

Quarterly Market Detail - Q3 2016

Townhouses and Condos

Florida



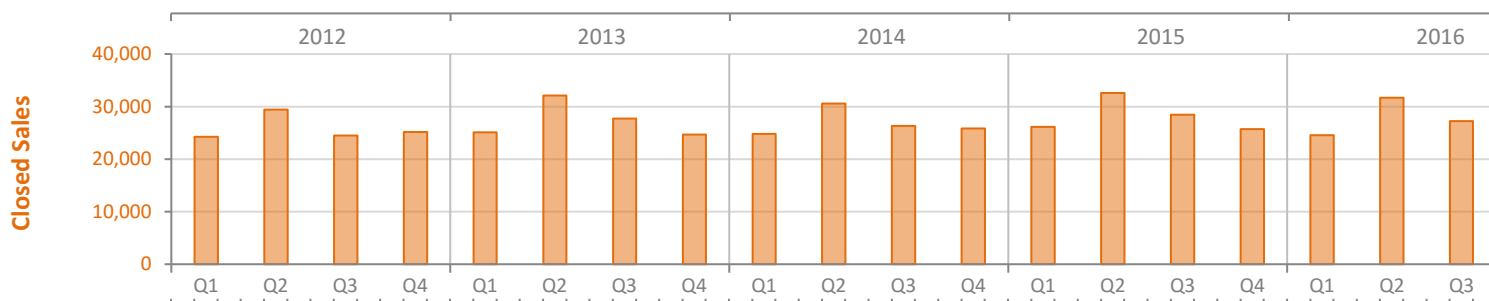
Summary Statistics	Q3 2016	Q3 2015	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	27,236	28,458	-4.3%
Paid in Cash	14,928	16,918	-11.8%
Median Sale Price	\$160,000	\$150,000	6.7%
Average Sale Price	\$222,254	\$221,755	0.2%
Dollar Volume	\$6.1 Billion	\$6.3 Billion	-4.1%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	94.7%	94.3%	0.4%
Median Time to Contract	54 Days	58 Days	-6.9%
Median Time to Sale	98 Days	102 Days	-3.9%
New Pending Sales	27,722	29,981	-7.5%
New Listings	35,535	35,387	0.4%
Pending Inventory	14,923	16,020	-6.8%
Inventory (Active Listings)	52,698	48,231	9.3%
Months Supply of Inventory	5.8	5.1	13.7%

Closed Sales

The number of sales transactions which closed during the quarter

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 quarter's sales to the amount of sales in the same quarter in the previous year), rather than changes from one quarter to the next.

Quarter	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	27,236	-4.3%
Q2 2016	31,699	-2.7%
Q1 2016	24,534	-6.1%
Q4 2015	25,723	-0.3%
Q3 2015	28,458	8.2%
Q2 2015	32,566	6.6%
Q1 2015	26,116	5.4%
Q4 2014	25,811	4.6%
Q3 2014	26,305	-5.1%
Q2 2014	30,552	-4.8%
Q1 2014	24,767	-1.4%
Q4 2013	24,665	-2.1%
Q3 2013	27,726	13.3%

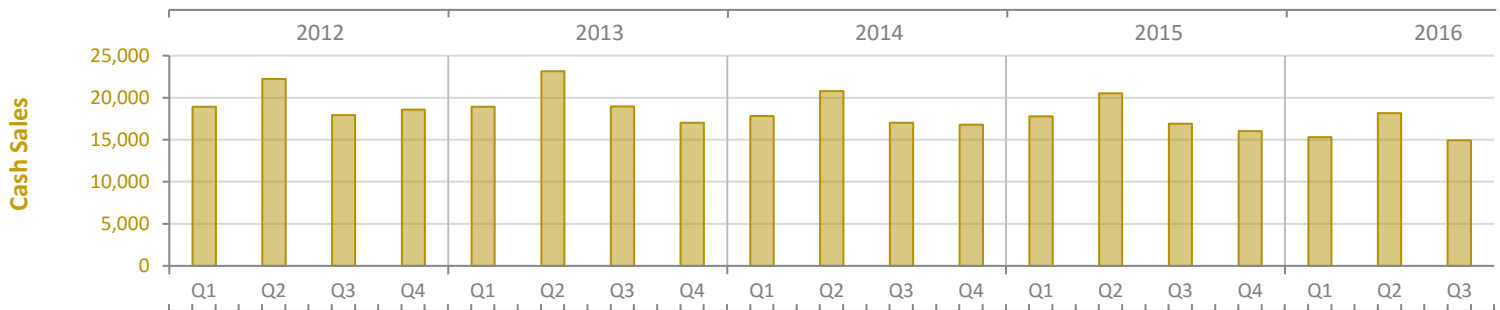


Cash Sales

The number of Closed Sales during the quarter 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.

