

付表6 東北三省MPL/SL比較

単位：元、%

	吉林省			遼寧省			黒龍江省		
	APL	MPL	MPL/SL	APL	MPL	MPL/SL	APL	MPL	MPL/SL
1985	4.107.2	945.5	73.5	3.334.5	767.6	56.0	3.829.1	881.5	83.9
1986	4.179.1	962.0	75.0	3.688.9	849.2	62.6	4.429.4	1,019.7	82.8
1987	4.473.1	1,029.7	76.1	3.970.2	914.0	66.7	4.324.2	995.4	83.1
1988	4.208.3	968.8	66.4	4.281.4	985.6	74.7	4.277.9	984.8	75.1
1989	3.246.1	747.2	54.1	4.013.6	923.9	69.1	3.639.2	837.7	73.4
1990	4.311.4	992.5	71.0	4.539.9	1,045.1	71.8	4.995.0	1,149.8	85.4
1991	4.254.1	979.3	64.7	4.586.5	1,055.8	69.7	4.613.4	1,062.0	82.1
1992	4.200.4	966.9	63.2	4.880.0	1,123.4	69.0	5.061.8	1,165.2	74.3
1993	4.664.0	1,073.7	70.4	5.506.0	1,267.5	80.8	5.030.3	1,158.0	77.6
1994	5.146.8	1,184.8	82.3	5.734.5	1,320.1	82.2	5.539.9	1,275.3	90.4
1995	5.389.9	1,240.8	76.0	5.967.3	1,373.7	81.2	5.811.8	1,337.9	85.3
1996	6.389.0	1,470.7	72.4	6.594.5	1,518.1	78.7	6.536.1	1,504.6	83.8
1997	6.494.3	1,495.0	70.4	6.732.9	1,549.9	74.2	6.668.8	1,535.2	78.9
1998	7.438.0	1,712.2	76.1	7.398.3	1,703.1	72.1	4.649.9	1,070.4	53.0
1999	7.460.0	1,717.3	78.2	7.851.9	1,807.5	73.6	4.900.5	1,128.1	49.6
2000	6.824.1	1,570.9	77.7	7.344.6	1,690.7	71.8	4.767.9	1,097.6	51.1
2001	7.120.0	1,639.0	73.7	7.821.6	1,800.5	71.3	5.090.4	1,171.8	54.7
2002	7.549.1	1,737.8	74.1	8.345.9	1,921.2	70.8	5.437.4	1,251.7	56.2
2003	7.928.9	1,825.2	75.0	8.903.7	2,049.6	68.9	5.432.0	1,250.5	56.0
2004	9.002.1	2,072.3	77.5	9.333.7	2,148.6	77.1	6.211.3	1,429.8	56.0
2005	9.850.0	2,267.5	78.0	10.058.2	2,315.4	76.2	6.817.8	1,569.5	60.8
2006	10.275.0	2,365.3	75.3	10.779.8	2,481.5	76.7	7.380.9	1,699.1	60.3
2007	10.408.9	2,396.1	76.3	11.378.4	2,619.3	77.5	7.757.9	1,785.9	63.9
2008	11.409.7	2,626.5	75.9	12.181.2	2,804.1	76.7	8.644.1	1,989.9	66.6
2009	11.629.6	2,677.1	75.4	12.673.6	2,917.5	78.7	9.027.9	2,078.2	65.3
2010	12.089.7	2,783.0	68.3	13.232.6	3,046.2	77.3	9.380.0	2,159.3	60.5

付表7 東北三省の過剰労働力 単位：万人

	吉林省			遼寧省			黒龍江省		
	労働力	均衡労働力	過剰労働力	労働力	均衡労働力	過剰労働力	労働力	均衡労働力	過剰労働力
1985	421.9	310.1	111.8	634.3	355.0	279.3	531.5	445.9	85.6
1986	432.5	324.4	108.1	640.4	401.1	239.3	541.6	448.3	93.3
1987	465.8	354.6	111.2	630.7	420.6	210.1	529.8	440.5	89.3
1988	511.6	339.6	172.0	625.1	466.9	158.2	522.9	392.5	130.4
1989	549.0	297.1	251.9	638.2	441.3	196.9	550.5	404.0	146.5
1990	564.8	401.1	163.7	646.0	464.1	181.9	568.7	485.5	83.2
1991	572.4	370.6	201.8	666.3	464.1	202.2	565.8	464.5	101.3
1992	590.2	373.0	217.2	652.6	450.2	202.4	545.5	405.1	140.4
1993	572.5	402.9	169.6	640.3	517.1	123.2	572.6	444.3	128.3
1994	570.7	469.6	101.1	627.7	515.9	111.8	557.5	504.0	53.5
1995	572.1	434.8	137.3	632.7	514.0	118.7	567.5	483.9	83.6
1996	562.3	407.2	155.1	644.7	507.6	137.1	559.3	468.6	90.7
1997	551.0	387.6	163.4	639.7	474.5	165.2	582.0	459.0	123.0
1998	545.1	414.8	130.3	657.9	474.3	183.6	826.5	438.4	388.1
1999	551.1	431.2	119.9	651.5	479.4	172.1	807.9	400.9	407.0
2000	584.3	453.8	130.5	685.4	491.9	193.5	803.7	410.7	393.0
2001	585.8	431.6	154.2	686.7	489.9	196.8	804.6	439.8	364.8
2002	587.3	435.1	152.2	697.6	493.8	203.8	807.6	453.9	353.7
2003	592.2	444.1	148.1	700.8	483.1	217.7	827.7	463.2	364.5
2004	563.3	436.3	127.0	721.2	555.7	165.5	812.1	454.5	357.6
2005	565.8	441.2	124.6	722.1	550.5	171.6	804.4	489.3	315.1
2006	565.2	425.3	139.9	716.2	549.5	166.7	806.1	486.2	319.9
2007	564.6	430.6	134.0	705.7	546.6	159.1	798.7	510.0	288.7
2008	564.0	427.8	136.2	700.7	537.5	163.2	775.6	516.3	259.3
2009	568.8	428.7	140.1	694.4	546.7	147.7	781.0	510.3	270.7
2010	567.4	387.6	179.8	703.6	543.5	160.1	798.6	482.9	315.7

The Rural Labor Market and Surplus Labor of Northeastern China

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Summary

There has been intense discussion on the Lewisian turning point for the Chinese economy in recent years. In this paper we carried out examination regarding the Lewisian turning point in the regions, focusing on the labor market in northeastern China. In the analysis of the changes in the persons employed in primary and secondary industries and the urban unemployment rate, phenomena that should appear close to the Lewisian turning point were not confirmed. Although the real urban and rural earnings both had an upward trend, the disparity between urban and rural wages had not shrunk.

In this paper we first estimated the rural production function using panel data for the three provinces of the Northeast. Next, utilizing the elasticity of labor obtained here, we estimated the rural marginal productivity, undertook a comparison with the subsistence level, and lastly estimated the surplus labor capacity for the three provinces of the Northeast. According to the results of the empirical analysis, in the three provinces of the Northeast the rural marginal productivity was lower than the subsistence level, the surplus labor capacity existed in large measure and had not exceeded the Lewisian turning point. For Liaoning Province alone, however, movement approaching the Lewisian turning point could be confirmed.

[Translated by ERINA]