Lot Locations:

Is "C" the New "B" (or "A")?

JANUARY 19, 2016 | 10:00-11:00 AM

South 231

Presenter:

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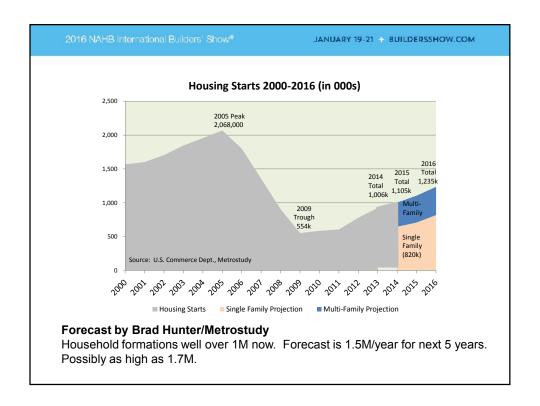
Data and commentary on
Twitter: @bradleyhunter

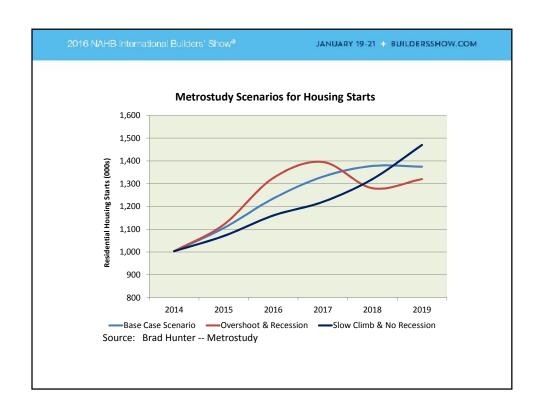
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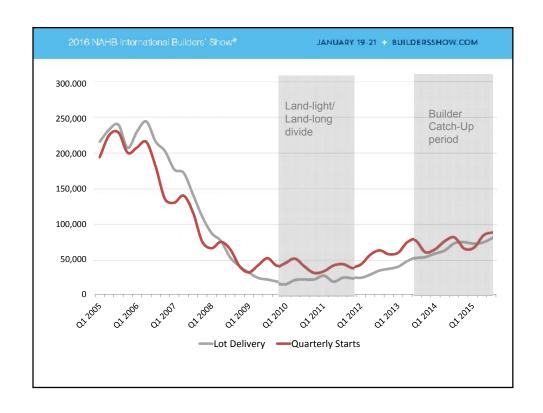
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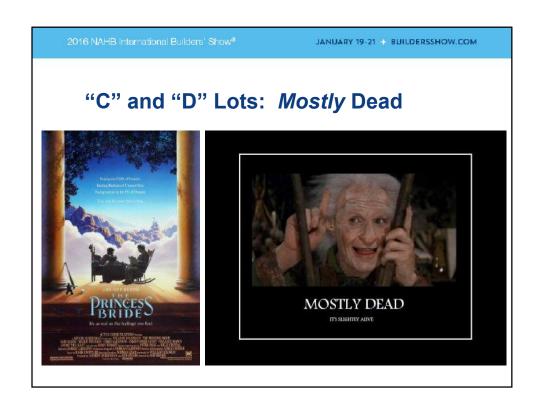
Session Description

Builders are running low on lots and land purchased at "the bottom." Going forward, many will be utilizing lots that were bought at much higher price levels. This leads to perhaps the single-most important question facing the home building industry in 2016: Go further out or stick to the tried-and-true submarkets?

