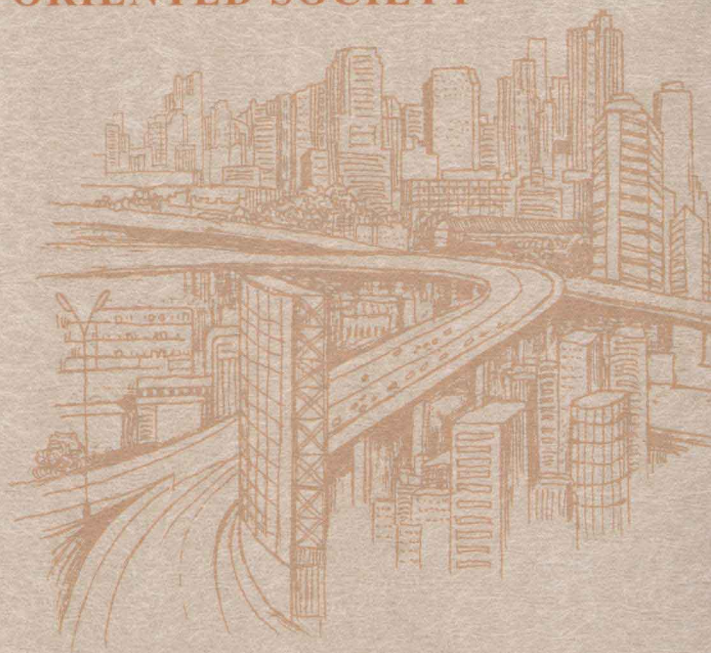


许抄军 著

“两型社会” 城市规模研究

RESEARCH ON
CITY SCALE BASED ON
“TWO-ORIENTED SOCIETY”



社会科学文献出版社
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)

许抄军 著

“两型社会” 城市规模研究

RESEARCH ON
CITY SCALE BASED ON
“TWO-ORIENTED SOCIETY”



社会科学文献出版社
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

“两型社会”城市规模研究 / 许抄军著. —北京:
社会科学文献出版社, 2014. 1

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5097 - 5340 - 8

I. ①两… II. ①许… III. ①城市经济 - 经济
发展 - 研究 - 中国 IV. ①F299.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 278663 号

“两型社会”城市规模研究

著 者 / 许抄军

出 版 人 / 谢寿光

出 版 者 / 社会科学文献出版社

地 址 / 北京市西城区北三环中路甲 29 号院 3 号楼华龙大厦

邮政编码 / 100029

责任部门 / 经济与管理出版中心 (010) 59367226

电子信箱 / caijingbu@ssap.cn

项目统筹 / 恽 薇

经 销 / 社会科学文献出版社市场营销中心 (010) 59367081 59367089

读者服务 / 读者服务中心 (010) 59367028

责任编辑 / 张景增 冯咏梅

责任校对 / 韩海超

责任印制 / 岳 阳

印 装 / 三河市尚艺印装有限公司

开 本 / 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

版 次 / 2014 年 1 月第 1 版

印 次 / 2014 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 - 7 - 5097 - 5340 - 8

定 价 / 59.00 元

印 张 / 16.5

字 数 / 260 千字

本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误, 请与本社读者服务中心联系更换

版权所有 翻印必究

本书受国家自然科学基金项目“基于‘两型社会’的城市规模研究”（71073135）资助

摘 要

2012 年末,我国城市化水平为 52.6%,达到世界平均水平,但与发达国家相距甚远;同时,我国城市化不平衡、不协调、不可持续的粗放发展模式严重阻碍了我国经济结构的转型升级。为此,党的十八大报告把“城镇化质量明显提高”作为“经济持续健康发展”的标志之一;同时,把“推动城乡发展一体化”作为“加快完善社会主义市场经济体制和加快转变经济发展方式”的举措之一。之后,2012 年的中央经济工作会议又进一步强调:积极稳妥推进城镇化,着力提高城镇化质量。

