The Impact of Digital Infrastructure Development on the Consumption Upgrade of the Population

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Abstract. Building new infrastructure, which is embodied in digital infrastructure, has a major influence on China's economy's quality of development while also having a major effect on the upgrading of citizens' consumption. This paper uses the entropy weight method to synthesize the composite index of residents' consumption upgrading and the composite index of digital infrastructure construction based on panel data from 31 Chinese provinces from 2011 to 2020. Then, it applies the two-way fixed effect model to study and analyze the relationship between residents' consumption upgrading and the development of digital infrastructure. The results of the study show that, firstly, the construction of digital infrastructure is conducive to enhancing residents' consumption upgrading, and passes the stability test and endogeneity test. Second, the mediating effect analysis shows that digital infrastructure construction promotes residents' consumption upgrading through industrial structure upgrading and increasing income level. Third, the promoting effect of digital infrastructure construction on residents' consumption upgrading is more significant for residents with lower levels of population aging, higher levels of innovation, and residents in the western region. Given this, it is recommended that digital infrastructure development is further developed to optimize the impact of digital infrastructure development on residents' consumption upgrading and to promote residents' consumption upgrading.

Keywords: Digital infrastructure development, Residents' consumption upgrade, Influence mechanism.

1. Introduction

One of the main forces behind the creation of a new development pattern based on a domestic macrocycle is the promotion of consumption. China is to construct a new development pattern, according to the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan, with the domestic macrocycle serving as its central component and the domestic and international double cycles supporting one another. However, given the speed at which digital technology is developing, building digital infrastructure is both a crucial component of China's infrastructure growth and the focal point of the country's new digital infrastructure.

Theoretically speaking, digital infrastructure construction and residents' consumption are both major strategies in the process of economic and social development, digital infrastructure construction and residents' consumption potential are not simple concepts, and the content and areas involved are very complex, and the specific connotations and definitions of the two need to be defined more comprehensively. At present, the academic community has not yet formed a unified viewpoint on the impact of digital infrastructure construction on residents' consumption, this study analyzes the relationship between digital infrastructure construction and residents' consumption, and the role of digital infrastructure construction in affecting the mechanism of residents' consumption, which can further improve the theory of the consumer economy, and provide a new way of thinking and methodology for the subsequent research. At present, the overall international economy is weak, and external demand is weakening; with the accelerated transformation of the domestic economic structure, the importance of consumption for expanding domestic demand is becoming more and more prominent, and its role as an endogenous driving force for economic growth is also becoming increasingly strong. Under the new situation, the implementation of the strategy of expanding domestic demand and comprehensively promoting consumption is one of the important tasks of China's current economic development. Concurrently, the creation of digital infrastructure for the

Internet of Things, 5G, big data, artificial intelligence, and other digital technologies to supply "digital soil". Digital infrastructure development has enriched consumption channels, broadened payment methods, and improved the consumption experience, which has played a huge role in creating a first-class consumption environment and thus contributed to the growth of residents' consumption.

In a practical sense, the study of digital infrastructure construction may have a positive effect on the upgrading of the level of consumption of the population, and by playing a leading role in digital infrastructure and tapping into the consumption potential of the population, it can give the government a scientific foundation on which to build pertinent policies, and the findings can be leveraged to propose focused remedies and suggestions, to maximize resource allocation and advance development efficiency.

Compared with previous studies, the innovations of this paper are: (1) In terms of research perspective, this study provides a new empirical and theoretical basis from the perspective of digital infrastructure, which can enrich the research content of residents' consumption to a certain extent. (2) In terms of the content of the study, the study of the transmission mechanism through which digital infrastructure will have an impact on residents' consumption, and based on the mechanism path to study the heterogeneity effect of the impact of digital infrastructure on residents' consumption.

2. Literature review

Over the past few years, the government has prioritized ongoing enhancements to digital infrastructure, the advancement of seamless digital connectivity, and the rapid enhancement of data resource quantity and quality. Regarding the impact of digital infrastructure construction, existing studies mainly discuss it from the aspects of urban economy, enterprise, and agriculture. Digital infrastructure construction can significantly reduce the urban economic gap [1] and will improve urban consumption capacity by increasing the level of urban economic development [2]. Network Infrastructure Development Overall, it significantly increases the level of labor income share of enterprises [3]and promotes enterprise innovation by strengthening the dual path of enterprise digital investment and digital technology application [4]. [5] verified that digital infrastructure development has a driving effect on the modernization of the agricultural industry chain supply chain.

