

Quarterly Market Detail - Q1 2017

Townhouses and Condos

Florida



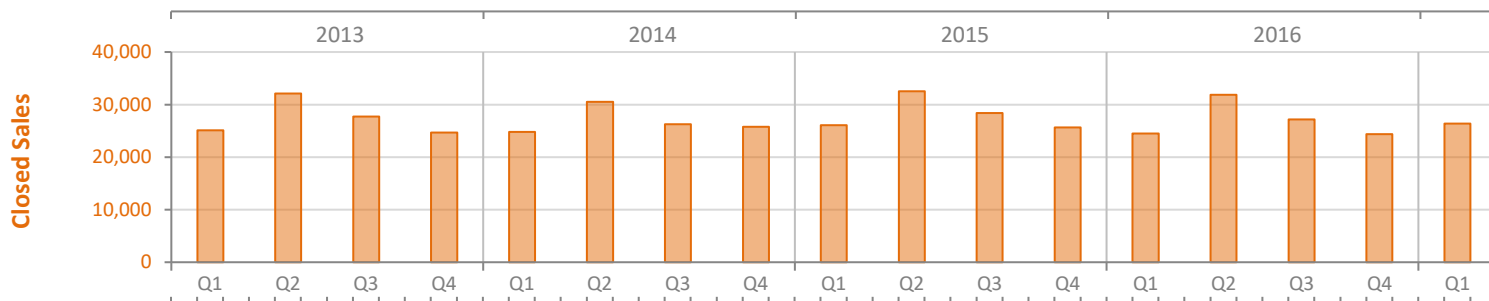
Summary Statistics	Q1 2017	Q1 2016	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	26,351	24,480	7.6%
Paid in Cash	15,832	15,311	3.4%
Median Sale Price	\$167,000	\$153,000	9.2%
Average Sale Price	\$248,029	\$229,271	8.2%
Dollar Volume	\$6.5 Billion	\$5.6 Billion	16.4%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	94.7%	94.4%	0.3%
Median Time to Contract	55 Days	53 Days	3.8%
Median Time to Sale	95 Days	96 Days	-1.0%
New Pending Sales	35,276	33,650	4.8%
New Listings	45,891	47,521	-3.4%
Pending Inventory	18,297	19,201	-4.7%
Inventory (Active Listings)	57,204	57,284	-0.1%
Months Supply of Inventory	6.3	6.2	1.6%

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
Q1 2017	26,351	7.6%
Q4 2016	24,394	-5.0%
Q3 2016	27,196	-4.2%
Q2 2016	31,883	-2.0%
Q1 2016	24,480	-6.2%
Q4 2015	25,677	-0.4%
Q3 2015	28,388	8.1%
Q2 2015	32,530	6.5%
Q1 2015	26,096	5.4%
Q4 2014	25,780	4.5%
Q3 2014	26,268	-5.3%
Q2 2014	30,547	-4.9%
Q1 2014	24,767	-1.4%

