房地产税收调控政策与限购政策对房价的影响 研究

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背景介绍

- 地方政府通过房地产市场政策调控进而影响房价
- 政策调控工具多样,主要有税收调节政策及六限政策(限购、限贷、限售、限价、 限土拍、限商改住)
- 税收调节政策: 增值税及附加1, 契税, 个人所得税
 - ▶: 2改5、5改2;例如: 2年內出售征收5%,2年以上免征。对北上广深而言, 2年以上还须区分普通和非普通住房,其中非普通住房以销售收入减去购买 住房价款后的差额按5%征收
 - 契税:基本税率为3%,2016.2.22 降税后:1%(90平以下首套/二套),1.5%(90以上首套),2%(90以上二套),3%(三套以上)
- 限购政策
 - ▶ 居民端影响最大的限制政策
 - ▶ 第一次限购潮始于2010年末北京,而后陆续取消,第二次限购潮自2016年开始,更多城市陆续出台限购政策
- 问题: 税收调节政策对房价的影响是否与限购政策有关?

¹附加税为城建税、教育费附加、地方教育费附加

结果综述

- 理论
 - ▶ 模型: 基于Ding Dong, Zheng Liu, Pengfei Wang and Tao Zha. "A theory of housing demand shocks," *IET*, 2022. , 引入交易税 (Tobin tax) 和房地产税
 - ▶ 解析结果:
 - ▶ 存在严格限购政策时,交易税与房价呈正相关
 - ▶ 限购政策更松时,交易税与房价呈负相关
- 实证 (To Do)
 - ▶ 城市层级的房价、限购限售政策、税收调节政策

文献回顾

- 实证:
- 税收调节政策对房价的影响(基于小区-日度二手房交易数据):张牧扬、陈杰、石薇(2016,财政研究);叶菁菁、余白雪、余建宇(2021,世界经济);
- 限购政策对房价的影响(基于城市-月度二手房交易数据):陈钊、申洋(2021,经济研究)
- 模型:
- 房地产税与土地金融:刘建建,王忏,龚六堂(2023,经济科学);房地产税与企业住房抵押品渠道:刘建丰,于雪,彭俞超,许志伟(2020,金融研究);房地产税与再分配:杨耀武,刘元生(2023,经济研究)
- 本文贡献:基于居民异质性预期,考虑住房市场税收调节政策、限购政策对房价的交互性影响
- 模型基础: Dong, Liu, Wang, and Zha (2022, JET)

模型设定

- 住房效用价值冲击 φ_t 增长服从 i.i.d 分布, i.e., $\frac{\varphi_{t+1}}{\varphi_t} = \tilde{e}_{t+1} \sim \tilde{F}(\cdot)$
- 居民j 对住房的效用有异质性认识 $\frac{\varphi_{t+1}}{\varphi_t} \mid j = e_{t+1}^j \sim F(\cdot)$:

$$\max E_0 \sum \beta^t \left[\log c_t + \varphi_t s_{ht} \right]$$

$$c_{jt} + r_{ht}s_{jht} + b_{jt} + Q_th_{jt+1} + \tau Q_t \mid h_{jt+1} - h_{jt} \mid \leq y_{jt} + ((1 - \tau_p)Q_t + r_{ht})h_{jt} + \frac{b_{jt+1}}{R_t} \quad [\eta_{jt}]$$

$$h_{jt+1} \leq \kappa \quad [\pi_{jt}]$$

$$h_{jt+1} \geq 0 \quad [\mu_{jt}]$$

• τ: 交易税; τ_p : 房产税; κ : 限购. FOCs w.r.t. $c_{jt}, s_{jht}, b_{jt+1}$:

$$\frac{1}{c_{jt}} = \eta_{jt}, \quad \eta_{jt}r_{ht} = \varphi_t, \quad \eta_{jt} = \beta R_t E_t \eta_{jt+1}$$

• FOC for $h_{jt+1}(e_t)$ (express $\mathbb{I}_{\{h_{jt+1}>h_{jt}\}}$ as $\mathbb{I}_{>,t}$):

$$\begin{split} & \eta_{jt} Q_t (1 + \tau \mathbb{I}_{>,t} - \tau \mathbb{I}_{<,t}) + \pi_{jt} - \mu_{jt} \\ &= \beta E_t \eta_{jt+1} \left\{ \left(Q_{t+1} (1 - \tau_p + \tau \mathbb{I}_{>,t+1} - \tau \mathbb{I}_{<,t+1}) + r_{ht+1} \right) \mid \frac{\varphi_{t+1}}{\varphi_t} = e_t^j \right\} \end{split}$$

