



Chapter 5

Compilation of Scientific Research

Narrowing the Gap, Urban-rural Integration and Common Prosperity



Professor Xiangzhi Kong
School of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development,
Renmin University of China

Although China has carried out the pioneering exploration of common prosperity in developed areas, the basic national conditions that our country is still at the primary stage of socialism are unchanged. Development is still the basis and key to solving all our problems. Standing at a new historical starting point of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the central government's emphasis on promoting common prosperity is, in essence, to achieve balanced and sufficient high-quality development, to actively adapt to the changes in the society's main contradiction, and to adhere to the people-centered development philosophy. Narrowing the income gap is one of the essential requirements of common prosperity; narrowing the income

gap to a certain level to achieve the unity of development and sharing, the harmony between efficiency and equity, is the essence of “common”. As for China's income inequality, more attention should be paid to factors such as the urban-rural dual structure formed due to the implementation of development strategies that prioritized the heavy industry in China's unique development process. The income gap between urban and rural areas is a key cause of inter-regional and inter-group disparities. These gaps not only violate the goals of common prosperity, but also hinder economic growth, leading to a failure in achieving either “common” or “prosperity”. Moreover, it creates bottlenecks in urban-rural economic circulation, impeding the formation of a new development pattern.

Source:

Discovery in Rural China | <https://www.zgxcfx.com/sannonglunjian/119878.html>

Building a Sound System and Mechanism for Urban-rural Integrated Development



Professor Fengtian Zheng
School of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development,
Renmin University of China

The urban-rural integrated development is an inevitable requirement of Chinese-style modernization. In recent years, China has made remarkable progress in improving the level of equalization of basic public service provision between urban and rural areas. For example, education and medical services have gradually extended to rural areas, improving the life quality of rural residents. Due to the weak development foundation of our rural areas and a multitude of “historical debts”, our country is still one of the countries with the largest gap between urban and rural areas in the world. At present, China has entered the window period of breaking down the urban-rural dual structure. To promote Chinese-style

modernization, it is necessary to reshape the urban-rural relationship, take the path of urban-rural integration, improve the system and mechanism of urban-rural integrated development, truly and systematically break down the urban-rural dual structure, promote rural revitalization, and to advance agricultural and rural modernization, ultimately narrowing the urban-rural gap and achieving common prosperity. To address the problem of the urban-rural gap and achieve urban-rural integration, the four key problems that need to be solved are: “people”, “land”, “money”, and “basic public services and infrastructure”. We need to spare no efforts to carry out in-depth reforms.

Source:

Henan Daily | https://newspaper.dahe.cn/hnrb/h5/html5/2024-08/14/content_17_1686122.htm

Reform Logic and Practice Path of Two-way Flow of Urban and Rural Factors from the Perspective of Chinese-style Modernization



Professor Huanguang Qiu

School of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Renmin University of China;
Member of the Standing Committee of the Party Committee and Vice President, Liaoning University

The core of urban-rural integrated development is to promote the two-way flow of urban and rural factors. Urban-rural factor mobility is in line with the evolution of urban-rural relations, and plays a fundamental role in the urban-rural integrated development. The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee emphasized "promoting the equal exchange and two-way flow of urban and rural factors, narrowing the urban-rural difference, and promoting the common prosperity and development of urban and rural areas". To realize the equal exchange and two-way flow of factors, we should follow the law of market economy, establish a market-oriented mechanism of factor price formation, smooth the channels for the urban-rural flow of factors, promote the autonomous and orderly urban-rural flow of factors, ensure that

farmers have equal rights in the exchange of factors such as labor, land and capital, and build a new pattern of two-way flow of factors between urban and rural areas.

With the continuous advancement of factor marketization reform in China, urban and rural factor markets are gradually transitioning to a situation that is characterized by integration and interaction, but there is still a long way to go to achieve the goal of two-way flow of urban and rural factors. We should improve the system and mechanism of the two-way flow of urban and rural factors from four aspects: comprehensively improving the coordinated allocation efficiency of urban and rural factors, promoting the integration of urban and rural industrial chains, developing and strengthening county economy, and giving play to the synergy between a "effective market" and a "proactive government".

