



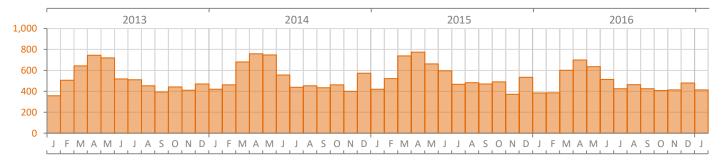
Summary Statistics	January 2017	January 2016	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	413	384	7.6%
Paid in Cash	266	251	6.0%
Median Sale Price	\$185,000	\$185,000	0.0%
Average Sale Price	\$242,810	\$248,220	-2.2%
Dollar Volume	\$100.3 Million	\$95.3 Million	5.2%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	94.7%	95.3%	-0.6%
Median Time to Contract	80 Days	53 Days	50.9%
Median Time to Sale	113 Days	95 Days	18.9%
New Pending Sales	689	581	18.6%
New Listings	1,075	952	12.9%
Pending Inventory	766	765	0.1%
Inventory (Active Listings)	3,589	2,708	32.5%
Months Supply of Inventory	7.3	5.0	46.0%

# **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 Year-over-Year
January 2017	413	7.6%
December 2016	479	-10.3%
November 2016	414	11.6%
October 2016	408	-16.7%
September 2016	425	-9.6%
August 2016	463	-4.1%
July 2016	424	-9.2%
June 2016	514	-13.8%
May 2016	635	-4.1%
April 2016	699	-9.7%
March 2016	601	-18.6%
February 2016	385	-26.1%
January 2016	384	-8.6%



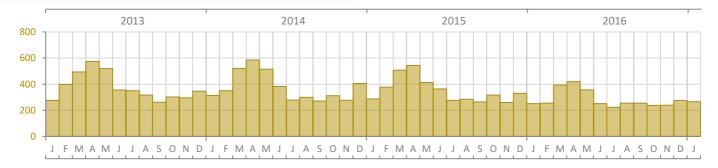


## Cash Sales

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
January 2017	266	6.0%
December 2016	274	-17.0%
November 2016	239	-8.1%
October 2016	237	-25.2%
September 2016	255	-3.8%
August 2016	254	-10.6%
July 2016	222	-19.6%
June 2016	251	-31.0%
May 2016	356	-13.8%
April 2016	419	-22.8%
March 2016	393	-22.5%
February 2016	254	-32.6%
January 2016	251	-12.5%



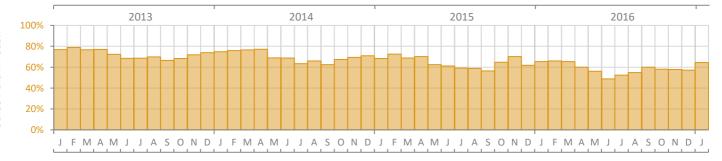
# Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales

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
January 2017	64.4%	-1.5%
December 2016	57.2%	-7.4%
November 2016	57.7%	-17.7%
October 2016	58.1%	-10.2%
September 2016	60.0%	6.4%
August 2016	54.9%	-6.6%
July 2016	52.4%	-11.3%
June 2016	48.8%	-20.1%
May 2016	56.1%	-10.1%
April 2016	59.9%	-14.7%
March 2016	65.4%	-4.8%
February 2016	66.0%	-8.8%
January 2016	65.4%	-4.2%





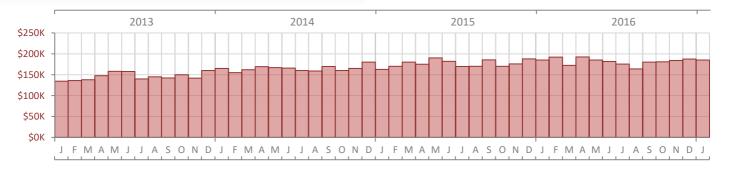


## Median Sale Price

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

Month	Median Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
January 2017	\$185,000	0.0%
December 2016	\$187,500	-0.3%
November 2016	\$184,000	4.5%
October 2016	\$181,000	6.5%
September 2016	\$180,000	-3.0%
August 2016	\$163,799	-3.6%
July 2016	\$175,500	3.5%
June 2016	\$181,500	-0.3%
May 2016	\$185,000	-2.6%
April 2016	\$192,500	10.0%
March 2016	\$172,500	-4.2%
February 2016	\$192,000	13.0%
January 2016	\$185,000	13.7%



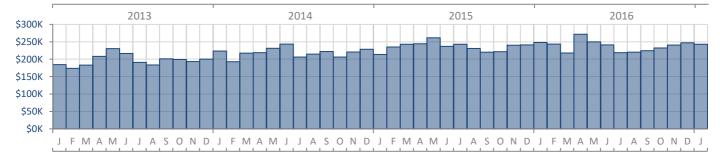
## Average Sale Price

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 Year-over-Year
January 2017	\$242,810	-2.2%
December 2016	\$246,928	2.5%
November 2016	\$240,616	0.1%
October 2016	\$232,448	4.9%
September 2016	\$224,157	1.8%
August 2016	\$219,988	-4.7%
July 2016	\$218,885	-9.8%
June 2016	\$241,209	1.8%
May 2016	\$249,682	-4.5%
April 2016	\$271,745	11.1%
March 2016	\$217,922	-10.2%
February 2016	\$243,299	3.5%
January 2016	\$248,220	16.3%





