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博士学位论文

当前中国居民消费不足原因研究

Research of Current China
Residents Consumption Insufficiency Reasons

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论文提要

消费不足问题是目前我国宏观经济运行中所面临的一个主要问题,研究我国消费需求不足尤其是居民消费不足的原因,对我国经济的长期发展以及结构转型至关重要。

马克思经济学认为,生产与消费是具有同一性的,而分配则是包含于生产过程本身,并且决定生产的结构。既然交换只是由生产决定的分配一方和消费一方之间的媒介要素,而消费本身又表现为生产的一个要素,交换当然也就做为生产的要素包含在生产之内。目前,虽然对消费不足的研究已经从不同角度展开,但尚未发现基于马克思经济学的思想对此问题进行系统研究,有鉴于此,本文基于马克思经济学的生产、消费理论,结合现代经济学的研究方法,主要从经济体生产模式的角度研究我国消费不足问题的特殊性,揭示引致我国消费不足问题的主要原因与基本理论逻辑。

第一章:导言,综述现有对消费的研究理论以及研究文献,确立文章的研究思路以及研究方向。

第二章,由于经济体消费的问题直接联系到经济体的发展模式、生产模式, 因此本章分析了我国经济发展模式的特殊性,试图明确我国经济发展模式的主要 特征。

第三章,主要基于分配环节研究收入分布状况对居民消费需求不足的影响效果,以及探讨引致收入分布状况不合理的根本原因。由于目前国内对收入结构,注重于对处于不同收入结构的人群的消费行为进行研究,并未清楚的给出处于不同收入阶层内个体数目的差异对总体消费水平的影响,也即并未给出消费者的收入分布的差异对经济体总体消费水平的影响。另一方面,国内对不同收入结构群体消费行为差异的研究,虽然是基于不同消费者属性特征的研究,但是对这种属性特征的研究,仅仅局限于对不同属性特征消费者行为的研究,并未涉及到由单个消费个体加总为总消费的问题,实际上,并未涉及到所谓的代表性消费者所存在的消费加总问题,因此,区别于代表性消费模型在对总消费解释方面所存在的缺陷,基于消费者异质性角度对总消费水平进行解释的研究并未出现,这正是国外研究者所强调的,而本国研究所欠缺的主要方面。有鉴于此,本文第三章主要

从理论角度探讨收入分布状况对我国居民消费需求的影响,解释了我国居民消费需求增长低于收入增长率的主要原因,以及收入分配差距对我国居民消费需求的影响效果。

第四章,主要基于交换环节研究垄断竞争市场结构对居民消费不足的影响效果,以及垄断势力的增强或减弱对我国经济结构以及经济增长的影响效果。虽然国内大部分学者对中国国内市场的地方保护和市场分割的变化趋势判断存在明显分歧,但一致认为目前,中国国内市场仍存在明显的地方保护和市场分割,行政性垄断问题普遍存在。行政性垄断势力的存在直接或间接地造成了经济性垄断的广泛存在,经济性垄断的存在一定程度上会对地区经济的发展、收入分配等产生众多不利影响。目前,国内对经济性垄断的研究多集中于微观层面,如考虑行业垄断下的定价原则、以及对垄断国有企业的规制研究等,研究的方法多为定性分析;而基于我国经济微观层面所具有的垄断特征,进而研究垄断势力的增强或减弱对我国消费不足的影响以及经济增长以及经济结构影响的文献尚未发现。因此,本文第四章主要基于垄断竞争市场结构,研究垄断势力的增强或减弱对我国消费不足以及经济结构、经济增长等方面的影响效果。

第五章,主要基于生产环节,通过将固定资本折旧率内生化,借助新古典经济分析框架研究我国目前资本存量过剩条件下,经济结构所表现的特殊性以及其对居民消费不足的影响效果。固定资本的折旧率的大小直接影响到经济增长的速度以及经济的波动同时也影响着经济体固定资本折旧率的大小。将固定资本的折旧率视为外生给定,一定程度上无疑可以简化对宏观经济的分析,有助于把握问题的本质,但是,同时在所有情况下,均简单的将固定资本的折旧率视为外生给定,也就忽略掉了固定资本折旧率的内生变化对宏观经济变量的影响效果,进而造成对宏观经济问题理解与解释的偏误,尤其在经济体固定资本的内生折旧率与外在给定的折旧率存在较大差别的时候,这种不利影响将更加显著。目前,国内将对折旧率与经济增长的研究尚未发现。

第六章,考虑到中国政府主导的经济发展模式特殊性,通过具体化地方政府的目标函数,研究了在特殊的地方政府目标函数下,经济体出现居民消费不足的基本理论逻辑。目前,国内学者在研究中国现实问题时,所采用的地方政府目标函数假设过于理论化,与中国地方政府的实际目标函数相差甚远。有鉴于此,结

合以往理论研究以及我国现实情况,本文第六章通过具体化我国地方政府的目标函数;给出基于地方政府目标最大化与家庭最大化的宏观分析框架,进而在上述基础上讨论了地方经济波动差异,住宅土地价格与工业用地价格的变动与居民消费之间关系,同时,分析了中央政府宏观经济政策(财政政策与货币政策)对地方经济以及居民消费的影响效果。

第七章为本文结论及政策建议。

实际上,我国居民消费不足问题的特殊性不仅仅是基于上述四个原因的特殊性,更重要的是基于我国生产方式的特殊性。基于上述影响居民消费不足的四个原因或生产几个环节的特殊性,可以将我国生产方式的特征做如下归纳:第一:政府仍为地方经济发展的主要推动者,并对推动地方经济的方式具有较强的冲动;第二,经济体中的部分行业或产业仍由国有资本垄断或控制;第三,经济体基本按照资本以及劳动等要素进行收入分配。由此,可以认为,我国消费不足的特殊性的根本原因即在于此。因此,本文认为,试图改善我国居民消费不足状况,必然不是一朝一夕就可以完成的,居民消费不足问题的解决,必将伴随着我国生产方式特殊性的逐渐转换。

关键词:消费不足; 政府主导; 垄断势力

Abstracts

Consumption insufficiency is a key question in China's macro-economy, the research about the insufficient consumption especially about the resident consumption insufficiency is important for China's long-term economic development and structural transformation.

