

# Overview of activities on house prices statistics in the OECD

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[oecd.org/data](https://oecd.org/data)



[data-explorer.oecd.org](https://data-explorer.oecd.org)



OECD Statistics



[@OECD\\_Stat](https://twitter.com/OECD_Stat)



# » Outline

- Use of house prices within the OECD
- Data collection and identification of data gaps
  - At the national level
  - At the regional/city level
- Advancing the measurement agenda
  - Developing measures of house prices levels
  - Using big data to monitor housing markets/prices

# » One indicator for multiple usages

## 1. Inform economic projections

- An indicator of consumption and in turn economic growth
- A financial stability indicator to measure risk exposure

## 2. Help to monitor labour markets and design structural policies

- House prices also have an impact on residential mobility, which affects the job-matching process and economic resilience
- Beyond the economy, housing prices affect environmental and social outcomes through multiple channels

OECD publications: [Geography of housing](#)

Brick by brick report ([vol 1](#), [vol 2](#))

# » The OECD House Price Tracker

## OECD House Price Tracker



Select countries  
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colomb ▾

National data  
 Most granular data available

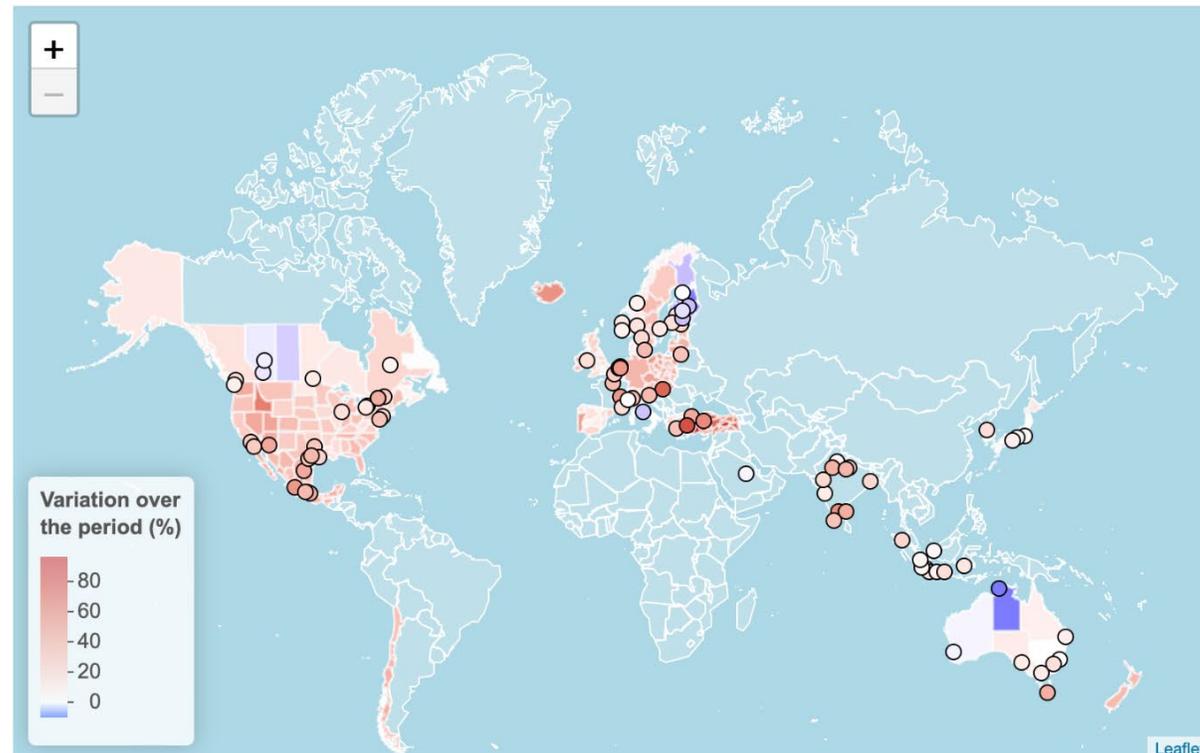
Additionally show data for cities

Select frequency  
 Quarterly data  Annual data

Select index type  
 Show target indicators ?

