The Great Turn-of-the-Century Housing Boom

Jonas D.M. Fisher Chicago Fed Saad Quayyum Chicago Fed

20th Economic Outlook Symposium, December 1, 2006

Residential investment spending has been high ...



... as homeownership has grown rapidly



What about prices?



How far will housing fall?

- Need to understand why it has been high
 - Factors determining spending on housing
 - Econometric evaluation of determinants
- What does the homeownership rate tell us?
 - Demographics, income, migration account for about half
 - Financial innovation the rest?
- Implications going forward
 - High spending and growth in homeownership are connected
 - Factors driving relatively high spending are here to stay

Housing starts and household formation



Effective mortgage rate



Fisher and Quayyum Housing Boom

- Household formation
- Real mortgage rates
- Migration
- Wealth creation

Estimation

- Everything is endogenous
 - need to identify exogenous shocks
- Investment shock
 - Only factor affecting real equipment price in the long run
- Neutral shock
 - Neutral and investment shock only factors affecting output in the long run
- Monetary Shock
 - Estimate a feedback rule for setting Fed Funds rate

Declining real price of equipment



Responses to shocks



Contributions of the shocks



Fisher and Quayyum Housing Boom

Changes in homeownership by demographics

	Percent of population		Homeownership rates			
	1993	2003	Change 1993–2003	1993	2003	Change 1993–2003
Overall				64.68	68.39	3.71
Race of household head						
White	84.50	82.69	-1.81	68.62	72 32	3.70
Black	11.77	12.31	0.60	42.96	47.58	4.62
Other	3.73	4.99	1.26	44.04	54.53	10.49
Age of household head						
18-24	4.90	4.81	-0.09	12.43	15.91	3.48
25-29	8.55	7.20	-1.35	34.63	39.64	5.01
30-34	11.49	9.88	-1.61	50.98	54.75	3.77
35-39	12.08	10.06	-2.02	61.55	64.59	3.04
40-44	11.03	11.37	0.34	69.05	70.96	1.91
45-54	17.35	20.79	3 44	75 42	76.02	0.60
55-74	25.01	25.35	0.34	80.63	81.71	1.08
>74	9.59	10.54	0.95	72.54	78.48	5.94
Gender of household head						
Male	70.68	70.50	-0.18	70.95	74.31	3.36
Female	29.32	29.50	0.18	49.51	54.21	4.70
Marital status of household head						
Married, spouse present	54.02	51.51	-2.51	79.41	83.37	3.96
Unmarried, or spouse absent	45.98	48.49	2.51	47.38	52.47	5.09
Children in the household						
None	61.28	62.77	1.49	64.77	68.17	3.40
One	15.73	15.48	-0.25	63.36	68.04	4.68
Two	14.59	13.76	-0.83	67.59	71.26	3.67
Three	5.84	5.65	-0.19	64.98	68.00	3.02
Four or more	2.57	2.34	-0.23	53.50	60.42	6.92
Adults in the household						
One	30.87	32.54	1.67	45.65	52.27	6.62
Two	54.34	52.47	-1.87	71.88	75.47	3.59
Three	10.61	10.64	0.03	77.32	78.55	1.23
Four or more	4.18	4.35	0.17	79.40	78.67	-0.73
Region						
North East	19.85	18.66	-1.19	62.16	64.64	2.48
North Central	23.89	23.12	-0.77	67.85	73.14	5.29
South	35.54	37.00	1.46	66.33	70.08	3.75
West	20.72	21.22	0.50	60.69	63.79	3.10
Education of household head						
Less than high school	19.33	17.44	-1.89	58.77	57.75	-1.02
High school graduate	35.50	28.35	-7.15	64.67	68.52	3.85
Some college	19.88	27.26	7.38	63.20	67.71	4.51
College graduate	14.08	17.30	3.22	67.25	73.25	6.00
Postgraduate	11.20	9.64	-1.56	74.35	80.40	6.05

Fisher and Quayyum

Housing Boom

Changes in homeownership by income

1993	Percent of population	Homeownership rates			
income decile	Change 1993–2003	1993	2003	Change 1993–2003	
1	-0.33	0.39	0.43	0.04	
2	-1.67	0.45	0.49	0.04	
3	-0.81	0.52	0.52	0.00	
4	0.75	0.54	0.58	0.04	
5	-1.29	0.63	0.61	-0.02	
6	-1.25	0.64	0.67	0.03	
7	0.18	0.72	0.75	0.03	
8	-0.55	0.79	0.82	0.03	
9	0.90	0.86	0.88	0.02	
10	4.06	0.92	0.93	0.01	

Contributions to changes in homeownership

	Base year				
	1993		2003		
Included variables	Δh	Δw	Δh	Δw	
Age only	2.56	1.14	2.45	1.25	
Demographic + regional	3.51	0.20	3.51	0.19	
Demographic + regional + ed. + inc.	1.86	1.84	1.94	1.76	

Notes: The figures reflect actual 1993–2003 data. The change in the homeownership rate is 3.70.

Contributions to changes in homeownership

	Base year	
	1993	2003
Demographic and regional	0.48	0.47
Age	1.15	1.29
Sex	0.01	0.01
Marital status	-0.35	-0.36
Household size and composition	-0.13	-0.21
Race	-0.22	-0.27
Region	0.02	0.01
Education and income	1.36	1.29
Education	0.15	0.06
Income	1.21	1.24

- Financial innovation
 - IT, deregulation, secondary market: lower costs
 - New mortgage products
- Expanded pool of potential homeowners
- Any given home-buyer can afford more
 - From 1995 to 2005 median new home 20% bigger
 - More bathrooms, etc

Interpretation of recent developments

- Higher desired stock of housing
 - Transition to higher desired stock
 - Factors here to stay
- Slowdown was expected
 - Tighter monetary policy
 - Transition had to come to an end
- Plenty of factors keeping spending relatively high
 - Wealth creation
 - Mortgage market
 - Low interest rates
 - No regulation Q, lower real rates, secondary market

• Factors underlying the boom suggests that housing will not be a major drag on the economy going forward