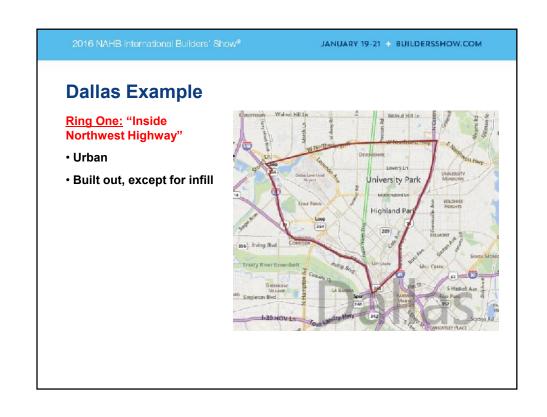


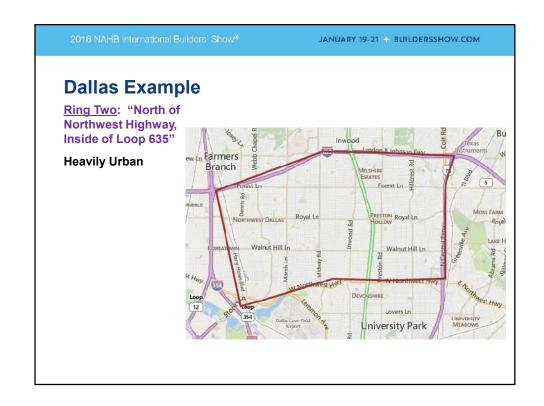


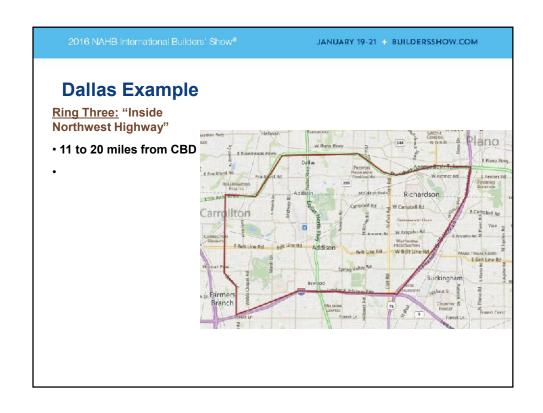




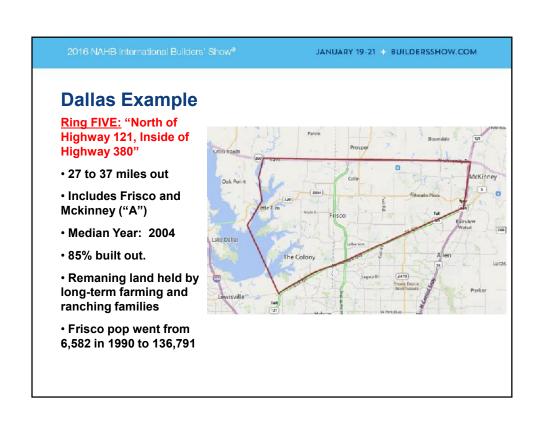




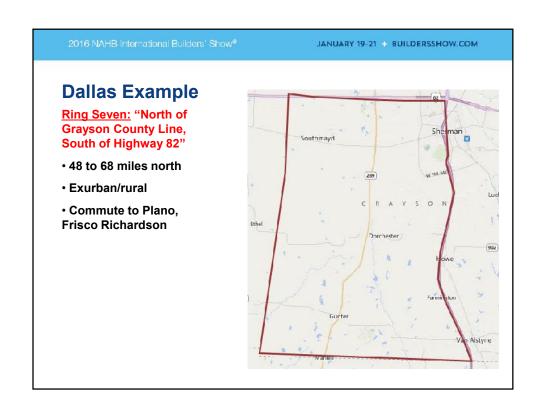




Dallas Example Ring Four: "North of PGBT, Inside of Highway 121" • 21 to 28 mi. north of CBD • Generally built out • Median Year: 1993



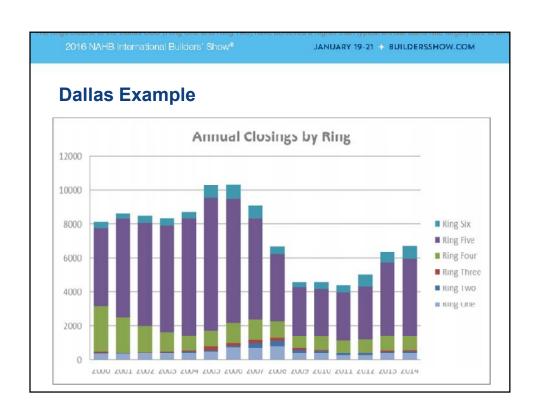
Dallas Example Ring SIX: "North of Highway 380, south of the Grayson County Line" • 37 to 48 miles north. • Town of Prosper has seen suburban development growth since 2010. • Still "Path of Growth" land north of Prosper

