



University of Pretoria
Department of Economics Working Paper Series

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Working Paper: 2019-52
July 2019

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Testing the White Noise Hypothesis in High-Frequency Housing Returns of the United States

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Abstract

In the pure time-series sense, weak-form of efficiency of the housing market would imply unpredictability of housing returns. Given this, utilizing a daily dataset of aggregate housing market returns of the United States, we test whether housing market returns are white noise using the blockwise wild bootstrap in a rolling-window framework. We investigate the dynamic evolution of housing market efficiency and find that the white noise hypothesis is accepted in most windows associated with non-crisis periods. However, for some periods before the burst of the housing market bubbles, and during the subprime mortgage crisis, European sovereign debt crisis and the Brexit, the white noise hypothesis is rejected, indicating that the housing market is inefficient in periods of turbulence. Our results have important implications for economic agents.

JEL Codes: C12, C58, R31.

Keywords: Blockwise wild bootstrap, Randomized block size, Serial correlation, Weak-form efficiency, White noise test, Daily US housing returns.

1. Introduction

Historically, housing price returns are considered as a leading indicator for the US economy (Balcilar et al., 2014; Leamer, 2015; Nyakabawo et al., 2015, Emirmahmutoglu et al., 2016), and hence accurate prediction of housing returns is of paramount importance to policy authorities. Given this, if housing returns conform with the weak-form of the efficient market hypothesis (EMH), where the information set consists of past returns, future returns are unpredictable purely based on past price information (Samuelson, 1965; Fama, 1965). Thus, return predictability can be related to the violation of the weak-form of efficiency in the housing market (Case and Shiller, 1989, 1990; Guntermann and Norrbin, 1991).

Against this backdrop, we test for the weak-form of EMH, using a unique database that comprises of daily housing returns of the US market (as constructed by Bollerslev et al., (2016)). If indeed housing returns are predictable at the highest possible (daily) frequency, one can predict the future path of low-frequency variables (such as output, unemployment etc.) measuring economic activity of the US economy also at daily frequency based on models of nowcasting (Bańbura et al., 2011). Naturally, this information should be of tremendous value to not only policymakers but also other economic agents (investors and academicians).

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The widely-used tests of financial (equity, bond and currency) markets efficiency,¹ for example, the variance ratio test (Lo and MacKinlay, 1988), (generalized) spectral test (Hong, 1999; Escanciano and Valasco, 2006), non-parametric sign/rank test (Wright, 2000), and robust automatic portmanteau test (Escanciano and Lobato, 2009), are predominantly based on the assumption of serial independence or martingale difference, and hence, rule out weak dependence that may exist in housing returns. Given this, as far as the econometric framework is concerned, we perform the white noise test of Hill and Motegi (2019) using the blockwise wild bootstrap in a rolling window environment. This test is a promising alternative to the conventional methods, which allows us to control for conditional heteroskedasticity and a broad class of dependence in the housing return series. Moreover, in view of the adaptive market hypothesis (AMH) of Lo (2004, 2005),² we perform a rolling window analysis in order to investigate the dynamic evolution of housing market efficiency. It is especially of interest to study how market efficiency is affected during periods of turbulence.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first attempt to test for the white noise hypothesis and examine the time-varying nature of housing market efficiency using high-frequency (daily) returns of the US. We use a recently developed (general) white noise test of Hill and Motegi (2019) to evaluate the weak-form of EMH for the US housing market across rolling windows. The existing studies in the field (see for example, Gupta and Miller (2012a, b), Canarella et al., (2012, forthcoming), and Herath and Maier (2015)) have relied on low-frequency (monthly, quarterly, or annual) data, and have used unit root tests and long-memory models (with and without structural breaks). In general, these papers conclude that housing price in the US is non-stationary, i.e., weakly-efficient. The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 presents the basics of the white noise test, while Section 3 discusses the data and empirical results, with Section 4 concluding the paper.

