

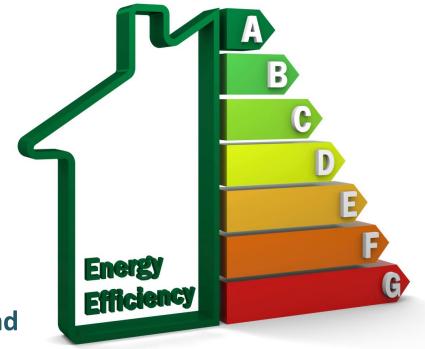


# The Price Effect of Building Energy Ratings in the Dublin Residential Market

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#### Introduction



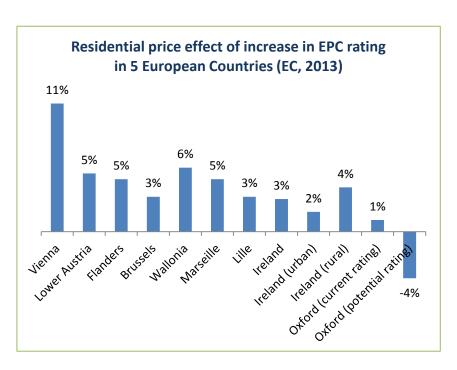
- Global action to reduce emissions (Kyoto protocol), EU Climate and Energy Policy: carbon, efficiency, renewables targets.
- Enhancing efficiency in buildings 2002 EU Energy Performance in Buildings Directive (recast 2010); EPCs (BERs) required for buildings for sale or for rent.
- Present study: Empirical relationship between BER and sales price of residential buildings in Dublin market (2009-2014)
- Research approach: literature review, Irish context, hedonic model, model results, practical application, future research

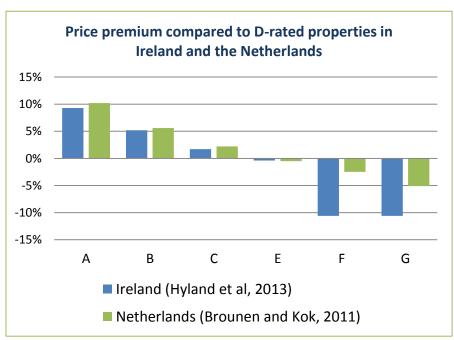


#### Literature Review



- Range of price premiums from "efficient" certified buildings:
  - 13% to 30% in commercial sector
  - 1% to 11% in residential sector

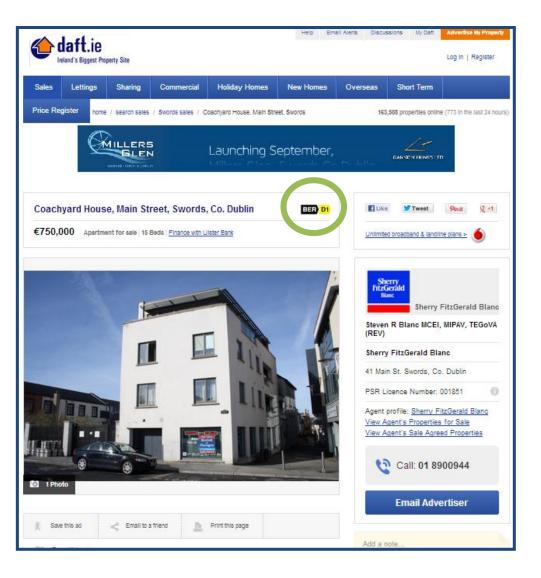






### Data Employed





2,780 residential properties from Daft.ie (2009-2014)

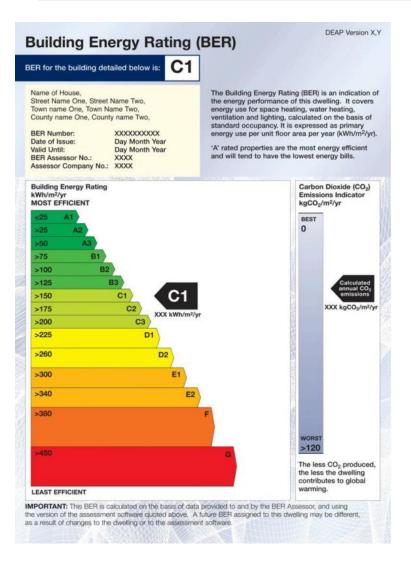
#### Contains information on:

- sales price
- location (25 districts)
- time period advertised
- size (m<sup>2</sup>)
- age
- dwelling type
- BER rating



