

Analysis on the Influencing Factors and Trend of the Development of Modern Service Industry in China

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Abstract: The development of service industry, especially the development of modern service industry, is very important to promote the new energy transformation and realize the regional economic transformation since ancient times. At present, China's modern service industry has entered a critical stage of accelerated development. But on the whole, there are still some problems in the development of China's service industry, such as weak structure, weak structure and weak competitiveness. Promote comprehensive economic competitiveness. As the research object, therefore, this article investigates the influencing factors and regional development trend of the service industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, and the development of modern China's service industry. The theory of transformation and upgrading of modern service provision is put forward as a guide for the realization of China's industrial and regional economic transformation.

1. Introduction

The global economy is changing from the traditional "industrial economy" to the "service economy". Service industry is the fastest growing industry in the world economy. The proportion of service industry in the national economy is higher and higher, and its influence is greater and greater. Please become the main industry to promote social and economic development after agriculture and industry. Beijing Tianjin Hebei region is the economic and political center of the north, which plays an important role in enhancing national competitiveness and comprehensive strength. With the trend of economic globalization and regional integration, Tianjin, Tianjin and Hebei are more and more obvious in the national strategy. However, there is a big gap in the development level of modern service industry in Hebei, Beijing and Tianjin. The "flood stoppage effect" continues to flow into developing regions, and the development foundation of modern service industry in backward regions is weak, which seriously affects the industrial transfer and the overall economy[1]. Assist in development. Therefore, it is important to study the influencing factors of the regional differences of modern service industries in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, adjust and realize the development of modern service industries, overlap the industries in Beijing, Tianjin and Tianjin, and promote the regional economic strength. To provide theoretical guidance for the realization of regional economic transformation.

2. Calculation of the Development Difference of Modern Service Industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

The overall development of modern service industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei is different. Table 1 shows the analysis of regional differences in import and export services of Beijing and Tianjin. It can be seen from table 1 that the standard deviation of modern service industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei increased from 10850.87 in 2010 to 18746.93 in 2017, and the gap between the three regions in the level of modern service industry increased year by year. From 2010 to 2017, the

standard deviation and variation coefficient of service industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei showed two opposite trends. The standard deviation gap increases year by year, and the coefficient of variation decreases year by year. The relative gap has narrowed year by year. Since 2010, the growth rate of modern service industry in Tianjin and Hebei is faster than that in Beijing. The modern service industry in these two places has entered the era of rapid development. The development of modern service industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei has different performance in different fields. Each link of modern service industry in Beijing Tianjin Hebei region also shows different characteristics. In the four fields of finance, information technology, business services and scientific research, the absolute gap between the three regions has been maintained and expanded, reflecting the development level of the four industries in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. The gap is huge and it is difficult to narrow it in a short time. For example, the financial industry expanded from 3329.08 in 2011 to 5634.53 in 2017. In the three sub areas of transportation, storage, post and communication, the absolute difference between the three regions will be within a very small gap[2]. In the real estate industry, the absolute differences among the three regions have changed a lot in recent years, from 1729.73 in 2011 to 2010.37 in 2012, from 2014 to 1867.67 in 2015. This tendency reflects the theory of accumulation of cyclic causality. The absolute gap between the information transmission, computer and software industries increased from 2353.26 in 2011 to 4141.23 in 2017. The absolute differences between business services and scientific research, technical services and geological survey industries in 2017 were 3076.28 and 3018.68 respectively.

Table 1 Urbanization rate of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei in 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Beijing	85.95	86.21	86.21	86.36	86.53
Tianjin	79.57	80.54	81.56	82.28	82.63
Hebei	44.51	45.61	46.81	49.34	51.34

3. The Main Factors Influencing the Regional Differences of Modern Service Industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

3.1. Economic Development Level

The level of economic development represents the modernization of a country or a region and determines the development level of modern service industry. As shown in Table 2, the total GDP of Hebei Province is always higher than that of Beijing and Tianjin, but its per capita GDP always lags behind that of Beijing and Tianjin, and the gap between them is widening. The development of the rear economy in Hebei province limits the development of modern service industry. Therefore, Hebei Province should actively integrate into the Beijing Tianjin Hebei economic circle and strive to improve the level of economic development. The level of scientific and technological development modern service industry is a technology and knowledge intensive industry, its development is affected by the level of regional technological development. Figure 1 shows the average annual growth rate of technology transactions in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei from 2010 to 2017, with Tianjin having the highest growth rate of 74.49%, Beijing and Hebei having the lowest growth rate of 17.58%, and the absolute value difference of transactions is about 100 times[3]. It can be seen that Tianjin ushered in the peak of scientific and technological development. Hebei should strengthen scientific and technological support, increase funding for education and research and development, and narrow the technological gap between Beijing and Tianjin. System function. With regard to Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, on the one hand, the government's administrative intervention is too much, and many industries are subject to the government's intervention; the threshold for the development of modern service industry is very high. And that restricts the access of small and medium-sized enterprises and discourages them from working in various regions. On the other hand, capital investment is an important factor for regional economic development and economic growth, and also an important support for industrial optimization and upgrading. From

