Housing market risks in the wake of the pandemic

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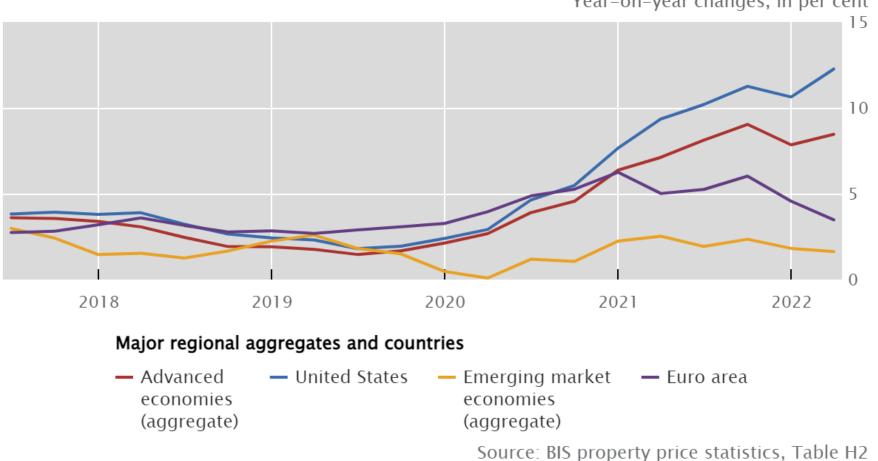
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Based on work with Nina Biljanovska, Chenxu Fu, Emanuel Kohlscheen, and Phurichai Rungcharoenkitkul. Adam Cap and Emese Kuruc provided excellent research assistance. The views expressed here are those of the presenter and not necessarily the views of the IMF or the BIS.

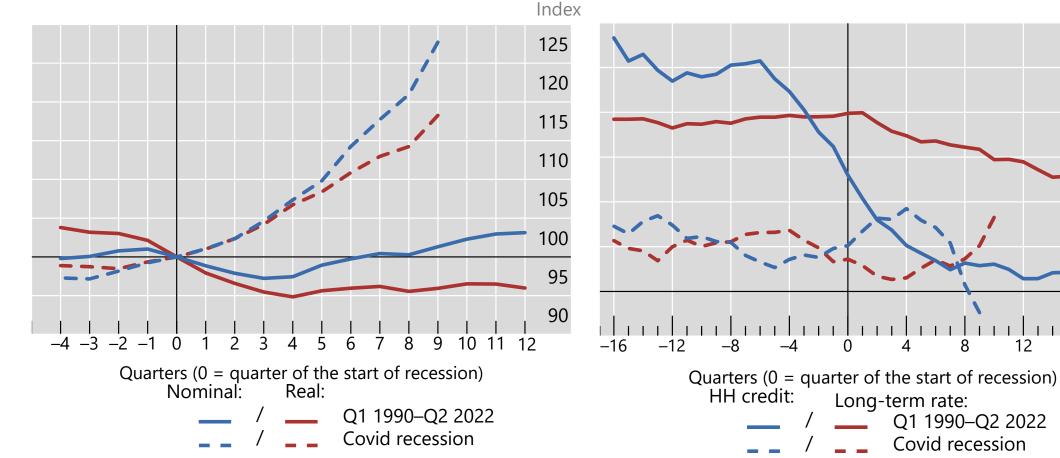
A developing story of divergences across countries...

Real residential property price developments in selected economies



Year-on-year changes, in per cent

...and a strikingly different pattern from the past



House prices boomed, unlike in previous recessions

Source: See BIS Bulletin No 50 for details.

