

MACROECONOMIC FACTORS AND STOCK PRICES – A CASE OF REAL ESTATE STOCKS ON HO CHI MINH STOCK EXCHANGE

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(Received: April 16, 2016; Revised: May 11, 2016; Accepted: May 17, 2016)

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the relationship of selected economic factors such as inflation rate, 10-year Government bond yields, GDP growth rate, exchange rate, and stock trading volumes and real estate stock price of 38 real estate companies listed on HOSE in period 7 years, from January 2009 to September 2015. The study found that 3 economic factors (inflation rate, GDP growth rate, and exchange rate) impact significantly on real estate stock prices; but the relationship between 10-year Government bond yield and trading volume, and real estate stock prices was not found. The research's results imply that these factors should be taken into account as predictors of the movement of real estate stock price in Vietnamese stock market.

Keywords: *Macroeconomic Factors; Market Factors; Stock Prices; Real Estate Companies; HOSE.*

1. Introduction to the research problem

Since 1986 with the introduction of the Reform policy, Vietnamese Government has applied many different measures to speed up the development of Vietnamese economy. Before 2007, the average growth rate of GDP was around 7 percent. However, being negatively affected by the financial crisis originated from the US (October, 2008), the average growth rate of Vietnam GDP was around 6 percent in period from 2009 to 2014. Now, Vietnam has achieved significant breakthrough in the economic growth. Especially, in the last two quarters of year 2015, the GDP grew 6.47 percent and 6.81 percent, respectively. The inflation rate in the economy has decreased rapidly. It was 6.6 percent in 2013 and reduced to 4.09 percent in 2014. The figure released by General Statistics Office of Vietnam on 24 December

2015 was at a record low, 0.63 percent in 2015. At the same time, many Vietnamese real estate companies have faced to lot problems such as high inventory balance, and financial distress. To recover the real estate sector the Government tried to improve the legal framework and offered many bailouts, for example issuing the Real Estate Trading Law (No.66/2014/QH13), or the Law on Housing (No.65/2014/QH13). From 2014, real estate stocks belong to the most liquid stocks list of Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange. Five of the ten most liquid stocks in 2014 are of real estate stocks - FLC, ITA, HAG, HQC, and KBC (Cafef.vn). The trading volume of real estate stocks account for about 18.7% with 12% of total market capitalization according to ViettinbankSc' s report (2015). In such a scene, a question may arise "How economic factors impact on the price of real

estate stocks in Vietnamese stock exchange, and whether the relationship between trading volume of the stocks and their price exists?”

Actually many studies on the relationship between economic factors and stock prices have been conducted in different markets, however to our knowledge in Vietnam no study related to the research issue was conducted in real estate sector. Therefore, this research was conducted to understand the effect of economic factors and trading volume on stock price of 38 real estate companies listed in HOSE in the period from 2009 to 2015. The research findings may bring about the meaningful implications to potential investors in real estate sector in the market.

2. Literature review

2.1. Selected macroeconomic factors and stock price movement

In the economic view, the presence of inflation affects companies' future cash flows because it influences on companies' revenue, operating costs, in turn they impact on companies' profit, return on equity, and existing projects' NPV. Many researchers have studied on the relationship of inflation and stock index and provided evidence of the existence of the relation. Pradhan, et. al., (2013) investigated the link between stock market and inflation of 16 Asia countries (HongKong SAR, China, India, Israel, Jordan, Korean, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Turkey) over 1988 to 2012, and showed that stock market and inflation of 16 countries had the long run equilibrium relationship. Granger causality test confirmed existence of a multitude of causal relations between two variables. Tripathi and Kumar (2014) studied the long term relationship between stock prices of BRICS markets and their inflation rates by utilizing Panel Co-integration test from March 2000 to September 2013, and indicated the significant negative relationship

between stock index and inflation rate for Russia and Brazil. There was an inverse result in case of India and China. Based on evidence above we propose that *the relationship between inflation and stock price in case of real estate sector exists.*

