



大国经济丛书 主编 欧阳晓

新兴大国的区域经济协调发展

基于中国地方政府和市场双重竞争的视角

罗富政 著

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总 序

经济学发展历史表明,经济理论的重要程度往往取决于被解释现象的重要程度。中国的崛起被称为“东亚奇迹”,“金砖国家”的崛起已成为“世界奇迹”,这说明大国经济现象的重要程度是毋庸置疑的。如果将典型的大国经济发展现实和经验的研究提升为普遍性的理论体系和知识体系,那么,中国经济学就有可能掌握国际话语权。

一般地说,掌握国际话语权应该具备三个条件:一是研究的对象具有典型意义,被解释的现象不仅对某个国家的发展具有重要意义,而且对世界的发展具有重要意义;二是取得的成果具有创新价值,在学术上有重要发现,乃至创造出新的科学理论和知识体系;三是交流的手段具有国际性,研究方法符合国际规范,可以在世界范围交流和传播。

在大国经济研究领域,第一个条件是已经给定的,因为大国经济发展具有世界意义。关键是要在第二个条件和第三个条件上下功夫。要通过创造性的思维和研究,深刻把握大国经济的特征和发展规律,构建大国经济的理论体系和知识体系,追求深层次的学术创新和理论突破;要使用国际化的交流手段,运用规范的研究方法和逻辑思维开展研究,从中国与世界关系的角度来看待大国经济问题,并向世界传播大国经济理论和知识体系,从而使大国经济理论具有世界意义和国际影响力。

我们将联合全国的专家学者,致力于探索超大规模国家经济发展的特征和规律,进而构建大国经济理论体系和知识体系。格致出版社以深邃的目光发现了这个团队的未来前景,组织出版这套《大国经济丛书》,国家新闻出版总署将其列入

“十二五”国家重点图书出版规划,为大国经济研究提供了展示成果的平台。

我们拥有这样的梦想,并且在集聚追求梦想的力量。我们期望这个梦想成为现实,并用行动构建中国风格的经济学话语体系,为中国经济学走向世界做出积极的贡献。

歐陽曉

前 言

我国是新兴大国的典型代表,研究我国的区域协调对于探讨新兴大国的区域协调格局问题具有重要的理论和现实意义。改革开放 30 多年来,我国各区域的经济都实现了快速发展,同时,区域发展不平衡、不协调问题也日益凸显。如何推进区域协调,是党的十八大确定的新时期我国经济社会发展的一项重大战略任务。30 多年来,推动和制约我国区域发展的因素是多方面的,其中,区域间地方政府竞争和市场竞争,既是推动区域发展的重要动力,也是引致区域发展不协调的重要原因,因而如何有效地优化和协调区域之间这“双重竞争”,是实现区域持续和协调发展的一个根本性问题。在此背景下,结合我国经济转型时期的特殊时间段,本书试图从政府竞争和市场竞争视角出发分析我国区域间的经济协调问题。本书研究的主要目的在于深刻揭示地方政府竞争和市场竞争对区域协调发展的作用机理,着力提出优化区域“双重竞争”来促进我国区域协调发展的机制和对策,为新兴大国实施更为合理的区域发展战略提供理论支持和决策参考,为区域经济学和现代竞争理论的发展增添新的观点和内容。

结合对问题必要性和重要性的研究分析,本书在对政府竞争、市场竞争和区域协调进行内涵界定的基础上,分析了政府竞争、市场竞争对区域协调发展的影响路径及其区域异质性差异,并具体阐释了在对区域协调发展的影响路径上政府竞争和市场竞争的相互约束作用。之后,本书在核心—边缘模型的理论框架上,构建了一个基于家庭部门、企业部门和政府部门的区域模型,系统地模拟了政府竞争和市场竞争对区域协调发展的影响机制及其外在

约束作用。随后,为了给实证检验提供数据支撑,本书利用熵值法从区域经济联系、区域经济差距和区域经济增长差异三方面测度了我国省份之间“点对点”形式的经济协调发展水平,并分别基于财政支出结构和民间投资竞争视角对我国区域间政府竞争和市场竞争进行了测度。同时,本书运用分位数估计法以及面板单门槛模型实证分析了政府和市场视角下我国区域协调发展的影响因素,并通过面板 Granger 因果关系检验讨论了政府竞争与市场竞争之间的相互关系。其后,本书运用系统 GMM 估计方法实证检验了政府竞争和市场竞争对区域协调发展的影响路径及其区域差异和相互约束机制。最后,基于已得出的研究成果,本书提出了我国优化政府和市场竞争机制促进区域协调发展的政策建议。

适度的政府竞争有利于推动区域协调发展,而过度的政府竞争是不利于区域协调发展的。政府竞争对区域协调发展的影响路径是其正负双向效应的博弈结果。政府竞争的正向效应表现在生产性财政支出作用下区域间生产要素的结构性配置、经济发展环境优化、区域经济结构性转移、制度创新和优化等方面。政府竞争的负向效应表现为政府间过度竞争引致的产业同构、地方保护主义、恶性竞争和财政支出结构偏离等现象。在政府竞争影响区域协调发展的路径中,市场竞争的正向效应产生积极的约束作用,而其负向效应产生消极的约束作用。就其综合效应而言,目前我国区域间市场竞争机制还不能为政府竞争积极促进区域协调发展创造较为有利的条件。

