Statistical Analysis of the Adaptability of Street-Stall Economic Policies in the Post-Epidemic Era Based on SPSS 22.0-Taking -Taking Zhejiang Province and Shaanxi Province as Examples

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Abstract: Informal employment models, such as the street-stall economy, play a crucial role in enriching the diversification of employment forms and economic recovery in the post-epidemic period. Taking Zhejiang Province and Shaanxi Province as examples, this paper used SPSS 22.0 to carry out descriptive statistical analysis on the relevent date of 21 urban areas in the two provinces, and compares the compares the economic indicators of the street-stall economic policies. It is found that all cities have issued relevant policies for employment, while large and medium-sized cities in the east focus more on the organic combination of the street-stall economy and urban cultural ecology.

Keywords: Post-Epidemic Era, Informal Employment, Street-Stall Economic Policy.

1 INTRODUCTION

The street-stall economy refers to a marginalized and informal form of economy in which individual workers earn income by providing legal goods or services in public space. There are two types: fixed vendors and mobile vendors. Under the traditional urban management mode, setting up roadside stalls will bring many problems, such as occupying public space and land, polluting the environment, affecting public safety, and difficulty in supervision. Therefore, city managers hold a “one size fits all” attitude towards the street-stall economy.

However, with the outbreak of COVID-19, we have gradually entered the post-epidemic era. In order to alleviate the unemployment problem caused by COVID-19, during the 20th National People’s Congress and the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, Premier Li Keqiang pointed out that it is necessary to reserve living space for the food stall economy and give the people at the bottom of society a little warmth. Later, during his visit to Shandong on June, he once again pointed out that the “street-stall economy” and “small-store economy” are important sources of employment. This has led to an upsurge of “all people setting up stalls”. With the support and advocacy of the government, street-stall economy has also gained temporary legitimacy, and the living conditions of the people at the bottom of society have been alleviated and improved to a certain extent.

However, the contradiction between the characteristics of the street-stall economy and urban management has not been fundamentally resolved. In order to explore how to solve this

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contradiction, through data retrieval and comparative research, this paper finds that the economic policy of the street-stall should be adapted to local conditions, and the economic and informal employment policies of different regions should be differentiated. Through the study of policy differences in different regions, we further find out the influence factors of street-stall economy on regional informal employment.

2 RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Since the reform and opening up, China's urbanization process has accelerated, and new urban immigrants have become the main source of informal employment. Since 1990, the scale of informal employment in cities and towns in China has increased from 30 million to 176 million in 2010, and the proportion of total urban employment has increased from 17.4% to 50.7% [1].

Without the informal sector, the concept of informal employment cannot be defined. In 1973, the International Labor Organization (ILO) first proposed the concept of the "informal sector" in a report entitled "Employment, Income and Equality". Kenya's strategy is to increase productive employment. Informal employment refers to employment in the informal sector. According to the interpretation of China's Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, informal employment refers to "employment behavior that employee has not signed a labor contract but has formed an actual labor relationship". It can be summarized as "economic activities occurring in small-scale production and service units and self-employment in urban areas of developing countries" [8]. The employment of urban vendors is an important component of informal employment. It is estimated that the number of urban vendors accounts for 5.2% of the total employment in the city and 15.9% of the total informal and commercial volume in the city [2]

The existing research on street-stall economy and informal employment mainly focuses on the characteristics of street-stall economy and the existing governance problems. Some scholars are concerned about the survival dilemma of vendors, which extends to the social security of informal employees represented by vendors. Zhou Xiaoyan found in the Survey Report of Beijing Non-public Enterprise Labor Relations that under the employment status of the 349 non-public enterprises surveyed, the employment rate of informal employees accounted for 49.56%, among which, temporary workers account for 95% of regular workers. Most of the informal employees represented by vendors are facing problems such as wages, employment difficulties, and lack of insurance and welfare systems. In the past, there were misunderstandings about the perception and management of the street-stall economy. For example, according to the Marxist point of view, the "street-stall economy" is a backward production situation. They are scattered, small in scale, backward in technology and low in labor productivity, and belong to the small commodity economy [3]. The epidemic has had a profound impact on China's economy. From the macroeconomic, microeconomic and industrial perspectives, Zhiyan and Luo Changyuan found that the epidemic exerted a huge impact on the consumption and service industries, especially on small and medium-sized enterprises. In the post-epidemic era, some scholars have begun to pay attention to specific measures to promote the sustainable development of the stall economy. For example, An Baoyu believed that the construction of a multi-party linkage mechanism and the establishment and improvement of industry norms and access mechanisms can enable the food stall economy to enter a new era and play a role in expanding domestic

demand and consumption. At present, the research on policies in the post-epidemic period is mostly based on specific provinces and regions for empirical analysis. There are few horizontal comparative studies on street-stall economic policies in large, medium and small-sized cities in the post-epidemic era.

At present, a large number of related studies on informal employment have been carried out at home and abroad. The existing research mainly focuses on the influence factors of informal employment choice and the influence of informal employment on different groups. For example, Liu Yan and Li Yueyun (2007) found that elderly women will be more likely to access informal employment. Zhang Shubo and Cao Xinbang (2017) found based on CGSS data that the household registration system makes invisible identity discrimination exist, which has a 13% impact on the choice of formal employment and informal employment. Marc et al. (2009) found in a study of the employment situation in Latin America that people with low levels of education are more inclined to informal employment. Relevant research on employment policy showed that Japan promotes the informal employment of Japanese women by continuously improving the social security and welfare policies related to informal employment and the employment policies of developed countries, and obtains the experience and enlightenment of China's employment in promoting the improvement of employment quality [5]. Goldberg and Pavcnik (2003) studied the trade policies of Brazil and Colombia and found that the more liberalized the trading system is, the more likely people are to engage in informal employment. The research methods are mostly questionnaires and in-depth interviews. In the data analysis method, the basic theory is mainly used.