通过聚集效应,城市集中了包括人口在内的各种要素,规模不断扩张,产生了许多亟须解答的问题:城市规模对经济效率、资源消耗、环境质量有何影响?多大的城市规模是最优的或适度的?关于这些问题,现有文献从经济效率角度,对最优或适度城市规模进行了大量研究,形成了比较成熟的理论。为进一步落实科学发展观,我国于 2007 年提出“两型社会”建设,并设立武汉城市圈和长株潭城市群为全国资源节约型和环境友好型社会建设综合配套改革试验区。那么,多大的城市规模有利于“两型社会”建设是值得探讨的学术问题。

本研究以我国城市化过程中城市规模问题为主线,结合“两型社会”建设的实践,利用聚集效应、规模经济、系统工程等理论,借鉴城市经济学家巴顿的城市规模-成本收益曲线,着重进行三个关系和两个案例研究。

三个关系是:进一步完善资源消耗-城市规模、环境质量-城市规模两个理论模型,以此为基础建立“两型社会”-城市规模理论模型框架。以我国地级及以上城市为样本进行计量分析,探究城市规模与资源消耗、城市规模与环境质量、城市规模与“两型社会”建设之间的经验关系,为资源节约型和环境友好型城市建设提供理论支持。两个案例是:武汉城市

圈、长株潭城市群“两型社会”建设成效比较。从资源与环境、“两型社会”建设成效角度探讨最优或适度城市规模，是对现有理论的有益补充，将为我国“两型社会”建设、城市及城市群可持续发展提供合理政策建议。

全书分为绪论、理论探讨、统计分析、计量研究、结论与建议等主要内容。

第一，绪论部分。介绍了本研究的现实背景及意义、研究方法和创新点、研究框架和结构安排等。

第二，理论探讨。包括对已有文献的综述，我国城市化进程的影响因素分析，综合城市规模测度指标体系的构建，资源消耗－城市规模、环境质量－城市规模、“两型社会”－城市规模三理论模型的构建等方面内容。

基于文献，在追溯“两型社会”思想渊源的基础上，分析了“两型社会”的内涵，构建了“两型社会”综合测度的理论框架和指标体系，构成了本研究的理论起点。

对我国城市化进程及影响因素的分析，是本研究的历史背景。借鉴历史经验，从政治经济学角度，在新的历史发展阶段平稳推进我国新型城市化，应做好顶层设计，坚持科学发展观，提高生产力发展水平；要协调城乡关系，提升城镇化质量，推动城乡发展一体化。

分析了城市规模单一表征法（以城市非农人口表示）的缺陷，从城市人口规模、经济规模和用地规模三个层面，构建了综合城市规模测度指标体系，是本研究创新点之一。

通过理论分析认为：城市人均资源消耗与城市规模之间的关系是正 N 形曲线，城市环境质量与城市规模之间的关系是倒 N 形曲线，“两型社会”建设指数与城市规模之间的相互依存关系比较复杂，本研究简化为 N 形曲线。三理论模型构成了本研究的理论基础，特别是从有利于“两型社会”建设的角度探讨城市规模，是本书的又一创新点。

第三，统计分析。包括我国城市人口规模、经济规模及用地规模的比较研究，“两型社会”建设成效的比较。统计分析构成了本研究的现实背景。

初步探讨了城市经济规模、用地规模的分类标准，是本书的另一创

新点。

从全国范围及分区域角度，基于不同表征方法，探讨了我国城市规模等级结构的空間分布；并以 1984 年、1996 年、2011 年的相关数据，从时间维度，探讨、比较不同表征方法下我国城市规模等级结构空間分布的演变及城市体系类型的演变。

基于“两型社会”综合指数，对两个综合改革试验区、不同区域范围的“两型社会”建设成效进行了比较。结论是：“两型社会”综合试验区的设立有利于“两型社会”建设，对长株潭城市群更为显著，同时长株潭城市群“两型社会”建设的基础较好；在区域空間上，“两型社会”建设成效由东向西呈递减趋势；在时间维度上，自“两型社会”政策实施以来，全国及四区域范围建设成效在持续下降。本研究涉及的 5 个城市群的“两型社会”建设效果好于四区域空間。

