Home Building after the Election

John Stewart
Director of Economic Affairs, HBF
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Economic & market outlook Policy outlook



RECENT TRENDS

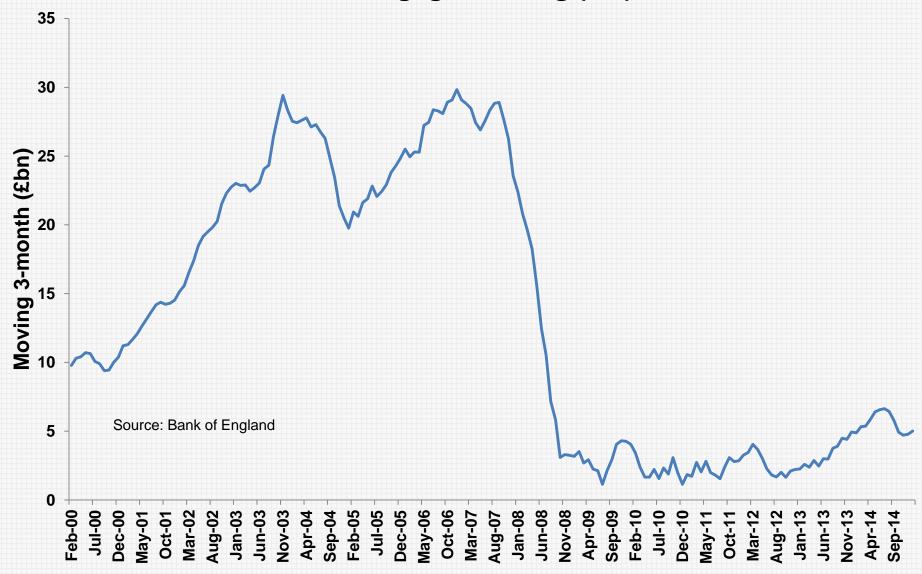


Residential Transactions & Mortgage Approvals (UK)



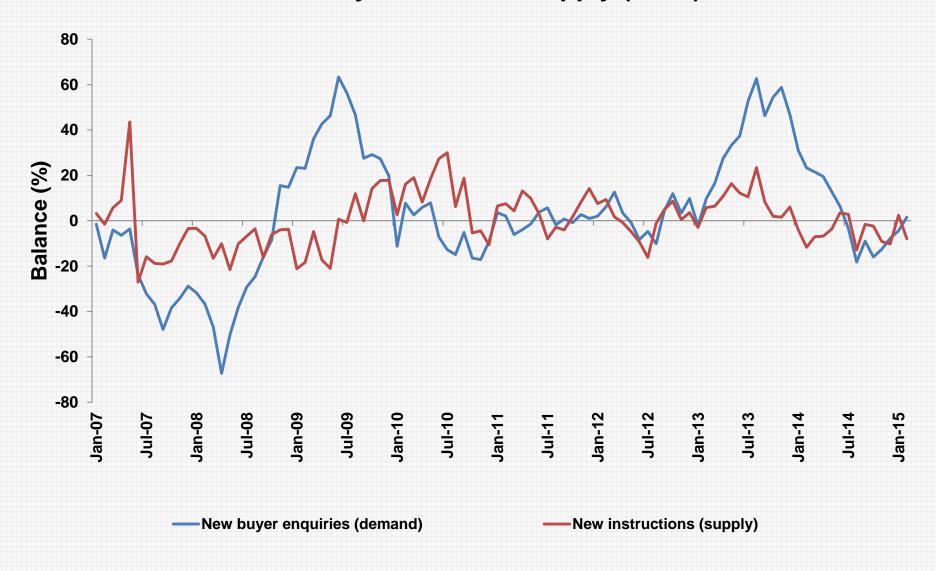


Net Mortgage Lending (UK)



