

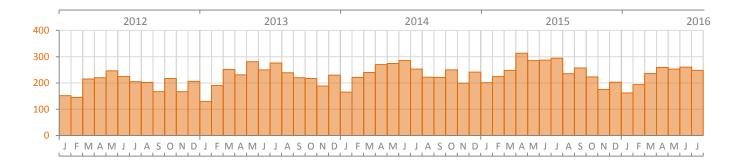


Summary Statistics	July 2016	July 2015	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	248	294	-15.6%
Paid in Cash	101	123	-17.9%
Median Sale Price	\$210,000	\$175,000	20.0%
Average Sale Price	\$290,446	\$255,955	13.5%
Dollar Volume	\$72.0 Million	\$75.3 Million	-4.3%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	95.3%	94.7%	0.6%
Median Time to Contract	48 Days	69 Days	-30.4%
Median Time to Sale	96 Days	113 Days	-15.0%
New Pending Sales	253	280	-9.6%
New Listings	283	276	2.5%
Pending Inventory	507	464	9.3%
Inventory (Active Listings)	1,103	1,159	-4.8%
Months Supply of Inventory	4.9	4.7	4.3%

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.

Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
248	-15.6%
260	-9.4%
253	-11.2%
259	-17.3%
236	-4.8%
194	-13.4%
162	-19.4%
203	-15.8%
175	-12.1%
223	-10.8%
257	16.3%
235	5.9%
294	16.2%
	248 260 253 259 236 194 162 203 175 223 257 235

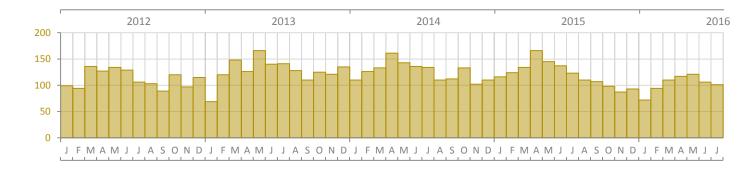




Cash Sales	Month	Cash Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
	July 2016	101	-17.9%
The number of Closed Sales during the month in which	June 2016	106	-22.6%
buyers exclusively paid in cash	May 2016	121	-16.6%
buyers exclusivery paid in cash	April 2016	117	-29.5%
	March 2016	110	-17.9%
<i>Economists' note</i> : Cash Sales can be a useful indicator of the extent to	February 2016	94	-24.2%
	January 2016	72	-37.9%
which investors are participating in the market. Why? Investors are	December 2015	93	-15 5%

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		Year-over-Year
July 2016	101	-17.9%
June 2016	106	-22.6%
May 2016	121	-16.6%
April 2016	117	-29.5%
March 2016	110	-17.9%
February 2016	94	-24.2%
January 2016	72	-37.9%
December 2015	93	-15.5%
November 2015	87	-14.7%
October 2015	98	-26.3%
September 2015	107	-4.5%
August 2015	110	0.0%
July 2015	123	-8.2%

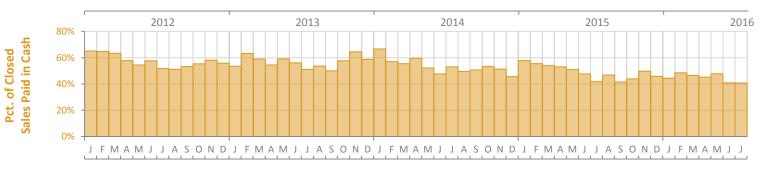


Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales

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
July 2016	40.7%	-2.6%
June 2016	40.8%	-14.5%
May 2016	47.8%	-6.1%
April 2016	45.2%	-14.7%
March 2016	46.6%	-13.7%
February 2016	48.5%	-12.5%
January 2016	44.4%	-23.1%
December 2015	45.8%	0.4%
November 2015	49.7%	-3.1%
October 2015	43.9%	-17.5%
September 2015	41.6%	-17.9%
August 2015	46.8%	-5.5%
July 2015	41.8%	-21.1%





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
July 2016	\$210,000	20.0%
June 2016	\$213,033	12.7%
May 2016	\$204,000	-4.7%
April 2016	\$199,500	12.3%
March 2016	\$189,375	10.1%
February 2016	\$191,750	15.5%
January 2016	\$180,000	12.5%
December 2015	\$185,000	5.7%
November 2015	\$190,000	18.8%
October 2015	\$198,950	24.3%
September 2015	\$178,000	2.0%
August 2015	\$185,000	15.6%
July 2015	\$175,000	12.2%