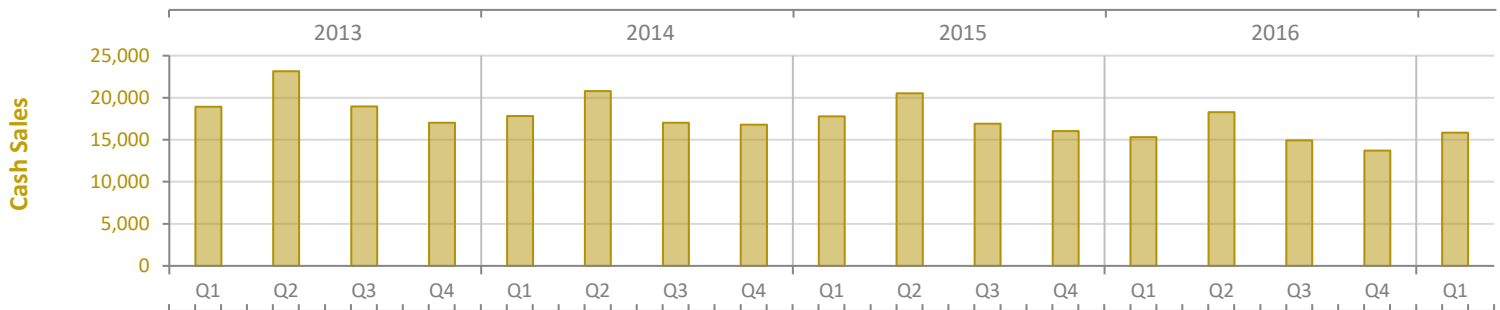


Cash Sales

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
Q1 2017	15,832	3.4%
Q4 2016	13,716	-14.4%
Q3 2016	14,935	-11.7%
Q2 2016	18,284	-10.9%
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	-10.2%
Q1 2014	17,821	-5.8%

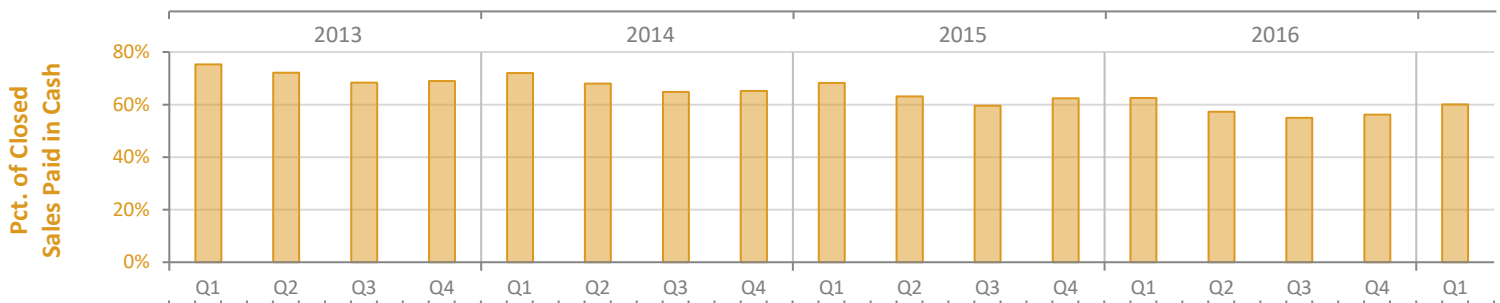


Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales

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
Q1 2017	60.1%	-3.8%
Q4 2016	56.2%	-9.9%
Q3 2016	54.9%	-7.9%
Q2 2016	57.3%	-9.2%
Q1 2016	62.5%	-8.4%
Q4 2015	62.4%	-4.3%
Q3 2015	59.6%	-8.0%
Q2 2015	63.1%	-7.2%
Q1 2015	68.2%	-5.3%
Q4 2014	65.2%	-5.4%
Q3 2014	64.8%	-5.3%
Q2 2014	68.0%	-5.7%
Q1 2014	72.0%	-4.4%

