





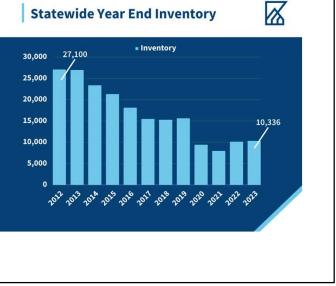


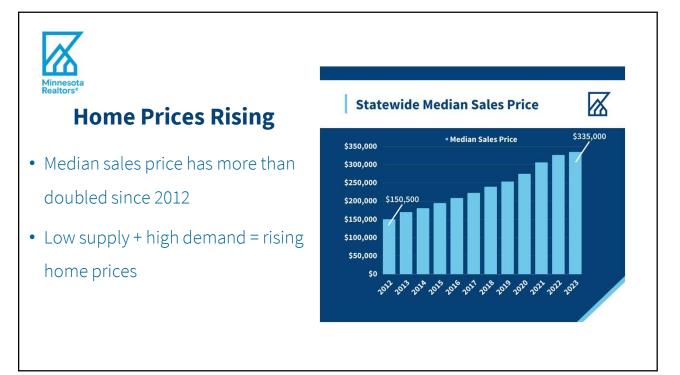


# Lack of Supply

- Months Supply at Significant Deficit
- We last hit 4 months supply in July 2016 The last time the market was considered "balanced" based on this metric
- Median sales price has risen drastically As supply has fallen, demand has remained strong. Prices have responded to this dynamic.

**Statewide Year End Inventory** 







#### **Closed Sales Down**

- Closed sales in 2023 fell to their lowest level since 2010 (just over 65,000 closed sales that year)
- Combination of lack of supply, rising home prices, and higher interest rates







### **Mortgage Interest Rates**

- Average interest rates in 2022–2023 dampened market activity
- Despite high rates, home prices continued to rise, highlighting that demand outweighs supply, even as rates caused monthly mortgage payments to increase significantly



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# **Mortgage Interest Rates**

If Rates Stabilize, Will Home Prices Come Down?

- Typically, when interest rates rise, home prices fall As the overall cost of housing increases, we'd expect prices to follow suit. That has not happened in Minnesota, signaling an imbalance between supply and demand.
- Falling rates could lead to further increase in demand Many buyers have been sidelined by higher rates. If rates do fall, buyers will re-enter the market.



# **Housing Affordability Index**

#### Interpreting the Index

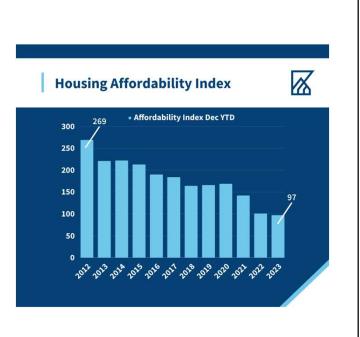
- A value of 100 means that a family with the median income has exactly enough income to qualify for a mortgage based on a median-priced home- It's important to note that this calculation assumes a down payment of 20% (most first time buyers today can't afford a 20% DP).
- A value below 100 indicates that a family earning the median area income does not have enough income to qualify for a mortgage on a median-priced home

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# **Affordability Declining**

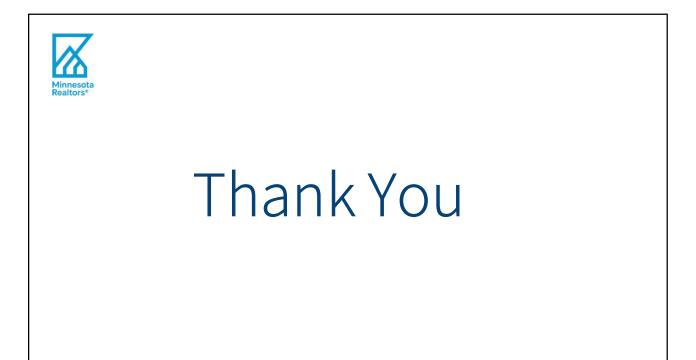
 This index measures whether a typical family earns enough income to qualify for a mortgage based on median income and median home sales price





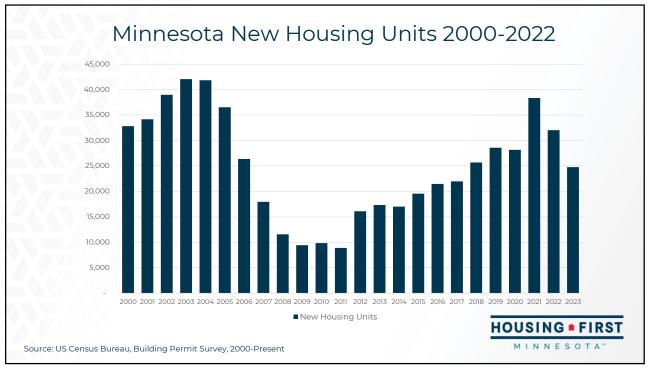
# Takeaways

- Minnesota's inventory shortage will continue to create affordability challenges, especially for first-time buyers
- Even if mortgage interest rates come down, we expect demand to rise, thus keeping home prices elevated.
- To increase housing supply, we need to remove barriers that make it harder to build homes at all price points.

