

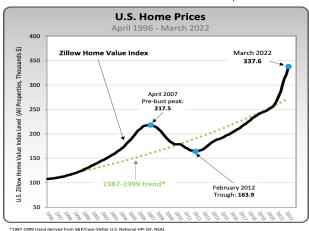
## Which choice best applies to your long-term outlook for home values?

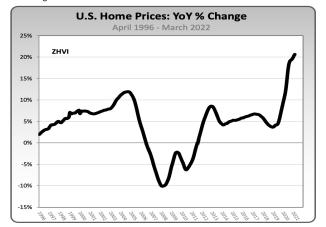
#### Expected Home Value Change\* Through 2026 Risk Assessment Answer choice: Percent % w/opinion (Cumulative) UPSIDE 14% 14% 31.0% There is risk to the upside 16 14% 5.5% 56% There is risk to the downside 55% 56% 23.5% 4.3% DOWNSIDE 63 The risk is balanced 33 29% 29% 30.5% 5.5% BALANCED No Response 2 2% n/a n/a n/a ■ Current Survey ■ Prior Survey 114 100% 100% 26.4% 4.8%

 $^{*}$ Mean expectations of respondents by answer choice. A total of 114 panelists participated in this quarter's survey.

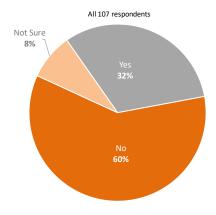
#### Topic: Another Housing Bubble?

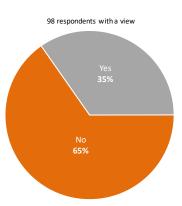
Home prices reached another record-high level in March.

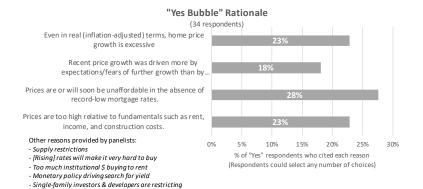


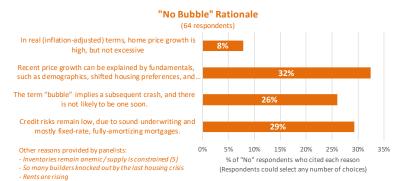


# Do you believe the U.S. housing market is currently in a bubble?









- Massive homeowner equity; 50% more tappable home equity in homes-\$19 trillion-than total mortgage debt (\$12.5 trillion);

home equity borrowing much lower than during the previous housing boo - Prices don't go down without must-sell inventory to push them lower

Prices don't go down withou
Work-from-home revoution

supply/fixing prices

- Metro- and regional-arbitrage opportunities resulting from wide variations in land costs



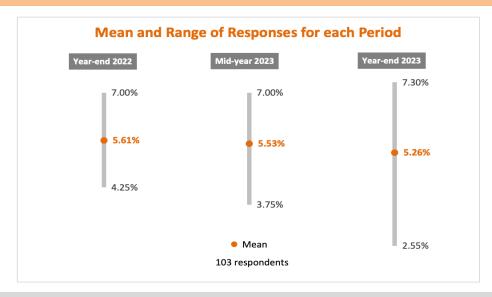




The average 30-year fixed mortgage rate recently surged to more than 5 percent—a level significantly higher than the 3.22% average rate at the start of this year and the 2.65% record low observed in early 2021.



For each of the time periods below, what do you expect the average 30-year fixed mortgage rate will be?





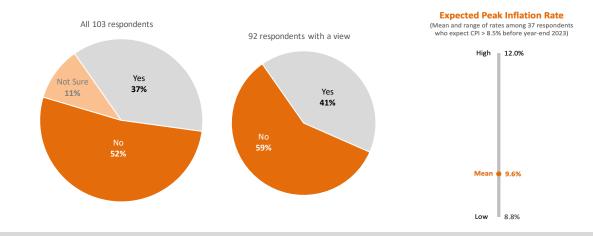




The rate of price increases in the U.S. economy recently reached a four-decade high, and the Federal Reserve has acknowledged that the current period of high inflation will persist for some time.



#### The latest U.S. inflation reading (CPI annual rate, all items, as of March 2022) reached 8.5%. Do you expect this rate to rise above this level sometime before the end of 2023?





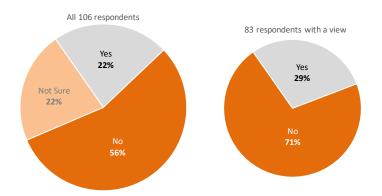
## Topic: Inflation and Recession Risks (cont'd)

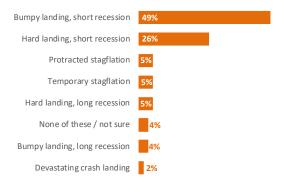
In March, the Fed increased its benchmark interest rate from near zero by a quarter point—the first increase in more than three years. A week later, Chairman Jerome Powell summed up this way the desired outcome and goals of present Fed policy initiatives: "The economy achieves a soft landing, with inflation coming down and unemployment holding steady". In early April, St. Louis Fed President James Bullard suggested that the Fed is "behind the curve", and two weeks later, Chairman Powell said "50 basis points will be on the table for the May [FOMC] meeting". Additional rate increases and incremental shrinkage of the Fed's 59 trillion asset portfolio are the primary levers the central bank can pull to tame inflation—and to pull off, potentially, a soft landing for the U.S. economy.

Do you expect the Fed to be successful in its effort to engineer a "soft landing", i.e., materially reduce inflation while averting a recession?

Which choice best describes the economic outcome you expect to unfold as a result of the Fed's efforts to tame inflation?

#### 57 respondents who do not expect a soft landing





#### When do you expect the next recession will begin in the United States?