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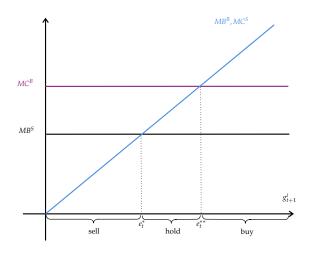
$$\begin{aligned} c_{jt} + r_{ht}s_{jht} + b_{jt} + Q_th_{jt+1} + \tau Q_t \mid h_{jt+1} - h_{jt} \mid & \leq y_{jt} + ((1 - \tau_p)Q_t + r_{ht})h_{jt} + \frac{b_{jt+1}}{R_t} & [\eta_{jt}] \\ h_{jt+1} & \leq \kappa & [\pi_{jt}] \\ h_{jt+1} & \geq 0 & [\mu_{jt}] \end{aligned}$$

• τ: 交易税; τ_p : 房产税; κ : 限购. FOCs w.r.t. c_{jt} , s_{jht} , b_{jt+1} :

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- (buyers) 买家预期: $e_t^i > e_t^{**}$, 买房边际收益 > 边际成本.
- (sellers) 卖家预期: $e_t^i < e_t^*$, 卖房边际收益 > 边际成本.
- (holders) 持有者: 边际成本超过了买或卖的边际收益

一阶条件

• 买房者:

$$\eta_{jt}Q_{t}(1+\tau) + \pi_{jt} = \beta E_{t}\eta_{jt+1} \left\{ \left(Q_{t+1}(1-\tau_{p}+\tau \mathbb{I}_{>,t+1}-\tau \mathbb{I}_{<,t+1}) + r_{ht+1} \right) \mid \frac{\varphi_{t+1}}{\varphi_{t}} = e_{t}^{j} \right\}$$

• 边际买房者:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{t}(1+\tau) &= \beta E_{t} \frac{\eta_{jt+1}}{\eta_{jt}(e_{t}^{**})} \left\{ Q_{t+1}(1-\tau_{p}+\tau \mathbb{I}_{>,t+1}-\tau \mathbb{I}_{<,t+1}) \mid \frac{\varphi_{t+1}}{\varphi_{t}} = e_{t}^{**} \right\} + \beta E_{t} \eta_{jt+1} r_{ht+1} \\ &= \beta E_{t} \frac{y_{t}}{y_{t+1}} \left\{ Q_{t+1}(1-\tau_{p}+\tau \mathbb{I}_{>,t+1}-\tau \mathbb{I}_{<,t+1}) \mid \frac{\varphi_{t+1}}{\varphi_{t}} = e_{t}^{**} \right\} + \beta \varphi_{t} e_{t}^{**} y_{t} \end{aligned}$$

• 同样,对于边际卖房者:

$$Q_{t}(1-\tau) = \beta E_{t} \frac{y_{t}}{y_{t+1}} \left\{ Q_{t+1}(1-\tau_{p}+\tau \mathbb{I}_{>,t+1}-\tau \mathbb{I}_{<,t+1}) \mid \frac{\varphi_{t+1}}{\varphi_{t}} = e_{t}^{*} \right\} + \beta \varphi_{t} e_{t}^{*} y_{t}$$

经济系统

• 由于 $\mathbb{I}_{>,t+1} = 1 - F(e_{t+1}^{**})$ and $\mathbb{I}_{<,t+1} = F(e_{t+1}^{*})$, 则:

$$\begin{split} r_{ht} &= \varphi_t y_t \\ Q_t(1+\tau) &= \beta E_t \frac{y_t}{y_{t+1}} \left\{ Q_{t+1} (1-\tau_p + \tau (1-F(e^*_{t+1})) - \tau F(e^*_{t+1})) \right\} + \beta \varphi_t e^{**}_t y_t \\ Q_t(1-\tau) &= \beta E_t \frac{y_t}{y_{t+1}} \left\{ Q_{t+1} (1-\tau_p + \tau (1-F(e^*_{t+1})) - \tau F(e^*_{t+1})) \right\} + \beta \varphi_t e^*_t y_t \end{split}$$

