

Sales Volume

	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	NYC
1 Family	167	512	22	1,320	691	2,712
2-4 Family	345	1,267	63	952	237	2,864
5+ Family Rentals	79	165	159	75	4	482
Condominiums	74	699	1,611	410	98	2,892
All Types	665	2,643	1,855	2,757	1,030	8,950
<i>Change from previous quarter</i>	-1.2%	7.2%	7.0%	18.7%	38.1%	12.7%
<i>Change from previous year</i>	2.8%	2.6%	-2.2%	-3.8%	10.6%	0.4%
<i>Change from peak</i>	-49.0%	-23.1%	-31.5%	-38.7%	-23.8%	-28.2%

Median Sales Price per Unit

	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	NYC
1 Family	\$360,000	\$595,000	—*	\$510,000	\$395,500	\$455,000
2-4 Family	\$176,157	\$293,333	\$883,333	\$270,000	\$245,000	\$262,500
5+ Family Rentals	\$96,852	\$179,167	\$302,013	\$179,000	—*	\$178,875
Condominiums	\$137,500	\$650,000	\$1,250,000	\$397,044	\$235,000	\$814,300

*Insufficient data to report

Index of Housing Price Appreciation

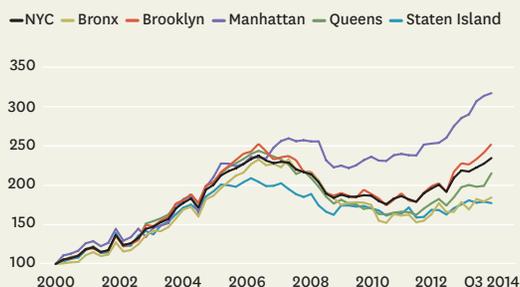
	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	NYC
<i>Change from previous quarter</i>	2.8%	4.5%	1.1%	8.0%	-1.0%	3.1%
<i>Change from previous year</i>	3.4%	10.7%	11.1%	9.0%	0.9%	7.3%
<i>Change from pre-recession peak**</i>	-20.9%	-0.1%	22.1%	-11.7%	-15.1%	-1.3%
<i>Change from post-recession low</i>	21.2%	44.8%	42.9%	32.6%	11.5%	33.4%

**For all boroughs, we present the change since the pre-recession peak in housing prices. Manhattan's peak occurred in Q4 2007, though prices for residential property there have exceeded that peak in every quarter since Q2 2013, including Q3 2014.

Units Authorized by New Residential Building Permits

	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	NYC
Total Residential Units	713	2,816	1,986	696	164	6,375
<i>Change from previous quarter</i>	26	1,352	899	-756	35	1,556
<i>Change from previous year</i>	401	1,026	690	207	56	2,380

Housing Price Appreciation



Highlights

- The number of residential properties sold in the third quarter of 2014 rose modestly citywide from the same quarter in the previous year. Manhattan and Queens experienced a decrease in the number of properties sold over this period. Over the same period, sales volume rose, though only slightly, in the Bronx and Brooklyn, while volume increased more than 10 percent in Staten Island.

Notices of Foreclosure

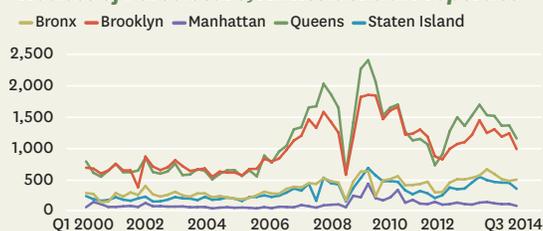
	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	NYC
1 Family	116	209	2	567	222	1,116
2-4 Family	331	676	9	544	107	1,667
5+ Family Rentals	12	21	10	7	0	50
Condominiums	36	77	53	35	18	219
Cooperative Apartment Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Types (excluding mixed-use)	495	983	74	1,153	347	3,052
<i>Change from previous quarter</i>	4.7%	-20.5%	-28.8%	-15.4%	-21.7%	-15.7%
<i>Change from previous year</i>	-24.9%	-20.8%	-45.6%	-24.5%	-28.6%	-24.6%
<i>Change from post-recession peak*</i>	-21.1%	-46.9%	-82.7%	-52.1%	-49.0%	-49.1%

*Since the Great Recession, the number of foreclosure notices peaked in the Bronx in Q3 2009, with 627 notices, and then peaked again in Q3 2013 with 659 notices. In order to be consistent with the other boroughs, the change since the peak is calculated from the first peak in 2009.

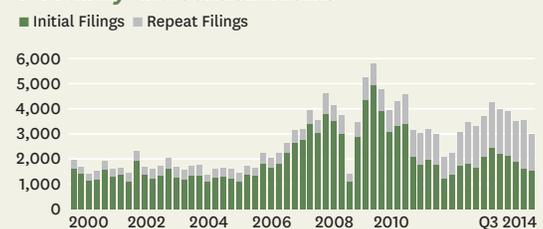
Initial and Repeat Notices of Foreclosure, 1-4 Family Homes and Condominiums

	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	NYC
Initial Filings	260	457	26	581	192	1,516
<i>Change from previous quarter</i>	18.7%	-13.1%	-33.3%	-2.2%	-10.3%	-4.8%
<i>Change from previous year</i>	-32.3%	-26.5%	-64.9%	-29.9%	-33.6%	-31.0%
Repeat Filings	223	505	38	565	155	1,486
<i>Change from previous quarter</i>	-7.5%	-25.4%	-25.5%	-25.2%	-32.3%	-23.9%
<i>Change from previous year</i>	-16.5%	-13.7%	-29.6%	-17.9%	-20.9%	-17.0%

