

B 房地产蓝皮书[®]

LUE BOOK OF REAL ESTATE

中国房地产 发展报告

No.5

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE DEVELOPMENT
OF CHINA'S REAL ESTATE
(No.5)

主 编 / 牛凤瑞 李景国

副主编 / 尚教蔚 李恩平 李 庆



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尚教蔚 1963年生，经济学博士，现任职于中国社会科学院城市发展与环境研究中心，副研究员，硕士研究生导师。近年来主要从事房地产金融、住房保障、城市经济等方面的研究。2003年开始组织参与房地产蓝皮书编撰工作，副主编之一。主要学术论文30多篇，专著1部。主持并参与多项部委级课题。

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中文摘要

十七大报告和十一届人大政府工作报告高度关注住房保障问题，2007年国家加强住房保障体系建设政策高调出台。本书对我国住房保障建设问题进行了深度分析，并对2007年全国房地产市场发展、热点问题、2008年趋势进行了专题讨论。

本书总报告从房地产投资、房地产开发与销售、区域差异、房价走势、存在问题角度透视2007年全国房地产市场形势，得出了房地产投资持续快速增长、市场需求总体旺盛、部分城市房价上涨较快等判断；指出调控未达预期、土地交易波动过大、保障性住房建设力度不足、中介监管亟待加强等问题；讨论了拐点和住房保障两大热点问题。关于拐点，总报告认为，尽管抑制中国房价快速上涨的因素在增强，但还不具有整体走熊的环境和条件；关于住房保障问题，总报告认为，应该关注和正视政策执行的条件和成本以及政策公平问题。

总报告展望，2008年房地产市场调控力度将进一步加强，住房供给平稳增长，结构改善，价格上涨趋缓，但出现拐点可能性不大；提出了破除垄断，增加有效供给，遏制投机性需求、防范市场风险，构建多层次的住房保障体系，注重政策的衔接性和协调性等对策建议。

本书对我国房地产宏观调控进行了专题分析，提出了中国经济较快发展不等于过热、较高投资率是中国现阶段经济又好又快发展的重要保证、中国房地产投资较快增长和占社会固定资产较高比例在一定阶段具有合理性、中国房地产宏观调控的主导方向应是增加有效供给等观点。

《中国房地产发展报告》秉承客观公正、科学中立的宗旨和原则，追踪我国房地产市场最新资讯，深度分析，剖析因果，谋划对策，展望未来。

the real estate market will be further intensified, and the housing supply will be growing stably, and the structure will be improved, meanwhile the price growing will become slower, and the fairs of policies should be emphasized instead of being neglected.

Abstract

This book deeply analyzed the situation of the real estate market nationwide in 2007, and formed the judgments of the real estate investment growing fast continuously, the market demand as a whole exuberant, the house price rising quickly in some cities. Meantime it pointed out that the regulation has not reached the anticipated goal, and the land transaction fluctuate oversized, and the housing construction for social security is in sufficient, and the problem of needing to strengthen the supervision and the management to real estate agencies, and so on.

Both the report of the 17th CPC National Congress and the government work report of 11th National People's Congress pay highly attention to the housing security issue. In 2007, the policy of strengthening the construction of the national housing security system comes out high-soundingly. This book deeply analyzed the issue of national housing security construction, meanwhile gave the special argument to the development of the national real estate market in 2007, the hot topics, and the tendency of 2008.

From the perspective of real estate investment, real estate exploitation and sale, region difference, the trend of housing price and existing question, etc., the general report of this book overlooked the situation of the real estate market nationwide in 2007, and formed the judgments of the real estate investment growing fast continuously, the market demand as a whole exuberant, the house price rising quickly in some cities. Meantime it pointed out that the regulation has not reached the anticipated goal, and the land transaction fluctuate oversized, and the housing construction for social security is in sufficient, and the problem of needing to strengthen the supervision and the management to real estate agencies, and so on. Additionally, the general report discussed two hot topics: the turning point and the housing security issue. To the turning point, the general report thought although the factors to suppress the fast growing housing price in China are strengthening, there are no environment and condition for housing price going bear as a whole. As for the housing security issue, the general report claimed the conditions and the costs of carrying out the policies and the fairs of policies should be emphasized instead of being neglected.

The general report expected that the strength of the regulations to the real estate market will be further intensified, and the housing supply will be growing stably, and the structure will be improved, meanwhile the price growing will become slower, and

the possibility of emerging the turning point will be less. Eventually the general report put forward the suggestions for eradicating the monopoly, increasing the effective supplies, constraining the speculative demand, guarding against the market risk, constructing the multi-level housing security system as well as paying attention to the connection and coordination between policies and so on.

This book carried through the special analysis to the macro-regulation to national real estate market, and pointed out that China economy growing fast does not mean it is the overheated economy, and the higher investment rate is the important guarantee for better and fast development of current economy of China, and it has rationality in certain stage for real estate investment growing quickly and accounting for the higher proportion in social fixed asset in China, and for the macro-regulation of real estate in China, the leading direction should be in increasing the effective supplies, etc.

Annual Report on the Development of China's Real Estate takes objective, fair, scientific, along with neutral as the tenets and principles, and it traces the updated information in national real estate market, analyzing deeply, revealing its causes and effects, designing the measures, and forecasting the future.

