The Situation of Common Prosperity and the Impact of Rural Credit Mutual Aid on Common Prosperity: A Case Study of Anhui Province

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Abstract

Since socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era, the main contradiction in society has been transformed into a contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development. In order to adapt to the changes in the main contradictions in our society and better meet the people's growing needs for a better life, common prosperity is an important starting point. Common prosperity is the organic unity of the two aspects of common and rich, which jointly characterizes the scope of wealth coverage, and wealth is used to indicate the degree of life wealth. In order to objectively reflect the progress of common prosperity in Anhui Province, this paper constructs an index to measure the common prosperity of Anhui Province from the two aspects of "common" and "wealth", and selects the data of 16 prefectures and cities in Anhui Province from 2010 to 2020 to evaluate and analyze the degree of prosperity and commonness in Anhui Province. Finally, the role of rural credit mutual aid in common prosperity is explored according to statistical data.

Keywords

Common Prosperity; GDP Per Capita; Theil Index; Rural Credit Mutual Aid.

1. Introduction

Since socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era, the main contradiction in society has been transformed into a contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development. After building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way in 2020, the historical solution of poverty and the realization of the first centenary goal, the Communist Party of China took advantage of the momentum to continue to lead the Chinese people to the second centenary goal. In the face of existing contradictions, common prosperity is undoubtedly an important starting point for resolving the main contradictions in society. Since 2020, the pace of promoting common prosperity has accelerated. The 14th Five-Year Plan and the Outline of Long-term Goals for 2035, released last year, put forward that one of the main goals of economic development and society in the 14th Five-Year Plan period is "to take solid steps for the common prosperity of all people (by 2025)"; The long-term goal for 2035 is "more significant and substantial development for the common prosperity of all the people." To adapt to the changes in the main contradictions in our society and better meet the people's growing needs for a better life, we must take the promotion of common prosperity of all the people as the focus of our efforts, and constantly consolidate the foundation of the Communist Party's ruling power. Only by vigorously devoting ourselves to common prosperity, increasing the income of urban and rural residents, reducing the income gap between urban and rural residents, increasing investment in education, and improving the quality of laborers can we improve the rate of technological progress and better achieve high-quality development[1].

At this point, the study of the degree of common prosperity is particularly necessary. The research scope of this paper is Anhui Province, taking the development process of 16 prefectures and cities under Anhui Province from 2010 to 2020 as the research object, quantifying the degree of common prosperity, measuring the degree of common prosperity in Anhui Province, and finally exploring the wealth growth mechanism and income distribution mechanism.

2. Literature Review

For the study of common prosperity, only a small number of authors in China have discussed how to quantitatively measure the degree of common prosperity based on China's basic national conditions. Xi Heng et al. (2022) believe that common prosperity is the equilibrium state of the overall "degree of affluence" of all the people and the "common degree" of the shared affluence of all people, the scope of the article is studied nationwide, the annual per capita disposable income of each province is selected as the numerator, the highest annual disposable income in the province is the denominator to measure the degree of affluence, the Gini coefficient measures the degree of commonness, because the range of the degree of prosperity and the common degree of the index is between (0, 1), the author uses the ratio of these two indicators to construct the common prosperity index[2]；Liu Peilin et al. (2021) split common prosperity into two dimensions, one is the overall degree of prosperity, and the other is the degree of sharing of development results; In the degree of sharing of development results, it is divided into three sub-dimensions, namely population gap, regional gap, and urban-rural gap. Subdivisions continue to be subdivided, and the final indicator system contains 2 dimensions, 4 sub-dimensions, and 28 measurement indicators[3]；Chen Lijun et al. (2021) took into account scientific rigor and data availability, group and region, supply side and demand side, dynamic monitoring and effective benchmarking when constructing the indicator system, and divided it into three dimensions, namely development indicators, shared indicators and sustainability indicators. Under these three indicators, a series of available and quantifiable small indicators are selected. In the end, there are 3 first-level indicators, 14 second-level indicators, and 81 third-level indicators[4]；Wan Haiyuan and Chen Jiping (2021) understand common prosperity as overall wealth and shared wealth. Analogous to the Human Development Index, the classical Cobb Douglas production function form is used to construct the functional relationship between the overall affluence and the shared affluence pair, and the relationship between "total affluence" and "shared affluence" is depicted with an undifferentiated curve, with the horizontal axis being the "total affluence" dimension and the vertical axis being the "shared affluence" dimension[5]；Chen Zhengwei and Zhang Nanlin (2013) from a statistical point of view, the common wealth is divided into two dimensions: affluence and commonality, and in the quantitative model of common wealth, the purchasing power parity theory is integrated, based on the per capita income of purchasing power parity, per capita savings and discrete coefficients, the extreme value method is used to measure the interregional commonality and affluence respectively[6].

