

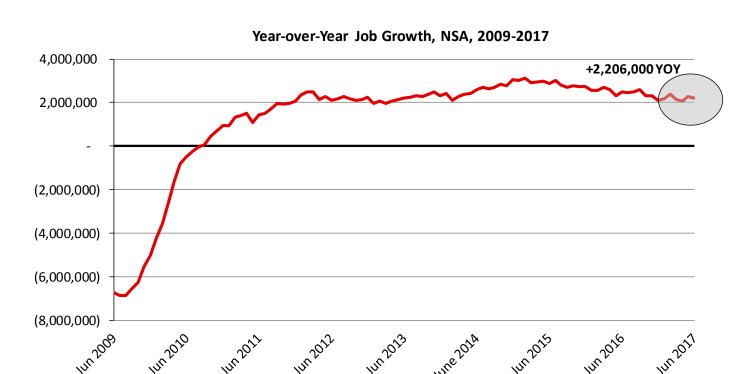


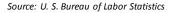
THE RESIDENTIAL ECONOMIC REPORT National Edition

2nd Quarter 2017

JOB GROWTH REMAINS STEADY



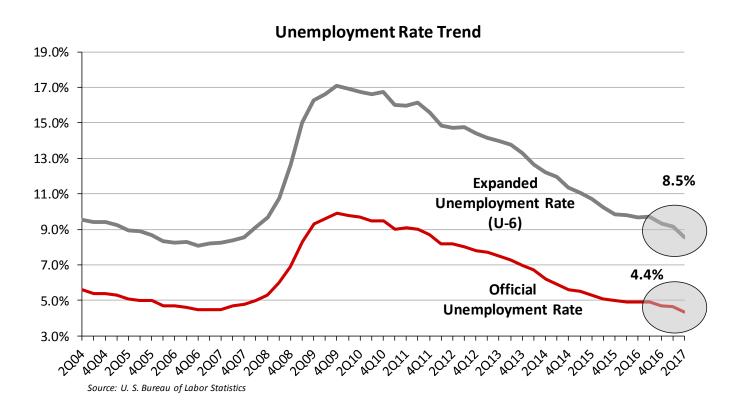






UNEMPLOYMENT IS APPROACHING RECORD LOWS







THE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE IS FINALLY RISING







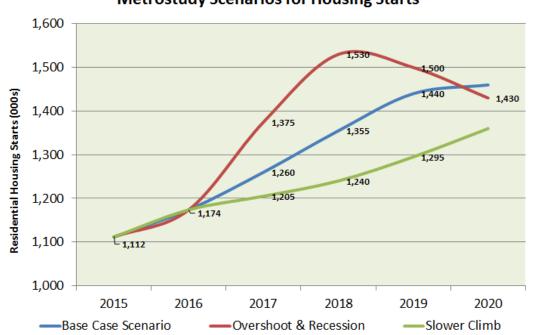
Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



NEW HOME CONSTRUCTION IS RISING MORE SLOWLY THAN IT SHOULD



Metrostudy Scenarios for Housing Starts



Source: U.S. Commerce Department, Metrostudy



Source: U.S. Commerce Department, Metrostudy

■ Housing Starts

Housing Starts 2000-2018 (in 000s) 2,500 2005 Peak 2.068.000 2,000 1,500 Total 1,355k Total 1.260k 1,174k 1.000 2009 Family Trough 554k 500 Family Source: U.S. Commerce Dept., Metrostudy

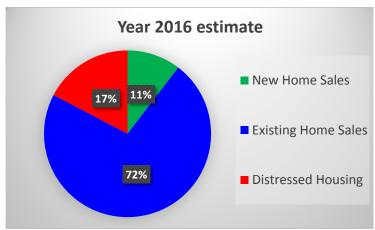


■ Single Family Projection ■ Multi-Family Projection

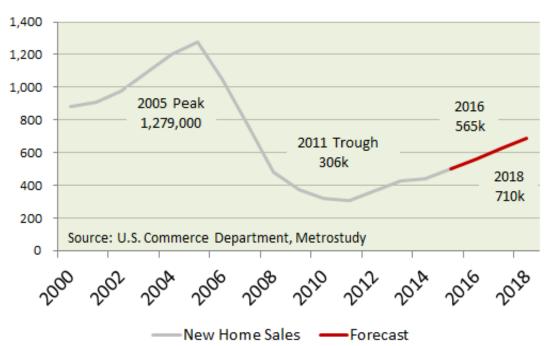
NEW HOME SALES RISE BUT REMAIN BELOW NORM



