

Population Urbanization and Common Prosperity in Hunan Province: Theoretical Analysis and Empirical Research

Rongqing Geng

School of China Agricultural University, Beijing 100000, China

Abstract. Population urbanization is a necessary process in the process of modernization of every country, and it is of great significance to achieve Common prosperity. In order to study the specific mechanism of the impact of population urbanization on Common prosperity, this paper selects the Panel data of 14 cities in Hunan Province from 2010 to 2021, and uses the fixed effect model to empirically study the impact of population urbanization on Common prosperity. Through the study, we can find that population urbanization can effectively promote Common prosperity, and has a significant impact on development and sharing. Population urbanization has a far greater impact on development than sharing. From the Mesomeric effect test, population urbanization can promote the realization of Common prosperity by promoting industrial transformation, and industrial transformation plays an important intermediary role. The heterogeneity analysis shows that the impact of population urbanization on Common prosperity is different in different regions of Hunan Province. Based on the above research results, suggestions are put forward to improve the distribution system, continue to promote population urbanization, focus on supporting the economically weak areas in southwest Hunan Province, and explore the enlightenment of population urbanization to promote Common prosperity.

Keywords: Population Urbanization; Common Prosperity; Industrial Transformation; Mesomeric Effect; Hunan Province.

1. Introduction

As China achieves the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, it has entered a new stage of comprehensive construction as a socialist modernized country, marching towards its second centennial goal. Common prosperity is both a fundamental principle of socialism and a key feature of China's modernization. At the current stage, China has made significant achievements in economic development and common prosperity. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, China has become the world's largest economy, with its total economic output surpassing 120 trillion yuan in 2022 [1-3], and has achieved a comprehensive victory in poverty alleviation. However, China still faces challenges such as urban-rural income disparities and regional development disparities [4, 5], which hinder the realization of common prosperity, give rise to social conflicts and instability, and constrain sustainable economic development. Among the various factors promoting common prosperity and advancing the level of modernization, urbanization plays an irreplaceable role, affecting multiple aspects including the economy, politics, society, and ecology [6]. Urbanization focuses on meeting people's needs and adheres to the concept of shared development, with its core principle of "putting people first" aligning with the gradual realization of common prosperity [7]. However, China's significant urban-rural dual structure and imbalances in urbanization, including the uneven flow of population and resource factors, pose challenges to equitable sharing of the benefits of urbanization development among the population, thereby impeding the progress of achieving common prosperity [8, 9]. The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China emphasized the importance of promoting urbanization and, in particular, population urbanization, by relying on urban agglomerations and metropolitan areas, developing a coordinated pattern of large, medium, and small cities, and advancing urbanization centered on county-level cities [10, 11]. This underscores the critical practical significance of deepening and continuously advancing urbanization, especially population urbanization, in enabling people to share the achievements of modern civilization and

driving common prosperity. It also provides a direction for addressing imbalances in population urbanization [12, 13].

Currently, the academic community is highly focused on China's common prosperity issues, with abundant research results on urbanization and common prosperity. Regarding the research on the path to achieving common prosperity through urbanization, scholars have approached it from various angles. Some have started from the micro-level perspective of households and constructed an indicator system for common prosperity based on material wealth, spiritual well-being, and social sharing. They analyzed the impact of new urbanization on common prosperity through four channels: inclusive digital finance development, economic growth, consumption levels, and entrepreneurial activity [7]. Others, from the perspective of balanced economic development, measured common prosperity in terms of "wealth" and "disparities," highlighting that the growth of common prosperity is reflected in the growth of wealth dimensions and the narrowing of disparity dimensions [14]. Starting from the theory of dual economic structures, common prosperity is seen not only as a reduction in income disparities between urban and rural areas and regions but also as the high-quality sharing of public services [15]. Consequently, current scholars approach the achievement of common prosperity in China from two dimensions: first, increasing "wealth" by expanding the economic pie, and second, achieving "commonality" by distributing the pie fairly. In light of this, this paper assesses the comprehensive level of common prosperity from the perspectives of "development degree" and "degree of sharing." It takes into account the impact of the concentration of population and resources in population urbanization on production efficiency and economic growth, as well as the impact of people enjoying higher levels of public services on their sharing of development achievements. The main contributions of this paper are as follows: first, in researching the issues of urbanization and common prosperity, this paper focuses on the sub-level of urbanization, namely population urbanization, and examines its impact on achieving common prosperity. Second, this paper uses panel data from Hunan Province for the years 2010–2021 and employs a fixed-effects model to empirically test the mechanism through which population urbanization affects common prosperity. Third, this paper conducts heterogeneous research based on the division of Hunan Province into four major regional economic sectors, combining economic development levels with regional disparities, which has practical value for exploring the impact of population urbanization on common prosperity.

