Analysis of Regional Differences and Dynamic Evolution of Common Wealth Level in Sichuan Province

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Abstract

Common wealth is an essential requirement of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics and an important feature of China's modernization. In order to explore the substantial level of common prosperity in the new development stage, based on the relevant data from 2012-2021, a comprehensive evaluation index system of common prosperity is constructed from two dimensions of affluence and sharing, firstly, the entropy-weighted TOPSIS method is used to measure the level of common prosperity in the four regions within Sichuan Province, and then the Gini decomposition is used to analyze the main sources of differences in the common prosperity in Sichuan Province, and then the kernel density estimation is used to analyze the evolutionary trend of its dynamic distribution. Then we use kernel density estimation to analyze the evolutionary trend of its dynamic distribution, and then combine it with Markov transfer probability matrix to predict the change of common wealth trend. The results of the study found that from 2012 to 2021, the common wealth level in Sichuan Province as a whole showed an increasing trend, and the common wealth level in Chengdu Plain and Panshi Region exceeded the average value of Sichuan Province; during the period of investigation, the differences in the common wealth level in China mainly originated from inter-regional differences, and inter-regional differences tended to narrow; during the sample period, the probability of upward transfer of the common wealth level in China is higher than the probability of downward transfer, and the common wealth level is gradually increasing. The level of common wealth is gradually increasing.

Keywords

Mutual enrichment, kernel density, regional disparity.

1. Introduction

In August 2021, at the 10th meeting of the Central Finance and Economy Commission, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC Central Committee has grasped the new changes in the stage of development, put the gradual realization of the common wealth of all the people in a more important position, promoted the coordinated development of the region, taken strong measures to safeguard and improve people's livelihoods, adapted to the transformation of the main contradictions of the society, and "divided the cake well" and advancing the process of realizing common wealth has become an important focus of the CPC in seeking happiness for the people. Along with the practical advancement of the CPC Central Committee to win the battle against poverty, build a moderately prosperous society in all aspects, and move towards the second hundred-year goal, there have been more and more scholars who have conducted research on common wealth. Sichuan Province is the western growth pole of the domestic regional economy, and is now in the key strategic opportunity period of transforming from a large economic province to a strong economic province. The report of the 12th Party Congress of Sichuan Province points out that in the past five years, Sichuan has made great progress in the development of various livelihood undertakings, but it should also be soberly recognized that the imbalance and inadequacy of

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the province's development is still prominent, and there is still a gap between public services, such as education, medical care, and pensions, and the expectations of the masses. In promoting people's well-being, Sichuan should move towards the goal of common prosperity, actively promote employment growth, accelerate the modernization of education, strengthen grassroots medical and health services, and improve the social security system. Efforts to explore the realization of common wealth path, promote the common wealth of solid forward; urban-rural gap is the most typical problem at this stage, Sichuan to achieve modernization, the urgent need to make up for the short board of the "three rural areas", the need to promote the accelerated development of the agricultural industry, strengthen the rural collective economy, strengthen the construction of rural infrastructure and the establishment of a sound rural social security system and so on. It is necessary to promote the accelerated development of the agricultural industry, strengthen the rural collective economy, enhance the construction of rural grassroots facilities and establish a sound rural social security system. Sichuan should solidly promote the coordinated development of the region, narrowing regional differences and urban-rural gaps. In this process, it is important to do a good job of coordinating the development of the province's different regions, different industries, different groups, and urban and rural areas, so as to ensure that, while maintaining the overall pace of development, the gap between the various dimensions of the province is constantly narrowed and controlled within a reasonable range.

2. Research design

Indicator construction 2.1.

