

UK House Price Index

Supply/demand imbalance supports growth but first-time buyer demand softening

+2.6%

UK house price growth
 % year on year

+3%

YTD growth in new sales
 v same period in 2019

10/20

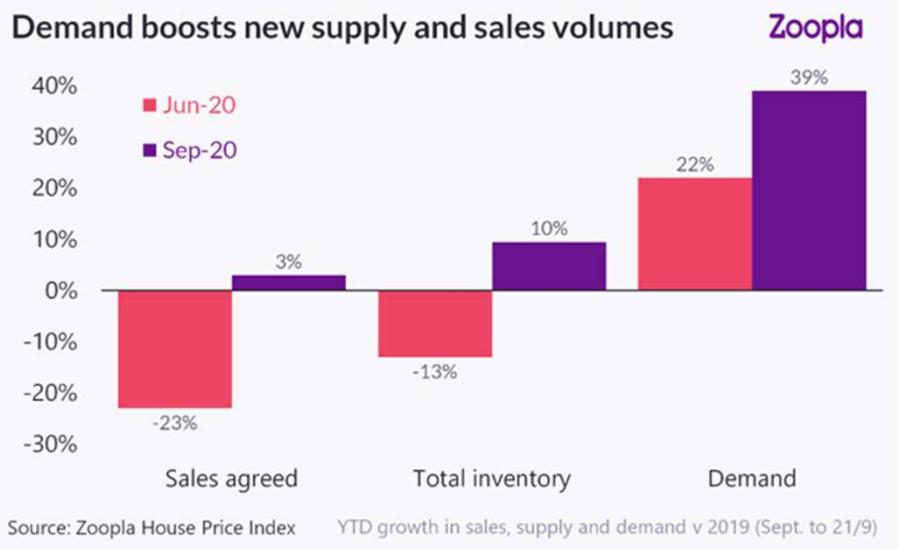
Cities with house price
 growth over 3% per annum

Executive summary

- Ongoing supply/demand imbalance supports headline growth rate.
- Gap opening up in relative strength of demand between existing home-owners and first-time buyers (FTB).
- FTBs have been a driving force for sales over the last decade. They remain a key buyer group but increased movement by home-owners means a modest decline in the share of sales by FTBs into 2021.
- Further restrictions in response to more COVID cases is likely to support housing demand in near term but the housing market is not immune from weak economic growth and rising unemployment.

“First time buyers have been the engine for housing market over the last decade but greater movement amongst existing home owners means a shift in the mix of moving households in 2021.”

Richard Donnell
 Research and Insight
 Director, Zoopla




2.6%

Annual UK house
price growth

Annual UK house price inflation +2.6%

House prices continue to increase as demand runs ahead of supply across the UK housing market. The annual UK growth rate is +2.6%, up from +1% a year ago.

At a region and country level house price growth ranges from +1.7% in the North East to +3.3% in the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber and Wales. At a city level Nottingham and Manchester are recording annual price inflation of over 4%.

UK house price index summary, August 2020

	3-month change	% year on year	Average price
Mar-2020	1.0%	2.2%	£215,317
Apr-2020	1.2%	2.4%	£216,079
May-2020	1.5%	2.8%	£217,207
Jun-2020	0.7%	2.4%	£216,862
Jul-2020	0.6%	2.5%	£217,457
Aug-2020	0.5%	2.6%	£218,262

Supply/demand imbalance supports upward pressure on prices

The impetus for price rises shows no signs of slowing as new buyers continue to enter the market. Since the start of the year, demand for housing is 39% higher than at this stage last year.

More buyers also bring more supply to the market and available sales inventory is 10% higher than a year ago. Greater supply increases choice for buyers and will keep the rate of house price inflation in check.

The strength of the recovery so far is highlighted in new sales agreed which over the last 9 months are 3% higher than over the same period last year - and this with a 50-90 day closure of the housing market.

The 3-4 month lag between sales agreed and legal completion means we will not make up all the ground lost during the market closure this calendar year. Completed housing sales are set to be 15% lower than in 2019. A continuation of demand and sales over the autumn, albeit at a slower pace, will support sales volumes, and estate agency revenues, into the first quarter of 2021.

