

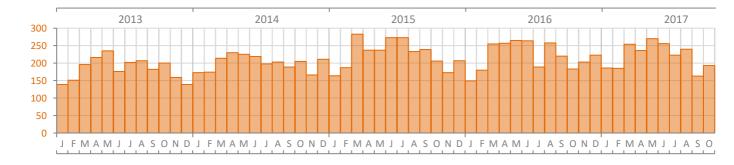


| Summary Statistics                                | October 2017   | October 2016   | Percent Change<br>Year-over-Year |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Closed Sales                                      | 193            | 183            | 5.5%                             |
| Paid in Cash                                      | 100            | 93             | 7.5%                             |
| Median Sale Price                                 | \$160,000      | \$147,000      | 8.8%                             |
| Average Sale Price                                | \$192,117      | \$181,287      | 6.0%                             |
| Dollar Volume                                     | \$37.1 Million | \$33.2 Million | 11.8%                            |
| Median Percent of Original<br>List Price Received | 95.3%          | 94.9%          | 0.4%                             |
| Median Time to Contract                           | 38 Days        | 28 Days        | 35.7%                            |
| Median Time to Sale                               | 74 Days        | 77 Days        | -3.9%                            |
| New Pending Sales                                 | 214            | 141            | 51.8%                            |
| New Listings                                      | 254            | 214            | 18.7%                            |
| Pending Inventory                                 | 353            | 267            | 32.2%                            |
| Inventory (Active Listings)                       | 744            | 740            | 0.5%                             |
| Months Supply of Inventory                        | 3.4            | 3.4            | 0.0%                             |

### **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<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | 193          | 5.5%                             |
| September 2017 | 163          | -25.9%                           |
| August 2017    | 240          | -7.0%                            |
| July 2017      | 223          | 18.0%                            |
| June 2017      | 256          | -3.0%                            |
| May 2017       | 270          | 1.9%                             |
| April 2017     | 236          | -8.2%                            |
| March 2017     | 254          | -0.4%                            |
| February 2017  | 185          | 2.8%                             |
| January 2017   | 186          | 24.8%                            |
| December 2016  | 223          | 7.7%                             |
| November 2016  | 203          | 17.3%                            |
| October 2016   | 183          | -11.2%                           |





9.0%

13.3%

-24.4%

| Cash Sales  | Month          | Cash Sales | Percent Change<br>Year-over-Year |
|---|----------------|------------|----------------------------------|
|   | October 2017   | 100        | 7.5%                             |
| The number of Closed Sales during the month in which  | September 2017 | 76         | -43.7%                           |
| buyers exclusively paid in cash   | August 2017    | 115        | -23.3%                           |
| buyers exclusivery paid in easing   | July 2017      | 112        | 12.0%                            |
|   | June 2017      | 132        | -6.4%                            |
| <i>Economists' note</i> : 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 | May 2017       | 140        | -8.5%                            |
|   | April 2017     | 130        | -5.8%                            |
|   | March 2017     | 151        | 4.1%                             |
|   | February 2017  | 109        | -2.7%                            |
|   | January 2017   | 114        | 40.7%                            |
| other form of infancing. There are, of course, many possible  | December 2016  | 100        | 0.00/                            |

December 2016

November 2016

October 2016

#### Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales The percentage of Closed Sales during the month which were Cash Sales

exceptions, so this statistic should be interpreted with care.