Notices of Foreclosure, All Residential Properties



Initial and Repeat Notices of Foreclosure, 1-4 Family and Condominiums



Highlights

- Compared to the same quarter in 2013, residential housing prices rose by over seven percent in the city overall. Prices rose in each borough, though Staten Island experienced a year-over-year increase of less than one percent. Prices in Manhattan rose to 22 percent above their pre-recession peak, and prices in Brooklyn reached just below their pre-recession peak.
- The number of units authorized by new residential building permits continued to rise on a year-over-year basis with Brooklyn experiencing the strongest growth. In the third quarter of 2014, developers applied to build over 2,800 new residential units in the borough, 1,000 more than in the same quarter in 2013.
- The number of new residential foreclosure filings fell by more than 20 percent in each borough between the third quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2014. Foreclosure notices also fell between the second and third quarters of 2014, though the Bronx saw notices of foreclosure rise from the previous quarter, largely due to an increase in initial notices of foreclosure for owners of one- to four-family homes and condominiums.

The Quarterly Housing Update, published by the NYU Furman Center, provides up-to-date information on trends in the New York City housing market. Using information from New York City's Department of Finance, Department of Buildings, and private sources, the Quarterly Housing Update is a source of reliable and timely data for policymakers, housing industry professionals, and the general public. The Quarterly Housing Update supplements the Furman Center's annual *State of New York City's Housing and Neighborhoods* report, available at <http://furmancenter.org/research/sonychan/>.

Appendix: Methods

Data Notes

In this report, we present information on indicator trends. “Change from previous quarter” compares the current quarter to the quarter preceding it. “Change from previous year” compares the current quarter to same quarter one year earlier, and is intended to control for seasonal effects.

The two sales indicators presented in this report (median sales price and index of housing price appreciation) are based on single lot sales recorded as of thirty days after end of the quarter. Based on data from 2009, we expect that no more than five percent of transactions in a given quarter will be recorded after the 30 day period. We will update these numbers when complete data are available.

Indicator Descriptions

Sales Volume

Due to an interruption in our source of property sales transaction data, we cannot present the number of residential buildings sold in the second quarter of 2014. We expect to include this measure in future Quarterly Housing Updates.

Median Sales Price per Unit

For single-family homes, price per unit is the sale price of the home. For two-to-four family and five-plus rental buildings, the price per unit is calculated by dividing the sale price of a residential building by the number of residential units contained within the building. For condominium buildings, the price per unit is the sale price of an individual apartment within a multi-family building. Prices are expressed in current dollars. The median price can be used to compare sale prices in a given quarter across geographies, but the Index of Housing Price Appreciation is a better measure for comparing sale price changes over time.

Sources: New York City Department of Finance, NYU Furman Center

Index of Housing Price Appreciation

This indicator, which uses methodology similar to Standard & Poor’s Case-Shiller Home Price Index, measures average price changes in repeated sales of the same properties. Because it is based on the change in price of a given property between two sales, the index captures price appreciation while controlling for variations in the quality of the housing sold in each period. The data is presented as percent changes for all residential property types. The change from the index peak is also reported. The timing of the peak varies by borough. Staten Island peaked in Q3 2006, the Bronx peaked in Q2 2007, and Manhattan previously peaked in Q4 2007. Brooklyn, Queens, and the city as a whole peaked in Q4 2006.

Sources: New York City Department of Finance, NYU Furman Center

Units Authorized by New Residential Building Permits

The number of residential units authorized by new building permits is derived from developer-reported data provided by the New York City Department of Buildings. Permit renewals are not included. Not all building permits will result in actual construction; additionally, some permits may not include complete unit data. On balance, this measure is the best available indicator of how many residential units are expected to be under construction in the near future.

Starting in the Quarterly Housing Update for the second quarter of 2013, we made minor improvements to the methodology used for calculating this indicator. As a result, the number of units authorized increased slightly throughout 2012 and 2013.

Source: New York City Department of Buildings, NYU Furman Center

Notices of Foreclosure

This indicator measures the total number of residential real properties in New York City (single and multi-family buildings, cooperative buildings and condominium units but not individual cooperative units) that had mortgage foreclosure actions initiated. In order to initiate a mortgage foreclosure, the foreclosing party must file a legal document, called a *lis pendens*, in county court. In many cases, a *lis pendens* does not lead to a completed foreclosure; instead, the borrower and lender work out some other solution or the borrower sells the property prior to foreclosure. If a property receives multiple *lis pendens* within the same quarter, that property is only counted once. While parties may file *lis pendens* for reasons unrelated to mortgage foreclosure, we include only those *lis pendens* related to a mortgage in this indicator. The data is presented as percent changes for all residential property types. The change from the peak is also reported. All the boroughs and the city as a whole peaked in Q3 2009.

Sources: Public Data Corporation, New York City Department of Finance, NYU Furman Center

Notices of Foreclosure (Initial, Repeat)

This indicator distinguishes between a new *lis pendens* and a repeat filing issued to a property that already received a *lis pendens* in the past six years. By separating repeat filings, we are better able to ascertain the number of property owners who have newly fallen into distress. Because we are able to observe only the filing date and location of foreclosure notices, repeat filings might occur either because the lender refiled an expired or withdrawn foreclosure notice, or because an owner defaulted again after resolving a previous instance of default. This indicator applies only to one- to four-family buildings and condominiums, so it should not be compared to foreclosure counts for multi-family rental or cooperative apartment buildings.

Sources: Public Data Corporation, New York City Department of Finance, NYU Furman Center

