

Research on Comprehensive Evaluation of County Economic Development in Anhui Province

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Abstract

In order to promote the high-quality development of Chinese economy, the 14th Five-Year Plan and the 2035 long-term goal clearly stated that we must vigorously promote the rural revitalization strategy and strengthen the county economy. Under the new situation, if you want to achieve high-quality development in Anhui Province, promote coordinated regional development, and promote the process of new urbanization, the county economy is a very important starting point. This article will combine previous research results and take 61 counties (cities) in Anhui Province as the subject of research. Based on the connotation of high-quality development, this paper will construct a high-quality development evaluation system for the county economy. Empirical research on the relevant data in such materials has drawn the following conclusions: (1) There are strong spatial differences and development disorders in the high-quality development level of the county economy in Anhui Province. The development of counties in northern Anhui is relatively backward, and there are differences between different counties. There is a great imbalance in development, and there are also large differences in development within each county. (2) The overall green development of Anhui Province lags behind, which has become a shortcoming hindering high-quality development, and there is still a lot of room for improvement. Finally, according to the research results, a comprehensive evaluation of the county economic development in Anhui Province is made, and corresponding policy recommendations are given.

Keywords

County Economy, High-quality development, Factor Analysis.

1. Introduction

For 40 years of reform and opening up, my country's economic development has made considerable achievements. In 2010, my country's GDP surpassed Japan for the first time, and it has remained the second in the world, and the people's living standards have also been continuously improved. However, we should pay full attention to the fact that my country's economic development was mainly based on the low-cost advantages of labor, land, environment and other production factors. This extensive growth method cannot achieve sustainability and consumes a lot of resources. At the same time, serious environmental pollution and natural ecological degradation have arisen, and ecological environmental problems have aroused the attention of the entire society. In the face of this severe situation, General Secretary Xi Jinping clearly stated at the 19th National Congress that my country should transform its development model, from high-speed growth to high-quality development. High-quality development is an important way to speed up the resolution of the basic contradictions of the unbalanced and inadequate economic development of our country in the current period. In order to better achieve high-quality development, it is very necessary to build a scientific and comprehensive evaluation system, which helps to clarify the direction of development and find

out the problems and shortcomings of current development and development. At the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee, General Secretary Xi Jinping put forward the new development concept of "innovation, coordination, green, openness, and sharing", which is not only scientific and comprehensive, but also rich in content. It provides a new direction for high-quality development and is useful for promoting county High-quality economic development plays an irreplaceable role.

In order to promote the high-quality development of my country's economy, the 14th Five-Year Plan and the 2035 long-term goal clearly stated that we must vigorously implement the rural revitalization strategy and strengthen the county economy. Counties and counties govern, the world is safe. The county economy plays an important role in the overall economic development of the country and the province. Promoting the high-quality development of the county economy is now an important way to enhance the overall healthy, coordinated and sustainable development of Anhui Province. This article will take 61 counties (including county-level cities) in Anhui Province as the subject of research, combined with predecessors' existing research on county economy, and construct a high-quality development evaluation system for county economy based on the connotation of high-quality development. Comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the economic development of 61 counties.

2. Literature review

This part mainly describes from three aspects, namely the theory of county economic development, the evaluation system of high-quality development and research methods.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, the National Bureau of Statistics of China has conducted in-depth analysis of the economic data of more than 2,000 counties in China, and calculated the comprehensive development index of the county economy in my country. The 33 indicators selected in the process include the level of economic development, vitality and Three dimensions of potential. Based on the theory of circular economy, Wu Huanxin (2008) designed an evaluation system with 24 indicators in the four dimensions of society, economy, technology, and environment, reflecting the degree of coordinated development of the county economy . Liao Yi et al. (2014) conducted a study on the counties in Hunan and concluded that it is mainly the regional differences that caused the differences in the economic development of the counties, and the trend of such differences in economic development is getting bigger and bigger . The indicator system of the Academy of Social Sciences includes eight categories of indicators such as economic scale, industrial development, and public finance. Wu Haiying et al. (2003) believe that the five dimensions of market influence, economic growth, structural transformation, economic innovation, and resource allocation are factors that should be fully considered in the construction of the county economic competitiveness evaluation index system . Tang Shi (2015) believes that the five aspects of benefit, foundation, consumption, structure, and technology must be covered in the evaluation index system of county economic development .