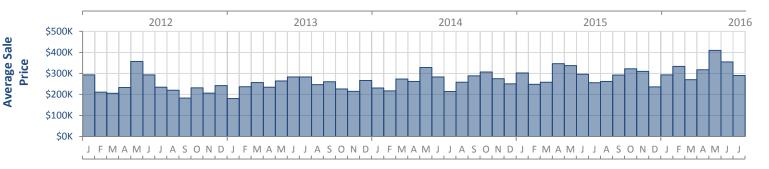


Average Sale Price

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
July 2016	\$290,446	13.5%
June 2016	\$354,821	19.7%
May 2016	\$409,632	21.5%
April 2016	\$317,320	-8.4%
March 2016	\$270,657	4.7%
February 2016	\$333,500	34.1%
January 2016	\$293,394	-3.0%
December 2015	\$236,117	-5.9%
November 2015	\$309,851	12.8%
October 2015	\$321,818	4.9%
September 2015	\$292,809	1.5%
August 2015	\$262,133	1.5%
July 2015	\$255,955	19.4%





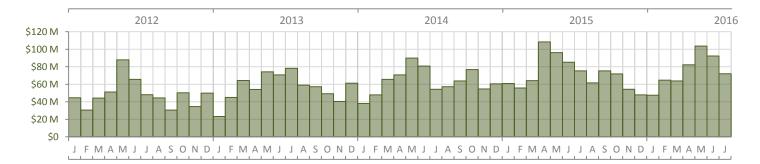
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Dollar Volume

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
July 2016	\$72.0 Million	-4.3%
June 2016	\$92.3 Million	8.4%
May 2016	\$103.6 Million	7.8%
April 2016	\$82.2 Million	-24.2%
March 2016	\$63.9 Million	-0.4%
February 2016	\$64.7 Million	16.2%
January 2016	\$47.5 Million	-21.8%
December 2015	\$47.9 Million	-20.7%
November 2015	\$54.2 Million	-0.8%
October 2015	\$71.8 Million	-6.4%
September 2015	\$75.3 Million	18.0%
August 2015	\$61.6 Million	7.5%
July 2015	\$75.3 Million	38.8%

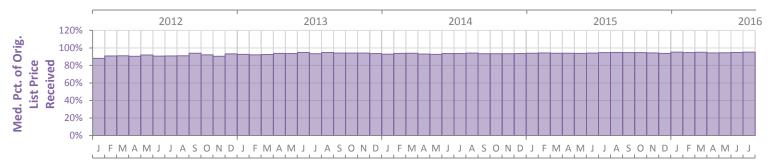


Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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
July 2016	95.3%	0.6%
June 2016	94.8%	0.7%
May 2016	94.4%	0.7%
April 2016	94.3%	0.4%
March 2016	95.1%	1.3%
February 2016	94.7%	0.4%
January 2016	95.2%	1.3%
December 2015	93.8%	0.3%
November 2015	94.3%	1.0%
October 2015	94.6%	1.4%
September 2015	94.7%	1.4%
August 2015	94.9%	0.7%
July 2015	94.7%	1.3%





-43.2%

-51.2%

-44.6%

-30.3%

Median Time to Percent Change Median Time to Contract Month Contract Year-over-Year July 2016 -30.4% 48 Days The median number of days between the listing date June 2016 49 Days -37.2% May 2016 -49.0% 52 Days and contract date for all Closed Sales during the month April 2016 41 Days -55.4% March 2016 48 Days -56.4% Economists' note: Like Time to Sale, Time to Contract is a measure of February 2016 59 Days -39.2% the length of the home selling process calculated for sales which closed 64 Days January 2016 -37.9% during the month. The difference is that Time to Contract measures December 2015 67 Days -26.4% the number of days between the initial listing of a property and the November 2015 -49.5% 49 Days

October 2015

August 2015

July 2015

September 2015

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.

200	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
200					
150					
100					
50					
0					
	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D .	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D J	J F M A M J J

Median Time to Sale

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.

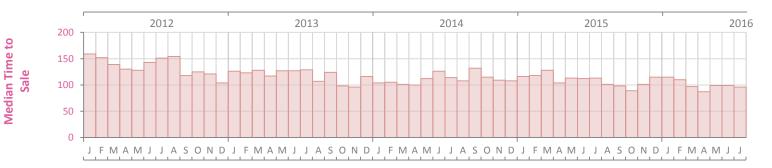
Month	Median Time to Sale	Percent Change Year-over-Year
July 2016	96 Days	-15.0%
June 2016	99 Days	-11.6%
May 2016	99 Days	-12.4%
April 2016	87 Days	-16.3%
March 2016	97 Days	-24.2%
February 2016	110 Days	-6.8%
January 2016	115 Days	-0.9%
December 2015	115 Days	6.5%
November 2015	101 Days	-7.3%
October 2015	89 Days	-22.6%
September 2015	98 Days	-25.8%
August 2015	101 Days	-6.5%
July 2015	113 Days	-0.9%

