#### Yearly Market Detail - 2016

#### Single Family Homes

#### Daytona Beach Area Association of REALTORS®



This report describes member activity for the association and is not confined to any specific geographic area.

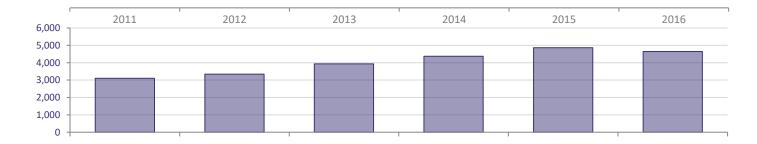


Summary Statistics	2016	2015	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	4,643	4,859	-4.4%
Paid in Cash	1,637	2,002	-18.2%
Median Sale Price	\$194,000	\$165,000	17.6%
Average Sale Price	\$230,749	\$202,215	14.1%
Dollar Volume	\$1.1 Billion	\$982.6 Million	9.0%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	95.3%	94.5%	0.8%
Median Time to Contract	47 Days	57 Days	-17.5%
Median Time to Sale	92 Days	97 Days	-5.2%
New Pending Sales	5,172	5,614	-7.9%
New Listings	6,781	7,186	-5.6%
Pending Inventory	539	561	-3.9%
Inventory (Active Listings)	1,455	1,610	-9.6%
Months Supply of Inventory	3.8	4.0	-5.0%

Closed Sales	
The number of sales transactions which	n closed during
the year	

**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.

Year	Closed Sales	Year-over-Year
2016	4,643	-4.4%
2015	4,859	11.1%
2014	4,372	11.2%
2013	3,933	17.6%
2012	3,345	7.6%
2011	3,108	3.9%



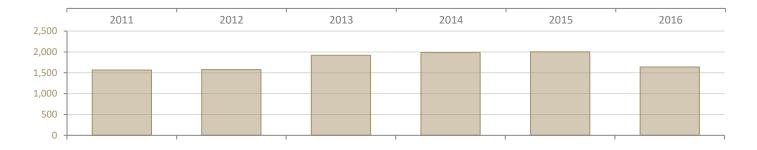
Daytona Beach Area Association of Realtors

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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
2016	1,637	-18.2%
2015	2,002	1.0%
2014	1,982	3.3%
2013	1,918	21.5%
2012	1,579	0.8%
2011	1,566	8.4%

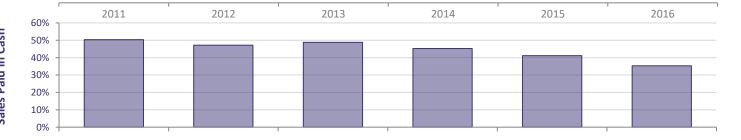


# Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales The percentage of Closed Sales during the year which were Cash Sales

**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 year involved some sort of financing, such as mortgages, owner/seller financing, assumed loans, etc.

Year	Percent of Closed Sales Paid in Cash	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2016	35.3%	-14.3%
2015	41.2%	-9.1%
2014	45.3%	-7.2%
2013	48.8%	3.4%
2012	47.2%	-6.3%
2011	50.4%	4.3%

Pct. of Closed Sales Paid in Cash



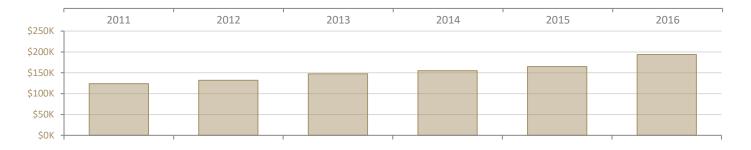
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The median sale price reported for the year (i.e. 50% of
sales were above and 50% of sales were below)

**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 year, and the mix of the types of homes that sell can change over time.

Year	Median Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2016	\$194,000	17.6%
2015	\$165,000	6.5%
2014	\$155,000	5.1%
2013	\$147,500	11.7%
2012	\$132,000	6.5%
2011	\$123,990	-4.6%



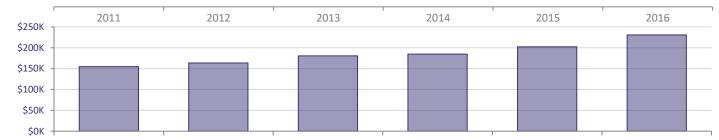
# Average Sale Price The average sale price reported for the year (i.e. total sales in dollars divided by the number of sales)

*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.

