

TUDI YINSU DUI NONGHU LAODONGLI ZHUANYI DE YINGXIANG YANJIU

土地因素对农户劳动力转移的 影响研究

黄善林 张少良◎著

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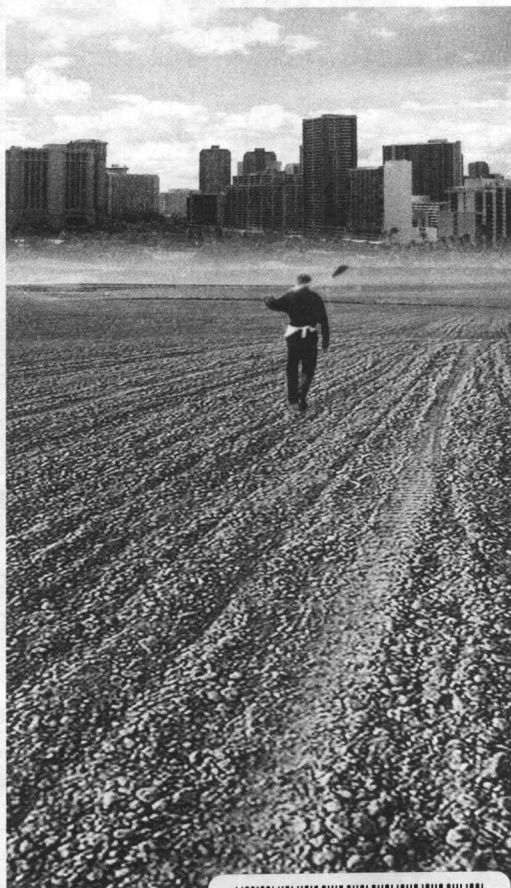
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摘 要

大量农村人口向城镇转移是当前发展中国家经济转型期较为显著的人口流动与社会经济发展现象。对正处于社会经济快速发展与经济转型期的中国来说,农村劳动力的非农就业及乡城转移为快速城镇化发展及加速工业化进程做出了巨大的贡献,也将是未来中国成功实现高水平城镇化与工业化及社会经济和谐发展目标的重要内容。然而,目前中国农村劳动力转移多表现出只转移不迁移、以个体而非农户为单位进行转移的特征,以及已转移的劳动力仍与转出地(尤其是与家乡的土地,包括耕地和宅基地)有着千丝万缕的联系,使其无法永久转移。因而,研究土地因素对农户劳动力转移的影响,辨别土地因素对农户劳动力转移决策及永久转移意愿的影响方向与程度及影响路径,从而为制定相关的制度与政策提供理论与实证依据,以消除农村劳动力转移及永久转移的障碍因素,并实现农村劳动力转移的自由抉择。这一方面可以加速中国城镇化发展,另一方面也可以促进中国农村土地的高效利用、保障国家粮食安全。

在国内外相关研究成果的基础上,本研究以安徽省含山县、湖北省洪湖市、京山县和天门市为农户调查区域,利用发放问卷和访谈两种调研方式收集基础数据,建立土地因素对农户劳动力乡城转移影响的 Logistic 模型、多元线性回归模型和结构方程模型,从样本总体及区域比较两个角度出发,剖析土地因素对农户劳动力转移决策行为及永久转移意愿的影响及其路径。得到如下结论:

(1) 土地因素对样本总体农户劳动力转移决策行为影响的实证分析表明：劳均耕地资源数量与农户劳动力转移存在倒 U 形关系；耕地细碎化程度与农户劳动力转移存在负相关关系；农户是否拥有土地承包经营合同与农户劳动力转移存在负相关关系；农户转出耕地行为与农户劳动力转移存在正相关关系。

(2) 土地因素对各县市农户劳动力转移决策行为影响的实证比较分析表明：农户耕地是否拥有承包合同对洪湖市和京山县农户劳动力转移均呈负相关关系；农户转出耕地行为对各县市农户劳动力转移具有较强的正向推动作用；农户劳均耕地面积及其平方项仅对含山县农户劳动力转移概率的影响显著，且呈 U 形关系；耕地平均地块面积仅对京山县农户劳动力转移概率影响显著且为负向；农户转入耕地行为和耕地相对贫困仅对含山县农户劳动力转移概率和转移率作用显著，且均呈现负相关关系；住房相对贫困对洪湖市农户劳动力转移概率具有负向影响，而对天门市农户劳动力转移概率及转移率均呈正向作用。