Source:

Discovery in Rural China | <https://www.163.com/dy/article/JCUB304C0521E31Q.html>

Promoting Urban-rural Integrated Development from the Dimensions of People, Land, Industry, and Public Services



Professor Zhen Zhong

School of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development,
Renmin University of China

At present, the biggest challenge to promoting comprehensive rural revitalization lies in removing institutional and systemic barriers in urban-rural integration, and establishing a new type of urban-rural relationship characterized by mutual promotion between industry and agriculture, complementarity between urban and rural areas, coordinated development, and common prosperity. This is a strategic task with many challenges. In recent years, the No. 1 Document and the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee have made comprehensive arrangements for the urban-rural integrated development, but in the case of limited resources, we need to grasp the key points. Firstly, from the perspective of people, the key to urban-rural integration lies in the citizenization of the agricultural migrant population. Many migrant workers find jobs, start businesses, and settle down in cities, but

can they enjoy equal social security and public services as urban residents, especially in megacities and provincial capitals? This problem still needs to be further resolved. We need to ensure that agricultural migrant people can be equally settled in cities, and that their property rights in rural areas, such as the right to contract and manage land, the right to use homestead land and the right to request a distribution of collective income, are not infringed upon. In this way, they can better integrate into the city and achieve urban-rural integrated development. Secondly, from the perspective of land, there is a gap in the level of marketization between urban land and rural land. Urban land can be traded in the market to realize its economic value; for rural land, in contrast, especially construction land, exhibits a lower level of marketization. Although a lot of efforts have been made in

this regard, we still need to further promote the practice of “same land, same price” for rural land in the future to ensure that farmers' land property rights are improved. Thirdly, from the perspective of industry, to achieve urban-rural integration, two-way flow of resources needs to be promoted so that resources and funds from cities can flow to villages, and innovative and entrepreneurial activities from villages can also flow to cities. Finally, urban-rural integration of infrastructure construction and public services is also key. Cities are more attractive largely due to the fact that they have better public services such as education, health care and elderly care.

Therefore, we need to enable urban and rural residents, whether living in urban or the rural areas, to enjoy the same public services and infrastructure, narrowing the urban-rural gap. Only when rural infrastructure and public services are comparable to those in cities will young people and college graduates be willing to choose to work and start businesses in rural areas - this is when urban-rural integration is truly realized. Therefore, from the perspectives of people, land, industry, and public services, urban-rural integration is the biggest challenge for rural revitalization in the future, and also an important task for us at the next phase.

Source:

“The Thinkers” Column, National Academy of Development and Strategy, Renmin University of China | <https://news.qq.com/rain/a/20250228A079PG00>

Taking Counties as an Important Entry Point for Urban-rural Integrated Development

Since the reform and opening up policy, especially since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has made remarkable progress in coordinating urban and rural development and promoting a new type of urbanization. Urban and rural areas have since undergone profound changes, but weaknesses still exist, including the presence of barriers in factor flow between urban and rural areas, unreasonable allocation of public services, among others. The urban-rural dual structure has not been fundamentally changed. The CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core attached great importance to the urban-rural integrated development, and made the major decision of breaking down the dual structure of urban and rural areas at the county level as a first step, which “hit the nail on the head” and “caught the bull by the nose”.

Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, made a series of important discussions on promoting urban-rural integrated development. At the 2020 Central Conference on Rural Work, he pointed out that "the next 15 years will be a window period for breaking down the dual structure of urban and rural areas and improving the system and mechanism of urban-rural integrated development" and "counties should be taken as an important entry point for urban-rural integrated development". At the 2022 Central Conference on Rural Work, President Xi required that the dual structure of urban and rural areas should be removed

at the county level as a first step". At the second collective study session of the Political Bureau of the 20th CPC Central Committee, President Xi emphasized that "we should comprehensively promote rural revitalization, promote the construction of urbanization with counties being an important carrier, promote the urban-rural integrated development, enhance urban and rural economic ties, and smooth the urban and rural economic cycle", etc. These important discussions have provided a profound insight into the general law of urban-rural relations in the world, a scientific grasp of the evolution trend of urban-rural relations in China, a deeper understanding of the patterns of urban-rural integrated development, and a direction and action guide for breaking down the urban-rural dual structure and promoting the urban-rural integrated development at the county level as a first step.

