



The Real Estate Boom: *[Ir]rational Exuberance?*

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Residential property has risen in value by \$20 trillion in developed countries in the *last 3 years*—twice the rise in stock prices witnessed during the “tech bubble.” Will real estate prices follow a similar path to that of technology stocks in the late 90’s?

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Presentation Outline

- What is a speculative Bubble?
- Impacts on the Economy
- Nature of Real Estate
- Arguments for and against the “Real estate bubble”
- Analysis of Historical Data
- Conclusion

What is a speculative bubble?

- A self-perpetuating rise in prices
- Shiller: “an unsustainable increase in prices brought on by investors’ buying behavior rather than by genuine, fundamental information about value”



Dutch Tulip Bubble



- Tulips introduced to Europe in mid-sixteenth century
- Became prized possessions
- Began trading on stock exchanges, prices soared
- Prices dropped 10x in 1 year when the bubble “burst”.
- Record: 100,000 florins
 - 670x average yearly income
- What would you pay for a tulip bulb?

Image: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tulip_mania
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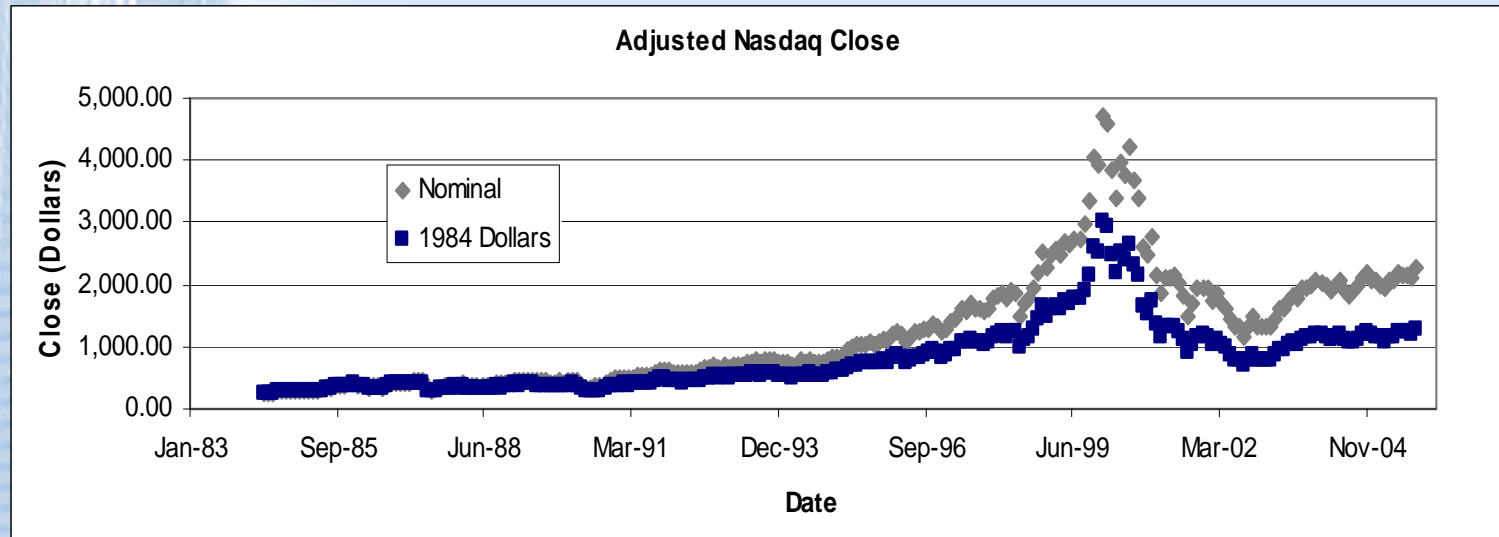
One tulip transaction

- 2 lasts of wheat
- 4 lasts of rye
- 4 fat oxen
- 8 fat swine
- 12 fat sheep
- 2 hogshead wine
- Four tons beer
- 2 tons butter
- 1000 Lbs cheese
- 1 complete bed
- a silver drinking cup

Source: Charles MacKay, *Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds*, 1841.

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The Dot-com Bubble




- Famous speculative bubble, dropped by 2/3 afterwards.
- Fueled by “irrational exuberance” - (Alan Greenspan)
- Where was the fundamental analysis?
- Evidence of heavy “trend following”



The Dot-com Bubble

- DJIA tripled while fundamental Economic indicators rose $\sim 1/2$
- Robert Shiller: Bubble due to
 - Technological progress
 - Expansion of demand for stocks
 - Increase in trade volume
 - Cultural changes
- Published before bust, and predicted the fall perfectly.
- Now, Shiller is predicting a real estate bust.