(3) 土地因素对样本总体农户劳动力永久转移意愿影响的实证分析表明：耕地基础设施条件与农户劳动力永久转移意愿呈负相关关系；土地产权稳定性与农户劳动力永久转移意愿呈负相关关系；农户对农村土地管理政策的了解程度与农户劳动力永久转移意愿呈负相关关系；农户转入耕地行为与其劳动力永久转移意愿呈负相关关系；农户所在村耕地流转市场自由程度与农户劳动力永久转移呈正相关关系。

(4) 土地因素对各县市农户劳动力永久转移意愿影响的实证比较分析表明：农户对农村土地管理政策的了解程度与各县市农户永久转移意愿均呈负相关关系；宅基地相对贫困程度对含山县和天门市农户永久转移意愿均具有正向影响。农户劳均耕地面积对含山县和天门市农户永久转移意愿具有显著的非线性影响，且

在含山县样本中表现为正向，而在天门市正好相反；耕地细碎化程度对洪湖市农户永久转移意愿的影响为正向，而对天门市呈负向作用；耕地基础设施条件对含山县农户永久转移意愿具有正向影响，而对京山县的影响则相反；耕地产权的稳定性仅对京山县农户劳动力永久转移意愿影响显著且具有正向影响；农户对耕地产权的认知仅对含山县农户劳动力永久转移意愿影响显著，且为负向影响；转入耕地行为仅对含山县农户劳动力永久转移意愿影响显著，且影响为负；农户所在村宅基地买卖自由程度仅在京山县样本中被模型接受，并对农户劳动力永久转移意愿具有正向影响。

(5) 土地因素对农户劳动力转移决策及永久转移意愿的影响路径实证研究表明：农户转出耕地行为与农户劳动力转移具有相互作用关系；农户转出及转入耕地行为是内生变量而非外生变量；与基于样本总体的农户劳动力转移决策行为 Logistic 模型实证分析结果相比，原本没有通过显著性检验的耕地基础设施条件，通过农户转出耕地行为间接地对农户劳动力转移产生显著正向影响，此外，劳均耕地面积对农户乡城转移的影响由原先的倒 U 型关系演变为线性负相关；与基于样本总体的农户劳动力永久转移意愿 Logistic 模型实证分析结果相比，原本没有通过显著性检验的劳均耕地面积及平均地块面积因素，通过农户转出耕地行为及劳动力转移行为作为中间变量间接地对农户劳动力永久转移意愿产生显著影响，且劳均耕地面积的影响方向为负，平均地块面积的影响方向为正。

关键词：土地因素；劳动力转移；劳动力永久转移意愿；农户调查

Abstract

Rural to urban migration is an inevitable population movement in the process of urbanization as well as the current transitional China. In a position of rapid economic development and transition, the non-farm employment and rural-urban migration of rural labour force in China have made significant contributions to rapid urbanization and accelerated industrialization, and they are important contents of China's future success in achieving such objectives as high levels of urbanization and industrialization and harmonious socio-economic development. However, China's rural labour mobility has only showed the following characteristics: migration rather than permanent migration, individual migration rather than household migration, and the migrants are still inextricably linked to their original living place, especially their home land (including farmland and residential base); these characteristics have made complete rural-urban migration impossible. Therefore, to study land factors' influence on rural-urban migration and identify the direction and extent and path of land factors' influence on the decision-making of rural-urban migration and willingness of permanent rural-urban migration can provide theoretical and practical supports for building relevant systems and making policies, with the aims to eliminate barriers in current and permanent rural-urban migration and achieve a free

choice in rural-urban migration. And finally it can on the one hand accelerate China's urbanization development; on the other hand promote the efficient use of rural land and protect national food security.

