

# Macroeconomic developments in the Irish housing market

## DATE

21<sup>st</sup> June 2018

## Event

Exploring developments in  
the Irish housing & mortgage  
market

## VENUE

ESRI, Whitaker Square,  
Sir John Rogerson's Quay,  
Dublin 2

## AUTHOR

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**Research completed as part of ESRI/Dept of Housing Research Programme on Housing Economics**

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## This paper

- First part of the housing research programme
- McQuinn K. (2017): Irish house prices: Deja vu all over again? Special article, QEC.
- Results here are an update of this paper

# Outline

- Addresses “stability” of current price levels
- Using a number of approaches
- Cross-country comparisons
- Econometric estimates of:
  - Fundamental House Prices
- Conclusions

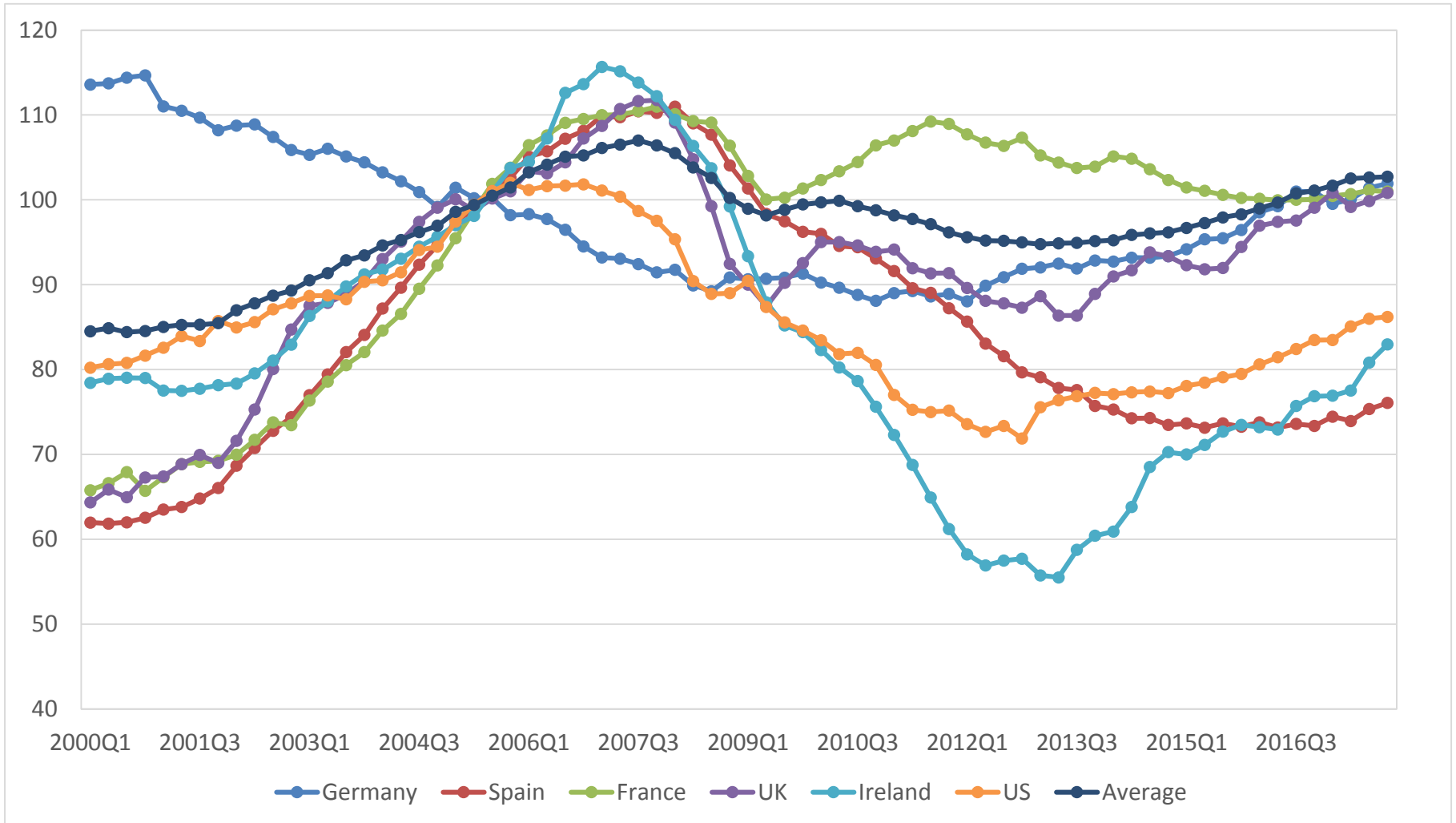
# Cross-country developments

## Percentage Change in Nominal Cross-Country House Prices

Country	Q4 1995 – Q4 2007	Q4 2007 – Q4 2013	Q4 2013 – Q4 2017
<b>Ireland</b>	431	-49	57
<b>UK</b>	240	-7	28
<b>Spain</b>	199	-30	6
<b>France</b>	157	-1	2
<b>US</b>	96	-12	25
<b>Italy</b>	89	-16	-8
<b>Germany</b>	-5	13	21

