

Research on the Current Situation, Difficulties, and Countermeasures of County Economy Development in Anhui Province

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Abstract

"County governance ensures peace in the world." County economy is the ballast of the national economy and the foundation and guarantee for the comprehensive and healthy development of China's economy and society. County economy is of great strategic significance for achieving common prosperity and Chinese path to modernization. This article takes Anhui Province as an example to analyze the current situation of county-level economic development, identify the problems in development, and based on factor analysis scores, comprehensively analyze the economic and social development situation of each county, and propose countermeasures and suggestions. Explore practical paths for county level economic development from the introduction of innovative talents, optimization of industrial structure, infrastructure construction, and government policy guidance.

Keywords

County Economy; Factor Analysis; Development Status.

1. Introduction

As a fundamental unit of the national economic system, the status of agricultural and rural development in the county economy is constantly improving. Developing and strengthening the county economy has become an important breakthrough in solving the "three rural" problems. During the 14th Five Year Plan period, the high-quality development of county economy is of great significance for the socialist modernization construction of Anhui Province. With the county town as the center, towns as the link, and rural areas as the hinterland, we will supplement agriculture with work and lead the countryside with cities. To develop the county-level economy in Anhui, it is necessary to take root in the strategic basis of expanding domestic demand, take the county-level economic cycle as an important lever, and promote rural revitalization and achieve urban-rural integration development as key support. As the ballast stone of the national economy, the development of the county economy is related to the overall and healthy development of the economy and society, which has important strategic significance for achieving common prosperity and Chinese path to modernization. As a major agricultural province, the development of county-level economy in Anhui plays an important role in the province's economy. In recent years, with the government's emphasis on county-level economic development, the county-level economy in Anhui Province has been continuously developing, and the rural industrial structure has been further optimized and upgraded. The living standards and quality of life of county-level residents have also been improved to a certain extent. However, the overall level of county-level economic development in Anhui Province is still relatively low, with a significant gap compared to other developed provinces. There is a certain gap in economic development level and wealth level between

counties, towns, and villages, and the level of county-level economic development urgently needs to be improved.

Since the early 20th century, many economists in China have conducted research and analysis on the county economy of Anhui Province. Among them, Ma Xiaoxiao pointed out in the 2021 "China Engineering Consulting" that during the "14th Five Year Plan" period, the county-level economy in Anhui Province is facing new challenges in terms of projects, innovation, capital, population, etc. [3]. We should seize historical opportunities such as market economy system reform, domestic and international "dual circulation" construction, major policy support, and Yangtze River Delta integration, based on urban and rural areas, and play the "three cards" of characteristic industries, carrying capacity, and reform and opening up, Accelerate the high-quality development of county-level economy in Anhui Province. In 2022, Lu Yi published a paper on how provincial media resources can improve the competitiveness of county-level economy in Anhui Province. He pointed out that accelerating the construction of county-level economy and characteristic towns is an important lever for industrial transformation and upgrading in Anhui Province. Mainstream media in Anhui Province should learn to actively seize opportunities, seize the opportunity, fully leverage the advantages of media platforms and content, and strengthen cooperation with cities and counties to promote the development of county-level economy and the construction of characteristic towns. Yao Cheng'er pointed out in the August 2022 issue of the "Decision" journal that the key to seizing development opportunities in Anhui counties lies in seeking deep and practical projects. In the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta, Anhui counties can base themselves on reality, leverage their own advantages, forge long boards, and achieve high-quality development. Li Hongbing and others published an article titled "Enhancing Science and Technology Innovation Capacity and Supporting County Economic Development" in the July 2022 issue of Anhui Science and Technology magazine. They pointed out that accelerating the construction of county level scientific and technological innovation capacity is an important way to enhance the competitiveness of county level economy, and also an important support for the in-depth implementation of innovation driven development strategy and rural revitalization strategy. Pan Qidi pointed out in the 2023 "New Finance" that the rapid development of county-level digital inclusive finance [6] is of great significance in promoting the long-term development of county-level economy, improving the quality of life of residents, and supporting the dual wheel drive development of rural revitalization and new urbanization. These existing literatures provide us with a strong theoretical basis for a more in-depth study of the development of county-level economy in Anhui Province.