3. The Construction of the Common Wealth Index

3.1. The Connotation of Common Prosperity

General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed: "To make a big cake, we must divide the cake well." "First of all, we must make a big cake, that is, high-quality development, which is the enhancement of the income-generating ability and income level of different occupational groups in different regions, and then promote the great accumulation of national wealth. At present, China implements three distributions, that is, the basic system of primary distribution, redistribution,

and three-time distribution coordination. A distribution is based on labor distribution, and multiple distribution methods coexist. On the basis of the efficiency of one-time distribution guarantee, fairness is guaranteed through tax policies and social security policies, so as to narrow the income gap between different occupational groups in different regions, and ultimately achieve efficiency and fairness go hand in hand.

Since common wealth is essentially a balance of overall wealth and shared wealth, that is, in a geometric sense, common wealth is a combination of total wealth and shared wealth. Therefore, this article starts from the inner meaning of common prosperity, dividing common prosperity into two dimensions, one is wealth and the other is common. Using the ratio method, a "common wealth index" in Anhui Province is constructed, that is, the degree to which the wealth dimension and the shared dimension are superimposed to form an equilibrium state, which is used to objectively evaluate the basic situation of 16 different prefectures and cities in Anhui Province to promote common prosperity, and to explore the development path of 16 prefectures and cities to promote common prosperity.

3.2. Overall Affluence Index

Overall prosperity reflects the overall level of wealth, that the material life of the people of the whole country is at the same time rich as the spiritual life, not only the material life is rich and the spiritual life is empty, or the material poverty and spiritual wealth. Therefore, the overall prosperity should include material living standards, spiritual civilization levels, happiness levels, scientific and cultural levels, etc. when measuring, but comprehensively considering the basis of material living standards, the readiness of measurement indicators, and the availability of index data, this paper selects the per capita GDP in the statistical yearbook published by the Anhui Provincial Bureau of Statistics as an indicator to measure the overall prosperity of Anhui Province, and takes the difference between the highest per capita GDP and the lowest per capita GDP in this study in 2010-2020 as the benchmark. Examining the affluence of other years, the overall affluence index of each year in Anhui Province is formed.

$$\text{OPI} = \frac{\text{per capita GDP}_i - \text{per capita GDP}_{min}}{\text{per capita GDP}_{max} - \text{per capita GDP}_{min}}$$

Among them, OPI is the overall affluence index, which measures the overall affluence of Anhui Province, per capitaGDP_i indicating the per capita GDP of Anhui Province in the ith year, per capita GDP_{max} indicating the highest per capita GDP of Anhui Province in 2010-2020, and per capita GDP_{min} indicating the lowest per capita GDP of Anhui Province in 2010-2020.

The overall affluence index aims to analyze the current affluence situation in Anhui Province, defining the difference between the highest per capita GDP and the lowest per capita GDP as the benchmark, and the ratio of the difference between the per capita GDP and the minimum per capita GDP in the remaining years to the benchmark can measure the gap between the relative overall affluence of other years and the benchmark. The Overall Prosperity Index is the weight of the difference between the per capita GDP and the minimum per capita GDP in each year, which is based on the difference between the highest per capita GDP and the lowest per capita GDP, that is, the overall prosperity index. Its value range is (0,1) and is used to indicate the level of development of GDP per capita in other years compared to the highest per capita GDP. The closer the value of the index is to 1, the higher the overall level of affluence.

3.3. Shared Affluence Index

The Shared Wealth Index reflects the degree of equalization of wealth among residents, both against egalitarianism and to prevent disparities in incomes[7]. The Theil index [8] is an indicator of the income level gap between individuals or between different regions, the size of

its value can be seen in the individual gap or the economic gap between different regions, the larger the value indicates that the gap is larger, and the biggest advantage of the Thiel index is that it can be broken down into two parts added. In this article, the Thiel index, which is weighted from income data, is used. The calculation formula is:

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \log \frac{y_i}{p_i}$$

Among them, N is the number of divided areas, y_i is the proportion of the economic indicators of the i region in the whole, and p_i is the proportion of the population of the i region in the whole.Splitting the Thiel index, the total gap in Anhui Province can be decomposed into three regional interval differences and intra-regional differences in southern Anhui, central Anhui and northern Anhui, and the overall Thiel index calculation formula:

$$T_p = \sum\sum \left(\frac{Y_{ij}}{Y_i}\right) \log \left(\frac{Y_{ij}/Y}{P_{ij}/P}\right)$$

Among them, Y_{ij} is the GDP of the Jth city in the i region, Y_i is the total GDP of the i region, and Y is the total GDP of the province; P_{ij} is the population of the jth city in the i region, P_i is the total population of the i region, and P is the total population of the province.

