2017 Profile of International Residential Real Estate Activity in Florida

Conducted for Florida REALTORS®
by the National Association of REALTORS®
October 2017
Florida REALTORS®

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ABOUT THE SURVEY

Since 2005, the National Association of REALTORS® Research Group has conducted an annual survey for Florida REALTORS® to gather information about the interaction of its members with international clients, the challenges and opportunities they face in serving foreign clients, and the characteristics of foreign buyers purchasing property in Florida.


Florida REALTORS® issued the invitation to its nearly 164,000 members to participate in the online survey. Over the survey period, August 7–September 9, 2017, 6,551 members responded to the survey.

The term international or foreign client refers to two types of clients:

- Non-resident foreigners (Type A): Non-U.S. citizens with permanent residences outside the United States. These clients typically purchase property as an investment and/or for vacation or visits of less than six months to the United States.
- Resident foreigners (Type B): Non-U.S. citizens who are recent immigrants (in the country less than two years at the time of the transaction) or visa holders residing for more than six months in the United States for professional, educational, or other reasons.

We thank our Florida REALTORS® counterpart team for their cooperation: Brad O’Connor, Ph.D., Chief Economist; Cecilia Chirinos, Economic Analyst; and Erica Plemmons, Research Analyst, who deployed the survey to the members, ensured survey participation, and provided data on Florida home sales.

National Association of REALTORS® Research Group
Lawrence Yun, Ph.D., Senior Vice President & Chief Economist
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October 2017
SUMMARY

The economic environment created a mix of opportunities and challenges for Florida’s foreign buyers in 2016 and 2017. Latin American countries faced political and economic difficulties and weaker currencies in the wake of the collapse in oil prices. Meanwhile, economic growth strengthened in Canada and the Canadian dollar stabilized against the U.S. dollar. In the United Kingdom, the economy stayed on course, despite a weaker pound following the U.K.’s decision to leave the European Union (“Brexit”). In China, capital controls were more tightly regulated. House prices rose in the United States, including in Florida, but the appreciation was modest compared to the home price appreciation in Canada. Amid these challenges and opportunities, overall foreign buyer purchases of Florida residential property increased, with a decline in the share of buyers from Latin America and Europe, while the share of buyers from Canada increased and the share of buyers from Asia and Africa remained unchanged.

Residential Properties Purchased by Foreign Buyers

- Foreign buyer purchases of Florida residential properties increased to $24.2 billion ($19.4 billion in 2016). This accounted for 21 percent of Florida’s residential dollar volume of sales (19 percent in 2016). Nationally, foreign buyers comprised 10 percent of the dollar volume of existing home sales.
- Foreign buyers purchased 61,300 residential properties (47,000 in 2016), which made up 15 percent of Florida’s residential market (12 percent in 2016). Nationally, foreign buyer residential purchases accounted for five percent of existing-home sales.
- The median purchase price among foreign buyers increased to $259,400 ($252,500 in 2016), in line with the overall increase in the median price of Florida’s existing home sales of $220,100 ($211,500 in 2016). The median price among foreign buyers was 18 percent higher than the median price of Florida’s existing home sales.
- Latin American and Caribbean buyers accounted for the largest fraction of Florida foreign buyers at 34 percent, although they comprised a smaller share compared to the previous year’s share (39 percent). On the other hand, the share of buyers from Canada increased to 22 percent (19 percent in 2016). The share of buyers from Europe was unchanged, at 23 percent, as well as the share of buyers from Asia, at 10 percent, and the share of buyers from Africa, at one percent.
- While foreign buyers purchased property across the state, most foreign buyers were concentrated in five metropolitan areas:
  - Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA (53 percent)
  - Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford MSA (11 percent)
  - Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater MSA (nine percent)
  - Cape Coral-Fort Myers (six percent)
  - North Point-Sarasota-Bradenton (five percent).
• Most foreign buyers—72 percent—made an all-cash purchase (72 percent in 2016).
• A smaller fraction of foreign buyers—68 percent—purchased residential property for vacation, residential rental, or for both uses (72 percent in 2016). Nationally, 39 percent of all foreign buyers purchased for these purposes.
• A smaller fraction of foreign buyers—49 percent—bought a townhouse or condominium (52 percent in 2016). Nationally, only 29 percent of foreign buyers purchased these types of properties.
• Fewer foreign buyers purchased in a central city/urban area, with the share at 35 percent (40 percent in 2016). Meanwhile, 15 percent purchased in a resort area (14 percent in 2016).
• Most foreign buyers—93 percent—visited Florida at least once before purchasing a property (92 percent in 2016).