2008 to 2017, the per capita fixed investment of service industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei increased year on year. The added value of service industry in Tianjin accounts for the largest proportion of fixed investment. Beijing's service industry ranks second in the world. Hebei Province has the highest fixed investment in service industry. In 2017, the total investment was 90.268 billion yuan, but the per capita fixed investment in the service industry was relatively low.

Table 2 Urbanization rate of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei in 2012-2016

	Beijing		Tianjin		Hebei	
GDP	GDP	Per capita GDP	GDP	Per capita GDP	GDP	Per capita GDP
2015	19800.81	94648	14442.01	100105	28442.95	38909
2016	21330.83	99995	15726.93	105231	29421.15	39984
2017	23014.59	106498	16538.19	107961	29806.11	40256

3.2. Government Support

From the perspective of investment in each sub sector of the service industry, the governments of the three regions have different emphases on each sub sector, as well as different emphases on support. Beijing attaches great importance to the development of information dissemination, finance, real estate and other industries. Tianjin focuses on the development of leasing and business services. Hebei actively supports the development of transportation, culture, sports and scientific research (see Table 3). This is related to the economic development of Hebei Province. On the other hand, Hebei Province is actively carrying out economic reform and developing modern service industry in recent years. At the same time, it also reflects the role of government policies in macroeconomic guidance and promotion. Through the active support of policies and funds, it will promote the coordinated development of Beijing Tianjin Hebei economic belt. From table 4, we can see the changes of urbanization rate in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei in the past five years. Beijing's urbanization has been nearly twice that of Hebei Province. Since 2012, Hebei Province has accelerated its urbanization construction, steadily increased its urbanization rate, and Tianjin's urbanization rate has remained at a high level. It can be seen from table 4 that there is a large gap between the street rate of Hebei Province, Beijing and Tianjin. This shows that the construction of urbanization in Hebei Province is still at a low level, and it needs continuous reform and reform to actively promote the construction of urbanization.

3.3. Regional Opening

Generally speaking, the higher the degree of regional opening, the higher the level of economic development and modern service industry. From Figure 3, the total import and export volume of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei are totally different. Although Beijing's total import and export volume has changed a lot in recent years, it remains at a relatively high level. The total import and export volume of Tianjin and Hebei remained stable. Generally speaking, the higher the level of urbanization, the larger the population and the larger the scale of service industry. At the same time, a more perfect industry segmentation, a more perfect service structure and a higher service level. Human capital factors modern service industry has a high degree of knowledge content and technology intensive characteristics, which determines that only a high level of knowledge literacy can be modified. These employees constitute the core competitiveness of modern service industry. In 2017, Beijing's per capita education time was 11.86 years, with a total education cost of 10937 billion yuan. In the same period, Tianjin's per capita education time was 10.48 years, the education fund was 6326.2 billion yuan, and Hebei's per capita education time was 8.89 years. RMB 10.861.8 billion. To sum up, Beijing and Tianjin have richer human resources, higher education level and more concentrated talents. This is because the region is rich in resources and the government attaches great importance to education, so it attracts a lot of talents[5]. Hebei has a large population. Although the total amount of education funds is large, the per capita education cost is still low, and the level of economy and industry is not enough to attract high-level talents, which restricts the urbanization and modernization of service industry in Hebei Province

4. An Empirical Analysis of the Influencing Factors of Modern Service Industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