3 THE CONCEPT AND CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

Informal employment originated from the "informal sector" elaborated by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 1973. At present, the theories on informal employment mainly include dual economic theory, poverty employment theory and neoliberal theory. In 2003, the International Labor Conference further improved the framework of informal employment, but in view of the differences in economic development and social systems, domestic scholars have further defined the concept of informal employment respectively in China. But in short, its core characteristics, that is, "non-agricultural employment in cities and towns, different from traditional fixed employment methods and lack of social security" have been generally recognized by domestic scholars. (Qu Yan, 2018)

3.1 Existing Research Results On Informal Employment

Through the keyword search of "informal employment" and "informal sector", sorted by the number of citations, we find that the existing research on informal employment focuses on the causes of informal employment, the impact of informal employment and related policy measures. As policies and governance measures have been summarized above, they will not be repeated here. See the table below for details.

Table 1 The current focus of research on informal employment

Reasons for informal employment	Labor supply	Demographic characteristics	Age	Jin Yihong believed that the female labor force has a tendency of younger age in the field of formal employment.
			Household Registration	Zhang Guoying held it that the dual economic structure and household registration system are important factors that make it difficult for the rural population to enter the formal employment sector.
			Population	Li Qiang and Tang Zhuang estimated that there are more than 0.5 billion people in informal employment, including agricultural production, and the pressure of surplus labor needs to rely on informal employment.
		Human capital characteristics	Technical level	Wan Xiang Dong deemed that the low level of education and labor of workers will be hindered to enter the formal employment sector, thus turning to the labor-intensive formal employment sector.
	Economic environment	Macroeconomic environment	Economic system structure	Hu Angang and Yang Yunxin considered that the structural adjustment of economy leads to the that of employment, and the denationalization of ownership leads to the deregulation of urban employment.
		Income difference	Engel coefficient difference	Through field research, Zhang Huachu found that most of the consumption of laid-off workers in urban informal employment is used for living consumption, and the Engel is 12.6% higher than that of on-the-job employees.
	Administrative reasons	Favorable policies	Government investment promotion	Through meso-level research on informal employment, Huang Zongzhi found that local government intervention, such as investment promotion, has a positive effect on the generation of informal employment groups.
The impact of informal employment	Positive impact	Economic growth	Driving regional economic development	Yang Manzhen summarized the role of the street-stall economy on the urban economy, and found that the street-stall economy can drive consumption and production by accelerating the flow of small commodities, and promote the development of the national economy.
		Poverty alleviation	Poverty alleviation in rural areas	Through the analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the development of formal employment, Zhang Huachu found that the remittance of migrant workers to rural areas has greatly improved the income level of rural families.

		Urban people's livelihood	Convenience and benefit for the people	Through the form of face-to-face interviews, Li Qiang and Tang Zhuang found that citizens or migrants have a high recognition of the contribution of informal employment to the convenience of migrant workers in cities.
	Negative impact	Social dimension	Urban governance	Wang Luozhong and others found that the cumbersome and unreasonable formulation of public policies has a certain impact on the legality of most urban vendors, such as low enthusiasm for registration and evasion of legal control.
			Income gap	Zhang Guoying integrated the theory of informal employment and stratified the informal employement, and found that there was a significant income gap and gender income inequality.
		Productivity	Production efficiency	Zhang Huachu analyzed the development status of informal employment and found that the informal sector caused serious waste of resources and certain security risks due to low capital and low technical level.

Informal employment is a part of urban employment and has important positive value and significance. In terms of social effects, it is conducive to absorbing surplus labor and avoiding urban riots caused by unemployment; in terms of economic effects, it is specifically manifested in the pulling effect on GDP. For instance, through interpolation and estimation of tourism multipliers, Guo Wei et al. verified the functional role of the tourism informal sector in stimulating GDP and employment (Guo Wei et al., 2014). The negative impacts can be guided and controlled through policies. If the informal employment is deemed as "illegal employment" from a conventional view, and the means of combat or suppression were taken accordingly (Li Qiang and Tang Zhuang, 2002), this might result in the low-efficient governance and the aggravation of the street poverty. Due to the diversity of informal sector development (Chen, 2006) caused by different levels of economic development, demographic structure and human capital factors in different regions, the regional governance policies will be adopted. At the same time, on account of the important differences in the nature and causes of the informal sector (Grxhani, 2004), the effect of policy governance is closely related to the scale and structure of the city (Huang, Xue, 2011).

3.2 Informal Employment and the Street-Stall Economy

The street-stall economy is one of the informal economic forms that emerged in the post-epidemic period (Liu, 2021). It has the characteristics of low entry barriers, less control, and small scale of the informal economy, and it is different from other informal economic forms. It can be defined as an economic form that obtains a source of income through setting up roadside booths (Yang, 2015). From a policy point of view, the two sessions of the National People's Congress in 2020 will "stabilize employment and protect people's livelihood", so that the street-stall economy has a certain legitimacy. In terms of its connotation, the traditional street-stall

economy is a marginal urban form. After the rapid promotion of e-commerce model in recent years, the street-stall economy has also achieved transformation and upgrading.

