

# 高速增长的土地投资阻碍了 贸易强国建设吗？

王诗勇<sup>1</sup>，董敏凯<sup>2</sup>，王洪卫<sup>1</sup>

1. 200433 2. 200433

摘要：

0068% 0019% 1%

关键词：

中图分类号：F293 F746 文献标识码：A 文章编号：1009-0150(2020)05-0003-16

## 一、引言

“ ”

“ ” “ ”

2017 2018 Gereffi

1999 Melitz 2003 2012 2019

2018

收稿日期：2020-06-16

基金项目：国家自然科学基金面上项目“货币政策、住房供给与房地产市场长效机制研究”(71974003)；上海财经大学2019年研究生创新基金资助项目“中国房地产税影响效应与征收方案选择研究”(CXJJ-2019-378)。

作者简介：王诗勇(1994—)，男，安徽安庆人，上海财经大学公共经济与管理学院博士研究生；  
董敏凯(1986—)，男，浙江海盐人，上海财经大学体育教学部讲师；  
王洪卫(1968—)，男，浙江富阳人，上海财经大学公共经济与管理学院教授、博士生导师。

2020

4 V “ ” 3 0.67  
 2001–2018 6 344.1  
 120 263.51 20 1998 13.7% 2019  
 23.6% “  
 ” 2019  
 “ ”

Hausmann 2007 2015

“ ”

## 二、理论分析与研究假设

Mian Sufi 2014 Charles 2018 2018 2020

“ ” 2019

①数据源于国家统计局。

Chen Ling 1989 Engelhardt 1996

Hurst

Stafford 2004 Chen Leung 2008

2013

Gan 2007 Chaney 2012

2015

“ ”

2013

2016

2014

2014

2018

2019

269

“ ”

2014

2019

2020

“ ”

2013

2018

2018

2018

2018

2020

2015

2016

VECM

2018

1  
2

2018

2018

2019

2019

2018

3

### 三、模型构建与变量说明

$$Y_{it} = a_0 + a_1 Y_{it-1} + a_2 hs_{it} + a_3 Control_{it} + k_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

$Y_{it}$   
 exp  
 $Control_{it}$   
 $Y_{it-1}$   
 $k_i$   
 $hs_{it}$   
 $\varepsilon_{it}$   
 met

OECD

2013

GB/T 4754-2011

2008–2016

1. Exp Met

2019 Rodrik 2006

1 Exp

2 Met

2018

Hausman 2007  
2018

GDP

*RTV*

$$RTV_t = \sum_i \left( \frac{x_{it}/X_{it}}{\sum_i x_{it}/X_{it}} \right) \times PGDP_{it} \tag{2}$$

$$MET_{it} = \sum_p \left( \frac{x_{it}}{X_{it}} \times RTV_p \right) \tag{3}$$

2 t i x<sub>it</sub> i t X<sub>it</sub>

PGDP<sub>it</sub> i t GDP

MET

2. hs

— / ×100%

hs

3. rd profit

1 rd

R & D

R & D GDP

2 profit “ ”

“ ”

4.

open lab rate edu open

GDP lab

rate

$$rate_{it} = 100 \left( \frac{rate_t}{rate_{2007}} \right) \pi_{it} \quad rate_t \quad t$$

rate<sub>2007</sub> 2007

6

open1 edu

open1 gov

GDP

gov

GDP

表 1 描述性统计

变量类型	变量名称	符号	观测值	均值	标准差	最小值	最大值
被解释变量	出口技术复杂度	<i>met</i>	270	0.94	0.93	0.00	4.57
	出口数量规模	<i>exp</i>	270	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.82
解释变量	房地产投资增速	<i>hs</i>	270	0.20	0.17	-0.41	0.68
	房企住房投资增速	<i>hs1</i>	270	0.18	0.18	-0.42	0.75
中介变量	技术溢出	<i>rd</i>	270	0.92	0.52	0.06	2.15
	成本收益率	<i>profit</i>	270	0.18	0.06	0.08	0.51
	对外开放度	<i>open</i>	270	0.30	0.35	0.03	1.70
控制变量	劳动力规模	<i>lab</i>	270	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.36
	实际汇率	<i>rate</i>	270	2.85	4.82	0.02	24.89
	教育水平	<i>edu</i>	270	0.39	0.06	0.24	0.51
后备变量	对外开放度	<i>open1</i>	270	0.46	0.59	0.01	0.59
	政府干预力度	<i>gov</i>	270	0.35	0.21	0.03	1.34

