

1 Empirical Analysis of Restructuring the Manufacturing in 2 Guangzhou-Based on Dynamic Shift-Share Method

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7 **Abstract**

8 Manufacturing is one of the most important contents on the economical plate in Guangzhou.
9 Accelerating the adjustment of manufacturing structure and promoting its optimization and
10 upgrade are the major strategic tasks to create a new version of economic transformation and
11 upgrade in Guangzhou. In this paper, a single structure-DSSA (Dynamic Shift-Share
12 Analysis) model has been proposed which collect the data from 2001 to 2011. Then we use
13 this model to obtain the differences in data of industrial structure and discuss the dynamic
14 change of manufacturing structure in Guangzhou during this period. Then it provide the
15 conversion of direction and strategic selections which would further accelerate the adjustment
16 of manufacturing structure and promote its optimization and upgrade in the future.

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18 **Index terms**— dynamic shift-share method; manufacturing; industrial structure; empirical analysis.

19 **1 Introduction**

20 Guangzhou is an important manufacturing city in southern China. The manufacturing development not only
21 speeds up the development of industrialization, but also becomes hard nucleus of economic sectors in Guangzhou
22 after the reform and opening in China. However, the changes of economic environment in domestic and overseas
23 lead to a series of problems loom large. Such as the cost of resource and environmental pressure are growing
24 rapidly, structural shortage of labor is increasingly serious, the original labor costs and regional comparative
25 advantage has been disappeared, the low level of industry, the lack of innovation and constraint of resources and
26 environment in economic development. Therefore, it is a matter of Guangzhou's economic future to promoting
27 the adjustment of manufacturing structure further.

28 On that account, the article attempts to discuss the adjustment problems of manufacturing structure in
29 Guangzhou based on the Dynamic Shift-Share Method. The changes of the manufacturing structure in
30 Guangzhou are chosen as the research objects in this paper. Firstly, the dynamic DSSA econometric model
31 has been introduced and it collects the relevant data during 2001-2011. Secondly, it carries on the quantitative
32 empirical analysis of industrial structure, and then discusses Guangzhou's main dynamic changes of manufacturing
33 structure. Lastly, the transformation with the strategy of speeding up structural adjustment and upgrading the
34 manufacturing structure in the future are given. According to the DSSA model, the article analysis the dynamic
35 data based on Output Value of Main Industrial above the Designated Size. All the data in the article comes from
36 the GUANGZHOU TATISTICAL YEARBOOK ??2002) ??2003) ??2004) ??2005) ??2006) ??2007) ??2008)
37 ??2009) ??2010) ??2011) ??2012). Through preprocessing the data and converting it to constant prices of
38 industrial production in 2001, the article obtains the table of output Value of the main manufacturing industry
39 (table 1). The above empirical analysis shows that remarkable results had been achieved on restructuring work
40 of manufacturing in Guangzhou during 2001-2011. For example, it is mainly represented by the content of
41 manufacturing and categories of leading industry have a fundamental change and the industrial structure has
42 a rationalization and sophistication direction. On the other hand, proportion of advanced manufacturing has
43 risen continually, overall size has increased considerably, and competitiveness has improved rapidly, that showing

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44 a good momentum of development. But these results are just beginnings. For various challenges caused by
45 environmental changes, the rapid growth of the manufacturing has been faced the ceiling limit, and the marginal
46 benefit has begun declined by using the original method of structural adjustment.

47 2 II. The Change Analysis

48 Combined the above analysis with the current trend of the development of global manufacturing, it is necessary
49 for manufacturing to convert the direction of industrial restructuring in Guangzhou. This is the only way that
50 we can accelerate the pace of structural adjustment and improve the quality adjustment. According to current
51 stage of economic development in Guangzhou and constraints of various factors, resources and environment, the
52 article indicates that restructuring industry must transforms relying mainly on investment attraction and capital
53 investment into focusing on innovation to improve the efficiency and high of industrial structure. Meanwhile,
54 restructuring industry should promote the Guangzhou manufacturing from a labor-intensive and low value-added
55 type to technology-intensive and high value-added type. According to the basic theory of spatial economics, it is
56 obviously that Guangzhou has geographical advantages for the development of manufacturing industry. At the
57 same time, mercantilist history and the policy of reform and opening making software and hardware environment
58 of Guangzhou manufacturing both taking the lead. This may account for Guangzhou becoming the developed
59 areas of domestic manufacturing from a weak region before the time of reform and opening. Nevertheless, it
60 should be noted that many domestic regions such as Shenzhen, Tianjin, Suzhou, Ningbo, Dalian, and Chongqing
61 are developing rapidly in recent years. The position of manufacturing of Guangzhou had decline relatively in
62 the domestic. The trend of re-industrialization of developed countries and digitalization of global manufacturing
63 promotes Guangzhou to face lots of new challenges. The experience of world's manufacturing notice that excellent
64 environment is the key to the industry rising. In this way, there is still huge room for improvement of Guangzhou,
65 although the country has a comparative advantage in the past.

