

Research on the Reconstruction of Grassroots Economic Statistical Assessment Index System from the Perspective of High Quality Development

Xia Li *

Changshan Town People's Government, Zouping, 256206, Shandong, China

*Corresponding author

Abstract: China's economy has entered a stage of high-quality development, and the traditional grassroots economic statistical assessment system with scale growth rate as the core is no longer suitable for the governance requirements of the new development concept. There are prominent problems such as deviation in assessment orientation, single indicator dimension, insufficient adaptability to grassroots, and lagging operation mechanism, which cannot accurately reflect the quality, efficiency, and comprehensive development level of grassroots economic development. In order to break the inertia of "GDP only" assessment at the grassroots level and improve the grassroots economic governance system, this article is based on the core connotation of high-quality development. Using literature research, case analysis, and combination weighting methods, it systematically analyzes the current shortcomings and deep causes of the grassroots economic statistical assessment system, clarifies the overall ideas and basic principles of index system reconstruction, and constructs a new "six in one" grassroots economic statistical assessment index system that covers economic quality and efficiency, innovation driven, coordinated balance, green and low-carbon, people's livelihood sharing, and characteristic development. The research has reshaped the value orientation of grassroots economic assessment from "speed and scale" to "quality and efficiency", balancing the universality and regional differentiation of assessment, theoretical scientificity and grassroots practicality. Research has shown that by improving statistical accounting standards, enhancing incentive and constraint mechanisms, establishing dynamic optimization mechanisms, and strengthening full process supervision and protection, it is possible to effectively promote the implementation and effectiveness of the new assessment system. This study can provide theoretical and practical references for the reform of grassroots economic statistics, optimization of performance evaluation, and governance of high-quality regional development.

Keywords: high-quality development; grassroots economy; statistical assessment

1. Introduction

China's economic development has entered a new stage of high-quality development transformation, and the new development concept of innovation, coordination, green, openness, and sharing has become the core value orientation of grassroots economic governance and performance evaluation. As a micro carrier for the implementation of macroeconomic policies, the cultivation and upgrading of industries, the guarantee of people's livelihood and well-being, and the governance of ecological environment, the scientificity and adaptability of the economic statistical assessment system at the grassroots level are the key support for the implementation of high-quality regional development. For a long time, China's grassroots economic statistical assessment has formed an evaluation model with the total GDP, growth rate, fixed assets investment and other scale indicators as the core, focusing on economic quantity expansion and growth rate improvement, and weakening the comprehensive consideration of development quality, economic benefits, ecological benefits and people's well-being. The traditional assessment system generally suffers from structural drawbacks of "emphasizing scale over quality, emphasizing increment over efficiency, emphasizing economy over livelihood, and emphasizing results over process", making it difficult to accurately judge the quality and efficiency of grassroots economic transformation and upgrading, industrial development level, and comprehensive development level. It is no longer suitable for the core demands of high-quality development. Reconstructing a new grassroots economic statistical assessment index system has become an important issue in current grassroots governance reform.

This study has significant theoretical and practical value. At the theoretical level, this study adopts the perspective of grassroots micro-governance to refine the core connotation and logical system of high

-quality development statistical assessment. It addresses the deficiencies of existing research, which tends to focus on macro- and county-level dimensions while neglecting practicality and differentiated assessment at the grassroots level, and further enriches the theoretical system of economic statistics and government performance evaluation for the new era. At the practical level, by reconstructing an assessment system that is adapted to the actual development of grassroots areas and takes into account both universality and differentiation, we can break the development inertia of "GDP only" at the grassroots level, guide grassroots governments to transform their governance concepts, optimize their economic governance models, accurately monitor high-quality development dynamics at the grassroots level, and provide scientific assessment support for regional industrial quality improvement, ecological efficiency enhancement, and people's livelihood empowerment.

This article systematically sorts out the internal logic of high-quality development and grassroots economic statistical assessment, analyzes the practical problems and deep causes of the current assessment system, establishes the principles and multidimensional framework for reconstructing the indicator system, constructs a grassroots statistical assessment system that is suitable for high-quality development, and proposes a supporting implementation guarantee mechanism. The research comprehensively applies literature research method, case analysis method, combined with quantitative tools such as Analytic Hierarchy Process and Entropy Method, to scientifically allocate indicator weights and verify the scientificity and rationality of the indicator system.