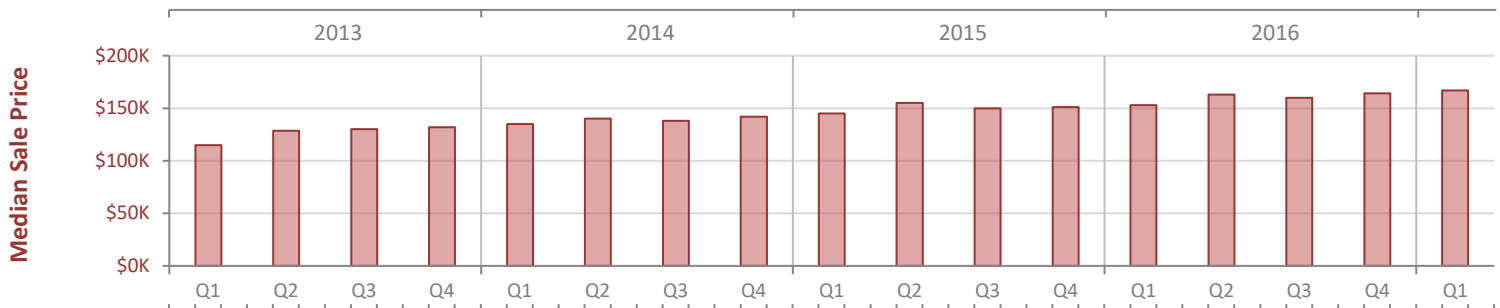


Median Sale Price

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
Q1 2017	\$167,000	9.2%
Q4 2016	\$164,182	8.6%
Q3 2016	\$160,000	6.7%
Q2 2016	\$163,000	5.2%
Q1 2016	\$153,000	5.5%
Q4 2015	\$151,125	6.4%
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%

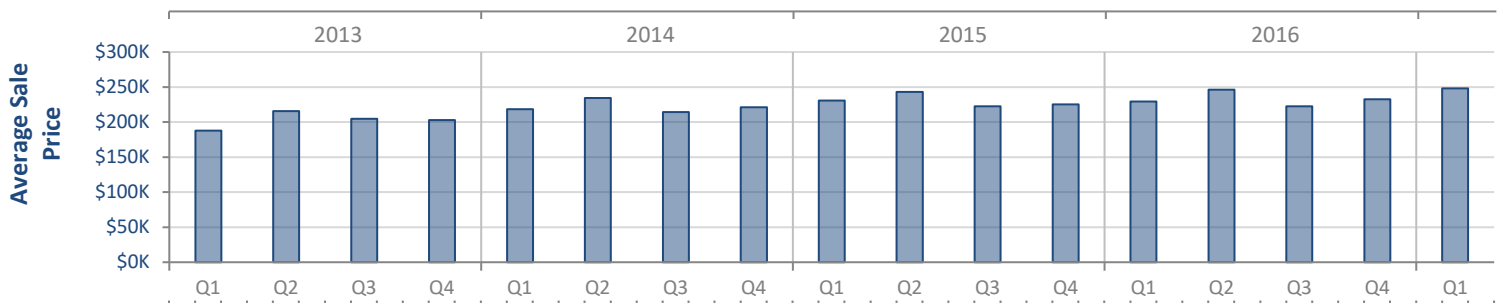


Average Sale Price

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
Q1 2017	\$248,029	8.2%
Q4 2016	\$232,608	3.3%
Q3 2016	\$222,708	0.2%
Q2 2016	\$246,268	1.4%
Q1 2016	\$229,271	-0.6%
Q4 2015	\$225,236	2.0%
Q3 2015	\$222,294	3.8%
Q2 2015	\$242,837	3.6%
Q1 2015	\$230,628	5.6%
Q4 2014	\$220,925	8.9%
Q3 2014	\$214,247	4.7%
Q2 2014	\$234,326	8.6%
Q1 2014	\$218,336	16.2%



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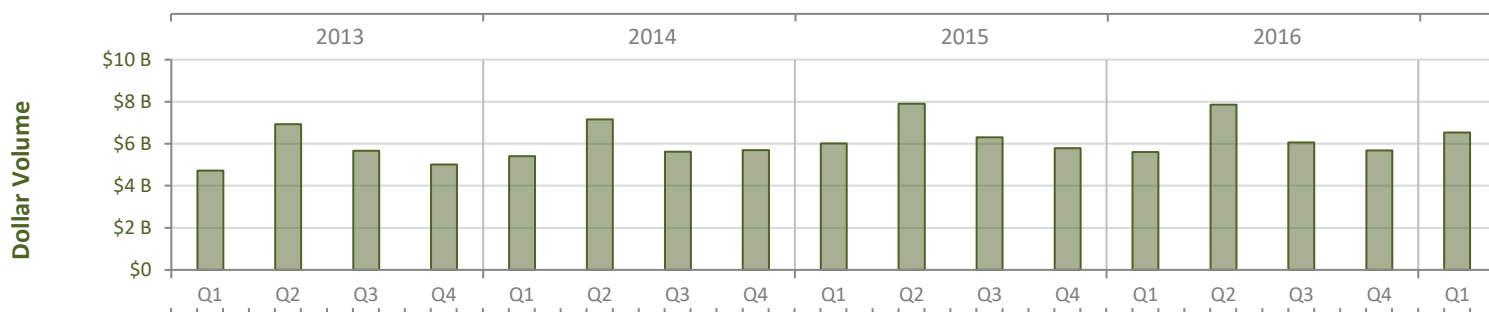


