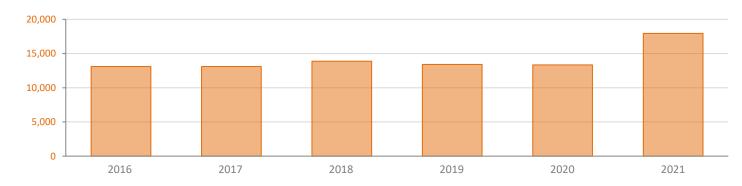
**Closed Sales** 





Summary Statistics	2021	2020	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	17,952	13,347	34.5%
Paid in Cash	10,652	7,039	51.3%
Median Sale Price	\$240,000	\$205,000	17.1%
Average Sale Price	\$407,697	\$336,637	21.1%
Dollar Volume	\$7.3 Billion	\$4.5 Billion	62.9%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	97.0%	94.4%	2.8%
Median Time to Contract	23 Days	49 Days	-53.1%
Median Time to Sale	66 Days	90 Days	-26.7%
New Pending Sales	20,215	15,691	28.8%
New Listings	19,654	19,706	-0.3%
Pending Inventory	2,054	2,285	-10.1%
Inventory (Active Listings)	1,765	5,140	-65.7%
Months Supply of Inventory	1.2	4.6	-73.9%

Closed Sales	Year	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
The number of sales transactions which closed during	2021	17,952	34.5%
the year	2020	13,347	-0.4%
	2019	13,398	-3.4%
<i>Economists' note</i> : 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	2018	13,866	5.9%
	2017	13,098	-0.1%
recommend comparing the percent changes in sales rather than the number of sales.	2016	13,106	-6.0%



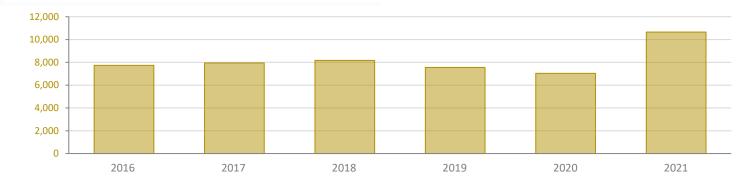


## **Cash Sales**

The number of Closed Sales during the year in which buyers exclusively paid in cash

*Economists' note* : Cash Sales can be a useful indicator of the extent to which investors are participating in the market. Why? Investors are far more likely to have the funds to purchase a home available up front, whereas the typical homebuyer requires a mortgage or some other form of financing. There are, of course, many possible exceptions, so this statistic should be interpreted with care.

Year	Cash Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2021	10,652	51.3%
2020	7,039	-6.7%
2019	7,547	-7.6%
2018	8,170	2.8%
2017	7,949	2.7%
2016	7,741	-14.7%



#### 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

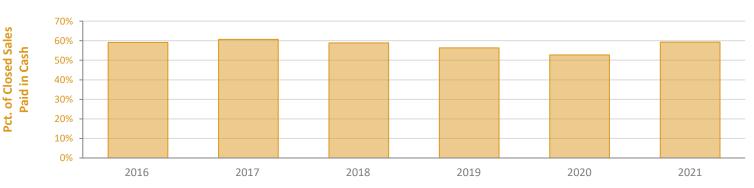
paid fully in cash) each year involved some sort of financing, such as

mortgages, owner/seller financing, assumed loans, etc.

Year Sales Paid in Cash Year-over-Year 2021 59.3% 12.5% 2020 52.7% -6.4% 2019 56.3% -4.4% 2018 58.9% -3.0% 2017 60.7% 2.7% 2016 59.1% -9.2%

Percent of Closed

Percent Change



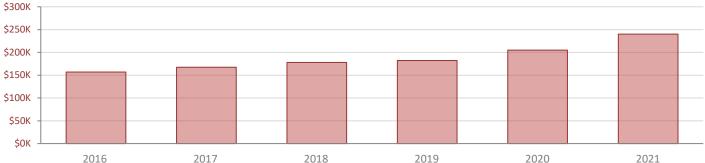


## Median Sale Price

The median sale price reported for the year (i.e. 50% of sales were above and 50% of sales were below)

