

# Price Sustainability in the Irish Regional Housing Market

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## VENUE

Economic and Social  
Research Institute (ESRI)

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# Motivation

- Number of studies have assessed
- Sustainability of the national market
- First programme output:
  - McQuinn, Kieran, (2017), [Irish house prices: Déjà vu all over again?](#)
- Given possible heterogeneity in price trends
- Extend this analysis to regional markets?

# Data Innovations:

- New regional house price data (CSO)
- Available from 2010 Q1 onwards
- Much more detailed rental data (ESRI/RTB)
- Available from 2007Q4 – 166 regional indicators!
- Combine this with
  - Regional unemployment data
  - Regional house price expectations

# Database

Variable	Source
House Prices	CSO
Rents	RTB/ESRI Standardised Averages
House Price Expectations	ESRI Survey
Unemployment Rate	Live Register; Interpolated labour force data for Census
Housing & Rental Supply	CSO Completions; DAFT listings

# What this paper does

- Using a new unique regional database
- Over the period 2013 to 2018
- Examines the role
  - house price expectations and
  - labour market developments
- Have had on regional housing indicators
- Proposes some new indicators
- Assess sustainability on a county level

# Price to rent and the user cost

- Housing markets can be characterised by
  - Underlying notion of arbitrage
- Returns to investing in housing compare with other assets
- Jorgensen (1963, 1967) Poterba (1984)
- Arbitrage between owner-occupied and rental housing ensures
- House rent to price ratio depends on the real user cost of capital.
- Himmelberg et al (2005) imputed
  - Annual rental cost of owning a home
- Measure compares
  - Value of living in a property for year, *imputed rent*, and
  - Income lost for not investing in an alternative investment
  - *opportunity cost of capital*.

# Modelling framework

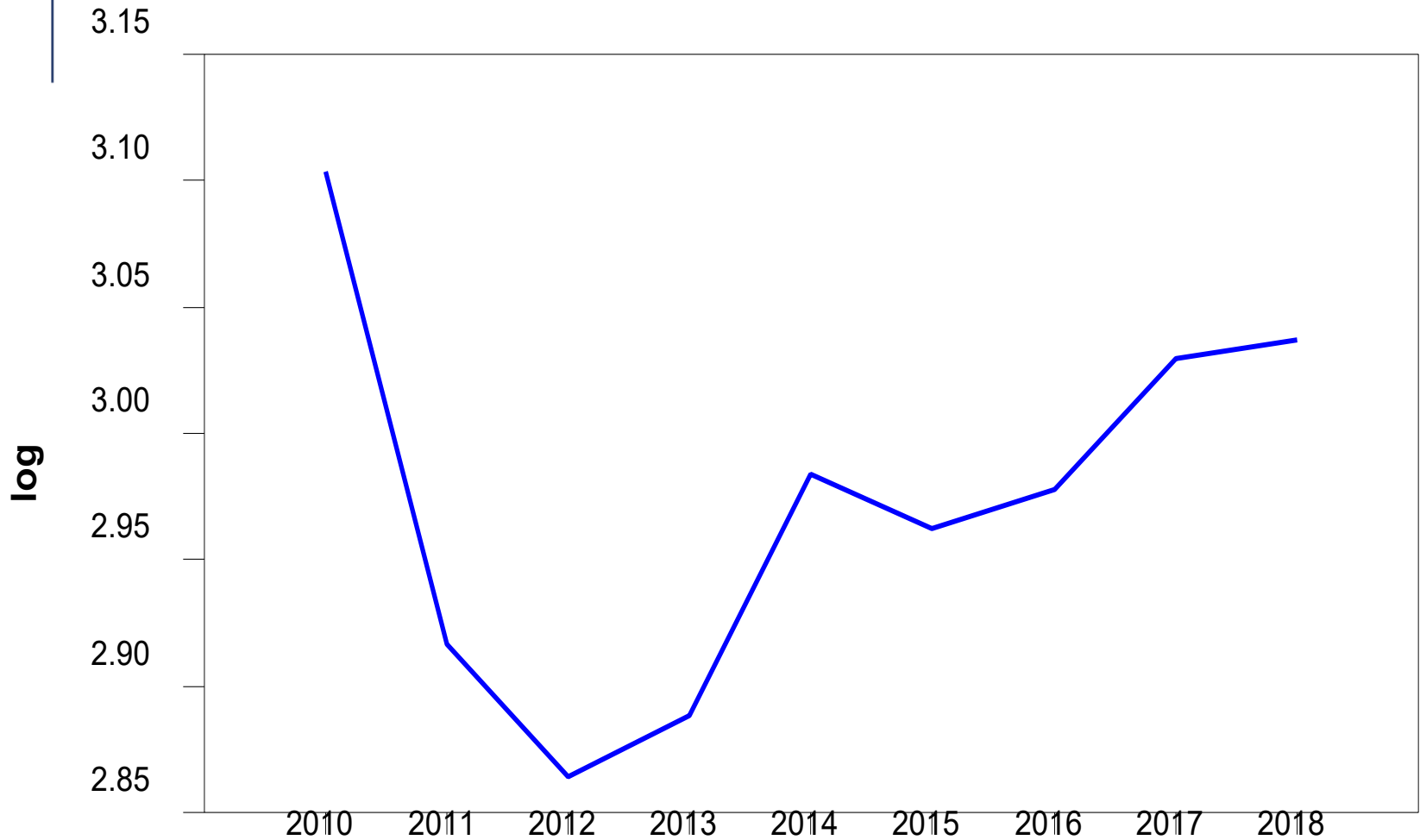
- Use the house-price to rent ratio as
  - A measure of sustainability
- Model HP/Rent as a function of
  - User cost and
  - Labour market conditions
- Derive indicators
  - Based on the user cost approach