In order to reduce the data fluctuation and improve the estimation accuracy, the choice of variables adopts the form of double logarithm. The explained variable ser represents the added per capita value of modern service industry. Per capita explanatory variables are GDP ($\ln GDP$), technology market transformation ($\ln rd$), urban population share ($\ln urb$), total import and export ($\ln iem$), per capita fixed asset investment in modern service industry ($\ln inv$) and per capita education year ($\ln edu$). N is the number of cross-section samples, $n = 3$, K is the number of explanatory variables, and 6 is the length of time series $t = 12$. The data of this article are from Beijing Statistical Yearbook, Tianjin statistical yearbook and Hebei Economic Yearbook. The data is selected from 2006 to 2017. There is a significant positive correlation between the per capita GDP of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei and the added value of modern service industry. For every 1% increase in per capita GDP, the added value of modern service industry increases by 3.48%, indicating that the level of economic development is the basic condition for the development of modern service industry. Therefore, in the future, Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei should take measures to promote industrial transfer and reasonable division of labor, improve the level of regional economic development, and narrow the regional gap, so as to provide power and foundation for the development of modern service industry. Human capital also has an important positive impact on the development of modern service industry. Compared with an increase of 1% in per capita education level, the added value of per capita modern service industry increased by 0.84%. The high knowledge content and technical characteristics of modern service industry determine the needs of employees. High quality, per capita education level is directly related to modern service industry. The results of regression analysis show that there are great differences in the level of science and technology among Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei[6]. This difference directly affects regional technological process and industrial complementarity, leading to regional differences and uneven development of modern service industry. Therefore, the important means of upgrading modern service industry is various regions, which promotes the investment of science and technology, promotes the technology exchange among regions, improves the ability of scientific research results to transform, and provides the necessary innovative force for the development of modern service industry. The level of urbanization has an important relationship with modern service industry. The urbanization rate increased by 1%, and the added value of modern service industry increased by 0.26%. Urbanization, on the one hand, provides a market for the development of modern service industry through population density and high income level; on the other hand, promotes the development of modern service industry and related industries through infrastructure construction and other related functions.

5. Several Suggestions

5.1. Develop Regional Development Plan and Strengthen Top-Level Design

Beijing Tianjin Hebei region, with its special characteristics, occupies an important position in China's economic development. Beijing is one of the cities with the highest development level of modern service industry. Therefore, the central government and the government at all levels should set up a plan to promote the development of modern service industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, and gradually implement the top-level design. At the same time, in order to promote regional development to the maximum extent, the goal is to increase the overall development intensity of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. To promote the integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

5.2. There are Great Differences in Industrial Advantages between Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

The comparative advantages of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei should bring complete games for the reasonable distribution of population and industry in Beijing and Tianjin. As for the modern service industry, Beijing is its core advantage, a complete game, which should be given to the construction

of the modern service industry cluster, but should be continuously innovated and upgraded to guide the modern service industry. Hebei, the construction background of service industry, it is necessary to strengthen the complementary role of modern service industry and regeneration in Beijing and Tianjin, the industrial cluster of modern service industry and the group formulated by senior business service institutions, and the establishment of "big tourism" mode in Beijing and Tianjin.

5.3. Improve Infrastructure and Public Service

In order to realize the coordinated development of modern service industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, and to realize the non discrimination treatment in Beijing, Tianjin and big cities, it is necessary to explore the realization mechanism of regional public utilities equality[7]. The central government should increase the fund transfer payment to the industrial sector of Hebei Province, and improve the quality of public medical service resources and education resources in Hebei Province. At the same time, we will promote the co construction and sharing of information resources and social services by improving relevant support mechanisms.

5.4. Encourage Technological Innovation and Focus on Talent Introduction

Optimizing the talent development environment of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei is the basis of promoting the rational flow of talents, realizing the optimal distribution of regional talents, and improving the competitiveness and development level of regional modern service industry. On the other hand, with the deepening of the reform of the education system, the supply of modern service industry will be set up in a special field in a short period of time. The comprehensive education, training and talent cultivation of multi-level, multi-channel and high-quality talents will be carried out in modern service industry and the introduction system in different places[8]. On the other hand, experts in modern service industry, especially in finance, business, information technology and software services will be required to train The need for talents. At the same time, in order to adapt to the trend of economic globalization, it is very important to cultivate core talents who are good at business management.

6. Conclusion

There is a big gap in the overall level of service industry development between Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. The added value of modern service industry in Beijing is much higher than that in Tianjin and Hebei. The absolute regional gap has increased significantly, and the overall relative gap has gradually narrowed. From the perspective of service industry structure, modern service industries in Beijing and Tianjin, mainly including finance, information transmission, computer services, software leasing and business services, have a high-level structure[9]. On the other hand, modern service industries in Hebei Province are at a lower level. Transportation, storage, post box and telecommunication industry. Regional economic development, technological level, urbanization level and human capital all have a positive and important impact on the development of modern service industry.

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