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## Research on Dynamic Efficiency in China's Service Industries Investment

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**Abstract:** Dynamic efficiency of investment has been a central topic in economic growth theory. However, related studies have focused on the macro economic level, on the grounds that the dynamic efficiency of investment is related with golden rule of capital stock and dynamic general equilibrium. In empirical researches on dynamic efficiency of investment, we should be concerned about whether investment can bring about net cash flow or dynamic efficiency, and whether the criteria dynamic efficiency can be applied to various industries. By use of input-output table of China's available data and AMSZ criteria, we carried out an empirical test on dynamic efficiency of China's service industries. Empirical results show that investment in China's service industries is lack of dynamic inefficiency. In order to overcome this problem, we must improve capital allocation, promote urbanization process, break monopoly and institutional barriers in service industries, improve income distribution, boost service consumption and encourage service outsourcing.

**Key words:** service industries investment; dynamic efficiency; empirical research; AMSZ criteria

### 观点选萃

## 论美国社会价值观变迁对劳资关系与劳动报酬的影响

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上海财经大学马克思主义研究院博士研究生胡靖春认为,劳资双方对待工作、对待财富、对待责任的价值观在很大程度上影响着劳资关系与劳动报酬。两百多年来,美国社会对待工作、财富和责任的价值观大致经历了自由资本主义时期、管制资本主义时期和新自由主义资本主义时期。相应地,劳资关系模式经历了自由资本主义劳资关系模式、管制资本主义劳资关系模式和新自由主义劳资关系模式三个阶段。在自由主义劳资关系模式下,劳动收入份额很低,收入差距日益扩大;在管制资本主义阶段,劳动报酬份额逐渐上升,收入差距相对较小;在新自由主义资本主义时期,劳动报酬份额再次下降,收入差距再次扩大。新自由主义的价值观不利于劳资关系稳定和劳动报酬的改善,美国社会的价值观和劳资关系模式需要转型。

(王姣娜 摘编)