



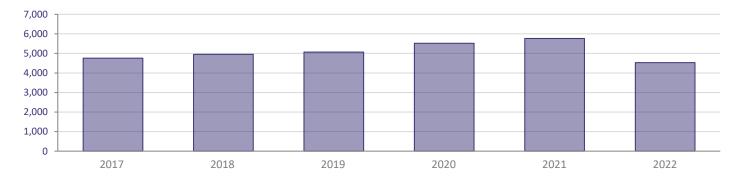
Summary Statistics	2022	2021	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	4,531	5,765	-21.4%
Paid in Cash	1,637	1,880	-12.9%
Median Sale Price	\$375,000	\$317,000	18.3%
Average Sale Price	\$446,977	\$386,854	15.5%
Dollar Volume	\$2.0 Billion	\$2.2 Billion	-9.2%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	98.1%	98.6%	-0.5%
Median Time to Contract	14 Days	14 Days	0.0%
Median Time to Sale	54 Days	56 Days	-3.6%
New Pending Sales	4,694	6,079	-22.8%
New Listings	6,246	6,481	-3.6%
Pending Inventory	307	511	-39.9%
Inventory (Active Listings)	989	506	95.5%
Months Supply of Inventory	2.6	1.1	136.4%

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

Economists' note : Closed Sales are one of the simplest—yet most important—indicators for the residential real estate market. When comparing Closed Sales across markets of different sizes, we recommend comparing the percent changes in sales rather than the number of sales.

Closed Sales

Year	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	4,531	-21.4%
2021	5,765	4.5%
2020	5,515	8.8%
2019	5,069	2.3%
2018	4,955	4.2%
2017	4,756	2.4%



this statistic should be interpreted with care.



1,571

Percent of Closed

Sales Paid in Cash

36.1%

32.6%

25.7%

28.6%

30.8%

33.0%

-4.0%

Percent Change

Year-over-Year

10.7%

26.8%

-10.1%

-7.1%

-6.7%

-6.5%

2017

Year

2022

2021

2020

2019

2018

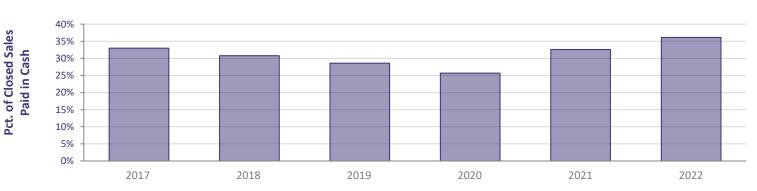
2017

Percent Change **Cash Sales** Year Year-over-Year 2022 1,637 -12.9% The number of Closed Sales during the year in which buyers exclusively paid in cash 2021 1,880 32.4% -2.1% 2020 1,420 *Economists' note* : Cash Sales can be a useful indicator of the extent to 2019 1,450 -5.0% which investors are participating in the market. Why? Investors are far more likely to have the funds to purchase a home available up front, 2018 1,526 -2.9% whereas the typical homebuyer requires a mortgage or some other form of financing. There are, of course, many possible exceptions, so

2.000 1,500 1,000 500 0 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

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

Economists' note : This statistic is simply another way of viewing Cash Sales. The remaining percentages of Closed Sales (i.e. those not paid fully in cash) each year involved some sort of financing, such as mortgages, owner/seller financing, assumed loans, etc.





2017

Percent Change Median Sale Price Year Year-over-Year 2022 \$375,000 18.3% The median sale price reported for the year (i.e. 50% of sales were above and 50% of sales were below) \$317.000 2021 19.7% \$264,900 9.0% 2020 *Economists' note* : Median Sale Price is our preferred summary statistic for price activity because, unlike Average Sale Price, Median 2019 \$243,000 5.9% Sale Price is not sensitive to high sale prices for small numbers of homes that may not be characteristic of the market area. Keep in mind 2018 \$229,500 6.7% that median price trends over time are not always solely caused by

