

乡城流动借款人信用风险与空间收入差异决定

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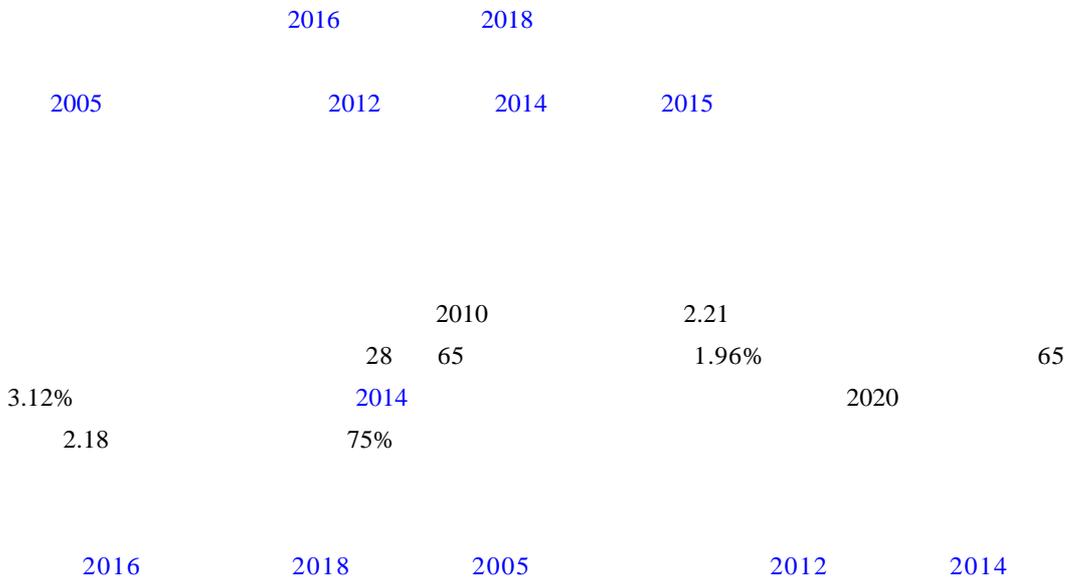
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摘要: 文章利用独特的真实交易数据,首次从人口流动视角研究乡城流动借款人的信用风险以及流出地和流入地空间收入差异在其中的作用机制。研究发现:乡城流动借款人违约概率比城市借款人高3%左右,但比农村借款人低约1%;流入地、流出地的收入差异与乡城流动借款人的违约概率呈U形关系,随着流入地和流出地收入差异的扩大,违约概率先下降后上升,在收入约为3万元时违约概率最低;流入地、流出地收入差异对违约概率的影响主要来自于流入地收入水平。文章弥补了现有文献关于流动人口违约行为研究的欠缺,充实和拓展了理论界有关借款人信用风险的研究,并从增进信用角度对政府有关城镇化建设中有关流动人口政策制定提供参考。

关键词: 乡城流动;信用风险;收入差异

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一、引言



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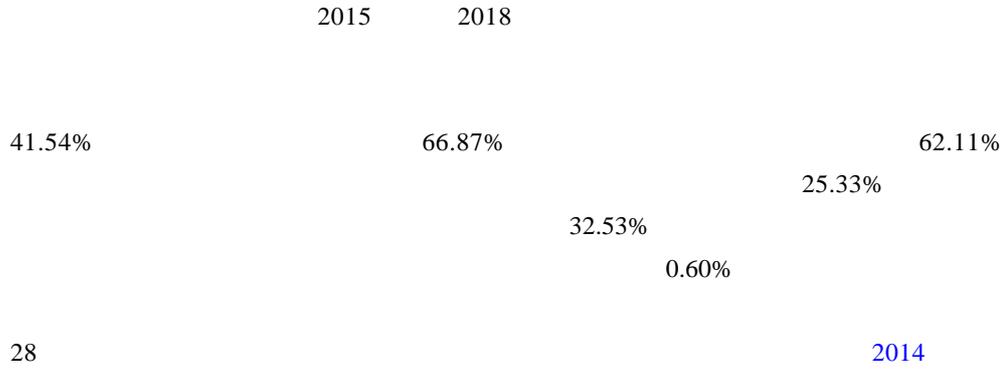
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2015 Ausubel 1991 Agarwal 2010 Adams 2009
 Karlan Zinman 2009 Dobbie Skiba 2013 Hertzberg 2018 Bryan 2015 Bi áková 2007
 Vissing-Jorgensen 2012 2009



