2000−2011

β

210096

210096

1979 30 2008

2007 8

Inclusive Growth GDP

14ZD011 14EYA003

2014 CELAP2014 - YZD - 09

2013ZDIXM029 2242015S10003

1.

GDP

1

2.

$$w_j = \frac{w^{(1)}}{\qquad\qquad}$$

2

2000-2004 2005 2009

2008

2000-2011

3 [1]

1.

Moran s I Getis G Geary s C Moran s I

Moran s I

$$\text{Moran s } I=\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}w_{ij}(y_i-\bar{y})(y_j-\bar{y})}{S^2\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}w_{ij}} \qquad (3)$$

$S^2=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i-\bar{y})$ $\bar{y}=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}y_i$ y_i i n

n=30 $\bar{y}$ w_{ij} n × n

$$w_{ij}=\begin{cases}1, & i \quad j\\ 0, & \end{cases}, \ i, j=1,2\ldots n \qquad (4)$$

Moran s I [-1,1] 0

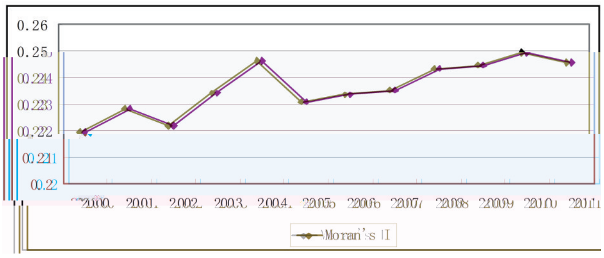
0

Geoda095i

2000-2011

Moran s I 1

1 2000-2011



2001-2012

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[1]

Moran s I 0

2010

2003-2011 Moran s I

2. β

β 5

$$(1/T)\ln(y_{i,T}/y_{i,0})=\alpha+\beta\ln(y_{i,0})+\varepsilon,\ \varepsilon\sim N(0,\sigma^2) \quad (5)$$

$y_{i,0}$ $y_{i,T}$ i 0 T β

0-T β

Spatial Lag Model SLM

5% R-LM
LAG 10 T ξ ξ ŋ

	1	2	3
		SLM	SEM
	0.2010 0.0000	0.1909 0.0000	0.1782 0.0000
ln y_{2000}	−0.0127 0.0867	−0.0135 0.0499	−0.0080 0.0325
ρ	–	0.1106 0.4637	–
λ	–	–	−1.2290 0.0000
	30	30	30
R^2	0.0978	0.1094	0.3793
θ[1]	1.37%	1.46%	0.84%
LMLAG		0.3076 0.5791	
R−LMLAG		2.9970 0.0834	
LMERR		2.0452 0.1527	
R−LMERR		4.7346 0.0296	

*** ** * 1% 5% 10%

2001-2012

---

[1]

2000-2011

β

1

2

GDP

3 β

1. 2009 1

2. 2014 1

3. 2010 11

4. 2013 1

5. :1978-2009 2010 12

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A Study of the Evaluation and Spatial Effect Analysis of Inclusive Growth in China

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Abstract: This paper evaluated the level of inclusive growth in China by building a comprehensive evaluation index system, and then analyzed the spatial convergence characteristics from the perspectives of absolute convergence and club convergence by introducing the theory of convergence. The paper also carried out an econometric analysis on the driving forces of inclusive growth in China by building a panel data model. The results showed that there were an up-growing trend in the levels of inclusive growth and regional differences in all provinces during the years from 2000 to 2011. This paper also found absoluteconvergence of inclusive growth was among all regions, and club convergence was in the central and western areas. Among the four driving forces, market force was the leading driving force, outward force also played an important role in all areas, besides, administrative force was sufficient in the central areas, but it couldn t help improve the inclusive growth level in other areas and needed to be further improved.

Keywords: inclusive growth; comprehensive evaluation; spatial convergence; driving forces