以农村居民和农村企业为研究对象
采用成本收益分析方法

运用东、中、西部三省实地调研数据
实证分析不同区域迁移主体意愿的差异

利用世界银行公开数据库
构建城镇化发展的DSR理论模型

储德平◎著

中国农村城镇化发展

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL URBANIZATION IN CHINA

内在机制与实证分析

INTERNAL MECHANISM
AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

世界知识出版社

储德平◎著

中国农村城镇化发展

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL URBANIZATION IN CHINA

内在机制与实证分析

INTERNAL MECHANISM
AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

世界知识出版社

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

中国农村城镇化发展：内在机制与实证分析 / 储德平著. —北京：世界知识出版社，2017.7

ISBN 978-7-5012-5547-4

Ⅰ.①中… Ⅱ.①储… Ⅲ.①城市化—研究—中国

Ⅳ.①F299.21

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2017）第184202号

责任编辑　龚玲琳
文字编辑　蔡楚娇
责任出版　王勇刚
责任校对　马莉娜

书　　名　中国农村城镇化发展：内在机制与实证分析

Zhongguo Nongcun Chengzhenhua Fazhan: Neizai Jizhi Yu Shizheng Fenxi

作　　者　储德平

出版发行　世界知识出版社
地址邮编　北京市东城区干面胡同51号（100010）
网　　址　www.ishizhi.cn
电　　话　010-65265923（发行）　010-85119023（邮购）
印　　刷　北京京华虎彩印刷有限公司
经　　销　新华书店
开本印张　787×1092毫米　1/16　18印张
字　　数　265千字
版次印次　2017年8月第一版　2017年8月第一次印刷
标准书号　ISBN 978-7-5012-5547-4
定　　价　46.00元

版权所有　侵权必究

前　言

在中国推进城镇化进程中，农民是重要的微观基础。农民是否愿意迁移，是城镇化进程能否高效持续推进的关键。农村企业主，同时也是特殊农民，他们是否做出搬迁企业的决策将对城镇化产生双重影响。

本书以农村居民和农村企业为研究对象，利用浙江、四川、河南三个省以及十个县［或市、区（陕西长安、山东寿光、内蒙古武川、四川沿滩、安徽淮南、海南琼海、黑龙江齐齐哈尔、浙江吴兴、江西瑞昌、贵州湄潭］的农户和企业实地调查数据，共获得1325份未迁移农民样本、960份已迁移农民样本、1981份农民就业意愿样本、105份未迁移企业样本、88份已迁移企业样本，采用成本收益分析方法，运用二元Logistic模型、Probit模型、多元有序Logistic模型进行验证。同时利用世界银行公开数据库提供的171个国家的面板数据，在构建城镇化发展的DSR理论模型基础上进行面板数据分析，从理论和实证两方面回答了宏观规律视野和微观主体视角下中国城镇化发展的六个关键问题：

（1）工业化、农业现代化对城镇化发展起到何种作用？

（2）未迁移农民迁移意愿的影响因素有哪些？

（3）已迁移农民继续迁移意愿的影响因素又有哪些？

（4）农民就业意愿的动因和影响因素分别是什么？

（5）未迁移企业愿不愿意迁移，有哪些影响因素？

（6）已迁移企业是否愿意继续迁移，影响因素又有哪些？

对上述六个问题的回答形成了本书研究的主要结论：

（1）工业化、农业现代化与城镇化存在正向显著关系，工业化、农业现代化对城镇化发展起到积极的促进作用，这也说明了工业化、城镇化、农业现代化是一种协调演进关系，城镇化进程中同步推进“工业化、农业现代化”非常重要。

（2）对于未迁移农民，年龄、在读学生数、户籍政策、受教育年限、家庭年总收入、打工年限对迁移意愿有显著影响。其中，浙江、四川与河南三地的差异显著。如：由于城市的教育质量对农民的吸引力不及城市教育成本对农民的推力，加上城市对迁移农民的教育歧视，这些可能造成了家庭中在读学生越多，越不愿意迁移的状况；虽然户籍制度有所放开，但是对城镇化的影响还是存在的，户籍政策对农民而言意味着能够享受农村的户籍福利，但同时也带来了融入城市的壁垒，因此户籍政策对农民迁移意愿有一定的负面影响。打工年限的影响虽然在不控制省份虚拟变量时并不显著，但是控制省份变量后，打工年限会变得显著，因为打工年限越长，越有可能在城市获得相对稳定的工作，更能适应城市生活，在城市中也可能逐步建立自己的“圈子”。

