

c_i si, ii, C i ;^c L_v C_i H_s si ss d_i C_i ics, ii, C i ;^b C c Fi c, si

We use a dynamic hierarchical factor model to identify the national, regional and local factors of the city-level housing price growth in China. During the zero-lower-bound (ZLB) episode in the U.S., local factors account for 78% of variations in the month-on-month city-level housing price growth. However, as the time horizon extends, the national factor gets a larger variance share, reaching 51% in a half-year horizon. This indicates that the city-level housing price growth in China is more of a national phenomenon in the long run. We then use a VAR model to investigate the driving forces of the national factor and find that monetary policy and hot money shocks affect the national housing price growth significantly. A tightening monetary policy shock has a significant negative impact on the national factor, which lasts for more than 2 years. An increase in hot money inflows causes a significant but transitory rise in the national factor. Moreover, we find that the quantitative easing measure adopted by the U.S. Fed is behind the surge of capital inflows into China.

EL CLASS F AT
H-152; F 2; C;
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I. Introduction

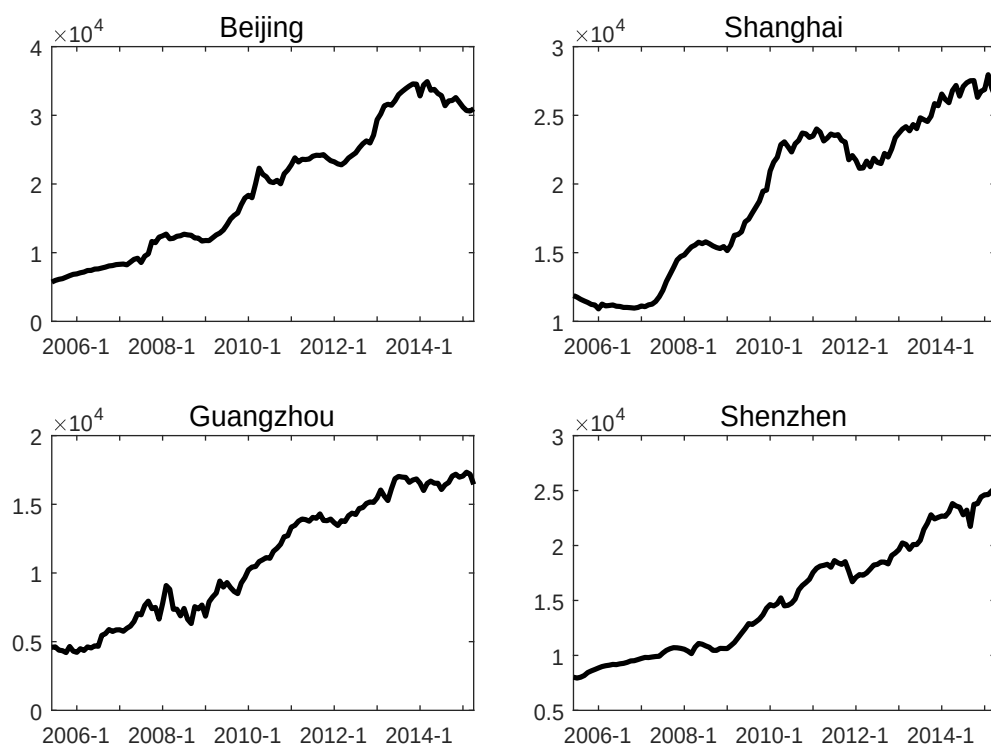


Figure 1. Time series plots of the variable for Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen from 2006 to 2014. The y-axis is scaled by 10^4 .