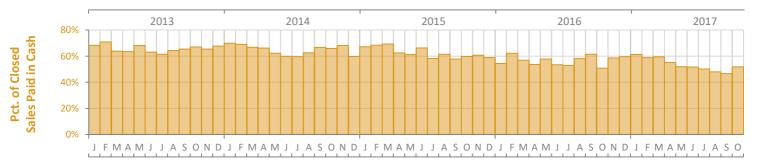
*Economists' note* : This statistic is simply another way of viewing Cash Sales. The remaining percentages of Closed Sales (i.e. those not paid fully in cash) each month involved some sort of financing, such as mortgages, owner/seller financing, assumed loans, etc.

| Month          | Percent of Closed<br>Sales Paid in Cash | Percent Change<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | 51.8%                                   | 2.0%                             |
| September 2017 | 46.6%                                   | -24.1%                           |
| August 2017    | 47.9%                                   | -17.6%                           |
| July 2017      | 50.2%                                   | -5.1%                            |
| June 2017      | 51.6%                                   | -3.4%                            |
| May 2017       | 51.9%                                   | -10.1%                           |
| April 2017     | 55.1%                                   | 2.6%                             |
| March 2017     | 59.4%                                   | 4.4%                             |
| February 2017  | 58.9%                                   | -5.3%                            |
| January 2017   | 61.3%                                   | 12.7%                            |
| December 2016  | 59.6%                                   | 1.2%                             |
| November 2016  | 58.6%                                   | -3.5%                            |
| October 2016   | 50.8%                                   | -14.9%                           |

133

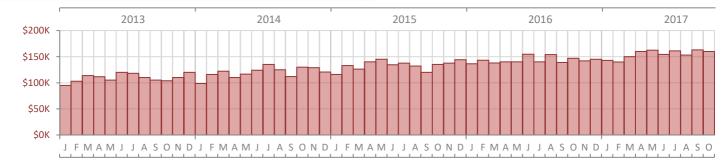
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93





#### Percent Change Median Sale Price Month Median Sale Price Year-over-Year October 2017 \$160,000 8.8% The median sale price reported for the month (i.e. 50%) September 2017 \$163,000 17.5% August 2017 \$153,125 -0.6% of sales were above and 50% of sales were below) July 2017 \$161,000 15.0% -0.2% June 2017 \$154,250 *Economists' note*: Median Sale Price is our preferred summary May 2017 \$162,500 16.1% statistic for price activity because, unlike Average Sale Price, Median April 2017 14.3% \$160,000 Sale Price is not sensitive to high sale prices for small numbers of March 2017 \$150,000 8.7% homes that may not be characteristic of the market area. Keep in February 2017 \$139,900 -2.3% mind that median price trends over time are not always solely caused January 2017 \$143,000 4.8% by changes in the general value of local real estate. Median sale price December 2016 \$145,000 0.5% only reflects the values of the homes that sold each month, and the November 2016 \$142,000 3.3% mix of the types of homes that sell can change over time. October 2016 \$147,000 8.9%

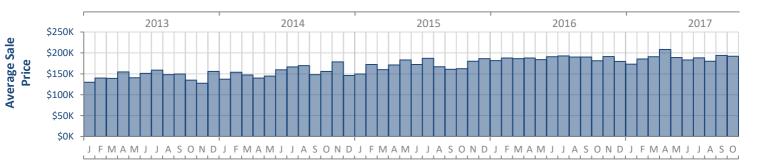


#### Average Sale Price

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<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | \$192,117          | 6.0%                             |
| September 2017 | \$193,875          | 1.9%                             |
| August 2017    | \$180,092          | -5.2%                            |
| July 2017      | \$188,234          | -2.3%                            |
| June 2017      | \$183,208          | -4.0%                            |
| May 2017       | \$188,995          | 2.9%                             |
| April 2017     | \$208,256          | 10.9%                            |
| March 2017     | \$190,840          | 2.5%                             |
| February 2017  | \$185,296          | -1.3%                            |
| January 2017   | \$173,235          | -4.5%                            |
| December 2016  | \$179,481          | -3.7%                            |
| November 2016  | \$191,076          | 6.1%                             |
| October 2016   | \$181,287          | 11.7%                            |



