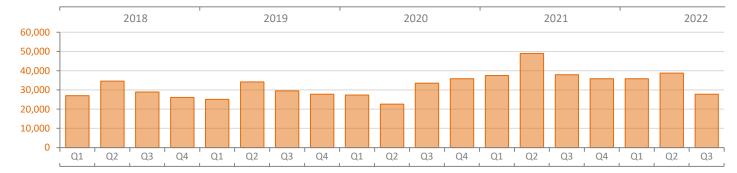
Closed Sales





| Summary Statistics | Q3 2022 | Q3 2021 | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Closed Sales | 27,747 | 37,876 | -26.7% |
| Paid in Cash | 14,014 | 18,939 | -26.0% |
| Median Sale Price | \$305,000 | \$254,900 | 19.7% |
| Average Sale Price | \$412,980 | \$365,682 | 12.9% |
| Dollar Volume | \$11.5 Billion | \$13.9 Billion | -17.3% |
| Median Percent of Original List Price Received | 98.4% | 99.6% | -1.2% |
| Median Time to Contract | 17 Days | 15 Days | 13.3% |
| Median Time to Sale | 56 Days | 57 Days | -1.8% |
| New Pending Sales | 28,533 | 38,669 | -26.2% |
| New Listings | 36,377 | 41,755 | -12.9% |
| Pending Inventory | 14,689 | 19,716 | -25.5% |
| Inventory (Active Listings) | 26,667 | 22,599 | 18.0% |
| Months Supply of Inventory | 2.3 | 1.7 | 35.3% |

| Closed Sales | Quarter | Closed Sales | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | Year-to-Date | 102,377 | -17.7% |
| The number of sales transactions which closed during | Q3 2022 | 27,747 | -26.7% |
| the quarter | Q2 2022 | 38,772 | -20.8% |
| | Q1 2022 | 35,858 | -4.4% |
| <i>Economists' note</i> : Closed Sales are one of the simplest—yet most | Q4 2021 | 35,820 | -0.1% |
| important—indicators for the residential real estate market. When | Q3 2021 | 37,876 | 13.0% |
| comparing Closed Sales across markets of different sizes, we recommend comparing the percent changes in sales rather than the | Q2 2021 | 48,976 | 117.0% |
| | Q1 2021 | 37,505 | 37.0% |
| | Q4 2020 | 35,865 | 29.4% |
| number of sales. Closed Sales (and many other market metrics) are | Q3 2020 | 33,523 | 13.5% |
| affected by seasonal cycles, so actual trends are more accurately | Q2 2020 | 22,569 | -33.9% |
| represented by year-over-year changes (i.e. comparing a quarter's sales to the amount of sales in the same quarter in the previous year), | Q1 2020 | 27,379 | 9.3% |
| | Q4 2019 | 27,727 | 6.3% |
| rather than changes from one quarter to the next. | Q3 2019 | 29,539 | 2.2% |





| Cash Sales | Quarter | Cash Sales | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|---|--------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | Year-to-Date | 55,489 | -11.6% |
| The number of Closed Sales during the quarter in | Q3 2022 | 14,014 | -26.0% |
| | Q2 2022 | 21,730 | -13.8% |
| which buyers exclusively paid in cash | Q1 2022 | 19,745 | 6.1% |
| | Q4 2021 | 18,071 | 13.3% |
| | Q3 2021 | 18,939 | 33.2% |
| <i>Economists' note</i> : Cash Sales can be a useful indicator of the extent to | Q2 2021 | 25,199 | 161.9% |
| which investors are participating in the market. Why? Investors are | Q1 2021 | 18,613 | 32.7% |
| far more likely to have the funds to purchase a home available up front, | Q4 2020 | 15,945 | 20.7% |
| whereas the typical homebuyer requires a mortgage or some other | Q3 2020 | 14,218 | 4.3% |
| form of financing. There are, of course, many possible exceptions, so | Q2 2020 | 9,621 | -43.2% |
| this statistic should be interpreted with care. | Q1 2020 | 14,022 | 4.0% |
| • | Q4 2019 | 13,209 | -0.6% |





