

Summary Statistics	February 2016	February 2015	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	180	187	-3.7%
Paid in Cash	112	128	-12.5%
Median Sale Price	\$143,232	\$133,000	7.7%
Average Sale Price	\$187,784	\$172,227	9.0%
Dollar Volume	\$33.8 Million	\$32.2 Million	5.0%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	95.3%	94.1%	1.3%
Median Time to Contract	43 Days	48 Days	-10.4%
Median Time to Sale	89 Days	87 Days	2.3%
New Pending Sales	265	245	8.2%
New Listings	316	296	6.8%
Pending Inventory	386	359	7.5%
Inventory (Active Listings)	930	857	8.5%
Months Supply of Inventory	4.1	4.3	-4.7%

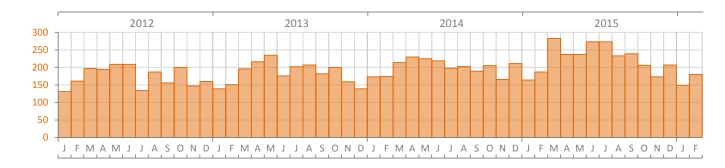
Closed Sales

Closed Sales

The number of sales transactions which closed during the month

Economists' note: Closed Sales are one of the simplest—yet most important—indicators for the residential real estate market. When comparing Closed Sales across markets of different sizes, we recommend comparing the percent changes in sales rather than the number of sales. Closed Sales (and many other market metrics) are affected by seasonal cycles, so actual trends are more accurately represented by year-over-year changes (i.e. comparing a month's sales to the amount of sales in the same month in the previous year), rather than changes from one month to the next.

Month	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	180	-3.7%
January 2016	149	-9.1%
December 2015	207	-1.9%
November 2015	173	4.2%
October 2015	206	0.5%
September 2015	239	26.5%
August 2015	233	14.8%
July 2015	273	37.9%
June 2015	273	24.7%
May 2015	237	5.3%
April 2015	237	3.0%
March 2015	283	32.2%
February 2015	187	7.5%

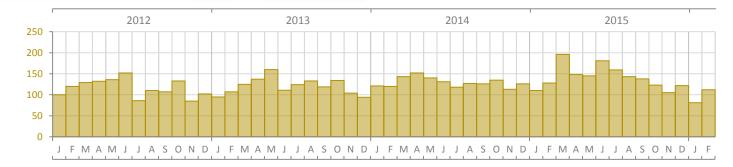




Cash Sales	Month	Cash Sales	Perc Yea
	February 2016	112	-
The number of Closed Sales during the month in which	January 2016	81	-
buyers exclusively paid in cash	December 2015	122	
buyers exclusively pull in cush	November 2015	105	
	October 2015	123	
	September 2015	138	
<i>Economists' note</i> : Cash Sales can be a useful indicator of the extent to	A	1.42	

which investors are participating in the market. Why? Investors are far more likely to have the funds to purchase a home available up front, whereas the typical homebuyer requires a mortgage or some other form of financing. There are, of course, many possible exceptions, so this statistic should be interpreted with care.

Month	Cash Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	112	-12.5%
January 2016	81	-26.4%
December 2015	122	-3.2%
November 2015	105	-7.1%
October 2015	123	-8.9%
September 2015	138	9.5%
August 2015	143	12.6%
July 2015	159	34.7%
June 2015	181	38.2%
May 2015	145	3.6%
April 2015	148	-2.6%
March 2015	196	37.1%
February 2015	128	6.7%

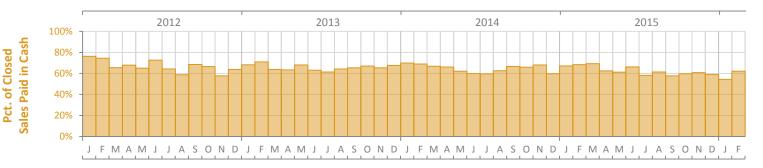


Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales

The percentage of Closed Sales during the month which were Cash Sales

Economists' note: This statistic is simply another way of viewing Cash Sales. The remaining percentages of Closed Sales (i.e. those not paid fully in cash) each month involved some sort of financing, such as mortgages, owner/seller financing, assumed loans, etc.

