

Research on the Measurement of Common Prosperity Level and Regional Differentiation in China

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Abstract

This paper constructs the evaluation index system from three dimensions of prosperity, sharing level and sustainability, then measures and analyzes the progress level of common prosperity in China. The results show that from 2011 to 2020, the progress level of China's common prosperity generally shows an upward trend, then the progress level of common prosperity in economically relatively developed regions is higher, showing a distribution pattern of "the highest in the East, the middle in the middle and the lowest in the west". Systematic cluster analysis shows that by 2020, the regional differentiation characteristics of the progress level of common prosperity in China have not changed, in which the number of types I and II regions is relatively small, and the number of types III regions is relatively large; At the same time, there are some regional differences in the progress of China's common prosperity. Therefore, it is suggested to steadily promote the realization of common prosperity for all people from the aspects of accelerating high-quality economic development, focusing on narrowing the regional gap of common prosperity in China and "first rich areas drive later rich areas".

Keywords

Common prosperity; Coefficient of variation method; Systematic cluster analysis.

1. Introduction

In the more than 30 years from 1978 to 2012, China's total GDP and per capita GDP achieved an average annual growth rate of 9.9% and 8.8% respectively, but the per capita income ratio of urban and rural households increased from 2.57 to 3.1, and the gap between the rich and the poor continued to expand. In order to solve this problem, after 2013, promoting high-quality economic development and achieving common prosperity for all people have become the main theme of economic construction. However, by 2020, although China's total GDP has broken the 100 trillion yuan mark and the per capita disposable income ratio of urban and rural residents has also dropped to 2.56, it is still far from the realization goal of common prosperity. Standing at a new historical starting point, President Xi Jinping pointed out that [1] "we must be soberly aware that the problem of unbalanced and insufficient development in China is still prominent, and there is a large gap between urban and rural regional development and income distribution". Therefore, "we should pay close attention to the formulation of the action platform for promoting common prosperity, put forward a scientific feasible index system and assessment methods in line with national conditions". So it is very urgent and necessary to study the progress level of common prosperity.

However, it is a pity that although the existing literature has carried out a lot of research work from the aspects of Chinese practice, the connotation of common prosperity and the standard of common prosperity, there are still some deficiencies. For example, for the practice of common prosperity in China, the theoretical circle divides it into three stages: the period of national economic recovery from 1949 to 1978, the period of rapid economic growth from 1978

to 2012 and the period of overall economic development and transformation since 2012. Among them, the first stage mainly solves the transformation from a typical agricultural country to an industrialized country, the second stage mainly focuses on the prosperity of all people, and the third stage mainly focuses on the realization of "common" (Qin Gang, 2021; Peng Jujin, 2021; Chen Yan, 2021; LV Xiaoliang, Li ZhengTu, 2021) [2-5]. For the connotation of common prosperity, domestic scholars agree that there are three aspects: ideal goal, development path and system design, which is the common prosperity of material wealth and spiritual wealth (Zheng Zhiguo, 2015; Zhang Laiming, Li Jianwei, 2021; Yu Jianxing, Ren Jie, 2021) [6-8]. As for the measurement of common prosperity, some scholars pointed out that to calculate China's common prosperity coefficient, we must organically unify "common" and "prosperity", then adopt a three-dimensional index system which covered material prosperity, spiritual prosperity and livable living environment (Yang Yiyong, Wang Mingji, 2021) [9]. Some scholars believe that indicators should be selected to build the measurement index system of common prosperity, which should from two dimensions of overall prosperity and sharing of development achievements (Liu Peilin et al., 2021) [10], or from the three dimensions of development, sharing and sustainability, should be selected 81 basic indicators to build the common prosperity index model, meanwhile the analytic hierarchy process and weighted summation method should be used to calculate the common prosperity index (Chen Lijun et al., 2021) [11].

It is not difficult to find that there are few studies on the progress level of China's common prosperity in the existing literature, and a small number of measurement studies also have great differences in the dimension selection of common prosperity evaluation indicators, so the number of different basic indicators and measurement methods, which makes it difficult to recognize the real progress of China's common prosperity at present. In view of this, this paper takes the progress level of China's common prosperity as the research object, based on the phased target characteristics of China's common prosperity, reasonably constructs the evaluation index system of common prosperity, measures and analyzes it, and then puts forward countermeasures and suggestions with certain policy guiding significance.