2. Methodology: White Noise Test

Let p_t be the house price index at day $t \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, with $r_t = \ln(p_t/p_{t-1})$ being the log-returns. Let us define the population mean: $\mu = E[r_t]$, variance $\gamma(0) = E[(r_t - \mu)^2]$, autocovariance $\gamma(h) = E[(r_t - \mu)(r_{t-h} - \mu)]$, and autocorrelation $\rho(h) = \gamma(h)/\gamma(0)$ for $h \geq 1$. Our objective is to test the white noise hypothesis of the log-returns, i.e., r_t , which implies:

$H_0: \rho(h) = 0$ for all $h \geq 1$ against $H_1: \rho(h) \neq 0$ for some $h \geq 1$. A rejection of H_0 is evidence against the weak-form efficiency of the housing market.

We further define the sample mean: $\hat{\mu}_n = (1/n) \sum_{t=1}^n r_t$, variance $\hat{\gamma}_n(0) = (1/n) \sum_{t=1}^n (r_t - \hat{\mu}_n)^2$, autocovariance $\hat{\gamma}_n(h) = (1/n) \sum_{t=h+1}^n (r_t - \hat{\mu}_n)(r_{t-h} - \hat{\mu}_n)$, and autocorrelation $\hat{\rho}_n(h) = \hat{\gamma}_n(h)/\hat{\gamma}_n(0)$ for $h \geq 1$. As in Hill and Motegi (2019), we use the Cramér-von Mises [CvM] statistic, which is based on the sample spectral density:

$$C_n = n \int_0^x \left\{ \sum_{h=1}^{n-1} \hat{\gamma}_n(h) \psi_h(\lambda) \right\}^2 d\lambda, \text{ where } \psi_h(\lambda) = (h\pi)^{-1} \sin(h\lambda). \quad (1)$$

¹ See Aye et al., (2017, 2018), and Gupta and Plakandaras (2019) detailed literature reviews on efficiency of various financial markets.

² The AMH suggests that the degree of return predictability varies as market conditions change, and the level of market efficiency varies over time.

By construction, all $n - 1$ possible lags are used, and asymptotically $\gamma(h)$ is estimated for every integer $h \geq 1$. Thus, the CvM statistic can be used as a formal test of white noise. The test statistic has a non-standard limit distribution under H_0 , and hence, we use the blockwise wild bootstrap approach of Shao (2011) to perform the CvM test, details of which can be found in Hill and Motegi (2019).

3. Data and Results

We use daily log-returns data based on a new dataset of daily house price series constructed by Bollerslev et al., (2016) using the repeat sales method and comprehensive housing transaction data from DataQuick. The daily Composite 10 Housing Price Index series is based on the weighted average of the house price indices of 10 major Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of the US. The 10 MSAs and the specific values of the weights are: Boston (0.212), Chicago (0.074), Denver (0.089), Las Vegas (0.037), Los Angeles (0.050), Miami (0.015), New York (0.055), San Diego (0.118), San Francisco (0.272), and Washington D.C. (0.078), representing the total aggregate value of the housing stock in the 10 MSAs in the year 2000.³ Based on data availability, we cover the period from 5th June 2001 to 11th October 2012, i.e., a total of 2806 observations. The data for the housing returns has been summarized in Table A1 and plotted in Figure A1 in the Appendix of this paper. The data is found to be non-normal, as shown by the overwhelming rejection of the null of normality based on the Jarque-Bera test, due to negative skewness and excess kurtosis. More importantly as also shown in Table A1, the Ljung-Box test (Ljung and Box, 1978), the Bartel’s test (Bartel, 1982), the runs test (Wald and Wolfowitz, 1940), and the BDS test (Brock et al., 1996), all overwhelmingly reject the null of independence of housing returns. This provides the motivation to use the white noise test of Hill and Motegi (2019) in this paper, which is based on the assumption of (weak) serial dependence.

