



Summary Statistics	March 2017	March 2016	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	909	906	0.3%
Paid in Cash	245	279	-12.2%
Median Sale Price	\$194,000	\$175,000	10.9%
Average Sale Price	\$240,354	\$207,038	16.1%
Dollar Volume	\$218.5 Million	\$187.6 Million	16.5%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	96.0%	96.3%	-0.3%
Median Time to Contract	30 Days	33 Days	-9.1%
Median Time to Sale	71 Days	79 Days	-10.1%
New Pending Sales	1,028	1,066	-3.6%
New Listings	1,129	1,030	9.6%
Pending Inventory	1,335	1,547	-13.7%
Inventory (Active Listings)	2,032	2,231	-8.9%
Months Supply of Inventory	2.5	2.7	-7.4%

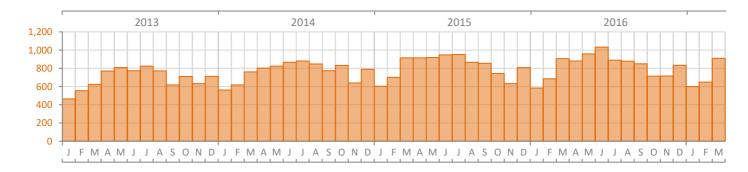
Closed Sales

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
March 2017	909	0.3%
February 2017	649	-5.1%
January 2017	600	2.7%
December 2016	833	3.1%
November 2016	715	13.0%
October 2016	714	-3.9%
September 2016	849	-0.7%
August 2016	879	1.5%
July 2016	889	-6.5%
June 2016	1,033	9.0%
May 2016	958	4.4%
April 2016	881	-3.6%
March 2016	906	-1.0%

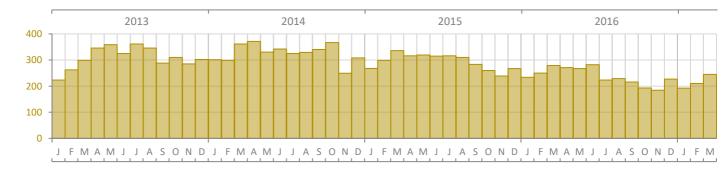




Cash Sales The number of Closed Sales during the month in which buyers exclusively paid in cash

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
March 2017	245	-12.2%
February 2017	210	-16.0%
January 2017	192	-17.9%
December 2016	227	-15.0%
November 2016	184	-23.0%
October 2016	193	-25.8%
September 2016	216	-23.7%
August 2016	229	-26.1%
July 2016	223	-29.4%
June 2016	282	-10.5%
May 2016	267	-16.3%
April 2016	271	-14.2%
March 2016	279	-17.0%

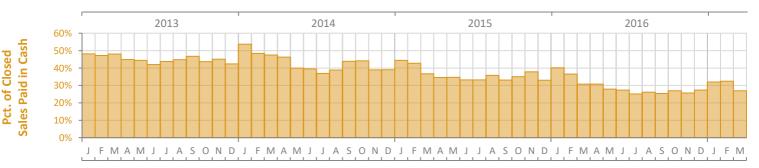


Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales

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
March 2017	27.0%	-12.3%
February 2017	32.4%	-11.2%
January 2017	32.0%	-20.2%
December 2016	27.3%	-17.3%
November 2016	25.7%	-32.0%
October 2016	27.0%	-22.9%
September 2016	25.4%	-23.3%
August 2016	26.1%	-27.1%
July 2016	25.1%	-24.4%
June 2016	27.3%	-17.8%
May 2016	27.9%	-19.6%
April 2016	30.8%	-11.0%
March 2016	30.8%	-16.1%





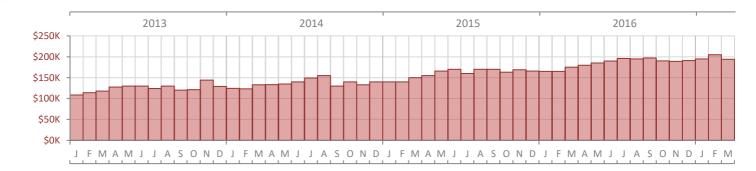
16.1%

16.7%

Median Sale Price	Month	Median Sale Price	Percent Change Year over-Year
	March 2017	\$194,000	10.9%
The median sale price reported for the month (i.e. 50%	February 2017	\$205,000	24.2%
of sales were above and 50% of sales were below)	January 2017	\$195,000	18.2%
	December 2016	\$191,000	15.2%
	November 2016	\$189,000	11.8%
<i>Economists' note</i> : Median Sale Price is our preferred summary	October 2016	\$190,000	16.6%
statistic for price activity because, unlike Average Sale Price, Median	September 2016	\$197,100	15.9%
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	August 2016	\$195,000	14.7%
that median price trends over time are not always solely caused by	July 2016	\$196,000	22.5%
changes in the general value of local real estate. Median sale price	June 2016	\$189,925	11.8%
only reflects the values of the homes that <i>sold</i> each month, and the	May 2016	\$185,000	11.4%
	April 2016	ć170.000	10 10/

