

PALM SPRINGS LIFE
market
WATCH
FALL WEBINAR



*Market Watch LLC in association
with Housing Demographics, Inc. **PRESENT***

A Year in Transition
**WHERE WE
CAME FROM &
WHERE WE
ARE GOING?**

**2022
MARKET
WATCH
FORECAST**
*For the Nine Cities
that form the
Coachella Valley*

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WHERE WE CAME FROM & WHERE WE ARE GOING?

FALL WEBINAR



TODAY'S WEBINAR

November 16, 2022

A Year in Transition

Where we came from & Where we are going?

— Michael J. McDonald, Market Watch LLC

WHERE WE CAME FROM & WHERE WE ARE GOING?

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Initial Summary

We Have A Challenging Year Ahead.

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Rising Mortgage Rates Present A New Experience.

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There are 15% to 20% fewer new listings, meaning homeowners are staying put.

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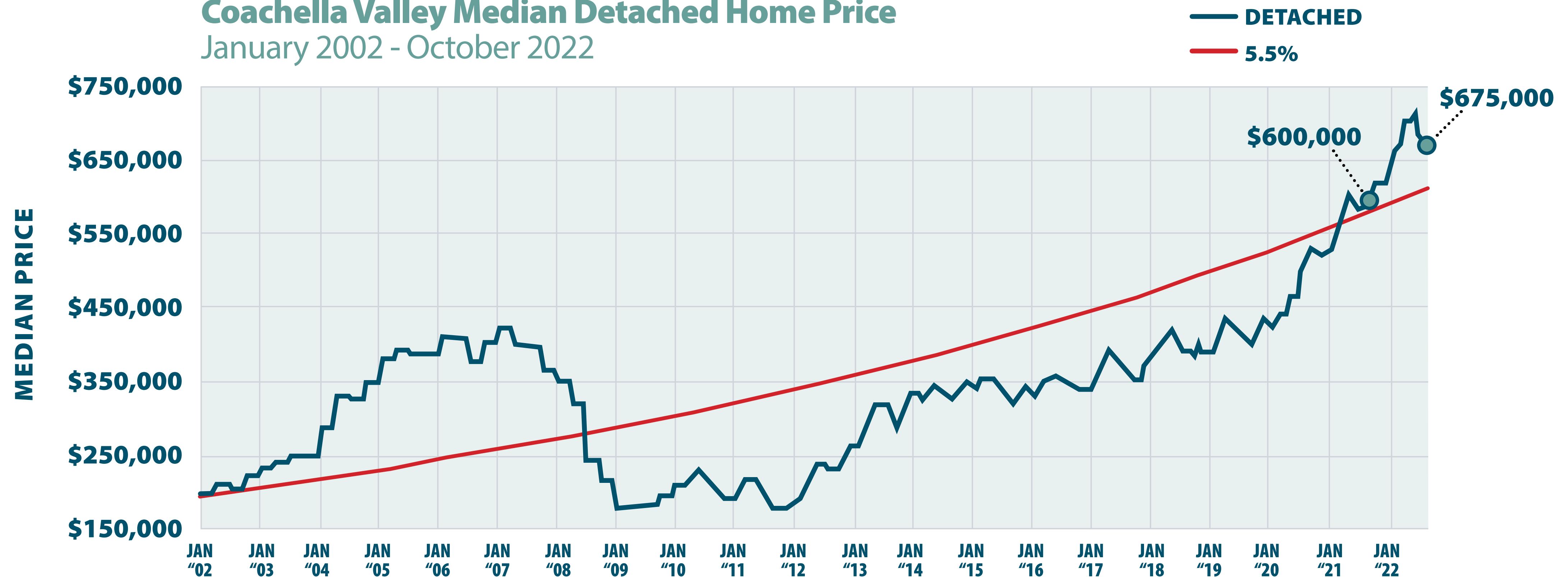
Good News: We believe the sudden rise in the CPI is over and that inflation and interest rates will slowly return to lower levels by next summer (see the evidence).

Prices Have Started to Correct

- Some of it is seasonal
- Possibility of a 15% Decline

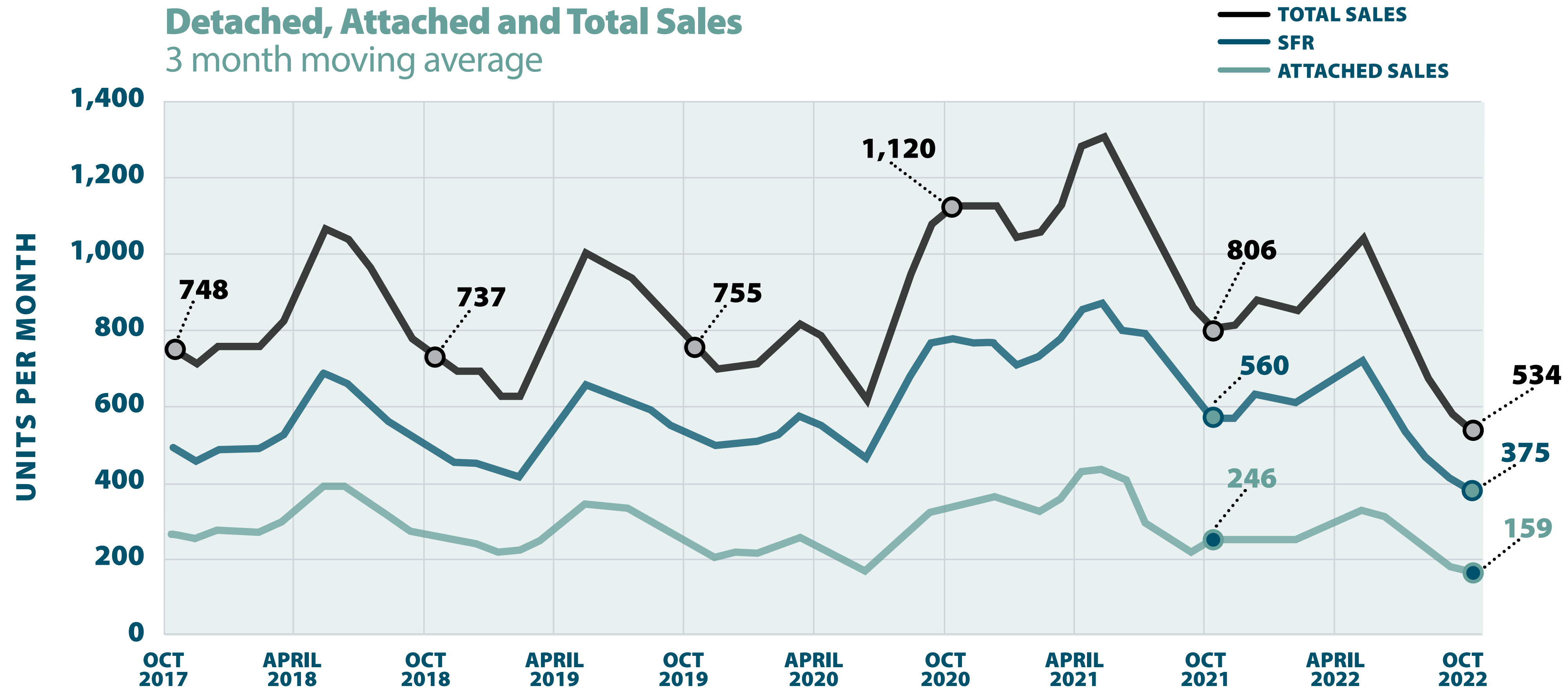
Coachella Valley Median Detached Home Price

January 2002 - October 2022



Unit Sales Are 20% Below Pre-Pandemic Averages

Detached, Attached and Total Sales
3 month moving average



Inventory Is Growing But Still Below Past Norms

Valley Housing Inventory

November 1, 2017 to November 1, 2022



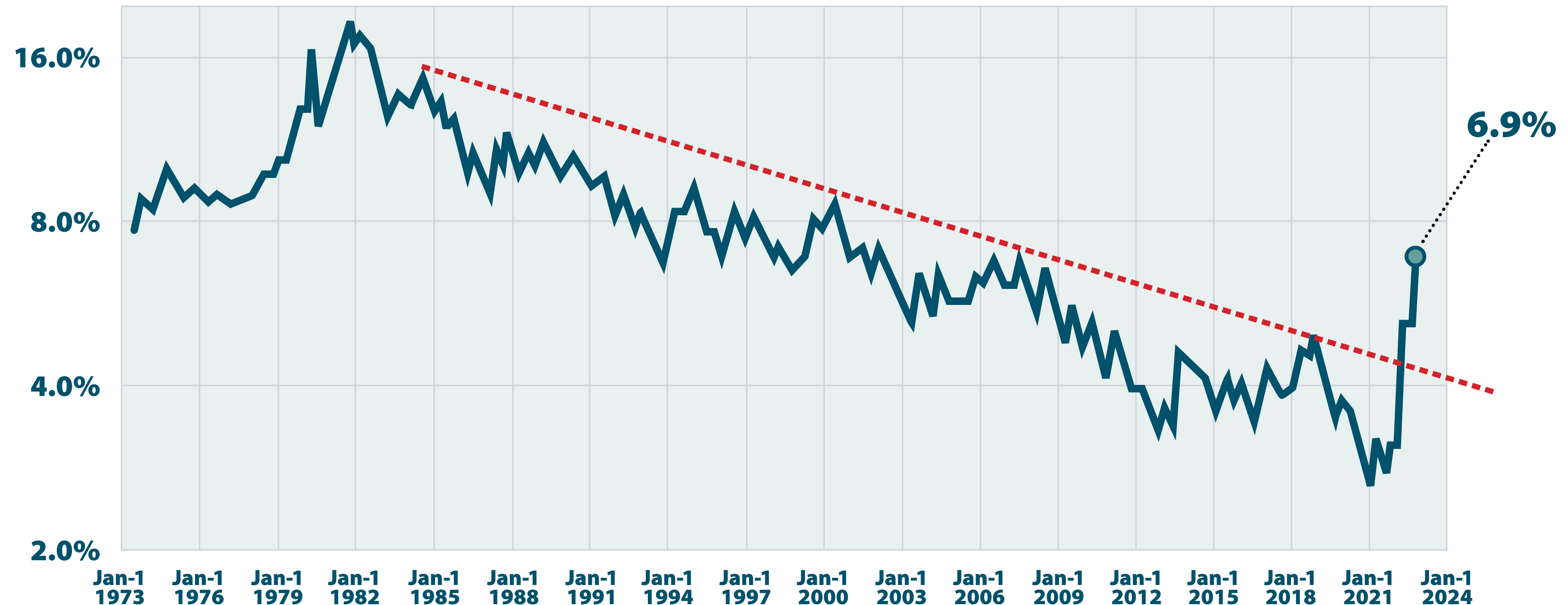
Because of Higher Prices Dollar Sales are 57% above Pre-Pandemic Averages

Coachella Valley Dollar Sales 2013 – 2022



- **Rise in Rates is Unprecedented – We're in Uncharted Territory**
- **A Rapid Rise in Rates Effects Housing in Two Ways**

Mortgage Rates 1973 - 2022 (SEP)



Southern California New Listings are Down Over 16%

- 67% of buyers are “sellers and movers” while 33% are new
- New listings are down because homeowners don’t want to sell, move and re-buy at higher rates

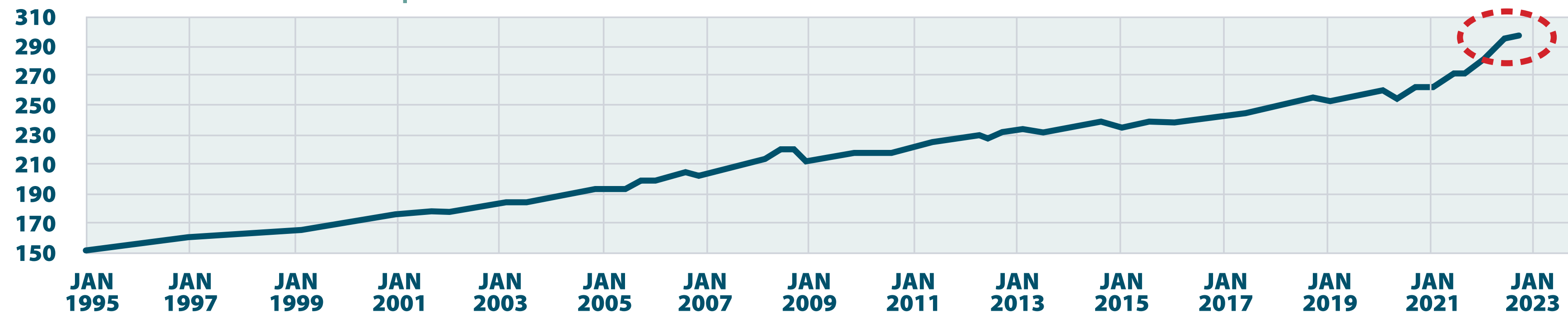
Decline in Southern California New Listings

| COUNTY | 2013-2019 | YEARLY AVERAGE | LATEST 12 MONTHS | % BELOW AVERAGE |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Los Angeles | 621,318 | 88,760 | 76,489 | 13.8% |
| Orange | 269,461 | 38,494 | 30,945 | 19.6% |
| Riverside | 330,348 | 47,193 | 41,442 | 12.2% |
| San Diego | 349,014 | 49,859 | 39,972 | 18.8% |
| San Bernardino | 273,849 | 39,121 | 31,381 | 19.8% |
| Coachella Valley | 107,233 | 15,319 | 12,998 | 15.2% |
| Five County Avg. | 1,951,223 | 263,427 | 220,229 | 16.4% |

Inflation

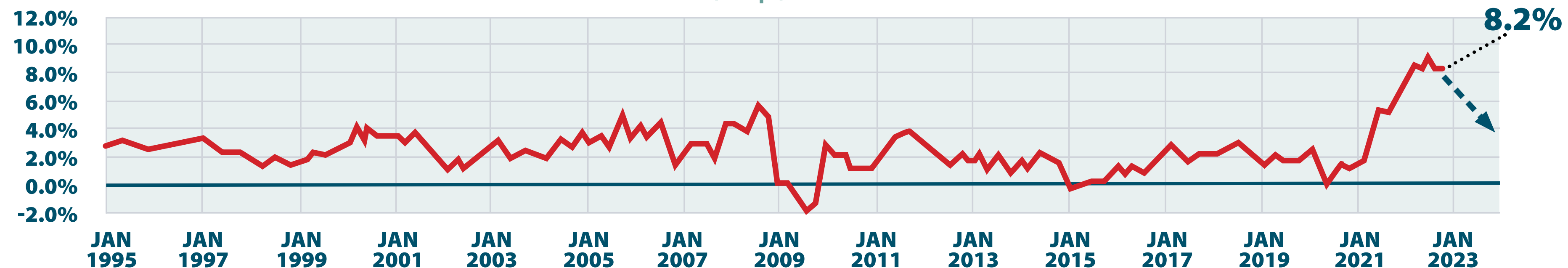
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CPI 1995-2022 (Sep)