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

# House price to disposable income ratios (2000-2017)

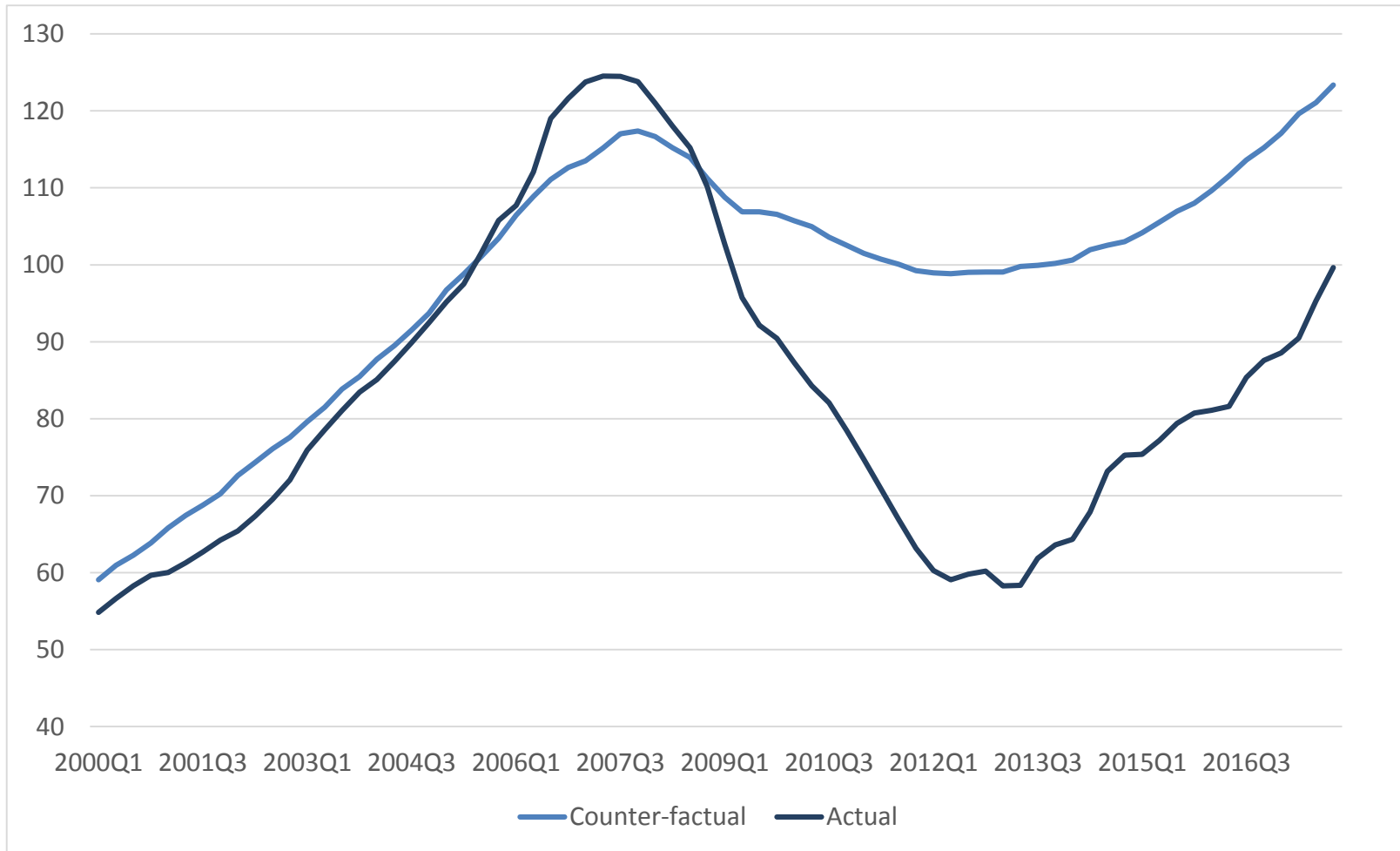


Source: Author's Analysis

# Counter-factual analysis

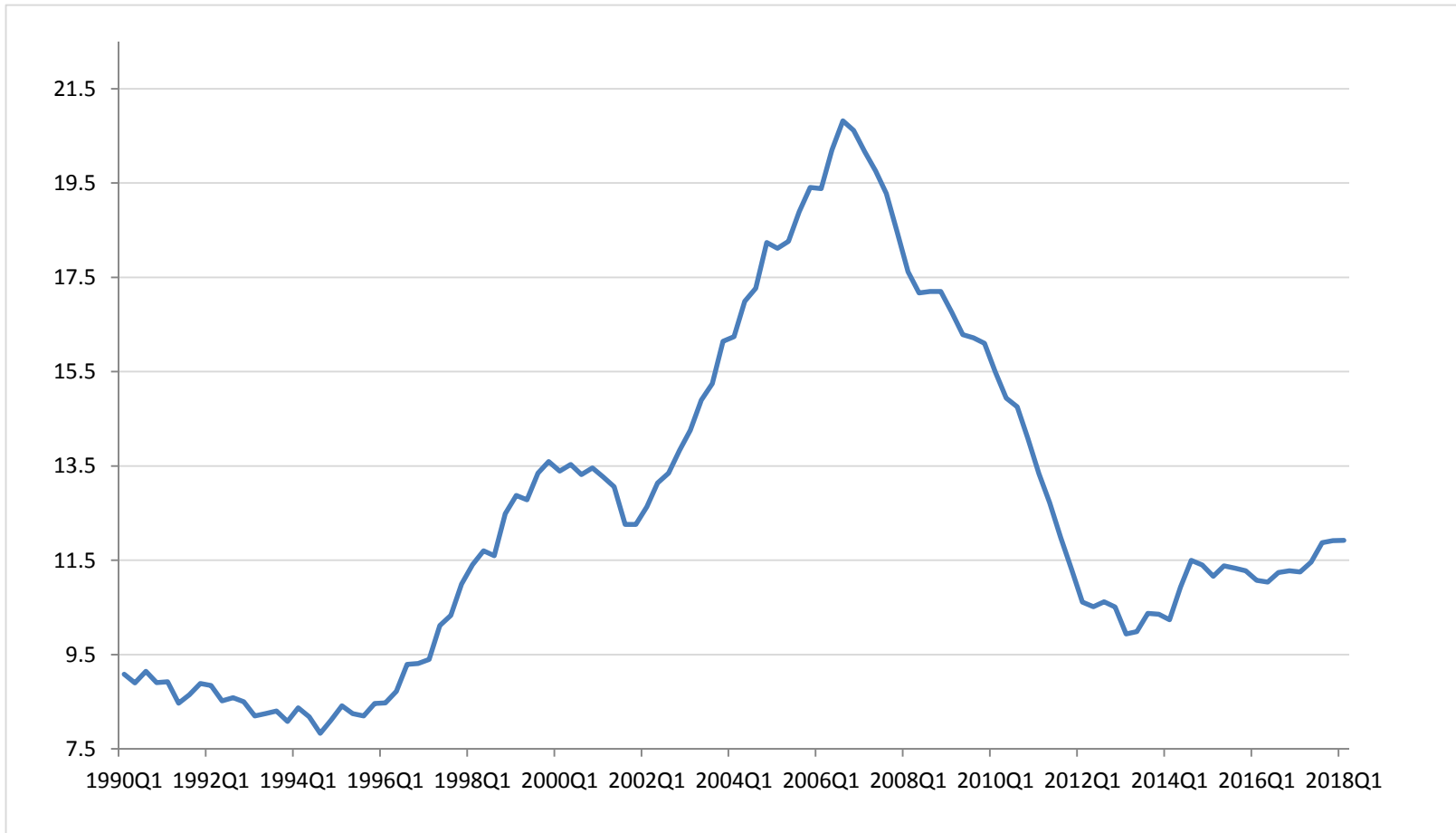
- Take the average cross-country ratio
- $\left[\frac{P_t}{I_t}\right]^A$
- Multiply it by the Irish index of disposable income
- $P_{It}^{CF} = I_{It} \times \left[\frac{P_t}{I_t}\right]^A$
- Scenario suggests:
  - Overvaluation in 2006/2007 period followed by
  - Undervaluation from 2008 onward