Based on relevant research literatures at home and abroad, this study has conducted household surveys in Hanshan County, Anhui Province; Honghu City, Jingshan County and Tianmen City, Hubei Province. Meanwhile, questionnaire survey and interview have been used for original data collection. Then, Logistic Model, Multiple Linear Regression Model and Structural Equation Model for effect and path of land factor on rural-urban migration have been built. From perspectives of the overall sample and regional comparison, the research analysed the effect and path of land factors on the decision making of rural-urban migration and willingness of permanent rural-urban migration. The conclusions are as follows:

(1) The empirical analysis on land factors' effect on the decision making of the overall sample's rural-urban migration demonstrates that: there is an inverted U-shaped relationship between farmland resources per labor and rural-urban migration; there is a negative correlation between the degree of land fragmentation and rural-urban migration; there is a negative correlation between whether the rural household has signed a land contractual management contract and rural-urban migration; and there is a positive correlation between farmland transfer out behavior of rural household and rural-urban migration.

(2) The empirical comparative analysis on land factors'

effect on the decision making of regional rural-urban migration demonstrates that: there is a negative correlation between whether the rural household has signed a land contractual management contract and rural-urban migration in Jingshan County and Honghu City; farmland transfer out behavior of rural household has a positive promoting role in rural-urban migration in all counties and cities; farmland area per labor and its square only has a significant influence on the probability of rural-urban migration in Hanshan County, and the relationship is U-shaped; farmland area per piece only has a significant negative effect on the probability of rural-urban migration in Jingshan County farmland transfer in behavior and farmland relative deprivation of rural household only have a significant influence on the probability of rural-urban migration and migration rate in Hanshan County, and the relationship is negative; housing relative deprivation only has a negative influence on Honghu City's probability of rural-urban migration, while for Tianmen City, the influence is positive.

(3) The empirical analysis on land factors' effect on the overall sample's wills for permanent rural-urban migration demonstrates that: there is a negative correlation between farmland infrastructure conditions and wills for permanent rural-urban migration; there is a negative correlation between the stability of land property rights and wills for permanent rural-urban migration; there is a negative correlation between understandings on rural land management policies of rural household and wills for permanent rural-urban migration; there is a negative correlation

between farmland transfer in behavior of rural household and wills for permanent rural-urban migration; there is a positive relationship between the degree of freedom of farmland transfer market in the village and the wills for permanent rural-urban migration.

(4) The empirical regional comparative analysis on land factors' effect on the wills for permanent rural-urban migration demonstrates that: there is a negative correlation between understandings on rural land management policies of rural household and wills for permanent rural-urban migration in each counties and cities; farmland relative deprivation has a positive influence on wills for permanent rural-urban migration in Hanshan County and Tianmen City; farmland area per labor has significant non-linear effects on wills for permanent rural-urban migration in Hanshan County and Tianmen City, and the effect for Hanshan County is positive, while the effect for Tianmen City is negative; the degree of farmland fragmentation has a negative influence on wills for permanent rural-urban migration in Honghu City, while the effect for Tianmen City is negative; farmland infrastructure conditions have a positive influence on wills for permanent rural-urban migration in Hanshan County, while the effect for Jingshan County is in opposite direction; the stability of land property rights only has a significant influence on wills for permanent rural-urban migration in Jingshan County, and the effect is positive; awareness on land rights of rural household only has a significant influence on wills for permanent rural-urban migration in Hanshan County, and the effect is negative; farmland transfer in

behavior of rural household only have a significant influence on wills for permanent rural-urban migration in Hanshan County, and the effect is negative; the degree of freedom of farmland transfer market in the village is only accepted in the model in Jingshan's sample, and the effect on wills for permanent rural-urban migration is positive.

(5) The empirical analysis on land factors' effect path of the decision making of rural-urban migration and wills for permanent rural-urban migration demonstrates that: there is a mutual interaction relationship between farmland transfer out behavior of rural household and rural-urban migration; farmland transfer in and transfer out behaviors of rural household are endogenous variables rather than exogenous variables; compared with the analysis results gained in Logistic model of rural-urban migration based on the overall sample, the farmland infrastructure conditions, which didn't pass the significance test, has an indirect significant positive influence on rural-urban migration through farmland transfer out behavior of rural household, furthermore, the influence of farmland area per labor on rural-urban migration has changed from the former inverted U-shaped relationship to negative relationship; compared with analysis results gained in Logistic model of the wills for permanent rural-urban migration based on the overall sample, the farmland area per labor and farmland area per piece, which didn't pass the significance test, have an indirect significant influences on the wills for permanent rural-urban migration through farmland transfer out behavior and rural-urban migration behavior of rural household, and the

effect of farmland area per labor is negative, while the effect of farmland area per piece is positive.