New Home Sales Rise but Remain Below Norm



New Home Sales 2000-2018

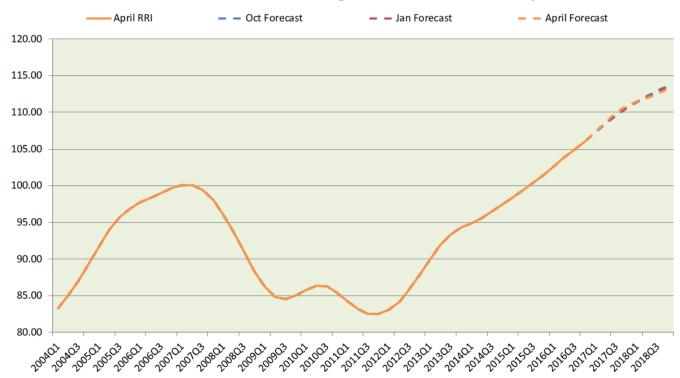




NOT ENOUGH NEW HOMES MEANS MUCH MORE REMODELING ACTIVITY, WHICH WILL CONTINUE FOR THE NEXT SEVERAL QUARTERS



National Residential Remodeling Index and Forecast as of April 2017

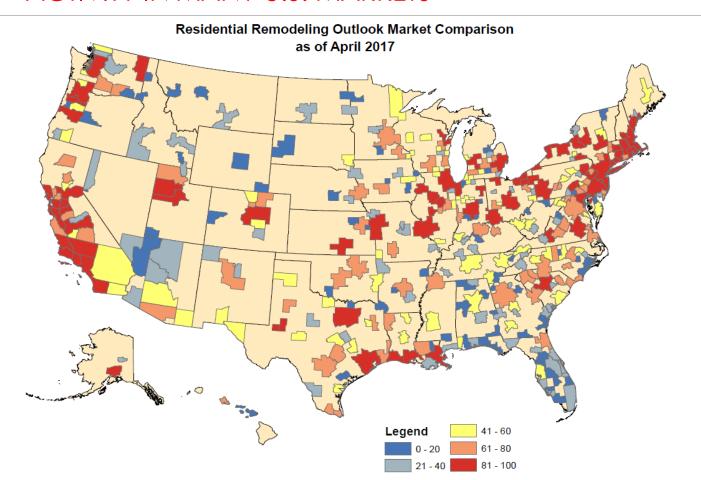


Source: Metrostudy, April 2017 RRI Report



THE REMODELING OUTLOOK SUGGESTS STRONG REMODELING ACTIVITY IN MANY U.S. MARKETS



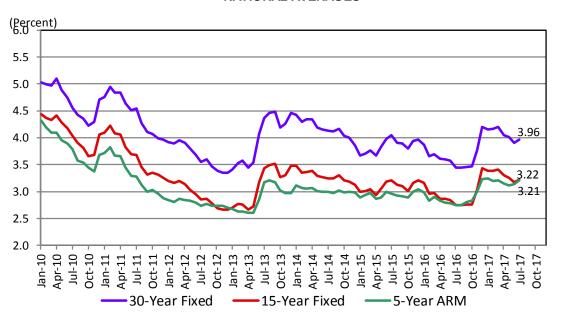


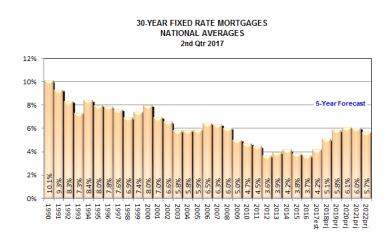
2Q'17 Residential Remodeling Outlook Shows Strong Forecast Remodeling Activity in Many of the More Expensive Coastal Markets, as well as Select Mid-Atlantic and Texas Markets

