Analysis of the Impact of Environmental Pollution Level and Economic Development Level on Employment

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Abstract. In terms of the relationship between environmental pollution and economic development, the two factors are interrelated and restricted by each other, also the two factors have different effects on employment. Now the effects of the two on employment have gradually become the focus of the discussion in the academic circle. Based on this background, this thesis, in order to explore the effects of environmental pollution and economic development level on employment, first discussed the level of environmental pollution and the level of economic development according to the analysis of the influencing factors of employment, and finally constructed the model of the impact of environmental pollution level and the level of economic development on employment in order to provide some reference values for future researchers.

1. A Review of the Research

1.1. Background
From the beginning of the industrial revolution, human beings have created a great deal of wealth with their wisdom and sweat, which greatly promoted the progress of the society. After the Second World War, some countries paid more attention to the development of industry. In decades of years, they promoted themselves to industrialization and urbanization. The structure of the industry is gradually changing from the primary industry to the secondary industry, which is based on the manufacturing industry. Compared with the primary industry, the secondary industry is more dependent on the raw materials and fuel, which would bring economic growth to a country and provide a large amount of employment, but it also seriously destroys the cultivated land environment, the freshwater environment, the forest environment and the mineral environment, what aggravates the national energy crisis. Based on this background, it is necessary to study the impact of environmental pollution level and economic growth level on employment.

1.2. Literature review
In 1966, Kenneth E. Boulding, an English-born American economist, began to study the impact of environmental pollution on economic growth [1]. Later, Mishan, a famous researcher, put forward in 1976 that if environmental problems fell, the economic developments were in danger. Inevitably, there were connections and conflicts [2]. After that, Georgescu Roegen put forward in 1971 that economic growth and the environment was totally contradictory [3]. Another scholar Meadows put forward in 1971 that the economic growth would inevitably bring about an aggravation of environmental damage...
The above scholars' views, as shown in Figure 1, they have a relationship of restricting each other between economic growth and environmental stock.

![Fig. 1 The relation between economic growth growth and the stock of environmental resources](image)

Since Panayiotou put forward the famous hypothesis in 1993 that the level of environmental pollution and the per capita income of workers were inverted "U". Chinese scholars have tested the hypothesis, and studied whether there was the above "U" relationship in China or not [5]. Huang Guoqiang and other scholars, based on different perspectives and different data, The relationship between the level of environmental pollution and the per capita income in China was studied in different intervals. Finally, it is found that there is an inverted "U" relationship (environmental Kuznets curve) in China [6].

2. Related concepts and connotations

2.1. Connotations and measurement index of environmental pollution level

(1) Environment is the external condition of human existence.

It refers to all natural elements, which is related to human beings also. It is the basic conditions for human survival and development, including three layers of meaning. For the first one is the basic environment needed for all living beings, and the second one is the biological environment formed by life itself, as well as the third one is about human beings and social and ecological environment.

The environment has three characteristics.

Firstly, it has integrity. In different space and time, water, atmosphere, biology, and so on, there is a relatively definite arrangement and relationship. Each element is connected together through a specific material, energy and information flow network, independent and mutual influence. Secondly, it is regional. Environmental factors in different regions and different time and space would show unique characteristics. Thirdly, it is also variability. Under the effects of natural actions and special behaviors belonging to mankind, the structures and compositions of the internal and external components of the environment will change with the different modes of actions and the degree of actions.

It also depends on the level of environmental pollution.

The definition of environmental pollution by the Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Commission is that the composition of the environment and the state of the environment has changed under the effect of human factors. The detailed explanation can be understood as the harmful substances (gases, liquids, solids, etc.) produced under the influence of human effects to the natural atmosphere, water, soil and animals and plants pollution and so on. Generally speaking, measuring the
level of environmental pollution refers to the amount of discharged from waste liquids, solids and gases.

2.2. The influence of the ways of economic growth on the environment
The current authoritative economic growth theory divides economic growth into two factors. The first one is that, the increase in the input of productive factors such as labor capital, and the realization of technological innovation, leads to the rapid increase of the economy, that is, the increase of GDP, which also means a small amount of production data and a large amount of economic growth. Secondly, if the growth of the economy is entirely in the form of increasing production factors, that is, increasing the input of basic tillage land and the application of other factors of production without increasing the level of production and application skills, this is a kind of extensive mode of economic growth that many scholars oppose, which is often consumed by consumption. At the expense of a large amount of energy and damaging the natural environment, this is a very unworthy and irresponsible way of economic growth. It is not a sustainable development strategy advocated by the state. Therefore, it is not worth our implementation. Instead, we should strengthen environmental regulation, and reduce even the occurrence of similar circumstances. We should find other ways to reduce the environmental damage while enhancing the scale and level of economic growth.