Quarter	Cash Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	14,928	-11.8%
Q2 2016	18,146	-11.6%
Q1 2016	15,311	-13.9%
Q4 2015	16,023	-4.6%
Q3 2015	16,918	-0.6%
Q2 2015	20,522	-1.3%
Q1 2015	17,790	-0.2%
Q4 2014	16,796	-1.2%
Q3 2014	17,016	-10.2%
Q2 2014	20,782	-10.3%
Q1 2014	17,821	-5.8%
Q4 2013	17,006	-8.5%
Q3 2013	18,958	5.6%

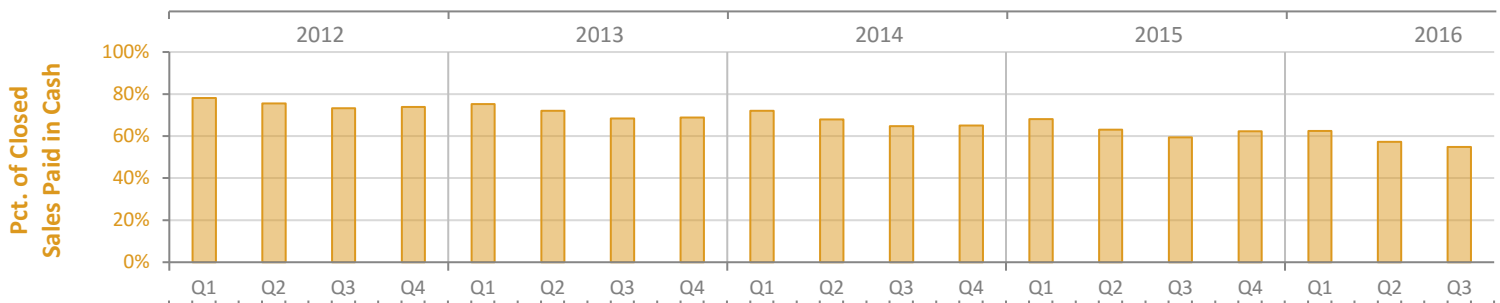


Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales

The percentage of Closed Sales during the quarter 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 quarter involved some sort of financing, such as mortgages, owner/seller financing, assumed loans, etc.

Quarter	Percent of Closed Sales Paid in Cash	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	54.8%	-7.7%
Q2 2016	57.2%	-9.2%
Q1 2016	62.4%	-8.4%
Q4 2015	62.3%	-4.3%
Q3 2015	59.4%	-8.2%
Q2 2015	63.0%	-7.4%
Q1 2015	68.1%	-5.4%
Q4 2014	65.1%	-5.5%
Q3 2014	64.7%	-5.4%
Q2 2014	68.0%	-5.7%
Q1 2014	72.0%	-4.4%
Q4 2013	68.9%	-6.6%
Q3 2013	68.4%	-6.7%

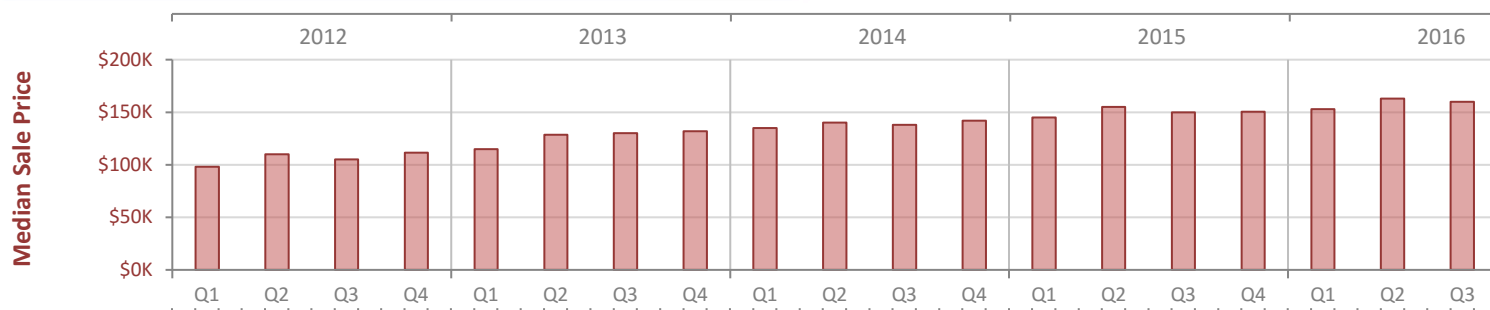


Median Sale Price

The median sale price reported for the quarter (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 quarter, and the mix of the types of homes that sell can change over time.