## 四、实证结果与分析

		GMM		1		GMM	GMM	
OLS								
				GMM		GMM		Arellano
Bover 1995	Blundell	Bond 1998				GMM		
				GMM		GMM		
				GMM		“ ”		GMM
	2							

表 2 基准回归结果

	rowspan="2"met			exp		
	OLS	FE	Sys-GMM	OLS	FE	Sys-GMM
<i>L.met</i>			1.097*** (0.010)			
<i>L.exp</i>						1.038*** (0.010)
<i>hs</i>	-0.613*** (0.211)	-0.326* (0.198)	-0.068** (0.034)	-0.100*** (0.035)	-0.056** (0.034)	-0.019*** (0.007)
<i>open</i>	0.225 (0.387)	1.217** (0.453)	0.425*** (0.053)	0.181** (0.067)	0.291*** (0.077)	0.072*** (0.006)
<i>lab</i>	9.075*** (1.581)	1.758*** (0.898)	0.038 (0.142)	0.822** (0.270)	2.087*** (0.323)	0.211*** (0.039)
<i>rate</i>	0.045 (0.037)	0.313*** (0.077)	-0.044*** (0.004)	0.009 (0.007)	0.059*** (0.013)	-0.011*** (0.007)

续表 2 基准回归结果

	rowspan="2"met			exp		
	OLS	FE	Sys-GMM	OLS	FE	Sys-GMM
<i>edu</i>	0.034* (0.016)	0.071*** (0.019)	0.021*** (0.003)	0.006* (0.003)	0.011*** (0.003)	0.002*** (0.003)
<i>_cons</i>	1.094 (0.733)	0.383 (0.854)	-0.806*** (0.116)	0.276* (0.127)	0.123 (0.145)	-0.101*** (0.015)
地区	-	Y	-	-	Y	-
时间	-	Y	-	-	Y	-
AR(2)	-	-	0.630	-	-	0.791
Hansen	-	-	21.41	-	-	20.88
	-	-	[0.434]	-	-	[0.466]
<i>N</i>	270	270	240	270	270	240

注：\*、\*\*、\*\*\*分别表示在10%、5%、1%的水平上显著。( )内为t统计值，[]内为P值。下同。

		AR 2	0.1	Hansen
P	0.1	“	”	GMM
	GMM			-0.068 -0.019
5%				1%
	0.068%		0.019%	
				1

WTO

“ ”

“ ”