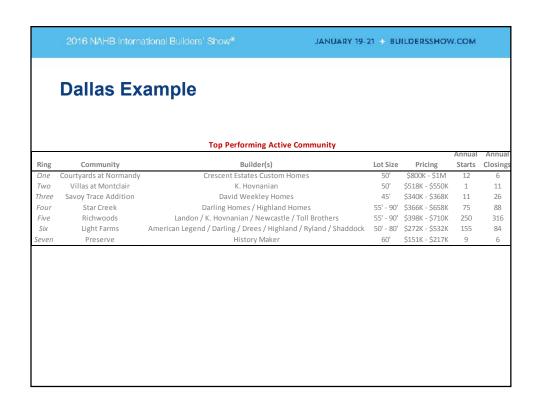


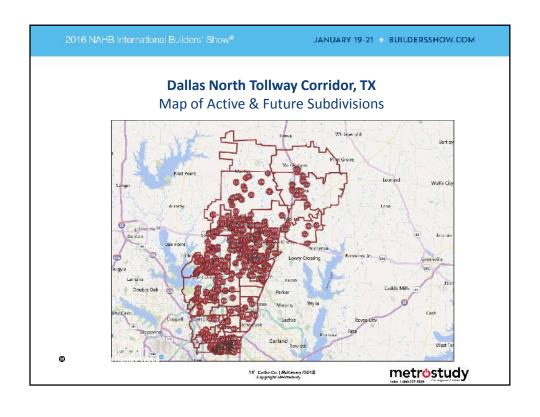


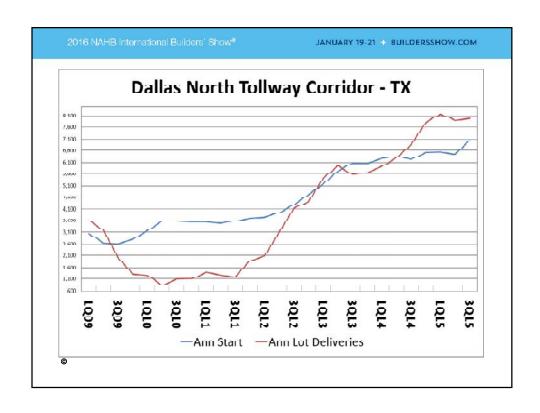
2016 NAHB International Builders'	2016 NAHB International Builders' Show ^a		JANUARY 19-21 + BUILDERSSHOW.COM	
Dallas Example	Annual Sta	arts by Area		
	Ring	Starts		
	Ring One	345		
	Ring Two	195		
	Ring Three	76		
	Ring Four	890		
	Ring Five	4,653		
	Ring Six	892		
	Ring Seven	71		

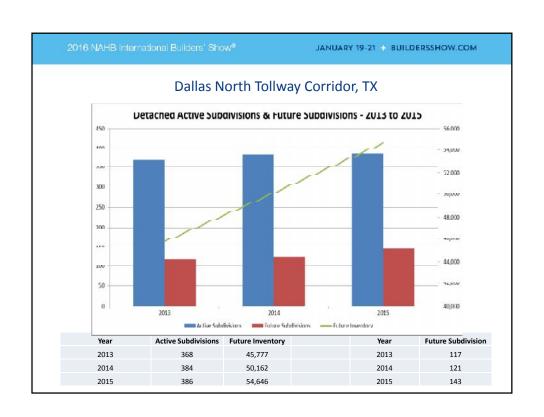
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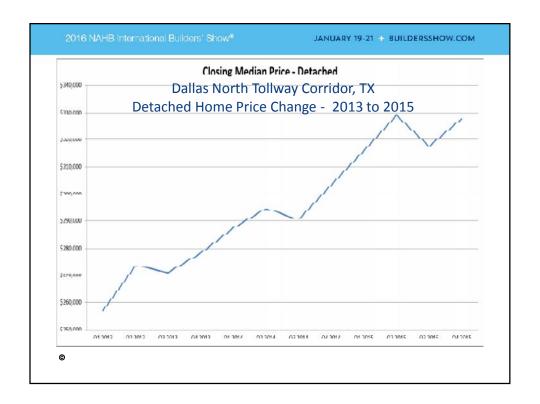












