

United States

US Housing: As good as it gets?

Despite a red-hot economy, the US housing market looks decidedly lukewarm. Unless construction picks up, slowing residential investment will start to drag on GDP growth



Source: Shutterstock

The market has stalled since the start of the summer

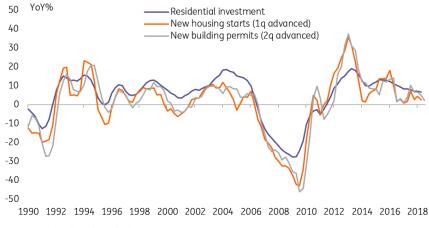
Sales of existing homes have fallen to 5.15m (annualised) in September, the lowest level for two years, down from an average of around 5.5m at the start of the year. New home sales have also been falling, with only 515,000 new homes sold in September, compared to 650,000 on average in Q1. Having said that, pending home sales in September increased slightly, suggesting sales may pick up a little in Q4.

Housing looks to be turning into a headwind for the US economy, with flat or slowing construction spending over the next year or so increasingly likely

New construction looks similarly lacklustre, with new starts stalling around 1.3m annualised since

4Q17. June and July were particularly weak for housing starts, which may be partly related to the extremely hot weather – 2018 saw the hottest summer since the 1970s. But new building permits (which are less affected by weather effects) have also flatlined in 2018, indicating construction is unlikely to pick up soon.

Residential investment slowing as pace of new starts and permits growth slows

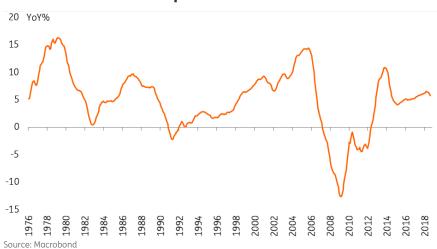


Source: Macrobond and ING calculations

Affordability is worsening

Average house prices are still rising at a healthy clip (5.8% year on year according to the S&P Case-Shiller index). But the pace of price increases has fallen back somewhat this year, and that may well continue into 2019. The slowdown widespread: 15 of the 20 cities covered by the S&P index saw slower price growth in the latest data from August.

Affordability constraints are clearly starting to bite. Potential homebuyers now face materially higher interest rates – effective mortgage rates on a standard 30-year mortgage have risen above 5%, and are up by around 100bps in 2018, roughly half of which is due to the rise in long-term Treasury yields and the other half to a higher spread between Treasury yields and mortgage rates. Also, tax changes have reduced the incentives for homeownership, and increased the cost considerably for some (those owning or buying high-value homes in states with high property taxes).

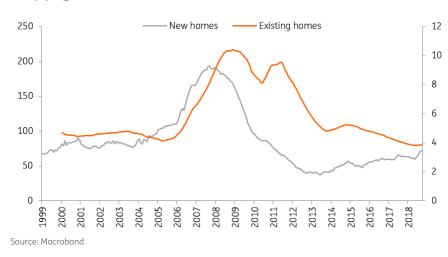


US national house price index

And inventory has started to increase

Another indication the market is less buoyant is the increase in inventory (existing homes available for sale), which has ticked up to 4.4 months' worth of sales – inventory is highly seasonal, but inventory over the past three months was higher than at the same time last year. While these are still historically low levels of inventory, it is significant that the downtrend over the past few years has been broken.

At the same time, inventory of new homes has risen more markedly and is nearing the pre-crisis average. There is <u>anecdotal evidence</u> that some locations may be facing significant oversupply, especially of relatively expensive newly built apartments. We think it is plausible that American cities which have seen the most dramatic rise in prices and construction over recent years (the likes of NYC, Boston, Denver, Seattle, and San Francisco) could experience a price correction. This would be similar to what has already happened in large cities in Canada, Australia, Sweden and Norway, where house price inflation and construction has been very fast in recent years and oversupply, and stretched valuations are now putting downward pressure on prices and sales.



Supply of available for sale homes

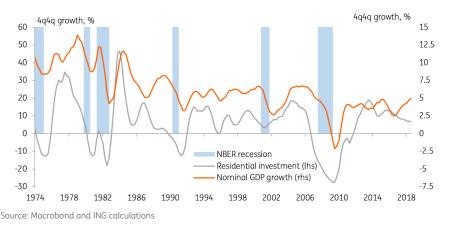
What does it mean for the wider economy?