市场竞争在资源配置上的正负双向效应形成了其对区域协调发展的影响路径。市场竞争对区域协调发展的短期影响效应是负向的,而其长期影响效应是正向的。市场竞争的正向效应表现在要素“返流”和“外溢”机制、要素相对价格均等化、区域间产业结构配置、区域合理分工以及区位优势充分发挥等方面。市场竞争的负向效应主要表现在区域间市场化程度差距扩大以及市场竞争机制下的市场失灵等方面。在市场竞争影响区域协调发展的路径中,政府竞争的正向效应产生积极的约束作用,而其负向效应产生消极的约束作用;就其综合效应而言,目前我国地方政府之间的竞争行为限制了市场竞争对区域协调发展的积极影响。

在市场机制缺乏效率的情况下,政府竞争对区域经济协调发展的影响更加显著,而在政府职能缺失的情况下,市场竞争对区域经济协调发展的影响更加显著。就区域比较而言,在具备市场优势的先发省份,以生产性财政支出为主要手段的政府竞争行为对区域经济协调发展的作用相对较弱,而市场竞争机制对区域经济协调发展的作用相对较强;在不具备市场优势的后发省份,以生产性财政支出为主要手段的政府竞争行为对区域经济协调发展的作用相对较强,而市场竞争机制对区域经济协调发展的作用相对较弱。

另外,本书还发现:(1)政府的主动性较强而市场的自发性较强,市场竞争是政府竞争的格兰杰原因,反之却不成立。随着市场竞争程度的不断加深,政府竞争呈现出了U型路径的走势。(2)市场化程度、要素集聚和区位优势等市场机制的优化对区域经济协调发展的影响是正向的,地方保护主义对区域经济协调发展的影响显著为负,城市化对区域经济协调发展的影响呈现出倒U型路径。(3)先发省份和后发省份的政府市场干预对区域经济协调发展的影响是有差异的。就先发省份而言,市场机制的优化削弱政府市场干预对区域经济协调发展的促进作用;就后发省份而言,市场化程度和城市化水平的提升可以削弱政府市场干预对区域对区域经济协调发展的不利影响。

针对上述研究结论,本书提出了优化政府和市场竞争机制促进区域经济协调发展的对策建议。在合理规范区域政府竞争机制方面,应当改革创新地方政府绩效考核机制扩大政府竞争的积极效应,完善和梳理法律法规体系在制度路径上推动区域经济发展,建立跨区域经济协调机构确保地方政府间互动的组织保障,在区域异质性视角下推动地方政府财政支出结构合理优化。在市场竞争促进策略方面,应当利用市场机制引导不同层次劳动要素在区域间的供需配置,以资本的市场配置为依托助推区域间经济结构转型的承接,合理利用技术外溢效应和技术后发优势促进区域经济收敛,缩小区域间市场化程度差距优化市场机制的资源配置作用。在双重竞争互动协作方面,应当构建“市场主导、政府调控”的区域经济发展模式,加强区域间政府制度供给与市场制度演进的良性互动,加深区域经济发展过程中政府政策与市场机制的动态互补,提升政府和市场竞争的正向互补效应,助推区域经济协调发展。

Abstract

China is a typical representative of the emerging countries, the study of China's regional economic coordinated development has important theoretical and practical significance for the analysis of the regional economic development pattern of the emerging powers. Since the reform and opening-up, China's regional economy has achieved rapid development. At the same time, the unbalanced and uncoordinated development of regional economy is increasingly highlighted. How to promote the coordinated development of regional economy is a major strategic task of China's economic and social development in the new period determined by China's Communist Party 18th Congress. Among the 30 years, there are many various factors promoting and restricting the development of China's regional economy, in which the local government competition and market competition, is not only an important power to promote the development of regional economy, also is the main reason that lead to regional uncoordinated development. So that how effectively to optimize and coordinate the "double competition" between areas, is a fundamental problem to achieve sustained and coordinated development of regional economy. In this background, concerning the special period of economic transition in our country, this book attempts to make analysis of coordinated development of regional economy in our country from the perspectives of the government and market competition. The main purpose of this book is to reveal the effect mechanism of local government competition and market competition on the coordinated development of regional economy, emphatically put

forward the mechanism and countermeasures optimizing area “dual competition” to promote the coordinated development of regional economy in our country, and provide theoretical support and reference for decision-making of implementing regional coordinated development in our country under the new norm, also add a new point of view for the development of regional economics and modern competition theory.