Q3 2019

Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales

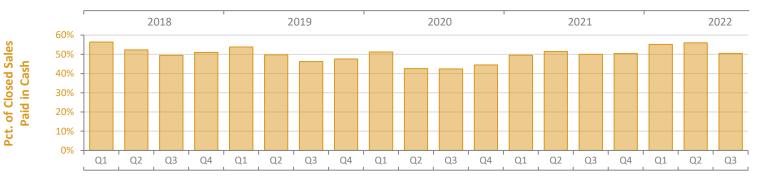
The percentage of Closed Sales during the quarter which were Cash Sales

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 quarter involved some sort of financing, such as mortgages, owner/seller financing, assumed loans, etc.

| Quarter | Percent of Closed Sales Paid in Cash | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | 54.2% | 7.3% |
| Q3 2022 | 50.5% | 1.0% |
| Q2 2022 | 56.0% | 8.7% |
| Q1 2022 | 55.1% | 11.1% |
| Q4 2021 | 50.4% | 13.3% |
| Q3 2021 | 50.0% | 17.9% |
| Q2 2021 | 51.5% | 20.9% |
| Q1 2021 | 49.6% | -3.1% |
| Q4 2020 | 44.5% | -6.5% |
| Q3 2020 | 42.4% | -8.2% |
| Q2 2020 | 42.6% | -14.3% |
| Q1 2020 | 51.2% | -4.8% |
| Q4 2019 | 47.6% | -6.7% |
| Q3 2019 | 46.2% | -6.7% |

13,637

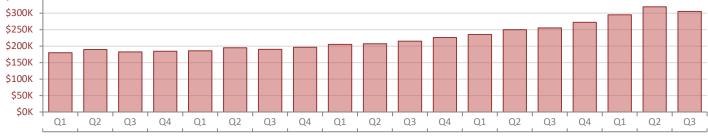
-4.6%





Percent Change

Median Sale Price Quarter Median Sale Price Year-over-Year \$305,000 Year-to-Date 23.2% The median sale price reported for the quarter (i.e. Q3 2022 \$305,000 19.7% Q2 2022 \$319,000 27.6% 50% of sales were above and 50% of sales were below) 25.3% Q1 2022 \$295,000 Q4 2021 \$272,000 20.4% *Economists' note* : Median Sale Price is our preferred summary Q3 2021 \$254,900 18.6% statistic for price activity because, unlike Average Sale Price, Median Q2 2021 \$250,000 20.8% Sale Price is not sensitive to high sale prices for small numbers of Q1 2021 \$235,422 14.8% homes that may not be characteristic of the market area. Keep in mind Q4 2020 \$226,000 15.0% 13.2% that median price trends over time are not always solely caused by Q3 2020 \$215,000 changes in the general value of local real estate. Median sale price only Q2 2020 \$207,000 6.2% 10.5% reflects the values of the homes that *sold* each quarter, and the mix of Q1 2020 \$205,000 Q4 2019 \$196,500 6.7% the types of homes that sell can change over time. Q3 2019 \$190,000 4.1% 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 \$350K

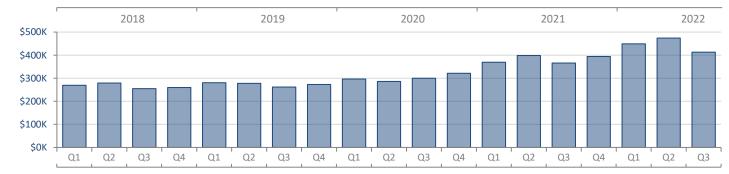


Average Sale Price

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

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.

