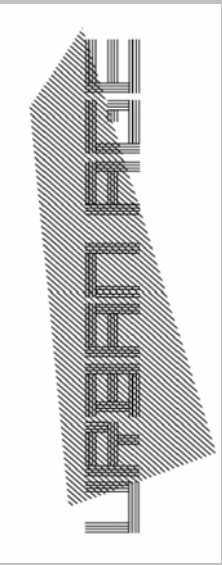
- **A market driven labour market needs a complex institutional framework for a sustainable economic and social development:**
 - *from tenured employment in a state enterprise sector to employability in a labour market*
- **Industrial restructuring and a successful combating of urban unemployment demand a continuous improvement of the qualifications of the urban labour pool**
 - *facing an educational and skills gap by investments in human capital and by a general access to educational facilities - also for migrant workers and migrant entrepreneurs and in preference for their children*

- 
- 4 The transition of Shanghai into a global city demands a careful balancing between an external, world market oriented and an internal, regional and national oriented development strategy

In contrary to most global cities Shanghai is still integrated in highly developed regional manufacturing-service linkages and has a strong competitiveness position on local and national markets for domestic products.

Can and should Shanghai keep these local, regional and national orientations on its pathway to a global city?

Which dilemma arise from such a strategy mix?



5 Which forms of working places and which relations between work, living and everyday life do a fast changing economy require?

- **functionally specialized locations in high-rise buildings aimed to foster efficiency?**

or

- **poly-functional working spaces integrated into complex urban fabrics aimed to foster social connectivity and livable working-live balances**