



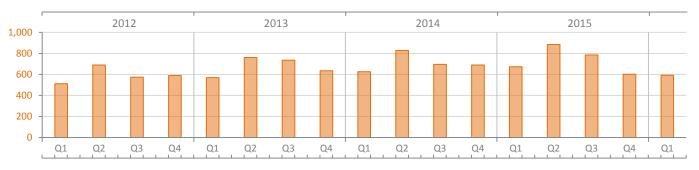
Summary Statistics	Q1 2016	Q1 2015	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	592	673	-12.0%
Paid in Cash	276	374	-26.2%
Median Sale Price	\$185,250	\$165,000	12.3%
Average Sale Price	\$297,473	\$268,364	10.8%
Dollar Volume	\$176.1 Million	\$180.6 Million	-2.5%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	94.9%	94.1%	0.9%
Median Time to Contract	57 Days	103 Days	-44.7%
Median Time to Sale	105 Days	119 Days	-11.8%
New Pending Sales	820	1,263	-35.1%
New Listings	1,122	1,072	4.7%
Pending Inventory	532	489	8.8%
Inventory (Active Listings)	1,414	1,440	-1.8%
Months Supply of Inventory	5.9	6.0	-1.7%

Closed Sales

The number of sales transactions which closed during the quarter

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 quarter's sales to the amount of sales in the same quarter in the previous year), rather than changes from one quarter to the next.

Quarter	Closed Sales	Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	592	-12.0%
Q4 2015	601	-12.9%
Q3 2015	786	12.9%
Q2 2015	885	6.8%
Q1 2015	673	7.5%
Q4 2014	690	8.7%
Q3 2014	696	-5.3%
Q2 2014	829	8.8%
Q1 2014	626	9.8%
Q4 2013	635	7.6%
Q3 2013	735	28.0%
Q2 2013	762	10.4%
Q1 2013	570	11.3%



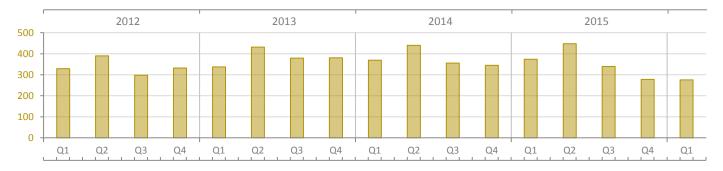


Cash Sales

The number of Closed Sales during the quarter in which buyers exclusively paid in cash

Economists' note: Cash Sales can be a useful indicator of the extent to 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.

Quarter	Cash Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	276	-26.2%
Q4 2015	278	-19.4%
Q3 2015	340	-4.5%
Q2 2015	448	1.8%
Q1 2015	374	1.4%
Q4 2014	345	-9.4%
Q3 2014	356	-6.1%
Q2 2014	440	1.9%
Q1 2014	369	9.5%
Q4 2013	381	14.8%
Q3 2013	379	27.2%
Q2 2013	432	10.8%
Q1 2013	337	2.4%



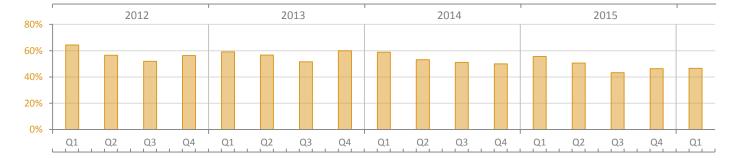
Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales

The percentage of Closed Sales during the quarter 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 quarter involved some sort of financing, such as mortgages, owner/seller financing, assumed loans, etc.

Quarter	Percent of Closed Sales Paid in Cash	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	46.6%	-16.2%
Q4 2015	46.3%	-7.4%
Q3 2015	43.3%	-15.3%
Q2 2015	50.6%	-4.7%
Q1 2015	55.6%	-5.6%
Q4 2014	50.0%	-16.7%
Q3 2014	51.1%	-1.0%
Q2 2014	53.1%	-6.3%
Q1 2014	58.9%	-0.3%
Q4 2013	60.0%	6.6%
Q3 2013	51.6%	-0.6%
Q2 2013	56.7%	0.4%
Q1 2013	59.1%	-8.1%





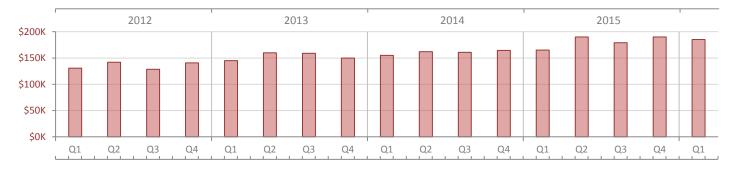


Median Sale Price

The median sale price reported for the quarter (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 quarter, and the mix of the types of homes that sell can change over time.