| Quarter | Average Sale Price | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | \$448,985 | 18.2% |
| Q3 2022 | \$412,980 | 12.9% |
| Q2 2022 | \$474,401 | 19.0% |
| Q1 2022 | \$449,365 | 21.6% |
| Q4 2021 | \$394,067 | 22.6% |
| Q3 2021 | \$365,682 | 21.9% |
| Q2 2021 | \$398,541 | 39.4% |
| Q1 2021 | \$369,467 | 24.5% |
| Q4 2020 | \$321,536 | 17.8% |
| Q3 2020 | \$300,052 | 14.6% |
| Q2 2020 | \$285,879 | 2.9% |
| Q1 2020 | \$296,667 | 5.7% |
| Q4 2019 | \$273,011 | 5.2% |
| Q3 2019 | \$261,875 | 2.9% |

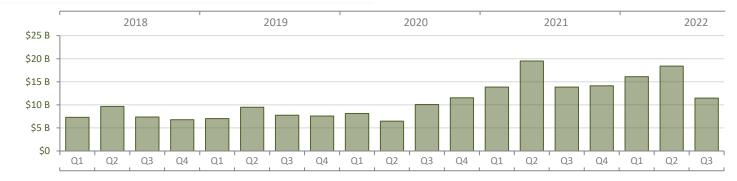




| Dollar Volume | Quarter | Dollar Volume | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Year-to-Date | \$46.0 Billion | -2.7% |
| The sum of the sale prices for all sales which closed | Q3 2022 | \$11.5 Billion | -17.3% |
| | Q2 2022 | \$18.4 Billion | -5.8% |
| during the quarter | Q1 2022 | \$16.1 Billion | 16.3% |
| | Q4 2021 | \$14.1 Billion | 22.4% |
| <i>Economists' note</i> : Dollar Volume is simply the sum of all sale prices | Q3 2021 | \$13.9 Billion | 37.7% |
| in a given time period, and can quickly be calculated by multiplying | Q2 2021 | \$19.5 Billion | 202.5% |
| Closed Sales by Average Sale Price. It is a strong indicator of the health | Q1 2021 | \$13.9 Billion | 70.6% |
| of the real estate industry in a market, and is of particular interest to | Q4 2020 | \$11.5 Billion | 52.3% |
| real estate professionals, investors, analysts, and government agencies. | Q3 2020 | \$10.1 Billion | 30.0% |
| Potential home sellers and home buyers, on the other hand, will likely | Q2 2020 | \$6.5 Billion | -31.9% |
| be better served by paying attention to trends in the two components | Q1 2020 | \$8.1 Billion | 15.5% |

Q4 2019

Q3 2019



Median Percent of Original List Price Received

of Dollar Volume (i.e. sales and prices) individually.

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

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.

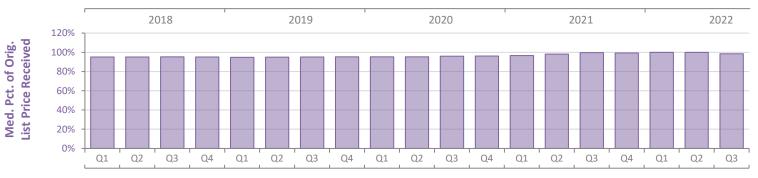
| Quarter | Med. Pct. of Orig. List Price Received | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | 100.0% | 2.1% |
| Q3 2022 | 98.4% | -1.2% |
| Q2 2022 | 100.0% | 1.8% |
| Q1 2022 | 100.0% | 3.5% |
| Q4 2021 | 99.3% | 3.3% |
| Q3 2021 | 99.6% | 3.9% |
| Q2 2021 | 98.2% | 3.0% |
| Q1 2021 | 96.6% | 1.4% |
| Q4 2020 | 96.1% | 0.8% |
| Q3 2020 | 95.9% | 0.7% |
| Q2 2020 | 95.3% | 0.4% |
| Q1 2020 | 95.3% | 0.5% |
| Q4 2019 | 95.3% | 0.1% |
| Q3 2019 | 95.2% | -0.1% |

