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About Zillow Economic Research

In-depth research and monthly reports
www.zillow.com/research

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Data is available for download at:
www.zillow.com/data
Dr. Svenja Gudell, Chief Economist
@SvenjaGudell

Svenja joined Zillow in 2011 and leads the company’s industry-leading economic research team, a recognized voice of impartial, data-driven economic analysis on the U.S. housing market. Under Svenja’s leadership, Zillow produces monthly reports on housing trends for more than 450 metros nationwide, with data often available down to the ZIP-code level. In addition, Svenja and her team publish original research on various real estate topics, ranging from rental and mortgage affordability, negative equity and forecasting, to policy, generational and mortgage research. Svenja has presented to various federal agencies and at numerous industry conferences, and has been widely quoted in national and local media.

Prior to joining Zillow, Svenja did economic, financial and strategy consulting for Analysis Group and was an Assistant Economist in the Research Group of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Svenja has a Bachelor of Arts in economics from the University of Rochester, a Master of Arts in economics from New York University, a Master of Science in business administration from the University of Rochester, and a Ph.D. in finance from the University of Rochester. Contact Svenja at svenjag@zillow.com
Zillow Economic Research

Dr. Skylar Olsen, Senior Economist

Skylar joined Zillow in the summer of 2012. Her research is used by consumers, policy makers, and other researchers to understand the real estate markets and make better decisions. While authoring numerous research projects such as A House Divided – How Race Colors the Path to Homeownership, she also creates many of Zillow’s real estate metrics, including the Buyer-Seller Index and the Buy-Rent Breakeven Horizon. She holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Washington and specializes in the spatial patterns of housing and demographic change.

Aaron Terrazas, Senior Economist
@AaronTerraz

Aaron is a Senior Economist at Zillow where his research focuses primarily on mortgage and rental markets. Previously he was an economist at the United States Treasury Department’s Office of Economic Policy, and a policy analyst at the Migration Policy Institute in Washington, D.C. He received his bachelor’s degree in international relations from Georgetown University and his master’s degree in applied economics from Johns Hopkins University.
Sarah Mikhitarian, Economist

Sarah joined Zillow in October 2015, working on unveiling current real estate market conditions, interesting patterns in the housing market and past and future market trends. Prior to joining Zillow, Sarah worked at the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, where she conducted research aimed at understanding and improving national and global health and evaluating the performance of health systems. She received her undergraduate degree in both economics and Hispanic studies from Scripps College, and was awarded a Master of Arts in economics with a specialization in applied microeconometrics from the University of Washington.

Alexander Casey, Policy Advisor

Alexander joined Zillow as a policy analyst in the summer of 2016. He works on the Economic Research team, using Zillow’s research to contribute to current public policy concerning housing and the overall economy. Alexander is involved with a variety of policy issues including housing assistance, land use, finance and transportation. Prior to joining Zillow, Alexander worked at the Minnesota Attorney General’s Office on consumer protection issues. Alexander holds an M.P.A. from the Evans School of Public Policy and Governance at the University of Washington, and a B.A. in Sociology from the University of Minnesota.
Dr. Stan Humphries, Chief Analytics Officer
@StanHumphries

Dr. Stan Humphries is the chief analytics officer of Zillow Group, a portfolio of the largest and most vibrant real estate and home-related brands on Web and mobile. Stan is the co-author of the New York Times Best Seller “Zillow Talk: Rewriting the Rules of Real Estate.”

As chief analytics officer, Stan oversees Zillow Group financial planning and analysis, corporate strategy, economic research, data science and engineering, marketing and business analytics, and pricing analytics. Stan was one of Zillow’s earliest pre-launch employees and is the creator of the Zestimate and its first algorithm.

Stan also serves as chief economist for Zillow Group. He has built out the industry-leading economics and analytics team at Zillow, a recognized voice of impartial, data-driven economic analysis on the U.S. housing market. Stan is a member of Fannie Mae’s Affordable Housing Advisory Council and the Commerce Department’s Data Advisory Council. Stan also serves on the Visiting Committee of the Department of Economics at the University of Washington.

Prior to joining Zillow, Stan spent five years at Expedia, where he ran the advanced analytics team. Before Expedia, Stan served as a researcher and faculty member at the University of Virginia, and was previously a Presidential Management Fellow where he served at NASA, the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President, and the Technology Administration within the Department of Commerce. Stan has also served in the United States Peace Corps, where he taught high school physics and chemistry in the West African country of Benin. Stan has a Bachelor of Arts from Davidson College, a Master of Science in foreign service from Georgetown University and a Ph.D. in government from the University of Virginia.
HOME VALUES AND RENTS

• U.S. home values are growing at a steady pace, and have surpassed pre-recession highs nationally and in a number of large markets. Driven largely by limited inventory and high demand, home values are growing fastest at the bottom end of the market.

