



Summary Statistics	April 2017	April 2016	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	86	93	-7.5%
Paid in Cash	68	73	-6.8%
Median Sale Price	\$182,875	\$131,000	39.6%
Average Sale Price	\$302,239	\$211,796	42.7%
Dollar Volume	\$26.0 Million	\$19.7 Million	32.0%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	93.7%	93.7%	0.0%
Median Time to Contract	73 Days	43 Days	69.8%
Median Time to Sale	104 Days	88 Days	18.2%
New Pending Sales	83	100	-17.0%
New Listings	91	83	9.6%
Pending Inventory	128	140	-8.6%
Inventory (Active Listings)	353	360	-1.9%
Months Supply of Inventory	5.5	5.5	0.0%

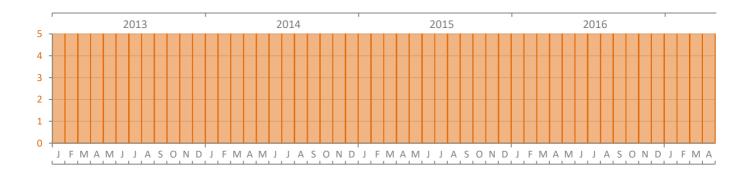
Closed Sales

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
April 2017	86	-7.5%
March 2017	77	22.2%
February 2017	58	18.4%
January 2017	62	55.0%
December 2016	61	0.0%
November 2016	57	16.3%
October 2016	53	-10.2%
September 2016	51	-26.1%
August 2016	48	-25.0%
July 2016	51	-21.5%
June 2016	71	-13.4%
May 2016	99	4.2%
April 2016	93	-25.0%



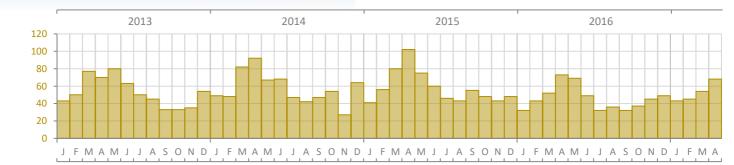


Cash Sales

The number of Closed Sales during the month 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.

Month	Cash Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
April 2017	68	-6.8%
March 2017	54	3.8%
February 2017	45	4.7%
January 2017	43	34.4%
December 2016	49	2.1%
November 2016	45	4.7%
October 2016	37	-22.9%
September 2016	32	-41.8%
August 2016	36	-16.3%
July 2016	32	-30.4%
June 2016	49	-18.3%
May 2016	69	-8.0%
April 2016	73	-28.4%

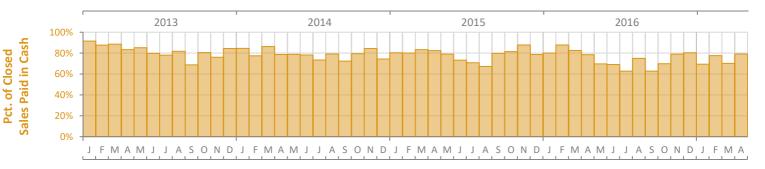


Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales

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
April 2017	79.1%	0.8%
March 2017	70.1%	-15.0%
February 2017	77.6%	-11.6%
January 2017	69.4%	-13.3%
December 2016	80.3%	2.0%
November 2016	78.9%	-10.1%
October 2016	69.8%	-14.3%
September 2016	62.7%	-21.3%
August 2016	75.0%	11.6%
July 2016	62.7%	-11.4%
June 2016	69.0%	-5.7%
May 2016	69.7%	-11.7%
April 2016	78.5%	-4.6%



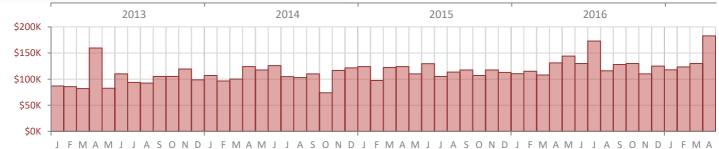


Median Sale Price

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.





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
April 2017	\$302,239	42.7%
March 2017	\$345,835	58.8%
February 2017	\$246,752	6.3%
January 2017	\$194,544	-16.3%
December 2016	\$207,048	-26.5%
November 2016	\$201,176	-13.6%
October 2016	\$225,645	10.0%
September 2016	\$233,475	-7.7%
August 2016	\$146,714	-10.7%
July 2016	\$249,310	68.2%
June 2016	\$238,279	18.9%
May 2016	\$218,838	23.7%
April 2016	\$211,796	4.7%



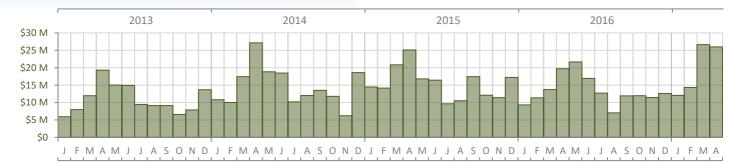
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Dollar Volume