Most of investors believed that the bonds are the direct substitute for stocks and the prices of stocks and bonds move in the opposite direction. The stock price goes down in recession economy stage; meanwhile bond investments become safer, especially for government bonds. It is expected that investors will shift their investment from stocks to government bonds, and as a result the bond price will increase, and the bond price has the inverse relationship with its yield, so there is a positive correlation between government bond yield and stock price. Over 20th century, the correlation between US stocks and long term US treasury yields was negative, but this relationship was strongly positive in the 2000s in explanation of increasing in economic growth and expected dividends (Dick et al., 2013). In Japan, bond yields had a slightly negative liaison with stock prices in mid 1990s and relatively inverse correlation in the period of low inflation and economic saturation. Ewan, and Muhammad (2014) discovered the tendency of association of stock prices and bond yields in US and some developed countries such as Australia, Japan positively. From the argument mentioned above, we propose the hypothesis there is a significant relationship between bond yield and stock price.

The relation between stock prices and exchange rates has received concern of many researchers on the world. However, their studies have been divergent and failed to establish a clear relation between stock prices and exchange rates. The relationship is explained base on two models, “Flow oriented” and “Stock oriented”. Flow oriented

model estimates association of two variables base on the macroeconomic view (Dornbusch – Fisher, 1980). In particular, the changes in exchange rates affected international competitiveness and trade balance because the appreciation and depreciation of national currency affect export and import values of companies. Cash flows of companies with multinational activities would be affected as the exchange rates changed leading the change of stock value that determined as a present value of future cash flows of companies. Thus, flow oriented model implies a positive relationship between exchange rates and stock prices. In the contrary, according to Branson et al (1977) stock oriented model assumes the change in stock prices is affected by exchange rate negatively. Saadet Kasman (2003) employed daily closing prices of four aggregate indices: National 100, Financial Sector Index, Production Sector Index, Service Sector Index and daily TL/U.S. dollar exchange rate to analyze the relationship between stock price and exchange rate in Turkey from 1990 to 2002. By using unit root test, the co-integration result provided evidence of the same direction of exchange rate and stock prices and this relation existed stably in long run. Noel Dilrukshan Richards, John Simpson (2009) examined the nexus between stock prices and exchange rates through collecting the daily Australian stock prices and Australian – USD exchange rate from January 2003 to June 2006. This paper concluded that there is the short-term positive relationship between Australian exchange rate and stock prices during the sample period. Otherwise, Granger causality tests provided a unidirectional causal relationship between these variables with the significance level of 5%. Hakan Altin (2014) explored the relation between Borsa Istanbul (BIST 100) index and exchange rate of Turkey national currency and other currencies - EURO (EUR), United States Dollar (USD), Pound Sterling (GBP),

Japanese Yen (JPY), Australian Dollar (AUD), Canadian Dollar (CAD), and Swedish Krona (SEK) from 2001 to 2013. By using Vector Autoregressive Model (VAR), the study showed the significant long term relationship between BIST 100 and exchange rates. In particular, there is a positive correlation between BIST 100 stock market index and GBP and JPY at 5% significant level. There is a negative correlation between BIST 100 stock market index and EUR and USD at 5% significant level. There is no relationship between BIST 100 stock market index and other currencies at 5% significant level. Based on these above arguments, we develop the hypothesis: *the relationship between exchange rates and stock price exists.*