# House price to rent ratio

- $rent_t = hp_t \left( r_t^{RF} + r_t^{RP} + \sigma_t - \frac{\Delta hp_t^e}{hp_t} \right)$
- Where
  - $rent_t$  = market rents,
  - $hp_t$  = house prices,
  - $r_t^{RF} + r_t^{RP}$  = the risk free rate and the risk premium rate,
  - $\sigma_t$  = the natural rate of depreciation and
  - $\frac{\Delta hp_t^e}{hp_t}$  = expected house price appreciation
- Doing some reconfiguring leads to
- $\text{Log}(hp_t/rent_t) = -\text{log}(\text{user cost})$

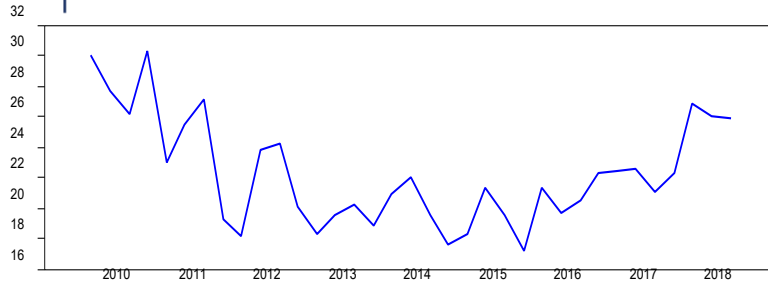


# House price to rents - nationally

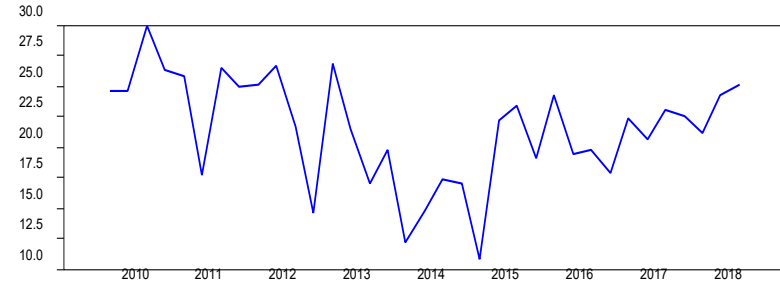


# Regional house price to rent ratios

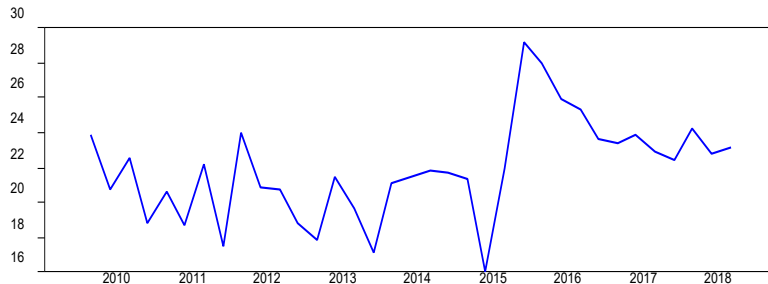
Cork



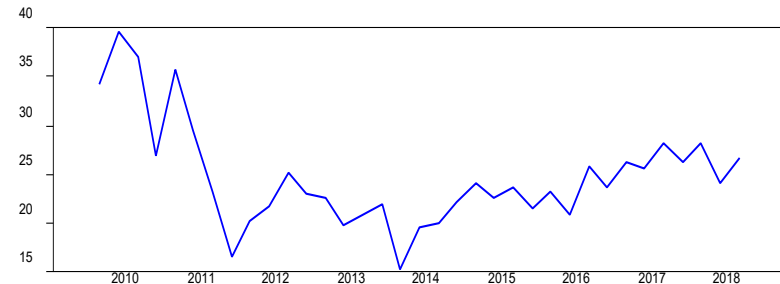
Limerick



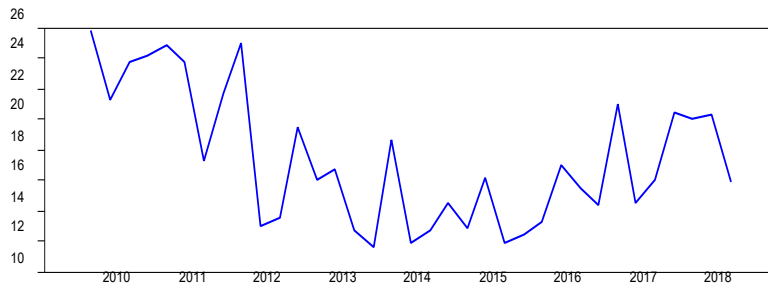
