

# 生产性服务业 与 北京产业升级

邓丽姝◎著

S HENGCHANXINGFUWUYEYU  
BEIJINGCHANYESHENGJI



中国经济出版社

CHINA ECONOMIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

生产性服务业

北京产业升级

2008-2010

Service Industry  
Beijing Industrial Upgrade

中国社会科学出版社

China Social Science Press

# 生产性服务业 北京产业升级

邓丽姝◎著

**S**HENGCHANXINGFUWUYEYU  
BEIJINGCHANYESHENGI



中国经济出版社  
CHINA ECONOMIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

·北京·

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

生产性服务业与北京产业升级 / 邓丽妹著.

北京:中国经济出版社,2014.9

ISBN 978-7-5136-3475-5

I. ①生… II. ①邓… III. ①服务业—产业发展—研究—北京市 IV. ①F719  
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 213991 号

责任编辑 王振岭

责任审读 贺 静

责任印制 巢新强

出版发行 中国经济出版社

印刷者 北京艾普海德印刷有限公司

经销者 各地新华书店

开 本 710mm×1000mm 1/16

印 张 15.25

字 数 190 千字

版 次 2014 年 9 月第 1 版

印 次 2014 年 9 月第 1 次

定 价 38.00 元

广告经营许可证 京西工商广字第 8179 号

中国经济出版社 网址 [www.economyph.com](http://www.economyph.com) 社址 北京市西城区百万庄北街 3 号 邮编 100037

本版图书如存在印装质量问题,请与本社发行中心联系调换(联系电话:010-68330607)

版权所有 盗版必究(举报电话:010-68355416 010-68319282)

国家版权局反盗版举报中心(举报电话:12390) 服务热线:010-88386794

## 序 言

北京已率先进入服务经济时代。根据北京“十二五”规划纲要：首都经济在服务业主导格局总体确立之后，面临着产业结构深度调整和升级的任务。要“把不断完善和提升首都服务功能作为发展的主要着力点，走增强服务功能与发展服务产业有机融合之路，在服务区域和国家发展的过程中，实现自身的新发展和服务的新提升”。深度推进产业升级，要“推动产业融合发展，构建首都现代产业体系”。加快服务业调整升级，要“围绕拓展提升城市服务功能，促进金融服务、信息服务、科技服务、商务服务、流通服务等生产性服务业加快发展”，“打造服务区域、服务全国、辐射世界的生产性服务业中心城市”。服务经济条件下北京产业升级具有更重要的意义和更丰富的内涵。通过发挥生产性服务业的主导作用，提高产业结构水平，进而提高北京国民经济整体发展水平和效益。同时，产业升级和城市功能提升相互促进，发挥北京作为中心城市对于首都经济圈（京津冀区域）、作为首都城市对于全国的辐射带动作用，使北京服务经济与区域及全国工业经济的优化升级相辅相成、相得益彰。因此，研究北京产业升级，具有重要理论意义和实践价值。在继承传统产业结构理论上，创新了服务经济条件下的产业结构理论；对于北京产业关联和产业升级、北京与首都经济圈和全国的产业互动升级进行实证分析，提出战略和对策，具有实践指导价值。

研究按照理论研究→实证分析→对策建议的框架开展。

理论研究部分。作为知识型中间投入载体的生产性服务业，主导了服务经济条件下的产业升级。建立在中间产品分工带来的报酬递增基础上的经济增长理论是生产性服务业主导产业升级的理论基础，知识—中间产品分工互动模型是生产性服务业主导产业升级的理论模型原型。以生产性服务业与产业分工、产业升级之间的循环累积因果互动关系为主线，建立了服务经济条件下产业结构升级的理论分析框架。系统阐述了服务经济条件下产业升级的内涵和特征、内在机理，借鉴前人研究建立了生产性服务业主导产业升级的理论模型，归纳了生产性服务业主导产业升级的实现机制，总结提炼了服务经济条件下产业升级的概念模型。产业分工尤其中间服务产品分工深化与知识积累、技术进步相互促进，相辅相成。作为知识资本载体的生产性服务业，以对报酬递增的促进作用，通过产业融合升级、产业创新升级、产业集群升级、产业竞争升级，在与制造业、服务业等产业的融合互动中，降低了产业发展成本，提高了创新能力，提高了经营效率，促进了产业升级。同时，生产性服务业自身的发展升级，代表了产业体系中主导产业的升级，也是产业升级的重要标志。基于知识性服务的产业升级，与经济发展是同一过程的两个方面。它们又促进了产业分工发展和知识积累。生产性服务业分工、发展和整体产业升级之间形成了相互促进、相辅相成的循环累积因果互动关联。