2. The Current Situation of County Economy Development in Anhui Province

2.1. Overall Economic Situation

Anhui Province is located in the eastern region of China, adjacent to the Yangtze River and the sea. It has an 800 mile urban cluster along the Yangtze River and the Anhui River Economic Belt, making it an important component of the Yangtze River Delta. There are 59 county-level administrative regions under the jurisdiction of Anhui Province, including 9 county-level cities. In 2022, the total GDP of Anhui Province will be 4504.5 billion yuan, and the total GDP of counties will be 1814.2 billion yuan, accounting for 40.27% of the total of the province. In recent years, the county economy of Anhui Province has developed rapidly, and each county economy has developed rapidly. The development of county-level economy in some regions has achieved significant results. In the top 20 report on county-level economy in Anhui Province, there are a total of 5 counties and cities in Hefei, including Feixi, Feidong, Changfeng, Lujiang, and Chaohu. Among them, Feixi, Feidong, and Changfeng are in the top three, with a total economic output

of 106.84 billion yuan, 85.94 billion yuan, and 82.38 billion yuan, respectively. Feixi's growth rate reached 4.11%, while Feidong and Changfeng's growth rate were 3.1% and 3.7%, respectively. From these data analyses, it can be seen that the growth of Anhui's economy largely depends on the overall development status of the county economy.

However, the status of county-level economic development in Anhui Province varies among different cities. In 2020, the GDP of Hefei City reached 1004.572 billion yuan, with one city and four counties (Chaohu, Feidong, Feixi, Changfeng, and Lujiang) under its jurisdiction having a GDP of 321.27 billion yuan, accounting for approximately 32% of the city's total economic output. The GDP of Fuyang City is 28052 billion yuan, with one city and four counties (Jieshou, Linqian, Taihe, Funan, and Yingshang) under its jurisdiction having a GDP of 192.25 billion yuan, accounting for approximately 69% of the city's total economy. The GDP of Mount Huangshan City with low economic aggregate is 85.04 billion yuan, and the GDP of the four counties (She County, Xiuning, Yi County and Qimen) under its jurisdiction is 43.977 billion yuan, accounting for about 52% of the city's economic aggregate. From this, we can see that in some economically underdeveloped provinces and cities, their county-level economy accounts for a large proportion of the total economic output.

2.2. Industrial Structure

Anhui is a major province known for its agriculture. In the past, its industrial structure was mainly focused on the primary industry. In recent years, Anhui Province has undergone industrial restructuring and adjustment, focusing on the development of the secondary and tertiary industries. Gradually, the secondary and tertiary industries have become the leading industries, with a more optimized economic structure, significantly improved innovation capabilities, enhanced information technology strength, and the transformation and upgrading of emerging service industries. The integration and development of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries have promoted the formation of a more competitive modern market system in Anhui Province, continuously improving the level of advanced industrial foundation and modernization of the industrial chain. With the optimization and upgrading of the industrial structure in Anhui Province, the industrial structure of each county has also had its own focus, forming an advantageous industrial system suitable for its own development, which has further promoted the overall development of the county economy in Anhui Province. The county economy in Anhui Province has gone through a period of recovery growth, low-speed growth, rapid development, declining growth rate, delayed development, and accelerated development. Currently, the county economy in Anhui Province is in a rapid development stage, the living standards and sense of happiness of the people have also significantly improved.

2.3. Characteristic Industries

Anhui Province has a relatively favorable geographical location, with hills and plains as the main terrain. As the boundary between the north and south climates, the Huaihe River belongs to the warm temperate semi humid monsoon climate zone to the north and the subtropical humid monsoon climate zone to the south. Different climates have provided Anhui Province with abundant natural resources, and there are certain geographical and climatic differences between different counties, thus developing various and rich characteristic industries. Many counties and towns rely on their own resource advantages, Formed a unique tourism industry. In the "China County Tourism Competitiveness Report 2020", four counties (cities) in Anhui Province were listed, namely Qianshan City, Qingyang County, She County, and Yi County, becoming one of the top 100 counties (cities) in China's county tourism competitiveness in 2020. These four counties are all located in the southern region of Anhui Province. After years of exploration and development, a large number of advantageous industries with local characteristics have been formed in the southern region of Anhui Province, such as Ningguo Pecan, Guangde *Phyllostachys pubescens*, Mount Huangshan Maofeng, Qimen black tea, etc.

