

劳动力转移对中国农村居民 经济福利的影响

杜鑫○著



三农问题研究

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内容提要

本书简要回顾了改革开放之后中国农村劳动力转移的发展状况和与此相应的农村居民收入的增长、构成及其变化趋势。利用微观调查数据研究了劳动力转移及其两种不同的转移方式对农村居民收入增长、收入分配和家庭消费、投资等支出水平的影响。并对两种不同劳动力转移方式的不同影响效果进行比较分析,据此提出了关于中国农村劳动力转移的相关政策建议。

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LAODONGLI ZHUAN YI DUI ZHONGGUO NONGCUN JUMIN JINGJI FULI DE YINGXIANG

杜 鑫 著

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序

改革开放之前，由于长期实行计划经济体制与重工业优先发展战略，并存在否定城市化的思想认识偏差，中国建立起了一系列的城乡分割制度，使得城市化进程并没有随着工业化的推进而前进。改革开放之后，中国步入了快速的工业化和城市化发展进程，但是，传统的城乡分割制度和农村集体土地制度的改革相对滞后，使得农村劳动力的转移进程并不彻底，突出呈现出一种“转而不移”、“流而不迁”的特征。农村转移劳动力或者是在本地从事非农就业（同时兼营农业），或者是在城乡之间、地域之间进行往返流动，“候鸟式”就业，中国农村的劳动力转移主要呈现出了就地转移和异地转移两种不同的转移方式。

改革开放初期，由于农村经济体制改革先行，城市经济体制改革滞后，加上其他一系列的制度约束，乡镇企业异军突起，农村个体经济迅速发展，“离土不离乡、进厂不进城”的农村工业化及城镇化模式曾经被政府和学术界认为是解决中国农村发展和农村劳动力转移问题的主要途径。但是，随着城市经济体制改革的推进与外向型经济的发展，城市地区和沿海地区的经济持续快速增长，农村劳动力向城市地区及沿海经济发达地区的流动就业规模日益扩大，外出就业对提高农民收入的作用不

断增强。与此同时，农村地区非农产业发展存在的弊端日益显现，如技术落后、资源浪费、环境污染、竞争力弱等，其吸纳农村富余劳动力、提高农民收入的能力逐渐衰弱。随着改革实践的深入和思想认识的深化，学术界开始对中国城市化的方向和农村劳动力转移的路径问题进行重新思考，并出现了“离土不离乡、进厂不进城”的就地转移模式和“离土又离乡、进厂又进城”的异地转移模式的争论。关于两种劳动力转移方式的比较或争论可以有多种维度和多种视角，本书则从劳动力转移对农村居民收入增长、收入分配、消费和投资等家庭支出水平的影响的角度来进行考察，试图为中国农村劳动力转移路径选择问题提供一种经验证据。

本书包括以下几个部分。第一章介绍了本书的研究背景与写作动机。第二章简要回顾了改革开放以来我国农村劳动力转移的背景、发展趋势及其对农村居民收入水平与收入构成的影响，通过对相关宏观统计数据的分析来初步获得关于农村劳动力转移及其对农村居民收入状况的影响的整体性认识。第三章对国内外有关劳动力流动的相关理论和经验研究进行回顾。第四章考察了农村住户对劳动力转移就业活动的参与情况和参与决策，利用微观住户调查数据研究处于何种收入阶层、持有何种特征的农户参与了劳动力转移以及何种类型的劳动力转移。第五章考察了农村两种转移劳动力的收入及收入差距。第六章分别利用分解分析法和收入模拟法来研究劳动力转移及其两种不同的转移方式对农村居民收入增长、收入分配及减除贫困的影响，并对两种劳动力转移方式的不同影响进行比较分析。第七章研究劳动力转移对农户消费、投资等家庭支出水平的影响。