Quarter	Median Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	\$160,000	6.7%
Q2 2016	\$163,000	5.2%
Q1 2016	\$153,000	5.5%
Q4 2015	\$150,525	6.0%
Q3 2015	\$150,000	8.7%
Q2 2015	\$155,000	10.7%
Q1 2015	\$145,000	7.5%
Q4 2014	\$142,000	7.6%
Q3 2014	\$138,000	6.2%
Q2 2014	\$140,000	8.9%
Q1 2014	\$134,900	17.3%
Q4 2013	\$132,000	18.4%
Q3 2013	\$130,000	23.8%

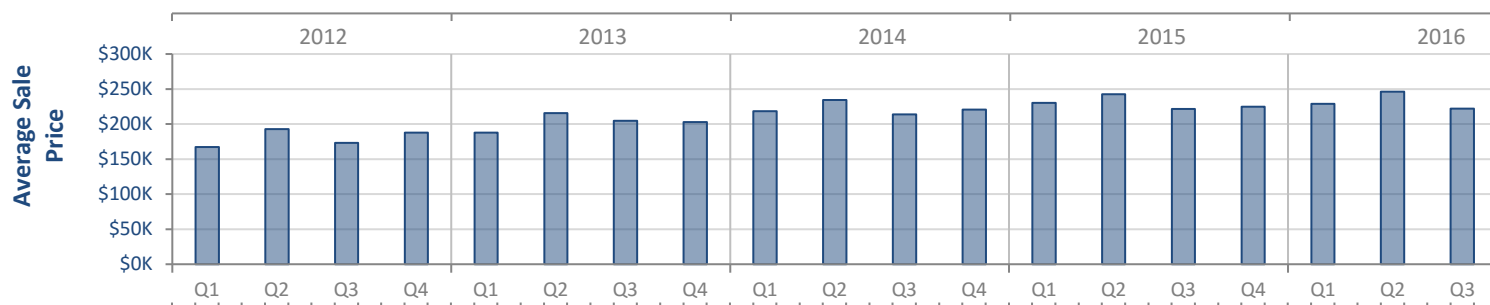


Average Sale Price

The average sale price reported for the quarter (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.

Quarter	Average Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	\$222,254	0.2%
Q2 2016	\$246,287	1.5%
Q1 2016	\$228,768	-0.7%
Q4 2015	\$224,836	1.9%
Q3 2015	\$221,755	3.6%
Q2 2015	\$242,583	3.5%
Q1 2015	\$230,452	5.5%
Q4 2014	\$220,660	8.7%
Q3 2014	\$213,948	4.6%
Q2 2014	\$234,288	8.6%
Q1 2014	\$218,336	16.2%
Q4 2013	\$202,930	8.0%
Q3 2013	\$204,573	18.2%



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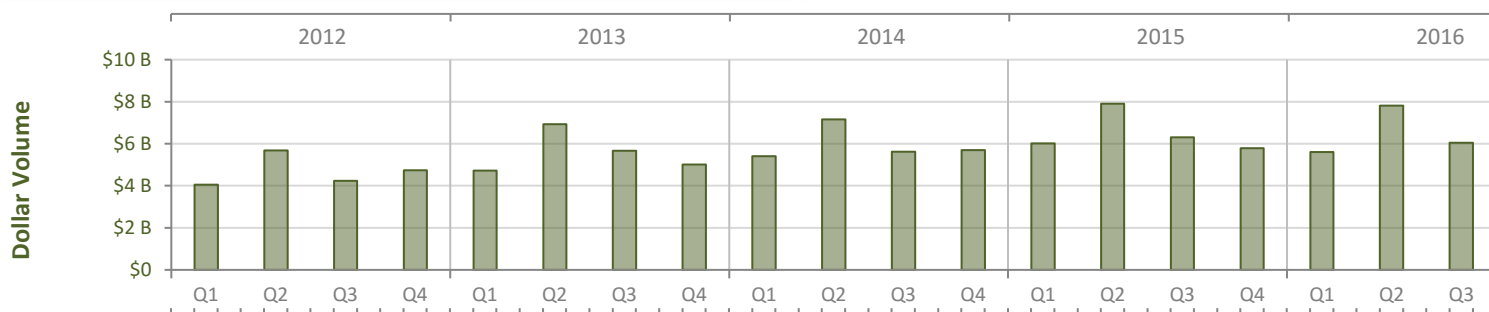


Dollar Volume

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

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.

Quarter	Dollar Volume	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	\$6.1 Billion	-4.1%
Q2 2016	\$7.8 Billion	-1.2%
Q1 2016	\$5.6 Billion	-6.7%
Q4 2015	\$5.8 Billion	1.5%
Q3 2015	\$6.3 Billion	12.1%
Q2 2015	\$7.9 Billion	10.4%
Q1 2015	\$6.0 Billion	11.3%
Q4 2014	\$5.7 Billion	13.8%
Q3 2014	\$5.6 Billion	-0.8%
Q2 2014	\$7.2 Billion	3.3%
Q1 2014	\$5.4 Billion	14.5%
Q4 2013	\$5.0 Billion	5.7%
Q3 2013	\$5.7 Billion	33.9%

