The Housing Wealth Effect: The Crucial Roles of Demographics, Wealth Distribution and Wealth Shares

Supplemental Appendix D Weighted Wealth Effect Figures

Charles W. Calomiris, Stanley D. Longhofer and William Miles^{\dagger}

This supplemental appendix contains versions of Figure 5 in which average wealth effects during a given year are calculated using total wealth, consumption, and population as weights.

[†] Calomiris is Henry Kaufman Professor of Financial Institutions at Columbia Business School and Research Associate, National Bureau of Economic Research. Longhofer is Stephen L. Clark Chair of Real Estate and Finance, and Director, Center for Real Estate, Barton School of Business, Wichita State University. Miles is Professor of Economics and a Barton Fellow in the Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.



Notes: The time path of the average housing and stock wealth effects are shown for each of the five models presented in Table 3 (each year's value is the average across states, weighted by total wealth). Model 1 is a traditional constant elasticity framework. Model 2 allows housing and stock wealth elasticities to vary based on the composition of total wealth. Model 3 includes demographic effects (age and poverty rates) but not wealth compositions. Model 4 includes both age demographics and wealth compositions but not poverty rates. Model 5 includes all demographic wealth composition effects.



Notes: The time path of the average housing and stock wealth effects are shown for each of the five models presented in Table 3 (each year's value is the average across states, weighted by consumption). Model 1 is a traditional constant elasticity framework. Model 2 allows housing and stock wealth elasticities to vary based on the composition of total wealth. Model 3 includes demographic effects (age and poverty rates) but not wealth compositions. Model 4 includes both age demographics and wealth compositions but not poverty rates. Model 5 includes all demographic wealth composition effects.



Notes: The time path of the average housing and stock wealth effects are shown for each of the five models presented in Table 3 (each year's value is the average across states, weighted by population). Model 1 is a traditional constant elasticity framework. Model 2 allows housing and stock wealth elasticities to vary based on the composition of total wealth. Model 3 includes demographic effects (age and poverty rates) but not wealth compositions. Model 4 includes both age demographics and wealth compositions but not poverty rates. Model 5 includes all demographic wealth composition effects.