MORTGAGE RATES WILL RISE TO "NORMAL" LEVELS OVER TIME



TRENDS IN FIXED RATE AND ADJUSTABLE RATE MORTGAGES NATIONAL AVERAGES



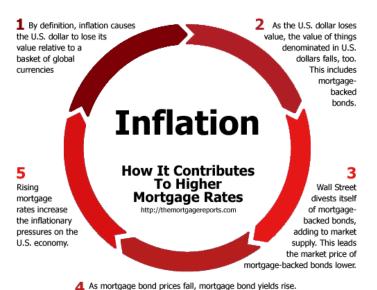


Source: Freddie Mac; Real Estate Economics



MORTGAGE RATES WILL RISE AS INFLATION RISES





These bond yields are the basis for mortgage rates.

INFLATION IN THE UNITED STATES









A MODEST SLOW-DOWN IN CONSUMER SPENDING







SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



THE MODEL



HOUSING DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY



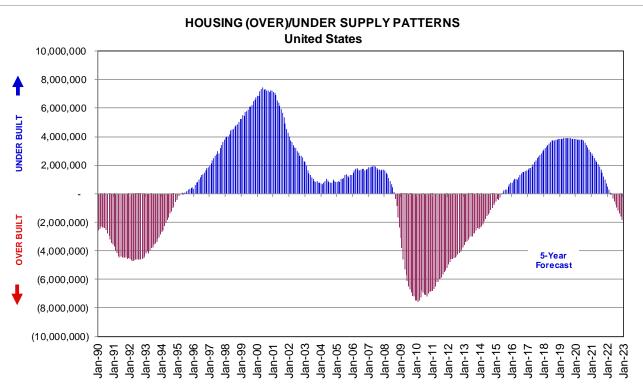
HOUSING DEMAND AND SUPPLY PATTERNS **United States**





DEMAND GROWS FASTER THAN SUPPLY THRU 2018





^{*} Over/Under supply measures based on current jobs-to-housing relationship relative to long-term relationship between jobs and housing.

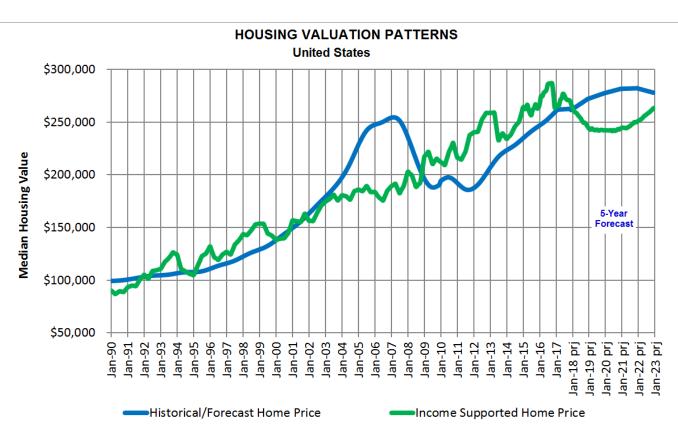
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Moody's Analytics; Real Estate Economics

www.realestateeconomics.com



PRICES WILL BEGIN TO PLATEAU





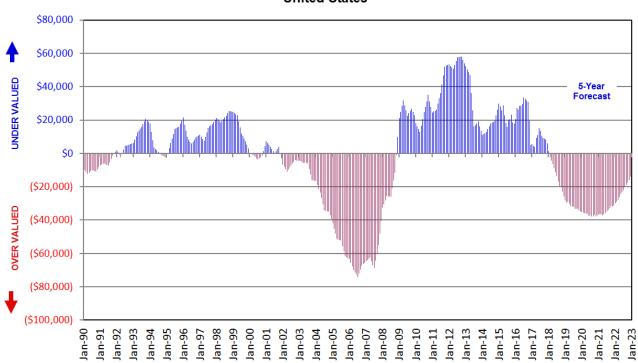
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Moody's Analytics; Real Estate Economics



HEADING TOWARD OVER VALUATION



HOUSING (OVER)/UNDER VALUATION PATTERNS United States



^{*} Over/Under valuation based on value of housing (inclusive of mortgage rates) relative to long-term relationship between housing value & household incomes.