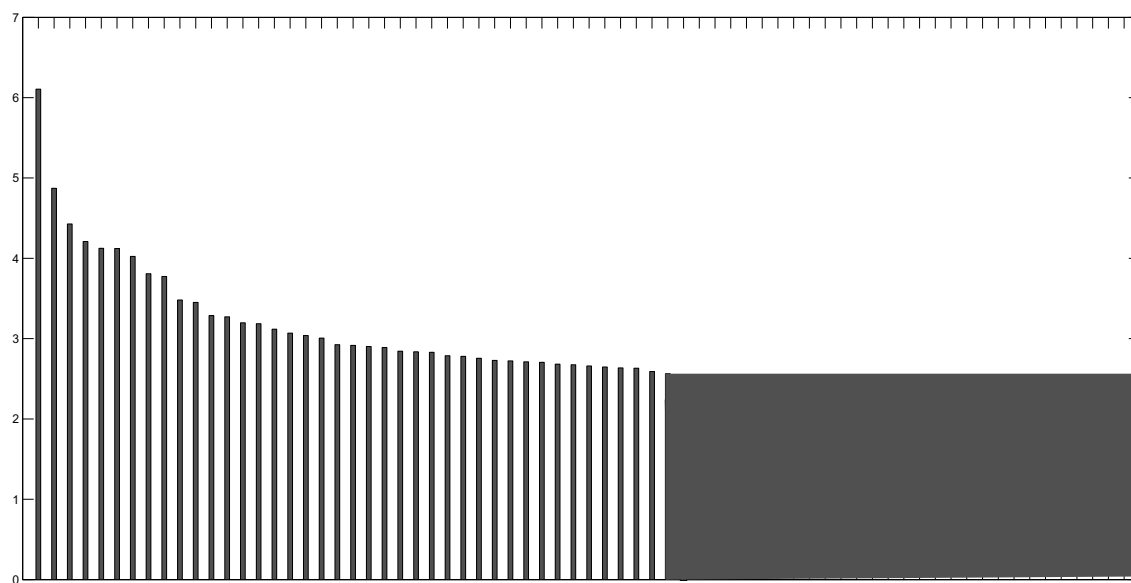


Figure 2. Frequency distribution of the variable. The x-axis represents the variable values, and the y-axis represents the frequency.

global savings glut

global savings glut

$$^2 \quad i, n_h^e \text{ is } s \text{ c s } c \text{ pi } c \text{ b } i \text{ } s: uc = ph[(- t)i - n_h^e + \delta], \text{ } ph \text{ is } i \text{ v } p. \text{ c } s \text{ p ic } . \text{ si } c \text{ pi } , i \text{ is}$$

global savings glut

II. The dynamic hierarchical factor model

$$b \qquad t \; H_t^{bs}$$

$$N \qquad T$$

$$N \qquad B$$

$$S_b \qquad b \qquad N_b$$

$$s \qquad b \qquad n \qquad t$$

$$Z_t^{bsn} = \Lambda_H^{bsn}(L)H_t^{bs} + e_{Z_t^{bsn}};$$

$$H_t^{bs} = \Lambda_G^{bs}(L)G_t^b + e_{H_t^{bs}};$$

$$G_t^b = \Lambda_F^b(L)F_t + e_{G_t^b};$$

Tm [()] TJT 1 0 0 1 -0.5472 -2.4353 E18[()] &175 Tr

$$_{F_k}(L)F_{kt} = \in_{F_{kt}}$$

$$n \qquad Z_t^{bsn} \qquad s$$

H

Table 1. c - d .

c s	b-b c s	i s
(i s	(i c s	(C i s
C s	i i	i i
J	i i	i i
	b i	i i z , i d ,
E	d	Ji , i d , Y i, Ji i
H s	C s	i
J	Ji s.	i , i, z , Y z
	i	z , i b , z ,
	Ji	Ji
C s	F. i	F. z , i , z d ,
J	d	z , z , iz ,
	i	i ,
Midd - c	i	i
Y	i	i
	i	z , L

$$\Lambda_H^{bsn}(L)\Lambda_G^{bs}(L)e_{G_t^b}$$

Other macroeconomic data

$$\Lambda_H^{bsn}(L)e_{H_t^{bs}}$$

$$e_{z_t^{bsn}}$$

IV. Empirical results

The comovement of housing price growth

$$\Lambda_H^{bsn}(L)\Lambda_G^{bs}(L)\Lambda_F^b(L)F_t$$

5 d s d - - s s p i c s i 7 c i i s' p s i s. b c c. v i F i - d p i c s s s

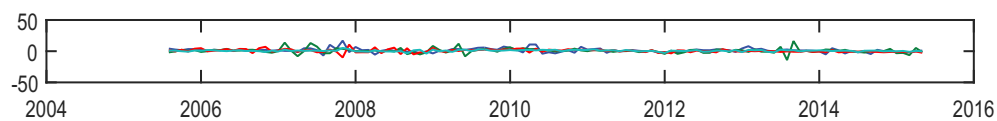


Figure 3. Factors driving the house price growth in China. The figure shows the residuals of the house price growth equation, which are the residuals of the equation $\Delta \ln P_t = \lambda_H^{bsn}(L)\lambda_G^{bs}(L)\lambda_F^b(L)F_t + \lambda_H^{bsn}(L)\lambda_G^{bs}(L)e_{G_t}^b + \lambda_H^{bsn}(L)e_{H_t}^{bs} + e_{Z_t}^{bsn}$, where $\Delta \ln P_t$ is the house price growth, $\lambda_H^{bsn}(L)$ is the house price growth factor, $\lambda_G^{bs}(L)$ is the house price growth factor, $\lambda_F^b(L)$ is the house price growth factor, F_t is the house price growth factor, $\lambda_H^{bsn}(L)$ is the house price growth factor, $\lambda_G^{bs}(L)$ is the house price growth factor, $e_{G_t}^b$ is the house price growth factor, $\lambda_H^{bsn}(L)$ is the house price growth factor, $e_{H_t}^{bs}$ is the house price growth factor, and $e_{Z_t}^{bsn}$ is the house price growth factor.

