


基于产业结构演进的 农业剩余劳动力转移与就业研究

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【摘要】

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改革开放以来，随着农村经济改革的顺利推进，农业剩余劳动力供给不断增加，乡镇企业为农业剩余劳动力在非农产业转移提供了前所未有的机遇。与此同时，随着沿海开放政策的实施，东部沿海地区外向型经济快速发展，以劳动密集、附加值较低、出口导向为特征的加工制造业对农业剩余劳动力产生了大量需求，农业剩余劳动力的跨地区转移大量增加，民工潮成为 20 世纪 90 年代以来我国经济发展过程中的一个重大经济和社会现象，农民工问题也日益成为政府、产业界和经济学界共同关注的重大现实问题和重大理论问题。特别是进入 21 世纪以来，随着农业剩余劳动力的供求关系的逐渐改变，加上新生代农民工的逐渐加入，与改革开放初期的“民工潮”相反，农业剩余劳动力已经从盲动式的空间转移进入到了主动式的产业选择阶段。农业劳动力转移与就业所带来的农民工市民化问题、城乡户籍制度改革问题、农村土地制度问题、农民工的社会保障问题、农民工的子女入学问题、留守儿童问题以及农业的基础地位问题、粮食安全问题等大量涌现，可以说，农业剩余劳动力转移与就业问题已经成为我国经济发展过程中最为重大的课题之一。

本书在回顾相关研究成果的基础上，以产业结构变动与农业剩余劳动力的转移与就业之间的关系为主线，概括分析了经济发展和产业结构演进过程中我国农业剩余劳动力转移与就业的趋势与特征，从产业结构演进与农业剩余劳动力转

移互动关系的视角,通过理论分析和实证分析,估计了我国农业剩余劳动力的数量,探讨了产业结构演进过程中影响我国农业剩余劳动力转移与就业的主要因素,以此为基础,提出了产业结构演进背景下促进农业剩余劳动力转移与就业的对策建议。

首先,本书进行了文献回顾。结果表明,国内外学者在刘易斯二元经济理论、拉尼斯—费景汉劳动力转移理论、乔根森理论和托达罗理论等经典理论的基础上进行拓展和深化,对农业剩余劳动力转移的相关问题进行了大量研究。研究表明产业结构演进同农业剩余劳动力转移之间存在着密切的互动关系,具体表现为在产业结构的不同阶段,农业剩余劳动力呈现出不同的转移路径;不同区域内的产业结构差异会影响农业剩余劳动力的区际流动和就业选择;农业剩余劳动力的转移和就业状态的不同反过来也会影响产业结构的演进等。现有的研究文献较好地阐述了产业结构演进、农业剩余劳动力转移和就业等方面的问题,为本书的进一步研究奠定了重要的理论和方法基础。

其次,本书对我国农业剩余劳动力转移与就业的变动趋势与基本特征进行了概括性的描述。分析表明,随着经济发展过程中产业结构的变动,我国农业剩余劳动力的转移经历了农村内部转移、异地转移、就地转移与异地转移相并存、劳动力在城乡之间双向流动的城乡一体化就业等几个基本阶段。进一步地,农业剩余劳动力的转移存在着在农村内部转移、城乡之间转移、不同产业间转移以及不同地区之间转移等几种类型,并表现出一些新的趋势,其特点是在今后一段时期内,传统型转移仍然是主体,而异地创业型转移、回流

创业型转移以及通过培训而实现的转移将不断增加。这是因为，无论是农村改革、城市改革还是对外开放，其结果都具体表现为产业结构的变化，从而进一步带来就业结构的变化。不同地区产业结构的差异一方面意味着经济发展水平的差距，另一方面也表现为城市化水平的差距。农村内部经济结构的调整导致了农业剩余劳动力在农村内部的就地转移，东部沿海地区的率先发展所形成的产业结构导致了农业剩余劳动力的跨地区转移，这种转移又进一步地表现为农业剩余劳动力在产业之间和城乡之间的转移。