Dublin



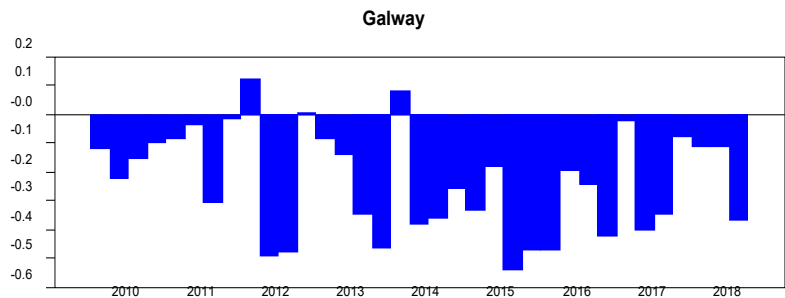
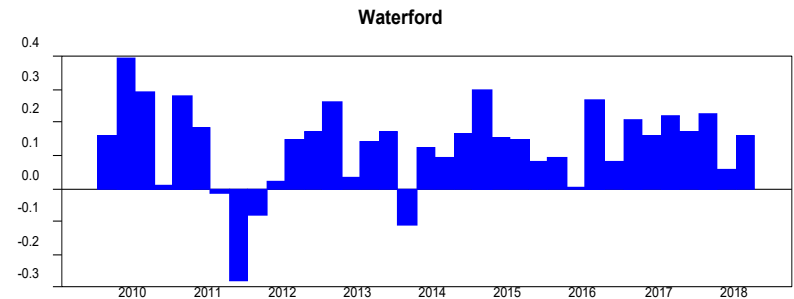
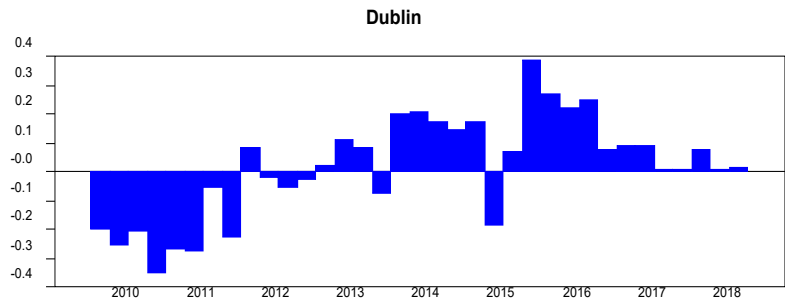
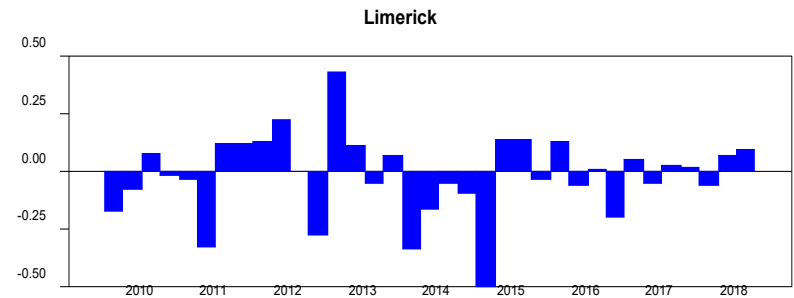
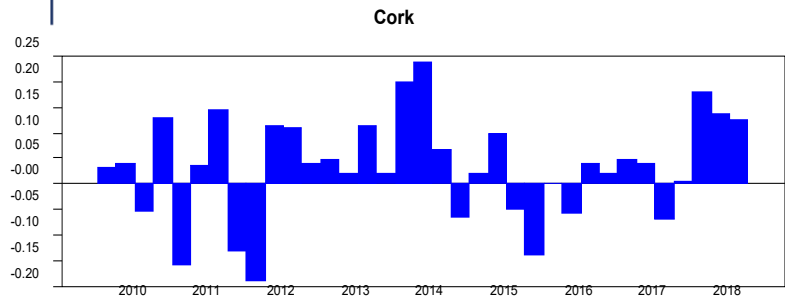
Waterford



Galway



# Compared with cross-sectional mean



## Estimated model

- $l(hp_{t,i}/rent_{t,i}) = -\beta_1 l\left(r_t - \frac{\Delta hp_{t,i}^e}{hp_{t,i}}\right) + \epsilon_{t,i}$
- $l(hp_{t,i}^e) = \alpha_1 lurx_{t,i} + \varepsilon_{t,i}$
- Key issue: we model price expectations

# Summary of results

Dependent variable	$l(hp_{t,i}/rent_{t,i})$		$l(hp_{t,i}^e)$	
	Coefficient	T-Stat	Coefficient	T-Stat
$RUSER_{t,i}$	-0.59	-21.47		
$lurx_{t,i}$			-0.65	-18.45

Note: N = 546. All variables except dummies are logged. Cross-sectional dummies are suppressed