Select evolution  
 Nominal ?  
 Real

Select period



Click on a geographical area for additional information on house price developments in this area.

<https://www.oecd.org/en/data/tools/oecd-house-price-tracker.html>

# » Filing gaps: cover all dwelling types and vintages

At the national level, number of OECD countries

	Any dwelling vintages	All dwelling vintages together	New dwellings	Existing dwellings
Any dwelling types	37			
All dwelling types together		31	26	28
Single family		11	5	9
Multi family		11	4	9

Extend the coverage of house price indices as much as possible to cover all dwelling types and vintages.

# Improving granularity : data gaps at the regional and city levels

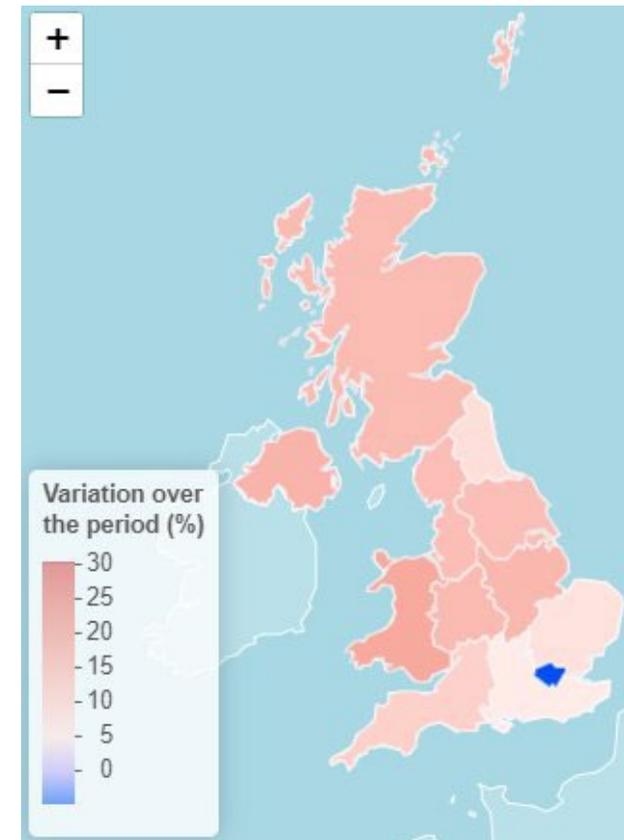
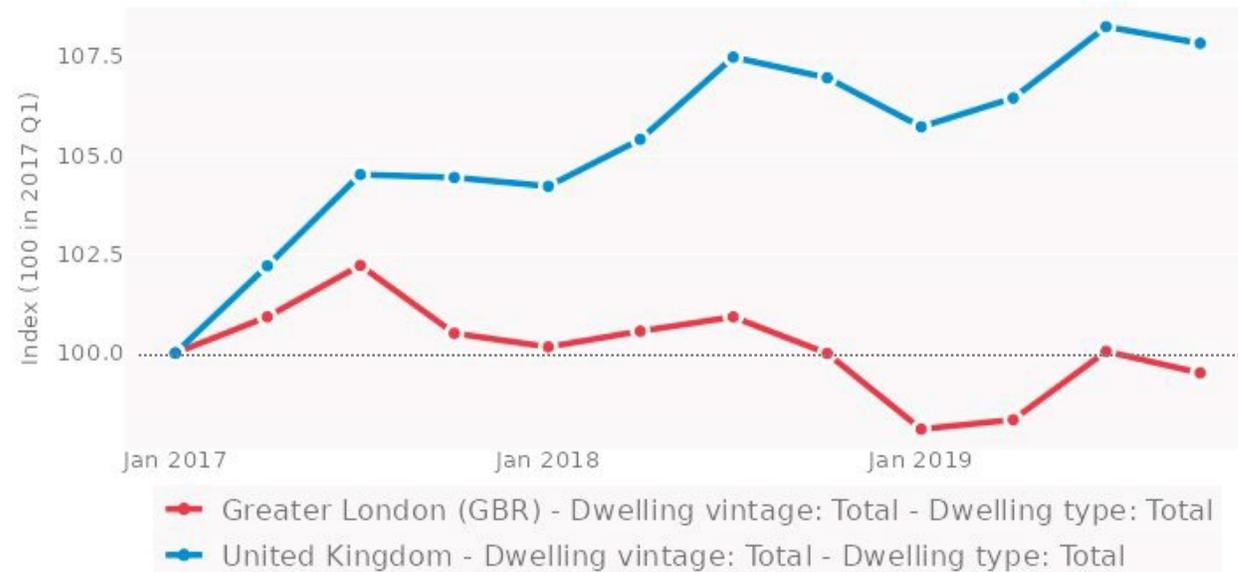
At the subnational levels, number of OECD countries

