

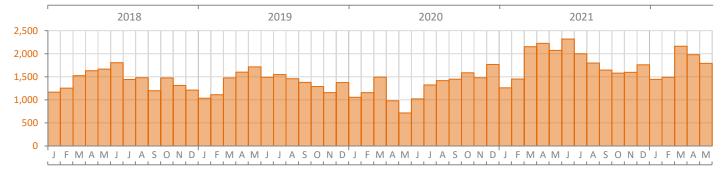
| Summary Statistics | May 2022 | May 2021 | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Closed Sales | 1,791 | 2,071 | -13.5% |
| Paid in Cash | 1,071 | 1,068 | 0.3% |
| Median Sale Price | \$253,500 | \$210,000 | 20.7% |
| Average Sale Price | \$379,932 | \$296,156 | 28.3% |
| Dollar Volume | \$680.5 Million | \$613.3 Million | 10.9% |
| Median Percent of Original List Price Received | 100.0% | 96.4% | 3.7% |
| Median Time to Contract | 14 Days | 33 Days | -57.6% |
| Median Time to Sale | 56 Days | 76 Days | -26.3% |
| New Pending Sales | 1,840 | 2,441 | -24.6% |
| New Listings | 2,105 | 2,105 | 0.0% |
| Pending Inventory | 2,951 | 4,186 | -29.5% |
| Inventory (Active Listings) | 2,595 | 4,361 | -40.5% |
| Months Supply of Inventory | 1.4 | 2.7 | -48.1% |

Closed Sales

The number of sales transactions which closed during the month

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 (and many other market metrics) are affected by seasonal cycles, so actual trends are more accurately represented by year-over-year changes (i.e. comparing a month's sales to the amount of sales in the same month in the previous year), rather than changes from one month to the next.

| Month | Closed Sales | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | 8,868 | -3.2% |
| May 2022 | 1,791 | -13.5% |
| April 2022 | 1,980 | -11.0% |
| March 2022 | 2,162 | 0.5% |
| February 2022 | 1,489 | 2.6% |
| January 2022 | 1,446 | 14.6% |
| December 2021 | 1,761 | -0.4% |
| November 2021 | 1,596 | 7.8% |
| October 2021 | 1,581 | -0.3% |
| September 2021 | 1,647 | 13.7% |
| August 2021 | 1,797 | 26.8% |
| July 2021 | 1,999 | 51.0% |
| June 2021 | 2,318 | 127.3% |
| May 2021 | 2,071 | 189.7% |





53.6%

81.6%

182.5%

251.3%

| Cash Sales | Month | Cash Sales | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | Year-to-Date | 5,169 | 12.7% |
| The number of Closed Sales during the month in which | May 2022 | 1,071 | 0.3% |
| buyers exclusively paid in cash | April 2022 | 1,168 | 3.6% |
| buyers exclusively paid in cash | March 2022 | 1,330 | 22.4% |
| | February 2022 | 847 | 14.6% |
| | January 2022 | 753 | 33.0% |
| <i>Economists' note</i> : Cash Sales can be a useful indicator of the extent to | December 2021 | 946 | 18.5% |
| which investors are participating in the market. Why? Investors are | November 2021 | 878 | 27.2% |
| far more likely to have the funds to purchase a home available up front, | October 2021 | 837 | 16.7% |
| whereas the typical homebuyer requires a mortgage or some other | September 2021 | 881 | 41.4% |

August 2021

July 2021

June 2021

May 2021

Cash Sales as a Percentage of Closed Sales

form of financing. There are, of course, many possible exceptions, so

this statistic should be interpreted with care.

The percentage of Closed Sales during the month 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 month involved some sort of financing, such as mortgages, owner/seller financing, assumed loans, etc.

