Texas Home Prices Head Through the Roof

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Median Home Prices Surge \$88K Since 2012

(On average, state's least-affordable large metros)



What's Driving the INCREASE?

Mortgage rates also have been historically low: the 30-year mortgage rate was 4% for 2017.



What Does This Mean for Texas?

Median house prices are rising faster than median income...



...so Texas metros' competitive edge in housing affordability is eroding.

Share of affordable homes



NOTES: Large metros are those with more than 1 million residents in 2016 according to the census (Houston–The Woodlands–Sugar Land, Dallas–Plano–Irving, Fort Worth–Arlington, San Antonio–New Braunfels and Austin–Round Rock). References to Houston, Dallas and Austin—the three least-affordable markets—cover those metro areas. The share of affordable homes comes from the NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index for a given metro area, which is defined as the share of homes sold in that area that would have been affordable to a family earning the metro's median income under standard mortgage underwriting criteria. Payroll employment represents total nonfarm payroll employment, which is used as a proxy for population growth in 2012–17. The 30-year U.S. mortgage rate is the fixed rate. Months of inventory are for existing homes. Averages of the top three least-affordable metro areas (Dallas, Houston and Austin) are simple arithmetic means.