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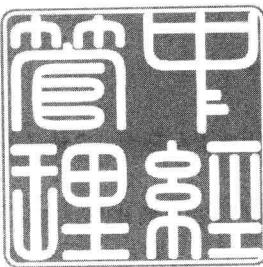
Research on the Monetary  
Policy Transmission Effect of House Price

# 房地产价格的 货币政策传导效应

- 直击“房地产价格”走势分析
- 追踪“货币政策”的调控效果



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CHINA ECONOMIC PUBLISHING HOUSE



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## 摘要

随着货币政策实施环境的重大改变,各国中央银行已经相当成功地抑制住了一般物价水平上涨,但通货膨胀压力越来越明显地向以股票、房地产为主的资产价格领域转移。资产价格大幅波动容易造成金融不稳定甚至实体经济的严重衰退,资产价格波动对货币政策提出了新挑战。早在 1994 年,格林斯潘就提出了“中央银行是否应该更多地关注资产价格泡沫”问题,由此引发了中央银行关于资产价格与货币政策关系的热烈讨论。2005 年,欧洲中央银行行长特里谢指出,资产价格泡沫和货币政策关系问题是进入 21 世纪以来现代中央银行面临的最大挑战之一。

近年来,我国房地产价格在密集的政策调控下仍出现了过快、持续上涨,积累的金融风险和对货币政策传导的影响越来越大,使我国货币政策调控房地产价格面临新的重大挑战。正是在这一背景下,本文针对货币政策传导的全过程,系统研究了房地产价格的货币政策传导效应,形成了一个房地产价格对货币政策传导影响的完整体系。

本研究首先阐述了研究背景和意义,对相关概念进行界定,确立了本文的研究思路和框架。接着对本文的研究主题进行了系统的文献综述,奠定了研究基础和研究方向,也确立了本文研究创新的突破点。

在确定了本文的研究基础和研究方向后,本文分别从微观基础和宏观调控两个角度研究了货币政策对房地产价格的传导问题。通过构建个体跨期选择模型,利用有约束条件的效应最大化原理,从静态角度得出影响购房时机的四个决定因素,并且进一步通过改变连续时间最优化问题的初始时间和改变首付比例要求,对房地产价格短期变化进行动态分析。

## 002 房地产价格的货币政策传导效应

这从微观基础角度分析了货币政策对房地产价格短期变化的影响。在宏观层面上,针对货币政策调控房地产价格的有效性命题,分别阐述了货币供给量和利率中介目标调控房地产价格的作用机制,从货币供给内生性和利率调控边界条件的角度对我国货币政策调控房地产价格“失效”进行了理论解释,并且分别建立了 SVAR 模型和省级平行面板数据模型进行了实证检验,得到的结论与理论分析基本一致。

货币供给和货币需求是整个宏观经济的枢纽,对物价、产出和金融体系稳定都产生了重要影响。第五章从交易性货币需求的角度,把货币的交易需求分为实体经济的交易需求和金融资产的交易需求,在传统的货币需求方程基础上,加入股票和房地产的交易货币需求,建立了包含资产价格的货币需求方程,对货币流通速度下降问题进行了理论解释;通过建立协整方程和误差修正模型,实证检验了房地产价格对货币需求的静态和动态影响;进一步建立沉淀货币和房地产价格的回归模型,分析房地产价格对货币需求影响的沉淀效应,研究结论为现实经济中的物价相对稳定而虚拟经济中的资产价格过度上涨提供了新的解释。

房地产价格对货币政策最终目标的传导包括了房地产价格对物价稳定、经济增长和金融稳定的影响。第六章通过建立房地产价格和物价关系模型,理论上分析了房地产价格对物价影响的作用机制,并分别利用分布滞后模型和回归分析方法实证检验了我国房地产价格对物价的影响以及日本和美国的房地产泡沫和物价之间的关系。理论研究和实证检验均得出:房地产价格包含了部分通货膨胀的信息,但是房地产价格和物价关系并不确定,房地产价格上涨并不一定会导致通货膨胀。

根据经济增长理论、投资理论和消费理论,第七章研究了房地产价格的经济增长效应问题。考虑到制度性因素的影响,分别建立了房地产价格对经济增长的总量效应、投资效应和消费效应的省级平行面板数据模型,实证研究房地产价格对经济增长总量及结构的影响,得出房地产价格对经济增长和投资需求均具有正向显著作用,但是房地产价格的上涨降

低了居民的消费意愿,不利于消费需求的增长。

为了形成房地产价格的货币政策传导效应研究的整体体系,在充分考虑房地产价格对货币政策目标影响的基础上,对物价稳定、金融稳定和经济稳定之间的关系进行了全面分析,从而确定未来货币政策规则修正方向。通过建立房地产价格与产出缺口的三阶段关系模型,推导出货币政策对房地产价格干预短期内可能使产出偏离目标值,但不干预会导致更长时间内金融不稳定和更大产出波动;通过经济稳定与金融稳定均衡关系研究,对房地产价格的适度反应有利于实现短期经济稳定和长期金融稳定均衡;通过物价稳定与金融稳定关系分析得出物价稳定和金融稳定并非相互统一,房地产价格泡沫更易在物价稳定环境下形成。所以,中央银行必须改变传统的单一通货膨胀目标制,提前对房地产价格上涨做出积极反应。综合以上研究,本文对泰勒规则进行了修正,把房地产价格因素纳入到货币政策规则当中,这有利于提高货币政策透明度和引导公众理性预期,提高货币政策调控房地产价格有效性。这是最终得出的结论,同时也回到了本文研究问题的起点。