Dollar Volume

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
Q1 2017	\$6.5 Billion	16.4%
Q4 2016	\$5.7 Billion	-1.9%
Q3 2016	\$6.1 Billion	-4.0%
Q2 2016	\$7.9 Billion	-0.6%
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%

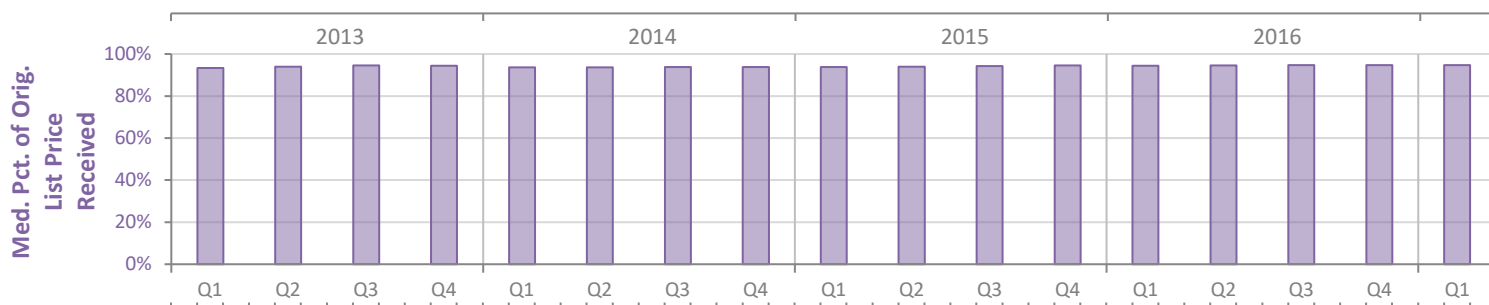


Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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
Q1 2017	94.7%	0.3%
Q4 2016	94.7%	0.2%
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%

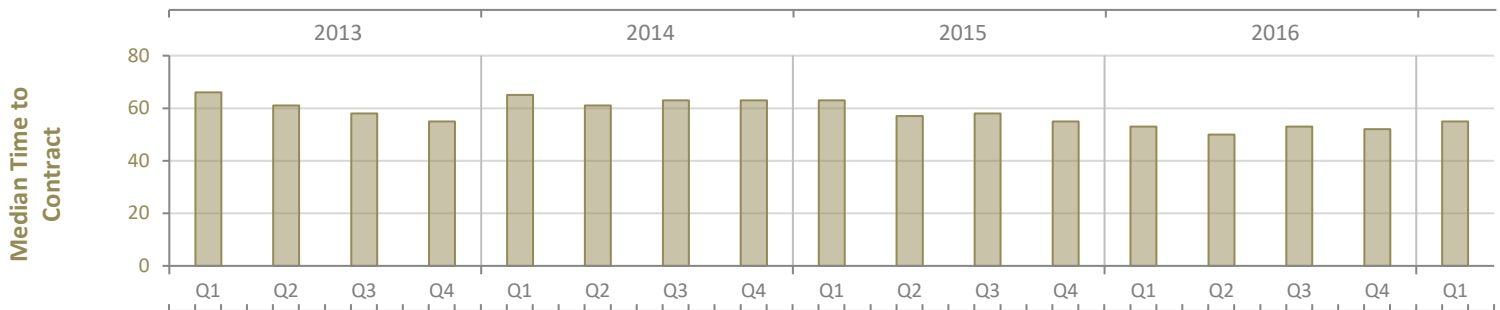


Median Time to Contract

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
Q1 2017	55 Days	3.8%
Q4 2016	52 Days	-5.5%
Q3 2016	53 Days	-8.6%
Q2 2016	50 Days	-12.3%
Q1 2016	53 Days	-15.9%
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%