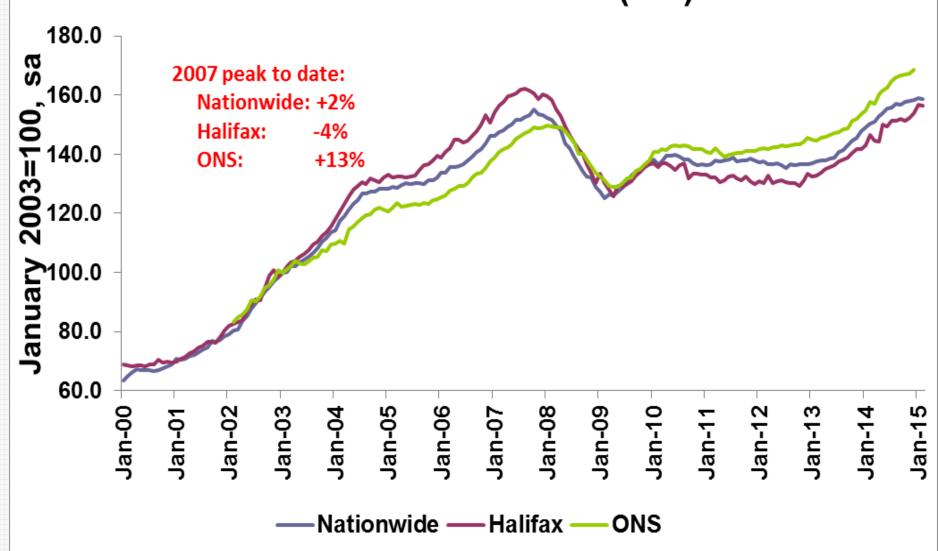


RICS Survey: Demand & Supply (E&W)

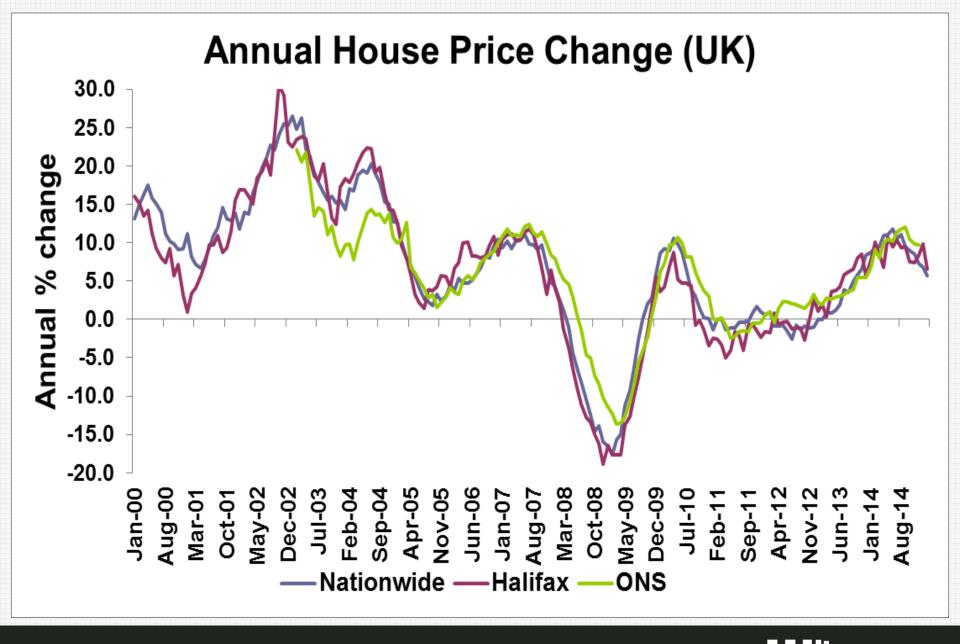




House Price Indices (UK)