REAL ESTATE ECONOMICS

RESIDENTIAL MARKET OPPORTUNITY/RISK INDEX

United States

2nd Quarter 2017

	Housing	Housing	Market is Over/				Equilibrium	30-Yr.	Median	Market is Under/		O/R Index	Mkt. Health	Buy/Sell
Year	Demand	Supply	(Und	der) Built	Home Price	Change	Home Price	Mtg. Rate	HH Income	(O _V	er) Valued	(100=Equil.)	in ~ 24 Mos.	Land
1990	99,998,810	102,734,934	(2,736,124)	(2.7%) Overbuilt	\$99,635		\$89,176	10.10%	\$31,468	(\$10,459)	(10.5%) Overvalued	95.0	Weak	Sell
1991	99,186,537	103,697,494	(4,510,957)	(4.4%) Overbuilt	\$101,711	2.1%	\$96,944	9.29%	\$32,107	(\$4,768)	(4.7%) Overvalued	95.5	Weak	Sell
1992	99,706,792	104,810,312	(5,103,520)	(4.9%) Overbuilt	\$104,000	2.3%	\$106,699	8.34%	\$32,662	\$2,699	2.6% Undervalued	97.4	Weak	Sell
1993	101,861,006	106,033,106	(4,172,100)	(3.9%) Overbuilt	\$105,257	1.2%	\$120,036	7.30%	\$33,466	\$14,780	14.0% Undervalued	101.5	Stable	Buy/Sell
1994	105,231,143	107,391,644	(2,160,501)	(2.0%) Overbuilt	\$107,257	1.9%	\$110,732	8.40%	\$34,516	\$3,475	3.2% Undervalued	99.6	Stable	Buy/Sell
1995	108,220,015	108,711,454	(491,439)	(0.5%) Overbuilt	\$108,508	1.2%	\$119,010	7.96%	\$35,807	\$10,502	9.7% Undervalued	102.6	Stable	Buy/Sell
1996	110,652,986	110,123,732	529,255	0.5% Underbuilt	\$113,262	4.4%	\$124,031	7.85%	\$37,266	\$10,769	9.5% Undervalued	103.2	Stable	Buy/Sell
1997	113,746,126	111,551,380	2,194,746	2.0% Underbuilt	\$118,439	4.6%	\$132,177	7.62%	\$39,097	\$13,738	11.6% Undervalued	104.9	Strong	Buy
1998	116,937,507	113,148,108	3,789,399	3.3% Underbuilt	\$125,629	6.1%	\$147,607	6.93%	\$41,110	\$21,979	17.5% Undervalued	107.6	Strong	Buy
1999	120,032,702	114,796,260	5,236,443	4.6% Underbuilt	\$132,452	5.4%	\$147,235	7.42%	\$43,315	\$14,783	11.2% Undervalued		Strong	Buy
2000	122,862,777	116,374,142	6,488,635	5.6% Underbuilt	\$143,166	8.1%	\$142,190	7.98%	\$44,521	(\$975)	(0.7%) Overvalued		Strong	Buy
2001	123,153,936	117,994,452	5,159,485	4.4% Underbuilt	\$155,222	8.4%	\$157,820	6.96%	\$45,073	\$2,598	1.7% Undervalued		Strong	Buy
2002	122,043,919	119,728,775	2,315,144	1.9% Underbuilt	\$170,437	9.8%	\$163,455	6.56%	\$45,071	(\$6,982)	(4.1%) Overvalued		Stable	Buy/Sell
2003	121,994,898	121,611,648	383,250	0.3% Underbuilt	\$186,675	9.5%	\$177,666	5.81%	\$45,657	(\$9,010)	(4.8%) Overvalued		Stable	Buy/Sell
2004	123,568,472	123,664,252	(95,780)	(0.1%) Overbuilt	\$210,235	12.6%	\$180,808	5.84%	\$46,927	(\$29,428)	(14.0%) Overvalued		Weak	Sell