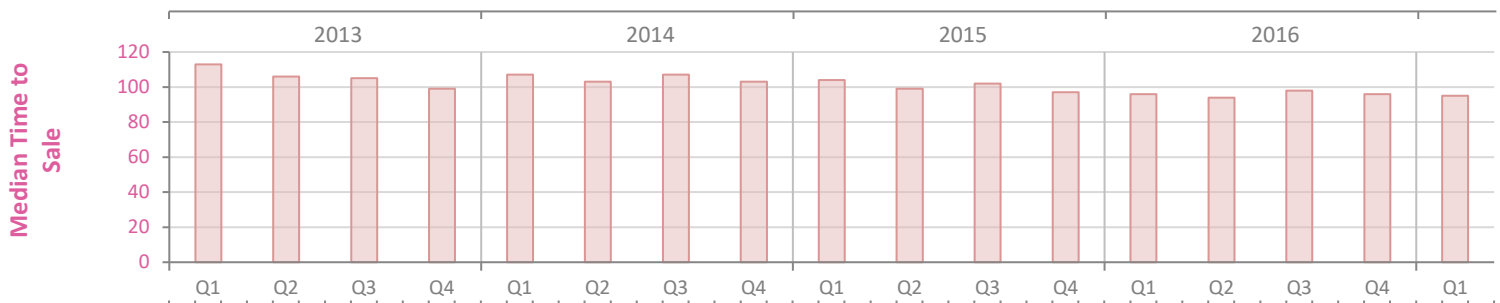


Median Time to Sale

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
Q1 2017	95 Days	-1.0%
Q4 2016	96 Days	-1.0%
Q3 2016	98 Days	-3.9%
Q2 2016	94 Days	-5.1%
Q1 2016	96 Days	-7.7%
Q4 2015	97 Days	-5.8%
Q3 2015	102 Days	-4.7%
Q2 2015	99 Days	-3.9%
Q1 2015	104 Days	-2.8%
Q4 2014	103 Days	4.0%
Q3 2014	107 Days	1.9%
Q2 2014	103 Days	-2.8%
Q1 2014	107 Days	-5.3%