If the inter-city differences defined for region i are:

$$T_{pi} = \sum_j \frac{Y_{ij}}{Y_i} \log \left(\frac{Y_{ij}/Y}{P_{ij}/P}\right)$$

The total difference can be broken down into:

$$T_P = \sum_i \left(\frac{Y_i}{Y}\right) T_P + \sum_i \left(\frac{Y_i}{Y}\right) \log \left(\frac{Y_i/Y}{P_i/P}\right) = T_{WR} + T_{BR}$$

In the above formula, the difference within the region is T_{WR} represented, and the difference between regions is T_{BR} represented.

The smaller the Thiel index, the higher the average degree; The larger the index, the lower the average degree. When the Thiel Index is valued at 0, it indicates that income levels are fully equalized across regions.

3.4. Common Wealth Index

Common prosperity is the organic unity of the two aspects of common and affluent, which is used to illustrate the scope of the realization of wealth, and wealth is used to characterize the degree of abundance of life, that is, in a geometric sense, the overall degree of wealth and the degree of shared wealth form a joint force to form common prosperity. Therefore, this paper uses mathematical matrix analysis methods to construct a coordinate axis, with the overall wealth index as the horizontal axis, the shared wealth index as the vertical axis, the calculated values of the 2010-2020 overall wealth index and the shared wealth index are marked on the coordinate axis, because the overall wealth index and the shared wealth index have no negative values, only the first quadrant, so add auxiliary lines on the coordinates, artificially divide the coordinate axis into four regions, and divide the obtained 11 data points into these four regions. To discuss the degree of common prosperity in Anhui Province, that is, the degree to which the wealth dimension and the common dimension are superimposed to form an equilibrium state. Specifically, it refers to the relative degree of consistency between the degree of wealth and commonality in Anhui Province (the degree of equalization of income distribution between provinces and cities). In this paper, the closer the overall wealth level is to 1, and the closer the shared wealth index is to 0, indicating that the better the economic level develops, the gap between the rich and the poor of the people narrows, and the closer it is to common prosperity. There are two blue dotted lines in the coordinate axis, a straight line perpendicular to the

horizontal axis with a total affluence index value of 0.6, a straight line parallel to the horizontal axis with a shared affluence index value of 0.1, and 0.6 and 0.1 are the critical values of the overall affluence index and the critical value of the shared affluence index set in combination with the actual situation in Anhui Province. When the two reach the lower right corner of the area, that is, the overall wealth level is greater than 0.6, and the shared wealth level is less than 0.1, it can be considered that the people of Anhui Province have reached a state of "close to common" and "close to wealth".
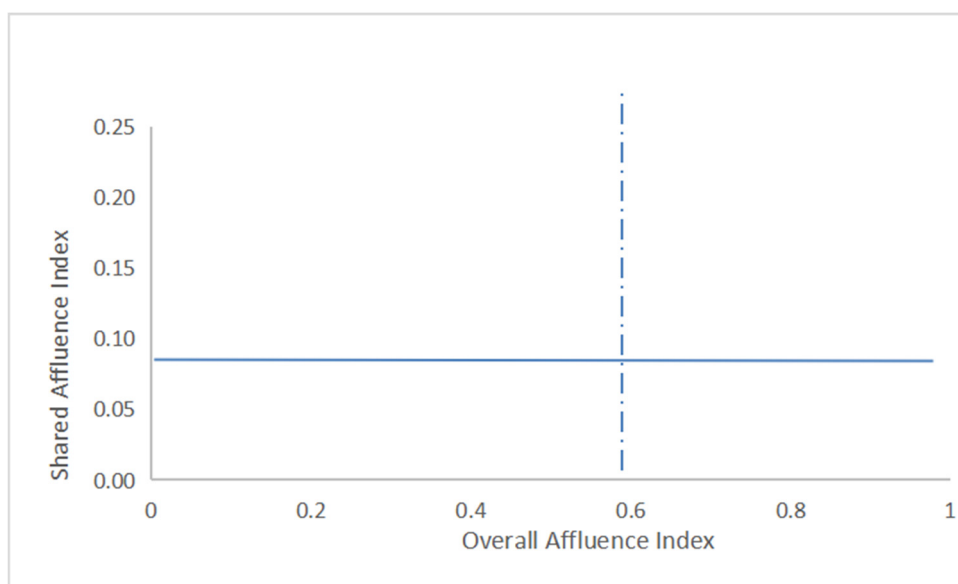