# **Building Energy Rating**



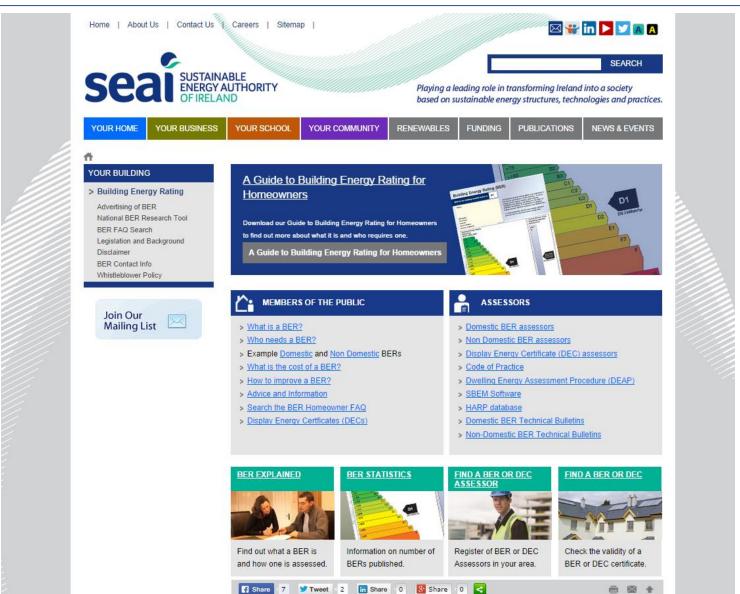


- BER mandatory for buildings for sale or rent since 2009
- Based on building structure, age, heating, ventilation and lighting
- 15-point rating scale from G to A1
- Associated Energy Performance Indicator (EPI) – kWh/m²/yr
- Accompanied with Advisory Report
- Assessors registered with SEAI (€100-€250 per assessment)
- Certificates administered by SEAI
- Valid for up to 10 years



# Building Energy Rating seal SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AUTHORITY





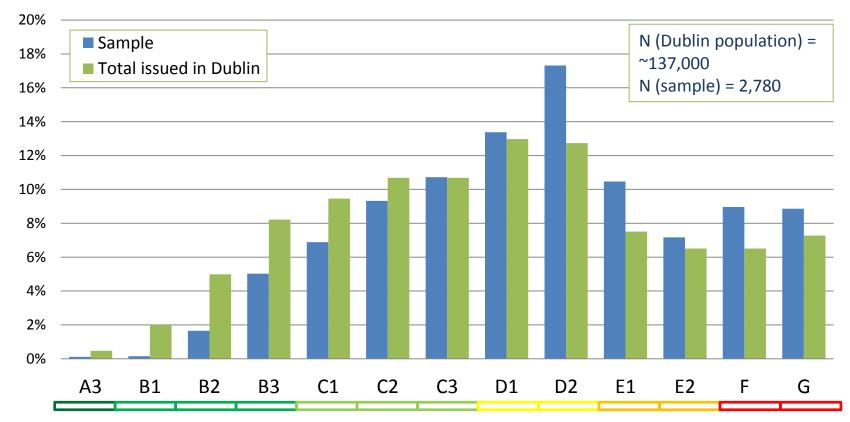


# **Building Energy Rating**



- ~475,500 Domestic BERs on Public Register (27% Irish households)
  13% A, B rated; 62% C, D rated; 25% E or lower.
- Almost 1/3 of BERs issued for Dublin region.

#### **Distribution of BERs in Dublin**

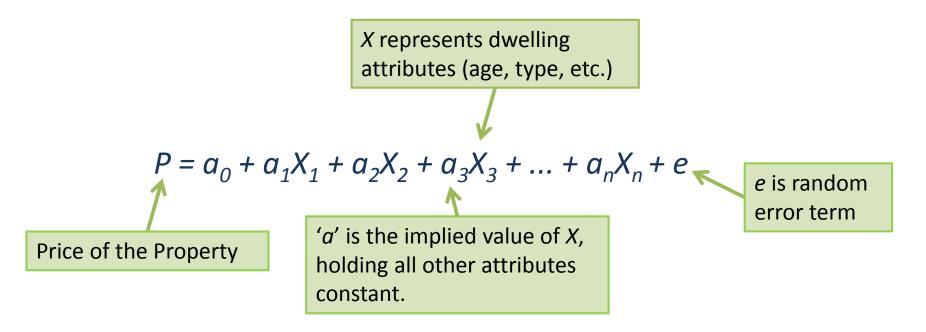




## Methodology



• **Hedonic Regression**: revealed price of a property broken down into the value of its constituent parts (age, size, type, etc.) to estimate willingness to pay for individual attributes when a building's characteristic changes.