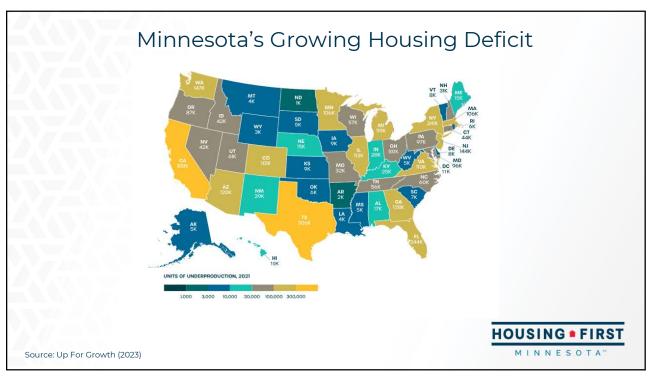


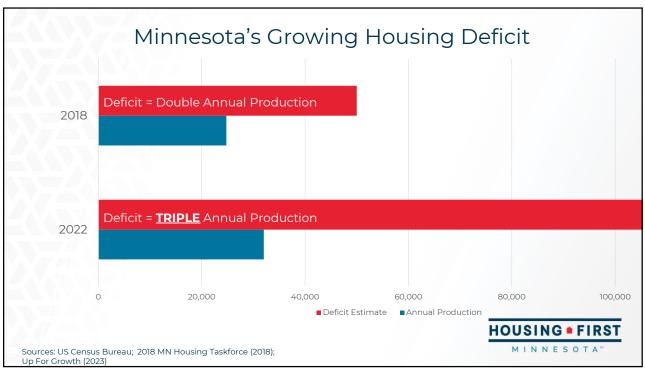




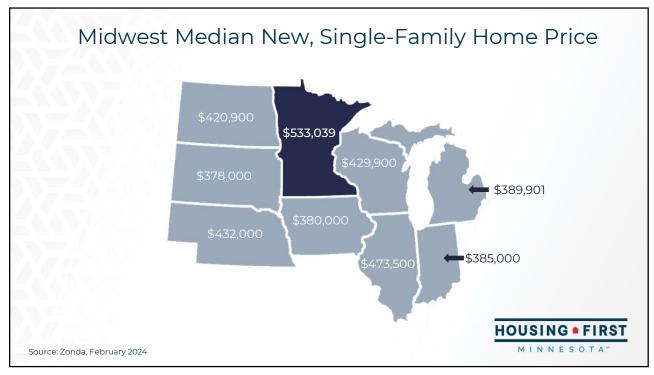




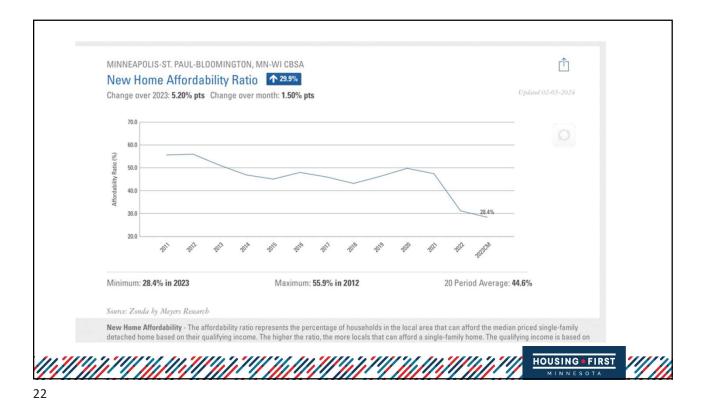


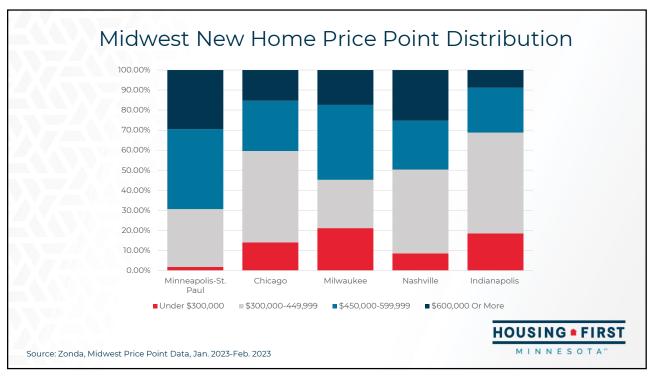


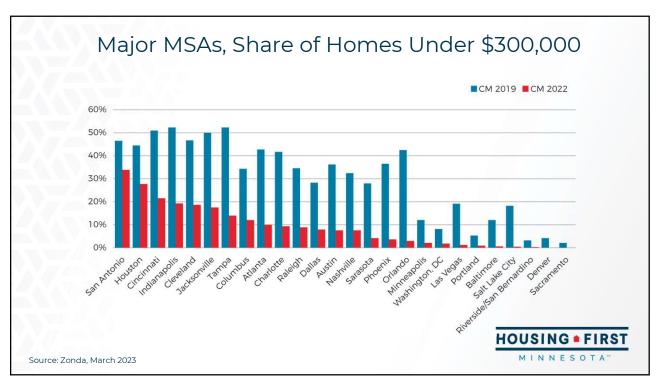


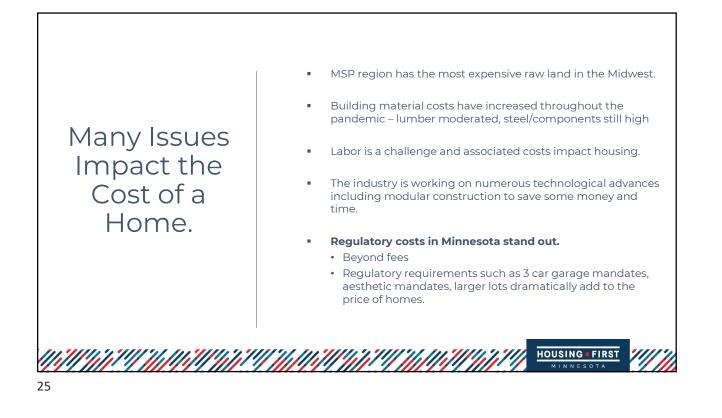












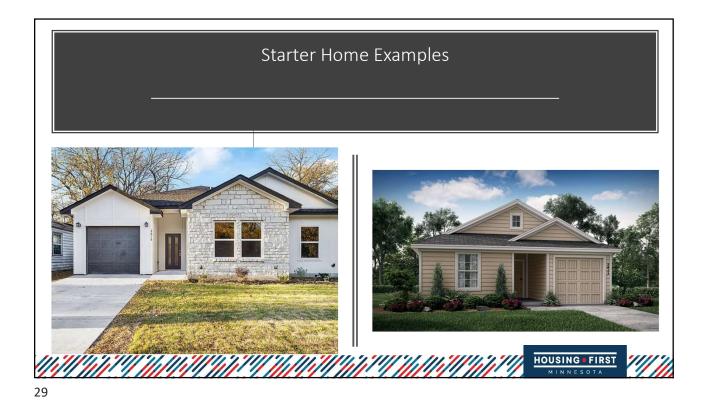


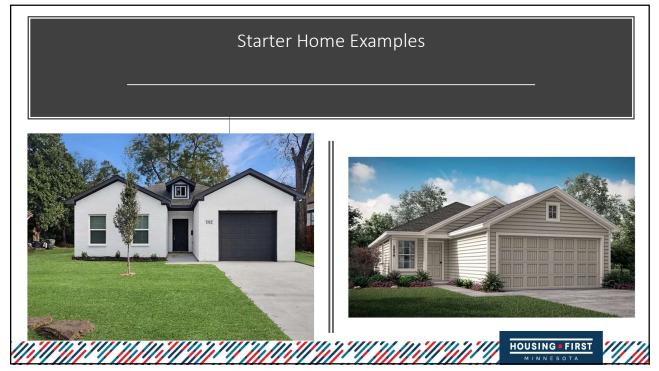
- **Modest Densification** Changes in density do not have to be drastic at scale.
- **Demographic Trends** Household formation is happening later, households are smaller, and WFH trend is a game-changer.