第四，计量研究。涉及生产力水平和城市化水平之间的因果关系，三理论模型的实证研究等，是本书的核心内容。

计量分析表明：“生产力水平是城市化水平的 Granger 原因”的单向因果关系成立，生产力水平指数每提高 1 个百分点，城市化率指标将提高 3.115 个百分点。

以资源消耗 - 城市规模、环境质量 - 城市规模、“两型社会” - 城市规模理论模型为基础，利用我国 2007 ~ 2011 年的相关面板数据进行了计量研究，得到关于全国及分区域的经验模型。

在进行面板数据回归中，与城市人口规模（以非农人口表示）相比，综合城市规模指数能提高经验模型的拟合度和稳定性，显示出综合指数度量城市规模的优点；但因为综合城市规模指数是一无量纲数值，不能直接反映人们习以为常的城市人口规模的大小，难以普及推广，其缺陷也显而易见。

第五，结论与建议。概述了本书的主要研究结论，总结了本书的创新与不足之处及后续研究的方向。

Abstract

At the end of 2012, the urbanization level of China was 52.6%, reaching average level of the world, but compared with that of developed country, the gap was great. At the same time, the unbalanced, uncoordinated and unsustainable extensive development model of Chinese urbanization is seriously hindered the upgrading and transformation of Chinese economic structure. Therefore, the report at 18th Party Congress put “The quality of urbanization should improve markedly” as a sign of “The economy should maintain sustainable and sound development”; and “Integrate urban and rural development” as one act of “Accelerating the improvement of the socialist market economy and the change of growth model”. Then again, the Central Economic Work Conference (2012) put forward: Actively and steadily promote urbanization, improving the quality of urbanization.

With the agglomeration effect, various elements are centralized in the city, and with the bulgy expansion of cities, many questions have arisen to be answered urgently. How will the scale of cities impact on the economic efficiency, resources consumption and environment quality? How large scale of city is optimal or reasonable? There are lots of researches about the optimal city scale or reasonable city scale from the economics view and some theories have been put forward. In order to carry out the Scientific Outlook on Development, “Two – oriented Society” was proposed in 2007 in China, and the Wuhan Urban Agglomeration and Changsha – Zhuzhou – Xiangtan (CZT) city cluster were approved as a national experimental zone for comprehensive supporting reform to build a “Two – oriented Society” (resource saving and environmentally friendly society). Then, how large of city scale is conducive to the building of “Two – ori-

ented Society”? This is an important academic issue to be discussed deeply.

In this study, we take the city scale of our country’ urbanization as the theme, combining with the practice of “Two – oriented society” construction, in light of the theory of Mass Effect, Economies of Scale, Systems Engineering, and so on, based on the theory of Barton’s Cost – benefit Curve, this study tries to discuss three relationships and two cases.

The three relationships go as follows: improving the theoretical models of resource consumption – city scale, and environment quality – city scale, then trying to construct a theoretical framework of “Two – oriented society” – city scale on the basis of above theoretical models. To explore the empirical relationship of the three theoretical models, a quantitative analysis is applied, taking the cities at prefecture level and above as sample, providing a theoretical support for “resource saving” and “environmentally friendly” city constructing. And the two cases are the compare of the construction effect of Wuhan Urban Agglomeration and CZT city cluster. To study the optimal or reasonable city scale from the view of resource, environment, and the construction effect of “Two – oriented society”, this research will develop existing theories and give some helpful policy suggestions for the construction of “Two – oriented Society”, as well as the sustainable development of city or megalopolis of our country.

The main content of this book is organized as follows: introduction, theoretical study, statistics analysis, econometric analysis, and conclusion.

Firstly, in the introduction, this book shows its realistic background, meaningfulness, research methods, contributions, research framework and so on.

Secondly, the theoretical study includes: literature review, identifying the influence factors of China’s urbanization process, building measurement index system of comprehensive city scale, constructing a theoretical framework of resource consumption – city scale, environment quality – city scale, and “Two – oriented society” – city scale, etc.

Based on existing literature, the origin thought of “Two – oriented society”

is reviewed, and the connotations of “Two – oriented society” are discussed, which constitutes the theoretical starting point of this research.

