

Interpretation of China's Economic Recovery City Rankings and Policy Recommendations in the Post-Coronavirus Era

—Based on the Perspective of Regional Economics

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Abstract: Top 50 cities in the "China Economic Recovery Ranking" are selected as the objects of research and interpretation, and their distribution is understood through map marking and regional divisions. The observation method and comparative research methods are used to analyze the development achievements of each region under the impact of the epidemic and its causes. Finally, combined with the relevant theories of regional economics, targeted suggestions for the economic recovery of various regions are put forward.

1. Introduction

In the study of the impact of COVID-19 on China's regional economic development, Sun Jiuwen (2020)^[1] believes that the resilience of the regional economy plays a major role in economic recovery after the coronavirus, and that the coronavirus may change China's regional economic structure and promote resilience. The Northeast and other regions improve the industrial structure. Zhao Hongjun (2020)^[2] proposes from a macro perspective that China's regional economy will break the traditional model and will develop in the direction of intelligence and balance. Wang Yonggui (2020)^[3] also studied the relationship between economic resilience and high-quality development, and proposed feasible measures to improve economic resilience.

Many current studies on China's economic recovery after the epidemic have focused their attention on the hardest hit areas of the epidemic, but in fact the significance of this coronavirus for the economic development of other regions in China is to play a "touchstone" role, reflecting the deficiencies in the economic development process. For example, Chen Zhaoyan (2020)^[4] proposed that the Northeast region should seize the opportunity to stimulate innovation vitality from the convenience of institutional mechanisms, industrial structure and people's livelihood guarantee, and get rid of the problem of regional economic aging. In addition, Hu Xingwang (2020)^[5] The thinking of exploring the impact and countermeasures of the coronavirus in the province as an example also inspired this article.

2. Regional division of China's economic recovery after the impact of the coronavirus

Based on the taxation, compared with the same period in 2019, the ratio of multiple data indicators such as payment, business and industry 335 prefecture-level cities were ranked. This article selects the top 50 prefecture-level cities in the list for analysis. First mark the following on the map:

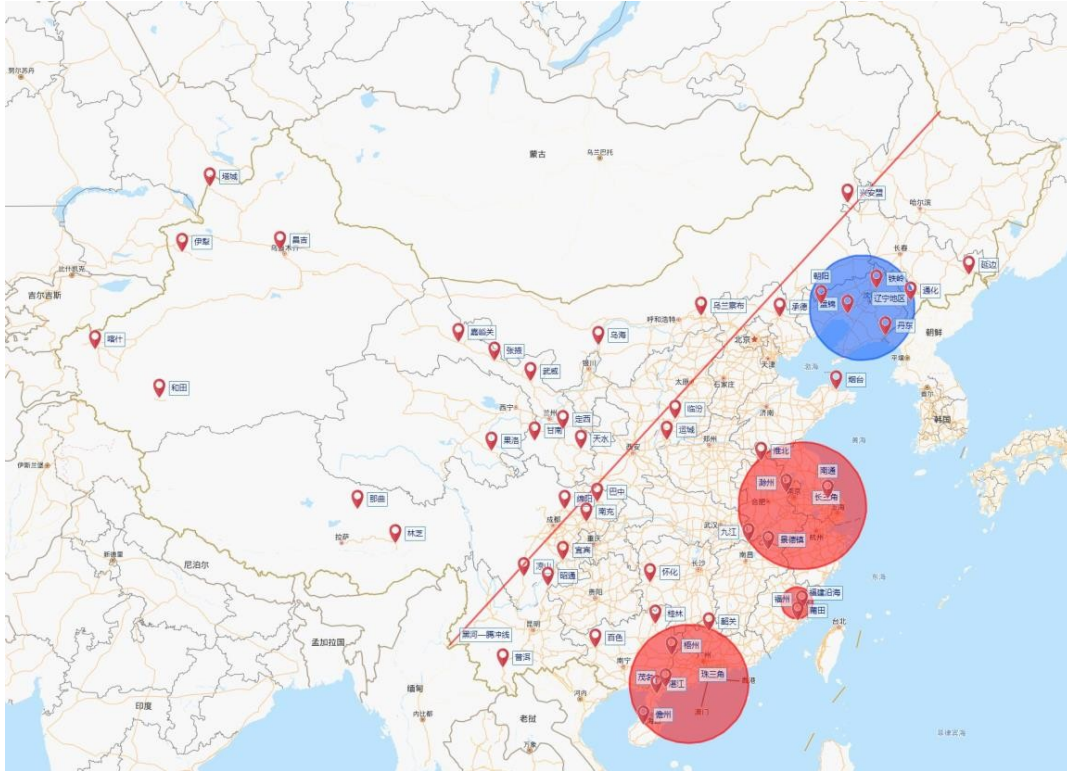


Figure 1. Map of distribution and regional division of prefecture-level cities

In the figure, the Heihe-Tengchong line is used as the standard for dividing the east and west of China. Among the 20 prefecture-level cities with the best economic recovery, the cities along and west of the Heihe-Tengchong line account for 75%. When the research object is expanded to at 50 seats, the distribution of east and west is basically even, 48% and 52% respectively.

In addition, different from the scattered distribution in the western region, careful observation of the distribution of cities in the eastern region with better economic recovery shows that most of these cities are concentrated in the Yangtze River Delta (20.83%) and the Pearl River Delta (20.0%). Concentrated on the coast of Fujian (8.33%) and the Bohai Sea (12.5%), especially along the coast of Liaodong Bay.

3. Enlightenment from observing the area division map

3.1 The economic recovery in the western region is much higher than that in the eastern region

3.1.1 The Great Western Development has achieved outstanding results

From the beginning of the 21st century, the efforts of the western region in terms of infrastructure, talent introduction, and investment attraction have led to the formation of a unique industrial system in the western region. When the global epidemic blocked international trade, the flexibility of the industrial system in the western region has played a good stabilizer effect.

3.1.2 The One Belt One Road Brings the West Back

Observing the distribution of western cities in the regional division map, we can find that many of them are located on the ancient Silk Road economic belt, such as Wuwei, Zhangye and Jiayuguan in Gansu. This is not a coincidence, but a manifestation of the Belt and Road initiative in driving the western economy.

3.2 The performance of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei in the recovery of the coronavirus is inferior to that of the Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta

When it comes to China's regional integration and coordinated development strategy, it is difficult to avoid the three most important regions: the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and the

Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei. However, from the regional distribution map, five cities in the Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta are leading the country's economic recovery, while only Chengde in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is on the list. This also reflects from the side that the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei coordinated development strategy is being implemented Existing problems.

3.2.1 Unequal status of cities in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei integration

Due to the unique political status of the capital, Beijing, both Tianjin and Hebei can only be in a subordinate position in the integration of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. The uneven distribution of resources and policies caused by this has seriously hindered the coordination and cooperation between regions.

3.2.2 The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei integration does not play a good role in radiation

The so-called economic radiation refers to the transfer and spillover effects of capital, technology and other production factors from developed areas to underdeveloped areas in the region. Whether it is Shanghai in the Yangtze River Delta or Guangzhou and Shenzhen in the Pearl River Delta, they have played a good role in radiation by transferring production capacity to surrounding cities and building a developed transportation network. On the other hand, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Beijing and Tianjin have not played a role in radiation, but continue to absorb the element resources of Hebei Province, causing the development of Hebei Province to stagnate.

3.3 The economic recovery of Northeast China, which has been less affected by the epidemic, is slow

Due to the geographical separation, the number of confirmed cases in the three northeastern provinces is smaller than that in other eastern provinces, and cities such as Panjin and Dandong in the Bohai Economic Zone are on the list. However, according to the ranking of provinces in the "China Economic Recovery Cities Ranking", Liaoning and Heilongjiang ranked 24th and 25th respectively, and Jilin Province, which performed better, also ranked only for 13th, the degree of economic recovery and the degree of impact by the epidemic did not show an obvious inverse relationship as expected.

3.3.1 Poor economic resilience in the old Northeast industrial base

The so-called economic resilience refers to the ability of the regional economy to withstand the impact of adverse factors. The industrial structure in the Northeast is simple, and the industrial structure dominated by heavy industries is less able to respond to a sharp decline in demand during the coronavirus.