April 2016

March 2016



Average Sale Price

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

mix of the types of homes that sell can change over time.

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
March 2017	\$240,354	16.1%
February 2017	\$246,972	22.0%
January 2017	\$239,441	15.0%
December 2016	\$232,350	13.4%
November 2016	\$227,059	8.6%
October 2016	\$228,889	9.7%
September 2016	\$231,629	10.6%
August 2016	\$243,717	17.9%
July 2016	\$236,878	18.6%
June 2016	\$227,922	10.0%
May 2016	\$225,610	12.1%
April 2016	\$216,031	11.8%
March 2016	\$207,038	7.9%

\$179,900

\$175,000



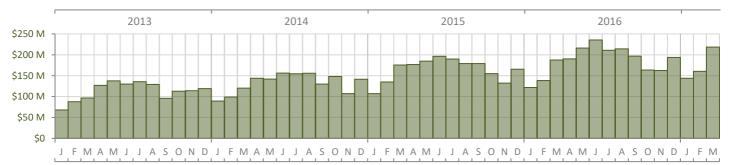


Dollar Volume

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
March 2017	\$218.5 Million	16.5%
February 2017	\$160.3 Million	15.8%
January 2017	\$143.7 Million	18.1%
December 2016	\$193.5 Million	17.0%
November 2016	\$162.3 Million	22.7%
October 2016	\$163.4 Million	5.4%
September 2016	\$196.7 Million	9.8%
August 2016	\$214.2 Million	19.7%
July 2016	\$210.6 Million	10.9%
June 2016	\$235.4 Million	19.8%
May 2016	\$216.1 Million	17.0%
April 2016	\$190.3 Million	7.7%
March 2016	\$187.6 Million	6.8%

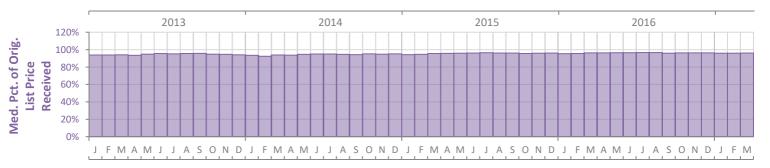


Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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
March 2017	96.0%	-0.3%
February 2017	95.8%	0.3%
January 2017	95.8%	0.5%
December 2016	96.3%	0.2%
November 2016	96.2%	0.4%
October 2016	96.3%	0.8%
September 2016	95.9%	-0.1%
August 2016	96.7%	0.7%
July 2016	96.7%	0.2%
June 2016	96.4%	0.4%
May 2016	96.4%	0.5%
April 2016	96.3%	0.6%
March 2016	96.3%	0.8%

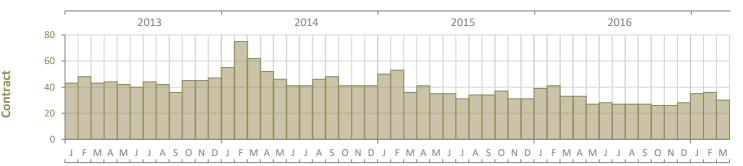




Modian Time to Percent Change Vea Median Time to Contract The median number of days between the listing date and contract date for all Closed Sales during the month Economists' note : Like Time to Sale, Time to Contract is a measure of the length of the home selling process calculated for sales which

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	Contract	over-Year
March 2017	30 Days	-9.1%
February 2017	36 Days	-12.2%
January 2017	35 Days	-10.3%
December 2016	28 Days	-9.7%
November 2016	26 Days	-16.1%
October 2016	26 Days	-29.7%
September 2016	27 Days	-20.6%
August 2016	27 Days	-20.6%
July 2016	27 Days	-12.9%
June 2016	28 Days	-20.0%
May 2016	27 Days	-22.9%
April 2016	33 Days	-19.5%
March 2016	33 Days	-8.3%