Florida Domestic Clients Searching for Properties Abroad

• A higher fraction than last year—17 percent—reported that they had a client seeking to purchase property abroad (14 percent in 2016).
• Colombia, Costa Rica, Spain, Canada, and the Dominican Republic were the top countries of interest in 2016 and 2017.
• Most clients—75 percent—were interested in residential property (79 percent in 2016).
• Most clients—75 percent—intended to use the property for vacation, residential rental, or both uses (84 percent in 2016).

Interaction with International Clients

• A lower fraction of Florida REALTORS® respondents—44 percent—worked with an international client in 2017 (48 percent in 2016). Nationally, 29 percent of REALTORS® worked with a foreign client.
• Most Florida REALTORS®—61 percent—reported they did not have cultural and language problems when working with international clients (65 percent in 2016).
• Over a third of Florida REALTORS®—37 percent—spoke a language other than English (39 percent in 2016).
• Personal contacts, previous clients, and business contacts accounted for 72 percent of referrals or leads. The agent’s firm or franchise’s website or social media was the primary source of online leads, followed by other aggregator websites, and Realtor.com.
• Respondents were evenly split about the outlook in the next 12 months: 43 percent expected the same or an increase in international clients, 42 percent expected a decrease, and 15 percent had no opinion (don’t know).
• Slightly more than half—56 percent—expected foreign retirees to be potential clients.
I. MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Macroeconomic and political conditions created both opportunities and challenges for foreign buyers. Amid the collapse in oil prices, the Latin America and the Caribbean area emerged out of a recession in 2016, but overall growth has been weak. Meanwhile, growth in Canada and the euro area firmed up, supported by expansionary monetary and fiscal policy. In the United Kingdom, economic growth eased, yet only modestly, as consumer spending held strong in the wake of the June 2016 referendum outcome for the United Kingdom to leave the European Union (“Brexit”). Economic growth eased in China as the economy continued to undergo a transformation from an investment-led to a consumption-led economy. The Chinese government also tightened capital outflow regulations to stem capital outflows and the depreciation of the yuan.

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook July 2017 Update
The dollar strengthened against the Venezuelan bolivar, the British pound, the new Mexican peso, and the Chinese yuan. It also slightly strengthened against the euro. Low oil prices and the ensuing economic and political turmoil in Venezuela caused the dollar to appreciate against the Venezuelan bolivar and the new Mexican peso, and it strengthened against the British pound in the wake of Brexit. The stronger dollar made U.S. property purchases less affordable for citizens earning in these currencies. The Canadian dollar, on the other hand, actually stabilized against the U.S. dollar after weakening in 2013 through the middle of 2016.

With tight supply, U.S. home prices rose by four percent, adjusted for inflation, in the second quarter of 2017. The pace of growth was modest compared with Canada, where home prices rose by 11 percent, adjusted for inflation. However, U.S. home prices rose at a faster pace than other countries such as Mexico, the United Kingdom, and several European countries.

Source: IMF Housing Watch
II. SIZE OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

In the 12-month period ending in July 2017, foreign buyers purchased $24.2 billion of Florida residential real estate ($19.4 billion in 2016).\(^1\) The dollar volume of foreign buyer purchases accounted for 21 percent of Florida’s existing home sales (19 percent in 2016), higher than the 10 percent share of all U.S. foreign buyers.

Foreign buyers purchased 61,300 residential properties in Florida during 2017 (47,000 in 2016). The number of foreign buyer purchases accounted for 15 percent of Florida’s existing home sales (12 percent in 2016), higher than the five percent share of all U.S. foreign buyers.\(^2\)

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\(^1\) The 2017 Florida REALTORS® survey covered the period August 2016–July 2017. In past Florida REALTORS® surveys, the 12-month period generally covered July of the previous year to June of the current year. No survey was held in 2006. The 2005, 2007, and 2008 surveys covered only non-resident foreign buyers (Type A). Starting in 2010, the estimates were benchmarked to the national survey. Starting in 2015, the purchase price was top-coded at $5 million from $1.3 million in previous surveys. From 2005–2015, estimates included some purchases for commercial properties. See Appendix 1 for the calculations and Appendix 2 for notes on the survey and estimation methods.