2. Construction of Evaluation Index System for the Progress Level of Common Prosperity

2.1. Construction Principles of Index System

2.1.1. Accurately Depict the Connotation of Common Prosperity

For the common connotation of prosperity, President Xi Jinping emphasize "What we mean by common prosperity is the common prosperity of all the people. It means that the people are rich in both material and spiritual life. It is not the prosperity of a few people, nor is it uniform equalitarianism." On how to achieve common prosperity, President Xi Jinping pointed out that, "This is a process of moving forward in dynamics. We should continue to promote and achieve results." Therefore, to build the evaluation index system of the progress level of China's common prosperity, we should not only take into account "common" and "prosperity", "material wealth" and "spiritual wealth", but also take into account "all people" and "regional differences", "dynamic promotion" and "sustainability".

2.1.2. Reflect the Impact of Digital Technology

Since China's economy entered the stage of high-quality development, the innovation and application of digital technology has brought about the rapid development of digital economy and played a positive role in promoting the realization of common prosperity. At the same time, there is also an obvious digital divide between urban and rural areas in China [12], which continues to widen the income gap between urban and rural areas, leading to the emergence of

a new gap between the rich and the poor. Therefore, the construction of China's common prosperity progress evaluation index system should also reflect the positive role of digital technology, then focus on describing the wealth accumulation in the field of digital technology application and the regional differences of digital technology application.

Table 1. Evaluation index system of progress level of common prosperity

Dimension	Sub indicators	Basic indicators	Index nature
Prosperity	Economic wealth	Per capita GDP(yuan)	+
		Per capita RMB deposit balance(Ten thousand yuan)	+
		Per capita housing area(m ²)	+
		Total retail sales of social consumer goods per capita(Ten thousand yuan)	+
		Average household car ownership per 100 Urban Residents(Vehicle)	+
	Spiritual wealth	Per capita expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (Ten thousand yuan)	+
		Number of high schools and above per 10000 people(school)	+
		Cumulative number of newspapers and periodicals ordered and sold per 100 people(fen)	+
		Mobile phone penetration(telephones/100 people)	+
	Health wealth	Number of medical beds per 10000 people(bed)	+
		Health examination rate(%)	+
		Health technicians per 1000 people(people)	+
	Ecological wealth	Total emission of main pollutants in waste gas(ton)	-
		Output of general industrial solid waste(ton)	-
		Harmless treatment rate of municipal solid waste(%)	+
		forest coverage(%)	+
Wetland coverage(%)		+	
Sharing level	Population gap	Proportion of per capita disposable income of residents in average wage(%)	+
		Proportion of resident deposits in the balance of RMB deposits(%)	+
	Regional gap	Per capita disposable income(Ten thousand yuan)	+
		Expenditure on basic public services(RMB100mn)	+
		Urbanization rate(%)	+
		Per capita consumption expenditure(yuan)	+
		Software business income(RMB100mn)	+
		Per capita Telecom traffic(Ten thousand yuan)	+
	Gap between urban and rural areas	Disposable income gap between urban and rural residents(Ten thousand yuan)	-
		Per capita consumption expenditure gap between urban and rural residents(yuan)	-
		Gap between urban and rural residents' expenditure on education, culture and entertainment(yuan)	-
		Broadband access gap between urban and rural households(10000 households)	-
Ratio of Engel's coefficient between urban and rural residents(%)		-	
Sustainability	Wealth sustainability	gdp energy intensity (10000 tons of standard coal)	-
		Degree of population aging(%)	-
		Number of three patents authorized per capita(Pieces / 10000 people)	+
		Proportion of R & D investment in GDP of Industrial Enterprises above Designated Size(%)	+
	Shared sustainability	GDP growth rate(%)	+
		Growth rate of per capita disposable income of residents(%)	+
		Proportion of population with high school education or above(%)	+

2.1.3. Pay Attention to the Continuity and Scientificity of Measurement

The progress of common prosperity is a dynamic process with horizontal and vertical comparability. Therefore, to construct the evaluation index system of the progress level of China's common prosperity, we should pay attention to reflecting the continuity of measurement time and accurately depict the dynamic progress characteristics of common prosperity. At the same time, the construction of the evaluation index system of the progress level of common prosperity should be truly used in the measurement research, and also ensure the scientificity and rationality of the measurement process.

