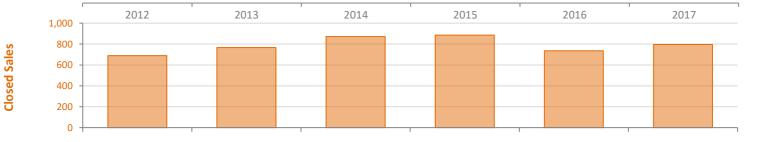




Summary Statistics	2017	2016	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	796	736	8.2%
Paid in Cash	580	549	5.6%
Median Sale Price	\$136,000	\$127,500	6.7%
Average Sale Price	\$243,564	\$217,911	11.8%
Dollar Volume	\$193.9 Million	\$160.4 Million	20.9%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	94.2%	93.6%	0.6%
Median Time to Contract	54 Days	60 Days	-10.0%
Median Time to Sale	99 Days	105 Days	-5.7%
New Pending Sales	819	786	4.2%
New Listings	996	928	7.3%
Pending Inventory	68	87	-21.8%
Inventory (Active Listings)	326	329	-0.9%
Months Supply of Inventory	4.9	5.4	-9.3%

Closed Sales	Year	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
The number of sales transactions which closed during the year	2017	796	8.2%
	2016	736	-16.8%
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.	2015	885	1.5%
	2014	872	13.8%
	2013	766	11.2%
	2012	689	13.0%



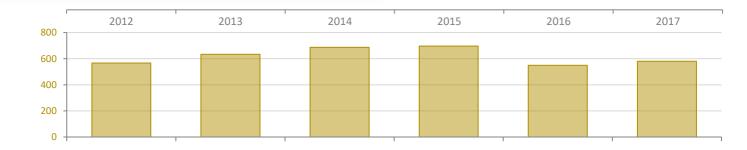


Cash Sales

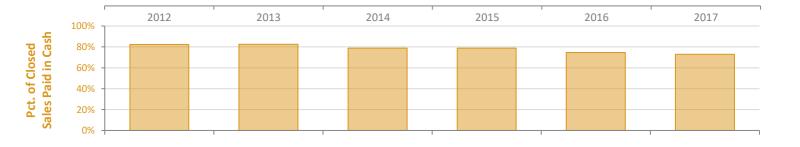
The number of Closed Sales during the year in which buyers exclusively paid in cash

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.

Year	Cash Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2017	580	5.6%
2016	549	-21.2%
2015	697	1.5%
2014	687	8.5%
2013	633	11.6%
2012	567	11.6%



Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales	Year	Percent of Closed Sales Paid in Cash	Percent Change Year-over-Year
The percentage of Closed Sales during the year which	2017	72.9%	-2.3%
were Cash Sales	2016	74.6%	-5.3%
	2015	78.8%	0.0%
<i>Economists' note</i> : This statistic is simply another way of viewing	2014	78.8%	-4.6%
Cash Sales. The remaining percentages of Closed Sales (i.e. those not paid fully in cash) each year involved some sort of financing, such as mortgages, owner/seller financing, assumed loans, etc.	2013	82.6%	0.4%
	2012	82.3%	-1.2%

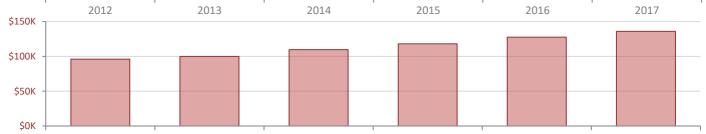




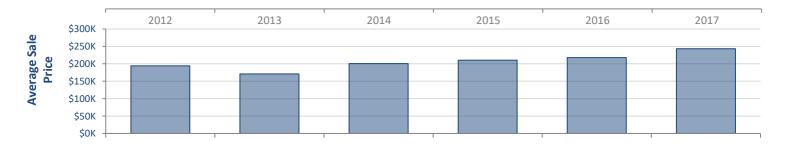
Median Sale Price	Year	Median Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
The median sale price reported for the year (i.e. 50% of	2017	\$136,000	6.7%
sales were above and 50% of sales were below)	2016	\$127,500	8.1%
Economists' note : Median Sale Price is our preferred summary	2015	\$118,000	7.5%
statistic for price activity because, unlike Average Sale Price, Median Sale Price is not sensitive to high sale prices for small numbers of	2014	\$109,750	9.9%
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	2013	\$99,850	4.0%
only reflects the values of the homes that <i>sold</i> each year, and the mix	2012	\$96,000	21.5%

of the types of homes that sell can change o

re not always solely caused al estate. Median sale price sold each year, and the mix over time.		2013	\$99
		2012	
over time.			
2014	2015	2016	5
		1	



Average Sale Price	Year	Average Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
The average sale price reported for the year (i.e. total	2017	\$243,564	11.8%
sales in dollars divided by the number of sales)	2016	\$217,911	3.7%
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.	2015	\$210,220	4.8%
	2014	\$200,576	17.3%
	2013	\$171,040	-12.0%
	2012	\$194,401	38.2%



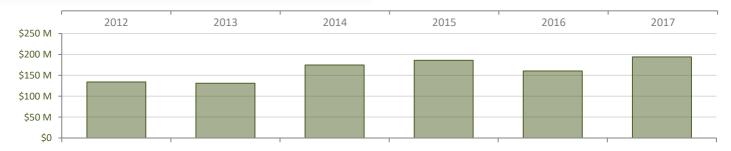


Dollar Volume

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

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.