On the other hand, focusing on creating a good ecology to promote consumption upgrading, unclogging the economic cycle, and releasing consumption potential can better meet the people's need for a high quality of life, and thus promote the optimization of residents' consumption habits. Existing studies mainly discuss the digital economy and urbanization level. Digital ability is a component of residents' human capital [6], as the digital dividend effect encourages the utilization of residents' consumption potential.[7]. Implementing new urbanization projects not only facilitates the growth and enhancement of the consumer market but also stimulates the rise in residents' income levels and strengthens overall consumption security. [8]. In addition, some scholars have also studied residents' consumption upgrading from the perspective of housing prices [9] and third-party payments.

3. Theoretical analysis and research hypothesis

First, digital infrastructure has, on the one hand, broken the original time and space constraints and realized the facilitation of consumption, and, on the other hand, provided residents with diversified channels of information sources, which, to a certain extent, has lowered the transaction costs and enhanced the efficiency of transactions. Secondly, measures such as optimizing space as well as accelerating the digitization of transition industries by promoting the construction of new digital infrastructure are of great significance in promoting the upgrading of industrial structures. Third, the digitization of infrastructure can provide residents with convenient services, and it can not only explore the potential of residents' consumption but also alleviate liquidity constraints and raise income levels. Accordingly, based on existing research, three hypotheses are proposed:

Hypothesis H1: The construction of digital infrastructure significantly contributes to the upgrading

of the consumption level of the population.

H2: Digital Infrastructure Development Promotes Consumption Upgrading through Industrial Structure Upgrading.

H3: Digital Infrastructure Development Promotes Consumption Upgrading of the Population by Increasing Income Levels.

The mechanism of the impact of digital infrastructure construction on residents' consumption upgrading is shown in Figure 1.

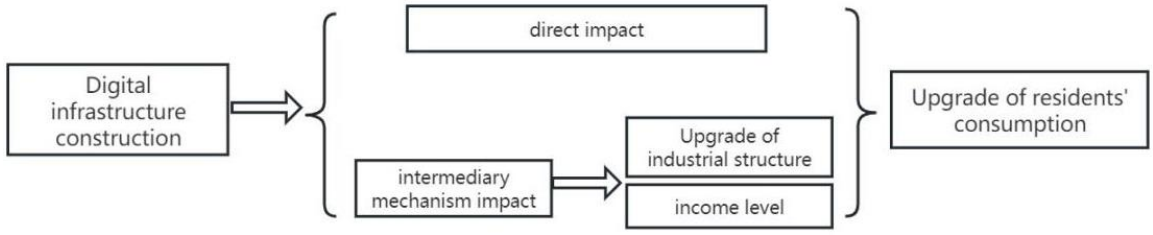

Figure 1. Map of impact mechanisms

4. Research design

4.1. Modeling

4.1.1. Baseline modeling

Based on the above theory and literature analysis, to study the impact of digital infrastructure construction on the consumption level of residents, the following model will be set for empirical analysis:

$$ln\ Consume = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1\lambda_2 lnDID_{it} + \sum\lambda_m Z_{it} + \mu_i + \delta_t + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

In model (1), i and t are the region and time, respectively, and $ln\ Consume$ is the consumption upgrading of residents;$lnDID_{it}$refers to the construction of digital infrastructure; Z_{it}represents the set of control variables, specifically including the level of urbanization, population aging, government expenditure, social security expenditure, housing prices, consumer price index, level of financial development, dependency ratio, human capital, economic development, innovation level, demographic structure, and urban-rural income gap; μ_i and δ_t represent area and time fixed effects in that order; The random error term is denoted by ε_{it} in the context of statistical regression analysis.

4.2. Mediating effects model

After theoretical analysis, to verify the mechanism of the impact of digital infrastructure development on the level of consumption of the population, this paper utilizes the mediation effect model to research from 2 aspects, namely, industrial structure upgrading and residents' income level. That is, digital infrastructure development can promote the upgrading of residents' consumption through the upgrading of the industrial structure and raise the level of residents' income. The specific model as equation (2) and equation (3) model set as follows:

$$M = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 lnDID_{it} + \sum\gamma_m Z_{it} + \mu_i + \delta_t + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (2)$$

$$ln\ Consume_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 lnDID_{it} + \alpha_2 M + \sum\alpha_m Z_{it} + \mu_i + \delta_t + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (3)$$

In models (2) (3), M represents the set of mediating variables, and the rest of the variables have the same meaning as in model (1).