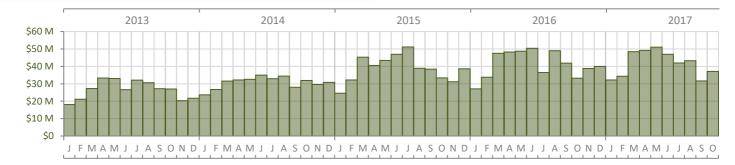


#### Dollar Volume

## 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<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | \$37.1 Million | 11.8%                            |
| September 2017 | \$31.6 Million | -24.5%                           |
| August 2017    | \$43.2 Million | -11.8%                           |
| July 2017      | \$42.0 Million | 15.2%                            |
| June 2017      | \$46.9 Million | -6.9%                            |
| May 2017       | \$51.0 Million | 4.8%                             |
| April 2017     | \$49.1 Million | 1.9%                             |
| March 2017     | \$48.5 Million | 2.1%                             |
| February 2017  | \$34.3 Million | 1.4%                             |
| January 2017   | \$32.2 Million | 19.2%                            |
| December 2016  | \$40.0 Million | 3.8%                             |
| November 2016  | \$38.8 Million | 24.5%                            |
| October 2016   | \$33.2 Million | -0.8%                            |

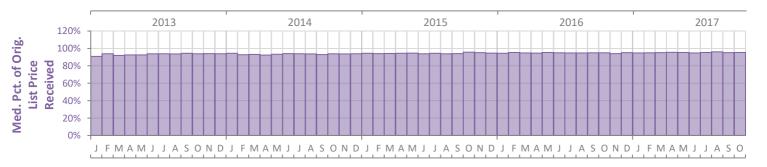


#### Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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<br>Price Received | Percent Change<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | 95.3%                                     | 0.4%                             |
| September 2017 | 95.2%                                     | 0.2%                             |
| August 2017    | 96.1%                                     | 1.4%                             |
| July 2017      | 95.3%                                     | 0.5%                             |
| June 2017      | 94.7%                                     | -0.2%                            |
| May 2017       | 95.3%                                     | -0.1%                            |
| April 2017     | 95.5%                                     | 1.0%                             |
| March 2017     | 95.2%                                     | 0.4%                             |
| February 2017  | 95.0%                                     | -0.3%                            |
| January 2017   | 94.8%                                     | 0.4%                             |
| December 2016  | 95.1%                                     | 0.6%                             |
| November 2016  | 94.0%                                     | -1.3%                            |
| October 2016   | 94.9%                                     | -0.7%                            |



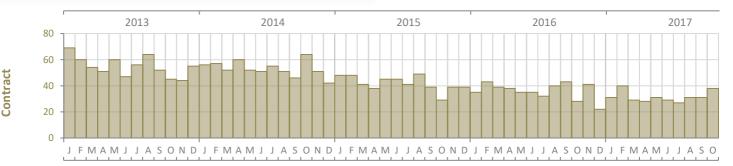


#### Median Time to Contract

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<br>Contract | Percent Change<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | 38 Days                    | 35.7%                            |
| September 2017 | 31 Days                    | -27.9%                           |
| August 2017    | 31 Days                    | -22.5%                           |
| July 2017      | 27 Days                    | -15.6%                           |
| June 2017      | 29 Days                    | -17.1%                           |
| May 2017       | 31 Days                    | -11.4%                           |
| April 2017     | 28 Days                    | -26.3%                           |
| March 2017     | 29 Days                    | -25.6%                           |
| February 2017  | 40 Days                    | -7.0%                            |
| January 2017   | 31 Days                    | -11.4%                           |
| December 2016  | 22 Days                    | -43.6%                           |
| November 2016  | 41 Days                    | 5.1%                             |
| October 2016   | 28 Days                    | -3.4%                            |