Regarding the evaluation of high-quality development, since my country put forward the concept of high-quality development late, related research is still in its infancy. Ma Chengwen et al. (2019) reflect the development of the regional economy from six dimensions based on the connotation of high-quality development, namely kinetic energy conversion, growth level, structural optimization, efficiency change, green development, and shared development . Zhang Ling (2019) combined the content of the five development concepts, the 13th Five-Year Plan and the report of the 19th National Congress, and selected 19 indicators from the five criterion levels of innovation, coordination, green, openness, and sharing to study Shandong's 2017 high The level of quality development .

In terms of economic development evaluation methods, Chinese scholars use many regional research methods. Du Ting et al. (2014) used the entropy TOPSIS method to study the changes in Chongqing's county economic indicators and development levels over the past 10 years. Ma Ming and Gao Yuxuan (2016) applied factor analysis and cluster analysis to evaluate the county situation in Shanxi Province. Song Xiaozhen (2016) used the combination of Theil index, principal component analysis and cluster analysis to analyze and study the county economic differences in the Hexi region. Ma Chengwen (2019) first used the subjective analytic hierarchy process to determine the criterion-level weights, and then used the objective principal component analysis method to determine the index-level weights, using a combination of subjective and objective methods to make the final evaluation results more reasonable.

3. High-quality development evaluation index system

Based on the research results of Feng Caili (2019)[8], Zhang Ling (2019)[9], Ma Chengwen (2019)[7] and others, this research follows the principles of scientificity, comprehensiveness, and comparability. The availability of data, based on the characteristics and connotation of high-quality development, comprehensively evaluate the high-quality development level of 61 counties (cities) in Anhui Province from the five dimensions of innovative development, coordinated development, green development, open development and shared development.

Innovation is the source of power for economic development. In order to promote the high-quality development of county economy, we must insist on innovative development. The government's support for county-level innovation and development can be measured by the proportion of science and technology expenditures in fiscal expenditure; invention patent ownership per 10,000 people can be used to measure the level of scientific research output in the county; regulated companies generally have strong economic strength. The ability of scientific and technological innovation and achievement transformation is strong. Therefore, the number of regulated enterprises and the growth rate of the value added of regulated enterprises are used to measure the level of innovation and development of the county; refer to the "Anhui Province County Economic High-quality Development Evaluation Method" (hereinafter referred to as the assessment The fixed asset investment proportion indicator in the method) is used to measure the level of innovation and development. Since there is no accurate data on fixed asset investment, the "fixed asset investment growth rate is included in the evaluation index of innovation and development; the development of the tertiary industry is the healthy development of the economy It is a distinctive feature of the county, and it is highly innovative, so the tertiary industry's share of GDP can be used to measure the capacity of county-level innovation and development to a certain extent.

Coordinated development focuses on solving the problem of unbalanced and insufficient county development and promoting the healthy development of the economy and society. The increase in the urbanization rate can be used to measure the level of coordinated development of the county. The urbanization rate of the registered population, the urbanization rate of the permanent population, and the new permanent population can be included in the relevant indicators in the coordinated development criteria layer, which can better measure the regional cities and towns. The ratio of fiscal expenditure to fiscal revenue can reflect the rationality of the regional economic structure. The higher the ratio, the higher the fiscal deficit and the lower the economic efficiency. Therefore, it is a negative indicator; the ratio of urban and rural residents' income can reflect Economic development benefits the fairness of residents; the total retail sales of consumer goods per capita is used to measure the overall living standards of ordinary residents; the loan-to-deposit ratio of financial institutions is used to measure the level of coordinated development of the financial structure.