Quarter	Median Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	\$185,250	12.3%
Q4 2015	\$190,000	15.5%
Q3 2015	\$179,000	11.4%
Q2 2015	\$190,000	17.3%
Q1 2015	\$165,000	6.5%
Q4 2014	\$164,500	9.7%
Q3 2014	\$160,750	1.1%
Q2 2014	\$162,000	1.3%
Q1 2014	\$154,950	6.8%
Q4 2013	\$150,000	6.6%
Q3 2013	\$159,000	23.7%
Q2 2013	\$159,900	12.6%
Q1 2013	\$145,050	10.9%



Average Sale Price

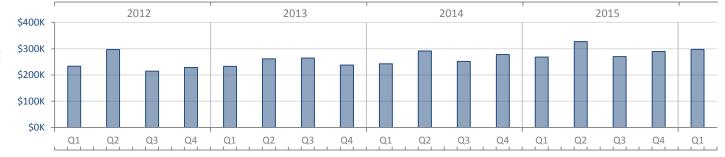
The average sale price reported for the quarter (i.e. total sales in dollars divided by the number of sales)

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.

Quarter	Average Sale Price	Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	\$297,473	10.8%
Q4 2015	\$289,386	4.1%
Q3 2015	\$269,852	7.1%
Q2 2015	\$327,281	12.4%
Q1 2015	\$268,364	10.7%
Q4 2014	\$277,963	17.0%
Q3 2014	\$251,849	-4.8%
Q2 2014	\$291,206	11.4%
Q1 2014	\$242,332	4.1%
Q4 2013	\$237,657	4.1%
Q3 2013	\$264,523	23.3%
Q2 2013	\$261,463	-11.9%
Q1 2013	\$232,813	-0.2%



Median Sale Price



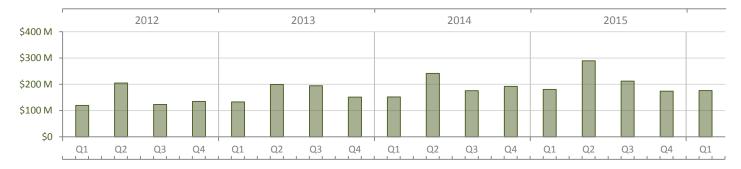


Dollar Volume

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

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.

Quarter	Dollar Volume	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	\$176.1 Million	-2.5%
Q4 2015	\$173.9 Million	-9.3%
Q3 2015	\$212.1 Million	21.0%
Q2 2015	\$289.6 Million	20.0%
Q1 2015	\$180.6 Million	19.1%
Q4 2014	\$191.8 Million	27.1%
Q3 2014	\$175.3 Million	-9.8%
Q2 2014	\$241.4 Million	21.2%
Q1 2014	\$151.7 Million	14.3%
Q4 2013	\$150.9 Million	12.1%
Q3 2013	\$194.4 Million	57.9%
Q2 2013	\$199.2 Million	-2.7%
Q1 2013	\$132.7 Million	11.1%

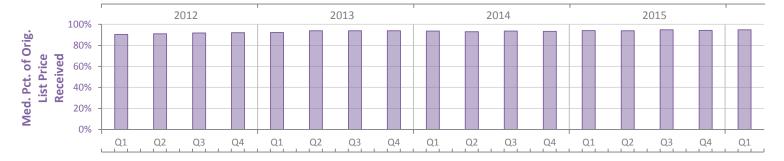


Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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

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.

Quarter	Med. Pct. of Orig. List Price Received	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	94.9%	0.9%
Q4 2015	94.3%	1.0%
Q3 2015	94.8%	1.3%
Q2 2015	94.0%	1.0%
Q1 2015	94.1%	0.4%
Q4 2014	93.4%	-0.5%
Q3 2014	93.6%	-0.4%
Q2 2014	93.1%	-1.0%
Q1 2014	93.7%	1.5%
Q4 2013	93.9%	2.0%
Q3 2013	94.0%	2.3%
Q2 2013	94.0%	3.3%
Q1 2013	92.3%	2.1%





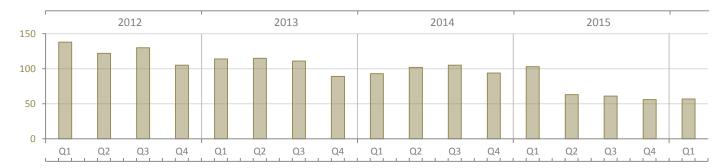
Median Time to Contract

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

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 quarter. 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.