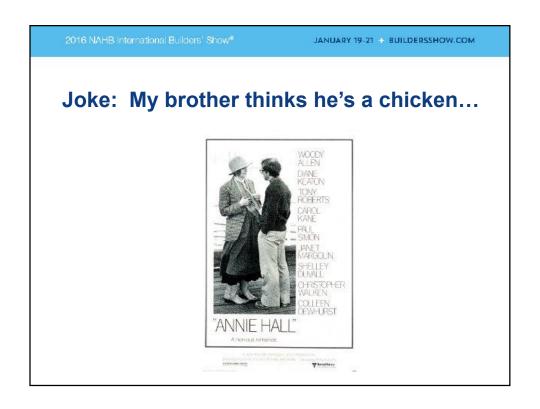
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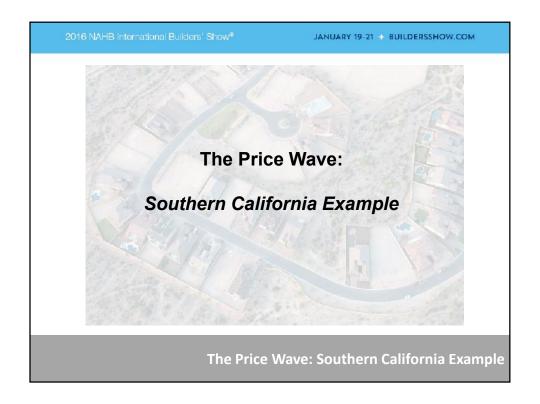
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The Obstacles for "C" Submarkets

- 1) Incomes in the peripheral areas are lower
- 2) Less savings
- 3) More difficulty qualifying for mortgages
- 4) More difficult to get A&D loans
- 5) Downpayment money
 - New form of G.I. Financing

Impact: Some households will never break out of renting, but many will, and they will support volume growth back to 1.4 million starts.





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In 1900, San Francisco was the most populous county in California, followed by Los Angeles and then Alameda. By 1920, Los Angeles became the most populous. By 1960, San Diego took the number 2 spot, followed by Alameda. (San Francisco was basically built-out by 1950.) By 1980, the order was Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Santa Clara and then Alameda. By 2000, the order was Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Clara, Riverside, then Alameda.

The peak decades for population growth in raw numbers for the sixteen Northern California counties that Metrostudy has considered are depicted below.



The blue counties had their peak population growth first, in the 1940's; green represents the 1950's; yellow the 1960's; orange the 1970's, red the 1980's, and gray the 2000's.

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If we compare the previous picture to a similar one that shows recent (April 2011) median prices, we see the following:



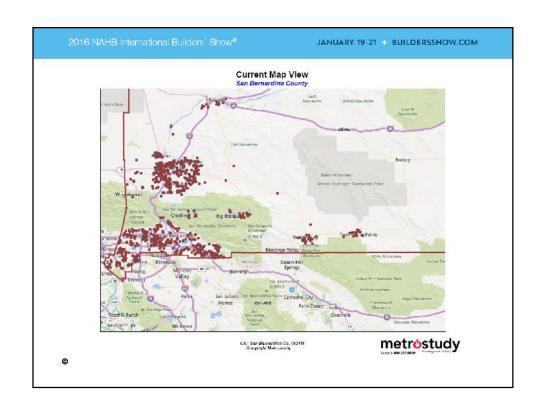
Where blue is in the 600's, green the 500's, yellow the 400's, orange the 300's, red the 200's, and gray the 100's.

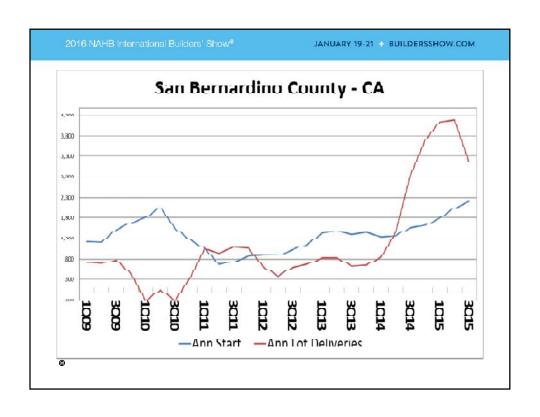
While the order in which counties have become populated is persuasive, the relative desirability has clearly changed over time, and the prices that homes in a given county command at any given time must be the best indicator of desirability. Although there are many notable exceptions, it appears that proximity to San Francisco is the simplest indicator of desirability.

Among the four Southern California counties that Metrostudy considered, the peak decades for population growth in raw numbers were the 1950's for Los Angeles; the 1960's for Orange; the 1980's for San Bernardino, and the 1990's for Riverside. In both Northern and Southern California, a county on the coast is likely to be primary, and an inland county is likely to be secondary.