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Impacts on the economy

- Real estate is an enormous fraction of national and global wealth.
- It is a huge fraction of families' net worths.
- Real estate is leveraged.
 - 20% down payment → volatility multiplied by 5

Impacts on Economy



- Drops in net worth cause huge losses, and in turn affect willingness to spend
- Can cause business relocation, and local job loss.
- Can trigger recessions
- High real estate prices can force poor families out of housing

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The Nature of Real Estate

- Somewhat like stocks and bonds
- House price to Rent ratio, and of House price to Household Income, are like P/E ratios
- Can be used for speculation
 - Especially second homes

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The Nature of Real Estate

- Very different from stocks and bonds
- Huge transaction costs (~6%)
- Bought to live in, not for profit
- High upkeep (property taxes, maintenance)
- Illiquid
 - Can take years to sell
 - Many factors hard to replace, such as proximity to downtown, access to good schooling

Are we in a Real Estate Bubble? “Yes.”

- Alan Greenspan



- Value of residential homes
 - 1995: \$8 trillion
 - 2005: \$18 trillion
- “Signs of froth” evident in certain areas
- Interest-only and Negative amortization loans

- Robert Shiller

- Housing price appreciation >> interest rates

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Are we in a Real Estate Bubble? “No.”

- Home pricing is sustainable
 - Immigration
 - Burgeoning economy
 - Second home ownership
- Low interest rates have, justifiably, raise home prices.

Are we in a Real Estate Bubble? “No.”



- Alan Greenspan:
 - LTVs are not high
 - LTVs are especially low in areas with high home prices
 - Large equity cushion
- NAR:
 - Since the Great Depression, the national median home price never declined.
 - Weathered wars, stock market crashes
 - Tax benefits are not included in many fundamental analyses

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What can trigger a fall?

- Reversal of trends that caused the boom:
 - Employment
 - Personal income
 - Population growth
 - Demographic change
 - Taxes
 - Interest rates
- Luckily, more mortgages are fixed rate than in past busts.

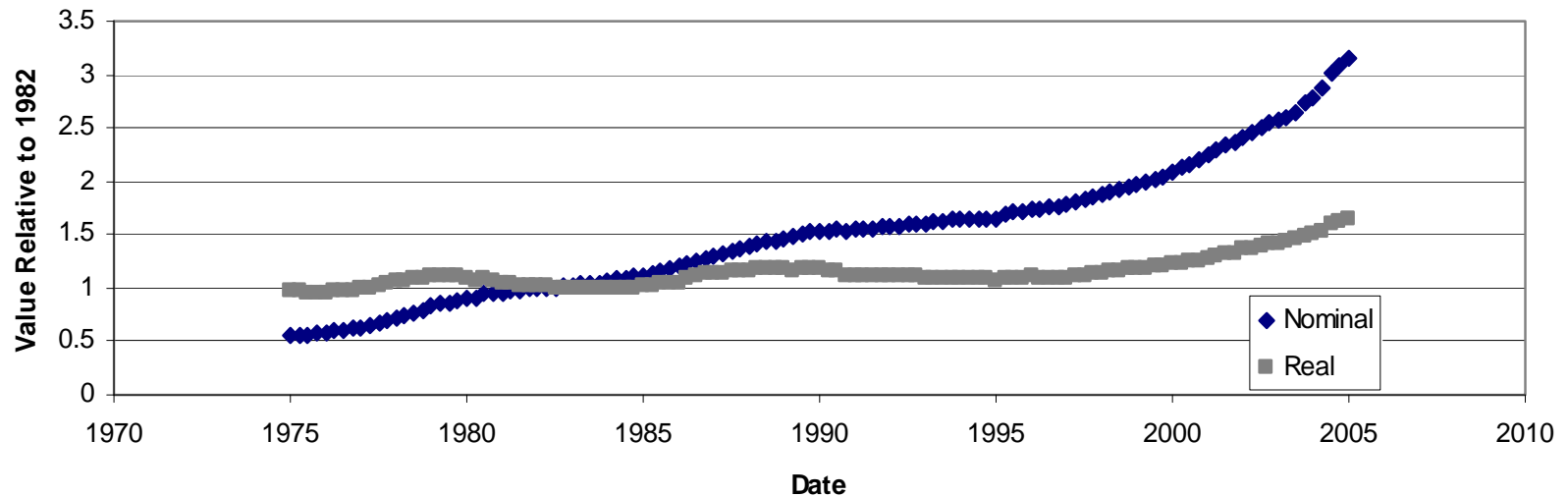
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Housing Price Index (HPI)