2. Theoretical Mechanisms and Research Hypotheses

Population urbanization refers to the process of rural population transitioning into urban areas and agricultural populations becoming non-agricultural populations. This shift in population movement is accompanied by economic and social development and an increase in the level of public services. Population urbanization emphasizes both the improvement of people's material living standards and the satisfaction of their spiritual needs. It also highlights the importance of people being able to share in the fruits of development and reducing regional disparities, thereby achieving a balance between development and sharing. From the perspective of development, rural residents moving to cities for production and living purposes increase the total demand for consumption and investment in urban areas. The diversification of market demands enhances the foundational role of consumption in economic development [16]. On the other hand, the increasing influx of urban migrant populations, improved business environments, relaxed market access conditions, and the rise in entrepreneurial activity all promote the development of the private sector and, consequently, raise individual income levels. Regarding sharing, firstly, rural residents moving to cities can enjoy the urban infrastructure and public services. Convenient transportation and communication networks reduce the cost of expenses such as medical care and education, which benefits the material living standards of migrant populations. Secondly, migrant populations, both themselves and their children, have access to higher levels of education. This is advantageous in achieving fair sharing of employment opportunities and promoting the income growth and satisfaction of rural migrant residents, thereby narrowing the wealth gap [17].

A prominent role of population urbanization is its promotion of industrial transformation, the transition of economic growth drivers, and the subsequent enhancement of economic quality, efficiency, and upgrading. On one hand, the concentration of rural populations in cities allows for the centralized utilization of idle rural land and homesteads, alleviating the issue of mismatched population and resource allocation. This is conducive to intensive agricultural production, increasing land resource utilization rates and production efficiency [18]. On the other hand, the concentration of rural labor, capital, and other factors in cities directs human resources toward more productive secondary and tertiary industries. This expansion of resources forms the basis for technological progress, innovation, and entrepreneurial activities. Additionally, the newly created demand for consumption and investment leads to continuous optimization of social division of labor, ultimately promoting the transformation and upgrading of the industrial structure. The simultaneous development of agriculture and industry, the upgrading of modern service industries, the advancement of high-tech industries, and the progress of emerging industries all contribute to economic and social development, making the economic "cake" larger. This expansion in economic opportunities and the continuous growth of the middle-income population ultimately drive the achievement of common prosperity [19].

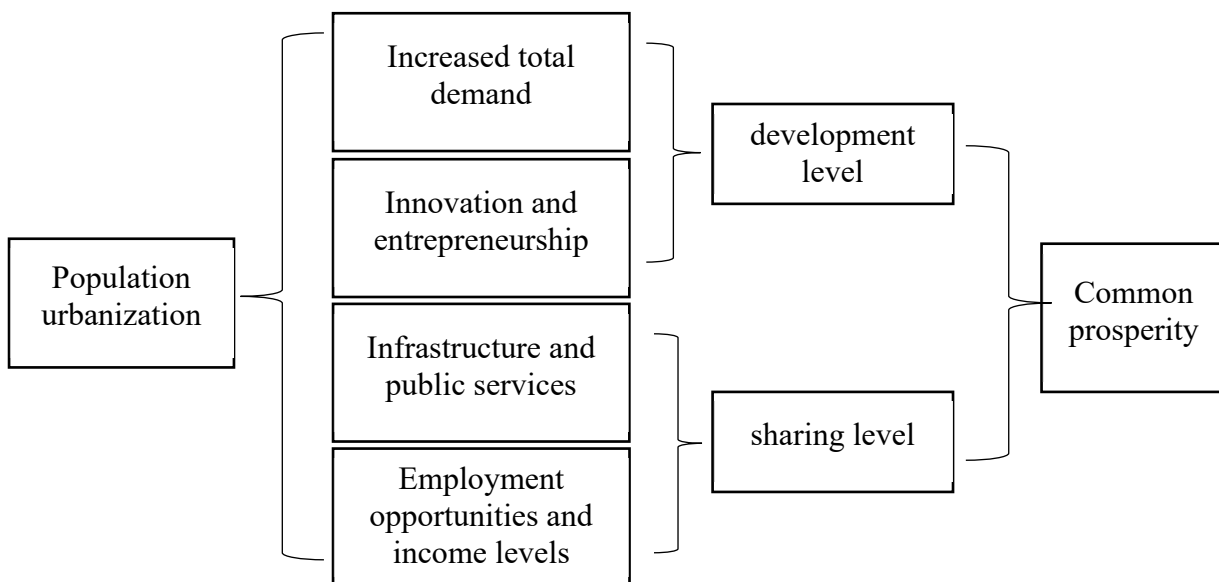


Fig 1. Population Urbanization and Common Prosperity.