2. Relevant theoretical basis and current situation analysis

2.1 Definition of core concepts

Compared with the connotation of high-quality development at the macro level such as national and county levels, grassroots high-quality development focuses more on improving the quality and efficiency of development in micro governance scenarios, which is a micro extension of the implementation of macro high-quality development strategies [1]. Its core connotation is no longer limited to the expansion of economic aggregate and the improvement of growth rate, but a compound development model centered on cultivating industrial characteristics, upgrading economic quality and efficiency, stabilizing ecological bottom line, promoting inclusive sharing of people's livelihoods, and enhancing governance efficiency, emphasizing the coordination, sustainability, and inclusiveness of development. As a core tool for grassroots government economic governance, grassroots economic statistical assessment is a system that relies on standardized statistical indicator systems, standardized data collection and accounting methods, and quantitative evaluation mechanisms to dynamically monitor, scientifically evaluate, and target the efficiency, quality, sustainability, and comprehensive economic and social benefits of grassroots regional economic development. It can effectively guide the direction of grassroots development, regulate the operation of grassroots economy, and is an important lever for promoting the sinking and landing of high-quality development strategies.

2.2 Theoretical basis

The reconstruction of the indicator system in this study relies on multidimensional classical theories to construct a core framework [2]. Firstly, the new development concept theory is the core orientation of this study, which includes five development concepts: innovation, coordination, green, openness, and sharing. It clarifies the core dimensions and value orientation of high-quality development at the grassroots level, providing fundamental guidance for the dimension setting and weight allocation of assessment indicators. Secondly, the theory of sustainable development emphasizes the synergistic coexistence and dynamic balance of the economy, society, and ecosystem, abandoning the development logic of single economic growth, and providing core theoretical support for the construction of an assessment system for grassroots coordinated economic quality improvement, ecological protection, and livelihood improvement. Thirdly, performance governance theory focuses on the scientificity and effectiveness of public governance, clarifying that grassroots assessment should follow the principles of guidance, scientificity, practicality, and motivation, taking into account both development constraints and motivation stimulation, and ensuring the governance value of the assessment system. Fourthly, statistical accounting theory standardizes the entire process of indicator selection, data collection, and accounting deduction, ensuring that the reconstructed indicator system has practical attributes of data availability, quantifiable accounting, and comparable results, ensuring the objectivity and accuracy of assessment results.

2.3 Current status of grassroots economic statistical assessment indicator system

For a long time, the grassroots economic statistical assessment system has adapted to the development needs of the high-speed growth stage, forming an evaluation paradigm centered on regulatory models and speed indicators. At present, the assessment system in most grass-roots areas is still dominated by traditional indicators such as total GDP and growth rate, industrial output above designated size, fixed assets investment, general public budget revenue, and total investment attraction [3]. Only a small number of binding indicators such as livelihood security and ecological environmental protection are supported, which does not form a systematic high-quality assessment framework. From the perspective of assessment logic, the current system always prioritizes growth rate and total volume expansion as the core orientation. The assessment cycle focuses on short-term incremental results, and the assessment mode is mainly based on terminal outcome evaluation, which is adapted to the traditional quantitative economic development model. At the same time, the current assessment mostly adopts a "one size fits all" unified evaluation standard, without considering the differentiated characteristics of grassroots regional resource endowment, industrial structure, and functional positioning. It ignores the development characteristics of different grassroots units such as agricultural dominance, industrial agglomeration, and ecological tourism, and the pertinence and adaptability of the assessment are significantly insufficient.