Now, none of these data points by themselves suggest a sudden slowdown is imminent. But taken together they do paint a picture of a slowing housing market that may have reached the limit for the current expansion or, at best, could see sales and construction inch up a little more over the next few quarters. But the best part of the housing expansion looks to be behind us, and even <u>our relatively conservative assessment earlier this year</u> now looks to have been too optimistic.

This is important because historically housing has been a key driver of the economic cycle. The most obvious example, of course, is the housing market meltdown ahead of the Great Recession in 2007-09. But residential investment has been a decent predictor for an economic slowdown for much of the post-war period.

The current situation, where GDP growth has accelerated over the past year or even as residential investment has been slowing down, is pretty unusual. One reason for the divergence is probably the tax bill passed late last year, which has boosted the overall economy but arguably was a net negative for the housing market. We'd expect this divergence to close gradually, with GDP growth slowing somewhat over coming quarters.

The bottom line is that housing looks to be turning into a headwind for the US economy, with flat or slowing construction spending over the next year or so increasingly likely. This is consistent with our expectation that the pace of US growth will moderate in 2019.



Growth in residential investment and GDP has diverged

Author

Amrita Naik Nimbalkar

Junior Economist, Global Macro amrita.naik.nimbalkar@ing.com

Mateusz Sutowicz Senior Economist, Poland <u>mateusz.sutowicz@ing.pl</u>

Alissa Lefebre

Economist alissa.lefebre@ing.com

Deepali Bhargava Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific <u>Deepali.Bhargava@ing.com</u>

Ruben Dewitte Economist +32495364780 ruben.dewitte@ing.com

Kinga Havasi Economic research trainee <u>kinga.havasi@ing.com</u>

Marten van Garderen Consumer Economist, Netherlands <u>marten.van.garderen@ing.com</u>

David Havrlant Chief Economist, Czech Republic 420 770 321 486 david.havrlant@ing.com

Sander Burgers Senior Economist, Dutch Housing sander.burgers@ing.com

Lynn Song Chief Economist, Greater China lynn.song@asia.ing.com

Michiel Tukker Senior European Rates Strategist michiel.tukker@ing.com

Michal Rubaszek Senior Economist, Poland michal.rubaszek@ing.pl

This is a test author

Stefan Posea Economist, Romania <u>tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com</u> Marine Leleux Sector Strategist, Financials marine.leleux2@ing.com

Jesse Norcross Senior Sector Strategist, Real Estate jesse.norcross@ing.com

Teise Stellema Research Assistant, Energy Transition <u>teise.stellema@ing.com</u>

Diederik Stadig Sector Economist, TMT & Healthcare diederik.stadig@ing.com

Diogo Gouveia Sector Economist <u>diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com</u>

Marine Leleux Sector Strategist, Financials marine.leleux2@ing.com

Ewa Manthey Commodities Strategist <u>ewa.manthey@ing.com</u>

ING Analysts

James Wilson EM Sovereign Strategist James.wilson@ing.com

Sophie Smith Digital Editor sophie.smith@ing.com

Frantisek Taborsky EMEA FX & FI Strategist <u>frantisek.taborsky@ing.com</u>

Adam Antoniak Senior Economist, Poland adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Min Joo Kang

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan min.joo.kang@asia.ing.com

Coco Zhang ESG Research <u>coco.zhang@ing.com</u>

Jan Frederik Slijkerman Senior Sector Strategist, TMT jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com

Katinka Jongkind Senior Economist, Services and Leisure Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com

Marina Le Blanc Sector Strategist, Financials Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com

Samuel Abettan Junior Economist samuel.abettan@ing.com

Franziska Biehl Senior Economist, Germany Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de

Rebecca Byrne Senior Editor and Supervisory Analyst <u>rebecca.byrne@ing.com</u>

Mirjam Bani Sector Economist, Commercial Real Estate & Public Sector (Netherlands) <u>mirjam.bani@ing.com</u>

Timothy Rahill Credit Strategist timothy.rahill@ing.com

Leszek Kasek Senior Economist, Poland leszek.kasek@ing.pl

Oleksiy Soroka, CFA Senior High Yield Credit Strategist oleksiy.soroka@ing.com

Antoine Bouvet

Head of European Rates Strategy antoine.bouvet@ing.com

Jeroen van den Broek Global Head of Sector Research jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com