We now perform the CvM white noise test based on a rolling window approach.⁴ In Figures 1(a) and 1(b) we plot the bootstrapped p -values with window size $n \in \{240, 480\}$, corresponding to approximately one and two-years, respectively. We use Shao’s (2011) blockwise wild bootstrap with block size $b_n = \lceil c \times (n)^{1/2} \rceil$. We draw $c \sim U(0.5, 1.5)$ independently across 5000 bootstrap samples and rolling windows. The shaded areas in the figures depict the nominal size $p = 0.05$. As can be seen from Figure 1(a) under the rolling window-size of 240 observations, the housing market is generally found to be weakly efficient (i.e., the null hypothesis of white noise is rejected), barring the periods between 2004 and 2005, mid-2005, mid-2007 to mid-2009, and briefly around mid-2011. Barring the initial two periods over which inefficiency is detected, the latter periods tend to correspond to the global financial crisis (originating from the subprime mortgage crisis) and the European sovereign debt crisis. The inefficiency during 2004 and 2005 is possibly an indication that the housing market was still tied with fundamentals, before getting heated-up and detached to result in the housing market bubble that ultimately collapsed in 2007. When we look at Figure 1(b), which corresponds to the longer window-size of 480 data points, we do tend to obtain similar results compared to those under the smaller window size. However now, the inefficiency during the global financial crisis is prolonged, starting around 2006 and continuing intermittently till mid-2009. The exception in this case is that now we do not see the evidence of inefficiency around mid-2011.

³ The data is downloadable from: <http://qed.econ.queensu.ca/jae/datasets/bollerslev001/>.

⁴ We also conducted the variance ratio, rank, generalized spectral, and robust automatic portmanteau tests referred to in the introduction. Interestingly, barring at longer lags of the generalized spectral and robust automatic portmanteau tests, we obtained evidence against efficiency. However, these tests were conducted for the full-sample, and more importantly, is also based on the assumption of serial independence, which as we have shown does not hold in our dataset, and hence makes these results not completely reliable. Further details of these tests are available upon request from the authors.

A common perception in the literature on market efficiency is that financial crises result in investor panic and thus lowers the degree of market efficiency (see for example, Lim et al., (2008) and Anagnostidis et al., (2016)). Our results seem to corroborate this line of reasoning based on high-frequency housing market data, and is in line with similar findings associated with bonds, equities, currency, and more recently cryptocurrency markets (Charfeddine et al., 2018; Khuntia and Pattanayak, 2018; Hill and Motegi, 2019; Plakandaras et al., 2019; Tiwari et al., 2019).

[INSERT FIGURE 1]

3.1. Additional Analysis

Given that our daily measure of housing returns is a bit outdated, even though it does cover the housing market turmoil of 2007-2008, we also conducted our analysis based on the log-returns computed from the CME-S&P/Case-Shiller House Price Index (HPI) Continuous Futures (CS-CME) derived from the Datastream database of Thomson Reuters. In this case, our sample ranges from 2nd August 2007 to 29th August 2018. We report the results from the white noise test for this data set in Figures 2(a) and 2(b). As can be seen in this case, the evidence against housing market efficiency is weak, with some episodes of inefficiency observed around mid-2012 (under the 240 days rolling-window), and towards mid-2016 (under the 240 days rolling-window). These two periods seem to coincide with the peak of the European sovereign debt crisis and the Brexit. These results, as above, once again highlights the point that inefficiency is likely to creep into the housing during periods of crises.⁵

[INSERT FIGURE 2]

4. Conclusion

We test for the weak-form of EMH in daily housing returns of the US based on the white noise test of Hill and Motegi (2019), which relaxes the assumption of serial independence and the martingale difference sequence. This, in turn, allows us to control for conditional heteroskedasticity, and higher level forms of dependence in the housing return series. Further, in line with the adaptive market hypothesis (AMH), we run a rolling-window analysis to capture time-varying market efficiency. We find that the white noise hypothesis is accepted in most windows associated with non-crisis periods. However, for some periods before the burst of the housing market bubbles, and during the subprime mortgage crisis, European sovereign debt crisis and the Brexit, the white noise hypothesis is rejected, indicating that the US housing market is inefficient during periods of turbulence.

Our results should be of tremendous value to policymakers, as they can conduct high-frequency predictability of possible recessions based on lagged values of daily housing returns, especially during periods of crises. In addition, the rejection of the white noise hypothesis, since it indicates the presence

⁵ Given that data on (S&P) Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) index is available at daily frequency for the US economy from Datastream, dating back to 1989, we reconducted the white noise test on REITs log-returns over the period of 1st August 1989 till 13th September, 2018 (based on data availability). These results have been reported in Figures A2(a) and A2(b) in the Appendix of the paper. As can be seen, when compared to Figures 1 and 2, the results from the REITs index is similar to those derived over the common period involving the returns of the two housing price indices. However, at the beginning of the sample period, i.e., the decade of the 1990s, the REITs market was primarily inefficient, probably due to its still nascent nature.

of non-zero autocorrelation at some lags, can serve as a helpful signal of arbitrage opportunities for investors in the housing market. Finally, from the perspective of an academician, we can conclude that the housing market of the US at a high-frequency is characterized by the AMH, and hence we would require regime-dependent frameworks to model housing market returns appropriately.

