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政策力度、政策稳定性、政策工具与创新绩效—基于2000-2009年产业面板数据的实证分析
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Research on the relationship between innovation performance and the power, stability and instruments of policy—Empirical analysis based on 2000-2009 industry panel data

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摘要 对科技政策实施结果及其影响进行分析和评估对政府完善科技政策意义重大。本文以国家层面发布的与产业技术创新相关性最强的454条技术创新政策为研究对象,基于柯布-道格拉斯生产函数,利用2000-2009年产业面板数据,对政策力度、政策稳定性与创新绩效进行了研究。结果表明:创新政策力度对技术绩效有显著促进作用,对经济绩效不显著;政策的不稳定性会抑制政策对技术绩效的激励;政策对绩效作用存在滞后效应。比较不同政策工具对创新绩效的影响,发现供给政策对创新的技术绩效有激励作用,环境政策对技术绩效和经济绩效有激励作用,需求政策对经济绩效作用显著。最后,提出应加大需求政策供给力度,完善创新政策体系等相关建议。

关键词: [政策力度](#) [政策稳定性](#) [政策工具](#) [创新绩效](#)

Abstract: The analysis and evaluation of the implementation results and impacts of the S&T policies have great significance in enabling the government to improve such policies. The paper has collected China's 454 policies issued by the central government most relating to the industrial innovation and studies the relationship between the innovation performance and the power and stability of policy based on the C-D production function by using the 2000-2009 industry panel data. The research results reveal that the power of the innovation policy had a positive effect only on the technological performance but not on the economic performance. The instability of policy has negative effect on the motivation of the policies on the technological

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performance. The policy has a lag effect on the performance. Moreover, by studying the relationship between different policy instruments and the innovation performance, it is found that the supplying policy has a positive effect on the technological performance, and environment policy has a positive effect on the technological and economic performance, and the demanding policy has a positive effect on the economic performance. Finally, the paper suggests that government should pay more attention to the demanding policy and improve the innovation policy system, etc.

Keywords: [power of policy](#) [stability of policy](#) [instruments of policy](#) [innovation performance](#)

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