Figure 1. Illustration of the degree of common prosperity

4. The Basic Situation of Common Prosperity in Anhui Province

4.1. Overall Affluence Index

Table 1. Anhui Province's overall affluence index (2010-2020)

Year	GDP per capita (RMB/person)	Overall Affluence Index
2010	21923	0.0000
2011	27303	0.1296
2012	30697	0.2114
2013	34404	0.3007
2014	37580	0.3772
2015	39692	0.4281
2016	43686	0.5244
2017	49092	0.6546
2018	56063	0.8226
2019	60561	0.9310
2020	63426	1.0000

Source: Anhui Provincial Statistical Yearbook 2011-2021 Collation calculations

In this paper, the overall affluence index of Anhui Province in the past 11 years is calculated by using the per capita GDP data of Anhui Province from 2010 to 2020 using the above formula to calculate the overall affluence index of Anhui Province. As shown in the second column of Table

1, the absolute value of per capita GDP is the lowest in 2010 and the highest in 2020, so the difference between the per capita GDP in 2020 and the per capita GDP in 2010 is used as the denominator, and the per capita GDP of each year is subtracted from the per capita GDP in 2010 as a numerator, and a column of values is calculated, and the specific values are shown in the third column in Table 1. Since GDP per capita was lowest in 2010, its overall affluence index was 0; Similarly, GDP per capita was the highest in 2020, with an overall affluence index of 1; The overall affluence index for the remaining years ranges from (0,1).

The GDP per capita in table 1 is presented in the form of a discounted chart, as shown in figure 2. It can be seen that the polyline gradually rises in a gentle trend, and the per capita production has gradually increased from the per capita GDP of 21923 yuan / person in 2010 to the per capita GDP of 63426 yuan / person in 2020, and the per capita GDP of Anhui Province in 2020 has nearly tripled compared with the value of 2010, and also from the absolute value of the per capita GDP, the overall affluence of Anhui Province has increased year by year.
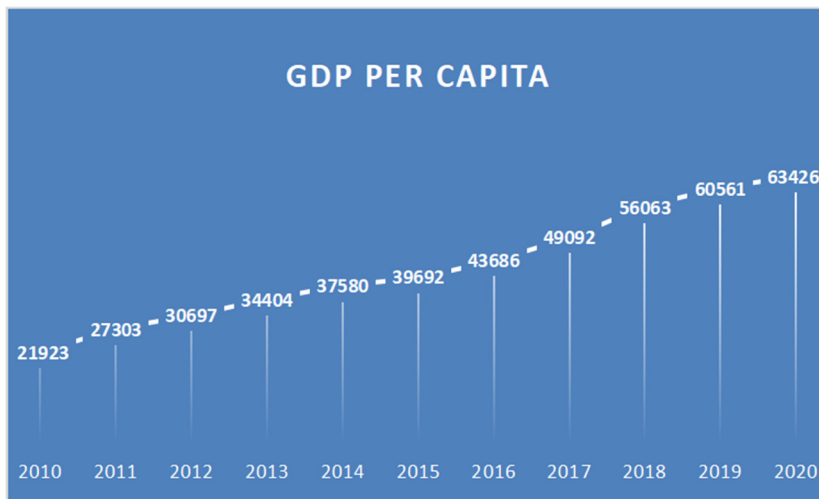

Figure 2. Gdp per capita in Anhui Province

The overall affluence on the table, with the discount chart connected by dots, is shown in Figure 3 below. Since the denominator of overall affluence is the difference between the highest per capita GDP and the lowest per capita GDP, the index ranges between 0 and 1, and the larger the per capita GDP per capita of the numerator's annual share above the minimum per capita GDP, the higher the OPI obtained. As can be seen from Figure 3, the overall affluence index is increasing year by year, indicating that the overall affluence in Anhui Province is rising.
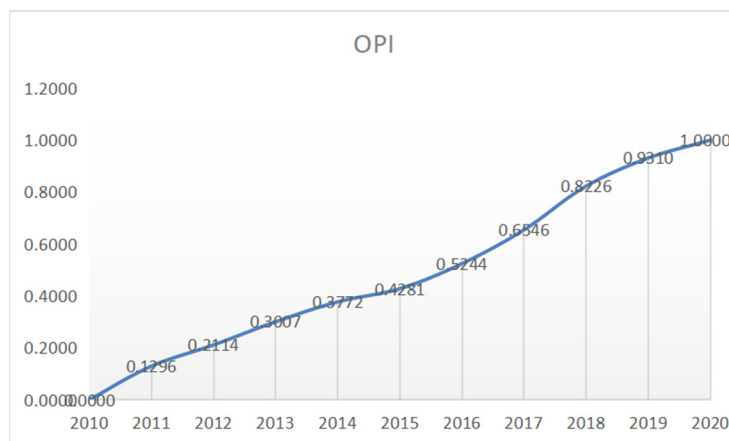