## 3

表 3 区域层面的异质性分析回归结果

	东部发达地区				中西部欠发达地区			
	met	met	exp	exp	met	met	exp	exp
<i>L.met</i>	1.040*** (0.072)	0.779*** (0.192)			1.088*** (0.004)	1.094*** (0.024)		
<i>L.exp</i>			0.893*** (0.105)	0.393** (0.369)			1.035*** (0.006)	1.043*** (0.029)
<i>hs</i>	-0.186*** (0.056)	-0.786** (0.380)	-0.065*** (0.008)	-0.078** (0.041)	-0.010 (0.023)	0.041 (0.054)	-0.014** (0.005)	-0.008* (0.005)
<i>open</i>		0.122 (0.999)		0.101** (0.079)		0.481** (0.350)		0.113* (0.083)
<i>lab</i>		-1.971* (2.486)		-0.087 (0.338)		5.018*** (0.366)		1.096*** (0.109)
<i>rate</i>		0.056 (0.112)		-0.003* (0.007)		-0.293*** (0.061)		-0.055*** (0.014)
<i>edu</i>		1.943** (9.130)		-0.587 (0.690)		2.496*** (0.537)		0.227 (0.118)
<i>_cons</i>	0.084 (0.080)	-0.197 (3.814)	0.046 (0.029)	0.379 (0.314)	0.055*** (0.012)	-1.329*** (0.189)	0.013*** (0.003)	-0.173*** (0.037)
AR(2)	0.076	0.434	0.117	0.344	0.655	0.666	0.818	0.827
Hansen	8.28 [0.999]	4.66 [0.889]	7.83 [0.999]	3.38 [1.000]	15.97 [0.889]	13.85 [0.876]	17.82 [0.812]	13.52 [0.889]
<i>N</i>	80	80	80	80	160	160	160	160

“ ”

“ ”

-0.786 5%

-0.078 10%

①根据国家发改委的政策划分,东部是指最早实行沿海开放政策并且经济发展水平较高的省份,包含北京、天津、河北、辽宁、上海、江苏、浙江、福建、山东、广东和海南11个省份;中部是指经济次发达地区,而西部则是指经济欠发达的西部地区,包含上述未提及的其余省份。考虑到现实中的海南省经济发展水平较低,为降低样本的估计误差,遂将其划入中西部欠发达地区。



10%

3

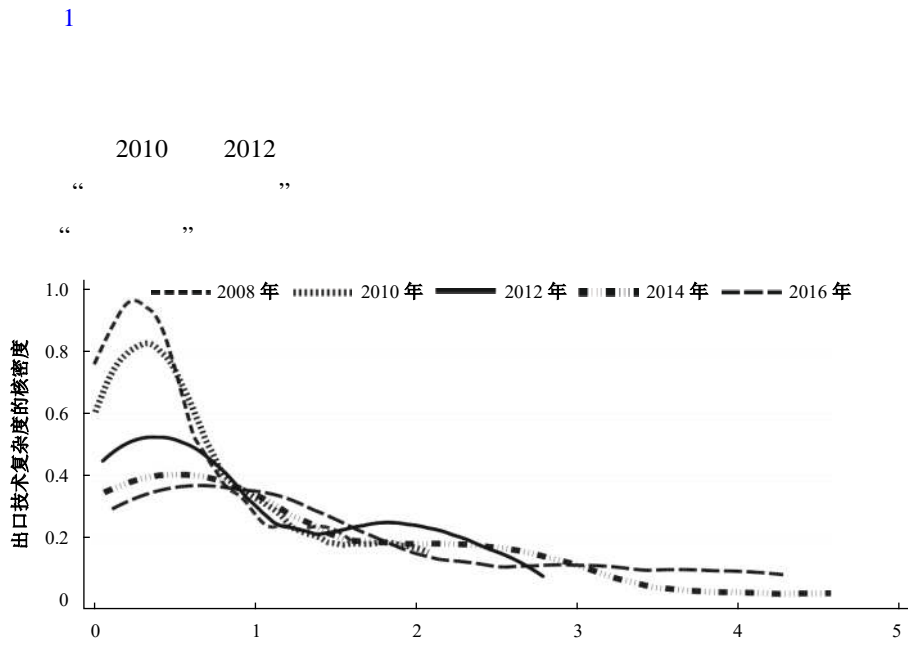


图 1 出口技术复杂度的核密度图

AR 2 Hansen

1. hs1

/ ×100%

4

hs1

2. open1

GDP

GDP

5

①基于文章篇幅考虑,略去部分控制变量回归结果。

表 4 替换核心解释变量的稳健性检验结果

	总样本		东部发达地区		中西部欠发达地区	
	met	exp	met	exp	met	exp
<i>hsl</i>	-0.063* (0.027)	-0.013** (0.005)	-0.327** (0.106)	-0.069** (0.023)	0.015 (0.046)	0.003 (0.005)
<i>control</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AR(2)	0.626	0.778	0.121	0.110	0.666	0.797
Hansen	21.51 [0.428]	20.73 [0.476]	4.78 [1.000]	6.02 [1.000]	12.94 [0.911]	14.83 [0.831]
<i>N</i>	240	240	80	80	160	160