Trading volume of certain stock reflects the liquidity risk of the stock; therefore it is a main concern of potential investors. Brailsford (1994) investigated the relation between trading volume and price movement in Australian stock market from April 1989 to December 1993 by applying GARCH model to analyze daily data. The result showed that there is significant correlation between trading volume and price change in both aggregate market and individual stocks. Kumar, Singh, and Pandey (2009) used the stock prices and trading volumes of 50 stocks in 21 sectors of the Indian economy to examine the causal relationship between two variables. The study found the positive and asymmetric association between volume and price changes. Moreover, VAR and Granger causality proved volume and returns of 50 Indian stocks had a bi-directional relation. Manex Yonis (2013) used 2600 observations of daily stock price indices and corresponding trading volume series from stock markets of four Asia Tiger economies (Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan), and USA stock market to discover the dynamic liaison between trading volume and stock returns. Using OLS and GMM test, the research determined the positive

correlation between absolute returns and trading volume in U.S and four Tiger economies. MAGARCH model was employed to consolidate the positive relation between two variables in all countries, except for the case of Korea. In addition, VAR showed there was the bi-causal relationship between stock returns and trading volume in Singapore and Korea. Based on this evidence we propose the hypothesis *that there is a significant*

relationship between stock trading volume and real estate stock price.

2.2. The overview of selected economic factors and real estate sector in Vietnam (2008 – 2014)

The change of selected economic factors: GDP, CPI, 10 year Government bond's interest rate, and exchange rate from 2008 to 2014 is described in Table 1, Figure 1 & 2 as below:

Table 1. GDP, CPI of Vietnam economy from 2008 to 2014

Years/Items	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP	6.18%	5.32%	6.78%	5.89%	5.25%	5.42%	5.98%
CPI	22.97%	6.88%	9.19%	18.58%	9.21%	6.6%	4.09%

Source: www.gso.gov.vn

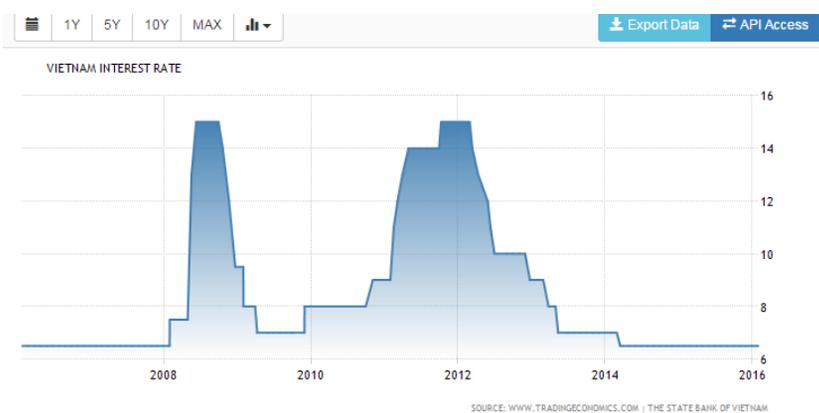


Figure 1. Vietnam interest rate from 2008 – 2015

Source: www.tradingeconomics.com



Figure 2. USD/VND exchange rate in period 2009 -2015

Source: www.xe.com

Before 1990 Vietnamese economy was a centralized economy and less developed one. Real estate market was almost non-existent, so real estate transactions were implicit activities. In 1993, “First Fever” of the demand of residential houses and land happened and leading to the birth of the Land Law (1993). To prevent the speculation in real estate market, the Government issued two Decrees 18 and 87 (1995) on transferring the privilege of land use and land rental. Under the effect of the two Decrees, the wave of selling off land and house of speculators made real estate market fall into oversupply state, and plunged into debt. Meanwhile, the occurrence of Asia economic crisis originated from Thailand led to a large number of property projects invested by foreigners had failed and contributed significantly to the downturn of real estate market. In 2003, the number of successful real estate transactions decreased 28%, and 56% in 2004, and continued went down 78% in 2005. The growth of FDI capital flows made the impressive economic growth from 2003 to 2007. In the period of (2006 – 2007), Vietnamese stock market developed strongly, and the harvesting of winner - investors in the market moved to the real estate market, especially apartment and villa segments. In 2008, Real estate market bubble happened along with the increasing of inflation terribly. Government regulated market by monetary policy on tight control credit, especially non-production credit to stabilize market and curb inflation. The tight fiscal policy led to sharply decrease in both price and transaction in real estate market. Decree 71 and 69 were born in 2010 which guided the implementation of the Land Law with amendments in 2009 and land tax collection made market more quietly. In 2011, Government issued Decree 11 to control inflation and stabilize macroeconomic environment. In addition, reduction in credit

growth made the real estate market gloomier. In 2012, the number of bankruptcy and dissolution enterprises was highest in compared with previous years (VCCI [2012]). The competition in real estate industry in this year was really fierce. However, the sector has recovered rapidly from 2013 to now. In the Report on Business Registration in the first 7 months of 2015 of the State Administration for Business Registration under the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the real estate sector had 320 enterprises to suspend operations (down 25.1% from same period last year), 63 enterprises were dissolved (down 25% with the same period last year) and 175 enterprises came back in operation (not change). The number of new registered business operating in the real estate sector in the first seven months of 2015 rose 67.8% in comparing with the first six months of 2014. According to the Foreign Investment Agency, Ministry of Planning and Investment, on July 20th 2015, there were 1,068 new projects in the country with total registered capital amounted to 6.92 billion USD. Moreover, real estate field attained 19.3% of total investment capital, attracted 1.7 billion USD of FDI capital and became the second sector attracted the highest FDI capital in Vietnam.

3. Research model and variable measurement

To test the relationship between variables, the research model was developed as below:

$$SR_{i,t} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * INF_{i,t} + \beta_2 * BO.Yie_{i,t} + \beta_3 * GDP_{i,t} + \beta_4 * EXC_{i,t} + \beta_5 * Tra.Vol_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

Where:

β_0 : is the mean of y, when all independent variables equal zero

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6$: correlation coefficients, indicate the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable.

$\varepsilon_{i,t}$: random error.

In which:

- $SR_{i,t}$: the monthly closing prices of 38

listed Real estate companies on HOSE in sub-sectors list 2014 of HOSE

- $INF_{i,t}$: measured by the monthly CPI index of Vietnam
- $BO.Yie$: the monthly yields of Vietnam 10-year Government bond
- $GDP_{i,t}$: the monthly GDP growth rate of Vietnam
- $EXC_{i,t}$: is the USD/VND Exchange rate (EXC)
- $Tra.Vol_{i,t}$: is the monthly trading volumes of 38 listed Real Estate companies on Ho Chi Minh stock exchange in subsectors list 2014 of HOSE.

3.1. Choose the fitted model

AIC (Akaike information criterion) is a measure of the relative quality of statistical models for a given set of data. Given a collection of models for the data, AIC estimates the quality of each model, relative to

each of the other models. The model with the lowest AIC is preferred. In statistics, the Bayesian information criterion (BIC) is a criterion for model selection among a finite set of models; the model with the lowest BIC is preferred. Running the statistic tests resulted that the log – log model has the lowest AIC and BIC value in four proposed models, it is 2.033 and -19096.73, respectively. Therefore, log – log model is preferred to test the relationship between macroeconomic factors, stock trading volume and real estate stock prices. The model is presented as below:

$$\text{LogSR}_{i,t} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{logINF}_{i,t} + \beta_2 * \text{logBO.Yie}_{i,t} + \beta_3 * \text{logGDP}_{i,t} + \beta_4 * \text{logEXC}_{i,t} + \beta_5 * \text{logTra.Vol}_{i,t} + \epsilon_{i,t}$$

The distribution of variables with the number of observation of 2583 is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std.Dev	Min	Max
logsr	2583	2.755332	.8570428	.5068176	5.280408
logcpi	2583	4.611077	.0123609	4.564244	4.677491
logbondyie	2583	2.240839	.2001135	1.84055	2.516082
loggdp	2583	1.746055	.1422457	1.144223	2.017566
logexc	2583	9.931628	.0573628	9.580938	10.02194

Stationary checking: TheIm - Pesaran - Shin test was employed to test for stationarity. The test

results showed that all variables are stationary (Table 3) as a result of P-value smaller than 0.05.

Table 3. The Unit root test result

H0: All panels contain unit roots Ha: Some panels are stationary AR parameter: Panel – specific Panel means: Included Time trend: Included ADF regression: 2 lags	Number of panels = 38 Avg. number of periods = 68.68 Asymptotics: T, N → Infinity sequentially
Im – Pesaran – Shin unit root test for logsr Statistic p – value W-t-bar -6.2061 0.0000	Im – Pesaran – Shin unit root test for logtravol Statistic p – value

	W-t-bar	-7.9737	0.0000
Im – Pesaran – Shin unit root test for logcpi	Im – Pesaran – Shin unit root test for logexc		
Statistic	Statistic		
p – value	p – value		
W-t-bar	W-t-bar	-17.9261	-4.9998
		0.0000	0.0000
Im – Pesaran – Shin unit root test for logbondyie	Im – Pesaran – Shin unit root test for loggdp		
Statistic	Statistic		
p – value	p – value		
W-t-bar	W-t-bar	-12.2381	-8.3134
		0.0000	0.0000

Source: Stata

3.2. Correlation analysis and Multicollinearity testing

The correlation matrix (Table 4) shows that

almost correlation coefficient less than 0.5, or most independent variables are not highly correlated except for the case of logexc and logsr.

Table 4. Correlation matrix

	logsr	logcpi	logbondyie	loggdp	logexc	logtravol
logsr	1.0000					
logcpi	0.0991	1.0000				
logbondyie	0.2959	0.3090	1.0000			
loggdp	0.2043	0.1064	-0.1202	1.000		
logexc	-0.5891	-0.1309	-0.4993	-0.0235	1.0000	
logtravol	0.0869	0.0671	0.2677	-0.0564	-0.2958	1.0000

The testing result shows that no variable has VIF>10, so there is no multicollinearity in the model (Table 5).

Table 5. VIF test

Variable	VIF
Logbondyie	1.53
Logexc	1.40
Logcpi	1.13
Logtravol	1.12
Loggdp	1.05
Mean VIF	1.25

3.3. Regression results

3.3.1. The Pooled OLS Regression results (Table 6)

R-squared and adjusted R-squared of model is fairly good. The model explains around 39.15% of the variation in the dependent variable. Durbin Watson test is

used to recognize the presence of autocorrelation between independent variables from a regression analysis. The Durbin Watson statistics is always between 0 and 4. In this study, Durbin Watson has a value of 0.1063 which approaching 0 indicate that the positive correlation exists.

Table 6. Regression with Pooled OLS model

Dependent Variable: logsr			
Variables	Coefficient	t-value	Prob-values
constant	99.51391	16.20	0.000
logcpi	-.5891842	-0.48	0.633
logbondyie	.2267488	2.93	0.003
loggdp	1.159281	13.54	0.000
logexc	-9.689421	-38.48	0.000
logtravol	-.0308675	-5.73	0.000
R ² = 0.3915 Number of obs = 2583		Durbin- Watson stat = .1063754 F-Stat (Prob-value) = 468.29 (0.000)	
5% level of significance			

3.3.2. The Fixed and Random Effect Models Regression results (Table 7 and 8)

The fixed effects model is used to analyze the impact of variables over different time. The assumption of model is the correlation between entity's error term and predictor variables. Moreover, the model removes the effect of the time-invariant characteristics. If there are the

differences across entities influencing on the dependent variable, random effects model should be used. In model, the variation across entities is assumed to be random and uncorrelated with the predictor or independent variable. To choose the fixed or random effects, Hausman test was run to test whether the unique errors (u_i) are correlated with the regressors.

Table 7. Regression with fixed effect model

Dependent Variable: logsr			
Variables	Coefficient	t-value	Prob-values
constant	82.78105	26.84	0.000
logcpi	-.4733262	-0.81	0.415
logbondyie	.4054279	9.45	0.000
loggdp	1.188916	24.24	0.000
logexc	-8.088764	-49.33	0.000
logtravol	-.0454775	-9.36	0.000
R ² = 0.3856 Number of obs = 2583 Sigma_u = .58538158 Sigma_e = .34421305; rho = .74307377		Corr(u_i , Xb) = 0.0978 F-Stat (Prob-value) = 900.54 (0.000)	
5% level of significance			

Table 8. Regression test with Random effect model

Dependent Variable: logsr			
Variables	Coefficient	z-value	Prob-values
constant	82.86714	26.80	0.000
logcpi	-.4737664	-0.81	0.416
logbondyie	.4037773	9.40	0.000
loggdpr	1.188791	24.18	0.000
logexc	-8.099889	-49.30	0.000
logtravol	-.0453098	-9.36	0.000
R ² = 0.3857 Number of obs = 2583 Sigma_u = .50251394 Sigma_e = .34421304; rho = .68064232		Corr(u_i, Xb) = 0 (assumed) Wald chi2 = 4491.47	
5% level of significance			

Hausman test’s result showed that p-value smaller than 0.05, the fixed effects model was chosen. This result is consolidated again by xtoverid command in stata software (0.0032).

Table 9. Hausman test result

	(b) fixed	(B) random	(b-B) Difference	Chi2 (5) = -1.28
logcpi	-4733262	-.4737664	.0004402	
logbondyie	.4054279	.4037773	.0016506	
loggdpr	1.188916	1.188791	.0001249	p –value = 0.0032 (xtoverid command)
logexc	-8.088764	-8.099889	.011125	
logtravol	-.0454775	-.0453098	-.0001677	

3.3.3. Heteroskedasticity testing in fixed effects model

Heteroskedasticity appears when the

standard deviations of an observed variable over specific time period are non-constant.

Table 10. Heteroskedasticity Result

H0: sigma (i)^2 = sigma^2 for all i	
Chi2 (38) = 1274.58	Prob>chi2 = 0.0000

The test result shows that null hypothesis is rejected at 5% significant level or the changes in variance of observations exist.

3.3.4. The adjustment of the errors in fixed effects model

The model met Heteroskedasticity and the positive correlation that easily lead to the bias in the research result. To solve these

problems, the fixed effects model was tested again with robust, wls0, and prais commands in stata.

Step 1: Run robust standard errors in fixed effects model

Table 11. The fixed effects model, robust

Dependent Variable: logsr			
Variables	Coefficient	t-value	Prob-values
constant	82.78105	10.79	0.000
logcpi	-.4733262	-1.21	0.233
logbondyie	.4054279	3.12	0.000
loggdp	1.188916	13.04	0.000
logexc	-8.088764	-11.15	0.000
logtravol	-.0454775	-2.70	0.010
R ² = 0.3856 Number of obs = 2583 Sigma_u = .58538158 Sigma_e = .3421304; rho = .74307377		Corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0978 F-Stat (Prob-value) = 64.41(0.000)	
5% level of significance			

There is the difference between two results before and after robust standard errors. It considers the heteroskedasticity in this model.

Step 2: Weighted least squares provides one method for dealing with the existence of

heterosdasticity in the model.

The test result showed that the heterosdasticity problem is solved with p-value of 0.668, greater than 0.05. Thus, the changes in variance of observations do not exist.