\$7.6 Billion

\$7.7 Billion

11.8%

5.2%



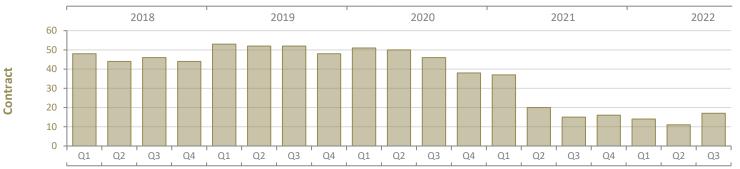


Median Time to Contract

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

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 quarter. 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.





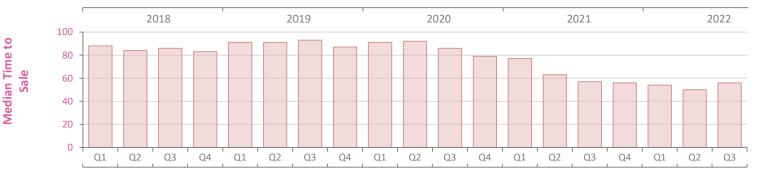
Median Time to Sale

Median Time to

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

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.

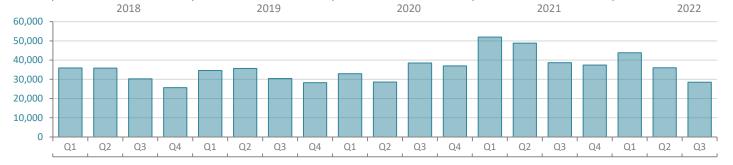
| Quarter | Median Time to Sale | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | 53 Days | -18.5% |
| Q3 2022 | 56 Days | -1.8% |
| Q2 2022 | 50 Days | -20.6% |
| Q1 2022 | 54 Days | -29.9% |
| Q4 2021 | 56 Days | -29.1% |
| Q3 2021 | 57 Days | -33.7% |
| Q2 2021 | 63 Days | -31.5% |
| Q1 2021 | 77 Days | -15.4% |
| Q4 2020 | 79 Days | -9.2% |
| Q3 2020 | 86 Days | -7.5% |
| Q2 2020 | 92 Days | 1.1% |
| Q1 2020 | 91 Days | 0.0% |
| Q4 2019 | 87 Days | 4.8% |
| Q3 2019 | 93 Days | 8.1% |





| Quarter | New Pending Sales | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|--------------|--|--|
| Year-to-Date | 108,382 | -22.3% |
| Q3 2022 | 28,533 | -26.2% |
| Q2 2022 | 36,033 | -26.2% |
| Q1 2022 | 43,816 | -15.8% |
| Q4 2021 | 37,436 | 1.3% |
| Q3 2021 | 38,669 | 0.4% |
| Q2 2021 | 48,811 | 70.9% |
| Q1 2021 | 52,016 | 58.1% |
| Q4 2020 | 36,964 | 30.9% |
| Q3 2020 | 38,509 | 26.4% |
| Q2 2020 | 28,566 | -19.9% |
| Q1 2020 | 32,907 | -4.7% |
| Q4 2019 | 28,243 | 10.2% |
| | Year-to-Date Q3 2022 Q2 2022 Q1 2022 Q4 2021 Q3 2021 Q2 2021 Q1 2021 Q4 2020 Q3 2020 Q3 2020 Q2 2020 Q1 2020 | Year-to-Date108,382Q3 202228,533Q2 202236,033Q1 202243,816Q4 202137,436Q3 202138,669Q2 202148,811Q1 202152,016Q4 202036,964Q3 202038,509Q2 202028,566Q1 202032,907 |

New Listings



Q3 2019

New Listings

The number of properties put onto the market during the quarter

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.