表 5 替换控制变量的稳健性检验结果

	总样本		东部发达地区		中西部欠发达地区	
	met	exp	met	exp	met	exp
<i>hs</i>	-0.093* (0.054)	-0.018* (0.015)	-0.579* (0.242)	-0.007 (0.069)	0.084 (0.061)	-0.013 (0.015)
<i>openl</i>	0.126* (0.670)	0.222** (0.092)	-1.976 (7.670)	1.009* (0.631)	-2.344 (0.451)	-0.250 (0.141)
<i>control</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AR(2)	0.644	0.761	0.295	0.314	0.647	0.814
Hansen	21.95 [0.403]	20.15 [0.512]	4.61 [1.000]	5.09 [1.000]	12.17 [0.978]	16.42 [0.746]
<i>N</i>	240	240	80	80	160	160

3. gov

GDP

6

表 6 新增控制变量的稳健性检验结果

	总样本		东部发达地区		中西部欠发达地区	
	met	exp	met	exp	met	exp
<i>hs</i>	-0.088*** (0.034)	-0.023** (0.010)	-1.024** (0.487)	-0.025 (0.061)	0.162 (0.066)	0.022 (0.012)
<i>gov</i>	-0.003*** (0.004)	-0.001*** (0.007)	0.005 (0.006)	-0.001** (0.004)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.002*** (0.001)
<i>control</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AR(2)	0.623	0.775	0.751	0.132	0.655	0.793
Hansen	19.66 [0.479]	20.22 [0.444]	2.91 [1.000]	0.74 [1.000]	13.45 [0.857]	12.81 [0.885]
<i>N</i>	240	240	80	80	160	160

4.

2018

0

1

$$Y_{it} = a_0 + a_1 Y_{it-1} + a_2 hs_{it} + a_3 hs_{it} \times dummy + a_4 Control_{it} + k_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (4)$$

7  
1 4

表 7 区域异质性的稳健性检验回归结果

	(1)	(2)
	met	exp
<i>hs</i>	-0.133** (0.043)	-0.015* (0.009)
<i>hs × dummy</i>	0.484** (0.151)	-0.182** (0.037)
<i>control</i>	Y	Y
AR(2)	0.632	0.792
Hansen	20.54 [0.425]	19.06 [0.518]
<i>N</i>	240	240

2

## 五、进一步研究——中介效应分析

Baron Kenny 1986 Hayes 2009

$$Met_{it} = a_0 + a_1hs_{it} + a_2Control_{it} + u_t + v_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (5)$$

$$X_{it} = a_0 + a_1hs_{it} + a_2Control_{it} + u_t + v_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (6)$$

$$Met_{it} = a_0 + a_1hs_{it} + a_2X_{it} + a_3Control_{it} + u_t + v_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (7)$$

5

7

$$X_{it} = [rd_{it}, profit_{it}]$$

8

10%

1 - 3

4 - 6

8 1

5

1%

3

8 5

1%

8 6

“ ”

表 8 中介效应分析

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	met	rd	met	met	profit	met
<i>hs</i>	-0.639** (0.213)	-0.175*** (0.049)	-0.533* (0.218)	-0.639** (0.213)	-0.617*** (0.767)	-0.288* (0.232)
<i>rd</i>			0.553** (0.202)			
<i>profit</i>						0.056*** (0.017)
<i>control</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>N</i>	270	270	270	270	270	270
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.27	0.59	0.26	0.27	0.51	0.31

3 6

2

## 六、研究结论与政策建议

“ ”

2020

1%

0.068%

0.019%

1%

0.786%

0.078%

0.008%

“ ”

