

# **A Study on the Coupling of Regional Integration and Common Prosperity in Zhejiang Province**

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**Abstract:** *The regional integration strategy, as an important policy initiative to address the problem of unbalanced regional development in China, has assumed an increasingly important position in the process of regional economic development. "Since the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, China's strategic policies at the level of regional governance have been continuously refined and perfected, and there has been a rapid increase in the number of development plans and policy texts by the Government to promote the regional integration process.*

*This paper is based on the concept and connotation of integration and common wealth and the system theory, regional development theory, and synergistic development theory. On the premise of considering the development characteristics of each prefecture-level city in Zhejiang Province and the availability of data, it constructs a performance evaluation index system based on the coupled development of integration and common wealth. Among them, the integration development level focuses on evaluating the integration level of market, industry, facilities, society, culture and system of each region, while the common wealth development level focuses on evaluating the economic development level, social development level and environmental development level of each region in Zhejiang Province. Then, the integration development level, common wealth development level and the coupling degree of integration and common wealth development of each region in Zhejiang Province are evaluated respectively. At the same time, it carries out the satisfaction survey of integration and common wealth development in each region of Zhejiang Province, combines the evaluation results, and digs out the main problems in the integration, common wealth and the coupling of the two in each region of Zhejiang Province.*

*Finally, with the premise of "six in one" of integration and "SEE integration" of common wealth, through industrial synergy and innovation, market openness and unification, ecological and green common protection, urban and rural coordination and integration, cultural tolerance and identity, transportation and interconnection, and common construction and sharing of services, Through industrial synergy and innovation, market opening and unification, ecological and green co-protection, urban and rural coordination and integration, cultural tolerance and identification, transportation interconnection and intercommunication, service co-construction and sharing, scientific and technological wisdom and leadership, and modern and efficient governance, the coupling of regional integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang Province is promoted.*

**Keywords:** *integration; common wealth; coupled development*

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## **I. Introduction**

As an important policy initiative to address the problem of imbalanced regional development in China, the regional integration strategy has assumed an increasingly important position in the process of regional economic development. Since the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, China's strategic policies on regional governance have been continuously refined and perfected, and the number of government development plans and policy texts promoting the regional integration process has increased rapidly; since 2012, the State has coordinated the promotion of dozens of major regional development strategies, and regional integration strategies have become a major policy option for the country's regional development. As the importance of regional integration development strategies continues to be highlighted, the further refinement and implementation of regional integration strategies by the State has gradually become an important element of regional governance.

As a visionary goal of the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan, "solidly promoting common prosperity" is an important goal and task for the Party at this new stage of development. At present, China's economic scale has jumped to the forefront of the international community, but there is still a gap between the objective development of people's lives and the level of development that should be achieved in order to realize common prosperity, and solving the problem of imbalance in the development of various areas in various regions is still a topic that must be faced squarely in order to promote China's development. Common wealth emphasizes the need to address the objective realities of unbalanced regional development while also enhancing the people's sense of economic gain

at the subjective level. Through the efficient promotion of regional integration, we can balance regional economic development at the objective level while at the same time focusing on enhancing people's sense of economic gain, so as to ultimately realize common prosperity at the regional level.

To sum up, through the investigation and research of Zhejiang Province, this paper summarizes and studies the internal mechanism of the coupled development of integration and common wealth, based on the discipline of urban and rural planning, and puts forward the planning guidance strategy to promote the development of common wealth in various regions of Zhejiang Province from multiple dimensions, so as to provide a basic reference for the first exploration of the construction of common wealth demonstration zones in Zhejiang Province, and also helps to provide sample reference for the other accelerated areas in China to step into the new journey of common wealth.

## II. Literature Review

### 2.1 Regional integration

Scholars at home and abroad mainly study regional integration paths from different spatial scales. Macro-level regional integration Ji (2013) and Zhang and Zhang (2014) mainly analyze the integration and development problems at the economic level from an international perspective<sup>[15][29]</sup>; meso-level regional integration Shi (2012) mainly focuses on the spatial integration problems of metropolitan areas and urban agglomerations<sup>[24]</sup>; micro-level regional integration Davoudi (2013) mainly focuses on the synergy of infrastructure and industrial development in urban areas<sup>[5]</sup>; and related foreign studies focus on the synergy of infrastructure and industrial development in urban areas. Davoudi (2013) mainly focuses on the synergistic problems of infrastructure and industrial development in urban areas<sup>[5]</sup>, relevant foreign research related research mainly focuses on the analysis of governance structure of co-citizenship by Rodriguez-Pose (2008) and Luo and Shen (2012)<sup>[22][19]</sup>, and the cross-border infrastructure multivariate game proposed by Xu and Yeh (2013) proposed multivariate game of cross-border infrastructure, Majers (2005) urban network analysis, etc.<sup>[27][20]</sup>