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表 1 不同类型借款人占比

| 类 型 | 含 义 | 样本量 | 占比(%) |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------|
| 乡城流动借款人 | 居住在城市,户籍为农村 | 361 926 | 41.54 |
| 城市借款人 | 居住和户籍均为城市 | 220 743 | 25.33 |
| 农村借款人 | 居住和户籍均为农村 | 283 474 | 32.53 |
| 城乡流动借款人 | 居住在农村,户籍为城市 | 5 190 | 0.60 |

69.04%

82.97%

“ ”

“ ”

0

“ ”

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Buckley Brinig 1998

1980-1991 86

Agarwal

2011

2016

“ “ ” ”

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1

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2

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2012

2014

Laibson 1997 O'Donoghue Rabin 1999

3a 3b

3a

3b

三、模型与变量

Logit

2015 Ohlson 1980

Westgaard Wijst 2001

2017

Probit

1.30
2.58
3.88

表 2 变量的描述性统计

| 变量 | 定义 | 乡城流动 | 城市 | 农村 | 总体 |
|-------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 借款状态 | | | | | |
| 逾期30天以上 | 逾期30天以上未还 | 12.148 | 8.847 | 14.325 | 12.026 |
| 逾期60天以上 | 逾期60天以上未还 | 11.284 | 8.384 | 13.429 | 11.247 |
| 逾期90天以上 | 逾期90天以上未还 | 10.966 | 8.257 | 13.210 | 10.992 |
| 产品类型 | | | | | |
| 借款产品1 | 期限1月之内,金额小 | 23.889 | 15.256 | 28.761 | 23.283 |
| 借款产品2 | 期限3-6月为主,金额小 | 73.027 | 80.260 | 68.046 | 73.240 |
| 借款产品3 | 期限12月及以上,金额大 | 3.084 | 4.484 | 3.194 | 3.477 |
| 信用等级 | | | | | |
| 信用等级A和B | 信用评级为A或B | 0.386 | 0.446 | 0.347 | 0.386 |
| 信用等级C | 信用评级为C | 2.646 | 3.446 | 2.062 | 2.626 |
| 信用等级D | 信用评级为D | 6.183 | 7.267 | 5.301 | 6.124 |
| 信用等级E | 信用评级为E | 64.875 | 54.099 | 68.470 | 63.653 |
| 信用等级F | 信用评级为F | 25.911 | 34.742 | 23.820 | 27.212 |
| 借款人特征 | | | | | |
| 男性 | 男性占比 | 78.960 | 71.578 | 81.764 | 77.996 |
| 年龄(18-25岁) | 年龄大于等于18岁小于25岁 | 39.924 | 26.362 | 35.368 | 34.977 |
| 年龄(25-29岁) | 年龄大于等于25岁小于29岁 | 36.319 | 30.572 | 35.864 | 34.705 |
| 年龄(30岁) | 年龄在30岁及以上 | 23.757 | 43.066 | 28.769 | 30.318 |
| 高中及以下 | 教育水平为高中或中专及以下 | 56.641 | 32.390 | 70.914 | 55.130 |
| 大专 | 教育水平为大专 | 33.278 | 45.602 | 23.713 | 33.289 |
| 本科及以上 | 教育水平为本科及以上 | 10.081 | 22.008 | 5.373 | 11.580 |
| 地区经济变量 | | | | | |
| 流出地平均收入 | 流出地级市人均收入(万元) | 1.296 | 3.183 | 1.385 | 1.806 |
| 流入地平均收入 | 流入地级市人均收入(万元) | 3.878 | 3.491 | 1.520 | 3.007 |
| 地区收入差异 | 流入地与流出地收入差(万元) | 2.581 | 0.308 | 0.135 | 1.201 |

注:描述性统计为到期且逾期60天未还样本的相关变量的描述性统计。由于信用等级A的借款人极少,回归分析中为了避免共线性,故合并信用等级A和B的借款人为一组。由于借款人年收入样本较少,表2中数据为到期且逾期样本下的借款人收入状况。借款状态、产品类型、信用等级和借款人特征变量描述的都为百分比。由于城乡流动占比极小,本文在实证分析中删除了城乡流动这一部分样本。