Green development requires the realization of efficient, harmonious and sustainable social development, avoiding damage to the ecological environment in the process of economic development, and realizing the coordination between man and nature. This article uses oil production and cotton production to reflect the level of green development of agriculture in the county; the rate of good air quality refers to the ratio of the area's air quality reaching good in a year, which is used to measure the level of environmental protection in the process of economic development. The statistical bulletin does not contain this data, so it is replaced by city-level data; the proportion of energy conservation and environmental protection in fiscal expenditure can indicate the strength of the local government's investment in environmental protection and is also an important indicator to measure green development; land output rate refers to GDP and The ratio of land area can effectively reflect the level of resource utilization in county agricultural production.

Opening up is the only way for the prosperity and development of the county. Under the current trend of globalization, if counties want high-quality development, they must actively seek foreign cooperation and introduce external funds as a catalyst to stimulate the vitality of the county market and enhance the competitiveness of the county. The balance of various loans per capita at the end of the year can measure the vitality of the county's market economy; the proportion of exports in GDP can reflect the contribution of exports to the regional GDP of the year; the total amount of imports and exports can reflect the level of regional trade and the degree of openness; refer to the assessment method to make the actual Incorporating foreign investment into relevant indicators of open development can measure the ability of counties to attract foreign investment and the ability to use foreign investment.

Sharing is the ultimate goal of all development. Adhering to shared development will enable all people to gain more happiness in the process of economic development, thereby enhancing the motivation for development and continuing to move forward on the road of common prosperity. Refer to the assessment method to include rural residents' per capita disposable income/per capita GDP and urban residents' per capita disposable income/per capita GDP into the indicator system of shared development to measure the extent to which the results of regional economic development benefit the people's rural and urban residents; medical care per 1,000 people The number of technicians and the number of beds per thousand medical institutions can reflect the medical and health conditions of the county to a certain extent; the proportion of social security and employment expenditure in fiscal expenditure measures the local government's investment in the basic living security of the people. Reflecting the livelihood security of residents plays an important role in maintaining social stability.

The evaluation index system constructed based on the above five dimensions is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Evaluation index system for high-quality development of county economy

Target layer	Criterion layer	Index layer	Attributes
High-quality development	Innovation and development	The proportion of science and technology expenditure in fiscal expenditure	+
		Ownership of invention patents per 10,000 people	+
		Number of enterprises above designated size	+
		Growth rate of industrial value added above designated size	+
		Fixed asset investment growth rate	+
		The proportion of tertiary industry in GDP	+
		Urbanization rate of registered population	+

	Coordinated development	Urbanization rate of permanent population	+
		Fiscal revenue and expenditure ratio	-
		Total retail sales of consumer goods per capita	+
		Income ratio of urban and rural residents	+
		Financial institution loan-to-deposit ratio	+
		New permanent population	+
	ECO development	Oil production	+
		Cotton production	+
		Air quality good rate	+
		Energy saving and environmental protection accounted for the proportion of fiscal expenditure	+
		Land yield	+
	Open development	Per capita loan balance at the end of the year	+
		The proportion of exports in GDP	+
		Actual use of foreign direct investment	+
		Total import and export (+
	Shared development	Per capita disposable income of rural residents/per capita GDP	+
		Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban Residents/Per Capita GDP	+
		Number of medical technicians per thousand	+
		Number of beds per thousand medical institutions	+
		Social security and employment expenditure accounted for the proportion of fiscal expenditure	+

4. Evaluation of High-quality Development of County Economy in Anhui Province

4.1. Sample selection and data processing

This paper selects 61 counties (cities) in Anhui Province as a sample, and now uses the above-mentioned high-quality development evaluation index system to evaluate and analyze them. The specific index data comes from China County Statistical Yearbook, Anhui Provincial Statistical Yearbook, Anhui Provincial Department of Ecological Environment And the annual statistical bulletin of each county.

In the application of the actual comprehensive evaluation system, the actual meaning of each indicator is different. For positive indicators such as the number of regulated enterprises, the actual utilization of foreign direct investment, and land output rate, the larger the value, the better the development; The opposite is true for the negative indicators of fiscal expenditure/fiscal revenue. In order to eliminate the influence of these different index dimensions and ensure the comparability between different types of data, it is necessary to standardize the original data to obtain dimensionless data at the same level. The standardization formula is as follows:

For positive indicators: $E_i = \frac{X_i - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$

For negative indicators: $E_i = \frac{X_i - X_{max}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$

Among them, is the original value of the indicator data, and is the standardized value of the indicator data.