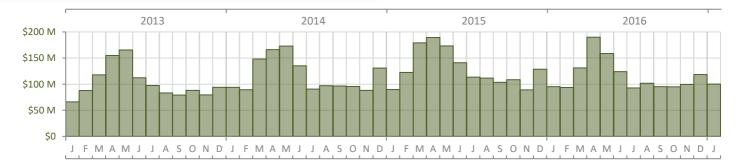


#### **Dollar Volume**

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
January 2017	\$100.3 Million	5.2%
December 2016	\$118.3 Million	-8.1%
November 2016	\$99.6 Million	11.8%
October 2016	\$94.8 Million	-12.6%
September 2016	\$95.3 Million	-8.0%
August 2016	\$101.9 Million	-8.7%
July 2016	\$92.8 Million	-18.1%
June 2016	\$124.0 Million	-12.2%
May 2016	\$158.5 Million	-8.4%
April 2016	\$189.9 Million	0.4%
March 2016	\$131.0 Million	-26.9%
February 2016	\$93.7 Million	-23.5%
January 2016	\$95.3 Million	6.3%

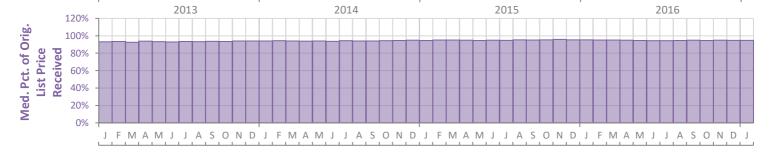


## Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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
January 2017	94.7%	-0.6%
December 2016	94.7%	-0.7%
November 2016	95.0%	-0.8%
October 2016	94.6%	-0.7%
September 2016	95.0%	-0.2%
August 2016	94.5%	-0.8%
July 2016	94.4%	-0.4%
June 2016	94.3%	-0.7%
May 2016	94.6%	0.0%
April 2016	95.0%	0.1%
March 2016	95.1%	-0.1%
February 2016	95.2%	0.0%
January 2016	95.3%	0.7%





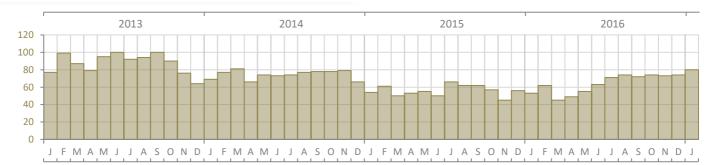
#### Median Time to Contract

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 Contract	Percent Change Year-over-Year
January 2017	80 Days	50.9%
December 2016	74 Days	32.1%
November 2016	73 Days	62.2%
October 2016	74 Days	29.8%
September 2016	72 Days	16.1%
August 2016	74 Days	19.4%
July 2016	71 Days	7.6%
June 2016	63 Days	26.0%
May 2016	55 Days	0.0%
April 2016	49 Days	-7.5%
March 2016	45 Days	-10.0%
February 2016	62 Days	1.6%
January 2016	53 Days	-1.9%

Median Time to Contract



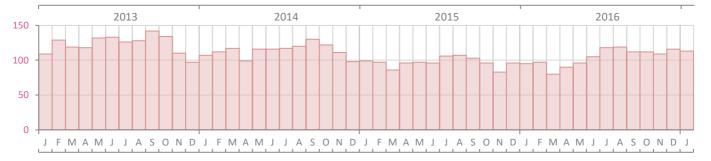
#### Median Time to Sale

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
January 2017	113 Days	18.9%
December 2016	116 Days	20.8%
November 2016	109 Days	31.3%
October 2016	112 Days	16.7%
September 2016	112 Days	8.7%
August 2016	119 Days	11.2%
July 2016	118 Days	11.3%
June 2016	105 Days	9.4%
May 2016	96 Days	-1.0%
April 2016	90 Days	-6.3%
March 2016	80 Days	-7.0%
February 2016	97 Days	0.0%
January 2016	95 Days	-4.0%

Median Time to



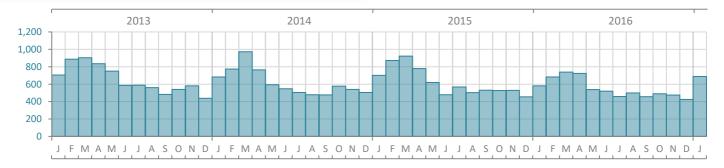


# New Pending Sales

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
January 2017	689	18.6%
December 2016	424	-6.6%
November 2016	474	-10.2%
October 2016	490	-7.0%
September 2016	456	-14.0%
August 2016	499	-0.8%
July 2016	458	-19.4%
June 2016	520	8.6%
May 2016	537	-13.4%
April 2016	723	-7.3%
March 2016	739	-19.9%
February 2016	682	-21.8%
January 2016	581	-17.2%

