

21 世纪初期中国人口就业状况及其变化

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摘要：就业是最基本的民生。2000 年、2010 年和 2020 年全国人口普查数据显示：就业人口规模巨大且先增后减，从 2014 年峰值 7.6 亿人减至 2020 年 7.5 亿人。一般在业比例从 2000 年 75.3% 持续降至 2020 年 58.2%，主因乡村在业比例大幅下降，尤其是乡村青年。31 个地区在业比例均下降，黑龙江、天津和西藏已跌至 50% 以下。就业人口平均受教育年限从 2010 年 9.0 年增至 2020 年 10.4 年，大学专科及以上比例增至 22.8%，其在业比例在增加。2010-2020 年 10 年间人口就业状况变化最为剧烈：男多女少愈加突出，由青年多于中年变为中年多于青年，新进就业人口不能抵消即将退出就业人口。以乡村为主变为以城镇为主，与此相关的是，农林牧渔业及其职业从业人口明显减少，行业和职业向多元发展。人口就业状况的巨大变化会对社会、经济、文化产生深远而重要的影响。

关键词：就业 劳动年龄人口 职业 行业 全国人口普查

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Employment situation and its changes among the Chinese population in the early 21st century

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ABSTRACT

Employment is the most fundamental aspect of people's livelihood. Data from the national population censuses in 2000, 2010, and 2020 show that the scale of the employed population was enormous, with an initial increase followed by a decrease, dropping from a peak of 760 million people in 2014 to 750 million people in 2020. The overall employment rate declined continuously from 75.3% in 2000 to 58.2% in 2020, mainly due to a significant decrease in the rural employment rate, especially among rural youth. The employment rate decreased in all 31 regions, with Heilongjiang, Tianjin, and Xizang dropping to below 50%. The average years of education for the employed population increased from 9.0 years in 2010 to 10.4 years in 2020, with the proportion of individuals with a junior college degree or above rising to 22.8%, leading to an increase in the employment rate among this group. The most significant changes in employment occurred from 2010 to 2020: the number of males exceeds that of females, shifting from more young people employed than middle-aged people to more middle-aged people employed than young people, and the newly employed population could not offset those exiting the workforce. Rural areas transitioned to urban dominance, accompanied by a noticeable decrease in the number of people