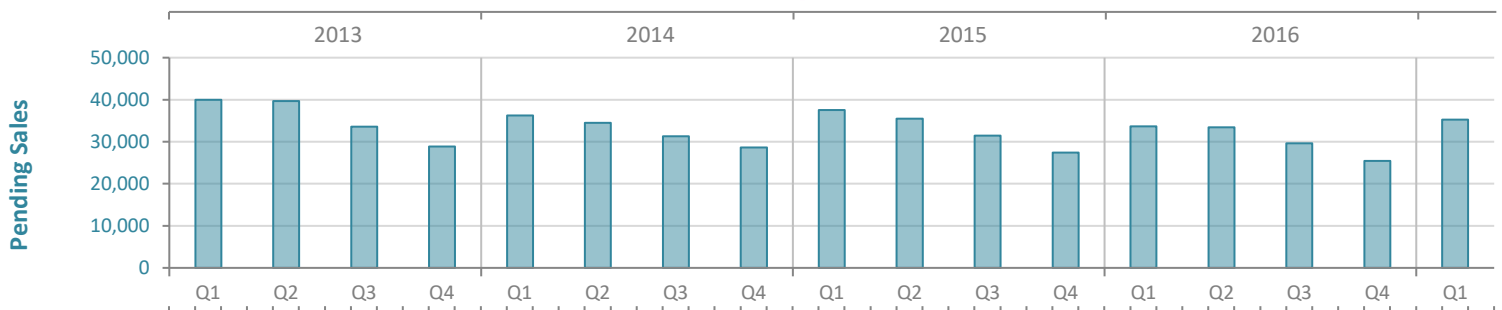


New Pending Sales

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
Q1 2017	35,276	4.8%
Q4 2016	25,422	-7.3%
Q3 2016	29,614	-5.9%
Q2 2016	33,415	-5.8%
Q1 2016	33,650	-10.4%
Q4 2015	27,435	-4.1%
Q3 2015	31,469	0.5%
Q2 2015	35,462	2.9%
Q1 2015	37,559	3.6%
Q4 2014	28,602	-0.8%
Q3 2014	31,302	-6.9%
Q2 2014	34,470	-13.1%
Q1 2014	36,268	-9.3%

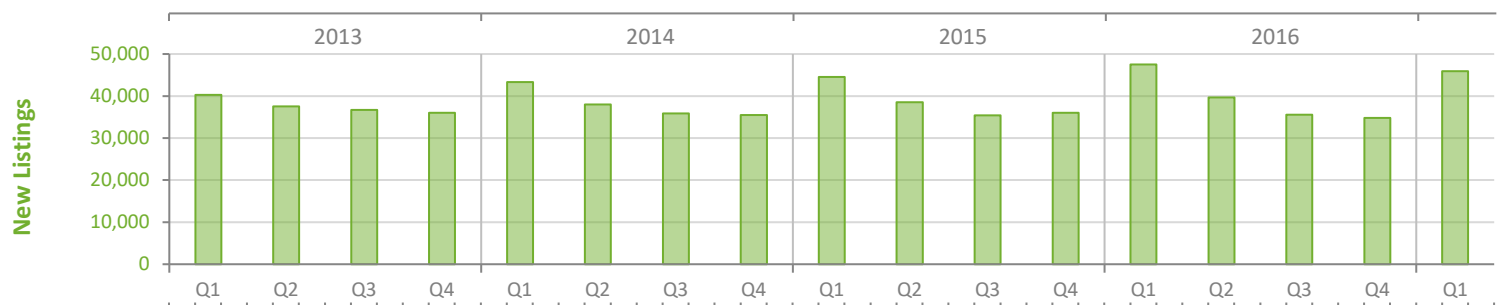


New Listings

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
Q1 2017	45,891	-3.4%
Q4 2016	34,821	-3.2%
Q3 2016	35,566	0.5%
Q2 2016	39,645	2.9%
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%

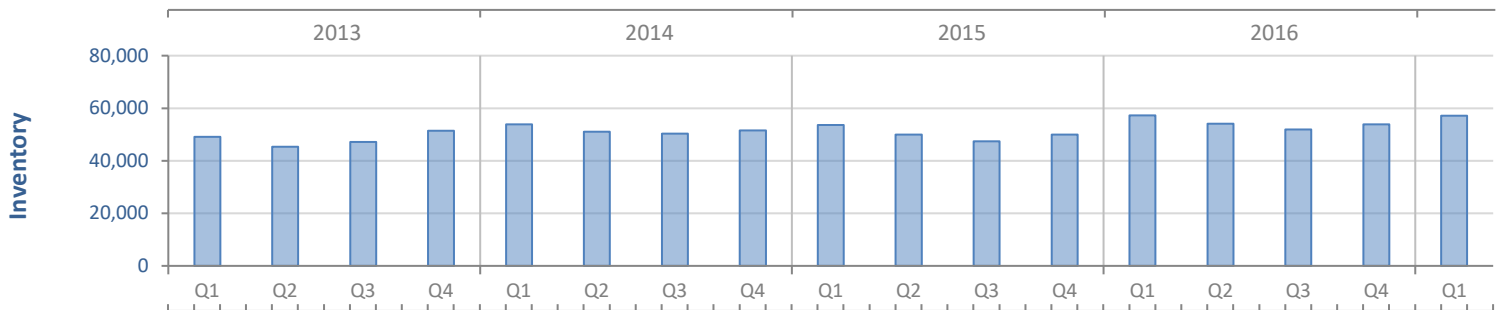


Inventory (Active Listings)