# Irish house prices (2000-2017)



Source: Author's Analysis

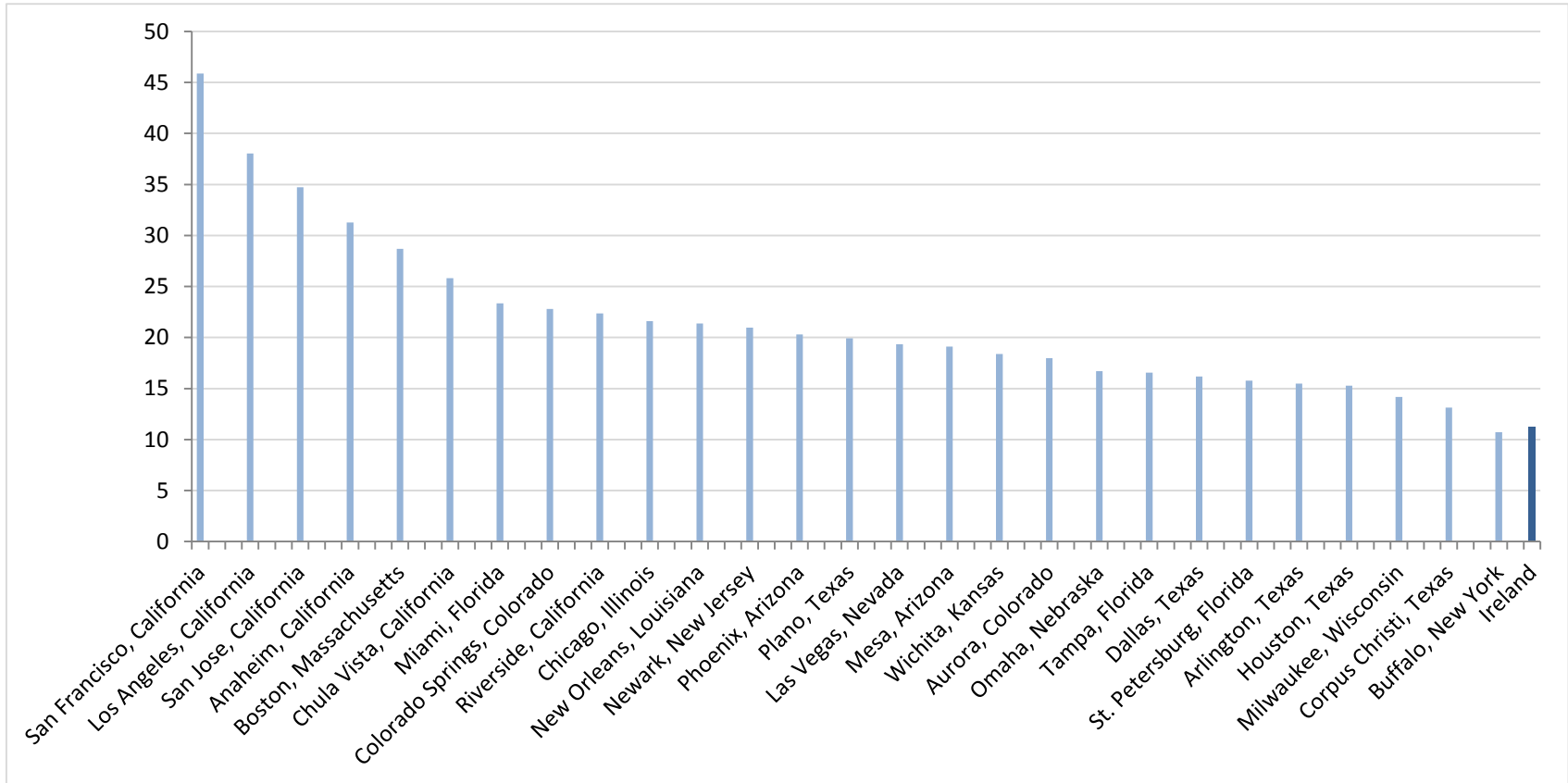
# Irish house price to rent ratio (1990 – 2018)