54 Days

59 Days

56 Days

69 Days

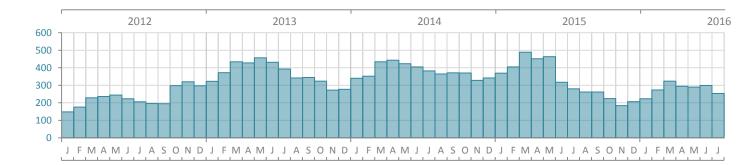




New Pending SalesMonthThe number of listed properties that went under
contract during the monthJuly 2016May 2016May 2016April 2016March 2016March 2016March 2016

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
July 2016	253	-9.6%
June 2016	299	-5.7%
May 2016	290	-37.4%
April 2016	294	-34.8%
March 2016	324	-33.7%
February 2016	273	-32.6%
January 2016	223	-39.6%
December 2015	207	-39.5%
November 2015	184	-43.9%
October 2015	224	-39.5%
September 2015	261	-29.6%
August 2015	261	-28.5%
July 2015	280	-26.7%

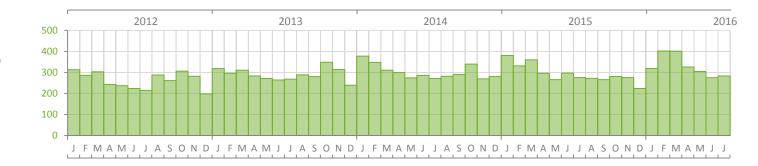


New Listings

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
July 2016	283	2.5%
June 2016	275	-7.4%
May 2016	305	14.7%
April 2016	326	10.1%
March 2016	401	11.4%
February 2016	402	21.5%
January 2016	319	-16.3%
December 2015	224	-20.3%
November 2015	276	2.2%
October 2015	281	-17.4%
September 2015	266	-8.6%
August 2015	272	-3.5%
July 2015	276	1.8%



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New Listings



Inventory (Active Listings)	Mont
	July 2
The number of property listings active at the end of	June
the month	May 2
	April
	Marc

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.

Month	Inventory	Percent Change Year-over-Year
July 2016	1,103	-4.8%
June 2016	1,152	-3.9%
May 2016	1,293	2.9%
April 2016	1,318	-5.8%
March 2016	1,414	-1.8%
February 2016	1,446	0.0%
January 2016	1,272	-13.2%
December 2015	1,176	-16.5%
November 2015	1,222	-14.2%
October 2015	1,145	-18.6%
September 2015	1,102	-19.9%
August 2015	1,124	-17.7%
July 2015	1,159	-16.1%

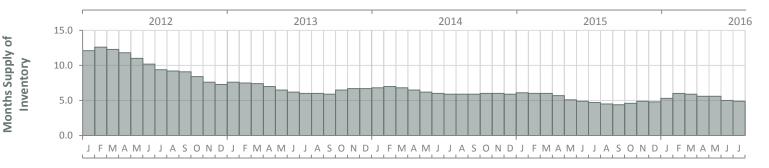


Months Supply of Inventory

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
July 2016	4.9	4.3%
June 2016	5.0	2.0%
May 2016	5.6	9.8%
April 2016	5.6	-1.8%
March 2016	5.9	-1.7%
February 2016	6.0	0.0%
January 2016	5.3	-13.1%
December 2015	4.8	-18.6%
November 2015	4.9	-18.3%
October 2015	4.6	-23.3%
September 2015	4.4	-25.4%
August 2015	4.5	-23.7%
July 2015	4.7	-20.3%

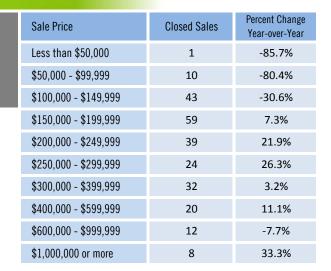




Closed Sales by Sale Price

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.





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	14 Days	-65.9%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	20 Days	-60.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	36 Days	-26.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	20 Days	-71.0%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	62 Days	-33.3%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	60 Days	-48.7%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	73 Days	-6.4%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	82 Days	-24.1%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	99 Days	-19.5%
\$1,000,000 or more	84 Days	-79.1%



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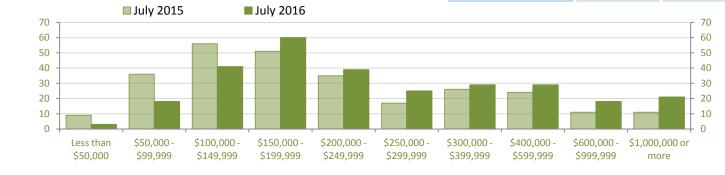
Median Time to



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	3	-66.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	18	-50.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	41	-26.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	60	17.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	39	11.4%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	25	47.1%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	29	11.5%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	29	20.8%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	18	63.6%
\$1,000,000 or more	21	90.9%



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	3	-75.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	31	-67.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	65	-45.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	123	-15.2%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	127	7.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	104	1.0%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	127	-6.6%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	186	19.2%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	130	4.8%
\$1,000,000 or more	207	37.1%



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Monthly Distressed Market - July 2016 Single Family Homes Indian River County