\$400K \$350K \$300K \$250K \$200K \$150K \$100K \$50K \$0K 2020 2024 2022 2017 2018 2019

Average Sale Price

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

changes in the general value of local real estate. Median sale price only

reflects the values of the homes that *sold* each year, and the mix of the

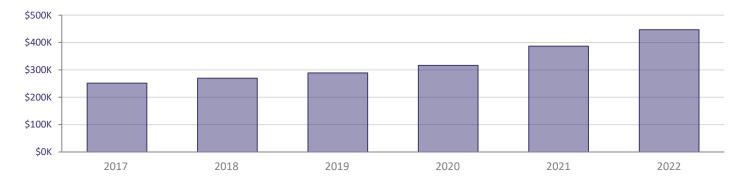
types of homes that sell can change over time.

Economists' note : Usually, we prefer Median Sale Price over Average Sale Price as a summary statistic for home prices. However, Average Sale Price does have its uses—particularly when it is analyzed alongside the Median Sale Price. For one, the relative difference between the two statistics can provide some insight into the market for higher-end homes in an area.

20	20	2021	2	.022
	Year		Average Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
	2022		\$446,977	15.5%
	2021		\$386,854	22.3%
	2020		\$316,339	9.5%
	2019		\$288,848	7.2%
	2018		\$269,551	7.1%
	2017		\$251,789	9.1%

\$215,000

10.8%



Median Sale Price

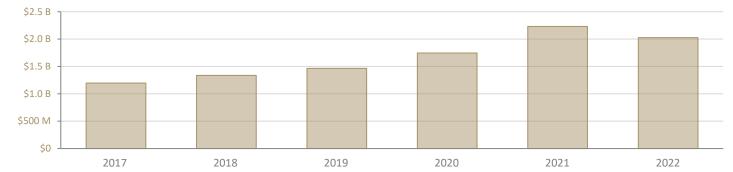


Dollar Volume

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

Economists' note : Dollar Volume is simply the sum of all sale prices in a given time period, and can quickly be calculated by multiplying Closed Sales by Average Sale Price. It is a strong indicator of the health of the real estate industry in a market, and is of particular interest to real estate professionals, investors, analysts, and government agencies. Potential home sellers and home buyers, on the other hand, will likely be better served by paying attention to trends in the two components of Dollar Volume (i.e. sales and prices) individually.

Year	Dollar Volume	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	\$2.0 Billion	-9.2%
2021	\$2.2 Billion	27.8%
2020	\$1.7 Billion	19.2%
2019	\$1.5 Billion	9.6%
2018	\$1.3 Billion	11.5%
2017	\$1.2 Billion	11.8%

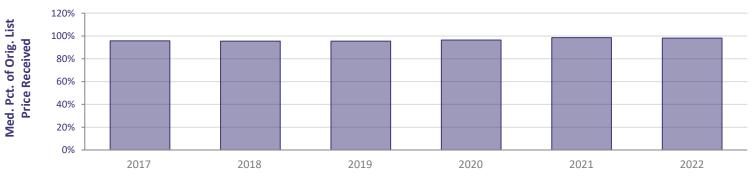


Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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

Economists' note : The Median Percent of Original List Price Received is useful as an indicator of market recovery, since it typically rises as buyers realize that the market may be moving away from them and they need to match the selling price (or better it) in order to get a contract on the house. This is usually the last measure to indicate a market has shifted from down to up, so it is what we would call a *lagging* indicator.

Year	Med. Pct. of Orig. List Price Received	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	98.1%	-0.5%
2021	98.6%	2.2%
2020	96.5%	1.2%
2019	95.4%	-0.1%
2018	95.5%	-0.2%
2017	95.7%	0.4%



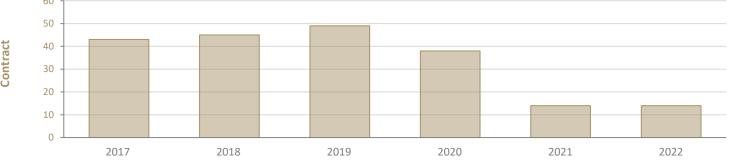


Median Time to Contract

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

Economists' note : Like Time to Sale, Time to Contract is a measure of the length of the home selling process calculated for sales which closed during the year. The difference is that Time to Contract measures the number of days between the initial listing of a property and the signing of the contract which eventually led to the closing of the sale. When the gap between Median Time to Contract and Median Time to Sale grows, it is usually a sign of longer closing times and/or declining numbers of cash sales.