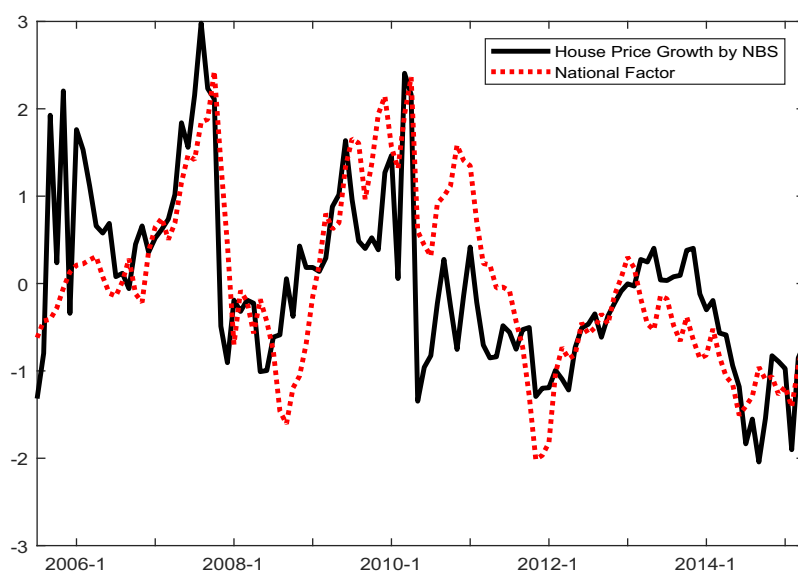


Figure 4. House price growth by NBS and National Factor. The figure shows the house price growth by NBS and the National Factor. The house price growth by NBS is represented by the solid black line, and the National Factor is represented by the dotted red line. The x-axis shows the time period from 2006-1 to 2014-1, and the y-axis shows the house price growth by NBS and the National Factor, ranging from -3 to 3.

Table 2. V i c d c p s i i c i - v s i p i c
: s p (2 5M7-2 5M- v

i s	i c s	F c	F c	F c s
(c s	(b-b c s			
C s J	ii	. (.	. (.	.5 (.
	i i	.9 (.	. (.	.9 (.
	b i	.7 (.6	. (.	.82 (.6
	d	.8 (.5	. (.	.92 (.6
E s	J v i	.9 (.	. (.	.8 (.5
C s J	Ji s.	.2 (.2	.2 (.	.86 (.2
	i	. (.	.2 (.2	.86 (.6
	J v i	.8 (.8	.2 (.	.8 (.8
	F v i	.9 (.7	. (.	.89 (.8
C s J	d	.5 (.	. (.	.95 (.
	i	. (.	. (.	.99 (.
	J v i	.5 (.	. (.	.9 (.
Midd -	J v i	.9 (.	. (.	.86 (.
Y i v	i	. (.	. (.	.98 (.
	i	.7 (.7	. (.5	.88 (.
	M i	.2 (.	.7 (.7	.8 (.9
	J v b i	.7 (.	. (.2	.88 (.6
Midd -	J v b i	.2 (.	. (.	.87 (.
Y z i v	i	.5 (.7	.2 (.	.8 (.8
	Ji i	. (.	. (.	.86 (.
	J i	. (.	. (.	.97 (.
	J Y	. (.5	. (.	.88 (.5
	Ji Y	.2 (.	.2 (.	.78 (.
J	Li i	.9 (.6	. (.	.9 (.7
	i i	.9 (.	. (.	.9 (.
	J v i	. (.5	. (.	.86 (.6
	J v i	. (.5	. (.	.87 (.7
J s	iz	. (.	. (.	.96 (.5
	C qi	.27 (.	.6 (.	.66 (.
	ic	.9 (.	.2 (.2	.89 (.
	Y	. (.6	. (.	.82 (.2
	J v i	. (.8	. (.2	.8 (.
	J v i	. (.	.2 (.	.8 (.
J s	i i	. (.	. (.	. (.
	i s.	.25 (.	.7 (.	.2 (.
	J v	. (.	. (.	.95 (.
	J v	.8 (.	.22 (.29	.7 (.
i J v	J v	.2 (.9	.5 (.	.8 (.8

Table 3. V i c d c p s i i c i - v s i p i c
: s i c L p i d i . (2 9M -2 5M- .

