

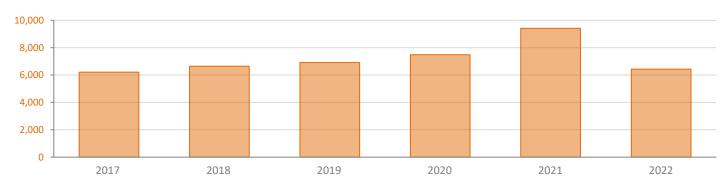


Summary Statistics	2022	2021	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	6,431	9,421	-31.7%
Paid in Cash	4,077	5,444	-25.1%
Median Sale Price	\$325,000	\$250,000	30.0%
Average Sale Price	\$415,094	\$331,454	25.2%
Dollar Volume	\$2.7 Billion	\$3.1 Billion	-14.5%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	100.0%	98.9%	1.1%
Median Time to Contract	12 Days	18 Days	-33.3%
Median Time to Sale	50 Days	57 Days	-12.3%
New Pending Sales	6,959	10,345	-32.7%
New Listings	7,914	8,397	-5.8%
Pending Inventory	667	743	-10.2%
Inventory (Active Listings)	1,179	440	168.0%
Months Supply of Inventory	2.2	0.6	266.7%

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.

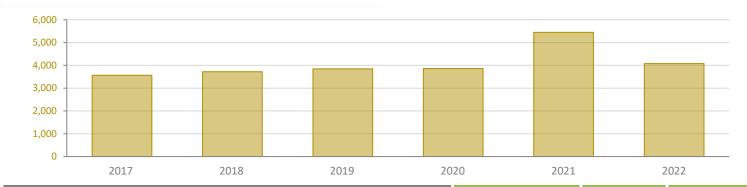
Year	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	6,431	-31.7%
2021	9,421	25.9%
2020	7,485	8.2%
2019	6,918	4.1%
2018	6,644	7.0%
2017	6,212	6.5%



this statistic should be interpreted with care.



Cash Sales	Year	Cash Sales	Year-over-Year
The number of Closed Sales during the year in which	2022	4,077	-25.1%
buyers exclusively paid in cash	2021	5,444	41.0%
	2020	3,862	0.4%
<b>Economists' note</b> : Cash Sales can be a useful indicator of the extent to which investors are participating in the market. Why? Investors are	2019	3,845	3.3%
far more likely to have the funds to purchase a home available up front, whereas the typical homebuyer requires a mortgage or some other	2018	3,721	4.3%
form of financing. There are, of course, many possible exceptions, so	2017	3.569	4.8%

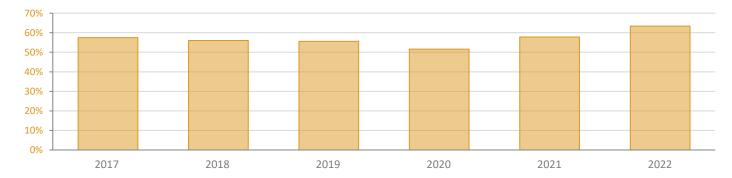


# Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales The percentage of Closed Sales during the year which were Cash Sales

**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.

Sales Paid in Cash	Year-over-Year
63.4%	9.7%
57.8%	12.0%
51.6%	-7.2%
55.6%	-0.7%
56.0%	-2.6%
57.5%	-1.5%
	Sales Paid in Cash 63.4% 57.8% 51.6% 55.6% 56.0%





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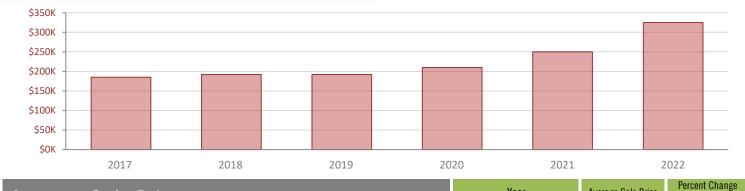


modian odio i noo		
The median sale price reported for the year	(i.e. 50% of	
sales were above and 50% of sales were belo	ow)	

**Economists' note**: Median Sale Price is our preferred summary statistic for price activity because, unlike Average Sale Price, Median 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 that median price trends over time are not always solely caused by 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.