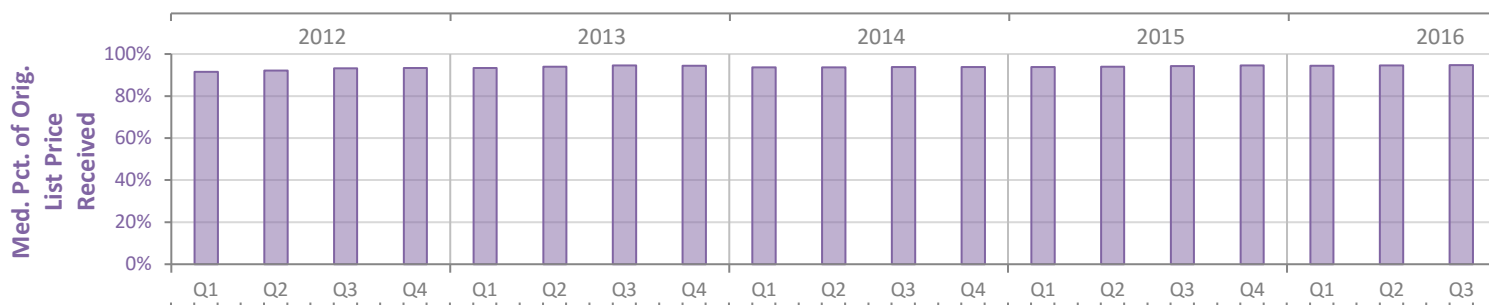


Median Percent of Original List Price Received

The median of the sale price (as a percentage of the original list price) across all properties selling during the quarter

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.

Quarter	Med. Pct. of Orig. List Price Received	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	94.7%	0.4%
Q2 2016	94.6%	0.6%
Q1 2016	94.4%	0.6%
Q4 2015	94.5%	0.7%
Q3 2015	94.3%	0.5%
Q2 2015	94.0%	0.3%
Q1 2015	93.8%	0.2%
Q4 2014	93.8%	-0.6%
Q3 2014	93.8%	-0.8%
Q2 2014	93.7%	-0.2%
Q1 2014	93.6%	0.2%
Q4 2013	94.4%	1.2%
Q3 2013	94.6%	1.5%

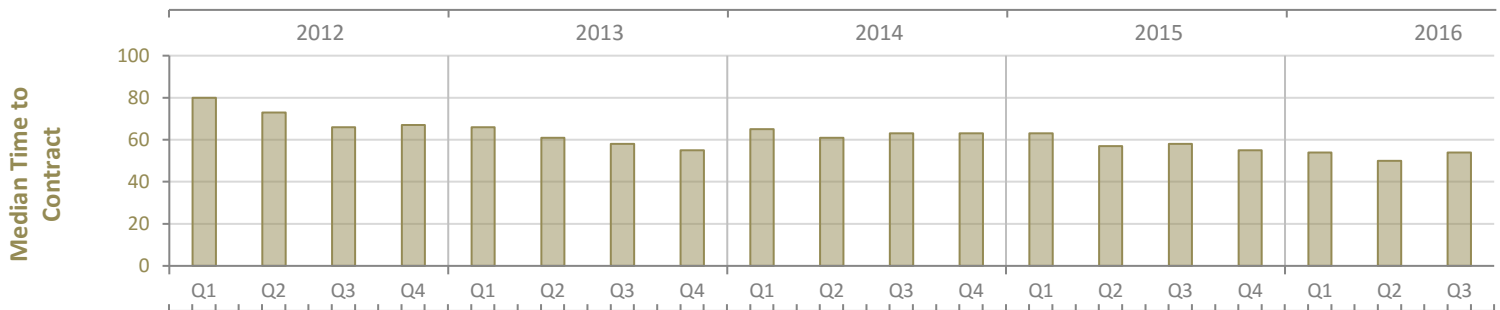


Median Time to Contract

The median number of days between the listing date and contract date for all Closed Sales during the quarter

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 quarter. 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.

Quarter	Median Time to Contract	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	54 Days	-6.9%
Q2 2016	50 Days	-12.3%
Q1 2016	54 Days	-14.3%
Q4 2015	55 Days	-12.7%
Q3 2015	58 Days	-7.9%
Q2 2015	57 Days	-6.6%
Q1 2015	63 Days	-3.1%
Q4 2014	63 Days	14.5%
Q3 2014	63 Days	8.6%
Q2 2014	61 Days	0.0%
Q1 2014	65 Days	-1.5%
Q4 2013	55 Days	-17.9%
Q3 2013	58 Days	-12.1%