Langxi County is also known as the "Hometown of Green Tea in China". These counties have gained a certain level of popularity nationwide through the tourism industry, which has promoted the rapid development of the local economy. Unlike the southern region of Anhui Province, the northern region lacks abundant natural resources, leading to a shift towards the development of industrial and high-tech industries. In recent years, Feixi County, an economic leader, has actively sought strategic transformation, emphasizing the integration of industrial development with big data and digital economy, gradually making computer, communication, and other manufacturing industries important supporting industries. The positioning of the counties in the north and south of Anhui Province is different, and the development of industry, agriculture, and commerce has different focuses, forming a major characteristic of the county economy in Anhui.

2.4. Public Services

In recent years, with the rapid development of county-level economy in Anhui Province, healthcare and education in various regions have experienced rapid development. At present, 59 counties (cities) in Anhui Province have achieved close county level medical coverage, orderly implementation of graded diagnosis and treatment, and a comprehensive medical and health service network.

After completion, the county population can basically seek medical treatment without leaving the county due to major illnesses. Changfeng County, Dangshan County, Jinzhai County, and She County have been included in the national digital rural pilot list and have become important drivers of rural revitalization. County compulsory education has achieved basic and balanced coverage, improved educational conditions, and more and more young teachers are joining rural areas. The teaching gap between urban and rural areas has narrowed, and the high-quality and balanced development of educational resources is steadily advancing. Each county (city) actively explores elderly care service models, optimizes the supply of home-based elderly care services at different levels and levels, and forms unique elderly care systems.

The transportation capacity has significantly improved. With the arrival of China's "high-speed rail era", transportation between different regions has become more convenient, forming a tight and convenient transportation network. According to the "Anhui Province Expressway Network Plan (2016-2030)", by 2030, Anhui Province will have fully built a "reasonably arranged, widely covered, fully functional, and efficient" expressway network. It is expected that in ten years, all counties will have access to highways. With the opening of the He'an High Speed Railway, Anhui has achieved the goal of connecting all cities with high-speed railways. The relevant departments of Anhui Province have announced that by 2025, they will strive to achieve over 7100 kilometers of railway operation in the province, including 4000 kilometers of high-speed railways. The railway network covers over 90% of counties, with high-speed railway network covering over 80% of counties. The optimization and extension of railway layout make commuting between counties in Anhui Province and various parts of the country more convenient, which is beneficial for economic exchanges with surrounding developed cities.

Strengthen the functions of industrial parks. Another major development feature of Anhui county-level economy is the continuous improvement of industrial park construction. The establishment and improvement of industrial parks, innovation and entrepreneurship service platforms, and small and medium-sized enterprise service platforms provide larger development platforms and broader space for private enterprises. The construction of the park has accelerated the process of scale, intensification, and technological transformation of the county economy. For example, since 2022, Huaiyuan County in Bengbu City has accelerated the infrastructure construction of the park, continuously improved and expanded the service functions of the park, and optimized the development environment of the park. According to

statistics, in 2023, Huaiyuan Economic Development Zone has attracted investment to continue construction of 53 new construction projects and planned new construction projects, with a total investment of 32.053 billion yuan, The strengthening of the park's functions is conducive to further enhancing the county's ability to undertake industrial transfer in Huaiyuan County. Since 2022, Fengyang Economic Development Zone has firmly grasped the advantages of industrial resources, transportation location, land resources, and business environment, seized the opportunity window period of strategic overlap, seized technology, strengthened industries, focused on projects, and promoted development, striving to create a high-quality development "pilot zone" in the park. Currently, the total output value of the park's above designated industries accounts for about 60% of the county's total industrial value, and tax revenue accounts for two-thirds of the county's total, The Economic Development Zone has become the "main battlefield" for the development of county economy, continuously promoting the sustained and high-quality development of county economy.