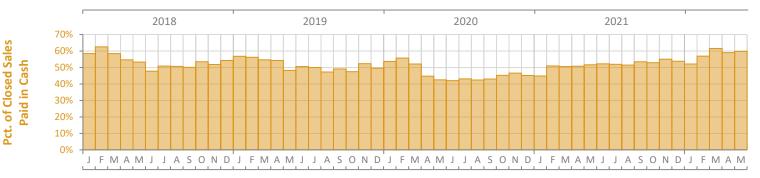
| Percent of Closed | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 58.3% | 16.4% |
| 59.8% | 15.9% |
| 59.0% | 16.4% |
| 61.5% | 21.8% |
| 56.9% | 11.8% |
| 52.1% | 16.3% |
| 53.7% | 19.1% |
| 55.0% | 18.0% |
| 52.9% | 17.0% |
| 53.5% | 24.4% |
| 51.4% | 21.2% |
| 51.9% | 20.4% |
| 52.2% | 24.3% |
| 51.6% | 21.4% |
| | Sales Paid in Cash 58.3% 59.0% 61.5% 61.5% 55.0% 52.1% 53.7% 55.0% 55.0% 55.9% 55.9% 55.5% 51.4% 51.9% 51.9% |

923

1,037

1,209

1,068





ar

| Median Sale Price | Month | Median Sale Price | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Year-to-Date | \$242,000 | 15.2% |
| The median sale price reported for the month (i.e. 50% | May 2022 | \$253,500 | 20.7% |
| of sales were above and 50% of sales were below) | April 2022 | \$245,000 | 11.4% |
| Of sales were above and 50% of sales were below | March 2022 | \$238,500 | 13.6% |
| | February 2022 | \$240,000 | 20.0% |
| <i>Economists' note</i> : Median Sale Price is our preferred summary | January 2022 | \$240,000 | 14.8% |
| statistic for price activity because, unlike Average Sale Price, Median | December 2021 | \$236,000 | 18.0% |
| Sale Price is not sensitive to high sale prices for small numbers of | November 2021 | \$232,500 | 14.0% |
| homes that may not be characteristic of the market area. Keep in mind | October 2021 | \$227,950 | 20.6% |
| that median price trends over time are not always solely caused by | September 2021 | \$213,000 | 12.1% |
| changes in the general value of local real estate. Median sale price only | August 2021 | \$220,000 | 10.1% |
| reflects the values of the homes that <i>sold</i> each month, and the mix of | July 2021 | \$215,000 | 10.3% |
| the types of homes that sell can change over time. | June 2021 | \$221,000 | 11.3% |
| | May 2021 | \$210,000 | 20.0% |
| 2010 2010 201 | 1 | 2024 | T |



Average Sale Price

The average sale price reported for the month (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.

| Month | Average Sale Price | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | \$362,341 | 25.1% |
| May 2022 | \$379,932 | 28.3% |
| April 2022 | \$344,787 | 19.8% |
| March 2022 | \$405,779 | 38.8% |
| February 2022 | \$344,520 | 18.6% |
| January 2022 | \$317,995 | 15.3% |
| December 2021 | \$314,365 | 18.5% |
| November 2021 | \$304,886 | 7.7% |
| October 2021 | \$296,615 | 22.0% |
| September 2021 | \$283,241 | 21.5% |
| August 2021 | \$310,329 | 27.7% |
| July 2021 | \$292,311 | 14.0% |
| June 2021 | \$307,951 | 30.2% |
| May 2021 | \$296,156 | 23.0% |



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Average Sale Price



Dollar Volume

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

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.

| Month | Dollar Volume | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | \$3.2 Billion | 21.1% |
| May 2022 | \$680.5 Million | 10.9% |
| April 2022 | \$682.7 Million | 6.6% |
| March 2022 | \$877.3 Million | 39.5% |
| February 2022 | \$513.0 Million | 21.7% |
| January 2022 | \$459.8 Million | 32.1% |
| December 2021 | \$553.6 Million | 18.1% |
| November 2021 | \$486.6 Million | 16.2% |
| October 2021 | \$468.9 Million | 21.7% |
| September 2021 | \$466.5 Million | 38.1% |
| August 2021 | \$557.7 Million | 61.9% |
| July 2021 | \$584.3 Million | 72.1% |
| June 2021 | \$713.8 Million | 195.8% |
| May 2021 | \$613.3 Million | 256.2% |