• Regionally, markets in the Pacific Northwest, Texas, Florida and parts of the Southwest continue to outperform slower-moving markets in the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic.

• Growth in rents nationwide has largely flattened and cooled considerably. Pockets of strong rent appreciation remain in the Pacific Northwest and California.
Zillow Home Value Index

U.S. home values have surpassed pre-recession highs.

Source: Zillow Home Value Index (December 2017).
Zillow Home Value Index, Annual and Monthly Growth

Annual U.S. home value appreciation has accelerated.

Source: Zillow Home Value Index (December 2017).
Annual Home Value Growth

Markets in the Pacific Northwest, Texas and Florida continue to outperform slower-moving markets in the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic.

Source: Zillow Home Value Index (December 2017).
Urban, Suburban and Rural Home Values

Urban homes are worth more than suburban homes and their values are growing at a faster pace.

Source: Zillow Home Value Index (December 2017).
Home value growth is expected to slow through 2018 Q4

Source: Zillow Home Value Forecast, Top 20 Metros (December 2017)
Zillow Home Value Index, by Thirds

Source: Zillow Home Value Index (December 2017).
Annual Home Value Appreciation, by Thirds

Home value appreciation for bottom-third homes continues to outpace home value growth in other segments.

Source: Zillow Home Value Index (December 2017).
Zillow Rent Index

Annual growth in rents picked up somewhat in the first half of 2017, but remains slow.

Source: Zillow Rent Index (December 2017).
Annual Rent Appreciation

Rent is falling in several large markets nationwide.

Source: Zillow Rent Index (December 2017).
Multifamily and Single-Family Home Rents

Rents for single-family homes and units in larger multifamily buildings share similar trends.

Source: Zillow Rent Index (December 2017).
Urban, Suburban and Rural Rents

Rents in the city are higher than rents in the suburbs, but suburban rent is growing more quickly.

Source: Zillow Rent Index (December 2017).
Rental appreciation is expected to accelerate over the next year.

Source: Zillow Rent Forecast (December 2017).
Rising rents contribute to rising homelessness. This connection is strongest in LA, New York, Seattle and DC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If Rents Increase:</th>
<th>Forecasted Increase in Homeless Population in:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>378 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Zillow analysis of Homeless Population Counts.
MORTGAGE AND RENT AFFORDABILITY

• Overall, mortgage affordability – the share of income necessary to afford a typical mortgage payment – looks reasonable in most markets. But affordability is suffering, especially at the bottom end of the market, as home values rise and incomes fail to keep pace.
• As mortgage interest rates rise, mortgage affordability will also suffer, although there’s some headroom for rates to rise before this really becomes problematic.
• Unlike mortgage affordability, rental affordability is much worse today than it was historically, though the recent slowdown in rent growth has helped somewhat.
• Poor rent affordability is worrisome, as more money devoted to rent makes it more difficult to save for homeownership.
Zillow Mortgage and Rent Affordability

Nationwide, the share of income spent on a mortgage is well below historic norms.

Average Share of Income Spent on Rent, 1985-2000

Average Share of Income Spent on Mortgage, 1985-2000

Share of Income Spent on Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mortgage Affordability, 1985-2000</th>
<th>Mortgage Affordability, 2017 Q4</th>
<th>Forecasted at 5% Rates</th>
<th>Forecasted at 6% Rates</th>
<th>Forecasted at 7% Rates</th>
<th>Rent Affordability, 1985-2000</th>
<th>Rent Affordability, 2017 Q4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Zillow Mortgage Affordability, Zillow Rent Affordability (2017 Q4).
Mortgage Affordability by Metro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>2017 Q2</th>
<th>1985-2000 Average</th>
<th>Forecasted at 5% Rates</th>
<th>Forecasted at 6% Rates</th>
<th>Forecasted at 7% Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Zillow Mortgage Affordability (2017 Q4).
Weak income growth and rapid appreciation, even with very low mortgage interest rates, means homes are becoming more unaffordable, more quickly for bottom-third home buyers.

Source: Zillow Mortgage Affordability (2017 Q2).
Household Income, by Thirds

Income growth for the lowest earners has been especially weak.