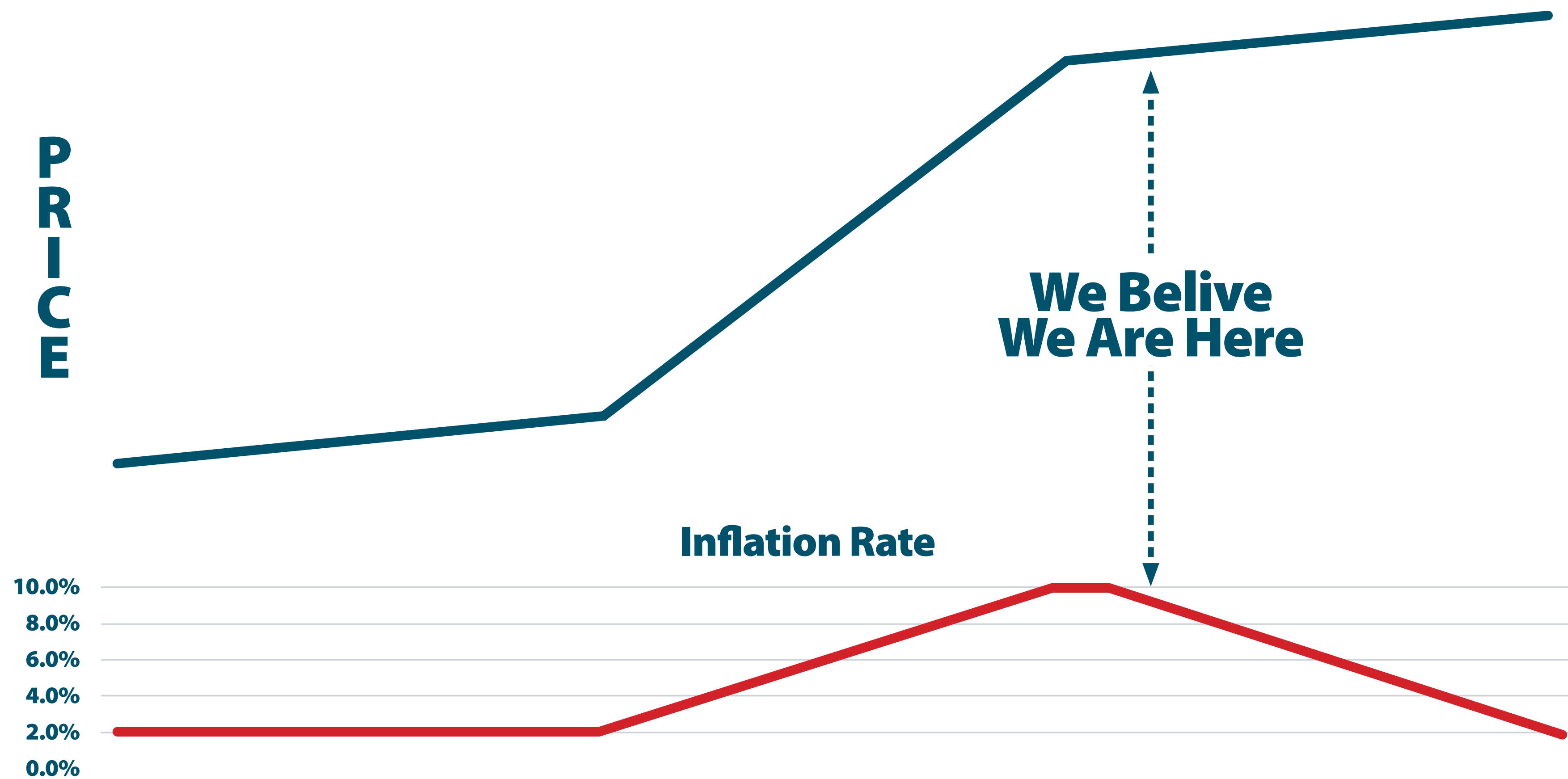


The CPI appears to be flattening out

12 Month Inflation Rate 1995-2022 (Sep)



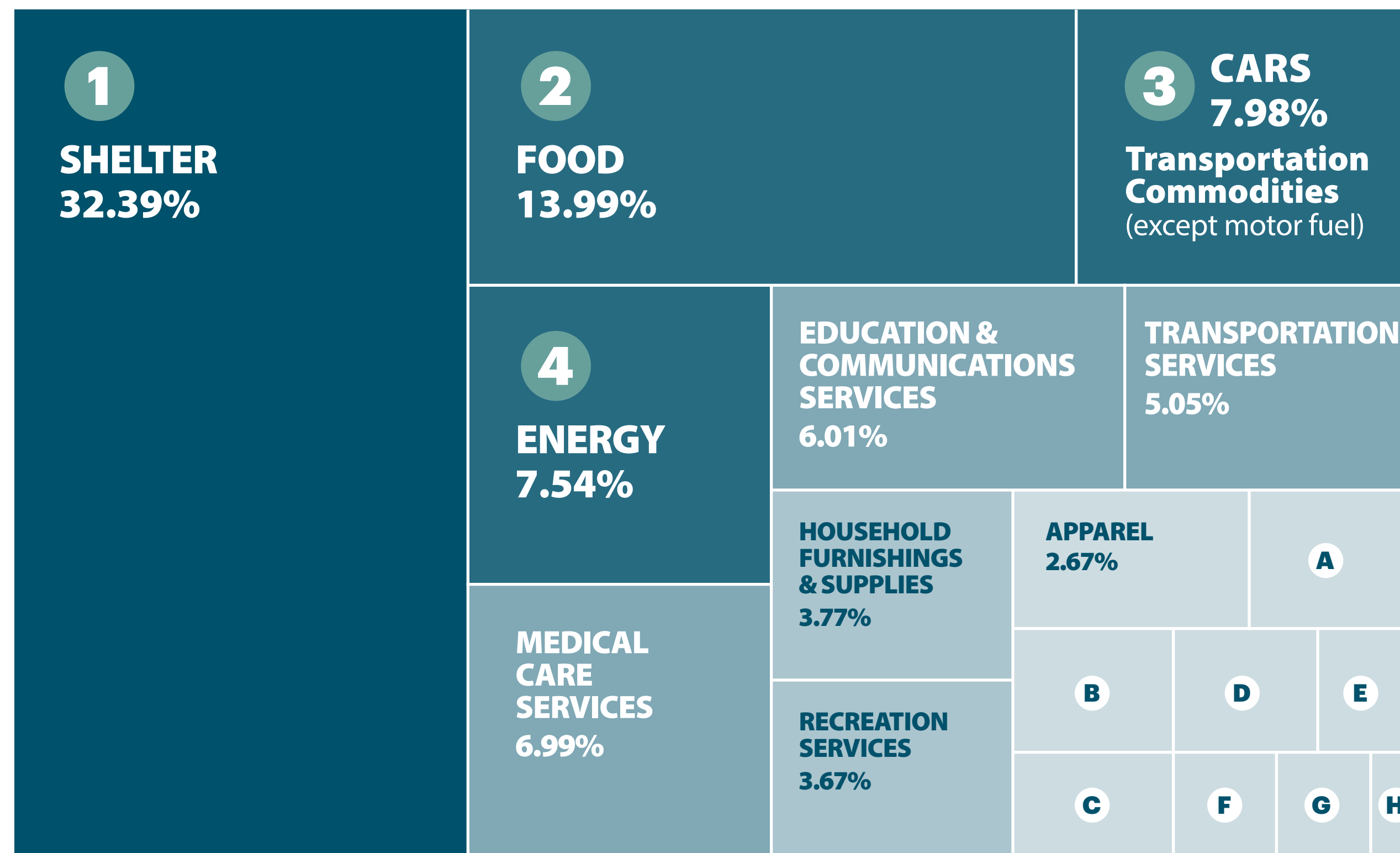
An Inflation “Step Function”



Components of Inflation (CPI)

WHAT GOES INTO THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX?

Relative importance of different expenditure categories, November 2021



1 32.39% SHELTER

2 13.99% FOOD

3 7.98% CARS

4 7.54% ENERGY

62.90% TOTAL

A 1.95% Recreation Commodities

B 1.63% Other Personal Services

C 1.49% Medical Care Commodities

D 1.45% Other Goods

E 1.07% Water, Sewer & Trash Collection Services

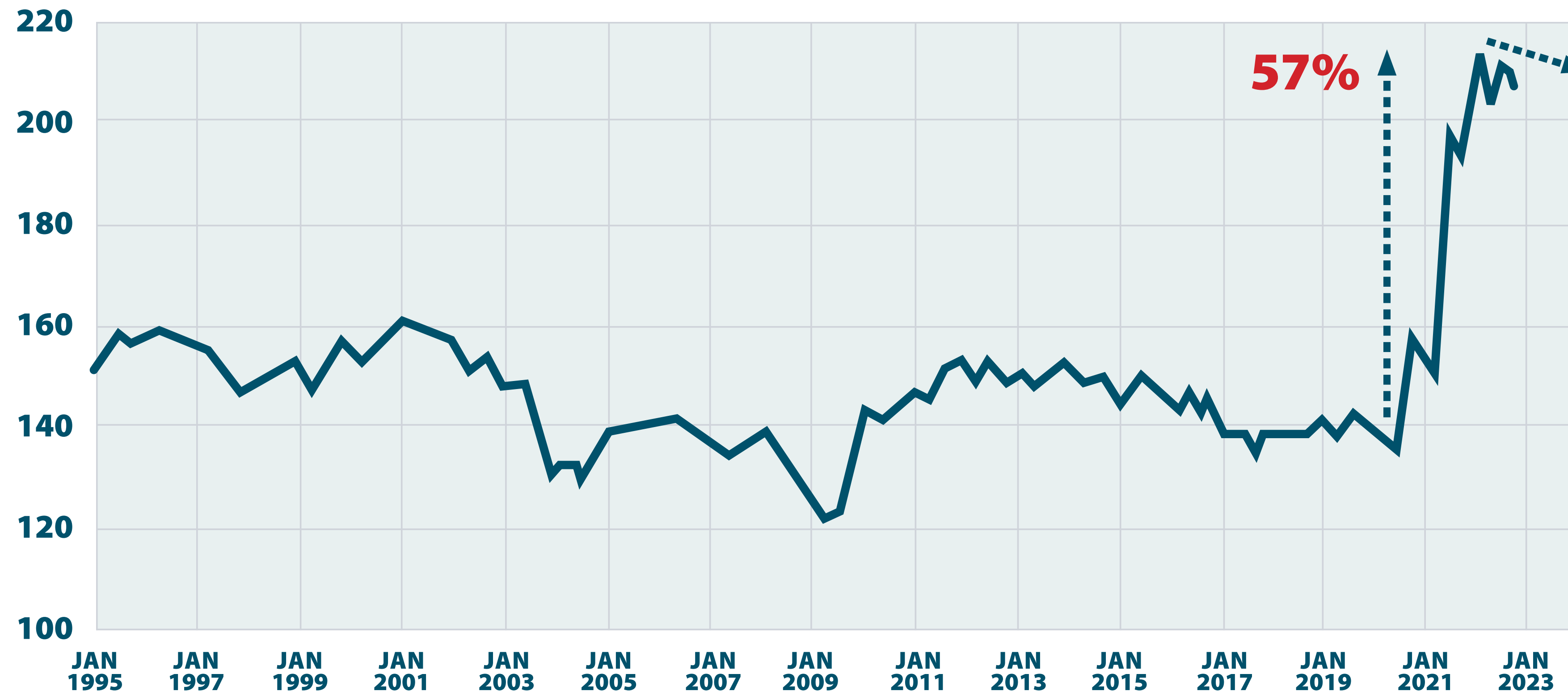
F 0.99% Alcoholic Beverages

G 0.90% Household Operations

H 0.47% Education & Communication Commodities

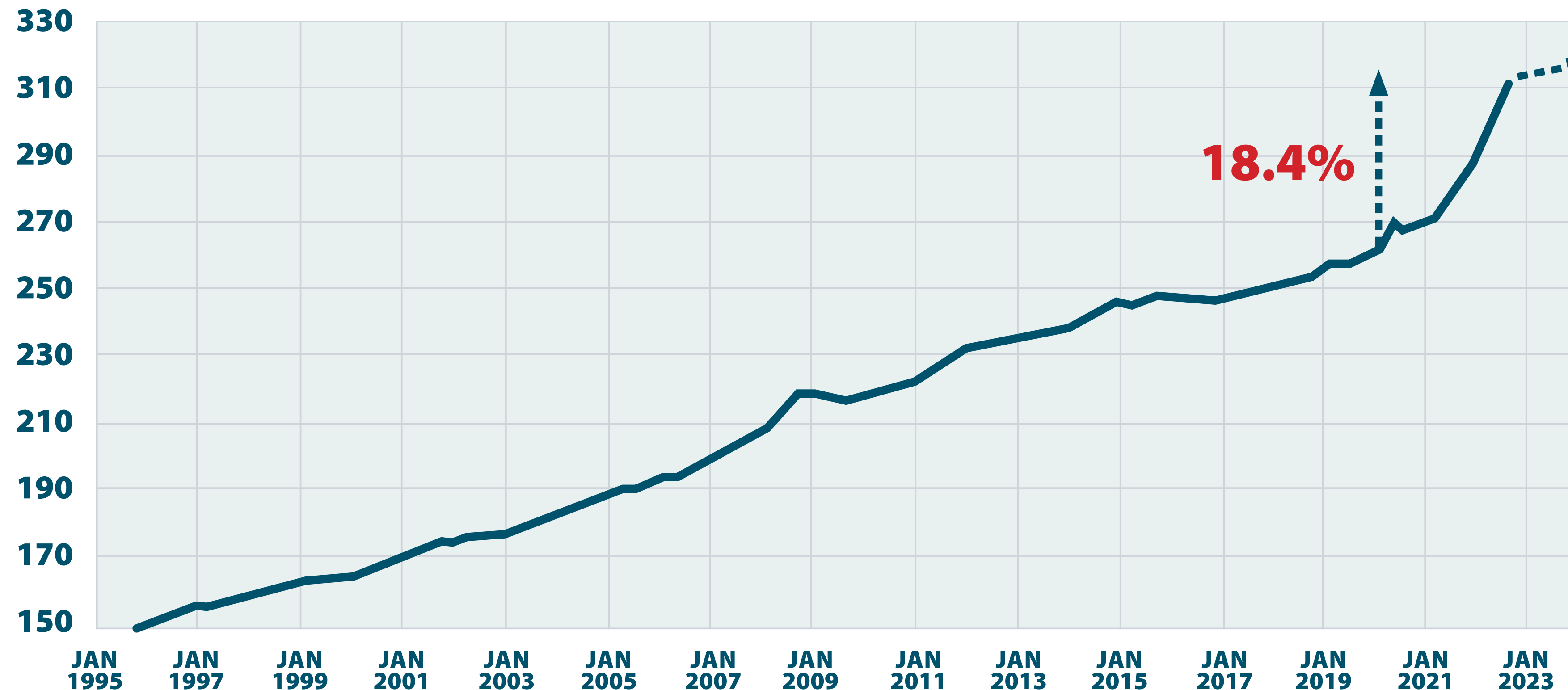
After a 57% Rise, Used Car Prices Continue to Retreat

Used Car Prices - CPI Index 1995 – 2022 (SEP)



After a 18.4% Rise, the CPI Food Index is Expected to Slow Down in 2023

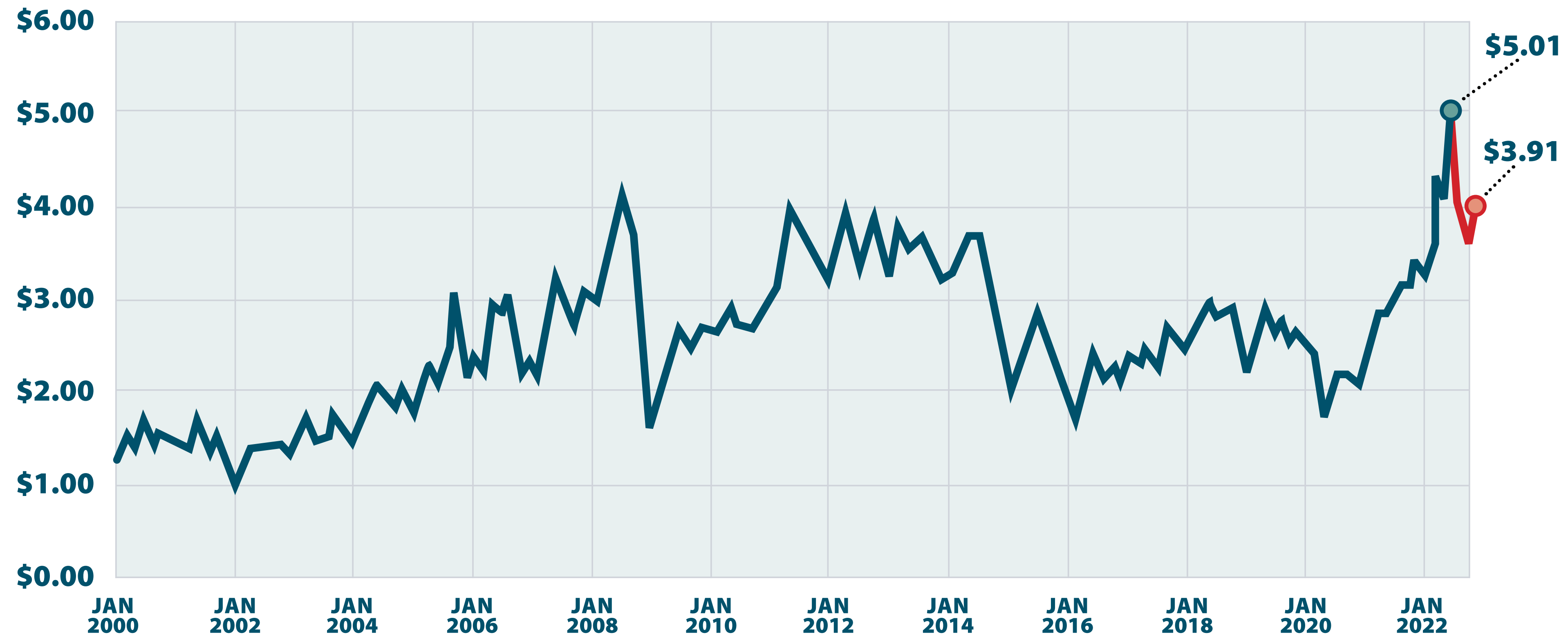
CPI Food Index 1995 – 2022 (SEP)



The USDA is forecasting only 2% - 3% increase in 2023

The Decline in Gasoline Prices is Already Helping Lower The C.P.I.

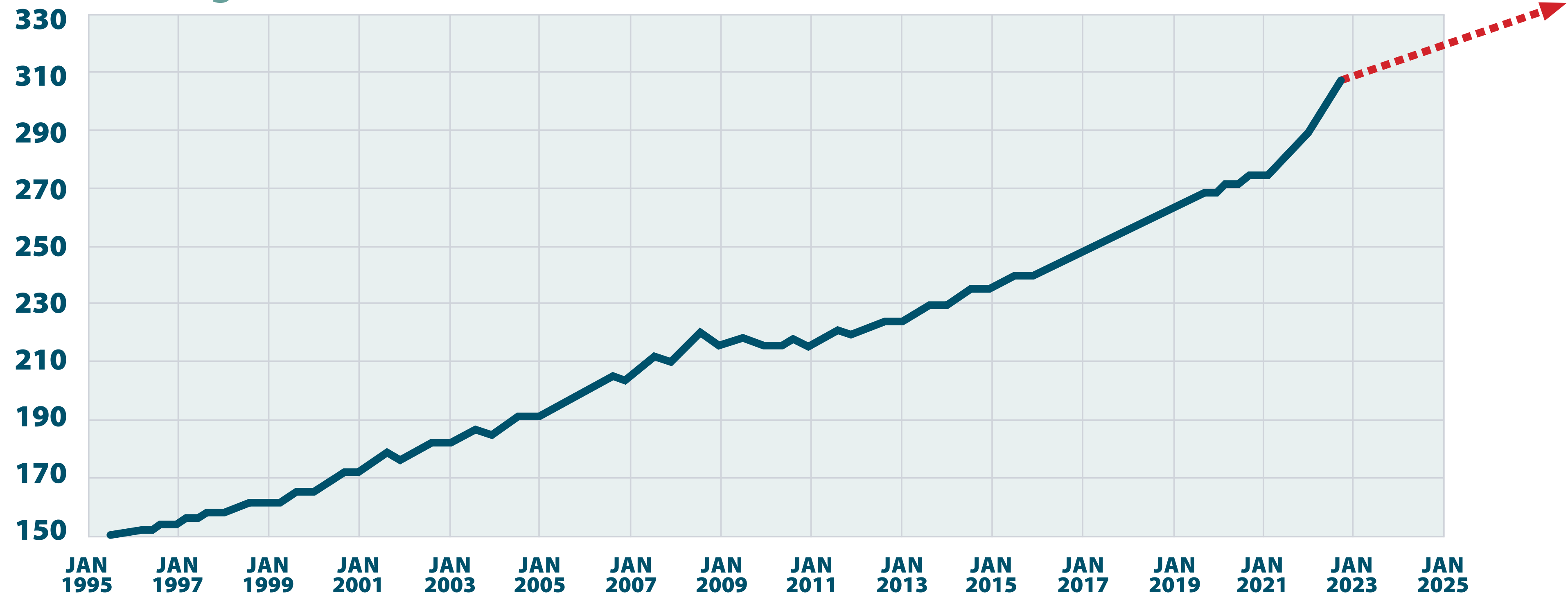
Gasoline Prices 2000 – 2022 (OCT)



The Housing CPI is a composite made from rents and rent equivalent costs

We believe low rent growth and falling home prices will flatten the Housing CPI to 2% to 3% by mid next year

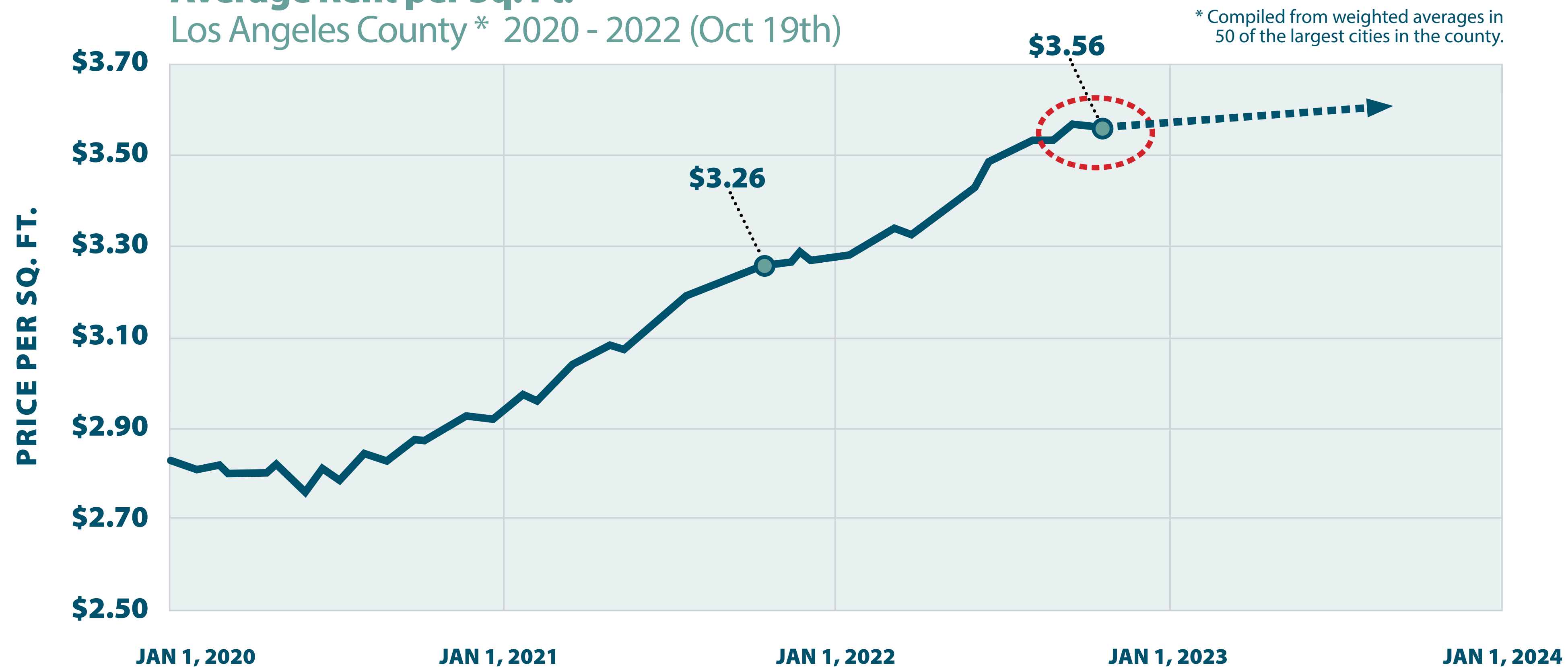
Housing CPI Index 1995 – 2022 (SEP)



Rent Increases Have Already Started to Slow in L.A. County

Average Rent per Sq. Ft.