\(^2\) Source: NAR’s 2017 Profile of International Activity in the U.S. Residential Real Estate. The reference period in estimating the national level of foreign buyer purchases of residential property is April 2016—March 2017.
Most foreign buyers—70 percent—were buyers who primarily resided abroad (Type A), about the same as in 2016 (69 percent in 2016). Nationally, only 48 percent of all U.S. foreign buyers were non-resident buyers.
III. FOREIGN BUYERS: ORIGINS AND PREFERENCES

Origin of Foreign Buyers

Florida’s foreign buyers came from many countries.

 Buyers from Latin America and the Caribbean accounted for the largest fraction at 34 percent, although they comprised a smaller share than in 2016 (39 percent) as the share of purchases from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela decreased compared to a year ago. Weaker economic conditions in the region and the stronger value of the dollar likely accounted for the lower share of Latin American and Caribbean purchases in 2017.

 On the other hand, the share of buyers from North America, all of which came from Canada, increased to 22 percent (19 percent in 2016). Stability in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the U.S. dollar in 2016–2017 after weakening in 2014–2015 and the modest price appreciation in the United States compared to Canada made a U.S. home purchase more affordable for Canadians. The equity gained from the strong price growth in Canada’s home prices may also have provided a source of cash for homeowners who sold their Canadian property.

The share of buyers from Europe was unchanged at 23 percent. Although the British pound depreciated against the dollar, the share of U.K. purchases was unchanged at six percent, as economic growth was sustained by supportive monetary policies. Concerns about the uncertain outcome of the Brexit decision on the British economy and on the value of the pound relative to the dollar may also have boosted U.S. property purchases. Meanwhile, there was an increase in the share of buyers from Germany and France.
Buyers from Asia and Oceania accounted for ten percent (10 percent in 2016). The fraction of Asian buyers has been trending up. However, the share of Chinese buyers declined to three percent in 2017 (nearly four percent in 2016), perhaps in part due to tighter regulations on the outflow of foreign capital which the Chinese government undertook in 2016 to stem the outflow of capital and the depreciation of the yuan.

African buyers were one percent of foreign buyers (one percent in 2016).

The top five buyers were Canada (22 percent), Brazil (seven percent), the United Kingdom (six percent), Venezuela (six percent), and Argentina (five percent).
Most buyers from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela primarily resided abroad (non-resident or Type A). The share of Type A buyers declined among the Latin American buyers and the United Kingdom, given the depreciation of their currencies against the dollar. On the other hand, the share of Type A Canadian buyers held steady as the Canadian dollar stabilized against the U.S. dollar.
**Destination of Foreign Buyers**

Foreign buyers purchased property across Florida, but foreign buyers were concentrated in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA (53 percent), Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford MSA (11 percent), Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater MSA (nine percent), Cape Coral-Fort Myers (six percent), and North Point-Sarasota-Bradenton (five percent).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination of Florida's Foreign Buyers</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford MSA</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa-St.Petersburg-Clearwater MSA</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Coral-Fort Myers MSA</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton MSA</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville MSA</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island MSA</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeland-Winter Haven MSA</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port St. Lucie MSA</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach MSA</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville MSA</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punta Gorda MSA</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin MSA</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebastian-Vero Beach MSA</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocala MSA</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama City MSA</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gainesville MSA</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homosassa Springs MSA</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallahassee MSA</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Villages MSA</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent MSA</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebring MSA</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other FL County</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: 2017, 2016
Another way of looking at the preferred destination of foreign buyers is to compare the percentage distribution of Florida’s sales of single-family homes, townhomes, and condominiums across metropolitan statistical areas to the percentage distribution of foreign buyers in these metropolitan areas\(^3\). This comparison shows that Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA accounted for 24 percent of closed sales, but it accounted for 53 percent of foreign buyers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Statistical Area</th>
<th>Percent Distribution of Foreign Buyer Purchases</th>
<th>Percent Distribution of Florida's Closed Sales (SF/TH/Condo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford MSA</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa-St.Petersburg-Clearwater MSA</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Coral-Fort Myers MSA</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton MSA</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville MSA</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island MSA</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeland-Winter Haven MSA</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port St. Lucie MSA</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach MSA</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville MSA</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punta Gorda MSA</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin MSA</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebastian-Vero Beach MSA</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocala MSA</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama City MSA</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gainesville MSA</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homosassa Springs MSA</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallahassee MSA</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Villages MSA</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent MSA</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebring MSA</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^3\) Source: Florida REALTORS®. Florida’s closed sales are those reported on the Multiple Listing Services (MLSs) and do not include for-sale-by-owners (FSBOs). However, the number of Florida’s foreign buyers, which are benchmarked to total U.S. foreign buyers and existing home sales, counts FSBOs.
Major Buyers of Top Florida Destinations

Foreign buyers tended to concentrate in an area for several reasons, such as geographic proximity, cultural similarities, investment opportunities, and the presence of family or friends.

