


Events



Qiren ZHOU, professor of Economics at the National School of Government, Peking University, spoke at the Public Lecture Series initiated by SZIDI on Jan.18th, 2017.

Turbulences in China's stock market in the beginning of the year, following by Brexit and the contentious U.S. presidential election, have cast shadow and uncertainty on the international community. Although China's economy has shifted from slowdown to a relatively stable stage, the uncertainty of global economy will continue to pose challenges. China is still a laggard in technological and institutional competency while developing countries such as India and Vietnam are outpacing China with lower production costs. Professor Zhou answered the question of how China can break out from such dilemma and where the opportunities lie. [Read more](#)

Kyodo news visited the SZIDI and interviewed president Siping Zhang for a serial report on China's Reform and Opening-Up and the 20th anniversary of Deng Xiaoping's death. [Read more](#)



Public Policy Research Series



共享深圳纲要
**OUTLINE OF SHARED
DEVELOPMENT IN SHENZHEN**

Siping ZHANG
President
Shenzhen Innovation and Development Institute



Siping Zhang



DI Innovation and
Development Institute

Outline of Shared Development in Shenzhen

--From Sustainable Growth to Social Fairness

At the forefront of China's Reform and Opening-up, Shenzhen has enjoyed substantial economic growth in the past decades. According to the data released by the statistics bureau of Shenzhen, GDP per capita of Shenzhen in 2015 reached 158,000 RMB (25,400 USD), compared to 22,263 USD in Taiwan and 27,397 USD in South Korea. Despite of such impressive numbers, residents of Shenzhen do not necessarily enjoy or "share", as emphasized in the 13th Five-Year Plan, the benefits brought by such rapid growth. Increases in municipal GDP and government revenue outshine those in personal income. Widening wealth and income distribution gaps have left millions of low-income residents poor. As a result of the household registration system, a population of approximately 8 million non-registered residents is excluded from the social security system. This young metropolis continues to be plagued by skyrocketing housing and renting prices, the inaccessibility and unaffordability of health care, unfairness and imbalance in education opportunities, and high unemployment rate.

In this outline, president of the Shenzhen Innovation and Development Institute, Siping Zhang, examines the current socioeconomic conditions in Shenzhen. Zhang addresses a series of socioeconomic issues from income inequality, unbalanced tax burdens on corporate and individuals, to differentiated access to public services between registered and non-registered local residents. He offers twenty policy recommendations and lays out five specific measures to improve the quality of life for local residents (both with and without *hukou*) so as to realize the overarching goal of shared development.

[Read more](#)

共享发展 gòng xiǎng fā zhǎn

Shared development

The concept of **shared development** was first put forward during the Fifth Plenum of the 18th CPC Central Committee as one of the Five Major Development Concepts, with the other four being innovative, coordinated, green and open. The 13th Five-Year Plan pinpointed that sharing is the essence of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The vision of shared development requires solid works on poverty reduction, education, healthcare, job market, distribution of wealth and income, and public services provision.

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