2.2. Construction of Evaluation Index System for the Progress Level of Common Prosperity

Based on the existing research results, closely follow the construction principles of the index system and pay attention to reflecting the progress characteristics of China's common prosperity. This paper selects specific indicators from the three dimensions, that is prosperity, sharing level and sustainability to construct the "evaluation index system of the progress level of common prosperity" (table 1).

Table 1 shows that in the dimension of Prosperity, it mainly examines the wealth levels in four aspects: economy, spirit, health and ecology, which systematically reflects the effectiveness of China's high-quality economic development. Among them, the per capita GDP, per capita RMB deposit balance, per capita housing area, per capita total retail sales of social consumer goods and average household car ownership per 100 urban residents, that are used to describe the income, basic necessities, housing and transportation wealth level of all people; Adopt four indicators: per capita expenditure on education, culture and entertainment, the number of high schools and above per 10000 people, the cumulative number of newspapers and periodicals ordered or sold per 100 people, and the penetration rate of mobile phones, that are used to describe the level of spiritual wealth owned by all the people; Adopt three indicators including the number of medical beds per 10000 people, the rate of health examination, and the number of health technicians per 1000 people, then used to describe the level of health wealth owned by all the people; Adopt the total emission of major pollutants in waste gas, the production of general industrial solid waste, the harmless treatment rate of urban domestic waste, and the coverage rate of forests and wetlands, then used to describe the level of ecological wealth owned by all people.

In the dimension of sharing level, it mainly investigates the degree of wealth sharing differences in China by population, region, urban and rural areas. Among them, two indicators, the proportion of per capita disposable income in average wages, and the proportion of residents' deposits in RMB deposit balance, are used to describe the wealth differences of different groups; Six indicators including per capita disposable income, expenditure on basic public services, urbanization rate, per capita consumption expenditure, software business income, and per capita telecommunications business volume, are used to describe the differences in wealth sharing in different regions; Five indicators are used to describe the urban-rural differences in material wealth, spiritual wealth, digital wealth and poverty level, they are including the gap between urban and rural residents' disposable income, the gap between urban and rural residents' per capita consumption expenditure, the gap between urban and rural residents' expenditure on education, culture and entertainment, the gap between urban and rural households' broadband access, and the ratio of urban and rural residents' Engel coefficient.

In the dimension of sustainability, it mainly examines the guarantee basis for China to achieve common prosperity, including wealth sustainability and sharing sustainability. Among them, four indicators are adopted to describe the sustainability of wealth creation: energy consumption per unit of GDP (10000 standard coal), the degree of population aging, the number of three patents authorized per capita, and the proportion of R & D investment of Industrial

Enterprises above Designated Size; The sustainability of wealth sharing is characterized by three indicators: GDP growth rate, per capita disposable income growth rate, and the proportion of people with high school education or above.

3. Measurement and Preliminary Analysis of the Progress Level of Common Prosperity in China

3.1. Data Sources and Measurement Methods

3.1.1. Data Sources

Considering the availability of data, this paper selects the provincial panel data from 2011 to 2020. In order to ensure the quality of measurement data, the original data used in the calculation are mainly from “the China Statistical Yearbook” (2012-2020), “the regional financial operation report”(2012-2020) of provinces and cities, and “the bulletin of the seventh national census”. A small amount of missing and abnormal data are supplemented by interpolation method or moving average method.

3.1.2. Measure Method

The specific indicators in the common prosperity progress level indicator system represent different economic meanings and have dimensional differences. Therefore, it is necessary to make standardized and standardized mathematical transformation for the actual value of the index first, in order to eliminate the dimensional influence of the original variables, that is to do dimensionless processing (Zha Huachao, 2021) [13]. Since the extreme value standardization method can distinguish positive and negative indexes, and also easy to operate, therefore this method is adopted.

For the range standardization method, when it is a positive index, the larger the value, the better, the standardization treatment formula is:

$$d_i = \frac{x_i - \min(x_i)}{\max(x_i) - \min(x_i)} \quad (i=1,2,\dots,m) \quad (1)$$

When it is a negative indicator, the smaller the value, the better, the standardized formula is:

$$d_i = \frac{\max(x_i) - x_i}{\max(x_i) - \min(x_i)} \quad (i=1,2, \dots, m) \quad (2)$$

Secondly, the weight of each basic index needs to be calculated. Considering that the coefficient of variation method directly uses the information contained in each index to calculate the weight, which can better ensure the authenticity of measurement results, therefore this method is adopted.