i s	i c s	F c	F c	F c s
(c s	(b-b c s			
C s J	ii	.52 (.	. (.	.5 (.
	i i	. (.	. (.	.89 (.
	b i	.29 (.	.2 (.	.69 (.
	d	. (.	. (.	.88 (.
E s	J v i	.25 (.7	.2 (.	.7 (.8
C s J	Ji s.	. (.	.2 (.	.8 (.
	i	.2 (.7	. (.2	.77 (.9
	J v i	.2 (.5	. (.	.77 (.5
	F v i	.27 (.28	.2 (.2	.7 (.
C s J	d	.5 (.	. (.	.95 (.
	i	. (.	. (.	.99 (.
	J v i	. (.	. (.	.88 (.2
Midd -	J v i	. (.	.6 (.	.8 (.
Y i v	i	.9 (.	. (.	.87 (.
	i	.8 (.5	. (.	.88 (.9
	M i	. (.	.6 (.7	.8 (.7
	J v b i	. (.2	.5 (.	.85 (.
Midd -	J v b i	.2 (.26	.2 (.2	.78 (.28
Y z i v	i	.8 (.	. (.	.8 (.
	Ji i	. (.	. (.	.85 (.
	J i	.2 (.	. (.	.87 (.5
	J Y	.6 (.	. (.	.8 (.
	Ji Y	. (.2	. (.	.5 (.2
J	Li i	.5 (.	. (.	.8 (.
	i i	. (.	. (.	.88 (.
	J v i	.2 (.5	. (.	.75 (.6
	J v i	.2 (.	.2 (.	.78 (.5
J s	iz	.5 (.	. (.	.9 (.
	C qi	.8 (.	. (.	.7 (.
	ic	. (.9	. (.2	.85 (.2
	Y	.27 (.	.2 (.	.7 (.7
	J v i	.2 (.5	.2 (.	.75 (.6
	J v i	.5 (.	.7 (.	.88 (.
J s	i i	. (.	. (.	. (.
	i s.	. (.	.56 (.	. (.
	J v	. (.	.2 (.	.97 (.
	J v	.2 (.7	.6 (.2	.72 (.
i J v	J v	.8 (.	. (.	.78 (.9

: is b p s i c d c p s i i c i - v s i p i c
(J - 2 9-J p i 2 5. s s b s p v p i d

