

---

# 2015 Profile of Home Buyers and Sellers Indianapolis Report

Prepared for:  
Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of REALTORS®

Prepared by:  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®  
Research Division

January 2016

---



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

*The Voice for Real Estate®*

# 2015 Profile of Home Buyers and Sellers Indianapolis Report

## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	2
Highlights .....	3
Methodology.....	6

Report Prepared by:	Jessica Lautz 202-383-1155	Nadia Evangelou 202-383-7508	Brandi Snowden 202-383-1048	Amanda Riggs 202-383-1285
------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------

# 2015 Profile of Home Buyers and Sellers Indianapolis Report

## Introduction

Buying a primary residence for home buyers is a financial decision but also an emotional decision that involves many lifestyle factors. For most home buyers, the purchase of a primary residence is one of the largest financial transactions they will make. Buyers purchase a home not only for the desire to own a home of their own, but also because of changes in jobs, family situations, and the need for a smaller or larger living area. This annual survey conducted by the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® of recent home buyers and sellers helps to gain insight into detailed information about their unique experience with this transaction. The information provided supplies understanding, from the consumer level, of the trends that are transpiring. The survey covers information on demographics, housing characteristics and the experience of consumers in the housing market. Buyers and sellers also provide valuable information on the role that real estate professionals play in home sales transactions.

Demographics continue to shift as the share of first-time home buyers dropped further from last year's report to 32 percent of the market. This is second only to the lowest share reported in 1987 of 30 percent. Last year's report had a share of first-time buyers of 33 percent. First-time home buyers are traditionally more likely to be single male or female home buyers and traditionally have lower incomes. As the share of repeat buyers continues to rise, there are more married couples and higher incomes of home buyers purchasing homes. Married couples have double the buying power of single home buyers in the market and may be better able to meet the price increases of this housing market.

Tightened inventory is affecting the home search process of buyers. Due to suppressed inventory levels in many areas of the country, buyers are typically purchasing more expensive homes as prices increase. The number of weeks a buyer is searching for a home remained at 10 weeks. Buyers continue to report the most difficult task for them in the home buying process is just finding the right home to purchase.

Increased prices are also impacting sellers. Tenure in home had risen to a peak of 10 years, but in this year's report it has eased back to nine years. Historically, tenure in home has been six to seven years. Sellers may now have the equity and buyer demand to sell their home after stalling or delaying their home sale.

Buyers need the help of a real estate professional to help them find the right home for them, negotiate terms of sale, and help with price negotiations. Sellers, as well, turn to professionals to help market their home to potential buyers, sell within a specific timeframe, and price their home competitively. For-sale-by-owner sales have dropped to the lowest level recorded in this data set at eight percent of sales, while the use of the agent to sell the home stays at historic highs. Likewise, the buyer use of the agent is at historic highs as buyers purchasing directly from a previous owner or through a builder falls.

This report provides real estate professionals with insights into the needs and expectations of their clients. What do consumers want when choosing a real estate professional? How do home buyers begin the process of searching for a home? Why do some sellers choose to forego the assistance of an agent? The answers to these questions, along with other findings in this report, will help real estate professionals better understand the housing market and also provide the information necessary to address the needs of America's real estate consumers.

# 2015 Profile of Home Buyers and Sellers Indianapolis Report

## Highlights

### Characteristics of Home Buyers

- First-time buyers made up 32 percent of all home buyers, down from 33 percent last year. In Indianapolis, 33 percent were first-time buyers.
- The typical buyer was 44 years old, and has a median household income of \$86,100. In Indianapolis, buyers were 39 years old and have a median income of \$77,800.
- Sixty-seven percent of recent buyers were married couples, 15 percent were single females, nine percent were single males, and seven percent were unmarried couples. In Indianapolis, 67 percent were married couples, 15 percent were single females, nine percent were single males, and seven percent were unmarried couples.
- Thirteen percent of home buyers purchased a multi-generational home to take care of aging parents, for cost savings, and because children over the age of 18 moving back. In Indianapolis, that share was 11 percent.
- Ninety percent of recent home buyers identified as heterosexual, three percent as gay or lesbian, one percent as bisexual, and seven percent preferred not to answer. In Indianapolis, 92 percent identified as heterosexual, two percent as gay or lesbian.
- Eighteen percent of recent home buyers are veterans and three percent are active-duty service members. Eleven percent are veterans and 1 percent are active-duty service members in Indianapolis.
- At 30 percent, the primary reason for purchasing a home was the desire to own a home of their own. In Indianapolis, this was 27 percent.