Counties can be regarded as a combination of cities and towns, a basic unit of economic and social development, and a natural carrier connecting cities and serving villages. At present, the industrial structure of large and medium-sized cities in China is changing from labor-intensive to capital-and technology-intensive. Headquarters economy, modern service industry, and high-tech industry are developing rapidly, and some traditional industries are gradually being relocated to counties and cities. At the same time, with the deepening of the agricultural and rural

reform, more and more rural people are gathering to counties, which provides a precious opportunity for counties to enhance their industrial carrying capacity and

population agglomeration function. We should seize this important window period and break down the dual structure of urban and rural areas at the county level as a first step.

加强纪律建设是全面从严治党的治本之策

中央党校(国家行政学院)理论教研部教授、博士生导师 王岐山

内容摘要

加强纪律建设是全面从严治党的治本之策。纪律是全面从严治党的保障，也是全面从严治党的基础。只有把纪律建设摆在更加突出的位置，才能确保全面从严治党各项任务落到实处。

全面从严治党是新时代党的自我革命，也是全面从严治党的治本之策。纪律是全面从严治党的保障，也是全面从严治党的基础。只有把纪律建设摆在更加突出的位置，才能确保全面从严治党各项任务落到实处。

把县城作为城乡融合发展的重要切入点

中央党校(国家行政学院)理论教研部教授、博士生导师 王岐山

把县城作为城乡融合发展的重要切入点。县城是城乡融合发展的关键节点，也是城乡融合发展的主要载体。只有把县城建设好，才能带动城乡融合发展取得更大成效。

把县城作为城乡融合发展的重要切入点。县城是城乡融合发展的关键节点，也是城乡融合发展的主要载体。只有把县城建设好，才能带动城乡融合发展取得更大成效。

把县城作为城乡融合发展的重要切入点。县城是城乡融合发展的关键节点，也是城乡融合发展的主要载体。只有把县城建设好，才能带动城乡融合发展取得更大成效。

把县城作为城乡融合发展的重要切入点。县城是城乡融合发展的关键节点，也是城乡融合发展的主要载体。只有把县城建设好，才能带动城乡融合发展取得更大成效。

把县城作为城乡融合发展的重要切入点。县城是城乡融合发展的关键节点，也是城乡融合发展的主要载体。只有把县城建设好，才能带动城乡融合发展取得更大成效。

把县城作为城乡融合发展的重要切入点。县城是城乡融合发展的关键节点，也是城乡融合发展的主要载体。只有把县城建设好，才能带动城乡融合发展取得更大成效。

把县城作为城乡融合发展的重要切入点。县城是城乡融合发展的关键节点，也是城乡融合发展的主要载体。只有把县城建设好，才能带动城乡融合发展取得更大成效。

认识和发挥比较优势

王岐山

认识和发挥比较优势，是全面建设社会主义现代化国家的重要任务。只有把比较优势发挥好，才能推动高质量发展取得更大成效。

增强时代感和吸引力 数字技术赋能思政课创新发展

王岐山

增强时代感和吸引力，是思政课创新发展的重要任务。只有把数字技术发挥好，才能推动思政课创新发展取得更大成效。

Deepening Urban-rural Integrated Development to Promote Common Prosperity in Urban and Rural Areas

To promote the urban-rural integrated development is a major decision and deployment made by the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping as its core, focusing on the overall situation of the Party and the country, and deeply grasping the law of modernization and the characteristics of the changes in urban-rural relations. It reflects the important theoretical innovation of Xi Jinping's economic thought on the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, points out a way forward and provides a fundamental basis for the urban-rural integrated development in the new era.

To further promote urban-rural integrated development, we need to follow the guidance of Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, better grasp and handle urban-rural relations from an overall and strategic perspective, coordinate new industrialization, new urbanization, and comprehensive rural revitalization, comprehensively improve the integration of planning, development, and governance between urban and rural areas, promote equal exchange and two-way flow of urban-rural factors, narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, and promote common prosperity and development in urban-rural areas.