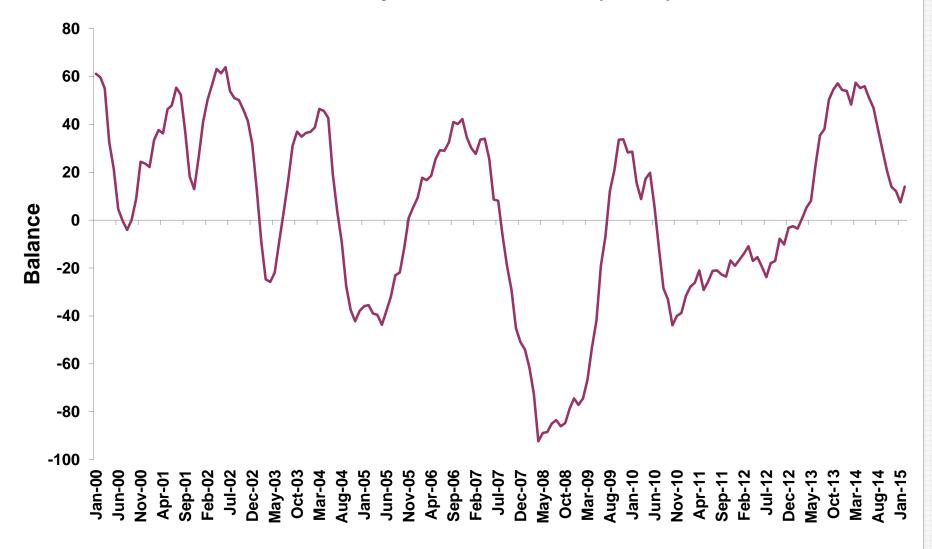






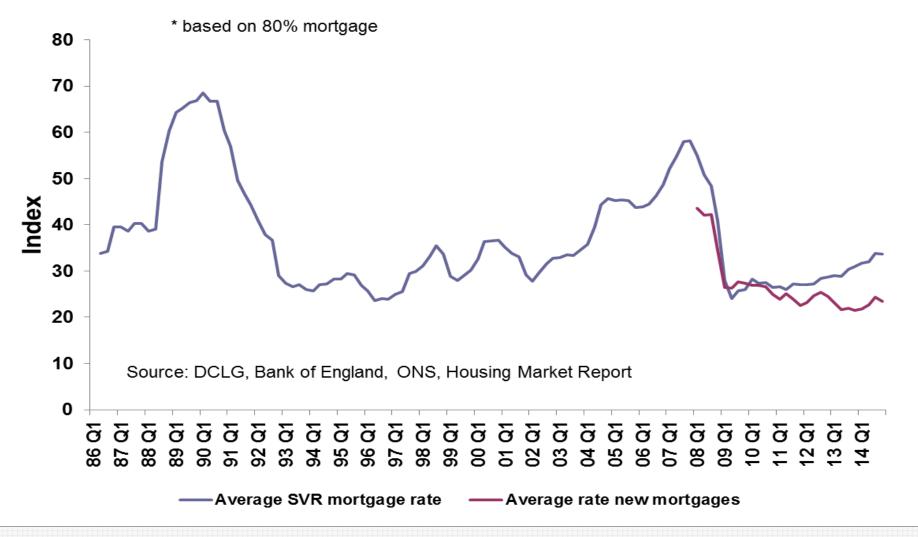


RICS Survey: Price Balance (E&W)





HMR Affordability Index (GB, Single Male) Mortgage payments as % net earnings (year 1)*





HMR House Price Earnings Ratio (GB, single male, ONS house price index)