3. Difficulties in the Development of County Economy in Anhui Province

County, as the link between cities and rural areas, is an important platform for the construction of new urbanization and the integration of urban and rural development. As the basic unit of the national economy, the county economy plays a very important role in the development of the entire national economy. The development of the county economy is conducive to promoting the construction of new urbanization. The development of county-level economy generally faces some problems:

3.1. Lack of talent

At present, there is a greater demand for professions with lower thresholds and strong operability. However, with the gradual popularization of higher education, more and more educated young people are unwilling to engage in such industries. On the one hand, because the working and living conditions in the county are not as good as those in big cities, there are relatively few college students who work in the county after graduation. Even those who return to the county, due to the limited working and living conditions, the problem of loss is relatively serious. The urgently needed scientific and technological talents and management talents in the county economy are very scarce. On the other hand, the cultural level of the labor force is not high, and most of the labor force's cultural level only stays at the level of primary and secondary schools, with some labor forces even not receiving education. The shortage of talents, backward technology, and low personnel quality has become important factors that constrain the development of county economy.

3.2. Single Industrial Structure

In the new round of industrial transformation, the county-level economy in Anhui Province is facing a dual dilemma of weak industrial growth and insufficient agricultural industrialization. From the perspective of the operation of the county economy, the county economic structure has the problems of large agriculture, small industry and weak tertiary industry. Due to the constraints of policies, mechanisms, markets and geographical factors, the county Economic restructuring is difficult to get a breakthrough in a short time. This leads to a lack of momentum and motivation for the development of the county economy, insufficient public services (digital finance) and low coverage of county-level financial services.

3.3. Lagging Infrastructure Construction

The coverage of digital networks in the development of county areas is still relatively low, and there is less support for the development of online economy. At the same time, the spiritual and cultural infrastructure of the county population is limited, and people lack a certain level of

spiritual and cultural life. Moreover, county-level fiscal revenue is limited, and infrastructure construction is generally invested heavily, making it difficult for most county-level finances to meet the funding needs of county-level public affairs expenditures, resulting in slow overall construction. In addition, there is a problem of low utilization efficiency in the construction of county-level infrastructure and public service delivery in Anhui Province, and there is a significant gap in the development of different counties.

3.4. Low Efficiency of Local Administration

The approval process for enterprise affairs is cumbersome. Due to vertical management, many county-level governments lack the power to make independent decisions, and the implementation of many projects must be reported and approved layer by layer, which increases time costs and reduces administrative efficiency. At the same time, the government's support is relatively low, with significant regional differences.

4. Empirical Analysis of County Economic Development in Anhui Province

4.1. Construction of Indicator System

According to the main indicators set in the "14th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Outline of Long Range Goals for 2035" and the indicators set in the "Comprehensive Statistical System for Reflecting Economic Transformation and Upgrading" set by the National Bureau of Statistics [7], combined with existing research on county-level economic development and the current situation of county-level economic development in Anhui Province, considering the availability of data, This article selects 10 indicators to construct the indicator system for empirical analysis from four aspects, as shown in Table 1. Indicators such as the proportion of county GDP to Anhui Province's county GDP, per capita county GDP, county fiscal revenue to fiscal expenditure, and the proportion of added value of secondary and tertiary industries to county GDP are selected to measure the level of economic development. The level of urbanization is also selected The seventh population census measures the level of social development through indicators such as natural growth rate. This article selects the economic indicators of each county in 2021 and calculates relevant data from the seventh population census in 2020. The data is sourced from the "China County Statistical Yearbook" and the "Anhui Provincial Statistical Yearbook".