Year	Median Time to Contract	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	14 Days	0.0%
2021	14 Days	-63.2%
2020	38 Days	-22.4%
2019	49 Days	8.9%
2018	45 Days	4.7%
2017	43 Days	-8.5%

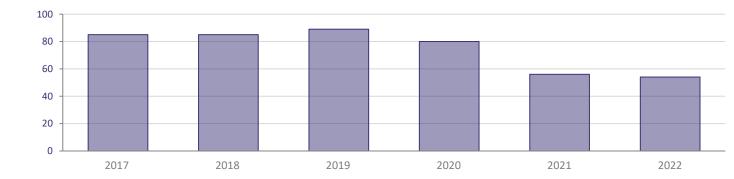


Median Time to Sale

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

Economists' note : Time to Sale is a measure of the length of the home selling process, calculated as the number of days between the initial listing of a property and the closing of the sale. *Median* Time to Sale is the amount of time the "middle" property selling this month was on the market. That is, 50% of homes selling this month took *less* time to sell, and 50% of homes took *more* time to sell. Median Time to Sale gives a more accurate picture than Average Time to Sale, which can be skewed upward by small numbers of properties taking an abnormally long time to sell.

Year	Median Time to Sale	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	54 Days	-3.6%
2021	56 Days	-30.0%
2020	80 Days	-10.1%
2019	89 Days	4.7%
2018	85 Days	0.0%
2017	85 Days	-7.6%



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Median Time to



New Pending Sales

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

Economists' note : Because of the typical length of time it takes for a sale to close, economists consider Pending Sales to be a decent indicator of potential future Closed Sales. It is important to bear in mind, however, that not all Pending Sales will be closed successfully. So, the effectiveness of Pending Sales as a future indicator of Closed Sales is susceptible to changes in market conditions such as the availability of financing for homebuyers and the inventory of distressed properties for sale.

Year	New Pending Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	4,694	-22.8%
2021	6,079	-0.4%
2020	6,101	7.0%
2019	5,704	4.7%
2018	5,450	1.8%
2017	5,355	3.5%

Year

2022

2021

2020

2019

2018

2017

Percent Change

Year-over-Year

-3.6%

-2.8%

-10.1%

-0.4%

6.9%

2.8%

New Listings

6,246

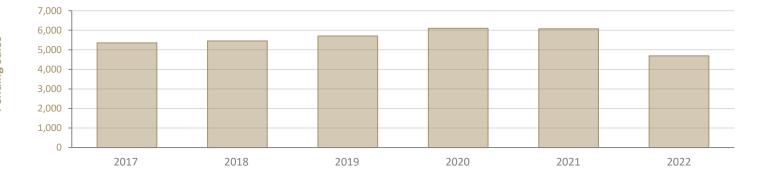
6,481

6,666

7.414

7,446

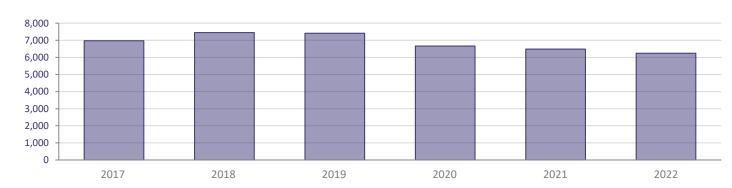
6,968



New Listings

The number of properties put onto the market during the year

Economists' note : New Listings tend to rise in delayed response to increasing prices, so they are often seen as a lagging indicator of market health. As prices rise, potential sellers raise their estimations of value—and in the most recent cycle, rising prices have freed up many potential sellers who were previously underwater on their mortgages. Note that in our calculations, we take care to not include properties that were recently taken off the market and quickly relisted, since these are not really *new* listings.



