Texas Real Estate Research Center economists continuously monitor many facets of the global, national, and Texas economies. *Texas Housing Insight* is a summary of important economic indicators that help discern trends in the Texas housing markets. All measurements are calculated using seasonally adjusted data, and percentage changes are calculated month-over-month, unless stated otherwise.

This monthly publication provides data and insights on the Texas housing markets. We hope you find them useful. Your feedback is always appreciated. Send comments and suggestions to info@recenter.tamu.edu.

Joshua Roberson and Weiling Yan

Data current as of December 16, 2022

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The housing market continued to slow down as people consider mortgage rates and recession fears when making financial decisions. On the supply side, housing permits and housing starts are both in decline. Prices are correcting, and the market is accumulating inventory. However, as suggested by the sales volume, buyers are calmer now than during the pandemic frenzy, as many key indicators such as days on market (DOM) and months of inventory (MOI) are uniformly converging back to pre-pandemic levels. With the expectation of a higher mortgage interest rates annual average in 2023, existing-home sales will likely fall short of 2022’s levels.

**Supply**

Homebuilders are initiating fewer building projects. The state’s year-to-date cumulative single-family construction permits in November 2022 had a net loss of 5.2 percent, shrinking from 157,043 to 148,954 units. The monthly drop paused in November, and construction permit issuance remained below 10,000 units. Construction permits rebounded in all major metros except Austin. Dallas (2,886 permits) gained more than 300 permits, while issuance in Houston (3,223 permits) stayed steady. Despite the slight decrease in Austin, the tech metro (1,341 permits) expanded residential space for single-family homes twice as fast as in San Antonio (663 permits). Construction generally slows during the winter, yet even after the seasonal adjustment, Texas’ single-family construction starts plummeted 28.5 percent from 2021 to 10,700 units, corroborating a slowdown in the housing industry.

The number of homes for sale typically declines after the summer peak. However, active listings have been quickly accumulating to a seasonally adjusted level of 91,600 units. Compared with the five-year average of 94,800 units before the pandemic, this November’s housing inventory level is only 4.5 percent away from rebounding back to the pre-pandemic volume, rather than 50 percent a year ago. Amid the rebound, Texas’ MOI ticked up to 2.9 months. Austin’s inventory level jumped to a ten-year high with 9,000 homes ready for sale, while Dallas’s housing supply was tight with 20,000 homes for sale, 3,700 fewer than in November 2019.

**Demand**

Total home sales inched down 3.3 percent month over month (MOM), settling at a seasonally adjusted rate of 26,800 closed sales (Table 1). Sales in Houston took a big hit, while sales in the other major metros stayed at October levels. Texas’ sales volume has shrunk by one tenth

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1 All measurements are calculated using seasonally adjusted data, and percentage changes are calculated month over month, unless stated otherwise.
compared with a year earlier. As winter approaches, sales are expected to trend downward for the next two months.

Rising mortgage rates affect sales of differently priced homes disproportionately. Up to November, total sales for homes priced below $300K plummeted close to 30 percent in 2022, while total sales grew 15 percent for homes priced between $400K and $500K. The sales disparity between these two groups could suggest that rising rates sidelined more homebuyers in the lower-middle class than upper-middle class.

Amid slowing sales, homes are sitting on the market longer. Texas’ average DOM rose to 46 days. Compared with the five-year average of 59 days before 2020, the relatively brief period suggests the housing market is still relatively tight compared with historic norms. At the metropolitan level, Austin’s DOM rose most aggressively, doubling from 27 days in June to 57 days in November. Dallas’ DOM grew most moderately, rising from 25 to 42 days.

Before the pandemic, the state’s DOM ranged from 55 days to 83 days. Now, DOM ranged from 45 days to 52 days. The relatively truncated DOM interval implies the housing market still has room to improve. Another metric that signals the housing market can be more relaxed is DOM for pricier homes. Typically, the most expensive homes sit on the market the longest. However, DOM for homes priced over $750K was 45 days—shorter than homes in the $500K price cohort.