Year	Average Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2016	\$230,749	14.1%
2015	\$202,215	9.4%
2014	\$184,890	2.3%
2013	\$180,696	10.6%
2012	\$163,369	5.7%
2011	\$154,619	-4.9%



**Median Sale Price** 



#### Single Family Homes

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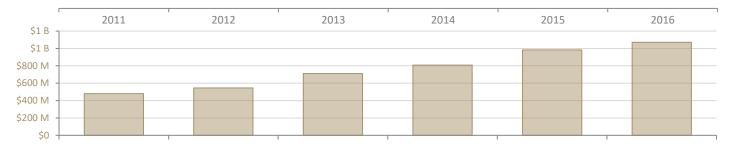
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# The sum of the sale prices for all sales which closed during the year

*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
2016	\$1.1 Billion	9.0%
2015	\$982.6 Million	21.6%
2014	\$808.3 Million	13.7%
2013	\$710.7 Million	30.0%
2012	\$546.5 Million	13.7%
2011	\$480.6 Million	-1.2%

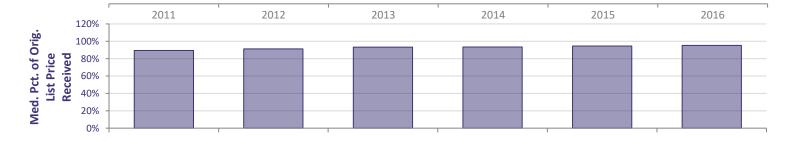


## Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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

*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.

Year	Med. Pct. of Orig. List Price Received	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2016	95.3%	0.8%
2015	94.5%	1.2%
2014	93.4%	0.1%
2013	93.3%	2.2%
2012	91.3%	2.0%
2011	89.5%	0.2%



#### Yearly Market Detail - 2016

Median Time to Sale

#### Single Family Homes

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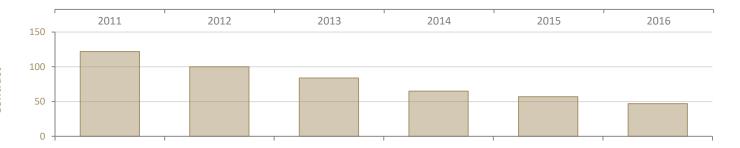
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The median number of days be	etween the listing date
and contract date for all Close	d Sales during the vear

**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.

Year	Median Time to Contract	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2016	47 Days	-17.5%
2015	57 Days	-12.3%
2014	65 Days	-22.6%
2013	84 Days	-16.0%
2012	100 Days	-18.0%
2011	122 Days	10.9%



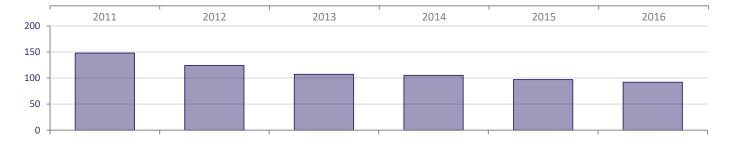


# The median number of days between the listing date and closing date for all Closed Sales during the year

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

Year	Median Time to Sale	Year-over-Year
2016	92 Days	-5.2%
2015	97 Days	-7.6%
2014	105 Days	-1.9%
2013	107 Days	-13.7%
2012	124 Days	-16.2%
2011	148 Days	8.0%





#### Single Family Homes

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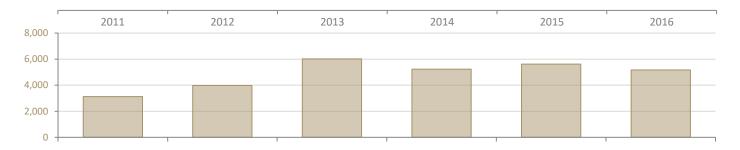
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The number of listed properties that went under
contract during the year

**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.

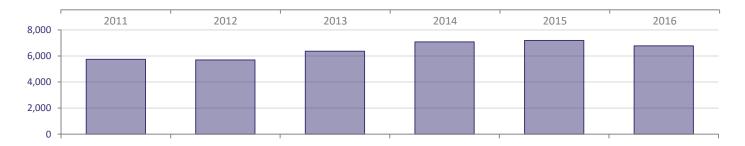
Year	New Pending Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2016	5,172	-7.9%
2015	5,614	7.2%
2014	5,236	-13.0%
2013	6,019	51.1%
2012	3,983	27.5%
2011	3,123	3.2%