Keywords: Land factors; Rural labor rural-urban migration; Willingness of rural labor permanent rural-urban migration; Rural household survey

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1 绪 论

1.1 选题背景

大量农村人口向城镇转移是当前发展中国家经济转型期较为显著的人口流动与社会经济发展现象。对于正处于社会经济快速发展与经济转型期的中国来说,农村劳动力的非农就业及乡城转移为快速城镇化发展及加速工业化进程做出了巨大的贡献,也将是未来中国成功实现高水平城镇化与工业化及社会经济和谐发展目标的重要内容。

改革开放以来,随着各项社会及经济制度的不断改革与发展,中国人口流动从原本的禁止到逐步放开,尤其是农村土地制度改革及社会主义市场经济体系的逐步建立与发展等,使得劳动力的自由流动成为现实,农村劳动力的非农就业及向城镇转移成为中国社会经济快速发展重要组成部分和推动力。家庭联产承包责任制的建立,使得农户在农村土地所有权集体所有的前提下获得了土地经营自主权,极大地调动了农村劳动力的生产积极性,提高了农业劳动生产率及农村社会经济发展水平。1979—1984年间,中国农业产出和粮食产量年均增长速度分别为7.6%和4.9%(Brandt, Huang, Li, Rozelle, 2002),相应的,农村家庭的人均纯收入年均增长11%,而城镇居民人均可支配收入年均增长为8.7%(Zhu, Li, 2007)。然而,由于农村土地家庭联产承包责任制强调集体土地在农户间的平均分配(按家庭人口数或人口结构),使得单个农户的土地经营规模较小且地块分散,且由于农村家庭人口数及人口结构不断变化而引起的土地重新调

整,削弱了农户土地经营权的产权安全性,从而挫伤了农民对农业及农村土地长期投资的积极性(Benjamin, Brandt, 2002; Dong, 1996; Krusekopf, 2002; Li, Rozelle, Brandt, 1998; Liu, Carter, Yao, 1998)。结果,农业产出及粮食产量增长率不断下降,1985—1994年间粮食产量年均增长率仅为0.9%(Brandt, Huang, Li, Rozelle, 2002)。在农村土地资源有限及人口不断增长的情况下,加上农村土地改革触发的农业劳动生产率提高与发展,涌现大量农村富余劳动力,使得农户在完成规定的农业生产任务的同时能够进行家庭劳动力在农业与非农业之间的自主配置。此外,由于农产品价格政策、农业生产资料价格的不断增长及重工轻农与重城镇轻农村的发展战略,导致农业生产的比较利益低下,农民的农业生产及土地长期投资积极性受挫。

与此同时,农村乡镇企业及民营经济的迅速发展,城镇国有企业改革,限制人口流动的各项制度与政策不断改革及社会主义市场经济的快速发展,使得原本禁锢于土地之上的农村劳动力得以解放,并可以自由选择参与农业生产与非农就业及就地非农就业与乡城转移非农就业。至此,大量农村劳动力的本地非农就业、区域转移及乡城转移就业成为中国社会经济发展不可或缺的部分。农村劳动力的非农就业及乡城转移对国家的经济发展及城镇化、工业化进程有着深刻的影响。1982—2005年,中国流动人口数量由657万人增至14735万人,23年间增加了21倍;流动人口占全国总人口的比例由0.64%增至11.28%,增长了近17倍;2000—2005年间,6920万人由农村转移到城镇,占该期间全国流动人口的49%,而1985—1990年间的乡城人口流动数量为1670万人(国务院全国1%人口抽样调查领导小组办公室、国家统计局人口和就业统计司,2007;李薇,2008;Li, 2004)。此外,根据第二次全国农业普查数据,截至2006年年底,农村外出劳动力数量为13181万人(国家统计局网站,2008),其中80%以上的农村外出劳动力在城镇就业(王冉,