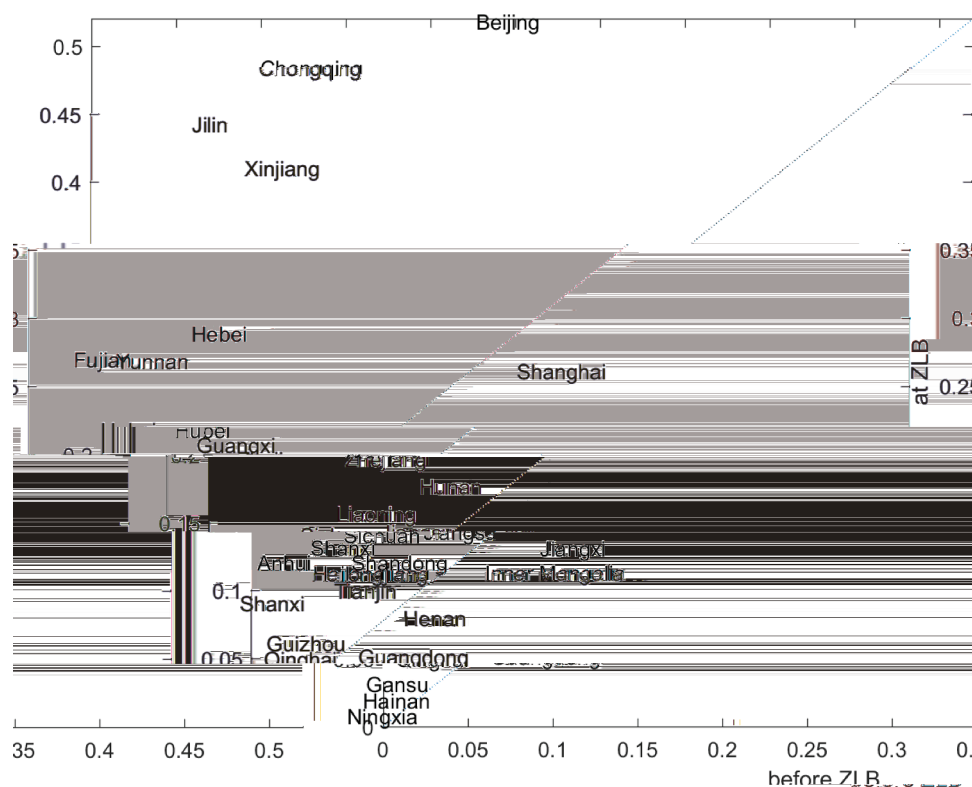


Figure 5. Variance shares of extending horizons. The chart displays the variance shares for various Chinese provinces. The y-axis lists the provinces, and the x-axis shows the variance shares. A diagonal line represents the 1:1 ratio. The color scale on the right indicates the variance shares, ranging from 0.25 to 0.35.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Z_h^{bsn}) &= \gamma_{F_h}^{bsn} \text{vec}(\text{Var}(F_h)) + \gamma_{G_h}^{bsn} \text{vec}(\text{Var}(e_{G_h}^b)) \\ &\quad + \gamma_{H_h}^{bsn} \text{vec}(\text{Var}(e_{H_h}^{bs})) \\ &\quad + \text{vec}(\text{Var}(e_{Z_h^{bsn}})) \end{aligned}$$

Variance shares of extending horizons

$$\begin{aligned} Z_h^{bsn} &= F_h e_{G_h}^b e_{H_h}^{bs} e_{Z_h^{bsn}} \\ &\quad + F_h e_{G_h}^b e_{H_h}^{bs} e_{Z_h^{bsn}} \\ &\quad + F_h e_{G_h}^b e_{H_h}^{bs} e_{Z_h^{bsn}} \\ &\quad + F_h e_{G_h}^b e_{H_h}^{bs} e_{Z_h^{bsn}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Share}_N^h &= \frac{\gamma_{F_h}^{bsn} \text{vec}(\text{Var}(F_h))}{\text{Var}(Z_h^{bsn})}; \\ \text{Share}_R^h &= \frac{\gamma_{G_h}^{bsn} \text{vec}(\text{Var}(e_{G_h}^b))}{\text{Var}(Z_h^{bsn})}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Share}_L^h &= \text{Share}_{H_h^{bs}} + \text{Share}_{Z_h^{bsn}} \\ &= \frac{y_{H_h^{bsn}} \text{vec}(\text{Var}(e_{H_h^{bs}}))}{\text{Var}(Z_h^{bsn})} + \frac{\text{vec}(\text{Var}(e_{Z_h^{bsn}}))}{\text{Var}(Z_h^{bsn})} : \end{aligned}$$