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Figure 1(a). p -values of CvM Test on Log>Returns of the Composite 10 Housing Price Index with Window Size $n = 240$ (Randomized Block Size)

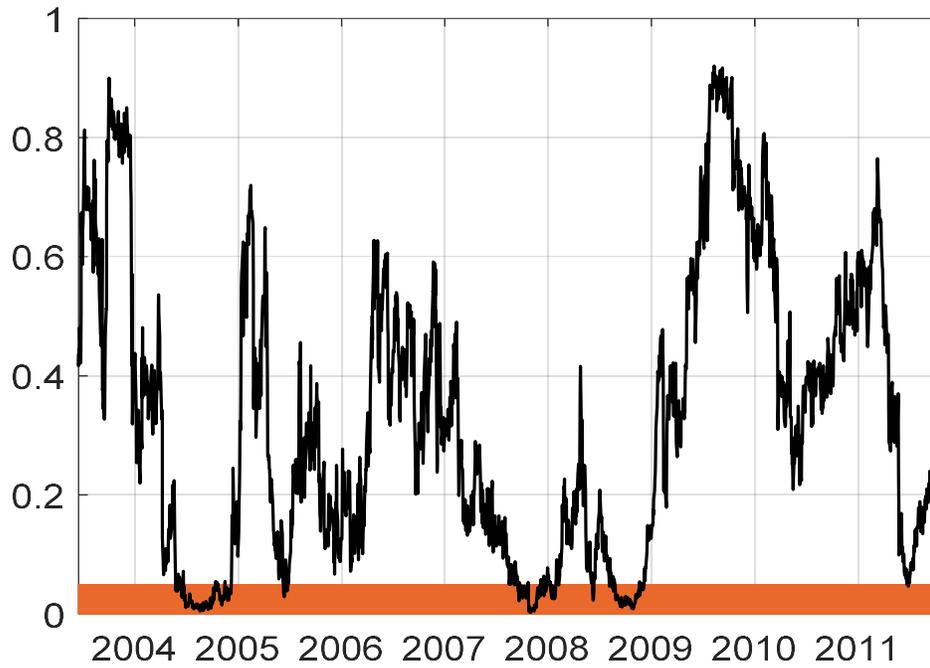


Figure 1(b). p -values of CvM Test on Log>Returns of the Composite 10 Housing Price Index with Window Size $n = 480$ (Randomized Block Size)