66 The formation of "Lewisian turning-point" shows that the demographic dividend of China's economic
67 development is not exist in the future. This also means that the industrial development model of plenty of
68 lowcost labor and various resources inputs is unsustainable. Therefore, the Primer Li Keqiang claimed that
69 economic development should rely on reform dividends. To promote a better and faster future, create a high-
70 level and embeddedness manufacturing and maintain the sustainable development of the manufacturing, the first
71 step of restructuring manufacturing in Guangzhou is consolidating adjustments of foundation. Of cause, the
72 boldness and courage of reform and institutional innovation are essential.

73 It is necessary to modify various types of hardware and software environment, striving to improve dominant
74 position in the domestic. Specifically, in a hardway, we should increase the investment for transportation,
75 communications, energy, environmental protection, education, culture, municipal, information technology and
76 other infrastructure via introduction of private capital; In the soft aspects, It is a drastic measure to play high
77 value on business environment, investment and financing environment, innovative environment, technology and
78 talent. At the same time, accelerating the transformation of government functions, the reform of approval system,
79 the transition to a service-oriented government are the key to create outstanding environment. In this way, can
80 industrial restructuring achieve excellence result.

81 ii. Homing on the Higher End of Value Chain, Promoting the Upgrading of Traditional Manufacturing
82 Guangzhou as the Pioneering areas of Chinese modern industrialization was called "millennium city". it contain
83 kinds of traditional manufacturing with long-term advantages such as textiles and garments, food and beverages,
84 light chemical, leather goods, building materials. They have been played a pivotal role in the development of
85 the Guangzhou Economic. However, due to its low value-added, labor-intensive features and the increasingly
86 prominent and environmental pressures, the relative share of these industries are shrinking. Therefore, these
87 traditional manufacturing should not give up but make them stronger promoting its industrial competitiveness
88 and efficiency to improve.

89 For the above purpose, it is wonderful to make full use of excellent market environment, kinds of factors
90 of production, advantages of information, opened export trade platform and so on upgrading the traditional
91 manufacturing of Guangzhou, based on promoting the policy of "double shift". To be specific, firstly, we should
92 aim at the ends of Smiling Curve and extension of industry value chain to speed up the product technology
93 innovation, cultivate independent brand of product, and strengthen marketing channel construction and network
94 layout. Meanwhile, it is necessary to develop industrial products design, promote the use of advanced technology
95 and especial the information technology to upgrading traditional manufacturing. Thereafter, simplifying the
96 low-level processing and OEM and increasing the product technology content and added value are a proper way
97 to enhance the competitiveness of the traditional manufacturing in Guangzhou.

98 iii. Strengthen the independent innovation, promoting cluster scale expansion of advanced manufacturing
99 "There are other hills where stones are good for working jade". The experience of the world's advanced
100 manufacturing indicates that innovation and technology attaches great importance to industrial structure
101 adjustment. The Mainly Manufacturing Structural component Curve shows that Guangzhou has stepped in
102 the stage of electronic information, manufacturing equipment manufacturing industry, automobile, etc. as the
103 leading industry. The industry has already become the most important pillar industry in Guangzhou formed a
104 large scale and certain competitive advantage, and its relative share in the manufacturing industry is increasing.

105 Obviously, it is a correct direction to adjust the manufacturing structure in Guangzhou. In order to further

106 strengthen the embeddedness and market competitiveness of such industry, we should strive to strengthen the
107 independent innovation, improve innovation resource allocation capabilities, construct the innovation carrier and
108 platform, and improve the regional innovation system, promoting advanced manufacturing transform the "made
109 in Guangzhou" into "innovative in Guangzhou".