With the priority of promoting the connection and complementarity of functions between counties and villages, we need to break down the dual structure of urban-rural areas at the county level as a first step. Xi

Jinping pointed out that we should advance urbanization with counties being the key carrier to promote urban-rural integrated development. Compared with large-and medium-sized cities, it is cheaper and more feasible to break down the urban-rural segmentation pattern and realize urban-rural integrated development at the county level. In line with the trend of urban-rural population flows at the county level, we should promote the overall planning of spatial distribution, industrial development, provision of infrastructure and public services at the county level, and promote the formation of an integrated development pattern in which the functions of counties and villages are complementary and different problems are solved at different levels.

With the focus of improving rural property right system and promoting the flow of resources and factors to rural areas to a greater extent, we should promote the equal exchange of factors and balanced allocation of public resources between urban and rural areas. President Xi Jinping pointed out that industrial and commercial capital and talents from cities should be orderly and legally sent down to rural areas, facilitating comprehensive rural revitalization. We should establish a sound incentive mechanism for resources and factors to be sent to rural areas, and form a virtuous cycle of pooling talents, land, capital, industry and information in rural areas. We should open up channels for urban-

rural migration, speed up the citizenization of agricultural migrant population, and attract all kinds of high-quality talents to work in rural areas. We should deepen reforms of contracted land, homestead land, and collectively-owned construction land, and establish and improve a unified construction land market between urban

and rural areas. We should encourage scientific and technological personnel to go into the fields, strengthening the application of scientific and technological outputs to rural areas. We should ensure the funds for rural development and construction by means of fiscal priority, financial priority, and active participation of the public.

深入推进城乡融合发展 促进城乡共同繁荣

把长江文化保护好 传承好 弘扬好 重庆持续推动长江文化传承发展

——深入学习贯彻习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想

一、推进城乡融合发展重大决策部署落地、具象化

习近平总书记指出，城乡融合发展是解决新时代我国社会主要矛盾、实现高质量发展的必然要求。重庆作为国家中心城市，肩负着探索城乡融合发展新路径、新模式的重大使命。要深入贯彻落实中央决策部署，坚持农业农村优先发展，推动城乡要素自由流动、平等交换，促进城乡共同繁荣发展。

二、推进城乡融合发展重大决策部署落地、具象化

要深化农村改革，健全城乡融合发展体制机制。要深化农村土地制度改革，完善农村承包地“三权分置”制度，探索宅基地所有权、资格权、使用权“三权分置”有效实现形式。要深化农村集体产权制度改革，发展农村集体经济，壮大农村集体经济实力。要深化农村金融改革，创新农村金融产品和服务，加大对农村重点领域和薄弱环节的信贷支持。

三、推进城乡融合发展重大决策部署落地、具象化

要推动城乡要素自由流动、平等交换。要破除城乡要素流动的制度性障碍，促进城乡要素双向流动和优化配置。要完善城乡统一的建设用地市场，建立城乡统一的人力资源市场，健全城乡统一的市场体系。要深化农村金融改革，创新农村金融产品和服务，加大对农村重点领域和薄弱环节的信贷支持。

四、推进城乡融合发展重大决策部署落地、具象化

要推动城乡基础设施互联互通。要加快推进农村交通、水利、电力、通信、广播电视等基础设施建设，缩小城乡基础设施差距。要推动城乡公共服务均等化，加大农村教育、医疗、文化、养老、社会保障等投入，提高农村公共服务水平。要推动城乡生态文明建设，加强农村人居环境整治，推进农村绿色发展，建设美丽宜居乡村。

五、推进城乡融合发展重大决策部署落地、具象化

要推动城乡共同繁荣发展。要坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，着力解决农村贫困人口脱贫问题，巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果，全面推进乡村振兴。要推动农村一二三产业融合发展，延伸农业产业链，提升农业附加值，增加农民收入。要推动农村创新创业，培育新型农业经营主体，激发农村发展活力。要推动农村精神文明建设，加强农村思想道德建设，弘扬社会主义核心价值观，建设文明和谐乡村。

Upholding Urban-rural Integrated Development and Promoting Comprehensive Rural Revitalization

Urban-rural integrated development is an inevitable requirement of Chinese-style modernization. Recently, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Plan for Comprehensive Rural Revitalization (2024-2027), which sets out the goals, tasks, policies and measures for upholding urban-rural integrated development and promoting comprehensive rural revitalization in the upcoming period. Our country has a large population, and it is an objective law that urban and rural areas will coexist in the long run. At present, it is of great significance to take the road of urban-rural integrated development and promote comprehensive rural revitalization.