Based on the theoretical logic and connotations of common prosperity explained earlier, it can be seen that common prosperity can be divided into two main issues: "affluence" and "sharing". Affluence is the prerequisite for realizing common prosperity, and sharing is the basic connotation of common prosperity

Consideration is given to reducing urban-rural differences and stabilizing economic development. The affluence of common wealth is measured in seven sub-dimensions: population differences, urban-rural differences, regional differences, inclusive groups, special hardship groups, economic development and affluence intensity index. Crowd differences are reflected through the Gini coefficient and the disposable income ratio of urban and rural residents; urban-rural differences through the consumption ratio of urban and rural residents and the Tel Index; regional differences through the urbanization rate of the resident population; inclusive groups through the per capita fiscal revenue and the proportion of personal income tax to total tax revenue; special hardship groups through the number of rural residents with minimum subsistence guarantee; and regional GDP growth rate, GDP per capita, Engel's coefficient, full-time equivalents of research and experimental development (R&D) personnel, intensity of R&D investment and high polarization of industrial structure to reflect economic development; and the affluence intensity index through D = k/e * f/g (C15), where k and e denote per capita disposable income and per capita GDP of region i, respectively, and f and g denote fiscal revenue and regional GDP, respectively.

The ultimate goal of common prosperity is to realize the common prosperity of all people, and the fruits of their prosperity are shared by all people. Sharedness is therefore measured in five sub-dimensions: cultural construction, rule of law construction, universal and equal basic public services, infrastructure construction and ecological environment. Cultural construction is reflected through the number of public library collections per capita, the number of cultural centers per 10,000 people, the proportion of residents' expenditure on cultural, educational and recreational services to household consumption expenditure, and the ratio of education expenditure to general public budget expenditure; rule of law construction is reflected through the number of patents granted per 10,000 people and the ratio of public security expenditure to general budget expenditure; and the number of students enrolled in tertiary education per 10,000 people, the urban survey unemployment rate, the proportion of health technicians per 10,000 people, and the proportion of public security expenditure to general budget expenditure. The rule of law is reflected through the number of students enrolled in higher education institutions per 10,000 population, the urban survey unemployment rate, the number of health technicians per 10,000 population, the number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population, and the number of participants in urban basic pension insurance; infrastructure is reflected through the number of public automobile vehicles per 10,000 population, the penetration rate of mobile telephones, the urban sewage treatment rate, and the number of public toilets per 10,000 population in cities and towns; and the ecological environment is reflected through the energy consumption per unit of GDP and the greening coverage rate of built-up areas.

2.2. Research methodology

2.2.1. Entropy power tosis method

Entropy weight method is an objective empowerment method, in the process of using, entropy weight method by examining the degree of variation of each indicator, constructing the judgment matrix of each evaluation indicator at different time stages, and carrying out data standardization, according to the definition of entropy, determining the entropy value and entropy right of each indicator, and defining the weight of each indicator through entropy right, to get the results of the more objective weight of the indicator. tosis model can assess the development level of common wealth and can comprehensively and objectively reflect the dynamics and change trend of common wealth development level, by defining a certain degree of measurement in the space of the target. By defining a certain measure in the target space and calculating the extent to which the target is close to or deviates from the positive or negative ideal solution, the topos model can assess the level of common prosperity development and reflect the dynamics of the level of common prosperity development and the trend of change in a comprehensive and objective way.

The specific steps are as follows: standardize the data, find out the information entropy of each indicator, calculate the coefficient of variation of each indicator, determine the weight of each indicator, and multiply the weight by the normalized data, so as to find the weight of the indicator. Then, determine the optimal program and the worst program, calculate the degree of proximity of each evaluation object to the optimal program and the worst program, calculate the degree of the degree of proximity of each evaluation object to the optimal program and rank according to the degree of proximity to give the evaluation results.

2.2.2. Gini coefficient and decomposition methods

This paper applies the Gini coefficient and decomposition method proposed by Dagum in 1997 to analyze regional differences in the level of common wealth in Sichuan Province. The 18 prefecture-level cities under study are divided into four regions: the Chengdu Plain, South Sichuan, Northeast Sichuan and West Panxi, and the coefficients are categorized as:Intraregional contributions G_w . Interregional contributions G_{nb} and hypervariable density contribution G_t . The relationship between the three is $G = G_w + G_{nb} + G_t^{\circ}$.