The street-stall economy is conducive to promoting the recovery and development of the national economy in the post-epidemic period, improving the employment situation, alleviating poverty and reducing costs (Zhang, 2002). Owing to the three characteristics of low threshold for entrepreneurship, low risk of failure and low commodity price, the street-stall has unique advantages. In the future, the street-stall economy can be used as a transitional form of shop economy [9].

3.3 Street-Stall Economy and Corresponding Policies

As a form of informal economy, street-stall economy is of great positive significance to economic development and social stability. However, due to its difficulties in governance and low economic efficiency, traditional governance thinking is easy to "illegalize" it. After the epidemic, the focus of social governance tended to "stabilize employment and protect people's livelihood", and the social benefits contained in the street-stall economy were gradually tapped. The corresponding economic policy of street-stall tends to act as a "social stabilizer", reflecting the integration of social and economic benefits (Sun, 2009).

The stall economy is one of the informal economy forms. Active street-stall economic policies are easy to play a positive role in the informal economy, which is beneficial to reducing the employment threshold, alleviating the pressure on the lives of the people at the bottom of society, maintaining social stability, and stimulating economic growth through the internal cycle of consumption, etc. By virtue of the diversity of the informal economy (Chen,2006) and geographical differences (Grxhani,2004), there are differences in the economic policies of large, medium and small cities in the post-epidemic period, as shown in the following table:

Table 2 The contribution of influencing factors of policy differences in large, medium and small cities

Variables	Items	Variable interpretation
Eastern	east	"Zhejiang Province" = 1, "Shaanxi Province" = 0.
City size	size	Large, medium and small-sized cities are divided by the number of permanent residents. "Large cities" = 3, "medium-sized cities" = 2, "small cities" = 1.
Policies to promote informal employment	p_informality	"Cities that issue policies to promote informal employment" = 1, "Cities that do not issue policies to promote informal employment" = 0.
Policies to encourage the development of street-stall economy	p_vendor	"Cities that issue policies to encourage the development of street-stall economy" = 1, "Cities that do not issue policies to encourage the development of street-stall economy" = 0.

Income gap		Cheng Yonghong, through the Gini coefficient of urban-rural decomposition found that the gap between urban and rural areas is rising, resulting in rural residents willing to move to cities and towns, thus affecting the number of urban floating population and the size of the informal economy.
Gross regional product	GDP	Here, GDP is used to represent the level of economic development. Jing Sijiang et al. believed that the level of economic development determines the overall level of informal employment and the structure of informal employment. The street-stall economy is a form of informal economy, which is affected by the economic level, thus affecting the formulation of corresponding policies.
GDP Index (%)	GDPindex	The GDP growth rate is reflected in the GDP index. Hu Angang and Zhao Li found in their research that the economic growth rate of informal employment in China's cities and towns exceeds the national economic growth rate, and its contribution to GDP exceeds 44%. The uncounted part reflects that China's GDP statistics are lower than the actual value.
Number of registered population (10,000)	household	Through the statistical description of CHNS data, Qu Xiaobo found that the proportion of rural household registration among informal employees is much higher than that of formal employees. Guo Wei et al. believed that the limitation of the household registration system will lead to the inability to sign formal labor contracts, which will hinder the regularization of employment. The scale of informal employment in addition to street-stall economy and the formulation of corresponding local stall economic policies will be affected.
Number of permanent population (10,000)	resident	Jing Sijiang et al. believed that the population affects the scale of informal employment and the government's emphasis on informal

		employment. The formulation of relevant policies directly affects the development of informal employment.
Proportion of urban population (2019) (%)	urbanlization	The proportion of urban population is used to reflect the urbanization rate, including the agricultural population and the floating population in the urban area. Hu Angang and Zhao Li held that the economic value created by the transfer of rural labor affects the extent to which real GDP is underestimated.
Fiscal expenditure (2020) (0.1 billion yuan)	expense	Here, fiscal expenditure is used to reflect the government's management functions. Jing Sijiang believed that fiscal expenditure reflects the degree of government support for public services, affects the environment and quality of informal employment, and realizes the transition of the informal sector to decent employment.
Education level		Education level is used to represent human capital. Wu Yuanwu and Cai Fang thought that the education level determines the competitiveness of workers and has a negative contribution to entering informal jobs. This in turn affects the scale of urban non-employment, including the street-stall economy, and thus influences the formulation of the street-stall economy policy.

Note: This data is selected for the data in 2019, except for fiscal expenditure. That is, because the data in 2019 are the latest data available for most indicators. For the sake of unification, the data under the year with the widest coverage are selected to facilitate horizontal comparative research.

4 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this paper, SPSS 22.0 is used to carry out descriptive statistical analysis on the relevant data of 21 urban areas in Zhejiang and Shaanxi Provinces, and the results are shown in Table 2. Tables 3 and 4 show the descriptive statistics of 11 cities in Zhejiang Province and 10 cities in Shaanxi Province.

As can be seen from Tables 2 to 4, for Zhejiang and Shaanxi Provinces, most regions have promulgated policies to promote informal employment in the post-epidemic era (average value of p_informality= 0.81), and some regional governments have promulgated policies to encourage the development of the vendor economy (average value of p_vendor = 0.57).