The promotion of common prosperity through population urbanization varies across regions. There are differences in population size among different regions. Small and medium-sized cities may have lower GDP due to a lack of factors such as labor. However, when rural-to-urban migration brings labor and capital factors to these smaller cities, their economies can experience significant growth, leading to a more pronounced impact on common prosperity [20]. Additionally, regions differ in their levels of fiscal pressure. Areas with higher fiscal pressure tend to have higher government expenditures, particularly in infrastructure development and public service improvement. This not only increases investment demand and drives economic growth but also provides financial support to migrant populations. As a result, their income levels rise, economic burdens decrease, and wealth disparities narrow. Therefore, the promotion of common prosperity is more evident in regions with higher fiscal support [21].

Based on the above analysis, the research hypotheses of this study are as follows:

Hypothesis 1: Population urbanization has a positive impact on high-quality economic development and the sharing of public services, effectively promoting common prosperity.

Hypothesis 2: Population urbanization promotes increased quality and efficiency of industries, thereby driving the achievement of common prosperity.

Hypothesis 3: The impact of population urbanization on common prosperity varies heterogeneously across different regions.

3. Research Design

3.1. Model Specification

To investigate the impact of urbanization on shared prosperity, this study employs a fixed-effects model [22-24] for regression analysis, as formulated below:

$$Corp = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Pub + \sum \alpha_2 control \quad (1)$$

In the formula, Crop represents shared prosperity, Pub represents population urbanization, α_2 is a coefficient to be determined, and $\sum control$ represents a series of control variables.

3.2. Variable Description

3.2.1. Dependent Variable

The dependent variable is shared prosperity, which is based on the research of scholars like Zhao Liqin et al.[25] and Chen Lijun et al.[26]. Shared prosperity first requires achieving prosperity, meaning an improvement in the material and spiritual well-being of the people. Secondly, it involves achieving sharing, which means that people share in the fruits of development. Considering the availability and representativeness of data, shared prosperity is measured from two dimensions: development level and sharing level, with a composite index system including 2 primary indicators and 8 secondary indicators, as shown in Table 1. In this paper, the entropy weighting method is used to measure the shared prosperity of Hunan Province for the baseline regression. Non-weighted shared prosperity is used as the dependent variable for robustness testing, and development level based on weights, non-weighted development level, sharing level based on weights, and non-weighted sharing level are further calculated in the regression. To eliminate the influence of units of measurement, this study uses extreme value standardization to process the original data[27].

Table 1. Index System for Shared Prosperity.

Primary Indicator	Secondary Indicator	Calculation Method	Indicator Efficacy
Development Level	Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billions / Total Population in tens of thousands	+
	Wage Income Situation	Average Annual Wage of On-duty Employees	+
	RMB Deposit Situation of Financial Institutions	Total Deposits in billions	+
	Foreign Direct Investment Situation	Actual Utilization of Foreign Capital in ten thousands of US dollars	+
Sharing Level	Road Transportation Situation	Length of Public Roads	+
	Healthcare Institution Situation	Number of Healthcare Institutions	+
	Postal and Telecommunications Development Situation	Postal and Telecommunications Services Volume in billions	+
	Public Library Construction Situation	Number of Public Libraries	+

3.2.2. Other Variables

Key Explanatory Variable: The key explanatory variable is population urbanization. It reflects the level of urbanization, which is measured by the proportion of the urban population to the total population. A higher level of urbanization indicates that more people can enjoy the fruits of modern civilization, and the migration of rural population to urban areas can lead to comprehensive human development.

Control Variables: Referring to relevant studies, a comprehensive assessment of factors that may affect shared prosperity was conducted. Ultimately, fiscal pressure, education level, the number of urban employees, and the number of civilian vehicles were selected as control variables.

