

WHAT ARE THE ODDS?

DEVELOPMENT OF HOMEOWNERSHIP OF AUSTRIAN HOUSEHOLDS SINCE 1990 AND
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS

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1. Motivation
2. Number of Real Estate Transactions in Austria
3. Trends in Real Estate valuation of households' main residence
4. Trends of Household Net Income and Wealth over Time
5. The Probability of Buying a Real Estate
6. Conclusion
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MOTIVATION

MOTIVATION (1)

 **Volkspartei** 
@volkspartei

Für junge Menschen ist [#Eigentum](#) die beste Maßnahme gegen [#Altersarmut](#). [@sebastiankurz](#) [#puls4](#) [#nrw17](#) [#kurz2017](#)

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 **Besonders relevant** 

Antwortet [@volkspartei](#) und [@sebastiankurz](#)

“For young people, homeownership is the best measure against old-age poverty.” (Own Translation)

MOTIVATION (2)

State of Research

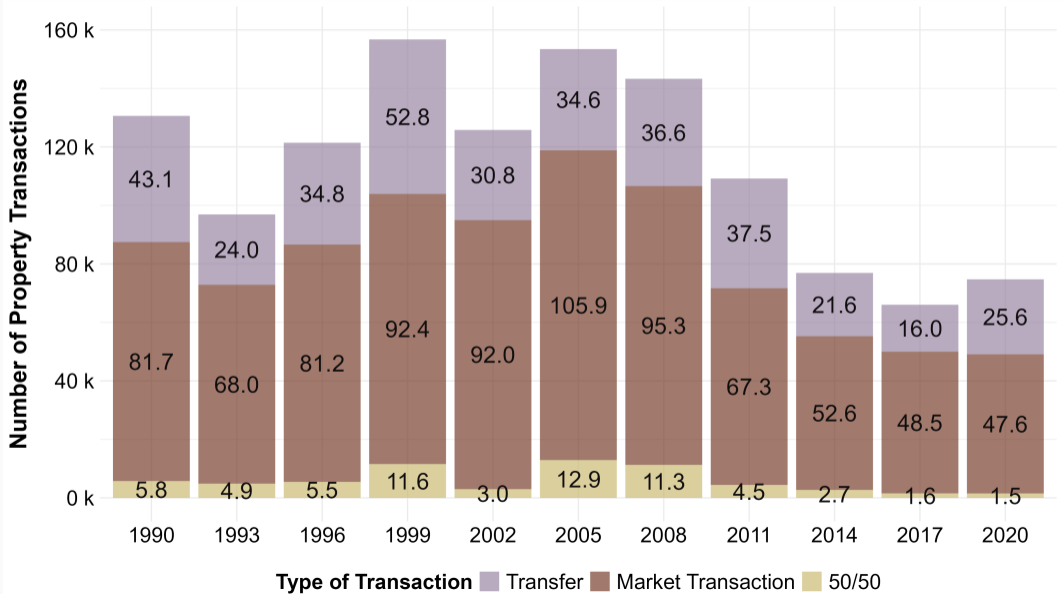
- **Wagner (2014)**: Inheritance → key role in determining access to homeownership.
- **Biljanovska and Igan (2024)**: Income growth has not kept pace with skyrocketing property prices. Mortgage rates fell as interest rates fell, but were unable to offset the rise in prices.
- **Mathä et al. (2017)**: Without access to inheritance → odds of purchasing property remain low.
- **Mundt et al. (2024)**: Regional analysis further underscores these challenges. Research shows → homeownership rates among young adults under 35 have declined sharply since 2010.

Main Question

- In what way have the odds of a market transaction changed after 2009, and to what extent do property transfers contribute to these Developments?