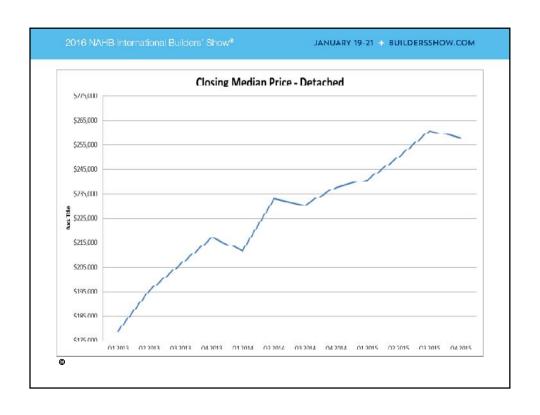
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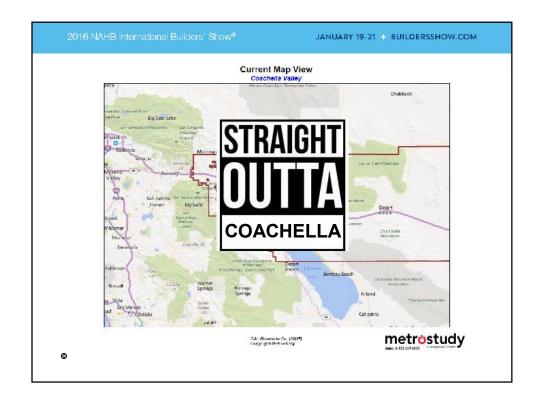


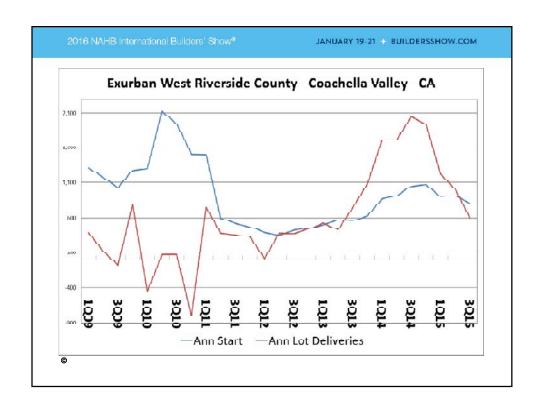


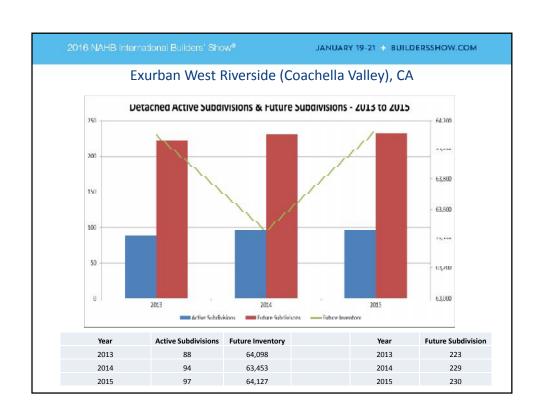


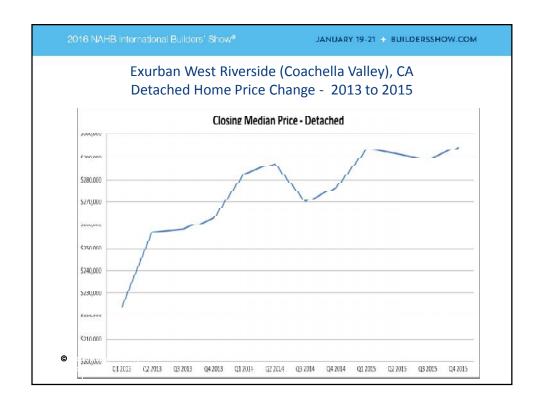


	YEAR - 2013 to San Bernardino		
Year	Closing Price Median	YOY Change	YOY % Change
2013	\$198,300	N/A	N/A
2014	\$229,200	\$30,900	15.6%
2015	\$252,500	\$23,300	10.2%
Quarter	Closing Price Median	QOQ Change	QOQ % Change
	QUARTER - 2013	3 to 2015	
·		_	_
Q1 2013 Q2 2013	\$178,800 \$195,300	N/A \$16,500	N/A 9.2%
Q2 2013 Q3 2013	\$195,300	\$10,800	5.5%
Q3 2013 Q4 2013	\$206,100	\$10,800	5.2%
Q1 2014	\$211,700	(\$5,200)	-2.4%
Q1 2014 Q2 2014	\$232,700	\$21,000	9.9%
Q3 2014	\$230,500	(\$2,200)	-0.9%
Q4 2014	\$237,800	\$7,300	3.2%
Q1 2015	\$240,800	\$3,000	1.3%
Q2 2015	\$250,000	\$9,200	3.8%
Q3 2015	\$260,900	\$10,900	4.4%
Q4 2015	\$257,900	(\$3,000)	-1.1%