### 2.2 Shared prosperity

Existing domestic research on the realization path of common wealth is relatively rich, which can be organized and summarized from five aspects: economic, political, cultural, social and ecological environment. From the economic perspective, Zhou (2013) and Wang (2015) proposed to further emancipate and develop the productive forces<sup>[26][32]</sup>, and Zheng (2017) proposed to utilize tax leverage to regulate the income gap<sup>[31]</sup>; from the political perspective, Chen (2011) proposed to take the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, to take the public economy as the mainstay status, to fully exert the role of the state-owned economy, and establish an income distribution pattern that balances efficiency and fairness<sup>[1]</sup>; from a cultural perspective, Zuo (2019) proposes realizing common wealth in the new era on the basis of realizing comprehensive human development<sup>[34]</sup>. From the social point of view, Zhou (2013) proposes to coordinate and promote the construction of the national urban and rural social security system system land<sup>[32]</sup>, and Huang(2011) proposes that stronger policy support should be adopted for the countryside<sup>[14]</sup>; from the ecological point of view, Wang (2020) proposes that more attention should be paid to the integration of economic development and the ecological environment, and to adhere to the concept of green development, the implementation of sustainable development strategies.

Overseas scholars mainly focus on the relationship between economic growth and changes in residents' income disparity to study the common wealth, Kuznets (1955) and Ahluwalia (1976), based on experience and speculation, respectively, put forward and test the famous "Kuznets hypothesis"<sup>[17]</sup>**Error! Reference source not found.**; Kang et al. (2011) broadly attribute the influencing factors of regional income imbalance to foreign direct investment, physical capital investment stock, geographic location, and education level**Error! Reference source not found.**; Alesina and Angeletos (2005) argue that, under the condition of "fair opportunity" market competition, the compensation of workers is mainly determined by their productivity. Workers' compensation is mainly determined by their productivity, which is reflected in the distribution of income **Error! Reference source not found.**

From the perspective of relevant research results, regional integration is to break down the barriers to resource circulation through the complementarity of regional advantages, promote the development of the whole region, and realize the goal of common construction, sharing and governance, and ultimately achieve common prosperity in a gradual and orderly manner. With the gradual extension of research to other disciplines, its connotation and extension have become richer, but at present there are fewer research results linking the two, and there is no academic literature that quantitatively analyzes the relationship between the two aspects. Integration and common prosperity are inextricably linked in essence, which can be extended from the rational use of space and full economic development, and both are important goals of regional development. Moreover, in the results of existing academic research, research on the common wealth of the effective regional samples of the study is relatively scarce, there is no Zhejiang Province as a research sample of the literature, it is difficult to distill the replicable and reference experience. Overall, it seems that due to the existence of more controversial concepts and

connotations, the content of the current study is still in the initial exploration stage, and we need to continue to deepen the research on the systemic development of Zhejiang Province based on the coupling of integration and common wealth.

### III. Analysis

#### 3.1 Quantitative Analysis

##### (1) Data sources

The data for the coupled evaluation of integration and common prosperity development in this paper mainly come from the statistical data of relevant government departments. Considering the availability of relevant data, the research period is defined as 2012-2021, and the statistical data are mainly obtained from the Statistical Yearbook of Zhejiang in the corresponding years, as well as through the official websites of the relevant government departments and governments of various regions. The data for a few indicators, such as the number of patent applications, the number of patents granted, and the number of days when air quality reaches and is better than Grade 2 or above, are obtained from the statistical bulletin of national economic and social development of each region. Satisfaction evaluation data of integration and common prosperity development are mainly obtained from first-hand data by distributing questionnaires, but due to the epidemic, mainly online, a total of 633 questionnaires were distributed and 633 were recovered, all of which were valid questionnaires, and the results are somewhat representative and can be used for further statistical analysis.