2.2.3. Markov chains

Markov chains are mainly discretized for each period by calculating the distributional state of the probability transfer. The formula for its probability transfer is as follows:

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$$P_{ij}^{i,i+d} = \frac{\sum\limits_{t=T_0}^{T-d} n_{ij}^{i,i+d}}{\sum\limits_{t=T_0}^{T-d} n_i^{i,i+d}} (i=1,2,...,r; j=1,2,...,r; t=T_0,...,T-d)$$

where t denotes the number of classes at the level of common wealth. $n_{ij}^{t,t+d}$ denotes the number of cities in which the level of common wealth is shifted from rank i in year t to rank j in year (t+d). $n_i^{t,t+d}$ denotes the common affluence level by the number of cities belonging to class i in year t. Here r=4; d=1, and the rows and columns represent the state in year t and year t+1, respectively. If the common affluence level of Sichuan Province is divided into N types, a N*N transfer probability matrix can be constructed.

2.2.4. Kernel density estimation

Kernel density estimation is a nonparametric estimation method, the essence of which is to get a reasonable density function through kernel density estimation. The Gaussian kernel density is used to analyze the spatial dynamic evolution of the level of common wealth in Sichuan Province, and its formula is shown below:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{nh} \sum_{i=1}^{n} K(\frac{x_i - x}{h})$$
$$K(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{(-\frac{x^2}{2})}$$

where f(x) is the kernel density estimate, h is the bandwidth, and K(x) is the kernel function.

3. Analysis of the results of measuring the level of common wealth in Sichuan Province

As can be seen from Figure 1, the annual average values of the Chengdu Plain, Southern Sichuan, Northeastern Sichuan, and Western Panzhihua are 0.294, 0.194, 0.165, and 0.369, respectively, and the levels of common wealth in the Chengdu Plain and Western Panzhihua exceed the average value of Sichuan Province. Among them, the common wealth level of Panxi region only examines the common wealth level of Panzhihua city, so the common wealth level of Panxi region in the figure far exceeds the average value of Sichuan province and the other three major regions. Specifically, the level of common wealth in Sichuan Province as a whole shows a steady rise, from 0.248 in 2012 to 0.251 in 2021, an increase of 1.11%; Chengdu Plain region, Northeast Sichuan region's level of common wealth in the study period as a whole have shown varying degrees of rising trend. The level of common wealth in the Chengdu Plain region rose from 0.302 in 2012 to 0.317 in 2021, an increase of 5.17%; the level of common wealth in Northeast Sichuan rose from 0.168 in 2012 to 0.173 in 2021, an increase of 3.08%; the level of common wealth in the Panshi region and the southern Sichuan region as a whole declined in 2015, and the decline was more pronounced. More obvious. The level of common wealth in the western Panxi region declined from 0.393 in 2012 to 0.323 in 2021, a decrease of 17.99%; the level of common wealth in the southern Sichuan region declined from 0.207 in 2012 to 0.198 in 2021, a decrease of 5.17%. The Chengdu Plain region is an important hub connecting the southwest region and the central plains region has a strong location advantage, and its economic development policies, talents and material resources are rich in economic development, rapid economic development, which led to the improvement of the regional common wealth level.



Figure 1 Mean value of common wealth level index and its changes in the province and regions, 2012-2021

4. Analysis of regional differences in the level of development of shared prosperity

The Gini coefficient calculated according to the common wealth level of Sichuan Province and the decomposition results are shown in Table 2, where "0" represents Sichuan Province, "1" represents Panshi region, "2" represents Chengdu Plain region, "3" represents South Sichuan region, and "4" represents Northeast Sichuan region. Chengdu Plain region, "3" represents the southern region of Sichuan, and "4" represents the northeastern region of Sichuan.

4.1. Overall differences

As can be seen from Table 1, there is an overall difference in the level of common wealth in Sichuan Province, with the overall Gini coefficient ranging from 0.205 to 0.262, and from the trend of evolution, the overall Gini coefficient rises from 0.233 in 2012 to 0.258 in 2021, an increase of 10.74% during the examination period. There is a more pronounced decline in 2020, but the overall difference still shows an increasing trend.