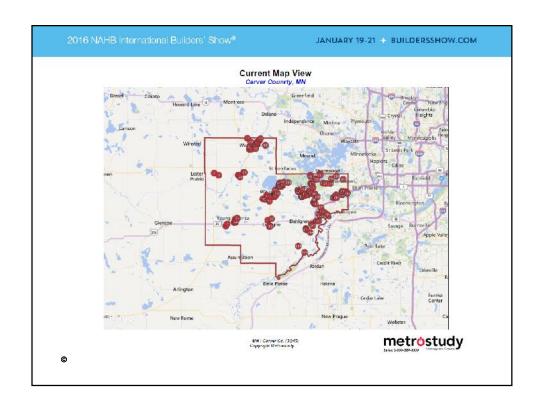


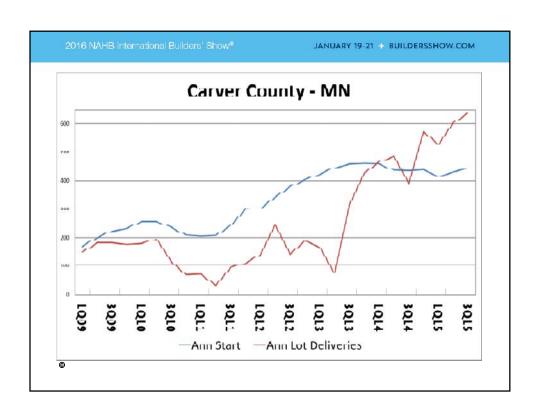


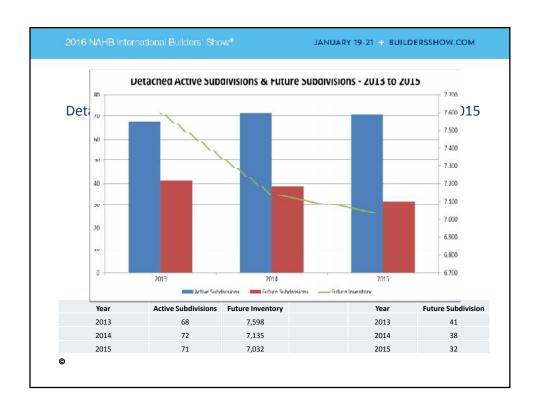


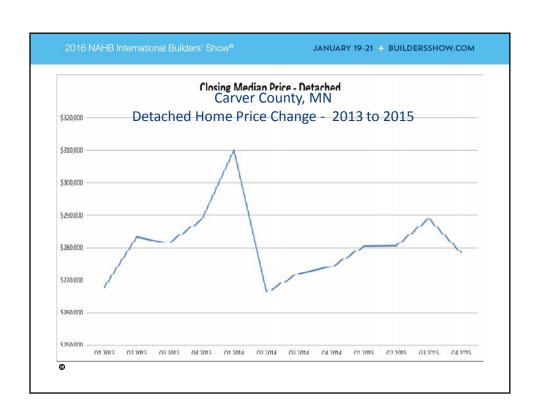




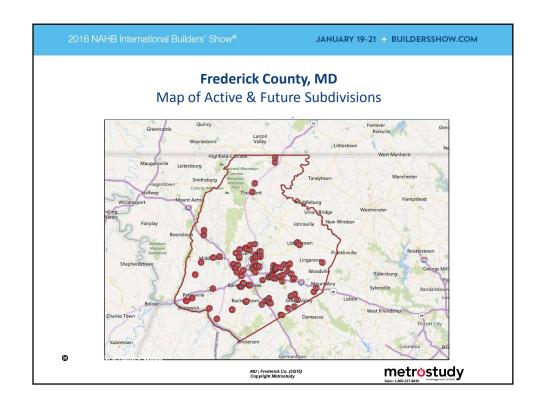


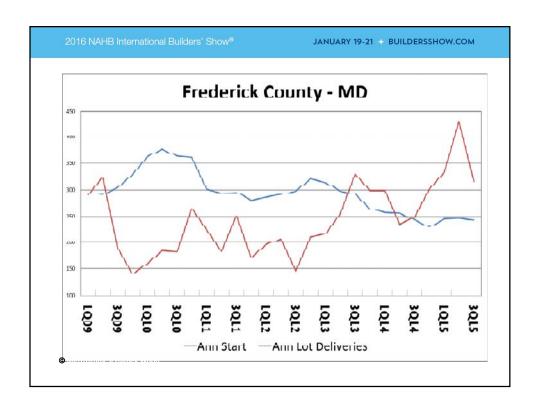


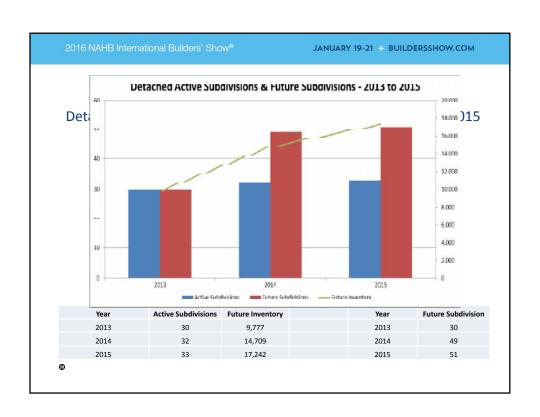


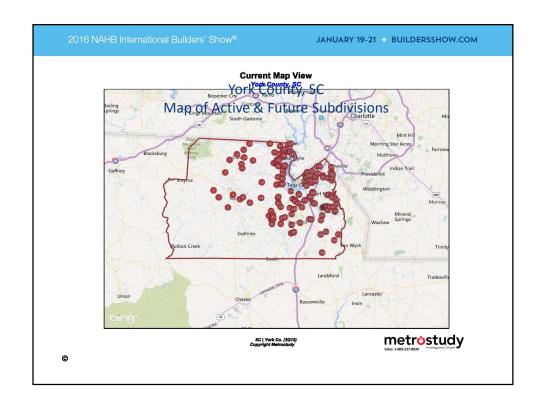


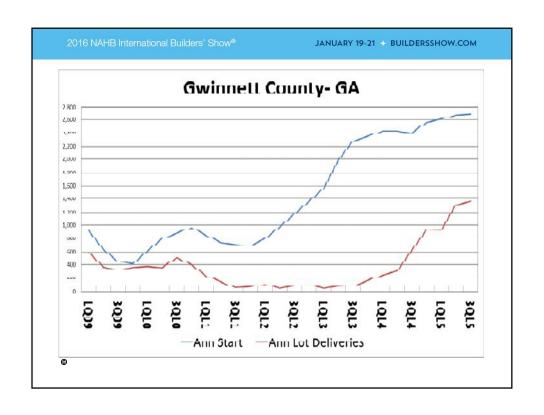
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	YEAR - 2013 t	tv MN	
Year	Closing Price Median	YOY Change	YOY % Change
2013	\$282,500	N/A	N/A
2014	\$277,500	(\$5,000)	-1.8%
2015	\$283,000	\$5,500	2.0%
	OLIADTED 201	2 to 2015	
	QUARTER - 2013	5 10 2015	
Quarter	Closing Price Median	QOQ Change	QOQ % Change
Q1 2013	\$267,700	N/A	N/A
Q2 2013	\$283,100	\$15,400	5.8%
Q3 2013	\$281,500	(\$1,600)	-0.6%
Q4 2013	\$288,500	\$7,000	2.5%
Q1 2014	\$310,100	\$21,600	7.5%
Q2 2014	\$266,100	(\$44,000)	-14.2%
Q3 2014	\$272,100	\$6,000	2.3%
Q4 2014	\$273,900	\$1,800	0.7%
Q1 2015	\$280,400	\$6,500	2.4%
Q2 2015	\$280,500	\$100	0.0%
Q3 2015	\$288,900	\$8,400	3.0%
Q4 2015	\$278,300	(\$10,600)	-3.7%