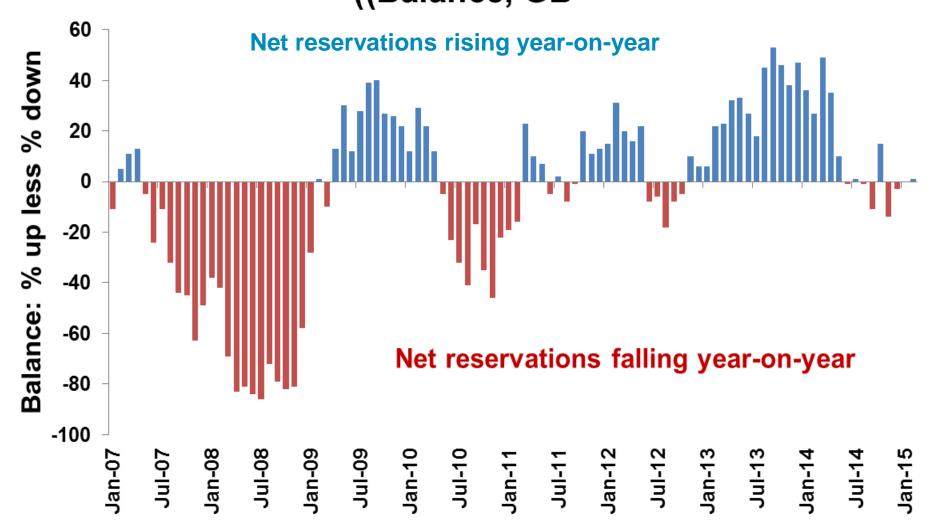




NEW HOME TRENDS



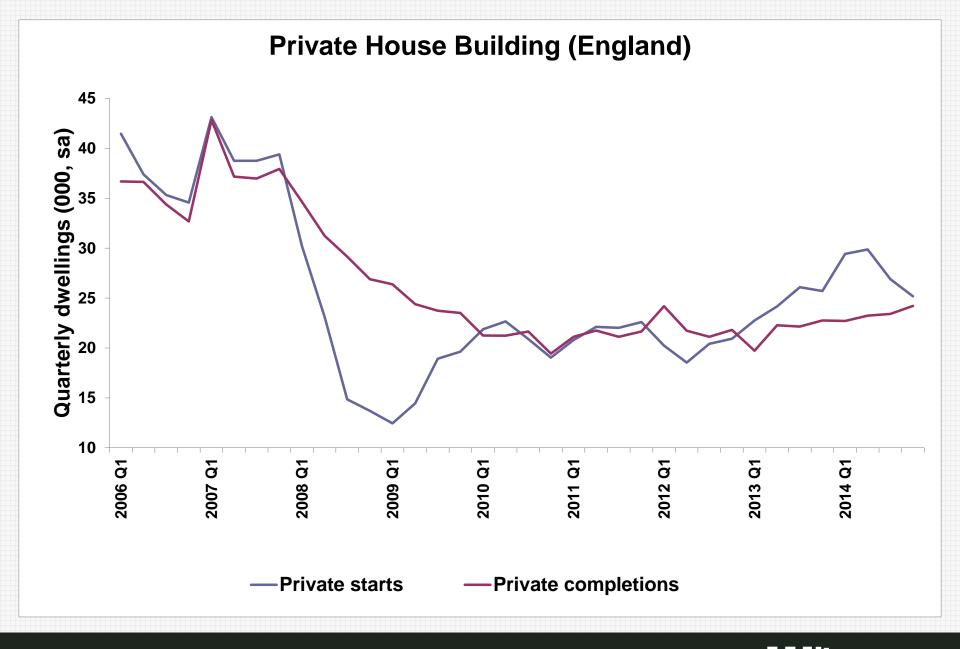
HBF Survey: Net Reservations on Year Ago ((Balance, GB