2.4 Existing problems in the current system

Based on the core requirements of high-quality development, the current grassroots economic statistical assessment system has multidimensional structural shortcomings. One is that there is a deviation in the assessment orientation. The traditional "GDP only" assessment inertia has not been completely eliminated, and the indicator system focuses more on quantity growth rate and less on quality and efficiency. There is insufficient attention to core indicators such as total factor productivity, industrial added value, input-output efficiency, which reflect the quality of development, making it difficult to guide grassroots to improve quality and efficiency. Secondly, the construction of indicator dimensions is single, and the system focuses on traditional economic growth areas. The core dimensions of high-quality development, such as innovation driven, green and low-carbon, digital economy, and people's livelihood sharing, lack indicators or have a low proportion of relevant indicator weights, which cannot fully cover the core connotation of high-quality development. Thirdly, there is insufficient adaptability to grassroots practical operations, and some macro assessment indicators are detached from the actual statistical work at the grassroots level. There are problems such as difficulty in data collection, fuzzy statistical caliber, and low accuracy of accounting, and there is no differentiated assessment module that is suitable for grassroots characteristic industries and grassroots governance. The fourth issue is that the assessment and operation mechanism is not perfect, with a focus on terminal result assessment rather than dynamic monitoring of the entire process, an emphasis on incremental data assessment rather than stock improvement evaluation, and an imbalance in incentive and constraint mechanisms, which can easily trigger irrational governance behaviors such as short-term profit seeking and data injection at the grassroots level. Fifth, the coverage of new economic statistics lags behind, and the statistical accounting system for grassroots emerging economic formats such as the three new economies, the value of ecological products, and the development benefits of small and micro enterprises is incomplete, resulting in statistical blind spots.

2.5 Analysis of the causes of problems

The many problems with the current assessment system are the result of the combination of multiple factors such as ideology, system, practice, and management. At the level of development philosophy, the development mindset of long-term high-speed growth has solidified, and the comprehensive assessment concept of high-quality development has not yet fully penetrated into the grassroots governance system. The transformation of assessment orientation lags behind the transformation of economic development. At the level of institutional construction, the update and iteration of the grassroots assessment system are slow, and it has failed to timely connect with the national high-quality development and reform deployment, lacking a normalized indicator dynamic optimization and institutional adjustment mechanism. At the operational level, the grassroots statistical team is weak, the digital statistical system is incomplete, the barriers to departmental data sharing are prominent, and the accounting and data support capabilities of new assessment indicators are insufficient. At the level of management mechanisms, there is a lack of differentiated and precise assessment systems, and inadequate incentive and constraint mechanisms for assessment, making it difficult to adapt to the differentiated needs of high-quality development in different types of grassroots regions.

3. Reconstruction and design of grassroots economic statistical assessment index system from the perspective of high quality development

3.1 Overall idea of refactoring

The reconstruction of this indicator system strictly anchors the core of the high-quality development strategy in the new era, with the new development concept as the fundamental guidance, and the comprehensive improvement of the quality, operational efficiency, and sustainable development capacity of grassroots economic development as the core goal. It completely abandons the traditional single assessment logic based on economic scale and growth rate in the high-speed growth stage. The system reconstruction adheres to the overall idea of "quality first, efficiency oriented, system coordination, grassroots adaptation, and dynamic iteration", breaks through the dimensional limitations of traditional grassroots economic statistical assessment, and constructs a comprehensive assessment framework covering six dimensions: economic quality and efficiency improvement, innovation driven empowerment, regional coordination and balance, green and low-carbon development, people's livelihood and inclusive sharing, and regional characteristic quality improvement. Through the systematic reform of the assessment system, we will promote the two core transformations of grassroots economic assessment, namely the transformation from traditional "speed and scale based assessment" to "quality and efficiency based assessment", and the upgrading from "single economic indicator assessment" to "comprehensive economic, social and ecological benefit assessment". This study gives full play to the guiding role of statistical assessment to rectify the short-term profit-oriented development deviation at the grassroots level, guide grassroots governments to foster a scientific view of political achievements and development, promote the transformation and upgrading of grassroots economic development models, and realize high-quality, sustainable and connotative development of the regional economy.