$$h - \frac{\text{Share}_N^h \text{Share}_R^h \text{Share}_L^h}{h}$$

h

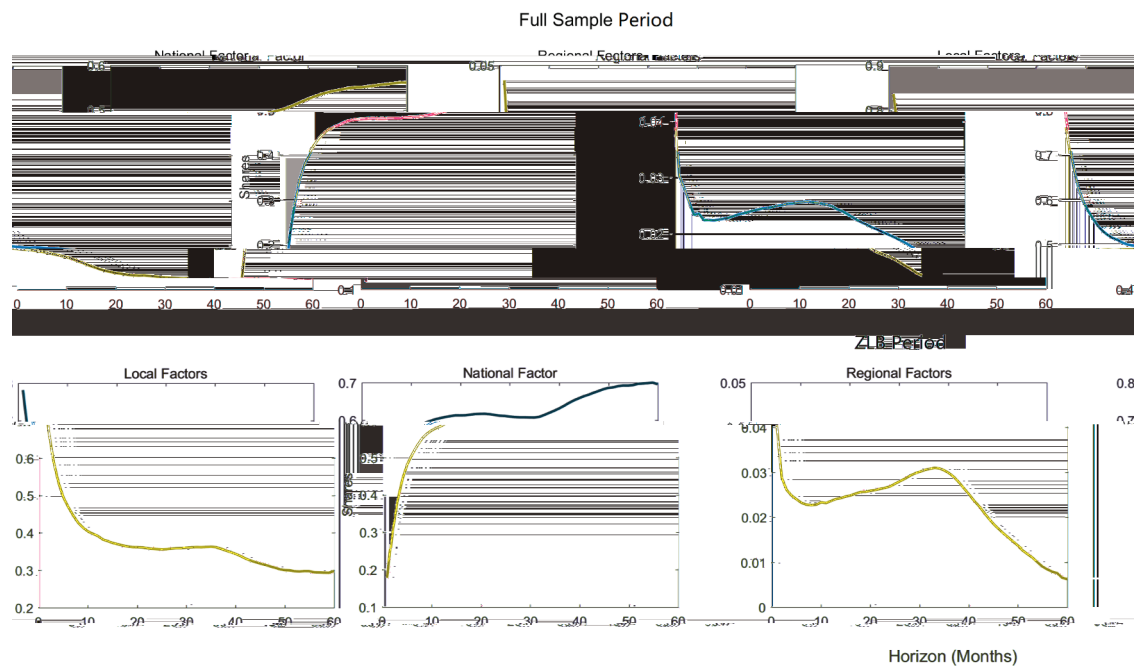


Figure 6. Variance decomposition of the share of total factor input into local, national, and regional factors over a 60-month horizon. The top panel shows the decomposition of the variance of the share of total factor input into local, national, and regional factors. The bottom panel shows three subplots: 'Local Factors', 'National Factor', and 'Regional Factors', each showing the variance of the share of total factor input over a 60-month horizon. The x-axis for all plots is 'Horizon (Months)' ranging from 0 to 60. The y-axis for the top panel is 'Variance' ranging from 0 to 0.8. The y-axis for the bottom panels is 'Variance' ranging from 0 to 0.7 for Local Factors, 0 to 0.7 for National Factor, and 0 to 0.8 for Regional Factors. The top panel shows a large black area representing the total variance, which is decomposed into three colored areas: blue for Local Factors, red for National Factor, and green for Regional Factors. The bottom panels show the individual variance components for each factor.

What is behind the comovement of housing prices?

Impulse response

$$Y_t = C + A(L)Y_{t-1} + u_t; \quad u_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2);$$

$$Y_t = C + A(L)Y_{t-1} + u_t$$

$$A(L) = 1 - \alpha L$$

$$Y_t$$

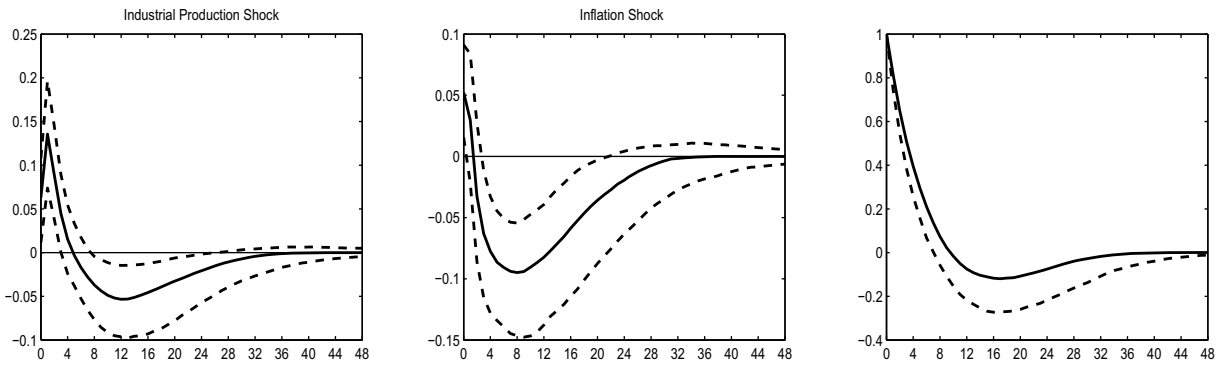


Figure 7. Impulse response functions for the Industrial Production Shock, Inflation Shock, and the unnamed shock. The solid line represents the estimated response, and the dashed line represents the 95% confidence interval. The x-axis represents time in quarters, and the y-axis represents the magnitude of the response.

