

城乡居民休耕方案支付意愿差异性研究

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摘 要:以生态脆弱区域石羊河流域为实证研究范围,遵循离散选择实验基本原则,设计了包括休耕面积、休耕区位、休耕期限和休耕植被等在内的石羊河流域休耕政策集。应用离散选择实验的调研数据,运用 Mixed Logit 模型和 Oaxaca-Blinder 差异分解,测算和揭示了石羊河流域城乡居民对于具体休耕方案的支付意愿差异及其产生的原因。研究结果表明:石羊河流域居民均有显著意愿支持休耕项目的实施;城乡居民对于休耕方案的偏好异质性较大,两个群体内部也存在很大差异;城镇居民对于所有休耕指标的支付意愿均高于农村居民。因此在休耕方案实施过程中,应充分关注城乡差异、尊重居民意愿,实施差异化的休耕政策。

关键词:休耕;支付意愿;离散选择实验;Oaxaca-Blinder 差异分解

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Research on Difference of Willingness to Pay for Land Conservation Plan Between Urban and Rural Residents

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Abstract: Focusing on ecologically fragile regions, we choose the Shiyang river basin as a case of study. Following the principle of discrete choice experiment, a policy set of land conservation plan was designed including fallow area, fallow location, fallow period, and fallow vegetation of shiyang river basin. Using Mixed Logit model and Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition with the survey data discrete of choice experiments, revealing the difference of urban and rural residents' willingness to pay (WTP) for the specific land conservation plan and its causes. The results show that the Shiyang river basin residents significantly intend to support the implementation of the land conservation plan. Urban and rural residents have large preference heterogeneity, also exist great heterogeneity within the group. Urban residents' willingness to pay (WTP) for all fallow index are higher than rural residents. In order to successfully implemented land conservation policy in Shiyang river basin, put forward the following suggestions: in the process of policy implementation, the government should fully focus on urban and rural differences, respect the residents' willingness and implement differential land conservation policy.

Key words: land conservation plan; willingness to pay; urban and rural residents; discrete choice model; Oaxaca-blinder decomposition

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