4.3. Description of variables

Explained variables. Consumption upgrading (*Consume*), concerning the study of [10], this paper selects a total of three indicators, namely per capita consumption expenditure, per capita total retail sales of consumer goods, and consumption rate, and measures the comprehensive index of upgrading of consumption of the population using the entropy value method.

Explanatory variables: digital infrastructure development (DID_{it}), continuing the research method of PAN (2021) [11], the measurement of digital infrastructure construction involves assessing five dimensions, including the Internet penetration rate, which is calculated as the ratio of Internet users to the total population, the formula for calculating the telephone penetration rate in an administrative area is the total number of telephones divided by the total population, multiplied by 100, the overall extension of high-capacity fiber-optic cables for intercontinental communication purposes, the Internet broadband access ports, the rapid growth of Internet domain names shows no signs of slowing down, and entropy weighting is used for the measurement and the final measurement of the Digital Infrastructure Construction Index.

Control variables: the level of upgrading of residents' consumption is influenced by a wide range of factors that, if not controlled, may result in omitted variable bias. To reduce the influence of other factors on residents' consumption upgrade, the following control variables are selected: urbanization level (*cityrate*), social security expenditure (*ins*), housing price (*hprice*), human capital (*education*), economic development level (*pgdp*), urban-rural income gap (*income)*. The social security expenditure, housing price, and economic development level are logarithmized.

This paper investigates how digital infrastructure construction impacts residents' consumption by analyzing its role in upgrading industrial structures and increasing residents' income, ultimately leading to an enhancement in residents' consumption levels. The calculation of added value from the secondary industry in GDP serves as a metric for assessing the enhancement of industrial infrastructure; lnincome is a commonly used metric for assessing the income level of residents based on their per capita income.

4.4. Data sources

Utilizing the panel data from 2011 to 2020, the sample will focus on the 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government in China, while excluding Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. The various variables in the study are sourced from a wide range of official publications, including the China Statistical Yearbook, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) website, provincial statistical yearbooks, the People's Bank of China (PBOC) website, China Science and Technology Statistical Yearbook, and China Insurance Yearbook. Table 1 displays the detailed attributes of individual variables.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of variables

Variables	Observations	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Upper quartile	Maximum
consume	310	0.3034	0.130	0.05	0.28	0.83
did	310	0.1964	0.131	0.03	0.16	0.71
cityrate	310	0.5805	0.131	0.23	0.57	0.90
Income	310	2.6355	0.418	1.85	2.56	3.98
education	310	9.1139	1.118	4.22	9.14	12.68
lnpgdp	310	10.7791	0.440	9.68	10.73	12.01
ins	310	0.1295	0.034	0.05	0.13	0.28
lnhprice	310	8.8212	0.480	8.09	8.69	10.54

5. Empirical analysis

5.1. Baseline regression analysis

The fixed effect model is chosen in this study to analyze how digital infrastructure development

influences consumers' spending habits. The results presented in Table 2 provide evidence of how building digital infrastructure influences the enhancement of residents' patterns in upgrading consumption. Column (1) shows the regression results of the impact of the digital infrastructure index on residents' consumption upgrades without control variables. The coefficient of the impact of digital infrastructure is significantly positive at the level of 0.1, Demonstration of the enhancement of digital infrastructure can effectively drive the enhancement of residents' purchasing power. The previous theoretical analysis and research hypothesis proposed that the construction of digital infrastructure significantly promotes the upgrading of residents' consumption levels, and the empirical results are in line with expectations. Including six control variables in Column (2) of the model accounts for regional and time-fixed effects, with robust standard errors used in all regressions to minimize the influence of heteroskedasticity. The impact of information infrastructure is significantly positive at the 0.05 level. The data suggests that advancements in digital infrastructure greatly enhance consumer purchasing power, supporting the validity of hypothesis H1.