	Any dwelling vintages	All dwelling vintages together	New dwellings	Existing dwellings
Any dwelling types	29			
All dwelling types together		16	8	12
Single family		10	3	6
Multi family		12	4	8

Track house price developments within Functional Urban Areas ideally with a distinction between the city and the commuting zone

# » An example: United Kingdom

Greater London vs United Kingdom  
House price index, 2021Q1 – 2024Q1  
(2021Q1=100)

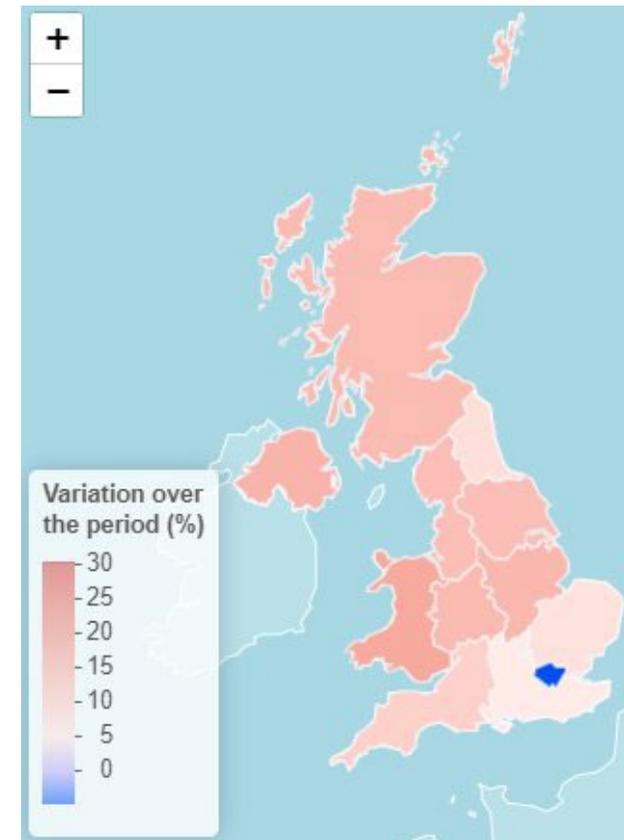
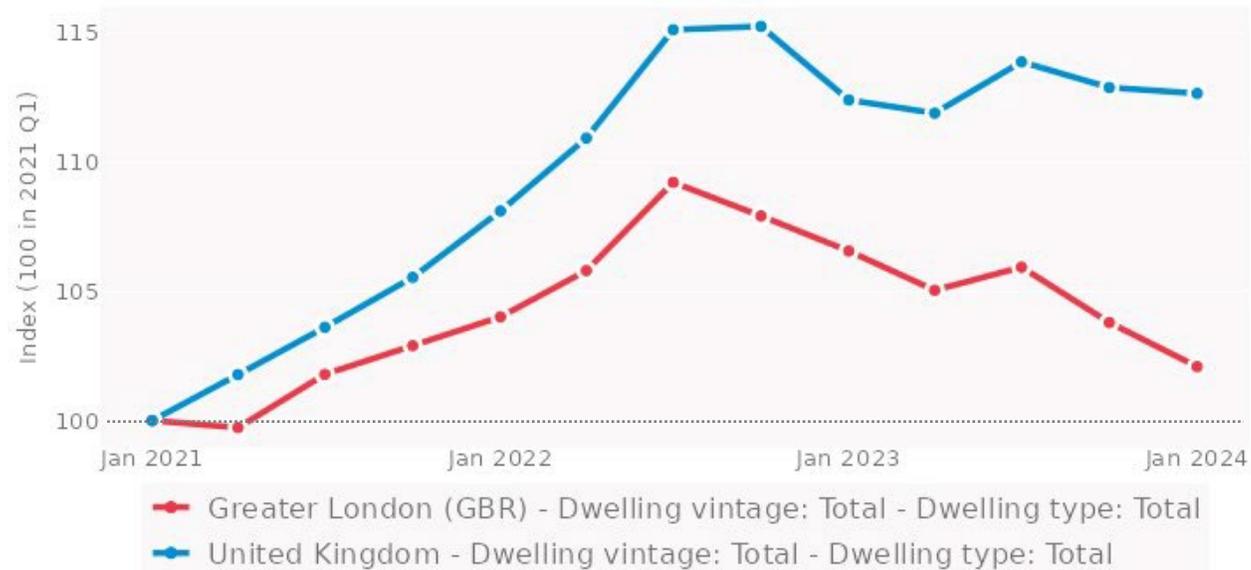