| Quarter | New Listings | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | 126,035 | -5.6% |
| Q3 2022 | 36,377 | -12.9% |
| Q2 2022 | 45,798 | 0.3% |
| Q1 2022 | 43,860 | -4.7% |
| Q4 2021 | 35,853 | -7.6% |
| Q3 2021 | 41,755 | -0.5% |
| Q2 2021 | 45,672 | 27.0% |
| Q1 2021 | 46,016 | 5.0% |
| Q4 2020 | 38,789 | 5.9% |
| Q3 2020 | 41,964 | 17.2% |
| Q2 2020 | 35,970 | -9.2% |
| Q1 2020 | 43,818 | -6.2% |
| Q4 2019 | 36,641 | -4.4% |
| Q3 2019 | 35,812 | -5.3% |

30,456

0.5%





-8.5%

-8.2%

-0.6%

| Inventory (Active Listings) | Quarter | Inventory | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|--|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | YTD (Monthly Avg) | 20,373 | -25.3% |
| The number of property listings active at the end of | Q3 2022 | 26,667 | 18.0% |
| | Q2 2022 | 23,005 | 2.4% |
| the quarter | Q1 2022 | 15,483 | -48.5% |
| | Q4 2021 | 17,869 | -57.4% |
| <i>Economists' note</i> : There are a number of ways to define and calculate | Q3 2021 | 22,599 | -52.2% |
| Inventory. Our method is to simply count the number of active listings | Q2 2021 | 22,461 | -56.0% |
| on the last day of the quarter, and hold this number to compare with | Q1 2021 | 30,063 | -45.1% |
| the same quarter the following year. Inventory rises when New | Q4 2020 | 41,927 | -18.3% |
| Listings are outpacing the number of listings that go off-market | Q3 2020 | 47,298 | -7.4% |
| (regardless of whether they actually sell). Likewise, it falls when New | Q2 2020 | 51,105 | -6.0% |

Q1 2020

Q4 2019

Q3 2019

2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 70,000 60,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 20,000 10,000 0 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 01 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3

Months Supply of Inventory

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

Listings aren't keeping up with the rate at which homes are going off-

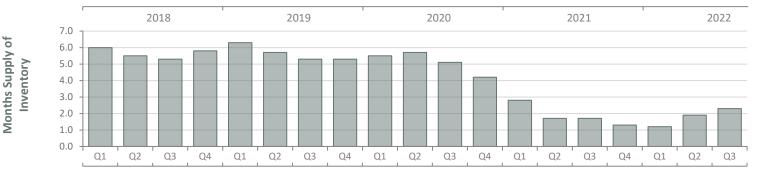
Economists' note : MSI is a useful indicator of market conditions. The benchmark for a balanced market (favoring neither buyer nor seller) is 5.5 months of inventory. Anything higher is traditionally a buyers' market, and anything lower is a sellers' market. There is no single accepted way of calculating 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.

| Quarter | Months Supply | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| YTD (Monthly Avg) | 1.7 | -29.2% |
| Q3 2022 | 2.3 | 35.3% |
| Q2 2022 | 1.9 | 11.8% |
| Q1 2022 | 1.2 | -57.1% |
| Q4 2021 | 1.3 | -69.0% |
| Q3 2021 | 1.7 | -66.7% |
| Q2 2021 | 1.7 | -70.2% |
| Q1 2021 | 2.8 | -49.1% |
| Q4 2020 | 4.2 | -20.8% |
| Q3 2020 | 5.1 | -3.8% |
| Q2 2020 | 5.7 | 0.0% |
| Q1 2020 | 5.5 | -12.7% |
| Q4 2019 | 5.3 | -8.6% |
| Q3 2019 | 5.3 | 0.0% |

54,715

51,336

51,094



nventory

market.