Table 1. Evaluation Indicators for County Economic Development in Anhui Province

Economic development indicators	Social development indicators
Proportion of County Gross Domestic Product to County Gross Domestic Product in Anhui Province (X_1)	Urbanization level (X_6)
Per capita county GDP (X_2)	Natural growth rate of population in Qipu (X_7)
Proportion of county-level fiscal revenue to fiscal expenditure (X_3)	
The proportion of added value of secondary and tertiary industries in the county's GDP (X_4)	
Disposable income of rural residents (X_5)	

4.2. Factor Analysis

4.2.1. Introduction to Factor Analysis Methods

Factor analysis refers to the statistical technique of extracting common factors from a group of variables. It can identify hidden and representative factors among many variables, classify variables of the same essence into one factor, reduce the number of variables, and test the

hypothesis of the relationship between variables. The mathematical model for factor analysis is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1 &= \beta_{11}X_1 + \beta_{12}X_2 + \dots + \beta_{1n}X_5 + \varepsilon_1 \\
 f_2 &= \beta_{21}X_1 + \beta_{22}X_2 + \dots + \beta_{2n}X_5 + \varepsilon_2 \\
 &\dots \\
 f_t &= \beta_{t1}X_1 + \beta_{t2}X_2 + \dots + \beta_{tn}X_5 + \varepsilon_t
 \end{aligned}$$

Calculate the comprehensive factor score and provide reasonable explanations and analysis for the research object based on the score, laying the foundation for proposing policy recommendations.

4.2.2. Data Validation

This article uses SPSS software to conduct KMO and Bartlett's tests on the data to evaluate whether it is suitable for factor analysis. As shown in Table 2, the KMO statistic is 0.693, which is greater than 0.5, indicating that this dataset is suitable for factor analysis; The probability value of Bartlett's sphericity test is 0, which is less than the significance level (0.05), indicating a correlation between the analyzed variables. If there is a correlation, factor analysis is suitable.

Table 2. KMO and Bartlett's tests

KMO sampling suitability quantity		.693
Bartlett sphericity test	Approximate chi square	234.357
	Freedom	21
	Significance	.000

As shown in Table 3, the values of the "extracted" column are all greater than 0.5, indicating that the extracted common factors can reflect more than 50% of the information of each original variable. Common factors have strong explanatory power.

Table 3. Common Factor Variance

Component	Initial value	Extract value
X ₁	1.000	.795
X ₂	1.000	.881
X ₃	1.000	.811
X ₄	1.000	.675
X ₅	1.000	.729
X ₆	1.000	.753
X ₇	1.000	.571

As shown in Table 4, the initial eigenvalues of the first two factors are greater than 1, and the cumulative value of the sum of squares of the rotating load is 74.481%, indicating that the selected data has a good explanatory ability for independent variables, and the first two factors are extracted as the main factors.

The load values of the first four variables in factor 1 are relatively large, while the load values of the last four variables in factor 2 are relatively large, indicating a high degree of correlation between the variables and their corresponding factors. According to the rotated component matrix, indicators for measuring the economic development of counties in Anhui Province can be divided into two categories: per capita GDP, urbanization level, the proportion of added

value of secondary and tertiary industries to county GDP, and the disposable income of rural residents, Named as an economic development factor; The proportion of county-level fiscal revenue to fiscal expenditure, the proportion of county-level GDP to county-level GDP in Anhui Province, and the natural population growth rate are classified into one category and named as social development factors.

Table 4. Interpretation of Total Variance

Principal component	initial eigenvalue			Extract the sum of squares of the load			Sum of squares of rotational load		
	total	Variance percentage	Cumulative percentage	total	Variance percentage	Cumulative percentage	total	Variance percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	3.538	50.547	50.547	3.538	50.547	50.547	2.997	42.814	42.814
2	1.675	23.934	74.481	1.675	23.934	74.481	2.217	31.667	74.481
3	.667	9.528	84.009						
4	.490	6.995	91.004						
5	.312	4.454	95.457						
6	.206	2.942	98.399						
7	.112	1.601	100.000						

Table 5. Component Matrix after Rotation

	Principal component	
	1	2
X ₁	.901	
X ₂	.864	
X ₃	.820	
X ₄	.790	
X ₅		.895
X ₆		.847
X ₇		.719