Year	Median Sale Price	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	\$325,000	30.0%
2021	\$250,000	19.1%
2020	\$209,900	9.3%
2019	\$192,000	0.0%
2018	\$192,000	3.8%
2017	\$185,000	2.2%



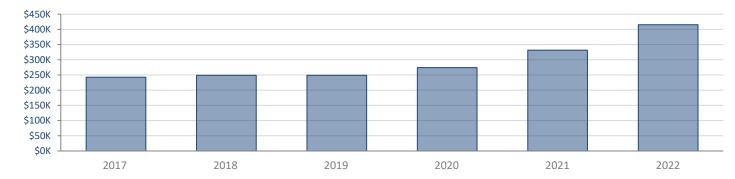


### Average Sale Price The average sale price reported for the year (i.e. total sales in dollars divided by the number of sales)

*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.

Teal	Average Sale Frice	Year-over-Year
2022	\$415,094	25.2%
2021	\$331,454	20.8%
2020	\$274,380	10.3%
2019	\$248,827	0.0%
2018	\$248,808	2.4%
2017	\$242,914	1.5%



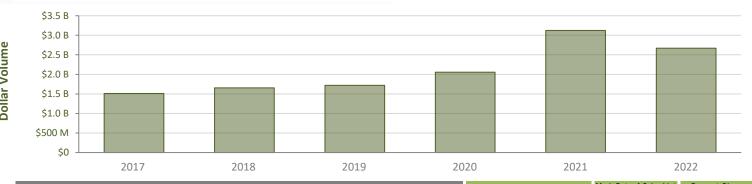




Dullat volutile
The sum of the sale prices for all sales which closed
during the year

*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	Year-over-Year
2022	\$2.7 Billion	-14.5%
2021	\$3.1 Billion	52.0%
2020	\$2.1 Billion	19.3%
2019	\$1.7 Billion	4.1%
2018	\$1.7 Billion	9.5%
2017	\$1.5 Billion	8.2%



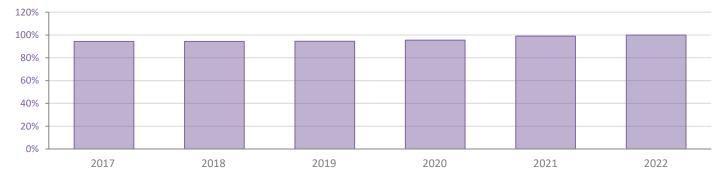
#### Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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	Year-over-Year
2022	100.0%	1.1%
2021	98.9%	3.7%
2020	95.4%	1.1%
2019	94.4%	0.1%
2018	94.3%	0.0%
2017	94.3%	-0.5%





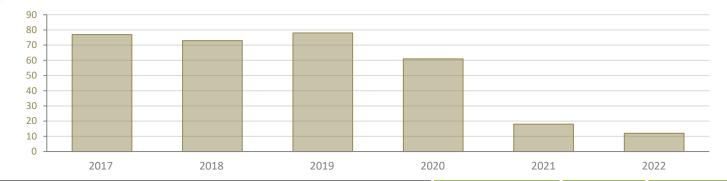


The median number of days between the listing date and contract date for all Closed Sales during the year

*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	12 Days	-33.3%
2021	18 Days	-70.5%
2020	61 Days	-21.8%
2019	78 Days	6.8%
2018	73 Days	-5.2%
2017	77 Days	26.2%

Median Time to Contract



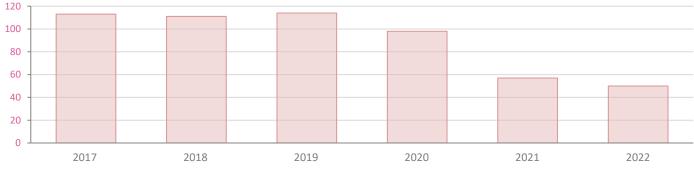
#### Median Time to Sale

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.