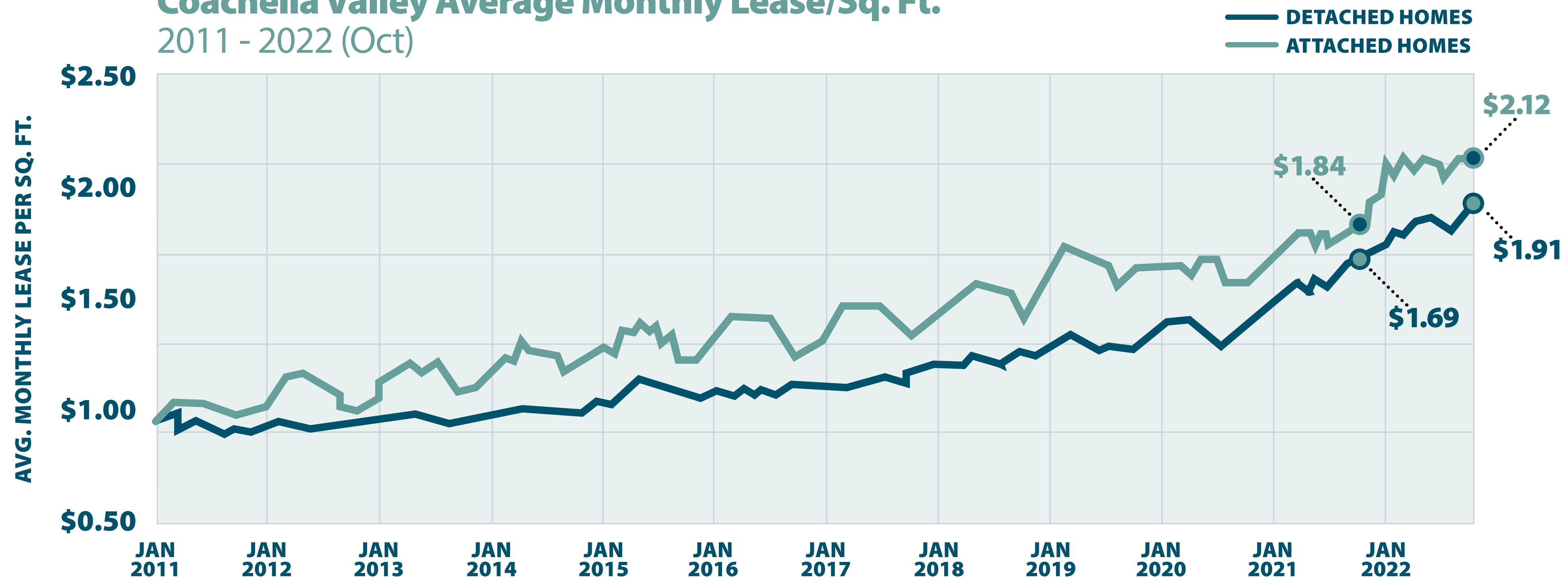
Los Angeles County * 2020 - 2022 (Oct 19th)



Coachella Valley Long Term Rents (SFR) Still Strong

- Up 13.5% Last Twelve Months
- Valley Rents Are 46% Less than in LA County
- Will Probably Also Slowdown

Coachella Valley Average Monthly Lease/Sq. Ft.
2011 - 2022 (Oct)



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Final Summary

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Good News: We think the sudden rise in the CPI is over and after January 1st, mortgage rates will gradually return to lower levels by next summer - 4.5% to 5%.

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Until Then:

High Rates are “Freezing” the Market. There Are 15% to 20% Fewer Daily New Listings.

- **Homeowners are staying put. They don’t want to sell, then re-buy at higher rates.**
- **No “home sellers” means no “home re-buyers”**

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Sales Should Continue To Run 20% Below Pre-pandemic Averages Until Summer.

Expect a 15% Price Decline also Until Next Summer.

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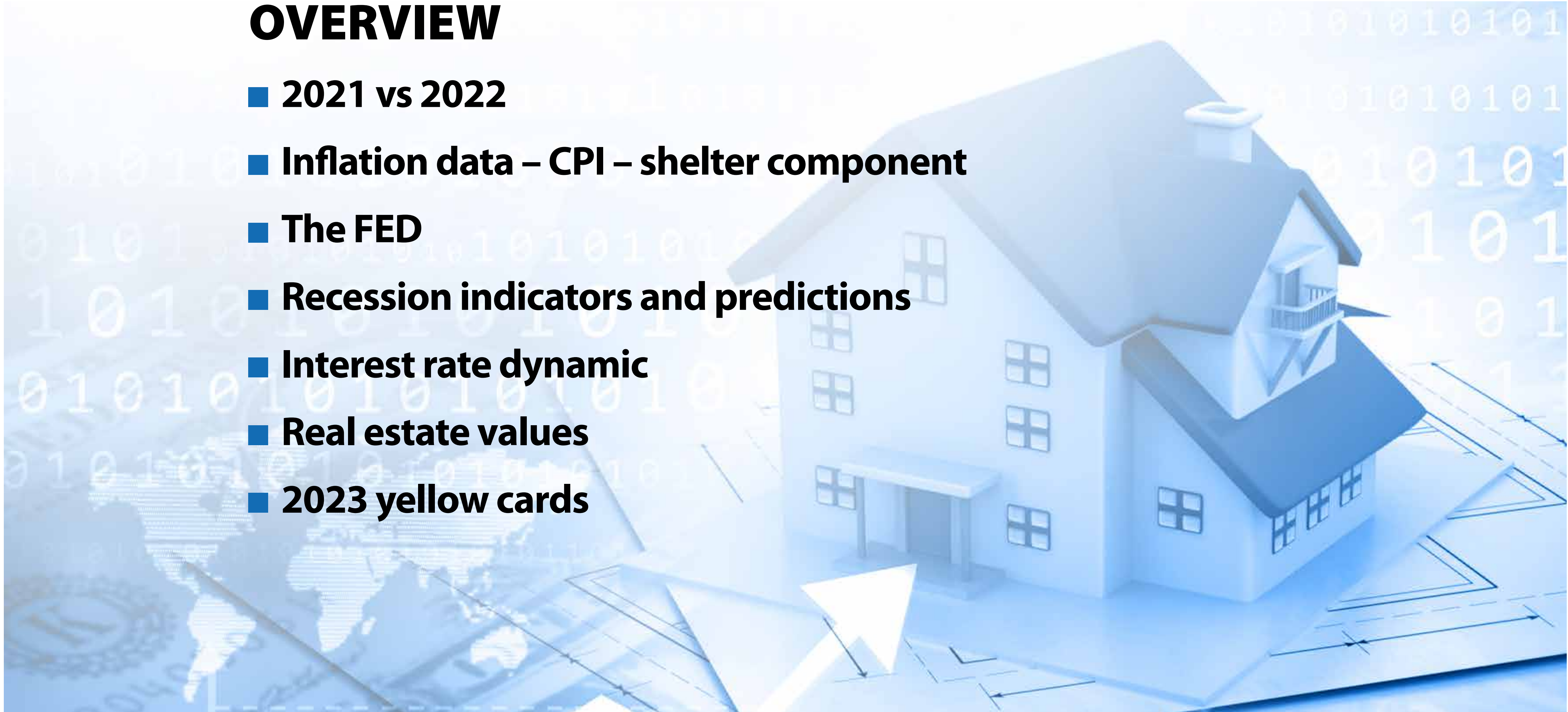
FRANKLIN LOAN CENTER

NOVEMBER 16, 2022

WALTER K. NEIL
President, CEO Franklin Loan Center
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OVERVIEW

- **2021 vs 2022**
- **Inflation data – CPI – shelter component**
- **The FED**
- **Recession indicators and predictions**
- **Interest rate dynamic**
- **Real estate values**
- **2023 yellow cards**



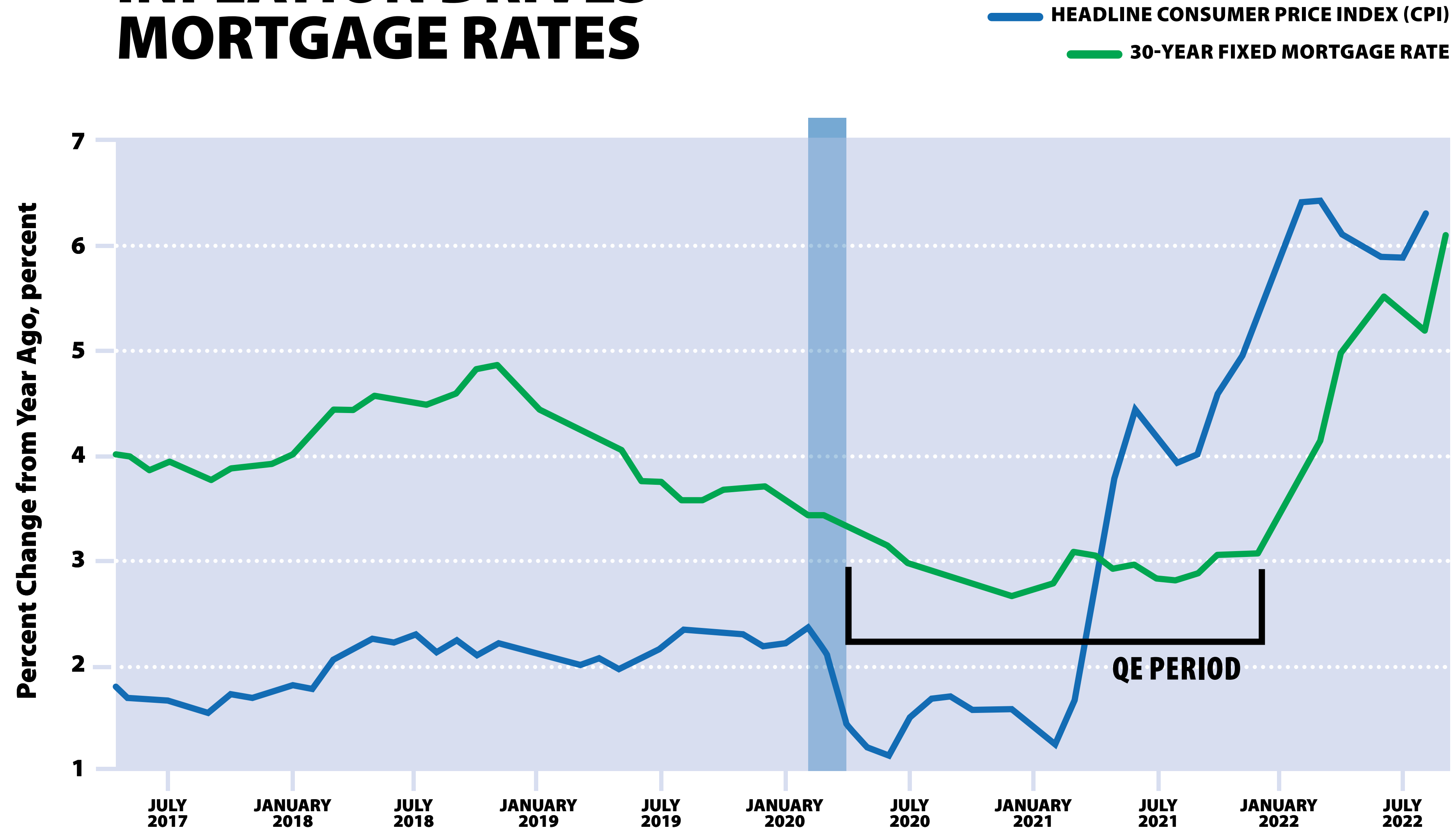
There have been a lot of 'Shots' taken at the US Economy

HOW LONG CAN THE US ECONOMY DEFEND AGAINST A RECESSION?

| 2021 | STATISTIC | 2022 |
|--------|------------------------|--------|
| 0.25% | FED FUNDS RATE | 4.0% |
| -12.4% | FEDERAL DEFICIT | -4.3% |
| \$3.02 | AVERAGE GASOLINE PRICE | \$4.10 |
| 4.68% | AVERAGE INFLATION | 8.31% |
| 60 | ISM MANUFACTURING | 55 |
| 562K | JOB CREATION/MONTH | 438K |
| 78 | CONSUMER SENTIMENT | 59 |
| 73 | S&P 500 RECORD HIGHS | 1 |

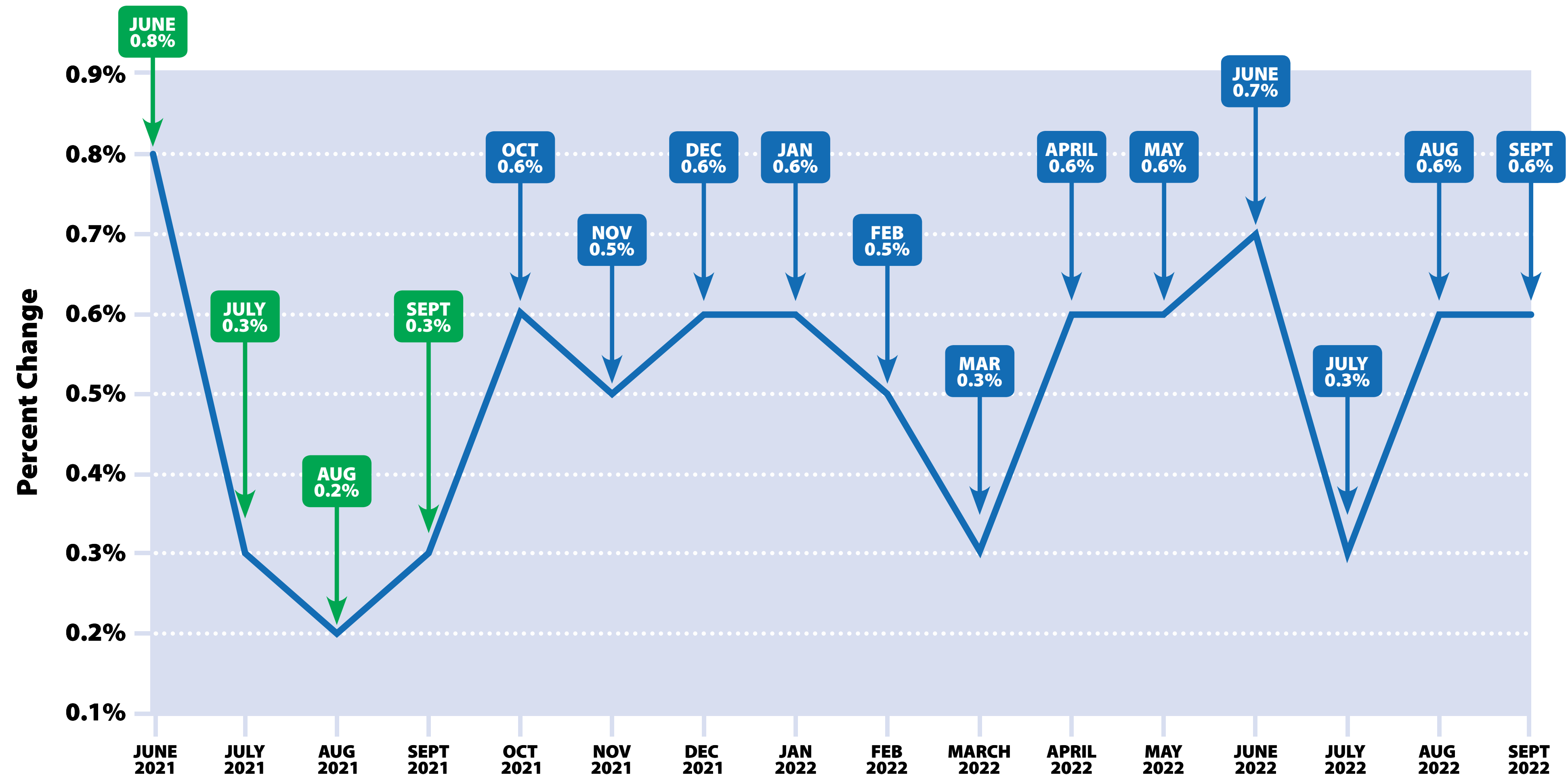
Source: FactSet, Data as of 9/30/2022. All numbers are full-year averages except for the Fed Funds rate, the federal deficit and the number of S&P 500 record highs.

INFLATION DRIVES MORTGAGE RATES



WHEN WILL INFLATION PEAK?

Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) – currently 6.6% YOY

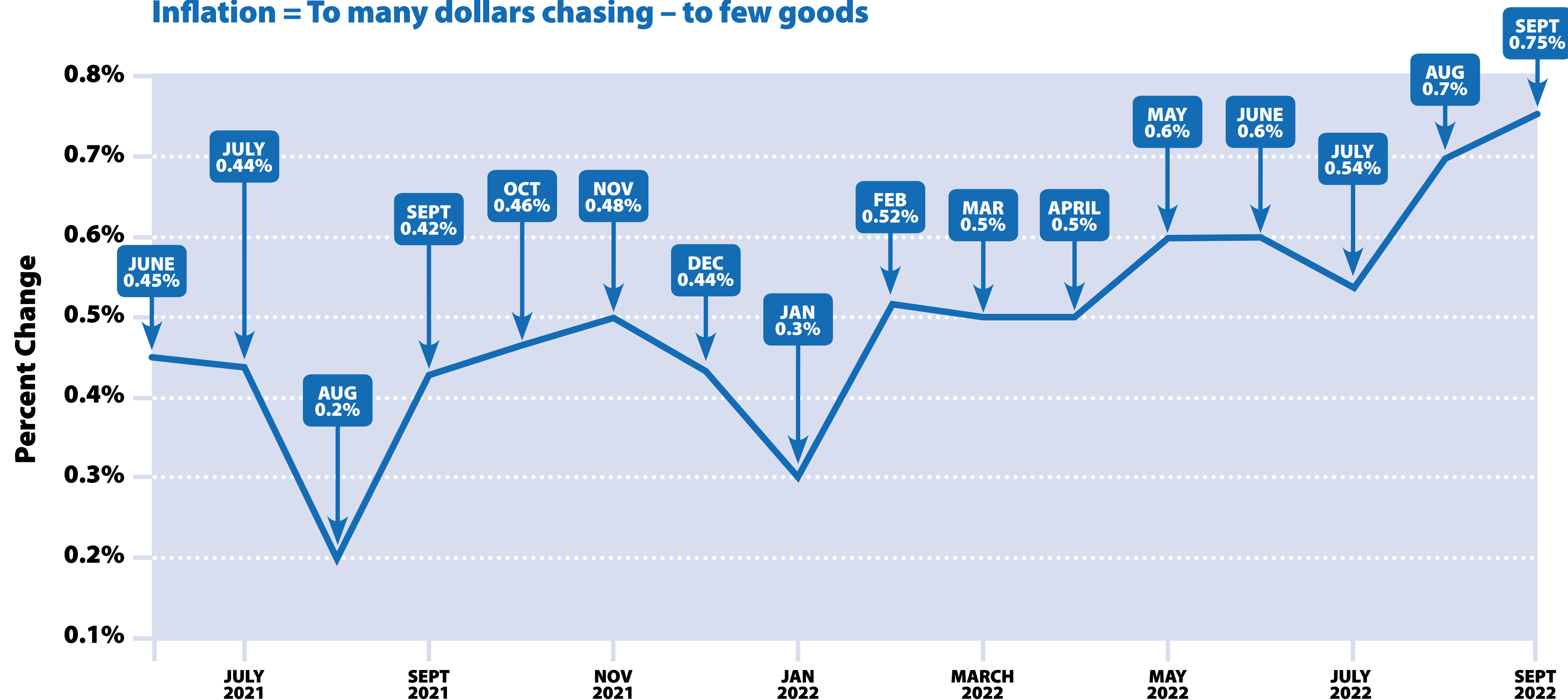


SHELTER INFLATION HURTS THE MOST WHEN WILL SHELTER PEAK?

Shelter costs make up 39% of Core CPI

Continues higher over next few months, but must get past January to see real progress

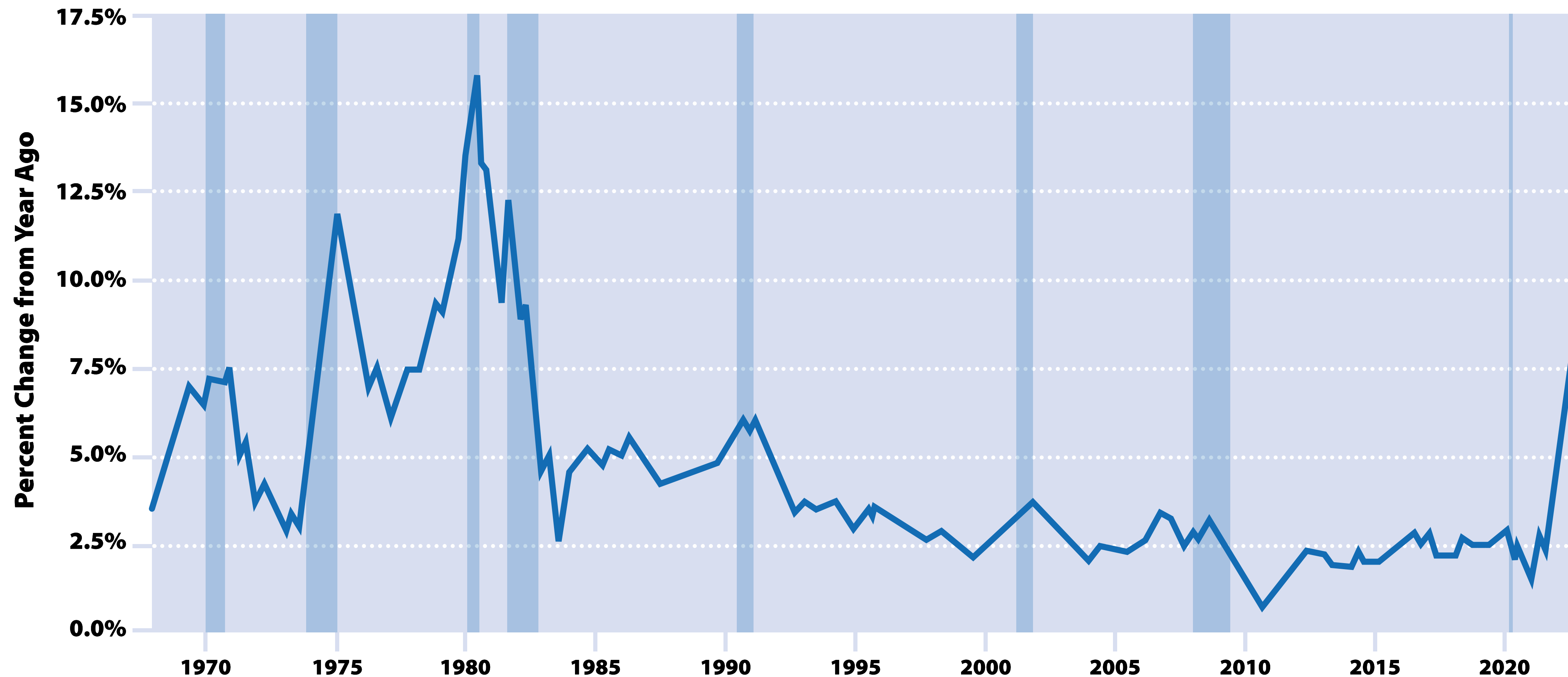
Inflation = To many dollars chasing – to few goods



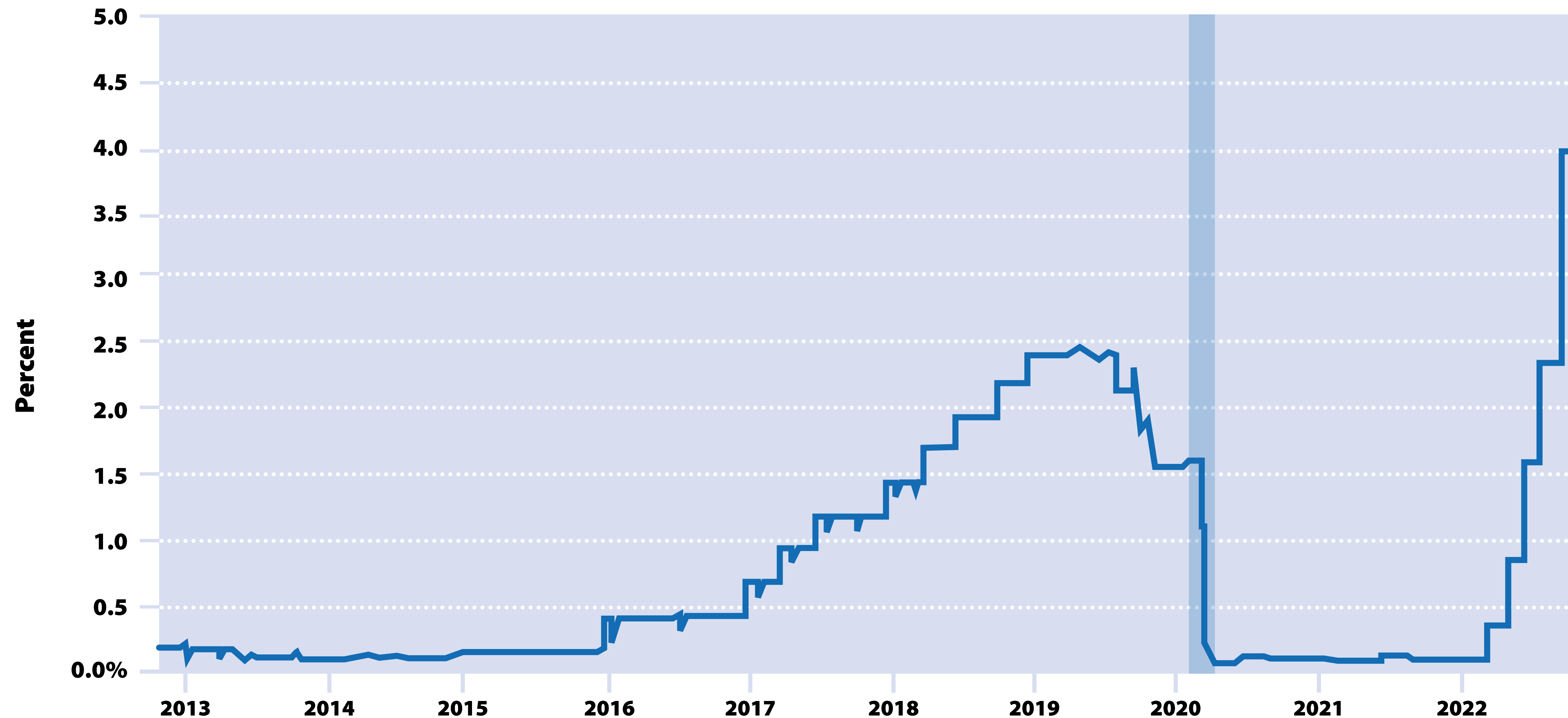
SHELTER COSTS ARE LAGGING



STICKY PRICE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX LESS FOOD AND ENERGY

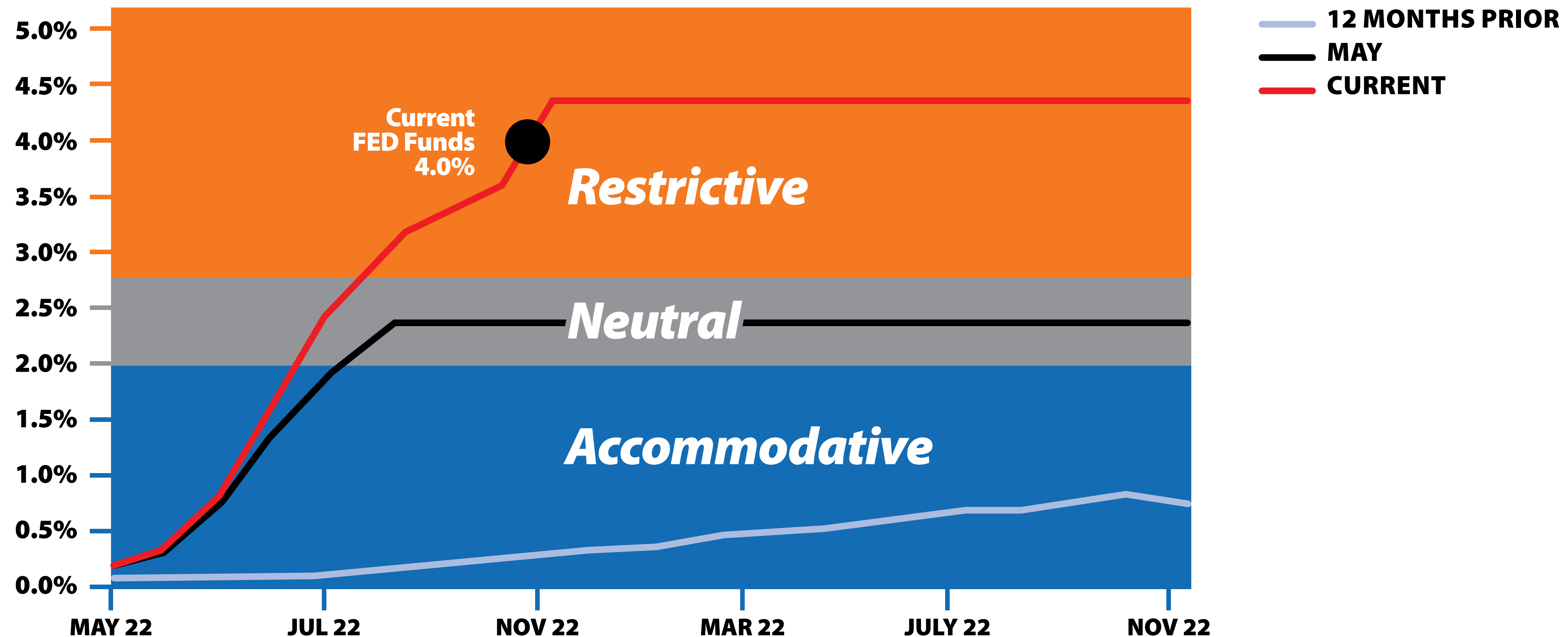


FEDERAL FUNDS EFFECTIVE RATE

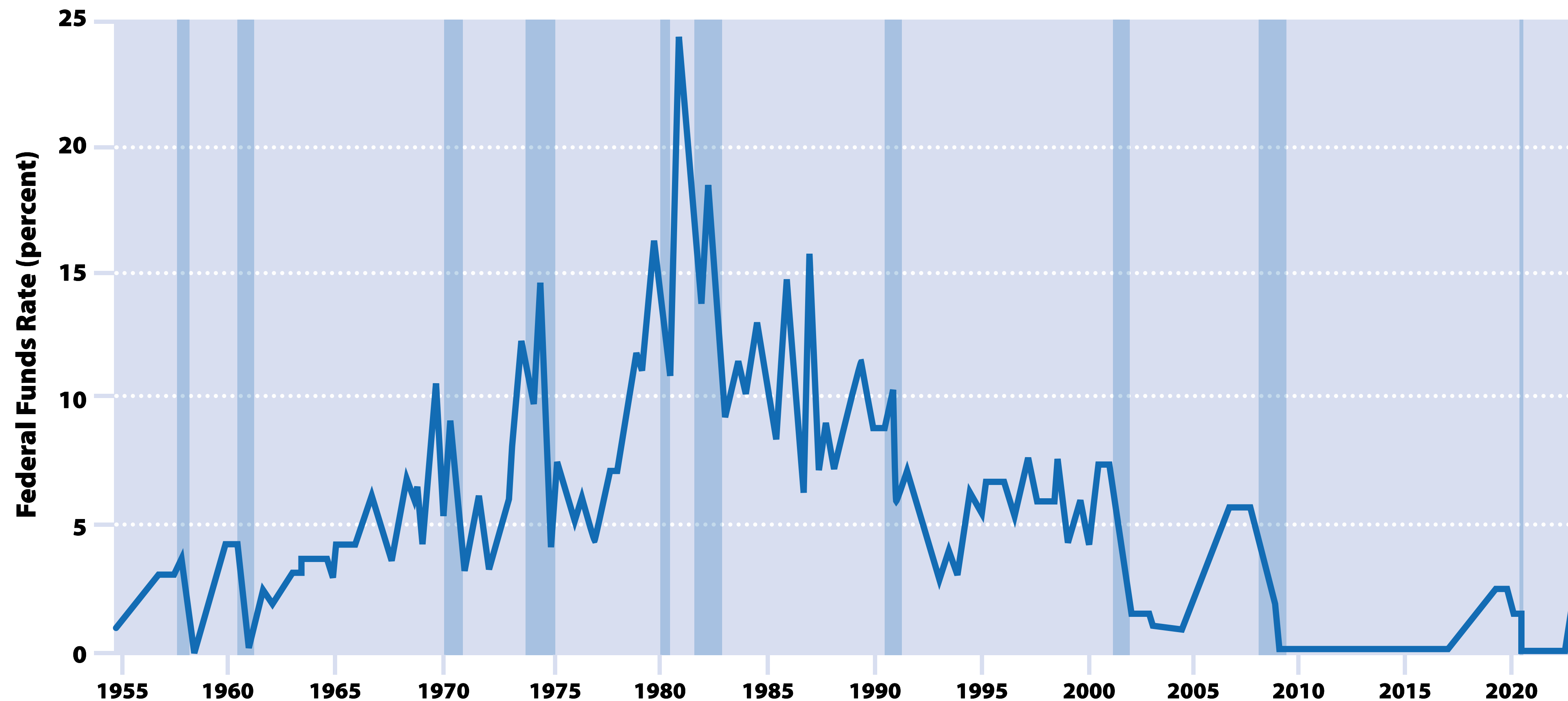


FED POLICY BECOMES 'RESTRICTIVE'**The FED has been aggressive lifting interest rates to curb inflation**