110 The advanced manufacturing of Guangzhou has been developing rapidly in recent years. The focus and
111 paths of its development should be planned to further increase its competitive advantage. Moreover, we should
112 promote the expansion of advanced manufacturing cluster start with two points extending the industrial chain
113 and making enterprise bigger and stronger. At the same time, it is important to note that the scale expansion
114 of advanced industry cluster should avoid to become low-level and homogeneity. It is a measure to cultivate lots
115 of giant backbone enterprise of market competitive advantage forming a batch of high, refined, pointed products
116 and brands which build up a number of high-quality advanced industry cluster. iv. Increase the intensity of
117 support, and accelerate the development of potential strategic emerging industry Under the circumstance of the
118 country promotes the development of strategic emerging industries, in the future, Guangzhou should focus on the
119 national strategy, and pool resources to develop biomedicine, new materials, energy conservation, environmental
120 protection, rail transportation equipment, nuclear power equipment and Marine engineering equipment, etc.
121 Although this type of industry is still in its initial stage at present and the industrial proportion is not high,
122 but upgrading of the industry must be carried out in the long term. Therefore these industries are full of great
123 potential and broad prospects, and are also the direction of the economic development. As far as we can see,
124 these industries will be the pillar industry of national economy in the future. Guangzhou is in the transitional
125 period, so it should vigorously promote the development of emerging industry in order to grab the commanding
126 heights of science and technology.

127 Based on the above consideration, it is necessary to constantly increase the support to potential strategic
128 emerging industry, so that they can form its scale and competitive advantage as soon as possible. Government
129 should pay attention to complete the system of the industrial policy, and give more discounts to this kind
130 of industry in financial input, taxation, financing, etc. For the enterprises that have more leading ability,
131 outstanding agglomeration features and those projects which have good economic benefit of technology innovation
132 and technological transformation, the government should give more positive guidance and attract this kind of
133 enterprises and projects located in Guangzhou. At the same time, the government can also guide the market
134 demand through government procurement to support the promotion and application of emerging manufacturing
135 product. In addition, the country can encourage to form a cross domain, crossindustry, cross-regional alliance of
136 industry around the strategic emerging industry, promoting the strategic emerging industry of important regional
resource configuration optimization and orderly development. ¹



Figure 1:

2 II. THE CHANGE ANALYSIS

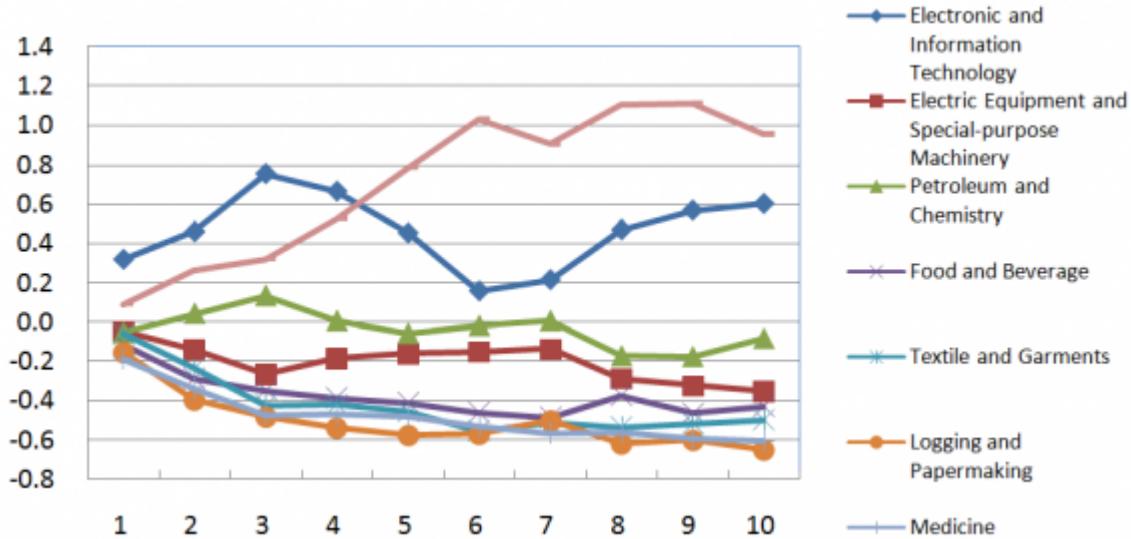


Figure 2:

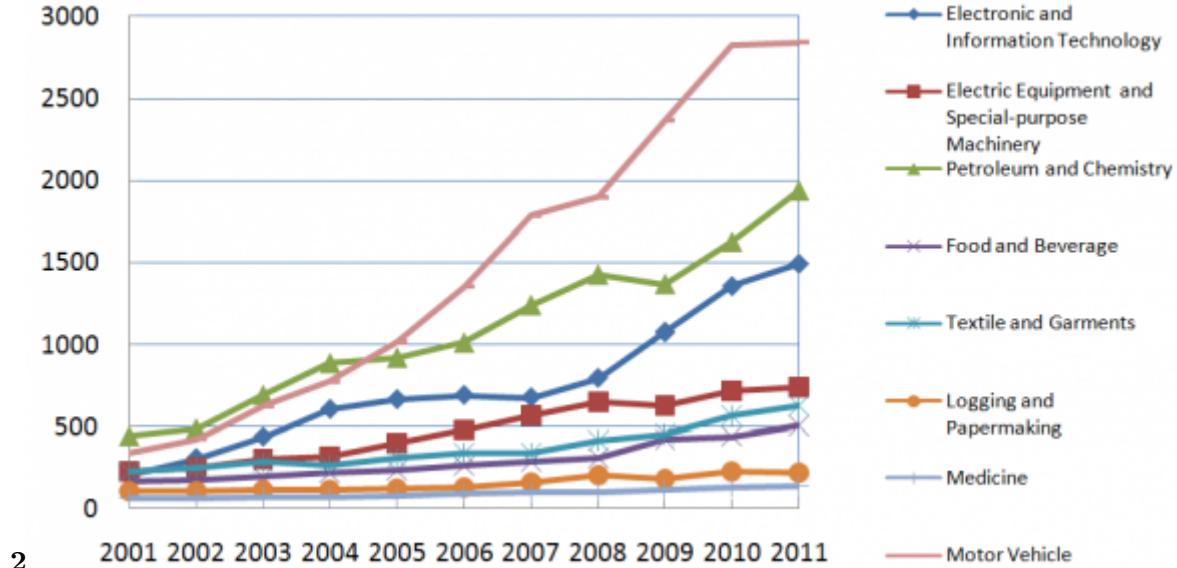


Figure 3: Figure 2 :

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Output Value	Year	2001	2002	2004	2005
Electronic and Information Technology		206.9297	306.0305	436.3698	607.3858
Electric Equipment and Special-purpose Machinery		222.1659	246.9731	300.8052	316.0689
Petroleum and Chemistry		441.8745	488.7314	693.8331	888.0777
Food and Beverage		164.7842	172.0396	192.8396	214.3245
Textile and Garments		228.0730	250.6241	284.5794	268.3972
Logging and Papermaking		105.6884	106.0397	109.8935	114.5358
Medicine		61.5681	59.8350	59.8350	77.5068
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Figure 4: Table 1 :

Output Value	Year	1	2	3	4	5	
Electronic and Information Technology		0.320	0.461	0.753	0.664	0	
Electric Special-purpose Machinery Equipment and Petroleum and Chemistry		-0.047 -0.143 -0.265 -0.185 -0.158 -0.151 -0.138 -0.288 -0.053		0.042	0.134	0.007	-0.059
Food and Beverage		-0.115 -0.290 -0.348 -0.388 -0.414 -0.464 -0.487 -0.376					
Textile and Garments		-0.060 -0.233 -0.424 -0.421 -0.458 -0.556 -0.515 -0.537					
Logging and Papermaking							
Motor Vehicle		0.091	0.262	0.318	0.527	0	

[Note: -0.156 -0.394 -0.485 -0.537 -0.575 -0.572 -0.499 -0.618 -0.602 -0.650 Medicine -0.187 -0.334 -0.473 -0.469 -0.479 -0.528 -0.565 -0.561 -0.591 -0.603 b) Empirical outcome and analyzing Wedraw the corresponding curve (as shown in figure1, 2), based on the data in table 1 and table2 for]

Figure 5: Table 2 :

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