3.2 Basic principles of refactoring

To ensure the scientificity, standardization, and practicality of the reconstructed indicator system, the construction of this system follows five core principles. Firstly, the principle of scientificity. Strictly based on the core connotation and internal logic of high-quality development, relying on modern economic statistical accounting, public performance governance and other related theories, standardizing the process of indicator screening, dimension division and system construction, ensuring that the logic of indicator setting is rigorous, the hierarchy is clear, the weight allocation of indicators is objective and reasonable, and in line with the operating laws of grassroots economic development. Secondly, the principle of grassroots adaptability. This study fully takes into account the capacity of grassroots statistical work, data-collection conditions and regional development realities. It avoids macro-abstract indicators divorced from grassroots practice, screens practical indicators that are data-available, quantifiable, accounting-implementable and result-assessable, and adapts to the requirements of routine grassroots statistical work. Thirdly, the principle of coupling comprehensiveness and pertinence. Comprehensively covering the five core dimensions of high-quality economic development—innovation, coordination, green development, and people's livelihood—the indicator system enables comprehensive evaluation of development effectiveness. Meanwhile, it reserves differentiated indicator ports to accommodate the developmental characteristics of various grassroots regions, realizing an organic integration of universal assessment and characteristic evaluation. Fourth, the principle of dynamic optimization. The indicator system shall establish a dynamic iteration mechanism, closely align with national policy guidance, regional development strategies, and grassroots economic transformation trends, and timely adjust and update assessment indicators and evaluation standards to guarantee the system's timeliness and adaptability. Fifth, the principle of equal emphasis on incentives and constraints. It balances breakthroughs in grassroots incremental development with observance of developmental bottom-lines. On the one hand, it provides positive incentives for high-quality development and efficiency improvement; on the other hand, it imposes rigid constraints on problems including ecological overshoot, underdeveloped progress, and inadequate livelihood security, so as to build a well-defined reward-and-penalty framework and targeted assessment mechanism.

3.3 Construction of indicator system framework

This article combines the characteristics of grassroots development with the requirements of high-quality development, and constructs a multi-level, three-dimensional grassroots economic statistical

assessment system that includes 6 primary indicators, 18 secondary indicators, and multiple tertiary refined indicators. It coordinates universal assessment standards with regional differentiated development needs, achieving comprehensiveness and accuracy in assessment. One is the dimension of improving economic quality and efficiency. There are four secondary indicators, namely economic growth quality, industrial structure optimization, market entity vitality, and input-output efficiency. The single growth rate assessment model is abandoned, and the focus is on quality indicators such as total factor productivity, proportion of high-end industries, survival rate of small and micro enterprises, and output efficiency per unit of GDP. These indicators comprehensively measure the value and operational quality of grassroots economic development. The second dimension is innovation driven development. This indicator system encompasses three secondary indicators: innovation input, innovation output, and new-economic development. Centered on the performance of grassroots innovation empowerment, it quantifies grassroots innovation capacity and industrial transformation momentum using metrics such as the share of R&D funding, patent authorizations per 10 000 residents, digital-economy added value, and the scale of new-economic development. The third dimension is regional coordinated development. It includes three secondary indicators: urban-rural coordination, industrial coordination, and supply-demand coordination. Based on core indicators such as income gap between urban and rural residents, concentration of leading industries, and proportion of real economy, it systematically evaluates the balanced development level of grassroots urban-rural integration, industrial layout, and supply-demand structure. The fourth dimension is green and low-carbon development. The indicator system establishes three secondary indicators: ecological protection, energy conservation and emission reduction, and green - industry development. It comprehensively evaluates the performance of grassroots ecological governance, low-carbon transition and green-industry cultivation via metrics including the excellent-rate of air quality, harmless treatment rate of urban-rural sewage and waste, carbon emission intensity per unit of GDP, and the proportion of green-industry output value. The fifth dimension is the shared development of people's livelihood. This study covers four secondary indicators including residents' income increase, employment security, public services and common prosperity. Focusing on the practical benefits of people's livelihood, it measures the capacity of grassroots development to deliver livelihood well-being via indicators such as the growth rate of residents' per capita disposable income, the scale of new urban employment, the coverage of grassroots public services, and the effectiveness of assistance for low-income groups. The sixth dimension is the development of grassroots characteristics. Based on the differentiated characteristics of grassroots regions, personalized indicators such as characteristic industry scale, rural revitalization construction effectiveness, business environment optimization, and grassroots economic governance innovation are set for different grassroots units such as agricultural, industrial, ecological, and cultural tourism, fully unleashing the characteristic advantages of grassroots development.