Median Time to Sale	Year-over-Year
50 Days	-12.3%
57 Days	-41.8%
98 Days	-14.0%
114 Days	2.7%
111 Days	-1.8%
113 Days	10.8%
	50 Days 57 Days 98 Days 114 Days 111 Days

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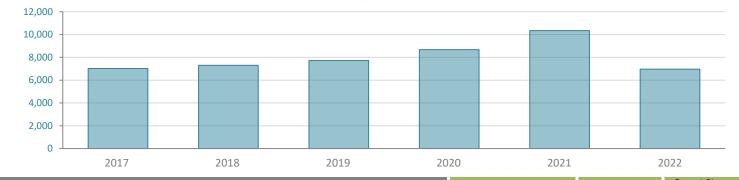
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New reliuling sales
The number of listed properties that went under
contract during the year

**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.

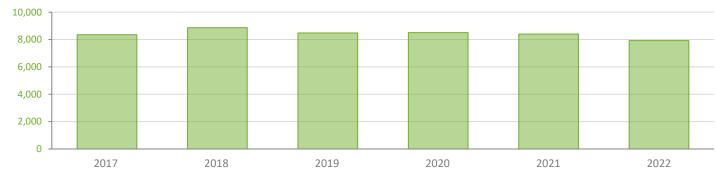
Year	New Pending Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2022	6,959	-32.7%
2021	10,345	19.2%
2020	8,676	12.4%
2019	7,716	5.6%
2018	7,304	4.0%
2017	7,026	6.7%



## 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.

New Listings	Year-over-Year
7,914	-5.8%
8,397	-1.3%
8,508	0.3%
8,479	-4.4%
8,871	6.3%
8,346	-0.9%
	7,914 8,397 8,508 8,479 8,871



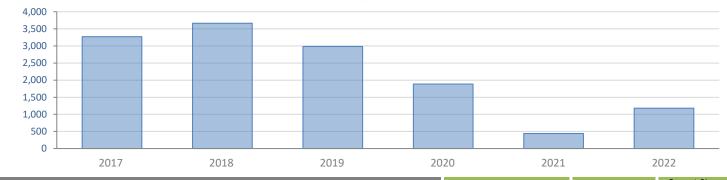
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inventory (Active Listings)
The number of property listings active at the end of
the year

**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	1,179	168.0%
2021	440	-76.7%
2020	1,887	-36.8%
2019	2,985	-18.5%
2018	3,663	12.0%
2017	3,271	0.4%



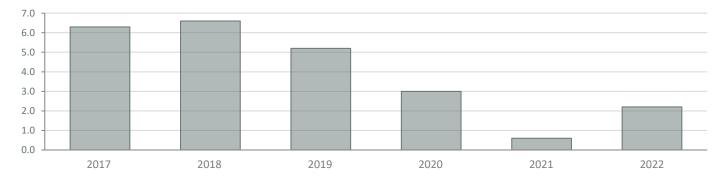
### Months Supply of Inventory (Year-End)

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	2.2	266.7%
2021	0.6	-80.0%
2020	3.0	-42.3%
2019	5.2	-21.2%
2018	6.6	4.8%
2017	6.3	-6.0%







#### Closed Sales by Sale Price

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.

Sale Price	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	0	-100.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	47	-85.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	276	-74.6%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	530	-67.7%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	878	-46.0%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	888	-29.9%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1,709	11.1%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	1,257	25.2%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	552	-12.5%
\$1,000,000 or more	294	1.7%



#### 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	(No Sales)	N/A
\$50,000 - \$99,999	17 Days	-32.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	11 Days	-56.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	11 Days	-35.3%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	11 Days	-26.7%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	12 Days	9.1%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	11 Days	-26.7%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	12 Days	-40.0%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	13 Days	-62.9%
\$1,000,000 or more	14 Days	-62.2%



**Median Time to Contract** 



### 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	2	-66.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	36	-85.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	251	-70.7%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	601	-59.5%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	974	-29.5%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1,152	-1.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	2,009	35.1%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	1,654	78.0%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	783	43.4%
\$1,000,000 or more	452	56.9%



#### 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	Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	0	N/A
\$50,000 - \$99,999	1	-91.7%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	17	-10.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	70	59.1%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	108	170.0%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	138	193.6%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	271	215.1%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	291	273.1%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	156	200.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	127	104.8%



#### Yearly Distressed Market - 2022 Townhouses and Condos Lee County

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