Figure 3. Anhui Province's overall affluence index OPI

4.2. Shared Affluence Index

In this paper, the GDP of 16 prefectures and cities in Anhui Province accounted for the proportion of the total GDP of Anhui Province in that year as a weight, and the Thiel Index of Anhui Province from 2010 to 2020 was calculated by using stata. The overall Thiel index is additively decomposable, and here the Thiel index is further split into sums, i.e. intraregional and interregional gaps in Table 2. There is also the Huai River in the north-central part of Anhui Province, and the Yangtze River in the south-central part of Anhui Province, which divides Anhui Province into three parts, the south of the Yangtze River is called Anhui South, the north of the Yangtze River to the south of the Huai River is called Anhui Central, and the north of the Huai River is called Anhui North. With the geographical situation of Anhui Province, the 16 prefectures and cities in Anhui Province are divided into northern Anhui, central Anhui and southern Anhui. Among them, northern Anhui includes 6 prefectures and cities of Suzhou, Huaibei, Bengbu, Fuyang, Huainan and Bozhou; Anhui includes four prefectures and cities: Hefei, Lu'an, Chuzhou and Anqing; Southern Anhui includes six prefectures and cities, namely Huangshan, Wuhu, Ma'anshan, Tongling, Xuancheng and Chizhou, and the Thiel index of these three regions from 2010 to 2020 is measured by the share of the overall GDP of these three regions in the province.com.

Table 2. Anhui Province 2010-2020 Thiel Index

Year	Absolute					
	collectivity	Inter-regional TBR	within the region TWR	Three major regional decompositions		
				Northern Anhui	Central Anhui	Southern Anhui
2010	0.1966	0.0651	0.1315	0.0658	0.1260	0.1849
2011	0.1438	0.0584	0.0854	0.0722	0.0615	0.1117
2012	0.1411	0.0564	0.0847	0.0694	0.0566	0.1150
2013	0.1383	0.0534	0.0849	0.0662	0.0522	0.1206
2014	0.1567	0.0553	0.1013	0.0681	0.0700	0.1476
2015	0.1075	0.0485	0.0590	0.0319	0.0252	0.0993
2016	0.1336	0.0598	0.0738	0.0473	0.0313	0.1218
2017	0.1371	0.0607	0.0764	0.0498	0.0333	0.1251
2018	0.1137	0.0510	0.0627	0.0294	0.0270	0.1065
2019	0.1100	0.0498	0.0602	0.0241	0.0280	0.1035
2020	0.0908	0.0480	0.0428	0.0262	0.0237	0.0650

Source: Anhui Provincial Statistical Yearbook 2011-2021 Collation calculations

As can be seen from Table 2, the overall Thiel index in Anhui Province showed a gradual downward trend from 2010 to 2013, showed an N-shaped change in the three years from 2013 to 2016, and the Thiel index in 2014 and 2017 increased significantly compared with the previous year, and continued to show a steady decline process from 2017 to 2020. The income level gap in the region increased significantly in 2014 and 2016 compared with the previous year, showing an overall downward trend from 2010 to 2020, with the intraregional Thiel index being 0.1315 in 2010 and the intraregional Thiel index falling to 0.0428 in 2020. The income level gap between regions is relatively stable, with fluctuations ranging from 0.048 to 0.0651 and no more than 0.2. Among the three major regions, the Thiel index in southern Anhui is the

highest, and the Thiel index in central Anhui has been lower than that in northern Anhui from 2015 to 2020. Northern Anhui showed an M-shaped change trend from 2010 to 2016, and showed a downward trend from 2017 to 2020; In 2011, the Thiel index in central Anhui fell to half of that in 2010, and by 2020, the thiel index in central Anhui was the smallest; Overall, the Thiel index in the southern Anhui region is in the highest position among the three major regions, but with the slow advancement of time, the Thiel index still shows a more obvious downward process.