NUMBER OF REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS IN AUSTRIA

TRANSACTIONS IN ABSOLUTE NUMBERS POOLED WAVES 1-4



HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MARKET TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSFERS

	Market Transaction		Transfer	
	<i>Share (%)</i>		<i>Share (%)</i>	
Unconditional	31.6		12.7	
Transfer before Transaction	6.2		3.1	
Transactions 1990-2009	19.8		8.4	
Transactions Post 2009 ^a	4.6		2.4	
	<i>Conditional Mean</i>	<i>Mean/Median Ratio</i>	<i>Conditional Mean</i>	<i>Mean/Median Ratio</i>
	<i>EUR</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>%</i>
Household Net Wealth ^b	126,941.7	1.9	345,367.5	3.8
Household Net Income ^c	24,446.7	1.2	21,616.9	1.1
Main Residence Valuation (CPI adj.)	194,477.1	1.5	165,594.9	1.5

* Source: HFCS 2017.

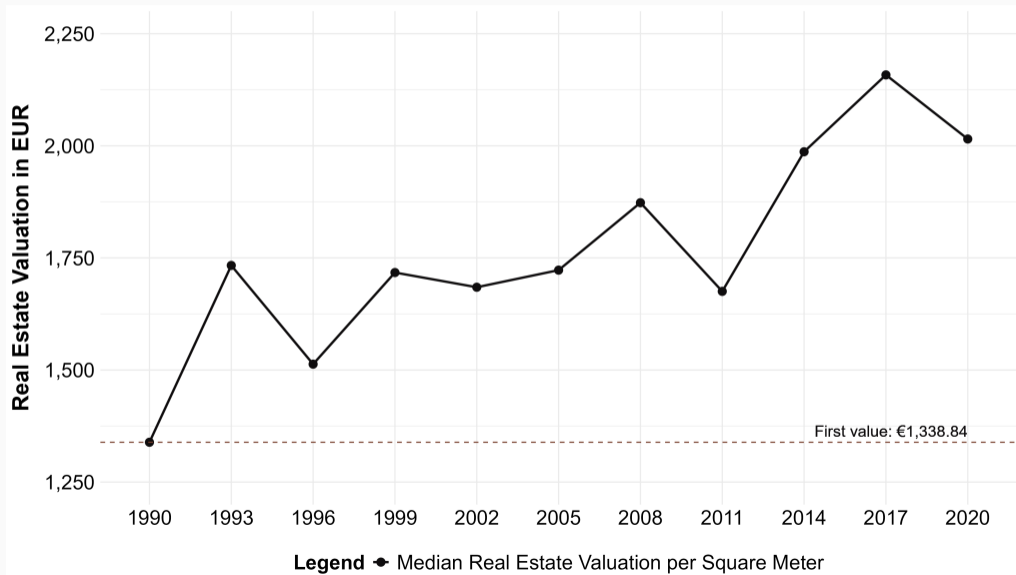
^a Transactions 2010 - 2016 (included).

^b Household Net Wealth = household net wealth - Main residence valuation (CPI adjusted).

^c Household Net Income = annual household net income adjusted by OECD scale (1 : 0.5 : 0.3).