The calculation formula of variation coefficient of each basic index is:

$$V_i = \frac{\sigma_i}{\bar{x}_i} \quad (i=1,2, \dots, m) \quad (3)$$

In equation (3), V_i is the coefficient of variation of index i , σ_i is the standard deviation of index i , \bar{x}_i is the mean value of index i .

Furthermore, the weight of each basic index can be calculated by the following formula:

$$W_i = \frac{V_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m V_i} \quad (i=1,2, \dots, m) \tag{4}$$

Finally, the linear weighted summation method is used to calculate the final index value. The measurement formula adopted is:

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^m W_i d_i \quad (i=1,2, \dots, m) \tag{5}$$

In equation (5), d_i is the dimensionless treatment value of the index i , W_i is the index weight value of the index i , D is the comprehensive score value. Limited by space, the specific calculation process will not be reported.

3.2. Preliminary Analysis of Measurement Results

Table 2 shows the measurement results of the progress level of common prosperity in 31 provinces, cities and regions in China in 2011 and 2020. Using this result, we can make a preliminary analysis on the dynamic change trend of the progress of common prosperity in China.

Table 2. Progress level of common prosperity in 31 provinces, cities and regions in China in 2011 and 2020

Region	Progress level of common prosperity			Region	Progress level of common prosperity		
	2011	2020	Average annual growth		2011	2020	Average annual growth
Beijing	56.31	75.33	2.11	Jilin	41.79	48.66	0.76
Shanghai	56.38	70.87	1.61	Guizhou	37.80	48.41	1.18
Zhejiang	50.59	64.94	1.59	Tibet	40.51	48.17	0.85
Jiangsu	47.90	63.88	1.78	Yunnan	38.64	47.99	1.04
Guangdong	48.05	63.19	1.68	Henan	38.29	47.40	1.01
Tianjin	49.10	59.29	1.13	Liaoning	42.03	47.30	0.59
Fujian	46.56	56.00	1.05	Ningxia	38.98	47.22	0.92
Chongqing	42.41	52.88	1.16	Qinghai	39.29	47.20	0.88
Hunan	41.59	51.37	1.09	Heilongjiang	41.73	46.68	0.55
Shandong	40.85	51.17	1.15	Hebei	35.23	45.90	1.19
Sichuan	40.18	50.87	1.19	Gansu	38.21	45.66	0.83
Shaanxi	42.32	50.81	0.94	Xinjiang	39.27	45.44	0.68
Hubei	42.06	50.79	0.97	Inner Mongolia	39.11	44.72	0.62
Jiangxi	41.77	50.76	1.00	Shanxi	37.04	43.42	0.71
Hainan	43.73	50.73	0.78	East mean value	46.98	58.96	1.33
Anhui	40.64	50.39	1.08	Central section mean value	40.61	48.68	0.90
Guangxi	40.81	48.84	0.89	West mean value	39.80	48.18	0.93

Note: due to space constraints, the progress level of common prosperity in other years has not been reported. If necessary, you can ask the author for it.

Table 2 shows that in the ten years from 2011 to 2020, the progress level of common prosperity in 31 provinces and cities in China showed an upward trend, but there were some differences in the growth range. Among them, in 2011, the region with the highest progress level of common prosperity was Shanghai (56.38), and the region with the lowest progress level was Hebei Province (35.23), with a difference of 21.15; By 2020, the region with the highest level of progress in common prosperity will become Beijing (75.33), and the region with the lowest level of progress will become Shanxi Province (43.42), and the difference will rise to 31.91. This means that there is a regional gap in the progress level of China's common prosperity, and this gap has a tendency to further expand.

Further analysis shows that during the decade from 2011 to 2020, the five regions with the fastest average annual growth of common prosperity are Beijing, Jiangsu Province, Guangdong Province, Shanghai and Zhejiang Province, while the five regions with the slowest average annual growth are Shanxi Province, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Liaoning Province and Heilongjiang Province, This also indicating that the progress level of common prosperity in relatively developed regions is also higher, but on the contrary, it is lower. At the same time, in terms of the eastern, central and western regions, in 2011 and 2020, the regional average and regional average annual growth value of the common prosperity progress level in the eastern region of China were the highest. The regional average of the common prosperity progress level in the central region was slightly higher than that in the western region of China, but the regional average annual growth value of the common prosperity progress level in the central region was slightly lower than that in the western region of China, This shows that the progress level of common prosperity in eastern China is significantly higher than that in central and Western China, but the gap between central and Western China is very small.