The overall Thiel index, within region, and between regions on the table is represented in a more intuitive discounted chart, as shown in Figure 4 below. It can be seen that the gray curve showed an N-shaped trend in the three years from 2013 to 2016, and the overall trend is declining. The income level gap in the region is the blue curve, and it can be seen from the figure that the trend of the two changes is roughly the same, and the income level gap between regions is the red curve, which basically maintains the level, but it is still down from 2010.
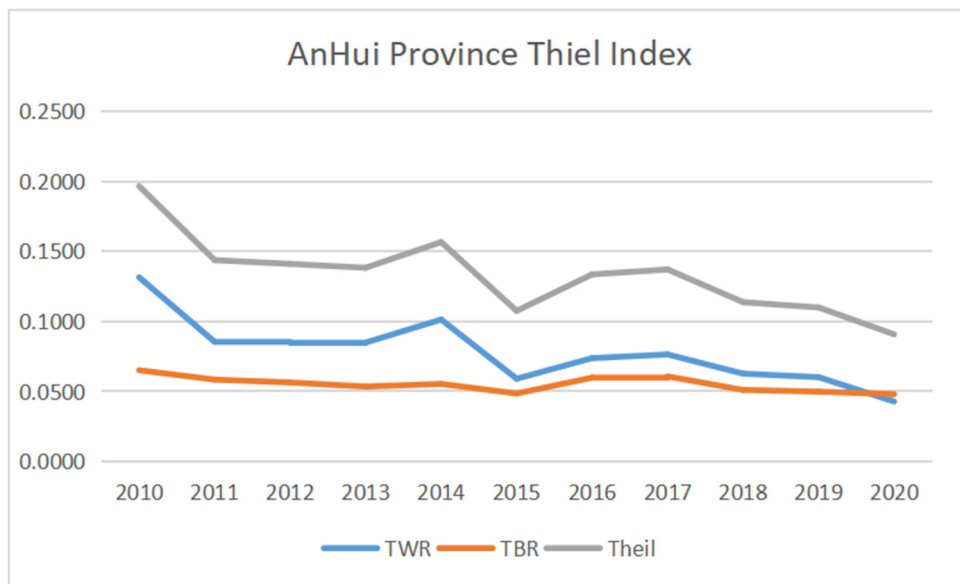

Figure 4. Anhui Province Thiel Index

A more intuitive discounted chart of the Thiel index for the three regions on the table is shown in Figure 5 below. The overall decline process is shown, among the three regions, the Thiel index in central Anhui is the highest, and the Thiel index in northern Anhui and southern Anhui is currently comparable.
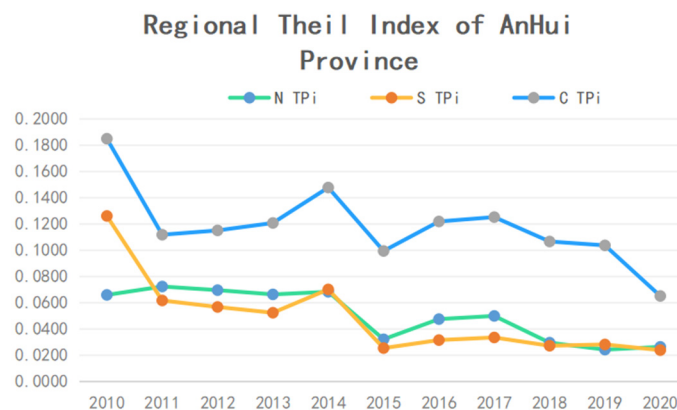