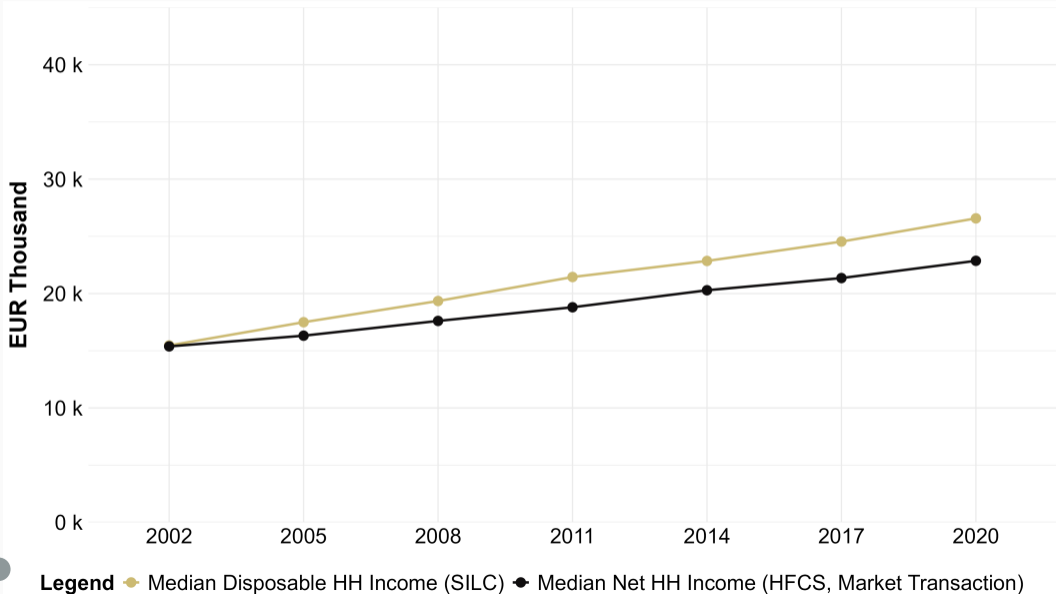
TRENDS IN REAL ESTATE VALUATION OF HOUSEHOLDS' MAIN RESIDENCE

REAL ESTATE VALUATION PER m^2 CPI ADJUSTED

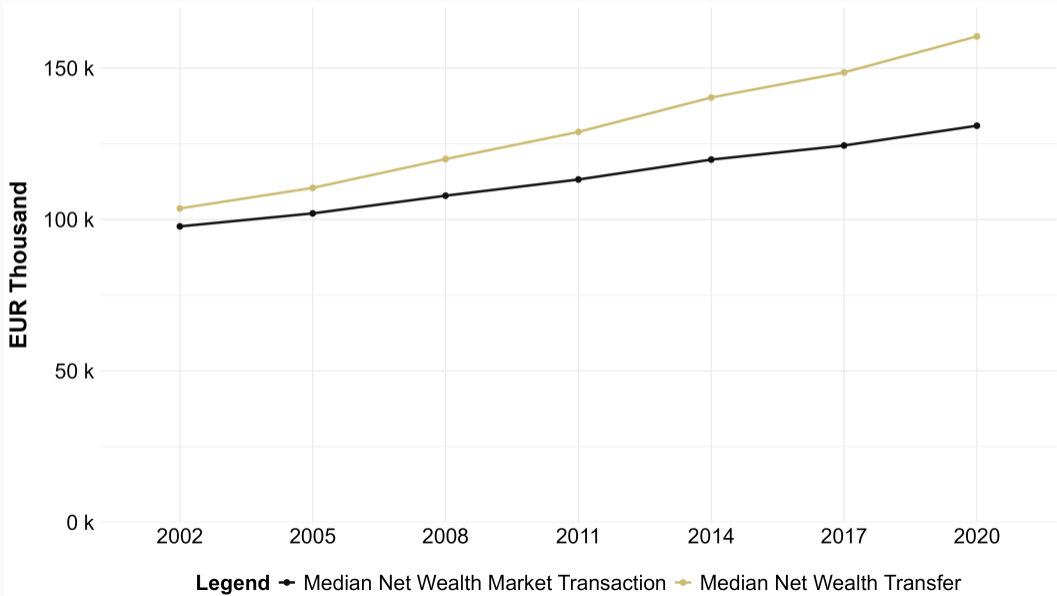


TRENDS OF HOUSEHOLD NET INCOME AND WEALTH OVER TIME

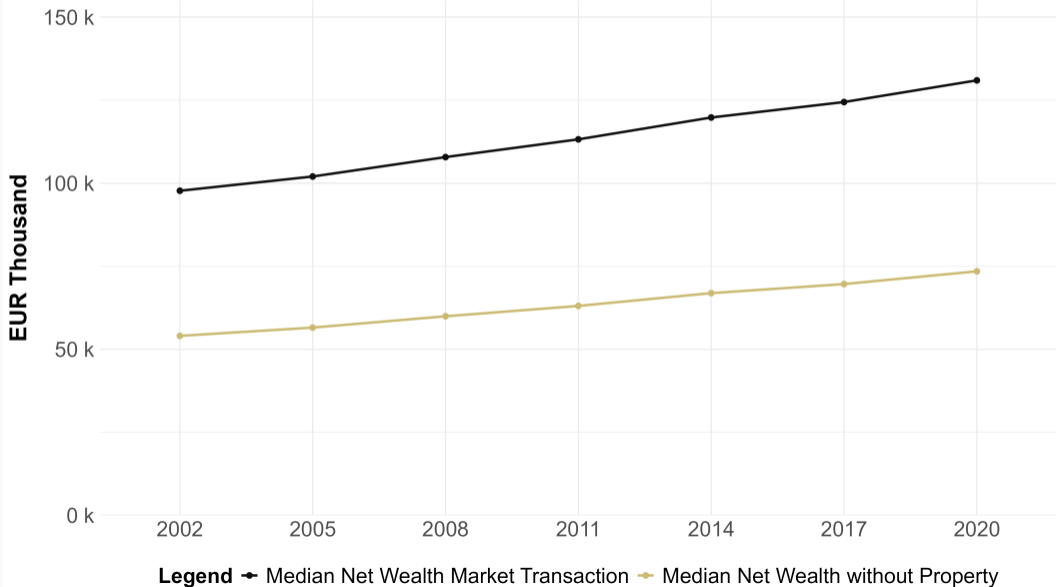
TRENDS IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN AUSTRIA



TRENDS IN HOUSEHOLD NET WEALTH IN AUSTRIA WITHOUT REAL ESTATE WEALTH (1)



TRENDS IN HOUSEHOLD NET WEALTH IN AUSTRIA WITHOUT REAL ESTATE WEALTH (2)



THE PROBABILITY OF A MARKET TRANSACTION

LOGIT REGRESSION (1)

Following Guris et al. (2011) using a logit regression, estimating the odds of market transaction.

$$P(y = 1|x) = G(\beta_0 + \beta_1x_1 + \dots + \beta_kx_k) = G(\beta_0 + x\beta) \quad (1)$$

G only assumes values between 0 and 1 for all real numbers z -> guarantees that only response probabilities between zero and one exist. G -> logistic model, which represents the cumulative distribution function for standard logistic random variables (Wooldridge, 2013, p. 584f).

$$G(z) = \frac{\exp(z)}{1 + \exp(z)} \quad (2)$$

LOGIT REGRESSION (2)

Logit Regression Models with and without Controls

	<i>Dependent Variable: Market Transaction</i>							
	(1) ^a				(2) ^b			
	Odds Ratio	Std. error	t	P> t	Odds Ratio	Std. error	t	P> t
(Intercept)	2.0	0.0	22.2	0.0 ^{***}	0.0	1.0	−6.0	0.0 ^{***}
Post 2009	0.9	0.1	−2.2	0.0 [*]	0.8	0.1	−2.3	0.0 [*]
Transfer before transaction	1.9	0.2	4.1	0.0 ^{***}	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.6
Log of Net Income					1.9	0.1	7.3	0.0 ^{***}
Transfer before transaction x Secondary School, Matura					5.1	0.7	2.2	0.0 [*]
Number Observations	914				914			

*Source: HFCS 2017.

^a Model 1: Plain Model without controls.

^b Model 2: Control Model with additional controls (Base in brackets) (Real Estate Valuation per m² CPI adjusted, Age, Education (Apprenticeship, Vocational School), Gender (male), Occupation (Domestic Tasks), Income, Federal State (Vorarlberg), Household Size (One-Person Household)).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

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Main Contributions

- ▶ Difference between households that buy/built and inherit/get gift.
- ▶ Odds of purchasing or building real estate property over time.

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- The naïve logit model shows a lower probability of 10% for a market transaction after 09 and also a higher probability if household receives intergenerational transfers before transaction (+90%).
- Adding controls makes transfer before transaction insignificant, but the interaction with a secondary or high school diploma increases odds by 4.1%.