第八章对全书的研究进行了总结，揭示出其中的政策含义，并指出了本书的研究缺陷与改进的方向。

本书研究任务的完成，首先要感谢我的导师李实教授多年来的言传身教和悉心指导，感谢中国社会科学院经济研究所赵人伟研究员、张曙光研究员、中国人民大学岳希明教授、北京师范大学赖德胜教授、国家统计局盛来运高级统计师对本研究提出了很好的修改建议，北京师范大学罗楚亮副教授、中国社会科学院经济研究所邓曲恒副研究员对本研究提供了有益的帮助。本研究的完成，还要感谢中国社会科学院经济研究所收入分配课题组所提供的技术支持，通用汽车（中国）有限公司和中国发展研究基金会为本研究提供了资助。最后，还要感谢知识产权出版社赵军编辑及其同事们的努力工作，他们的关心支持和高效率的工作使本书得以顺利出版。我衷心地感谢以上机构和个人对本研究所提供的帮助和支持。由于本人的研究能力所限，本研究难免存在疏漏和错误之处，作者本人对于此类问题承担全部责任，也希望读者能够给予批评指正，使得我们对于相关问题的研究能够进一步深化和完善，从而获得更为满意的研究成果。

杜 鑫

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摘 要

由于特殊的城乡分割制度和农村集体土地制度，中国的农村劳动力转移主要呈现出了就地转移和异地转移两种不同的转移方式。利用中国社会科学院经济研究所收入分配课题组 2002 年全国农村住户调查数据，本书研究了劳动力转移及两种不同的转移方式对农村居民经济福利的影响，并对两种不同的劳动力转移方式的不同影响效果进行比较分析，据此提出了推进农村劳动力转移特别是异地转移以解决中国“三农”问题的政策建议。

本书简要回顾了改革开放以来农村劳动力转移的经济背景和政策环境的变化历程，考察了改革开放之后农村劳动力转移的规模及发展趋势和与此相对应的农村居民收入的增长、构成及变化趋势。先后实施的农村经济体制改革和城市经济体制改革使得农村劳动力转移成为可能，适应于经济形势变化的需要，政府也逐步放松了对农村劳动力流动的限制政策，从而促使我国农村劳动力转移规模不断扩大，特别是进入 21 世纪以来，农村劳动力的产业转移呈现了加快的势头。随着我国农村劳动力转移进程的不断推进，农村居民收入水平及构成比例均发生了显著变化，工资性收入的增长速度要高于家庭经营纯收入的增长速度，尤其是近年来，工资性收入的增长已经成为了农村居

民收入增长的主要来源。而农村劳动力的就地转移劳动收入和异地转移（外出从业）劳动收入一直都是工资性收入的主要构成部分，工资性收入的快速增长主要是由于这两种转移就业收入的快速增长造成的。

本书考察了我国农村劳动力与农村住户对劳动力转移就业活动的参与情况。根据 2002 年全国农村住户调查数据，我国各收入阶层的农户对劳动力转移活动的参与率都是比较高的，并且转移就业参与率随着初始收入水平的提高而不断提高，从最低 10% 收入组的大约 60% 上升到最高 10% 收入组的 78%。其中，主要是就地转移参与率随收入水平上升而提高的趋势比较明显，而异地转移参与率在各收入阶层之间的变化相对较小。关于农户对劳动力转移就业参与决策的经济计量分析表明，除了最高收入阶层的少数农户外，绝大多数农户的转移就业参与概率随着初始收入的提高而增加，劳动力人数、土地、生产性固定资产、社会资本、地理交通等因素都对农户对劳动力转移就业的参与概率产生了显著影响。

本书考察了农村两种转移劳动力——就地转移劳动力和异地转移劳动力——收入与收入分配状况。国家统计局 2005 年全国 1% 人口抽样调查数据显示，异地转移劳动力的月平均收入比就地转移劳动力高出约 25.6%，但就地转移劳动力内部的收入差距要大于异地转移劳动力内部的收入差距，前者的基尼系数为 0.3622，后者的基尼系数为 0.2878。