4.2. Analysis of variances within regions

During the examination period, intra-regional differences in the Chengdu Plain region are the largest and exceed the overall level of differences, mainly originating from the polarization effect of provincial capitals, unbalanced regional economic development, unbalanced resource allocation, and social differentiation, which leads to an increase in their intra-regional differences. The overall fluctuation of intra-regional differences in the Chengdu Plain region is not significant during the examination period, with a more pronounced rise only in 2021. The Gini coefficient rises from 0.267 in 2012 to 0.327 in 2021, an increase of 22.34%, and the annual average value of the intra-regional Gini coefficient is 0.281; the intra-regional differences between the southern and northeastern Chuannan regions during the examination period are smaller. The Gini coefficient of the southern Sichuan region shows a slight fluctuation of "W" between 0.031 and 0.086, decreasing from 0.068 in 2012 to 0.064 in 2021, with a decrease of 6.21%, indicating that the intra-regional differences in the southern Sichuan region are gradually narrowing; the Gini coefficient of the northeastern Sichuan region as a whole shows the smallest intra-regional differences, and the Gini coefficient is at 0.034, with an increase of

22.34%. The Gini coefficient is between 0.034 and 0.069, with an annual average value of 0.051. From the perspective of the trend of change, the differences in the northeast region of Sichuan show an irregular "N" pattern of increase in the examination period, with the Gini coefficient rising from 0.34 in 2012 to 0.069 in 2021, indicating that intra-regional differences have increased in the northeast region. intra-regional differences have increased.

4.3. Analysis of interregional differences

According to the results, the inter-regional differences in Sichuan Province can be divided into three gradients, with "Pansi-Northeast Sichuan" and "Pansi-South Sichuan" as the first gradient, and the annual average value of the Gini coefficient between 0.3 and 0.4. 0.4. "Chengdu Plain-South Sichuan", "Chengdu Plain-Northeast Sichuan" and "Pansi-Chengdu Plain" are the second gradient. The second gradient is the "Chengdu Plain-South Sichuan", "Chengdu Plain-Northeast Sichuan" and "Pansi-Chengdu Plain", with annual average Gini coefficients ranging from 0.2 to 0.3, which is in a relatively average and reasonable stage. The "Southern Sichuan-Northeastern" Sichuan" is the third gradient, with an annual average Gini coefficient below 0.2, which is in the absolute average zone. Specifically, the differences between Pansi-Northeast Sichuan and Pansi-South Sichuan show an irregular N-shaped downward fluctuation trend during the study period, with their Gini coefficients decreasing from 0.310 and 0.310 in 2012 to 0.301 and 0.23 in 2021, respectively. The Gini coefficients of South Sichuan and Northeast Sichuan are the smallest, and the trend is relatively stable, with the Gini coefficients decreasing from 0.109 in 2012 to 0.092 in 2021, a decrease of 15.47. The interregional differences between Chengdu Plain and South Sichuan, Chengdu Plain and Northeast Sichuan, and Pansi-Chengdu Plain all show an irregular "N" downward fluctuation during the study period, with the Gini coefficients decreasing from 0.310 in 2012 and 0.310 in 2021, a decrease of 15.47. Inter-regional differences during the examination period all show different degrees of upward fluctuation, with the Gini coefficient rising from 0.288, 0.109 and 0.247 in 2012 to 0.309, 0.092 and 0.265 in 2021, with increases of 17.86%, 7.23% and 7.43%, respectively. Overall, there is a tendency for differences between regions in Sichuan Province to widen, and the level of shared prosperity between regions is slightly unbalanced.

4.4. Variance contribution margin analysis

The contribution rate of inter-regional differences in Sichuan Province is much higher than that of intra-regional contribution rate and hypervariance contribution rate, whose annual average value is 60.12%, which indicates that regional differences are mainly caused by inter-regional differences. This is followed by the intra-regional contribution rate, which has an annual average value of 30.42%. As can be seen from the figure, the contribution rate of hypervariance density is the smallest, with an annual average value of 9.46%, indicating that the cross-over of the samples of inter-regional subgroups has less impact on the inter-regional differences in the level of common wealth in Sichuan Province. Specifically, the intra-regional contribution rate rises from 29.51% in 2012 to 34.09% in 2021, an increase of 15.53%. The interregional contribution rate decreases from 62.77% in 2012 to 54.19% in 2012 to 11.71% in 2021, an increase of 51.61%.