实证分析部分。一方面，基于北京自身产业体系，对北京以生产性服务业为主导的产业关联和产业升级进行了实证分析。运用投入产出方法，分析了北京产业体系内生产性服务业与其他产业的产业关联和融合发展。北京服务业发展具有较强的自我增强效应，服务业自身初步形成了产业互动关联网络体系。制造业通过投入产出关联与服务业具有一定融合互动程度，但层次不高。制造业与知识技术密集的生产性服务业还未形成紧密关联和良性互动。在投入产出分析基础上，运用行业面板数据，对生产性服务业在北京产业升级中的作用进行计量分析。研究提出基本假说，即假说1：生产性服务业作为主导产业，对北京的产业升级具有积极影响和推动作用。针对假说1建立面板数据模型1和模型2。提出假说2：来自产业发

展的中间需求拉动了服务业的发展和升级。针对假说2建立面板数据模型3。模型1、模型2、模型3的回归结果都支持了研究假说。

另一方面，将城市功能与产业结构及产业升级相结合，分析北京在区域和全国中的辐射带动作用及其推动的产业整合和升级。从经济功能角度，北京是区域和全国的综合服务中心城市。北京的主要经济服务功能包括：①创新中心；②管理控制中心；③高端商务服务中心；④流通和营销中心；⑤信息产业发展中心。产业价值链分工成为新的产业发展和区域产业整合范式。中心城市以高端生产性服务业为载体，集聚发展价值链中的战略服务环节，形成对区域产业的整合、组织和控制。首都经济圈尚未形成以北京为主导的产业价值链分工。津冀与北京基于第二、第三产业的分工发展十分明显，第二、第三产业内部结构也具有较强互补性。津冀能承接北京制造业梯度转移，具备接受北京服务业辐射的产业基础；津冀与北京制造业实现垂直分工为区域生产性服务网络形成打下了基础。香港、上海生产性服务业和服务功能与北京具有一定互补性。北京、香港、上海共同构成了我国产业发展和升级的战略服务引擎。

在理论研究和实证分析基础上，提出了促进北京产业升级的战略选择和对策建议。战略思路在于：首都功能定位和功能升级决定了北京产业体系升级的方向和目标；生产性服务业的全面融合渗透是北京产业升级的主线。战略路径在于：第一，以制造—服务产业链和产业集群，进一步提高北京产业竞争力。在北京，高端制造业和高端服务业融合互动提升产业核心竞争力。在区域，在推动区域价值链分工中促进北京产业升级。北京充分发挥中心城市功能，提高服务水平，增强服务辐射力，进一步实现功能专业化和产业升级。在全国，在服务制造业转型升级中实现北京产业升级。我国制造业向价值链高端环节开拓核心能力，通过更高层次的生产服务需求促进北京在充分发挥服务功能的同时实现产业升级。第二，以服务业自增强，促进北京服务业体系升级。在北京，加强服务业体系建设，提升服务业竞争力。进一步加强生产性服务业内部的投入产出关联和互动发展，加强生产性服务产业链和产业集群建设。在区域，与服务次中心城市

形成合理分工，占据服务业价值链高端。以北京为主导促进区域服务业整合发展。在全国，与香港、上海优势互补，引领我国国家价值链。相互促进服务功能进一步完善；共同形成高端服务链，发挥高端服务功能。

研究的创新点主要在于：第一，研究思路方面。以北京进入服务经济为基本背景，创新了产业结构升级的研究角度和思路。充分注重北京产业升级中服务业的主体地位和生产性服务业的主导作用，以生产性服务业与制造业、服务业的互动融合促进产业升级为基本思路和主要内容。同时，将城市功能与城市产业结构相结合，在区域和全国背景中，从以生产性服务业为依托的城市服务功能发挥角度考虑北京产业升级问题，将首都服务功能提升和产业升级有机结合起来。第二，理论创新方面。在以工业经济为背景的传统产业结构理论上，结合服务经济和知识经济的特征，合理借鉴分工理论和内生经济增长理论，建立理论框架，并通过实证分析加以验证和运用。与服务经济发展阶段相对应，发展和完善了产业结构理论。第三，产业关联分析方面。工业经济视角下对产业升级和产业关联的研究，主要分析制造业和服务业之间的关联互动。研究在服务经济视角下，不仅分析制造业和生产性服务业之间的关联，而且分析服务业和生产性服务业之间的关联。北京产业体系中处于主导地位的服务业体系的升级，在于服务业之间的互动融合。这对于推动北京产业经济的高级化发展，具有十分重要的意义。