According to the statistics released by the two provinces in 2019, there is a big difference in the number of on-the-job employees and the proportion of urban population between the eastern and western regions. Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province has the largest number of on-the-job employees, with 4.2546 million, and the proportion of urban population is the largest, which is 78.5%. Yan'an City, Shaanxi Province has the least number of on-the-job employees, with 34,800, and the proportion of urban population in Weinan City, Shaanxi Province is the least of 48.5%. In addition, there are great differences in GDP and fiscal expenditure between regions.

Table 3 Overall descriptive statistical analysis (N = 21)

	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard deviation
east	0	1	0.52	0.51
size	1	3	1.48	0.68
p_informality	0	1	0.81	0.40
p_vendor	0	1	0.57	0.51
tincome	25503.00	66068.00	46863.90	14390.70
tincrease	7.80	9.10	8.34	0.31
rincome	10025.00	37413.00	22505.29	11065.18
rincrease	8.70	10.20	9.59	0.47
GDP	354.72	15418.80	4175.65	3930.91
GDPindex	1.90	109.20	58.87	52.01
njob	3.48	425.46	109.58	115.83
salary	56628.00	101069.00	73405.43	11174.96
household	79.26	1295.29	449.70	279.07
resident	69.83	1036.00	452.50	289.62
non-household	-274.94	251.24	2.81	113.27
urbanization	48.50	78.50	62.10	9.03
expense	47.05	2069.70	537.98	526.45

Table 4 Descriptive statistical analysis of Zhejiang Province (N = 11)

	Average	95% Confidence interval for the average		5% Average of the integer	Median	Variation	Standard variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Inner Interquartile range	Skewness	Kurtosis
		Lower limit	Upper limit										
tincome	59212.909	54796.156	63629.663	59541.843	60957.000	43222960.891	6574.417	46437.000	66068.000	19631.000	4907.000	-1.415	1.054
Standard error	1982.261											0.661	1.279
tincrease	8.373	8.099	8.647	8.364	8.300	0.166	0.408	7.800	9.100	1.300	0.700	0.262	-0.782
Standard error	0.123											0.661	1.279
rincome	32118.818	28477.933	35759.703	32390.687	34803.000	29371230.764	5419.523	21931.000	37413.000	15482.000	8121.000	-0.827	-0.608
Standard error	1634.048											0.661	1.279
rincrease	9.327	9.012	9.643	9.319	9.200	0.220	0.469	8.700	10.100	1.400	0.900	0.330	-1.177
Standard error	0.141											0.661	1.279
GDP	5672.564	2692.637	8652.490	5370.048	5134.050	19675201.201	4435.674	1371.600	15418.800	14047.200	5032.600	1.313	1.322

	Avera ge	95% Confidence interval for the average		5% Average of the integer	Me dian	Variat ion	Standard variation	Minimu m	Maxi mum	Range	Inner Interquar tile range	Skew ness	Kurto sis
		Lower limit	Upper limit										
Standard error	1337. 406											0.661	1.279
GDPind ex	107.2 45	106.504	107.987	107.256	107 .00 0	1.219	1.104	105.100	109.2 00	4.100	1.500	-0.078	0.587
Standard error	0.333											0.661	1.279
njob	168.6 69	82.896	254.442	162.109	151 .82 0	16300 .789	127.675	29.960	425.4 60	395.500	199.300	0.881	0.139
Standard error	38.49 5											0.661	1.279
salary	78797 .182	72576.89 0	85017.47 4	78276.70 2	776 37. 000	85729 395.9 64	9259.017	65894.00 0	10106 9.000	35175.00 0	10340.00 0	1.314	2.855
Standard error	2791. 699											0.661	1.279
househo ld	461.1 35	301.063	621.206	460.686	447 .64 0	56772 .549	238.270	96.600	833.7 50	737.150	354.700	0.277	-0.866
Standard error	71.84 1											0.661	1.279
resident	531.8 18	325.517	738.120	526.820	505 .70 0	94300 .322	307.084	117.600	1036. 000	918.400	632.400	0.350	-1.050
Standard error	92.58 9											0.661	1.279
non- househo ld	70.68 4	5.824	135.544	67.326	58. 060	9321. 018	96.545	-49.440	251.2 40	300.680	119.380	0.804	-0.011
Standard error	29.11 0											0.661	1.279
urbaniza tion	67.90 0	64.417	71.383	67.750	68. 400	26.88 6	5.185	60.000	78.50 0	18.500	6.800	0.588	0.562
Standard error	1.563											0.661	1.279
expense	852.6 28	478.644	1226.612	815.010	673 .51 0	30989 4.736	556.682	312.690	2069. 700	1757.010	542.770	1.552	1.489
Standard error	167.8 46											0.661	1.279

Table 5 Descriptive statistical analysis of Shaanxi Province (N = 10)