Year	Dollar Volume	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2017	\$193.9 Million	20.9%
2016	\$160.4 Million	-13.8%
2015	\$186.0 Million	6.4%
2014	\$174.9 Million	33.5%
2013	\$131.0 Million	-2.2%
2012	\$133.9 Million	56.0%



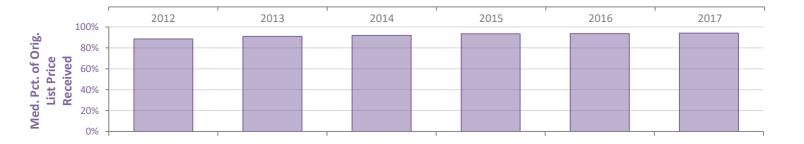
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	
The median of the sale price (as a percentage of the original list	2017
price) across all properties selling during the year	2016

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.

	Price Received	Year-over-Year
2017	94.2%	0.6%
2016	93.6%	0.1%
2015	93.5%	1.6%
2014	92.0%	1.0%
2013	91.1%	2.9%
2012	88.5%	5.5%

Med. Pct. of Orig. List

Percent Change



declining numbers of cash sales.

an abnormally long time to sell.

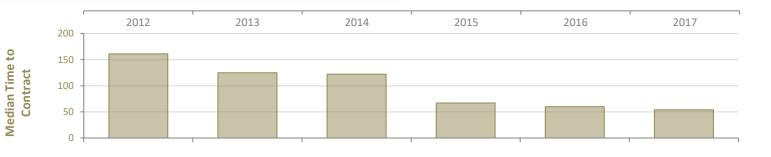


-9.6%

Median Time to Contract	Year	Median Time to Contract	Percent Change Year-over-Year
The median number of days between the listing date	2017	54 Days	-10.0%
and contract date for all Closed Sales during the year	2016	60 Days	-10.4%
<i>Economists' note</i> : 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 year. 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	2015	67 Days	-45.1%
	2014	122 Days	-2.4%
	2013	125 Days	-22.4%

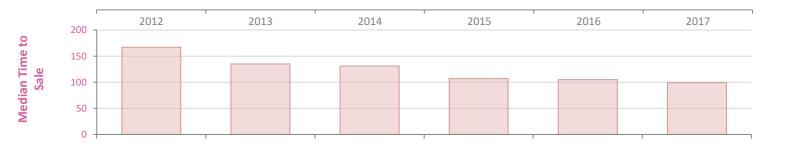
2012

161 Days



Time to Sale grows, it is usually a sign of longer closing times and/or

Median Time to Sale	Year	Median Time to Sale	Percent Change Year-over-Year
The median number of days between the listing date	2017	99 Days	-5.7%
and closing date for all Closed Sales during the year	2016	105 Days	-1.9%
<i>Economists' note</i> : Time to Sale is a measure of the length of the home selling process, calculated as the number of days between the	2015	107 Days	-18.3%
initial listing of a property and the closing of the sale. <i>Median</i> Time to Sale is the amount of time the "middle" property selling this year	2014	131 Days	-3.0%
was on the market. That is, 50% of homes selling this year took <i>less</i> time to sell, and 50% of homes took <i>more</i> time to sell. Median Time	2013	135 Days	-19.2%
to Sale gives a more accurate picture than Average Time to Sale, which can be skewed upward by small numbers of properties taking	2012	167 Days	-7.7%



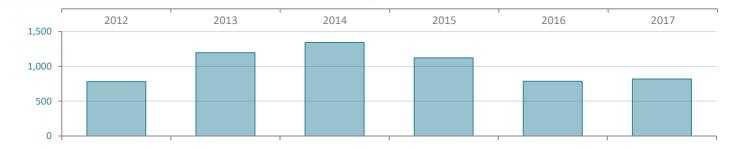


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New Pending Sales	Year	New Pending Sales	Percent Ch Year-over-
The number of listed properties that went under	2017	819	4.2%
contract during the year	2016	786	-29.99
<i>Economists' note</i> : Because of the typical length of time it takes for a	2015	1,122	-16.49
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 suggestive	2014	1,342	12.19
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.

