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Key findings

The median price of luxury condos in New York rose by 8.2% in the first half of 2013

International buyers account for around a third of sales above \$3m in New York

Miami continues to record strong price growth, attracting demand from New York professionals as well as South American and European investors

The Hamptons have seen the highest number of second quarter sales since 2006

With the fiscal cliff averted, the lack of supply has been the key narrative for the US housing market in 2013 The US remains the dominant world economy, and trends in its housing market have significant global implications. Kate Everett-Allen examines the fortunes of this critical market as price growth begins to build momentum.

The US economy provides a mixed picture. Four years since it was announced that the recession was over GDP growth stands at 1.8%, unemployment is hovering around 8% and wages are struggling to rise above inflation. Despite this, mainstream house prices in the US are now 9.3% higher than a year ago and new home sales are at their highest level for five years.

Economic indicators at a national level are still somewhat sluggish to the extent that the Federal Reserve has yet to withdraw its QE stimulus measures. Foreclosures are still high in historic terms and mortgage lending has yet to pick up (figure 1) but there are pockets of strong growth.

In New York and Miami – following the artificial spike in activity created by the 'fiscal cliff' at the end of 2012 – most analysts predicted, particularly at the top end of the market, a slowdown in 2013 but were proved wrong.

The median price of luxury condominiums in New York rose by 8.2% in the year to June, and by 5.9% in Miami. Co-operatives, by comparison, recorded little change in

price due in part to the restrictions placed on international buyers by most co-operative boards.

International buyers account for around a third of sales above \$3m in the New York sales market but closer to 50% in its equivalent new homes market.

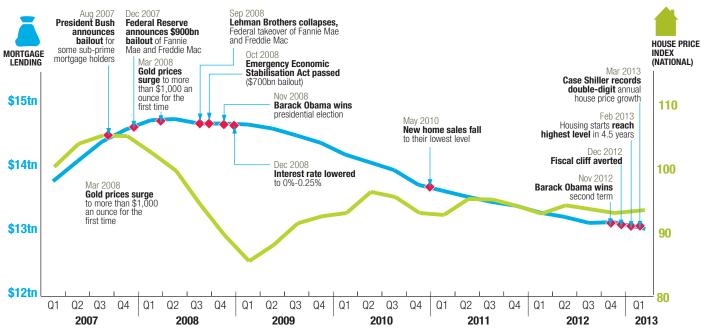
The key price determinant in 2013 has been supply, or the lack of it, brought about by tight credit conditions. The number of apartments for sale in Manhattan is currently at a 12-year low. Unable to secure finance, potential vendors are staying put, limiting the turnover of homes in all but the new homes market.

The housebuilding pipeline was effectively turned off in 2007 and both Manhattan and Miami sold only a 'shadow inventory' up until 2012 when new projects began to complete. With the development cycle lasting approximately two years we are only now starting to see these projects enter the market. Absorption levels are high, particularly in New York, even at prices of \$4,000 per sq ft and above.

Figure 1

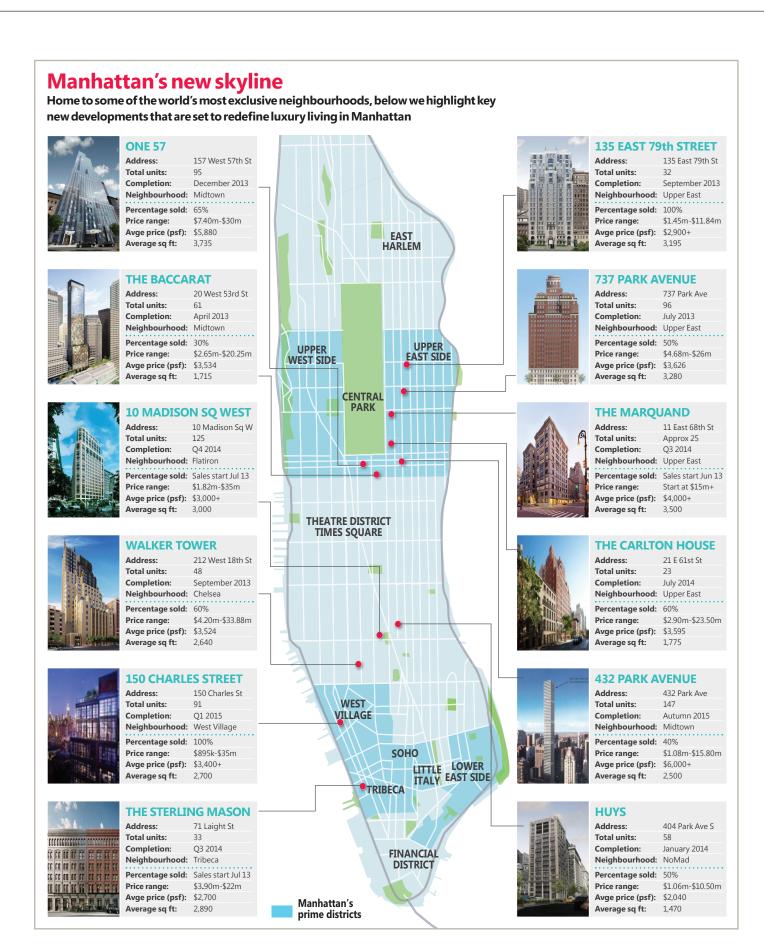
US recovery timeline

Mortgage lending (\$bn) vs US house prices (Indexed, 100 = Q1 2007)



Source: Knight Frank Residential Research, US Federal Reserve, Case Shiller

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NEW YORK SNAPSHOT

The final three months of 2012 saw the highest number of fourth quarter sales in 26 years, fuelled in part by the threat of the 'fiscal cliff'. The predicted slowdown in 2013 failed to materialise, instead, sales in New York in the second quarter of 2013 were at their highest level for six years. All sectors of the market saw strong activity but the key narrative was the lack of supply.

New York's inventory has not fallen because demand has strengthened significantly, supply has been falling for three years yet sales have only picked up recently. Instead, homeowners are biding their time. Around 44% of US homeowners with mortgages

have low or negative equity and due to tight credit conditions a large number no longer qualify for finance.

New York's luxury market is defined as the top 10% of the housing market. For the past two years this has largely corresponded to the \$3m+ price threshold. It is perhaps no coincidence therefore that the starting price of the majority of new developments in Manhattan is now around \$3m.

Soho, TriBeCa, Upper West Side, Upper East Side and Little Italy represent the markets targeted by luxury buyers. The 57th Street Corridor is increasingly a focus of new development activity and is already home to One57 and 432 Park Avenue.

iaure 2

Purchase costs compared

Typical cost of purchasing a US\$3m property for a non-resident (% of property price)



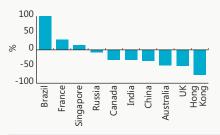
Source: Knight Frank Residential Research Note: Includes Stamp Duty, Mansion Tax, Legal Fees, Transfer Taxes and Registration fees

Knight Frank's Global Property Search website (GPS) receives up to 700,000 hits per month making it a unique barometer of the demand for prime international property. The following charts highlight the key trends in the prime New York market.

Figure 3

New York's key foreign buyers:

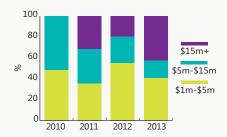
Which have been the most active nationalities in the last six months?



Above we have selected those foreign nationals that have been most active in the prime New York market since the financial crisis. Searches undertaken by those in Brazil, France and Singapore increased the most in the first half of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012.

Figure 4

New York searches by price bracket
Jan 2010-Jun 2013

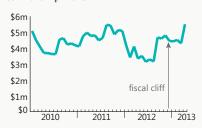


Between 2010 and 2013 the inventory of properties above \$15m has increased in the highend trophy buildings. This has triggered a large number of search volumes at this level. As the world's wealthy continue to focus on New York so the average search level is likely to climb.

Figure 5

Average property price searched in New York

Jan 2010-Apr 2013



The volume of searches for properties in New York rose sharply in October and November 2012. Homeowners researched the market as the fiscal cliff and potential changes to capital gains tax approached.

Source: Knight Frank Residential Research

Miami update

The price of luxury homes in Miami rose by 5.9% in the year to June. The city was significantly impacted by the housing market downturn, but has redefined itself in the last two years. Sales volumes are up 20.6% year-on-year and supply is down 18.8% over the same period.

Two key trends have emerged in 2013. Firstly, while capital flows from South America and Europe are highly influential, the volume of purchasers from New York has increased, many looking for a second home rather than a property to retire to.

Secondly, around 73% of all non-distressed condo purchases were cash-funded in the second quarter of 2013 and have been at a similar level for the last two years. Miami's boom is not credit-financed suggesting that, while double-digit annual price growth is not sustainable long term, the recovery does have a firm footing.

The Hamptons update

The median price of luxury homes in The Hamptons rose by 8.2% in the year to June underlining the market's recovery.

The Hamptons remains the location of choice for wealthy New Yorkers looking for a second home, as a result the market suffered post the financial crisis when luxury prices fell approximately 30% from peak to trough.

Waterfront properties continue to attract a premium of 30% with areas around Wainscott, Water Mill, Sagaponack, Bridgehampton and Quogue amongst the main markets targeted.

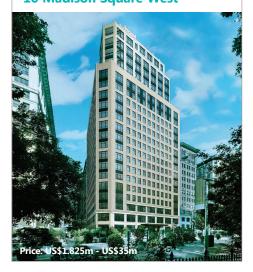
In the second quarter of 2013 the Hamptons market recorded its second highest number of sales since 2006, increasing by 25.2% compared to the same period a year earlier, although sales above \$5m declined.

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US property highlights

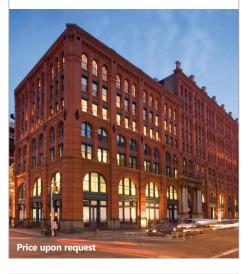
NEW YORK 10 Madison Square West



NEW YORK 11 East 68th Street, The Marquand



NEW YORK Puck Penthouses



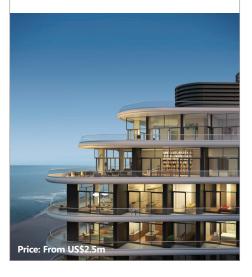
THE HAMPTONS Remsenburg



MIAMI BEACH The Residences at The Miami **Beach EDITION**



MIAMI BEACH **Faena House**



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