##### (2) The degree of coupling and coordination between regional integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang Province

###### a. Indicators for evaluating the level of integration

According to the concept and connotation of integrated development, it can be seen that its integration is specifically manifested in six dimensions, including economic integration, spatial integration, social integration, cultural integration, planning integration and institutional integration. Therefore, this paper combines the basic situation of the development of Zhejiang Province, based on the above six dimensions as the first-level indicators, selects 16 second-level indicators and 27 third-level indicators to evaluate the integration level.

###### b. Indicators for evaluating the level of shared prosperity

Common wealth is a comprehensive embodiment of the development concept of “innovation, coordination, greenness, openness and sharing”, the core of which is the integration and high efficiency of regional infrastructure, the common construction and sharing of public services, the openness and compatibility of the factor market, the division of labor and collaboration in the industrial chain, the common protection and common treatment of the ecological environment, and the integration and balanced development of urban and rural areas. Therefore, taking into account the basic situation of Zhejiang Province's development, this paper selects 3 secondary indicators and 12 tertiary indicators for the economic system, social system and environmental system from a functional perspective.

###### c. Determination of indicator weights

This paper has established the evaluation index system and weights for the degree of regional integration and the evaluation index system and weights for the level of common prosperity construction. This paper needs to combine relevant statistical data to comprehensively obtain basic data on the economic and social development status of the relevant districts, counties and case areas within Zhejiang Province, the degree of promotion of the democratic consultation system, urban planning and construction, etc, so as to provide detailed data support for this paper. In order to ensure the objectivity and effectiveness of this paper, it is assumed that the two aspects of regional integration and common prosperity in the indicator system and several indicators included in each dimension are of equal importance, so the weights of the indicators are determined in an average way.

##### (3) Satisfaction and Correlation Analysis of Regional Integration and Common Wealth in Zhejiang Province

###### a. Reliability analysis

Generally speaking, the higher the Cronbach's alpha coefficient, the higher the reliability. In basic research, the reliability should be at least 0.80 to be acceptable; in exploratory research, the reliability can be accepted as long as it reaches 0.70, and anything between 0.70 and 0.98 is considered to be high reliability, while anything lower than 0.35 is considered to be low reliability and must be rejected.

Table1 Reliability Statistics Scale for Satisfaction Questionnaire

Cronbach's α coefficient	Standardized Cronbach's α coefficient	Number of items	Sample size
0.991	0.989	15	633

From **Error! Reference source not found.**, it can be seen that the Cronbach’s alpha coefficients of the questionnaire’s quantitative scales of common wealth, digital economy and satisfaction with standard of living are all greater than 0.7, which is between high reliability intervals, and therefore the reliability of the survey is quite high.

b. Validity analysis

The KMO test is applicable to check the correlation and partial correlation between the variables and takes values between 0 and 1. The closer the KMO statistic is to 1, the stronger the correlation between the variables and the weaker the partial correlation. Bartlett’s test of sphericity. The coefficient of significance of the Bartlett’s test is less than 0.05 i.e, the p-value is less than 0.05 to meet the criterion and the data is distributed in a spherical manner. The variables are independent of each other to some extent.

Table2 KMO test and Bartlett's test table

KMO test and Bartlett test		
KMO value		0.818
Bartlett sphericity test	Approximate chi square	1439.2
	df	15
	P	0.000***
Note:***、**、*represents significance levels of 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively		

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Bartlett sphericity tests were calculated by analyzing the statistical results. The results of the examination showed that the p-value of Bartlett's test of sphericity is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, so it indicates that it meets the standard and the data is distributed spherically. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure is 0.818, which is much greater than 0.70, and very close to 1, so it indicates that the validity is very good.

### 3.2 Analysis of Evaluation Results

(1) Evaluation of the level of integration

According to the above formula, each sub-indicator in the integration sub-system is calculated separately, and on this basis, the results are brought into formula to complete the evaluation of the integration level of Zhejiang Province, as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.3**.

Zhejiang Province shows an upward trend in integration and common prosperity, reaching the upper middle level by 2021. Post-2018, the province's integration development has accelerated. Since 1997, Zhejiang has been a pioneer in eliminating poverty, achieving milestones in 2002, 2015, and 2020, including the eradication of absolute poverty and the resolution of “two worries and three guarantees” issues. The province's achievements in these areas underscore the effectiveness of its integration and prosperity initiatives.