Table 2. Benchmark regression results

Variables	(1)	(2)
did	0.1223* (0.0619)	0.1215* (0.0646)
cityrate		-0.5589* (0.2961)
Income		0.0523*** (0.0174)
education		0.0157* (0.0092)
lnpgdp		0.0078 (0.0515)
ins		-0.1533 (0.2515)
lnhprice		0.0177 (0.0307)
Constant	0.1783*** (0.0059)	-0.0341 (0.6044)
Year F.E.	YES	YES
Province F.E.	YES	YES
Observations	310	310
R-squared	0.848	0.876

Note: *p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01, the standard deviation in parentheses, *, ** and *** denote 10%, 5%, and 1% significance levels, respectively.

5.2. Robustness Tests

To ensure the reliability of the findings from the earlier section, this study carries out a robustness examination by substituting explanatory variables, changing essential explanatory variables, and including overlooked control variables through three different approaches, as illustrated in Table 3.

(1) Replacement of explanatory variables. To more accurately measure the level of digital infrastructure development, this section uses the consumer price index (CPI) as the explanatory variable, which is logarithm zed and then regressed again. The estimation outcomes presented in column (2) of Table 3 demonstrate a significantly positive relationship with the digital infrastructure development index at the 0. 1 level, indicating that the CPI does not systematically bias the main regression results and that the findings are robust.

(2) Implementing the exchange of essential explanatory variables. This part adopts the method of replacement regression, utilizing the sub-dimension of digital infrastructure development, i.e.,

Internet penetration rate, instead of the composite index of digital infrastructure development for re-estimation. The analysis in Table 3, column (3), indicates a strong positive correlation between the Internet penetration rate and the variable being studied at the 0. 01 levels, i.e.....The assertion regarding the correlation between advancements in digital infrastructure and the enhancement of residents' consumption patterns is moderately resilient.

Table 3. Robustness test

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
	consume	lncpi	consume2
did	0.1215* (0.0646)	0.0192* (0.0101)	
Internet			0.3397*** (0.0549)
Constant	-0.0341 (0.6044)	4.6490*** (0.0670)	1.7991*** (0.6453)
control variable	YES	YES	YES
Year F.E.	YES	YES	YES
Province F.E.	YES	YES	YES
Observations	310	310	310
R-squared	0.876	0.899	0.184

5.3. Endogeneity test

Treatment of endogeneity issues. The increase in the number of Internet users can strongly promote the development of digital finance, thus satisfying the correlation requirement, but will not directly affect the consumption upgrade of residents, thus satisfying the homogeneity requirement, so this paper selects the Internet penetration variable as the instrumental variable IV (1) to be introduced for the estimation of the model. Given the nature of bidirectional causality, the model incorporates a lagged digital infrastructure variable as an instrumental variable IV (2), addressing endogeneity issues. The 2SLS method is used to estimate the model, and the outcomes of the endogeneity test are detailed in Table 4. The successful passing of the weak instrumental variable test by both instrumental variables confirms their alignment with the benchmark regression outcomes, effectively addressing the issue of endogeneity and bolstering the credibility of the regression findings presented in this study.

Table 4. Endogeneity test

	IV (1)		IV (2)	
internet	-0.2743*** (0.0783)			
did		0.4143** (0.1969)		0.7429*** (0.0396)
L. did			0.9852*** (0.0175)	
Constant	0.2531*** (0.0178)		0.0249*** (0.0040)	
F-value		12.2776		3158.59
Year F.E.	YES	YES	YES	YES
control variable	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province F.E.	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	310	310	279	279
R-squared	0.038	0.532	0.919	0.582

5.4. Indirect impact analysis

5.4.1. Digital Infrastructure, Industrial Structure Upgrade, and Resident Consumption Upgrade

The outcomes of the dual-phase regression assessing the effect of upgrading industrial structure as a mediator are presented in Table 5. The regression results show that the impact of digital infrastructure on residents' consumption upgrading in column (1) is significantly positive at the 0.1 level, and the impact of digital infrastructure on the secondary industry in column (2) is positive and significant at the 0.01 level, the mediating effect exists, and hypothesis H2 is established. By catalyzing digital progress, expediting the transformation of infrastructure, fostering innovative technological advancements in digital infrastructure, and driving the modernization of industrial structure, we can enhance consumer spending among residents, ultimately enhancing resource efficiency and fueling economic advancement.

