



THAT WAS THEN. THIS IS NOW.

To many, the current market conditions bear an eerie resemblance to the feeding frenzy of the market boom of 2004 to 2006: low inventory, multiple offers, escalation clauses, waiver of important contingencies and rapidly rising prices. And that prompts fear of a bubble burst somewhere down the road.

There's no doubt the market is much improved, and the overall supply of homes hasn't been this tight in nine years. But there are important differences.

THEN: The market was powered by a strong economy, rising incomes and public policy that was geared to encourage home ownership. As home prices rose faster than the rate of increase in household income, mortgage programs were created to offer "teaser" rates to bring payments down (for a short time) for those who couldn't afford market interest rates. Of course, that dramatically expanded the number of eligible buyers, keeping both demand and prices artificially high. And those rapidly rising prices fueled a market based largely on speculation. With back-to-back years of 20%+ home price appreciation, everyone wanted in on the act, with little concern about mortgage payments that would jump to prohibitively high levels in a couple of years. After all, at that point one could either refinance or just cash out. But the market collapsed when the pool of buyers who could afford even those unrealistic mortgages ran out.

NOW: The "juice" for today's market comes largely from the pent-up demand created by conditions in recent years, not because of a booming economy. Folks are appropriately more cautious, especially with the tempering impact of sequestration. To a large extent people are moving because they have a need for housing, not because the lure of making a quick buck. Prices are rising, but not at the break-neck pace we saw in the last hot market. Interest rates aren't going lower because they are already at historic lows, and the Federal Reserve has recently given signals that it will slow the pace or even stop the \$30 - \$40 billion monthly bond purchases that have helped keep interest rates low. As a consequence, the pool of eligible buyers will grow only as the economy grows. Investors have certainly returned to the market and prices are rising, but not at the break-neck pace of the last market. And while multiple offers and escalation clauses are common in the hottest areas, it isn't hot everywhere. Location, price and condition actually matter now.

Those homes in areas closest to great retail and restaurants and in trendy neighborhoods are faring better. In the last month, homes that sold Adams Morgan/Mt. Pleasant sold in an average of just 6 days and for an astounding 10% above list price. In May 2004, homes took 12 days to sell and sold for 8% above list. In Chevy Chase, homes sold in an average of 25 days last month and for 2% under list price. In May 2004, it was 19 days and 10% above list price. Any way you look at it, those are all great numbers, and it's even a little better now in Adams Morgan than it was in 2004. But that's not the case in Chevy Chase.

ADAMS MORGAN/MT. PLEASANT

Date	Avg. Days on the Market	Avg. Sales Price to List Price
May 2004	12	108%
May 2013	6	110%

CHEVY CHASE

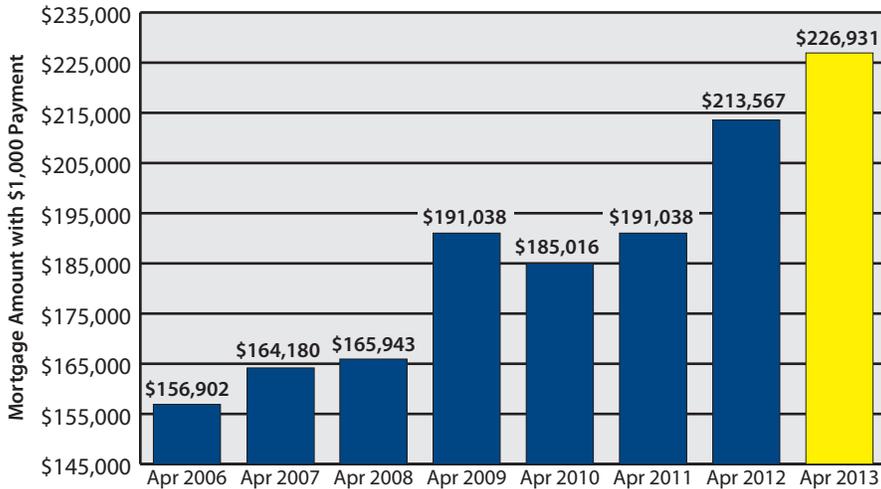
Date	Avg. Days on the Market	Avg. Sales Price to List Price
May 2004	19	110%
May 2013	25	98%

The real estate market in Washington, DC is very healthy, but – fortunately – it's not the same as last time.



BUYING POWER

Mortgage Amount with \$1,000 Payment



BUYING POWER

- A \$1,000 principal and interest payment supported a loan of \$226,931 at the end of April which is **\$13,364 more** than this time last year, and \$70,029 more than April 2006.
- And in April 2006, it would have taken a monthly PI payment of \$2,709 to purchase a median priced home. With today's lower rates, it takes a payment of \$2,071 – **that's a 23.5% drop.**

FULLY AVAILABLE LISTINGS

Washington, DC - April 30, 2012 vs. April 30, 2013 by Price Range

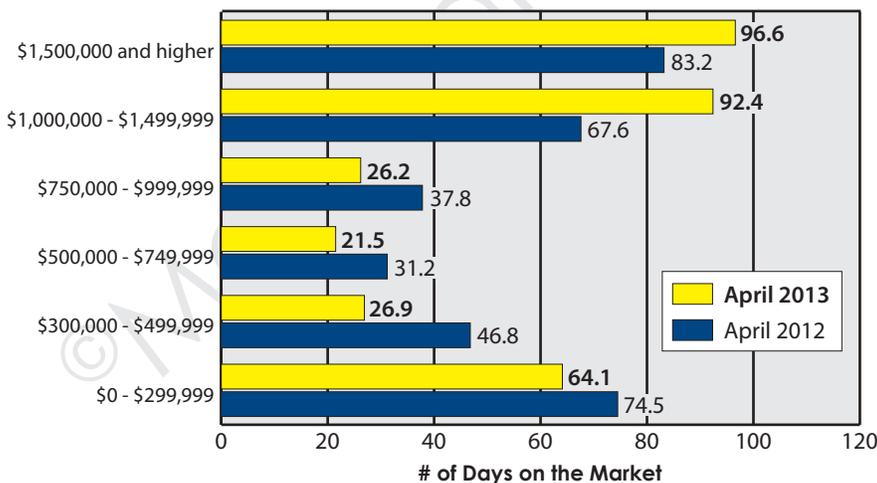


FULLY AVAILABLE INVENTORY

- Overall available inventory for April 2013 was **down 34.3%** from April 2012.
- **27.6%** of all homes on the market have had at least one price reduction since coming on the market. Last year at this time, 32.7% of homes on the market had at least one price reduction.
- All categories have seen a drop in inventory, with the most significant drops for those less than \$500,000, where there has been a 46.8% drop.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ON THE MARKET

Washington, DC - April 2012 vs. April 2013 - New Contracts



AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ON THE MARKET

- The average number of days on the market for all homes receiving contracts in April 2013 was **42 days**, which is a **decrease** from 53 days in April 2012.
- Days on the market increased for homes priced more than \$1,000,000.



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