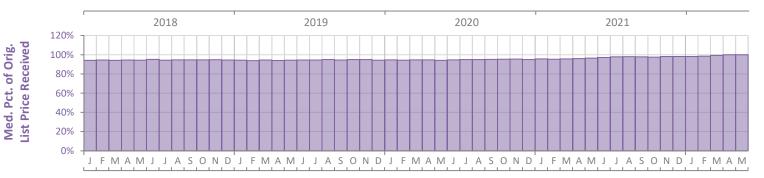


Median Percent of Original List Price Received

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

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.

| Month | Med. Pct. of Orig. List Price Received | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | 100.0% | 4.3% |
| May 2022 | 100.0% | 3.7% |
| April 2022 | 100.0% | 4.2% |
| March 2022 | 99.3% | 3.8% |
| February 2022 | 98.5% | 3.4% |
| January 2022 | 98.1% | 2.5% |
| December 2021 | 98.2% | 3.5% |
| November 2021 | 98.2% | 2.9% |
| October 2021 | 97.5% | 2.3% |
| September 2021 | 97.8% | 2.7% |
| August 2021 | 97.9% | 3.1% |
| July 2021 | 97.8% | 2.9% |
| June 2021 | 97.1% | 2.6% |
| May 2021 | 96.4% | 2.4% |



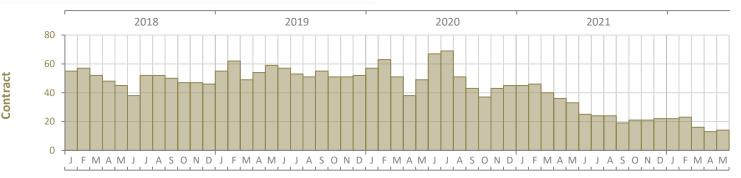


Median Time to Contract

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

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 month. 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.

| Month | Median Time to Contract | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | 17 Days | -59.5% |
| May 2022 | 14 Days | -57.6% |
| April 2022 | 13 Days | -63.9% |
| March 2022 | 16 Days | -60.0% |
| February 2022 | 23 Days | -50.0% |
| January 2022 | 22 Days | -51.1% |
| December 2021 | 22 Days | -51.1% |
| November 2021 | 21 Days | -51.2% |
| October 2021 | 21 Days | -43.2% |
| September 2021 | 19 Days | -55.8% |
| August 2021 | 24 Days | -52.9% |
| July 2021 | 24 Days | -65.2% |
| June 2021 | 25 Days | -62.7% |
| May 2021 | 33 Days | -32.7% |



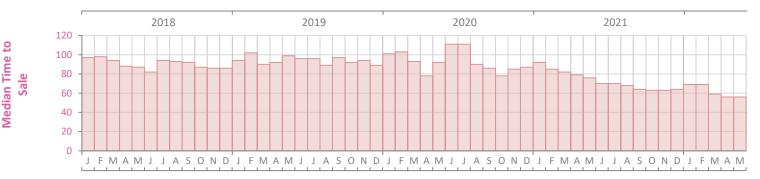
Median Time to Sale

Median Time to

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

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.

| Month | Median Time to Sale | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | 61 Days | -28.2% |
| May 2022 | 56 Days | -26.3% |
| April 2022 | 56 Days | -29.1% |
| March 2022 | 59 Days | -28.0% |
| February 2022 | 69 Days | -18.8% |
| January 2022 | 69 Days | -25.0% |
| December 2021 | 64 Days | -26.4% |
| November 2021 | 63 Days | -25.9% |
| October 2021 | 63 Days | -19.2% |
| September 2021 | 64 Days | -25.6% |
| August 2021 | 68 Days | -24.4% |
| July 2021 | 70 Days | -36.9% |
| June 2021 | 70 Days | -36.9% |
| May 2021 | 76 Days | -17.4% |





