

The Impact of COVID-19 on Residential Real Estate markets in the euro area

JVI Webinar

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Outline

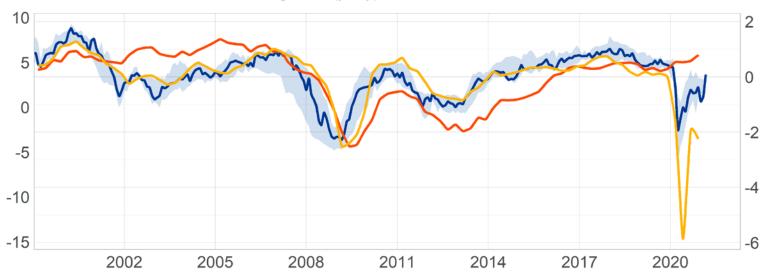
- Developments in residential real estate markets
- Drivers of developments
- Risks

Disclaimer: The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the ECB

Euro area residential real estate markets resilient so far despite the negative economic impact of the pandemic

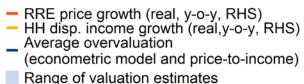
RRE prices, real GDP and various RRE related leading indicators in the euro area (Left axis: percentage, Right axis: standardized value)

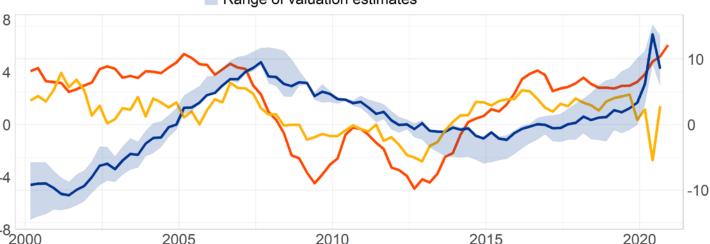
- Various leading indicators (median, standardized,RHS)
- RRE price growth (nom., y-o-y)Real GDP growth (y-o-y)



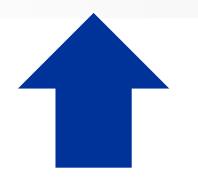
Disconnect between RRE prices and economic environment implies rising overvaluation and risks of price corrections

RRE valuations, real RRE prices, and HH disposable income in the euro area (Percentage)



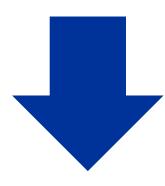


Drivers of RRE market resilience and downside risks



Resilience of RRE

- Continued demand for housing amid favourable financing conditions
- Support measures: loan moratoria and job protection schemes
- Increased savings and the continued perception of housing as a safe investment in an environment of high uncertainty
- Drop in construction activity weighing on housing supply

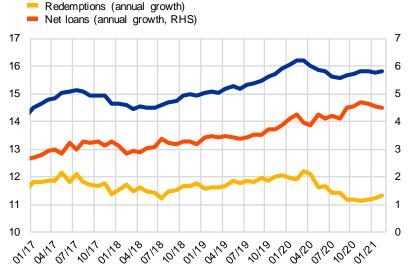


Downside risks to RRE

- Challenging macroeconomic environment
- Continued build-up of RRE vulnerabilities (overvaluation and HH indebtedness)
- Expiration of support schemes

Favourable lending conditions supported housing demand

Lending for house purchase in the euro area (Percentage)



Cost of borrowing for house purchase
Lending margins - loans for house purchase



Sources: ECB and ECB calculations

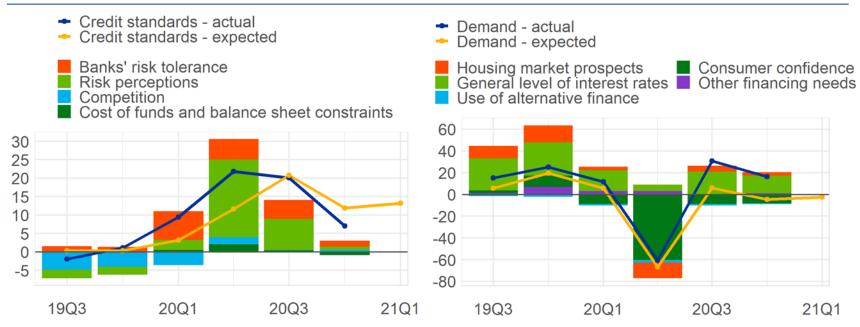
Originations (annual growth)

Note: Last observation: Feb 2021. Originations = sum of pure new loans over 12 months relative to stock t-12, redemptions = difference between pure new loans and stock flows to stock in t-12.