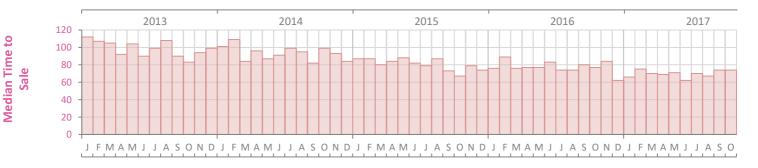
#### Median Time to Sale

**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<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | 74 Days             | -3.9%                            |
| September 2017 | 74 Days             | -7.5%                            |
| August 2017    | 67 Days             | -9.5%                            |
| July 2017      | 70 Days             | -5.4%                            |
| June 2017      | 62 Days             | -25.3%                           |
| May 2017       | 71 Days             | -7.8%                            |
| April 2017     | 69 Days             | -10.4%                           |
| March 2017     | 70 Days             | -7.9%                            |
| February 2017  | 75 Days             | -15.7%                           |
| January 2017   | 66 Days             | -13.2%                           |
| December 2016  | 62 Days             | -16.2%                           |
| November 2016  | 84 Days             | 6.3%                             |
| October 2016   | 77 Days             | 14.9%                            |



## FloridaRealtors The Voice for Real Estate® in Florida

# New Pending SalesMonthThe number of listed properties that went under<br/>contract during the monthOctober 2017August 2017August 2017July 2017July 2017

*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<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | 214               | 51.8%                            |
| September 2017 | 153               | -35.7%                           |
| August 2017    | 269               | -0.4%                            |
| July 2017      | 245               | -5.0%                            |
| June 2017      | 247               | 7.9%                             |
| May 2017       | 304               | 15.2%                            |
| April 2017     | 264               | 4.8%                             |
| March 2017     | 312               | 12.2%                            |
| February 2017  | 237               | -10.6%                           |
| January 2017   | 256               | 15.3%                            |
| December 2016  | 213               | 14.5%                            |
| November 2016  | 217               | 9.0%                             |
| October 2016   | 141               | -43.1%                           |

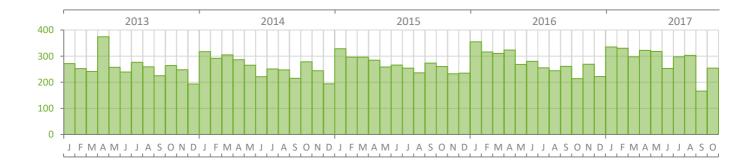


#### New Listings

## 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<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | 254          | 18.7%                            |
| September 2017 | 166          | -36.4%                           |
| August 2017    | 303          | 24.2%                            |
| July 2017      | 297          | 16.5%                            |
| June 2017      | 253          | -9.6%                            |
| May 2017       | 318          | 18.7%                            |
| April 2017     | 322          | -0.3%                            |
| March 2017     | 297          | -4.2%                            |
| February 2017  | 330          | 4.4%                             |
| January 2017   | 335          | -5.6%                            |
| December 2016  | 222          | -5.5%                            |
| November 2016  | 269          | 15.9%                            |
| October 2016   | 214          | -17.7%                           |



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 Tuesday, November 21, 2017. Data revised on Monday, January 16, 2017. Next data release is Wednesday, December 20, 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<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | 744       | 0.5%                             |
| September 2017 | 739       | -0.5%                            |
| August 2017    | 766       | 1.3%                             |
| July 2017      | 772       | -7.3%                            |
| June 2017      | 750       | -11.7%                           |
| May 2017       | 792       | -6.5%                            |
| April 2017     | 826       | -11.3%                           |
| March 2017     | 804       | -8.5%                            |
| February 2017  | 873       | -6.1%                            |
| January 2017   | 849       | -4.4%                            |
| December 2016  | 784       | 1.7%                             |
| November 2016  | 799       | 7.1%                             |
| October 2016   | 740       | 0.7%                             |