Fiscal pressure represents the fiscal balance of various municipal governments regarding urbanization, reflecting the fiscal policies of the government for redistribution, which is an important way to achieve regional shared prosperity. The government can narrow the wealth gap by increasing investment in infrastructure and public services, and implementing fiscal subsidies for low-income groups, allowing more people to share in the fruits of development. Therefore, fiscal pressure is selected as a control variable in this study.

Education level reflects various aspects such as the quality of human resources, technological innovation capabilities, and balanced public services in various cities. It is an important factor in transforming institutional advantages into governance effectiveness to promote shared prosperity. Therefore, education level is considered a control variable affecting shared prosperity.

The number of urban employees reflects the employment situation in various cities and has a significant impact on long-term economic development and social stability. More employment opportunities and improved job quality are of great significance for increasing the income of migrant populations and narrowing the wealth gap. Therefore, the number of urban employees is included as a control variable affecting shared prosperity.

The number of civilian vehicles to some extent reflects the disposable income level of the population in various cities and is an important indicator of economic development and individual purchasing power. Therefore, the number of civilian vehicles is considered a control variable affecting shared prosperity.

Mediating Variable: The mediating variable is industrial transformation. It analyzes the transmission mechanism of how population urbanization affects shared prosperity from the perspective of industrial transformation. The total value of the tertiary industry is selected as the variable for industrial transformation. The specific variable descriptions are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Type	Meaning	Mean	Standard Deviation
Dependent Variable	Shared Prosperity Index	0.1745879	0.1287893
Core Independent Variable	Population Urbanization Rate	50.76268	10.42056
Control Variables	Fiscal Pressure	3.429926	1.230938
	Educational Level	21715.41	37369.44
	The Number of Urban Employed Individuals	57.83268	43.18963
	Fiscal Expenditure	802474.5	515992
Mediating Variable	Industrial Transformation	2414423	2238321

The research in this paper focuses on the cities in Hunan Province, using panel data from 2010 to 2021 for the 14 cities in Hunan Province. The data mainly comes from the "Statistical Yearbook of Hunan Province" from 2011 to 2022 and the official website of the National Bureau of Statistics, with no missing data. To ensure the reliability of the results, logarithmic transformations were applied to all variables.

4. Empirical Analysis

4.1. Temporal and Spatial Evolution Characteristics of Population Urbanization and Shared Prosperity in Hunan Province

Population urbanization and shared prosperity in Hunan Province have changed over time and have evolved differently in different regions. As time has progressed, the level of population urbanization in Hunan Province has continued to increase, reaching 59.71% in 2021. This indicates significant progress in promoting regional coordinated development in Hunan Province since 2010-2021 and a transformation in the overall urban and rural landscape. This progress has injected strong momentum into the realization of shared prosperity. Figure 2 shows the temporal evolution characteristics of population urbanization in Hunan Province.

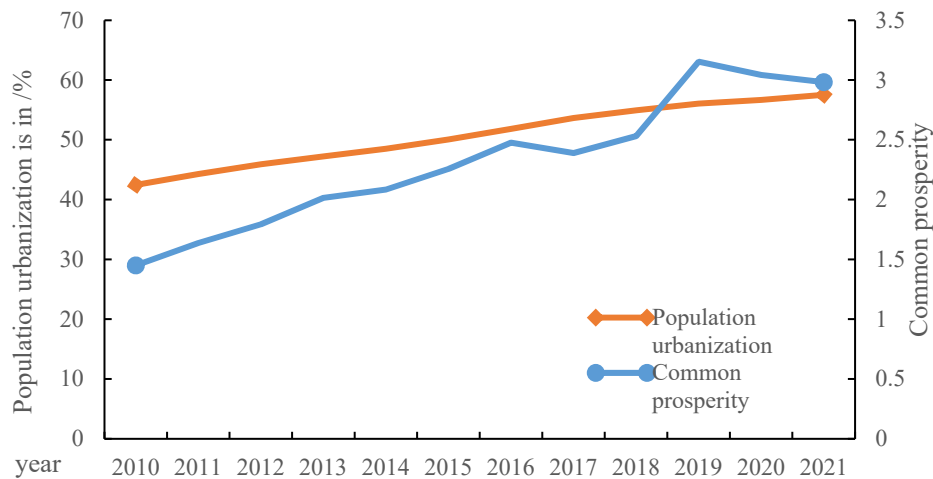


Fig 2. The Developmental Trends of Urbanization and the Level of Shared Prosperity.