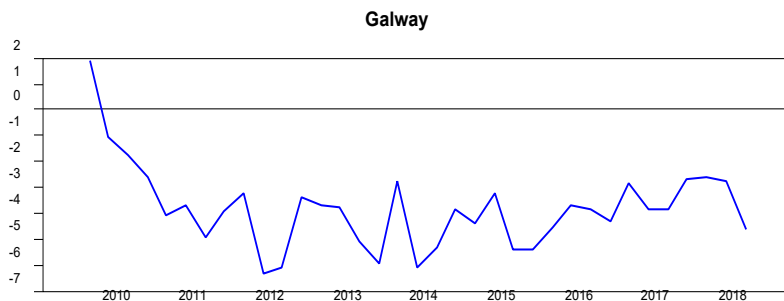
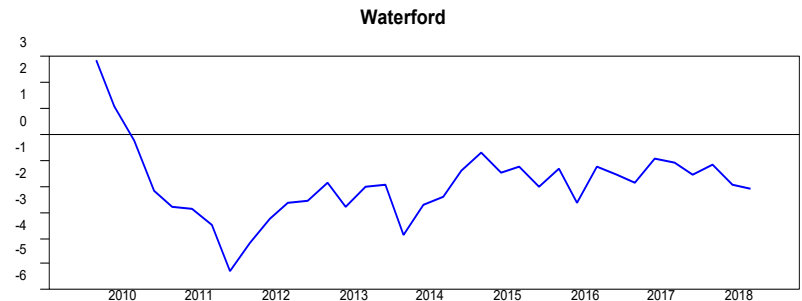
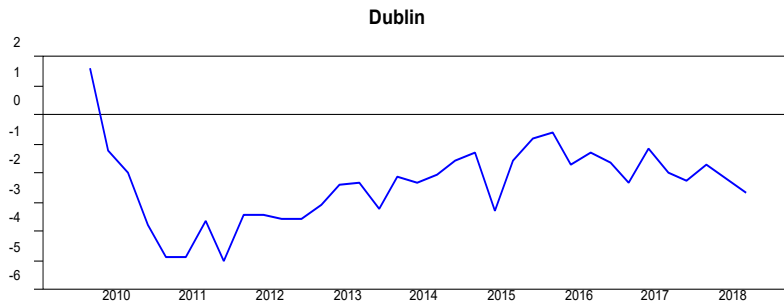
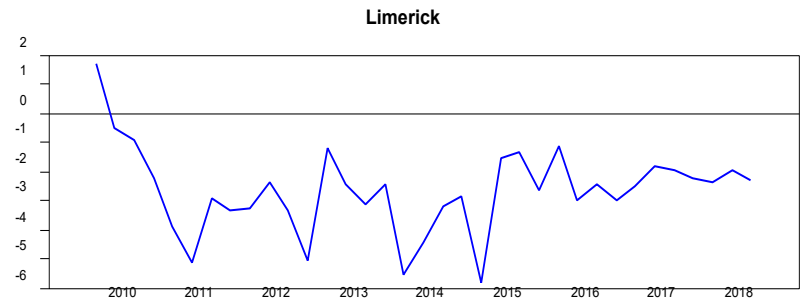
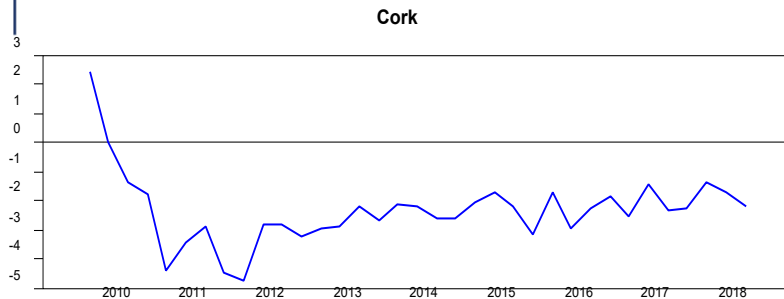
# Evaluation sustainability in the housing market

- Recall rent price ratio:
- $rent_t/hp_t = \left( r_t^{RF} + r_t^{RP} - \frac{\Delta hp_t^e}{hp_t} \right)$
- Ratio can be low:
  - Interest rates are low or
  - Expectations prices will grow quickly or
  - People feel good about risk
- Overvaluation occurs when
  - Forecasts of prices are too high or
  - Risk premium is too low