- The Fed Has aggressively hiked rates into restrictive territory

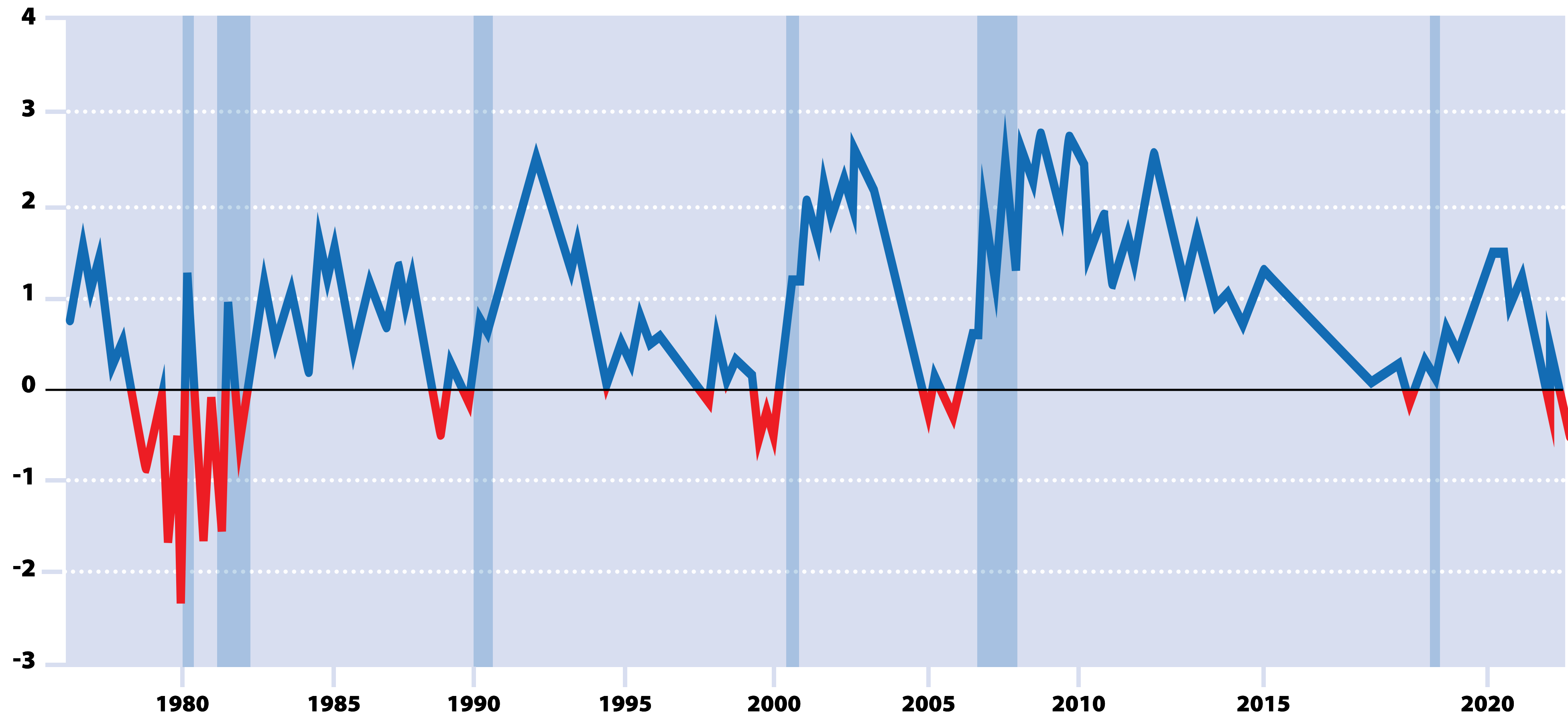


FED HIKES LEAD TO RECESSIONS



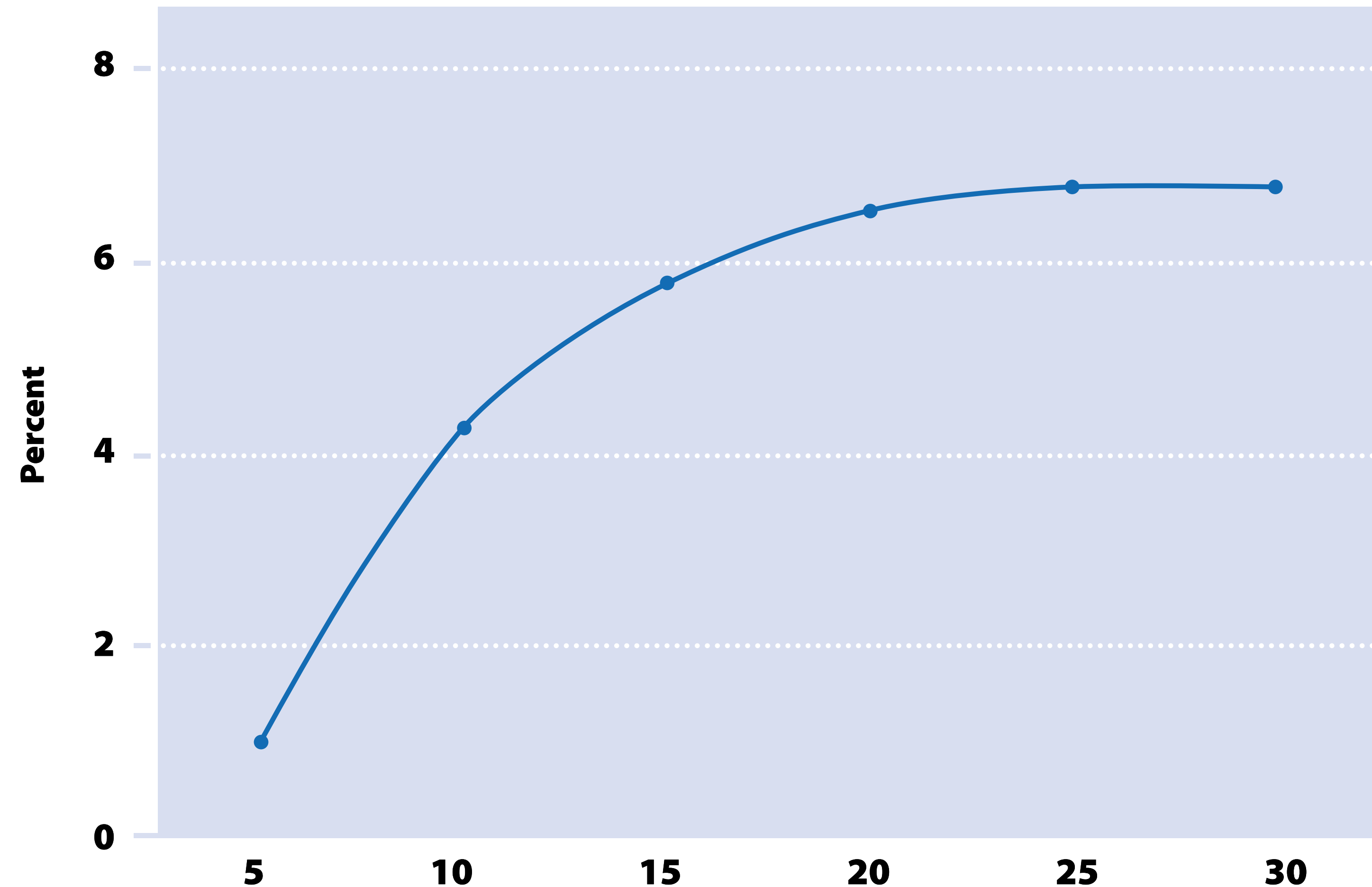
INVERSIONS LEAD TO RECESSIONS

10-year minus 2-year Treasury yield spread

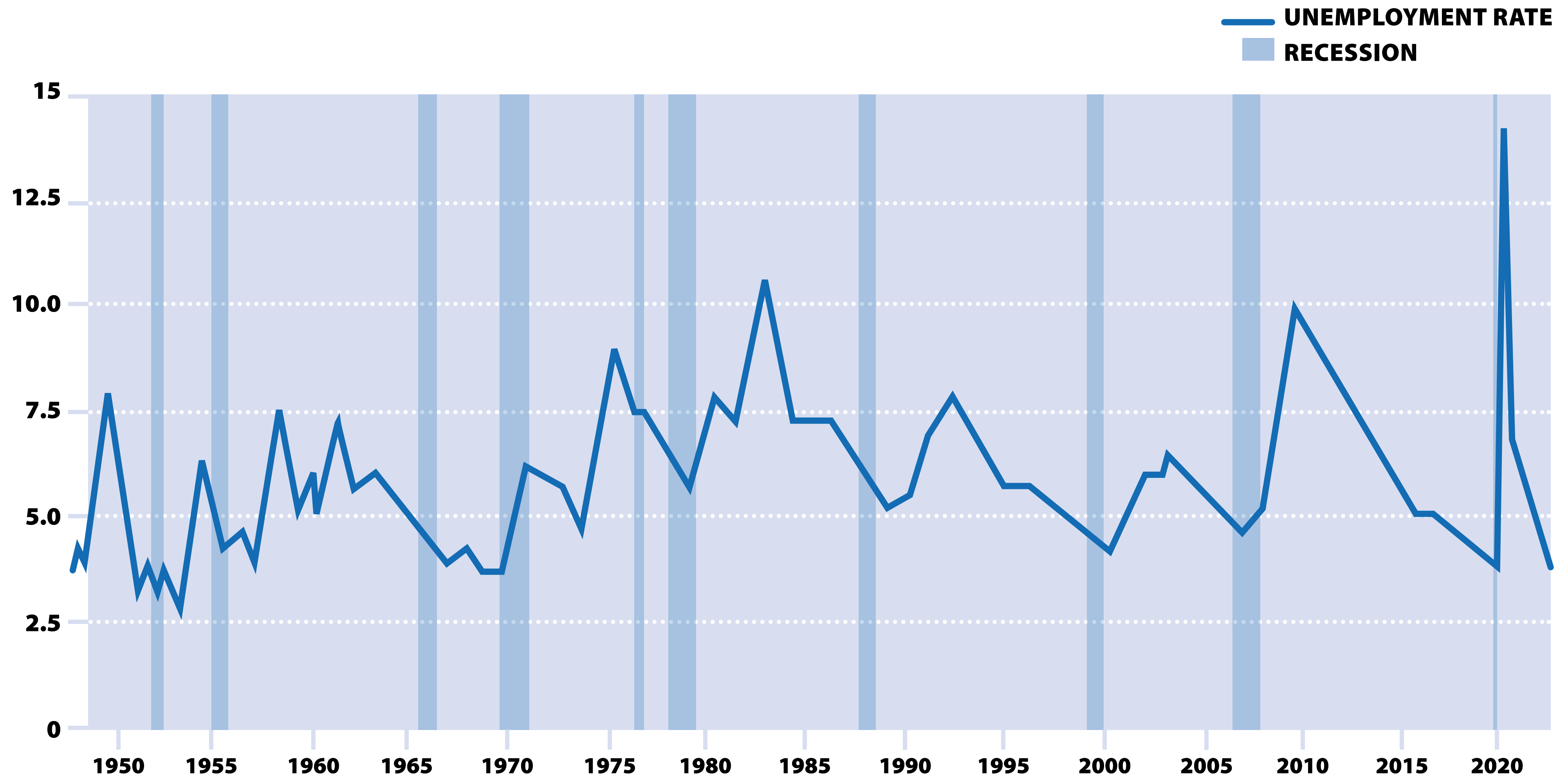


NORMAL YIELD CURVE

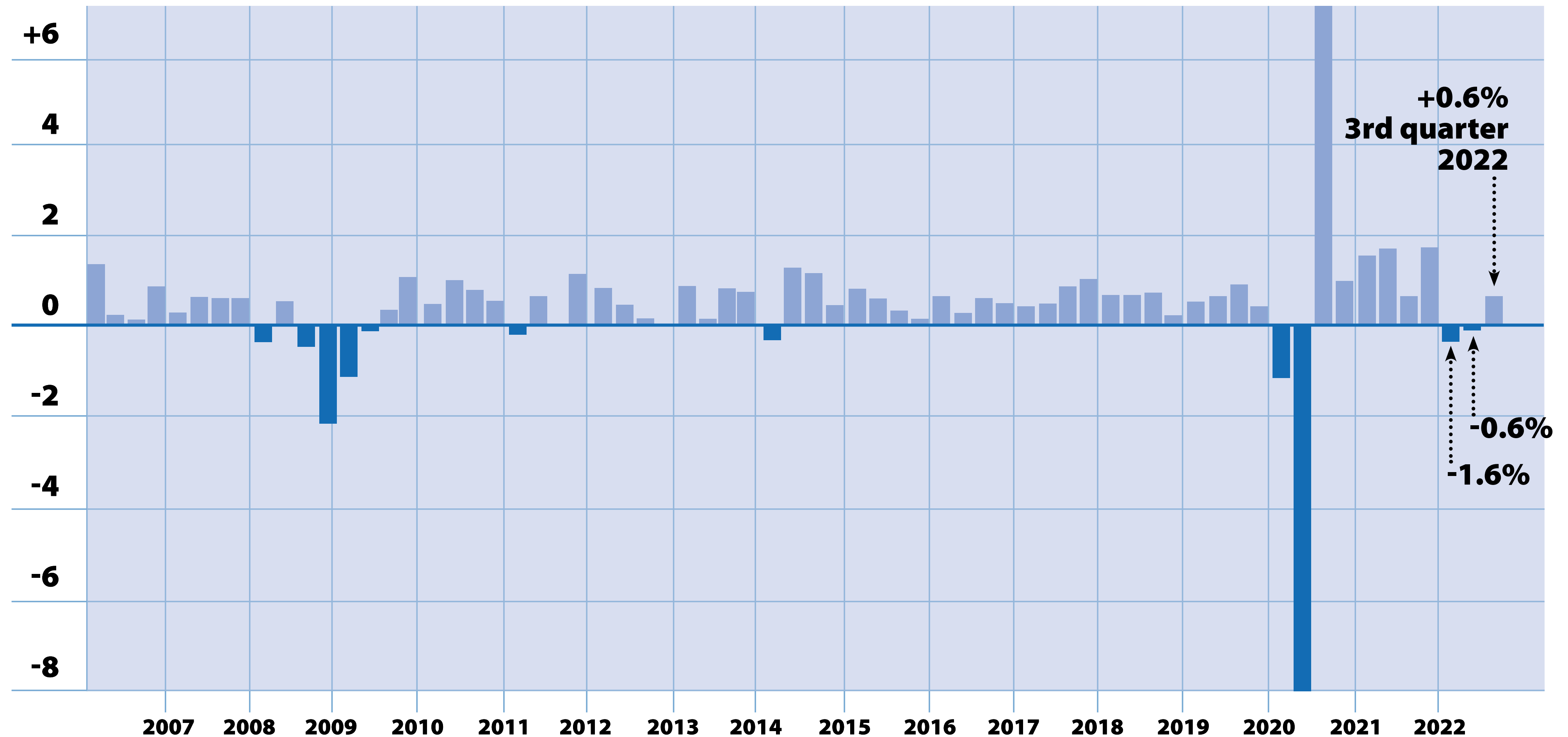
Interest = The Price of Time



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE & RECESSIONS



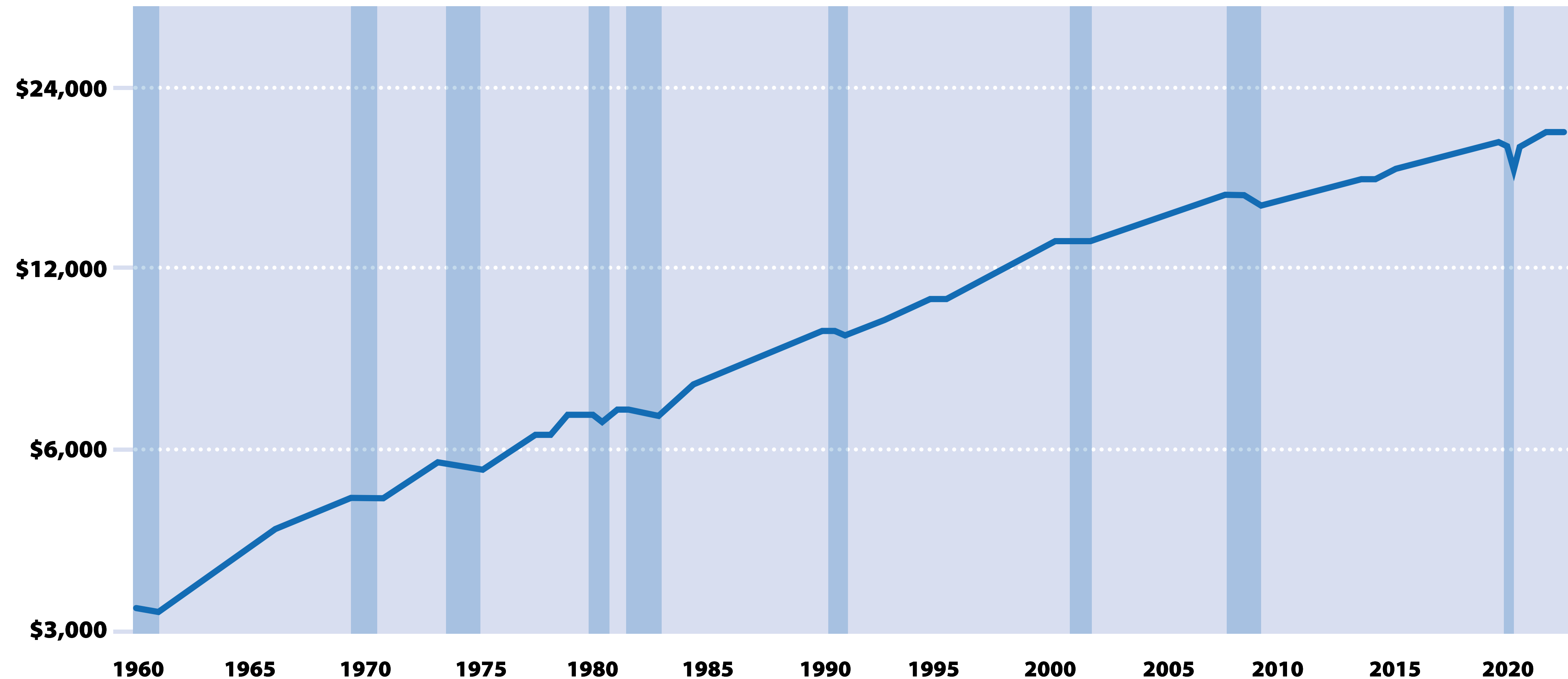
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

