# Cup Mostly Full

# Austin 4Q13 report and 2014 forecast

Mark Sprague State Director of Information Capital Independence Title



### 2013 Was a Good Year!

- Record year for Austin home resale's
- 2013 was the year Austinites felt and saw the recovery
- Austin economy is in expansion mode, rather than recovery
- More demand than inventory in most channels
- Austin is one of nations top job markets
- Austin residential investment properties 95+% occupancy with continued rental income increases. Commercial, retail, industrial at 90+% occupancy
- Austin has enjoyed double-digit growth in GDP, jobs, population and birthrate since 2007
- Milken Institute named Austin top performing metro 2013
- Austin leads nation in economic and job growth Forbes
- Austin is No. 1 on list of the Cities Creating the Most Middle Class Jobs
   Forbes

## Where are we in the cycle?

- US Stabilization The Federal Reserve lowers rates, then gradually allows increase, as housing and job growth historically follow. When the rates are at zero, the Federal reserve uses other means, such as quantitative easing (QE) to encourage growth. Mildly effective. As Fed reduce stimulus, rates should rise
- Texas Recovery/Expansion Supply / demand is in balance, and home / land value appreciation meets or beats inflation
- Austin Expansion Economic housing formation as well as other real estate channel demand exceeds supply. Housing and real estate appreciation stronger
- Houston Expansion Economic housing formation as well as other real estate channel demand exceeds supply. Housing and real estate appreciation stronger
- San Antonio Recovery Demand has picked up, putting pressure on supply
- Dallas/Fort Worth Recovery Demand has picked up, putting pressure on supply

All of this is caused by dynamic job growth in Texas.



# 2014 key strengths

- American economy improving. Slow national recovery
- Texas economy strong. 7 other states to prerecession numbers
- Energy and new technology have put US on top of oil/gas producers
   Texas energy businesses lead nation
- Federal Reserve begins slowing tapering
- Mortgage and interest rates historically low
  - Mortgage interest rates in the 4-percent range were unheard of until 2010, and rates in the 5-percent range were unknown prior to 2003
  - 1970s, rates hovered in the 7-percent range and spiked up above 9 percent in late 1975, late 1976 and most of 1978
  - In the early 1980s, mortgage interest rates brushed the stratospheric highs of 18 percent and even 19 percent
  - During the 1990s, mortgage interest rates ranged from around 7 percent to roughly 9 percent.. They held at less than 9 percent in 2000, less than 8 percent in 2001 and less than 7 percent in 2003
- 6+ years of economic negativity, replaced by positive outlook
- Consumers and businesses spending
- Texas sustains economic growth through year into 2015
- Low inventory better than the alternative
- Resale / new homes sales continue positive appreciation / sales
- Other real estate channels strong though 2014
- Sustained GDP growth (below average)



# 2014 key strengths

- Continued low inflation
- Job creation. More people are working, more jobs created
- On average in the past 12 months employer payrolls have increased 182,000 a month, almost exactly the rate of gain we saw in 2012. All the gains took place in the private sector. Government employment fell slightly over the year
- Interest rates will continue at low levels but gradual increase to low 5's.
   Consumers continue to watch Federal Reserve
- Americans have credit capacity again, but lenders slow to lend
- Mortgage rates still low. What's the mortgage market going to look like post Dodd-Frank, post QE taper?
- Regulatory uncertainty & political risk continue to fuel business indecision
- National rebound started in 2011, slow progress 2012, 1<sup>st</sup> 8 months 2013
  - Austin and other major Texas metros rebound started in 2Q2010
  - Regional real estate and economy show strength 2013, continue through 2014
  - Slow improvement nationally from worst economy in 60+ years



## 2014 economic forecast

- Employment Nationally very slow recovering
  - Unemployment US 6.7% (U6 13.9) / Texas 6.0% / Austin 4.5%
  - Austin has 3rd lowest unemployment of top 50 large US metros (over a million)
  - Austin and Texas have been lower than the national avg. the last 84 months (7+ years)
  - 11.8 million Americans remain unemployed. In Texas there are 776,119 without jobs, in Central Texas with an estimated 50,572 workers looking for work
- Home, car and retail sales have improved dramatically
- Consumers are spending
- Real estate construction stronger across all channels nationally, Texas leading
- Interest rates have stayed low through most of 2013, improving economy should cause rates to rise in 2014
- 5+ years of household formation pent up demand
- Corporate earnings continue to improve
- Housing and real estate slowly stabilizing, putting more people to work

Projections for the next couple of years indicate substantive national growth still challenged. Texas growth strong in 2014, continuing through 2015

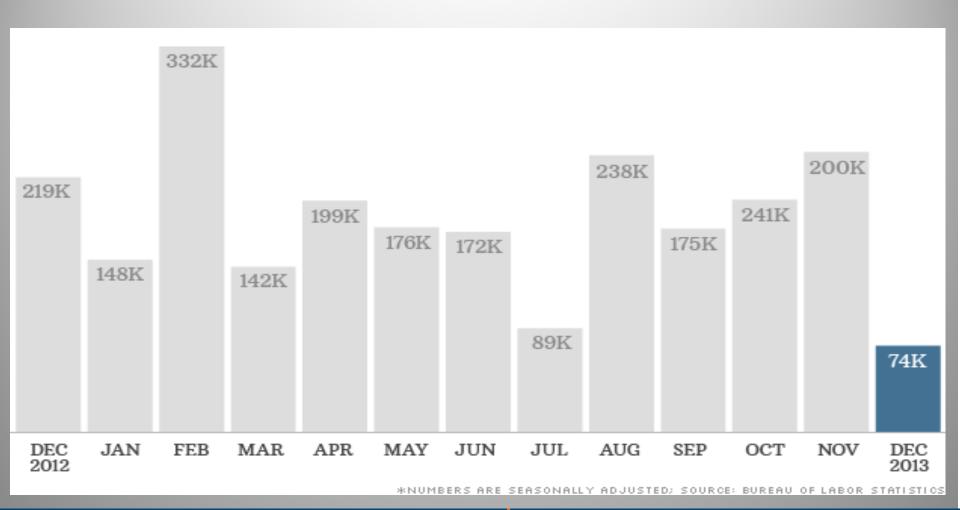


### 2014 economic concerns

- Concern over below average GDP growth
- Continued low inflation / deflation? US & global
- National job recovery slow. More people are working and more jobs created, but we are still 2+ million short of peak
- Interest rate shock, consumer hopes that rates won't increase. Watch Federal Reserve closely. End of QE tapering. Fed actions key
- Interest rates probably increase. Impact?
- Cautious optimism by households and businesses through 2014
- Home mortgage financing concern. New QRM guidelines stricter than past 10 years
- Regulatory guidelines for small business and lending slowing growth.
- Regulatory uncertainty & political uncertainty continue to fuel price uncertainty.
- Higher consumer credit leading to increased spending without increased income
- Lifting US export restrictions on oil and natural gas
- Regulations on private investment in Mexican oil and gas by (US) companies
- Another debt crisis in congress (spring & summer)
- Implementation effects of Dodd Frank, CFPB and Healthcare initiative

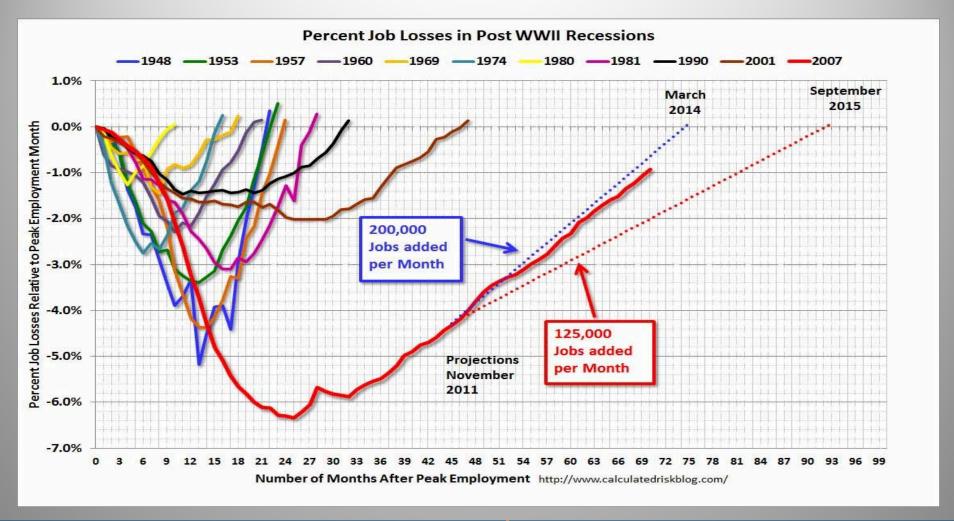


### 2013 ends with weakest job growth in years



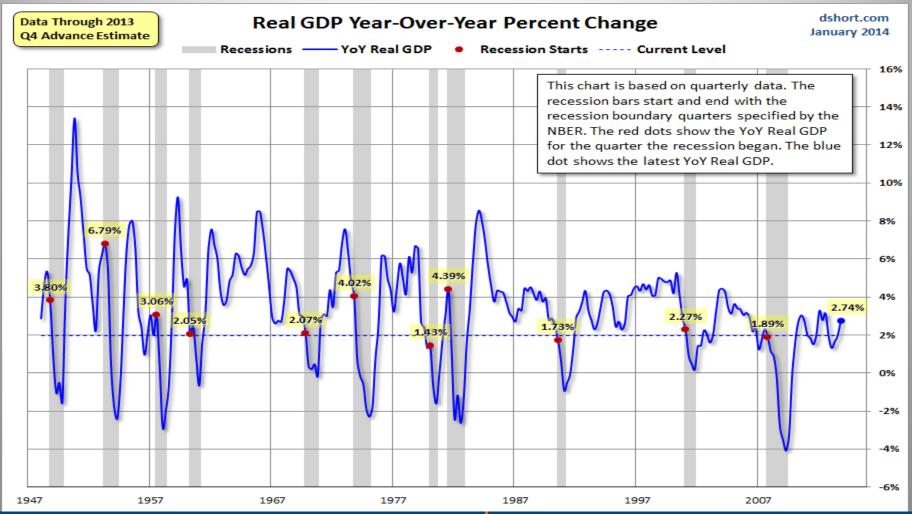
Independence Title

### When will payroll exceed prerecession peak?



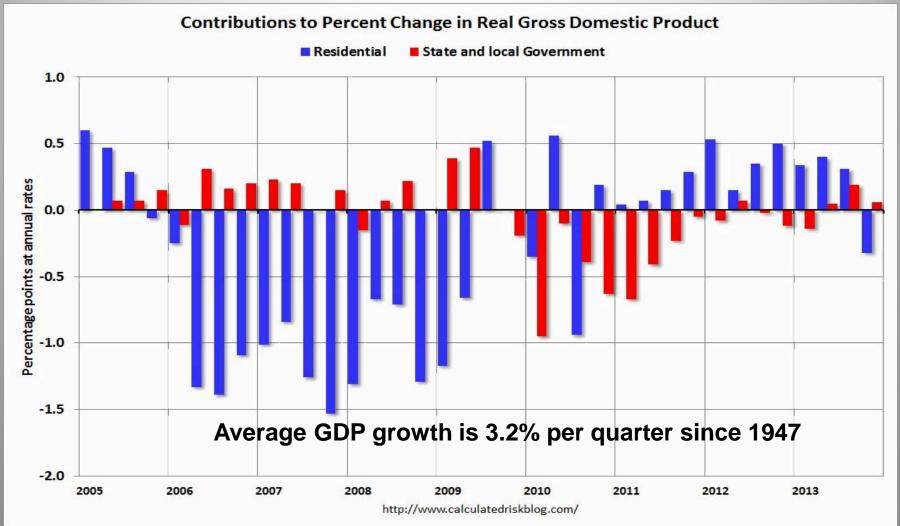


## Change in national GDP



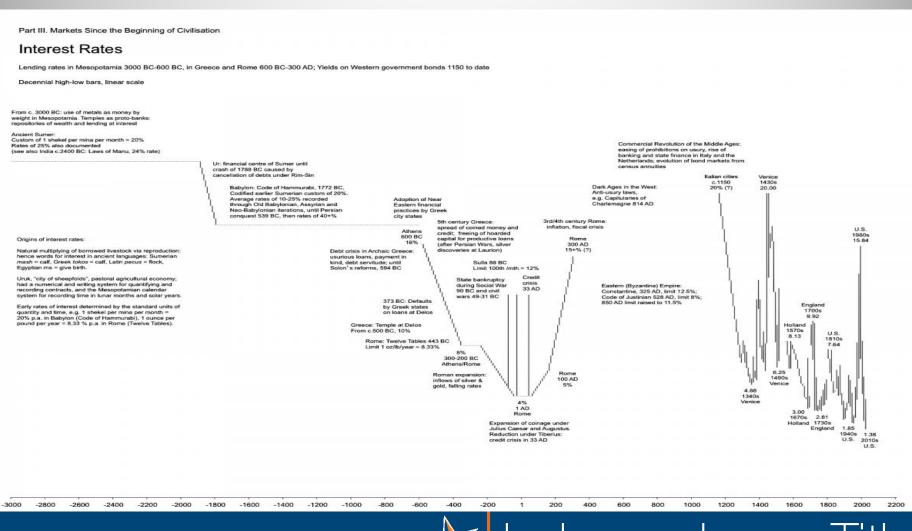


### **Change in national GDP**



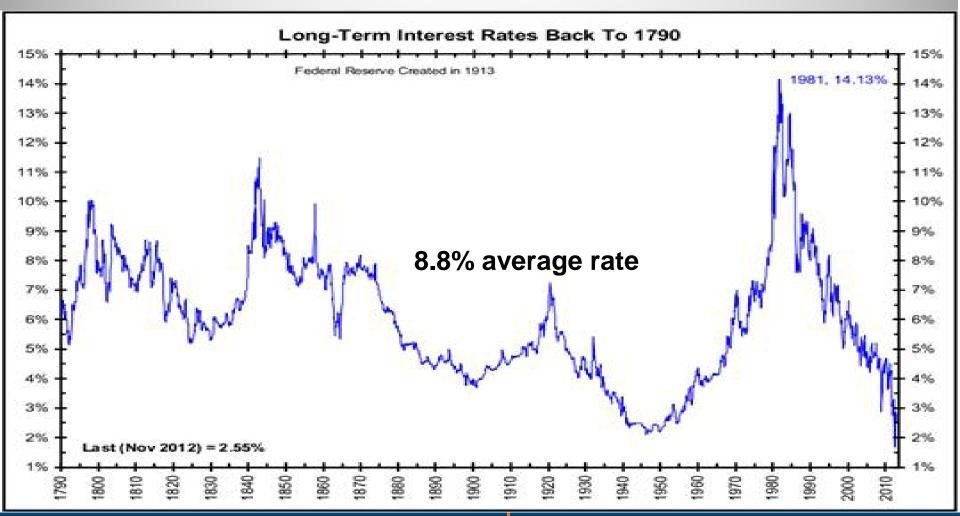


#### **Historic interest rates since 3000BC**



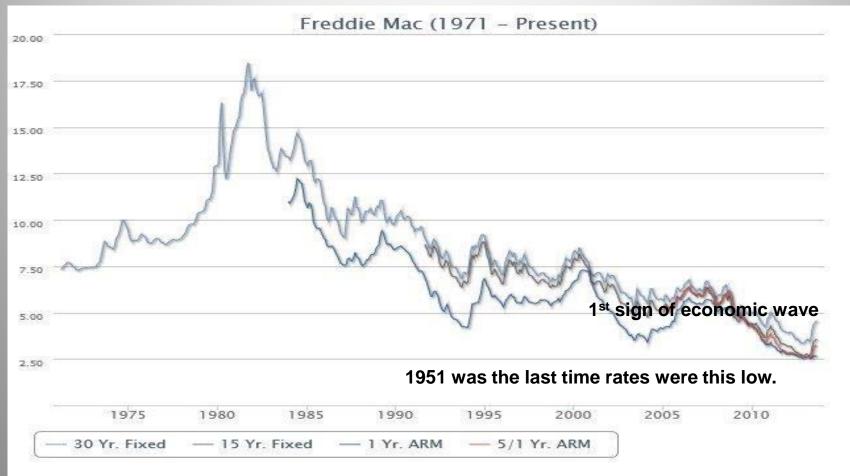


#### Historic interest rates since 1790



## Mortgage Rates

Why wait?





# Reasons mortgage rates will continue to rise

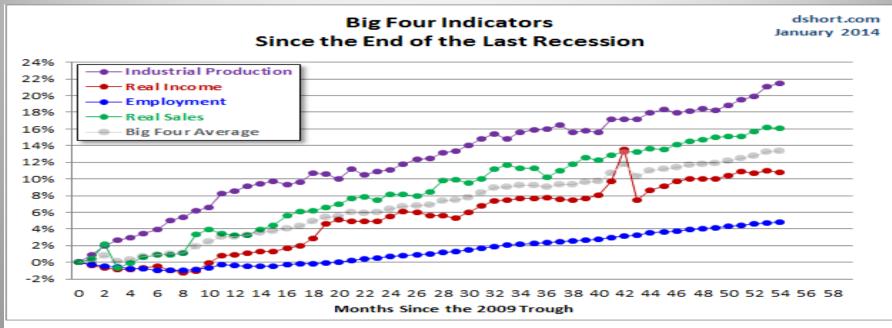
- •No more cheap money. Fed has announced the move to higher borrowing costs
- The End of Freddie and Fannie;
  - •Don't know what it will be, but every one wants a change
  - •95% of all loans are done by the government presently, 60% prerecession. Hard to replace or compete against
- Inflation is on the march
  - Mortgage rates have a direct correlation to demand
  - As the economy improves, inflation will begin to set in naturally. To offset the risk of drastic rising
    inflation, the federal government (Federal Reserve) will be forced to raise their interest rates
  - Supply and demand
  - •Something's go to give and it doesn't look like it will be inflation

#### History

- •Interest rates have risen....however they are still at near 60 year lows
- •30 year mortgage rates have averaged 8.88 percent over time. They have been under 5 percent in just 41 of the 524 months on record or about 4+/-% of the time. Just a return to the lower 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of all time mortgage rates would see rates rise to 6.92%
- •Interest rates are expected to go up! Not down!
- •For every point increase, there is a loss of 12% buying power



# Four big national economic indicators continue to be positive



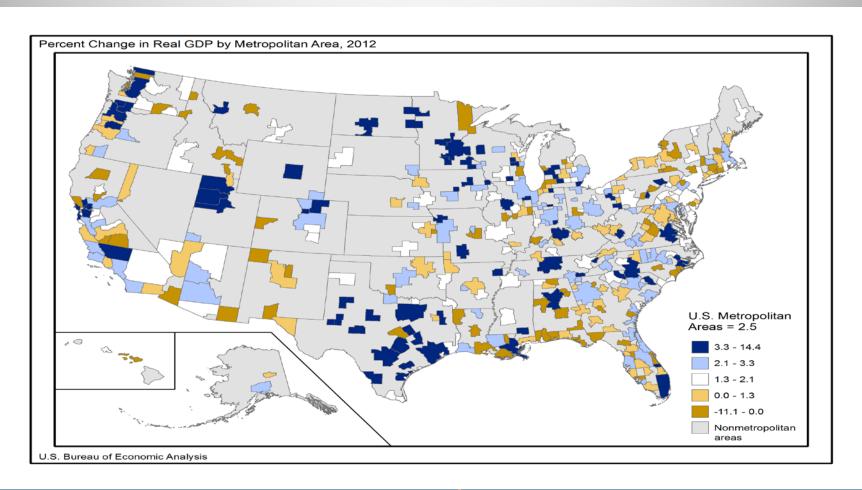
Big Four Indicators Month-over-Month											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%
-5.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.2%
0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
0.0%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	-0.1%
-1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
	Jan 0.0% -5.4% 0.1% 0.0%	Jan Feb 0.0% 0.7% -5.4% 1.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.0% 0.4%	Jan         Feb         Mar           0.0%         0.7%         0.3%           -5.4%         1.1%         0.5%           0.1%         0.2%         0.1%           0.0%         0.4%         -0.1%	Jan         Feb         Mar         Apr           0.0%         0.7%         0.3%         -0.3%           -5.4%         1.1%         0.5%         0.5%           0.1%         0.2%         0.1%         0.1%           0.0%         0.4%         -0.1%         0.5%	Jan         Feb         Mar         Apr         May           0.0%         0.7%         0.3%         -0.3%         0.2%           -5.4%         1.1%         0.5%         0.5%         0.2%           0.1%         0.2%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%           0.0%         0.4%         -0.1%         0.5%         0.3%	Jan         Feb         Mar         Apr         May         Jun           0.0%         0.7%         0.3%         -0.3%         0.2%         0.2%           -5.4%         1.1%         0.5%         0.5%         0.2%         0.0%           0.1%         0.2%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%           0.0%         0.4%         -0.1%         0.5%         0.3%         0.2%	Jan         Feb         Mar         Apr         May         Jun         Jul           0.0%         0.7%         0.3%         -0.3%         0.2%         0.2%         -0.2%           -5.4%         1.1%         0.5%         0.5%         0.2%         0.0%         0.0%           0.1%         0.2%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%           0.0%         0.4%         -0.1%         0.5%         0.3%         0.2%         0.2%	Jan         Feb         Mar         Apr         May         Jun         Jul         Aug           0.0%         0.7%         0.3%         -0.3%         0.2%         0.2%         -0.2%         0.5%           -5.4%         1.1%         0.5%         0.5%         0.2%         0.0%         0.0%         0.4%           0.1%         0.2%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%         0.2%           0.0%         0.4%         -0.1%         0.5%         0.3%         0.2%         0.2%         0.1%	Jan         Feb         Mar         Apr         May         Jun         Jul         Aug         Sep           0.0%         0.7%         0.3%         -0.3%         0.2%         0.2%         -0.2%         0.5%         0.6%           -5.4%         1.1%         0.5%         0.5%         0.2%         0.0%         0.0%         0.4%         0.4%           0.1%         0.2%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%         0.2%         0.1%           0.0%         0.4%         -0.1%         0.5%         0.3%         0.2%         0.2%         0.1%         -0.1%	Jan         Feb         Mar         Apr         May         Jun         Jul         Aug         Sep         Oct           0.0%         0.7%         0.3%         -0.3%         0.2%         0.2%         -0.2%         0.5%         0.6%         0.3%           -5.4%         1.1%         0.5%         0.5%         0.2%         0.0%         0.0%         0.4%         0.4%         -0.1%           0.1%         0.2%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%         0.2%         0.1%         0.1%         0.1%           0.0%         0.4%         -0.1%         0.5%         0.3%         0.2%         0.2%         0.1%         -0.1%         0.6%	

Employment is released the first week of the month, Income the last week, Industrial Production and Sales mid-month.

\*The Bia Four Average is based on four data points, the most recent in each series

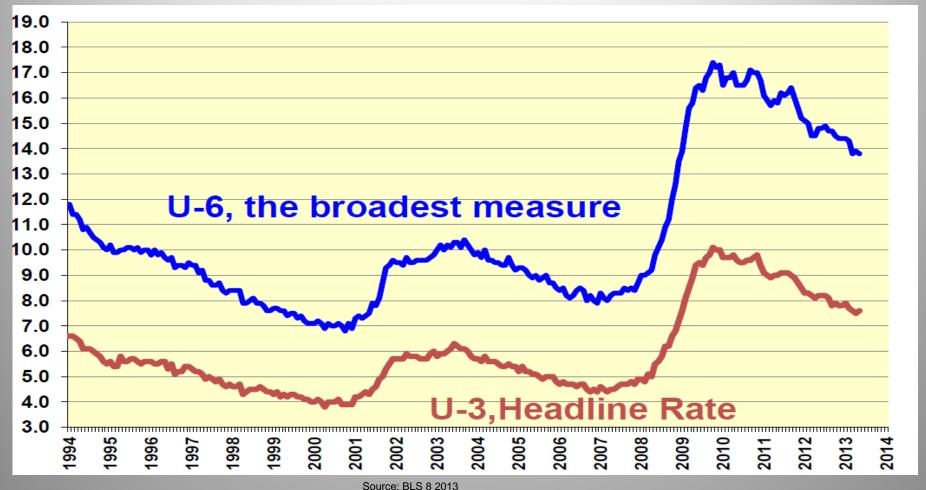


# Texas region continues to lead nation in GDP growth



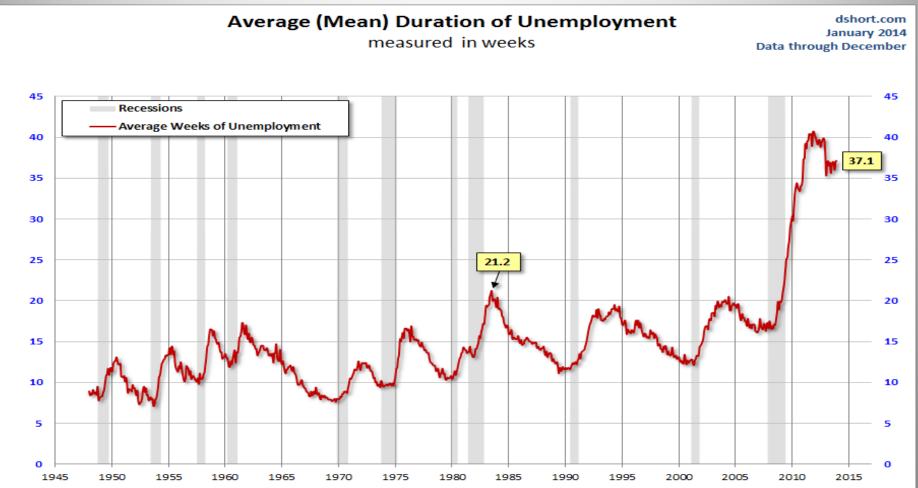


### True National Unemployment vs. Headline



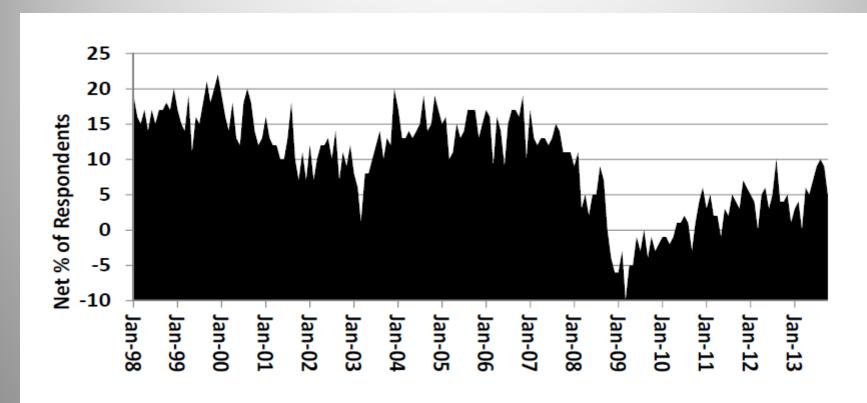


# Unemployment has persisted longer than in previous recessions





# Small Business Looking to Hire in Next 3 Months



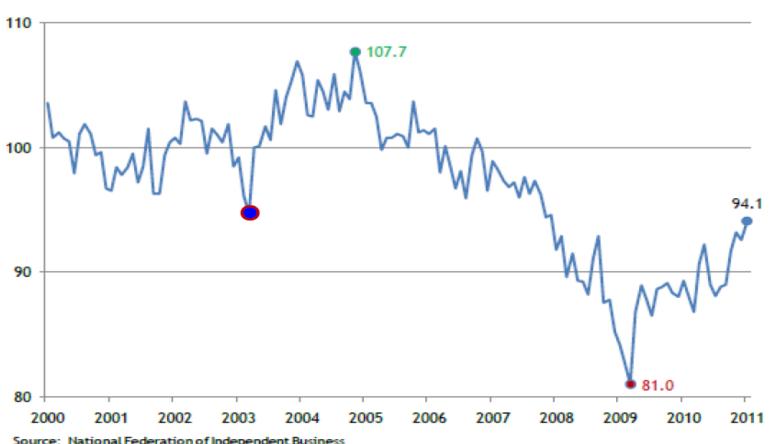
National Federation of Independent Business



#### **Small Business Optimism**

Rebounding to 2003 recession trough

Small Business Optimism Index (SA, 1986=100)



Source: National Federation of Independent Business



## Corporate profits

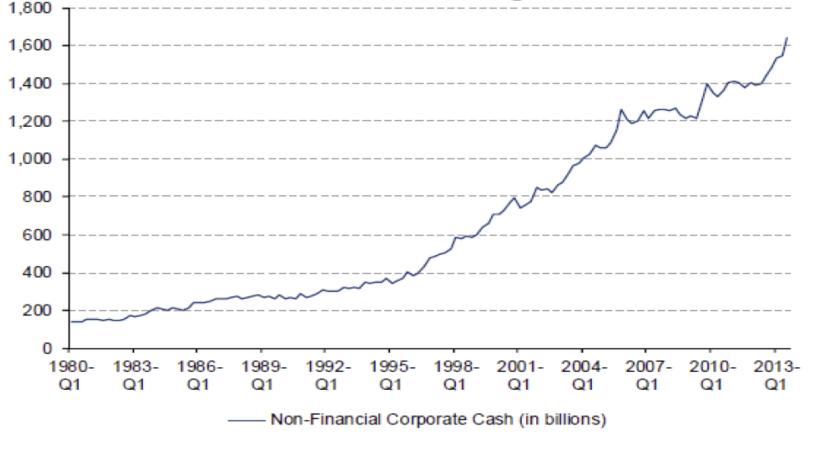
Continue to be record breaking



Source: US Chamber of Commerce 12/13



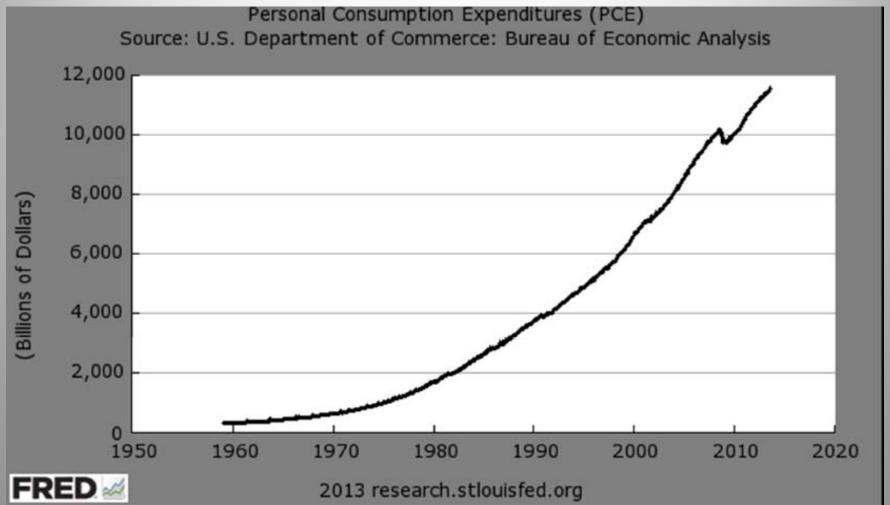
Non-Financial Corporate Cash at All Time High



Source: Federal Reserve; BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

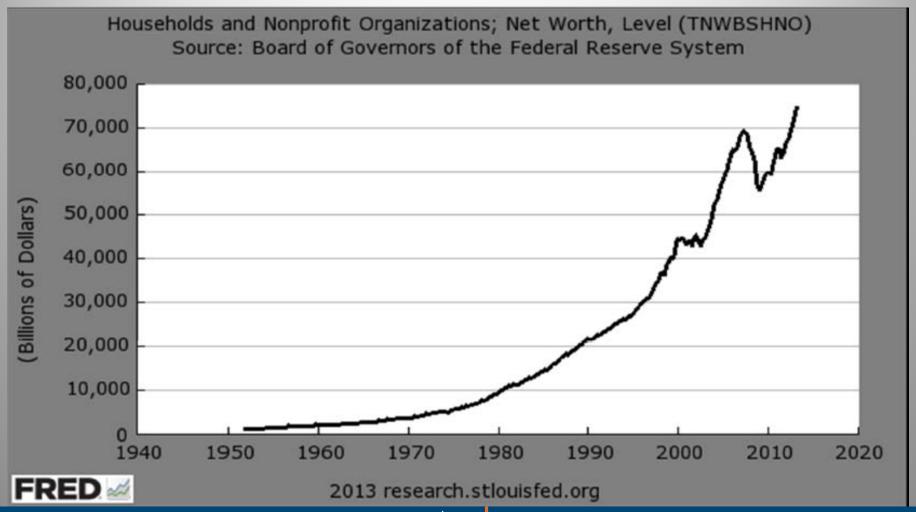


### Consumers are spending again 2014



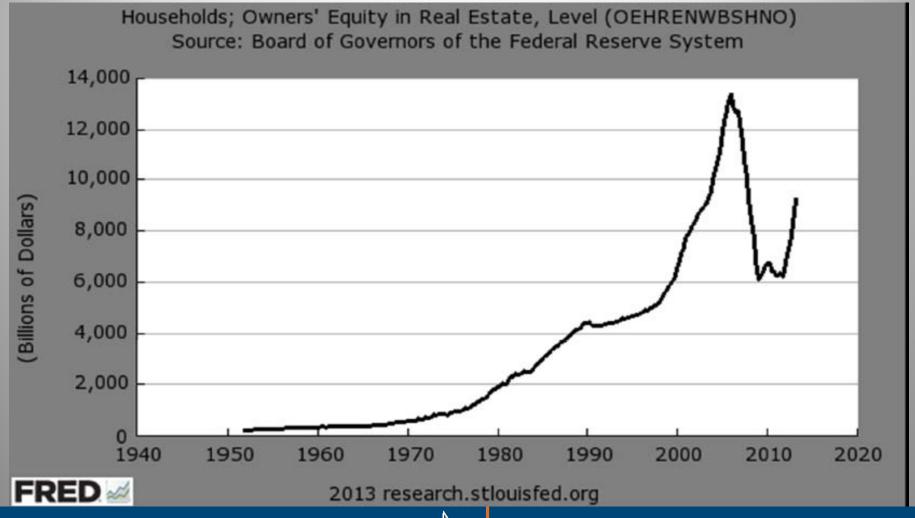


### **Household Net Worth Recovering 2014**



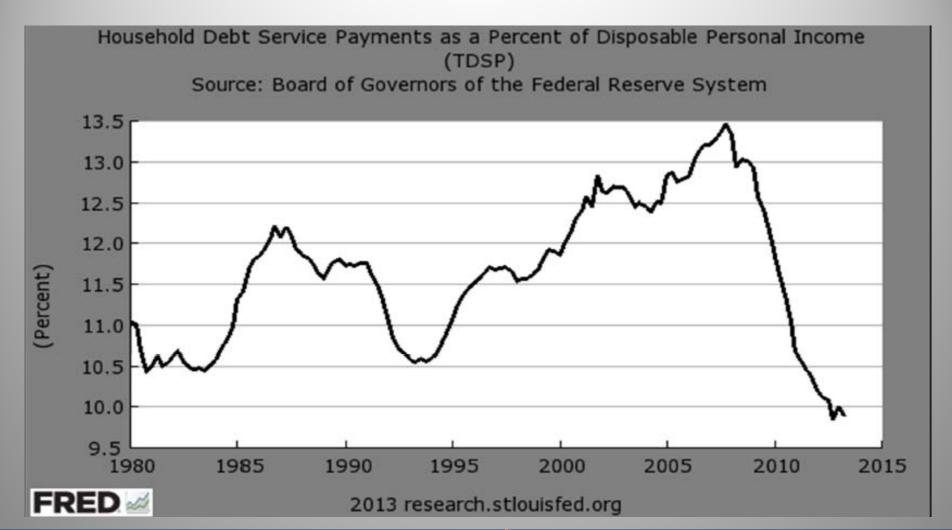


### Households Lost \$8 Trillion in Real Estate Equity During this Recession



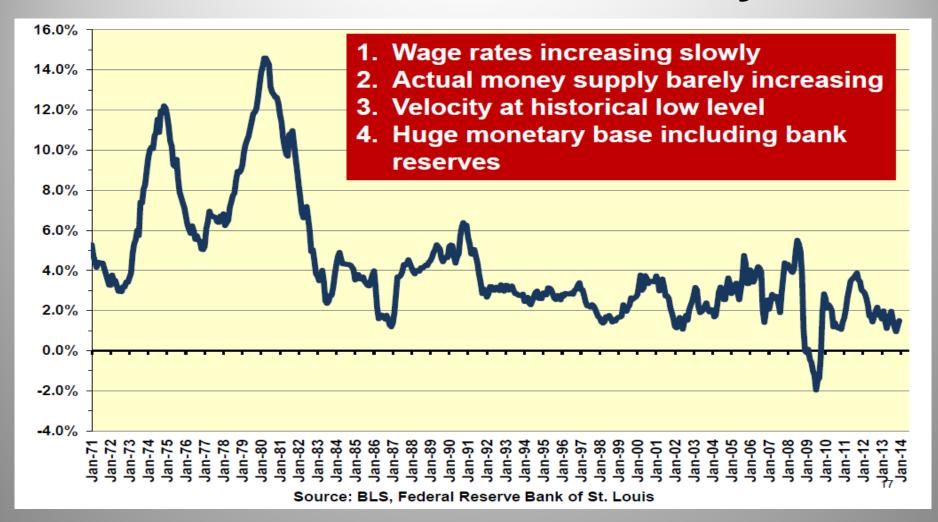


#### Payment on Long Term Debt vs. Personal Income





### Inflation Remains Relatively Low





# Traditional real estate economic indicators in Texas remain strong

- Texas and Austin indicators continue to show strength
- Job gains
- Improving real estate values (residential, commercial, retail, industrial, etc.)
- General business growth
- Continued population growth
- Demand greater than supply in all Texas metros
- Real estate and land values continue improvement
- All channels have appreciated this last 2 years
  - Central and south central Texas area leading the state with a 6+% increase in rural values sold over the previous year, 2012. Texas leads the nation in number of farms and ranches, with 247,500 farms and ranches covering 130.4 million acres as well as the highest average value of farm and ranch real estate in any state.

## Housing market conditions

- Affordability price / payment to income (rates still at near historic lows)
- Pent up demand. Household formations 1 million+ in 2012, 550K to 600K annually last 5+ years
- Rising rents (nationally, regionally and locally)
- Fewer distressed sales. Foreclosures on downward spiral (especially in Austin / Texas where they make up less than 1% of market)
- Smaller inventory of new and resale homes
- A sellers market locally and regionally
- Nationally improving, but not yet whole. Texas continues to improve
- Mortgage and bank rates creeping up
- Expectations the market has turned. Set proper expectations

# 'The house or apartment you look at today will be gone tomorrow!'



## Now is the time to buy!

- Austin area resale home inventory is at 2.0 months (seller's market)
  - 4545 single family listings.
- New and resale home inventory levels tight
  - Values appreciating in most Austin sub markets
- Austin home values remained positive during recession and continue to gain value
- Record affordability, 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest mortgage rates in 60+ years
- 1 out of 3295 properties in Travis County, 1 in 4338 in Austin are in foreclosure
- Residential, rental and office entitlements at lowest levels in 6+ years
- Lending requirements still tight, causing fewer opportunities
- Rentals –95% occupancy / less than 7,384 units left in five county area
- 56,000+ people annually moving to Austin annually
- Lower Supply + Higher Demand = Value improvement

## The numbers...

- 147,684 total rental units in Austin
  - 95% occupancy = 7384 units available + 5880 units under construction to be completed 2014

Total of 13,264 rental units available in the next 12 months.

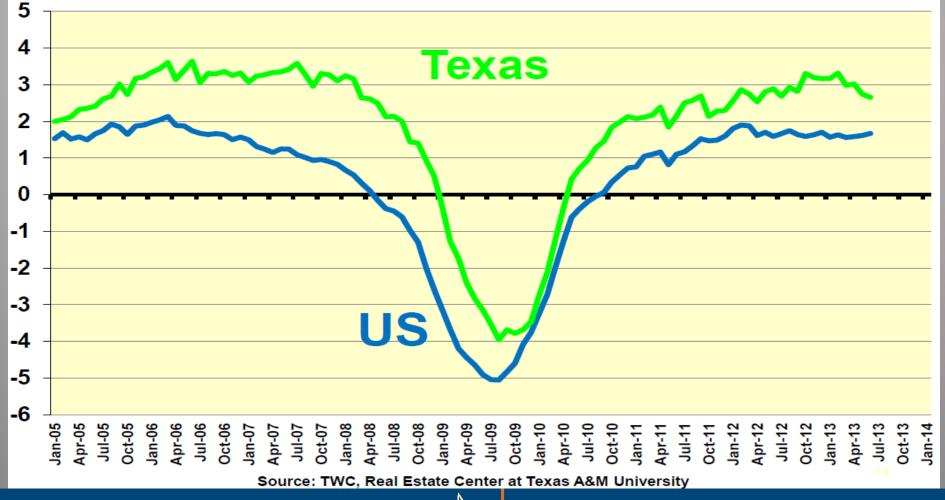
- 9,000 to 12,000 home starts this year
  - For every 2 jobs / one home start
- 4,545 listings presently
- Total shelter 29,809 units available
- Total annual immigration 56,000+

### **Top Selling MLS Areas 2013**

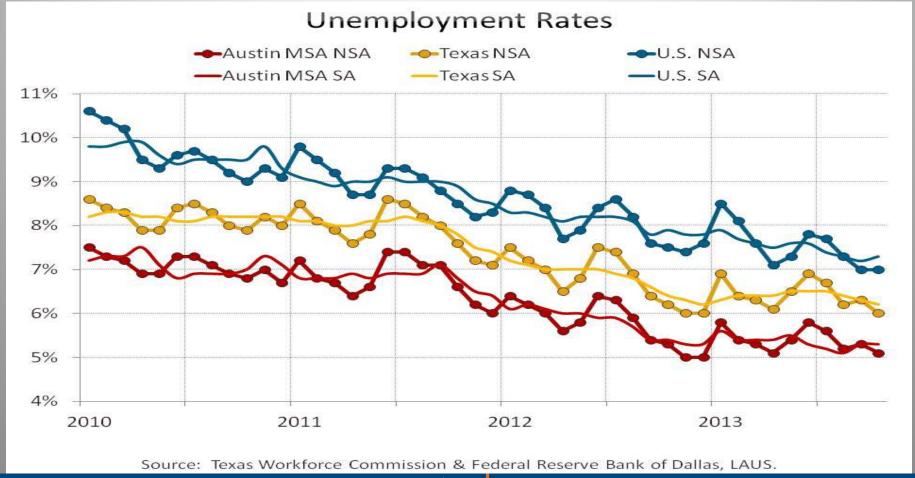
MLS Area	Sales				
RRE	1722				
PF	1676				
CLN	1658				
RRW	1569				
CLS	1416				
HH	1380				
LS	1320				
GTW	1320				
NW	916				
105	791				



# **Annual Employment Growth Texas and US**

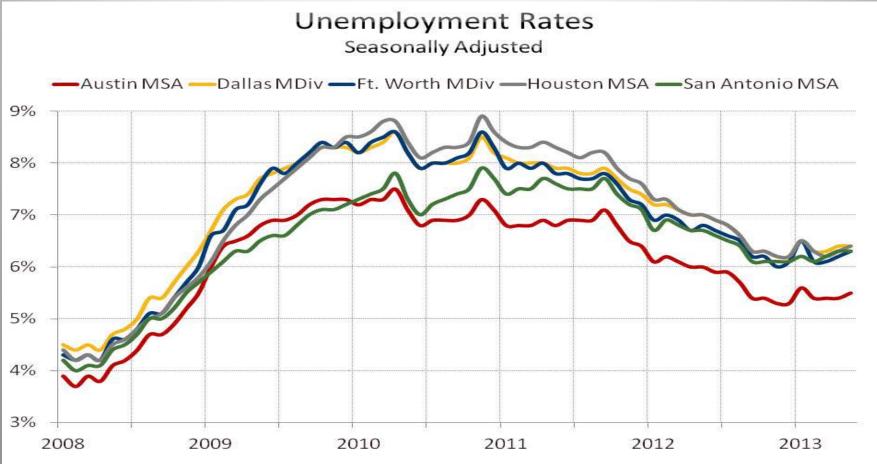


# Unemployment Rates for Austin, Texas, and US





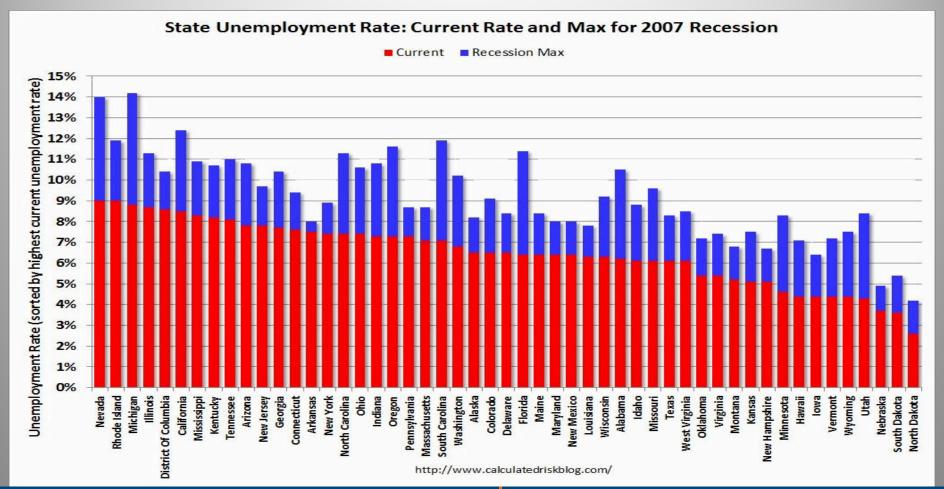
# **Unemployment Rates for Texas**Metros



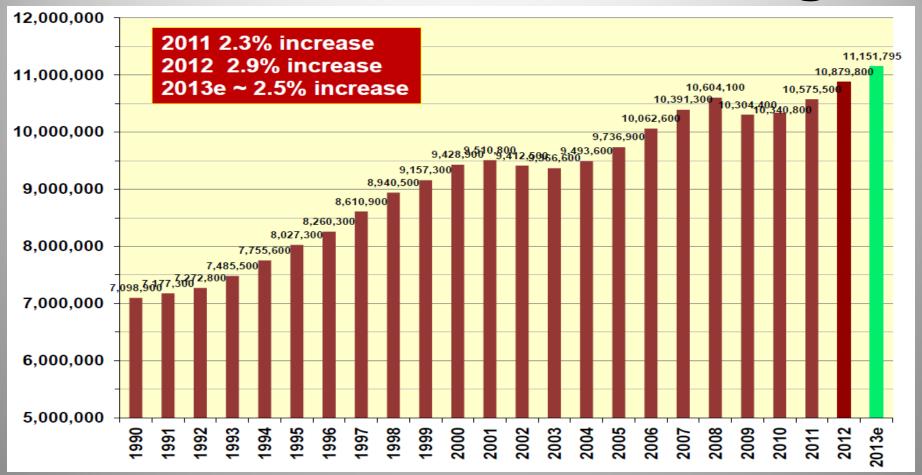
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, LAUS.



# State Unemployment Rate and Max for 2007 Recession



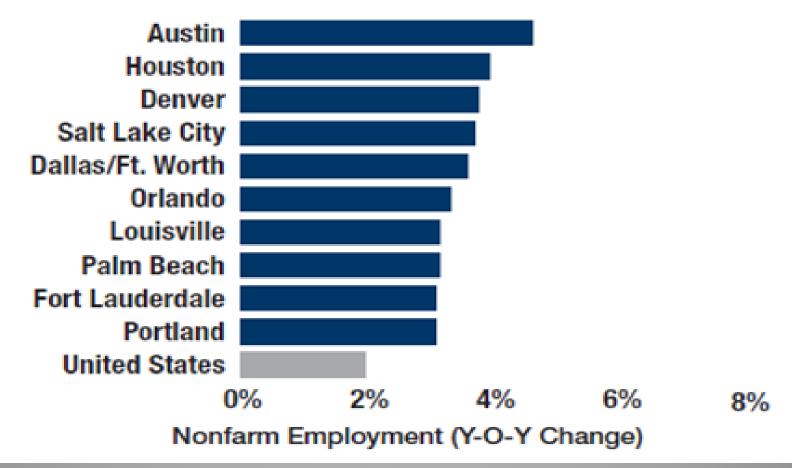
# Texas Jobs at Record High



Source: Texas A&M Real Estate Center



#### Markets with the Highest Expected 2014 Employment Growth





#### Fastest Growing Among Top 50 Metro Areas

	Nonfarm	Dec. 2012-Dec. 2013		C Procure for
	payroll jobs December 2013	Difference	Percent Ch.	Rank
San Jose MSA	955,100	31,000	3.4%	1
Orlando MSA	1,091,100	32,300	3.1	2
Tampa MSA	1,214,600	35,400	3.0	3
Houston MSA	2,837,200	82,000	3.0	4
Seattle MDiv	1,508,000	43,500	3.0	5
Oklahoma City MSA	620,900	17,800	3.0	6
Austin MSA	865,900	23,700	2.8	7
Fort Lauderdale MDiv	767,400	20,500	2.7	8
Fort Worth MDiv	945,300	24,900	2.7	9
San Francisco MDiv	1,050,300	26,800	2.6	10

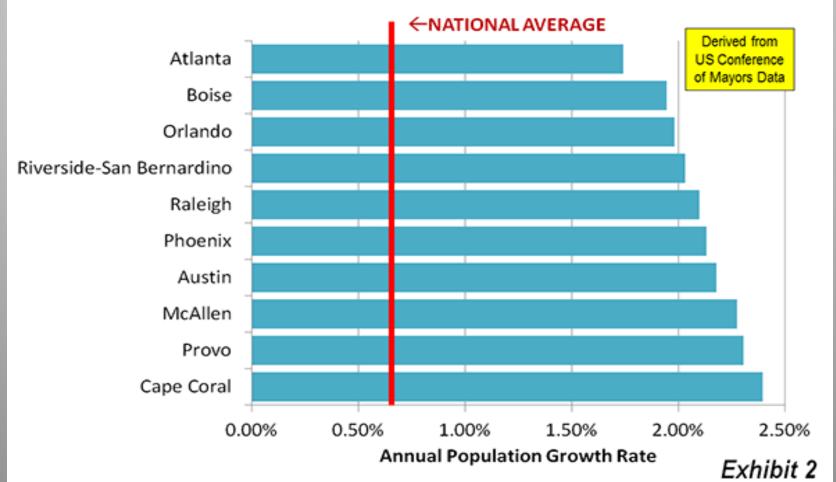
Data is not seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES).



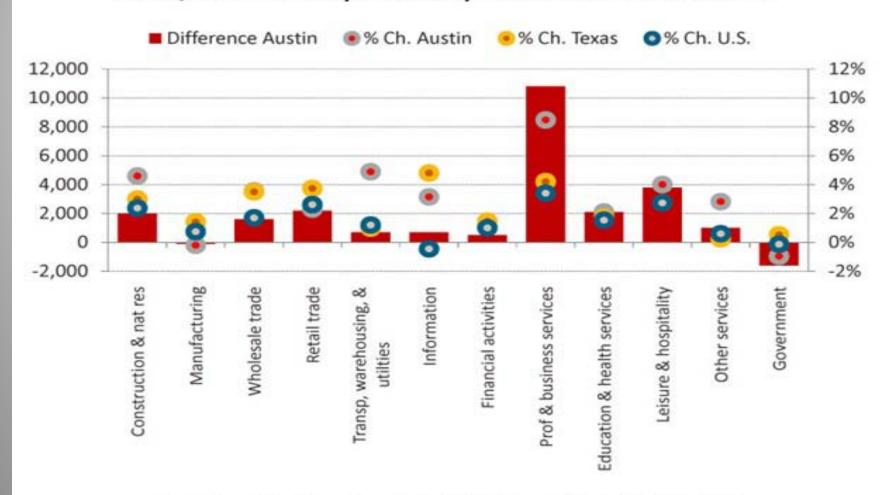
## MSA Population Projection: 2012-2042

MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS: FASTEST GROWTH





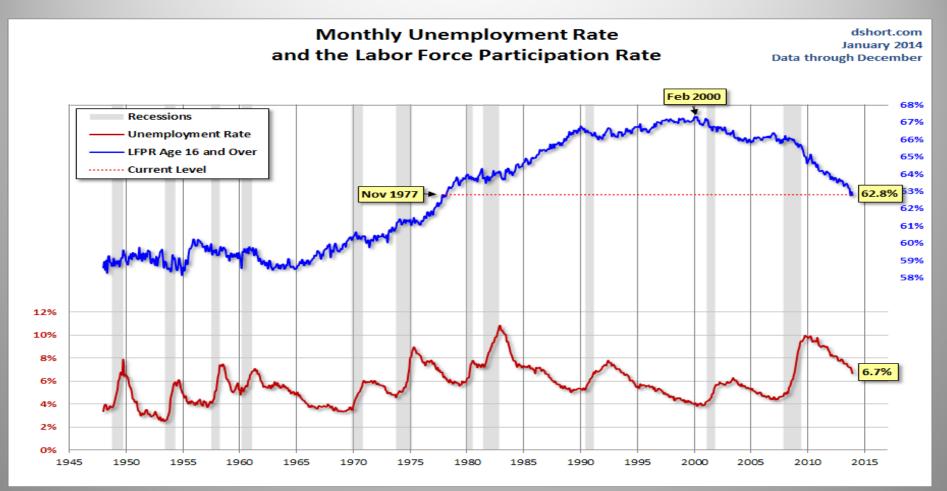
#### New/Lost Jobs by Industry: Dec. 2012-Dec. 2013



Source: Texas Workforce Commission & U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CES.



#### Monthly Unemployment Rate vs. Labor Participation Rate



Source: BLS and DShort



#### Confidence vs. Unemployment Conference Board Consumer Confidence, Unemployment Rate 175 14.0% 150 12.0% 125 10.0% 100 8.0% 6.0% 75 50 4.0% Confidence Yr/Yr % Chg: Jan @ 38.1% 25 2.0% Confidence: Jan @ 80.7 (Left Axis)

Source: BLS / Conference Board

99

01

03

05

—Unemployment Rate: Dec @ 6.7% (Right Axis)

95

87



11

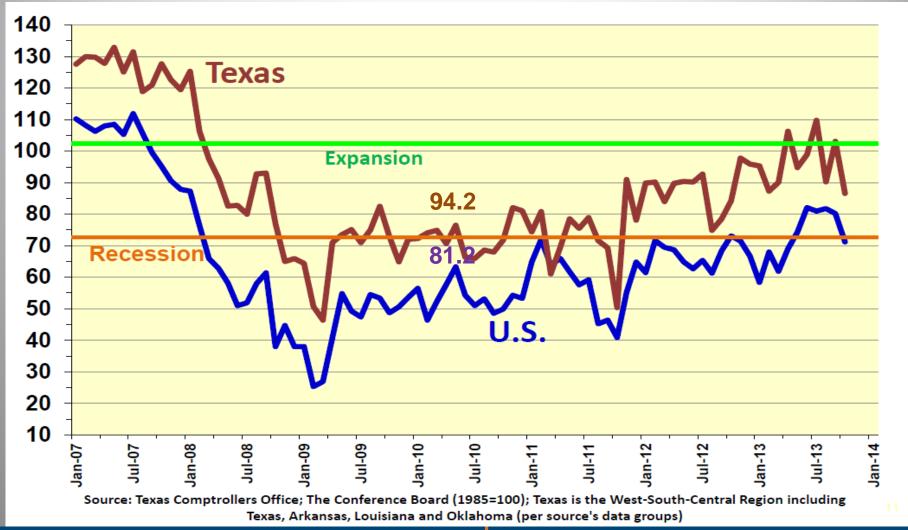
13

09

0.0%

07

#### **Consumer Confidence Level**





### 2014-15 outlook for Texas economy

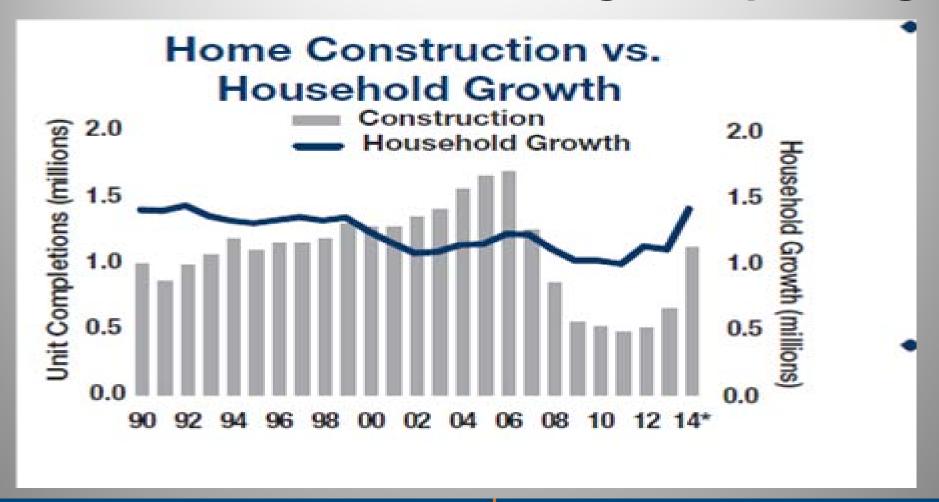
- Downside risks:
  - National (global) recession
  - National slow economic growth and recovery
  - Energy sector slower growth
  - Tech decline and new technology
- Texas job growth continues to outpace national rate
- Energy industry slowing expansion
- State and local budget deficits and level spending
- Federal furloughs defense, education, etc.
- Population growth continues even stronger with continued job creation
  - The need for 'tech' workers in all metros, across the state
  - Continued immigration from California due to 'business friendly' / less tax burden environment
- New construction rebound continues, but far from 'recovered'
- Pent up demand for all channels of real estate driven by investment, affordability, low interest rates



## National and local housing is improving

- Nationally the housing market is improving
  - National 2013 –914,000 projected starts (off 49%)
  - Austin SMSA forecast 2013 9800 to 12,000 (Austin could do 15,000+ if desirable lots were available.)
- Nationally and locally, lack of inventory still a challenge
- Housing inventory back to more balanced levels
  - Resale listing inventory
    - US avg. 5.1 months / 2.09 Million
    - Austin SMSA 2.0 months / 4,545 listings
  - Inner Core Neighborhoods: tight
  - Close in Neighborhoods: tight
  - Suburban Neighborhoods: Improved to tight. Most have become 'sellers' market
- House price trends (annual basis / median value)
  - US 4 to 6% / Texas 8% / Austin 8 to 12+% SMSA

## National and local housing is improving







# 121M

Current Households in the United States

3.7%

Projected Growth over the Next 3 Years

4.48M

Additional Households to be Formed



Independence Title

### National economic outlook 2014

- Most indicators positive, but not robust
  - Job formations & employment slow nationally
  - Real income not increasing
    - Local example: last 10 years / home appreciation 58% / rent appreciation 38% / wages flat
  - Personal consumption / economic activity (GDP) slow
  - Inflation dangerously low
- Sluggish growth through end of the year
- Interest rates increase but stay low comparatively thru 2014
- Bank and mortgage credit attractive, but still tight
  - Still dependent on major government support: interest rates, MBS purchases by Fed, FHA and GSES
- Housing challenged with lack of inventory as well as appraisals nationally thru
   2015
- Construction Recovery mostly in MF as rental markets remain strong
- Only 7 states are at prerecession employment
- International and national economy uncertainty
- Good news you live in Texas! You live in Austin!



#### **Outlook for 2014**

Outlook:	Pros	Cons
Mortgage Rates Increase Slightly (25-100bps)	FED Tapering; Dodd-Frank regs finalized	Overall econ not recovered; Fed outlook/actions
Home Price Increase Slows; Affordability declines	Recovery in hard-hit metros; investor buying slows; higher rates & tight credit	Strong pent up demand; S still lagging D; prices highly volatile locally
Mortgage Credit Remains Tight	D-F regs & uncertainty; no sig. private money; higher loan fees	Fin Institutions need business; stronger purchase & weaker refi D
Homeownership slips some more; rental market stays strong	Income/employment restricting D; young (25-35) renting	Opportunity to buy before further price & int. rate increases; more confidence in investment
Home building up, but still sig below L-T norm	Financing still tight; lot inventory; mortgage rates	HBs more confident; strong D for new, higher-priced
Home Sales Volume Increases Modestly	Continued overall D; favorable prices and mtg. rates; repeat buyers major influence	Institutional buyers decline; 1 <sup>st</sup> timers constrained; inventory constraints; qualified optimism
High Variation Among States, Metros, Sub-Metro	Catch up and recovery uneven; location effects	



## Where are we comparatively?

#### **Nationally**

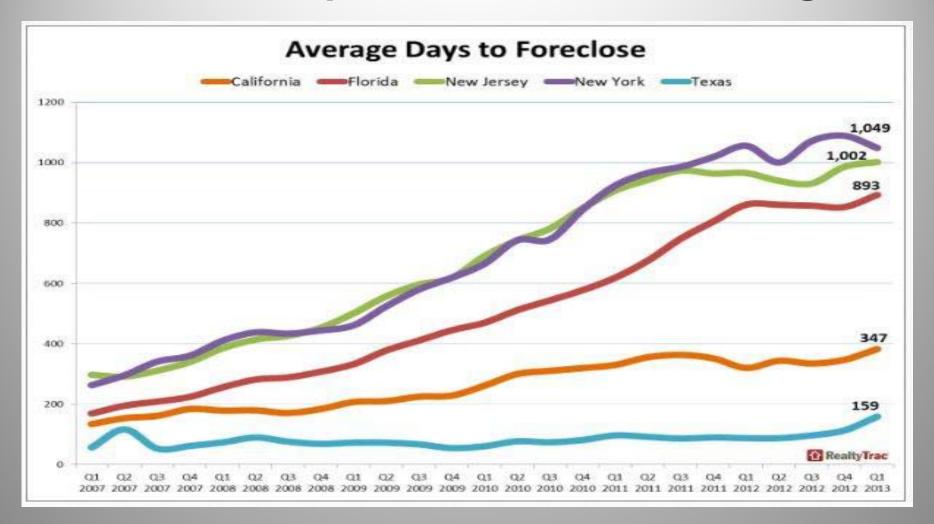
- Home prices down 35+% since 2006 peak
- \$7.5 trillion, over 49% lost equity in housing meltdown
- Defaults, delinquencies, and foreclosures improving
- New home starts improved for last 12 months, 34.5 % annually. 50+% less than 2006 starts
- New household formation 25% of historic annual rate
- Federal government mortgage programs have had little impact to national economy
- Federal Reserve policies have helped
- CFRB continues to affect mortgage / bank lending

#### **Texas**

- Home prices improving statewide. Austin maintains good appreciation
- All major Texas metros have turned positive
- Labor and materials costs dramatically up
- Texas foreclosures minimal, small impact
- Austin foreclosures minimal
- Texas and metros doubling in population next 20 years
- Not enough inventory in most real estate channels in Texas metros
- State job creation 43+% of national growth
- Regional banks are healthy

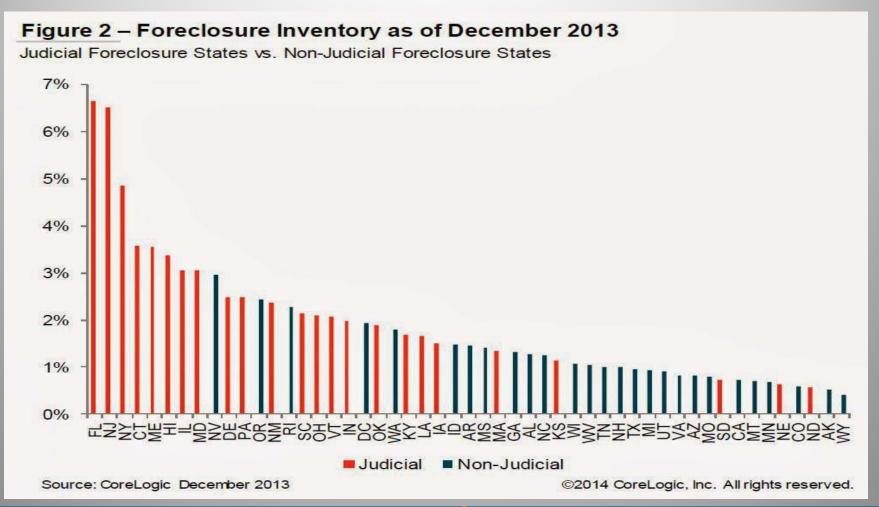


### Foreclosure process and its challenges



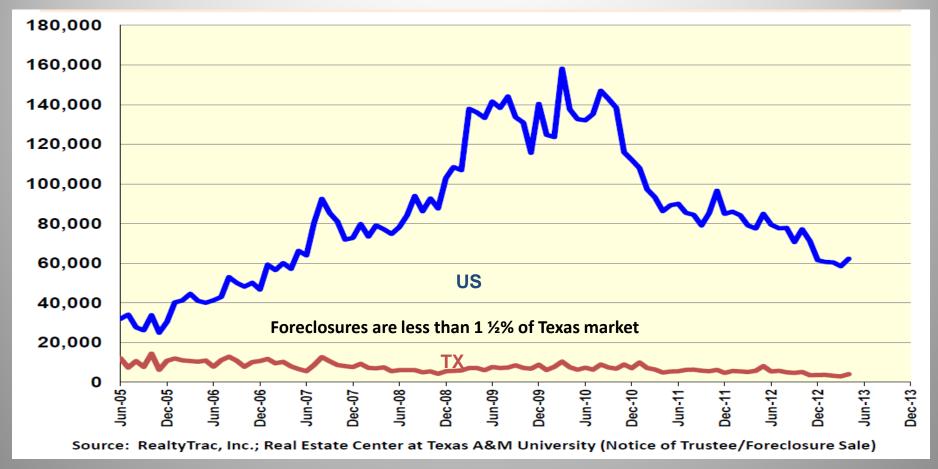


#### Percent of loans in foreclosure 4Q13





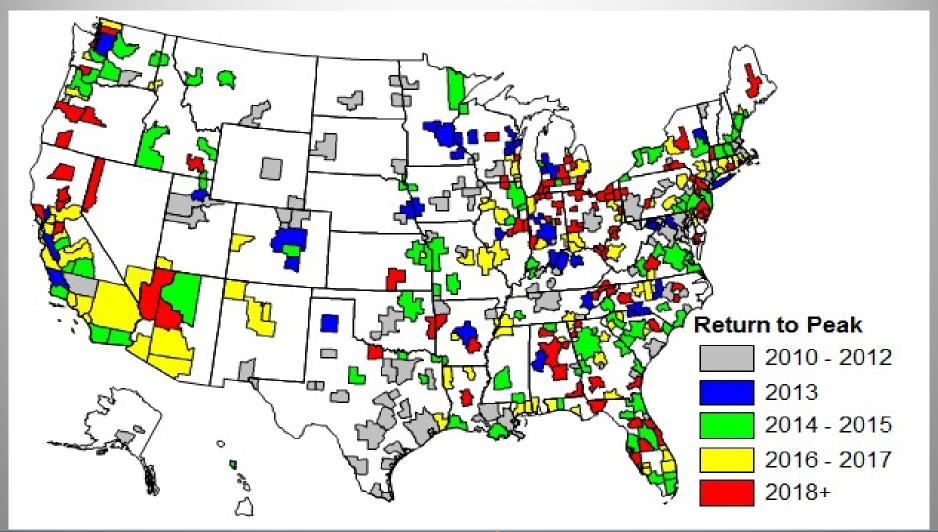
## **Monthly Foreclosure Listings**



Source: RealtyTrac 5/13

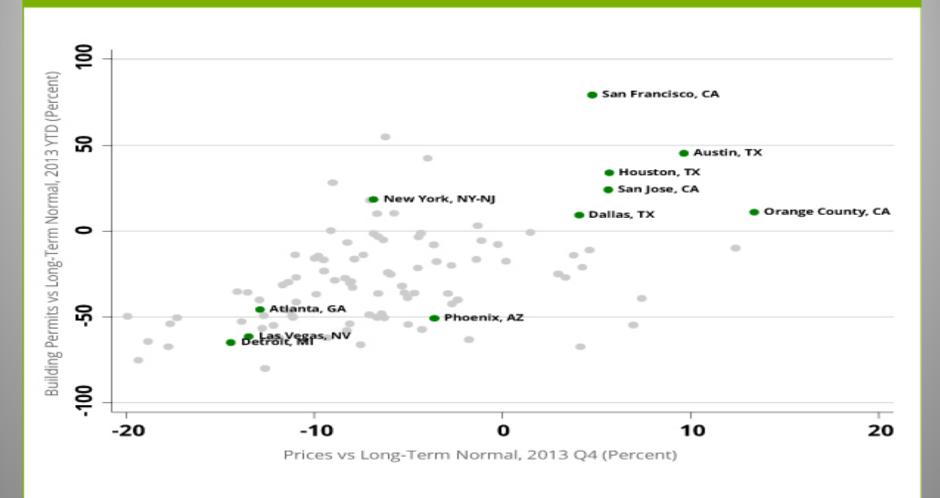


### Where housing markets have recovered





### trulia where housing markets have recovered





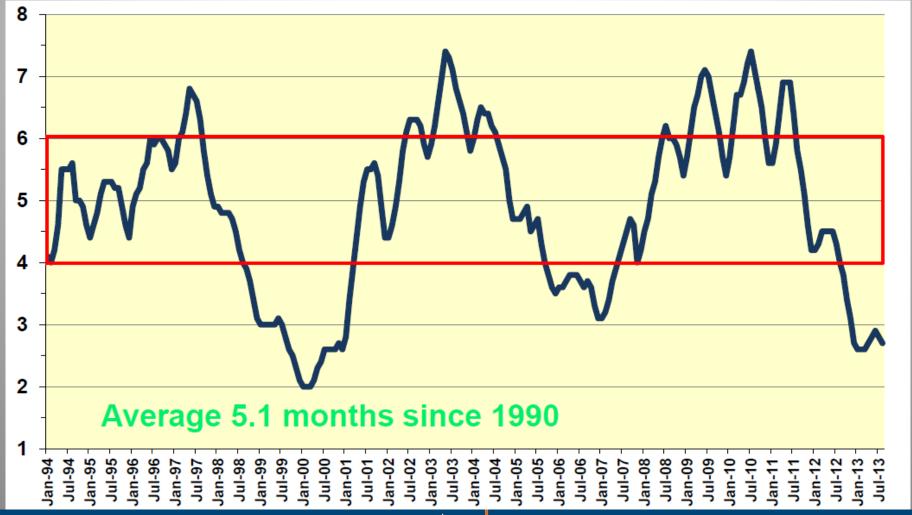
### Texas on the top of many lists!





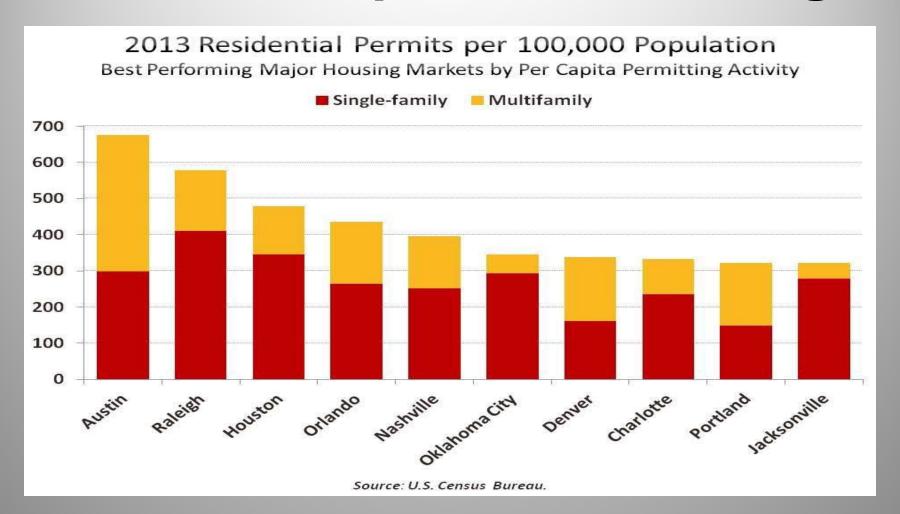
## **Months Inventory of Unsold Homes**

**Austin** 





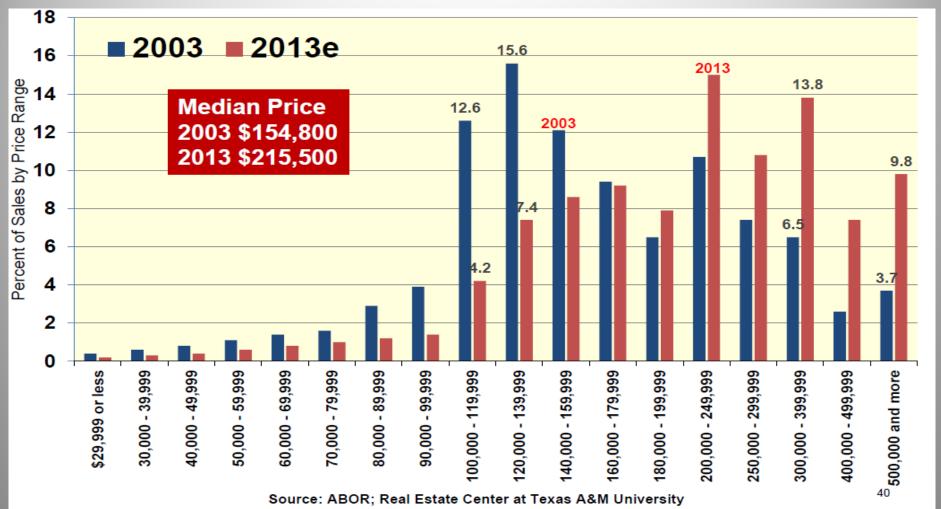
## **Metro Comparison Housing**





#### **Austin Sales Price Distribution**

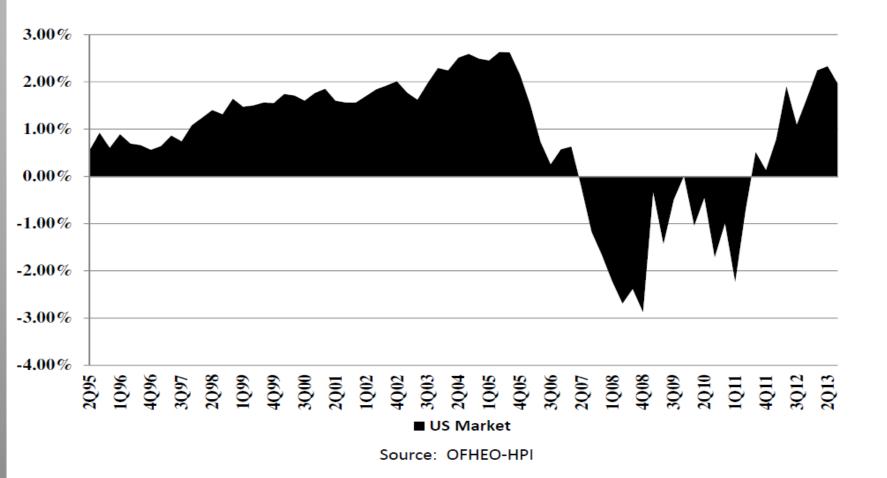
2003 - 2013





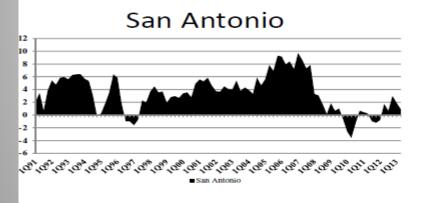
# **House Price Appreciation**

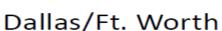
**National** 

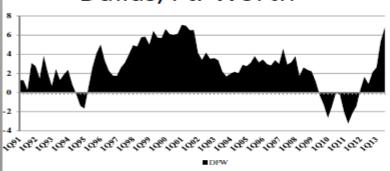


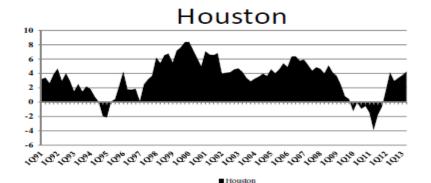


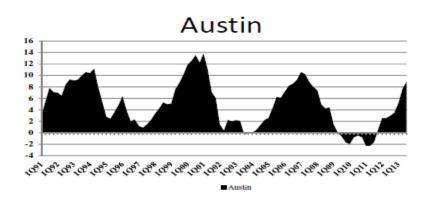
# **House Price Appreciation**











Source: OFHEO



#### National perspective

## Mortgage qualification changes

- In wake of credit issues, mortgage originators raised the bar on the qualification process for those buyers that were on the peripheral. (Low doc / no doc / no credit score / no down payment, etc.)
- Sub prime is non existent. Jumbo has eased up
  - No down payment loans with FICO scores <740 very difficult to obtain.</li>
  - Modest down payment loans will not work without documentation.
- American Mortgage Bankers Association research indicates that latest changes in mortgage qualification standards will increase percentage of buyers unable to qualify.
  - Previously thought that 10% of buyers that purchased in 2006 would not qualify today

## **QRM**

#### What are the new rules?

#### **QM loans cannot:**

- **▶**Contain risky features, such as terms that exceed 30 years, interest-only payments or payments that are less than the full amount of interest so that the home loan debt grows each month.
- Carry more than 3% in upfront points and fees for loans above \$100,000.
- ≻Push a borrower's total debt load above 43% of his or her monthly income, unless the loan is eligible to be backed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or a federal housing agency such as the FHA, or is made by a small lender that keeps the loan on its books.

#### Ability to repay standards QRM / ATR guidelines are as follows;

- **➤ Current or reasonably expected income or assets**
- >Current employment status
- Monthly payment on the covered transaction
- Monthly payment on any simultaneous loan
- ➤ Monthly payment for mortgage-related obligations
- > Current debt obligations, alimony, and child support
- > Monthly debt-to-income ratio or residual income
- **≻Credit history**

# Reasons mortgage rates will continue to rise

- •No more cheap money. Fed has announced the move to higher borrowing costs
- The End of Freddie and Fannie;
  - •Don't know what it will be, but every one wants a change
- Inflation is on the march
  - •Mortgage rates have a direct correlation to demand.
  - •As the economy improves, inflation will begin to set in naturally. To offset the risk of drastic rising inflation, the federal government (Federal Reserve) will be forced to raise their interest rates.
  - Supply and demand
  - •Something's go to give and it doesn't look like it will be inflation.

#### History

- •Interest rates have risen....however they are still at 60 year lows
- •30 year mortgage rates have averaged 8.88 percent over time. They have been under 5 percent in just 41 of the
- 520 months on record or about 4+/-% of the time. Just a return to the lower 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of all time mortgage rates would see rates rise to 6.92%.
- •Interest rates are expected to go up! Not down!
- •For every point increase, there is a loss of 12% buying power



# How do you build confidence in the housing market?

- Realtors / mortgage professionals need to explain to buyers why the market has changed and now is the time to buy
- It would be helpful to see what the months inventory number looks like in their community and the city as a whole. Explain why prices are firm when monthly inventory drops below 6 months
- It would be helpful to show buyers the mortgage interest rate chart to help buyers to get a perspective of the current rates and affordability. Be sure to use more than 5 years of history
- Purpose of this is to <u>show them there never will be a better time</u>
   to buy!

## Conclusions

- Austin and Texas Metros continue to grow in jobs and population
  - How much more can it grow with constrained supply?
- Years of pent up demand 5+ years
  - We are 2+ years into local recovery
- Interest rates stay low through 2014, great time to buy
  - Affordability; prices and interest rates. Rate increase will slow sales temporarily
  - QE3 and monetary policy changing. In healthy economy, rates should go up
- Real estate to get stronger and hotter
  - Under supply of homes. less downward price pressure
  - Not many 'A' opportunities left; housing, land, commercial. Where is the opportunity?
  - Rents are up, as are values. Bottom of market was 3 years ago
  - For qualified buyers, an ideal time to buy, selection and inventory a problem
  - Housing inventory looks like it bottomed in 2013
- National housing market will remain slow and steady, local and regional continue to strengthen through 2014
  - Homebuilding and Realtors more optimistic than previous 5+ years
  - Homebuilders constrained to respond
- National and regional rental market will strengthen through mid 2014
- National economy slow improvement, Regionally and locally the economy should remain strong 2014/15
- Best Austin market in 35 years+



## If not now, when?

- The market is not going to improve for buyers. Waiting will be easily a 12+% annual cost. Just because they couldn't buy at the bottom, no reason to wait.
- The supply of U/C inventory is dropping; won't be able to replace at values sold. Resale has picked up in all neighborhoods this year, showing strength of market
- Rates are inching up......(These are the lowest rates in 60+ years)
  - 12% rule
- Owning is cheaper than renting!
- Finished vacant housing and real estate inventory is a thing of the past! Its either sold or leased, creating a limited purchasing opportunity
- Builders aggressive on land, concerned about enough capacity in 2015, driving values up
- Labor and materials increasing in cost
- There is not many deals in the market today. If on the market more than 45 days, value or product needs to be 'reviewed'.
- Discounted housing is a thing of the past.

# Texas and Austin are different from the rest of the country!

- Home and real estate prices continue to appreciate in Austin
- The wide value swings of the rest of the country were never present here
- > Austin is still an affordable metro market in comparison to the nation
- > Texas has one of the lowest tax burdens in the country (46th)
- Continued positive job growth
- Over 50% of all jobs created last two years were in Texas
- Limited supply of Inventory / rental homes / apartments
  - Rent values increasing
  - Rental occupancy has been steady at 94+ % average last 3+ years
  - Not enough developed land and lots
- More Fortune 500 corporate headquarters are located in Texas than any other state



# Why buy Austin today?

- Of all the markets, Austin has seen little to no price erosion over the past few years
- Hard costs for development and housing continue to rise at about 18% to 22%
- Austin and Texas are strong short and long term investments
- Barring a catastrophic event, values will continue to improve in Austin and other Texas Metros
- Investment income has continued to rise in Austin, and they have stabilized in the Texas Metros. As the national economy improves, Austin, etc. is at the top of most lists for relocation, corporate and personal.

# Thank you