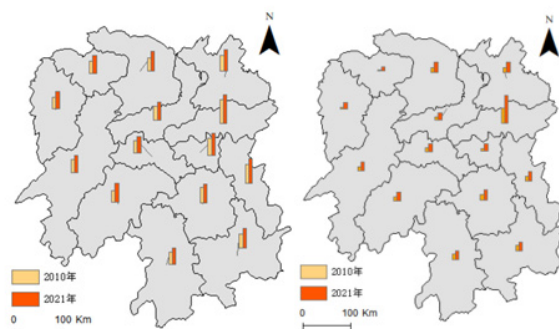


Fig 3. The Spatiotemporal Evolution Characteristics of Urbanization (Left) and Shared Prosperity (Right)

To provide a more detailed analysis, this paper also delves into the spatial changes in population urbanization and shared prosperity in different cities of Hunan Province. The levels of population urbanization and shared prosperity in Hunan Province have developed in sync. As shown in Figure 3, as the level of population urbanization increases in various cities, shared prosperity also increases. However, there are variations in the growth rates among different cities. Additionally, from the figure, it can be observed that the northeastern region of Hunan Province has experienced faster development

in population urbanization compared to the southwestern region, and correspondingly, shared prosperity has also improved at a faster pace.

4.2. Basic Regression

This paper employs fixed effects models to study the impact of population urbanization on shared prosperity, and the regression results are presented in Table 3. Models 1 and 2 do not include fixed effects, while Models 3 and 4 utilize fixed effects models. Models 1 and 3 do not include control variables, while Models 2 and 4 sequentially introduce control variables such as fiscal pressure, education level, the number of urban employees, and fiscal expenditure. In Models 1, 2, 3, and 4, the level of population urbanization is significant at the 1% level, indicating that population urbanization contributes to shared prosperity. Furthermore, after controlling for other potential factors affecting shared prosperity, its promoting effect becomes more pronounced, thus confirming Hypothesis 1. In Models 5 and 6, the level of population urbanization is significant at the 1% level and affects both development degree and sharing degree, with a more significant impact on development degree compared to sharing degree.

Table 3. Fixed Effects Regression Results.

Variables	Model1	Model2	Model3	Model4	Model5	Model6
	Shared Prosperity Index				Development Level	Sharing Level
Population Urbanization Rate	2.826*** (0.000)	3.391*** (0.000)	2.861*** (0.000)	3.278*** (0.000)	5.951*** (0.000)	0.653*** (0.006)
Fiscal Pressure		0.579*** (0.000)		0.143 (0.354)	-0.088 (0.685)	-0.534*** (0.000)
Educational Level		-0.801* (0.065)		-0.066* (0.070)	-0.041 (0.412)	-0.117*** (0.001)
The Number of Urban Employed Individuals		0.337*** (0.000)		0.073 (0.214)	0.044 (0.589)	-0.412 (0.456)
Fiscal Expenditure		0.008 (0.239)		0.009** (0.050)	0.032*** (0.000)	-0.018*** (0.000)
Constant	-12.975*** (0.000)	-16.487*** (0.000)	-13.113*** (0.000)	14.70*** (0.000)	-25.889*** (0.000)	-3.345*** (0.002)
Individual Fixed Effects	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
N	168	168	168	168	168	168
R-squared	0.5845	0.6974	0.5845	0.6052	0.7668	0.0047

Note: *, **, *** indicate significance levels of 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively.

4.3. Mediation Regression Analysis

4.3.1. Mediating Effect of Industrial Transformation

The baseline regression has already confirmed that population urbanization effectively promotes shared prosperity. To further explore the mechanism by which the level of urbanization affects shared prosperity, this paper examines the mediating effect of industrial transformation as an intermediary variable. The results are presented in Table 4. Based on fixed effects, the impact of the level of population urbanization on industrial transformation is significant at the 1% level, indicating that

population urbanization promotes shared prosperity by facilitating industrial transformation. This confirms Hypothesis 2.

Table 4. Mediation Effect of Industrial Transformation.

Variables	Model7	Model8	Model9
	Shared Prosperity Index		Industrial Transformation
Population Urbanization Rate	3.278*** (0.000)	3.017*** (0.000)	3.576*** (0.000)
Industrial Transformation		0.073* (0.065)	
Control Variables	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-14.70** (0.000)	-14.137*** (0.000)	-7.64*** (0.001)
Individual Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES
N	168	168	168
R-quared	0.6052	0.6465	0.563

Note: *, **, *** indicate significance levels of 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively.