Source: Author's Analysis

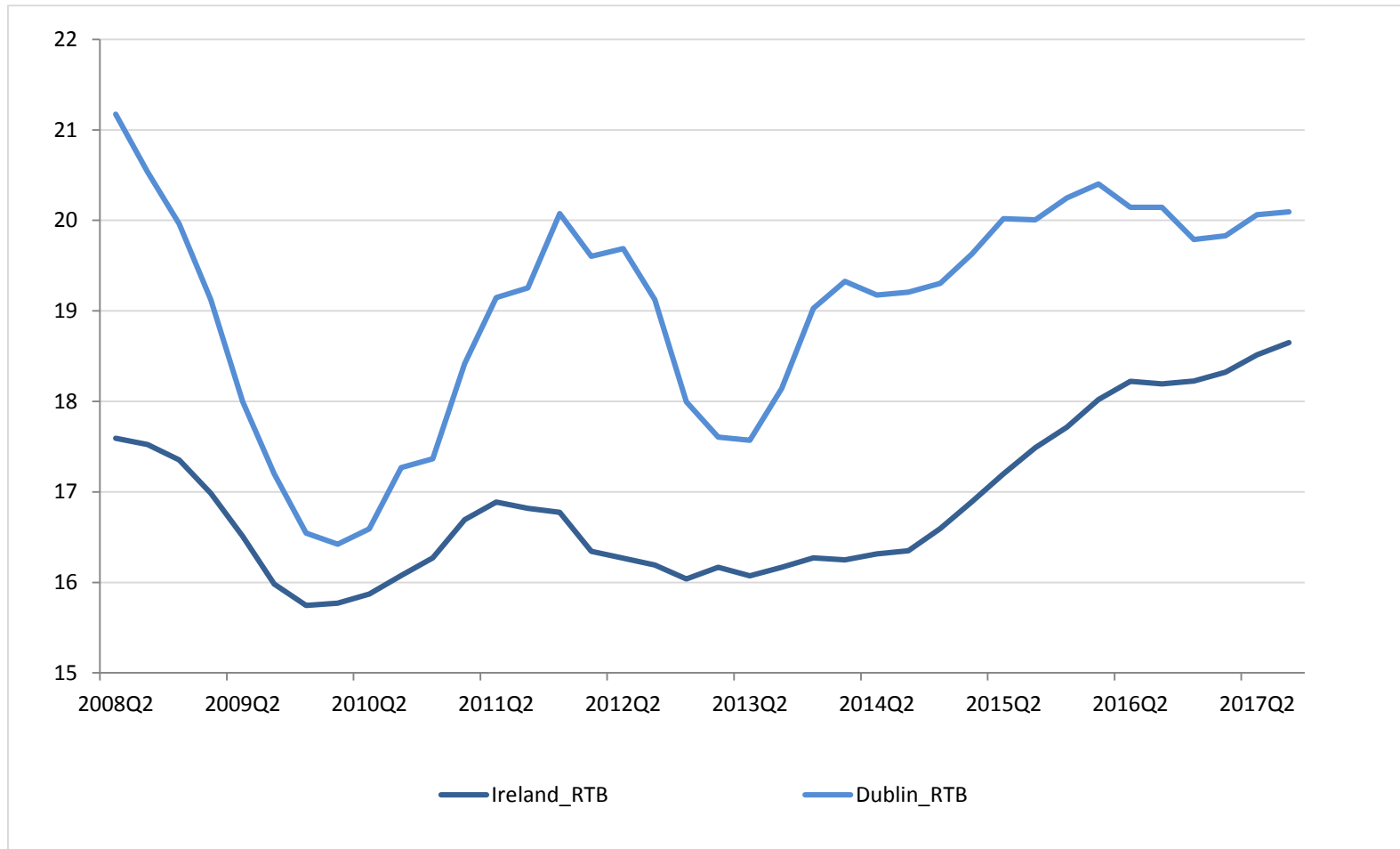


# Comparison with certain US cities



Source: Author's Analysis

# House price to rent ratio (Dublin v National)



Source: Author's Analysis

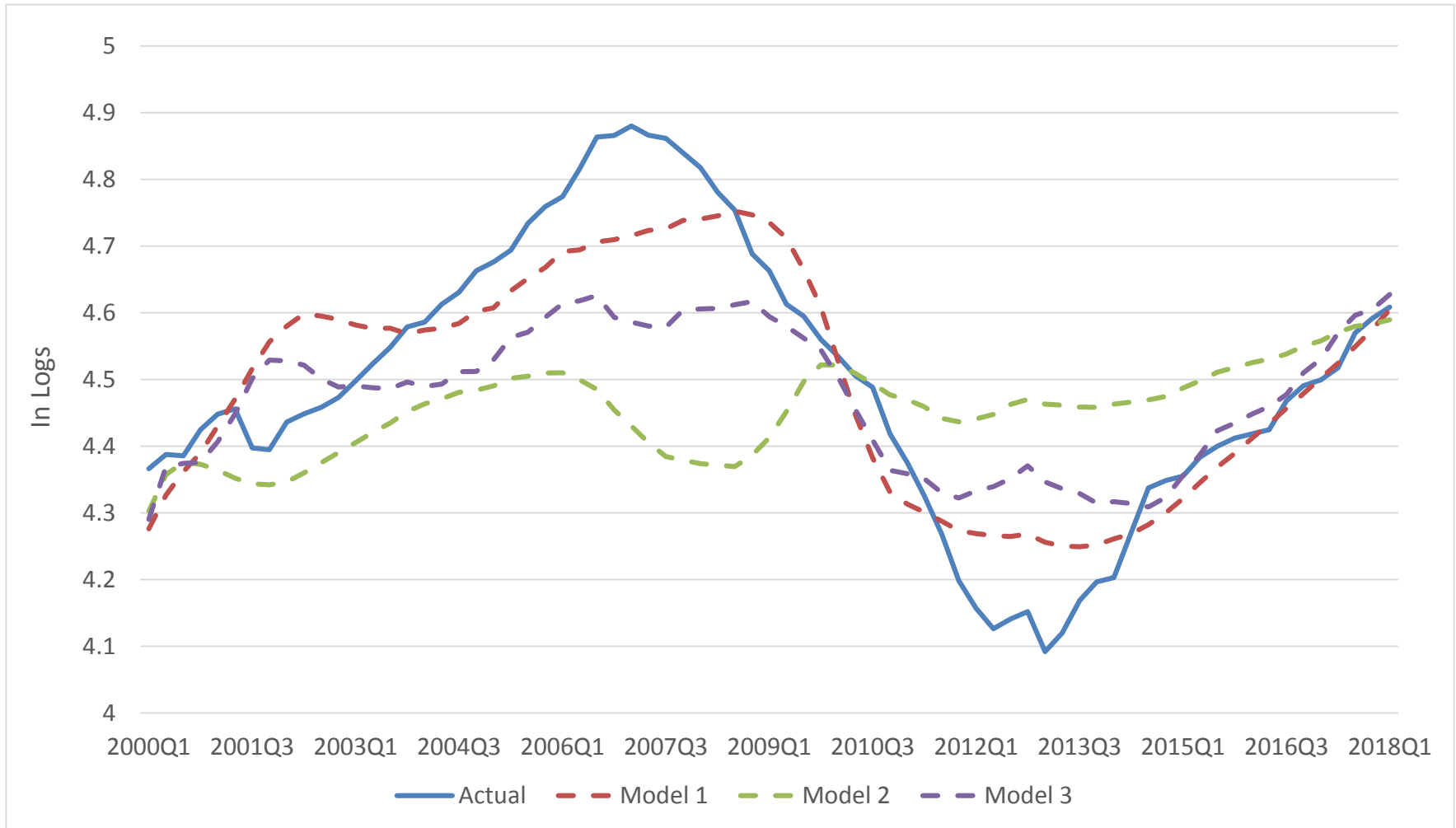
# Fundamental house price estimates

- Common within Irish house price literature;  
Murphy (2005), Roche (2001; 2003), McQuinn & O'Reilly (2007), Kelly & McQuinn (2014), McQuinn (2014).
- Three different econometric specifications
  - i. House prices =  $f(\text{demographics, disposable income and unemployment rates})$