本书关于劳动力转移对农村居民收入水平、收入分配及贫困的影响的研究表明，劳动力转移活动使得农村居民中各收入阶层的人均可支配收入都有所增加，全体农村居民人均可支配

收入从不发生劳动力转移时的 2540 元增加到了 3260 元,收入差距有所缩小,基尼系数从 0.4076 降低为 0.3816,农村居民的贫困发生率和贫困深度均得以降低。因此,从总体上说,劳动力转移活动改善了农村居民的经济福利状况。进一步的研究则表明,虽然就地转移和异地转移这两种劳动力转移方式都改善了农村居民的经济福利状况,但其对农村居民经济福利的改善方式或程度是不同的。就地转移对提高整个家庭乃至全体农村居民平均收入水平的贡献较大,但对农村居民收入差距的影响基本上是中性的,对提高低收入阶层收入和农村地区减贫的作用也相对较弱。异地转移对提高整个家庭及全体农村居民平均收入水平的贡献较小,却显著地缩小了农村居民的收入差距,对农村地区减贫的作用也相对较强,从而对农村地区的低收入贫困阶层产生了更为有利的影响。另外,与其他研究相类似,本书的研究也发现,虽然异地转移劳动力相比就地转移劳动力能够获得更高的个人工资性收入和更高的个人总收入,但异地转移活动对提高整个家庭收入的贡献却低于就地转移活动,其中的主要原因就在于就地转移劳动力能够较多地兼营家庭农业生产,机会成本较低,而异地转移劳动力在兼营家庭农业生产方面处于不利地位,机会成本较高,同时也要承担较高的外出流动成本。

本书关于劳动力转移对农村住户家庭支出水平的影响的研究发现,中国农村劳动力的转移——主要是其中的就地转移——有利于提高农户的人均生活消费和人均居住支出等消费性支出水平,但对人均教育支出和人均生产性固定资产购置支出等投资性支出水平并没有产生显著影响。两种劳动力转移方

式相比较，就地转移对提高农户消费性支出水平产生了显著的正向影响，但异地转移活动却对农户提高消费性支出水平无显著影响。这或许说明了中国现存的发展环境和政策条件阻碍了农村居民将其转移就业所得收入用于在农村地区增加生产性投资和扩大经营规模，同时，由于城乡分割制度的存在，使得中国农村家庭将异地转移所得收入仅看做暂时性的收入而非持久性的收入，异地转移及其所得收入对农村家庭消费的影响非常小。

本书的研究发现为中国通过劳动力转移的途径来解决“三农”问题提供了较强的经验依据。加快现存城乡分割制度和农村集体土地制度的改革步伐，进一步完善农村地区的市场经济体系，大力推进劳动力转移进程，应成为当前我国解决“三农”问题的重要选择。而在劳动力转移的路径选择问题上，虽然就地转移的重要性不容忽视，但基于本书的研究结果，异地转移应当成为中国农村劳动力转移的较优选择。

关键词：劳动力转移 就地转移 异地转移 经济福利
中国农村

Abstract

Because of special urban-rural dividing system and rural collective land system, there have been two kinds of agricultural labor transfer in rural China, i. e. local transfer and migration. Utilizing the 2002 national rural household survey conducted by the Income Distribution Project Group of the Institute of Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Science, the impacts of Chinese rural labor transfer on the economic welfare of rural residents have been studied and the different impacts of two kinds of rural labor transfer on the economic welfare of rural residents have been comparatively analyzed in the book. According to the results of the study in the book, some policy proposals to speed up rural labor transfer, especially migration, to solve China's *sannong problems* (agricultural, rural and peasants problems) are provided.

The economic background and the changing governmental policy of rural labor transfer after China's reform and opening up has been reviewed in the book. The size and the developing trends of rural labor transfer has been explored, and the corresponding growth, components of rural residents' income and its

changing trends has been explored. Rural economic reform and urban economic reform had been executed in turn, and too keep up with the changing economic situation, the government has loosened regulations and policy restricting rural labor mobility, which has brought about the increasing size of rural labor transfer, especially the quickening pace of rural labor transferred from agriculture to other industries in the 21st century. As rural labor transfer is processing, the income level and composition of rural residents have changed significantly, and the wage income has been growing faster than the household producing income. The wage income has become the major element causing the income growth of rural residents in recent years. The income from local non-farm employment and migrating employment is the major part of the wage income, and the rapid growth of the latter is caused by the rapid growth of the former.