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New Listings

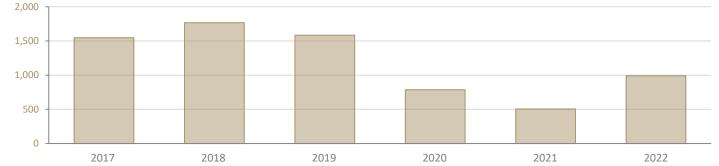


Inventory (Active Listings)

The number of property listings active at the end of the year

Economists' note : There are a number of ways to define and calculate Inventory. Our method is to simply count the number of active listings on the last day of the year, since it is the most current. Inventory rises when New Listings are outpacing the number of listings that go offmarket (regardless of whether they actually sell). Likewise, it falls when New Listings aren't keeping up with the rate at which homes are going off-market.

Year	Inventory	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	989	95.5%
2021	506	-35.7%
2020	787	-50.3%
2019	1,583	-10.4%
2018	1,767	14.2%
2017	1,547	6.3%

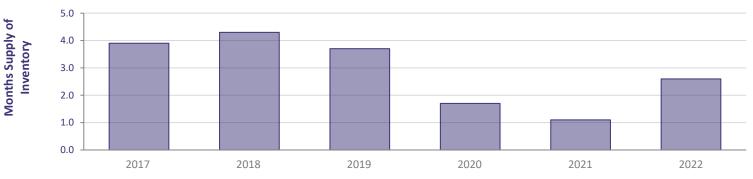


Months Supply of Inventory (Year-End)

An estimate of the number of months it will take to deplete the current Inventory given recent sales rates

Economists' note : MSI is a useful indicator of market conditions. The benchmark for a balanced market (favoring neither buyer nor seller) is 5.5 months of inventory. Anything higher is traditionally a buyers' market, and anything lower is a sellers' market. There is no single accepted way of calculating MSI. A common method is to divide current Inventory by the most recent month's Closed Sales count, but this count is a usually poor predictor of future Closed Sales due to seasonal cycles. To eliminate seasonal effects, we use the 12-month average of monthly Closed Sales instead.

Year	Months Supply	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	2.6	136.4%
2021	1.1	-35.3%
2020	1.7	-54.1%
2019	3.7	-14.0%
2018	4.3	10.3%
2017	3.9	2.6%



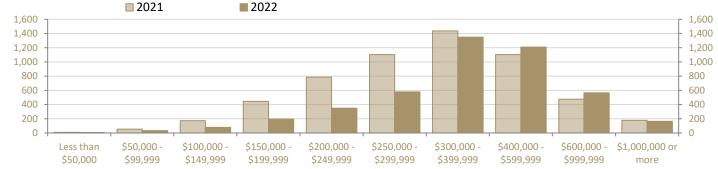


Closed Sales by Sale Price

The number of sales transactions which closed during the year

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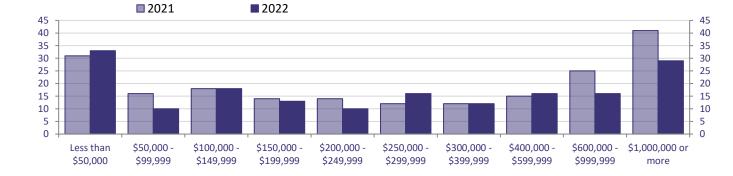




Median Time to Contract by Sale Price The median number of days between the listing date and contract date for all Closed Sales during the year

Economists' note : Like Time to Sale, Time to Contract is a measure of the length of the home selling process calculated for sales which closed during the year. The difference is that Time to Contract measures the number of days between the initial listing of a property and the signing of the contract which eventually led to the closing of the sale. When the gap between Median Time to Contract and Median Time to Sale grows, it is usually a sign of longer closing times and/or declining numbers of cash sales.