3. The impact of environmental pollution and economic development level on Employment
First of all, there is a significant relationship between the level of environmental pollution and the scale of employment in China. As a whole, it can be considered to be "inverted" "U". As the amount of pollutant is increasing in China, the scale of employment would reduce first and then rebound, and the level of environmental pollution would have a great difference on the scale of employment in different industries and different regions. The level of environmental pollution has a great impact on the employment structure, but at present a bad phenomenon in China is that when the environmental pollution is aggravated, the number of people engaged in the service industry is greatly reduced by various factors, and the number of employment in the secondary industry which actually affects the environment to have greatly improved.

Secondly, there is a positive correlation between the level of economic development and the scale of employment. In particular, with the development of the society, the service industry is more and more concerned, the economic development to a certain stage, the most obvious impact on the service industry, and then turns to the secondary industry, finally the primary industry, the effects are reasonable if arranged like this, what conform to the objectives of triple-win development as economic growth, environmental pollution reduction and employment scale increase.

4. Policy suggestions

4.1. Macro-policy Recommendations
First of all, we should promote technological and theoretical innovations and achieve economic development by achieving the lowest degree of environmental destruction. Secondly, environmental regulation is combined with employment. Based on the serious environmental problems in China, we put forward a reasonable environmental method to ensure the environmental regulation, and the environmental regulation of existing is more rigid than before. After the implementation of the environmental regulation, many enterprises are afraid of related systems, and lost the entrepreneurial motivation and enthusiasm. In addition, the scale of employment is declining year by year. Therefore, we should not only grasp the strength of the regulation reasonably, but also improve the technological innovation of enterprises, and realize the compatibility of environmental quality, technological innovation, the scale of employment and the economic development. Thirdly, it is not enough to rely solely on the role of the government. It will be of great use to gradually establish the environmental protection financing mechanism, that is, with the support of the financing mechanism, it will promote the technological innovation of enterprises and promote more employment opportunities. Fourthly, the
reform of the financial system is also a very recommended method. As far as the current conditions of our country are concerned, it gradually eliminates the difference in the popularization of financial resources by optimizing the allocation of financial resources in various classes. Constantly changing the financing conditions of private enterprises, and further reducing the pressure and cost of financing is also an important task.

4.2. Theoretical and policy recommendations
Firstly, we should improve the environmental protection to the national strategic level and implement the common development of environmental regulation and employment. It can not only improve the living environment of our residents and improve the living conditions of the people, but also encourage green technology innovation. The development of color technology provides a large number of entrepreneurial opportunities to stimulate their development of green technology and improve the employment rate while doing environmental protections. Secondly, environmental regulation is implemented in different places and at different time nodes. In views of the "inverted U" problem of environment and employment, the first thing to do is to slow down the intensity of environmental regulation to the primary industry, encouraging people to engage in the primary industry, such as agriculture, forestry, grassland farming and fishing, in order to avoid the turning point of "inverted U". Secondly, the secondary industry and the service industry should speed up the intensity of environmental regulation and cross the "U" inflection point in time on the way of the relationship, so as to minimize the time of environmental havoc and less employment opportunities. Thirdly, we should actively walk the road of new industrialization, what actively accelerates the development of the service industry, such as tourism, leisure and tourism, on the one hand, it can provide a large number of employment opportunities, on the other hand it also reduce a large number of environmental pollution, and achieve the environmental improvement.

Conclusion
In general, the demand for the rigidity of economic growth is undeniable, that is, the development of the secondary industry is inevitable, and the environmental pollution is also well-reasoned. As for the current situation of China, it is necessary to take a new road of urbanization, and formulate environmental regulations, also reduce the proportion of the secondary industry, together with fully developing the environment, as well as undermining the service industries which have smaller damage to the environment and some of the primary industries, such as expanding leisure and sightseeing services according to the environmental resources, which contributes to the improvement of the environment, while providing a large number of employment opportunities as well as promoting the economic development of a region.

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