

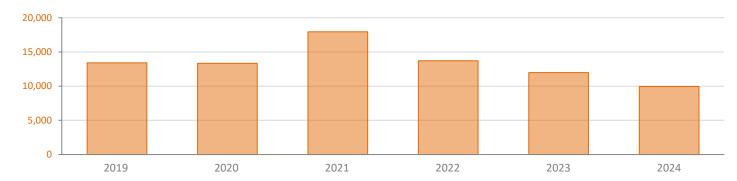


Summary Statistics	2024	2023	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Closed Sales	9,948	11,980	-17.0%
Paid in Cash	6,005	7,295	-17.7%
Median Sale Price	\$320,000	\$310,000	3.2%
Average Sale Price	\$514,264	\$506,757	1.5%
Dollar Volume	\$5.1 Billion	\$6.1 Billion	-15.7%
Median Percent of Original List Price Received	93.3%	94.9%	-1.7%
Median Time to Contract	52 Days	34 Days	52.9%
Median Time to Sale	92 Days	77 Days	19.5%
New Pending Sales	10,792	12,914	-16.4%
New Listings	19,695	17,693	11.3%
Pending Inventory	989	1,085	-8.8%
Inventory (Active Listings)	7,287	4,940	47.5%
Months Supply of Inventory	8.8	4.9	79.6%

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
2024	9,948	-17.0%
2023	11,980	-12.7%
2022	13,720	-23.6%
2021	17,952	34.5%
2020	13,347	-0.4%
2019	13,398	-3.4%



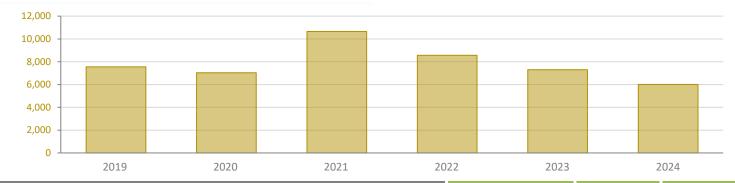
Cach Sales



The number of Closed Sales during the year	r 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
2024	6,005	-17.7%
2023	7,295	-14.8%
2022	8,564	-19.6%
2021	10,652	51.3%
2020	7,039	-6.7%
2019	7,547	-7.6%

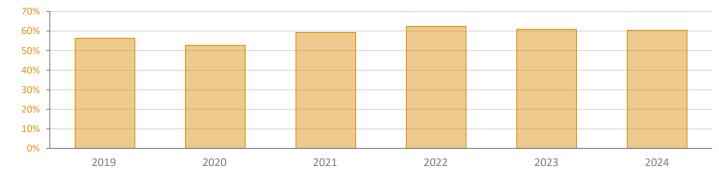


Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales The percentage of Closed Sales during the year which were Cash Sales

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	Percent of Closed Sales Paid in Cash	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2024	60.4%	-0.8%
2023	60.9%	-2.4%
2022	62.4%	5.2%
2021	59.3%	12.5%
2020	52.7%	-6.4%
2019	56.3%	-4.4%







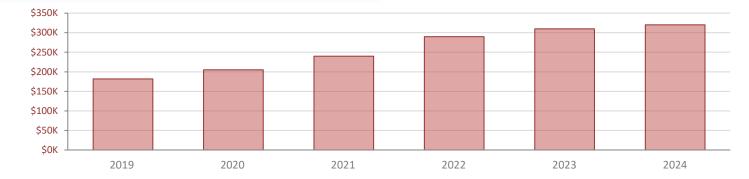
Median Sale Price

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
2024	\$320,000	3.2%
2023	\$310,000	6.9%
2022	\$290,000	20.8%
2021	\$240,000	17.1%
2020	\$205,000	12.6%
2019	\$182,000	2.2%





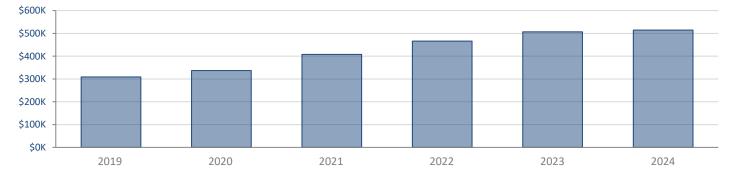
Average Sale Price

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.