Marxist economics think production and consumption is identity, and distribution is included in production process, and decided the structure of production. Since the exchange is the medium between production and consumption, while the consumption is a factor of production, exchange of course, takes as a factor of production within the production. At present, there are different analytic angels from which to study the insufficient consumption. But it has not yet found the idea based on Marxist economics. So, the paper production based on Marxist economics' consumer theory, combining with modern economics research methods, reveal the main reasons and the basic logic of the China's insufficient consumption.

Chapter I: Introduction, review of existing research on consumption theory and literature, the article established research ideas and research directions.

Chapter II, since the economy is directly linked to the consumption economy development model, production model, so this chapter analyzes the particularity of our model of economic development, seeks to identify the mode of economic development the main features.

Chapter III, based on the main part of income distribution, revels the relation between income distribution and insufficient consumption, and the root causes of the unreasonable income distribution. As the current domestic research of income structure, focusing on the different income structure of consumer behavior, clearly, there is not about the impact to consumption of the number of individual differences in the different income groups. On the other hand, the domestic research of the consumer behavior in different income groups, though based on different consumers characteristics, but the study of the features limited to characteristics of the different properties of consumer behavior research, is not related to consumption aggregation over individuals, in fact, not involve the aggregation over representation of consumer, therefore, different from the interpretation detects of the representation of consumer, the research based on consumer heterogeneity does not appear, which is emphasized by foreign researchers, and lacked in domestic research. Therefore, the following

issues remain to be further study: Considering the impact of the distribution of different income groups to consumption structure and consumption, especially the interaction between the different income groups' consumption, the above-mentioned study will help to analyze the problem of China's consumption insufficient specificity. For this reason, this third chapter mainly studied the impact on China's consumption of the income distribution, and explained the main reasons of China's consumption demand growth lower than the income growth rates, as well as the effect of the distribution of income disparity on China's consumption.

Chapter IV based on the monopolistic competition market structure, revels the relation between monopoly and insufficient consumption and China's economic structure and economic growth, there are distinct differences among the research of majority of scholars for China domestic market protectionism and market segmentation, but consistency among China's domestic market still exists an obvious local protectionism and market segmentation, administrative monopoly problems are common. The existence of administrative monopoly, either directly or indirectly led to the widespread presence of economic monopolies. The existence of economic monopolies will have numerous adverse effects on regional economic development. At present, the research on domestic monopoly of the economy is concentrated on the micro level, such as the consideration under the trade monopoly pricing principle, as well as a monopoly state-owned enterprises regulation, research methods are mostly qualitative analysis; while based on the micro level possessed monopoly characteristics, the study about the impact of enhance or diminish the monopoly power to China's economic growth and the economic structure has not yet found in literature. Therefore, this fourth chapter is mainly based on the monopolistic competition market structure to study the impact of enhancing or detracting monopoly power on economic growth and economic structure.

Chapter V, based on production processes, under the endogenous depreciation rate of fixed capital, using the neo-classical economic framework, studies the special nature of the economic structure as well as the relationship between the consumption, investment and economic growth and macroeconomic variables, the depreciation rate of fixed capital, impact the size of economic growth and the quality of economic growth, while economic growth rate and economic fluctuations also affect the depreciation rate of fixed capital directly. No doubt, Given the depreciation rate of fixed capital can simplify the macroeconomic analysis, but the depreciation rate of fixed capital is always viewed as exogenously given, so macro-analysis also ignore the

impact of the depreciation rate of fixed capital to the endogenous changes in macroeconomic variables, which is leading the problem of macroeconomic understanding and interpretation bias. Particularly when there is a big difference between the endogenous depreciation rate of fixed capital and the exogenous depreciation rate of fixed capital, such adverse effects will be more significant. At present, the research of the depreciation rate and economic growth has yet to be discovered.

Chapter VI, taking into account the Chinese government-led model of economic development, through the special objective function of local government, revels the logic of insufficient consumption. At present, the domestic scholars in the study of Chinese problems, the objective function of local government is too theoretical, and far from the actual objective function. In view of this, combined with the previous theoretical studies and the reality, the sixth chapter through specific objective function of China local governments; give the macro-analytical framework which maximized the objective of family and local governments, and then discuss the local economic fluctuations, the relationship between residential land prices, industrial land prices and household consumption, and analysis the central government macroeconomic policy (fiscal policy and monetary policy)'s impact on the local economy and household consumption.

Chapter VII is the conclusions of this paper. In fact, the specificity of consumption insufficient is not only based on the particularity of the above four reasons, more importantly, is based on the particularity of our production mode. So our production mode can be summarized as follow: First: The Government remains a key driver of local economic development; second, the economy's industry is still monopolized by state-owned capital; third, economies income is distributed by capital and labor. So this is the root causes of consumption insufficient. Therefore, this article believes that trying to change our country's consumption insufficient, certainly not be accomplished in a short time; the solution of the problem is bound to the particularity of China's production mode gradual conversion.

Keywords: Insufficient consumption; Government-dominated; Monopoly power

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