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
Q1 2017	57,204	-0.1%
Q4 2016	53,856	7.9%
Q3 2016	51,934	9.4%
Q2 2016	54,044	8.1%
Q1 2016	57,284	6.8%
Q4 2015	49,936	-3.1%
Q3 2015	47,459	-5.7%
Q2 2015	49,981	-2.0%
Q1 2015	53,630	-0.3%
Q4 2014	51,560	0.4%
Q3 2014	50,316	6.7%
Q2 2014	51,026	12.6%
Q1 2014	53,818	9.5%

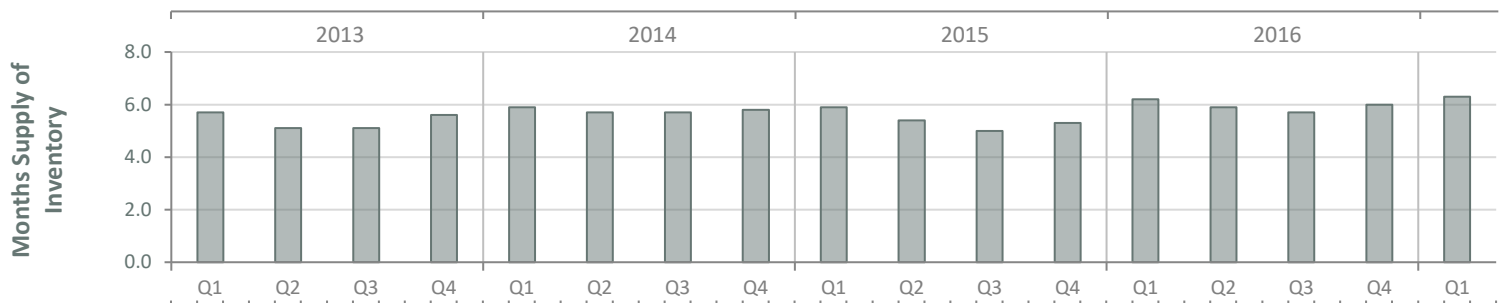


Months Supply of Inventory

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
Q1 2017	6.3	1.6%
Q4 2016	6.0	13.2%
Q3 2016	5.7	14.0%
Q2 2016	5.9	9.3%
Q1 2016	6.2	5.1%
Q4 2015	5.3	-8.6%
Q3 2015	5.0	-12.3%
Q2 2015	5.4	-5.3%
Q1 2015	5.9	0.0%
Q4 2014	5.8	3.6%
Q3 2014	5.7	11.8%
Q2 2014	5.7	11.8%
Q1 2014	5.9	3.5%



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	1,196	-31.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	4,771	-5.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	5,395	7.4%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	4,514	14.9%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	3,090	14.1%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	2,100	28.6%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	2,202	26.6%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	1,519	19.8%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	948	13.1%
\$1,000,000 or more	616	16.9%