研究方法与创新主要在于：第一，理论研究和实证分析相结合。在分工和报酬递增的经济增长理论基础上，综合运用产业经济理论、服务经济理论、城市经济和区域经济理论，对北京以生产性服务业为主导的产业关联与产业升级、城市功能与产业升级进行实证分析。第二，定性分析和定量分析相结合。定量分析主要采用投入产出分析方法和计量经济分析方法，并将两者结合起来。对产业关联进行投入产出分析；利用投入产出数据，建立面板数据模型，分析生产性服务业对北京产业升级的促进作用。



# **Producer Services and Industrial Upgrading of Beijing**

## **Preface**

The study focuses on industrial upgrading of Beijing as capital of China. Beijing enters service economy early in China. From the 12th Five – Year Plan’s outline of Beijing, after the services dominant structure established the capital economy faces the mission of industrial structure adjusting and upgrading profoundly. It’s necessary for Beijing to take improving capital service function as main engine, merge service function and service industry, to realize more economic development and service function improvement during servicing the development of region and nation. Advancing industrial upgrading profoundly requires propel industry convergent development and build modern industry system. It’s necessary for accelerating service industry adjusting and upgrading to improve the development of producer services which includes finance services, information services, science and technology services, business services and circulation services, and construct producer services center urban which services region and nation and radiates internationally. The industrial upgrading in terms of service economy has more important and abundant meaning. It’s necessary to improve industrial structure lever and benefit and further whole economy development level through producer services playing leading role. Meanwhile industrial upgrading and urban function can improve reciprocally. As Beijing performs radiating and driving role as core city to Beijing – Tianjin – Hebei region and capital to nation, service economy in Beijing and industry economy in region and nation can make mutual

progress. Therefore it has important theoretical significance and practical value to research industrial upgrading of Beijing. It innovates on industrial structure theory in terms of service economy succeeding traditional industrial structure theory. It develops demonstration analyses on the industrial relation and upgrading in Beijing and industrial interactive upgrading between Beijing, its region and nation, advances strategy and countermeasure, generating practical directorial value.

It adopts study frame as theory analyses → demonstration analyses → strategy and countermeasure.

Firstly develops theory analyses. The producer services as intermediate knowledge input lead industrial upgrading in terms of service economy. The theory of economy development based on increasing returns from intermediate specialization is the theory basis of the dominant role of producer service's in industrial upgrading. The model of knowledge - intermediate specialization interaction in endogenous growth theory is the archetype of theory model of the dominant role of producer service's in industrial upgrading. It constructs theory analyses frame of industrial upgrading in terms of service economy taking the circular cumulate causality as thread. It elaborates the connotation, character and internal mechanism of industrial upgrading in terms of service economy, builds the theory model of producer services dominating industrial upgrading referencing to existing study, generalizes the accomplishing mechanism of producer services dominating industrial upgrading, summarizes and refines the conception model of industrial upgrading in terms of service economy. Industry specialization especially intermediate specialization has mutual development with knowledge accumulation and technology progress. Producer services as carrier of knowledge capital through stimulating increasing returns by industrial merging upgrading, industrial innovating upgrading, industrial clustering upgrading, industrial competing upgrading, during the course of interacting and merging with other industry, decreases costs, enhances innovating ability, improves operating efficiency, and therefore promotes industri-

al upgrading. Meanwhile producer service's development and upgrade, which represents dominant industry upgrading, is also the important symbol of industrial upgrading. The industrial upgrading basing on knowledge intensive service and economy development is the two sides of a coin, which promotes development of industry specialization and knowledge accumulation. The specialization and development of producer services and whole industry upgrading possess circular cumulate causality of reciprocal promotion.