**关键词:**房地产价格 货币政策 传导效应

## ABSTRACT

Monetary policy Practice always changes with the change of economic conditions. In a new environment of monetary policy implementation, the central banks have quite successfully controlled the general price level, but on the other hand, inflation pressure is increasingly transferring to the asset field, such as stock, real estate. The asset price volatility may bring about financial instability and even cause serious economic recession. Asset price fluctuation has challenged monetary policy greatly. Early in 1994, Greenspan proposed that central banks should pay more attention to asset price bubble, which led to a hot discussion if the central bank should interfere in asset price. In 2005, the European Central Bank president Trichet also pointed out that the relationship between asset price bubbles and monetary policy has become one of the biggest challenges for the central bank the in the 21st century.

In recent years, House price has been rising although more and more critical monetary policy has been implemented. The constantly rising house price has greatly changed the traditional monetary policy transmission mechanism more and more, it also make brings monetary policy new great challenges. Against this background, this dissertation focuses on monetary policy transmission course of house price, systematically studying the monetary policy effect how monetary policy affects house price and how house price affects monetary policy targets, forming a complete systematic study of monetary policy transmission effect of house price.

Firstly, the dissertation describes the research background and research significance, then defines some related conceptions, and establishes the framework for this study. Through a systematic literature review about the study topic, the study foundation and direction is determined, some innovation breakthrough points are also found.

After determining the study basis and direction, the dissertation studies the problem of the mechanism of how monetary policy affects house price, respectively from the micro – mechanism and macro – control perspectives. By building an individual inter – temporal choice model and using a constrained maximization effect principle, the dissertation derives four determinants of the decision for house purchase time; Then furtherly by changing the initial time of the continuous – time time optimization problem and the initial down payment requirements, a short – term house price dynamic analysis is conducted. Based on a micro research, the conclusion is that a short – term financial stimulus on house market may stimulate house price, but it also increases the risk of house price fluctuations, which may lead to financial instability; Based on a macro research on the effectiveness of monetary policy on house price control, the conclusion is that house price rise are largely due to money supply, but interest rate does not have an obvious effect on house prices due to the interest rate boundary conditions. The empirical tests by SVAR model and parallel provincial panel data model also support the conclusions above.

Money supply and money demand is the axis of macro – economic, which has an important impact on price, output and financial stability. Chapter 5 distinguishes the transaction money demand into real economy transaction demand and financial asset transaction demand, and gets a new money demand equation by adding the stock price and house price transaction demand to the traditional money demand equation. By this way, a gross money velocity can be

obtained, which can explain why money velocity has declined. Empirical tests for house price's static and dynamic impact on money demand are conducted respectively by the establishment of a co-integration equation and the error correction model; further, a money sediment effect equation is established. The important conclusion is house price has a significant sediment effect on money demand. House price rise brings about great monetary demand, reducing the monetary velocity, which explains the fact why high asset price and low inflation can co-exist.

The transmission from house price to monetary ultimate goal includes how house affects price stability, economic growth and financial stability. Chapter 6 establishes a house prices and common price relationship model, theoretically analyzes the mechanism of the impact of house price on common price, and then empirical tests are conducted by ARDL model in China, and regression model respectively in Japan and the U. S. Theoretical research and empirical tests show that house price contains some common price information, but the relationship between house prices and the common price are not sure, and they may co-exist in different forms, house price rise will not necessarily leads to inflation. Based on economic growth theory, investment theory and the consumer theory, Chapter 7 studies the problem of economic growth effect of house price. Taking into account the impact of institutional factors, three provincial parallel panel models are established, respectively as total effect model, investment effect model and consumption effect model. The conclusions are as follows: House price rise promotes economic growth with a positive total effect; House price rise stimulates investment demand with a positive investment effect. However, house price rise lowers average consumer willing and dampens consumer demand with a negative consumption effect. Therefore, the house price continuous rise is not conducive to China's economic growth mode trans-

formation and economic restructuring.

In order to form a complete system of the monetary policy transmission mechanism of house price, taking full account of the influence of house price on the monetary policy objectives, the paper gives a comprehensive analysis of the relationship among price stability, financial stability and economic stability to determine a correct direction of future monetary policy rule. A three - stage relationship model of house price and the output gap is established, deriving monetary policy intervention in house price rise may lead to deviation from the target output in a short term; but it can eliminate or reduce the accumulation of asset bubbles and prevent systemic financial risk in long term. There is an equilibrium solution between macroeconomic stability and financial stability. So, an appropriate response to house price rise is conducive to both financial stability and economic stability. For the direct financing model in a bank dominated financial market, bank stabilization is the central for financial stability. Price stability and financial stability are not mutually consistent, which is contrary to the traditional views. Asset price rise tends to occur in low price condition, house and other asset price rise often transpire before an overall price rise. Therefore, the central bank must change the single original inflation targeting and add financial stability as one of the monetary policy objective. The central bank can learn from the experience of controlling inflation, put the house price as a most important proxy for financial stability. By this way, the public anticipation of further rise can be changed, which can improve monetary policy transparency and monetary policy effectiveness to control house price. This is the last conclusion, and it is also the question returning to the start of this paper.

**KEY WORDS:** house price; monetary policy ;transmission effect

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