The study of China’s urbanization process and its’ influence factors are the historical background of this research. Based on the historical influence factors of urbanization, some suggests are put forward for the New – type urbanization of China to develop stably as follows: We should do “top – level – design” and adhere to the scientific outlook on development, to improve the level of development of productive forces; we should coordinate the relationship between urban and rural areas and improve the quality of urbanization, to promote the integration of urban and rural development.

The defect of single representation method (city scale is expressed by city non – agricultural population only) for the city scale is analyzed. Then, from the city population scale, economies scale and land scope three level, comprehensive city scale measurement index system is constructed, which is one of the theoretical contributions of this book.

The conclusions of theoretical analysis are as follows: the theoretical model of resource consumption – city scale is a N – shaped curve, the theoretical model of environment quality – city scale is an inverted N – shaped curve, and the theoretical model of “Two – oriented society” – city scale is more complex, but simplified to N or U – shaped curve. Three theoretical models constitute the theoretical foundation of this study, especially, exploring the city scale based on “Two – oriented society” construction, is another contribution of this book.

Thirdly, the statistics study involves: the comparative study of the city population scale, economies scale and land scope of our country, the comparison of the effectiveness of “Two – oriented society” construction, which is the realistic background of this research.

The classification standard to economies scale and land scope of city is discussed, which is another contribution.

The space distribution of city scale hierarchical structure is discussed based on different method from the national and subregional perspective.

The evolution of hierarchical structure of spatial distribution of city scale and the evolution of city system type are discussed based on different method from the time dimension, with the related data of 1984, 1996, and 2011.

The construction effect of “Two – oriented society” of Two Comprehensive Reform Pilot Area and different regions are compared. Get the following conclusions: The establishment of the “Two – oriented society” comprehensive experimental area is favor for “two oriented society” construction, the construction effect of CZT city cluster is better than that of Wuhan Urban Agglomeration, and the base for “two oriented society” construction of CZT city cluster is better than that of Wuhan Urban Agglomeration. In the regional space, the construction effect of “Two – oriented society” is decreasing from east to west; in time dimension, from the “Two – oriented society” policy implementation on, the construction effect of national and four regions continue to decline. The construction effect of five city clusters involved in this research is better than that of four regions.

Fourth, Econometric research includes the causal relationship between the level of productivity and the level of urbanization, an empirical study of three theoretical models, which is the core of this book.

The result of econometric analysis showing as follow: “The level of productivity is the Granger cause of the level of urbanization”, and it is one – way causal relationship, when the level of productivity improves 1 percentage, the level of urbanization will raise 3.115 percentages.

Based on the three theoretical models (resource consumption – city scale, environment quality – city scale, “Two – oriented society” – city scale), uses panel data from 2007 to 2011 of China, the econometric analysis is made, which results in empirical model of the nation and four regions.

Compared with the city population scale (represented by the non – agricultural population only), the comprehensive index of city scale can improve the fitting degree and stability of empirical model, which is the advantage of the comprehensive index of city scale method. But as a dimensionless number, the

comprehensive index of city scale cannot show the city population scale which people used to, so it is difficult to popularize, the defect is obviously also.

The final part is conclusion, which summarizes the main research results, and points out the contribution and deficiencies of the research, and suggests the direction of subsequent research.

目 录

第一章 绪论	1
第一节 研究的现实背景及意义	1
第二节 研究方法和创新点	8
第三节 研究框架和结构安排	9
第二章 “两型社会” 相关研究综述	13
第一节 “两型社会” 的相关理论探讨	13
第二节 “两型社会” 建设的制度支持与国际经验	16
第三节 “两型社会” 建设过程中利益相关者的行为探讨	21
第四节 “两型社会” 建设与产业支持	26
第五节 “两型社会” 综合测度的理论探讨	41
第六节 本章小结	53
第三章 我国城市化进程及影响因素分析	55
第一节 我国城市化进程的阶段划分及其特征	55
第二节 基于政治经济学的城市化内涵	58
第三节 我国城市化进程的影响因素——历史的经验与借鉴	60
第四节 如何推进新型城镇化——基于政治经济学视角的建议	68
第五节 本章小结	70

