# Local Experiences, Attention and Spillovers in the Housing Market

NBER Innovative Data in Household Finance

Antonio Gargano<sup>1</sup> Marco Giacoletti<sup>2</sup> Elvis Jarnecic<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Melbourne <sup>2</sup>University of Southern California <sup>3</sup>University of Sydney

December 4, 2020

### Motivation

- Personal experiences explain differences in economic decisions Nagel and Malmendier (2011, 2016 QJE)
- > In the housing market, experienced local price growth affects
  - Expectations on future growth (extrapolation)
    Kuchler and Zafar (2019, JF), Armona, Fuster and Zafar (2019, REStud)
  - ► Homeowners' home equity and collateral constraints Stein (1995, QJE), Fuster and Zafar (2016, AER)

### Motivation

- Personal experiences explain differences in economic decisions Nagel and Malmendier (2011, 2016 QJE)
- In the housing market, experienced local price growth affects
  - Expectations on future growth (extrapolation)
    Kuchler and Zafar (2019, JF), Armona, Fuster and Zafar (2019, REStud)
  - Homeowners' home equity and collateral constraints Stein (1995, QJE), Fuster and Zafar (2016, AER)
- Limited field-evidence on impact on homebuyers' behavior
  - Q1 Does local price growth explain differences in homebuyers' search behavior?
    - Attention allocation across different aspects of house search
  - Q2 Through which channels do experiences influence behavior?
    - Expectations vs home equity
  - Q3 What are the real effects on house sales prices?
    - Spillovers from origin to destination locations

### Motivation

- Personal experiences explain differences in economic decisions Nagel and Malmendier (2011, 2016 QJE)
- > In the housing market, experienced local price growth affects
  - Expectations on future growth (extrapolation)
    Kuchler and Zafar (2019, JF), Armona, Fuster and Zafar (2019, REStud)
  - Homeowners' home equity and collateral constraints Stein (1995, QJE), Fuster and Zafar (2016, AER)
- Limited field-evidence on impact on homebuyers' behavior
  - Q1 Does local price growth explain differences in homebuyers' search behavior?
    - Attention allocation across different aspects of house search
  - Q2 Through which channels do experiences influence behavior?
    - Expectations vs home equity
  - Q3 What are the real effects on house sales prices?
    - Spillovers from origin to destination locations

Lack of datasets combining all aspects needed for comprehensive analysis

Match homebuyers with local (vs aggregate) price growth Need to know precise location (postcode) of residence

Match homebuyers with local (vs aggregate) price growth Need to know precise location (postcode) of residence



Identify changes in homebuyers' search effort Need to monitor interactions between homebuyers and listings at high-frequency







**Our Dataset:** Captures all aspects, using information from Australia's largest property website

### Data Sources and Sample

- Data is provided by realestate.com.au
  - Australia's largest property website and apps suite
  - January 2017 April 2019, covers all of Australia
    - Variation both in the time-series and the cross-section
  - ► Random sample of ≈9,000 homebuyers actively searching for a house
  - Representative of Australian population

#### Key features

- 1. Users postcode of residence
- 2. Individual users interactions with listings on daily basis
- 3. User characteristics (homeownership, demographics, use of new home)
- 4. Detailed listing characteristics
- 5. Listing matched with final sales



### Data Tables

#### ► User Behavior

- User\_ID
- Date
- Site section
- Listing\_ID
- Visits
- Time

#### Listings

- Listing\_ID
- Listing date, listing price
- Property type (house/townhouse, unit, land or other)
- Postcode, #bedrooms, #bathrooms, # parking spots and size
- Sold date and sold price (if sold)