- Land Use Patterns In the future where will Minnesotans choose to live and what will be their priorities? Schools, transportation corridor access, housing costs/choice, natural amenities?
- Long View This problem will not resolve itself we are committed to the housing supply issue over the long term.

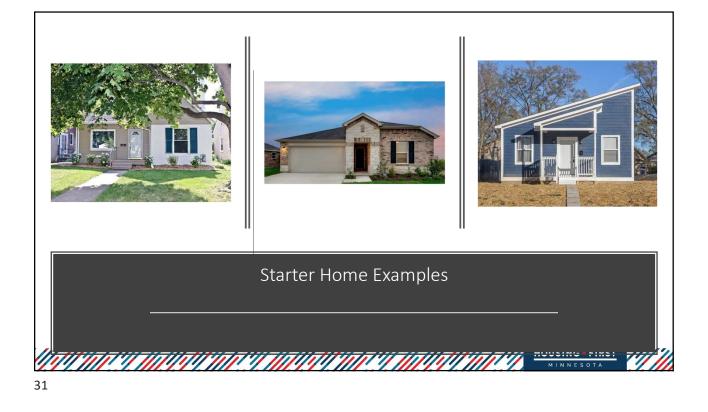
HOUSING . FIRST



















# Conclusion:

Minnesota's housing dashboard has several worrying trendlines

- Housing market is under-supplied
- New home costs are the highest in the Midwest
- We need all types of homes (apartments, condos, townhomes, single family)
- There are more households than houses.
- Statewide issue of competitiveness and equity.