• As well as attributes (x's), location (n) and energy efficiency (c) also included, such that price is a function of building characteristics, location, and energy rating:

$$P = f(x,n,c) + e$$



### Hedonic Model Results seai SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AUTHORITY



Energy rating variables (c)

Building attributes (x); house type, size, and age

Note, location (n) and time of advertisement controlled for in regression but excluded from results table

No. of observations (N = 2780) and goodness of fit (77% of variation in price explained by the model)

Dependent	Model 1:	Std.	Model 2:	Std.	Model 3:	Std.
variable: Price	Coefficient	error	Coefficient	error	Coefficie	erroi
					nt	
Efficiency Indicator						
EPI	(-0.0003***)	0.000				
EPI (log)		(	-0.086***	0.002		
BER (continuous)					0.010***	0.00
House type:						
Apartment	-0.178***	0.046	-0.180***	0.046	-0.174***	0.0
Apt. (Top)	0.027	0.025	0.027	0.025	0.022	0.0
Apt. (Ground)	0.027	0.026	0.028	0.026	0.024	0.0
Detached	0.210***	0.054	0.209***	0.054	0.207***	0.0
Terrace	-0.185***	0.048	-0.185***	0.048	-0.182***	0.0
Semi-Detached	-0.125***	0.032	-0.126***	0.032	-0.125***	0.0
Size:						
Square Metres	0.805***	0.207	0.808***	0.208	0.817***	0.2
Age of building:						
Pre-1900	0.221***	0.057	0.210***	0.054	0.195***	0.0
1900s	0.203***	0.052	0.191***	0.049	0.176***	0.0
1910s	0.169***	0.043	0.160***	0.049	0.147***	0.0
1920s	0.231***	0.059	0.227***	0.058	0.220***	0.0
1930s	0.196***	0.050	0.192***	0.049	0.183***	0.0
1940s	0.148***	0.038	0.142***	0.037	0.134***	0.0
1950s	0.055	0.028	0.049*	0.028	0.039	0.0
1960s	-0.025	0.024	-0.027	0.024	-0.034	0.0
1970s	0.072***	0.019	0.073***	0.019	0.069***	0.0
1980s	0.097***	0.025	0.098***	0.025	0.097***	0.0
1990s	REF		REF		REF	
2000s	-0.043**	0.019	-0.051***	0.020	-0.047**	0.0
Constant	8.826		9.216		8.638	
$\mathbb{R}^2$	0.773		0.772		0.772	
N	2780		2780		2780	
Significant at ***19	%, **5%, *10%	levels res	spectively.			



### **Primary Findings**



- Energy efficiency has a significant, positive relationship with list price.
- A 50-point improvement (decline) in the Energy
  Performance Indicator is associated with a 1.5% higher list price (consistent with EC (2013)).
- 10% improvement in EPI is associated with 0.86% increase in price.
- One-point improvement in BER yields a list price increase of 1% (consistent with national figures (Hyland et al, 2013)).



### **Practical Application**



E.g. Typical property advertised for sale in Dublin in 2013 -

D1 BER rating, ~€250,000 list price:

- Price premium:
  - 50-point improvement in EPI €3,750
  - 10% improvement in EPI €2,150
  - D1 to C3 BER €2,500



#### Irish Home Energy Savings (HES) Scheme, SEAI Survey (n=210)

Average change in BER rating: **D2 to C3** 

Ave. Investment Cost (e.g. wall/attic insulation, boiler controls): €3,000

Ave. Price Premium: €5,000 (from present analysis)

Ave. Annual Savings (SEAI ex-post analysis): -21% gas bill; ~€200, 2010

Ave. Annual Savings (DEAP engineering model): ~€300, 2010



#### Conclusions & Future Research



- SEAI HES survey 2010 14% believed no effect on price, 56% believed small effect, 20% didn't know.
- Empirically, evidence of willingness to pay for efficiency when buying a home.
- Cost of investment may be offset if the value of efficiency is considered and captured in the selling price.

#### **Future Research**

- Heckman rather than OLS to ensure no selection bias
- Extend analysis to all Ireland & extract BER categorical estimate
- Further comparisons of price premiums, investment costs and savings estimates





#### Thank you

I would be happy to answer any

**Questions** or **Comments** 

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