*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
2021	\$240,000	17.1%
2020	\$205,000	12.6%
2019	\$182,000	2.2%
2018	\$178,000	6.3%
2017	\$167,500	6.7%
2016	\$157,000	11.7%

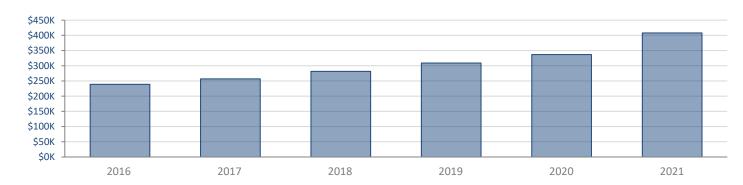


## Average Sale Price

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.





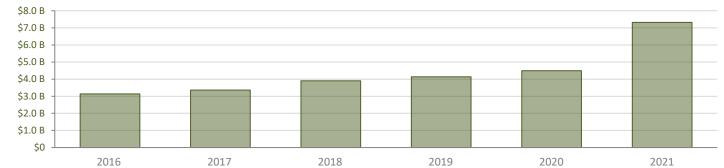


## Dollar Volume

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
2021	\$7.3 Billion	62.9%
2020	\$4.5 Billion	8.5%
2019	\$4.1 Billion	6.0%
2018	\$3.9 Billion	16.1%
2017	\$3.4 Billion	7.3%
2016	\$3.1 Billion	-3.3%

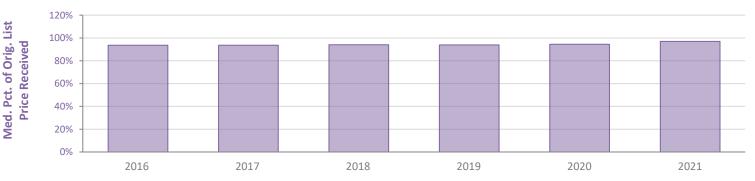


## Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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
2021	97.0%	2.8%
2020	94.4%	0.5%
2019	93.9%	-0.1%
2018	94.0%	0.4%
2017	93.6%	0.0%
2016	93.6%	0.2%



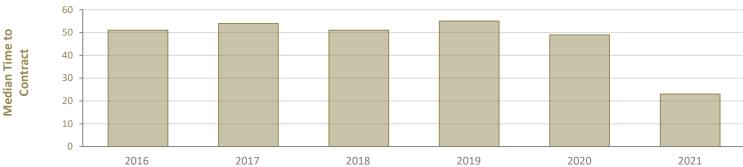


## Median Time to Contract

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
2021	23 Days	-53.1%
2020	49 Days	-10.9%
2019	55 Days	7.8%
2018	51 Days	-5.6%
2017	54 Days	5.9%
2016	51 Days	-5.6%



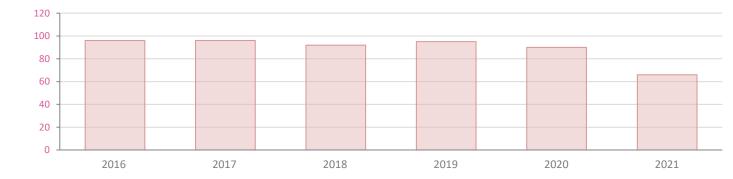
## Median Time to Sale

**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
2021	66 Days	-26.7%
2020	90 Days	-5.3%
2019	95 Days	3.3%
2018	92 Days	-4.2%
2017	96 Days	0.0%
2016	96 Days	-2.0%





# **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
2021	20,215	28.8%
2020	15,691	4.0%
2019	15,083	-2.4%
2018	15,452	1.9%
2017	15,162	0.0%
2016	15,166	-7.7%