### Characteristics of Homes Purchased

- Buyers of new homes made up 16 percent and buyers of previously owned homes made up 84 percent. In Indianapolis, this share is 11 percent for new homes and 89 percent for previously owned homes.
- Most recent buyers who purchased new homes were looking to avoid renovations and problems with plumbing or electricity at 34 percent. Buyers who purchased previously owned homes were most often considering a better price at 32 percent. In Indianapolis, 46 percent of new home buyers were looking to choose and customize design features and 31 percent of previously owned homes were looking at better overall value.
- Detached single-family homes continue to be the most common home type for recent buyers at 83 percent, followed by seven percent of buyers choosing townhomes or row houses. In Indianapolis, buyers bought single-family homes at 82 percent.
- Senior related housing increased this year to 14 percent, with buyers typically purchasing detached single-family homes. Twelve percent bought senior related homes in Indianapolis.
- There was only a median of 14 miles between the homes that recent buyers purchased and the homes that they moved from. In Indianapolis, it was 10 miles.
- Home prices increased slightly this year to a median of \$220,000 among all buyers. Buyers typically purchased their homes for 98 percent of the asking price. In Indianapolis, the median home price was \$161,500 at 97 percent of the asking price.

- The typical home that was recently purchased was 1,900 square feet, had three bedrooms and two bathrooms, and was built in 1991. In Indianapolis, the typical home was 1,940 square feet and built in 1996.
- Overall, buyers expect to live in their homes for a median of 14 years, while 26 percent say that they are never moving. In Indianapolis, that number is 10 years.

### **The Home Search Process**

- For 43 percent of recent buyers, the first step that they took in the home buying process was to look online at properties for sale, while 14 percent of buyers first contacted a real estate agent. In Indianapolis, 50 percent looked online first and 13 percent contacted a real estate agent.
- Seventy-eight percent of recent buyers found their real estate agent to be a very useful information source. Online websites were seen as the most useful information source at 78 percent. Seventy-six percent found real estate agents and 81 percent found website useful in the home search process in Indianapolis.
- Buyers typically searched for 10 weeks and looked at a median of 10 homes. In Indianapolis, buyers searched for 8 weeks and looked at 10 homes.
- The typical buyer who did not use the internet during their home search spent only five weeks searching and visited five homes, compared to those who did use the internet and searched for 10 weeks and visited 10 homes. In Indianapolis, those who did not search the internet looked at 4 homes over 8 weeks.
- Among buyers who used the internet during their home search, 87 percent of buyers found photos and 84 percent found detailed information about properties for sale very useful. In Indianapolis, 86 percent found photos useful in their home search process.
- Fifty-nine percent of recent buyers were very satisfied with their recent home buying process, up from 56 percent a year ago. In Indianapolis, 64 percent were very satisfied with the process.

### **Home Buying and Real Estate Professionals**

- Eighty-seven percent of buyers recently purchased their home through a real estate agent or broker, and eight percent purchased directly from a builder or builder's agent. In Indianapolis, 89 percent purchase through a real estate agent.
- Having an agent to help them find the right home was most important to buyers when choosing an agent at 53 percent. In Indianapolis, 52 percent worked with an agent to find the right home.
- Forty-one percent of buyers used an agent that was referred to them by a friend, neighbor, or relative. In Indianapolis, 50 percent used referrals to find their real estate agent.
- Nearly seven in ten buyers interviewed only one real estate agent during their home search. In Indianapolis, this was 72 percent.
- Eighty-eight percent of buyers would use their agent again or recommend their agent to others. Eighty-seven percent would recommend their agent again in Indianapolis.

### **Financing the Home Purchase**

- Eighty-six percent of recent buyers financed their home purchase on a national level and 89 percent in Indianapolis. Those who financed their home purchase typically financed 90 percent and in Indianapolis it was 90 percent.
- For 60 percent of buyers, the source of their downpayment came from their savings. Thirty-eight percent of buyers cited using the proceeds from the sale of a primary residence as the next most commonly reported way of financing a home purchase. In

Indianapolis, 54 percent used savings and 36 percent used proceeds from sale of a primary residence.

- Forty-six percent of buyers saved for their downpayment for six months or less. In Indianapolis, this was 51 percent.
- The most difficult step in the home buying process was saving for a downpayment, as cited by 13 percent of respondents. In Indianapolis, 16 percent said saving was the most difficult step.
- Of buyers who said saving for a downpayment was difficult, 51 percent of buyers reported that student loans made saving for a downpayment difficult. Forty-seven percent cited credit card debt, and 35 percent cited car loans as also making saving for a downpayment hard. In Indianapolis, 65 percent reported having student loan debt, 62 percent had credit card debt, and 50 percent had car loans.
- Buyers continue to see purchasing a home as a good financial investment. Eighty percent reported they view a home purchase as a good investment and 74 percent in Indianapolis.