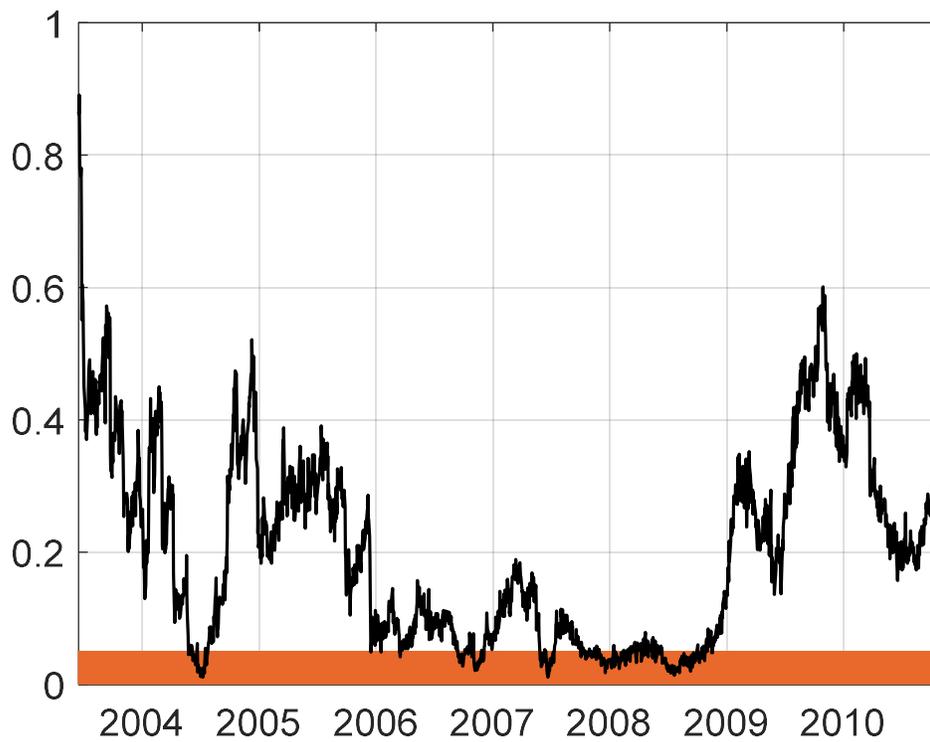


Figure 2(a). p -values of CvM Test on Log>Returns of the CME-S&P/Case-Shiller HPI Continuous Futures (CS-CME) with Window Size $n = 240$ (Randomized Block Size)

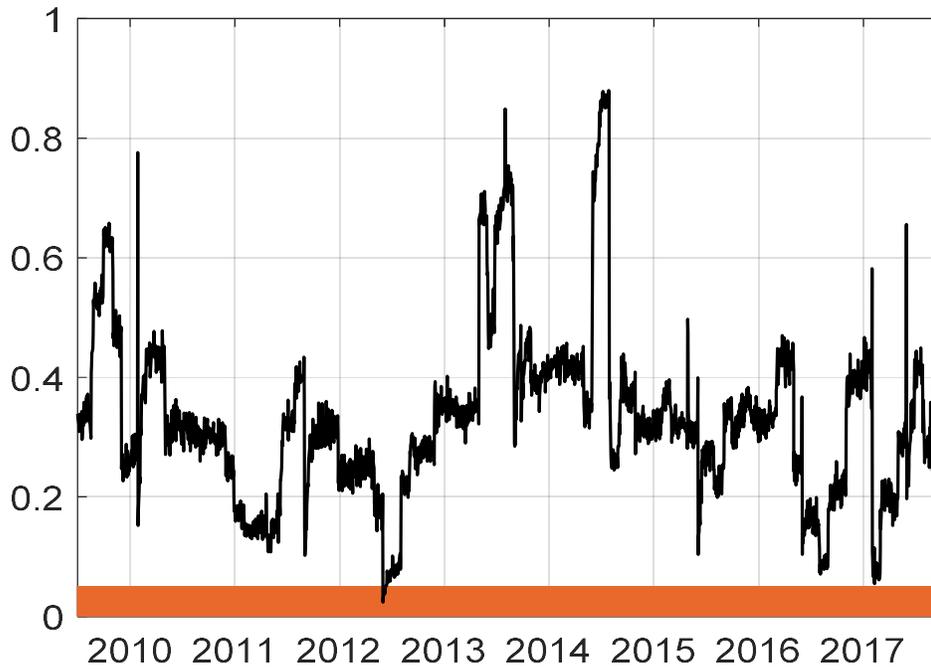


Figure 2(b). p -values of CvM Test on Log>Returns of the CME-S&P/Case-Shiller HPI Continuous Futures (CS-CME) with Window Size $n = 480$ (Randomized Block Size)



APPENDIX:

Table A1. Summary Statistics

Statistic	Log-Returns of Composite 10 Housing Price Index
Mean	0.0001
Median	0.0002
Maximum	0.0066
Minimum	-0.0063
Std. Dev.	0.0016
Skewness	-0.2109
Kurtosis	3.7697
Jarque-Bera	90.0643*
Observations	2806
Ljung-Box ($p=36$)	1584.0000*
Runs Test	250.7000*
Bartel's Test	-3.9160*
BDS Test	
$m=2$	4.5600*
$m=3$	6.4954*
$m=4$	8.1053*
$m=5$	9.5640*
$m=6$	11.4188*

Note: * indicates significance at 1% level; m stands for the dimension of the BDS test.