Table3 Integration Development Level Score of Zhejiang Province, 2012-2021

Year	Economic integration	Spatial integration	Social integration	Integrated integration	Cultural integration	Institutional integration	Integrated development
2012	0.4737	0.3977	0.4643	0.4296	0.4987	0.4750	0.4565
2013	0.4022	0.4812	0.4775	0.4168	0.4828	0.4750	0.4559
2014	0.4744	0.6326	0.5979	0.4296	0.4809	0.4750	0.5151
2015	0.5440	0.6629	0.6592	0.5788	0.6031	0.5750	0.6038
2016	0.5130	0.6542	0.7483	0.5270	0.6235	0.5750	0.6068
2017	0.5888	0.6783	0.7461	0.6115	0.6250	0.6000	0.6416
2018	0.6768	0.7113	0.7684	0.6334	0.6500	0.6000	0.6733
2019	0.7735	0.8939	0.8750	0.7460	0.7500	0.7000	0.7897
2020	0.8362	0.8932	0.8775	0.8641	0.7500	0.7000	0.8202
2021	0.9520	0.9072	0.8725	0.8502	0.7500	0.7000	0.8387

Zhejiang Province's cultural and institutional integration scores are low, at 0.75 and 0.7 respectively, indicating main shortcomings in integration development. Cultural integration is steadily increasing, linked to the province's rich history and cultural resources. Despite progress in cultural tourism, there's room for improvement. Institutional integration is rising but lacks integrated planning, with current levels based on co-built areas and parks.

Economic integration has stages: a rapid growth from 2013 to 2015, a decline from 2015 to 2016, and a faster rise from 2016 to 2021. Current indicators show high economic integration levels. Spatial integration's transportation accessibility and balance indices also display a continuous upward trend.

Social integration is generally increasing, with the spread of education and medical resources to neighboring cities driving spatial integration. Planning integration has distinct stages, with significant fluctuations from 2012 to 2016, steady growth from 2017 to 2020, and a slight decline from 2020 to 2021.

From the driving force of regional integration in Zhejiang province, the dominant factors driving the development of regional integration in Zhejiang province in different periods are different, and the promotion of market integration to regional integration in Zhejiang province lasts from 2012 to 2021. Industrial integration fluctuates greatly in the early stage, and from 2016 onwards, it rises greatly and continuously, and it pushes the regional integration process more strongly. infrastructure integration plays a greater role in promoting the regional integration of Zhejiang province from 2012 to 2021, and it tends to slow down or even decline gradually after 2021. The driving role of social service integration has gradually appeared since 2010. The driving role of economic integration has become more and more obvious, and the government has introduced various policies to promote the economic development of Zhejiang Province, thus promoting the sustainable development of regional integration in Zhejiang Province.

## (2) Evaluation of the level of common prosperity

From the overall level of common wealth development, the level of common wealth development in Zhejiang Province from 2012 to 2021 has grown from 0.5545 to 0.85, and the quality of development has been gradually improved, but it is generally at the middle to upper level, and there is still some room for improvement, as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** Among them, the level of common wealth development in 2014~ 2015 declined, according to the analysis of the three-level indicators, it is due to the substantial decline in the quality index of economic development, the slowdown of economic growth, and the reduction of the proportion of the added value of the tertiary industry in the regional gross domestic product.

Table4 Evaluation Score of the Development Level of Common Wealth System in Zhejiang Province from 2012 to 2021

Year	Economicsystem	SocialSystem	Environmental system	Common prosperity level
2012	0.4788	0.5096	0.6752	0.5545
2013	0.5592	0.5931	0.6732	0.6085
2014	0.5942	0.6686	0.7104	0.6577
2015	0.6282	0.6611	0.6886	0.6593
2016	0.6384	0.6692	0.6283	0.6453
2017	0.6958	0.7665	0.7573	0.7399
2017	0.6958	0.7665	0.7573	0.7399
2018	0.7512	0.7713	0.7608	0.7611
2019	0.8156	0.7724	0.8169	0.8016
2020	0.8316	0.7948	0.8606	0.8290
2021	0.8789	0.8096	0.8644	0.8510

From the perspective of the second-level indicators of common prosperity development, the lowest score is the level of social system, followed by the level of environmental system, with 0.8096 and 0.8644 respectively, which are the main factors affecting the development of common prosperity in Zhejiang Province. The lower quality of common wealth is related to the differences in the level of development between cities and towns and cities in Zhejiang Province, the imbalance in development leads to the differentiation of the configuration of public service facilities, which also directly affects the quality of life and the happiness of the people; it is also

related to the previous period of rapid expansion of the construction of the cities and towns in Zhejiang Province, ignoring the protection of the ecological environment, with the strengthening of environmental protection and ecological environment management, the quality of ecological environment has been gradually improved.