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 Year over-Year
March 2017	71 Days	-10.1%
February 2017	80 Days	-4.8%
January 2017	81 Days	-1.2%
December 2016	72 Days	-2.7%
November 2016	77 Days	1.3%
October 2016	73 Days	-7.6%
September 2016	72 Days	-2.7%
August 2016	71 Days	-2.7%
July 2016	72 Days	-2.7%
June 2016	75 Days	-3.8%
May 2016	74 Days	-6.3%
April 2016	77 Days	-7.2%
March 2016	79 Days	0.0%



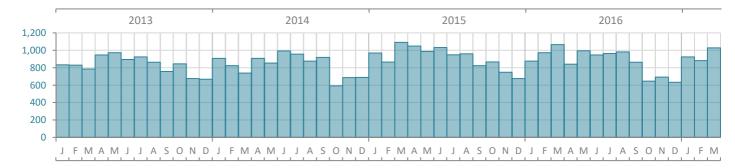


New Pending Sales

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
March 2017	1,028	-3.6%
February 2017	882	-9.3%
January 2017	924	5.6%
December 2016	632	-6.4%
November 2016	692	-7.5%
October 2016	645	-25.6%
September 2016	863	4.9%
August 2016	981	2.2%
July 2016	963	1.5%
June 2016	947	-8.2%
May 2016	995	0.7%
April 2016	841	-19.8%
March 2016	1,066	-2.4%

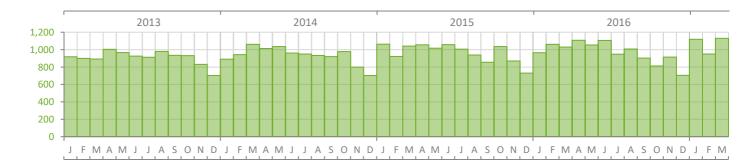


New Listings

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
March 2017	1,129	9.6%
February 2017	949	-10.5%
January 2017	1,119	16.0%
December 2016	705	-3.6%
November 2016	915	5.3%
October 2016	812	-21.5%
September 2016	903	5.6%
August 2016	1,007	7.4%
July 2016	947	-5.8%
June 2016	1,105	4.4%
May 2016	1,053	3.6%
April 2016	1,108	4.9%
March 2016	1,030	-1.0%



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New Listings

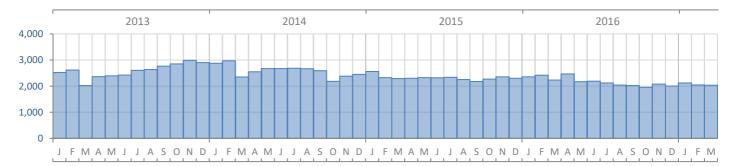


Inventory (Active Listings)

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
March 2017	2,032	-8.9%
February 2017	2,047	-15.3%
January 2017	2,122	-10.0%
December 2016	2,002	-13.0%
November 2016	2,079	-11.8%
October 2016	1,954	-13.9%
September 2016	2,019	-7.2%
August 2016	2,040	-9.4%
July 2016	2,119	-9.3%
June 2016	2,189	-5.5%
May 2016	2,173	-6.5%
April 2016	2,467	7.4%
March 2016	2,231	-2.5%

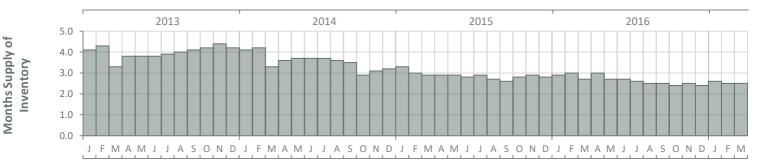


Months Supply of Inventory

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
March 2017	2.5	-7.4%
February 2017	2.5	-16.7%
January 2017	2.6	-10.3%
December 2016	2.4	-14.3%
November 2016	2.5	-13.8%
October 2016	2.4	-14.3%
September 2016	2.5	-3.8%
August 2016	2.5	-7.4%
July 2016	2.6	-10.3%
June 2016	2.7	-3.6%
May 2016	2.7	-6.9%
April 2016	3.0	3.4%
March 2016	2.7	-6.9%





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.