再次，对产业结构演进背景下农业剩余劳动力转移与就业的若干基本问题进行了理论阐释。分析表明，产业结构的演进可以用“浪潮模型”来描述，需求结构、技术进步以及国家的产业政策决定了产业结构的演进，在此过程中产生了不同产业和不同地区（城乡）间的收入差距，以及劳动力在不同产业和不同地区间转移就业。由于我国农业生产总值占GDP比重一直处于下降的趋势，因此农业劳动力收入低于其他行业，农业剩余劳动力也大量向其他行业转移。近年来虽然部分地区出现了劳动力短缺，并且劳动力资源短缺状况以及劳动力质量在一定程度也会影响着产业结构演进及产业转移。但是，总体上来看我国仍处于农业剩余劳动力大量供应时期，产业结构演进及产业布局对农业剩余劳动力转移和就业的影响起着主导作用。

第四，本书实证分析了产业结构演进与农业剩余劳动力转移与就业的关系。分析表明，以第一产业产值份额占国内生产总值比重持续下降为特征的产业结构演进引起了农业劳动力的相对剩余。农业剩余劳动力转出农业的程度以及转入

何种产业及何种地区都和产业结构变动以及产业地理分布有关。通过实证分析可以得出几个初步结论：①农业剩余劳动力转出农业的程度取决于农业和非农业收入的比较。以如果不转移所能获得的人均农业产出所代表的“推力”因素，以本地区 and 全国非农产业劳均产值所代表的“拉力”因素以及以劳动力平均教育程度所代表的摆脱转移障碍、抓住非农就业机会的“自身”因素都对农业剩余劳动力转出农业有显著影响。本地区 and 全国非农产业发展对农业剩余劳动力转出农业的影响体现了产业结构转变的作用；本地区非农产业发展对本地区农业剩余劳动力转出农业的作用大于全国非农产业发展带来的影响，并且后者的影响统计上不显著，这暗示着非农就业市场的地域性。以消除农业剩余劳动力跨地区转移、就业障碍和相关迁移成本政策将有利于全国统一劳动力市场的形成，这些政策中的重要一项就是发展教育，提供农业剩余劳动力的受教育程度。②农业剩余劳动力转入的产业选择方面，整体产业结构的演进促进了整体就业结构的演进，农业剩余劳动力作为全国劳动力的一部分，他们并没有完全被排除在非农行业之外，他们也参与了就业演进的进程。其中批发零售贸易和餐饮业以及建筑业是农业剩余劳动力大量进入的行业。③农业剩余劳动力的地域选择方面，非农产值大的地区相应的非农就业机会也多，吸引的人口和劳动力数量也多。而农业剩余劳动力多的地区他们转出而不是转入人口和劳动力。

最后，基于上述分析，本书提出了产业结构演进背景下促进农业剩余劳动力转移与就业的对策方案。主要包括：促进产业结构调整，拓展农业剩余劳动力转移与就业的空间；

引导产业区际转移，促进农业剩余劳动力的近距离转移与就业；大力发展乡镇企业和县域经济，积极推进城市化进程；加强人力资本投资，提高农业剩余劳动力整体素质等。

关键词：产业结构演进；农业剩余劳动力；转移与就业；实证分析

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early time of the reform and opening-up. Agricultural labor transfer and employment brings the problem of townspeople, urban and rural household registration system reform, the rural land system, peasant workers' social security, peasant workers' children entering the school, left-behind children and the foundation status of agriculture, food security issues, and so on. Therefore agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment has become the most important project in the progress of China's economic development.

Based on the review of relevant research achievements, taking the relationship between the change of industrial structure and agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment as the main line, summary analysis of the trends and characteristics of agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment in economic development and industrial structure evolution process is made in the paper. From the perspective of interactive relationship between industrial structure evolution and agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment, theoretical analysis and empirical analysis are used to estimate the number of Chinese agricultural surplus labor, and to probe into the main factors influencing agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment in industrial structure evolution, based on which, countermeasures of promoting agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment under the industrial structure evolution background are put forward.