Figure A1. Log-Returns of Composite 10 Housing Price Index

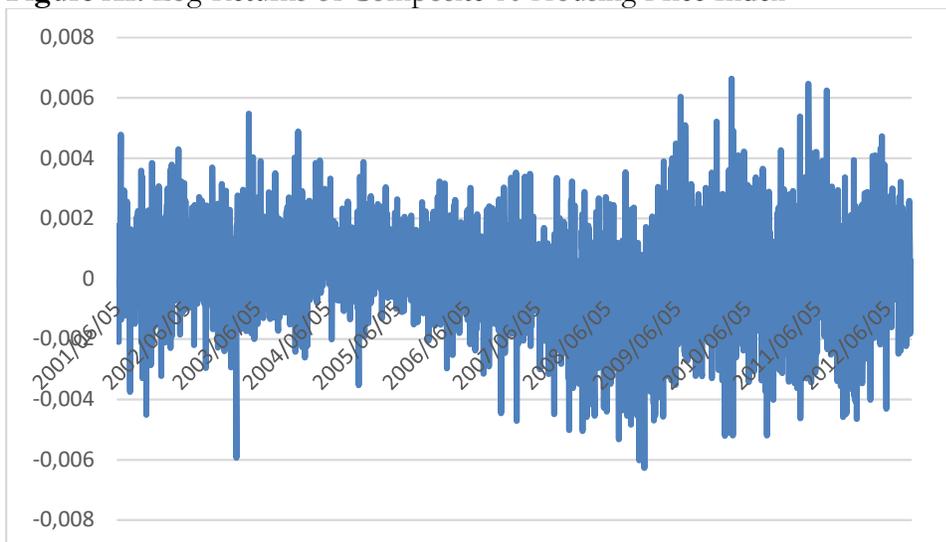


Figure A2(a). p -values of CvM Test on Log>Returns of the Composite 10 Housing Price Index with Window Size $n = 240$ (Randomized Block Size)

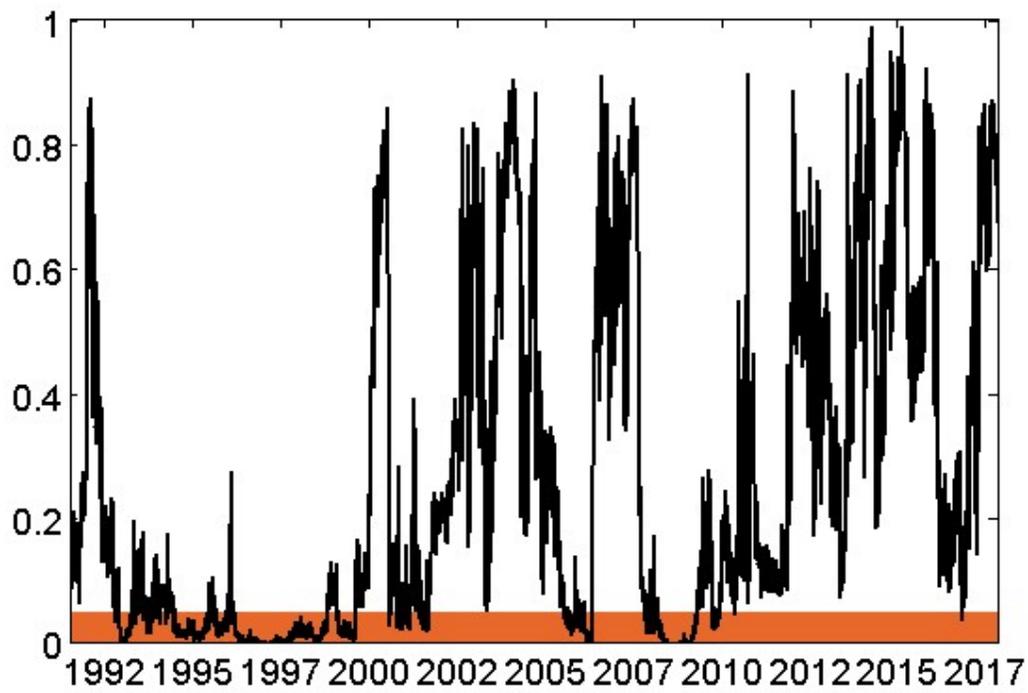


Figure A2(b). p -values of CvM Test on Log>Returns of the Composite 10 Housing Price Index with Window Size $n = 480$ (Randomized Block Size)