  - ii. House prices =  $f(\text{affordability and ratio of housing stock to population})$
  - iii. House prices =  $f(\text{disposable income per capita, user cost of capital and housing stock per capita})$

# Fundamental house price estimates

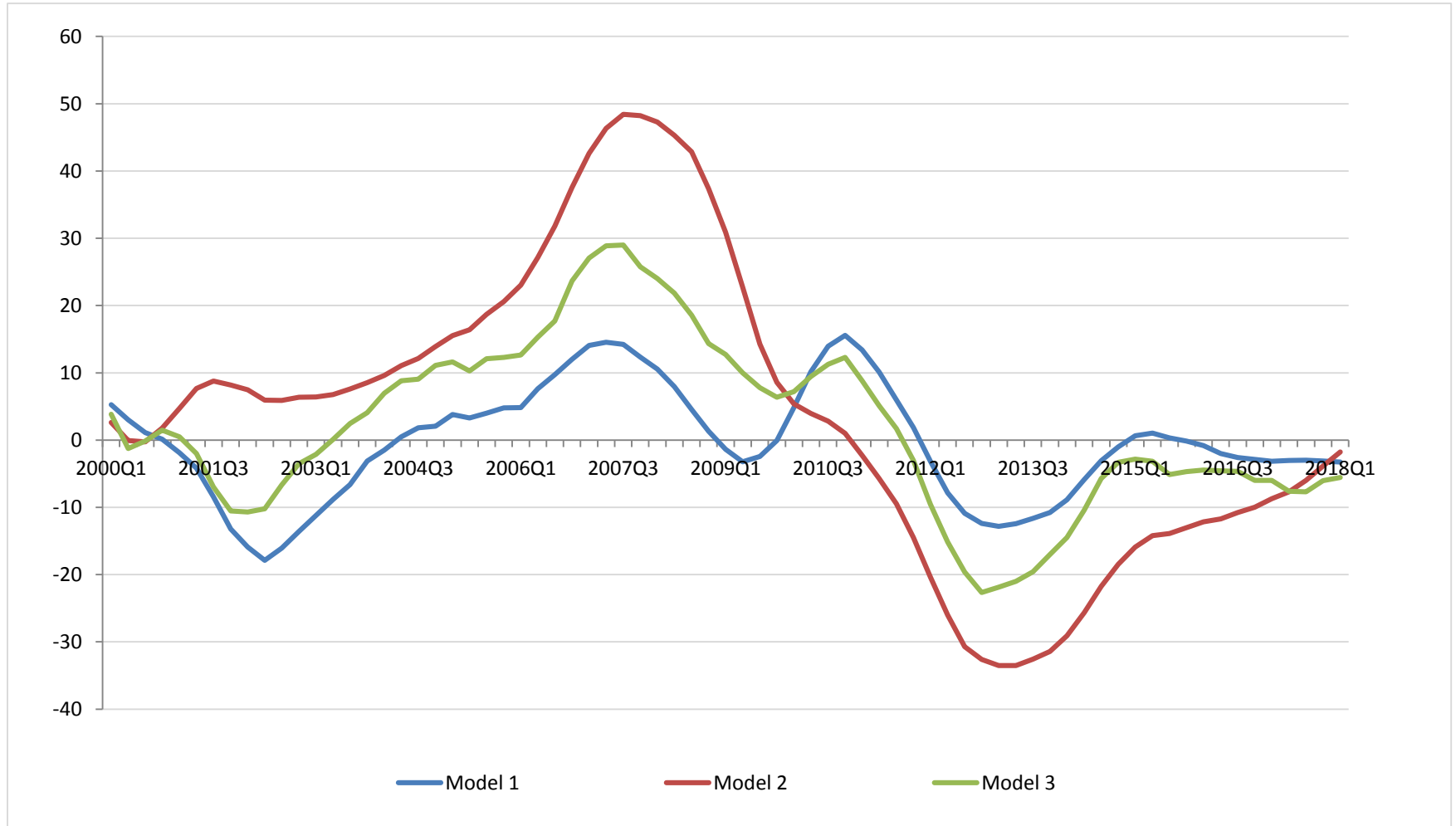
- Results are closely correlated
- At present market is  $\approx$  equilibrium
- Expected developments in
  - Affordability, demographics, monetary policy
  - Low supply response
- Continued upward housing demand