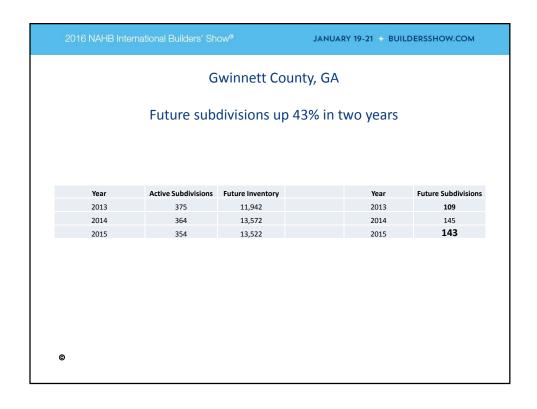


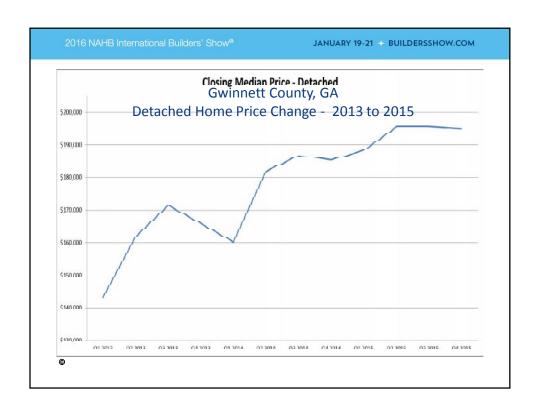




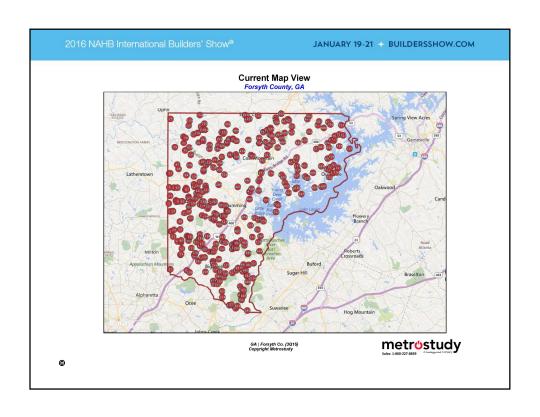


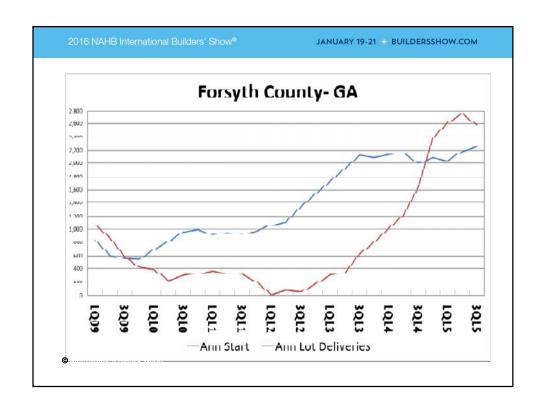


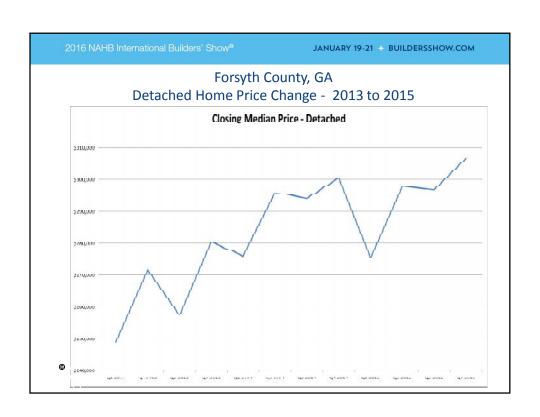












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	Forsyth Coun	ity, GA	
Detached	Home Price Cha	nge - 2013 to 2	.015
Year	Closing Price Median	YOY Change	YOY % Change
2013	\$264,600	N/A	N/A
2014	\$292,800	\$28,200	10.7%
2015	\$294,600	\$1,800	0.6%
Quarter	Quarterl Closing Price Median	y QOQ Change	QOQ % Change
Q1 2013	\$249,000	N/A	N/A
Q2 2013	\$271,700	\$22,700	9.1%
Q3 2013	\$257,400	(\$14,300)	-5.3%
Q4 2013	\$280,500	\$23,100	9.0%
Q1 2014	\$276,100	(\$4,400)	-1.6%
Q2 2014	\$296,000	\$19,900	7.2%
Q3 2014	\$294,200	(\$1,800)	-0.6%
Q4 2014	\$300,600	\$6,400	2.2%
Q1 2015	\$275,500	(\$25,100)	-8.3%
Q2 2015	\$297,900	\$22,400	8.1%
Q3 2015	\$296,900	(\$1,000)	-0.3%
Q4 2015	\$306,800	\$9,900	3.3%

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What Will Determine Builders' Success in 2016?

Next year, an <u>additional</u> 110,000 units of potential single-family demand.

Who and where?

- The "A" submarkets? ---Not enough lots.
- The \$500,000 move-up market? ---Not enough buyers.
- The former "C" submarkets that are now "B" (or "A")...

Builders will come out ahead if they get creative about how to **serve** the lower-priced tranche. If they don't, they'll likely bunch up in the same niches.

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