Sale Price	Median Time to Contract	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	33 Days	6.5%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	10 Days	-37.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	18 Days	0.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	13 Days	-7.1%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	10 Days	-28.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	16 Days	33.3%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	12 Days	0.0%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	16 Days	6.7%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	16 Days	-36.0%
\$1.000.000 or more	29 Days	-29.3%



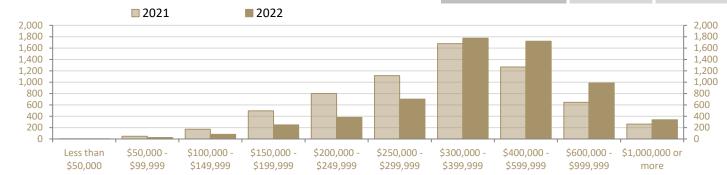


New Listings by Initial Listing Price

The number of properties put onto the market during the year

Economists' note: New Listings tend to rise in delayed response to increasing prices, so they are often seen as a lagging indicator of market health. As prices rise, potential sellers raise their estimations of value—and in the most recent cycle, rising prices have freed up many potential sellers who were previously underwater on their mortgages. Note that in our calculations, we take care to not include properties that were recently taken off the market and quickly relisted, since these are not really *new* listings.

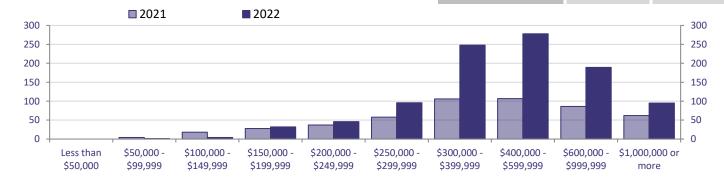
Initial Listing Price	New Listings	Percent Change Year-over-Year	
Less than \$50,000	1	-66.7%	
\$50,000 - \$99,999	26	-45.8%	
\$100,000 - \$149,999	80	-53.5%	
\$150,000 - \$199,999	246	-50.3%	
\$200,000 - \$249,999	379	-52.6%	
\$250,000 - \$299,999	700	-37.2%	
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1,773	5.7%	
\$400,000 - \$599,999	1,720	35.8%	
\$600,000 - \$999,999	984	52.8%	
\$1,000,000 or more	337	29.1%	



Inventory by Current Listing Price The number of property listings active at the end of the year

Economists' note: There are a number of ways to define and calculate Inventory. Our method is to simply count the number of active listings on the last day of the year, since it is the most current. Inventory rises when New Listings are outpacing the number of listings that go offmarket (regardless of whether they actually sell). Likewise, it falls when New Listings aren't keeping up with the rate at which homes are going off-market.

	Current Listing Price	Inventory	Percent Change Year-over-Year	
	Less than \$50,000	0	N/A	
	\$50,000 - \$99,999	1	-75.0%	
	\$100,000 - \$149,999	4	-77.8%	
	\$150,000 - \$199,999	32	14.3%	
	\$200,000 - \$249,999	46	24.3%	
	\$250,000 - \$299,999	96	65.5%	
	\$300,000 - \$399,999	248	134.0%	
	\$400,000 - \$599,999	278	159.8%	
	\$600,000 - \$999,999	189	119.8%	
	\$1.000.000 or more	95	53.2%	



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nventory



STEAR AND				2021	Percent Change Year-over-Year
12 Act	Traditional	Closed Sales	4,531	5,765	-21.4%
BIB		Median Sale Price	\$375,000	\$317,000	18.3%
	Foreclosure/REO	Closed Sales	0	0	N/A
	Foleciosule/REO	Median Sale Price	(No Sales)	(No Sales)	N/A
	Short Sale	Closed Sales	0	0	N/A
· ~	Short Sale	Median Sale Price	(No Sales)	(No Sales)	N/A
2017 2018	2019	2020	2021	2	2022

□ Traditional □ Foreclosure/REO □ Short Sale

