

企业员工在职培训机制设计

博弈论方法

田 盈 蒲勇健 著 •

教育部博士学科点专项基金资助项目

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田盈博士简介

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员工在职培训是人力资本形成重要方式之一。员工在职培训分为一般性在职培训和特殊性在职培训。在完全竞争劳动力市场上,一般性在职培训的收益完全由员工获得,因此,员工必须承担所有的培训成本;特殊性在职培训则相反,培训收益完全由企业获得,那么企业就会承担所有的培训成本。但是,为什么现实生活中企业仍然对员工进行一般性在职培训?这也正是当前在职培训理论研究的热点之一。另外的一个热点则是在职培训中的比较制度分析,集中讨论不同国家的相关政策对在职培训的影响。现存理论文献虽然已认识到不对称信息对员工在职培训的重要影响作用,却忽略了对它的深入分析,停留在描述层面上的理论探讨限制了这些文献解决在职培训实际问题的能力。本书以不对称信息下,企业与员工在培训过程中形成的委托——代理关系作为出发点,旨在解决在职培训过程中所面临的一些难题,围绕着这一目标,许多有意义的结论被获得。

首先,在第1章对全书的写作做一个概览。包括研究背景、学术意义、研究的基本思路与研究的主要内容,以及相关研究理论方法的评述等。

本书第一部分对企业员工在职培训的理论进行了较为全面的回顾与评述。在第2章,介绍了加里·贝克尔所奠定的员工在职培训研究的理论基础——完全竞争劳动力市场下的企业员工在职培训模型;第3章,对不完全竞争市场下,员工在职培训的成本与收益进行了分析。得出了不完全竞争劳动力市场下一般性在职培训的最优投资水平;第4章,分析了原培训企业与外部企业之间存在的信息不对称对员工一般性在职培训投资水平的影响。研

究表明,在信息不对称情况下,企业会愿意承担员工—般性在职 培训的部分成本,并且承担的比例随着信息不对称程度的增加而 增加。

本书第二部分从企业与员工之间的博弈关系这一角度出发, 研究了在不对称信息情况下,企业员工一般性在职培训的行为机 制,其中,包括技能凭证对员工一般性在职培训的影响以及一般 性在职培训的信号传递模型、逆向选择模型与信息甄别模型。第 5章,首先假定了培训的收益不仅仅由企业单方面的投资决定, 也由员工在培训中的努力程度决定。在此基础上,就技能凭证对 员工一般性在职培训的影响进行了分析:在第6章中,首先分析 了一般性在职培训可能作为有关传递企业好坏的信号的原因,并 构造了基于信号传递的企业员工一般性在职培训模型。对模型进 行了分析,得出了分离均衡存在的必要条件,以及在分离均衡中, 企业应该选择的最优的员工一般性在职培训投资水平;第7章. 首先对不完全信息下,一般性在职培训可能产生的逆向选择问题 进行了分析。然后,建立不完全信息下企业一般性在职培训的信 息甄别模型,给出了企业将高素质员工与低素质员工分离的充分。 必要条件。

本书第三部分则对企业员工特殊性在职培训中所存在的"囚 徒困境"与"道德风险"等问题进行了研究。第8章,对特殊性在职 培训中所出现的"囚徒困境"进行了分析,并构造了一个解决此间。 题的无限期重复博弈模型:第9章,重点研究了特殊性在职培训 模型中的道德风险问题,设计了两种解决此问题的激励方式—— 采用"晋升或辞退"(up-or-out)方式以及采用让员工完全拥有剩

摘要

余索取权的激励方式;第 10 章,建立了多任务委托——代理关系 下在职培训博弈模型,对初始技能水平对员工在在职培训中的努力程度进行了分析。研究表明,员工在在职培训中的努力程度与 初始技能水平正相关。

本书的创新之处在于:

第一,给出了一个企业对员工进行一般性在职培训的新的解释——员工在职培训的信号传递功能。分析了一般性在职培训可能作为有关传递企业好坏的信号的原因,并构造了基于信号传递的企业员工一般性在职培训模型。对模型进行了分析,得出了分离均衡存在的必要条件,以及在分离均衡中,企业应该选择的最优的员工一般性在职培训投资水平。

第二,对不完全信息下,一般性在职培训可能产生的逆向选择问题进行了分析;建立了不完全信息下企业一般性在职培训的信息甄别模型,给出了企业将高素质员工与低素质员工分离的充分必要条件。

第三,分析了员工特殊性在职培训中有可能出现的两种"双 边道德风险"——企业隐藏行动的道德风险与企业隐藏信息的道 德风险。然后,分别对解决这两种道德风险的机制进行了研究。研 究表明,如果企业能够采取一种激励性的报酬机制,能够有效地 克服企业隐藏行动的道德风险。