Upholding urban-rural integrated development will help accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. Without the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, the modernization of the whole country cannot be realized. Aiming at the goal that “rural areas basically have modern living conditions” and the goal of promoting the overall improvement of rural areas, the task of rural modernization is arduous. To accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, we need to break down the dual structure of urban-rural areas at the county level, make overall plans for urban-rural areas as a whole, and promote the integration and common development of urban-rural areas in the aspects of layout planning, factor allocation, industrial development, infrastructure construction,

public service provision, ecological protection, governance system, and so on.

Upholding urban-rural integrated development will help increase farmers' incomes. Increasing farmers' income is the central task of “Three Rural Issues”. In recent years, the per capita disposable income of farmers in China has grown steadily, with an average annual growth rate being higher than that of urban residents. The relative income gap between urban-rural areas has continued to narrow. To increase farmers' incomes continuously, we must improve the system and mechanism for urban-rural integrated development, unleash and develop productive forces in rural society, promote coordinated development of urban-rural industries, encourage farmers to be employed in urban areas, utilize rural resources and factors, and expand the channels for farmers to increase their incomes.

Upholding urban-rural integrated development will help strengthen weaknesses in agriculture and rural areas. For a long time, the pace of agricultural and rural development needs to be accelerated, and there is still considerable room for improvement in rural infrastructure construction and public service provision. Taking the Internet penetration rate as an example, by December 2024, the Internet penetration rate was 85.3 percent in urban areas and 65.6 percent in rural areas. To strengthen the weaknesses in agriculture and rural areas, we need to follow the new trend of urban-rural integrated development,

strengthen the use of industry to supplement agriculture and rural areas, and strengthen the use of cities to lead the way for rural areas. We need to speed up the connectivity of urban-rural infrastructure, promote the

extension of public services to rural areas, and promote the coverage of social programs in rural areas, so as to form a pattern of interactive and virtuous cycle between urban and rural areas.

光明日报

GUANGMING RIBAO

Urban-rural Integrated Development from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization: Practice and Enlightenment from Japan

Abstract: On the basis of analyzing the urban-rural integrated development process in the context of rural revitalization in Japan, this article summarizes the Japanese experience and puts forward the enlightenment to China. The study finds that Japan has realized the importance of eliminating the urban-rural gap and promoting the development of urban-rural integration in the late 1950s and has been committed to narrowing the urban-rural gap for half a century since the early 1960s. It has become one of the countries with the highest urban-rural integrated development level in the world. Japan's experience in promoting urban-rural integrated development mainly includes: strengthening top-level design and clarifying policy objectives of urban-rural integrated development; putting people first and improving grassroots organizations and governance mechanisms; safeguarding rights and interests to realize the equality of rights of urban and rural residents; opening up urban and

rural areas to realize the free flow of urban and rural elements; adjusting to achieve a balanced allocation of urban and rural public resources; improving services and realizing equal access to basic public services in urban and rural areas; as well as securing income and realizing equalized quality of life for both urban and rural residents. Drawing on the experience of Japan and combining China's institutional advantages, the study puts forward the following suggestions for China to promote urban-rural integrated development, namely, strengthening legislation and top-level design for urban-rural integrated development, improving the grassroots governance mechanism with local residents as the main stakeholders, promoting innovation in the mechanism of industrial and agricultural mutual promotion of urban-rural complementation, and improving the mechanism of urban-rural integrated development.