#### User Characteristics

- User\_ID
- Postcode
- Own a property
- Age and gender

reauid	date	site_section	listing_id	visits	page_time
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	27nov2017	buy	126911346	1	73
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	27nov2017	buy	126933658	1	76
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	27nov2017	buy	126978406	2	389
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	02dec2017	buy	7876290	1	210
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	02dec2017	buy	7928670	1	131
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	02dec2017	buy	7930234	2	526
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	02dec2017	buy	7931070	1	36
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	02dec2017	buy	7933314	1	58
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	02dec2017	buy	7938206	1	77
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	02dec2017	buy	126751754	1	96
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	02dec2017	buy	126914570	1	101
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	02dec2017	buy	127012030	1	175
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	02dec2017	buy	127114822	1	58
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	04dec2017	buy	127006938	1	119
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	07dec2017	buy	126831782	1	86
0380d517ee0200008a6ef959330000004b0a0000	07dec2017	buy	126926350	2	585

### Summary of Findings

#### Q1 Does local price growth explain differences in search behavior?

- ► Higher postcode price growth → increase in Search Breadth Search Breadth: range of houses, locations, characteristics considered
- Attention per listing is unchanged
- Q2 Through which channels do experiences influence behavior?
  - Collateral constraints rather than extrapolative beliefs
  - ► Collateral constraints: homeowners infer they have higher home equity
- Q3 What are the real effects on house sales prices?
  - Spillovers induced by network of searches, not location proximity

### Postcode Growth, Search Breadth and Attention Per Listing



### Panel Regressions

> Panel regression at the user (i) - month (t) level:

 $y_{i,t} = \beta \Delta p_{post_{(i)},t-1} + FE_i + FE_{t \times area(i)} + \epsilon_{i,t}$ 

- $y_{i,t}$  is either breadth of search or listing-level attention
- $\Delta p_{post_{(i)},t-1}$  price growth in the postcode  $post_{(i)}$  where user *i* lives

	Number of Postcodes				
$\Delta p_{2y}$	0.421***	0.288*	0.404***	0.345**	
1-)	(3.16)	(2.00)	(3.01)	(2.39)	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.158	0.157	0.514	0.514	
Nobs	55241	55231	52943	52935	
	Number of Segments				
$\Delta p_{2v}$	0.399***	0.316**	0.357**	0.323**	
	(3.14)	(2.33)	(2.68)	(2.35)	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.155	0.154	0.517	0.518	
Nobs	53764	53763	51442	51441	
Postcode FF	Yes	Yes	No	No	
ID FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Year-Month FE	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Year-Month  imes Area FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	

 $\blacktriangleright$  One std higher price growth (15%)  $\rightarrow$  5-6% increase in search breadth

### Panel Regressions

▶ Panel regression at the user (*i*) - month (*t*) level:

 $y_{i,t} = \beta \Delta p_{post_{(i)},t-1} + FE_i + FE_{t \times area(i)} + \epsilon_{i,t}$ 

- $y_{i,t}$  is either breadth of search or listing-level attention
- $\Delta p_{post_{(i)},t-1}$  price growth in the postcode  $post_{(i)}$  where user *i* lives

Δρ <sub>2γ</sub>	Number of Postcodes				
	0.421***	0.288*	0.404***	0.345**	
/	(3.16)	(2.00)	(3.01)	(2.39)	
$R^2$ ,	0.158	0.157	0.514	0.514	
Nobs	55241	55231	52943	52935	
	Number of Segments				
$\Delta p_{2v}$	0.399***	0.316**	0.357**	0.323**	
	(3.14)	(2.33)	(2.68)	(2.35)	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.155	0.154	0.517	0.518	
Nobs	53764	53763	51442	51441	
Postcode FE	Yes	Yes	No	No	
ID FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Year-Month FE	Yes	No	Yes	No	
$Year\operatorname{-Month}\times Area\;FE$	No	Yes	No	Yes	

• One std higher price growth  $(15\%) \rightarrow 5-6\%$  increase in search breadth

Effect 50% stronger if users observed recent sales prices in their postcode

### Panel Regressions

▶ Panel regression at the user (*i*) - month (*t*) level:

 $y_{i,t} = \beta \Delta p_{post_{(i)},t-1} + FE_i + FE_{t \times area(i)} + \epsilon_{i,t}$ 