第四,研究了多任务委托——代理关系下员工特殊性在职培训的行为机制。此时,员工不但要进行在职培训,同时也要进行自己的当前工作。如果企业与员工只进行单期博弈,员工将不会在培训中付出努力。如果企业能够与员工保持长久的合作关系,企

业与员工进行多期重复博弈,为了谋求更大的未来收益,员工将 有可能会在培训中付出努力。同时,研究还表明,在一定条件下, 员工在在职培训中的努力程度与员工初始技术水平正相关。

On-the-job training of employees is one of the most important modes to form the human capital, containing two types of training: the general on-the-job training and the specific on-the-job training. Under the labour market of complete competition, commonly, in terms of the training cost, the employees are supposed to take on it because they entirely obtain the return of the general on-the-job training; whereas, all the cost of the specific on-the-job training would be accepted by an enterprise because of the return of such training. However, there is a wonder about why in reality an enterprise has still taken the mode of the general on-the-job training for the employees. This is one hot focus for the present theoretical study of on-the-job training of employees. While the comparison of the institution analysis on the on-the-job training of employees has become another hot focus, mainly discussing about the impact of the relative polices in different countries on the on-the-job training of employees. After sorting out the theoretical documents, we have found that although more and more experts have recognised the significance of the asymmetric information on the employees, their exploitation of this field remains merely on the descriptive level and its limitation has displayed in the practice of on-the-job training. Hence, this thesis, based on the asymmetric information and the principal-agent relation between an enterprise and its employees in the course of on-the-ob training, is to provide a further study for solving the problems in the course of the on-the-job training of employees. Centred on the goal, many constructive

conclusions have been drawn.

This thesis is composed of the following chapters.

Chapter One is a brief introduction to the thesis, including the relative background information, the academic significance, the basic thought and the content of the thesis, and the comments of the relative methods of the theoretical research.

Chapter Two & Chapter Three respectively devote to the analysis of the cost and the return of on-the-job training of employees under the labour market of complete or incomplete competition to display the optimal investment level of the general on-the-job training of employees under the labour market of incomplete competition.

Chapter Four involves the discussion of the influence from the asymmetric information between the interior enterprise and exterior enterprise on the investment level of the general on-the-job training of employees. The research has shown that under the condition of asymmetric information an enterprise would be willing to undertake part cost of the general on-the-job training of employees, furthermore, the proportion accepted by the enterprise increases with the degree of the asymmetric information.

Chapter Five analyses the effect of the skill licence on the general on-the-job training, on the condition that the return of the training is decided by both the enterprise's investment and the employees' efforts.

Chapter Six deals with the possibilities of the general on-the-job

摘要>

Chapter Seven first studies the problem of the adverse selection in the course of the general on-the-job training owing to the incomplete information; then, an information screening model has been built up to stand out the sufficient and the necessary condition of the separation for the employees with high or low qualities.

Chapter Eight analyses the phenomenon of the Prisoner Dilemma in the course of specific on-the-job training of employees, and an infinite repeated game model has been given for solving the problem.

Chapter Nine pays attention to the problem of the moral hazard in the course of specific on-the-job training of employees, and two fashions have been brought about as the incentive: the way of Up-orout and the way of making the employees have the residuary asset ownership.

Chapter Ten treats with the feasibilities of Ratchet Wheel Effect in the dynamic game model of the on-the-job training of employees, and gives out the solution to the problem.

The innovation of this paper lies in:

First, provide the new explanation that an enterprise carries on general on-the-job training to the employee-Signal transmission function of employee's on-the-job training. The reason has been analysed that general on-the-job training may be regarded as the signal of transmitting enterprise's quality, and the enterprise's general on-the-job training models basis on the signal transfer has been constructed. Through analysing the mode, the necessary condition of separate equilibrium and in which the optimal investment level of the general on-the-job training an enterprise should choose.

Second, the problem of the adverse selection in the course of the general on-the-job training owing to the incomplete information has been studied, then, an information screening model has been built up to stand out the sufficient and the necessary condition of the separation for the employees with high or low qualities.

Third, the problem of the moral hazard in the course of specific on-the-job training of employees has been studied. and two fashions have been brought about as the incentive: the way of Up-or-out and the way of making the employees have the residuary asset ownership.

Fourth, the On-the-job training mechanisms based on multitask principal-agent relation has been studied. At this moment, the employee will not only carry on on-the-job training, should carry on one's own work at present at the same time. If enterprise and the employee only play an single period game, the employee will not make hard in training. If enterprises can keep the cooperation for a long time with the employee, enterprise and the staff play game repeatedly, in order to seek larger future profits, the staff will make hard in training

probably. Meanwhile, studying still indicates, under certain condition, employee's diligent degree and staff's initial engineering level positive correlation in on-the-job trainin.

Key Words: on -the -job training, asymmetric information, games, mechanism design,moral hazard, signal transfer

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