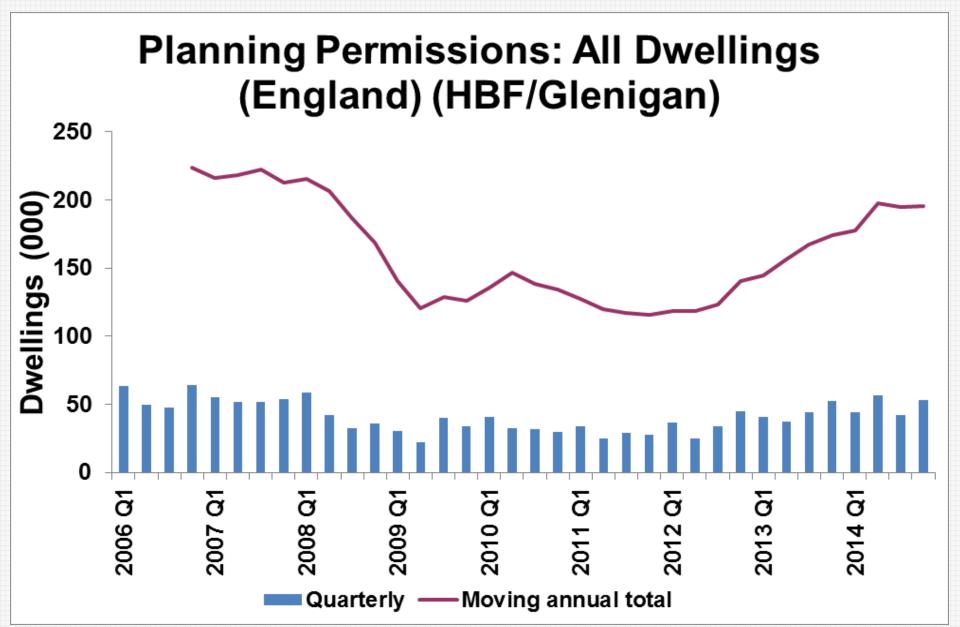


HBF Survey: Monthly Price Balance (GB) 80 Balance: % up less % down 60 Prices rising during the month 40 20 0 -20 -40 Prices falling during the month -60 -80 -100 Jan-09 Jul-12 Jul-08 90-Inc Jan-08 Jan-10 Jul-10 Jul-11 Jan-12 Jan-13 Jan-15 Jan-07 Jan-14 Jul-07





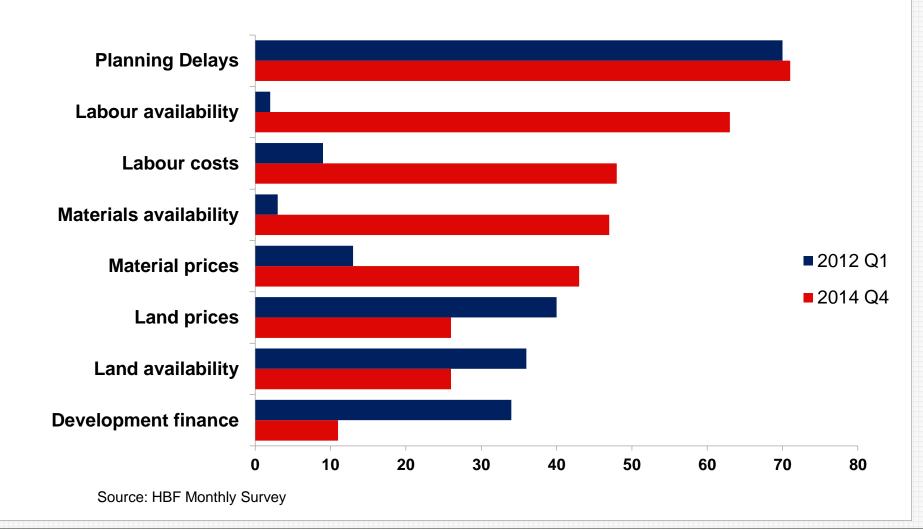






Constraints on New Home Supply

% house builders quoting as "major constraint"





ECONOMIC AND MARKET OUTLOOK



Economic climate

- GDP recovering
- Employment strong (record), unemployment low
- Real earnings rising
- Interest rates 6th year at 300-year low
- Mortgage market recovering, more new build lenders
- HtB1 driving new home sales

But

- Election uncertainty?
- Tighter mortgage regulation (MMR, FPC)
- Affordability stretched in many markets
- Higher interest rates...from 2017?