- Available for U.S. as a whole, every state, many Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)
- Based on resale of individual homes
- Many advantages over median home price
- Inflation indexed using CPI less shelter

National Prices

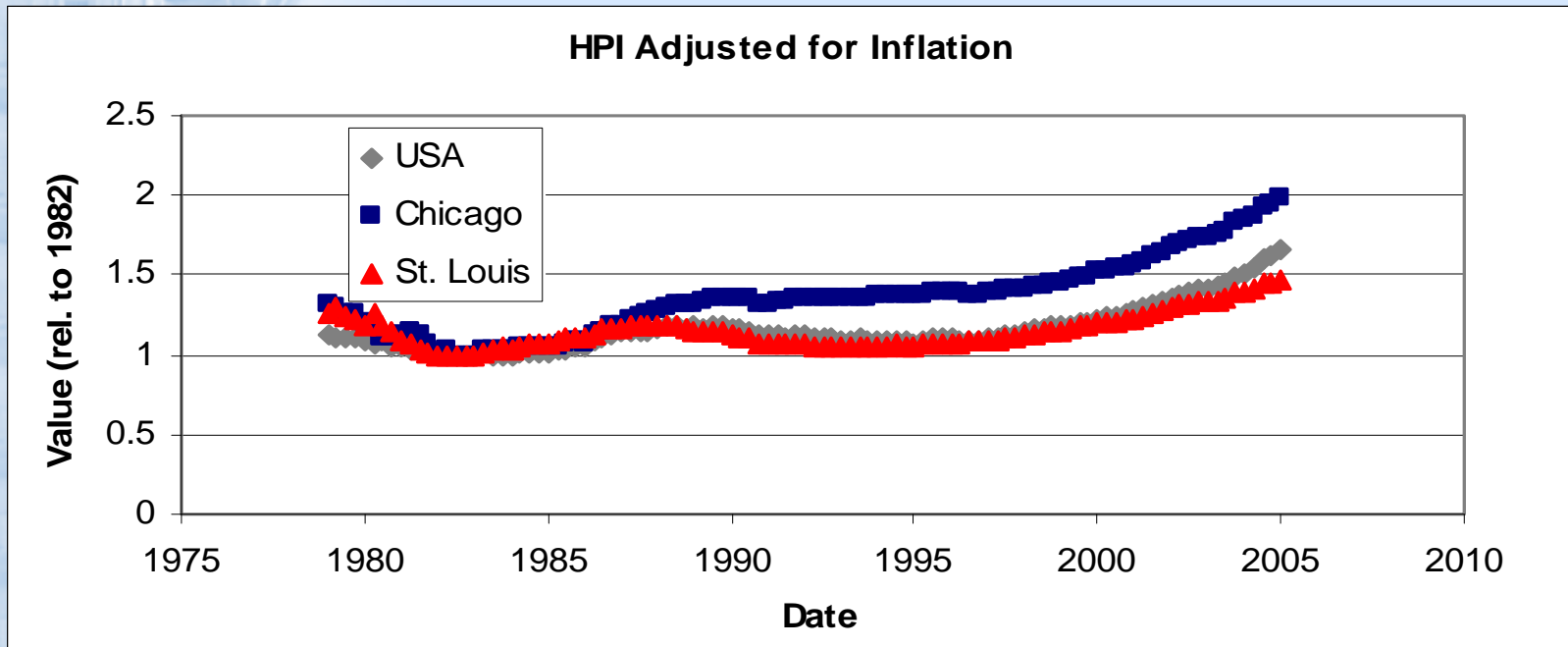
Housing Price Index (US)



- Huge nominal gains; 100% since 1990.
- Moderate real gains: 50%.
 - Justifiable? (economy , land shortage, increased demand)