- $y_{i,t}$  is either breadth of search or listing-level attention
- $\Delta p_{post_{(i)},t-1}$  price growth in the postcode  $post_{(i)}$  where user *i* lives

$\Delta p_{2y}$	Number of Postcodes				
	0.421***	0.288*	0.404***	0.345**	
/	(3.16)	(2.00)	(3.01)	(2.39)	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.158	0.157	0.514	0.514	
Nobs	55241	55231	52943	52935	
	Number of Segments				
$\Delta p_{2v}$	0.399***	0.316**	0.357**	0.323**	
	(3.14)	(2.33)	(2.68)	(2.35)	
R <sup>2</sup>	0.155	0.154	0.517	0.518	
Nobs	53764	53763	51442	51441	
Postcode FE	Yes	Yes	No	No	
ID FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Year-Month FE	Yes	No	Yes	No	
$Year-Month \times Area FE$	No	Yes	No	Yes	

- $\blacktriangleright$  One std higher price growth (15%)  $\rightarrow$  5-6% increase in search breadth
- ▶ Effect 50% stronger if users observed recent sales prices in their postcode
- ▶ No effects on attention per listing in panel regressions:
  - Expansion of consideration set is margin delivering higher expected benefits

### Summary of Findings

Q1 Does local price growth explain differences in search behavior?

- ► Higher postcode price growth → increase in Search Breadth Search Breadth: range of houses, locations, characteristics considered
- Attention per listing is unchanged

#### Q2 Through which channels do experiences influence behavior?

- Collateral constraints rather than extrapolative beliefs
- ► Collateral constraints: homeowners infer they have higher home equity
- Q3 What are the real effects on house sales prices?
  - Spillovers induced by network of searches, not location proximity

### The Mechanism Linking Local Price Experiences and Behavior

- > Predictions of **extrapolative beliefs**; response to price growth:
  - ▶ Renters (+): incentive to match quicker before houses become less affordable
  - Homeowners (0 or -):
    - House hedges city/metro-level price fluctuations
    - Seller misses out on future local growth, would rather delay search
  - Predictions are not consistent with the data:
    - Response to price growth not significant for renters 🗡
    - Response to price growth positive and significant for homeowners 🗡

### The Mechanism Linking Local Price Experiences and Behavior

- > Predictions of **extrapolative beliefs**; response to price growth:
  - ▶ Renters (+): incentive to match quicker before houses become less affordable
  - Homeowners (0 or -):
    - House hedges city/metro-level price fluctuations
    - Seller misses out on future local growth, would rather delay search
  - Predictions are not consistent with the data:
    - Response to price growth not significant for renters 🗡
    - Response to price growth positive and significant for homeowners 🗡
- > Predictions of **collateral constraints**; response to price growth:
  - Driven by homeowners
  - Stronger for homeowners who are more constrained
  - Stronger for owners using current house equity to buy a new home
  - Predictions are consistent with the data:
    - Response stronger in low-price postcodes, and younger homeowners 🗸
    - Response stronger for homeowners looking for a new primary residence  $\checkmark$

### Summary of Findings

Q1 Does local price growth explain differences in search behavior?

- ► Higher postcode price growth → increase in Search Breadth Search Breadth: range of houses, locations, characteristics considered
- Attention per listing is unchanged
- Q2 Through which channels do experiences influence behavior?
  - Collateral constraints rather than extrapolative beliefs
  - ► Collateral constraints: homeowners infer they have higher home equity
- Q3 What are the real effects on house sales prices?
  - Spillovers induced by network of searches, not location proximity

### Effect on Sales Prices: Spillovers



### Effect on Sales Prices: Spillovers



### Effect on Sales Prices: Spillovers



- Match between searchers and houses is not random; we use Bartik IV
- One std higher growth in visitors' postcodes  $\rightarrow$  3% higher sales prices

## Thank you!