The above results show that the development gaps in the Chengdu Plain, Panshi, and Northeast Sichuan are the main reasons for the relative differences in the level of common wealth within the province, and that their persistent effect is expanding over time, while the impact of the gaps within the regions on the relative differences in the level of common wealth has declined, suggesting that the regional coordination strategy implemented in the province may have a better effect in regulating the gap in the level of common wealth in the cities than it does in regulating the gap in the level of common wealth between the regions. This suggests that the regional coordination strategy implemented in the province may have a better regulatory effect

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on the common wealth gap among cities than on the common wealth gap among regions, and that the solution to the problem of differences in the level of common wealth in Sichuan Province should focus on the differences among regions.

	regional	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
population	0	0.233	0.245	0.241	0.262	0.247	0.236	0.237	0.244	0.205	0.258
Differences within groups	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0.267	0.290	0.274	0.264	0.282	0.282	0.280	0.283	0.256	0.327
	3	0.069	0.031	0.053	0.061	0.079	0.071	0.053	0.086	0.073	0.064
	4	0.034	0.046	0.037	0.055	0.041	0.033	0.065	0.066	0.068	0.070
Difference between groups	(1-2)	0.247	0.274	0.268	0.216	0.266	0.263	0.245	0.253	0.209	0.265
	(1-3)	0.310	0.351	0.370	0.375	0.365	0.347	0.293	0.277	0.165	0.238
	(1-4)	0.402	0.428	0.436	0.423	0.426	0.391	0.361	0.384	0.256	0.302
	(2-3)	0.230	0.244	0.246	0.311	0.259	0.252	0.244	0.241	0.205	0.272
	(2-4)	0.288	0.295	0.291	0.342	0.289	0.272	0.291	0.295	0.251	0.309
	(3-4)	0.109	0.090	0.087	0.072	0.096	0.082	0.093	0.142	0.113	0.092
contribution rate	GW	29.51	29.78	28.77	27.71	29.62	30.36	31.12	30.52	32.73	34.09
	Gnb	62.76	61.85	63.63	66.25	62.38	59.87	59.83	57.37	52.95	54.19
	Gt	7.72	8.35	7.58	6.03	7.98	9.75	9.04	12.09	14.30	11.71

Table 1 Gini coefficient and decomposition calculations

5. The Dynamic Evolution of Common Wealth Development in Sichuan Province

"I" for low level, "II" for low to medium level, "III" for high to medium level, "IV" for high level. "IV" stands for high level. This paper applies the quartile method to classify the index of common prosperity level in Sichuan Province into four levels, namely, low level, medium-low level, medium-high level and high level, according to the Markov probability transfer formula, and the specific results are shown in Matrix Table 2.

Table 2 shows the internal dynamics of the common wealth level in Sichuan Province. The elements on the diagonal line show the probability that the common wealth level remains unchanged to a certain extent, while the elements on the off-diagonal line show the probability transfer of the common wealth level between different levels. According to Table 5, the values on the diagonal line are significantly larger than those on the off-diagonal line, and at the same time, the transfer probability of the low and high levels is higher than that of the medium-low and medium-high levels, which indicates that there is a certain degree of "Matthew effect" in the common wealth in Sichuan Province. This shows that the probability of the low, mediumlow, medium-high and high levels remaining at the original level after one year is 66.67%, 50%, 60.10% and 82.93% respectively, which indicates that the level of common wealth in Sichuan Province has a strong stability at different levels. With the passage of time, the probability of transferring the low, medium-low and medium-high levels to a higher level in the next stage is 30.95%, 22.50% and 12.82% respectively, and the upward transfer has a certain degree. In addition, the probability of transferring the low water to the medium-high level in the next stage is 2.38%, and the probability of transferring the medium-low level to the high-level level is 2.5%, and there is a "leapfrog" for the low and medium-low levels. possibility of "leapfrogging", but it is more difficult to rise across levels. Finally, there is also the possibility of a downward shift in rank for the common wealth in Sichuan Province. Specifically, the probability of a shift from low to medium level is 25%, the probability of a shift from medium

to high level to low to medium level is 15.3%, the probability of a shift from high to medium to high level is 14.63%, and there is also the possibility of a downward shift across ranks for the high level and the medium to high level, but it is more difficult to go down across ranks. Cities in Sichuan Province should emphasize the quality and effectiveness of promoting further shared prosperity and pay attention to preventing the risk of downward transfer across levels.