Table 5. Regression results of the mediating effect of industrial structure upgrading

	(1)	(2)
	consume	indus
did	0.1215* (0.0646)	0.1887*** (0.0668)
Constant	-0.0341 (0.6044)	1.9301 (1.1848)
control variable	YES	YES
Year F.E.	YES	YES
Province F.E.	YES	YES
Observations	310	310
R-squared	0.876	0.050

5.4.2. Digital Infrastructure, Income Levels, and Resident Consumption Upgrade

The findings in Table 6 reveal the outcomes from analyzing the mediating impact of income level through a three-stage regression process. The analysis revealed that digital infrastructure development positively influences the transformation of consumption habits, while information infrastructure does not significantly impact individual income levels. Additionally, residents' income is a key factor in driving the upgrade of consumption patterns. Sobel test the result of the Z-value of 9.699 rejects the original hypothesis at the level of 0.01, i.e., there is an Income level mediation effect, indicating that the construction of digital infrastructure can indirectly promote residents' consumption upgrading by promoting the increase of residents' income, hypothesis H3 is established.

Table 6. Income level mediated effects regression results

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	consume	lnincome	consume
did	0.1215* (0.0646)	-0.0525 (0.0348)	0.1528** (0.0680)
lnincome			0.5978** (0.2336)
Constant	-0.0341 (0.6044)	5.3850*** (0.6826)	-3.2531* (1.6815)
Sobel			9.699
control variable	YES	YES	YES
Year F.E.	YES	YES	YES
Province F.E.	YES	YES	YES
Observations	310	310	310
R-squared	0.876	0.997	0.887

5.5. Heterogeneity analysis

To further explore the heterogeneity of the impact of digital infrastructure construction on residents' consumption upgrading, this part of the heterogeneity checks from the regional heterogeneity, the heterogeneity of the population aging level, and the heterogeneity of the innovation level, respectively, as shown in Table 7.

5.5.1. Analysis of Regional Heterogeneity

The uneven distribution of economic growth in China is closely tied to varying levels of information infrastructure across regions, which in turn influences consumer behavior. Research analysis Rewritten sentence: The results of the regression analysis are documented in columns (1)-(3) of Table 7. Impact Assessment of Digital Infrastructure on Consumption Upgrading The statistical analysis indicates that the relationship between digital infrastructure development and resident consumption upgrading in the eastern and central regions is not statistically significant based on the data collected. In contrast, the effect of digital infrastructure construction in the western region on the level of consumption upgrading of residents is significant at the 0.05 level, indicating that digital infrastructure construction in the western region increases the level of consumption upgrading of residents. This could be attributed to the advanced state of digital technology in the east and central areas. By the principle of diminishing marginal utility, in contrast to the eastern and central areas, economic progress in the western region lags compared to other areas, the level of technological advancement in digital infrastructure construction remains insufficient, and the level of consumption is also low. The advancements in digital technology have a greater impact on the prosperity of the Western region, and the rate at which residents are advancing their consumption level is accelerating at a rapid pace.

5.5.2. Heterogeneity in the level of population aging

The deepening aging of the population is a general phenomenon of economic and social development up to a certain point, and it has a profound impact on China's consumption structure. The aforementioned Tables 7 for columns (4) and (5) display the findings from the heterogeneity analysis of how the aging of the digital infrastructure affects the upgrading of residents' consumption levels. The results show that the impact of digital infrastructure construction on residents' consumption upgrading level is negative and fails the significance test in regions with a high proportion of the total population over 65 years old; the digital infrastructure construction in regions with a lower proportion has a positive impact on residents' consumption upgrading level and is significant at the 0.05 level. A large part of the reason is that today's high popularity of the development of the digital economy, ignoring the scale of the development of the silver-haired economy market, excluding some of the elderly who lack digital technology, objectively causing the elderly daily travel, consumption and other aspects of the inconvenience, and have to passively give up the service, actively reduce their own consumption needs, affecting the level of consumption upgrading of the residents.

5.5.3. Heterogeneity analysis of innovation levels

Progress in science and technology, shifts in industrial sectors, and a surge in entrepreneurship have the potential to alleviate income inequality among individuals, leading to an increase in consumer expenditure. Table 7 displays the outcomes of a regression analysis on differing levels of innovation, indicating a notably positive effect of digital infrastructure development on the consumption advancement of residents with lower innovation levels at a statistically significant level of 0.05 level, which is due to the constraints of the lower level of innovation, the late start of digital technology in its region, and relative to the region with higher innovation technology, the construction of digital infrastructure is more immature, which to a certain extent significantly affects the promotion effect on the level of residents' consumption upgrading, and the effect on the regions with lower levels of innovation has a stronger effect.

