A new growth model for the coastal region in China? The case of the electronics cluster in the Pearl River Delta

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Model of externally-driven regional economy is now challenged.

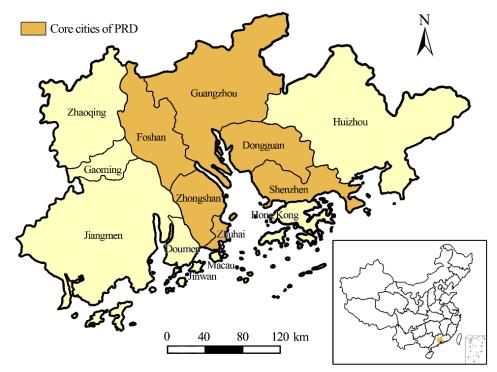
- Previous model: highly clustered firms in either specialized towns or special economic zones assembling and producing finished products for export market.
- <u>After the crisis</u>: firms react to the crisis by adjusting the production strategies and market orientation (Glick and Speigel, 2012; Yang, 2013), and government at different levels react with massive investment plans

- What exactly will emerge as the sustained mechanisms driving the firm growth in the post-crisis era?
- For the export-oriented coastal regions, are new growth model and emerging pathways possible under the hit of worldwide financial crisis?
- What is the difference in adjusting strategies after the crisis between foreign and domestic firms?

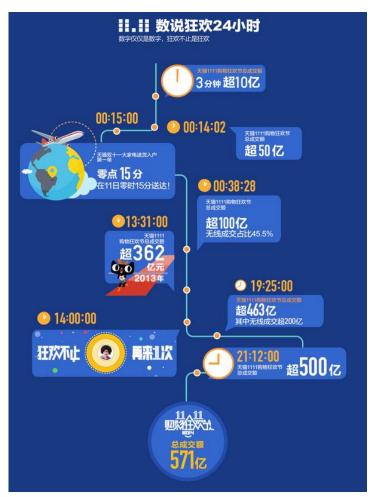
 Study area: Pearl River Delta (PRD), Guangdong Province, China

Research region

- The region is characterized as:
 - flexible and informal production system driven by overseas investment
 - continuing transition forces from the bottom-up
 - dominated with modern industries, e.g. electronics industry & auto industry



- Market reorientation buttressed by the Chinese government captured in the political slogan "expanding the domestic demand"
- Chinese economy trapped in overinvestment and underconsumption: Most of the 4 trillion stimulus package are used for boosting large infrastructure investment, with regional priorities on central & western regions
- Local politics deteriorates the overreliance on investment projects
- Still, some substantial measures have been taken to release the market potential in both the urbanized areas and the vast rural areas.



Frenetic consumption in Anti-Valentine's Day in China

Regional restructuring in the PRD

- Compared to the national average, Guangdong's fiscal plan much more focused on industrial capacity restructuring than investment
 - "Made in Guangdong" initiative
 - Promote industrial transfer parks in the peripheral regions
 - Local politics coupling with local economic conditions in Guangdong
 - Core cities in the PRD: different approaches in addressing the political need to "expanding domestic demand"
 - Industrial upgrading projects carried out for the enhancement of supplier capability

	Central government	Municipal supportive fund	Investment on industrial
	funding (unit: billion)	(unit: billion yuan)	upgrading & innovation (%)
Guangzhou	8.1 (32)	650	<1%
Shenzhen	10.4 (36)	388	18%
Dongguan	0.11 (18)	730	33% (in the 2008 plan)
Foshan	0. 02 (4)	180	17%
Zhongshan	0.2 (14)	110	n.a.