Quarter	Median Time to Contract	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	57 Days	-44.7%
Q4 2015	56 Days	-40.4%
Q3 2015	61 Days	-41.9%
Q2 2015	63 Days	-38.2%
Q1 2015	103 Days	10.8%
Q4 2014	94 Days	5.6%
Q3 2014	105 Days	-5.4%
Q2 2014	102 Days	-11.3%
Q1 2014	93 Days	-18.4%
Q4 2013	89 Days	-15.2%
Q3 2013	111 Days	-14.6%
Q2 2013	115 Days	-5.7%
Q1 2013	114 Days	-17.4%





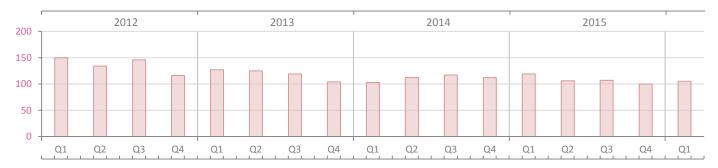
Median Time to Sale

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

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 quarter was on the market. That is, 50% of homes selling this quarter 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.

Median Time to Sale	Year-over-Year
105 Days	-11.8%
100 Days	-10.7%
107 Days	-8.5%
106 Days	-5.4%
119 Days	15.5%
112 Days	7.7%
117 Days	-1.7%
112 Days	-10.4%
103 Days	-18.9%
104 Days	-10.3%
119 Days	-18.5%
125 Days	-6.7%
127 Days	-15.3%
	105 Days 100 Days 107 Days 106 Days 119 Days 112 Days 117 Days 112 Days 103 Days 104 Days 119 Days





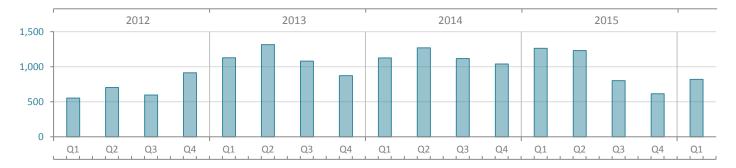


New Pending Sales

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

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.

Quarter	New Pending Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	820	-35.1%
Q4 2015	615	-40.9%
Q3 2015	802	-28.3%
Q2 2015	1,231	-3.1%
Q1 2015	1,263	12.2%
Q4 2014	1,040	19.1%
Q3 2014	1,118	3.5%
Q2 2014	1,271	-3.4%
Q1 2014	1,126	-0.3%
Q4 2013	873	-4.6%
Q3 2013	1,080	80.9%
Q2 2013	1,316	87.2%
Q1 2013	1,129	104.2%

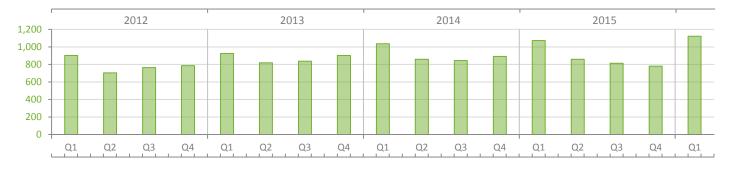


New Listings

The number of properties put onto the market during the quarter

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.

Quarter	New Listings	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	1,122	4.7%
Q4 2015	781	-12.3%
Q3 2015	814	-3.6%
Q2 2015	859	0.0%
Q1 2015	1,072	3.4%
Q4 2014	891	-1.2%
Q3 2014	844	0.8%
Q2 2014	859	5.0%
Q1 2014	1,037	12.1%
Q4 2013	902	14.8%
Q3 2013	837	9.6%
Q2 2013	818	16.2%
Q1 2013	925	2.5%



Pending 5

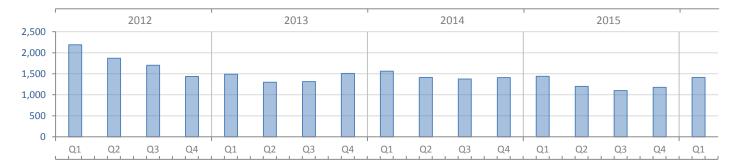


Inventory (Active Listings)

The number of property listings active at the end of the quarter

Economists' note: There are a number of ways to define and calculate Inventory. Here, we simply count the number of active listings on the last day of the quarter, and hold this number to compare with the same quarter 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.