Prices

Texas’ median home price continued to fall, and the seasonally adjusted median price edged down 1 percent MOM. The four major metros posted mixed monthly changes (Table 2). Regardless of the depreciation in the past six months, the state’s median price remained 6.1 percent higher than year-ago levels. Dallas had the highest growth of 9.6 percent, while Austin’s growth rate deflated to 0.1 percent.

Since the Federal Reserve imposed the first 75-basis-point interest rate hike in June in an attempt to curb inflation, the ten-year U.S. Treasury bond yield jumped 129 basis points to 3.89 percent, while the two-year counterpart surged by 150 basis points. The spread between the ten- and two-year bond yields widened while staying in negative territory, indicating persistent market uncertainties.

The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation’s 30-year fixed-rate moderated slightly this month to 6.81 percent, but it still-surpassed historical rates during 2007 and 2009. According to a Wall Street Journal analysis, some buyers have had to dodge the conventional way of borrowing from traditional lenders and instead borrow directly from family members or leverage either business or personal assets.

The Texas Repeat Sales Home Price Index accounts for compositional price effects and provides a better measure of changes in single-family home values. Compared with November 2021’s 19.5 percent year-over-year (YOY) increase, Texas’ index accelerated 9.2 percent YOY in November.

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2 Bond and mortgage interest rates are nonseasonally adjusted. Loan-to-value ratios, debt-to-income ratios, and the credit score component are also nonseasonally adjusted.
2022, indicating price moderation. The same trend also affected the major metros as growth rates shrank from double-digits to single-digits, except in San Antonio, which was 12.8 percent. Moderating home prices corroborated with the Fed’s inflation fight.

**Household Pulse Survey**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s Household Pulse Survey, after last year’s historical low rates, the share of homeowners who were free from mortgage payments ticked up 3 percent to 36 percent in the U.S. and up 5 percent to 42 percent in Texas (Table 3). The share of homeowners who were caught up on payments increased as well.

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<tr>
<th>Table 1. Home Sales Volume</th>
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<td>Texas</td>
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<td>Austin-Round Rock</td>
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<td>Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land</td>
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<td>San Antonio-New Braunfels</td>
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Note: Seasonally adjusted data used for the reported metrics.
Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

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<tr>
<th>Table 2. Median Housing Prices</th>
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<th>Table 3. Last Month’s Payment Status for Owner-Occupied Housing Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owned free and clear</td>
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<td>Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land</td>
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Note: Total includes only individuals who are 18 years and older reported living in owner-occupied housing units and excludes those living in different types of housing units, and also those who did not report their housing situation.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, Nov 2 – Nov 14, 2022
Texas Single-Family Permits

Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

Single-Family Housing Construction Permits
Seasonally Adjusted Trend

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University
Single-Family Housing Construction Permit Values
Seasonally Adjusted Trend

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

Top New Home Metros Since COVID
Single-Family Detached Homes

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University
Regional Housing Starts

Total Housing Units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

Metro Housing Starts

Source: Zonda - Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University
Inventory by Price Cohort
Seasonally Adjusted Trend

Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

Texas New and Existing Inventory
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate

Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University
Residential Home Sales
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate

Source: National Association of Realtors - Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

Texas Sales by Price Cohort
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate

Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University
Metro Home Sales
Seasonally Adjusted Trend

Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

Homeownership Rate
Seasonally Adjusted Trend

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University
New and Existing Home Sales
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate

[Graph showing sales over time with lines for existing and new construction homes, annotated with source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University]

Metro Median Days on Market
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate

[Graph showing days on market over time with lines for different cities, annotated with source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University]
Metro Median Sale to List Price Ratio
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate

Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

Interest Rates

Source: Federal Reserve - Wall Street Journal - Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University
**Median Existing Single-Family Home Prices**

Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate

- Texas
- U.S.

Source: National Association of Realtors - Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

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**Texas New and Existing Median Home Price**

Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate

- Existing Home
- New Construction

Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University
Major Metro Home Price Index
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate

Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University

Major Metro Single-Family Rent Index
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate

Source: Texas Real Estate Research Center at Texas A&M University
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