9.1%

33.1%

| New Pending Sales | Month | New Pending Sales | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Year-to-Date | 10,369 | -14.6% |
| The number of listed properties that went under | May 2022 | 1,840 | -24.6% |
| contract during the month | April 2022 | 1,956 | -25.2% |
| | March 2022 | 2,362 | -15.2% |
| | February 2022 | 2,164 | -6.6% |
| <i>Economists' note</i> : Because of the typical length of time it takes for a | January 2022 | 2,047 | 3.4% |
| sale to close, economists consider Pending Sales to be a decent | December 2021 | 1,715 | 3.3% |
| indicator of potential future Closed Sales. It is important to bear in | November 2021 | 1,831 | 7.8% |
| mind, however, that not all Pending Sales will be closed successfully. | October 2021 | 1,977 | 0.8% |
| So, the effectiveness of Pending Sales as a future indicator of Closed | September 2021 | 1,889 | 4.7% |
| Sales is susceptible to changes in market conditions such as the | August 2021 | 1,912 | 9.1% |

July 2021

June 2021



New Listings

distressed properties for sale.

The number of properties put onto the market during the month

availability of financing for homebuyers and the inventory of

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.

| Month | New Listings | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Year-to-Date | 10,415 | -5.4% |
| May 2022 | 2,105 | 0.0% |
| April 2022 | 1,924 | -15.7% |
| March 2022 | 2,307 | -2.8% |
| February 2022 | 2,088 | 0.3% |
| January 2022 | 1,991 | -8.0% |
| December 2021 | 1,573 | -8.7% |
| November 2021 | 1,755 | -10.8% |
| October 2021 | 2,003 | -9.2% |
| September 2021 | 1,921 | -13.7% |
| August 2021 | 2,069 | 1.1% |
| July 2021 | 2,017 | -4.8% |
| June 2021 | 2,143 | 6.2% |
| May 2021 | 2,105 | 10.7% |

1,960

2,274



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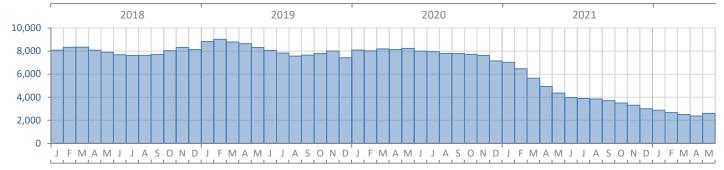
New Listings



Inventory (Active Listings) The number of property listings active at the end of the month

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 month, and hold this number to compare with the same month 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 off-market.

| Month | Inventory | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| YTD (Monthly Avg) | 2,604 | -54.2% |
| May 2022 | 2,595 | -40.5% |
| April 2022 | 2,377 | -51.8% |
| March 2022 | 2,504 | -55.7% |
| February 2022 | 2,671 | -58.7% |
| January 2022 | 2,873 | -59.1% |
| December 2021 | 3,010 | -57.9% |
| November 2021 | 3,307 | -56.6% |
| October 2021 | 3,503 | -54.6% |
| September 2021 | 3,712 | -52.3% |
| August 2021 | 3,845 | -50.7% |
| July 2021 | 3,898 | -51.0% |
| June 2021 | 3,972 | -50.4% |
| May 2021 | 4,361 | -47.0% |

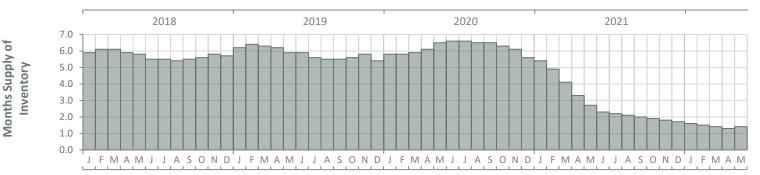


Months Supply of Inventory

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.