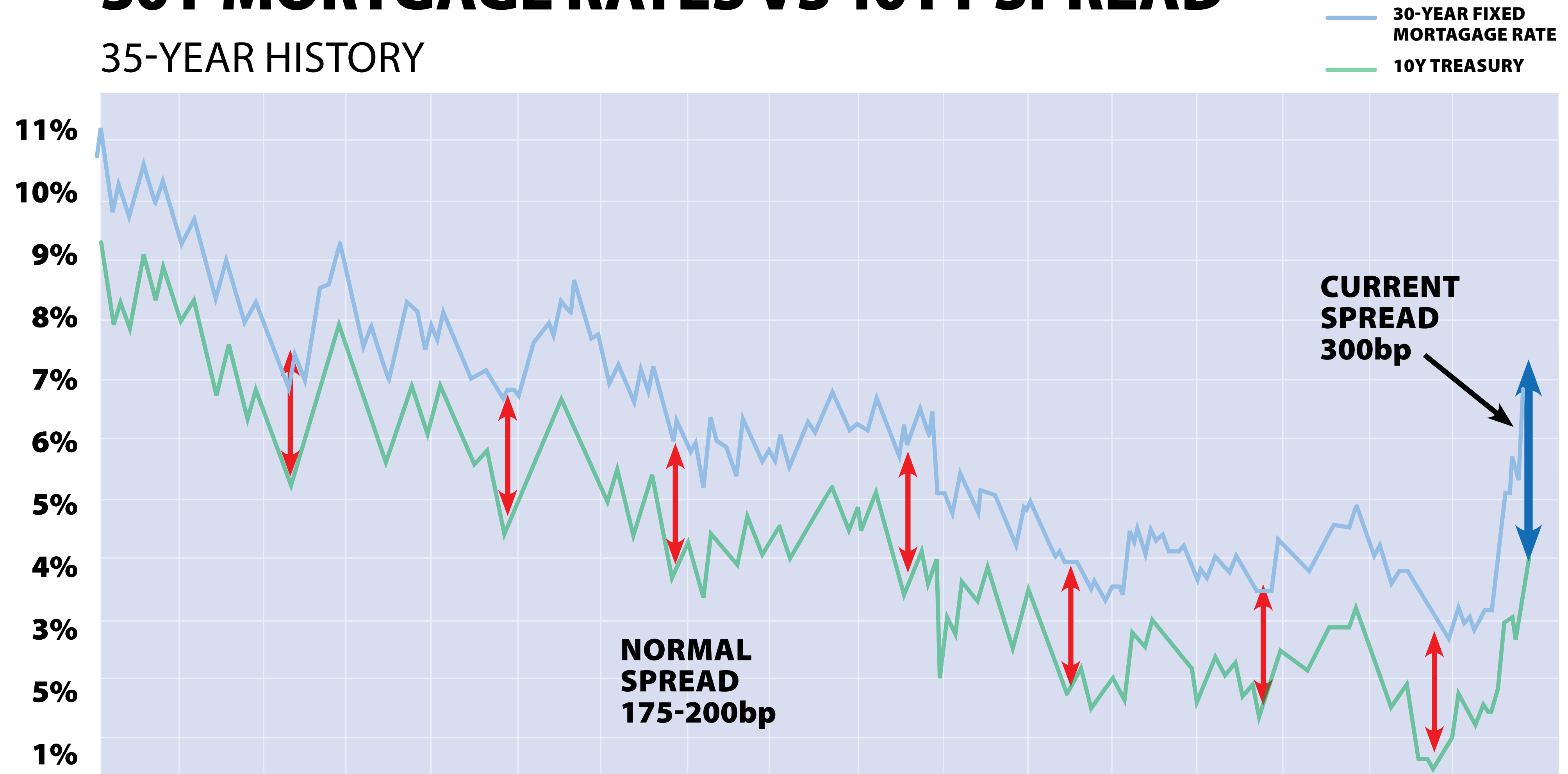
1960–2022 (Sep)