	Aver age	95% Confidence interval of the average		5% Average of the integer	Median	Varia tion	Standard deviation	Mini mum	Maxi mum	Range	Inner Interquar tile range	Skewnes s	Kurto sis
		Lower limit	Upper limit										
tincom e	3328 0.00 0	30019. 987	36540.01 3	33235.94 4	33789.0 00	2076 7920. 667	4557.183	25503 .000	41850 .000	16347 .000	4080.750	-0.083	1.061
Standar d error	1441 .108											0.687	1.334
tincreas e	8.30 0	8.183	8.417	8.294	8.300	0.027	0.163	8.100	8.600	0.500	0.250	0.574	-0.288
Standar d error	0.05 2											0.687	1.334
rincom e	1193 0.40 0	10860. 064	13000.73 6	11888.61 1	11897.0 00	2238 692.7 11	1496.226	10025 .000	14588 .000	4563. 000	2713.500	0.316	-0.787
Standar d error	473. 148											0.687	1.334
rincreas e	9.88 0	9.699	10.061	9.889	9.950	0.064	0.253	9.400	10.20 0	0.800	0.425	-0.698	-0.295
Standar d error	0.08 0											0.687	1.334
GDP	2529 .055	673.90 4	4384.206	2272.511	1746.18 0	6725 320.8 93	2593.322	354.7 20	9321. 190	8966. 470	1606.080	2.372	6.134

	Aver age	95% Confidence interval of the average		5% Average of the integer	Median	Varia tion	Standard deviation	Mini mum	Maxi mum	Range	Inner Interquar tile range	Skewnes s	Kurto sis
		Lower limit	Upper limit										
Standar d error	820. 081											0.687	1.334
GDPin dex	5.65 0	4.290	7.010	5.733	6.400	3.614	1.901	1.900	7.900	6.000	3.000	-0.932	0.005
Standar d error	0.60 1											0.687	1.334
njob	44.5 77	7.134	82.020	38.922	34.578	2739. 663	52.342	3.480	187.4 60	183.9 80	26.850	2.692	7.919
Standar d error	16.5 52											0.687	1.334
salary	6747 4.50 0	60052. 696	74896.30 4	66682.11 1	63595.5 00	1076 3993 5.611	10374.96 7	56628 .000	92584 .000	35956 .000	10214.50 0	1.826	3.606
Standar d error	3280 .853											0.687	1.334
househ old	437. 117	200.24 1	673.993	409.322	378.800	1096 46.51 9	331.129	79.26 0	1295. 290	1216. 030	282.428	2.181	5.868
Standar d error	104. 712											0.687	1.334
resident	365. 257	182.20 4	548.310	345.276	326.670	6548 0.015	255.891	69.83 0	1020. 350	950.5 20	191.978	2.056	5.491
Standar d error	80.9 20											0.687	1.334
non- househ old	- 71.8 60	- 128.78 0	-14.940	-64.270	-50.225	6331. 091	79.568	- 274.9 40	-5.400	269.5 40	68.003	-2.164	5.203
Standar d error	25.1 62											0.687	1.334
urbaniz ation	55.7 15	49.949	61.481	55.066	52.655	64.96 2	8.060	48.50 0	74.61 0	26.11 0	10.820	1.562	2.695
Standar d error	2.54 9											0.687	1.334
expens e	191. 866	97.352	286.380	180.658	163.040	1745 6.167	132.122	47.05 0	538.4 30	491.3 80	67.890	2.284	6.356
Standar d error	41.7 81											0.687	1.334

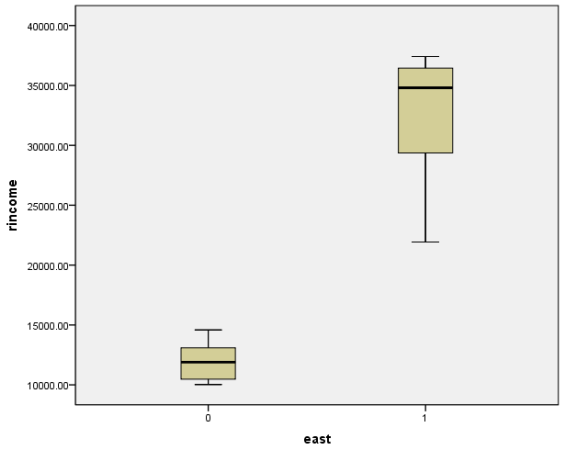

Fig. 1 Stem-and-leaf display of per capita disposable income of rural residents in the east and west

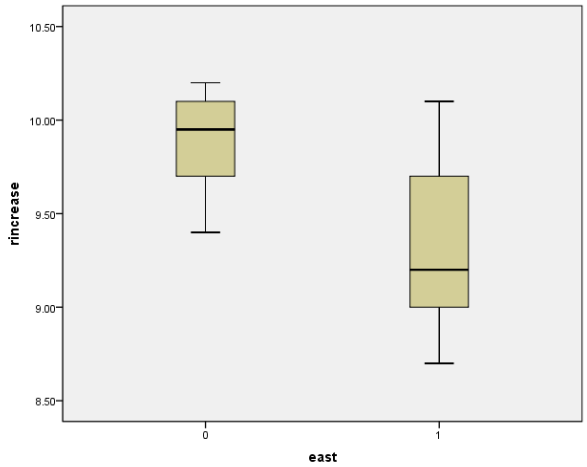

Fig. 2 Stem-and-leaf display of the growth in per capita disposable income of rural residents in the east and west