| Month | Months Supply | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| YTD (Monthly Avg) | 1.4 | -65.9% |
| May 2022 | 1.4 | -48.1% |
| April 2022 | 1.3 | -60.6% |
| March 2022 | 1.4 | -65.9% |
| February 2022 | 1.5 | -69.4% |
| January 2022 | 1.6 | -70.4% |
| December 2021 | 1.7 | -69.6% |
| November 2021 | 1.8 | -70.5% |
| October 2021 | 1.9 | -69.8% |
| September 2021 | 2.0 | -69.2% |
| August 2021 | 2.1 | -67.7% |
| July 2021 | 2.2 | -66.7% |
| June 2021 | 2.3 | -65.2% |
| May 2021 | 2.7 | -58.5% |





Closed Sales by Sale Price

The number of sales transactions which closed during the month

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 (and many other market metrics) are affected by seasonal cycles, so actual trends are more accurately represented by year-over-year changes (i.e. comparing a month's sales to the amount of sales in the same month in the previous year), rather than changes from one month to the next.

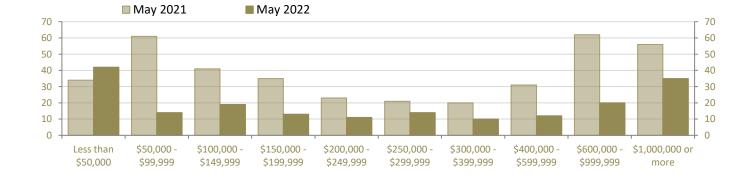




Median Time to Contract by Sale Price The median number of days between the listing date and contract date for all Closed Sales during the month

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 month. 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 | 42 Days | 23.5% |
| \$50,000 - \$99,999 | 14 Days | -77.0% |
| \$100,000 - \$149,999 | 19 Days | -53.7% |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999 | 13 Days | -62.9% |
| \$200,000 - \$249,999 | 11 Days | -52.2% |
| \$250,000 - \$299,999 | 14 Days | -33.3% |
| \$300,000 - \$399,999 | 10 Days | -50.0% |
| \$400,000 - \$599,999 | 12 Days | -61.3% |
| \$600,000 - \$999,999 | 20 Days | -67.7% |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 35 Days | -37.5% |



Closed Sales

Median Time to Contract



New Listings by Initial Listing Price

The number of properties put onto the market during the month

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.

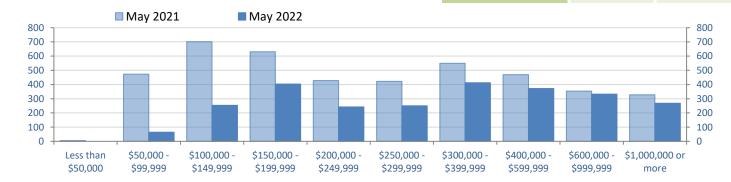
| Initial Listing Price | New Listings | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Less than \$50,000 | 3 | -75.0% |
| \$50,000 - \$99,999 | 68 | -62.2% |
| \$100,000 - \$149,999 | 207 | -39.5% |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999 | 349 | -8.9% |
| \$200,000 - \$249,999 | 249 | 2.9% |
| \$250,000 - \$299,999 | 256 | -2.3% |
| \$300,000 - \$399,999 | 390 | 21.5% |
| \$400,000 - \$599,999 | 295 | 54.5% |
| \$600,000 - \$999,999 | 163 | 58.3% |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 125 | 81.2% |



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

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 month, and hold this number to compare with the same month 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 off-market.

| Current Listing Price | Inventory | Percent Change Year-over-Year |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Less than \$50,000 | 0 | -100.0% |
| \$50,000 - \$99,999 | 64 | -86.5% |
| \$100,000 - \$149,999 | 253 | -64.0% |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999 | 403 | -36.1% |
| \$200,000 - \$249,999 | 242 | -43.5% |
| \$250,000 - \$299,999 | 250 | -40.8% |
| \$300,000 - \$399,999 | 412 | -25.0% |
| \$400,000 - \$599,999 | 371 | -20.9% |
| \$600,000 - \$999,999 | 332 | -6.2% |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 268 | -18.3% |



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nventory

Monthly Distressed Market - May 2022 Townhouses and Condos Broward County