2012 DOLLARS

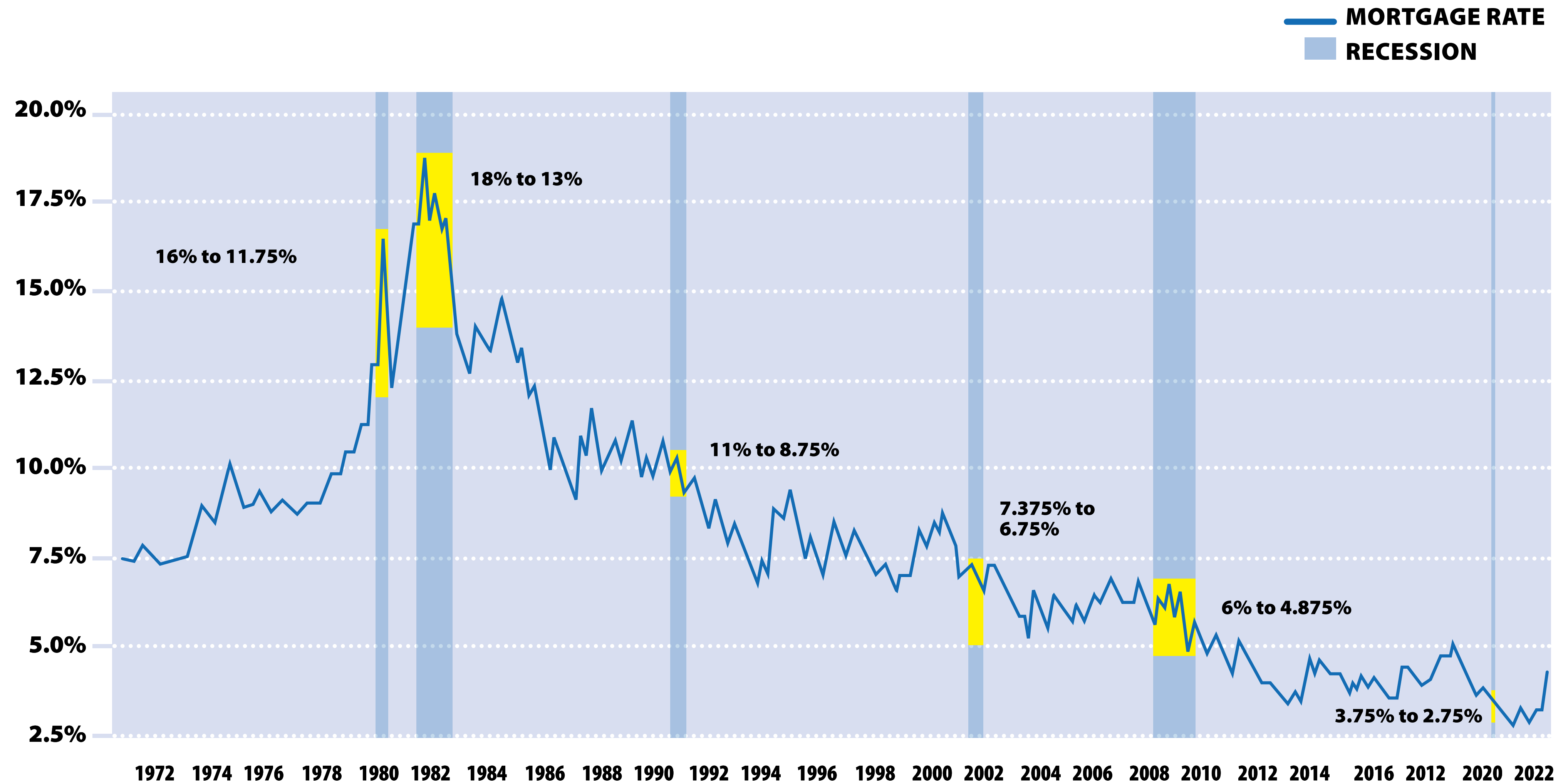


30Y MORTGAGE RATES VS 10YT SPREAD

35-YEAR HISTORY

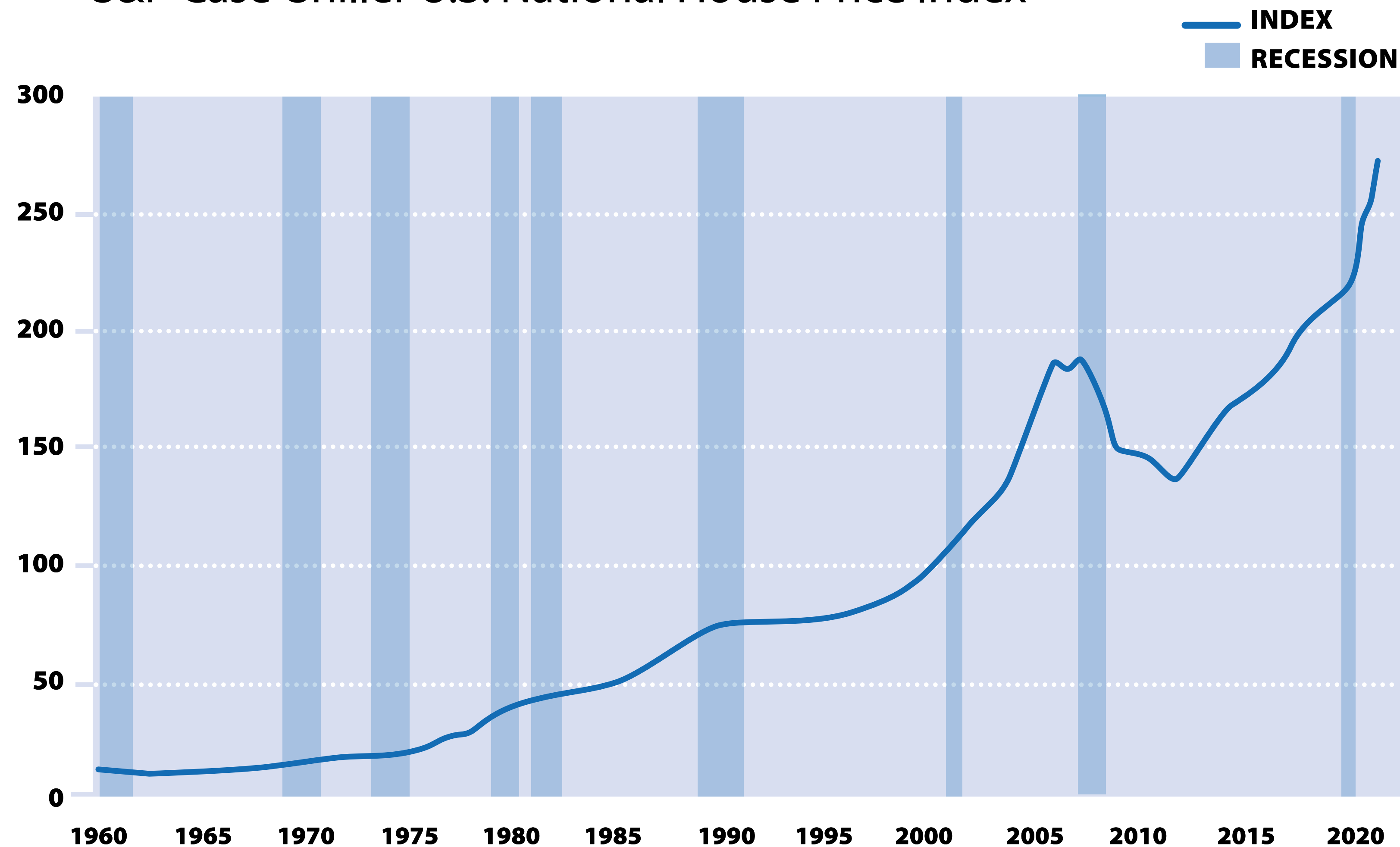


MORTGAGE RATES & RECESSIONS



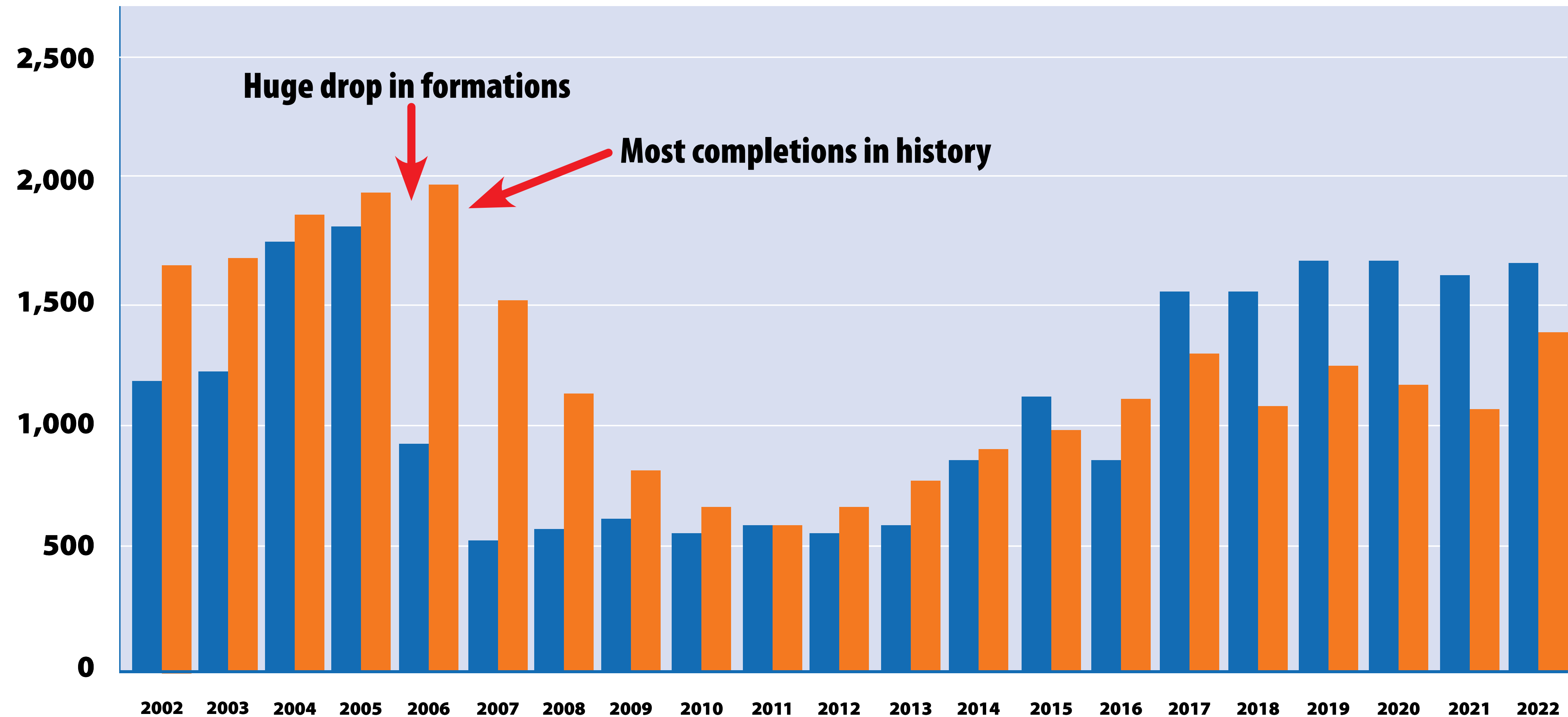
HOUSING STAYS STRONG THROUGH RECESSIONS

S&P Case-Shiller U.S. National House Price Index



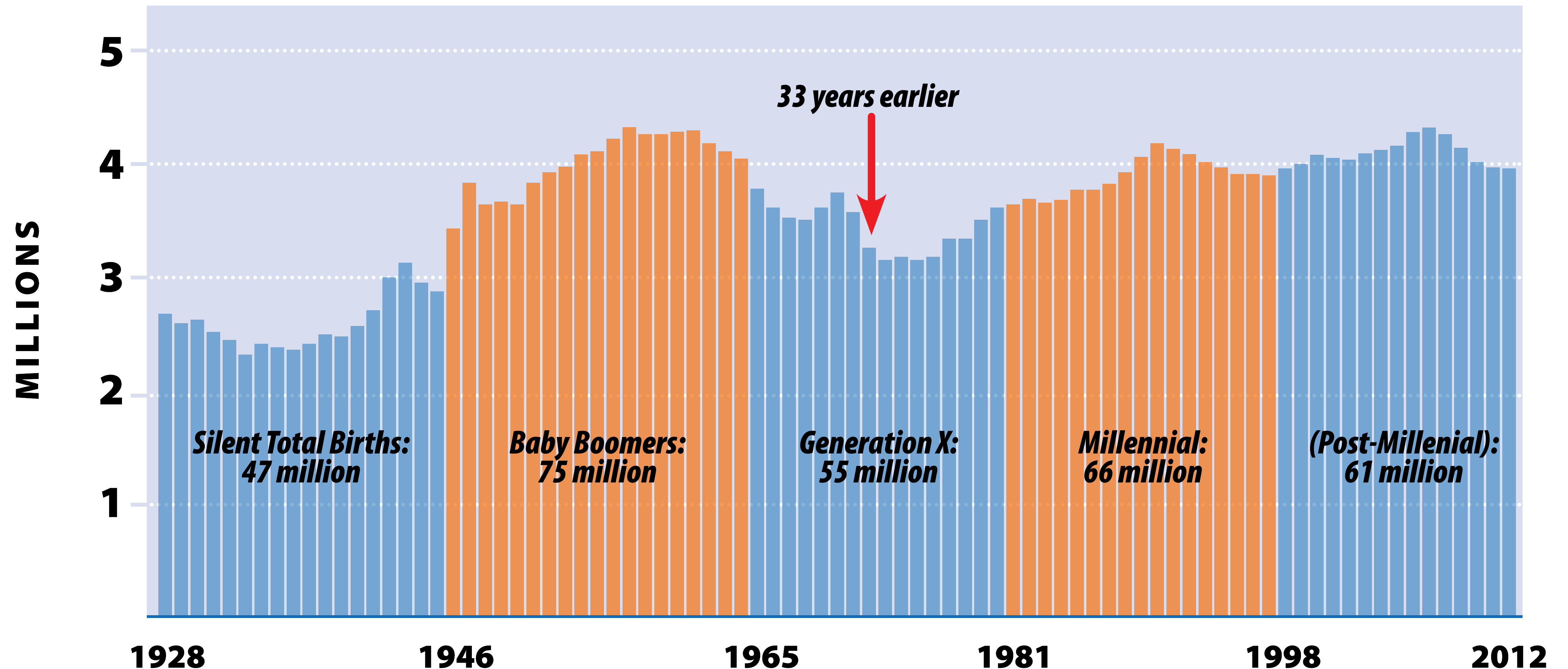
HOUSEHOLD GROWTH AND HOUSING COMPLETIONS

HOUSEHOLD GROWTH
ANNUAL COMPLETIONS



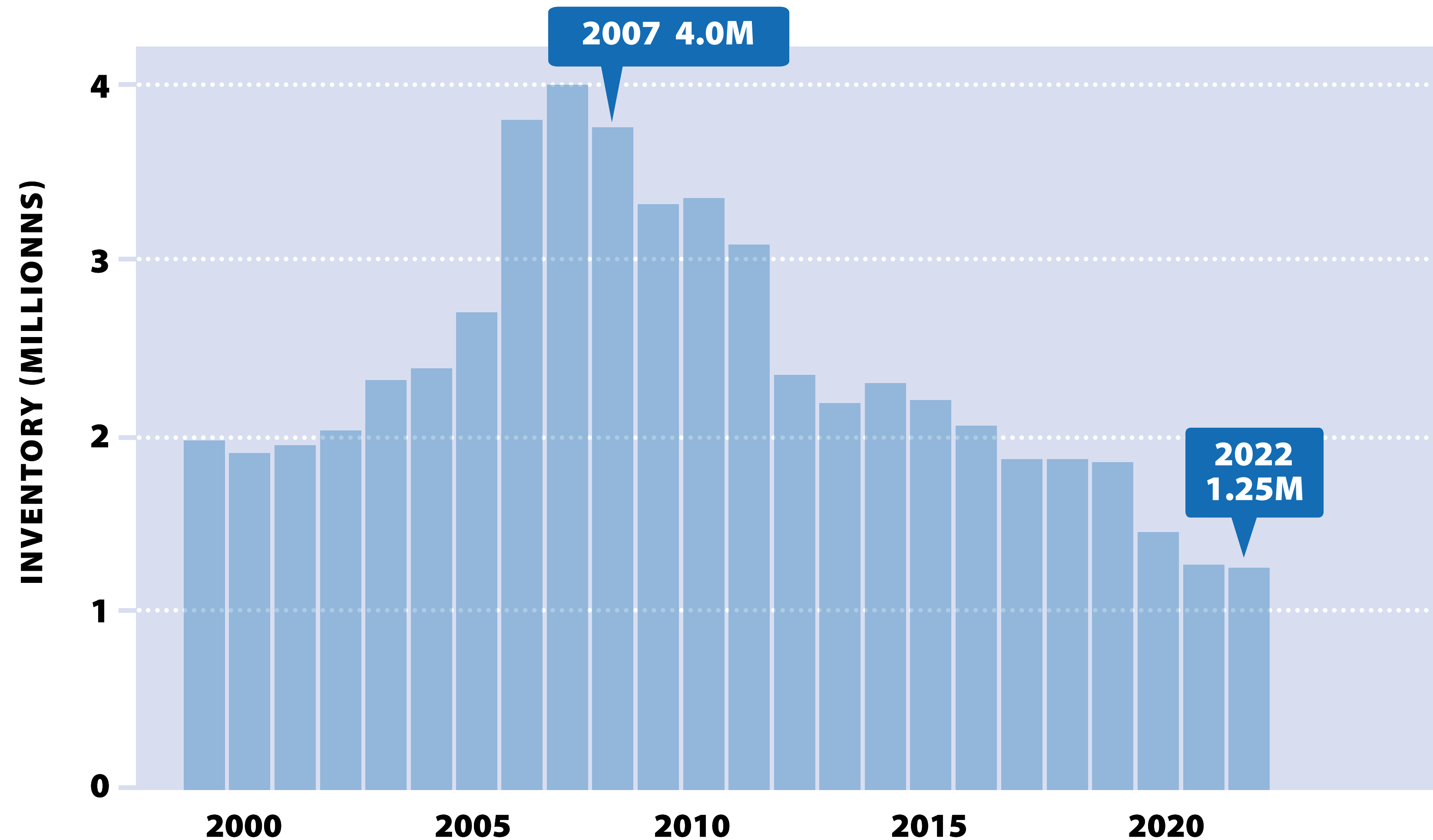
BIRTHS UNDERLYING EACH GENERATION

Number of U.S. births by year and generation



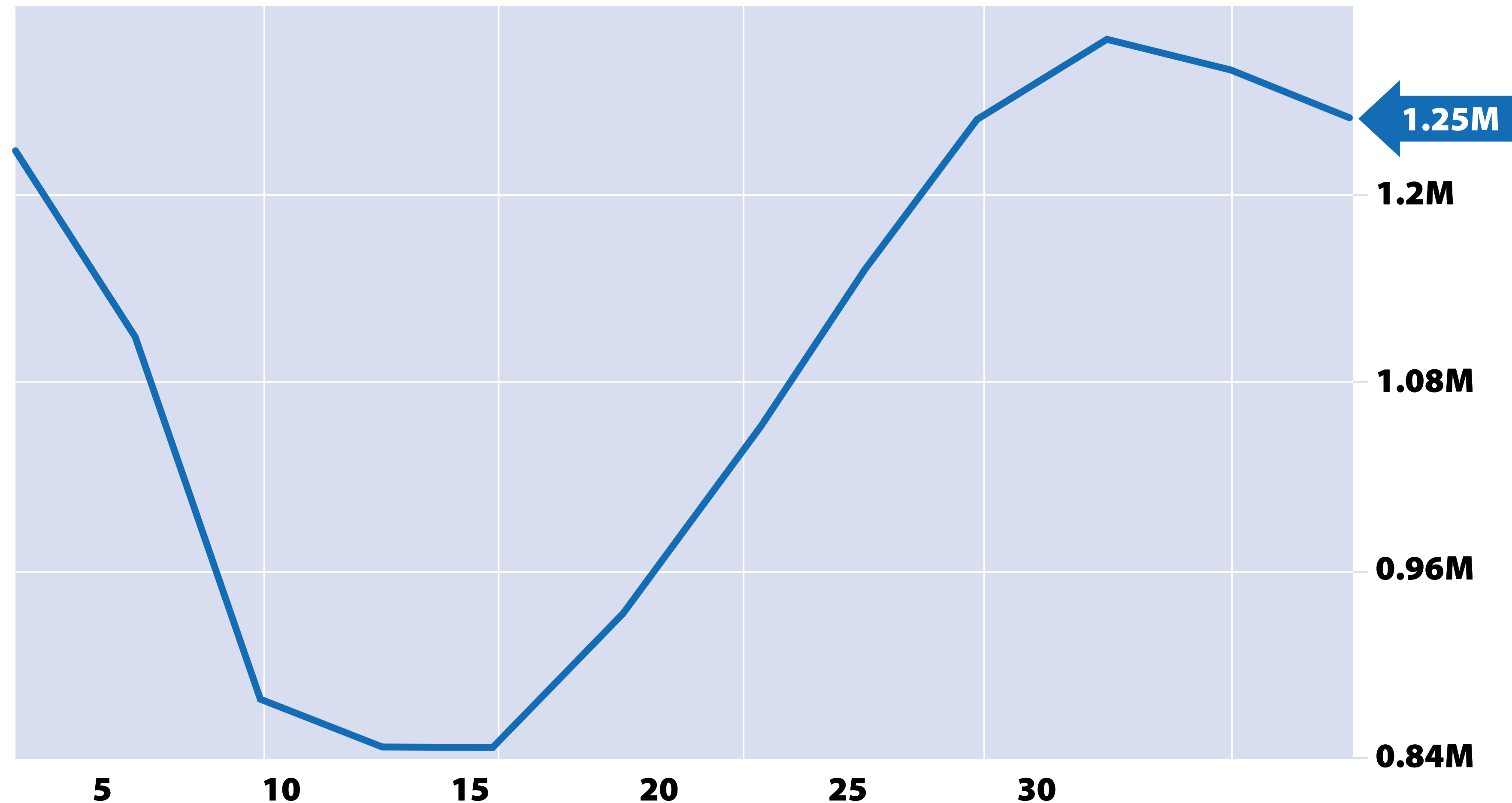
EXISTING HOME INVENTORY

1999-2022



RISING EXISTING HOME INVENTORY

Interest = The Price of Time

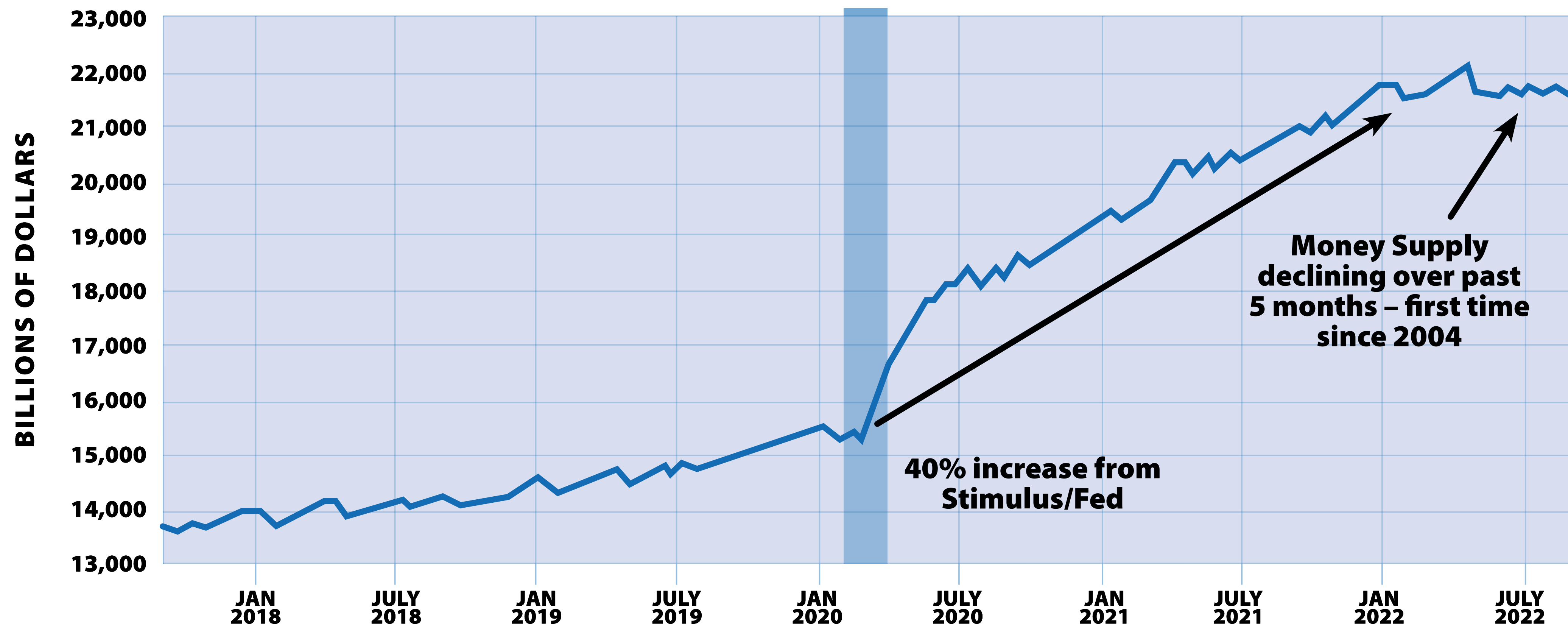


NORMAL CYCLE



MONEY SUPPLY

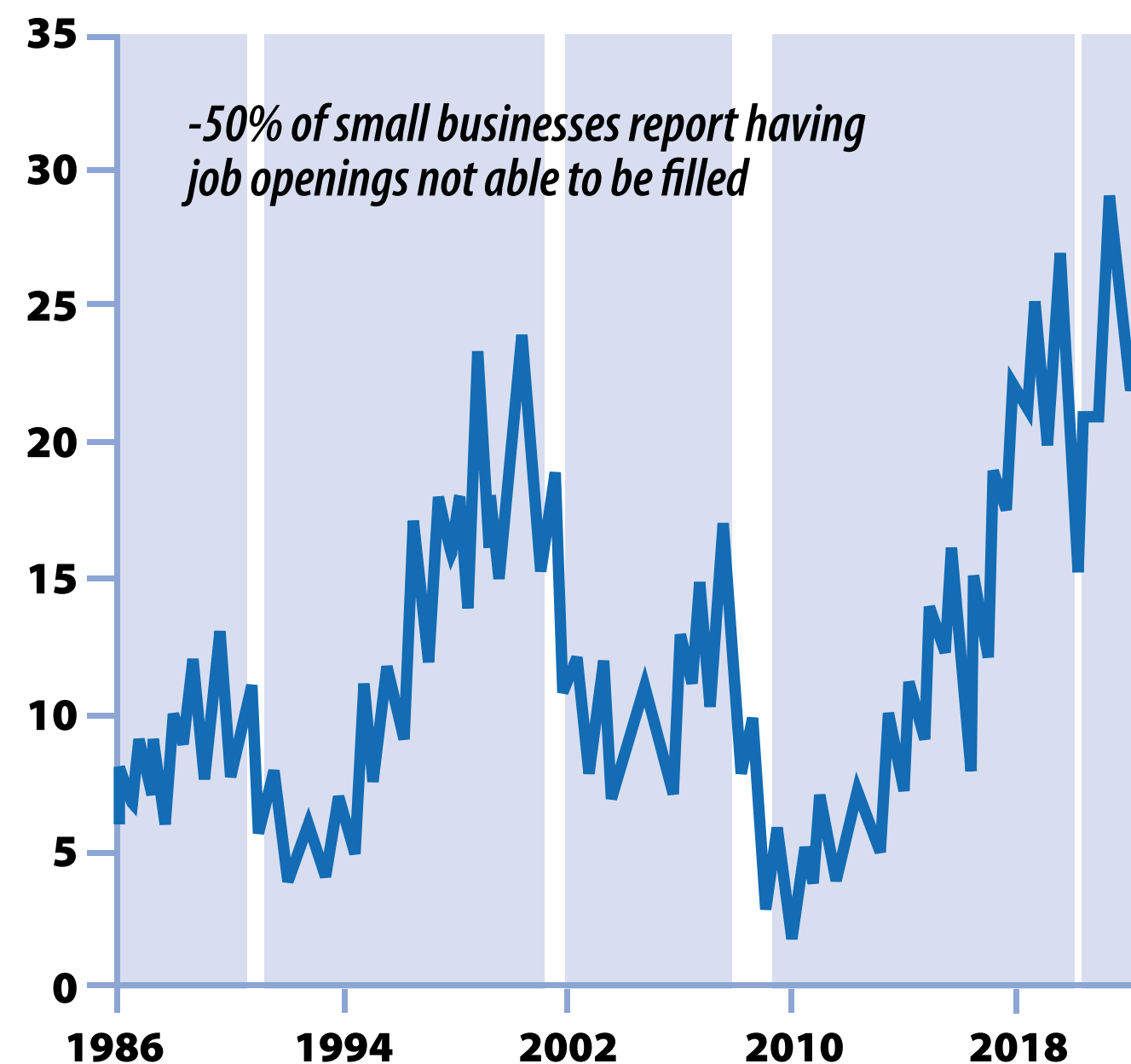
Lacy Hunt expects money supply to get to a more neutral level in March, removing the excess in the system over the past 2 years from stimulus and the injection of liquidity from the Fed



THREE REASON WHY WE EXPECT A MILD RECESSION

- Slack in the labor market, few excesses in the economy, and healthy consumer balance sheets are reasons we do not expect a severe recession.

MUTED JOB LOSSES IN THIS CYCLE – LABOR SUPPLY STILL A PROBLEM

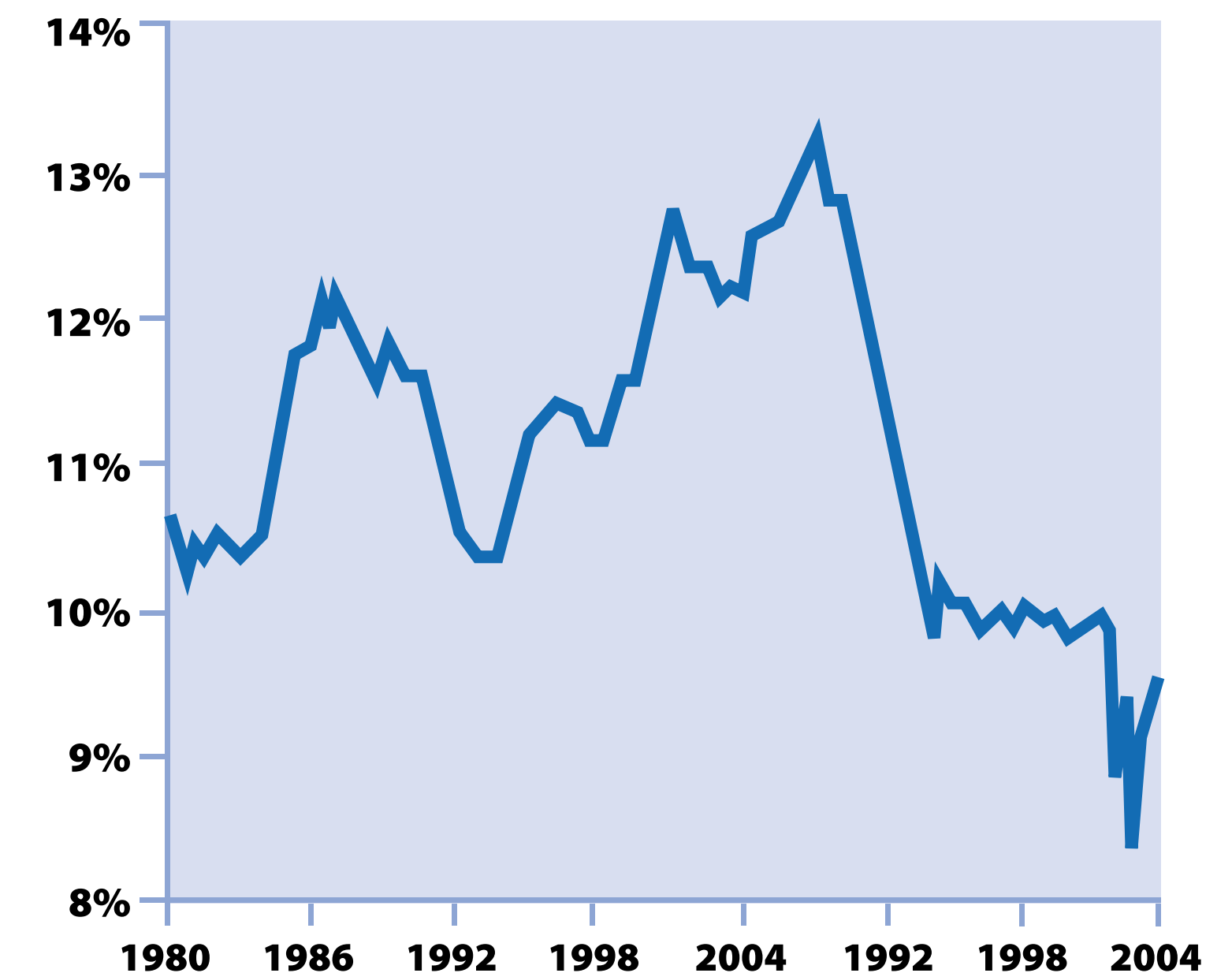


— NFIB Small Business Optimism Index -
Single Biggest Problem - Quality of Labor

FEW EXCESSES IN ECONOMY

- 1 No Pandemic
- 2 No Housing Bubble
- 3 The Banking System is Healthy
- 4 Tech Sector Valuations not Exuberant

