

Deteriorating affordability will dampen Spanish house price growth

Despite a 9% drop in property sales last year, Spanish house prices remain firm. Higher interest rates and property prices have greatly worsened affordability, forcing many first-time buyers to postpone their plans. An ING survey shows that 46% of Spanish renters cannot afford to buy their own home



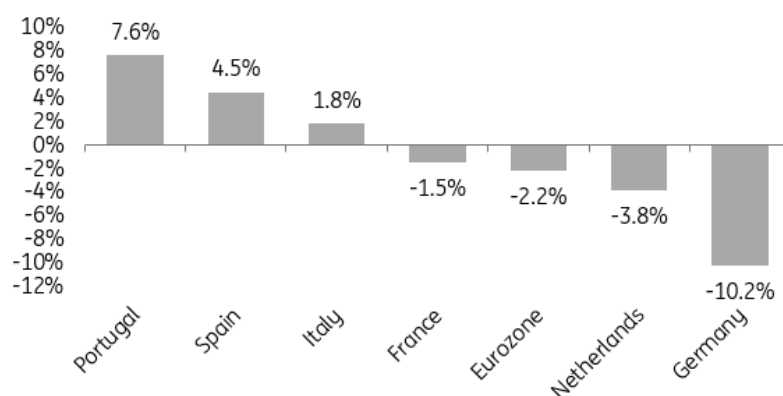
Sales fall by around 9% by 2023

The number of property sales fell 9% in the first 11 months of 2023. According to figures released by the Spanish statistical office last Friday, the number of property sales was 15% lower in November compared to the corresponding month in 2022. Mortgage demand experienced an even sharper drop, with an 18% drop in the first 10 months of 2023, compared to the same period in 2022. This shows that first-time buyers, in particular, are struggling to buy amid rising interest rates. Investors, who are less likely to use a mortgage loan to buy a property, are less interest rate sensitive than first-time buyers, which explains the difference. Moreover, investor demand was supported last year by an increase in the number of foreigners buying homes in Spain.

Spanish house prices still show solid price growth

Despite the sharp rise in interest rates and the economic slowdown, Spanish house prices are showing strength. While transaction volumes have seen a significant drop, Spanish house prices continue to rise. In late December, INE revealed that Spanish house prices rose 4.5% in 3Q 2023 compared to the previous year, outperforming the eurozone average, which recorded a 2.2% decline. In Germany, prices fell more than 10% year-on-year. Although fourth-quarter figures are still pending, Tinsa data shows that house prices will continue their upward trend until the end of 2023, which could result in average house price growth of around 4.5% for the whole year.

Evolution of house prices 3Q 2023 vs 3Q 2022

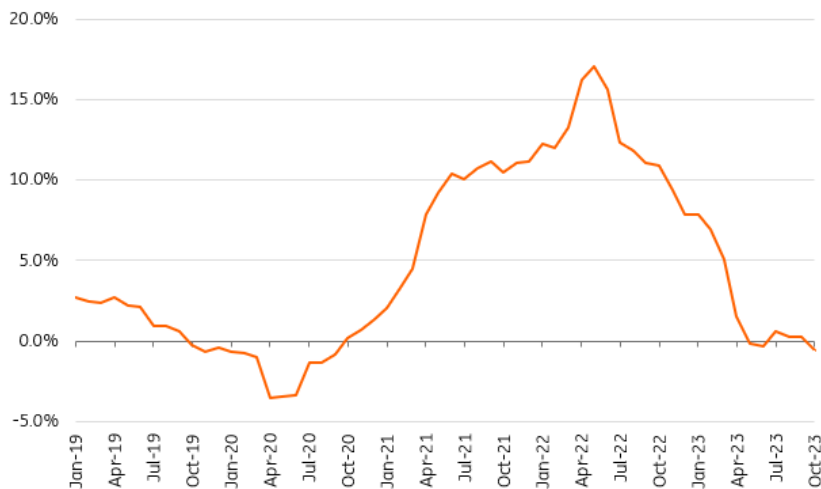


Source: Eurostat

New-build homes much more expensive, but expected to level off this year

The price of new-build homes rose sharply last year: the price of a new-build home in the third quarter of 2023 was up 11% on last year. In contrast, existing homes experienced a more modest increase of 3.2% over the same period. This year, the strong price increases for new-build homes are expected to level off. Last year, developers still had to pass on a lot of price increases due to sharp increases in the price of building materials due to supply problems following the Covid-19 pandemic. However, this effect will soften in 2024. Construction costs have cooled sharply over the past year. According to figures from the National Bank of Spain, construction costs were slightly (-0.6%) lower than a year ago in October, showing that underlying price pressures have eased sharply.