The book is divided into three parts, the first part is the macro-regulation of real estate market, the second part is the real estate market in different regions, and the third part is the real estate market in different cities. The first part is the main part of the book, which is divided into four chapters. Chapter one is the macro-regulation of real estate market, which mainly discusses the macro-regulation of real estate market in China, the main contents include the definition of real estate market, the characteristics of real estate market, the main problems of real estate market, the main measures of macro-regulation of real estate market, and the main tasks of macro-regulation of real estate market. Chapter two is the macro-regulation of real estate market in different regions, which mainly discusses the macro-regulation of real estate market in different regions, including the macro-regulation of real estate market in eastern region, central region, western region, and southern region. Chapter three is the macro-regulation of real estate market in different cities, which mainly discusses the macro-regulation of real estate market in different cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and so on. Chapter four is the macro-regulation of real estate market in different industries, which mainly discusses the macro-regulation of real estate market in different industries, including construction industry, real estate development industry, real estate service industry, and so on. The second part is the real estate market in different regions, which mainly discusses the real estate market in different regions, including the real estate market in eastern region, central region, western region, and southern region. The third part is the real estate market in different cities, which mainly discusses the real estate market in different cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and so on. The fourth part is the real estate market in different industries, which mainly discusses the real estate market in different industries, including construction industry, real estate development industry, real estate service industry, and so on.



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结语

- 2007 年中国房地产市场在经历了 2006 年的高增长之后，继续保持了良好的发展势头。从宏观调控政策看，国家继续坚持“保增长、控通胀”的政策基调，对房地产市场的调控政策也逐步加强，但调控政策的执行力度和效果并不一致，调控政策的执行效果有待观察。从市场需求看，居民购房需求依然旺盛，但购房需求的结构发生了变化，首次购房需求比例显著提高，改善性购房需求比例有所下降。从供给角度看，土地供应量增加，但土地供应结构不合理，导致土地资源浪费现象较为普遍。从房价走势看，房价上涨趋势明显，但房价涨幅有所放缓，房价上涨预期减弱。从政策角度看，国家继续坚持“保增长、控通胀”的政策基调，对房地产市场的调控政策也逐步加强，但调控政策的执行力度和效果并不一致，调控政策的执行效果有待观察。



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总报告



2007～2008 年中国房地产市场形势 分析与预测

课题组*

一 2007 年中国房地产市场形势分析

(一) 房地产投资

1. 投资持续快速增长

2007 年全国完成房地产开发投资 25280 亿元，同比增长 30.2%，增速比上年提高 8.1 个百分点，高于同期城镇固定资产投资增速 4.4 个百分点；房地产投资占城镇固定资产投资比重比 2005 年、2006 年分别高出 0.3 个和 0.7 个百分点。其中，商品住宅投资 18010 亿元，同比增长 32.1%，为 2003 年以来最高，增速比上年提高 6.5 个百分点，高于同期房地产投资增速 1.9 个百分点，延续了 2004 年以来住宅投资增速均高于同期房地产投资增速的走势；住宅投资占房地产投资的比重为 71.2%，比 2006 年上升了 1 个百分点（见表 1）。在住宅投资中，90 平方米以下中小户型投资为 4198 亿元，占 23.3%；纳入住房保障体系的经济适用房投资为 834 亿元，同比增长 19.7%，但仍低于同期住宅投资增速，所占比重比 2006 年下

* 课题组成员：牛凤瑞、李景国、尚教蔚、李恩平、李庆、袁秀明。



降 0.3 个百分点。全国办公楼投资 1037 亿元，比上年增长 11.7%，增速同比下降 9.3 个百分点；营业用房投资 2776 亿元，比上年增长 17.9%，增速同比上升 2.9 个百分点；其他投资 3457 亿元，同比增长 38.1%，增速比上年提高 26.7 个百分点。

表 1 2003~2007 年全国房地产投资与 GDP、城镇固定资产投资

单位：亿元，%

年份	GDP	城镇固定资产投资	房地产投资	住宅投资	GDP增长率	城镇固定资产投资增长率	房地产投资增长率	住宅投资增长率	房地产投资占城镇固定资产投资的比重	住宅投资占房地产投资比重
2003	135823	45812	10154	6777	10.0	29.1	30.3	29.6	22.2	66.7
2004	159878	59028	13158	8837	10.1	28.8	29.6	30.4	22.3	67.2
2005	183868	75095	15909	10861	10.4	27.2	20.9	22.9	21.2	68.3
2006	210871	93369	19422	13638	11.1	24.3	22.1	25.6	20.8	70.2
2007	246619	117414	25280	18010	11.4	25.8	30.2	32.1	21.5	71.2

数据来源：2007 年数据来源于《2007 年国民经济和社会发展统计公报》及统计快报；其他数据来源于《中国统计年鉴（2007）》。

说明：表中增长率系国家公布的数据，在公布时可能考虑了物价上涨等因素。

2. 个人按揭贷款增长迅速

2007 年全国房地产开发资金为 37257 亿元，同比增长 37.3%，增速比 2006 年上升 10.5 个百分点。在房地产开发资金中，国内贷款占 18.7%，比重比 2006 年低 1 个百分点；自筹资金占 31.6%，比重同比低 0.1 个百分点；利用外资占 1.7%，比重同比高 0.2 个百分点；其他资金占 48.0%，比重同比高 0.9 个百分点（见表 2）。其中，个人购房按揭贷款同比增长 88.4%，所占比重比 2006 年高

表 2 2003~2007 年房地产开发资金来源构成

单位：亿元，%

年份	资金合计	国内贷款	占比	利用外资	占比	自筹资金	占比	其他资金	占比
2003	13185	3138	23.8	170	1.3	3771	28.6	6106	46.3
2004	17157	3158	18.4	228	1.3	5208	30.3	8563	50.0
2005	21398	3918	18.3	258	1.2	7000	32.7	10222	47.8
2006	27135	5357	19.7	400	1.5	8597	31.7	12781	47.1
2007	37257	6961	18.7	650	1.7	11772	31.6	17874	48.0

数据来源：2007 年数据来源于《2007 年国民经济和社会发展统计公报》及统计快报；其他数据来源于《中国统计年鉴（2007）》。