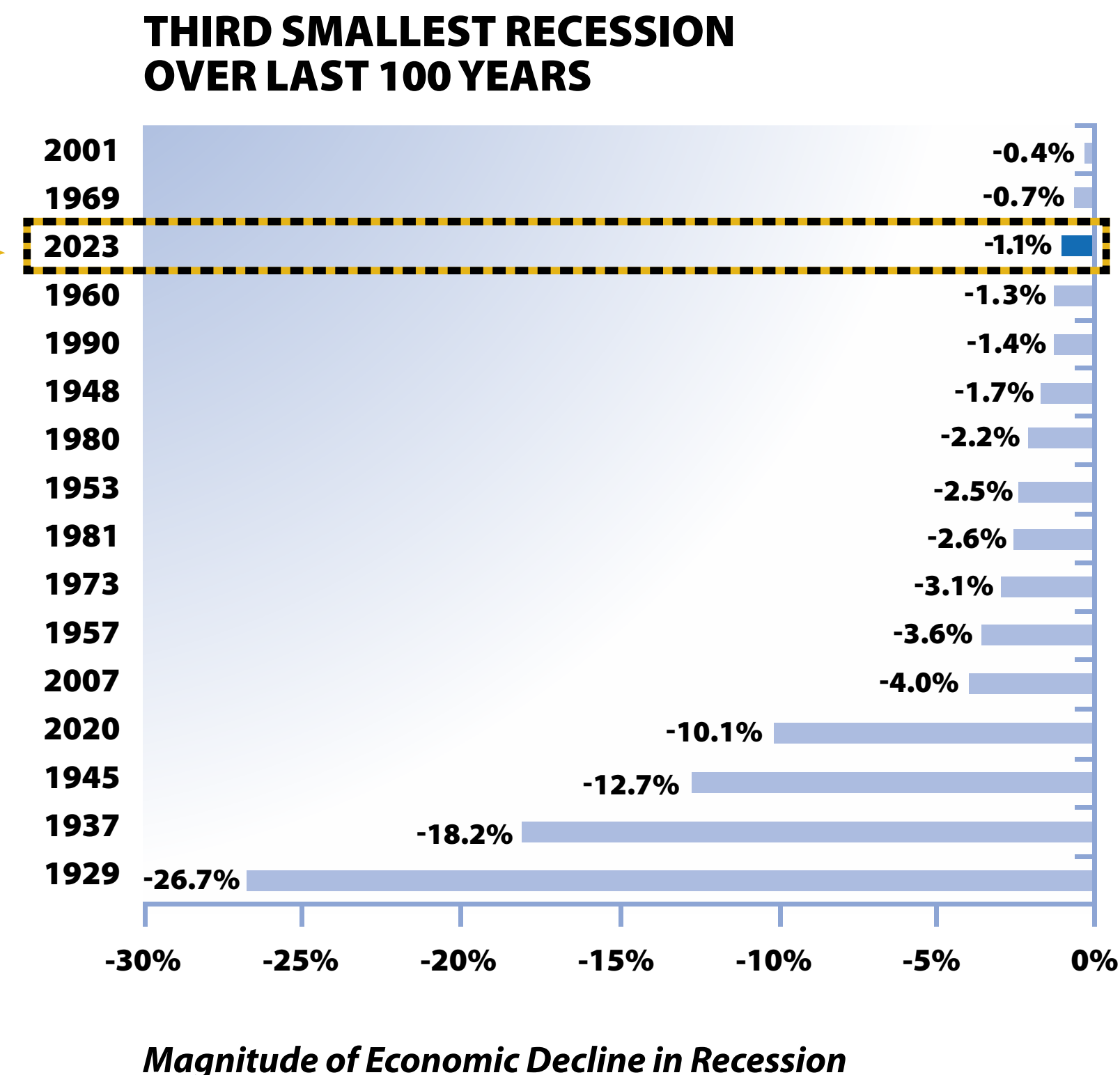
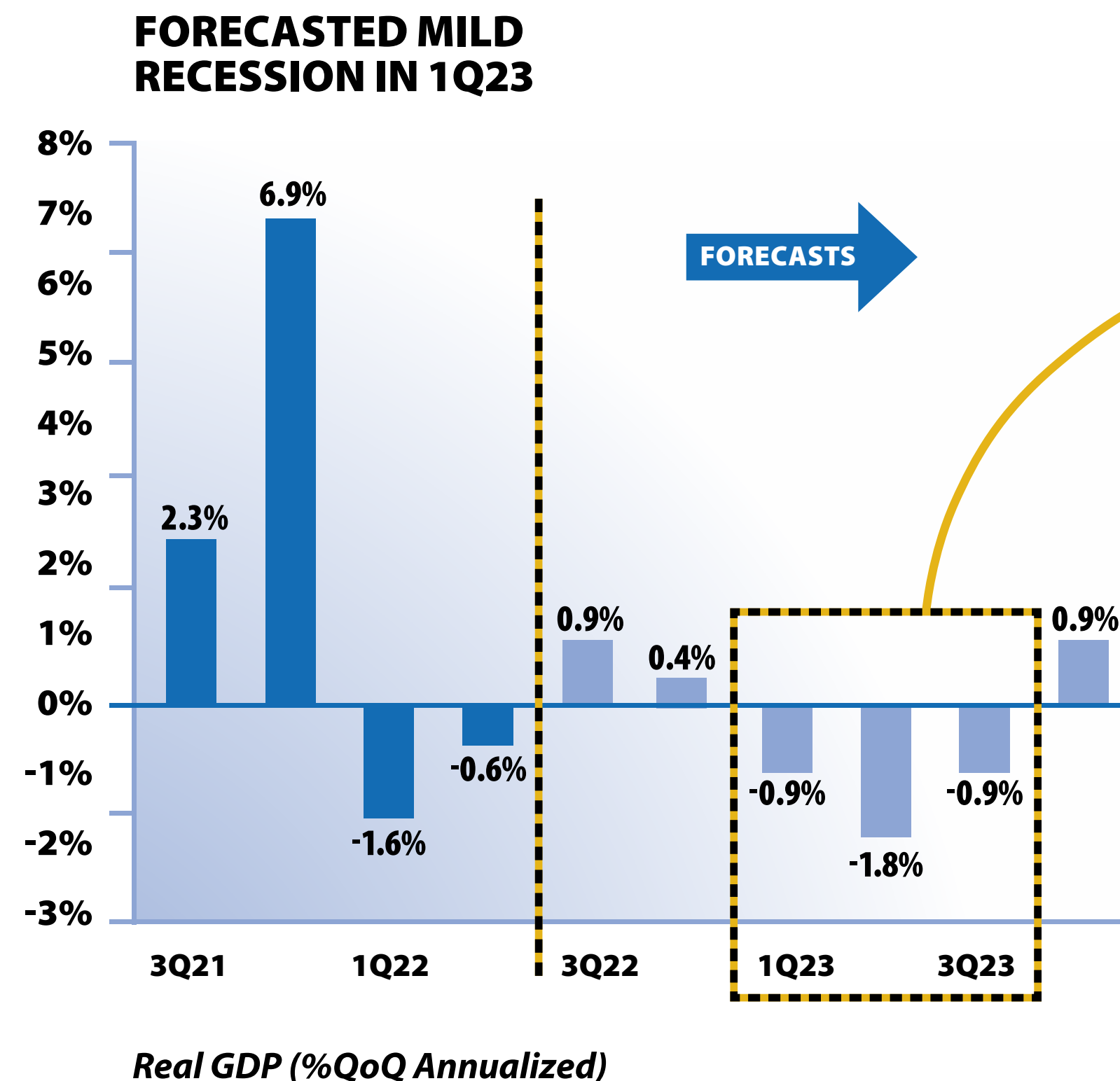
CONSUMER BALANCE SHEET REMAINS HEALTHY



— Household Debt Service Payments as a % of
Disposable Personal Income

THE POTENTIAL FOR A FED-INDUCED RECESSION

- While we forecast a rising probability of recession, it should be one of the more muted in history.



THREE YELLOW CARDS FOR ECONOMY GOING FROWARD

Economic dynamics that could lead to further negative impacts to the economy

- Depressed consumer confidence, a weakening housing market and elevated energy cost are all risks to the economy.

**DEPRESSED
CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE**

**WEAK
HOUSING
MARKET**

**ELEVATED
ENERGY/
ELECTRICITY
PRICES**

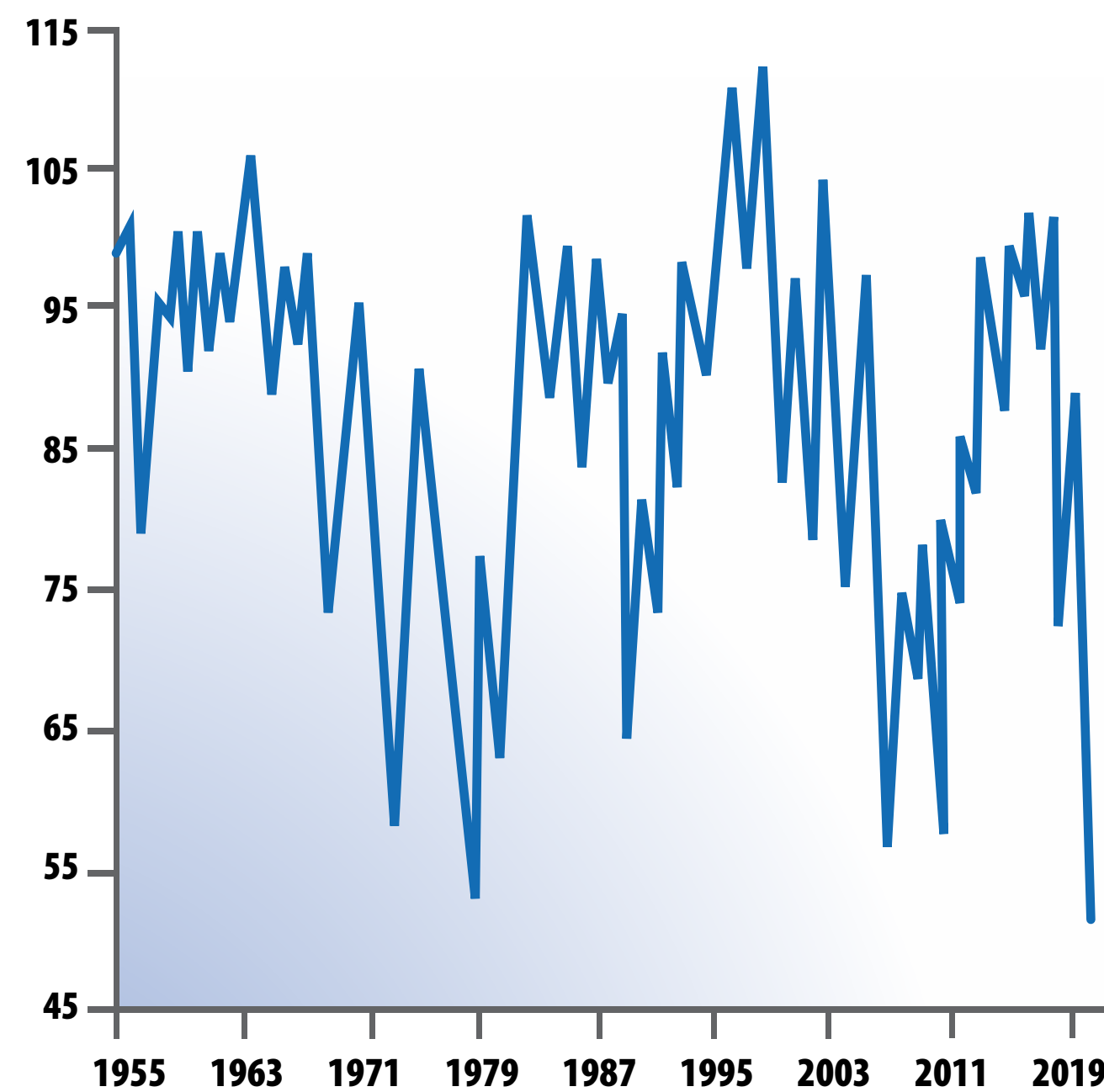


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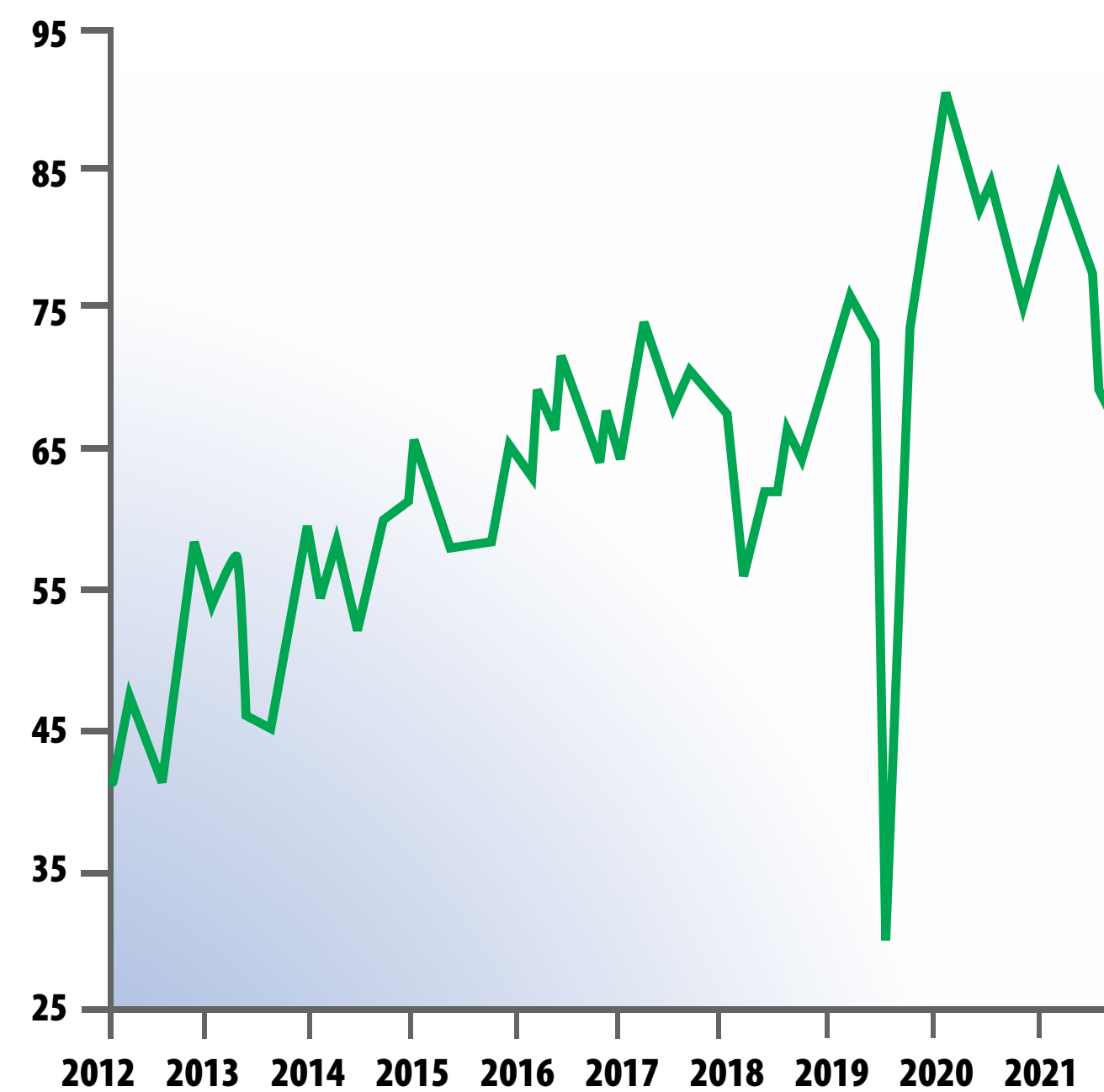
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DEPRESSED CONSUMER CONFIDENCE



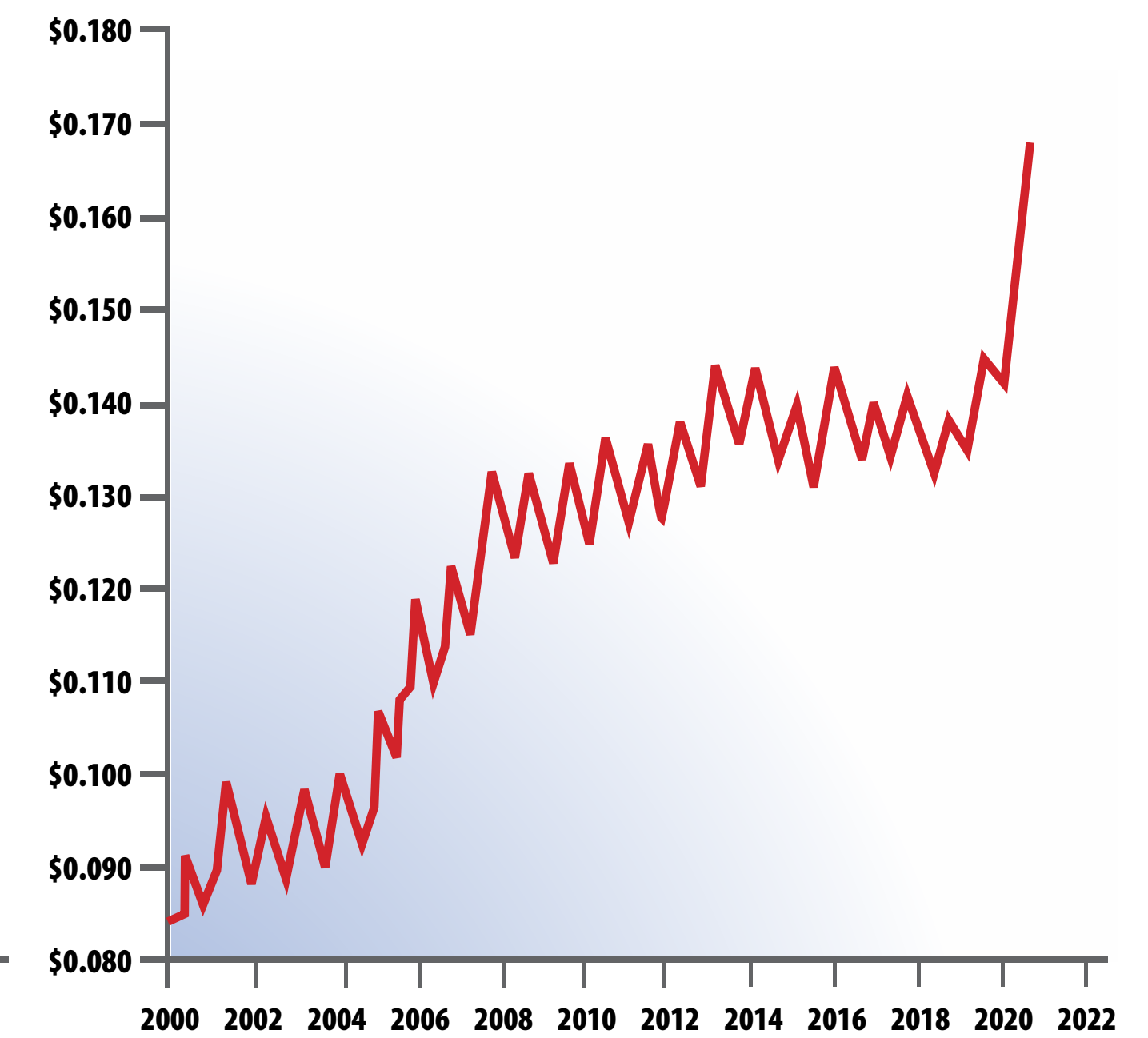
— Consumer Sentiment

WEAK HOUSING MARKET



— NFIB Housing Market Index

ELEVATED ENERGY/ELECTRICITY PRICES



— Electricity per KWH in U.S. city average

PREDICTIONS

- **Inflation should peak by January 2023**
- **Recession likely in first quarter of 2023 –should be short in duration**
- **Rates should decline to 5% summer 2023**
- **10 year Treasury yield should decline to 3% by summer 2023**
- **Stock market volatility should decrease in 2023**
- **FED fund rate to 4.5% in 2022 – two FED hikes possible in 2023**
- **Home values nationally flat/slightly down due to demographics and demand**
- **Unemployment expected to rise to 5% in 2023**

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Thank you.

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