### Origin of Foreign Buyers in Florida's Metro Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metro Area</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Latin America and the Caribbean</th>
<th>Asia and Oceania</th>
<th>North America (Canada)</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford MSA</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa-St.Petersburg-Clearwater MSA</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Coral-Fort Myers MSA</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton MSA</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville MSA</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island MSA</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeland-Winter Haven MSA</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach MSA</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other areas</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA buyers were predominantly Latin American and Caribbean (46 percent), as well as Canadian (19 percent) and European (18 percent).

Orlando- Kissimmee-Sanford MSA buyers were mainly Latin American and Caribbean (37 percent), European (22 percent), and Asian (15 percent).

Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater MSA had a more even mix of buyers from Canada (32 percent), Europe (23 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (17 percent), and Asia (17 percent).

Cape Coral-Fort Myers MSA buyers attracted mostly Canadians (42 percent) and Europeans (40 percent).

North Point-Sarasota-Bradenton MSA buyers also attracted mostly Europeans (37 percent) and Canadians (36 percent).

Jacksonville MSA buyers were predominantly from Asia (30 percent) and Latin American and the Caribbean (26 percent).
Naples-Immokalee-M Marco Island MSA buyers were mostly from Canada (51 percent) and Europe (35 percent).

Lakeland-Winter Haven MSA buyers were predominantly from Europe (48 percent).

Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach attracted an even mix of buyers from Europe (20 percent), Canada (30 percent), Asia (10 percent), Canada (23 percent), and other buyers whose origins were reported as Unknown by the respondent (17 percent).

Other counties in Florida also attracted a mix of buyers from Europe (28 percent), Canada (23 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (20 percent), Asia (six percent), Africa (three percent) and other buyers whose origins were reported as Unknown by the respondent (20 percent).

The next charts show the countries of origin for some metropolitan areas.\(^4\)

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\(^4\) These selected metropolitan statistical areas had a sample size of at least 30 observations.
Major Destinations of Florida’s Major Buyers

The next charts show the destination of the top five buyers: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela. Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, and Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater were the top destinations among the major foreign buyers.
Florida Destinations of Argentinian Residential Buyers

- Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach: 89%
- Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford: 4%
- Jacksonville: 3%
- Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach: 2%
- Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville: 1%
- Tampa-St.Petersburg-Clearwater: 1%

Florida Destinations of Brazilian Residential Buyers

- Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach: 68%
- Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford: 21%
- Jacksonville: 3%
- Cape Coral-Fort Myers: 2%
- Tampa-St.Petersburg-Clearwater: 2%
- Sebastian-Vero Beach: 2%
- Crestview-Fort Walton: 1%
- Port St. Lucie: 1%
- Lakeland-Winter Haven: 1%
- Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond: 1%

Florida Destinations of Canadian Residential Buyers

- Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach: 45%
- Tampa-St.Petersburg-Clearwater: 12%
- Cape Coral-Fort Myers: 11%
- North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton: 8%
- Naples-Immokalee-Marco: 6%
- Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford: 6%
- Port St. Lucie: 3%
- Punta Gorda: 2%
- Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond: 2%
- Lakeland-Winter Haven: 2%
- Jacksonville: 1%
- Sebastian-Vero Beach: 1%
- Other: 2%
Prices and Financing

The median purchase price among foreign buyers increased to $259,400 ($252,500 in 2016). The foreign buyer median price was 18 percent higher than the median price of Florida’s existing home sales of $220,100.

Eighty-one percent of foreign buyers purchased properties of $500,000 or less, slightly lower than in 2016 (79 percent).