Month	Percent of Closed Sales Paid in Cash	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	62.2%	-9.1%
January 2016	54.4%	-18.9%
December 2015	58.9%	-1.3%
November 2015	60.7%	-10.9%
October 2015	59.7%	-9.4%
September 2015	57.7%	-13.5%
August 2015	61.4%	-1.9%
July 2015	58.2%	-2.3%
June 2015	66.3%	10.9%
May 2015	61.2%	-1.6%
April 2015	62.4%	-5.6%
March 2015	69.3%	3.7%
February 2015	68.4%	-0.9%





Median Sale Price

The median sale price reported for the month (i.e. 50% of sales were above and 50% of sales were below)

Economists' note: Median Sale Price is our preferred summary statistic for price activity because, unlike Average Sale Price, Median Sale Price is not sensitive to high sale prices for small numbers of homes that may not be characteristic of the market area. Keep in mind that median price trends over time are not always solely caused by changes in the general value of local real estate. Median sale price only reflects the values of the homes that *sold* each month, and the mix of the types of homes that sell can change over time.

Month	Median Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	\$143,232	7.7%
January 2016	\$136,500	17.7%
December 2015	\$144,250	19.8%
November 2015	\$137,500	6.6%
October 2015	\$135,000	3.8%
September 2015	\$120,000	7.3%
August 2015	\$132,000	5.6%
July 2015	\$137,500	1.9%
June 2015	\$134,500	8.5%
May 2015	\$145,000	24.5%
April 2015	\$140,000	27.3%
March 2015	\$126,000	3.3%
February 2015	\$133,000	14.7%

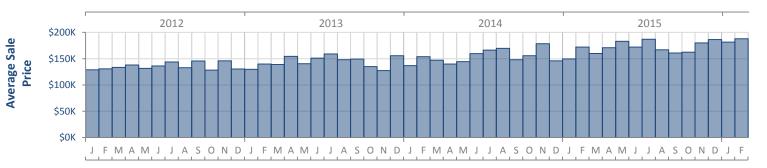


Average Sale Price

The average sale price reported for the month (i.e. total sales in dollars divided by the number of sales)

Economists' note : Usually, we prefer Median Sale Price over Average Sale Price as a summary statistic for home prices. However, Average Sale Price does have its uses—particularly when it is analyzed alongside the Median Sale Price. For one, the relative difference between the two statistics can provide some insight into the market for higher-end homes in an area.

Month	Average Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	\$187,784	9.0%
January 2016	\$181,407	21.2%
December 2015	\$186,282	27.6%
November 2015	\$180,138	1.0%
October 2015	\$162,274	4.2%
September 2015	\$160,736	8.6%
August 2015	\$166,996	-1.5%
July 2015	\$187,112	12.4%
June 2015	\$172,093	7.8%
May 2015	\$183,020	26.6%
April 2015	\$170,974	22.4%
March 2015	\$159,822	8.5%
February 2015	\$172,227	12.1%



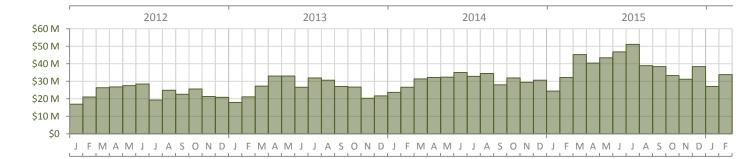


Dollar Volume

The sum of the sale prices for all sales which closed during the month

Economists' note : Dollar Volume is simply the sum of all sale prices in a given time period, and can quickly be calculated by multiplying Closed Sales by Average Sale Price. It is a strong indicator of the health of the real estate industry in a market, and is of particular interest to real estate professionals, investors, analysts, and government agencies. Potential home sellers and home buyers, on the other hand, will likely be better served by paying attention to trends in the two components of Dollar Volume (i.e. sales and prices) individually.