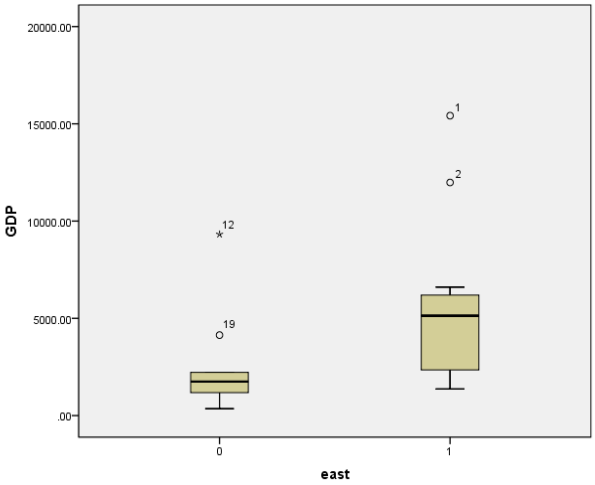

Fig. 3 Stem-and-leaf display of regional GDP of urban areas in the east and west

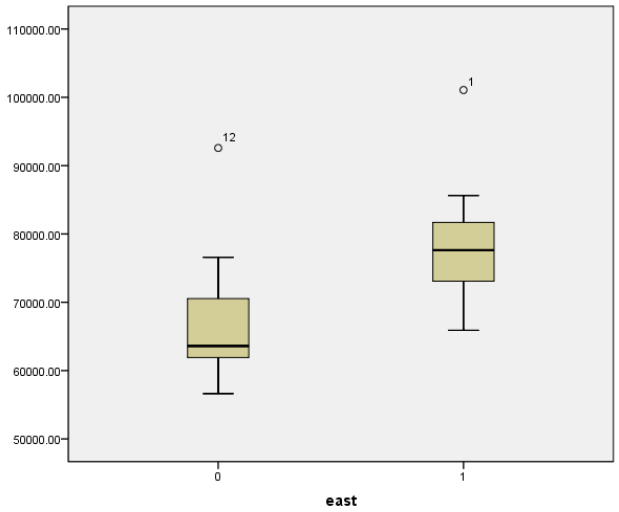

Fig. 4 Stem-and-leaf display of average wages of on-the-job employees in the east and west

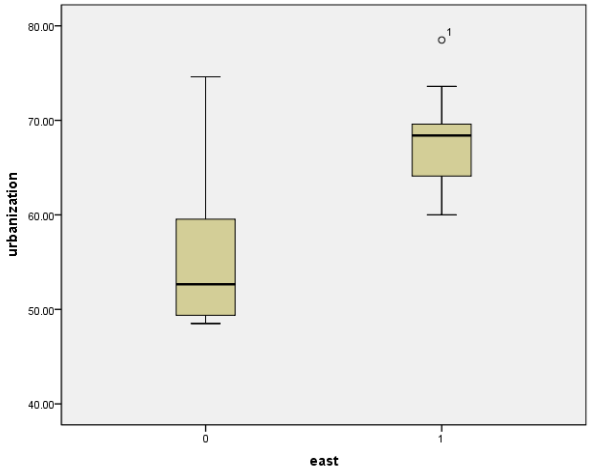

Fig. 5 Stem-and-leaf display of urbanization rate in the east and west

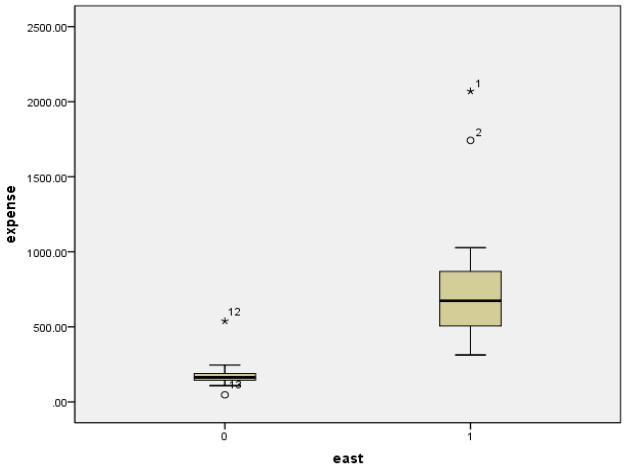

Fig. 6 Stem-and-leaf display of fiscal expenditure in the east and west

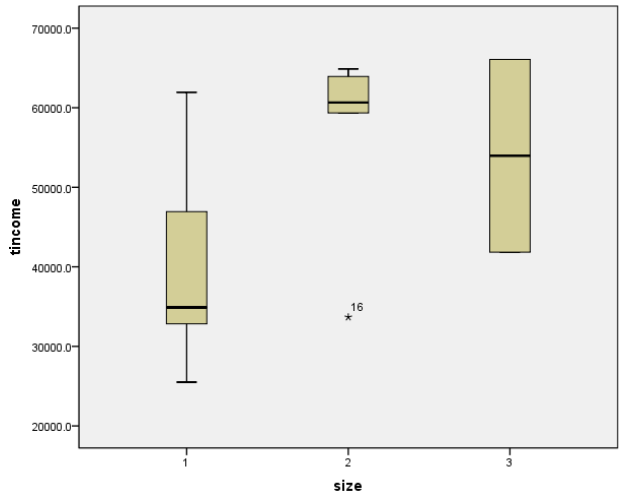

Fig. 7 Stem-and-leaf display of per capita disposable income of urban residents of different urban sizes

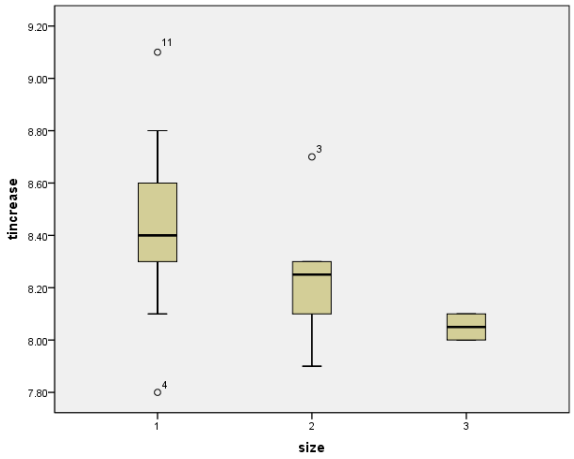

Figure 8 Stem-and-leaf display of growth in per capita disposable income of urban residents of different urban sizes

