CHAPTER 2: Property Management Economics & Planning

MATCHING:

business cycle comparative income & expense and five-year forecast management plan neighborhood analysis economic oversupply property analysis gross rental income	operating costs operating costs comparables reserve funds optimum rents technical oversupply market analysis operating budget
1	Wavelike movement of increasing and decreasing economic prosperity; 4 phases: expansion, recession, contraction, revival
2	Properties used in a market analysis which are substantially simi- lar to the subject building or apartments
3	A financial study of the projected income from a property in as- is condition versus financial returns from that property if sug- gested capital improvements were implemented
4	A market condition in which available rental space is priced be- yond the financial capabilities of potential tenants
5	A long-term projection of estimated income and expense for a property based on predictable changes
6	Income determined by multiplying the amount of space in the building by the base rental rate for that type of building
7	The financial and operational strategy for the ongoing manage- ment of a property, based on market analysis, property analysis and owner's goals
8	Regional and neighborhood studies of economic, demographic to determine supply and demand and market trends
9	A part of the management plan, an assessment of five factors in the market area of the subject property
10	A projection of income and expense for the operation of a prop- erty over a one-year period
11	Ideal rent for specific type of unit in a defined market area; may need to be adjusted to reflect pros and cons of subject property
12	A study made to familiarize the manager with the nature and condition of a building, its position relative to comparable prop- erties and its estimated income and operating expenses
13	An expense category in the operating budget, monies set aside for replacement expenditures not covered by insurance
14	Market condition in which available rental space exceeds tenant demand

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15. _____ A calculation of yearly costs of operation based on operating expenses from comparable properties and the maintenance needs of the subject property

Chapter 2: True/False

Т F 1. One business cycle consists of expansion, recession, contraction and revival. 2. Т F Long-term business cycles occur regularly once a year. 3. Т F Hurricanes and terrorist attacks are considered part of long-term movements. 4. Т F The management plan considers the surrounding area, the subject property and the owner's goals. 5. Т F Real estate is not generally influenced by outside market forces. 6. Т F When taking over a new property, the manager should begin by reading all the existing leases. 7. Т F The outward appearance of the building is often referred to as "curb appeal." 8. Т F Owners of rental properties usually have similar goals and interests. 9. Т F An optimum rent may have to be adjusted to reflect the advantages and disadvantages of the subject property. 10. Т F The amount of money that is available for use after paying expenses and the debt service is called reserve funds.

Chapter 2: Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following best describes a market?

- a. Expansion and contraction phases
- b. Seasonal variations
- c. Cyclic and random changes
- d. Exchange of goods between buyers and sellers

2. The four phases of the business cycle are

- a. inflation, expansion, growth, contraction.
- b. expansion, growth, contraction, revival.
- c. expansion, recession, contraction, revival.
- d. contraction, growth, revival, contraction.

3. Long-term movements in the real estate industry may be ______ those in the general economy.

- a. opposite
- b. same as
- c. longer than
- d. shorter than

4. Which one of the following would be one of the more indirect government actions to influence the economy?

- a. Government decreasing taxes
- b. Downturn in general business economy
- c. Closure of defense facilities
- d. Major plant closing

5. The residential rental market corresponds roughly to

- a. cycles in multifamily housing starts.
- b. commercial properties.
- c. industrial property.
- d. construction of new shopping centers.

6. The financial and operational strategy for the ongoing management of a property is the

- a. property manager.
- b. evaluaton of all properties in the area.
- c. management plan.
- d. five-year forecast.

7. A property manager can measure economic trends through all of the following EXCEPT

- a. regional market analysis.
- b. neighborhood market analysis.
- c. supply and demand.
- d. operating budget

8. If a property manager wants to find out if occupancy levels for a given type of property are rising or falling, he or she should

- a. call the local chamber of commerce.
- b. survey comparable properties.
- c. check with the census bureau.
- d. consult the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

9. More available units than tenants indicates

- a. occupancy trends.
- b. curb appeal.
- c. economic oversupply.
- d. technical oversupply.

10. Which of the following is the first step in the management plan?

- a. Prepare five-year forecast
- b. Prepare an operating budget
- c. Establish optimum rents
- d. Predict anticipated revenue