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	Percent Change Year-over-Year
April 2017	\$26.0 Million	32.0%
March 2017	\$26.6 Million	94.1%
February 2017	\$14.3 Million	25.9%
January 2017	\$12.1 Million	29.8%
December 2016	\$12.6 Million	-26.5%
November 2016	\$11.5 Million	0.5%
October 2016	\$12.0 Million	-1.2%
September 2016	\$11.9 Million	-31.8%
August 2016	\$7.0 Million	-33.0%
July 2016	\$12.7 Million	32.0%
June 2016	\$16.9 Million	3.0%
May 2016	\$21.7 Million	28.9%
April 2016	\$19.7 Million	-21.5%

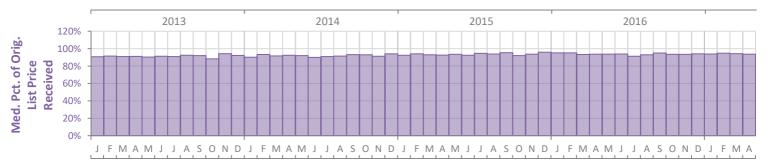


Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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
April 2017	93.7%	0.0%
March 2017	94.2%	1.1%
February 2017	94.7%	-0.5%
January 2017	93.8%	-1.5%
December 2016	94.1%	-1.8%
November 2016	93.5%	-0.1%
October 2016	93.5%	1.6%
September 2016	94.9%	-0.5%
August 2016	92.9%	-1.0%
July 2016	91.2%	-3.5%
June 2016	93.8%	1.6%
May 2016	93.6%	0.1%
April 2016	93.7%	1.3%





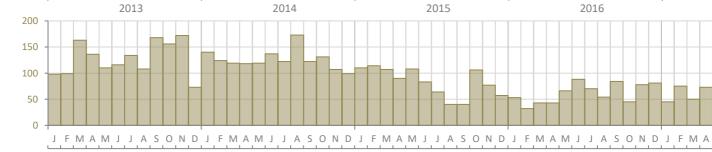
Median Time to Contract

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.



Median Time to Contract

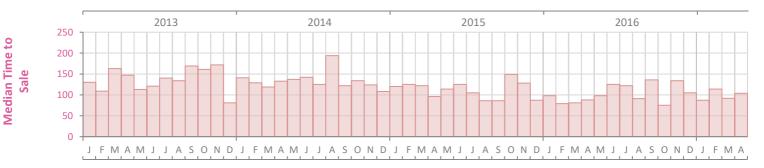


Median Time to Sale

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
April 2017	104 Days	18.2%
March 2017	92 Days	13.6%
February 2017	114 Days	44.3%
January 2017	87 Days	-11.2%
December 2016	105 Days	20.7%
November 2016	134 Days	4.7%
October 2016	75 Days	-49.7%
September 2016	136 Days	58.1%
August 2016	91 Days	5.8%
July 2016	122 Days	16.2%
June 2016	125 Days	0.0%
May 2016	98 Days	-14.0%
April 2016	88 Days	-8.3%



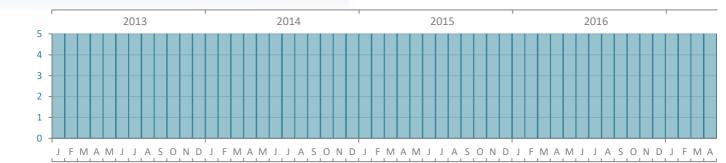


New Pending Sales

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
April 2017	83	-17.0%
March 2017	105	11.7%
February 2017	72	-13.3%
January 2017	86	75.5%
December 2016	61	32.6%
November 2016	72	16.1%
October 2016	43	-8.5%
September 2016	65	18.2%
August 2016	55	-9.8%
July 2016	47	-32.9%
June 2016	49	-38.0%
May 2016	68	-50.0%
April 2016	100	-41.2%

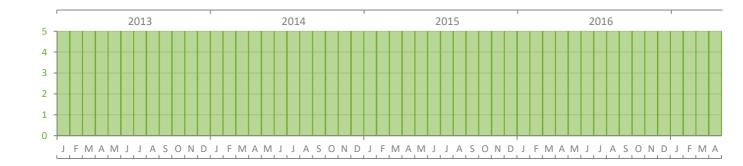


New Listings

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
April 2017	91	9.6%
March 2017	96	-15.0%
February 2017	118	8.3%
January 2017	108	5.9%
December 2016	68	9.7%
November 2016	89	-6.3%
October 2016	63	-3.1%
September 2016	64	1.6%
August 2016	60	-22.1%
July 2016	45	-44.4%
June 2016	68	9.7%
May 2016	64	-11.1%
April 2016	83	2.5%



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 Wednesday, May 24, 2017. Data revised on Monday, January 16, 2017. Next data release is Wednesday, June 21, 2017.

