

MyHome report shows asking price inflation easing to 7%

The Q2 2025 MyHome report in association with Bank of Ireland was published this morning. Asking price inflation moderated to 7% in Q2 2025, and to 5% in Dublin. House price inflation is now slowing towards the current pace of wage growth (5.6%) down from double-digit territory last summer. Nonetheless, market conditions are still very challenging. At end-June just 12,563 properties were listed for sale on MyHome, vs 20,000 pre-Covid. The average time-to-sale-agreed remains close to a historic low (2.6 months). Such is competition amongst homebuyers that the average residential transaction in Q2 2025 was settled 7.5% above the original asking price and one-in-six transactions by more than 20% above asking. Overall, the report's findings support our view a mid-single-digit rise in house prices close to 5% is likely through 2025.

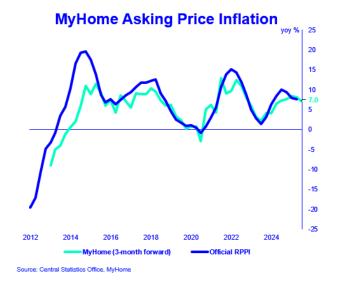
Asking price inflation eases to 7% in Q2 2025: This morning's MyHome report shows asking price inflation easing to 7% in Q2 2025 (down from 8.1% in Q1) and to 5% in Dublin. The median price was €395,000. Asking prices typically see substantial gains in the first half of the calendar year, ahead of the busy summer trading season, before flattening off. In Q2 2025, asking prices rose 4% on Q1. This is still a substantial price rise. Nonetheless, the bigger picture is that house price inflation is moderating from the double-digit levels seen in 2024, closer to the current pace of wage growth, currently 5.6%.

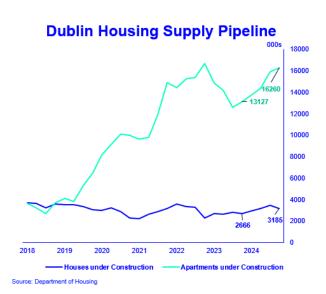
Little sign of Trump-tariff uncertainty hurting sentiment: Surveys of Irish consumer confidence fell to 2-year lows in April, following the announcement of President Donald Trump's '*Liberation day*' tariffs. However, there is little evidence the more uncertain economic environment has affected key decisions by Irish households. Competition for homes remains intense. In Q2 2025, residential transactions were still being settled 7.5% above the original asking price. One-in-six homes is being sold 20% or more above asking.

Still a difficult market for homebuyers: Housing availability remains very tight, but at least is no longer deteriorating. There were 12,563 properties listed for sale at end-June on MyHome, up slightly by 1% on the year. The average time-to-sale-agreed remains close to a historic low of 2.6 months. Transactional activity has seen a slight recovery in 2025, having fallen back by 3% in 2024. The Property Price Register (PPR) indicated that €9.8bn, or 22,000 residential transaction volumes have been recorded so far in 2025. We estimate this represents 2% growth in transaction volumes, so only a partial rebound.

Mortgage market data point to 'mid-single digit' inflation: Demand for housing remains robust. There were 17,138 mortgage approvals in the first five months of 2025, up 3.8% on the same period of 2024. In May, the average mortgage approval for house purchase was €337,000, up 6.7% on the year. We now know the average first-time-buyer (FTB) loan-to-income (LTI) ratio in 2024 was 3.4x, up from 3.2x in 2022, following the relaxation of the Central Bank mortgage lending rules. The average age for first-time-buyers was 35.5 years in 2024, up from 34 years in 2018.

Some improvement in homebuilding still likely in 2025: Public attention has focused on how many houses will likely be completed in 2025, following the disappointing 30,000 out-turn in 2024. We still think some improvement is likely. The '*4Dublin Housing Supply Pipeline*' figures are the only survey of current homebuilding activity (see chart below). These data show there were 19,445 houses and apartments under construction in the capital at end-2024, up 23% on the year. However, whatever the out-turn for housing completions in 2025, it looks set to fall well short of the 50-60,000 units required.





Contact Us at economics@boi.com

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared by the Economic Research Unit at The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland ("BOI") for information purposes only and BOI is not soliciting any action based upon it. BOI believes the information contained herein to be accurate but does not warrant its accuracy nor accepts or assumes any responsibility or liability for such information other than any responsibility it may owe to any party under the European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017 as may be amended from time to time, and under the Financial Conduct Authority rules (where the client is resident in the UK), for any loss or damage caused by any act or omission taken as a result of the information contained in this document. Any decision made by a party after reading this document shall be on the basis of its own research and not be influenced or based on any view or opinion expressed by BOI either in this document or otherwise. This document does not address all risks and cannot be relied on for any investment contract or decision. A party should obtain independent professional advice before making any investment decision. Expressions of opinion contained in this document reflect current opinion as at 7th July 2025 and is based on information available to BOI before that date. This document is the property of BOI and its contents may not be reproduced, either in whole or in part, without the express written consent of a suitably authorised member of BOI. Bank of Ireland is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. In the UK, Bank of Ireland is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland and authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority. Subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority are available from us on request. The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland is incorporated in Ireland with limited liability. Registered Office 2 College Green, Dublin, D02 VR66. Registered Number C1.

<u>Update My Preferences</u>