Note: House price indices are nominal.

Source: OECD National and Regional House Price Indices Database; OECD calculations.

# » An example: United Kingdom

Greater London vs United Kingdom  
House price index, 2017Q1 – 2019Q3  
(2017Q1=100)



Note: House price indices are nominal.

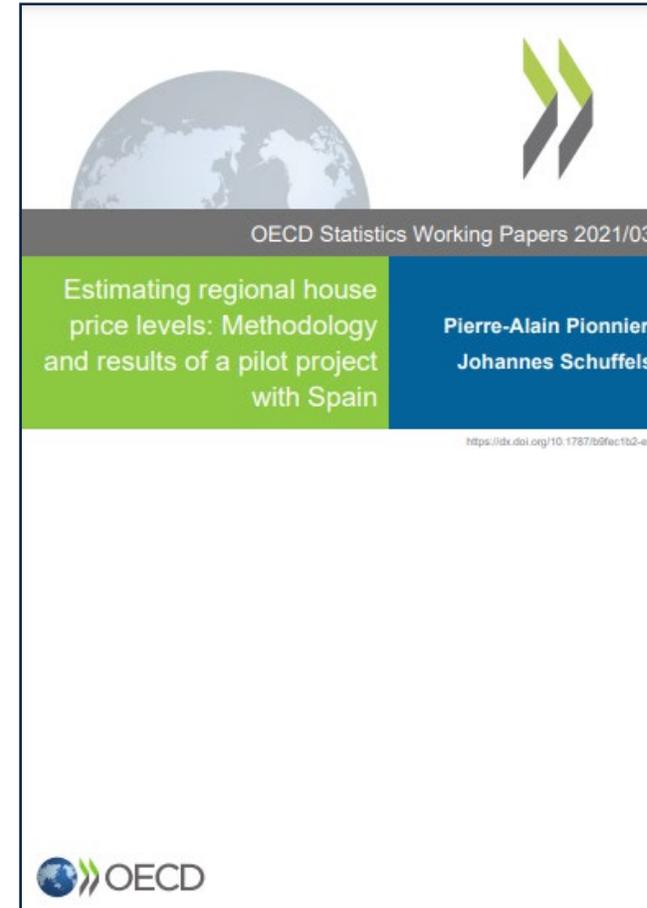
Source: OECD National and Regional House Price Indices Database; OECD calculations.

# » Measuring house prices levels

Key to assess barriers to labour mobility and financial challenges faced by households living in different areas, in particular regions and provide some signals of regional inequalities.

[OECD methodology](#) that has been tested in a few countries.

Future developments of official statistics on house price levels will require collecting a lot of information but also making some important methodological choices.



# » Exploring the use of big data to get insights on house prices

House prices indices are lagging by about 1 quarter

Use of GDELT, a database of news article to construct sentiment indicators and examine if this brings information

Test on 10 OECD countries over 2017-2025



Thank you

ありがとうございます