中國農村經濟

CHINESE RURAL ECONOMY

Impact of East-west Collaboration on Integrated Urban-rural Development in Recipient Counties

Abstract: The construction of a new pattern of integrated urban-rural development, achieving bidirectional free flow of urban and rural factors, is an important guarantee for the realization of Chinese modernization. Building institutional channels for urban-rural integration is of great significance in breaking the practical constraints faced by urban-rural integration. The east-west collaboration is a major decision to promote coordinated regional development and common prosperity. Studying the impact of the east-west collaboration on urban-rural integration not only helps explore effective pathways for urban-rural integration but also provides references for improving the mechanism of east-west collaboration. This paper, based on the theory of factor flows, analyzes the main mechanisms by which the east-west collaboration influences urban-rural integration and conducts an empirical test using panel data from 398 counties in China from 2012 to 2021, treating the implementation of paired assistance in the east-west collaboration as a quasi-natural experiment. The results indicate that the east-west collaboration policy significantly enhances the integrated urban-rural development in recipient counties, and this conclusion remains robust after employing a series of robustness tests. Heterogeneity analysis reveals that the mode of the east-west

collaboration is a key factor affecting integrated urban-rural development; and maintaining a long-term paired relationship between the collaborating parties, conditional on an appropriate intensity of financial assistance, is more conducive to promoting integrated urban-rural development. From the perspective of the matching degree of paired parties, the more moderate the economic gap and the higher the degree of industrial complementarity between the two parties, the more it benefits the positive role of the east-west collaboration in integrated urban-rural development. In the process of Chinese modernization, it is necessary to further clarify the long-term stability of east-west collaboration policy and develop the east-west collaboration into an important platform for collaboration between the eastern and western regions. It is essential to extend the paired relationships to the county level to optimize the paired model and assessment system. The east-west collaboration needs to focus on combining the cultivation of internal development capabilities of recipient western counties and the industrial transfer from the eastern region. The marginal contributions of this paper are mainly reflected in three aspects. First, this paper directly investigates the impact of the implementation of the east-west collaboration on the urban-rural integration of the recipient counties, which enriches the

existing literature on the mechanisms for integrated urban-rural development and provides empirical references to improve the east-west collaboration. Secondly, this paper focuses on the average policy effect of east-west collaboration on urban-rural integration in recipient counties. Thirdly, it analyzes the

heterogeneity of the relationship between east-west collaboration and urban-rural integration from aspects such as the intensity of fiscal assistance, the duration of paired assistance, and the matching degree of paired entities.

中國農村經濟

CHINESE RURAL ECONOMY

Research on the Income and Welfare Effects of Urban-rural Integration: Perspective of Factor Allocation

Abstract: Urban-rural integration is an inevitable step to the construction of a unified national market and the reduction of the urban-rural gap. Based on stylized facts of urban-rural gaps and land allocation in China, this paper builds a general equilibrium model with urban-rural migration, construction land conversion, and endogenous provision of public services, and quantifies the effects of the Hukou system reform, public service equalization, land market integration, and various policy combinations on the income and welfare of both urban and rural residents, from the perspective of factor allocation. The study shows that reducing labor migration costs, equalizing provision of public services, and establishing an institution of urban-rural

construction land conversions can narrow the urban-rural gap. However, reforms within a singular market may deteriorate the welfare of certain groups of residents, which causes reforms to encounter resistance. The synergy between reforms in land and labor markets can not only increase the efficiency of labor and land allocation, but can also improve the income and welfare levels of urban and rural residents simultaneously. The policy implications of this paper are that fostering urban-rural integration requires the top-level design of an institutional reform based on a general equilibrium perspective. This entails forging policy synergies between the reform of the Hukou system, the equalization of public services, and the integration of land markets.

坚持城乡融合发展
扎实推进乡村全面振兴

Do Regional Integration Policies Promote Integrated Urban–Rural Development? Evidence from the Yangtze River Delta Region, China

Abstract: Regional integration policies play a crucial role in promoting coordinated regional development. However, it remains unclear whether the policies simultaneously take into account urban–rural integration to achieve a dynamic balance between efficiency and equity. Based on socioeconomic data from 250 cities in China between 2003 and 2019, we used a staggered difference-in-difference method to investigate the impact of the strategy for the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta (YD integrated development) on integrated urban–rural development. Our results indicate that the YD integrated development effectively promotes integrated urban–rural development and

this conclusion holds after conducting various robustness tests and heterogeneity analyses. Additionally, the YD integrated development can facilitate integrated urban–rural development through the following three main pathways: promoting economic growth, improving road transport links, and advancing technological progress. This paper offers new insights for advancing integrated urban–rural development. The next step could involve the further exploration of the connections between external regional integration policies and internal rural reforms, which will contribute to expediting the establishment of an integrated urban–rural pattern.