As mentioned earlier, “integration” and “common prosperity” are both describing the process and result of the movement and change of things, and the evaluation result of integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang Province is a judgment on the current situation and the stage of development of Zhejiang Province, which has its own emphasis on the judgment. “Integration” focuses on methods and paths, “common wealth” is to emphasize the goal and results. However, from the perspective of Zhejiang Province's specific development path, integration is the necessary way to realize common prosperity, and common prosperity is also the ultimate goal of leading integration, and the two are dynamically coordinated and complementary to each other. On the basis of the evaluation of integration and common wealth development, further measuring the coupling degree of the two can clarify the dynamic coordination process of the two, identify the problems and better promote the coordinated development of regional common wealth. The above evaluation results, brought into the formula, are calculated to get the degree of coordination of the coupling of integration and common wealth development in Zhejiang Province, and according to the aforementioned stage division, get the stage of good coordination in Zhejiang Province, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Zhejiang Province Integration and Common Wealth Coupling Harmonization Score and Stage Classification

Year	Coupling degree	coupling coordination degree	Coupling stage	Coupling coordination stage
2012	0.990598044	0.5691	High level coupling stage	Primary Coordination
2013	0.977857472	0.6101	High level coupling stage	Primary Coordination
2014	0.985200396	0.6827	High level coupling stage	Primary Coordination
2015	0.998071753	0.726	High level coupling stage	Intermediate coordination
2016	0.999056178	0.7768	High level coupling stage	Good coordination
2017	0.994942567	0.7796	High level coupling stage	Good coordination
2018	0.996255455	0.8189	High level coupling stage	Good coordination
2019	0.999944136	0.8452	High level coupling stage	Good coordination
2020	0.99997135	0.8567	High level coupling stage	Good coordination
2021	0.99994688	0.8634	High level coupling stage	Good coordination

The results show that the degree of coupling and coordination between integration and common wealth development in Zhejiang Province has gradually increased, and is now in the advanced coupling and coordination stage, and further promotion of the coupling and coordination of the two is needed, as shown in Error! Reference source not found.. The integration level of Zhejiang Province is slightly lower than the level of common prosperity development is the reason for the low coupling degree of the two. Combined with the evaluation results of the two subsystems of integration and common wealth, it can be further analyzed that in the process of the coupled development of integration and common wealth in Zhejiang Province, the institutional mechanism problems including collaboration, exchange, common construction and sharing become the main constraints, and at the same time, the differences in the level of construction of the cities and municipalities in Zhejiang Province lead to the imbalance of the public services in each region; the green development mode of the cities is gradually responded to and promoted under the increasingly strict requirements of ecological protection; the green development mode of the cities is gradually responded to and promoted; the level of integration is slightly lower than that of common wealth development. The increasingly stringent ecological protection requirements of the city's green development model has been gradually responded to and promoted; capital, talent, policy and other factors in the center of the city more agglomeration, the siphon effect on the surrounding cities caused by the more obvious, to a certain extent, inhibit the development of the surrounding cities; the phenomenon of homogenization of the industry caused by the vicious competition between the various municipalities, the center of the city's slower rate of industrial transfer and so on, but also need to be cracked down on the problem.

## V. Conclusions and Recommendations

### 5.1 Conclusions

- (1) Higher degree of coupling between integration and common wealth development in Zhejiang

Province

The integrated development in Zhejiang Province encompasses six aspects: economy, space, society, culture, institutions, and planning, forming a basic system of “six-in-one”. The development of common prosperity is reflected in the “SEE integration” characteristics of society, environment, and economy. This paper constructs an evaluation index system of “coupling degree-satisfaction”, analyzing the coupled development of integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang Province. Studies show that over the past decade, integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang have been on the rise, with significant impacts from economic, spatial, and social integration, while cultural and institutional development are relatively lagging behind, and the coupled development is at a high level of coordination. In terms of satisfaction, through questionnaire surveys, it is found that respondents have a high level of recognition for Zhejiang, strong perception of spatial connections, and generally high satisfaction, but urban livability and cultural integration are the main constraints. The level of coupled development of integration and common prosperity in Zhejiang is high, but there is still room for improvement.

