

DOI:10. 3969/j. issn. 1674-8131. 2021. 06. 005

有恒产者的恒心：农民工住房状况与就业稳定性研究

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摘要:采用中国流动人口动态监测数据与地级市数据合并,探索了住房状况对农民工就业稳定性的影响及其机制。首先,基准模型和工具变量模型估计结果均表明:在打工所在城市有住房的农民工,其就业稳定性更高。其次,通过对可能的中介效应和调节效应的观察发现:住房产权通过房奴效应和锁定效应提高了农民工的就业稳定性;房价上涨会提升有房农民工的就业稳定性。最后,根据住房类型、就业身份和代际差异进行的异质性探讨发现:自有住房产权农民工的就业稳定性最高,租住政府公租房和单位住房者的就业稳定性高于租住私人住房者,而居住临时住所者的就业稳定性最低;住房产权对雇主型农民工就业稳定性的影响大于雇员型农民工,对中老年代农民工就业稳定性的影响大于新生代农民工。

关键词:农民工;就业稳定性;住房产权;房奴效应;锁定效应

中图分类号:F240 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1674-8131(2021)06-0067-14

一、引言

“ ” “ ”
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(Mortensen,2011)^[1]。 ,。

* 收稿日期:2021-01-14;修回日期:2021-02-28

基金项目: (17CJY018);

(1655002)

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、,2013; ,2013; ,2016)^{[3][11-13]}; (,2011; (2019) , “ ” , (,2011)^[14]。 , (,2013; ,2014; ,2017; ,2020)^{[2][15-17]}。 (Oswald,1996; Coulson et al,2009; Dujardin et al,2009; ,2013)^[18-21], (Modestino et al,2013; Foote,2016)^[22-23], “ ”, “ ”, : ? , : “ ”(Davies et al,2011; ,2013)^[24-25]。 , “ ”(Munch et al, 2008; Modestino et al,2013; Foote,2016)^{[26][22-23]}。 : 1: , 1a: ; 1b: 。 (Poterba,2000; ,2009)^[27-28]。 ,

，（）、
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，（=1）、
、（=1）、
；
GDP、（pm2.5）、
1。

表1 主要变量说明及描述性统计

		62 912	1. 317 8	0. 806 3	0	3. 663 6
	()=1, =0	62 912	0. 202 3	0. 401 7	0	1
	=1, =0	62 912	0. 569 7	0. 495 1	0	1
		62 912	34. 274 7	9. 532 5	15	60
		62 912	1 265. 62	700. 046 3	225	3 600
	=1, =0	62 912	0. 913 0	0. 281 9	0	1
	=1, =0	62 912	0. 038 4	0. 192 2	0	1
0	=1, =0	62 912	0. 756 2	0. 429 4	0	1
	=1, =0	62 912	0. 857 9	0. 349 1	0	1
		62 912	10. 156 5	3. 131 3	0	19
		62 912	112. 959 6	64. 633 9	0	361
	,ln()	62 912	8. 132 1	0. 806 1	0	11. 512 9
	,ln()	62 912	8. 680 4	0. 556 5	3. 912 0	12. 206 1
		62 912	2. 005 5	1. 249 5	0	9
0	=1, =0	62 912	0. 526 9	0. 499 3	0	1
	,ln()	62 912	11. 269 5	0. 236 6	10. 563 9	11. 813 0
	, pm2. 5 (μg/m ³)	62 912	44. 723 3	14. 479 3	14	116
GDP	,ln(GDP)	62 912	17. 370 3	1. 404 7	12. 764 34	19. 540 2
	,%	62 912	6. 394 3	5. 161 0	-10. 97	36. 06

4. 住房类型与就业稳定性统计描述

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表2 住房类型与就业稳定性

	<3 (%)	≥3 (%)	
	0.3916	0.6084	12726
	0.5205	0.4795	36133
	0.5602	0.4398	11978
	0.5489	0.4511	2075
	0.5029	0.4971	62912

四、实证研究:住房对农民工就业稳定性的影响

1. 基准模型估计

OLS, 3。 (1), 1%。 ; 1。 ; 50、16, “U”; ; 。

表3 基准模型估计结果:住房产权对就业稳定性的影响

0.1323***(0.0084)		-0.0008***(0.0002)
0.1483***(0.0061)		0.0900***(0.0053)
0.0906***(0.0025)		-0.0380***(0.0077)
-0.0009***(0.00003)		0.0121***(0.0032)
0.0493***(0.0111)		0.0857***(0.0070)
0.0809***(0.0151)		-0.0583(0.0371)
0.0408***(0.0094)		0.0001(0.0005)
-0.0238***(0.0093)	GDP	0.0044(0.0052)
0.0254***(0.0044)		-0.0023**(0.0010)
62912		