# Actual and fundamental house price estimates



Source: Author's Analysis

# Deviation from fundamental prices (%)

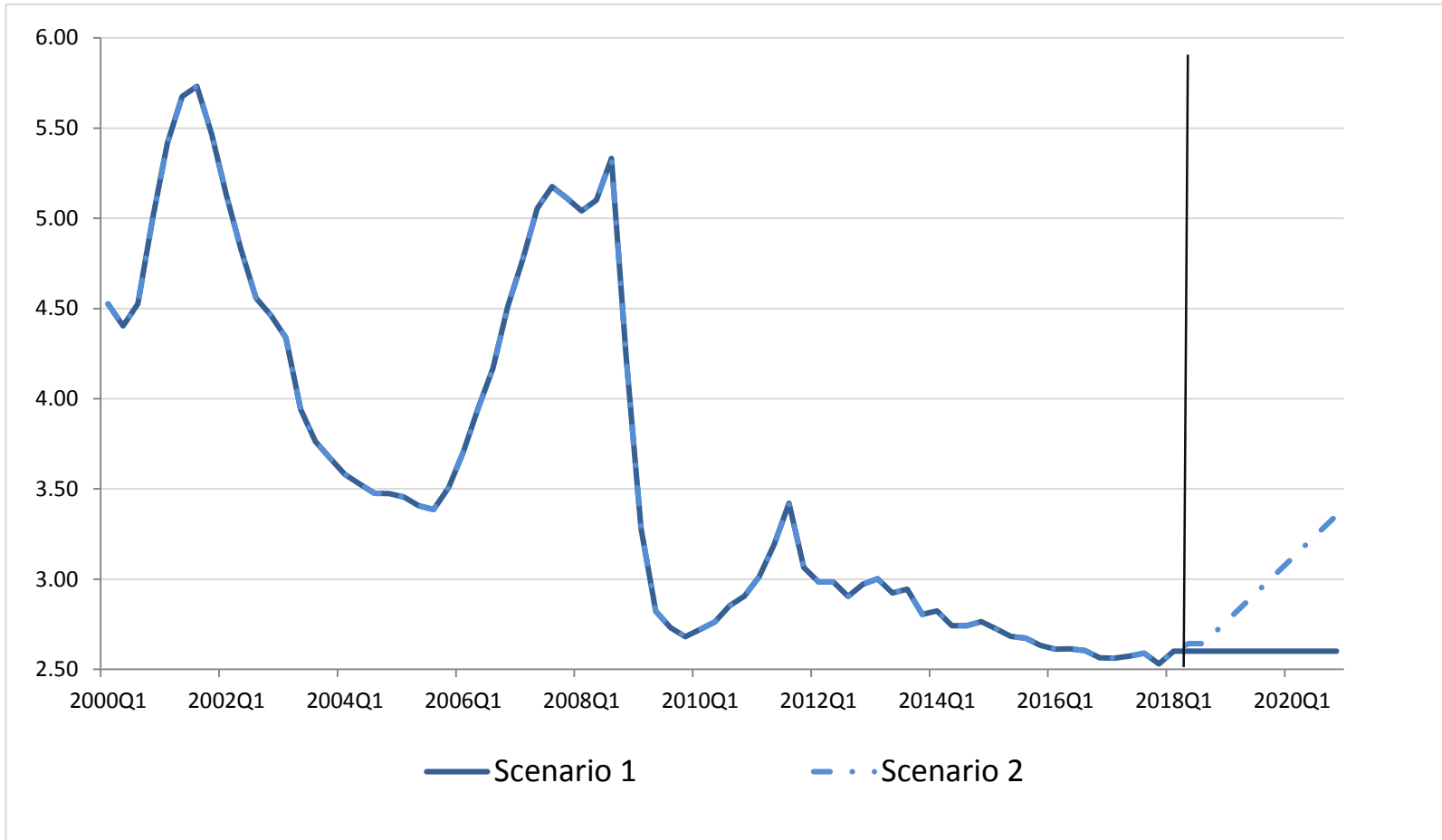


Source: Author's Analysis

# Future scenario

- Error-correction model:
  - Examine future price movements
- Forecasting from 2018 to 2020
  - Values for capital stock, population levels, disposable income (QEC),
  - Interest rates (two scenarios); constant & gradually increasing rate