Month	Dollar Volume	Year-over-Year
February 2016	\$33.8 Million	5.0%
January 2016	\$27.0 Million	10.8%
December 2015	\$38.4 Million	25.2%
November 2015	\$31.2 Million	5.9%
October 2015	\$33.3 Million	4.2%
September 2015	\$38.4 Million	37.3%
August 2015	\$38.9 Million	13.0%
July 2015	\$51.1 Million	55.8%
June 2015	\$46.8 Million	33.8%
May 2015	\$43.4 Million	34.0%
April 2015	\$40.3 Million	25.5%
March 2015	\$45.2 Million	44.2%
February 2015	\$32.2 Million	21.1%

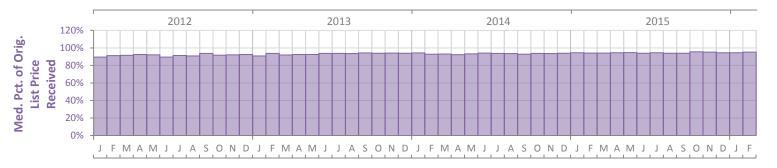


Median Percent of Original List Price Received

The median of the sale price (as a percentage of the original list price) across all properties selling during the month

Economists' note : The Median Percent of Original List Price Received is useful as an indicator of market recovery, since it typically rises as buyers realize that the market may be moving away from them and they need to match the selling price (or better it) in order to get a contract on the house. This is usually the last measure to indicate a market has shifted from down to up, so it is what we would call a *lagging* indicator.

Month	Med. Pct. of Orig. List Price Received	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	95.3%	1.3%
January 2016	94.4%	0.0%
December 2015	94.5%	0.6%
November 2015	95.2%	1.7%
October 2015	95.6%	1.9%
September 2015	94.0%	1.2%
August 2015	93.9%	0.3%
July 2015	94.4%	0.6%
June 2015	93.9%	-0.2%
May 2015	94.6%	1.5%
April 2015	94.4%	2.3%
March 2015	94.2%	1.3%
February 2015	94.1%	1.4%



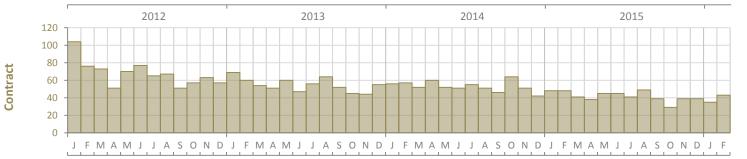


Median Time to Contract

The median number of days between the listing date and contract date for all Closed Sales during the month

Economists' note : Like Time to Sale, Time to Contract is a measure of the length of the home selling process calculated for sales which closed during the month. The difference is that Time to Contract measures the number of days between the initial listing of a property and the signing of the contract which eventually led to the closing of the sale. When the gap between Median Time to Contract and Median Time to Sale grows, it is usually a sign of longer closing times and/or declining numbers of cash sales.

Month	Median Time to Contract	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	43 Days	-10.4%
January 2016	35 Days	-27.1%
December 2015	39 Days	-7.1%
November 2015	39 Days	-23.5%
October 2015	29 Days	-54.7%
September 2015	39 Days	-15.2%
August 2015	49 Days	-3.9%
July 2015	41 Days	-25.5%
June 2015	45 Days	-11.8%
May 2015	45 Days	-13.5%
April 2015	38 Days	-36.7%
March 2015	41 Days	-21.2%
February 2015	48 Days	-15.8%



Median Time to Sale

Median Time to

The median number of days between the listing date and closing date for all Closed Sales during the month

Economists' note : Time to Sale is a measure of the length of the home selling process, calculated as the number of days between the initial listing of a property and the closing of the sale. *Median* Time to Sale is the amount of time the "middle" property selling this month was on the market. That is, 50% of homes selling this month took *less* time to sell, and 50% of homes took *more* time to sell. Median Time to Sale gives a more accurate picture than Average Time to Sale, which can be skewed upward by small numbers of properties taking an abnormally long time to sell.

Month	Median Time to Sale	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	89 Days	2.3%
January 2016	76 Days	-12.6%
December 2015	74 Days	-11.9%
November 2015	79 Days	-15.1%
October 2015	67 Days	-32.3%
September 2015	73 Days	-11.0%
August 2015	87 Days	-8.4%
July 2015	79 Days	-20.2%
June 2015	82 Days	-9.9%
May 2015	88 Days	1.1%
April 2015	84 Days	-12.5%
March 2015	80 Days	-4.8%
February 2015	87 Days	-20.2%





New Pending Sales

The number of listed properties that went under contract during the month

Economists' note : Because of the typical length of time it takes for a sale to close, economists consider Pending Sales to be a decent indicator of potential future Closed Sales. It is important to bear in mind, however, that not all Pending Sales will be closed successfully. So, the effectiveness of Pending Sales as a future indicator of Closed Sales is susceptible to changes in market conditions such as the availability of financing for homebuyers and the inventory of distressed properties for sale.