“ ”

“ ”

5G

“ ”

#### 主要参考文献:

- [1] 安磊,沈悦,徐妍. 房价上涨如何影响实体企业债务融资——兼论房地产调控政策的实施效果[J]. 当代经济科学,2018,(5).
- [2] 陈斌开,黄少安,欧阳滢非. 房地产价格上涨能推动经济增长吗? [J]. 经济学(季刊),2018,(3).
- [3] 蔡昉. 理解中国经济发展的过去、现在和将来——基于一个贯通的增长理论框架[J]. 经济研究,2013,(11).
- [4] 崔莹莹,陈可石,高庆浩. 房价上涨的创新抑制效应及其传导机制[J]. 城市问题,2018,(10).
- [5] 戴翔,李洲,何启志. 中国制造业出口如何突破“天花板约束”[J]. 统计研究,2018,(6).
- [6] 范红忠,周启良. 房价促进我国出口贸易发展的机理与实证[J]. 国际经贸探索,2014,(9).
- [7] 范言慧,席丹,殷琳. 繁荣与衰落:中国房地产业扩张与“荷兰病”[J]. 世界经济,2013,(11).
- [8] 刘斌,王乃嘉. 房价上涨挤压了我国企业的出口能量吗? [J]. 财经研究,2016,(5).
- [9] 刘德学,喻叶. 要素禀赋与出口技术复杂度——基于制度的门槛回归分析[J]. 商业研究,2019,(4).
- [10] 李昊,李小瑛,陈广汉. 房价上涨对工业企业退出影响研究——基于工业企业数据的实证分析[J]. 经济问题探索,2019,(5).
- [11] 刘焕鹏,徐炜,董利红. 高速增长的房地产投资是否推升了劳动力成本——基于中国地级及以上城市的证据[J]. 现代财经(天津财经大学学报),2018,(4).
- [12] 刘琳. 全球价值链、制度质量与出口品技术含量——基于跨国层面的实证分析[J]. 国际贸易问题,2015,(10).
- [13] 李江涛,褚磊,纪建悦. 房地产投资与工业全要素生产率[J]. 山东大学学报(哲学社会科学版),2018,(5).
- [14] 刘元春,陈金至. 土地制度、融资模式与中国特色工业化[J]. 中国工业经济,2020,(3).
- [15] 罗双成,陈卫民. 房价上涨、要素错配与中国创新型城市发展[J]. 上海经济研究,2019,(3).
- [16] 罗知,张川川. 信贷扩张、房地产投资与制造业部门的资源配置效率[J]. 金融研究,2015,(7).

