

# 改革开放四十年居民消费结构的统计分析

## 摘要

自改革开放以来，国民经济发展迅猛，由我国居民的收入和消费水平的改善和提高，可以明显看出我国人民的生活质量水平有了大幅度提高。从 1978 年改革开放来，我国的经济体制随着国情的不断的革新和发展，随之发生着变化的还有我国的居民消费结构。

本文先对在 1978 年至 2017 年间的我国居民的可支配收入和人均消费支出做了一个整体情况的探讨，通过平稳性检验、协整检验、格兰杰因果检验并建立了误差修正模型进行了协整分析，证实了在可支配收入和人均消费支出两者间存在着长期的均衡状态，且可支配收入的变动必然导致人均消费支出的变动，当短期出现非均衡状态时，可以通过误差修正项来修正。从中可以发现，居民收入是引起消费结构变化的重要因素。

本文还基于ELES模型，从边际消费倾向和需求收入弹性的角度，将我国居民的消费支出分为八项，并进行了具体分析。从分析中可以得出有哪些因素影响了居民的消费支出，并进一步探讨居民消费结构变化的具体情况。并从中得出，在 1978 年至 2017 年间，中国居民的消费结构不断升级，其中，食品支出仍占较大比重，但教育文化娱乐以及交通通信支出的比重也在不断增加。

**关键词：**消费结构；协整处理；误差修正模型；ELES 模型；

## Abstract

Since the reform and opening up, the national economy has developed rapidly. The improvement and improvement of the income and consumption level of our residents can clearly show that the quality of life of our people has greatly improved. Since the reform and opening up in 1978, with the continuous innovation and development of China's economic system, there have been changes in the consumption structure of our residents. Firstly, this paper discusses the overall situation of disposable income and per capita consumption expenditure of Chinese residents from 1978 to 2017. Through stationarity test, co-integration test, Granger causality test and error correction model, the co-integration analysis proves that there is a long-term equilibrium between disposable income and per capita consumption expenditure, and disposable income exists. The change of per capita consumption expenditure will inevitably lead to the change of per capita consumption expenditure. When there is a short-term non-equilibrium state, it can be corrected by the error correction term. It can be found that the income of residents is an important factor that causes the change of consumption structure.

Based on the ELES model, from the perspective of marginal propensity to consume and elasticity of demand income, this paper divides the consumption expenditure of Chinese residents into eight items and makes a concrete analysis. From the analysis, we can find out what factors affect the residents' consumption expenditure, and further explore the specific situation of the changes in the residents' consumption structure. From 1978 to 2017, the consumption structure of Chinese residents has been upgrading. Among them, food expenditure still accounts for a large proportion, but the proportion of education, culture, entertainment and transportation and communications expenditure is also increasing.

**Key words:** consumption structure; co-integration processing; error correction model; ELES model;

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