Month	New Pending Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	265	8.2%
January 2016	222	-19.9%
December 2015	186	13.4%
November 2015	199	8.7%
October 2015	247	62.5%
September 2015	209	-4.1%
August 2015	251	12.6%
July 2015	270	25.6%
June 2015	279	20.3%
May 2015	259	12.6%
April 2015	285	18.8%
March 2015	275	46.3%
February 2015	245	1.7%

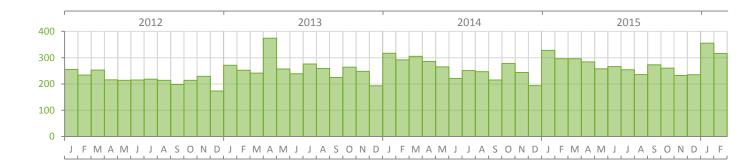


New Listings

The number of properties put onto the market during the month

Economists' note: New Listings tend to rise in delayed response to increasing prices, so they are often seen as a lagging indicator of market health. As prices rise, potential sellers raise their estimations of value—and in the most recent cycle, rising prices have freed up many potential sellers who were previously underwater on their mortgages. Note that in our calculations, we take care to not include properties that were recently taken off the market and quickly relisted, since these are not really *new* listings.

Month	New Listings	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	316	6.8%
January 2016	355	8.2%
December 2015	235	21.1%
November 2015	232	-4.9%
October 2015	260	-6.5%
September 2015	273	27.0%
August 2015	236	-4.5%
July 2015	254	1.2%
June 2015	266	20.4%
May 2015	258	-2.6%
April 2015	284	-0.7%
March 2015	296	-3.0%
February 2015	296	1.4%



Produced by Florida REALTORS® with data provided by Florida's multiple listing services. Statistics for each month compiled from MLS feeds on the 15th day of the following month. Data released on Monday, March 21, 2016. Historical data revised on Friday, February 26, 2016. Next data release is Wednesday, April 20, 2016.

New Listings



Inventory

930

888

771

746

736

720

718

752

787

854

887

962

857

September 2015

August 2015

July 2015

June 2015

May 2015

April 2015

March 2015

February 2015

Percent Change

Year-over-Year

8.5%

-1.7%

-7.6%

-7.7%

3.1%

-16.7%

-20.6%

-15.0%

-11.6%

-15.9%

-8.8%

4.5%

-24.1%

Inventory (Active Listings)MonthThe number of property listings active at the end of
the monthJanuary 2016December 2015
November 2015December 2015October 2015October 2015

Economists' note : There are a number of ways to define and calculate Inventory. Our method is to simply count the number of active listings on the last day of the month, and hold this number to compare with the same month the following year. Inventory rises when New Listings are outpacing the number of listings that go off-market (regardless of whether they actually sell). Likewise, it falls when New Listings aren't keeping up with the rate at which homes are going off-market.

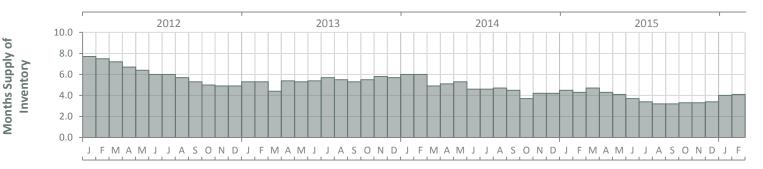
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Months Supply of Inventory

An estimate of the number of months it will take to deplete the current Inventory given recent sales rates

Economists' note : MSI is a useful indicator of market conditions. The benchmark for a balanced market (favoring neither buyer nor seller) is 5.5 months of inventory. Anything higher is traditionally a buyers' market, and anything lower is a sellers' market. There is no single accepted way of calculating MSI. A common method is to divide current Inventory by the most recent month's Closed Sales count, but this count is a usually poor predictor of future Closed Sales due to seasonal cycles. To eliminate seasonal effects, we use the 12-month average of monthly Closed Sales instead.