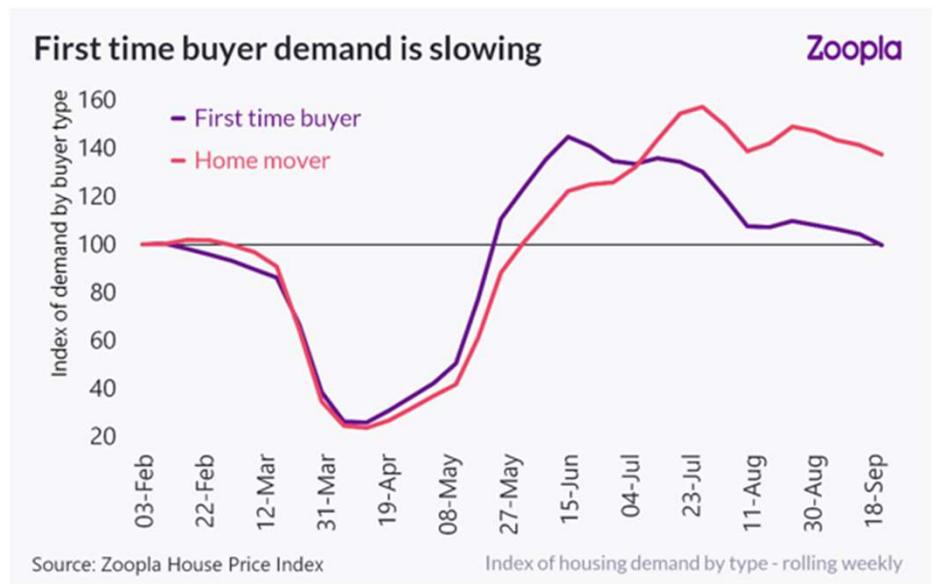
+37%

Home owner demand levels in Sep-20 compared to 2020Q1

Further COVID restrictions to support demand in near term

We have previously highlighted how the strength of the housing market is being driven by a once in a lifetime re-evaluation of housing in response to COVID and the lockdown. Households are prioritising space and location as well as factoring in a shift in working patterns. Less time spent meeting friends and family in public locations will re-enforce the importance of the home.

We believe that a second spike in new cases and a tightening of restrictions announced by the Government will only serve to support this trend, primarily for those households in more secure financial positions. However, the housing market is not immune to any prolonged weakening in the economy and the impact of less Government support.



Demand gap between home-owners and first-time buyers

The strength of demand driving housing sales is not uniform across buyer groups. Tracking demand by purchaser type on a rolling weekly basis since February 2020 shows a gap opening between existing home-owners and FTBs.

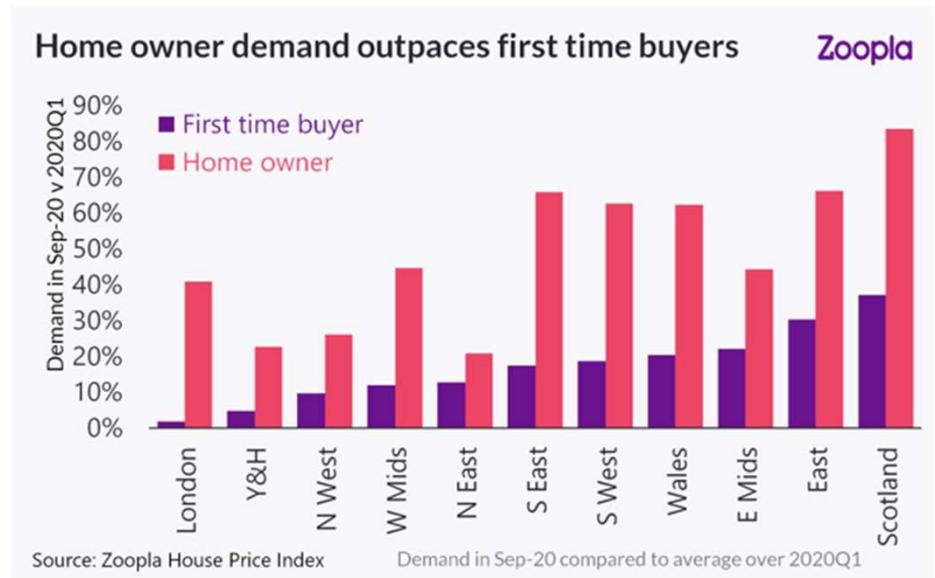
FTB demand spiked immediately after the lockdown ended but has lost momentum as a result of growing economic uncertainty and reduced availability of higher loan to value mortgages. Demand from FTBs remains well above 2019 levels but has fallen back in line with pre COVID levels. We expect it to decline slowly over the rest of 2020.