3

6.0

4.5

3.0

1.5

0.0

-1.5

12

8

Q1 1990-Q2 2022

Covid recession

Household credit and interest rates also atypical Per cent 7.5

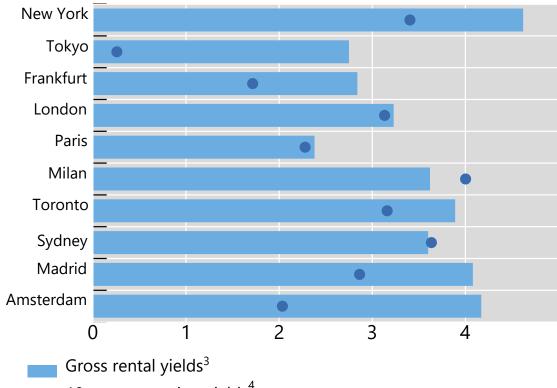
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Long-term rate:

Financial conditions are part of but not the whole story

Per cent 80 60 40 20 0 SE GB EΑ CA US AU NZ IL JP NO KR CH Q1 1995–Q4 2015 Q1 2016–Q4 2021

Role of global factor larger than before



Rental yields in most cities far exceed bond yields

• 10-year sovereign yields⁴

Source: See BIS Bulletin No 50 for details.

2022, per cent

Pandemic has induced behavioural shifts underlying housing demand

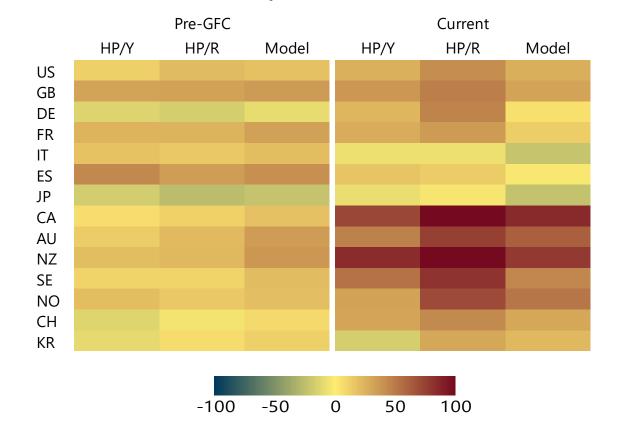
Per cent Per cent ΒE 11 25 SE US 20 NL CA 15 NO GB 10 CH FR DE 5 AU JP 0 30 12 15 10 20 40 50 60 70 80 90 -3 3 6 9 0 Commute time (minutes) Houses Apartments 2015 2021

Urban exodus following pandemic

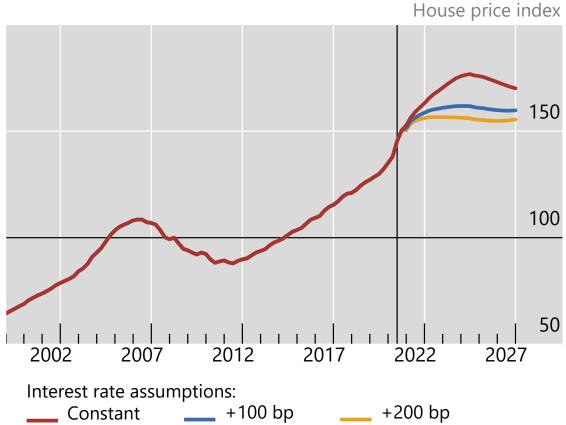
Source: See BIS Bulletin No 50 for details.