2005	125,943,568	125,790,875	152,693	0.1% Underbuilt	\$239,491	13.9%	\$185,797	5.87%	\$48,783	(\$53,694)	(22.4%) Overvalued		Weak	Sell
2006	128,461,495	127,614,997	846,498	0.7% Underbuilt	\$250,061	4.4%	\$181,206	6.45%	\$50,972	(\$68,855)	(27.5%) Overvalued		Weak	Sell
2007	130,164,280	129,005,330	1,158,950	0.9% Underbuilt	\$249,635	(0.2%)		6.33%	\$53,014	(\$60,238)	(24.1%) Overvalued		Weak	Sell
2008	129,702,893	129,903,549	(200,655)	(0.2%) Overbuilt	\$216,563	(13.2%)		6.02%	\$53,746	(\$19,532)	(9.0%) Overvalued		Weak	Sell
2009	124,331,703	130,482,243	(6,150,540)	(4.7%) Overbuilt	\$190,142	(12.2%)	\$215,788	5.01%	\$53,084	\$25,646	13.5% Undervalued		Stable	Buy/Sell
2010	123,677,984	131,082,274	(7,404,290)	(5.6%) Overbuilt	\$195,784	3.0%	\$218,846	4.71%	\$52,383	\$23,062	11.8% Undervalued		Stable	Buy/Sell
2011	125,430,604	131,702,632	(6,272,028)	(4.8%) Overbuilt	\$187,486	(4.2%)	\$224,678	4.47%	\$52,684	\$37,192	19.8% Undervalued		Stable	Buy/Sell
2012	127,804,112	132,527,203	(4,723,091)	(3.6%) Overbuilt	\$194,902	4.0%	\$249,740	3.65%	\$53,518	\$54,837	28.1% Undervalued		Strong	Buy
2013	130,097,009	133,512,560	(3,415,551)	(2.6%) Overbuilt	\$215,451	10.5%	\$245,475	3.94%	\$54,685	\$30,024	13.9% Undervalued		Stable	Buy/Sell
2014	132,547,749	134,554,511	(2,006,762)	(1.5%) Overbuilt	\$227,830	5.7%	\$244,715	4.17%	\$56,103	\$16,885	7.4% Undervalued		Stable	Buy/Sell
2015	135,291,246	135,725,265	(434,019)	(0.3%) Overbuilt	\$240,365	5.5%	\$262,789	3.85%	\$57,977	\$22,424	9.3% Undervalued		Stable	Buy/Sell
2016	137,669,039	137,012,067	656,972	0.5% Underbuilt	\$252,378	5.0%	\$278,521	3.65%	\$59,929	\$26,143	10.4% Undervalued	103.4	Stable	Buy/Sell
2017est	140,075,175	138,438,865	1,636,310	1.2% Underbuilt	\$261,211	3.5%	\$270,579	4.10%	\$62,207	\$9,368	3.6% Undervalued	101.9	Stable	Buy/Sell
2018prj	142,840,045	139,995,155	2,844,889	2.0% Underbuilt	\$271,660	4.0%	\$254,266	4.91%	\$64,695	(\$17,394)	(6.4%) Overvalued	99.5	Stable	Buy/Sell
2019prj	144,750,281	141,622,200	3,128,080	2.2% Underbuilt	\$277,093	2.0%	\$242,887	5.64%	\$66,924	(\$34,206)	(12.3%) Overvalued	97.8	Weak	Sell
2020prj	146,059,439	143,215,259	2,844,180	2.0% Underbuilt	\$281,249	1.5%	\$242,582	5.92%	\$68,726	(\$38,667)	(13.7%) Overvalued	97.3	Weak	Sell
2021prj	145,844,340	144,594,319	1,250,021	0.9% Underbuilt	\$281,812	0.2%	\$246,952	5.94%	\$69,689	(\$34,860)	(12.4%) Overvalued	96.9	Weak	Sell
2022prj	144,544,402	145,697,575	(1,153,173)	(0.8%) Overbuilt	\$277,585	(1.5%)	\$257,107	5.68%	\$70,385	(\$20,478)	(7.4%) Overvalued	97.2	Weak	Sell