Historical decomposition

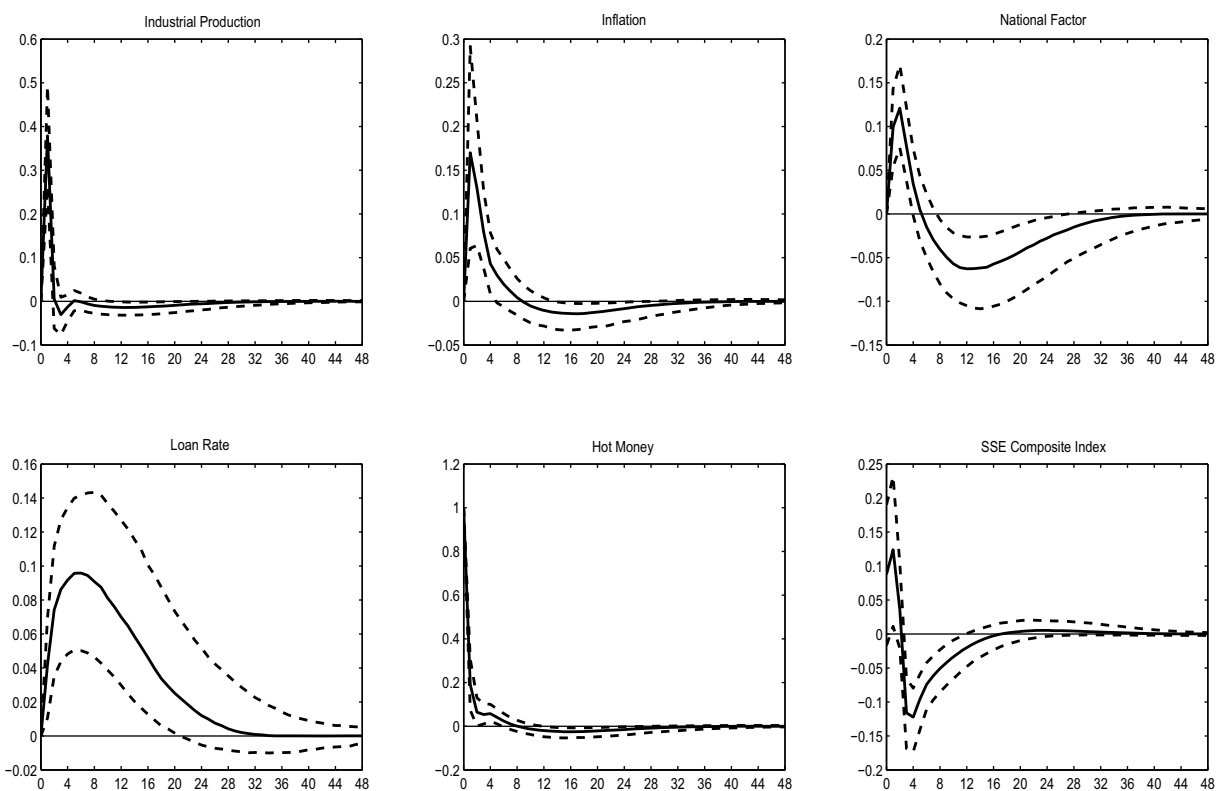


Figure 8. Impulse response functions for the variables: Industrial Production, Inflation, National Factor, Loan Rate, Hot Money, and SSE Composite Index. The solid line represents the estimated response, and the dashed lines represent the 95% confidence interval. The x-axis represents time in quarters (0 to 48), and the y-axis represents the response magnitude.

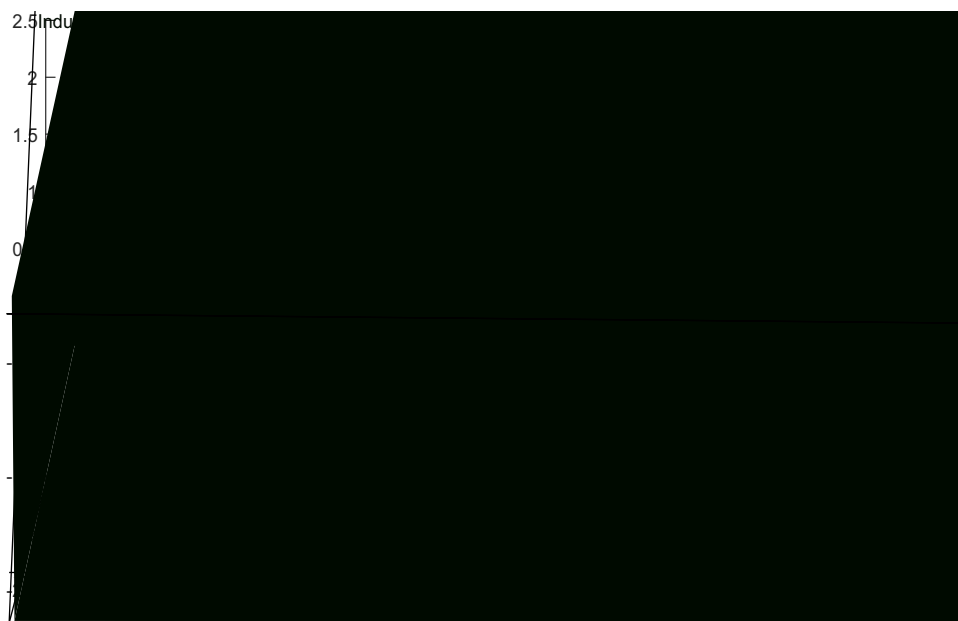


Figure 9. Cumulative impulse response functions for the variables: Industrial Production, Inflation, National Factor, Loan Rate, Hot Money, and SSE Composite Index. The solid line represents the estimated response, and the dashed lines represent the 95% confidence interval. The x-axis represents time in quarters (0 to 48), and the y-axis represents the cumulative response magnitude.

