

Study on the Impact of Green Credit on Employment Structure in China

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Abstract

The panel data of 30 provinces except Tibet from 2011 to 2020 were empirically tested by using a fixed-effect model, the GMM estimation method was used to empirically explore the research hypotheses mentioned above, and the robustness of the obtained empirical results was tested by threshold effect regression and group regression. The conclusions of this paper are as follows: on the whole, green credit can significantly promote the optimization of China's employment structure, and from the perspective of different dimensions, it has different degrees of promotion effect on the optimization of employment structure, among which the promotion effect of coverage breadth and depth of use is more significant, the promotion effect of green credit on the optimization of employment structure in the central and western regions is more obvious than that in the east, and the development of green credit can promote the upgrading of employment structure in the tertiary industry from the perspective of different industries. In addition to the above-mentioned direct effects, green credit can also optimize the employment structure through industrial structure upgrading. The research results have certain guiding significance for better playing the role of green credit on the improvement of employment structure.

Keywords

Green Credit, Employment Structure, Environmental Regulation, Industrial Structure