四、实证分析

(一)不同类型借款人的信用风险识别:空间收入差异的作用

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3

3%

1%

1%

表 3 不同类型借款人的信用风险

| 变 量 | (1) | | (2) | | (3) | |
|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 几率比 | 边际效应 | 几率比 | 边际效应 | 几率比 | 边际效应 |
| 乡城流动借款人 | 1.390 ^{***} (0.013) | 0.033 ^{***} (0.001) | 1.442 ^{***} (0.022) | 0.033 ^{***} (0.001) | 1.327 ^{***} (0.021) | 0.025 ^{***} (0.001) |
| 农村借款人 | 1.695 ^{***} (0.016) | 0.052 ^{***} (0.001) | 1.680 ^{***} (0.026) | 0.046 ^{***} (0.001) | 1.475 ^{***} (0.024) | 0.035 ^{***} (0.001) |
| 借贷产品2 | | | 0.673 ^{***} (0.010) | -0.035 ^{***} (0.001) | 0.718 ^{***} (0.011) | -0.030 ^{***} (0.001) |
| 借贷产品3 | | | 1.179(0.130) | 0.015(0.010) | 1.286 ^{**} (0.142) | 0.022 ^{**} (0.010) |
| 信用等级A和B | | | 0.503 ^{***} (0.054) | -0.062 ^{***} (0.010) | 0.537 ^{***} (0.057) | -0.056 ^{***} (0.010) |
| 信用等级C | | | 0.799 ^{***} (0.032) | -0.020 ^{***} (0.004) | 0.805 ^{***} (0.032) | -0.019 ^{***} (0.004) |
| 信用等级D | | | 0.818 ^{***} (0.022) | -0.018 ^{***} (0.002) | 0.816 ^{***} (0.022) | -0.018 ^{***} (0.002) |
| 信用等级E | | | 1.035 [*] (0.018) | 0.003 [*] (0.002) | 1.028(0.018) | 0.002(0.002) |
| 性别 | | | | | 1.522 ^{***} (0.023) | 0.037 ^{***} (0.001) |
| 年龄(25-29岁) | | | | | 1.032 ^{**} (0.013) | 0.003 ^{**} (0.001) |
| 年龄(30岁) | | | | | 1.095 ^{***} (0.014) | 0.008 ^{***} (0.001) |
| 大专 | | | | | 0.804 ^{***} (0.010) | -0.019 ^{***} (0.001) |
| 本科及以上 | | | | | 0.579 ^{***} (0.014) | -0.049 ^{***} (0.002) |
| 常数项 | 0.092 ^{***} (0.001) | | 0.093 ^{***} (0.002) | | 0.074 ^{***} (0.002) | |
| 观察值 | 866 143 | 866 143 | 404 755 | 404 755 | 404 704 | 404 704 |