3.4 Determination of indicator weights and scoring criteria

To avoid the subjective bias of a single weighting method, this study adopts a combined weighting model of Analytic Hierarchy Process and Entropy Method, which takes into account both subjective theoretical logic and objective data laws. Based on the core orientation of high-quality development, expert academic judgment results, and grassroots field research data, scientifically calculate and allocate the weights of various dimensions and indicators, focusing on increasing the weight proportion of high-quality core indicators such as innovation driven, green low-carbon, people's livelihood sharing, and economic quality and efficiency, and appropriately reducing the weight of quantitative indicators such as traditional GDP growth rate and investment scale. At the same time, we will unify and standardize the data collection criteria, statistical accounting methods, and evaluation processes for the entire system indicators, strictly distinguish between quantitative and qualitative evaluation indicators, clarify the differentiated scoring rules for positive gain indicators and negative constraint indicators, achieve horizontal regional comparability and vertical temporal measurability of assessment results, and comprehensively ensure the objectivity, fairness, and accuracy of assessment and evaluation.

3.5 Comparative advantages of new and old indicator systems

Compared with the traditional grassroots economic statistical assessment system, the newly reconstructed indicator system achieves multidimensional breakthroughs and upgrades, adapting to the high-quality development and governance needs of grassroots in the new era. Firstly, the assessment orientation has been fundamentally reshaped, completely reversing the inherent drawbacks of the traditional system that emphasizes scale, speed, quality, and efficiency. The assessment core has shifted

from economic incremental expansion to improving development quality and efficiency, which is highly in line with the core value orientation of high-quality development. Secondly, the assessment dimensions have been upgraded comprehensively, filling the gaps in the traditional system's assessment in areas such as innovation and transformation, green development, people's livelihood sharing, and characteristic governance. A comprehensive evaluation system with multiple dimensions and full coverage has been constructed, which can comprehensively and truly reflect the level of comprehensive development at the grassroots level. Thirdly, the adaptability at the grassroots level has been significantly improved, simplifying macro complex indicators that are not suitable for grassroots practical operations, refining practical indicators that are in line with grassroots economic operations, adding regional differentiated characteristic assessment modules, effectively solving the practical problems of the traditional assessment system's "one size fits all" and unsuitability to local conditions, and better adapting to the practical needs of refined governance and differentiated development at the grassroots level.

4. Implementation guarantee path for the reconstructed grassroots economic statistical assessment index system

4.1 Improve the supporting mechanism for grassroots statistical accounting

A scientifically sound statistical accounting system is the fundamental prerequisite for the implementation of new assessment indicators. In response to the shortcomings of insufficient standardization of grassroots statistics, inconsistent indicator standards, and fragmented data resources, it is necessary to further improve the institutional norms for the entire process of grassroots statistical work. On the one hand, the system improves the standardized workflow of statistical ledger construction, data collection, hierarchical review, and summary reporting, unifies the statistical caliber, accounting methods, and evaluation standards of high-quality development new indicators, and avoids data statistical deviations and accounting confusion problems from the institutional level. On the other hand, we will make up for the shortcomings in grassroots statistical work capabilities, carry out regular special business training for new indicators and systems, and enhance the professional abilities of grassroots statistical personnel in areas such as quality and efficiency calculation, green economy accounting, and new economy statistics. At the same time, this research adopts digital governance approaches to construct a grassroots economic statistical data-sharing platform. It breaks down data barriers among departments including development and reform, industry and information technology, ecology and environment, and civil affairs, promotes multi-dimensional data interconnection and collaborative sharing concerning economic operations, industrial development, ecological governance and livelihood security, effectively improves the accuracy, timeliness and completeness of statistical data, and provides reliable data support for assessment and evaluation.

4.2 Establish a sound assessment, evaluation, and incentive constraint mechanism

To overcome the drawbacks of traditional assessment, such as short termization, homogenization, and a focus on results over the process, it is necessary to establish a diverse and integrated assessment operation mechanism with clear rewards and punishments. In terms of assessment methods, a composite assessment model of "dynamic process monitoring+year-end comprehensive evaluation" and "quantitative scoring+qualitative effectiveness evaluation" should be constructed to strengthen the tracking and judgment of the entire process, avoid irrational behaviors such as short-term profit seeking and sudden achievement of standards at the grassroots level, and enhance the comprehensiveness and objectivity of the assessment. In terms of assessment standards, we abandon the homogenized "one size fits all" evaluation model and implement classified assessment and differentiated empowerment based on the functional positioning, resource endowment, and industrial development characteristics of grassroots areas. We fully consider the differences in development foundations and priorities of different grassroots units, and enhance the scientificity and adaptability of assessment. In terms of the application of results, we will improve the closed-loop application mechanism of assessment results, deeply link the effectiveness of high-quality development assessment with grassroots evaluation and commendation, policy tilt, resource allocation, and cadre performance evaluation, and construct a closed-loop governance system with positive incentives and negative constraints. Special incentives will be given to grassroots entities with outstanding development quality and efficiency, and significant transformation results. Special supervision and rectification will be carried out within a specified time limit for areas with lagging development quality, loss of ecological constraints, and weak livelihood security, fully leveraging the guidance and constraint effectiveness of assessment.