New Listings



Inventory (Active Listings)

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 offmarket (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
April 2017	353	-1.9%
March 2017	358	-10.3%
February 2017	407	-2.4%
January 2017	381	2.4%
December 2016	329	-1.8%
November 2016	348	4.8%
October 2016	324	8.0%
September 2016	304	5.2%
August 2016	320	8.1%
July 2016	320	11.1%
June 2016	336	18.3%
May 2016	330	0.6%
April 2016	360	-2.7%

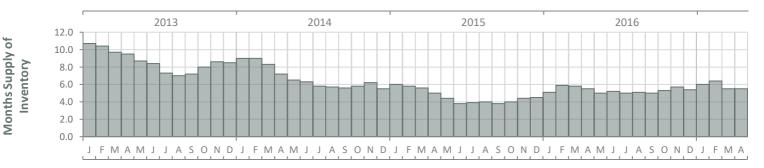


Months Supply of Inventory

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
April 2017	5.5	0.0%
March 2017	5.5	-5.2%
February 2017	6.4	8.5%
January 2017	6.0	17.6%
December 2016	5.4	20.0%
November 2016	5.7	29.5%
October 2016	5.3	32.5%
September 2016	5.0	31.6%
August 2016	5.1	27.5%
July 2016	5.0	28.2%
June 2016	5.2	36.8%
May 2016	5.0	13.6%
April 2016	5.5	10.0%



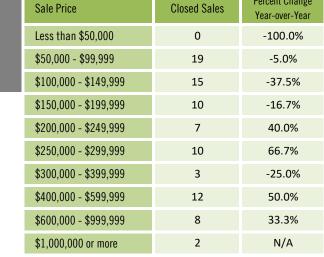


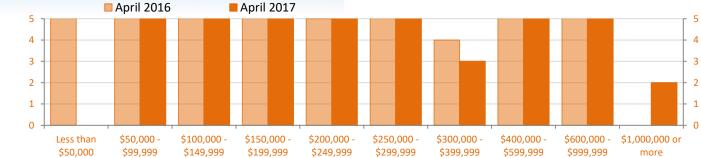
Percent Change

Closed Sales by Sale Price

The number of sales transactions which closed during the month

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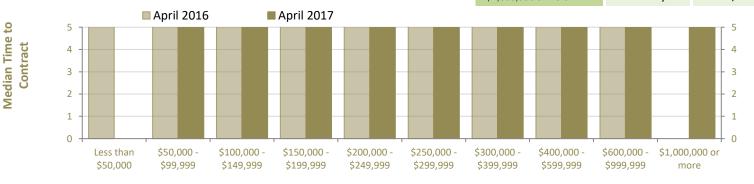


Median Time to Contract by Sale Price The median number of days between the listing date

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	(No Sales)	N/A
\$50,000 - \$99,999	32 Days	0.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	28 Days	3.7%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	74 Days	19.4%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	132 Days	65.0%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	139 Days	16.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	345 Days	225.5%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	100 Days	-24.8%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	112 Days	57.7%
\$1.000.000 or more	107 Davs	N/A

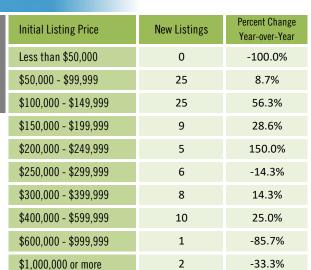


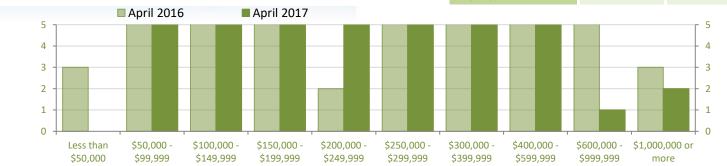


New Listings by Initial Listing Price

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.

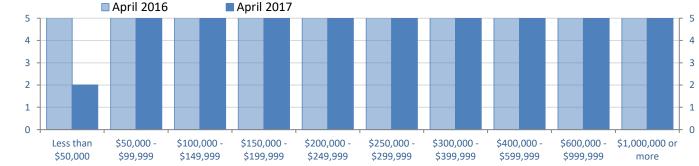




Inventory by Current Listing Price The number of property listings active at the end of the month

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	2	-75.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	52	-11.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	63	6.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	29	16.0%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	32	10.3%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	31	3.3%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	44	46.7%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	43	-12.2%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	19	-42.4%
\$1,000,000 or more	38	0.0%



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Monthly Distressed Market - April 2017 Townhouses and Condos Indian River County