注:括号内为稳健标准误。***、**和*分别表示在1%、5%和10%的水平上显著。

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1 3%

3 5.2%

3.7%

(二)乡城流动借款人的信用风险:信用风险与空间收入差异的关系

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U

logit

$$P = e^{XB} / (1 + e^{XB})$$

3.1

2.581

2

U

表 4 乡城流动借款人的信用风险与空间收入差异

| 变量 | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 收入差异 | -0.003 ^{***} (0.001) | -0.023 ^{***} (0.004) | | |
| 收入差异平方 | | 0.004 ^{***} (0.001) | | |
| 流出地收入 | | | -0.022 ^{***} (0.002) | -0.024 ^{**} (0.010) |
| 流入地收入 | | | -0.005 ^{***} (0.001) | -0.023 ^{***} (0.007) |
| 流出地收入平方 | | | | 0.001(0.003) |
| 流入地收入平方 | | | | 0.002 ^{**} (0.001) |
| 借贷产品2 | -0.031 ^{***} (0.002) | -0.031 ^{***} (0.002) | -0.029 ^{***} (0.002) | -0.029 ^{***} (0.002) |
| 借贷产品3 | 0.023 [*] (0.014) | 0.023 [*] (0.014) | 0.024 [*] (0.014) | 0.024 [*] (0.014) |
| 信用等级A和B | -0.062 ^{***} (0.015) | -0.063 ^{***} (0.015) | -0.058 ^{***} (0.014) | -0.058 ^{***} (0.014) |
| 信用等级C | -0.022 ^{***} (0.005) | -0.022 ^{***} (0.005) | -0.020 ^{***} (0.005) | -0.020 ^{***} (0.005) |
| 信用等级D | -0.021 ^{***} (0.004) | -0.021 ^{***} (0.004) | -0.020 ^{***} (0.004) | -0.020 ^{***} (0.004) |
| 信用等级E | -0.002(0.002) | -0.002(0.002) | -0.002(0.002) | -0.002(0.002) |
| 性别 | 0.041 ^{***} (0.002) | 0.041 ^{***} (0.002) | 0.040 ^{***} (0.002) | 0.040 ^{***} (0.002) |
| 年龄(25-29岁) | 0.006 ^{***} (0.002) | 0.006 ^{***} (0.002) | 0.007 ^{***} (0.002) | 0.007 ^{***} (0.002) |
| 年龄(30岁) | 0.011 ^{***} (0.002) | 0.010 ^{***} (0.002) | 0.012 ^{***} (0.002) | 0.012 ^{***} (0.002) |
| 大专 | -0.018 ^{***} (0.002) | -0.017 ^{***} (0.002) | -0.018 ^{***} (0.002) | -0.018 ^{***} (0.002) |
| 本科及以上 | -0.042 ^{***} (0.003) | -0.041 ^{***} (0.003) | -0.042 ^{***} (0.003) | -0.041 ^{***} (0.003) |
| 观察值 | 169 730 | 169 730 | 169 730 | 169 730 |

注：系数为平均边际效应；括号内为稳健标准误。^{***}、^{**}和^{*}分别表示在1%、5%和10%的水平上显著。下同。

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(三)稳健性检验

“ 30 ” “ 90 ”

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12

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10

13

3

3%

1%

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3.1

表 5 稳健性检验

| 变 量 | 逾期30天以上 | | | 逾期90天以上 | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| 乡城流动借款人 | 0.029*** (0.001) | | | 0.023*** (0.002) | | |
| 农村借款人 | 0.039*** (0.001) | | | 0.031*** (0.002) | | |
| 地区收入差异 | | -0.023*** (0.004) | | | -0.025*** (0.005) | |
| 收入差异平方 | | 0.004*** (0.001) | | | 0.004*** (0.001) | |
| 流出地收入 | | | -0.034*** (0.009) | | | -0.004 (0.012) |
| 流入地收入 | | | -0.023*** (0.007) | | | -0.030*** (0.009) |
| 流出地收入平方 | | | 0.003 (0.003) | | | -0.005 (0.004) |
| 流入地收入平方 | | | 0.002*** (0.001) | | | 0.003*** (0.001) |
| 借款产品2 | -0.031*** (0.001) | -0.034*** (0.002) | -0.031*** (0.002) | -0.046*** (0.002) | -0.048*** (0.003) | -0.046*** (0.003) |
| 借款产品3 | 0.051*** (0.008) | 0.048*** (0.011) | 0.050*** (0.011) | 0.029*** (0.010) | 0.027** (0.014) | 0.029** (0.014) |
| 信用等级A或B | -0.029*** (0.008) | -0.031*** (0.012) | -0.028** (0.012) | -0.059*** (0.012) | -0.064*** (0.018) | -0.062*** (0.018) |
| 信用等级C | -0.016*** (0.003) | -0.020*** (0.005) | -0.019*** (0.005) | -0.052*** (0.005) | -0.052*** (0.008) | -0.052*** (0.008) |
| 信用等级D | -0.016*** (0.002) | -0.019*** (0.004) | -0.019*** (0.004) | -0.034*** (0.003) | -0.036*** (0.005) | -0.036*** (0.005) |
| 信用等级E | 0.009*** (0.001) | 0.004* (0.002) | 0.004* (0.002) | -0.010*** (0.002) | -0.014*** (0.003) | -0.015*** (0.003) |
| 性别 | 0.037*** (0.001) | 0.042*** (0.002) | 0.043*** (0.002) | 0.037*** (0.002) | 0.040*** (0.002) | 0.041*** (0.002) |
| 年龄(25-29岁) | 0.003** (0.001) | 0.005*** (0.002) | 0.006*** (0.002) | 0.003** (0.001) | 0.005*** (0.002) | 0.006*** (0.002) |
| 年龄(30) | 0.008*** (0.001) | 0.010*** (0.002) | 0.012*** (0.002) | 0.008*** (0.001) | 0.009*** (0.002) | 0.010*** (0.002) |
| 大专 | -0.020*** (0.001) | -0.018*** (0.002) | -0.019*** (0.002) | -0.018*** (0.001) | -0.015*** (0.002) | -0.015*** (0.002) |
| 本科及以上 | -0.052*** (0.002) | -0.045*** (0.003) | -0.046*** (0.003) | -0.048*** (0.003) | -0.041*** (0.004) | -0.042*** (0.004) |
| 观察值 | 512 301 | 214 985 | 214 985 | 287,038 | 119 294 | 119 294 |