4.3 Establish a dynamic optimization and adjustment mechanism for indicators

The development form and policy orientation of grassroots economy have phased characteristics, and the static and fixed indicator system is difficult to adapt to the dynamic evolution needs of high-quality development. To achieve this, it is necessary to establish a normalized and periodic mechanism for iterative optimization of indicators, in order to adapt the assessment system to regional development at the same frequency. Based on the deployment of the national high-quality development strategy, the orientation of local industrial transformation, the renewal of grassroots economic formats, and feedback from assessment practices, this study establishes a dynamic adjustment mechanism for annual evaluation and regular optimization. It timely incorporates emerging assessment indicators such as the digital economy, green and low-carbon transition, common prosperity, and business-environment optimization in response to the needs of the times, gradually phases out traditional scale indicators characterized by insufficient adaptability and lagging guiding effects, and continuously optimizes the structure and weight allocation of indicators. It ensures that the assessment system consistently conforms to policy guidance, grassroots realities, and transformation needs, and further improves the scientificity, timeliness, and practical adaptability of the indicator system.

4.4 Strengthen the supervision and publicity guidance of grassroots assessment implementation

To ensure the effective implementation of the new assessment system, it is necessary to improve the entire process supervision mechanism and ideological guidance system. This study establishes a full-process supervision mechanism covering data collection, accounting based evaluation, and result disclosure. It strictly rectifies problems including data fraud, procedural virtualization, and assessment formalism, and safeguards the seriousness, fairness, and authority of assessment and evaluation. At the same time, we will strengthen the promotion and implementation guidance of the concept of high-quality development assessment, promote the sinking of new development concepts into grassroots governance systems, guide grassroots governments to completely reverse the path dependence of traditional scale expansion, firmly establish the scientific development concept of quality priority, efficiency based, and coordinated coordination, actively adapt to the governance orientation of the new assessment system, consciously promote the comprehensive transformation of industrial quality improvement, ecological efficiency enhancement, and people's livelihood empowerment, and continuously promote the systematic upgrading of grassroots economic development models and the deepening of high-quality development.

5. Conclusion

This article is based on the background of high-quality development and transformation, with the optimization of the grassroots economic statistical assessment system as the core issue. In response to the practical pain point of insufficient adaptability of traditional assessment models, the article systematically analyzes the lagging drawbacks and deep problems of the current grassroots economic statistical assessment system, clarifies the core logic, value orientation, and basic principles of indicator system reconstruction, and ultimately constructs a multidimensional comprehensive statistical assessment indicator system that is suitable for grassroots governance practice and in line with the new development concept. Research has found that traditional grassroots economic statistical assessments have long been guided by the growth rate of scale, and there are structural problems such as deviation in assessment concepts, single evaluation dimensions, weak adaptability to grassroots, and lagging operational mechanisms. It is difficult to effectively adapt to the high-quality development demands of grassroots economic improvement, green transformation, and people's livelihood sharing in the new era. The six in one assessment system of "quality improvement, innovation empowerment, coordination and balance, green and low-carbon, people's livelihood sharing, and characteristic development" constructed in this article has reshaped the value orientation of grassroots economic assessment and effectively filled the shortcomings of traditional systems in high-quality evaluation. This system balances theoretical scientificity with grassroots practicality, universal standardization with regional differences, and can objectively and accurately assess the true effectiveness and comprehensive level of high-quality development of grassroots economy. At the same time, the coordinated improvement of supporting mechanisms such as standardized construction of statistical accounting, optimization of assessment incentives and constraints, dynamic iterative adjustment of indicators, and implementation of full process supervision is an important support for ensuring the long-term operation and effectiveness of the new assessment system. It can provide a scientific institutional reference and practical path for the modernization of grassroots economic governance and high-quality regional development.

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