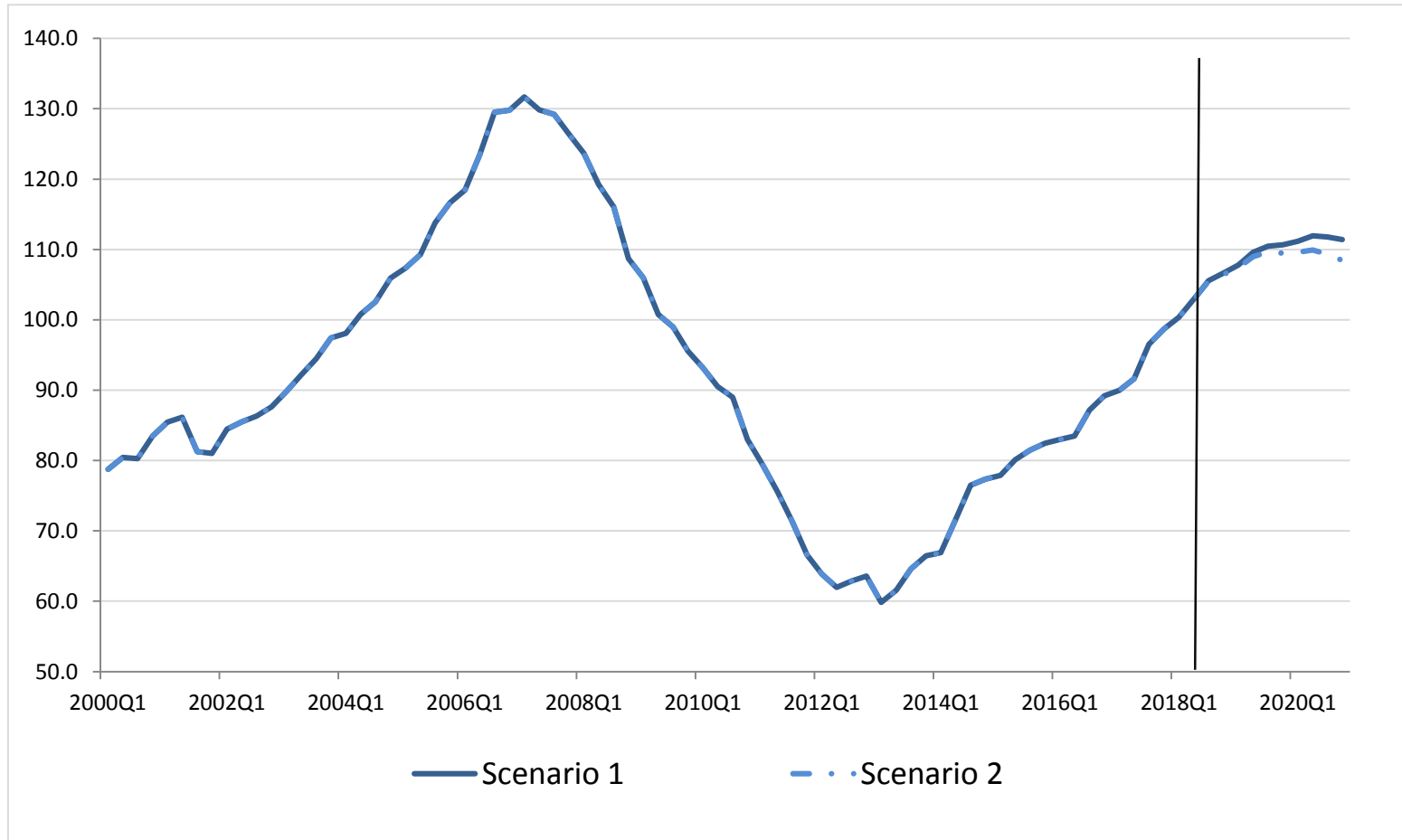
# Future interest rate scenarios (%)



Source: Author's Analysis



# Historical and future house price levels (index)



Source: Author's Analysis

# Could house prices fall in short-run?

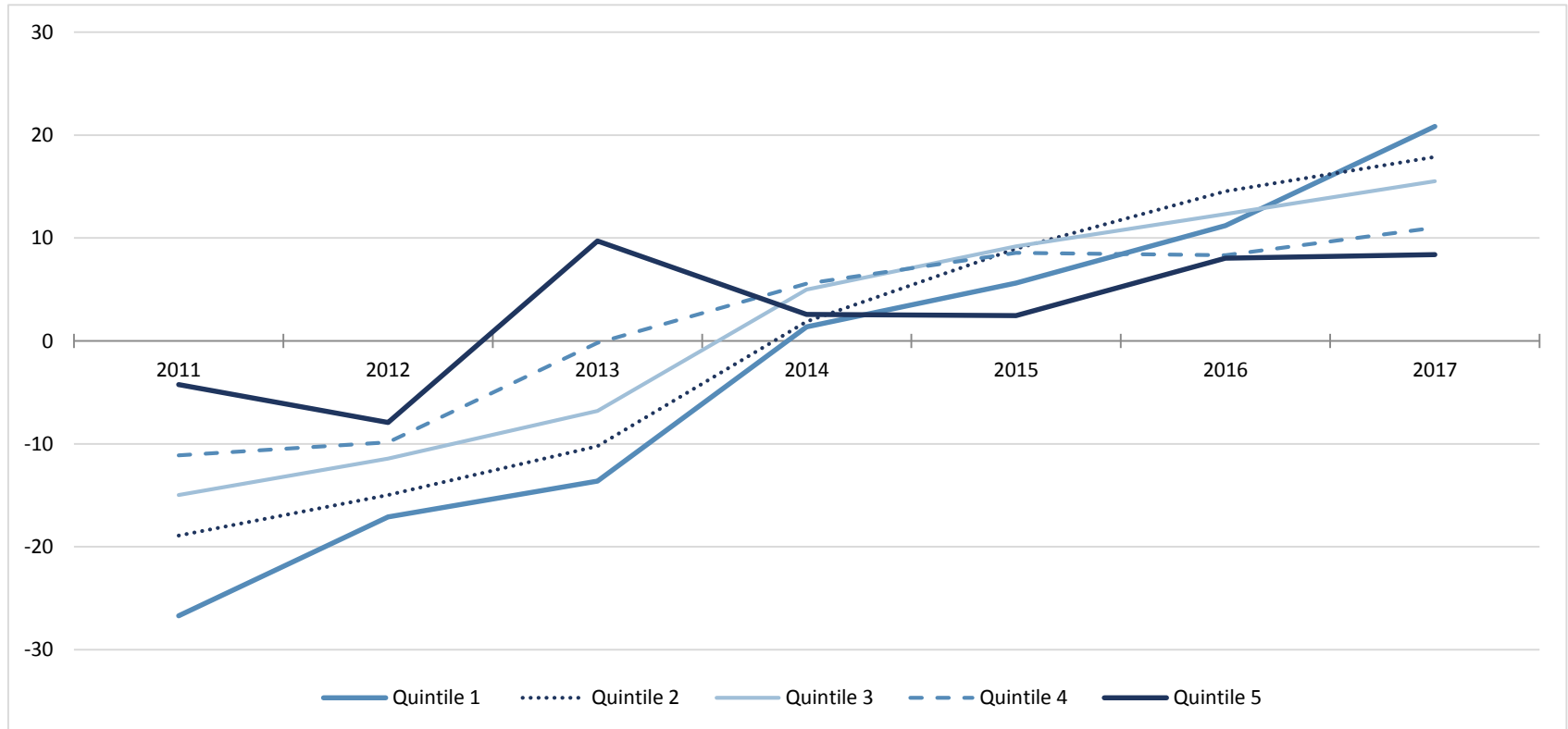
- Prices fall due to
  - Collapse of a bubble
    - No sign of one yet
  - Significant deterioration in “fundamentals”
    - Increase in mortgage rates?
    - Sudden decline in income levels?
    - Sharp rise in unemployment
- Most unlikely

# Back of the envelope assessment

- If prices are in equilibrium
- Should move in line with fundamentals?
- Across countries:
  - Income elasticity of house prices  $\approx 1.5 - 2.0$  %
- Most commentators:
  - Forecast income growth of 3.5 to 4 %
- Suggests house price increases of 6.5%?

