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加 旭恒,1953年11月生于山东临沂。1985年于山东大学(研究生)毕业,同年于厦门大学获经济学硕士学位,1993年于南开大学获经济学博士学位。现为山东大学经济学院教授,消费与发展研究所所长。

近年来,臧旭恒致力于宏观经济、消费经济和产业经济等领域中一些重大理论课题和现实问题的研究,在《经济研究》、《经济科学》、《经济理论与经济管理》、《南开经济研究》等报刊上发表学术论文数十篇,出版学术专著三部(合作)。本书为作者的第一部个人学术专著。

力 了全面地、系统地反映当代经济学的全 貌及其进程,总结与挖掘当代经济学已有的 和潜在的成果,展示当代经济学新的发展方 向,我们决定出版"当代经济学系列丛书"。

的最新发展。

本丛书致力于推动中国经济学的现代化和国际标准化,力图在一个不太长的时期内,从研究范围、研究内容、研究方法、分析技术等方面逐步完成中国经济学从传统向现代的转轨。我们渴望经济学家们支持我们的追求,向这套丛书提供高质量的标准经济学著作,进而为提高中国经济学的水平,使之立足于世界经济学之林而共同努力。

我们和经济学家一起瞻望着中国经济学 的未来。

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## **Analysis on Chinese Consumption Function**

The subject of this book is consumption function in China, that is, the relationship between household income and its consumption. This book revises several principal hypotheses of consumption function and puts forward hypotheses and models of Chinese consumption function according to the social and economic institution and really available data in China.

Considering consumer behavior to be a point of departure for studying consumption function, the author, first of all, proposes a frame of studying consumer behavior in a neoclassical paradigm, and compares differences in the supposal of consumer behavior among consumption function hypotheses within the frame. Then he analyses external environments faced by Chinese consumers and the factors that have effect on consumer behavior. From this analysis, the author sums up external environment supposal of consumer behavior and internal supposal on the part of the consumer according to

Chinese situations, and compares them with those in the neoclassical paradigm and main theories of consumption function. Finally, the author advances hypotheses on consumer behavior in China. The main conclusion of this book is that the consumer in China before 1978 was bound, nearsighted and rather 'primitive'with short-term behavior. The pre-1978 Chinese consumer, in short, was quite similar to the Keynesian consumer, with much less freedom of choice, though in 1952 - 1978, passive factors played the primary role in consumer behavior. Positive factors were limited by government control of consumption fund, strict rationing and shortage. This book defines such consumer behavior as passive and short-term. On the other hand, the behavior of the consumer in China since 1978 has changed with the change in external environment of consumption. The consumer is being transformed into the neoclassical type from the primitive type in keynes's description. Their forward-looking behavior has been formed. At the same time, imitative and competitive behavior among consumers becomes stronger. This book identifies the post-1978, consumer behavior as imitative and competitive, transitionally forward-looking.

Based on the research into consumer behavior, this book comes up with hypotheses and models of consumption function in China. There are four hypotheses considered: 1, the simpler consumption function of Keynes can explain the circumstances in China before 1978; 2, those consumption functions within the neoclassical paradigm, which include mainly Friedman' permanent income hypothesis and Modigliani's life cycle hypothesis, can not explain the circumstances in China before 1978; 3, consumption function in 2 can explain the situations in China after 1978; and 4, complicated consumption functions, such as that of rational expectation, are hardly applicable in China. Models of urban Chinese household consumption are

1952-1978: C=f(y,z,r); 1978-1991: C=f(y,a,u).

(C is consumption, y is income, z is shortage, r

is rationing, a is residual asset, u is subsidy given by the state.) Models of rural household consumption are

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1952-1978: C=f(y,rp);
1978-1991: C=f(y,a).
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(rp is relative price of industrial products and agricultural products.)

According to these hypotheses and models, this book draws some important conclusions using a lot of temporally serial and cross—sector data on income, consumption, savings, consumption subsidy, and assets and so on. Major ones among them are that

- 1. current consumption of urban and rural households depended mainly on their current income during 1952—1978;
- 2. hypotheses of consumption function within the neoclassical paradigm became growingly applicable to Chinese conditions during 1978—1991;
- 3. rational expectation hypotheses are not applicable to Chinese conditions as was proven by examining Hall's model of "random walk";

- 4. average propensity to consumption of urban and rural households was nearly a constant with no considerable fluctuations 1952 - 1978, while a marked decline was registered in the period of 1978-1991, along with a downward tendency in marginal propensity to consumption and income elasticity of consumption. The declining tendency in average propensity to consumption in rural households was not so obvious as that of urban households, although the decline was appreciably steep when compared with that in 1952 - 1978. The declining tendency indicates that: a) the relationship between current consumption and current income is becoming weak; and b) residual savings out of income are increasing;
- 5. previous consumption has a 'stabling effect' on current consumption;
- 6. 'the demonstrative effect' among urban and rural households has grown stronger with the expanding gap in income distribution since 1978. This effect is stronger in rural areas than in cities.

消费函数问题过去所以尚未引起经济学界的广泛重视,我认为最主要的原因是过去的环境所使然,中国过去的低收入政策,使得除了即期消费之外,几乎所剩无几,因此收入与消费的关系并未构成什么问题。但是随着改革的深化和国民经济加快增长,国民的个

人收入也随之迅速增加,个人收入与消费水平的关系也正日益引起社会的关注。从这个意义上讲,研究消费函数问题多少带有一点超前性,但他更多地具有为即将到来的研究热点起着理论准备的作用。

作者在本书中采用的方法主要是计量经济学的方法,利用线性回归模型分析法等的方法来验证各种假说和模型,对于这些名称发言权,但是我认为在经济学领域中仅后限规范的分析是我是远济学的,因此,如能有分析地借鉴西方经济我们。所以的一些运用数学手段的分析方法,来弥补我以查对不足,无疑是非常必要的。所以在还有研究的不足,无疑是非常必要的。所以试试和关键的,仍至引起一些评论和异议的话,那对这个领域的研究来说,也是非常有益的。

谷书堂 1994年2月5日于南开大学



## 导言

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研究消费函数的意义

- 一、总需求决定上的主要因素
- 一位经济学家在回溯凯恩斯以后消费函数理论和实证研

究的发展时,感慨地写道:"很少有经济学领域像总量消费函 数那样进行了这样广博的研究。"①的确,自从凯恩斯在《就业 利息和货币通论》(以下简称《通论》)中首创消费函数理论② 以后,消费函数成为经济学家们经久不衰的关注和研究的 一个专门领域,研究文献浩如烟海。固然,这部分是由于 在标帜着经济理论的"凯恩斯革命"的凯氏《通论》中,凯氏把 消费函数置于其理论体系的核心地位(汉森把它叫作"凯恩斯 分析的核心",加德纳·阿克利称它为"凯恩斯理论结构中的 主要部分","它构成凯恩斯理论体系的核心"③。),"它鼓舞人 们进行广泛的、不断的努力,来说明、推敲并用统计来衡量收 入与消费之间的关系的性质与稳定性。""此后,一些杰出的 经济学家,如诺贝尔经济学奖折桂者西蒙•库兹涅茨、托宾、 弗里德曼、摩迪里安尼染指消费函数,并取得不同凡响的研究 成果。其中,摩迪里安尼主要因其在消费函数研究上的突 出贡献,戴上诺贝尔经济学奖桂冠。这些显然使消费函数理论 大放异彩。

然而,对某一特定经济理论研究领域或特定现实经济问题经久不衰的、广泛的兴趣,无疑有着更深刻得多的社会经济背景。虽然凯恩斯在《通论》中第一次充分而清晰地说明了消费和收入之间的函数关系,在此之前,其他人已经接近于提出

① George Hadjimatheou, Consumer Economics after Keynes, ST. Martin's press, New York, 1987, P. vii.

② 参见凯恩斯:《就业利息和货币通论》第3编,商务印书馆1963年中译本。

③④ [美]加德纳·阿克利:《宏观经济理论》,上海译文出版社 1981 年中译本, 第 444-445, 240 页。

同样的思想<sup>①</sup>。艾尔弗雷德·马歇尔从长期增长的角度,明确认识到总收入和储蓄之间存在着一种关系<sup>②</sup>,另一些人从短期波动的角度提出这一思想<sup>③</sup>,"可是没有认识到它的重大关系"<sup>④</sup>。

显而易见的一个因果关系是,凯氏首创消费函数与本世纪30年代在主要资本主义国家爆发的大危机相关。大危机之前,虽然不乏有人已对古典经济学的主要支柱之一——"萨伊信条"有所置疑,但是,大危机无疑是对这个信条的最后致命一击。供给自动创造需求,使两者处于均衡状态。这个命题不能成立。需求做为经济运行机制中的主要变量之一,起码并不是始终处于被动地位。在经济思想史上,马克思较早地、系统地阐述过需求的组成部分之一——消费在社会再生产过程中的地位和作用,并从这个角度,揭示出资本主义社会再生产的周期性的重要原因之一⑤。当然,马克思是从制度和动态的高度,阐释了消费(需求)不足的制度机理,这从方法论上为后人留下宝贵遗产。凯恩斯认识到总需求状况如何对于总供给的影响,总需求由两部分,即消费需求和投资需求组成。在现代经济社会中,消费支出占社会总收入的三分之二左右,其状况

①① [美]加德纳·阿克利:《宏观经济理论》,上海译文出版社 1981 年中译本, 第 239 页。

② 庇古指出这一点。参见庇古:《就业与均衡》,麦克米伦出版公司 1952 年第 2版(修订),第 100 页。

③ 正如阿克利所指出的,克拉克在其所著《商业循环的战略性因素》一书中不 仅明确地从收入波动的角度表述了这一思想,而且非常清楚地谈到它的关系。参见同①,第 239-240 页。

⑤ 参见《马克思恩格斯全集》第46卷上册,第18-50页;第24卷第3篇。