Forecast error variance decomposition

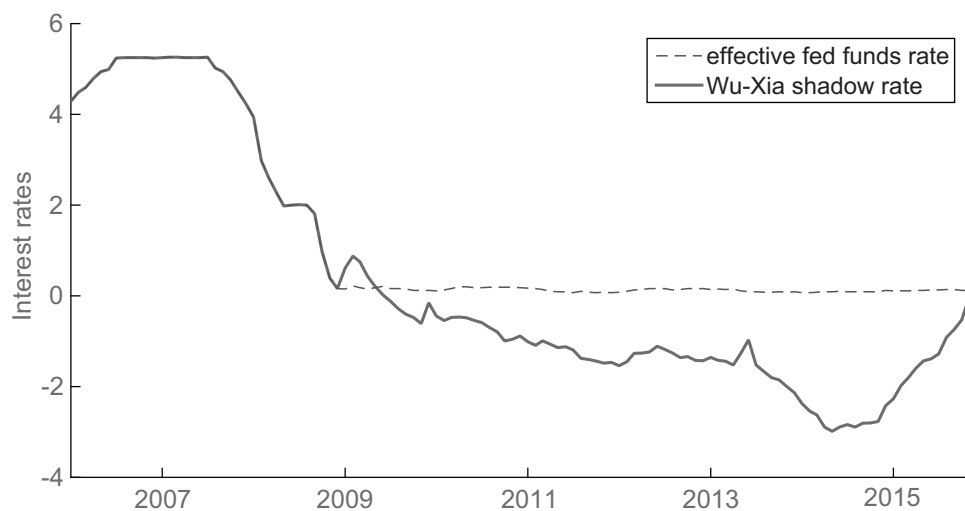


Figure 10. The effective fed funds rate and the Wu-Xia shadow rate. The effective fed funds rate is the rate at which the Fed lends to its primary dealers. The Wu-Xia shadow rate is the rate at which the Fed would lend to its primary dealers if it were to implement a policy of rate targeting. The Wu-Xia shadow rate is calculated by the Wu and Xia (2016) model.

$$Y_t$$

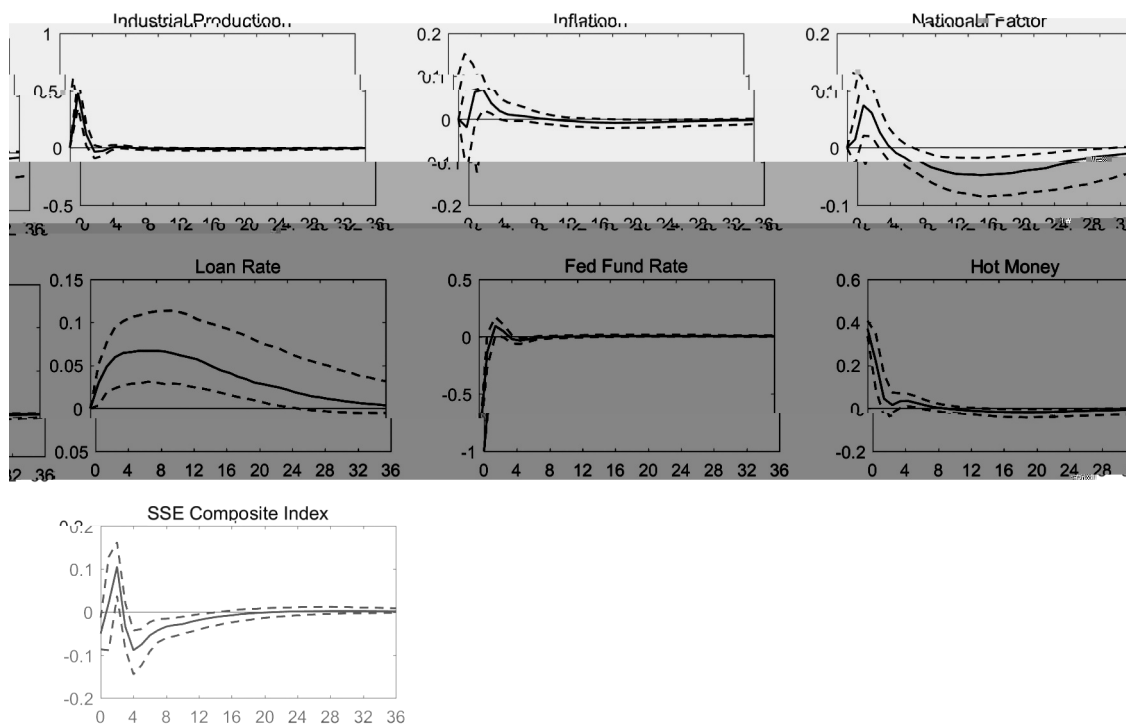
$$Y_t$$


Figure 11. The impulse response functions of the variables to a one-standard deviation shock in the Fed Fund Rate. The variables are: Industrial Production, Inflation, National Factor, Loan Rate, Fed Fund Rate, Hot Money, and SSE Composite Index. The x-axis represents time in quarters, and the y-axis represents the response of the variable to the shock. The graphs show that a shock to the Fed Fund Rate has a significant and immediate impact on most variables, with the response generally stabilizing after about 12 periods.

Acknowledgement

Funding

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