# A “heat” index of the housing market

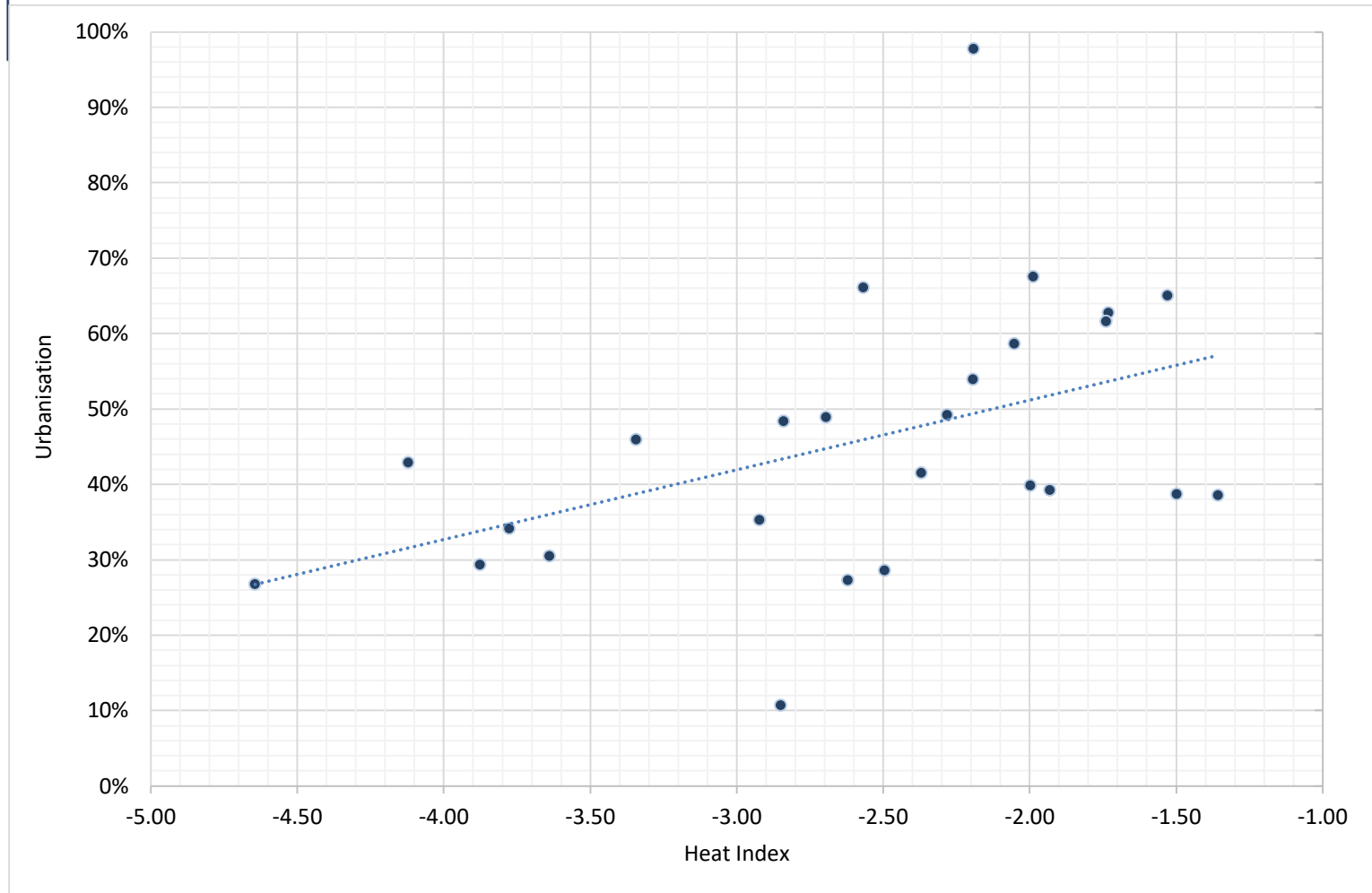
- Combine these two concepts
- Heat index:  $\frac{\Delta hp_t^e}{hp_t} - r_t^{RP} = r_t^{RF} - rent_t/hp_t$
- House prices more likely to be overvalued when
- The index is high
  - When rents yields are low relative to the interest rate
- When overvalued
- Expectations of house price too high and/or
- Households risk premiums are too low
- Eventually, estimates of risk increase causing
- Both housing demand and prices to fall