(2) Nine development features to promote the integration of Zhejiang Province and the synergistic development of common wealth

By studying the internal mechanism of the formation and evolution of integration in Zhejiang Province, it can be seen that the common wealth is the basic standard for judging its development, and also the fundamental goal of promoting the integration development to realize the transformation from quantity to quality. From the perspective of philosophical discernment, the integration of Zhejiang Province and the development of common wealth have a coupling relationship of interdependence, mutual promotion and mutual constraints, showing the interaction mechanism of “synergistic development, mutual cause and effect, and different paths leading to the same destination”. This paper puts forward industrial collaborative innovation based on industrial revitalization in the economic system, ecological green co-protection based on green production and lifestyle in the environmental system, urban-rural coordination and integration based on urban-rural development in the social system, cultural inclusion and identity based on the requirements of the institutional mechanism of public cultural services in the cultural integration, transportation interconnection based on the requirements of the large transportation pattern in the institutional integration, and transportation interconnection based on the requirements of the spatial development in the spatial integration. Transportation connectivity is proposed according to the requirement of efficient resource allocation in the spatial integration, service sharing is proposed according to the requirement of data sharing in the planning integration, science and technology wisdom leadership is proposed according to the requirement of data sharing in the planning integration, and modern and efficient governance is proposed according to the requirement of information sharing in the social integration.

(3) Integration and common wealth coupling development in Zhejiang Province needs to further guide the cooperation of various main bodies

It can be seen, Zhejiang province regional integration and common wealth has similar characteristics, but more emphasis on urban and rural common development produced by the coupling effect, in the role of the central city with strong attraction, will be surrounded by different sizes, scattered cities and villages, through a certain mechanism of coordination integration into one, and then bring great economic and social benefits, drive regional development towards common wealth form. At the same time, the evolution of regional integration in Zhejiang Province can not be separated from the synergistic promotion of multiple subjects, including enterprises, government, non-governmental organizations, citizens, etc., the development goals of different subjects are not the same, and will inevitably produce conflicts, so there is a need to have an integrated planning wisdom system, interconnected infrastructure support system, common and shared balance of public services, as well as synergistic and complementary industrial power system. It is only through joint promotion that regional integration can be optimized in the course of continuous development.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

From the above analysis, this paper believes that the coupled development of integration and common wealth in Zhejiang Province should have nine basic features, namely, industrial synergy and innovation, market openness and unity, ecological green and common protection, urban and rural coordination and integration, cultural inclusiveness and identity, transportation and interconnectivity, service sharing, scientific and technological wisdom, and modern and efficient governance.

(1) Collaborative industrial innovation

Zhejiang Province has enhanced its industrial innovation capacity through the optimized allocation of resources by various innovation entities, including enterprises, government, universities, research institutions, and intermediaries. This involves the effective interaction and combination of knowledge, information, technology, talent, and capital. Additionally, the province's collaborative innovation network is bolstered by an integrated institutional mechanism, which facilitates cooperation among regional innovation entities and the establishment of collaborative platforms. This promotes the free flow of innovation factors, the vitality release, and the efficient

connection from research and development to the transformation of achievements, ensuring the rapid application and practice of new technologies and methods.

(2) Market opening and harmonization

The unification of market openness in Zhejiang Province is mainly reflected in the improvement of market integration and openness, which is an important foundation for achieving coupled development of integration and common prosperity. The enhancement of market integration will change industrial agglomeration, weaken the polarization effect, strengthen the diffusion effect, improve the level of regional specialization, promote the rational gradient transfer and division of labor collaboration of regional industries, and accelerate the process of regional integration. At the same time, the demonstration zone for common prosperity requires a transformation of the mode of economic growth, alleviating the pressure on local governments to achieve economic growth targets, reducing local government intervention and protection in the factor market, enriching regional market production factors, and realizing the positive role of market mechanisms in resource allocation.

(3) Eco-green co-insurance

The ecological and green co-protection of Zhejiang Province is mainly embodied in the ecological and environmental co-governance and co-protection and green low-carbon development, which is the basic guarantee for the integration and common prosperity coupling development. The key contents of ecological environment co-management and co-protection in Zhejiang Province include the construction of regional ecological security pattern, the protection and management of important ecological space across the region, the joint promotion of ecological environment restoration and management projects, the improvement of ecological environment cooperative management system and mechanism, the construction of ecological environment dynamic detection network, and the reciprocal sharing of ecological environment benefits.