Research method

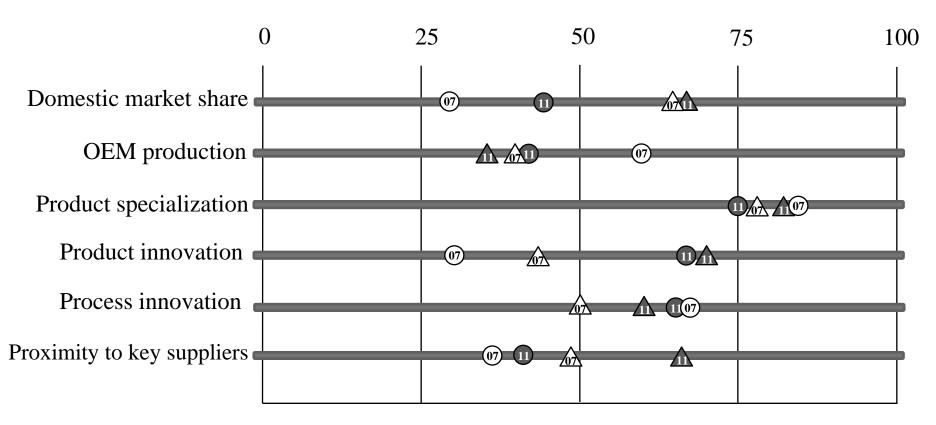
- DFG Priority Program "Megacity-Megachallenge: Informal dynamics of global change", three phases spanning from 2006-2012
- Pooled cross section model over three surveyed timeframes that falls into the pre- and post-crisis periods, i.e. 2007 (222 firms surveyed), 2009 (422 firms surveyed) and 2011 (290 firms surveyed)
- Examine the time-varying factors that determine the firm growth, including innovation, export orientation, production mode, and spatial organization (supplier proximity)
- In pooled model, the impact of <u>exogenous events</u> and <u>the resulting</u> <u>structural changes</u> can be evaluated by including the time dummy variables and their interaction terms

Dependent variable: Annual sales growth in four ordered scales, i.e. 1 as

negative growth, 2 as <2%, 3 as 2%~10%, and 4 as >10%

Independent	Name	Definition
variable		
Firm characteristics	Firm sales	Ordinal data defined as 1 if less than 1 million Yuan, 2 if between 1-5 million, 3 if between 5-10 million, 4 if between 10-50 million, and 5 if between 50-100 million, and 6 if more than 100 million
	Firm Ownership	1 for non-domestic firms, including wholly owned foreign and Sino-foreign joint ventures, 0 for domestic firms
Production strategies	New product rate	Share of new product sale in total sales, asked in ordinal term as 1 for 0%, 2 for 0-10%, 3 for 10-25%, 4 for 25-50%, 5 for 50-75%, 6 for 75-100%
	Domestic market share	Share of domestic sale in total sales
	Specialization index	Share of the most important product in total sales
	OEM share	Share of OEM production in total sales
Spatial organization	Supplier proximity	1 if the primary supplier is located in the same city, 0 otherwise

• Changing production strategies and spatial organization



▲ 2007 domestic firms

▲ 2011 domestic firms

2007 foreign firms



Reference group: •domestic firms

totally exportoriented
no product innovation
organized production in a highly diversified and flexible way
without support of key supplier proximity

Independent variables	Coefficient (Odds ratio)	Independent variables	Coefficient (Odds ratio)
Firm sales	0.18*** (1.12)	Firm ownership*year 2009	-0.98** (0.37)
Firm ownership	0.34 (1.41)	Firm ownership*year 2011	-0.89 (0.41)
New product rate	0.16 (1.17)	New product rate*year 2009	0.31 (1.37)
Specialization index	0.01* (1.01)	New product rate*year 2011	0.50 (1.64)
OEM share	-0.004* (0.99)	Specialization index*year 2009	-0.016* (0.98)
Domestic market share	0.008** (1.01)	Specialization index*year 2011	-0.025** (0.97)
Suppliers proximity	0.01 (1.01)	Suppliers proximity *year 2009	0.28 (1.32)
Year 2009	1.97** (7.16)	Suppliers proximity *year 2011	1.02** (2.76)
Year 2011	1.24 (3.46)	Domestic market share*year 2009	-0.009* (0.99)
		Domestic market share*year 2011	0.017** (1.02)
Prob > chi2		0.00	
Pseudo R square		0.095	
Number of Observations	6	610	

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Cross-tab analysis: Further reveals that the crisis has enlarged the gap between the business winners and losers

The reference group firms, if they survived the crisis and did not close down, even grow to some extent in 2009 when the market is recovering

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Crisis worsened the situation of foreign firms more significantly than the domestic firms

PRD firms turn more to the **domestic market** to search for more opportunities, meanwhile increasing the share of **brand manufacturing** in order to establish their position in the market

Domestic market gradually demonstrate energetic dynamics

Results of the ordered logit model for the pooling data

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Increasing advantage brought by the proximity to key suppliers

- Empirical investigation in the firm level suggests a more endogenous electronics cluster in the PRD that is driven by <u>domestic market</u> <u>potential</u> and <u>colocation with the key suppliers</u>.
- Interrogates the arbitrary prediction on the recession of the exportoriented regions in China
- More research attention is needed for regional attributes, including the industrial composition and local politics, in the further investigation on the restructuring post-crisis economy.

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Q&A