- [17] 毛其淋,方森辉.创新驱动与中国制造业企业出口技术复杂度[J]. *世界经济与政治论坛*,2018,(2).
- [18] 米旭明,刘春雨,李硕.投资房地产能够提升企业资本效率吗——来自中国上市公司的经验证据[J]. *南开经济研究*,2019,(2).
- [19] 裴长洪,刘洪愧.中国怎样迈向贸易强国:一个新的分析思路[J]. *经济研究*,2017,(5).
- [20] 彭俞超,黄娴静,沈吉.房地产投资与金融效率——金融资源“脱实向虚”的地区差异[J]. *金融研究*,2018,(8).
- [21] 孙早,王娟,赵嘉辰.房价波动、家庭资产配置与地区工业绩效——基于2004—2013年196个城市数据的经验分析[J]. *西安交通大学学报*,2018,(4).
- [22] 佟家栋,刘竹青.房价上涨、建筑业扩张与中国制造业的用工问题[J]. *经济研究*,2018,(7).
- [23] 田素华,李筱妍.新冠疫情全球扩散对中国开放经济和世界经済的影响[J]. *上海经济研究*,2020,(4).
- [24] 田巍,余淼杰.企业生产率和企业“走出去”对外直接投资:基于企业层面数据的实证研究[J]. *经济学(季刊)*,2012,(2).
- [25] 汪冬梅,李欣欣.我国房地产业投资现金流敏感性动因之谜——基于上市公司的实证分析[J]. *经济与管理评论*,2015,(4).
- [26] 王文春,荣昭.房价上涨对工业企业创新的抑制影响研究[J]. *经济学(季刊)*,2014,(2).
- [27] 王先柱,屠纪清,胡根华.“船大好挡浪,浪大造大船”——基于货币政策影响房地产企业资本结构的视角[J]. *经济科学*,2020,(2).
- [28] 王业辉.房地产投资调控与GDP稳态增长相关性实证分析[J]. *宏观经济研究*,2019,(3).
- [29] 吴晓瑜,王敏,李力行.中国的高房价是否阻碍了创业[J]. *经济研究*,2014,(9).
- [30] 徐洁香,宋国豪.出口商品技术结构的衡量方法及其影响因素研究[J]. *财贸研究*,2019,(3).
- [31] 许祥云,李立恒.房地产价格上涨对工业产出的影响及状态性特征——基于中国大中城市数据的实证分析[J]. *财政研究*,2018,(8).
- [32] 颜色,朱国钟.“房奴效应”还是“财富效应”——房价上涨对国民消费影响的一个理论分析[J]. *管理世界*,2013,(3).
- [33] 张美云,宋宇.金砖五国产品空间演化与产业升级路径比较[J]. *中国科技论坛*,2018,(3).
- [34] 张晓磊,徐林萍.房价上涨与中小微企业融资成本——基于江苏省中小微企业调研数据的实证[J]. *中国软科学*,2020,(4).
- [35] 张延群.我国房地产投资是否具有挤出效应?——基于I(2)VECM的分析[J]. *数理统计与管理*,2016,(2).
- [36] 周华东,高玲玲.中国房价上涨助推了制造业“用工难”吗[J]. *当代经济科学*,2018,(4).
- [37] 卓乘风,邓峰.基础设施投资与制造业贸易强国建设——基于出口规模和出口技术复杂度的双重视角[J]. *国际贸易问题*,2018,(11).
- [38] Arellano M, Bover O. Another look at the instrumental variable estimation of error-components models[J]. *Journal of Econometrics*, 1995, 68: 29–51.
- [39] Blundell R, Bond S. Initial conditions and moment restrictions in dynamic panel data models[J]. *Journal of Econometrics*, 1998, 87(1): 115–143.
- [40] Baron, R M, Kenny, D A. The moderator-mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: Conceptual, strategic, and statistical considerations[J]. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 1986, 51: 1173–1182.
- [41] Chaney T, Sraer D, Thesmar D. The collateral channel: How real estate shocks affect corporate investment[J]. *American Economic Review*, 2012, 102(6): 2381–2409.
- [42] Charles K K, Hurst E, Notowidigdo M J. Housing booms and busts, labor market opportunities, and college attendance[J]. *American Economic Review*, 2018, 108(10): 2947–2994.
- [43] Chen A H, Ling D C. Optimal mortgage refinancing with stochastic interest rates[J]. *Real Estate Economics*, 1989, 17(3): 278–299.
- [44] Chen N K, Leung C K Y. Asset price spillover, collateral and crises: With an application to property market policy[J]. *The Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*, 2008, 37(4): 351–385.