# Where are recent price increases coming from?

Figure: Annual Growth (%) in average purchased property prices per quintile



Source: Property Price Register

# Housing demand now:

- Price increases
  - More significant at the lower end of the distribution (prices)
- Affordability challenges now more pressing
  - For the lower end of the income distribution?
- Macro prudential regulations
  - Limiting demand at the high end of the price distribution?
- If so
  - Similar to other markets – London for example

# How elastic are prices w.r.t. supply?

- Forecast assumes:

Year	Supply
2018	23,400
2019	29,700
2020	36,700

- Sensitivity:

- Keep supply fixed at 18,500 units per annum
- House prices only 0.5 per cent higher than baseline

- Point to note:

- Estimates generated during Celtic Tiger era

## The role of credit:

- Models assumes a steady-state relationship wherein credit conditions do not change
- Any changes in mortgage credit availability would have a strong influence on future house prices
- Models can be augmented to include an indicator for mortgage credit supply (Duca et al. 2014)
- 1.0 per cent increase in credit supply estimated to contribute towards a 0.4 per cent increase in prices

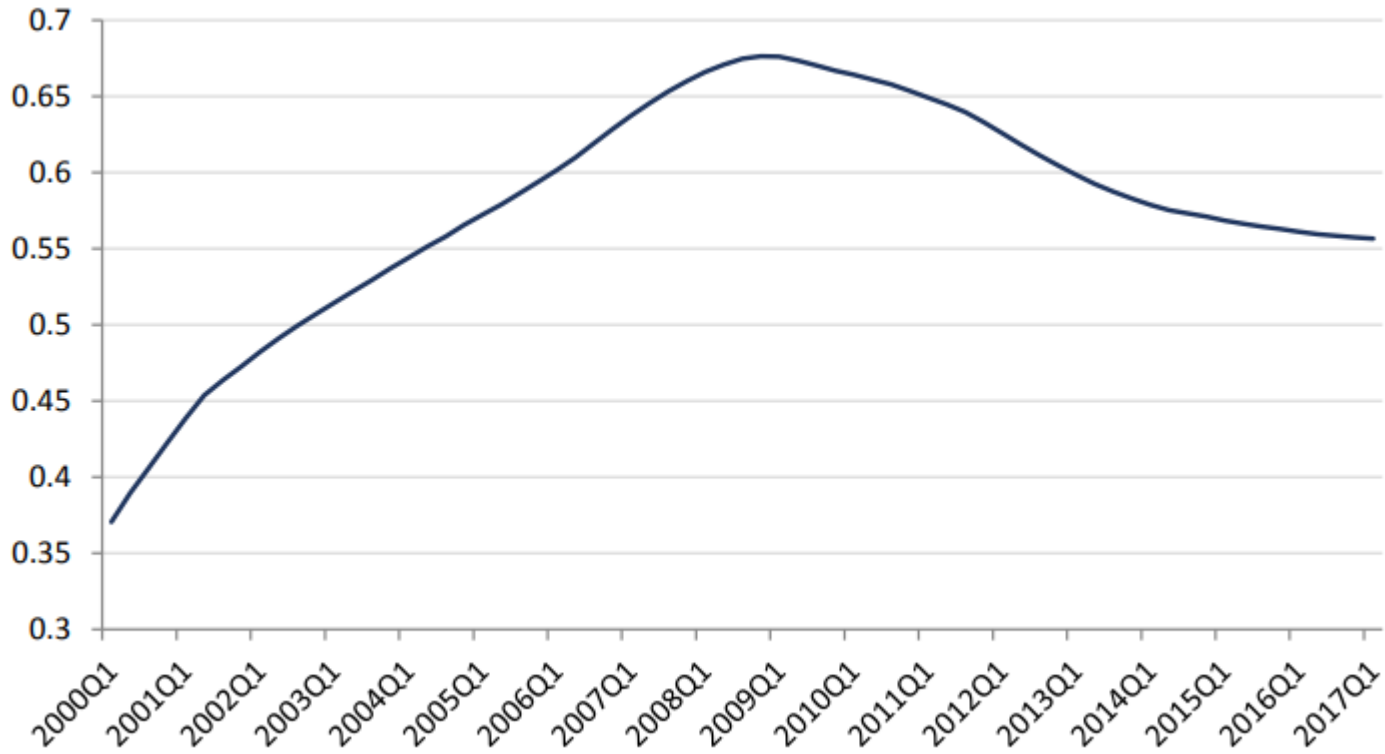
# Influence of Credit Provision

- This responsiveness to credit provision should vary over time as credit conditions change
- McQuinn (2017) provides an alternative indicator of mortgage credit provision, producing a time-varying estimate
- Enables the observation of responsiveness of house prices to changing credit conditions under an Irish context



# Influence of Credit Provision

## Credit Elasticity of House Prices



Source: Author's Analysis

# Specific conclusions

- House price levels converging to fundamental value
- High growth due to
  - Past overcorrection in prices &
  - Recent improvements in economic variables
- Given the likely strong increase in housing demand
  - Economic growth, labour market and demographics
- Policy should avoid further stimulating demand

# General conclusions

- Irish market characterised by significant volatility
- Since 1995:
  - Significant fluctuations in prices and supply
  - Gives rise to speculative behaviour
  - Which, in turn accentuates the cycle
- Policy needs to smooth the cycle
  - Land market management
  - Macroprudential policy (credit)
  - Tax treatment