4.2. Evaluation Process of High-quality Development of County Economy in Anhui Province

At present, for the evaluation of high-quality development of county economy, the more commonly used methods are analytic hierarchy process, entropy weight method, main Theil index, factor analysis method, etc. This article will use factor analysis, an objective evaluation method, to obtain an overall evaluation of the high-quality development of the county economy in Anhui Province from the internal structure of multiple indicators that reflect the level of county economic development. Since there is no relevant policy and professional research to show which is more important for innovation, coordination, greenness, openness, or sharing, this paper adopts the average method to assign weight to the criterion-level indicators, that is, the weight of each criterion-level is 0.2. Because the analysis process is too lengthy, this study only shows the analysis process at the level of innovation development criteria. The basic steps are:

Model feasibility test

First, it is necessary to investigate whether there is a certain correlation between the selected indicators. This is a prerequisite for subsequent research. Therefore, it is necessary to use the KMO test method and the Bartlett sphericity test for analysis. Obtaining the observation value of the Bartlett sphericity test statistic is 81.456 and the probability P value is also close to 0. When the significance level α is 0.05, since the probability p value is less than the significance level α , the original should be rejected with a confidence of 99.5%. Hypothesis. At the same time, it is observed that the value of KMO is 0.573, which is greater than 0.5. According to the commonly used KMO metric, it can be known that there is a certain correlation between the original variables in the evaluation system selected in this paper, which is suitable for factor analysis.

Factor extraction and naming

The principal component is determined based on the principle that the characteristic root is greater than 1 and the actual meaning of the index. Since the variance contribution rate of the first two common factors is 63.186%, it is reasonable to extract the first two common factors; then the maximum variance method is used to orthogonally rotate the factor loading matrix to obtain the rotation component matrix. The weight of the principal component of the first common factor is 34.599%. The three indicators of invention patent ownership per 10,000 people, the number of regulated enterprises, and the proportion of science and technology expenditure in fiscal expenditure are very loaded, and can be named as the innovation scale factor; The main component weight of the two common factors is 28.587%. The growth rate of industrial added value above designated size, the growth rate of fixed asset investment, and the proportion of tertiary industry in GDP are relatively high in load, and they are named as innovation driving factors.

Calculate factor score

The factor score function is obtained from the factor score coefficient matrix. Finally, the relative variance contribution rate between the two factors is used as the factor score weight, and the standardized index value is brought in, and finally the factor score of the innovation

development index layer is calculated (see Table 2). The specific calculation formula is as follows:

Table 2: Factor scores and rankings of innovation development criteria

	Innovation scale factor	Innovation drivers		Rank
Tianchang City	0.515854	0.876654	0.678936	1
Ningguo City	0.583545	0.77301	0.669183	2
Wuhu County	0.51097	0.830349	0.655329	3
Jieshou City	0.358614	0.88842	0.598087	4
Feixi County	0.498841	0.686025	0.583448	5
Langxi County	0.413208	0.731692	0.557163	6
Fanchang County	0.289351	0.87619	0.554602	7
Tongcheng City	0.33816	0.792869	0.543689	8
Guangde City	0.27644	0.78003	0.504063	9
Guzhen County	0.191072	0.852434	0.490008	10
Huaiyuan County	0.278071	0.731499	0.48302	11
He County	0.212219	0.767608	0.463255	12
Nanling County	0.189832	0.783541	0.458188	13
Wuwei City	0.044511	0.914095	0.437563	14
Jixi County	0.103985	0.839776	0.436563	15
Dangtu County	0.206644	0.701505	0.430321	16
Lai'an County	0.068077	0.856543	0.424464	17
Huaining County	0.064445	0.835071	0.412768	18
Quanjiao County	0.041655	0.835802	0.400609	19
Suixi County	0.060112	0.812089	0.400006	20
Taihe County	0.018849	0.834668	0.3876	21
Fengyang County	0.018129	0.827315	0.383881	22
Susong County	-0.03794	0.888045	0.380605	23
Wangjiang County	-0.00589	0.832912	0.37325	24
Shucheng County	-0.0168	0.845962	0.373169	25
Fengtai County	0.026451	0.781689	0.367819	26
Qianshan City	-0.021	0.831857	0.364494	27
Feidong County	0.2996	0.436931	0.361674	28
Yingshang County	-0.02996	0.835308	0.361143	29
Hanshan County	-0.01683	0.81723	0.360164	30
Changfeng County	0.169399	0.582381	0.356067	31
Xiao County	-0.072	0.847995	0.343835	32
Guoyang County	-0.09911	0.874505	0.340966	33
Huoshan County	-0.0541	0.808858	0.335956	34

Dongzhi County	-0.06757	0.822505	0.334742	35
Funan County	-0.09178	0.785888	0.304924	36
Yuexi County	-0.11013	0.806632	0.304245	37
Dingyuan County	-0.12787	0.826495	0.303504	38
Qingyang County	-0.09203	0.780931	0.30255	39
Si County	-0.17206	0.870364	0.299117	40
Xiuning County	-0.08347	0.754574	0.295327	41
Jing County	-0.04714	0.709581	0.294899	42
Jinzhai County	-0.16881	0.851074	0.292178	43
She County	-0.044	0.698638	0.291672	44
Mingguang City	-0.13555	0.775429	0.276211	45
Lujiang County	-0.12761	0.741612	0.265276	46
Huoqiu County	-0.20538	0.832832	0.26389	47
Taihu County	-0.09852	0.675528	0.251348	48
Lixin County	-0.21804	0.806471	0.24504	49
Jingde County	0.165325	0.313061	0.232102	50
Linquan County	-0.22133	0.779958	0.231253	51
Chaohu City	-0.13049	0.665703	0.229391	52
Mengcheng County	-0.20265	0.721103	0.214888	53
Shou County	-0.15139	0.628318	0.20104	54
Dangshan County	-0.19599	0.6743	0.197382	55
Qimen County	-0.24335	0.688972	0.178057	56
Shitai County	-0.33677	0.793509	0.174114	57
Lingbi County	-0.26336	0.673053	0.159897	58
Yi County	-0.32752	0.709584	0.141249	59
Wuhe County	-0.04433	0.300936	0.111731	60
Zongyang County	-0.04822	-0.15916	-0.09836	61

It can be seen from the comprehensive scores and rankings of the innovation development criterion that the overall level of county economic innovation and development in Anhui Province is relatively low. In terms of scores, among 61 counties (cities), only 9 counties (cities) have scores of innovation development factor greater than 0.5, of which 6 counties (cities) are located in southern and eastern Anhui; it is under the jurisdiction of Tong ling City Zongyang County's overall score is only -0.09836, and it is also the only county with a negative overall score for innovation and development. This shows that Tongling City does not pay enough attention to the innovation and development of the county and needs to continue to increase investment in innovation. From the ranking point of view, the top 10 cities are Tianchang City, Ningguo City, Wuhu County, Jiashou City, Feixi County, Langxi County, Fanchang County, Tongcheng City, Guangde City, Guzhen County, among which Xuancheng City Occupied 3 seats, Wuhu City accounted for 2 seats; the bottom 10 are Chaohu City, Mengcheng County, Shou County, Dangshan County, Qimen County, Shitai County, Lingbi County, Qian County, Wuhe

County , Zongyang County, of which 5 seats in northern Anhui, Huangshan in southern Anhui occupies two seats, and the counties under the jurisdiction of Huangshan City have a relatively serious problem of lagging development. It can be seen from the factor level that the innovation driving factors of Tianchang City and Jieshou City and the innovation scale factor scores of Ningguo City are far ahead of other counties (cities), and the 61 counties and cities have a large gap in the innovation scale factor scores, showing polarization. status. There are also large gaps in scores within individual cities. For example, Guzhen County in Bengbu ranks tenth in terms of comprehensive innovation and development, while Wuhe County, which is also under the jurisdiction of Bengbu, ranks second from the bottom. Feixi County and Chaohu City in Hefei have similar conditions. , Which shows that there are serious problems of uncoordinated development in these cities.

According to the weights of the five criterion levels of innovation development, coordinated development, green development, open development and shared development and their respective factor scores, the total scores of the evaluation of high-quality development of the county economy in Anhui Province and their respective rankings can be obtained (see Table 3). The score calculation formula is:

$$F = 0.2F_{A_1} + 0.2F_{B_1} + 0.2F_{C_1} + 0.2F_{D_1} + 0.2F_{E_1}$$

Table 3: Evaluation scores and rankings of the high-quality development of the county economy in Anhui Province

	Innovation development	Coordinated development	ECO development	Open development	Shared development	overall ratings	Final ranking
Wuhu County	0.655	0.728	0.142	0.729	0.229	0.496	1
Feixi County	0.583	0.431	0.093	1.094	0.236	0.488	2
Tianchang City	0.679	0.650	0.004	0.598	0.467	0.480	3
Ningguo City	0.669	0.505	0.198	0.661	0.471	0.422	4
He County	0.463	0.449	0.016	0.908	0.301	0.421	5
Dangtu County	0.430	0.789	0.144	0.365	0.335	0.413	6
Guangde City	0.504	0.262	0.220	0.711	0.760	0.404	7
Nanling County	0.458	0.726	0.053	0.320	0.478	0.386	8
Langxi County	0.557	0.574	0.021	0.525	0.216	0.370	9
Fanchang County	0.555	0.627	0.091	0.447	0.121	0.368	10
Wuwei City	0.438	0.489	0.173	0.273	0.437	0.362	11
Hanshan County	0.360	0.563	0.007	0.352	0.475	0.349	12
Chaohu City	0.229	0.477	0.093	0.533	0.587	0.347	13
Jieshou City	0.598	0.258	0.143	0.223	0.502	0.345	14
Lai'an County	0.424	0.364	0.053	0.589	0.389	0.343	15
Quanjiao County	0.401	0.527	0.010	0.384	0.366	0.338	16
Guzhen County	0.490	0.355	0.287	0.142	0.380	0.331	17
Feidong County	0.362	0.392	0.067	0.397	0.342	0.312	18
Changfeng County	0.356	0.501	0.011	0.502	0.189	0.307	19
Taihe County	0.388	0.327	0.016	0.165	0.670	0.307	20
Suixi County	0.400	0.458	0.086	0.343	0.243	0.306	21
Tongcheng City	0.544	0.398	0.023	0.228	0.344	0.298	22
Huaiyuan County	0.483	0.355	0.045	0.243	0.444	0.296	23
Shou County	0.201	0.387	0.006	0.189	0.708	0.296	24
Fengtai County	0.368	0.460	0.049	0.184	0.363	0.285	25
Mingguang City	0.276	0.385	0.039	0.249	0.536	0.282	26

Luijiang County	0.265	0.380	0.052	0.252	0.497	0.269	27
Guoyang County	0.341	0.218	0.027	0.206	0.591	0.266	28
Si County	0.299	0.211	0.093	0.241	0.475	0.264	29
Dongzhi County	0.335	0.459	0.110	0.130	0.493	0.261	30
Huaining County	0.413	0.347	0.056	0.157	0.324	0.259	31
Yingshang County	0.361	0.189	0.121	0.089	0.522	0.256	32
Jixi County	0.437	0.410	0.304	0.480	0.248	0.254	33
She County	0.292	0.386	0.341	0.441	0.471	0.250	34
Susong County	0.381	0.244	0.147	0.095	0.343	0.242	35
Dangshan County	0.197	0.231	0.060	0.198	0.523	0.242	36
Mengcheng County	0.215	0.222	0.031	0.222	0.578	0.241	37
Qingyang County	0.303	0.465	0.211	0.243	0.387	0.237	38
Linquan County	0.231	0.067	0.071	0.124	0.684	0.235	39
Wangjiang County	0.373	0.186	0.192	0.098	0.315	0.233	40
Funan County	0.305	0.006	0.027	0.251	0.640	0.233	41
Xiuning County	0.295	0.409	0.345	0.408	0.380	0.230	42
Qimen County	0.178	0.369	0.346	0.405	0.540	0.229	43
Wuhe County	0.112	0.400	0.053	0.108	0.549	0.223	44
Jinzhai County	0.292	0.187	0.176	0.245	0.546	0.219	45
Lixin County	0.245	0.115	0.073	0.146	0.515	0.219	46
Shucheng County	0.373	0.191	0.131	0.240	0.399	0.214	47
Yuxi County	0.304	0.238	0.190	0.209	0.504	0.213	48
Xiao County	0.344	0.191	0.010	0.121	0.396	0.212	49
Fengyang County	0.384	0.296	0.066	0.159	0.246	0.204	50
Qianshan City	0.364	0.243	0.091	0.133	0.367	0.203	51
Jing County	0.295	0.400	0.382	0.182	0.510	0.201	52
Shitai County	0.174	0.220	0.176	0.114	0.642	0.195	53
Jingde County	0.232	0.374	0.262	0.180	0.426	0.190	54
Dingyuan County	0.304	0.251	0.100	0.078	0.399	0.186	55
Lingbi County	0.160	0.127	0.037	0.100	0.499	0.185	56
Huoqiu County	0.264	0.140	0.170	0.069	0.608	0.182	57
Yi County	0.141	0.472	0.413	0.452	0.207	0.172	58
Taihu County	0.251	0.177	0.006	0.152	0.281	0.171	59
Huoshan County	0.336	0.308	0.317	0.218	0.245	0.158	60
Zongyang County	0.098	0.285	0.088	0.057	0.621	0.155	61

Judging from the evaluation scores and rankings of the high-quality economic development of counties in Anhui Province, the top 10 counties (cities) with factor scores greater than 0.35 are Wuhu County, Feixi County, Tianchang City, Ningguo City, Hexian County, and Dangtu County. County, Guangde County, Nanling County, Langxi County, Fanchang County, and Wuhu County, Feixi County and Tianchang County have obvious advantages, and scores far ahead of other cities. The scores of the bottom 9 cities are all less than 0.2. Zongyang County in Tongling City and Huoshan County in Lu'an City rank the bottom one or two, which is far behind other cities. From the perspective of the three major regions of Northern Anhui, Southern Anhui, and Central Anhui, the overall level of high-quality development of counties in Southern Anhui is relatively good. Among the top ten counties and cities, Southern Anhui occupies eight seats, and they are all located in Ma'anshan, Wuhu, and Xuancheng. Among these cities, the four counties

and cities under the jurisdiction of Wuhu and the three counties and cities under the jurisdiction of Ma'anshan are all ranked in the top eleven; while the high-quality economic development level of counties in northern Anhui is relatively low, and northern Anhui ranks first. The comprehensive score of Jieshou City is 0.345, which is only 14th in the overall ranking. The other counties are basically at the middle level, and the overall development is relatively lagging; the counties with the highest comprehensive scores in the central Anhui region are located in Hefei and Chuzhou. The top three are Feixi County, Tianchang City, and Chaohu City. Feixi County ranks relatively high in terms of innovation, coordination, green, and open development, except for shared development rankings; Tianchang City is relatively high in terms of innovation, coordination, and open development. The score rankings are all relatively prominent, but the level of green and shared development still needs to be improved; Chaohu City ranks high in coordinated, open, and shared development, but the level of innovation and green development is relatively lagging; other counties in central Anhui have relatively scattered score rankings.

In addition, from the perspective of the final scores, the score ranking gaps of the five standard layers within some counties are also large, and some standard layers have become shortcomings for high-quality development. For example, Guzhen County ranks in the top ten in terms of innovation development and scientific green development criteria. However, due to the low scores of coordinated development, open development and shared development, the final ranking is not ideal.

