



2000–2011

210096

210096

1979

30

2008

Inclusive Growth

2007 8

GDP



2014
2013ZDIXM029

14ZD011
CELAP2014- YZD- 09
2242015S10003

14EYA003

1.

GDP

2.

1

$$w_j = \frac{w^0}{\dots}$$

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

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

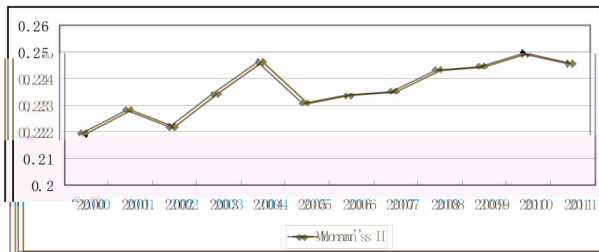
$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

n=30 \bar{y}

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

Moran's I [-1, 1] 0

w_{ij} $n \times n$



Geoda095i

2000-2011

Moran's I

1

2000-2011

1

2001-2012

[1]

Moran si 0

2010

2003-2011
2. Moran si

5

$$\frac{1}{T} \ln \left(\frac{y_{i,T}}{y_{i,0}} \right) = \alpha + \ln(y_{i,0}) + \beta \sum_{j \in N(i)} \frac{y_{j,0}}{y_{i,0}} + \epsilon_{i,T} \quad (5)$$

§

Spatial Lag Model SLM

5% R- LM
LAG 10

	1		2		3	
			SLM		SEM	
ln y_{2000}	0.2010	0.0000	0.1909	0.0000	0.1782	0.0000
	-0.0127	0.0867	-0.0135	0.0499	-0.0080	0.0325
	-		0.1106	0.4637	-	
	-		-		-1.2290	0.0000
R^2	30		30		30	
	0.0978		0.1094		0.3793	
^[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

1

2

GDP

3

1. 2009 1
2. 2014
3. 2010 11
4. 2013 1
5. :1978- 2009 2010 12
6. Ali I, H. H. Son. Measuring inclusive growth .Asian Development Review, 2007,24(1) : 11- 31.
7. Ifzal Ali and Hyun H.son. Defining and measuring inclusive growth: application to the Philippines. ERD Working Paper No 98, www.adb.org/economics.
8. M.H.Suryanarayana. Inclusive Growth: What is so exclusive about it? <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1297689>.

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

Xu Yingzhi Zou Fang Wei Sha

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 absolute convergence 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