Edse Dantuma Senior Sector Economist, Industry and Healthcare <u>edse.dantuma@ing.com</u>

Francesco Pesole FX Strategist francesco.pesole@ing.com

Rico Luman Senior Sector Economist, Transport and Logistics <u>Rico.Luman@ing.com</u>

Jurjen Witteveen Sector Economist jurjen.witteveen@ing.com

Dmitry Dolgin Chief Economist, CIS dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Nicholas Mapa Senior Economist, Philippines nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Egor Fedorov Senior Credit Analyst egor.fedorov@ing.com

Sebastian Franke Consumer Economist sebastian.franke@ing.de

Gerben Hieminga Senior Sector Economist, Energy gerben.hieminga@ing.com

Nadège Tillier Head of Corporates Sector Strategy nadege.tillier@ing.com

Charlotte de Montpellier

Senior Economist, France and Switzerland <u>charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com</u>

Laura Straeter Behavioural Scientist +31(0)611172684 laura.Straeter@ing.com

Valentin Tataru Chief Economist, Romania <u>valentin.tataru@ing.com</u>

James Smith Developed Markets Economist, UK james.smith@ing.com

Suvi Platerink Kosonen

Senior Sector Strategist, Financials suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com

Thijs Geijer Senior Sector Economist, Food & Agri <u>thijs.geijer@ing.com</u>

Maurice van Sante Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors <u>maurice.van.sante@ing.com</u>

Marcel Klok Senior Economist, Netherlands <u>marcel.klok@ing.com</u>

Piotr Poplawski Senior Economist, Poland <u>piotr.poplawski@inq.pl</u>

Paolo Pizzoli Senior Economist, Italy, Greece paolo.pizzoli@ing.com

Marieke Blom Chief Economist and Global Head of Research <u>marieke.blom@ing.com</u>

Raoul Leering Senior Macro Economist raoul.leering@ing.com Maarten Leen Head of Global IFRS9 ME Scenarios maarten.leen@ing.com

Maureen Schuller Head of Financials Sector Strategy <u>Maureen.Schuller@ing.com</u>

Warren Patterson Head of Commodities Strategy Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com

Rafal Benecki Chief Economist, Poland rafal.benecki@ing.pl

Philippe Ledent Senior Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg philippe.ledent@ing.com

Peter Virovacz Senior Economist, Hungary peter.virovacz@ing.com

Inga Fechner Senior Economist, Germany, Global Trade inga.fechner@ing.de

Dimitry Fleming Senior Data Analyst, Netherlands <u>Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com</u>

Ciprian Dascalu Chief Economist, Romania +40 31 406 8990 <u>ciprian.dascalu@ing.com</u>

Muhammet Mercan Chief Economist, Turkey muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Iris Pang Chief Economist, Greater China iris.pang@asia.ing.com

Sophie Freeman Writer, Group Research +44 20 7767 6209

Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com

Padhraic Garvey, CFA Regional Head of Research, Americas padhraic.garvey@ing.com

James Knightley Chief International Economist, US james.knightley@ing.com

Tim Condon Asia Chief Economist +65 6232-6020

Martin van Vliet Senior Interest Rate Strategist +31 20 563 8801 martin.van.vliet@ing.com

Karol Pogorzelski Senior Economist, Poland Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl

Carsten Brzeski Global Head of Macro carsten.brzeski@ing.de

Viraj Patel Foreign Exchange Strategist +44 20 7767 6405 viraj.patel@ing.com

Owen Thomas

Global Head of Editorial Content +44 (0) 207 767 5331 <u>owen.thomas@ing.com</u>

Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands <u>bert.colijn@ing.com</u>

Peter Vanden Houte

Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone peter.vandenhoute@ing.com

Benjamin Schroeder

Senior Rates Strategist <u>benjamin.schroder@ing.com</u>

Chris Turner Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE <u>chris.turner@ing.com</u>

Gustavo Rangel

Chief Economist, LATAM +1 646 424 6464 gustavo.rangel@ing.com

Carlo Cocuzzo

Economist, Digital Finance +44 20 7767 5306 carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com