（3）对于已搬迁到城镇的居民，年龄、家庭年收入、在读学生数、打工年限等对其继续迁移意愿会产生不同程度的影响，且地区差异显著。如：年龄对继续迁移意愿有负向显著影响，可见迁移到城镇的居民对继续迁移，仍然受到年龄的影响，因此政府应加大养老保障；四川和

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

河南两地的模型变量的显著性及变量符号方向与三地汇总样本的结果基本一致，但是对在读学生的影响在浙江、河南两省显著，浙江反向相关，而河南正向相关，可见在读学生仍然是影响迁移的重要原因，而方向不同，可能是反映了被调查人员对当地教育的满意度。

（4）对于择业的农民，其就业意愿的主要影响因素包括年龄、是否有在读的小孩、拥有土地面积、性别、所在自然村规模、所在村是否是新农村示范村。如年龄越大，务农的可能性越大，不管从外出的机会、能力还是意愿上都不如年轻人，这也与其他实证研究的观点非常一致；家庭中的小孩对农民外出务工产生了一定的“枷锁效应”和“拉回效应”，加上留守儿童面临的诸多问题，家庭小孩在农民就业行为的决策上产生重要的决定性影响。自然村规模越大，在本地就业机会可能会越多，因此自然村对农民就业意愿影响显著。

（5）对于未进城的企业，土地价格、运输成本、集群环境、与政府关系、税收政策都对其迁移意愿产生重要影响。如：企业在开创期时，一般和政府之间关系密切，但到了企业快速发展期，不少中小企业主为了“逃离”乡村所广泛存在的不正常的政企关系的束缚，而不得不离开自己借以“起家”的“乡土”，可见与政府关系对企业搬迁意愿存在负相关关系。土地价格与企业搬迁意愿也存在负相关关系，这也是我国不少沿海发达地区中小企业向中西部地区迁移的一个重要原因。随着企业不断成长，其进城的一个重要目的就是需要完善的产业集聚环境，越是新兴性企业，对产业的集群环境更看重，集群环境与企业进城意愿存在负相关关系，这也和一些学者的研究结论相近。

（6）对于已进城的企业，企业类型、土地价格政策、集群环境对其继续迁移意愿产生重要影响。已进城企业进一步迁移意愿受到企业类型的影响，两者存在负相关关系，因此这也给地方政府在考虑吸引什么类

型的企业迁入时提供一些有益启示。而土地价格与集群环境对于已进城企业来说，存在正相关关系，这一点正好与未进城企业相反，本地集群环境越好，地价越优惠，企业回迁的可能性越小，这也与一些研究者的观点类似。

总体而言，本书研究结合理论分析和实证研究，从不同迁移主体的迁移或再迁移的视角，分析了中国城镇化发展机制的微观基础。本书研究在以下方面拓展了相关经典理论的适用范围：首先，通过采用舒尔茨人力资本的思想构建成本收益理论模型，并采用二元Logistic模型对我国东、中、西部三个典型省份农村未迁移农民样本进行总体和分省回归分析。基于农民回流的相关理论，运用二元Logistic模型对已迁移农民继续迁移意愿进行回归分析，然后进一步对未迁移农民样本和已迁移农民样本进行多元有序Logistic模型的实证分析。其次，基于劳动力转移相关理论，运用Probit模型实证分析了农民就业意愿的动因和影响因素。最后，基于企业迁移的相关理论，运用二元Logistic模型实证分析农村未迁移企业样本的迁移意愿，基于企业回迁的相关理论，进一步对农村未迁移企业样本和已迁移企业样本的迁移意愿进行了多元有序Logistic模型分析。

Preface

In the process of urbanization, farmer is an important microcosmic basic. Whether farmers are willing to migrate to cities or not determines whether the process of urbanization of china can continue accelerating efficiently...Rural entrepreneurs, who at the same time are special groups of the farmers, whether they make a decision to relocate their enterprises will have a dual impact on the urbanization.

This paper researched on residents and enterprises in rural area , with the field data of three provinces such as Henan, Sichuan, Zhejiang and 10 counties (Chang 'an in Shanxi province; Shouguang in Shandong; Wuchuan in Inner Mongolia ; Yantan in Sichuan; Huainan in Anhui; Qionghai in Hainan; Qiqihar in Heilongjiang; Wuxing in Zhejiang; Ruichang in Jiangxi and Mae Tam in Guizhou). The author acquired samples from 1325 unmigrated farmers; 960 migrated farmers;1981 farmers' employment intention; 105 staying enterprises; and 88 relocated enterprises, the paper adopted cost-benefit analysis method,

set up the measuring model, binary Logistic model, binary choice Probit model and multivariate Logistic model. In addition, the paper used panel data of 171 countries offered by the World Bank public database, built the DSR theory of urbanization development model and binary Logistic model to do the empirical analysis. From macroscopic view and microscopic perspective, with theoretical and empirical perspective, the thesis identified six key problems in the development of Chinese rural urbanization:

(1) How the industrialization and modernization of agriculture would affect urbanization developments?