Year	Average Sale Price	Year-over-Year
2024	\$514,264	1.5%
2023	\$506,757	8.8%
2022	\$465,773	14.2%
2021	\$407,697	21.1%
2020	\$336,637	9.0%
2019	\$308,974	9.7%



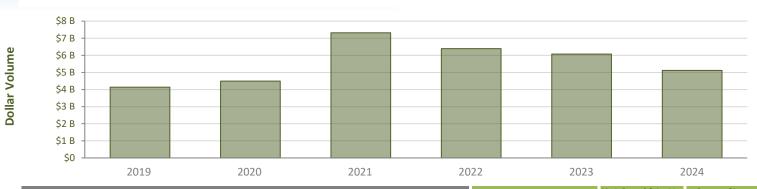




Dollar Volume The sum of the sale prices for all sales which closed during the year

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
2024	\$5.1 Billion	-15.7%
2023	\$6.1 Billion	-5.0%
2022	\$6.4 Billion	-12.7%
2021	\$7.3 Billion	62.9%
2020	\$4.5 Billion	8.5%
2019	\$4.1 Billion	6.0%



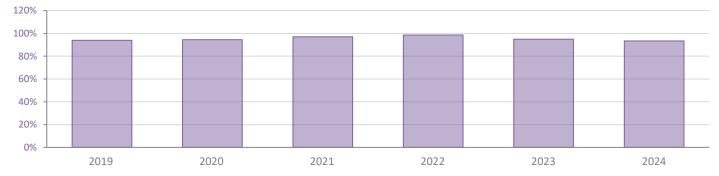
Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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	Price Received	Year-over-Year
2024	93.3%	-1.7%
2023	94.9%	-3.8%
2022	98.6%	1.6%
2021	97.0%	2.8%
2020	94.4%	0.5%
2019	93.9%	-0.1%







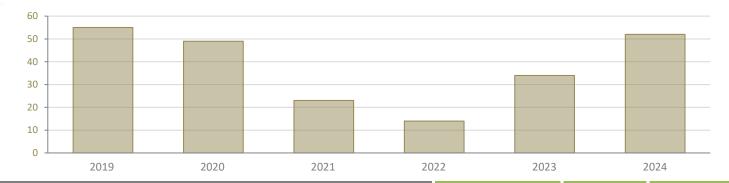
Median	Time to	Contract

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
2024	52 Days	52.9%
2023	34 Days	142.9%
2022	14 Days	-39.1%
2021	23 Days	-53.1%
2020	49 Days	-10.9%
2019	55 Days	7.8%

Median Time to Contract



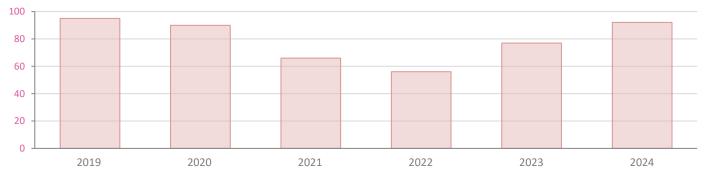
Median Time to Sale

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.

Year	Median Time to Sale	Year-over-Year
2024	92 Days	19.5%
2023	77 Days	37.5%
2022	56 Days	-15.2%
2021	66 Days	-26.7%
2020	90 Days	-5.3%
2019	95 Days	3.3%

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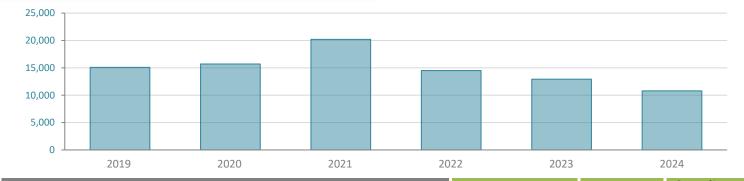




New reliaing Sales
The number of listed properties that went under
contract during the year

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.

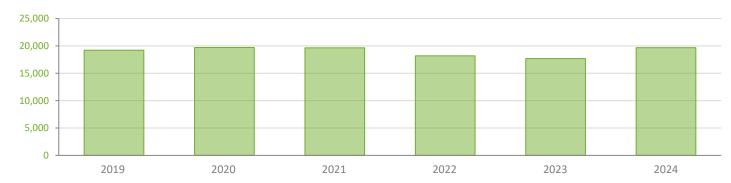
Year	New Pending Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
2024	10,792	-16.4%
2023	12,914	-11.0%
2022	14,502	-28.3%
2021	20,215	28.8%
2020	15,691	4.0%
2019	15,083	-2.4%



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.