五、结 论

2015 2018

3%

1%

U

3

U

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Rural-Urban Floating Borrowers' Credit Risks and the Determining Mechanism from Spatial Income Differences

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Summary: Using the lending data from the end of 2015 to the beginning of 2018 on a network loan platform, this paper for the first time studies rural-urban floating borrowers' credit risks and the determining mechanism from spatial income differences between the outflow and inflow places. By analyzing the data, we find that online borrowers have distinct demographic characteristics, and borrowers from rural to urban areas account for 42% of the total borrowers. Therefore, this paper attempts to answer the following two questions: First, what are the differences between the credit risks of rural-urban floating borrowers, urban borrowers and rural borrowers, and what are the reasons behind the differences? Second, for rural-urban floating borrowers, whether the income differences between the inflow and outflow areas affect their credit risks, and what is the role of the income from the outflow and inflow areas? The study finds that: the overdue probability of rural-urban floating borrowers is about 3% higher than that of urban borrowers, but 1% or so lower than rural borrowers; the relationship between the

The endowment of such an independent duty contributes to rising to prominence in the legal system of claim settlement, which can also serve the purpose of defining the legal character of the duty to adjust claims and implement efficient claim settlements. The legal nature of the duty to adjust claims can be categorized as “obliegenheit”. In this case, insurers’ duty to adjust claims can be understood from the perspective of the rationale of the *obliegenheit* rather than trying to start from scratch. Thus, insurers’ duty to adjust claims would be integrated into the existing system. On the other hand, the *obliegenheit* could be strongly in support of the systemization of the rules concerning the duty to adjust claims. To establish whether an insurer breaches its duty, it is meaningful that the required time limits in law are employed to show if the insurer carries his duty to adjust claims. To be specific, in contrast with the current rule, the starting point for insurers to adjust claims should be set at the time the insured notice the insured risk to the insurer. Nevertheless, the 2009 amendment of finishing complicated adjustments in 30 days should be hold on in the insurance law. Additionally, extra requirement of the duty to inform concerning the insured risk should be added in the amendment of insurance law. Once an insurer breaches its duty to adjust claims, the insurer shall face the consequences of the deprivation of the capacity to adjust claims and possible compensation for damages. The deprivation of the capacity to adjust claims results from insurers’ indifference to the time limits set in law for insurers’ duty to adjust claims. As for the compensation for damages, it is because of the inextricable link of insurers’ duty to adjust claims and the following payment of the insurance money that makes compensation for damages possible. Moreover, insurers may bear spiritual damages and punitive damages for their bad faith tort so as to effectively protect the legitimate rights of the insured.

Mg{"yqt fu"the duty to adjust claims; *obliegenheit*; time limits for adjustment; the deprivation of the capacity to adjustment; compensation for damages

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inflow/outflow income differences and the overdue probability of rural/urban floating borrowers is a “U” shape; with the increase in the income differences between the inflow and outflow areas, the overdue probability of rural/urban floating borrowers decreases and then increases, and reaches the lowest level at about 30 000 Yuan; these effects mainly come from the income level of inflow places. This paper fills the research gap on the default behavior of floating borrowers in the literature, enriches the research on borrowers’ credit risks. In the current process of promoting urbanization, the credit risks of people moving from rural to urban areas is lower than that of people remaining in rural areas. In terms of the current average regional income, the differences between the inflow and the outflow are in the “U” /type credit risk reduction area. Therefore, encouraging the flow of townships, reducing and ultimately eliminating the discrimination in employment, education, household registration can help to reduce the probability of default among those who have borrowing demand in the rural/urban migrants, which may help to improve the social integrity environment.

Mg{"yqt fu"rural/urban mobility; credit risks; income differences