5. Conclusion and suggestion

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the new development concept, this paper constructs an indicator evaluation system in five aspects: innovation, coordination, greenness, openness, and sharing. After standardized and dimensionless processing of the data, factor analysis is used to determine the weight of indicators to evaluate the high-quality development level of the county economy in Anhui Province. Empirical analysis, draw the following conclusions:

First, there are strong spatial differences and development disorders in the high-quality development level of the county economy in Anhui Province. The overall development level of the counties under the jurisdiction of Ma'anshan, Wuhu, and Xuancheng in southern Anhui and Hefei and Chuzhou in central Anhui is relatively high. The development of counties in northern Anhui is relatively backward. It can be seen that there is a significant imbalance in the development of different counties. At the same time, the development differences within the counties are also large.

Second, judging from the comprehensive scores of the five criterion levels, the average score of each county's green development criterion level is only -0.05028, which is far lower than the other several criterion levels, indicating that the overall green development of Anhui Province has become a hindrance to high-quality development. There is still a lot of room for improvement. The average score of the shared development criteria layer is the highest, indicating that the extent to which the development results of each county benefit all people also has a very important impact on high-quality development, and we must continue to focus on improving people's livelihood and well-being.

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the above empirical analysis results, in order to make the counties of Anhui Province achieve high-quality development faster, the following policy recommendations are put forward:

First, the future economic development of counties in Anhui Province should be guided by new development concepts. All counties in Anhui Province must accurately and comprehensively implement the "new development concept" when promoting high-quality development, and achieve comprehensive and balanced development in the five dimensions of innovation, coordination, greenness, openness, and sharing. At the same time, the development positioning of each region needs to be adapted to local conditions, and the differences between different regions must be fully addressed. Each county must address its own development shortcomings and propose more targeted development strategies to promote the healthy and sustainable development of the county economy.

Second, to further stimulate the creative potential and innovation power of the county. Innovation is an inexhaustible driving force for development, and innovation and development have an important contribution to the high-quality development of the county economy in Anhui Province. County development urgently needs to create a system and environment that encourages innovation, promote scientific and technological innovation and transform it into production results to activate market vitality; actively implement reforms in counties with backward innovation and development, introduce advanced technology and high-end talents, and increase research and development funds. And the investment of funds, increase the support for technology enterprises, and attach great importance to the innovation-driven development of enterprises.

Third, continue to promote coordinated development. Coordinate urban and rural development, narrow the development gap between rural and urban areas; vigorously cultivate county-level characteristic industries, and promote the integration of industry and city; also need to continue to strengthen the construction of spiritual civilization, and improve the level of spiritual civilization while the residents' material civilization develops; optimize financial revenue and expenditure Structure, increase investment in people's livelihood projects; extend the scope of supply-side structural reforms to the financial sector, realize the effective allocation of financial resources, and optimize the financial structure.

Fourth, vigorously implement the concept of green development. From the previous analysis, we can know that the green development scores of counties in Anhui Province are generally very low. Therefore, while promoting economic development, we must focus on environmental problems brought about by the development process. Develop and introduce a number of energy-saving and green industries to promote green development in counties; the government has strengthened the supervision and governance of key pollutants such as the three industrial wastes in the production process through the policy level, eliminated outdated production capacity, and developed new production capacity; attaches great importance to environmental governance and is reasonable. Increase the proportion of environmental protection expenditures in fiscal expenditures; the green development rankings of several counties under Huangshan City are all inverses, and it is necessary to develop a green economy with higher standards and maintain the development advantages of green eco-tourism.

Fifth, expand the degree of opening to the outside world and combine "bringing in" with "going out." Seize the strategic opportunity of Anhui's inclusion in the Yangtze River Delta city cluster, actively promote and implement a more proactive opening policy, create a stable open environment, expand the scale of investment promotion, and attract more foreign company investment; at the same time, encourage high-quality products "Going out", encourage enterprises to invest abroad, and improve the overall level of openness.

Sixth, attach importance to shared development so that the fruits of development benefit all people. The per capita disposable income of Anhui Province has been greatly improved in recent years, but the income gap between urban and rural residents is still very large. We must actively promote the strategy of rural revitalization, promote employment and entrepreneurship, and increase transfer payments to low-income groups, To narrow the

income gap between urban and rural areas; the government must do a good job of inclusive people's livelihood projects, improve the social security system, improve county medical and health standards and basic education, improve the level of elderly care, and increase the people's sense of happiness and sense of gain in life .

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