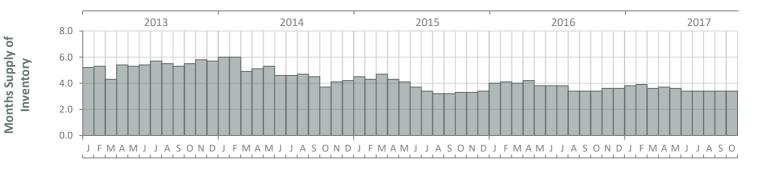


### Months Supply of Inventory

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<br>Year-over-Year |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| October 2017   | 3.4           | 0.0%                             |
| September 2017 | 3.4           | 0.0%                             |
| August 2017    | 3.4           | 0.0%                             |
| July 2017      | 3.4           | -10.5%                           |
| June 2017      | 3.4           | -10.5%                           |
| May 2017       | 3.6           | -5.3%                            |
| April 2017     | 3.7           | -11.9%                           |
| March 2017     | 3.6           | -10.0%                           |
| February 2017  | 3.9           | -4.9%                            |
| January 2017   | 3.8           | -5.0%                            |
| December 2016  | 3.6           | 5.9%                             |
| November 2016  | 3.6           | 9.1%                             |
| October 2016   | 3.4           | 3.0%                             |



## FloridaRealtors®

#### 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.

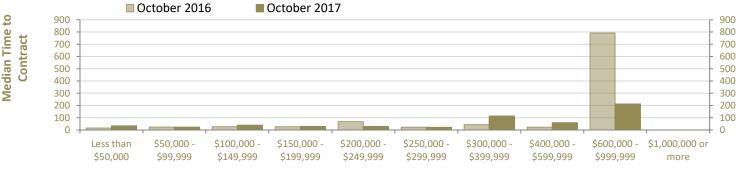




#### Median Time to Contract by Sale Price The median number of days between the listing date and contract date for all Closed Sales during the month

*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<br>Contract | Percent Change<br>Year-over-Year |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Less than \$50,000    | 34 Days                    | 112.5%                           |
| \$50,000 - \$99,999   | 23 Days                    | -4.2%                            |
| \$100,000 - \$149,999 | 39 Days                    | 44.4%                            |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999 | 28 Days                    | 3.7%                             |
| \$200,000 - \$249,999 | 28 Days                    | -58.8%                           |
| \$250,000 - \$299,999 | 21 Days                    | -8.7%                            |
| \$300,000 - \$399,999 | 113 Days                   | 156.8%                           |
| \$400,000 - \$599,999 | 59 Days                    | 156.5%                           |
| \$600,000 - \$999,999 | 212 Days                   | -73.2%                           |
| \$1,000,000 or more   | (No Sales)                 | N/A                              |



## FloridaRealtors®

#### 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<br>Year-over-Year |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Less than \$50,000    | 9            | 0.0%                             |
| \$50,000 - \$99,999   | 39           | -13.3%                           |
| \$100,000 - \$149,999 | 52           | 15.6%                            |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999 | 33           | -13.2%                           |
| \$200,000 - \$249,999 | 27           | 58.8%                            |
| \$250,000 - \$299,999 | 21           | 40.0%                            |
| \$300,000 - \$399,999 | 33           | 83.3%                            |
| \$400,000 - \$599,999 | 24           | 33.3%                            |
| \$600,000 - \$999,999 | 16           | 100.0%                           |
| \$1,000,000 or more   | 0            | -100.0%                          |



#### 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 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.

| Current Listing Price | Inventory | Percent Change<br>Year-over-Year |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Less than \$50,000    | 33        | -25.0%                           |
| \$50,000 - \$99,999   | 98        | -24.0%                           |
| \$100,000 - \$149,999 | 97        | 3.2%                             |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999 | 66        | -28.3%                           |
| \$200,000 - \$249,999 | 56        | 0.0%                             |
| \$250,000 - \$299,999 | 80        | 29.0%                            |
| \$300,000 - \$399,999 | 143       | 26.5%                            |
| \$400,000 - \$599,999 | 96        | 17.1%                            |
| \$600,000 - \$999,999 | 63        | 8.6%                             |
| \$1,000,000 or more   | 12        | 20.0%                            |



#### Monthly Distressed Market - October 2017 Townhouses and Condos Brevard County