***、**、* 1%、5% 10% 0;

2. 工具变量估计

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，
，
12
；
39
1978
5 (1)
①，
5 (2019) [6]，
5 (2)
5
(3) (4)

表 5 稳健性检验

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1.0751 ***(0.1179)	0.0620 ***(0.0212)	0.1698 ***(0.0102)	0.1871 ***(0.0108)
	62 889	52 897	62 912	62 912
Wald	1 477.51 ***(0.000 0)	14 126.31 ***(0.000 0)	19 871.81 ***(0.000 0)	17 393.05 ***(0.000 0)
：***、**、*	1%、5%、10%		0；	

五、传导机制：房奴效应、锁定效应和财富效应

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、
：

$$\ln Y_i = ch_i + \gamma X_i + \chi C_i + \eta D_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (2)$$

$$M_i = ah_i + \gamma X_i + \chi C_i + \eta D_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (3)$$

$$\ln Y_i = c' h_i + bM_i + \gamma X_i + \chi C_i + \eta D_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (4)$$
 ， M_i ，
 ，(3) (4) a b (1)

①

1. 房奴效应

①, , , (2)-(4)
6 (1)-(3) , , , 1a
Sobel ,
23.55% ,

2. 锁定效应

3 1, 0
6 (4)-(6) , , 1b
9.55% ,

表6 中介效应检验:房奴效应和锁定效应

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	0.117 2 ***	0.978 5 ***	0.089 6 ***	0.137 8 ***	0.081 9 ***	0.124 7 ***
	(0.010 7)	(0.010 4)	(0.011 8)	(0.007 8)	(0.004 4)	(0.007 8)
			0.028 2 ***			
			(0.004 9)			
						0.160 7 ***
						(0.007 0)
F	496.06 ***	1 760.32 ***	472.02 ***	724.23 ***	207.56 ***	719.38 ***
Sobel		0.027 6 ***(0.004 8)		0.013 2 ***(0.000 9)		
/		23.55%		9.55%		

: 5。

3. 财富效应

①

9 (1) 。 , “ ” ; , , “ ” 。

表 8 住房类型的异质性:租住私房、政府单位房和临时居所

	(1) VS	(2) VS	(3) VS
	0.045 9**(0.017 9)	0.030 0***(0.008 1)	0.001 6(0.032 6)
	38 208	48 111	11 978
F	197.4***(0.000 0)	258.75***(0.000 0)	76.24***(0.000 0)

: 5。

3. 代际差异

, , 、 、 , , 16-29 、30-45 、46-60 , “ ” “ ” “ ” 。 , “ 30 ” “ 46 ” , 16-45 30-60 , 9 (2) (3) , ; ①。

表 9 异质性:就业身份和代际差异

	(1) VS	(2) VS	(3) VS
	0.114 9***(0.008 9)	0.156 3***(0.011 0)	0.180 0***(0.024 1)
×	0.064 5***(0.022 3)		
	0.183 9***(0.013 2)		
×(<30)		-0.106 3***(0.015 5)	
×(<46)			-0.027 1 (0.026 0)

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The Perseverance of Homeowners: Research on Housing Conditions and Employment Stability of Migrant Workers

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Abstract: Using the dynamic monitoring data of China's migrant population and the data of prefecture-level cities, the impact of housing conditions on the employment stability of migrant workers and its mechanism were explored. Firstly, the results of the benchmark model and instrumental variable model show that the employment stability of migrant workers who have housing in the cities where they work is significantly higher. Secondly, by observing the possible mediating effect and moderating effect, we find that housing property rights improve the employment stability of migrant workers through the house slave effect and lock-in effect. In addition, the rise of housing prices will enhance the employment stability of migrant workers with houses. Finally, according to the heterogeneity of housing type, employment status and generational differences, it is found that the employment stability of migrant workers with self-owned housing property rights is the highest, the employment stability of those who live in public rental housing and employer's housing is higher than that of those who rent and live in private housing, and the employment stability of those who rent and live in temporary housing is the lowest. Housing property rights have a greater impact on the employment stability of employer-based migrant workers than on employee-based migrant workers, and it has a greater impact on the employment stability of middle- and old-generation migrant workers than on the new generation of migrant workers.

Key words: migrant workers; employment stability; housing property rights; housing slave effect; housing lock-in effect

CLC number: F240

Document code: A

Article ID: 1674-8131(2021)06-0067-14

(编辑:刘仁芳)