4.3.2. Mediating Effect of Development Level and Sharing Level

Models 10 and 11 further investigate the impact of industrial transformation on development level and sharing level. The effect of industrial transformation on development level is significant at the 1% level and positive, but its impact on sharing level is not significant. This suggests that the level of population urbanization promotes industrial transformation, which in turn enhances development level. However, it does not significantly affect sharing level. Therefore, industrial transformation acts as a full mediating factor for sharing level. This indicates that further reforms are needed in China's distribution system to narrow income disparities, promote equal access to basic public services, and ensure that more people can share in the benefits of development.

Table 5. Mediation Effect of Development Level and Sharing Level.

Variables	Model1	Model2	Model3
	Development Level	Industrial Transformation	Sharing level
Population Urbanization Rate	5.578*** (0.000)	3.576*** (0.000)	0.559** (0.040)
Industrial Transformation	0.104* (0.059)		0.026 (0.483)
Control Variables	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-25.092*** (0.000)	-7.640*** (0.001)	-3.145*** (0.005)
Individual Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES
N	168	168	168
R-quared	0.7789	0.563	0.0122

Note: *, **, *** indicate significance levels of 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively.

4.4. Robustness Test and Heterogeneity Analysis

4.4.1. Robustness Test

The purpose of robustness testing is to ensure the accuracy of the empirical results presented earlier. In this study, robustness testing is conducted by replacing the dependent variable and the mediation test model. Since the entropy weighting method can influence the numerical values of the dependent variable, robustness testing is carried out using the unweighted dependent variable. The weighted common prosperity index is replaced with the unweighted common prosperity index, and the Sobel model is used instead of the fixed-effects model for regression analysis. The results of the robustness testing are presented in Table 6.

From Table 6, it can be observed that in all models, the coefficients of the core explanatory variable remain significantly positive. This reaffirms the facilitating role of the level of urbanization in promoting common prosperity, and the conclusion of this study remains valid. The total effect of urbanization on common prosperity is 1.203, with the indirect effect generated by industrial transformation accounting for approximately 34.03% of the total effect. The coefficients of urbanization change in both development level and sharing level, but the effect on sharing level is not significant. This indicates that industrial transformation is a partially mediating variable for common prosperity, particularly in terms of development level. It contributes to the indirect effect and represents about 26.32% of the total effect.

One possible reason for this is that industrial transformation promotes common prosperity by increasing employment opportunities and raising residents' income levels, but its role in narrowing income disparities is limited.

Table 6. Robustness Test Results.

Variables	Model13	Model14	Model15
	Shared Prosperity Index	Development Level	Sharing level
Population Urbanization	1.203*** (0.000)	3.354*** (0.000)	0.313 (0.481)
Industrial Transformation	0.327*** (0.000)	0.273*** (0.000)	0.407*** (0.000)
Control Variables	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-7.779*** (0.000)	-14.741*** (0.000)	-6.092*** (0.000)
Sobel	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pecent of total effect that is mediated:	54.42 %	26.32 %	--
Ratio of indirect to direct effect:	1.1938	0.3573	--

Note: *, **, *** indicate significance levels of 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively.

4.4.2. Heterogeneity Analysis

To examine whether the impact of urbanization on the outcome variables, as observed in the baseline regression results, varies across different regions and in response to varying levels of fiscal pressure, we conducted heterogeneity analysis. We divided the analysis into two parts: regional heterogeneity and fiscal pressure heterogeneity.

The impact of population urbanization on the four major economic regions in Hunan Province is statistically significant at the 1% level, with the most significant effect observed in the Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan economic cluster. This region boasts a high GDP, substantial fiscal expenditure, a high disposable income for residents, and favorable natural conditions. These factors likely make it

more attractive to rural populations, leading to increased migration and further stimulating economic development.

Table 7. The Division of the Four Major Regional Blocks in Hunan Province.

Category	Region	Summation
Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan Block	Changsha,Zhuzhou,Xiangtan	3
Dongting Lake Block	Yueyang,Changde,Yiyang	3
Greater Western Hunan Block	Xiangxi,Zhangjiajie,Huaihua,Shaoyang,Loudi	3
Greater Southern Hunan Block	Hengyang,Chenzhou,Yongzhou	5

Table 8. Heterogeneity Test Results for Different Blocks in Common Prosperity Levels.