Multi-scales Urban-rural Integrated Development and Land-use Transition: The Story of China

Abstract : Urban–rural integrated (URI) development strategy is designed to solve the accumulated urban–rural gap of China in the rapid urbanization stage. As the significant link in the interaction of human society and nature, the way of land use has an important impact on URI development. Most existing research evaluates the development level of URI in China from the spatiotemporal evolution path. However, due to the caliber of statistical data and differences in development stage, existing studies mostly focus on a single scale. And few studies have conducted the evaluation of URI level from multi-scales. We unified the evaluation index system of URI and land-use transition at different scales, and introduced panel quantile regression model to calculate the response of URI to land-use transition at different scales. The results of our study show that the impact of land-use transition on URI development exhibits regional and multi-

scale characteristics. At the macro scale, rational growth of urban construction land will more effectively promote URI development in underdeveloped areas. At the meso and micro scales, cities (counties) with different URI development levels coexist, and for highly urbanized cities (counties), there is little benefit from promoting the expansion of construction land, and it is urgent to optimize land-use efficiency and land spatial morphology. Lagging development areas need orderly urban–rural land development and construction, optimize land-use functions, and accelerate URI development. Our results indicate that in urban–rural land management and spatial governance, it is necessary to coordinate the overall benefits and local benefits at different scales and develop a land-use transition model that conforms to the regional reality to effectively promote comprehensive URI development.



Spatial Heterogeneity of Urban–rural Integration and Its Influencing Factors in Shandong Province of China

Abstract : Based on nighttime light data and statistical data, this study calculated the level of urban–rural integration (URI) of Shandong province, researched spatial heterogeneity of URI levels by local spatial autocorrelation analysis, Geodetector, and geographically weighted regression, and analyzed its influencing factors and spatial heterogeneity. The results concluded that: (1) The spatial pattern of urban–rural integrated level is consistent with the level of regional economic development in Shandong province. The level of URI is higher along the Qingdao–Jinan railway and along the coast, whereas the level is lower in southwest Shandong and northwest Shandong. (2) The cities of Yantai and

Weifang are High–High cluster areas of urban integration, and Jining is a Low–Low cluster area. The spatial agglomeration characteristics are not significant in other cities. (3) Among the main factors affecting URI, the explanatory power of the rural population with high school or technical secondary school education or above, the area of urban construction land, and the secondary and tertiary industry GDP to the spatial pattern of URI in Shandong province are 73.58%, 62.08%, and 58.66%, respectively. As the key factors, spatial heterogeneity, such as north–south differences, southwest-to-northeast differences, and east–west differences, is evident.





- [1] Zhang, J. 2022. Urban-Rural Integrated Development from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization: Practice and Enlightenment from Japan [J]. *Chinese Rural Economy*, 2022, (12): 124-138.
- [2] Shan, D., Xiang, Y., & Wang, C. 2025. Impact of East-west Collaboration on Integrated Urban-rural Development in Recipient Counties [J]. *Chinese Rural Economy*, 2025, (01): 52-71.
- [3] Guo, D., Chen, B., & Wu, N. 2023. Research on the Income and Welfare Effects of Urban-rural Integration: Perspective of Factor Allocation [J]. *Management World*, 2023, 39 (11): 22-46.
- [4] Zhang, J., Chen, Z., Hu, B., & Zhu, D. 2024. Do Regional Integration Policies Promote Integrated Urban-Rural Development? Evidence from the Yangtze River Delta Region, China. *Land*, 13 (9), 1501.
- [5] Niu, B., Ge, D., Sun, J., Sun, D., Ma, Y., Ni, Y., & Lu, Y. 2023. Multi-Scales Urban-rural Integrated Development and Land-use Transition: The Story of China. *Habitat International*. 132: 102744.
- [6] Shan, B., Zhang, Q., Ren, Q. et al. 2022. Spatial Heterogeneity of Urban-rural Integration and Its Influencing Factors in Shandong Province of China. *Scientific Reports*. 12: 14317.