The descriptive statistics of the 2002 national rural household survey data has shown that the participation rate of labor transfer of rural households in each economic class is considerably high, and the participation rate of labor transfer of rural households increases as their initial income increases from about 60% of the lowest 10% income class to about 78% of the highest 10% income class. The participation rate of local transfer of rural households increases remarkably as their initial income increases, but the changes of participation rate of migration among each income class are very small. The econometric analysis of

participating decision about labor transfer of rural households has shown that the participation probability of nearly all rural households increases as their initial income increases except the very few rural households of the highest income class, and the rural households' laborers, land, productive fixed asset, social capital, the location site and traffic condition have influenced the participation probability of rural households.

The income level and income distribution of two kinds of rural transferred laborers respectively engaged in local non-farm employment and migrating employment has been examined in the book. Using the national 1% population sample investigation data in 2005, the study finds that migrant laborers have earned much more than local non-farm laborers by 25.6%, but the income differentials within local non-farm laborers is larger than within migrant laborers because the Gini coefficient of local non-farm laborers is 0.3622 and the Gini coefficient of migrant laborers is 0.2878.

The study about the impacts of rural labor transfer on the income level, the income distribution and poverty has shown that through labor transfer rural residents in each economic class have gained an increase in per capita disposable income from 2,540 yuan when no labor transfer to 3,260 yuan, a reduction in income inequality with the Gini coefficient decreasing from 0.4706 to 0.3816, and poverty alleviation with reduced poverty head-count ratio and poverty gap ratio. Consequently, rural la-

bor transfer as a whole has bettered the economic welfare of rural residents. Further study has indicated that although both of two kinds of rural labor transfer-local transfer and migration-have bettered the economic welfare of rural residents, the ways and the extent in which two kinds of labor transfer have bettered the economic welfare of rural residents are different. Compared with migration, local labor transfer contributes more to the average income of the families of locally transferred laborers and all the rural residents, but produces neutral impact on the income distribution of rural residents, and is less helpful to increase the income level of the poor rural residents in the lower income class and alleviate poverty in rural areas. Migration contributes less to the average income of the families of migrant laborers and all the rural residents, but helps to reduce the income differential among rural residents, and generates stronger impacts on poverty alleviation in rural areas, so it is more beneficial to the poor rural residents in the lower income class. Additionally, with similarity to other studies, the study in the thesis also finds that although migrant laborers can receive higher personal wage income or even higher personal earnings than locally transferred laborers, but labor migration contributes less to the families which migrant laborers belong to than local transfer does, the main cause of which is that locally transferred laborers can spare more time in the household agricultural production and local transfer has lower opportunity costs, whereas migrant laborers inconven-

iently engage in household agricultural production part-time so that migration has higher opportunity costs plus additional out-flow costs.

The study about the impacts of rural labor transfer on household expenditures has found that Chinese rural labor transfer, mainly rural local transfer, helps to enhance consumptive expenditures such as per capita living consumption, per capita housing expense of rural households, but has no statistically significant impact on investment expenditures such as per capita education expense, per capita purchasing expense for productive fixed asset. Compared with each other, local transfer has statistically significant impact on household consumptive expenditures, whereas migration has no statistically significant impact on it. The study result probably shows that the present developing circumstances and policy factors has probably hindered the rural residents from investing their income earned by non-farm employment in productive assets and expanding production scale in rural areas. As the same time, rural households think that migrating earnings are not pomanent but temporary because of the current urban-rural dividing system, which causes that migrating employment and its earnings have few effects on rural households' consumption.

The study in the book provides substantial empirical evidence for thoroughly solving China's *sannong problems* by means of labor transfer. Accelerating the reform of the existing urban-

rural dividing system and rural collective land system and further improving the market system in rural areas to speed up rural labor transfer are important measures for solving China's *sannong problems*. On the issue about the way of rural labor transfer, according to the results of the study in the book, migrating employment should be a priority in spite of the importance of local non-farm employment.

Key words: Labor Transfer Local Non-farm Employment
Migration Economic Welfare Rural China

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