Variables	Model16	Model17	Model18	Model19
	Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan Block	Dongting Lake Block	Greater Western Hunan Block	Greater Southern Hunan Block
Population Urbanization	4.847*** (0.000)	2.134*** (0.000)	3.493*** (0.000)	3.098*** (0.000)
Control Variables	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-21.726*** (0.000)	-9.219*** (0.000)	-15.641*** (0.000)	-13.182*** (0.000)
Individual Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
N	36	36	60	36
R-quared	0.9059	0.7310	0.4335	0.6842

Note: *, **, *** indicate significance levels of 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively.

Table 9. Heterogeneity Test Results for Different Levels of Financial Pressure on Shared Prosperity.

Variables	Model20	Model21
	Financial Pressure \leq 3.43	Financial Pressure $>$ 3.43
Population Urbanization	0.573 (0.446)	3.129*** (0.000)
Control Variables	YES	YES
Constant	-8.712*** (0.000)	-14.105*** (0.000)
Individual Fixed Effects	YES	YES
N	85	83
R-quared	0.8860	0.4394

Note: *, **, *** indicate significance levels of 10%, 5%, and 1%, respectively.

The impact of population urbanization on shared prosperity is statistically significant in cities with a fiscal pressure level of 3.43 or higher in Hunan Province. This suggests that fiscal policies play a crucial role during the process of urbanization. Increased public fiscal expenditures have several positive effects. On one hand, it can enhance basic public services, provide more financial support to the social security system, promote continuous wealth accumulation, and facilitate equitable distribution, ultimately enhancing social fairness. On the other hand, it can provide subsidies to small and medium-sized enterprises and emerging industries, stimulate market vitality, create more job opportunities, and reduce income inequality. Therefore, when fiscal pressure is at a reasonable level, it can effectively promote shared prosperity.

5. Conclusion and Implications

Based on the panel data of 14 cities in Hunan province from 2010 to 2021, based on the construction of the index system of common prosperity, this paper uses the fixed effect model to empirically test the influence effect, intermediary effect and heterogeneous effect of population urbanization on common prosperity in Hunan Province. The following conclusions are drawn: First, on the whole, the development of population urbanization in Hunan Province can effectively promote common prosperity, and from the two dimensions of common prosperity, the population urbanization in Hunan Province has a more significant impact on the development degree of development than the degree of sharing. Second, it can be seen from the intermediary effect test results that the population urbanization in Hunan province promotes the realization of common prosperity by promoting the industrial transformation, and the industrial transformation plays an obvious role in promoting the development degree. Third, the results of heterogeneity regression show that the promotion effect of population urbanization on common prosperity in Hunan province is different in different regions.

Based on the above analysis, this paper can get some enlightenment, mainly manifested in the following aspects: first, improve the distribution system. The distribution system is a basic system to promote common prosperity. In the process of population urbanization, we should pay more attention to deepening the reform of the distribution system, promote equal opportunities, increase the income of low-income people, expand the middle-income group, and increase residents' property income through multiple channels, so that more people can enjoy the fruits of urbanization development. Second, we will continue to urbanization population. In the process of population urbanization, we should fully accelerate the transformation and upgrading of the tertiary industry, promote the high-quality development of industries through the service industry, provide more jobs for the rural migrant to the urban population, make the population urbanization promote the sharing degree, and further maximize the overall role of population urbanization in promoting common prosperity. Third, we will focus on supporting the economically weak areas in the southwest of Hunan Province. On the one hand, the government should increase the support for population urbanization in southwest China, develop characteristic industries according to local conditions, narrow regional differences, improve the level of economic development, and promote industrial transformation, and promote common prosperity; on the other hand, the reform system, housing security system can improve the public service level, and timely support the families in difficulty, so as to attract more labor force and capital inflow, improve the level of population urbanization, and promote common prosperity.

References

- [1] China Economic Report [J] China Economic Report 2021 (06): Page 2.
- [2] The China Economic Report. China Economic Report, 2023 (01): Page 2.
- [3] The China Economic Report. China Economic Report, 2022 (05): p. 153.
- [4] Fei Xiaotong, the road of urban and rural development in China.2016: Shanghai People's Publishing House.566.
- [5] Gao Bo, Kong Lingchi, regional difference analysis of China's urban and rural development integration. Hebei Academic Journal, 2017.37 (01): pp. 101-108.
- [6] Liu Wei, Lu Ting and Chen Yang. Research on the impact of new urbanization on promoting common prosperity - Empirical analysis based on microscopic family data [J]. Urban Issues, 2023 (03): 92-103.