Source: Zillow analysis of U.S. Census Bureau ACS data, IPUMS (2017 Q2).
Rent Affordability by Metro

The share of income spent on rent is higher than the historic average in the nation’s 20 largest metros.

Source: Zillow Rent Affordability (2017 Q4).
Renters With No Savings

As the share of income spent on rent rises, more renters report saving nothing.

- 12.5% or less: 38.3%
- 12.6% to 19.4%: 33.6%
- 19.5% to 27.3%: 43.3%
- 27.3% to 45.3%: 55.6%
- 45.4% or more: 67.2%

Source: Zillow analysis of data from the Federal Reserve Board, Survey of Household Economics and Decisionmaking 2015 and 2016, and the U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, IPUMS.
Renter Renewal Savings

Rising rents make renewing a better investment than moving

Source: Zillow analysis of U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015, made available by the University of Minnesota, IPUMS-USA.
Renters Are Moving Less

Across all age groups, fewer renters are moving today than in prior decades.

Commute Distances

Lower-income workers with jobs in major downtown cores have steadily moved farther away from city centers, sacrificing distance for affordability.

INVENTORY, CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

- Inventory of homes for sale is very low, and getting lower. Inventory constraints are particularly acute among entry-level and median homes – the exact homes sought by first-time homebuyers and young families.
- New construction has thus far failed to get back to pre-recession levels, especially for single-family homes.
- A lack of inventory overall means those homes that are on the market are selling faster – currently, homes spend about a week less on the market before selling than they did a year ago.
- Millennials do value homeownership, but many are finding it difficult to attain, and more young adults are living with their parents.
The number of U.S. homes for sale is low, and falling.

Source: Zillow For-Sale Inventory (Seasonally Adjusted, Smoothed) (December 2017).
Inventory shortages are particularly acute among bottom- and middle-third homes.

Source: Zillow For-Sale Inventory (Seasonally Adjusted, Smoothed) (December 2017).
New Homes Listed For Sale

The number of listings hitting the market has remained consistent.

Source: Zillow Listing Data (June 2017).
Days on Zillow

Homes listed for sale are selling more quickly than in the past few years.

Source: Zillow Days on Zillow, Including REOs (December 2017).
Home Sales

Sales of new homes in particular have struggled to get back to pre-recession levels.

New Residential Construction Permits

Permits for new multifamily projects are near pre-recession levels, while single-family permits remain low.

Age of Sold Homes

The age of sold homes has almost doubled since the housing collapse, largely because of a lack of new construction.

Fixer-Uppers

In many markets, fixer-uppers sold just as fast or faster than move-in ready homes.

Source: Zillow Listing and Transaction Data.
New Construction Appreciation by Decade

Newly constructed homes held their value better during the recession.

- New construction built in 1997 appreciated an average of 5.2% per year over the first ten years of existence.
- New construction is appreciating faster than the existing housing stock.

Source: Zillow analysis of home values (Zestimates) appreciation of new and existing homes over time.
Repairs on New Construction Homes

Buyers of newly constructed homes also pay less in repairs after moving in.

Home Sale Prices

The price gap between newly built and existing homes is widening.

Home and Lot Sizes

Since 1999, homes have gotten larger while lots have gotten smaller.

Note: Centered 7-month moving average

## Typical Buyer Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Existing Homes</th>
<th>New Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>$70K</td>
<td>$95K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>56.6% married</td>
<td>75.5% married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have At Least One Child</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millennial Share</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Commute Time</td>
<td>20 minutes</td>
<td>25 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Zillow analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014, made available by the University of Minnesota, IPUMS-USA.
Single-Family Residence Rentals
Renting single-family homes is increasingly popular.

Owning a home increases your standing in the local community.

Owning a home is a key to a higher social status.

Owning a home is necessary to live the American Dream.

---

Source: Zillow Housing Aspirations Report.
Share of Millennials Living With Their Parents

The share of millennials (age 18-34) living with their parents has increased sharply in the past decade.

Comparing First-Time Buyers Now and Then (mid 1970s)

Today’s first-time home buyer is more than three years older and typically rents longer before making the jump into homeownership compared to previous generations.

