

湖南省反贫困绩效空间格局及影响因素研究

**RESEARCH ON SPATIAL PATTERN OF POVERTY
REDUCTION PERFORMANCE IN HUNAN PROVINCE AND
ITS INFLUENCE FACTORS**

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湖南省反贫困绩效空间格局及影响因素研究

摘要: 本文以 2018 年湖南省 51 个贫困县的反贫困具体情况为研究基础, 运用熵权法, 从基本生存、自身发展以及县域扶贫 3 层次建立含有 18 个指标的反贫困绩效评价指标体系, 根据 MapGIS 图像分析结果的空间格局, 并利用多元线性回归法对湖南省反贫困绩效影响因素进行研究。结论如下: ① 湖南省贫困县基本生存绩效差异性不明显, 农民家庭能够满足基本生活所需; 自身发展绩效空间格局分异较为明显, 双牌县、江永县等扶贫开发重点县以及部分深度贫困县区发展势头良好, 而中部偏西北区域以及东南部的部分县市绩效得分较低; 县域扶贫绩效水平较高的地区多位于发达县市辐射区域, 分布广而不均。② 湖南省反贫困综合绩效空间分异性比较明显, 高绩效水平地区分布零散, 中绩效水平地区较集中, 靠近武陵源区、长株潭地区以及湖南省城市经济中心的地区反贫困绩效水平普遍较高。③ 影响反贫困绩效的主导性因素为县域经济发展水平; 影响反贫困绩效的关键性因素为农民家庭基本情况以及生态自然条件, 各影响因子作用力大小有所差异, 衡量湖南省贫困地区反贫困绩效影响因素的作用机制比较复杂。

关键词: 反贫困绩效; 空间格局; 影响因素; 湖南省; 贫困县

Research on Spatial Pattern of Poverty Reduction Performance in Hunan Province and Its Influence Factors

Abstract: With the implementation of specific poverty reduction strategies, although China's anti-poverty cause has made significant progress, there are still many hidden concerns about lack of sustainability, mainly in the effective improvement of the livelihood environment, but there is still a hidden risk of poverty-return, livelihood capital increased substantially, However, structural imbalances remain, livelihood choices are effectively expanded, but still limited by multiple factors, China still has not established a unified national poverty control system, poverty alleviation policies and investments of urban and rural differences are obvious. Poverty of the new poor, which will be created by the adjustment of the poverty line in the future, With the social and economic transformation, the future will become more and more obvious. Poverty remains a major obstacle to the implementation of our comprehensive social and rural rehabilitation strategy. and anti-poverty is still a difficult task for china's current society and even for a long time to come. An Empirical Analysis of Poverty Reduction in 51 Poverty County of

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