LOW AND HIGH RISK MARKETS



MARKET OPPORTUNITY RANKINGS

SELECT METRO AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES

2ND QUARTER 2017

		Total			Jobs-to-Housing		Mtg.Cost-to-Income		Indexes (100=Long-Term Average)		Near-
		Non-Farm	Job			Equili-		Equili-	Jobs /	Mtg. Cost /	Term
	REGION	Jobs	Change	Housing	Ratio	brium	Ratio	brium	Housing	Income	Risk
1	North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL CBSA	303,300	3.6%	438,552	0.69 to 1.0	0.66 to 1.0	\$0.22 to \$1.0	\$0.24 to \$1.0	104.3	108.8	Low
2	Trenton, NJ CBSA	269,588	2.4%	148,284	1.82 to 1.0	1.72 to 1.0	\$0.16 to \$1.0	\$0.18 to \$1.0	105.5	112.6	Low
3	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA MD	1,689,385	2.9%	1,249,611	1.35 to 1.0	1.30 to 1.0	\$0.26 to \$1.0	\$0.27 to \$1.0	103.6	101.9	Low
4	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA CBSA	1,090,841	2.1%	701,164	1.56 to 1.0	1.44 to 1.0	\$0.44 to \$1.0	\$0.41 to \$1.0	107.7	94.1	Low
5	Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH NECTA	2,745,201	1.6%	1,946,787	1.41 to 1.0	1.36 to 1.0	\$0.24 to \$1.0	\$0.26 to \$1.0	103.7	107.6	Low
6	Fresno, CA CBSA	343,580	2.9%	333,198	1.03 to 1.0	0.98 to 1.0	\$0.23 to \$1.0	\$0.23 to \$1.0	105.0	99.7	Low
7	San Francisco Bay Area	3,993,893	2.0%	3,019,610	1.32 to 1.0	1.23 to 1.0	\$0.47 to \$1.0	\$0.44 to \$1.0	107.7	94.4	Low
8	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL CBSA	2,631,685	2.4%	2,569,134	1.02 to 1.0	0.97 to 1.0	\$0.28 to \$1.0	\$0.29 to \$1.0	105.1	104.5	Low
9	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA CBSA	2,745,622	3.3%	2,406,732	1.14 to 1.0	1.09 to 1.0	\$0.14 to \$1.0	\$0.13 to \$1.0	105.0	93.1	Low
10	Nashville-DavidsonMurfreesboroFranklin, TN CBSA	977,296	3.8%	794,557	1.23 to 1.0	1.17 to 1.0	\$0.17 to \$1.0	\$0.16 to \$1.0	105.0	95.8	Low
72	Rochester, NY CBSA	528,169	0.2%	481,921	1.10 to 1.0	1.10 to 1.0	\$0.11 to \$1.0	\$0.11 to \$1.0	99.5	103.3	High
73	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC CBSA	772,715	-0.5%	767,582	1.01 to 1.0	1.04 to 1.0	\$0.16 to \$1.0	\$0.17 to \$1.0	97.0	105.3	High
74	Winston-Salem, NC CBSA	262,400	-0.2%	294,480	0.89 to 1.0	0.89 to 1.0	\$0.14 to \$1.0	\$0.15 to \$1.0	99.8	101.2	High
75	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR CBSA	353,500	0.0%	310,557	1.14 to 1.0	1.18 to 1.0	\$0.13 to \$1.0	\$0.14 to \$1.0	96.8	102.5	High
76	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX CBSA	3,048,300	1.4%	2,621,314	1.16 to 1.0	1.17 to 1.0	\$0.17 to \$1.0	\$0.15 to \$1.0	99.7	90.7	High





Key Takeaways for 2017



- Job growth may increase in 2017/18 from 2016 levels.
- Household income growth will accelerate.
- Housing shortages will become more intense. Look for an accelerated and shorter, sharper real estate cycle, with a peak in the 2018/19 time frame.
- An extended period of low mortgage rates has allowed home prices (and land values) to rise higher and more rapidly than they should have. Rising mortgage rates may contribute to severe housing over valuation in many markets, despite only modest price appreciation during the next few years.
- A higher national Debt-to-GDP ratio will lead to higher interest payments which will eventually dilute US currency and slow the US economy.
- Careful research and accurate data analysis have never been more important than in the current cycle.

metrostudy

Metastudy National Residential Booherms Report — [Q1]

Add to the same of the







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