Sale Price	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year over-Year
Less than \$50,000	10	-64.3%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	53	-50.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	180	-20.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	234	43.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	141	-4.1%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	108	21.3%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	88	6.0%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	62	29.2%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	26	100.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	7	133.3%

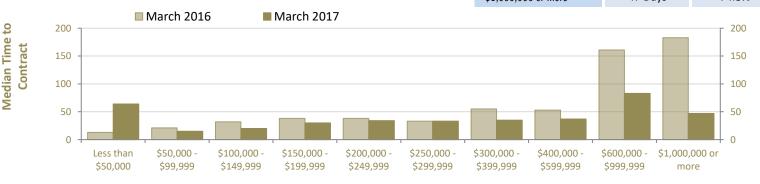


Median Time to Contract by Sale Price The median number of days between the listing date

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	64 Days	392.3%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	15 Days	-28.6%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	20 Days	-37.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	30 Days	-21.1%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	34 Days	-10.5%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	33 Days	0.0%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	35 Days	-36.4%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	37 Days	-30.2%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	83 Days	-48.4%
\$1,000,000 or more	47 Days	-74.3%



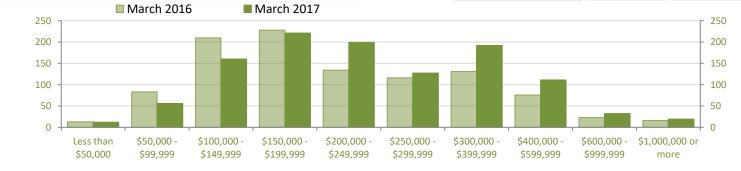


New Listings by Initial Listing Price The number of properties put onto the market during

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.

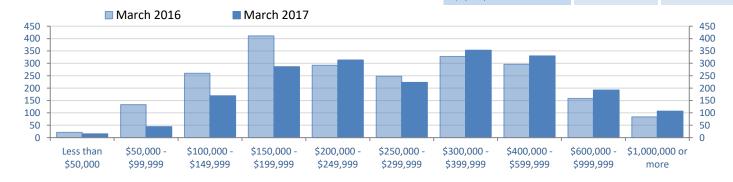
Initial Listing Price	New Listings	Percent Change Year- over-Year
Less than \$50,000	12	-7.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	56	-32.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	160	-23.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	221	-3.1%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	199	48.5%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	127	9.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	192	46.6%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	111	46.1%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	32	39.1%
\$1,000,000 or more	19	18.8%



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	15	-28.6%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	44	-66.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	169	-35.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	286	-30.4%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	313	7.2%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	223	-10.1%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	353	7.6%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	330	11.5%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	192	21.5%
\$1.000.000 or more	107	27.4%



New Listings

Inventor)

Monthly Distressed Market - March 2017 Single Family Homes **Brevard County**

\$100,000

\$50,000

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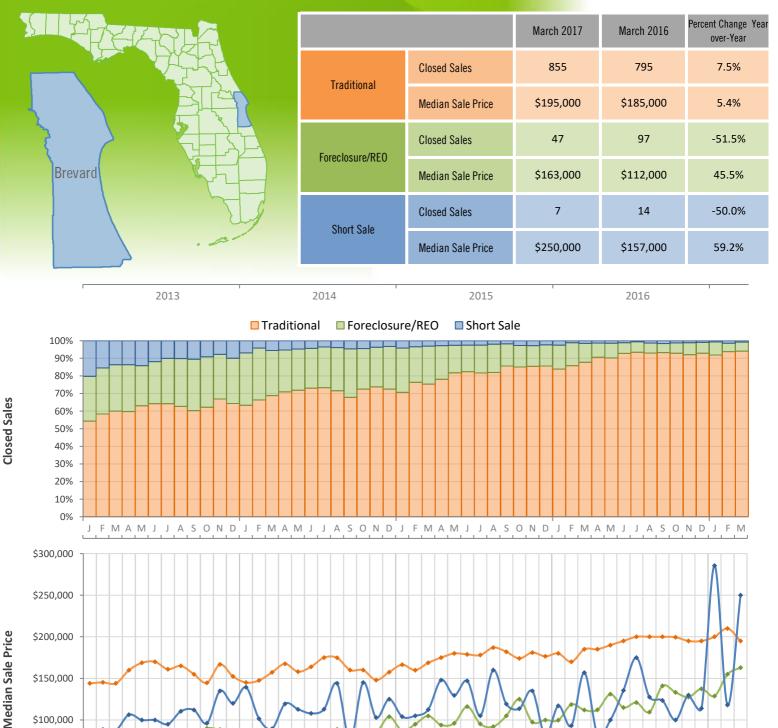
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2013



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2016



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2014

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2015