Province, 2012-2021									
Sichuan - Province -	hierarchy	Ι	II	III	IV				
	Ι	0.6667	0.3095	0.0238	0				
	II	0.25	0.5	0.225	0.025				
	III	0.0769	0.1538	0.641	0.1282				
	IV	0.244	0	0.1463	0.8293				

Table 2 Markov Transfer Probability Matrix for Common Wealth Level Index in Sichuan

Figure 2 shows the kernel density estimation of the overall common wealth level in Sichuan Province. From the distribution position, the distribution curve of the common wealth level in Sichuan Province shifts to the right during the study period, and only slightly shifts to the left in 2021, indicating that the common wealth level in Sichuan Province is increasing; from the distribution pattern, the density curve shows a trend of the cover of the main peak rising and then declining and rising, and the width of the curve widening and then narrowing, and the absolute difference of the common wealth level in Sichuan Province narrows. In terms of the number of peaks, the distribution curve of the overall common wealth level in Sichuan Province is characterized by "multiple peaks", with a large distance between the side peaks, the main peak is located at about 0.2, and the remaining two side peaks are located at about 0.4 and 0.7, indicating that there is a serious polarization phenomenon in the level of the common wealth in Sichuan Province; In terms of the distribution ductility, the distribution curve shows a trend of the main peak cover falling and rising, as well as the curve width widening and narrowing, with the absolute difference of the common wealth level in Sichuan Province narrowing. From the point of view of distribution extensibility, the density curve of the common wealth level in Sichuan Province shows obvious trailing characteristics, and the distribution extensibility has a tendency to widen to a certain extent, indicating that the gap between the common wealth level in Sichuan Province has widened.



Figure 2 Distribution dynamics of common wealth in Sichuan Province

6. Summary

The regional differences in the level of common wealth in Sichuan Province mainly come from inter-regional and intra-regional differences, with the mean value of the inter-regional contribution rate as high as 60.12% and the mean value of the intra-regional contribution rate at 30.42%. In terms of overall differences, the Gini coefficient of common wealth in Sichuan Province has an overall upward trend during the examination period, indicating that the common wealth gap in Sichuan Province has widened. From the point of view of intra-regional differences, the Chengdu Plain region has a larger intra-regional difference and shows an upward trend, which is the main source of the increasing common wealth disparity within the region of Sichuan Province; from the point of view of inter-regional differences, the common wealth level in Sichuan Province has a larger inter-regional difference, in particular, the Chengdu Plain - Northeast Sichuan, the Chengdu Plain - South Sichuan, Pansi - Northeast Sichuan, and Pansi-South Sichuan, which are four groups of larger disparities of 0.309, 0.381, 0.250 and 0.292. From the trend of change, the inter-regional differences between the three groups of Pansi - Sichuan South, Pansi - Sichuan Northeast and Sichuan South - Sichuan Northeast have a downward trend, and the imbalance of the level of common wealth between the regions has been reduced, in which the difference between the Pansi-Chuan Northeast region has decreased most significantly; from the point of view of the state of the transfer, there is a Markov transfer probability matrix analysis of the results can be seen that the level of common wealth of Sichuan province has a relatively high level of common wealth. Common wealth level has a strong stability, the level of common wealth in all regions across the level of transfer is more difficult, but the province and the regions of different common wealth level are upward or downward transfer probability, the overall upward transfer probability is higher than the downward transfer, which suggests that it is the Sichuan Province, the common wealth level of the upward development of the probability of a higher level of development; from the perspective of the dynamic distribution, through the kernel density estimation it can be seen that the whole of Sichuan Province, Chengdu Plain, Sichuan as a whole, Chengdu Plain, South Sichuan and Northeast Sichuan show an upward trend in the level of common wealth. The density curves of the common wealth level in Sichuan Province as a whole and in the Chengdu Plain are characterized by multiple peaks, indicating that there is a more serious polarization phenomenon, and the absolute difference has a tendency to expand. The level of common wealth in Panxi region declined during the study period, and the absolute difference has a tendency to narrow, without polarization phenomenon. The absolute differences in the level of common wealth in southern and northeastern Sichuan have a tendency to expand, but there is no polarization.

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