Month	Months Supply	Percent Change Year-over-Year
February 2016	4.1	-4.7%
January 2016	4.0	-11.1%
December 2015	3.4	-19.0%
November 2015	3.3	-21.4%
October 2015	3.3	-10.8%
September 2015	3.2	-28.9%
August 2015	3.2	-31.9%
July 2015	3.4	-26.1%
June 2015	3.7	-19.6%
May 2015	4.1	-22.6%
April 2015	4.3	-15.7%
March 2015	4.7	-4.1%
February 2015	4.3	-28.3%





Closed Sales by Sale Price

The number of sales transactions which closed during the month

Economists' note: Closed Sales are one of the simplest-yet most important-indicators for the residential real estate market. When comparing Closed Sales across markets of different sizes, we recommend comparing the percent changes in sales rather than the number of sales. Closed Sales (and many other market metrics) are affected by seasonal cycles, so actual trends are more accurately represented by year-over-year changes (i.e. comparing a month's sales to the amount of sales in the same month in the previous year), rather than changes from one month to the next.

Sale Price	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	25	56.3%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	40	-2.4%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	33	-34.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	27	-6.9%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	11	-15.4%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	12	0.0%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	11	-21.4%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	15	50.0%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	6	200.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	0	N/A



Median Time to Contract by Sale Price The median number of days between the listing date and contract date for all Closed Sales during the month

Economists' note : Like Time to Sale, Time to Contract is a measure of the length of the home selling process calculated for sales which closed during the month. The difference is that Time to Contract measures the number of days between the initial listing of a property and the signing of the contract which eventually led to the closing of the sale. When the gap between Median Time to Contract and Median Time to Sale grows, it is usually a sign of longer closing times and/or declining numbers of cash sales.

Sale Price	Median Time to Contract	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	59 Days	-37.2%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	46 Days	43.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	15 Days	-54.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	43 Days	-34.8%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	17 Days	-71.7%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	23 Days	-66.7%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	88 Days	41.9%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	31 Days	-27.9%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	119 Days	48.8%
\$1,000,000 or more	(No Sales)	N/A



Closed Sales

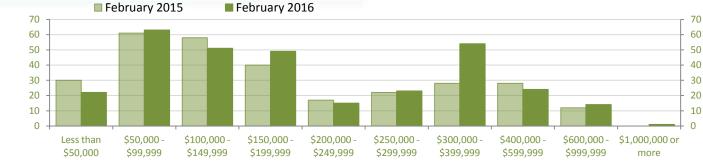
Median Time to



New Listings by Initial Listing Price The number of properties put onto the market during the month

Economists' note: New Listings tend to rise in delayed response to increasing prices, so they are often seen as a lagging indicator of market health. As prices rise, potential sellers raise their estimations of value—and in the most recent cycle, rising prices have freed up many potential sellers who were previously underwater on their mortgages. Note that in our calculations, we take care to not include properties that were recently taken off the market and quickly relisted, since these are not really *new* listings.

Initial Listing Price	New Listings	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	22	-26.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	63	3.3%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	51	-12.1%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	49	22.5%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	15	-11.8%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	23	4.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	54	92.9%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	24	-14.3%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	14	16.7%
\$1,000,000 or more	1	N/A



Inventory by Current Listing Price The number of property listings active at the end of the month

Economists' note: There are a number of ways to define and calculate Inventory. Our method is to simply count the number of active listings on the last day of the month, and hold this number to compare with the same month the following year. Inventory rises when New Listings are outpacing the number of listings that go off-market (regardless of whether they actually sell). Likewise, it falls when New Listings aren't keeping up with the rate at which homes are going off-market.

Current Listing Price	Inventory	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	69	-13.8%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	155	-4.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	115	-8.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	106	2.9%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	62	-19.5%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	79	17.9%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	155	74.2%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	123	25.5%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	55	12.2%
\$1,000,000 or more	11	83.3%



New Listings

Monthly Distressed Market - February 2016 Townhouses and Condos Brevard County