Secondly, develops demonstration analyses under theory analyses frame. It develops demonstration analysis from two aspects. One is from Beijing self industry system upgrading and the other is from interactive industrial upgrading between Beijing, its region and nation. For the first aspect develops demonstration analyses on the industrial relation and upgrading in Beijing. Using input - output method analyses the linkage and merging development between producer services and other industries in Beijing. The development of services in Beijing has powerful self - enhanced effect and services self build industrial interaction and linkage network initially. Manufactures have merging and interaction linkage with services to some extent, but the level is not as well as it'll be. Manufactures and the more knowledge and technology intensive producer services haven't formed tight linkage and good interaction. Under the base of input - output analysis using industrial panel data it develops econometric analysis on the function of producer services in industrial upgrading in Beijing. It raises the basic hypothesis that producer services as dominant industry has positive effect and function on industrial upgrading in Beijing. It builds the first and second panel data model on the basic hypothesis. Then it raises the second hypothesis that the intermediate demand from industry development pulls the services development and upgrading. It builds the third panel data model on the second hypothesis. The regression analysis results of the models support the hypothesis.

For the second aspect of demonstration analysis of industrial interactive up-

grading between Beijing, its region and nation, it tying urban function and industrial structure and upgrading analyses the radiating and driving function of Beijing in its region and nation and the productive industrial integration and upgrading. Beijing is the economic service center in its region and nation. The service function of Beijing mainly includes innovating center, controlling and administering center, high business servicing center, circulating and marketing center, information servicing center. The specialization of industry value chain is the new fashion of regional industry integration. The core city develops and agglomerates strategic service segment of industry value chain through producer services, integrates, organizes and controls the development of regional industry. In the capital economic circle, the specialization of industry value chain dominated by Beijing hasn't formed. Tianjin and Hebei have remarkable specialization of the second industry and the third industry with Beijing. The internal structure of the second industry and the third industry is also strong complementary between Tianjin, Hebei and Beijing. Tianjin and Hebei can accept manufacture gradient displacing from Beijing and have the industry base of accepting services radiating from Beijing. Vertical specialization of manufacture between Beijing Tianjin and Hebei lays foundations for regional network of producer services. In nation Hong Kong and Shanghai is the most important service center. The service function and producer services development of Hong Kong and Shanghai is complementary to Beijing. Beijing, Hong Kong and Shanghai constitute the strategic service engine of industrial development and upgrading in China.

Finally, advances strategy and countermeasure for further industrial upgrading in Beijing. The main strategy consists in that the capital function and function upgrading determine the orientation of industrial upgrading in Beijing, and that overall merging and permeation dominated by producer services is the thread of industrial upgrading in Beijing. Then it raises the strategic measure. Firstly, constructs manufacture and service industry chain and cluster to further enhance

the industry competitiveness of Beijing. In Beijing, the merging and interacting of highly – level manufacture and services enhance the nucleus industry competitiveness. In the region, promotes industry value chain specialization to accelerate industrial upgrading in Beijing. Beijing fully performs center urban function, improves service level, enhances service radiating energy and realizes further function specialization and industrial upgrading. In nation, services the manufacture adjusting and upgrading of China to realize industrial upgrading in Beijing. During the course of the manufacture sector fostering nucleus competency though elevating to high service sector of industry value chain, the higher lever demand for producer services promotes Beijing realize industrial upgrading as performing the service function. Secondly, promotes services self – enhanced to realize services upgrading. In Beijing, constructs services system and elevates services industry competitiveness. It's necessary to further enhance the internal input – output industry linkage and interaction of producer services and construct producer services industry chain and cluster. In the region, promotes Beijing and subaltern cities build rational specialization in service function in which Beijing holds the high sector of services industry chain. It's essential to enhance the services integration dominated by Beijing. In nation, promotes Beijing, Hong Kong and Shanghai mutually lead the national value chain in complementation. It's necessary to further perfect service function through mutual promotion and construct high – level services industry chain to perform high – level service function in China.

The main innovation outlines of the study are as follows: The first aspect is the research thought way. Innovates the research thought way of industrial structure upgrading under the term of service economy. The research pays full emphasis on the dominant position of services and dominant role of producer services in industrial upgrading of Beijing. It takes the interaction and merging between producer services and manufacture and services to improve industrial upgrading as main thinking thread and substance. Meanwhile, tying urban function and indus-

trial structure under the background of region and nation from the performing and enhancement of urban service function supported by producer services, considers the industrial upgrading of Beijing, and conjoins the service function of capital with industrial upgrading of Beijing. The second aspect is the theory innovation. Under the base of traditional industrial structure theory in term of industry economy, integrating character of economy based on service and knowledge, referencing to specialization theory and endogenous growth theory it constructs theory analyses frame, and verifies and applies in the demonstration analyses on industrial upgrading of Beijing. It develops the industrial structure theory in term of service economy. The third aspect is analysis on industrial linkage. Under the traditional industrial economy the research on industrial upgrading and linkage emphasizes on the linkage between manufacture and services. Under the service economy it analyzes not only the industrial linkage between manufacture and services but also the industrial linkage among services. The industrial upgrading of services which has dominant position in industry system of Beijing depends on the interaction and merging among services. It has very important meaning for the advanced development of industry economy of Beijing.

