

Table 1: First Stage House Price Regression as in ?

| | Dependent variable: | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | MSA HP Residential Prices | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Saiz Elasticity × Natl Mortgage Rate | 0.029*** (0.004) | | |
| Baum-Snow & Han × Natl Mortgage Rate | | 0.026 (0.017) | |
| LU-ML | | | 0.834*** (0.040) |
| First Stage <i>F</i> -Stat | 43.13 | 2.38 | 430.44 |
| First Stage Partial <i>R</i> ² | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.33 |
| Number of MSAs | 97 | 322 | 354 |
| Observations | 1,358 | 4,499 | 4,936 |
| MSA Fixed Effects | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Time Fixed Effects | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Notes: Column (1) replicates the first stage regression in Table 3, column (1) of ? that uses Saiz Elasticity as an instrument for house prices using their equation (2): $P_t^l = \alpha^l + \delta_t + \gamma \cdot Elasticity^l \times IR_t + u_t^l$. P_t^l is the normalized residential house price index (in levels) for MSA l in year t , α^l and δ_t are MSA and time fixed effects, $Elasticity^l \times IR_t$ is the Saiz Elasticity proxy for each MSA multiplied by the national real mortgage rate, and u_t^l is the error term. Column (2) uses our LU-ML instrument for 2007 MSAs instead of $Elasticity^l \times IR_t$. The sample period ranges from 1993 to 2007. Robust standard errors clustered at the MSA level are in parentheses. One, two, or three asterisks represent statistical significance at the 10, 5, and 1 percent levels, respectively.