In contrast, demand from existing home-owners was slower to respond immediately after the lockdown but remains elevated, 37% higher than pre-COVID levels and 53% above this time last year. There is pent-up demand in this group that we believe could support the housing market into 2021.

This divergence in demand is clear at a region and country level with the relative strength of FTBs weaker than that from existing home-owners when compared to pre-COVID levels.

20%

Mortgage lending for home purchase in 2019 was at or above 90% loan to value



Variable impact on first time buyer demand

On a regional basis, the relative strength of FTB demand is not uniform. This reflects the underlying profile of buyers and the level of reliance on higher loan to value (LTV) mortgages, particularly at or above 90% LTV. In 2019 around a fifth of all mortgages for home purchase were at this level. Reduced availability of mortgages at or over 90% LTV – as lenders meet increased demand at mid to lower LTVs – is a primary factor behind weakening demand.

90% LTV lending is most accessible in housing markets that have average or below average house prices where loan to income limits do not exclude a high proportion of would-be buyers. The strongest growth in FTB numbers in recent years has been in regional markets outside southern England and we expect FTB demand to be more affected in these regions.

In higher priced markets, such as in London, 90% LTV finance is limited to those on high incomes and FTBs already put down larger deposits meaning this market is likely to be less affected by reduced availability of high LTV loans. However, high deposits and a search for space in the wake of COVID means a greater proportion of FTBs in London may be looking to move out into adjacent commuter areas.

Shift in mix of sales from FTBs to existing home-owners

Over the last decade, FTBs have been a key driver of increased housing sales. They have accounted for a growing share of home purchases over time. FTB demand over this period has been buoyed by Help to Buy and greater competition in the higher LTV mortgage market. In 2019, FTBs overtook mortgaged home-owners as the largest buyer group.

This trend is set to reverse as we move into 2021 with increased movement from existing home-owners while FTB demand weakens in the face of restricted mortgage availability, tighter lending criteria and growing economic uncertainty.

75%

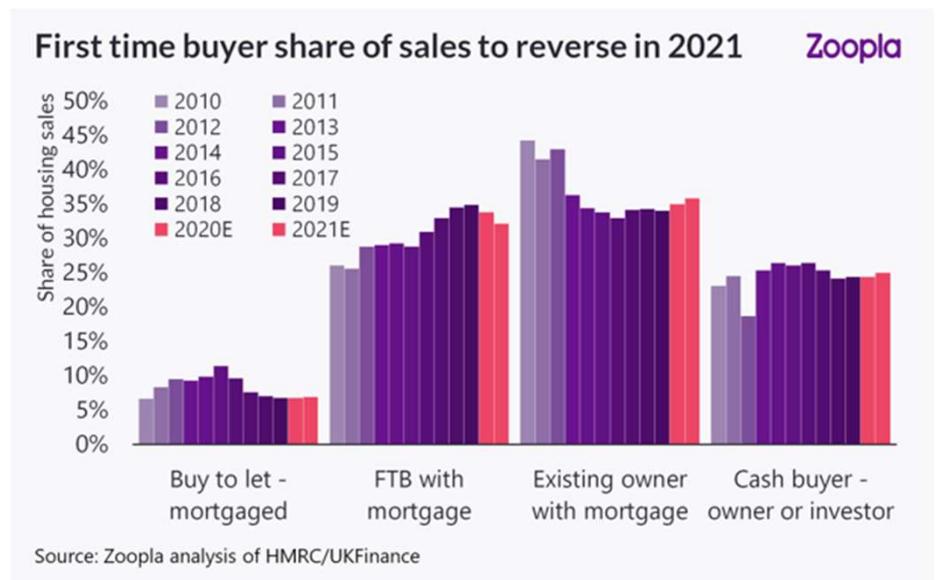
of existing home owners are over 45 years of age

Equity rich home-owners support housing market activity

Existing mortgaged home-owners have accounted for an increasingly smaller share of sales over the last decade as home-owners have stayed put and looked to extend and pay down mortgage debt. COVID, the search for space and quality of location has unlocked latent demand to move in this large group and this is resulting in more sales in the existing home-owner segment.