**New Listings** 

19,654

19,706

19,207

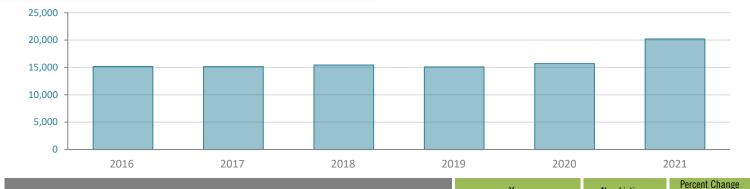
Year-over-Year

-0.3%

2.6%

-3.7%

2021



## **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.

2017



2019

Year

2021

2020

2019

2020

15.000 10,000 5,000

0

2016

25,000 20,000

**New Listings** 

Pending Sales

Produced by MIAMI 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, January 20, 2022. Next yearly data release is TBD

2018

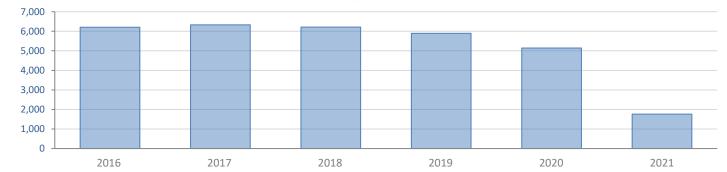


Inventory (Active Listings)

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
2021	1,765	-65.7%
2020	5,140	-12.8%
2019	5,892	-5.2%
2018	6,215	-1.8%
2017	6,327	2.0%
2016	6,205	6.1%

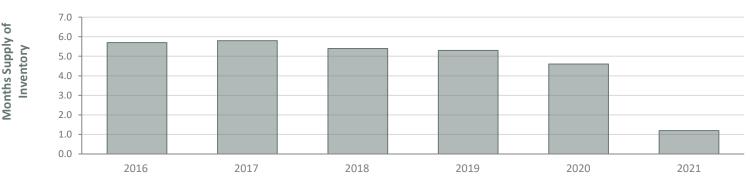


## Months Supply of Inventory (Year-End) An estimate of the number of months it will take to

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
2021	1.2	-73.9%
2020	4.6	-13.2%
2019	5.3	-1.9%
2018	5.4	-6.9%
2017	5.8	1.8%
2016	5.7	14.0%





Closed Sales by Sale Price	
	Less t
The number of sales transactions which closed during the year	
	\$200,0

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.

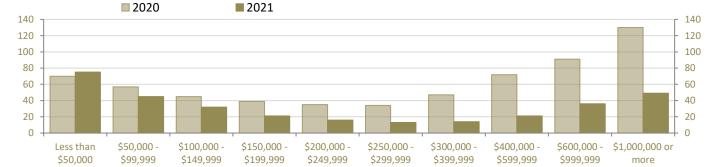
Sale Price	Closed Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Less than \$50,000	281	-28.3%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	1,790	5.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	2,229	8.4%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	2,614	14.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	2,361	25.1%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1,987	47.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	2,307	67.4%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	1,944	86.0%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	1,213	89.5%
\$1,000,000 or more	1,226	95.2%



### 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	75 Days	7.1%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	45 Days	-21.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	32 Days	-28.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	21 Days	-46.2%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	16 Days	-54.3%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	13 Days	-61.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	14 Days	-70.2%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	21 Days	-70.8%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	36 Days	-60.4%
\$1.000.000 or more	49 Davs	-62.3%



**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	166	-53.2%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	1,857	-22.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	2,355	-18.7%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	2,967	-9.9%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	2,623	-1.1%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	2,328	15.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	2,600	25.1%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	2,070	19.7%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	1,218	11.8%
\$1,000,000 or more	1,470	20.8%



### 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	2	-98.2%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	165	-75.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	220	-68.6%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	219	-68.7%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	182	-63.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	164	-59.4%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	205	-53.7%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	167	-69.4%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	154	-61.9%
\$1,000,000 or more	287	-55.6%



Produced by MIAMI 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, January 20, 2022. Next yearly data release is TBD

nventory

Yearly Distressed Market - 2021 Townhouses and Condos Palm Beach County





Traditional Foreclosure/REO Short Sale