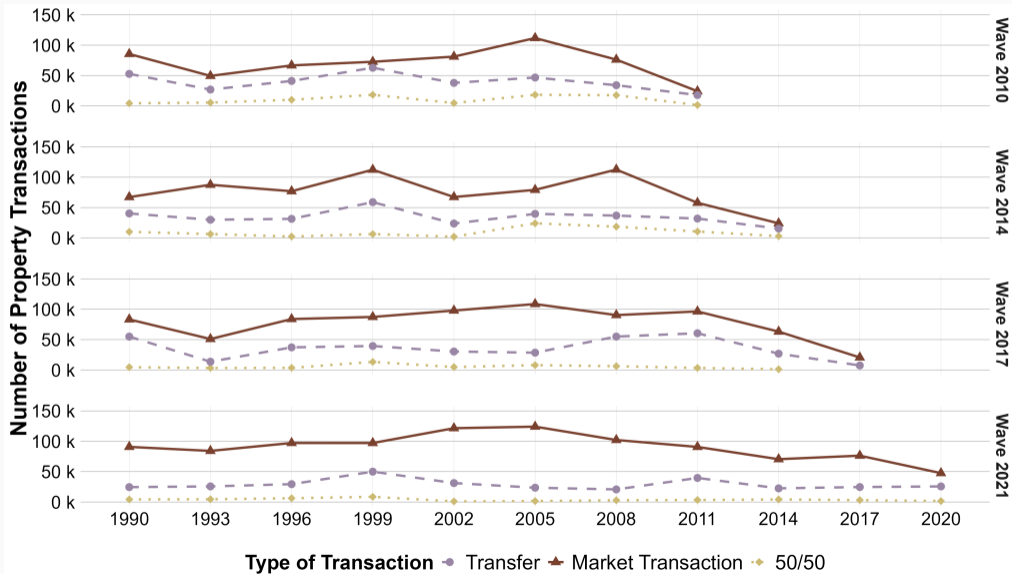
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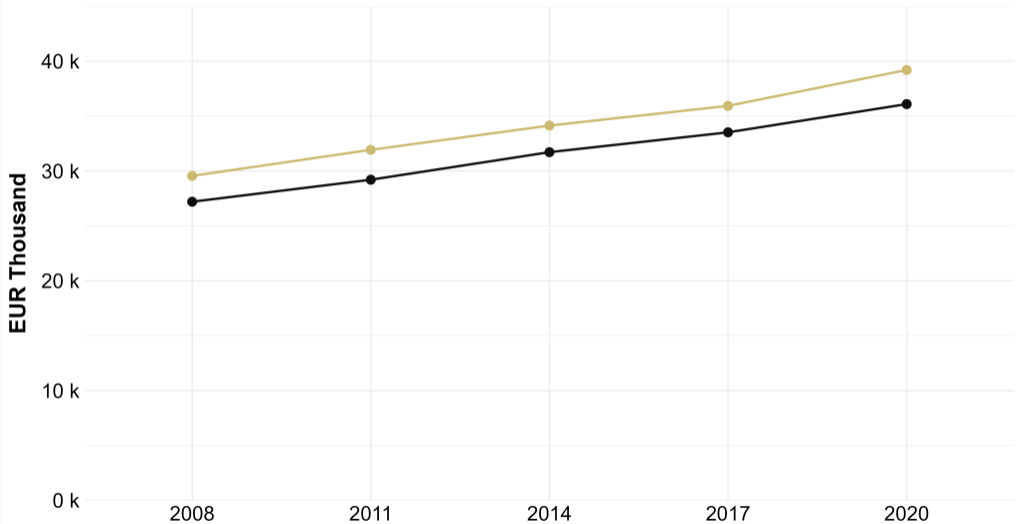
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APPENDIX

NUMBER OF REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS (WAVES SEPARATED)



DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN AUSTRIA (NOT EQUIVALISED)



Legend ● Median Disposable HH Income (SILC) ● Median Net HH Income (HFCS, Market Transaction)