Affordability is less of a barrier to movement. Existing owners tend to be older - 75% of all home-owners are over the age of 45 - and have more housing equity to help fund new purchases. Indeed, more than half of all home-owners have no mortgage at all, so can potentially make the move as cash buyers - a group that accounts for over a quarter of all sales.

The shift in sales towards existing home-owners will take time to feed through. This year we expect the mix of sales to broadly match that in 2019 albeit with mortgaged home-owners becoming the largest buyer group once again. This gap is likely to widen further into 2021.



How long can current market conditions be sustained?

We do not expect much change in current trends over the rest of 2020 although a further moderation in demand is likely as we move further into the autumn.

As well as the economic outlook and market sentiment, we need to keep a watchful eye on the relatively rapid increase in new supply and the pricing of this new stock. If demand were to weaken suddenly then there is a risk of an overhang of unsold stock and slowing in sale that would most likely require price reductions to support sales. This process can take up to 6 months to work through the system.

This is one of many risks facing the market but, for now, the post lockdown boost to demand is supporting unseasonably strong housing market conditions. The shift in the profile of demand towards home movers is one that has much further to run in our view.

House Price Index – Country, region and city summary

Note: The Zoopla house price index is repeat sales-based price index using sold prices, mortgage valuations and data for agreed sales. The index uses more input data than any other and is designed to accurately track the change in pricing for UK housing.