(4) Coordinated urban-rural integration

The coordinated integration of urban and rural areas in Zhejiang Province is mainly reflected in the simultaneous promotion of new urbanization and rural revitalization, which is an important breakthrough in the coupled development of integration and common wealth. Although the development of regional integration in Zhejiang Province is mainly based on the city, but the connection between the central city and the peripheral towns will also affect the surrounding rural areas, from the essential point of view, there is consistency in the relationship between regional integration and urban-rural integration in Zhejiang Province, which can not only improve the quality of the overall development of the region in Zhejiang Province, but also effectively resolve the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development of urban and rural areas. Based on this, the small and medium-sized cities in Zhejiang Province will also become an important carrier of population democratization, and exploring the development mode of urbanization close to home with county spatial units as the main body will also further improve the quality of urbanization development in Zhejiang Province.

(5) Cultural inclusion and identity

Zhejiang province's cultural tolerance is reflected in the cultural self-confidence, the key is the revival of local traditional culture, the improvement of cultural heritage protection mechanism, cultural resources to achieve a comprehensive integration, regional cultural brand features distinctive, mature development of cultural industrialization, cultural service facilities can basically meet people's spiritual needs. The development of regional integration in Zhejiang Province is inseparable from people's identification with regional local culture, the formation of closely linked social network relations, a strong social cohesion is the intangible power of the high-quality development of regional integration in Zhejiang Province, but also an important basis for improving the well-being of residents' lives. At the same time, the improved cultural identity of Zhejiang Province can also obtain a wide range of public participation power, providing more possibilities and creativity for the development of Zhejiang Province, thus stimulating the vitality of Zhejiang Province.

(6) Transportation connectivity

The interconnectivity of transportation in Zhejiang Province is reflected in the networking of infrastructure construction and the coordination of management services, which is key to promoting integration and common prosperity. The connection between central cities and surrounding towns relies on transportation facilities, whose carrying capacity and coverage affect the radiation power of central cities, thereby influencing the quality of regional integrated development. Frequent transportation needs make rail transit an important support for integrated development, and the connection between intercity and urban rail transit and the transfer with urban railways are key to regional integration and common prosperity. The construction of transportation facilities should be moderately advanced, combined with the development stage and regional characteristics, to choose highways or rail transit as the focus of development.

(7) Service sharing

The characteristics of service sharing are mainly reflected in the cooperative supply of services and the equalization of service sharing, which is an important support for the coupled development of integration and common prosperity. The scale and quality of infrastructure and public services is the core content of high-quality development in Zhejiang Province, and high-quality service resources become an important factor in attracting the



agglomeration of factors such as population and industry, as well as a key element in guaranteeing social equity and justice. Cooperative supply of services is a prerequisite for common construction and sharing, emphasizing the comprehensive integration of regional service resources, through the improvement of multi-level cooperation and consultation mechanisms among different subjects, promoting service common projects with medical care, education and social security as key areas, and reinforcing the articulation of service management systems in different sectors, fields and regions.

(8) Technology and Intelligence Leadership

The technological wisdom leadership in Zhejiang Province is mainly reflected in the development driven by technology and the synchronized construction of smart cities and digital countryside, which are important drivers for promoting integrated and common prosperity development. Technological progress not only drives globalization but also promotes cross-regional cooperation, affecting the economy and society comprehensively and changing people's living habits and thinking. Technological innovation is the key to coordinated industrial development and an important factor in improving the efficiency of regional integrated development. The construction of smart cities is an important part of new-type urbanization, using technologies such as the Internet of Things, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence to improve urban life. Zhejiang Province is advancing the construction of smart cities and digital countryside in parallel, strengthening the functional connections between different entities, promoting coordinated urban-rural development, and eliminating information silos. The improvement of the level of intelligence has also enhanced the quality of regional integrated development, focusing on smart transportation, intelligent management of infrastructure, and information-based public services, forming a "smart circle" that drives high-quality regional development.

(9) Modern and efficient governance

The modern governance of Zhejiang Province emphasizes collaboration and precision, focusing on the restructuring of the regional governance system. The core of governance is to coordinate the relationships between government, market, and society under the overall planning, respect public will, ensure regional collaboration, form a flattened government service system and a specialized public service system, build a governance environment that combines firmness with flexibility, and avoid external risks. Refined governance is the guarantee of the development quality of Zhejiang Province, ensuring social fairness and justice, and enhancing the sense of gain and happiness of residents.

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