Combining with the necessity analysis and research significance, basing on the definition of government competition, market competition and regional economic coordinated development, this book theoretically make analysis of the influence path and its regional heterogeneity of the government and market competition on regional economy coordination development, and explains the mutual restraint between government competition and market competition on their impact on regional economic coordinated development. After then, on the theoretical framework of the “core-edge” model, this book build a space regional model adding in family, enterprises and government departments to systematically simulate the effect path of the government and market competition on regional economy coordination development and its external restraint. And then in order to provide data support for the empirical test, this book measure provincial “point to point” coordinated economic development level in our country, by using entropy value method from three aspects of regional economic ties, regional economic disparities and regional economic growth difference, and measure the government and market competition respectively based on the perspective of productive expenditure and non-state investment in fixed assets. At the same time, this book make empirical analysis of the influence factors of the coordinated development of regional economy in our country form perspective of government and market using quantile regression estimation method and the single threshold panel data model, and discuss the relationship between the government and the market competition through the panel Granger causality test. Then this book empirically test the effect path of government and market competition on regional economy

coordination development and its regional differences and mutual restraint mechanism using system GMM estimation method. In addition, this book discusses the local government competition's impact on regional economic coordinated development by cournot game model and empirical experience. Finally, based on the research results, this book puts forward the policy recommendations optimizing the mechanism of government and the market competition to promote the coordinated development of regional economy.

A moderate amount of government competition is beneficial to promote the coordinated development of regional economy, and excessive government competition is not conducive to the coordinated development of regional economy. The influence of government competition on the coordinated development of regional economy is the game result of both the positive and negative effects of government competition. The positive effects of government competition shows the structural configuration of production factors between regions under the action of the productive expenditure, economic development environment optimization, economic structural transfer, system innovation and optimization, etc. The negative effect of government competition shows industrial isomorphism, local protectionism, vicious competition and fiscal expenditure structure deviation caused by excessive competition between governments. On the influence path the positive effect of market competition make positively constraint function and its negative effect produce negative constraints; In terms of comprehensive effect, at present, the negative constraint effect of market competition is more significant.

The bidirectional effect formed by the resources allocation of market competition makes the influence path of market competition on regional economic coordinated development. The short-term impact of market competition on regional economic coordinated development is negative, but its long-term effect is positive. The positive effect of market competition shows production factors' "return flow" and "spillover"

mechanism, the relative price equalization of factors and reasonable configuration of regional industrial structure, regional division of labor and regional comparative advantage's fully play, etc. The negative effect of market competition shows the widening gap of regional marketization and market failure under the market competition mechanism, etc. On the influence path the positive effect of government competition make positively constraint function, and its negative effect produce negative constraints; In terms of comprehensive effect, at present, the negative constraint effect of government competition is more significant.

The effect of government competition on the coordinated development of regional economy is even more significant in the absence of the efficiency of market mechanism; the effect of market competition on the coordinated development of regional economy is even more significant in the absence of the efficiency of government function.

For the region as a comparison, in provinces having market advantage, the effect of government competition behavior with the productive expenditure as the main means on coordinated development of regional economy is relatively weak, while the role of market mechanisms for coordinated development of regional economy is relatively strong; in provinces not having market advantage, the effect of government competition behavior with the productive expenditure as the main means on coordinated development of regional economy is relatively strong, while the role of market mechanisms for coordinated development of regional economy is relatively weak.

In addition, this book also found that: ① The government's initiative is strong and the spontaneity of market is strong. The market competition is the Granger reason of government competition, on the other hand is not true. With the deepening of market competition, the government competition revealed a U-shaped path. ② The optimizing of market mechanism, such as marketization degree, the agglomeration of

factors and regional economic comparative advantage, have a positive impact on regional economic coordinated development, and the influence of local protectionism on the coordinated development of regional economy is negative, the influence of urbanization on the coordinated development of regional economy shows the inverted U. ③The effect of fiscal expenditure of starter province and late-comer province on the coordinated development of regional economy is difference. In terms of starter province, the optimization of the market mechanism weaken the government' positive intervention on the regional economic coordinated development; In terms of late-comer province the degree of marketization and urbanization level of ascension can weaken the government's negtive intervention on coordinated development of regional economy.

According to the above research conclusion, this book puts forward suggestions and countermeasures optimizing mechanism of government and market competition to promote the coordinated development of regional economy. In terms of reasonably standarding government competition mechanism, promoting innovation of local government's performance evaluation mechanism to expand the positive effects of government competition, combing system of laws and regulations to promote regional economic development on the system path, setting up economic coordinated agencies across regions to ensure the organization guarantee for interaction between local government, optimizing fiscal expenditure structure of local government under the perspective of regional heterogeneity. In terms of promoting strategy of market competition, guiding the labor factor of different levels configuration in regions according to supply and demand using market mechanism, boosting the undertake of regional economic structure transformation basing on the market allocation of capital, promoting regional economic convergence by rational utilization of technology spillover effect and technology late-comer advantages, narrowing the gap of marketization degree between regions to optimize resource allocation of market mechanism. In terms of the interactive of double competition, building "market leading, government

regulation and control” mode of regional economic development, strengthening the benign interaction between regional government system supply and the market system evolving, deepening dynamic complementary between regional government policy and market mechanism, boosting complementary effect of government and market competition to improve the regional economic coordinated development.

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