# Regional heat indices





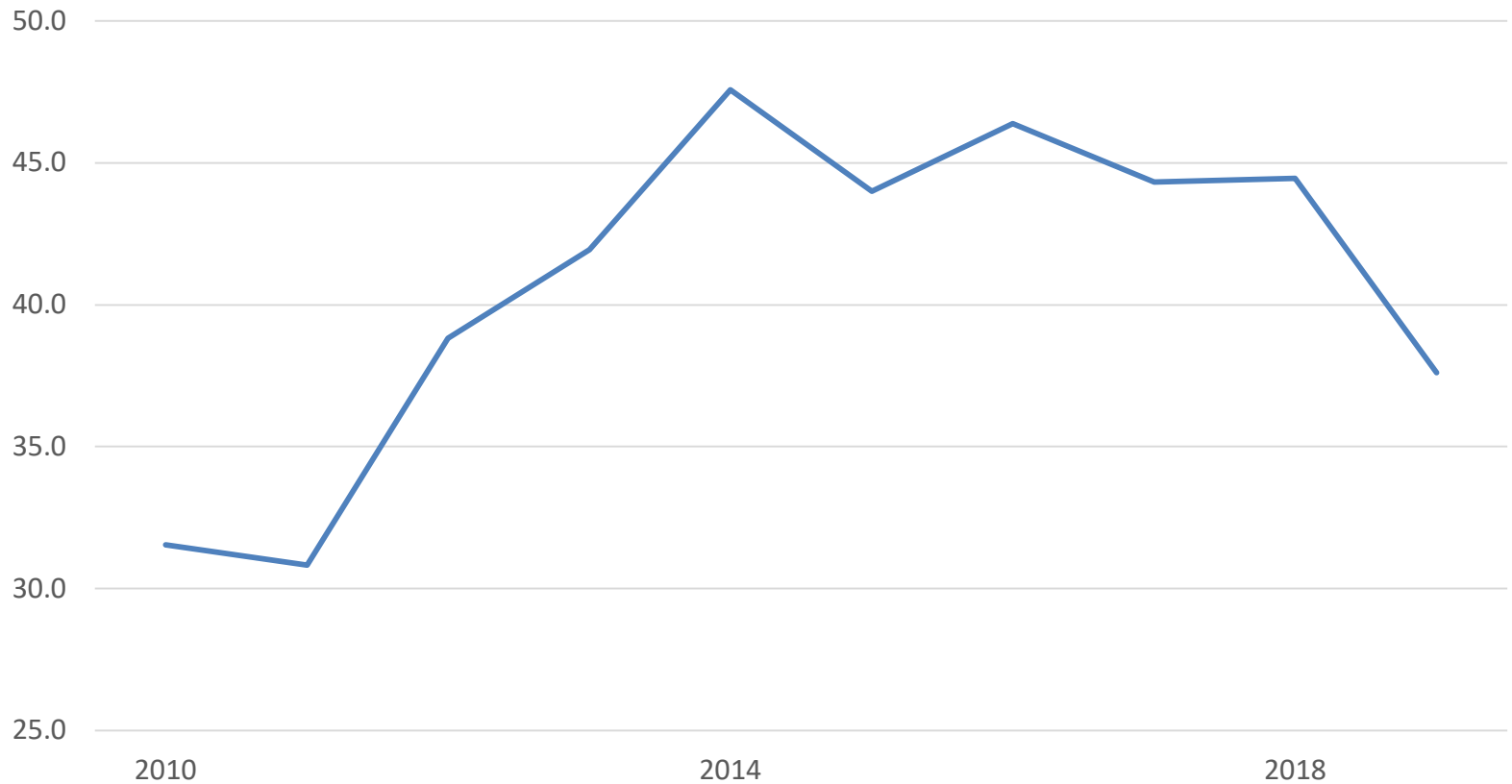
# Heat index and degree of urbanisation



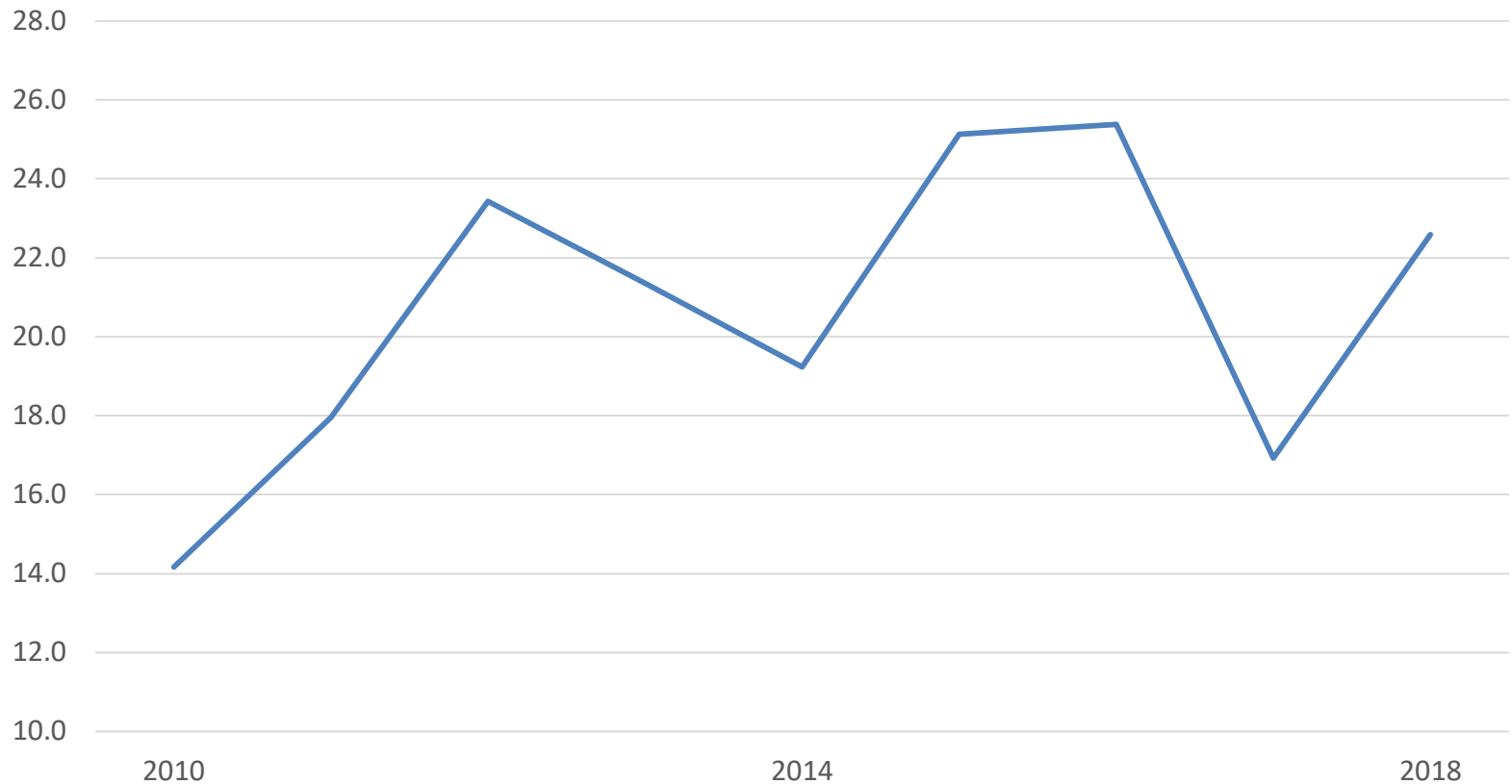
# Convergence in housing indicators?

- Examine this both
- Across time (2010 to the present) and
- Across space (all counties)
- To do this we essentially explore
- Sigma convergence:
  - Degree of diversion of housing indicators
- Coefficient of variation:
  - Standard deviation / Mean

# Sigma convergence – prices



# Sigma convergence – house price to rents



# Concluding thoughts

- Using a new unique regional database
- Examine house price and rental trends
  - Across counties between 2010 and 2019
- Rental yields:
  - Declined by 1% between 2013 and 2018
  - Decline most significant in south east / west
- House price expectations appear
  - To be related to “market fundamentals”
- “Heat index” is drifting upwards
  - Still somewhat below levels pre 2010
- Evidence suggests significant divergence in prices

# Beta convergence – regression analysis

Dependent Variable: Average Change in House Prices (2010 – 2019)

Variable	Coefficient	T-Stat
Constant	0.153	0.029
House Prices (2010Q1)	0.006	0.014

- Beta convergence suggests
  - Coefficient on house prices should be – and significant