The reason may be that in the decade from 2011 to 2020, both the quantity and quality of economic development in eastern China are higher than those in Central and Western China, especially Beijing, the capital, and Shanghai, the central city of the Yangtze River Delta. The overall level of economic development of both has always been at the leading level in the country, which also helps to improve the quality of basic public services, Bring about the enhancement of talent attraction and the improvement of the overall quality of human capital; The abundance of material wealth is also easier to bring about the rapid accumulation and growth of spiritual wealth, and the improvement of the ability of government finance to adjust the gap between the rich and the poor, which makes it easier to innovate and implement the " redistribution and Third Distribution" system, this is good for promoting the faster improvement, strengthening of the sharing level and the sustainability of common wealth, then finally promote the higher and faster progress level of common prosperity. Therefore, "making the fortune cake bigger" is the primary task to promote the common prosperity of all our people. At the same time, we should also pay attention to continuously narrowing the long-standing unreasonable growth gap in the progress level of common prosperity among regions.

4. Regional Comparison of Progress Level of Common Prosperity in China

4.1. Regional Comparison of Progress Level of Common Prosperity

With the help of systematic clustering method, the progress level of common prosperity in various regions in 2011 and 2020 can be classified. The classification is based on the wealth score, sharing level score, sustainability score and comprehensive score calculated above. The clustering pedigree obtained based on systematic clustering shows that, the progress level of common prosperity in 31 provinces and cities in China in 2011 and 2020 should be classified into three categories, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Classification of progress level of common prosperity in 31 provinces, cities and regions in China in 2011 and 2020

Category	Inclusion area	Intra group standard deviation				
		Prosperity	Share level	Sustainability	Comprehensive score	
2011	Class I	Beijing, Shanghai	0.3182	0.5798	0.3182	0.0495
	Class II	Tianjin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong	1.6140	0.6875	0.7341	1.5030
	Class III	Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, Hainan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang	1.5938	0.4989	0.7607	2.0200
2020	Class I	Beijing, Shanghai	1.7041	4.1649	0.6930	3.1537
	Class II	Tianjin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong	1.4682	2.6504	1.0748	3.7243
	Class III	Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, Hainan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang	1.5118	0.7882	1.0843	2.4533

Table 3 shows that the provinces and cities in Class I, II and III in 2020 and 2011 are completely consistent, it indicating that the regional differentiation characteristics of the progress level of common prosperity in China have not changed in the decade from 2011 to 2020, which basically meets the top-level design requirements of "some regions get rich first". Among them, the Class I includes Beijing and Shanghai. The progress level of common prosperity of these two cities is far ahead of that of other provinces and cities, and they are the two regions with the highest progress level of common prosperity in China. The Class II includes Tianjin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong. The progress level of common prosperity in these five provinces is at the middle level of the country. The Class III includes 24 provinces and cities such as Hebei Province, which means that the progress level of common prosperity in at least 24 regions in China is relatively low.

The intra group standard deviation of the three categories of classification basis given in Table 3, shows the dynamic change characteristics of the gap in the progress level of common prosperity among provinces, cities and regions in the same category. Among them, in 2020, compared with 2011, the gap in the degree of common wealth, sharing level, sustainability and comprehensive score in Class I area is obviously expanding, and the gap in the degree of common wealth in Class I and III regions is narrowing, but the gap in the level of sharing, sustainability and comprehensive score in Class II and III regions is significantly expanding. This shows that in the decade from 2011 to 2020, the progress level of common prosperity in 31 provinces and cities in China not only shows a certain gap among the same categories, but

also has the potential to expand. This also further shows that narrowing the growth gap between the progress level of common prosperity among China's 31 provinces, cities and regions is one of the important issues that China urgently needs pay attention to solve.