# New Listings 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.

Year	New Listings	Year-over-Year
2016	6,781	-5.6%
2015	7,186	1.5%
2014	7,083	11.3%
2013	6,366	11.8%
2012	5,692	-0.9%
2011	5,745	-18.2%



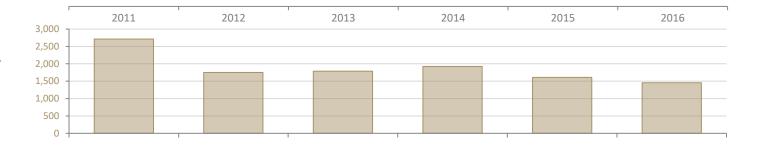
Daytona Beach Area
ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS

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Inventory (Active Listings)
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.

Year	Inventory	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2016	1,455	-9.6%
2015	1,610	-16.3%
2014	1,924	7.7%
2013	1,786	1.9%
2012	1,752	-35.5%
2011	2,715	-20.3%



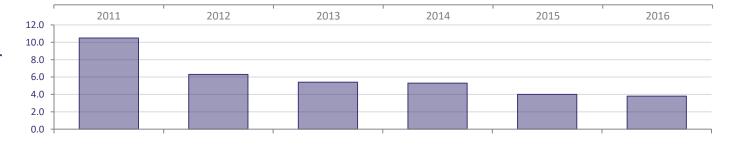
# Months Supply of Inventory (Year-End)

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
2016	3.8	-5.0%
2015	4.0	-24.5%
2014	5.3	-1.9%
2013	5.4	-14.3%
2012	6.3	-40.0%
2011	10.5	-23.4%





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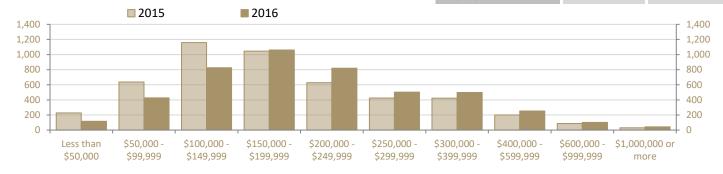


#### Closed Sales by Sale Price

The number of sales transactions which closed during the year

**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.

Sale Price	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	115	-49.3%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	426	-33.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	825	-28.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1,060	1.4%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	819	30.4%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	503	18.4%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	498	18.0%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	253	26.5%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	101	17.4%
\$1,000,000 or more	43	38.7%



## 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	27 Days	-35.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	33 Days	-29.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	33 Days	-26.7%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	38 Days	-30.9%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	62 Days	5.1%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	63 Days	-18.2%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	68 Days	-16.0%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	107 Days	10.3%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	112 Days	-19.4%
\$1,000,000 or more	198 Days	26.1%





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 Thursday, February 9, 2017. Data revised on Friday, September 7, 2018. Next yearly data release is Tuesday, February 13, 2018.

Daytona Beach Area

Association of Realtors

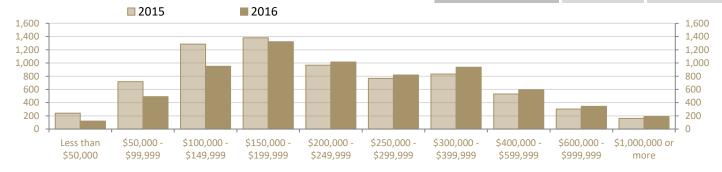
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### New Listings by Initial Listing Price

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	121	-49.6%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	490	-31.7%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	950	-26.1%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1,322	-4.3%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	1,016	5.0%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	818	6.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	936	12.5%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	595	12.1%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	344	13.9%
\$1,000,000 or more	189	17.4%



## **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	9	-59.1%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	58	-46.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	129	-20.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	199	-10.8%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	166	-26.5%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	172	-10.9%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	253	1.2%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	213	9.8%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	145	7.4%
\$1,000,000 or more	111	16.8%





#### Yearly Distressed Market - 2016

#### Single Family Homes

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