Table 7. Results of heterogeneity analysis

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Eastern part	Central Region	Western Region	High level of aging	Low level of aging	High level of innovation	Low level of innovation
did	-0.0868 (0.0851)	0.2405 (0.2713)	0.3539** (0.1384)	-0.0883 (0.0922)	0.1282** (0.0501)	-0.0757 (0.0531)	0.2626** (0.1162)
Constant	-1.8520 (1.6436)	-0.3963 (1.3672)	0.1705 (0.7587)	-4.0391** (1.5915)	1.1456 (0.6794)	-1.6709 (1.1640)	0.4378 (0.6031)
control variable	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year F.E.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province F.E.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	110	80	120	143	167	133	177
R-squared	0.910	0.894	0.900	0.825	0.924	0.900	0.877

6. Conclusions and recommendations

Assessing the impact of digital infrastructure on the enhancement of residents' consumption levels is paramount for stimulating domestic demand and driving economic growth, while also fostering societal welfare and facilitating the implementation of the new development strategy. This paper explores the linking mechanism between digital infrastructure construction and residents' consumption upgrading based on the panel data of 31 provinces in China from 2011 to 2020. The main conclusions are as follows: (1) digital infrastructure construction is conducive to enhancing the level of residents' consumption upgrading, which still holds based on stability analysis and instrumental variable method; (2) One of the key mechanisms through which digital infrastructure construction impacts the economy is by driving the advancement of residents' consumption habits alongside the modernization of the industrial structure, and another benefit of digital infrastructure construction is that it enhances residents' consumption by boosting their income levels, thus contributing to consumption upgrading; (3) there is heterogeneity in the promoting effect of digital infrastructure construction on residents' consumption upgrading level, and this promotion effect is more significant for residents of lower population aging level, higher innovation level and western region, and the consumption upgrading level is stronger.

In light of the aforementioned results, the research article puts forward the subsequent suggestions for policy implementations:

(1) Vigorously develop digital infrastructure construction. The government and relevant institutions should continue to increase policy inclination, raise the level of investment, and accelerate the construction of digital infrastructure in backward regions to carry out reasonable planning and environmental construction, particularly the online network created utilizing cutting-edge technologies like 5G, data centers, and cloud computing, alongside the utilization of cutting-edge digital innovations like 3D printing, intelligent robots, AR glasses, and self-driving, etc. Establishing the groundwork for the enhancement of digital infrastructure in regions with limited innovation and in the western parts of the country will set the stage for progress. On this basis, we will promote the construction of digital infrastructure in regions with low levels of innovation and the western region, narrow the regional gap to avoid the emergence of a "digital divide" between regions, and thus promote the rational flow and efficient aggregation of various types of factors, to jointly contribute to the goal of common prosperity.

(2) Enhance the strategy for digital infrastructure construction to effectively boost residents' consumption upgrading. To digitally promote the transfer of the working population to the secondary and tertiary industries, to help residents in flexible employment, to raise the income level of residents, to promote the upgrading of the level of consumption through the restructuring of industrial production; to implement the supply-side structural reform, to encourage industrial e-commerce live

broadcasting, social e-commerce at the same time as the protection of the interests of the buyer and seller, and to promote the residents' more part-time jobs, to broaden the income channels of residents. At the same time, increase policy support for new small and medium-sized enterprises so that they can create more employment opportunities while optimizing the industrial structure, increase the supply of high-precision technological products and services, and promote the upgrading of residents' consumption.

(3) Develop a digital social platform that caters to the needs of older adults and improves the age-friendly standards of digital infrastructure development. Improve the standardization system and mature aging-friendly industrial models, and improve the quality and accelerate the supply of products and services under the pull of demand, thus bringing new development opportunities for the silver-haired economy. Promote the integrated innovation and fusion application of 5G, the Internet of Things, and big data in aging, such as providing online e-commerce platforms specifically for the elderly, regulating the development of the platforms, attracting the elderly to consume online, enhancing the sense of access of the elderly to digital life, maximizing the advantages of digital infrastructure through complete utilization of digital dividends, and promoting the upgrading of the consumption of the silver-haired economy.

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