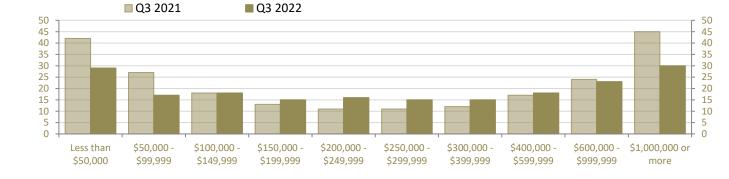
Percent Change Sale Price **Closed Sales Closed Sales by Sale Price** Year-over-Year Less than \$50,000 50 -68.2% The number of sales transactions which closed during \$50,000 - \$99,999 508 -76.0% the quarter \$100.000 - \$149.999 1,987 -56.4% Economists' note: Closed Sales are one of the simplest-yet most \$150,000 - \$199,999 3,377 -44.2% important-indicators for the residential real estate market. When -33.4% \$200,000 - \$249,999 3,680 comparing Closed Sales across markets of different sizes, we \$250,000 - \$299,999 -17.9% 3,743 recommend comparing the percent changes in sales rather than the \$300,000 - \$399,999 5,894 -4.1% number of sales. Closed Sales (and many other market metrics) are affected by seasonal cycles, so actual trends are more accurately \$400,000 - \$599,999 4,765 4.2% represented by year-over-year changes (i.e. comparing a quarter's \$600.000 - \$999.999 2,449 -3.5% sales to the amount of sales in the same quarter in the previous year), rather than changes from one quarter to the next. \$1,000,000 or more 1,294 -21.5% Q3 2021 Q3 2022 7.000



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 quarter

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 quarter. 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 | 29 Days | -31.0% |
| \$50,000 - \$99,999 | 17 Days | -37.0% |
| \$100,000 - \$149,999 | 18 Days | 0.0% |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999 | 15 Days | 15.4% |
| \$200,000 - \$249,999 | 16 Days | 45.5% |
| \$250,000 - \$299,999 | 15 Days | 36.4% |
| \$300,000 - \$399,999 | 15 Days | 25.0% |
| \$400,000 - \$599,999 | 18 Days | 5.9% |
| \$600,000 - \$999,999 | 23 Days | -4.2% |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 30 Davs | -33.3% |





New Listings by Initial Listing Price

The number of properties put onto the market during the quarter

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 | 72 | -33.9% |
| \$50,000 - \$99,999 | 459 | -73.7% |
| \$100,000 - \$149,999 | 2,059 | -53.3% |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999 | 3,943 | -40.1% |
| \$200,000 - \$249,999 | 4,240 | -27.1% |
| \$250,000 - \$299,999 | 4,727 | -10.0% |
| \$300,000 - \$399,999 | 7,782 | 12.8% |
| \$400,000 - \$599,999 | 6,895 | 26.6% |
| \$600,000 - \$999,999 | 3,685 | 13.5% |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 2,515 | 12.5% |



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

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 quarter, and hold this number to compare with the same quarter the following year. Inventory rises when New Listings are outpacing the number of listings that go off-market (regardless of whether they actually sell). Likewise, it falls when New Listings aren't keeping up with the rate at which homes are going offmarket.

| | Current Listing Price | Inventory | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| l | Less than \$50,000 | 17 | -65.3% |
| l | \$50,000 - \$99,999 | 223 | -73.9% |
| | \$100,000 - \$149,999 | 1,055 | -43.0% |
| | \$150,000 - \$199,999 | 2,152 | -15.0% |
| | \$200,000 - \$249,999 | 2,353 | 4.9% |
| | \$250,000 - \$299,999 | 2,735 | 31.5% |
| | \$300,000 - \$399,999 | 4,895 | 53.0% |
| | \$400,000 - \$599,999 | 5,468 | 55.8% |
| | \$600,000 - \$999,999 | 3,943 | 34.1% |
| | \$1,000,000 or more | 3,826 | 14.6% |



Produced by Florida Realtors® with data provided by Florida's multiple listing services. Statistics for each month compiled from MLS feeds on the 15th day of the following month. Data released on Thursday, October 20, 2022. Next data release is TBD.

nventory

Quarterly Distressed Market - Q3 2022 Townhouses and Condos Florida