The main studying methods of the study are as follows: firstly, combines theory analyses and demonstration analyses. Basing on economy development theory of specialization and increasing returns, comprehensively using industrial economy theory, services economy theory, regional and city economy theory, develops demonstration analyses on industrial relation and upgrading, on urban function and industrial upgrading of Beijing dominated by producer services. Secondly, combines quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis. Qualitative analysis mainly uses input - output method and econometrics and combines the two methods. Uses input - output method analyses the industrial linkage, using industrial panel data develops econometric analysis on the function of producer services in industrial upgrading in Beijing.

# 目 录

<b>第1章 导论</b> .....	1
1.1 研究背景和研究意义 .....	1
1.1.1 研究背景 .....	1
1.1.2 研究意义 .....	2
1.2 概念界定 .....	3
1.2.1 生产性服务业 .....	3
1.2.2 服务经济 .....	3
1.2.3 产业升级 .....	3
1.2.4 城市功能 .....	5
1.3 研究思路和研究方法 .....	6
1.3.1 研究思路 .....	6
1.3.2 研究方法 .....	6
1.4 内容安排 .....	7
1.5 技术路线 .....	12
1.6 创新点与不足之处 .....	13
1.6.1 创新点 .....	13
1.6.2 不足之处 .....	14
<b>第2章 分工、报酬递增和经济增长</b> .....	15
2.1 理论演进 .....	15
2.1.1 古典增长理论 .....	15

2.1.2	新古典增长理论	19
2.1.3	内生增长理论	20
2.1.4	简短评论	22
2.2	内生增长理论中知识—中间产品分工互动模型	22
2.2.1	模型基础和依据	22
2.2.2	相关理论模型	24
2.2.3	简短评论	32
<b>第3章</b>	<b>生产性服务业与产业结构演进</b>	<b>34</b>
3.1	经济增长与产业结构演进	34
3.2	经济增长中结构效应的数理模型	35
3.3	产业结构增长效应机理	36
3.4	服务业发展与产业结构演进	36
3.5	生产性服务业与产业结构升级	38
3.5.1	生产性服务业对产业结构升级和经济发展的作用	38
3.5.2	生产性服务业发展和制造业升级	40
3.5.3	生产性服务业发展和城市、经济圈产业升级	42
<b>第4章</b>	<b>服务经济条件下产业升级的理论分析</b>	<b>44</b>
4.1	内在机制	44
4.1.1	分工深化与服务经济发展、产业结构演进	44
4.1.2	内涵和特征	48
4.1.3	内在机理	49
4.1.4	产业升级的主导	51
4.2	理论模型	53
4.2.1	基本模型设定	53
4.2.2	生产性服务业的报酬递增性质	54
4.2.3	生产性服务业促进其他产业效率提升	55



4.2.4 生产性服务业部门的均衡情况 .....	57
4.3 实现机制 .....	58
4.3.1 产业融合机制 .....	58
4.3.2 产业创新机制 .....	61
4.3.3 产业集群机制 .....	63
4.3.4 产业竞争机制 .....	64
4.4 概念模型 .....	65
<b>第5章 北京产业结构演进与现状 .....</b>	<b>67</b>
5.1 产业结构演进 .....	67
5.1.1 改革开放以来三次产业结构演进 .....	67
5.1.2 产业结构服务化特征 .....	71
5.1.3 产业结构主导性特征 .....	74
5.2 服务业结构 .....	75
5.2.1 服务业内部结构 .....	75
5.2.2 生产性服务业内部结构 .....	77
5.3 产业结构效益 .....	79
5.3.1 结构效应 .....	79
5.3.2 结构水平 .....	81
<b>第6章 北京产业关联与产业升级 .....</b>	<b>87</b>
6.1 生产性服务业主导的产业关联：基于投入产出表的分析 .....	87
6.1.1 投入产出模型和分析 .....	87
6.1.2 北京总体产业关联结构 .....	92
6.1.3 北京产业与生产性服务业的融合发展 .....	100
6.2 生产性服务业对产业升级的作用 .....	120
6.2.1 面板数据模型 .....	120
6.2.2 生产性服务业对北京产业升级作用的实证分析 .....	123