First of all, the paper makes a literature review. Results are that the domestic and overseas scholars has been

expanding and deepening those classical theories as Lewis dual economic theory, Ranis-Fei labor transfer theory, Jorgenson theory and Todaro theory to make a large amount of research of agricultural surplus labor transfer. Research shows that there is close interaction between the industrial structure evolution and agricultural surplus labor transfer, appearing as in different stages of industrial structure, agricultural surplus labor transfer presents different paths; the differences of industrial structure in different regions can influence the interregional flow and employment choice of agricultural surplus labor; the status of rural surplus labor transfer and employment in turn can affect industrial structure evolution and so on. The existing research literature expounds the issues of industrial structure evolution, agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment etc, which is an important theory and method base for the further research in the paper.

Secondly, synoptically description of the change trend and basic features of agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment is made in the paper, which shows that with the industrial structure evolution in economic development process, the transfer of rural surplus labor come through such basic stages as rural internal transfer, transfer to another region, on-site transfer and urban-rural integration employment. And the characteristic of agricultural surplus labor transfer for a period of time is that the traditional transfer is still play the leading role, and backflow transfer, en-

entrepreneurial transfer and training transfer will continue to increase. The reason is that whatever the rural reform, urban reform or opening up is, the results of which are appearing as industrial structure evolution, thus further bringing employment structure changes. The differences of industrial structure in different regions on one hand means the gap of economic development, on the other hand shows the gap of urbanization. The adjustment of rural internal economic structure led to rural internal on-site transfer of the rural surplus labor, the industrial structure formed in the leading development of the eastern coastal area led to interregional transfer of the rural surplus labor, further appearing as agricultural surplus labor transferring in different industries and between urban and rural areas.

Thirdly, theoretical interpretations of agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment problems under the background of the industrial structure evolution are made in the paper. Analysis shows that “tide model” can be used to describe the industrial structure evolution, industrial structure evolution depends on demand structure, technological progress and the country’s industrial policy, the income gap and labor transfer and employment in different industries and different areas appears in this process. China’s proportion of total rural output value in GDP has been falling, so the incomes of agricultural labor are less than other industries, abundant agriculture surplus labor are transferring to other industries. In recent years, the phenomenon of labor short-

age appeared in some regions and labor shortage and quality would in certain degree affect the industrial structure evolution and industrial transfer. But the overall agricultural surplus labor is still in the period of large supply, industrial structure evolution and industry layout played a dominant role in influencing the agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment.

Fourthly, empirical analysis of the relationship between industrial structure evolution and agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment is made in the paper. The results are that industrial structure evolution with the proportion of rural output in GDP is declining caused the relative surplus agricultural labor. Agricultural surplus labor, to what extent, transfers to which industry and area relates to the change of industrial structure, and industrial distribution. Some preliminary conclusions can be drawn out through empirical analysis: ① The degree on which agricultural surplus labor transfer outside the agriculture depends on comparison between agricultural and non-agricultural income. Regional and national non-agricultural development influencing agriculture surplus labor to transfer outside reflects the influence of agriculture industry structure evolution; the farmer's influence is bigger than the latter's, and the latter's influence was not statistically significant, which suggests the regional feature of non-agriculture employment market. The policy in order to eliminate the obstacle agricultural surplus labor inter-regional transfer and employment and relevant migration

cost will be conducive to the unified market of national labor, in which developing education to improve educational degree is an important one. ②On the choice of the industry into which agricultural surplus labor transfer, the industrial structure evolution promote the employment structure evolution, the rural surplus labor force as the part of national labor are not completely excluded from non-agricultural industries, they also participated in the employment evolution, for example, wholesale and retail trade and catering and construction attracted lots of agricultural surplus labor. ③On the choice of the region into which agricultural surplus labor force transfer, the region with large non-agricultural output value has more non-agricultural employment opportunity, attracting more population and the labor. However, the region with more agricultural surplus labor transfers out the population and the labor.

Finally, based on the above analysis, the paper puts forward the countermeasures promoting agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment under the background of industrial structure evolution, mainly including: promoting industrial restructure, to expand the space of agricultural surplus labor transfer and employment; guiding industrial inter-regional transfer to advance close transfer and employment of rural surplus labor; vigorously developing township enterprises and county economy, to promote the urbanization process; strengthening human capital investment to improve the overall quality of agricultural surplus labor, etc.

Key Words: the evolution of industrial structure; agricultural surplus labor; transfer and employment; empirical analysis

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Abstract

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