Demand for loans held up but lending standards tightened

BLS standards and demand - lending for house purchase

(Percentage)

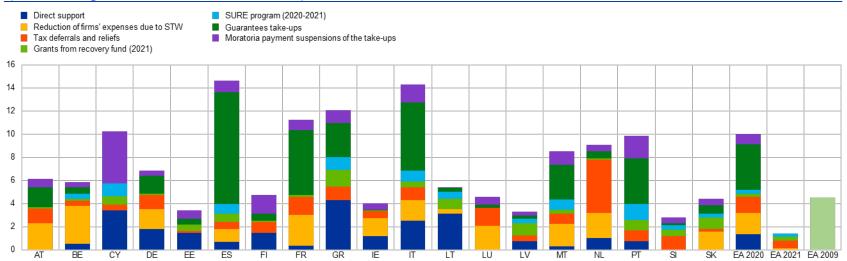


Sources: ECB and ECB calculations Note: Reference date: 2020 Q4.

Substantial policy action supported households and firms

Transfers to the real economy

(Percentages of 2019 nominal GDP)

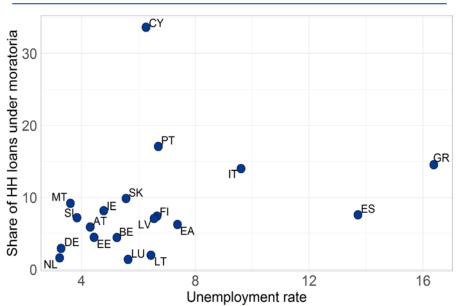


Source: ECB, European Commission, Bruegel, national authorities, EBA-covid templates and ECB calculations.

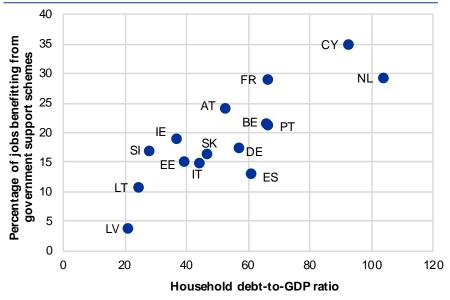
Notes: The chart reports the transfers/estimated avoided expenses for households and non-financial corporations. The "reduction of firms' expenses due to STW" are an estimate obtained multiplying the number of people under the schemes, the average wage of people under the schemes and the coverage of the salary of the scheme. "Tax deferrals" are estimates either published by governments or produced by other Central banks or by Bruegel (with cut-off 2020q4 and 2021q1). Guarantees take-ups and moratoria are based on data with cut-off 2021q1. "Guarantees take-ups" correspond to the gross carrying amount of the granted loans. The "moratoria payments suspensions of the take-ups" are the payment suspensions estimated based on the types of moratoria scheme (e.g. suspension of principal and or interest rate payments). The distribution of the SURE program over time is estimated based on EU commission documents published online (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020SC0098(01)&qid=1591607109918&from=IT">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020SC0098(01)&qid=1591607109918&from=IT)

Support measures shielded households from the impact of pandemic but households vulnerable to policy withdrawal