- [45] Engelhardt G. House prices and home owner saving behavior[J]. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 1996, 26(3-4): 313-336.
- [46] Gan J. Collateral, debt capacity, and corporate investment: Evidence from a natural experiment[J]. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 2007, 85(3): 709-734.
- [47] Gereffi G. International trade and industrial upgrading in the apparel commodity chain[J]. *Journal of International Economics*, 1999, 48(1): 37-70.
- [48] Hausmann R, Hwang J, Rodrik D. What you export matters[J]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 2007, 12(1): 1-25.
- [49] Hayes A F. Beyond baron and Kenny: Statistical mediation analysis in the new millennium[J]. *Communication Monographs*, 2009, 76(4): 408-420.
- [50] Hurst E, Stafford F. Home is where the equity is: Mortgage refinancing and household consumption[J]. *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*, 2004, 36(6): 985-1014.
- [51] Melitz M J. The impact of trade on intra-industry reallocations and aggregate industry productivity[J]. *Econometrica*, 2003, 71(6): 1695-1725.
- [52] Mian A, Sufi A. What explains the 2007-2009 drop in employment[J]. *Econometrica*, 2014, 82(6): 2197-2223.
- [53] Rodrik D. What's so special about China's export[J]. *China & World Economy*, 2006, 14(5): 1-19.

## **Does the Rapid Growth of Real Estate Investment Hinder the Construction of a Strong Trading Country? Experimental Judgment from China's High-end Manufacturing Export Data**

Wang Shiyong<sup>1</sup>, Dong Minkai<sup>2</sup>, Wang Hongwei<sup>1</sup>

(1. *School of Public Economics and Management Shanghai University of Finance and Economics Shanghai 200433 China*; 2. *Department of Physical Education Shanghai University of Finance and Economics Shanghai 200433 China*)

**Summary:** The article uses the regional data of China's high-end manufacturing exports and real estate investment as a sample to systematically study the impact of the rapid growth of real estate investment on the construction of a strong trading country and focuses on the heterogeneous characteristics and mechanism paths. The study finds that high-speed growth in real estate investment may challenge the quality and upgrading of manufacturing exports by changing the innovation capital input, production costs, and profitability of the physical sector, resulting in insufficient manufacturing export competitiveness and hindering the establishment of a strong trading country. The study draws the following conclusions: 1. The rapid growth of real estate investment is not conducive to the construction of a strong trading country; that is, the growth rate of real estate investment increases by 1%, the technical complexity of manufacturing exports decreases by 0.068%, and the volume scale decreases by 0.019%. 2. The analysis of heterogeneity finds that the high-speed growth of real estate investment hinders manufacturing exports in the

government regulatory departments will have a lasting impact on the cognition and ability of state/owned enterprises' managers leading them to perform better than their peers in making investment decisions and to be better at making investment decisions closer to a reasonable level thus restraining the degree of inefficient investment of state/owned enterprises. Among them state/owned enterprise managers with working experience in financial sector are better at improving the inefficient investment of state/owned enterprises that is lower than the reasonable level and state/owned enterprise managers with working experience in the government regulatory sector are better at restraining the inefficient investment of state/owned enterprises that is higher than the reasonable level. The longer the above managers have been in government the smaller the degree of inefficient investment of state/owned enterprises. 3 The central government work experience will bring political self-interest of promotion to state/owned enterprise managers which leads them to perform worse than their peers in investment decision/making and are more likely to make inefficient investment decisions beyond the reasonable level thus aggravating the degree of inefficient investment of state/owned enterprises. The longer the managers have been in government the greater the degree of inefficient investment of state/owned enterprises.

**Key words**< state/owned enterprise managers; political experience; inefficient investment; self-interest

"

\* 39 +

eastern developed regions mainly at the level of export technology complexity while for the underdeveloped regions in the central and western regions it is manifested at the level of quantity and scale. 3 The analysis of the intermediary effect shows that the rapid expansion of real estate investment not only squeezes out social innovation capital but also drives factor input in the physical sector. Rising costs have reduced the export yield of enterprises. Of course the article strictly guarantees the scientific validity of the above conclusions through endogeneity treatment and robustness test. Based on this combined with the current epidemic impact Sino/US friction and other practical challenges the article gives suggestions from the following aspects continue to optimize the long-term mechanism for the stable and healthy development of the real estate market support the relief of the entity sector implement the vision of a strong trading country and promote the domestic and international dual cycle.

**Key words**< real estate investment; construction of a strong trading country; high/end manufacturing; export technology complexity