第四章 我国城市人口规模、经济规模及用地规模的比较研究	71
第一节 城市规模的界定与度量	71
第二节 基于不同表征方法的城市规模等级结构空间分布 现状比较	74
第三节 基于不同表征方法的城市规模等级体系的演变特点 ——1984~2010年的实证分析	86
第四节 不同表征方法的城市规模等级体系分布类型的 现状与演变	104
第五节 本章小结	122
第六节 进一步探讨的问题	126
第五章 资源节约型、环境友好型城市规模探讨	132
第一节 最优城市规模的研究进展	132
第二节 资源消耗-城市规模、环境质量-城市规模理论 模型的进一步完善	136
第三节 综合城市规模测度研究	150
第四节 资源消耗-城市规模、环境质量-城市规模实证 模型探讨	157
第五节 全国范围经验模型的最优和适度城市规模	177
第六节 分区域的经验模型比较	178
第七节 既有利于“资源节约”又有利于“环境友好”的 城市规模探讨	187
第八节 本章小结	189
第六章 “两型社会”-城市规模理论与经验模型初探	191
第一节 “两型社会”综合配套改革试验区建设成效比较	191

第二节 不同区域范围“两型社会”建设成效比较	202
第三节 基于“两型社会”综合指数的最优和适度城市规模 探讨	208
第四节 本章小结	222
第七章 结论与建议	224
第一节 本研究的结论	224
第二节 本研究的对策建议	232
第三节 本研究的创新之处	232
第四节 本研究的不足之处及后续研究问题	233
主要参考文献	234
后 记	245

CONTENTS

Chapter 1 Introduction / 1

- 1.1 Research Background and Significance / 1
- 1.2 Research Methods and Contributions / 8
- 1.3 Research Framework / 9

Chapter 2 Review of Related Research on “Two – oriented Society” / 13

- 2.1 Theoretical Research on “Two – oriented Society” / 13
- 2.2 System Support and International Experience of “Two – oriented Society” Construction / 16
- 2.3 Research of Stakeholder Behavior in “Two – oriented Society” Construction / 21
- 2.4 Industry Support and “Two – oriented Society” Construction / 26
- 2.5 Theoretical Research on Comprehensive Measurement for “Two – oriented Society” / 41
- 2.6 Summary / 53

Chapter 3 China's Urbanization Process and the Determining Factors / 55

- 3.1 The Stage Division and Its Characteristics of China's Urbanization / 55
- 3.2 The Political Economic Meaning of Urbanization / 58
- 3.3 The Determining Factors of China's Urbanization: Historical Experience and Lessons / 60

- 3.4 How to Put Forward the New Type of Urbanization: Suggestions
Based on Political Economy / 68

- 3.5 Summary / 70

Chapter 4 Comparative Study of the City Population Scale, Economic Scale and Land Use Scale in China / 71

- 4.1 Definition and Measurement of City Scale / 71
- 4.2 Comparison of Present Situation of Space Distribution of
City Scale System Based on Different Methods / 74
- 4.3 Evolutionary Characteristics of City Scale Hierarchical
Structure Based on Different Methods: Empirical Analysis
from 1984 to 2010 / 86
- 4.4 Present Situation and Evolution of Distribution Pattern of City
Scale System Based on Different Methods / 104
- 4.5 Summary / 122
- 4.6 Further Discussion / 126

Chapter 5 Research on the Scale of Resource Conserving and Environment Friendly Cities / 132

- 5.1 Research Progress on Optimal City Scale / 132
- 5.2 To Further Improve the Theory Model of Resource Consumption –
City Scale and Environment Quality – City Scale / 136
- 5.3 Research on the Measurement of Comprehensive City Scale / 150
- 5.4 Research on Empirical Model of Resource Consumption –
City Scale and Environment Quality – City Scale / 157
- 5.5 Optimal City Scale and Suitable City Scale of Empirical
Model from the National Perspective / 177
- 5.6 Regional Comparison of Empirical Models Perspective / 178