Year	New Listings	Year-over-Year
2024	19,695	11.3%
2023	17,693	-2.7%
2022	18,188	-7.5%
2021	19,654	-0.3%
2020	19,706	2.6%
2019	19,207	-3.7%

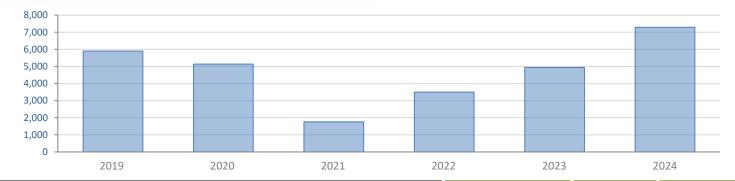




inventory (Active Listings)
The number of property listings active at the end of
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Economists' note: There are a number of ways to define and calculate Inventory. Our method is to simply count the number of active listings on the last day of the year, 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
2024	7,287	47.5%
2023	4,940	41.0%
2022	3,503	98.5%
2021	1,765	-65.7%
2020	5,140	-12.8%
2019	5,892	-5.2%

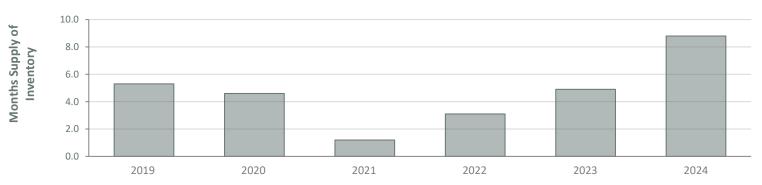


Months Supply of Inventory (Year-End)

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
2024	8.8	79.6%
2023	4.9	58.1%
2022	3.1	158.3%
2021	1.2	-73.9%
2020	4.6	-13.2%
2019	5.3	-1.9%



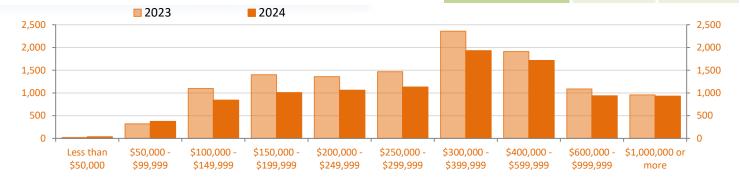


Closed Sales by Sale Price

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	35	66.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	373	16.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	840	-23.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1,006	-28.2%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	1,058	-22.1%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1,129	-23.0%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1,929	-18.2%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	1,713	-10.4%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	935	-14.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	930	-2.7%

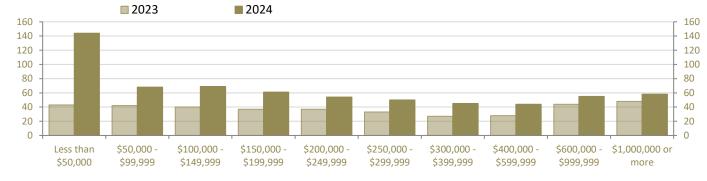


Median Time to Contract by Sale Price

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	144 Days	234.9%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	68 Days	61.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	69 Days	72.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	61 Days	64.9%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	54 Days	45.9%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	50 Days	51.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	45 Days	66.7%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	44 Days	57.1%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	55 Days	25.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	58 Days	20.8%





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	41	78.3%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	450	52.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	1,611	16.7%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	2,186	2.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	2,005	7.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	2,264	9.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	3,643	6.8%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	3,289	14.6%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	2,036	11.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	2,170	19.1%



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	12	140.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	241	259.7%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	751	85.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	834	48.1%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	700	44.3%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	773	52.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1,099	36.5%
\$400,000 - \$599,999	1,031	43.8%
\$600,000 - \$999,999	765	26.7%
\$1,000,000 or more	1,081	38.1%



Yearly Distressed Market - 2024 Townhouses and Condos Palm Beach County