- [7] Nie Gaohui, Fang Shu, Li Shengquan. Research on the impact of new urbanization on economic growth -- Based on the perspective of micro-enterprise total factor productivity [J]. *Journal of Hunan University of Finance and Economics*, 2023.39 (02): 53-61.
- [8] Zhang Hui, Li Mingxin. Research on the influence of new urbanization model on urban and rural income gap: heterogeneity effect and mechanism analysis [J]. *Journal of Nanjing University of Finance and Economics*, 2023 (01): 33-43.
- [9] Zhu Penghua, Liu Xuexia. People-centered new urbanization: Development Goals and Practical strategies in 2035 [J]. *Reform*, 2023 (02): 47-61.
- [10] Qu Shijin, et al. Evolution law and driving mechanism of county seat urbanization quality in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River [J]. *Economic Geography*, 2023.43 (02): 93-102.
- [11] Deng Wujun. Discussion on the development status and countermeasures of county urbanization in Hunan Province [J]. *Engineering Consulting, China*, 2023 (02): 49-53.
- [12] Zhang Keyun. The path of Chinese characteristics of urbanization boosting modernization [J]. *Frontline*, 2023 (04): 21-24.
- [13] Zhao Guoqing, Zhang Xinling. Can urbanization break through the "Hu Huanyong line"?-- Empirical test based on panel data of provinces and municipalities in China from 2005 to 2020 [J]. *Soft Science of China*, 2022 (12): 89-101.
- [14] Yang Shengli, Wang Jinke, Huang Liangwei. Research on the influence and action mechanism of county new urbanization on common prosperity [J]. *Journal of Yunnan University of Finance and Economics*, 2023.39 (05): 50-61.
- [15] Qian Zhenming. New development of public service: Policy support for the quality improvement of new urbanization towards common prosperity [J]. *Journal of Soochow University (Philosophy and Social Sciences edition)*, 2022.43 (04): 20-28.
- [16] Wan Guanghua, Jiang, Zhao Mengxue. The common prosperity effect of urbanization [J]. *Rural Economy in China*, 2022 (4): 2-22.
- [17] Sun Xuetao, Yu Ting, Yu Fa Stable. The impact of new urbanization on common prosperity and its mechanism of action -- Based on the analysis of 281 cities in China [J]. *Journal of Guangdong University of Finance and Economics*, 2022 (2): 77-87.
- [18] Zhang Kai, Cao Bin, Li Rong. Research on the influence and mechanism of industrial structure upgrading on common prosperity [J]. *Exploration of economic issues*, 2023 (6): 140-156.
- [19] Zheng Ruiqiang, Guo Ruliang. Promoting farmers' common prosperity in rural areas: theoretical logic, obstacle factors and realization approaches [J]. *Journal of Agriculture and Forestry Economics and Management*, 2021,20 (06): 780-788.
- [20] Yu Lisheng, Lou Lei. Research on Fiscal Policy for Coordinating regional Balanced Development under the goal of common prosperity -- Take Zhejiang province as an example [J]. *Research on Local Finance*, 2022 (8): 49-54.
- [21] Liu Hao, Chen Gong. Strategic coordination of expanding domestic demand and promoting common prosperity and financial initiative [J]. *Research on Local Finance*, 2022 (7): 12-21.
- [22] Hu Xiaohui. Optimization of two-fixed effects model estimation methods under weak exophysis [J]. *Operations Research and Management*, 2023.32 (01): 67-72.
- [23] Que Shuang, Zeng Yanbing, Fang Ya. Research on the influence of social participation on cognitive function in older people in China [J]. *China Health Statistics*, 2023.40 (01): 36-40.
- [24] Tan Jian, Xiao Shiyun, Zhang Xiujuan. Study on the impact of shadow banking financing on SME operation risk based on fixed effect model.[J]. *Economic community*, 2023 (03): 59-66.
- [25] Zhao Liqin, Li Lin, Wang Tianjiao. Research on the policy effect of new urbanization on common prosperity in China [J]. *Economic problems*, 2023 (02): 120-128.
- [26] Chen Lijun, Yu Jianxing, Xu Yina. Construction of the common wealth index model [J]*Governance Research*, 2021.37 (04): 5-16.
- [27] Jiang Changjun, Li Yixue. Study on resource and environmental carrying capacity in Shaanxi Province based on TOPSIS model of entropy method [J]. *Resources and Industry*, 2017,19 (3): 53-59.