(2) What factors would influence the intention of the migration for the farmers?

(3) What factors would influence the intention to continue the migration for migrated farmers ?

(4) What are the motivation and influence factors of farmers' employment intention ?

(5) What factors would influence the intention to relocate staying enterprises?

(6) What factors would influence the intention to continue the relocation for relocated enterprises ?

The main conclusions of this article are from the answers of the six questions above:

(1) Industrialization and modernization of Agriculture has positive and significant relationship with rural urbanization. Agricultural industrialization and modernization plays positive role in the development of urbanization. That is to say, Industrialization urbanization and agricultural modernization

are coordinating with each others. It is important to advance the urbanization, industrialization and agricultural modernization simultaneously.

(2) Age, numbers of students in the family, household registration policy, years of the education, annual income of the family and working years as migrated workers have a significant impact on the migration intention. There are significant differences between Zhejiang, Sichuan and Henan. Such as: due to city education costs make education quality less attractive to farmers and education discrimination of migrated farmers, would make the more students a family has, the more unwilling to migrate. Although the household registration policy has loosed to some extent, there is still an impact on urbanization. The current household registration system means that farmers can enjoy the welfare of the rural household registration, meanwhile, it also brings barriers to integrate into city. Therefore the household registration policy has a significant negative impact on the farmers' will to migrate. Working years as migrated workers although is not significant in the circumstance that there is no control to the provincial dummy variable, whereas, after the provincial variable has been controlled, the working years is also significant, because the longer the working years is, the more likely for migrated farmers to obtain relatively stable job in the city, and also have more chance to adapt city life and gradually establish their own "life".

(3) Age, annual income of the Family, number of students in the family and working years as migrated workers have different degrees of effects on the migrated farmers' intention of continuing moving and have significant regional differences. Such as: Age has a significant negative impact on intention of continuing moving of migrated farmers', so the government might endowment

insurance in China. The significance of the model variable and variable symbol direction of Sichuan and Henan are basically identical with collected samples of three provinces. The variable of number of students in the family have a significant negative impact in Zhejiang, while have a significant positive impact in Henan, therefore the students are still important reasons for the intention of migration, but the directions are different, which may be reflected how satisfied the people who has been surveyed are to the local education.

(4) For the farmers who intend to select a job, the main influencing factors of staying farmers' employment will included Age, number of students in the family, area of Farmland owned, gender, numbers of villages in the around area , whether the villages they stayed is model villages. For example, the older the farmers are, the greater chance for them to be engaged in farming work, they have no ability and willing to move into cities because of physical conditions, which also very consistent with other empirical researches; Stay-at-home children, who face quite a lot of problems physically and emotionally, definitely are the "chains" to pull back the migrated workers. And bigger size of villages may give more employment opportunities, so the size of villages significantly influence on farmers' employment intention.

(5) Total assets, land price, transportation cost, business environment, tax policy and government relations had great influence on the intention to relocate for staying enterprises. In the starting stage, the enterprises normally have close relationship with the local government. But during the time of rapid development, many small and medium-sized business have to escape from this abnormal relationship between government and enterprises which exists widespread in the rural area, and have to leave their hometown where

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

they establish their business. Thus relations with the local government have a negative effect on rural enterprise relocation intention. There is a negative correlation relationship between land prices and enterprises relocation intention, which also explained why a lot of small and medium-sized enterprises moved to the Midwest from coastal developed areas. As the companies grow, one of the most important purposes of the enterprise to enter into city is the demand to improve the industrial agglomeration environment. The new emerging enterprises are specially focused on business environment. Business environment would have negative impact on enterprise relocation intention. Some scholars' researches also get similar conclusions.

(6) Business types, land price and policy and agglomeration environment had great influence on the intention to continue the relocation for relocated enterprises. Business types would have negative impact on the intention to continue the relocation for relocated enterprises, thus it gives the local government some helpful hints in the circumstance that when they consider which kind of enterprises should be attracted to relocate. Land prices and agglomeration environment have a positive impact for relocation enterprises, which is just as opposed for the staying enterprises. The better the agglomeration environment and the more favorable land price is, the smaller possibility for enterprise to move back, which is similar to some researchers' view.