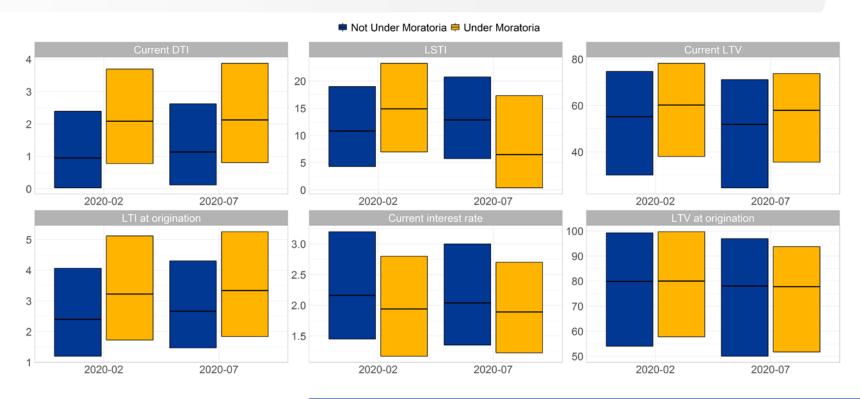
Share of HH loans under moratoria and change in unemployment rate since 2019 Q4 (Percentage)



Household indebtedness and share of jobs benefitting from government support (Percentage, 2020 Q2)



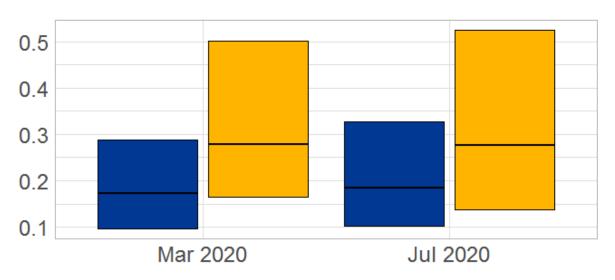
A number of characteristics suggests that loans under moratoria are more risky



Loans under moratoria have higher default probabilities

Probability of default on mortgage loans (%)

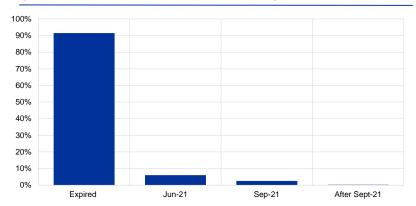




Most of moratoria payment suspensions have expired, other policies are scheduled to phase out soon

HH loans under moratoria for which the moratoria expired or will expire in the next quarters

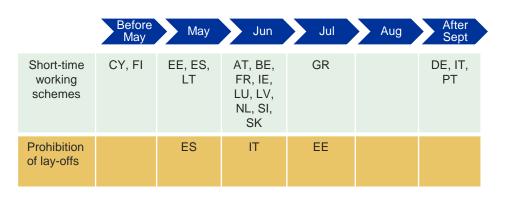
(Share of total HH loans under moratoria)



Sources: EBA- Covid templates, ECB calculations

Expiration of other policies

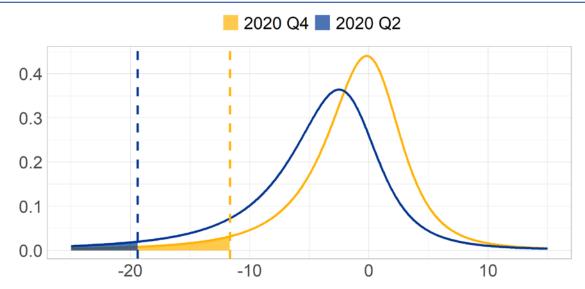
(Timeline)



Downside risks to residential real estate prices...

One year ahead real RRE price-at-risk predictions

(Forecast density)



Source: ECB and ECB calculation

Note: Results from house price-at-risk model based on a panel quantile regression on a sample of 19 euro area countries. Explanatory variables: lag of house price growth, overvaluation (average of deviation of house price-to-income ratio from long-term average and econometric model), systemic risk indicator, consumer confidence indicator, financial market conditions index, and an interaction of overvaluation and a financial conditions index. The vertical dashed lines indicate the fifth quantile of the respective probability densities.

Conclusions

- Residential real estate markets resilient so far
- Demand held up and low defaults as households benefited from policy support
- Growing risks:
 - disconnect between macro environment and RRE prices
 - Too early withdrawal of policy support

More on property markets in the forthcoming May 2021 ECB Financial Stability Review

publication date 19 May