4.2.3. Results and Analysis of Factor Analysis

Using the variance contribution rate after each factor rotation as the weight value, calculate the comprehensive factor score. The statistical results are shown in Table 6, which shows the economic development ranking of each county in Anhui Province and the contribution of each factor. From the statistical results in Table 6, Feixi County ranks first among 59 counties, with a comprehensive score of 2.29. Among them, the factor 1 score is about 1.48, and the factor score is about 3.39, indicating that Feixi County has good economic and social development. Following closely are Changfeng County and Feidong County, which have good economic and social development conditions. Considering that they belong to Hefei, there are more opportunities for development. In the top ten, the development of Tianchang City, Chaohu City, and Quanjiao County is relatively coordinated, while the social development of Dangtu County, Ningguo City, and Guangde City is lacking. Social development and construction should be strengthened in the later stage, and there is also a certain imbalance in the development of counties at the intermediate level. At the same time, there are some cities in Anhui Province that are relatively backward in economic and social development, such as Wangjiang County, Zongyang County, Shou County, Shitai County, Huoqiu County, etc., which are ranked lower and need to be given priority support for development.

Table 6. Factor Scores and Rankings of Each County

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Score	Ranking
Feixi	1.48117	3.39446	2.29	1
Changfeng	1.01385	2.49038	1.64	2
Feidong	1.31588	2.00806	1.61	3
Tianchang	1.54113	1.43313	1.50	4
Dangtu	2.53593	-0.02550	1.46	5
Ningguo	2.03377	-.22681	1.08	6
Chaohu	0.88571	.90232	0.89	7
Nanling	1.16709	.33197	0.81	8
Guangde	1.51983	-.33081	0.74	9
Quanjiao	0.57950	.75096	0.65	10

5. Countermeasures and Suggestions

Propose corresponding measures to promote the development of county-level economy in Anhui Province based on the problems faced by county-level economic development and the results of factor analysis.

5.1. Implement Innovation Driven Development

Introduce new concepts, ideas, and plans, improve and optimize the supply of innovation policies, fully cover software and hardware innovation elements, and form an innovative and dynamic institutional mechanism. Firstly, attract talents through industrial construction and sound incentive mechanisms, promote the adjustment of talent structure, make talents the primary factor, attract local college students to return to employment, and introduce and cultivate talents from all aspects. Secondly, encourage innovation in county-level enterprises, focus on promoting the revitalization of rural industries, accelerate the construction of urban-rural integration, support various enterprises to independently or jointly develop new technologies, products, formats, and models, create new engines for development, and transform and enhance traditional comparative advantages.

5.2. Accelerate Industrial Structure Adjustment

Cultivating new driving forces and accelerating the development of the new economy, traditional industries in Anhui Province have a certain influence. Using the new economy to drive the development of traditional industries, in counties where manufacturing and service industries are relatively lagging behind, combined with local actual conditions, we will vigorously develop the new economy and promote the transformation of traditional driving forces by new driving forces. In the context of the digital economy, leverage the important role of digital finance in the county level, popularize digital financial services, support and promote innovation in business models and formats, promote service-oriented development of manufacturing enterprises, accelerate the construction of weak industries, and promote all-round development of the county level.

5.3. Strengthen Infrastructure Construction

Increase investment in county-level infrastructure, especially in counties with relatively backward economic and social development, such as Wangjiang, Zongyang, Shou County, Shitai, Huoqiu, etc., promote coordinated development between cities and towns, make up for shortcomings in public infrastructure projects such as water conservancy and transportation, invest in and improve infrastructure construction in the field of people's livelihood, strengthen infrastructure construction for county-level industrial cultivation, and pay attention to the Internet industry The new infrastructure in new fields such as big data centers, new energy,

and artificial intelligence will strengthen infrastructure construction, drive investment, and promote county economic growth.

5.4. Increase Government Support

The governments of various counties in Anhui Province should actively respond to the national urban and rural construction policy planning, adapt to local conditions, and propose corresponding policy recommendations based on the actual development situation of each county in Anhui Province, and the resource advantages of different counties. For areas with underdeveloped economic development, increase economic support efforts, stimulate industrial economic development through incentive measures, and for areas with relatively backward social development, narrow the urban gap through government construction. By increasing support efforts, encouraging the development of county-level industries, establishing special funds to encourage industrial development, increasing financial investment, and increasing financial support.

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