Demand for space increases

Although not the baseline, a sharp price correction cannot be ruled out



Valuations stretched by historical standards

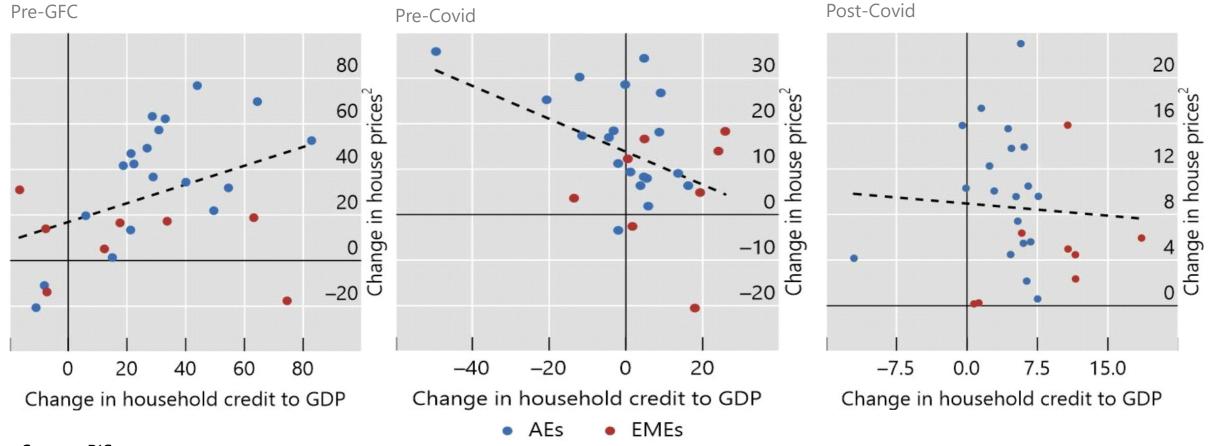


Rise in interest rates forestall demand

Source: See BIS Bulletin No 50 for details.

Financial fragilities exist, but probably not the kind we had seen in 2008

Twin booms in house prices and household credit not detectable this time



Source: BIS.

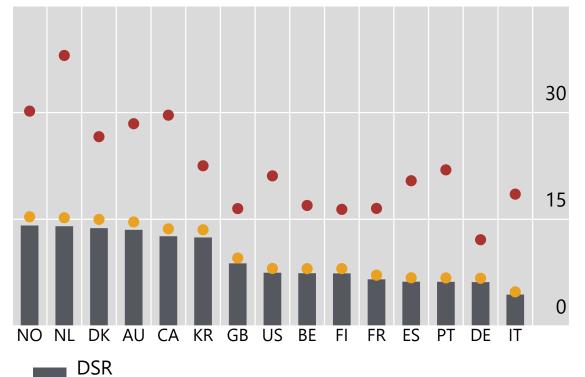
Macroeconomic effect could be significant in some cases

Per cent 200 150 100 50 06 21 01 11 16 Large AEs Small open economies

Household debt on a steady climb in some cases

Source: See BIS Bulletin No 50 for details.

Highly indebted households vulnerable to rate rises Per cent

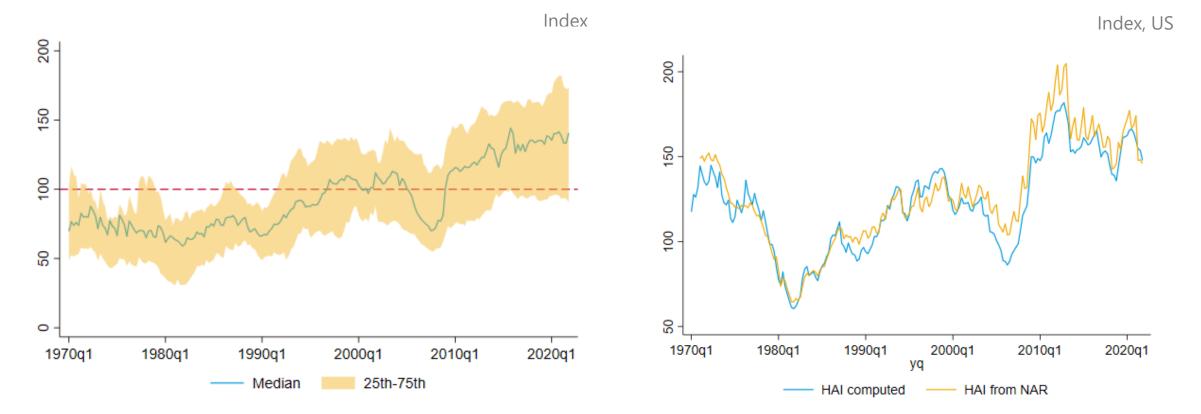


DSR with 100 bp higher interest rate

• DSR with 100 bp higher interest rate, for the most indebted quartile

Affordability set to deteriorate as interest rates continue to climb

Improvement in affordability stalled in general...



...and affordability has been worsening in some cases



BIS Bulletin No. 50: Housing market risks in the wake of the pandemic BIS Property Price Statistics IMF Global Housing Watch