

高速增长的土地投资阻碍了 贸易强国建设吗？

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摘要：

0068% 0019% 1%

关键词：

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一、引言

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2017 2018 Gereffi

1999 Melitz 2003 2012 2019

2018

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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)。

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2020

4 V “ ” 3 0.67
 2001–2018 6 344.1
 120 263.51 20 1998 13.7% 2019
 23.6% “
 ” 2019
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Hausmann 2007 2015

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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

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2013

2016

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2019

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2014

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2020

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2013

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2018

2018

2018

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2015

2016

VECM

2018

RTV

GDP

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

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

2 t i x_{it} i t X_{it}
 PGDP_{it} i t GDP

MET

2. hs — / ×100%

3. rd profit
 1 rd R & D GDP

2 profit “ ”
 “ ”

4. open lab rate edu open
 GDP lab
 rate

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

rate₂₀₀₇ 2007
 6 open1 gov
 open1 GDP
 gov

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

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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

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-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%

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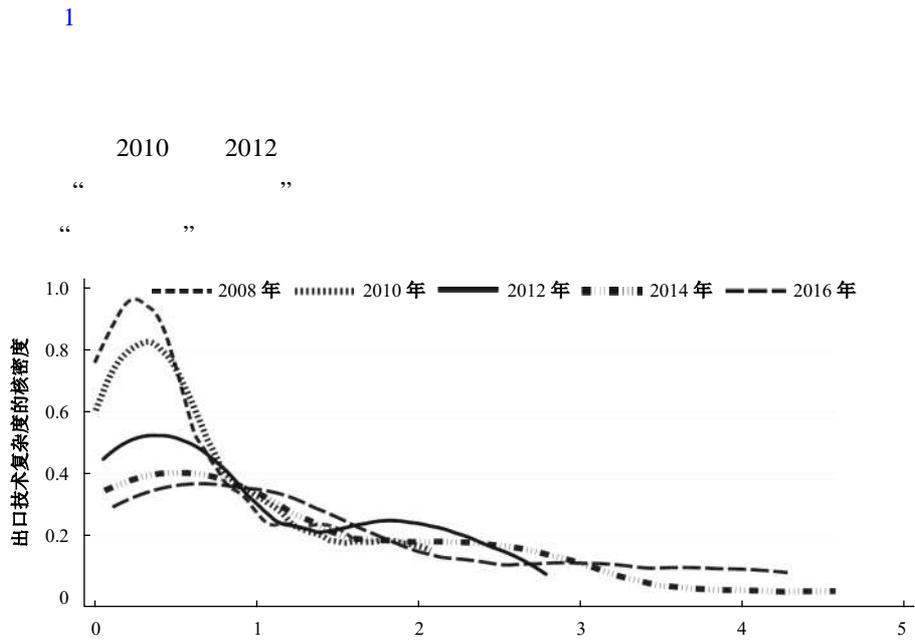


图 1 出口技术复杂度的核密度图

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

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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

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

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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

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五、进一步研究——中介效应分析

Baron Kenny 1986 Hayes 2009

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

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

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

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

8

10%

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1%

3

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1%

8 6

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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> ²	0.27	0.59	0.26	0.27	0.51	0.31

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六、研究结论与政策建议

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0.019%

1%

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0.078%

0.008%

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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

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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

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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