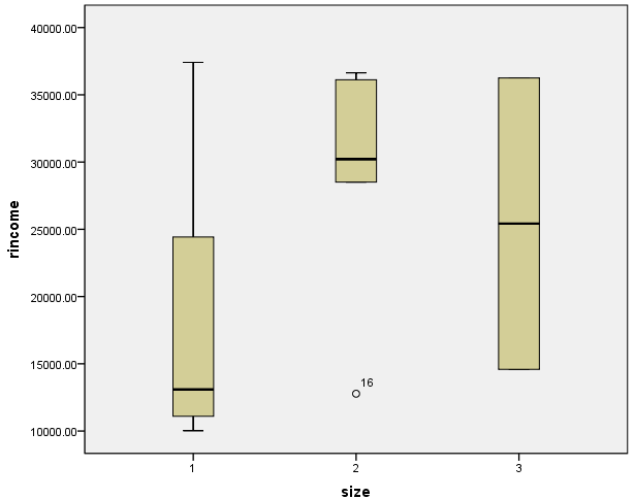

Fig. 9 Stem-and-leaf display of per capita disposable income of rural residents of different urban sizes

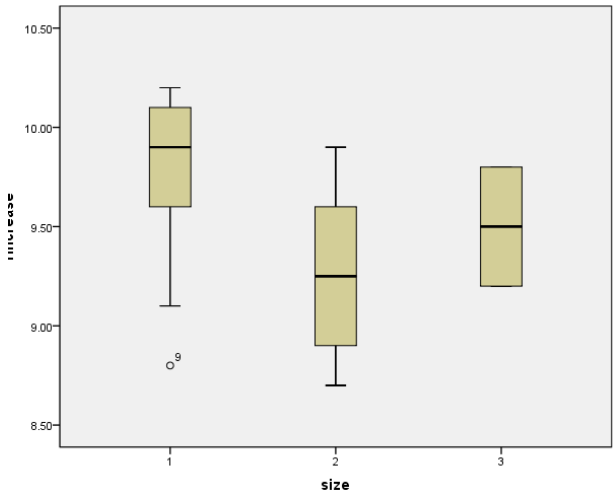

Fig. 10 Stem-and-leaf display of growth in per capita disposable income of rural residents of different urban sizes

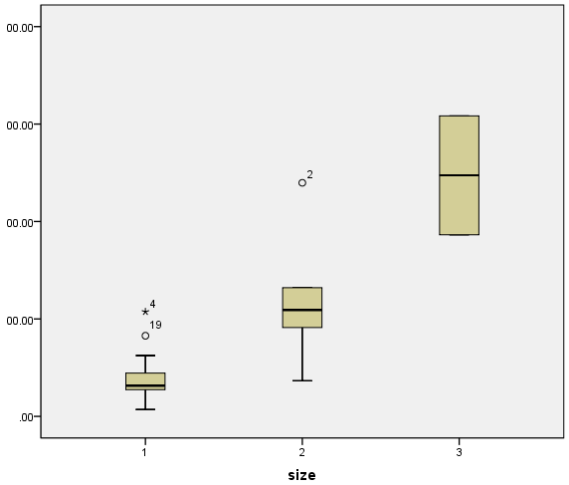

Fig. 11 Stem-and-leaf display of regional GDP of different urban sizes

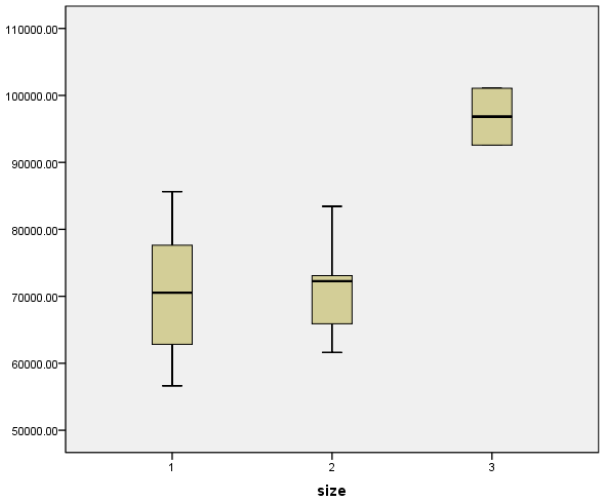

Fig. 12 Stem-and-leaf display of average wages of on-the-job employees of different urban sizes

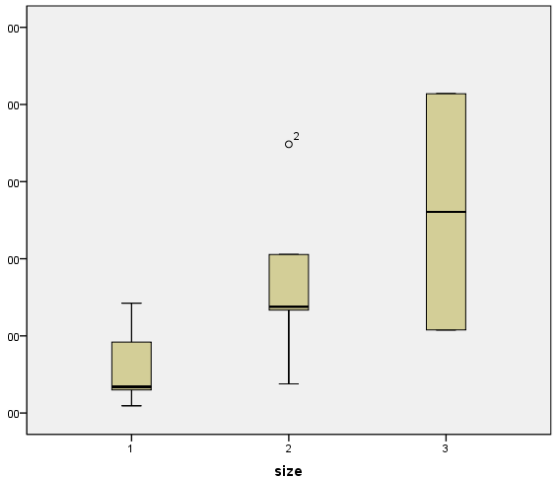

Fig. 13 Stem-and-leaf display of average wage of on-the-job employees of different urban sizes