4.2. Regional Comparison of Progress and Growth Rate of Common Prosperity

According to the average annual growth value of the comprehensive score from 2011 to 2020 calculated above, further classify the growth rate of the progress level of common prosperity in each region. The clustering pedigree chart obtained by systematic clustering shows that four categories should be classified, and the results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Classification of progress and growth rate of common prosperity in 31 provinces, cities and regions in China from 2011 to 2020

Category	Inclusion area	Intra group mean	Intra group standard deviation
Class I	Beijing	2.1100	—
Class II	Tianjin, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang	1.6650	0.0858
Class III	Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Shandong, Henan, Hubei and Hunan	1.0954	0.0769
Class IV	Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang	0.7692	0.1301

Table 4 shows that there is only one region in Class I type, that is Beijing, with the fastest growth rate of common prosperity, with an average annual growth of 2.11; The Class II type includes Tianjin, Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang. The progress level of common prosperity in this type of provinces and cities is growing rapidly, with an average annual growth of 1.665, slightly lower than that in the first type; The Class III type includes Hebei Province, Shanxi Province, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Shanghai, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province, Anhui Province, Fujian Province, Shandong Province, Henan Province, Hubei Province and Hunan Province. The growth rate of common prosperity in this type of provinces and cities is slow, and the average annual growth in the group is 1.0954, which is only half of that in the first type of regions; The Class IV type includes Guangdong Province, Guangxi Province, Hainan Province, Chongqing, Sichuan Province, Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province, Tibet Autonomous Region, Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The growth rate of common prosperity in this type of provinces and regions is the slowest, with an average annual growth of 0.7692, less than two fifths of the first type of regions. In other words, in the decade from 2010 to 2020, there were significant regional differences in the growth rate of common prosperity in 31 provinces and cities in China. There were only 5 provinces and cities with fast growth and 26 provinces and cities with slow growth. Therefore, to promote the common prosperity of all our people, we should pay full attention to the coordination of the progress of common prosperity in all regions of our country.

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

This paper selects up to 37 basic indicators from the three dimensions of prosperity, sharing level and sustainability to construct the evaluation index system of the progress level of

common prosperity in China, and then makes measurement and analysis. The results show that during the decade from 2011 to 2020, the progress level of common prosperity in 31 provinces and cities in China has generally shown an upward trend, the progress level of common prosperity in relatively developed areas such as Beijing, Jiangsu Province, Guangdong Province, Shanghai and Zhejiang Province is significantly higher. At the same time, there are some differences in the growth rate of common prosperity in different regions, showing a distribution pattern of "the highest in the East, the middle in the middle and the lowest in the west". Systematic cluster analysis shows that, compared with 2011, the regional differentiation characteristics of the progress level of common prosperity in 31 provinces and cities in China have not changed by 2020, it showing a development trend that the number of provinces and cities of Class I and II is relatively small and the number of provinces and cities of Class III is too large; At the same time, in the ten years from 2011 to 2020, the growth gap of the progress level of common prosperity in various regions in China is obvious. Not only the number of provinces and cities of Class I and II is also small, but also the number of provinces and cities of Class III and IV is too large, indicating that the promotion speed of common prosperity in most provinces and cities in China is slow.

Based on this, this paper puts forward the following policy suggestions:

First, accelerate the process of high-quality economic development, and strive to expand the cake of material and spiritual wealth. The progress level of common prosperity in economically relatively developed regions is relatively high, and the growth rate of common prosperity is correspondingly faster. Therefore, all regions of China should accelerate the process of high-quality economic development, strive to increase the total amount of material and spiritual wealth, and constantly consolidate the premise guarantee for the realization and the goal of common prosperity.

Second, continue to narrow the gap in the progress of common prosperity among regions in China, then strive to improve the promotion speed of common prosperity in central and western provinces and cities in China. The progress level of common prosperity in the central and western provinces and cities of China is relatively low, and the gap between the progress level of common prosperity and the eastern provinces and cities is very obvious. Therefore, there should be policy preference in the central and western provinces and cities, and support policies can be issued to promote the improvement of the progress level of common prosperity in the central and western provinces and cities, so as to control the regional gap of the progress level of common prosperity in China within a reasonable range.

Third, explore the "first rich areas drive later rich areas", and play positive role of economically relatively developed provinces and cities to helping underdeveloped areas. We should actively guide and encourage the first rich areas to help and drive the later rich areas. We should make good use of the opportunity of "Implementation plan of pairing Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang cities to help cities in Northern Anhui", printing and distributing the implementation plan for pairing Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang cities to help Northern Anhui cities in 2022, further promote the pairing assistance mode, actively explore assistance methods, constantly strengthen assistance, pay attention to giving full play to the positive enabling role of digital technology and digital economy.

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