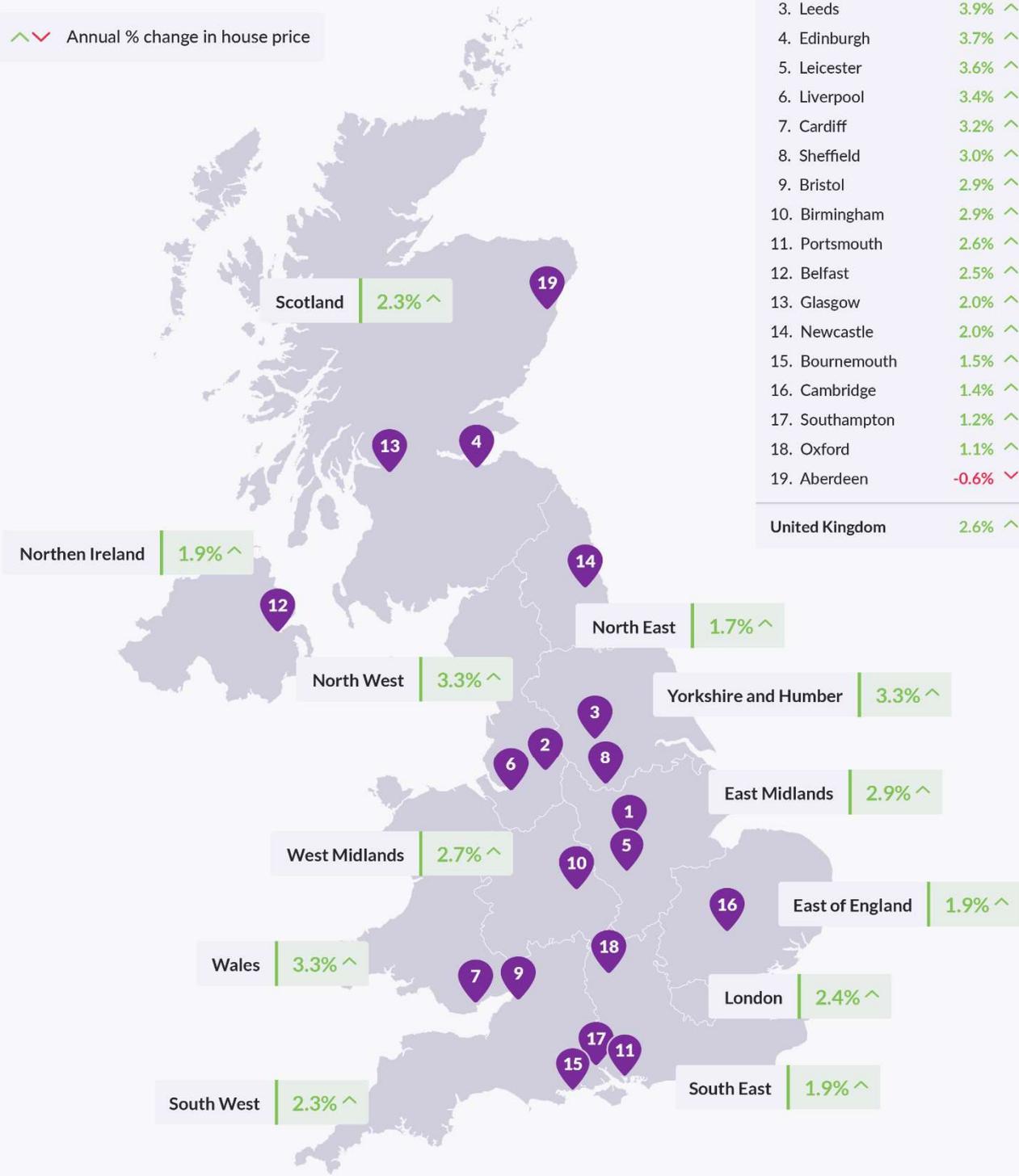
Zoopla

August Index 2020
(Published September 2020)

Source: Zoopla House Price Index

▲ ▼ Annual % change in house price

City	Annual % change in house price
1. Nottingham	4.7% ▲
2. Manchester	4.2% ▲
3. Leeds	3.9% ▲
4. Edinburgh	3.7% ▲
5. Leicester	3.6% ▲
6. Liverpool	3.4% ▲
7. Cardiff	3.2% ▲
8. Sheffield	3.0% ▲
9. Bristol	2.9% ▲
10. Birmingham	2.9% ▲
11. Portsmouth	2.6% ▲
12. Belfast	2.5% ▲
13. Glasgow	2.0% ▲
14. Newcastle	2.0% ▲
15. Bournemouth	1.5% ▲
16. Cambridge	1.4% ▲
17. Southampton	1.2% ▲
18. Oxford	1.1% ▲
19. Aberdeen	-0.6% ▼
United Kingdom	2.6% ▲



Zoopla UK house price index – August 2020

	Average price	%yoy Aug-20	%yoy Aug-19	Monthly trend	Annual trend
UK	£218,300	2.6%	1.0%		
20 city index	£254,300	2.6%	1.1%		
Nottingham	£159,100	4.7%	3.0%		
Manchester	£174,900	4.2%	3.6%		
Leeds	£170,700	3.9%	2.7%		
Edinburgh	£229,600	3.7%	3.5%		
Leicester	£183,900	3.6%	4.3%		
Liverpool	£123,400	3.4%	3.2%		
Cardiff	£208,700	3.2%	2.7%		
Sheffield	£139,500	3.0%	2.1%		
Birmingham	£168,300	2.9%	3.1%		
Bristol	£280,600	2.9%	1.5%		
Portsmouth	£236,300	2.6%	0.5%		
Belfast	£137,500	2.5%	2.6%		
London	£476,000	2.1%	-0.4%		
Newcastle	£127,000	2.0%	0.4%		
Glasgow	£119,100	2.0%	2.3%		
Bournemouth	£290,100	1.5%	0.2%		
Cambridge	£415,700	1.4%	-0.3%		
Southampton	£225,500	1.2%	0.0%		
Oxford	£399,500	1.1%	-0.7%		
Aberdeen	£144,700	-0.6%	-4.9%		

Source: Zoopla House Price Index
 Sparklines show last 12 months trend in annual and monthly growth rates – red bars are a negative value – each series has its own axis settings providing a more granular view on price development

Contact

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