Figures 1 to 13 are the stem-and-leaf displays of some relevant indicators of different urban sizes in the east and west. It can be seen from those figures that the economic and political environment of different urban sizes in the east and west is quite different. In view of the differences between the east and the west, it can be found that the per capita disposable income of rural residents in Zhejiang Province is significantly higher than that in Shaanxi Province, but the growth in per capita disposable income of rural residents in Shaanxi Province is significantly higher than that in Zhejiang Province. As can be seen from Figures 3 and 4, the GDP and average wage in the east are higher than those in the west, and the wage in the west is mainly concentrated in the low level within the province, while the wage quartile distribution in the east is relatively even. The urbanization rate in the east is higher than that in the west, but the urbanization rate in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province is significantly higher than that in other cities

(Figure 5). Figure 6 shows that the fiscal expenditure in the west is generally less, and the fiscal expenditure in the east is higher than that in the west.

For different urban sizes, it can be found that the income level of small cities is relatively lower than that of large and medium-sized cities, but the growth rate is relatively high, while the per capita disposable income gap in large cities is large, which is due to the difference between the east and the west (Hangzhou and Xi'an respectively). Figure 13 shows that there is a positive correlation between urban sizes and fiscal expenditure, and that fiscal expenditure in small and medium-sized cities is relatively low.

In order to implement the spirit of the Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Zhejiang Province on Further Doing a Good Job in Stabilizing Employment (issued by Zhejiang Office (2020) No. 19) and other documents, many cities in Zhejiang Province have promulgated a series of policies for employment.

Taking Hangzhou as an example, as a big city in the east, relevant government units have issued the Notice on Further Improving the Work of Stabilizing and Ensuring Employment and the Notice on Printing and Distributing the Measures for the Management of Employment Subsidy Funds in Hangzhou, with a view to supporting entrepreneurship to drive employment, supporting multi-channel employment of college graduates, strengthening accurate employment assistance services, optimizing public employment services, and standardizing policy implementation.

Hangzhou has a high level of GDP and residents' income, and the government has sufficient financial sources to provide reliable economic guarantee for the implementation of the above two related policies through financial expenditure. Operating rules have been formulated around the requirements of a number of policy documents issued by the state and provinces this year, such as epidemic response, skill upgrading, employment of migrant workers and college graduates. Some specific issues in the process of policy implementation are regulated, and the threshold of policy enjoyment is lowered. As a relatively mature big city, Hangzhou has not issued specific policies to encourage the street-stall economy, but through the above-mentioned series of measures to reduce the cost of regularized employment and promote employment.

Ningbo is a medium-sized city in the east. In addition to issuing the implementation rules for further stabilizing employment, the General Office of the Ningbo Municipal People's Government issued a Notice on the Implementation Plan for Accelerating the Development of the Nighttime Economy in Ningbo (issued by Yongzheng Office (2020) No. 29), which organically combines the development of street-stall economy with the development of urban culture, improves the supply capacity of high-quality products and services for the nighttime economy, and enriches the nighttime economic consumption pattern. Safeguard measures are strengthened to provide support for the main objectives and tasks, while optimizing the spatial layout, developing the consumption field, and implementing characteristic key projects.

Small cities such as Quzhou City, Zhoushan City and Lishui City have also issued relevant notices and taken landing measures in the post-epidemic period to regulate the setting of temporary stalls.

In addition, the General Office of the Xi'an Municipal People's Government issued a notice on the implementation plan for promoting the revitalization of rural industries in Xi'an. The Xi'an Urban and Comprehensive Law Enforcement Bureau publicized the establishment of temporary

sales points for summer melons and fruits. The Xi'an Urban Management Committee issued a notice on strengthening the establishment and management of temporary roadside stalls (night markets) to promote the development of street-stall economy in the post-epidemic era, and to relax informal employment while conducting reasonable regulations, accordingly, the urban management department is responsible for the management of ensuring the city appearance and environmental order.

5 CONCLUSION

In the post-epidemic period, cities need to take a series of measures to restore economic development and revitalize the market. Taking Zhejiang Province and Shaanxi Province as examples, starting from different urban sizes in the east and west, this paper is centered on the informal employment policies and street-stall economic policies in the post-epidemic era. Research shows that there are similarities and differences in informal employment and street-stall economy of different urban sizes in the east and west. Due to the large discrepancies in the political, economic and cultural levels between the east and the west, there are differences in policy strength and policy implementation guarantees. Among them, Large and medium-sized cities have a high economic level and large fiscal expenditures, which can effectively realize the implementation of policies, promote the diversity of development policies of street-stall economy, and combine the street-stall economy and urban characteristics. While small cities focus more on optimizing management measures.

In addition, this paper also finds that informal employment such as the street-stall economy depends on government policy support. With the relevant documents of the provincial government as the guiding ideology, the characteristic policies and related measures are designated for the municipal cities, which will affect the economic development of the city and even the development of culture and ecological environment. Relevant departments and institutions are organically linked to optimize management and develop beautiful urban and rural areas in China.

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