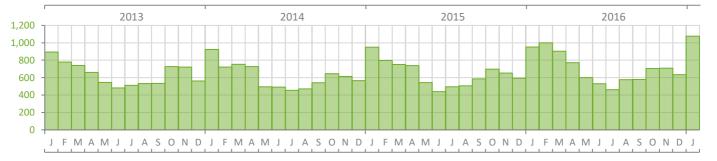


# New Listings

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
January 2017	1,075	12.9%
December 2016	634	7.1%
November 2016	708	8.4%
October 2016	705	1.3%
September 2016	578	-1.4%
August 2016	577	14.0%
July 2016	461	-6.9%
June 2016	530	21.0%
May 2016	601	10.7%
April 2016	772	4.7%
March 2016	903	20.4%
February 2016	999	25.3%
January 2016	952	0.2%



**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
January 2017	3,589	32.5%
December 2016	3,259	37.5%
November 2016	3,165	38.7%
October 2016	2,943	36.8%
September 2016	2,784	42.8%
August 2016	2,722	41.3%
July 2016	2,747	41.2%
June 2016	2,848	38.9%
May 2016	3,047	37.7%
April 2016	3,079	30.6%
March 2016	3,148	29.0%
February 2016	3,015	12.8%
January 2016	2,708	-0.4%



# Months Supply of Inventory

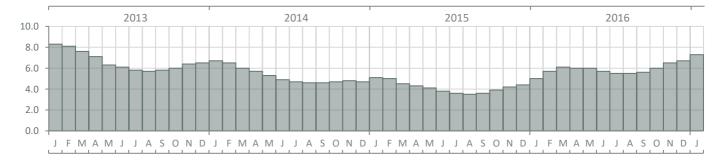
An estimate of the number of months it will take to deplete the current Inventory given recent sales rates

*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
January 2017	7.3	46.0%
December 2016	6.7	52.3%
November 2016	6.5	54.8%
October 2016	6.0	53.8%
September 2016	5.6	55.6%
August 2016	5.5	57.1%
July 2016	5.5	52.8%
June 2016	5.7	50.0%
May 2016	6.0	46.3%
April 2016	6.0	39.5%
March 2016	6.1	35.6%
February 2016	5.7	14.0%
January 2016	5.0	-2.0%



nventory





# 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	-16.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	57	42.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	80	-4.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	76	4.1%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	63	26.0%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	44	12.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	37	5.7%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	25	-24.2%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	13	8.3%
\$1,000,000 or more	8	33.3%

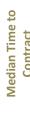


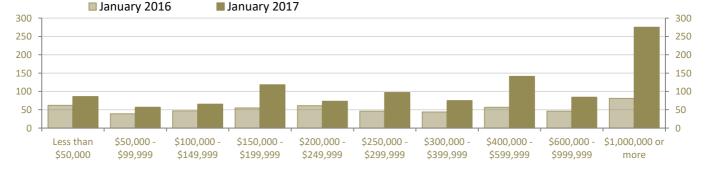
## Median Time to Contract by Sale Price

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	86 Days	38.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	57 Days	46.2%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	65 Days	38.3%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	118 Days	114.5%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	73 Days	19.7%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	97 Days	110.9%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	75 Days	70.5%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	141 Days	147.4%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	84 Days	82.6%
\$1,000,000 or more	275 Days	239.5%





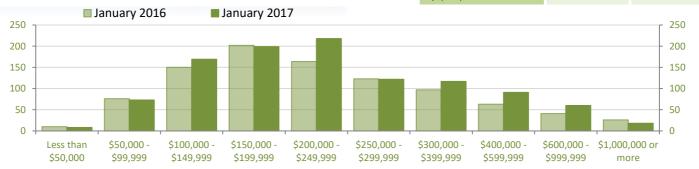


# New Listings by Initial Listing Price

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	8	-20.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	73	-3.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	169	12.7%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	199	-1.5%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	218	32.9%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	122	-0.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	117	20.6%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	91	44.4%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	60	46.3%
\$1,000,000 or more	18	-30.8%

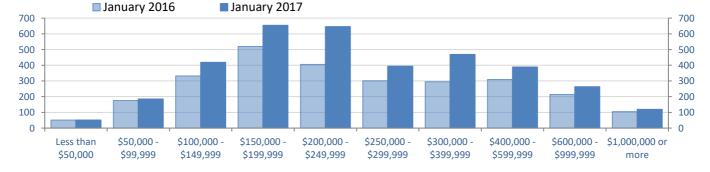


# **Inventory by Current Listing Price**

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 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 Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	51	0.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	185	5.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	419	26.2%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	654	26.0%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	646	59.5%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	394	30.9%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	469	59.0%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	389	25.5%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	263	22.9%
\$1,000,000 or more	119	13.3%



## Monthly Distressed Market - January 2017 Townhouses and Condos Lee County