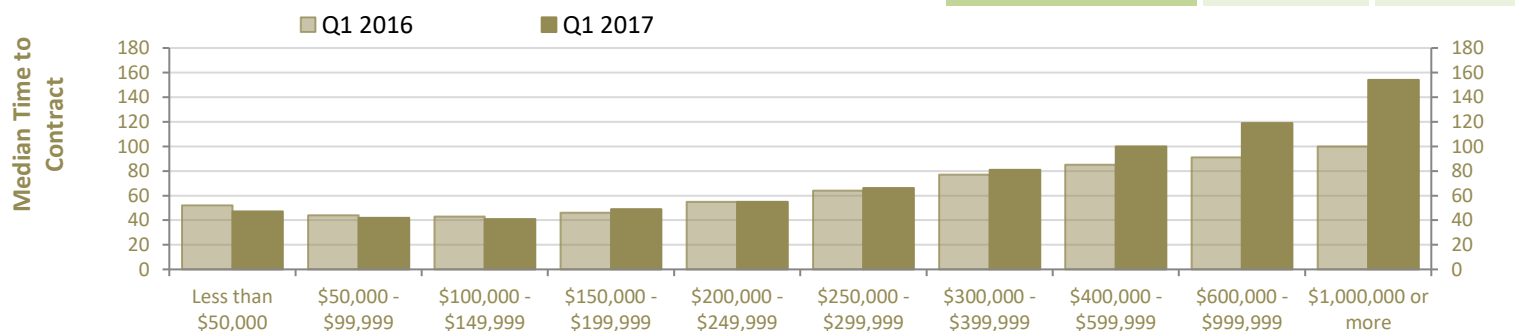


Median Time to Contract by Sale Price

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	47 Days	-9.6%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	42 Days	-4.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	41 Days	-4.7%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	49 Days	6.5%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	55 Days	0.0%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	66 Days	3.1%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	81 Days	5.2%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	100 Days	17.6%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	119 Days	30.8%
\$1,000,000 or more	154 Days	54.0%



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	1,209	-39.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	6,433	-16.6%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	7,996	-2.1%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	7,373	1.3%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	5,363	3.5%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	4,239	7.2%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	4,748	2.7%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	3,971	-0.8%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	2,511	-0.6%
\$1,000,000 or more	2,048	-2.0%

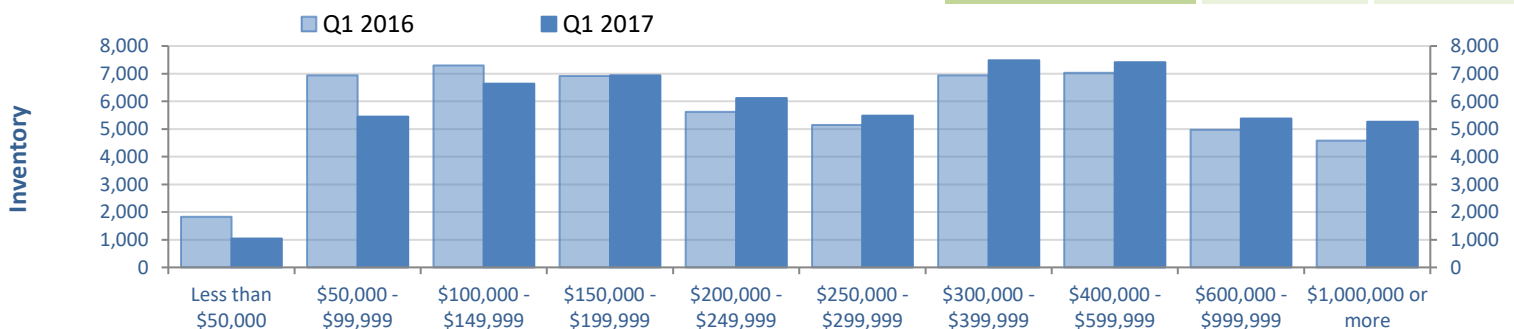


Inventory by Current Listing Price

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	1,041	-43.1%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	5,445	-21.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	6,644	-8.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	6,940	0.4%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	6,118	8.7%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	5,483	6.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	7,482	7.9%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	7,409	5.3%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	5,384	8.3%
\$1,000,000 or more	5,258	14.7%



Quarterly Distressed Market - Q1 2017

Townhouses and Condos

Florida



		Q1 2017	Q1 2016	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Traditional	Closed Sales	24,783	21,360	16.0%
	Median Sale Price	\$172,000	\$162,500	5.8%
Foreclosure/REO	Closed Sales	1,282	2,653	-51.7%
	Median Sale Price	\$114,950	\$102,500	12.1%
Short Sale	Closed Sales	286	467	-38.8%
	Median Sale Price	\$115,500	\$108,000	6.9%

