Economics Group

Mark Vitner, Senior Economist mark.vitner@wellsfargo.com • (704) 410-3277

Housing Starts Rise Modestly in September

Housing starts rose 1.9% in September, which was well-below expectations but close to our forecast. All the shortfall was in multifamily starts, which fell 16.3%. Single-family starts rose 8.5% to a 1.108-million unit pace.

Housing Starts Come in a Little Short of Expectations

The housing sector has been an early and clear bright spots of the re-opening 2.4 economy. Home sales took off immediately after the lockdowns were lifted and new single-family construction fell less and recovered sooner than any 2.0 other major industry. Multifamily starts have been hit or miss on a monthly basis. Demand for apartments in large, globally-connected, dense cities has 1.6 weakened considerably since the pandemic began. That part of the market had dominated apartment construction for much of the decade and is now correcting amidst an avalanche of new supply in many markets.

The split in the housing market was clearly evident in September, when overall housing starts rose 1.9% to a 1.415-million unit pace following a 6.7% drop the prior month. The market consensus had called for a rise closer to 1.47-million units. All of the shortfall was in multifamily units, which tumbled 16.3% in September following a 25.9% plunge the prior month. Multifamily starts are volatile on a monthly basis and even the latest back-to-back declines are not unusual for this series. Prior to the last two monthly drops, multifamily starts surged 21.6% in May, 20.6% in June and 32.4% in July. Our sense is that apartment construction is pivoting toward the suburbs, where renters have a little more living space and outdoor common areas. The overall level of starts will hold up fairly well for the year as whole.

Single-family homebuilding is steadily gaining momentum. Starts rose for the fifth month in a row in September, climbing 8.5% to a 1.108-million unit pace. As has been the case in recent months, the South accounted for the bulk of the rise in single-family starts. Single-family starts rose 17.7% in the South during September. Starts rose 20.7% in the Northeast but that region accounts for only a tiny share of single-family starts. Last month's 20.7% rise brought single-family starts in the Northeast back to a 70,000-unit pace. Single-family starts fell 16.4% in the Midwest, which also means reverting back to the level that had prevailed in previous months. Single-family starts in the West rose 1.6% to a 260,000-unit pace.

There has been a great deal written about the spike in lumber prices and its impact on new construction. Framing lumber prices are currently about 65% above their year-ago level and are adding considerable expense to the price of a home. Buildable lots and labor are also in short supply and are the greatest constraint to a more dramatic rise in homebuilding. Affordability also remains a major challenge. The search for affordable housing has set off an affordability migration from the West Coast to the Mountain States and Southwest and from the Northeast to the South. Suburban and exurban areas outside of major metro areas are also seeing an influx of new residents.

One area of housing that has not received much attention is construction of duplexes and quadplexes. Starts of projects with 2-4 units averaged 38,900 a year from 1997 to 2007 but have averaged just 12,400 units since 2010. The category appears to be a victim of more restrictive zoning rules and is one of the missing pieces of the affordable housing puzzle.



Wells Fargo Securities Economics Group

Jay H. Bryson, Ph.D.	Chief Economist	(704) 410-3274	jay.bryson@wellsfargo.com
Mark Vitner	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3277	mark.vitner@wellsfargo.com
Sam Bullard	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3280	sam.bullard@wellsfargo.com
Nick Bennenbroek	International Economist	(212) 214-5636	nicholas.bennenbroek@wellsfargo.com
Tim Quinlan	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3283	tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com
Azhar Iqbal	Econometrician	(212) 214-2029	azhar.iqbal@wellsfargo.com
Sarah House	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3282	sarah.house@wellsfargo.com
Charlie Dougherty	Economist	(704) 410-6542	charles.dougherty@wellsfargo.com
Michael Pugliese	Economist	(212) 214-5058	michael.d.pugliese@wellsfargo.com
Brendan McKenna	International Economist	(212) 214-5637	brendan.mckenna@wellsfargo.com
Shannon Seery	Economist	(704) 410-1681	shannon.seery@wellsfargo.com
Jen Licis	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-1309	jennifer.licis@wellsfargo.com
Hop Mathews	Economic Analyst	(704) 383-5312	hop.mathews@wellsfargo.com
Nicole Cervi	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3059	nicole.cervi@wellsfargo.com
Sara Cotsakis	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-1437	sara.cotsakis@wellsfargo.com
Coren Burton	Administrative Assistant	(704) 410-6010	coren.burton@wellsfargo.com

Wells Fargo Securities Economics Group publications are produced by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, a U.S. broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and the Securities Investor Protection Corp. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, distributes these publications directly and through subsidiaries including, but not limited to, Wells Fargo & Company, Wells Fargo Bank N.A., Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC, Wells Fargo Securities International Limited, Wells Fargo Securities Canada, Ltd., Wells Fargo Securities Asia Limited and Wells Fargo Securities (Japan) Co. Limited. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC. is registered with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission as a futures commosition merchant and is a member in good standing of the National Futures Association. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. is registered with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission as a swap dealer and is a member in good standing of the National Futures Association. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC does not compensate its research analysts based on specific investment banking transactions. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC's research analysts receive compensation that is based upon and impacted by the overall profitability and revenue of the firm which includes, but is not limited to investment banking revenue. The information and opinions herein are for general information use only. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC does not general their accuracy or completeness, nor does Wells Fargo Securities, LLC assume any liability for any loss that may result from the reliance by any person upon any such information or opinions. Such information and opinions are subject to change without notice, are for general information only and are not intended as an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sales of any security or as personalized investment advice. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC is a separate legal entity and distinct from affiliated banks and is a wholly owned

Important Information for Non-U.S. Recipients

For recipients in the EEA, this report is distributed by Wells Fargo Securities International Limited ("WFSIL"). WFSIL is a U.K. incorporated investment firm authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. For the purposes of Section 21 of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("the Act"), the content of this report has been approved by WFSIL, an authorized person under the Act. WFSIL does not deal with retail clients as defined in the Directive 2014/65/EU ("MiFID2"). The FCA rules made under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 for the protection of retail clients will therefore not apply, nor will the Financial Services Compensation Scheme be available. This report is not intended for, and should not be relied upon by, retail clients.

SECURITIES: NOT FDIC-INSURED/NOT BANK-GUARANTEED/MAY LOSE VALUE