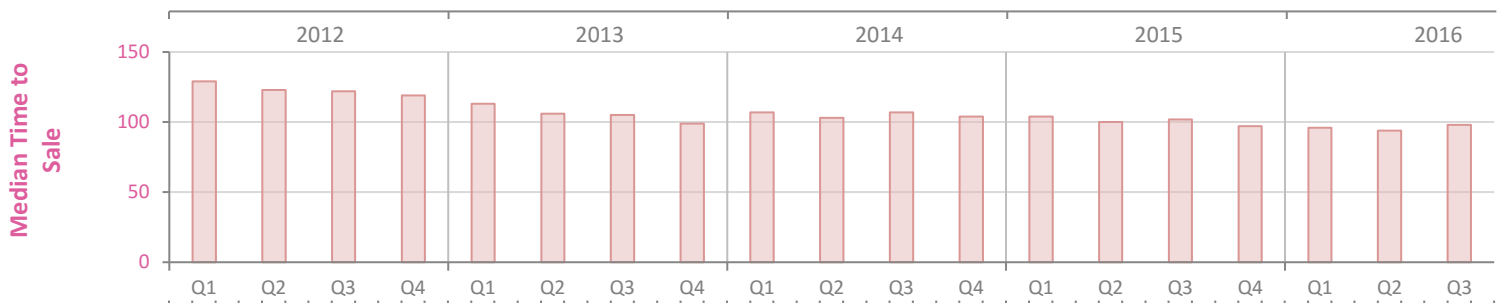


Median Time to Sale

The median number of days between the listing date and closing date for all Closed Sales during the quarter

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 quarter was on the market. That is, 50% of homes selling this quarter 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.

Quarter	Median Time to Sale	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	98 Days	-3.9%
Q2 2016	94 Days	-6.0%
Q1 2016	96 Days	-7.7%
Q4 2015	97 Days	-6.7%
Q3 2015	102 Days	-4.7%
Q2 2015	100 Days	-2.9%
Q1 2015	104 Days	-2.8%
Q4 2014	104 Days	5.1%
Q3 2014	107 Days	1.9%
Q2 2014	103 Days	-2.8%
Q1 2014	107 Days	-5.3%
Q4 2013	99 Days	-16.8%
Q3 2013	105 Days	-13.9%

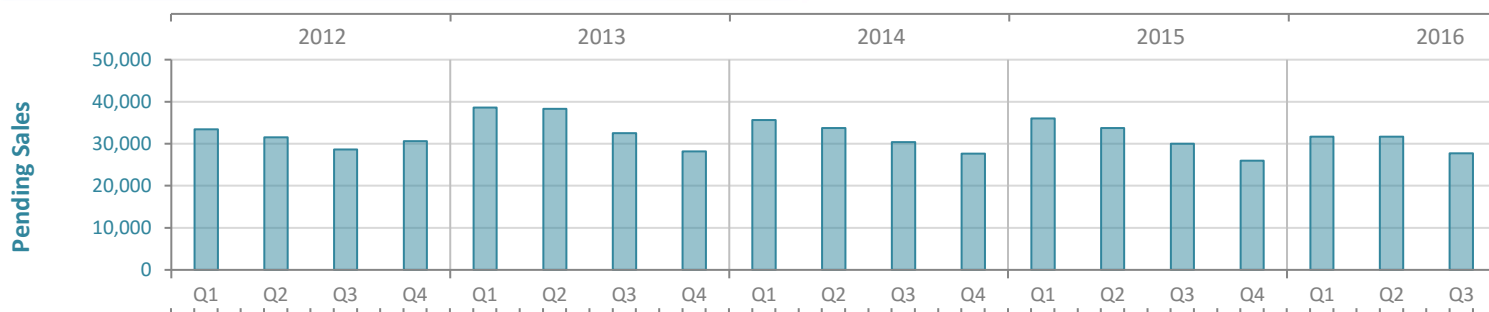


New Pending Sales

The number of listed properties that went under contract during the quarter

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.

Quarter	New Pending Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	27,722	-7.5%
Q2 2016	31,707	-5.9%
Q1 2016	31,667	-12.0%
Q4 2015	25,989	-6.1%
Q3 2015	29,981	-1.3%
Q2 2015	33,709	0.0%
Q1 2015	35,983	0.9%
Q4 2014	27,667	-1.7%
Q3 2014	30,365	-6.6%
Q2 2014	33,708	-11.9%
Q1 2014	35,648	-7.8%
Q4 2013	28,157	-8.0%
Q3 2013	32,510	13.5%