GDP growth forecasts (%)			
	Office for		
	Budget	Average	
	Responsibility	independent	
	(annual)	(annual)	
	Mar-15	Mar-15	
2013	1.7		
2014	2.6		
2015	2.5	2.7	
2016	2.3	2.3	
2017	2.3		



House price inflation forecasts (%)			
	Office for		
	Budget	Average	
	Responsibility	independent	
	(Annual)(1)	(Q4) (2)	
	Mar-15	Mar-15	
2013	3.5		
2014	10.0		
2015	5.9	4.5	
2016	4.9	4.2	
2017	6.4		

- 1. Using ONS house price index
- 2. Different forecasters use different indices



POST-ELECTION POLICY OUTLOOK



Home building: political priority

Context

3 main parties committed to large increase in home building



Implications of election outcome

Election outcomes relevant to housing policy

- Unstable minority or coalition
- Outright majority
- Stable minority or coalition



Private sector key role

- Central Government builds nothing
- Spending/borrowing constraints seem to rule out large public sector building/funding programme
- Therefore private sector majority of supply*

But that means...

*HBF and Lyons estimate ~75% of completions at 200,000 pa







Unhelpful industry comments

- "The industry can only build XXX,000 homes per year."
- "The solution to housing supply is a big increase in Affordable Housing."





In a market economy...

The industry coulf deliver provided it has:

- The right economic, market (housing, mortgage), policy and regulatory conditions
- And sufficient time to increase output and rebuild capacity



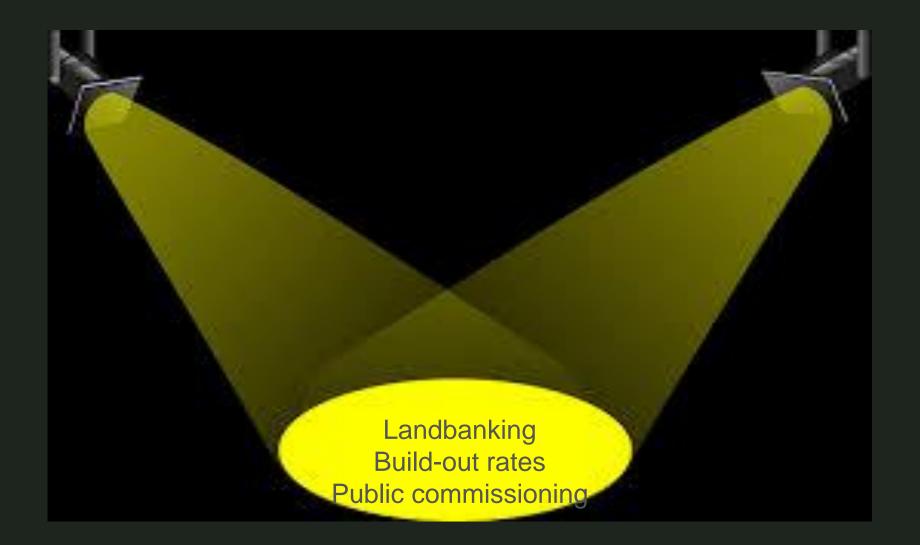
But market supply means...

House builders cannot be forced to build.

Policy language of private delivery must be:

- Enabling
- Facilitating
- Encouraging
- Incentivising
- Removing obstacles
- Efficiency







Policy evolution since 2008

- Shift from command & control to market-based delivery
- Willingness to learn industry perspective
- Focus on delivery (especially HCA) and results

E.g.

HtB1 (vs HBD, FirstBuy)

Public land disposal

Builders Finance Fund and SMEs



Policy priorities new Government

Demand

•HtB1 to 2020

Supply

- •NPPF improve, no radical reform
- Support PINS as enforcers
- Reform end-to-end planning application process
- Builders Finance Fund and SMEs
- Public land disposal
- Reform of CIL/S106

And continue to work with industry to learn and improve policies



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