Figure 5. Regional Thiel Index of Anhui Province

4.3. Common Wealth Index

As shown in Figure 6, a coordinate axis with the overall affluence index as the abscissa and the shared affluence index as the ordinate coordinate is constructed, and the values of the overall affluence index and the value of the shared affluence index are marked in the axis. Since both indicators are positive and only the first quadrant, two blue dotted lines are artificially added to the coordinate axis as auxiliary lines, a straight line perpendicular to the horizontal axis with a total affluence index value of 0.6, a straight line parallel to the horizontal axis with a shared affluence index value of 0.1, and 0.6 and 0.1 are the critical values of the overall affluence index and the critical value of the shared affluence index set in combination with the actual situation in Anhui Province. These two lines divide into four areas, the first of which is the part located in the upper right corner of the graph. The overall affluence index is greater than 0.6, the shared affluence index is greater than 0.1, at this time in the stage of moderate prosperity but income difference; the second region is located in the upper left corner of the graph, the overall affluence index is less than 0.6, the shared affluence index is greater than 0.1, at this time in the subsistence but income difference stage; the third region is located in the lower left corner of the graph, the overall affluence index is less than 0.6, the shared affluence index is less than 0.1, at this time in the stage of food and clothing and the income gap is reasonable; the fourth region is located in the lower right corner of the graph, the overall affluence index is greater than 0.6, the shared wealth index is less than 0.1, at this time in the well-off and the income gap is reasonable.
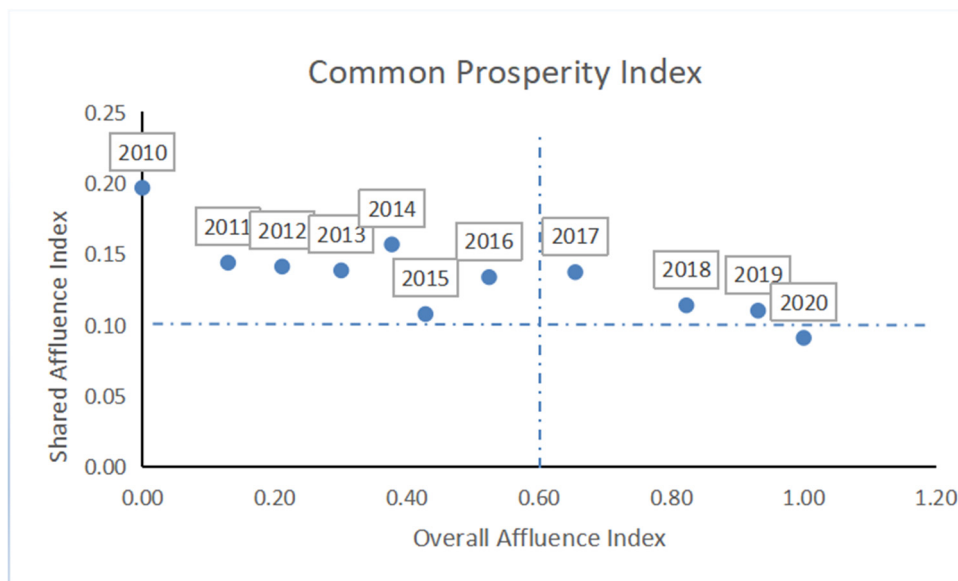
Figure 6. Degree of common prosperity in Anhui Province

As can be seen from the figure, the coordinates of the six years of 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 are located in the second region, in this area, Anhui Province is in the stage of food and clothing but income gap, because the overall wealth index is less than 0.6 at this time, and the shared wealth value is greater than 0.1, and the larger the overall wealth index, the better, the closer the shared wealth index is to 0, the fairer it is. The coordinate points of the three years of 2017, 2018 and 2019 are located in the first area, in this area, Anhui Province is in a well-off but income gap stage, it can be seen that the economic development of Anhui Province in recent years is relatively rapid, although there is still a large gap in income, but compared separately in the three years of 2017, 2018, 2019, it can be found that the overall wealth index in 2019 is greater than the overall wealth index in 2018 and greater than the overall wealth index in 2017. The shared wealth index in 2019 is smaller than the shared wealth

index in 2018 and less than the shared wealth index in 2017, which shows that the economy of Anhui Province has been developing and the income gap is improving.2018 is the first year of the three-year action to overcome poverty, and the improvement of common prosperity in Anhui Province also echoes the national policy. The coordinate point of 2020 is located in the fourth region, in this area, Anhui Province is in a well-off and reasonable income gap stage, at this time the Thiel index value is 0.0908, less than 0.1, and the overall wealth index is more than 0.6, at the same time looking at the whole country, 2020 is also the decisive year to build a well-off society in an all-round way, and the data also shows that the economic development and poverty reduction gap in Anhui Province have made great progress in the 2020 decisive year.

5. The Development Path of Common Prosperity in Anhui Province

5.1. Review of Previous Policies

From the beginning of the national poverty alleviation battle in the second half of 2015 to the beginning of the three-year action of poverty alleviation in 2018 and then to the decisive year of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way in 2020, the state has implemented a series of policies, including but not limited to: implementing the leading responsibility of financial precision poverty alleviation, and guiding financial institutions to increase credit support around key areas such as "two worries and three guarantees" and industrial development; Increase financial support for rural industrial development in key areas such as the supply of important agricultural products, pig production, and green agriculture; Improve the insurance poverty alleviation system with "agricultural insurance + major illness insurance" as the core[9].