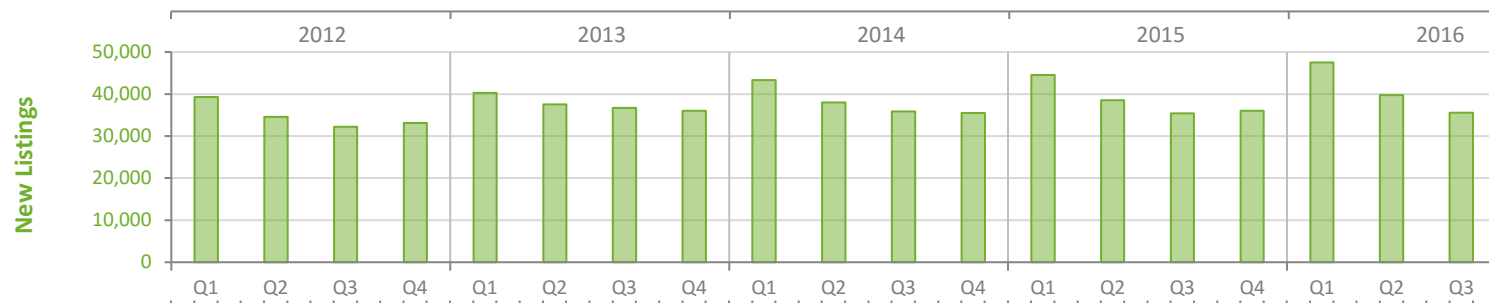


New Listings

The number of properties put onto the market during the quarter

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.

Quarter	New Listings	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	35,535	0.4%
Q2 2016	39,786	3.3%
Q1 2016	47,521	6.6%
Q4 2015	35,988	1.3%
Q3 2015	35,387	-1.4%
Q2 2015	38,510	1.3%
Q1 2015	44,559	2.9%
Q4 2014	35,511	-1.5%
Q3 2014	35,896	-2.3%
Q2 2014	37,999	1.2%
Q1 2014	43,289	7.5%
Q4 2013	36,044	8.7%
Q3 2013	36,738	14.0%

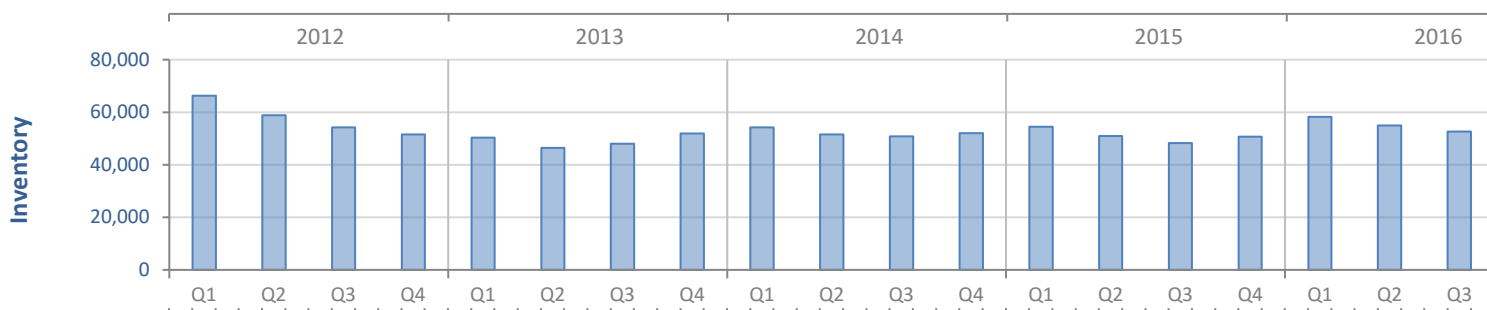


Inventory (Active Listings)

The number of property listings active at the end of the quarter

Economists' note: There are a number of ways to define and calculate Inventory. Here, we simply count the number of active listings on the last day of the quarter, and hold this number to compare with the same quarter 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.

Quarter	Inventory	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	52,698	9.3%
Q2 2016	54,941	7.9%
Q1 2016	58,185	6.7%
Q4 2015	50,636	-2.7%
Q3 2015	48,231	-5.2%
Q2 2015	50,929	-1.3%
Q1 2015	54,514	0.5%
Q4 2014	52,062	0.3%
Q3 2014	50,855	5.9%
Q2 2014	51,586	11.0%
Q1 2014	54,237	7.8%
Q4 2013	51,889	0.7%
Q3 2013	48,016	-11.5%

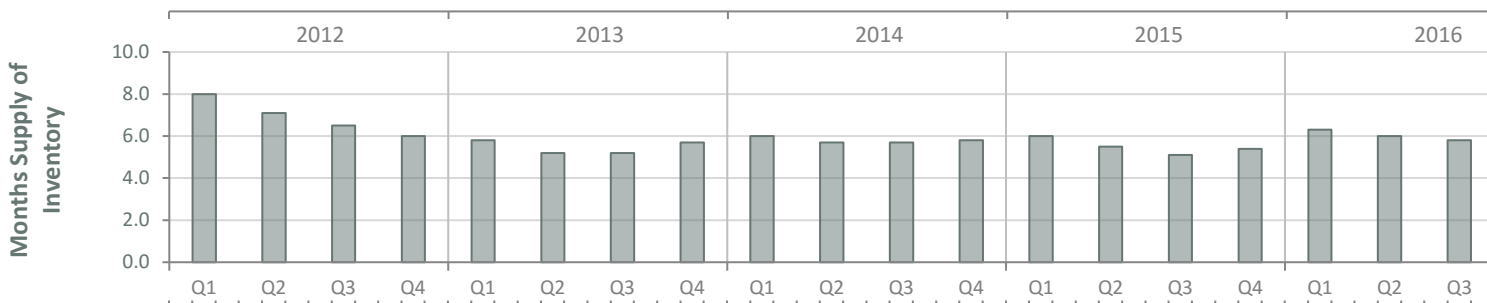


Months Supply of Inventory

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.