Among the major buyers, buyers from Brazil and Argentina typically purchased more expensive properties compared to other buyers. Amid the depreciation of the Venezuelan bolivar and British pound, buyers from Venezuela and the United Kingdom purchased less expensive properties compared to one year ago.
Median Purchase Prices Among Florida's Foreign and All Residential Buyers in Thousands Dollars

- **Foreign Buyers**
- **All Buyers**

### Median Purchase Prices in Thousand Dollars

- **Argentina**: $267.5 (2016), $314.4 (2017)
- **Brazil**: $220.4 (2016), $232.5 (2017)
- **Canada**: $390.3 (2016), $392.3 (2017)
- **United Kingdom**: $305.1 (2016), $273.6 (2017)
- **Venezuela**: $275.7 (2016), $219.1 (2017)
- **All foreign buyers**: $252.5 (2016), $259.4 (2017)

### Price Distribution

- **Up to $150,000**: 28% (2016), 25% (2017)
- **$150,001 to $250,000**: 22% (2016), 23% (2017)
- **$250,001 to $500,000**: 29% (2016), 34% (2017)
- **$500,001 to $750,000**: 9% (2016), 8% (2017)
- **$750,001 to $1M**: 4% (2016), 4% (2017)
- **$1M to $3M**: 7% (2016), 6% (2017)
- **Over $3M**: 1% (2016), 1% (2017)
Seventy-two percent of foreign buyers made an all-cash purchase, the same share as in the past year (72 percent in 2016). The majority of Florida’s foreign buyers were non-resident buyers (Type A), and these buyers tend to make an all-cash purchase compared to resident foreign buyers (Type B).

Among the major foreign buyers, Argentinian buyers were the most likely to make an all-cash purchase.
Intended Use of Property

Most foreign buyers—68 percent—urchased residential property for vacation, residential rental, or for both uses, although the fraction decreased compared to the share in 2016 (72 percent in 2016).

Compared with overall U.S. foreign buyers, Florida’s foreign buyers were more likely to purchase property for vacation, residential rental, or both uses (39 percent).

Buyers from Canada and the United Kingdom were more likely to purchase a vacation property. Buyers from Argentina and Venezuela tended to purchase a property for residential investment. Buyers from Brazil had a more even mixed use of the purchased properties for vacation, residential rental, or primary residence.
Type of Property

Nearly half (49 percent) of foreign buyers bought a townhouse or condominium, a slight decrease from the share in 2016 (52 percent). Nationally, only 29 percent of foreign buyers purchased these types of properties.
Buyers from Brazil and the United Kingdom tended to purchase single-family homes. Buyers from Argentina, Canada, and Venezuela, who tended to purchase properties for vacation and/or residential investment were most likely to purchase condominiums and townhomes.

![Residential Property Purchases of Florida's Major Foreign Buyers](chart)

**Location Preference**

Fewer foreign buyers purchased in a central city/urban area, with the share at 35 percent (40 percent in 2016). Meanwhile, 15 percent purchased in a resort area, a decline from the 33 percent share in 2008; this is consistent with the declining share of Canadian and U.K. buyers, from 50 percent in 2008 to less than 30 percent in 2017.

![Location Preference of Florida's Foreign Buyers](chart)
Buyers from Argentina and Venezuela, who purchased properties for residential rental, purchased properties in central city/urban areas. Most buyers from the United Kingdom purchased properties in suburban and resort areas. Canadian buyers were more evenly spread out across central city/urban and suburban areas. Among the major buyers, Canadian and U.K. buyers were the most likely to purchase properties in resort areas.

Factors Affecting Decision to Purchase Property in Florida

Ninety percent of respondents reported that the exchange rate had a moderate to significant effect on potential buyers.
The major reasons respondents cited why their clients did not purchase property were “Could not find a property”, price-related reasons (e.g., exchange rate, condominium fees, obtaining financing, moving/transferring money), and immigration laws.

Similarly to U.S. buyers, foreign buyers consider a residential property acquisition as a significant investment. Consequently, most buyers—93 percent—visited Florida before making a purchase (92 percent in 2016).
IV. FLORIDA RESIDENTS SEEKING TO PURCHASE PROPERTY ABROAD

Among 2017 respondents, 17 percent reported that they had a client who was seeking to purchase property in another country (14 percent in 2016). Eleven percent reported they helped the client directly or referred the client to a business contact in the United States or their foreign contact.

Latin America, Europe, and Canada tend to be favored among searchers. Among REALTORS® who had clients interested in purchasing property abroad in 2016–2017, Colombia, Costa Rica, Spain, Canada, and the Dominican Republic were the top countries of interest.
Most clients were interested in residential property, primarily for use as vacation home or residential rental. Detached single-family homes were the most preferred.