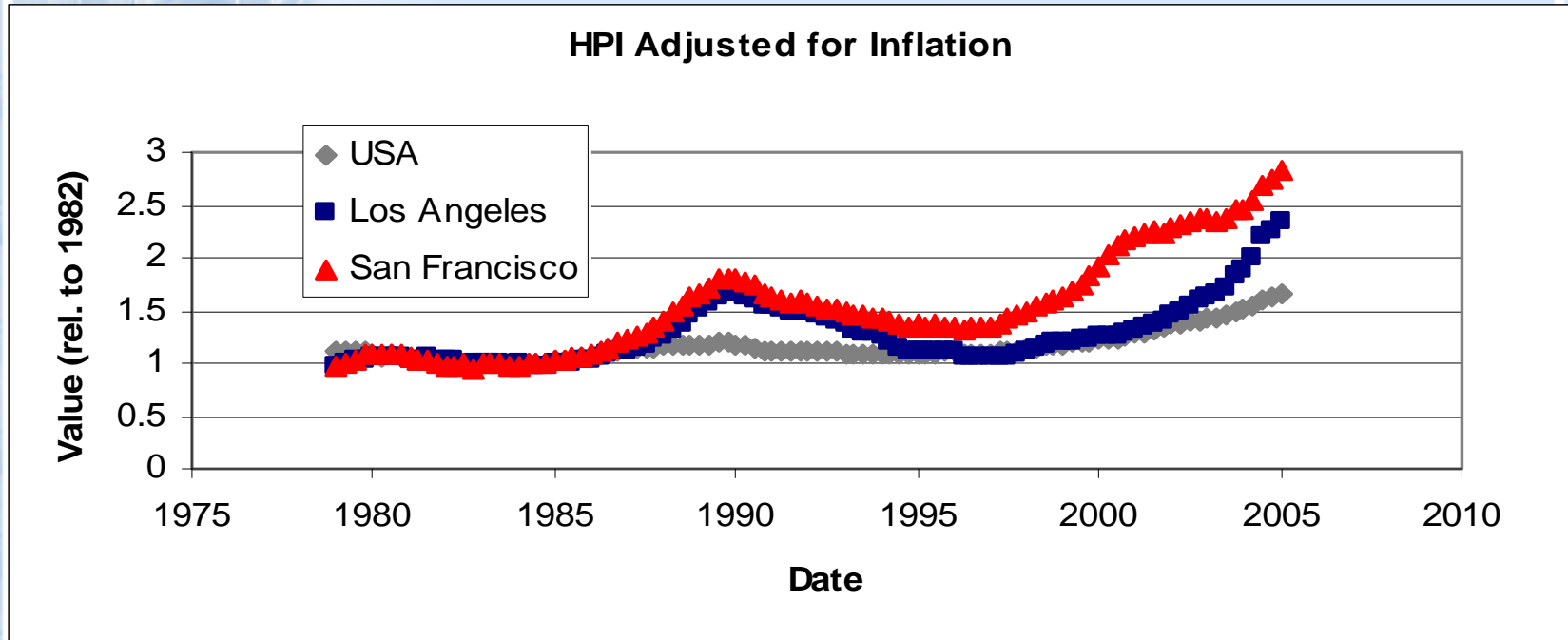
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Prices in Lower-Volatility Areas



- The vast majority of U.S. homes are not in unusually high-volatility areas
- Roughly keep pace with U.S.; some cities show temporary or gradual deviations.

Prices in High-Volatility Areas



- Certain areas experience far more volatility than the U.S. as a whole
 - Los Angeles
 - San Francisco
 - San Diego
 - Boston

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High-Volatility Areas

- Seem to have 2 components
 - Deviations in national average are amplified several times, and sometimes phase shifted
 - Local variations, often due to economic factors
- Why? Possibilities:
 - Zoning laws
 - Lack of unoccupied land
 - Suburban sprawl
 - Centers of progress
 - Reputation



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Is this Speculation?

- The image of these high-volatility cities is unique:
 - Vibrant
 - Progressive
 - Wealthy
 - Desirable
- Do home owners expect that prices will escalate, simply because of their perceptions of the cities?
- If so, then this is speculation.

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Conclusion

- The national real estate market
 - Possibly inflated
 - Not beyond the range of generous fundamental analysis
- Certain cities (West Coast, Boston, etc.)
 - Anomalous real estate prices
 - Rate of increase is wholly unsustainable
 - Likely due to speculation
 - History of boom and bust
 - ➔ may exhibit serious price declines.

Future Work

- Longer data sets
 - Identify previous cycles
- Regression, 3 components
 - Linear regression on nat'l data
 - Residuals of regression
 - Price of NASDAQ
 - Do a best-fit superposition of these three signals, and compare to real estate prices in San Francisco



Questions?

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