Quarter	Months Supply	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Q3 2016	5.8	13.7%
Q2 2016	6.0	9.1%
Q1 2016	6.3	5.0%
Q4 2015	5.4	-6.9%
Q3 2015	5.1	-10.5%
Q2 2015	5.5	-3.5%
Q1 2015	6.0	0.0%
Q4 2014	5.8	1.8%
Q3 2014	5.7	9.6%
Q2 2014	5.7	9.6%
Q1 2014	6.0	3.4%
Q4 2013	5.7	-5.0%
Q3 2013	5.2	-20.0%

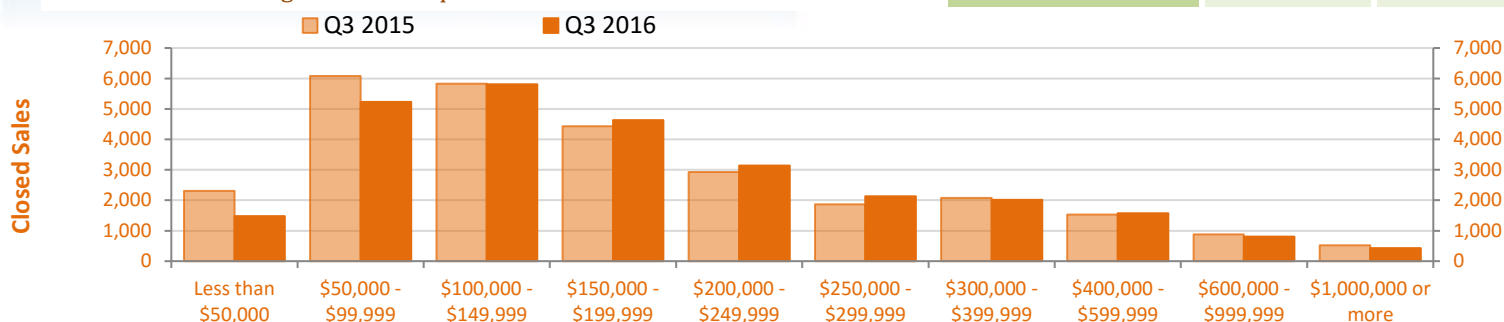


Closed Sales by Sale Price

The number of sales transactions which closed during the quarter

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 quarter's sales to the amount of sales in the same month in the previous year), rather than changes from one quarter to the next.

Sale Price	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	1,480	-35.8%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	5,230	-14.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	5,808	-0.4%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	4,627	4.5%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	3,143	7.2%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	2,127	14.0%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	2,013	-3.0%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	1,576	2.7%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	805	-8.1%
\$1,000,000 or more	427	-19.0%

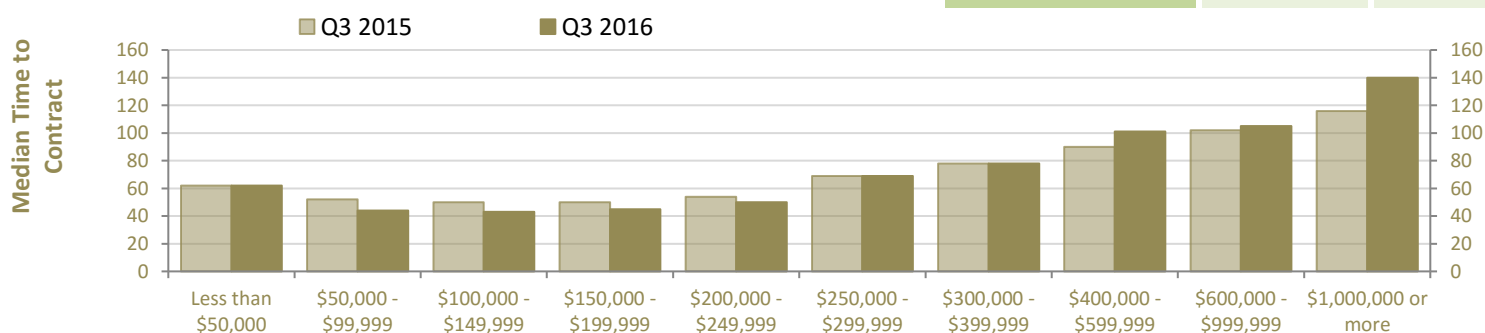


Median Time to Contract by Sale Price

The median number of days between the listing date and contract date for all Closed Sales during the quarter