### Type of Property U.S. Residents Were Interested in Purchasing Abroad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Property</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential Property</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Property</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Intended Use of Property Among U.S. Residents Seeking Property Abroad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intended Use</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vacation Home for Family/Friends</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both Vacation Home and Residential Rental</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Rental</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Residence</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. REALTOR® INTERACTION WITH INTERNATIONAL CLIENTS

Source of Referrals or Leads

A larger share of Florida REALTORS® reported working with international clients than the overall U.S. REALTORS®. In 2017, 44 percent of respondents worked with an international client (48 percent in 2016). In comparison, nationally, only 29 percent of REALTORS® worked with an international client.

Share of Florida REALTOR® Respondents Who Had International Clients In Past 12 Months

Type of Property of Interest to U.S. Residents Seeking Property Abroad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Property</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detached Single-Family</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condominium</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townhouse</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Land</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Florida Survey | U.S. Survey
Personal contacts, previous clients, and business contacts accounted for 72 percent of referrals or leads. The firm’s or franchise’s website or social media was the primary source of online leads, followed by other aggregator websites, and Realtor.com.

Language and Cultural Factors

Among all respondents, 61 percent reported they did not have cultural or language problems in their interactions (65 percent in 2016). Although 72 percent of the respondents reported they were born in the United States, slightly more than a third spoke a language other than English.
### Cultural or Language Problems

- **Have Not Had Problems**
  - 2016: 65%
  - 2017: 61%
- **A Few Problems**
  - 2016: 32%
  - 2017: 35%
- **Significant Problems**
  - 2016: 3%
  - 2017: 4%

### Born in the United States

- **2011**
  - No, but came to the U.S. at least 18 years old: 27%
  - No, but came to the U.S. before 18 years old: 10%
  - Yes: 63%
- **2012**
  - No, but came to the U.S. at least 18 years old: 21%
  - No, but came to the U.S. before 18 years old: 10%
  - Yes: 69%
- **2013**
  - No, but came to the U.S. at least 18 years old: 19%
  - No, but came to the U.S. before 18 years old: 8%
  - Yes: 73%
- **2014**
  - No, but came to the U.S. at least 18 years old: 11%
  - No, but came to the U.S. before 18 years old: 6%
  - Yes: 83%
- **2015**
  - No, but came to the U.S. at least 18 years old: 37%
  - No, but came to the U.S. before 18 years old: 14%
  - Yes: 48%
- **2016**
  - No, but came to the U.S. at least 18 years old: 21%
  - No, but came to the U.S. before 18 years old: 9%
  - Yes: 70%
- **2017**
  - No, but came to the U.S. at least 18 years old: 19%
  - No, but came to the U.S. before 18 years old: 9%
  - Yes: 72%

### Percent of Florida REALTOR® Respondents Who are Fluent in a Language Other than English

- **2008**
  - No, but came to the U.S. at least 18 years old: 30%
  - No, but came to the U.S. before 18 years old: 33%
  - Yes: 33%
- **2009**
  - No, but came to the U.S. at least 18 years old: 39%
  - No, but came to the U.S. before 18 years old: 33%
  - Yes: 24%
- **2010**
  - No, but came to the U.S. at least 18 years old: 36%
  - No, but came to the U.S. before 18 years old: 39%
  - Yes: 37%
Eighteen percent of respondents reported less than one year of experience as a REALTOR®. Eleven percent reported they had a Certified International Property Specialist (CIPS) designation.

### Number of Years as a REALTOR®

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years as a REALTOR®</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5 years</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 years or more</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Designations Held By Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRI</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ePro</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRS</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRES</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABR/ARM</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRS</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPO</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLHMS</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRB</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCM</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIR</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outlook in the Next 12 Months

Respondents were evenly split about the outlook in the next 12 months: 43 percent expected the same or an increase in international clients, 42 percent expected a decrease, and 15 percent had no opinion (don’t know). Respondents cited several reasons for their cautious outlook, including rising/unaffordable home prices, unfriendly political climate and immigration policies, and the strong dollar, especially against the Canadian dollar and the British pound.

Slightly more than half—56 percent—expected foreign retirees to be potential clients in the near term.
VI.  CONCLUDING COMMENTS

Notwithstanding the appreciation of the dollar and difficult economic environment in countries where most Florida’s foreign buyers come from, Florida REALTORS®’ international transactions increased as the share of buyers from Canada rose while the share of buyers from Latin America and Europe decreased.