1975-1979

- Average age: 29 years old
- Household size: 2.6 people
- Years renting before buying: 4.6 years
- Home value in today’s dollars: $99K
- Income in today’s dollars: $55K

2010-2013

- Average age: 32.5 years old
- Household size: 2 people
- Years renting before buying: 6 years
- Home value in today’s dollars: $140K
- Income in today’s dollars: $54K

NEGATIVE EQUITY, FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND THE ECONOMY

• The U.S. negative equity rate has fallen consistently for four years, but more than 5 million homeowners remain trapped underwater. These homeowners are more likely to live in less expensive homes, contributing to inventory shortages.

• The homeownership rate is at multi-decade lows, as renters stay renting longer and would-be buyers find it difficult to enter the market.

• Foreign buyers of U.S. homes tend to focus on the higher end of the market, with some much more sensitive to currency fluctuations than others.
Negative Equity

Negative equity has declined steadily since early 2012.

Source: Zillow Negative Equity (2017 Q1).
### Negative Equity, by Thirds

Negative equity is worst among bottom-third homes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Bottom Third</th>
<th>Middle Third</th>
<th>Top Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, MN</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside, CA</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Zillow Negative Equity by Tier (2017 Q1).
Foreclosure Thirds

Owners of the least expensive homes were hit hardest by the foreclosure crisis.

Boomerang Buyers

Homeownership rates for individuals foreclosed upon during the recession have been slower to recover than for those foreclosed upon before the recession.

U.S. Homeownership Rate

The U.S. homeownership rate is near historic lows.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Homeownership Rate for the United States (2017 Q4).
Newly Formed Households

Since 2005, newly formed households have tended to rent.

Source: Zillow analysis of U.S. Census Bureau CPS data 1995-2016, IPUMS.
U.S. Homeownership Rate, by Race

Blacks have the lowest homeownership rate.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Vacancies and Homeownership (2017 Q4).
Experts: Foreign Investment

A majority of experts polled by Zillow say foreign investment is unlikely to increase over the next year.

Given prevailing economic and geopolitical conditions in the U.S. and abroad, which of the following choices best reflects your expectations concerning foreign investment in the U.S. residential real estate market in the coming year?

I expect foreign investment will:

- Decrease marginally: 43.0%
- Decrease substantially: 4.0%
- Increase marginally: 18.0%
- Increase substantially: 3.0%
- Stay about the same: 32.0%

Top Markets for International Home Shoppers

Foreign buyers searching for homes in the United States tend to focus their search on warmer and/or coastal markets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Latin America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Orlando, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
</tr>
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<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>Orlando, FL</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Zillow search data.
Japanese and Brazilian buyers have seen their purchasing power reduced the most over the past year, thanks to fluctuating exchange rates.

Source: Zillow Home Value Index and Foreign Currency Data (June 2016, June 2017).
Experts: Impact of Foreign Investment

Experts polled by Zillow said home purchase activity by foreign buyers is likely to have the most impact on high end home values, and a modest impact on overall inventory of homes for sale.

In your opinion, what impact is the current level of foreign home purchase activity having, if any, on each of the following factors within those markets experiencing above-average levels of foreign home buyer activity (i.e., San Francisco, Seattle, New York, Miami)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home inventory</th>
<th>16.5%</th>
<th>61.2%</th>
<th>15.3%</th>
<th>7.1%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home values (overall)</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-end home values</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-level home values</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry-level home values</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>69.0%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chinese Buyers

The median American home shopper on Zillow in 2016 was looking at a home priced at the 57th percentile of homes for sale in a given metro market, while the median Chinese home shopper on Zillow was looking at a home priced at the 73rd percentile.

Source: Zillow Search Data.
Chinese and U.S. Real Estate

Homes sold last July in China’s most expensive metros – Shenzhen, Beijing, and Shanghai – cost thousands of dollars more per square meter than homes sold in the priciest U.S. metro areas.

Source: Lianjia (China) and Zillow (US).
About Zillow

Zillow® is the leading real estate and rental marketplace dedicated to empowering consumers with data, inspiration and knowledge around the place they call home, and connecting them with the best local professionals who can help. In addition, Zaillow operates an industry-leading economics and analytics bureau led by Zillow’s Chief Economist Dr. Svenja Gudell. Dr. Gudell and her team of economists and data analysts produce extensive housing data and research covering more than 450 markets at Zillow Real Estate Research. Zillow also sponsors the quarterly Zillow Home Price Expectations Survey, which asks more than 100 leading economists, real estate experts and investment and market strategists to predict the path of the Zillow Home Value Index over the next five years. Launched in 2006, Zillow is owned and operated by Zillow Group (NASDAQ: Z and ZG), and headquartered in Seattle.

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