Construction cost index, % YoY



Source: BDE

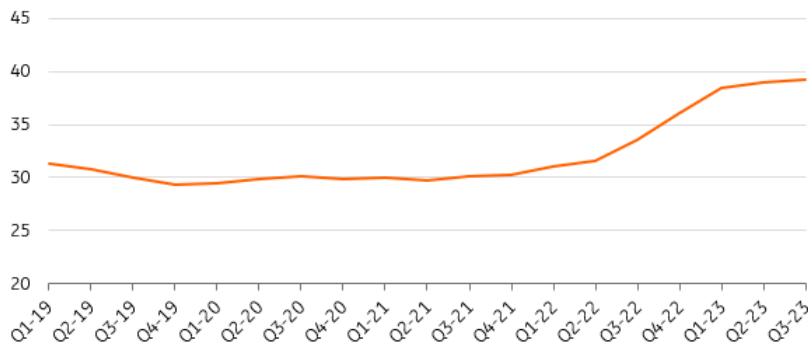
Affordability sharply deteriorated over last two years

Affordability has worsened significantly over the past two years due to a sharp rise in interest rates since early 2022, combined with robust growth in house prices. Calculations by the National Bank of Spain show that Spanish families now spend on average 39% of their annual disposable income on mortgage payments in the first year after buying a house. By contrast, the figure was 30% in 2021, underlining the challenges newcomers face when buying a home. Consequently, many first-time buyers have had to postpone their plans to buy a home in recent months due to the mounting financial pressures.

Assumptions in compiling the chart below:

Gross amount of monthly payments payable by the median household in the first year after the purchase of a typical home financed with a standard loan for 80% of the value of the flat, as a percentage of the household's annual disposable income.

Housing affordability: theoretical monthly repayments without deductions



Source: BDE

46% of Spanish renters cannot afford to buy their own home

The combination of rising interest rates and continued house price growth has significantly worsened affordability for first-time home buyers, forcing many to stay longer in the rental market. According to an ING survey conducted by IPSOS in November, 46% of Spanish renters said they would like to buy their own home but do not have the financial means to do so. As affordability continues to be under pressure for first-time buyers, demand for rental housing is expected to remain high. Moreover, deteriorating affordability is likely to lead young people to live with their parents for longer. According to the latest Eurostat figures available, Spaniards left their parental homes after an average of 30.3 years in 2022, which is already significantly higher than the eurozone average of 26.3 years. The average age at which people leave the parental home is likely to rise in the 2023-2024 period.

House price growth expected to slow slightly this year but remain strong

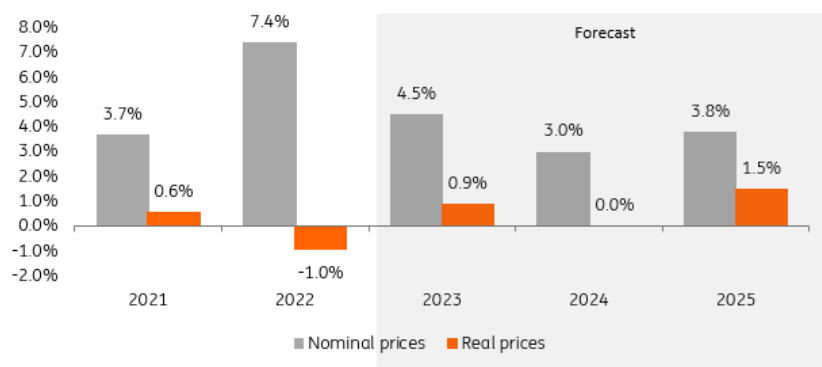
We expect house price growth of 3% this year, moderating slightly from last year. Several factors that boosted growth last year will slow down now that the catch-up effect has worn off, including the gradual weakening of price increases for new-build homes and less strong demand from foreigners buying a home in Spain. In addition, affordability for first-time buyers will remain under strong pressure, which will put a brake on further price increases. Although interest rates have fallen somewhat in the last few weeks of 2023, affordability remains worse than a few years ago.

Moreover, the further downside potential for fixed interest rates is relatively limited. Markets have already strongly anticipated the European Central Bank's first rate cuts this year. Moreover, the ECB will continue to reduce its bond portfolio next year and the precarious state of public finances also limits further downside potential. Therefore, we think long-term interest rates will end this year at about the same level as now. However, floating rates could fall more sharply, especially if the ECB starts cutting policy rates. This could support the market in the second half of the year.

In addition, further growth in demand will be a key driver of house prices in the coming years. According to projections by the Spanish statistical office, the number of Spanish households will increase by 2.7 million between 2022 and 2037, representing growth of 14.5%. This will put upward pressure on prices. Moreover, Spaniards themselves are very optimistic about the development of house prices. An ING survey conducted by IPSOS in late November showed that only a minority of 7% thought house prices would fall in 2024.

All in all, we expect 3% growth for this year, which in real terms amounts to de facto stagnation, considering the expected inflation of around 3%.

House price evolution Spain, including forecasts ING



Source: INE, ING Research

Author

Wouter Thierie

Economist, Spain, Real Estate

wouter.thierie@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. (“ING”) solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user’s investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.