The future growth of international business will be strongly dependent on global economic conditions and the real estate conditions in Florida, mainly prices and availability of supply. Florida’s natural endowments—its warm climate, abundant seashore, natural beauty, and proximity to Latin America, are expected to keep Florida as a top destination for foreign buyers. The increasing entry of new agents is reflective of their positive expectations of Florida’s residential market. However, this also indicates the need to assist Florida REALTORS® members in cultivating and growing their business.
## Appendix 1. Computation of Dollar Volume of Foreign Buyer Purchases

### Computation of Residential Purchases of Foreign Buyers in Florida for the 12-Month Period August 2016–July 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total U.S. Foreign Buyer Residential Purchases</td>
<td>284,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Florida’s Share to U.S. Foreign Buyer Residential Purchases (units)</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Number of Florida Foreign Buyer Residential Purchases</td>
<td>61,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Average Price of Florida Foreign Buyer Residential Purchases</td>
<td>$394,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dollar Volume of Foreign Buyer Residential Purchases in Florida</td>
<td>$24,154,332,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Florida’s Residential Dollar Volume (Single-Family, Condo/Townhomes)</td>
<td>$114,797,521,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Florida’s Closed Sales (Single-Family, Condo/Townhomes)</td>
<td>398,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Share of Dollar Volume of Foreign Buyer Purchases to Florida’s Dollar Volume of Closed Sales</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Share of Foreign Buyer Purchases to Florida’s Closed Sales</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

- **Line 1**: Source: NAR’s 2017 Profile of International Activity in U.S. Residential Real Estate
- **Line 2**: Source: NAR’s 2017 Profile of International Activity in U.S. Residential Real Estate
- **Line 3**: Multiply Lines 1 and 2
- **Line 4**: 2017 Profile of International Residential Activity in Florida
- **Line 5**: Multiply Lines 3 and 4 (Sales = # of units x mean price)
- **Line 6**: Dollar volume of closed sales for single-family homes, condominiums, and townhomes. Source of data: Florida Realtors®
- **Line 7**: Closed sales for single-family homes, condominiums, and townhomes. Source of data: Florida Realtors®
- **Line 8**: Divide Line 5 by Line 6.
- **Line 9**: Divide Line 3 by Line 7.
APPENDIX 2. NOTES ON SURVEY AND ESTIMATION METHOD

Several factors need to be considered when comparing the annual results due to changes in data collection and the estimation of sales volume from international (foreign) clients:

- The 2005, 2007, 2008 surveys covered only Type A international clients, those who primarily resided abroad and who were purchasing U.S. property for vacation or investment purposes. From 2009 onwards, the survey asked about clients who were “citizens of another country”, a definition that includes Type A clients and non-U.S. citizens such as immigrants and those residing in the United States on work or student visas (Type B). No survey was held in 2006.
- The 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009 estimates of Florida’s international sales (units, dollar volume, and share to Florida’s closed sales) were estimated using Florida survey data. From 2010 onwards, when NAR started to generate the estimate of international sales in the United States (national estimate), the number of international sales (in units) in Florida were estimated based on Florida’s share of the national estimate. However, the average price and the distribution of Florida’s foreign buyers across metro areas were taken from the Florida surveys.
- During the 2005-2015 surveys, estimates of international sales included some commercial purchases. Beginning in the 2016 survey, the estimates only included foreign buyer purchases of residential property, yielding a better estimate that can be compared to total existing home sales.
- Beginning in the 2016 survey, the reference period covered the 12-month period of August of the previous year to July of the current year. Previous surveys covered transactions from July of the previous year to June of the current year. The impact of this change is likely to be minimal because the seasonal difference between the July–June period and the August–July period is not likely significant.
- Beginning in the 2015 survey, the responses were weighted to correct for over- or under-response from a metro area. The weight factor \( w_i \) is equal to the number of members in area \( i \) divided by the number of respondents in area \( i \). Data on Florida REALTORS® membership is provided by the association.
- Beginning in the 2015 survey, the highest purchase price was capped at $5 million, from $1.3 million in previous surveys. The mean or the average price is used to calculate the total dollar volume of purchases. The mean can be used as a measure of central tendency. It is found by summing the responses and dividing by the number of responses. However, because home values tend to skew to the higher end, the median is often a better reflection of typical market activity. The median is the middle value of the distribution. Half of all purchases fall below this value and half are above this value.
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