		Teal-Over-Teal
2017	819	4.2%
2016	786	-29.9%
2015	1,122	-16.4%
2014	1,342	12.1%
2013	1,197	53.1%
2012	782	27.8%



New Listings	Year	New Listings	Percent Change Year-over-Year
The number of properties put onto the market during	2017	996	7.3%
the year	2016	928	-6.3%
<i>Economists' note</i> : New Listings tend to rise in delayed response to	2015	990	1.6%
increasing prices, so they are often seen as a lagging indicator of market health. As prices rise, potential sellers raise their estimations	2014	974	-7.4%
of value—and in the most recent cycle, rising prices have freed up	0010	4 052	2.00/

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.

2016	928	-6.3%
2015	990	1.6%
2014	974	-7.4%
2013	1,052	3.0%
2012	1,021	7.4%



which homes are going off-market.



ercent Change ear-over-Year -**0.9%**

-1.8%

-16.7%

-25.7%

-10.7%

-27.5%

606

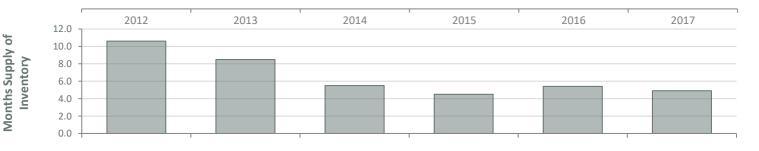
nventory (Active Listings)	Year	Inventory	Per Yea
The number of property listings active at the end of	2017	326	
the year	2016	329	
<i>Economists' note</i> : There are a number of ways to define and	2015	335	
calculate Inventory. Our method is to simply count the number of active listings on the last day of the year, since it is the most current.	2014	402	
Inventory rises when New Listings are outpacing the number of listings that go off-market (regardless of whether they actually sell).	2013	541	
Likewise, it falls when New Listings aren't keeping up with the rate at	2012	606	

Months Supply of Inventory (Year-End) 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.

Year	Months Supply	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2017	4.9	-9.3%
2016	5.4	20.0%
2015	4.5	-18.2%
2014	5.5	-35.3%
2013	8.5	-19.8%
2012	10.6	-35.4%

2012



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, February 13, 2018. Data revised on Monday, January 16, 2017. Next yearly data release is TBD.

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Closed Sales by Sale Price	Sale Price	Closed Sales	
	Less than \$50,000	15	
The number of sales transactions which closed during	\$50,000 - \$99,999	205	
the year	\$100,000 - \$149,999	215	
	\$150,000 - \$199,999	90	
<i>Economists' note</i> : Closed Sales are one of the simplest—yet most	\$200,000 - \$249,999	56	
	\$250 000 - \$299 999	45	

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.

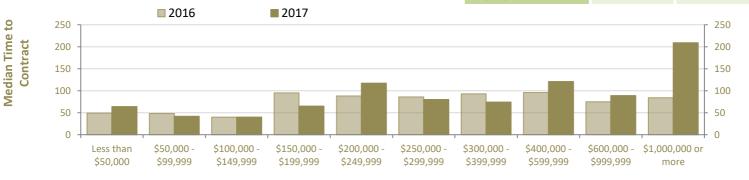
Sale Price	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	15	-73.2%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	205	-1.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	215	31.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	90	42.9%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	56	7.7%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	45	12.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	51	24.4%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	62	-1.6%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	39	-13.3%
\$1,000,000 or more	18	200.0%



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 year

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 year. 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	64 Days	30.6%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	42 Days	-12.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	40 Days	0.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	65 Days	-31.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	117 Days	33.0%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	80 Days	-7.0%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	74 Days	-20.4%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	121 Days	26.0%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	89 Days	18.7%
\$1,000,000 or more	209 Days	148.8%





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

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	-64.5%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	225	-2.6%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	246	15.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	110	26.4%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	60	5.3%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	77	10.0%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	71	2.9%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	96	24.7%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	58	-3.3%
\$1,000,000 or more	42	31.3%



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

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 year, since it is the most current. 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	100.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	37	-9.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	37	-19.6%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	29	20.8%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	27	-6.9%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	31	-6.1%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	41	2.5%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	57	35.7%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	30	-11.8%
\$1,000,000 or more	35	-10.3%



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nventory

Yearly Distressed Market - 2017 Townhouses and Condos Indian River County





		2017	2016	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Traditional	Closed Sales	784	713	10.0%
	Median Sale Price	\$137,000	\$128,000	7.0%
Foreclosure/RE0	Closed Sales	10	20	-50.0%
	Median Sale Price	\$106,500	\$96,000	10.9%
Short Sale	Closed Sales	2	3	-33.3%
	Median Sale Price	\$88,500	\$48,500	82.5%

□ Traditional □ Foreclosure/REO

ure/REO 🛛 🔲 Short Sale