### **Home Sellers and Their Selling Experience**

- The typical home seller was 54 years old, with a median household income of \$104,100; in Indianapolis the median age was 50 years with a median income of \$89,300.
- For all sellers, the most commonly cited reason for selling their home was that it was too small (16 percent), followed by a job relocation (14 percent), and the desire to move closer to friends and family (13 percent). In Indianapolis, the reasons were the home was too small (18 percent), followed by a change in family situation (16 percent), and the neighborhood is less desirable (15 percent).
- Sellers typically lived in their home for nine years before selling, declining from 10 years in last year's report. In Indianapolis, sellers sold after 11 years.
- Eighty-nine percent of home sellers worked with a real estate agent to sell their home and 92 percent in Indianapolis.
- For recently sold homes, the final sales price was a median 98 percent of the final listing price and in Indianapolis it was 98 percent.
- Recently sold homes were on the market for a median of four weeks and four weeks in Indianapolis.
- Thirty-seven percent of all sellers offered incentives to attract buyers; this was 37 percent in Indianapolis.
- This year, home sellers cited that they sold their homes for a median of \$40,000 more than they purchased it. In Indianapolis, the median was \$17,500.
- Sixty-one percent of sellers were very satisfied with the selling process and 55 percent in Indianapolis.

### **Home Selling and Real Estate Professionals**

- Seventy percent of recent sellers contacted only one agent before finding the right agent they worked with to sell their home; in Indianapolis, that figure was 72 percent.
- Ninety-one percent of sellers listed their homes on the Multiple Listing Service (MLS), which is the number one source for sellers to list their home. In Indianapolis, it was 90 percent.
- Agents receive their compensation predominantly from sellers at 76 percent and at 77 percent in Indianapolis.
- The typical seller has recommended their agent once since selling their home. Thirty-two percent of sellers recommended their agent three or more times since selling their home. In Indianapolis, this share was 72 percent have recommended their agent once.
- Eighty-four percent said that they would definitely (67 percent) or probably (17 percent) recommend their agent for future services. In Indianapolis, 67 percent said definitely and 11 percent said probably.

### **For-Sale-by-Owner (FSBO) Sellers**

- Only eight percent (down from nine percent) of recent home sales were FSBO sales. This is the lowest share recorded since this report started in 1981. In Indianapolis, this share was 7 percent.
- The median age for FSBO sellers is 56 years. Seventy-four percent of FSBO sales were by married couples that have a median income of \$84,000. In Indianapolis, FSBO sellers are 60 years old, 75 percent were married couples, and have an income of \$75,000.
- FSBOs typically sell for less than the selling price of other homes; FSBO homes sold at a median of \$210,000 last year (up from \$208,700 the year prior), yet lower than the median of all homes at \$245,000. In Indianapolis, the median FSBO selling price was \$196,500.
- FSBO homes sold more quickly on the market than agent-assisted homes. All FSBO homes typically sold in less than two weeks—often because homes are sold to someone the seller knows; in Indianapolis, FSBO homes sold in less than one week.

## Methodology

In July 2015, NAR mailed out a 128-question survey using a random sample weighted to be representative of sales on a geographic basis to 94,971 recent home buyers. The recent home buyers had to have purchased a primary residence home between July of 2014 and June of 2015. A total of 6,406 responses were received from primary residence buyers. After accounting for undeliverable questionnaires, the survey had an adjusted response rate of 6.7 percent. For Indianapolis there were 187 responses, accounting for a response rate of 6.8 percent.

Respondents had the option to fill out the survey via hard copy or online. The online survey was available in English and Spanish.

Consumer names and addresses were obtained from Experian, a firm that maintains an extensive database of recent home buyers derived from county records. Information about sellers comes from those buyers who also sold a home.

All information in this Profile is characteristic of the 12-month period ending June 2015, with the exception of income data, which are reported for 2014. In some sections comparisons are also given for results obtained in previous surveys. Not all results are directly comparable due to changes in questionnaire design and sample size. Some results are presented for the four U.S. Census regions: Northeast, Midwest, South and West. The median is the primary statistical measure used throughout this report. Due to rounding and omissions for space, percentage distributions may not add to 100 percent.