Table 12. Weighted Least Squared Regression

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	266.419508	6	44.4032513
Residual	1523.77533	2576	.591527692
Total	1790.19484	2582	.693365
Dependent Variable: logsr			
Variables	Coefficient	t-value	Prob-values
constant	1514.083	2.36	0.018
logcpi	-219.4836	-2.38	0.017
logbondyie	1.324468	15.68	0.000
loggdp	1.426101	12.31	0.000
logtravol	.0056303	0.89	0.371
logcpisq	-10732.64	-2.35	0.019
logtravolsq	-.272066	-1.71	0.087
R ² = 0.1488 Adj R-squared = 0.1468 Number of obs = 2583		F-Stat (Prob-value) = 75.07 (0.000) 5% level Of significance	
Hetestest command			
H0: Constant variance Variable: fitted values of logsr			
Chi2 (1) = 0.18		Prob > chi2 = 0.6688	

Step 3: The autocorrelation was corrected with research option of prais to search for the p-value that minimizes the sum-of squared of the Cochrane-Orcutt transformed equation. Normally, the default Prais-Winsten transformations is used with such a small dataset, but the less-efficient Cochrane-Orcutt

transformation allows us to demonstrate an aspect of the estimator's convergence. The original Durbin Watson is 0.1063 which approaching 0 indicate the positive correlation. The transformed Durbin Watson is 1.809 which approaching 2 indicate no autocorrelation.

Table 13. Prais-Winsten transformations result

Iteration 0 : rho = 0.0000			
Iteration 1: rho = 0.9514			
Iteration 2: rho = 0.9607			
Iteration 3: rho = 0.9609			
Iteration 4: rho = 0.9609			
Iteration 5: rho = 0.9609			
Dependent Variable: logsr			
Variables	Coefficient	t-value	Prob-values
constant	64.98842	15.88	0.000
logcpi	.5171464	2.27	0.023
logbondyie	.0594623	0.65	0.516
loggdp	.3870862	4.29	0.000
logexc	-6.576157	-15.80	0.000
logtravol		-.0012778	0.782
R ² = 0.4576		F-Stat (Prob-value) = 51.49 (0.000)	
Number of obs = 2583		Durbin – Watson Stat = 1.809897	
5% level of significance			

4. Findings and discussion

The study has some empirical finding as following:

There is a significant positive relationship between real estate stock prices and inflation rate ($\beta = .517$, $p < 0.05$). Examining the effect of inflation rate on stock price was done by many researchers, and brought about the differences in research's results. Most studies concluded that the expected inflation could either positively or negatively impact on stock prices, which depends on the performance of hedge funds and government's monetary policy. For real estate stock price, the relation could be explained by the positive effect of expected inflation on house price, in turn on the stock performance.

There is no a significant relationship between real estate stock prices and long-term

government bond yield ($p = 0.516 > 0.05$). The result is explained by the absence of developed corporate bond market in Vietnamese financial market.

There is a significant positive correlation between real estate stock prices and GDP growth rate ($\beta = .387$, $p < 0.01$). The stock investors always try to look into the future economic growth to find opportunities and prevent riskiness. The stock prices reflect the investor's expectations for future economic growth. The GDP growth rate reflects the improvement of residents' wealth, in turn increases the demand of housing, and positive impact on real estate firms, then on real estate stock prices.

There is a significant negative relationship between real estate stock prices and USD/VND exchange rate ($\beta = -6.576$,

$p < 0.01$). Actually, real estate stocks are held by organizational foreign investors. As the exchange rate increases their portfolio's value decreases in USD. The foreign investors will sell their portfolio to prevent the value depreciated, in turn affect negatively on the stock prices.

There is no a significant relationship between real estate stock prices and stock trading volume ($p > 0.05$).

5. Conclusion and recommendation

This study investigates the relationship of selected economic factors and real estate stock price with 2583 observations consist of 38 real estate companies listed on HOSE in period 7 years, from January 2009 to September 2015. After using Pooled OLS

regression model, fixed effects model, random effects model, Hausman test, the study recognized the fixed effect model is the most feasible model to describe the relationship between real estate stock prices and the independent variables after satisfying the regression assumptions. The study found that 3 economic factors (inflation rate, GDP growth rate, and exchange rate) impact significantly on real estate stock prices; the relationship between Vietnam 10 years government bond yields and trading volume, and real estate stock prices no found.

Based on the research's result, we recommend that investors investing real estate stocks should consider these factors as predictors of real estate stock price movement.

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