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 quarter. 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	62 Days	0.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	44 Days	-15.4%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	43 Days	-14.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	45 Days	-10.0%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	50 Days	-7.4%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	69 Days	0.0%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	78 Days	0.0%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	101 Days	12.2%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	105 Days	2.9%
\$1,000,000 or more	140 Days	20.7%

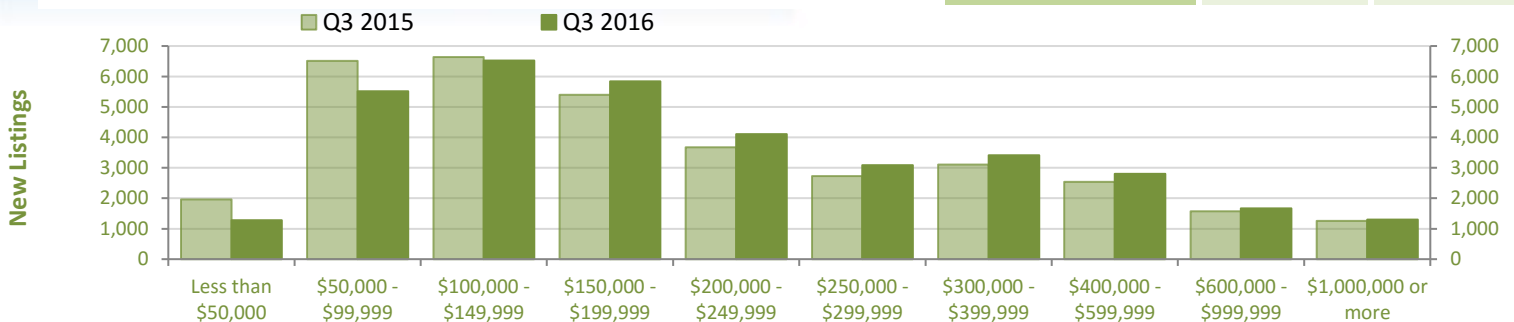


New Listings by Initial Listing Price

The number of properties put onto the market during the quarter

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	1,284	-34.4%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	5,515	-15.3%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	6,524	-1.7%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5,839	8.1%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	4,104	11.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	3,090	13.1%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	3,413	10.0%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	2,803	10.5%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	1,665	5.8%
\$1,000,000 or more	1,298	3.2%

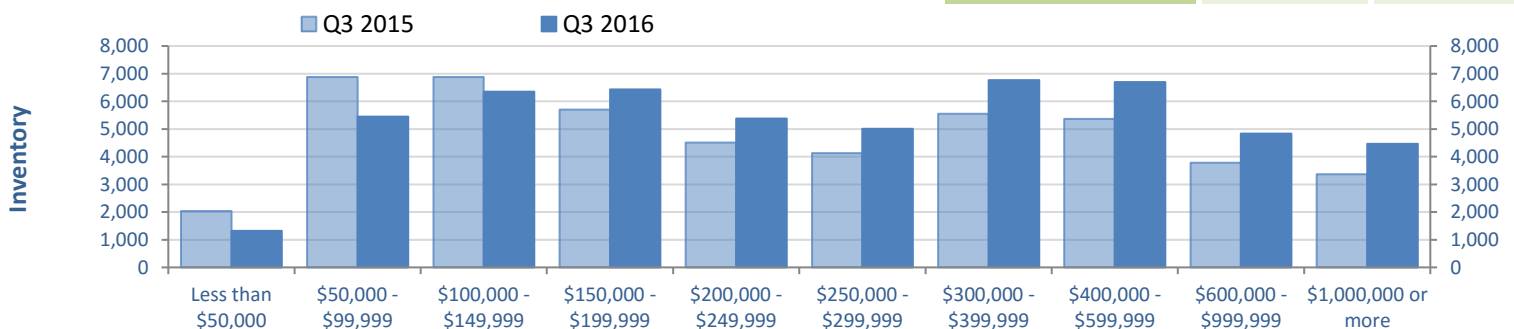


Inventory by Current Listing Price

The number of property listings active at the end of the quarter

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 quarter, and hold this number to compare with the same quarter 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	1,317	-35.2%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	5,446	-20.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	6,347	-7.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	6,428	12.7%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	5,384	19.2%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	5,007	21.1%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	6,768	21.8%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	6,699	24.8%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	4,836	27.7%
\$1,000,000 or more	4,466	32.7%



Quarterly Distressed Market - Q3 2016

Townhouses and Condos

Florida



		Q3 2016	Q3 2015	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Traditional	Closed Sales	24,892	23,551	5.7%
	Median Sale Price	\$165,000	\$162,900	1.3%
Foreclosure/REO	Closed Sales	1,925	4,255	-54.8%
	Median Sale Price	\$107,000	\$97,000	10.3%
Short Sale	Closed Sales	419	652	-35.7%
	Median Sale Price	\$110,000	\$110,000	0.0%