Anhui Province has also actively responded to the call of the state and formulated policies. For example, the establishment of a village-level poverty alleviation and mutual assistance guarantee fund, the promotion of Jinzhai County's pilot village-level poverty alleviation and mutual assistance guarantee fund experience, support the poverty alleviation and mutual aid cooperatives in poor counties to cooperate with financial institutions to establish a poverty alleviation and mutual assistance guarantee fund [10], enlarge the credit line according to a certain proportion, and the financial institution will provide guaranteed loans according to the application of the farmers who have joined the cooperative; Expand the types of agricultural insurance products. Encourage poor areas with the capacity to gradually increase the premium subsidy standards for policy-based agricultural insurance, actively promote the policy-based supplementary insurance and commercial insurance models for bulk crops (livestock), and steadily promote the pilot project of forest and fattening pig insurance.Increase the intensity of provincial awards and subsidies for special agricultural insurance in poor areas, and encourage all localities to increase the coverage rate of special agricultural insurance such as facility agriculture, freshwater aquaculture, poultry, Chinese medicinal materials, moso bamboo, fruit trees, oil tea, and tea. Continue to carry out pilot agricultural housing insurance in mountainous areas and reservoir areas, encourage poor areas to carry out pilot agricultural machinery insurance, support qualified localities to give certain premium subsidies, and encourage the coexistence of various forms of mutual insurance; Improve the financial poverty alleviation and development organization system. Vigorously implement inclusive finance and promote the establishment of bank outlets in poor areas by major banks. Continue to develop local commercial banks, expand their scale, and vigorously play a role in supporting the "three rural areas." Priority will be given to the establishment of a series of institutions such as bank service outlets, regular loan companies, and microfinance credit guarantee companies in poor counties and rural areas. Support the development of mutual aid organizations in poor areas, and carry out pilot projects of credit cooperation among farmers. As can be seen in Table 3 below, Anhui Province's loan capital investment in agricultural and rural farmers has increased year by year,

which has a certain positive impact on the development of common prosperity in Anhui Province.

Table 3. Agricultural loans in Anhui Province

Year	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery Loan (RMB100 million)	Rural (county and below) loans (RMB100 million)	Loans to Farmers (RMB100 million)	Agriculture-related loans (100 million yuan)
2011	813.90	2913.30	1065.33	4045.06
2012	789.37	3930.03	1310.01	5117.00
2013	884.09	4676.74	1624.41	6323.96
2014	819.18	5757.02	2161.73	7418.00
2015	850.25	6383.24	2503.67	8522.93
2016	846.14	7161.80	3067.22	9665.46
2017	903.66	8345.59	3777.07	11118.47
2018	958.00	9580.00	4664.00	12420.00
2019	996.00	10948.00	5377.00	13870.00

Source: China Financial Yearbook 2012-2020 Collation

5.2.   The Development Path of Common Prosperity

Based on the inadequacy and imbalance of development in different regions in the new development stage of Anhui Province, promoting high-quality development, comprehensively deepening reform and opening up, and promoting common prosperity are not only the action plan of the country's overall development concept, but also the action guide for Anhui Province to explore and promote common prosperity.

First, maintain consistency with the Party's policies and guidelines[10]. The development policy formulated by the party based on the basic national conditions and based on the global environment and the development of the whole country is macroscopic, overall and strategic. The party guides the general direction of progress, and the implementation of specific policies needs to be refined and implemented by relevant government officials in Anhui Province when implemented at the local level. When refining and implementing policies, we should strictly follow the party's policies and guidelines, be consistent with the road formulated by the party, actively build a market economy, democratic politics, advanced culture, harmonious society, and ecological civilization, promote the all-round development of people's morality, wisdom and beauty, and gradually realize the common prosperity of Anhui Province and finally realize the common prosperity of the whole country.

Second, improve basic services and soft infrastructure to promote common prosperity. It is necessary to pay attention to strengthening the collection of information on low-income groups and building a complete population information system. This part of the low-income population has no tax payment record, and it needs to be collected through pension insurance payment information, social security payment information, and village cadre visit records. The complete population information system can give full play to the advantages of big data in the new era, dynamically update the data in real time, and improve the efficiency of grass-roots services and transfer payments.

Third, formulate a detailed timetable and plan to narrow the income gap between urban and rural residents as soon as possible, but it is not an equalized income, and it is also necessary to take distribution according to work as the main distribution method to ensure that on the basis

of individual labor enthusiasm, a variety of distribution methods are used as an auxiliary effective rate distribution. At the same time, we can learn from the excellent experience of other provinces and cities, design scientific and reasonable redistribution strategies and transfer payment methods, and avoid raising "lazy people".

Fourth, continue to mobilize the strength of all aspects of Anhui Province. The development of common prosperity in Anhui Province is inseparable from everyone's efforts, so we can strengthen publicity, publicize the great connotation of common prosperity, and lead everyone to contribute to the realization of common prosperity. Advocate the personal spirit of honesty and trustworthiness, conscientious work, creativity and innovation, advocate the spirit of fairness and justice, self-reliance and self-improvement of enterprise, and advocate the moral spirit of unity, friendship, mutual help and mutual assistance.

Acknowledgments

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