Quarter	Inventory	Percent Change Year-over-Year	
Q1 2016	1,414	-1.8%	
Q4 2015	1,176	-16.5%	
Q3 2015	1,102	-19.9%	
Q2 2015	1,199	-15.1%	
Q1 2015	1,440	-7.8%	
Q4 2014	1,408	-6.7%	
Q3 2014	1,375	4.7%	
Q2 2014	1,412	8.8%	
Q1 2014	1,561	4.8%	
Q4 2013	1,509	5.2%	
Q3 2013	1,313	-22.9%	
Q2 2013	1,298	-30.5%	
Q1 2013	1,490	-31.9%	



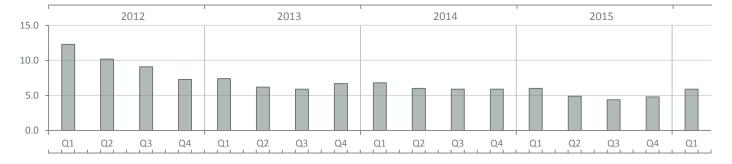
Months Supply of Inventory

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.

Quarter	Months Supply	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q1 2016	5.9	-1.7%
Q4 2015	4.8	-18.6%
Q3 2015	4.4	-25.4%
Q2 2015	4.9	-18.3%
Q1 2015	6.0	-11.8%
Q4 2014	5.9	-11.9%
Q3 2014	5.9	0.0%
Q2 2014	6.0	-3.2%
Q1 2014	6.8	-8.1%
Q4 2013	6.7	-8.2%
Q3 2013	5.9	-35.2%
Q2 2013	6.2	-39.2%
Q1 2013	7.4	-39.8%







Closed Sales by Sale Price

The number of sales transactions which closed during the quarter

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 quarter's sales to the amount of sales in the same month in the previous year), rather than changes from one quarter to the next.

Sale Price	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	11	-68.6%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	58	-51.3%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	125	-10.1%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	123	4.2%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	87	13.0%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	53	29.3%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	49	-15.5%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	36	-12.2%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	25	13.6%
\$1,000,000 or more	25	8.7%



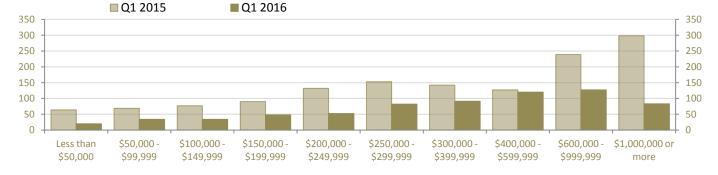
Median Time to Contract by Sale Price

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

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 quarter. 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	20 Days	-68.8%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	34 Days	-50.7%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	34 Days	-55.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	48 Days	-46.7%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	52 Days	-60.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	82 Days	-46.4%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	91 Days	-35.9%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	120 Days	-5.5%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	127 Days	-46.9%
\$1,000,000 or more	83 Days	-72.1%





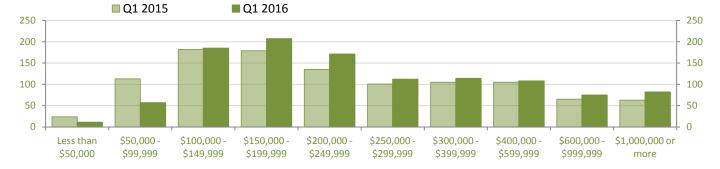


New Listings by Initial Listing Price

The number of properties put onto the market during the quarter

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	11	-54.2%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	57	-49.6%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	185	1.6%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	207	15.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	171	26.7%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	112	10.9%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	114	8.6%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	108	2.9%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	75	15.4%
\$1,000,000 or more	82	30.2%



Inventory by Current Listing Price

The number of property listings active at the end of the quarter

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 quarter, and hold this number to compare with the same quarter 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	Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	4	-76.5%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	53	-47.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	87	-47.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	169	-12.9%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	205	23.5%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	147	8.9%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	168	3.1%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	205	9.6%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	165	17.9%
\$1,000,000 or more	211	23.4%



Quarterly Distressed Market - Q1 2016 Single Family Homes Indian River County





		Q1 2016	Q1 2015	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Traditional	Closed Sales	535	533	0.4%
	Median Sale Price	\$193,250	\$187,250	3.2%
Foreclosure/REO	Closed Sales	48	120	-60.0%
	Median Sale Price	\$128,000	\$98,000	30.6%
Short Sale	Closed Sales	9	20	-55.0%
	Median Sale Price	\$152,000	\$96,500	57.5%