3.3.2 The digital economy in Northeast is underdeveloped

During the epidemic, the digital economy based on information technology developed rapidly, and online business became the "lifeline" for all walks of life to maintain operations during the epidemic. According to the data released by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology on the operation of the Internet and related service industries in January-April 2020^[6], except for the 11.9% year-on-year decline in Internet business revenue in Northeast China, other regions of the country have experienced increases in varying degrees, and the scale of Internet business in Northeast China Only 1/9 of the western region. The backwardness of informatization has also directly led to the slowdown in economic recovery in the Northeast.

4. Suggestions for realizing economic recovery in different regions

4.1 Western region

4.1.1 Give full play to the port role of the Silk Road Economic Belt

Since the reform and opening up, the eastern coastal areas have developed rapidly as ports for foreign trade. Today, the external environment facing China is not very optimistic. The developed

countries led by the United States have continuously strengthened the blockade of China's technology and trade suppression. Therefore, the importance of the strategic position of the western region has become increasingly prominent. The western region should strengthen trade and technological exchanges with countries in Central Asia and even Eastern Europe, and build a number of special economic zones and technological industrial parks based on the successful experience of the eastern region. On the one hand, it can develop its own economy and on the other hand it can effectively alleviate the external situation under the current international situation. pressure.

4.1.2 Attract investment in the eastern region

China itself has the world's largest market, and the western market has not been fully developed. After the epidemic, China's economic growth will be more dependent on domestic demand for some time to come. The western region should make use of its advantages in land and natural resources, attract investment and business in the eastern region rather than transfer overseas, and use preferential treatment in housing and salary to attract more talents and create more value, so as to achieve economic development and factors A virtuous circle of accumulation.

4.2 Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei area

4.2.1 Clarify industrial tiers and implement a gradient development strategy

According to Zhu Hongxing (2009) ^[7]: Beijing and Tianjin rely on advanced technology and finance as the first level; Hebei's first-and-second-tier cities such as Shijiazhuang and Tangshan rely on steel and cement industries to become the second level; other areas in Hebei as the third level, Beijing and Tianjin should transfer terminal processing and manufacturing, traditional service industries to the second and third levels based on the principle of synergy and win-win, forming a gradient development strategy of "Science and Technology R&D-Manufacturing and Processing-Supporting Services" between the three levels .

4.2.2 Create Xiongan New Area as a new economic growth pole

The status of Hebei Province in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is not limited to the second and third levels. Hebei Province should make full use of the central government's policy and resource preference given to Xiongan New Area, lead the development of emerging industries, improve the competitiveness of Xiongan New Area and surrounding cities on production factors, and get rid of the unequal status in the integration of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei the new economic growth pole will drive Hebei's industrial upgrading and economic growth.

4.3 North-east area

4.3.1 New Technology

The so-called new technology refers to the digital technology represented by the Internet and artificial intelligence. Since 2019, major Internet giants have invested in the Northeast, and a number of projects such as digital cities and AI pig raising have emerged. Internet giants value the strong industrial and agricultural foundations in the Northeast, and the Northeast should use the platform they provide to develop intelligent manufacturing to improve the production efficiency of traditional industries and promote the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries; on the other hand, they must actively improve business operations. Business environment, encourage all people to start entrepreneurship around the digital economy represented by e-commerce.

4.3.2 New infrastructure

New infrastructure was once considered a huge breakthrough in economic recovery after the epidemic, and the country has also vigorously promoted the construction of new infrastructure such as data centers and communication base stations. The Northeast region should seize the opportunity to adjust the existing production workshops and production lines or transform the main business, actively participate in the domestic division of labor, promote the development of downstream manufacturing in the existing heavy industry background, and enhance economic resilience.

4.3.3 New image

The Northeast region can be described as the birthplace of Internet celebrities. Although their bold live broadcast style has brought joy to the people of the whole country, they have also left the rustic and tacky stereotypes of the Northeast, coupled with the sluggish economy and backward industries, more and more of talents are unwilling to stay in the Northeast for development. During the epidemic, the Northeast's support to Hubei in terms of medical equipment, materials, and medical staff is obvious to all. New media platforms should be used to increase publicity in this area, and at the same time show the people of the whole country the prosperity and vitality of the Northeast, and establish a new image. Attract more high-quality resources.

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