Overall, combined theoretical and empirical research, this thesis analyzed the rural microcosmic foundation of development mechanism of urbanization in China, from the perspective of different migration groups or remigration groups. In this paper, some classic theories applies to broader scopes: first of all, the

thesis builds cost-benefit theory model through Schultz human capital thoughts, and adopts the binary Logistic model to do an overall and regression analyze of three typical the east, west and central provinces in China. Based on the relative theory of farmers back to hometown and the binary Logistic model, the paper explained the factors why the migrated farmers continued to resettled by regression analysis, and gave an empirical analysis with the multivariate orderly Logistic model of the migrated farmers and staying farmers. Secondly, based on the related theory of labor resettlement and Probit model, the paper empirical analyzed the motivation and influence factors for the rural staying farmers employment intention. Finally, with the enterprise relocation theory and binary Logistic model, the paper gave an empirical analysis of staying enterprise' intention of relocation. Based on the theory of enterprise return and multivariate orderly Logistic model, the paper analyzed the motivation and influence factors for relocated enterprises and staying enterprises.

目　录

第1章　绪论 1

1.1　研究背景 3

1.2　研究目的与意义 6

1.2.1　研究目的 6

1.2.2　研究意义 7

1.3　相关概念 9

1.3.1　城镇化 9

1.3.2　人口迁移 10

1.3.3　企业迁移 10

1.4　研究方法和技术路线 11

1.4.1　研究方法 11

1.4.2　技术路线 12

1.5　本书结构 14

1.6　可能的创新之处 18

第2章　文献综述与理论回顾.....21
2.1　文献综述.....23
2.1.1　城镇化发展机制研究.....23
2.1.2　人口迁移与城镇化发展研究.....25
2.1.3　企业迁移与城镇化发展研究.....27
2.1.4　工业化、城镇化与农业现代化研究.....29
2.2　理论回顾.....31
2.2.1　城乡一体化理论.....31
2.2.2　人口迁移理论.....33
2.2.3　人口迁移回流理论.....34
2.2.4　企业迁移理论.....37
2.2.5　企业迁移回迁理论.....40
2.3　小结.....44

第3章　城镇化发展的国际经验与中国道路.....45
3.1　世界主要国家城镇化发展实践与演进规律.....47
3.1.1　世界主要国家城镇化异性实践.....47
3.1.2　世界主要国家城镇化演进规律.....53
3.1.3　工业化、农业现代化对城镇化影响的实证分析.....56
3.2　中国特色城镇化道路的评价.....60
3.2.1　中国城镇化发展特征评价.....60
3.2.2　东、中、西部城镇化发展分析.....62
3.2.3　东、中、西三省城镇化发展.....69
3.3　小结.....75

第4章 中国农村城镇化进程中的农民迁移意愿分析.....77
4.1 东、中、西部农民迁移意愿实证分析.....79
4.1.1 研究假设.....79
4.1.2 样本情况、实证模型与变量设定.....80
4.1.3 模型估计结果.....84
4.1.4 结论与讨论.....91
4.2 中国经济较发达地区农民迁移意愿影响因素实证分析.....93
4.2.1 理论模型与研究假设.....94
4.2.2 样本情况、实证模型与变量设定.....97
4.2.3 运行结果.....101
4.2.4 小结.....105

第5章 中国农村进城居民再迁意愿实证分析.....107
5.1 样本情况、实证模型与变量设定.....109
5.1.1 样本情况.....109
5.1.2 实证模型.....111
5.1.3 变量设定.....111
5.2 已进城居民再次迁移意愿实证分析.....115
5.2.1 三省进城居民再次迁移意愿实证分析.....115
5.2.2 已进城居民再次迁移的分省比较分析.....118
5.3 小结.....124

第6章 中国农民就业意愿影响因素实证分析.....127
6.1 农民就业行为影响因素的实证分析.....132
6.1.1 基本调查情况.....132

6.1.2 农民就业行为动因的统计分析.....133
6.2 农民就业行为影响因素的分析.....138
6.2.1 模型与变量.....138
6.2.2 模型估计结果.....140
6.3 小结.....143

第7章 中国农村企业进城意愿实证分析.....145
7.1 实证模型与研究假设.....147
7.1.1 实证模型.....147
7.1.2 研究假设.....148
7.2 样本情况与变量设定.....150
7.2.1 样本情况.....150
7.2.2 变量设定.....153
7.3 模型估计结果.....155
7.3.1 三省总体模型估计结果.....155
7.3.2 三省分省模型估计结果.....157
7.4 小结.....164

第8章 中国乡村进城企业再迁意愿的实证研究.....167
8.1 实证模型与研究假设.....169
8.1.1 实证模型.....169
8.1.2 研究假设.....170
8.2 样本描述统计分析.....172
8.3 模型估计结果.....178
8.4 小结.....182

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com