• 假设持有房产数为 κ 的人占比 m_{ht} ,持有房产为0的人有 $1-m_{ht}$,市场出清条件为:

$$1 = \underbrace{(F(e_t^{**}) - F(e_t^{*})) * m_{ht} * \kappa}_{\text{holders hold}} + \underbrace{(1 - F(e_t^{**})) * \kappa}_{\text{New buyers}}$$

· Law of motion:

$$m_{ht+1} = m_{ht} * (1 - F(e_t^*)) + (1 - m_{ht}) * (1 - F(e_t^{**}))$$

比较静态分析 1: 税收调节政策对cutoff的影响

定理1: 增加交易环节税提高了边际乐观者cutoff e^{**} , 降低边际悲观者cutoff e^* , 进而影响买卖人口占比: $\frac{\partial e^{**}}{\partial \tau} > 0$, $\frac{\partial e^*}{\partial \tau} < 0$; 房产税则降低了 e^{**} , 增高 e^* : $\frac{\partial e^{**}}{\partial \tau_p} < 0$, $\frac{\partial e^*}{\partial \tau_p} > 0$ Proof: $\diamondsuit q = Q/y$,静态系统可以表达为:

$$q(1+\tau) = \beta[q(1-\tau_p + \tau(1-F(e^{**}) - F(e^{*}))) + \varphi e^{**}]$$
(1)

$$2\tau q = \beta \varphi(e^{**} - e^*) \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} - 1 = (m-1)F(e^{**}) - mF(e^{*})$$
(3)

$$mF(e^*) = (1 - m)(1 - F(e^{**}))$$
 (4)

(3) + (4): $\kappa m = 1$: (1) + (2) 替换 a. 重新整理可得以下二式:

$$F(e^*) = (1 - F(e^{**}))(\kappa - 1) \tag{5}$$

$$1 + \tau = \beta \left[1 - \tau_p + \tau (1 - F(e^{**}) - F(e^{*})) \right] + \frac{2\tau e^{**}}{e^{**} - e^{*}}$$
 (6)

假设e 服从均匀分布 $U[0,\bar{e}]$,则可得到关于 τ,τ_p 和 e^{**} 的公式:

$$\frac{1}{\tau} + 1 - \beta \frac{1 - \tau_p}{\tau} = f\left(\frac{e^{**}}{\bar{e}}\right) \equiv \beta(2 - \kappa)\left(1 - \frac{e^{**}}{\bar{e}}\right) + \frac{2\frac{e^{**}}{\bar{e}}}{\kappa \frac{e^{**}}{\bar{e}} + 1 - \kappa} \tag{7}$$

判断f(x)的单调性,即可得到: $\frac{\partial e^{**}}{\partial \tau} > 0$, $\frac{\partial e^{*}}{\partial \tau} < 0$; $\frac{\partial e^{**}}{\partial \tau_p} < 0$, $\frac{\partial e^{*}}{\partial \tau_p} > 0$

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$$q(1+\tau) = \beta[q(1-\tau_v + \tau(1-F(e^{**}) - F(e^*))) + \varphi e^{**}]$$
(1)

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比较静态分析 2: 税收调节政策对房价的影响

定理 2: 存在严格限购政策时,增加交易税会使房价上涨;在限购较松时,增加交易税则降低房价;征收房产税使得房价下降

Proof: 根据定理1所得公式,可以将q表示为:

$$q = \frac{\beta \varphi \bar{e}}{2(1 - \beta(1 - \tau_p))} \left((\kappa \frac{e^{**}}{\bar{e}} + 1 - \kappa) * (\beta(2 - \kappa)(1 - \frac{e^{**}}{\bar{e}}) - 1) + 2\frac{e^{**}}{\bar{e}} \right)$$
(8)

- 房产税: $\frac{\partial q}{\partial \tau_p} = \frac{\beta \varphi}{2\tau} \kappa \frac{\partial e^{**}}{\partial \tau_p} < 0$
- 由于:

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial (e^{**}/\bar{e})} = \underbrace{\frac{\beta \varphi \bar{e}}{2(1 - \beta(1 - \tau_p))}}_{>0} (\kappa - 2) \left[\underbrace{\beta - 1 + 2\kappa \beta(\frac{e^{**}}{\bar{e}} - 1)}_{<0} \right] \tag{9}$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial (e^{**}/\bar{e})} \frac{\partial (e^{**}/\bar{e})}{\partial \tau}$$

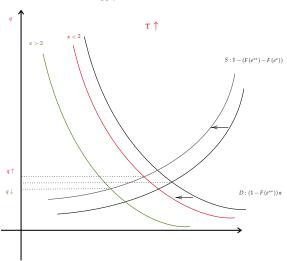
• 因此,房产税对房价的影响取决于限购政策 κ:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \tau} > 0, & \text{if } \kappa < 2 \\ \frac{\partial q}{\partial \tau} = 0, & \text{if } \kappa = 2 \\ \frac{\partial q}{\partial \tau} < 0, & \text{if } \kappa > 2 \end{cases}$$

比较静态分析2: 背后的原因解释

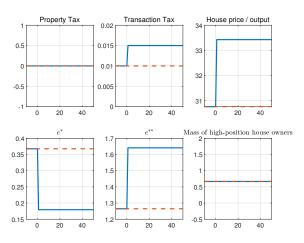
由Law of motion 和市场出清条件可知: $m\kappa = 1$; 市场出清条件则可写为:

$$\underbrace{1 - (F(e^{**}) - F(e^{*}))}_{\text{net supply}} = \underbrace{(1 - F(e^{**})) * \kappa}_{\text{new demand}}$$



$\kappa < 2$,增加交易税的transition path

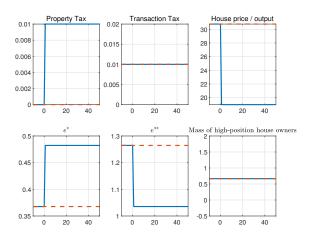
\boxtimes : Changing transaction tax (τ)



 $\beta=0.98$, $\kappa=1.5$, $\varphi=0.7$, $\underline{e}=0$, $\overline{e}=2$, $au_p=0$. au changes from 0.01 to 0.015.

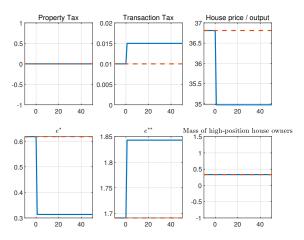
κ < 2,增加房产税的transition path

 \boxtimes : Changing property tax (τ_p)



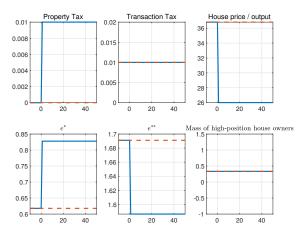
 $\beta=0.98, \kappa=1.5, \phi=0.7, \underline{e}=0, \overline{e}=2, \tau=0.01.$ τ_p changes from 0 to 0.01.

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 $\beta = 0.98$, $\kappa = 1.5$, $\varphi = 0.7$, $\underline{e} = 0$, $\overline{e} = 2$, $\tau = 0.01$. τ_p changes from 0 to 0.01.

实证检验 To Do

设定1:选取2015年6月-2016年8月城市-月度二手房交易价格数据,考虑2016年2月22日个税优惠政策冲击与城市是否限购的交互影响:

$$Price_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Tax_t \times LtP_{it} + \beta_2 Tax_t + \beta_3 LtP_{it} + \gamma_i + \Gamma_t + \epsilon_{it}$$

- 其中, $Price_{it}$ 为城市 i 在时间 t 时的平均房价, Tax_t 为交易环节税收优惠政策的 $dummy_2016$ 年2月后则= 1,否则为0; $LtP_{it}=1$ 则是城市i在t年后开始限购。 γ_i 为月度时间固定效应, Γ_t 为月度宏观趋势变量。
- 推断: $\beta_1 < 0$, $\beta_2 > 0$.
- 潜在问题: 时间段内限购的城市仅有北上广深、三亚、珠海;
- 设定2: 考虑2021年特定城市实施增值税2改5(τ↑) 短期内对小区层级二手房交易价格的影响 (限购区域和非限购区域)



appendices: