

### **The Sales Recovery Chart**

This seasonally adjusted curve shows where current sales are as a percent of historic norms. The light blue area is when sales are below average, the light green area when they're above average. What is normal is calculated from sales over the years - 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. For example, at the height of the pandemic in April of 2021, sales were 59.4% above normal. Sales have been slowly improving and are now below average by 17%.



#### Summary

PRICES: The median price of a detached home in the Coachella Valley increased for the six straight month to \$725,000, which is \$500 less than last year. The median price of attached homes in the Valley ended April at \$500,000, which is \$5,000 below last year. Year over year price changes in the average size detached home range in each city from a gain of 22.3% in Indian Wells to a decline of 3.8% in Palm Springs. Gains of the average size attached home range from 13.9% in Indian Wells to minus 10.5% in La Quinta.

SALES: Total three-month sales are effectively unchanged from last year. The three month average this April was 734 units compared to 736 units a year ago. Palm Desert still has the highest unit sales at 172, followed by Palm Springs with 142 and La Quinta with 135. Dollar sales in April were \$702 million, which is 16 million more than last year.

INVENTORY & "MONTHS OF SALES" RATIOS: On May 1st, Valley inventory was 3,799 units, which is 1,349 units more than last year. Inventory has been improving, and current numbers are now comparable to inventory before the pandemic. The Valley's "months of sales" ratio was 6.2 months, which is 2.1 months more than last year. We see consistent ratios between 4.0 and 6.0 months in most of the nine cities. The ratio in Bermuda Dunes is now the highest at 6.6 months.

SELLING TIMES: At the end of April, the median number of "days in the market" in the Coachella Valley was 48 days, which is five days more than last year. Coachella has the lowest average selling time at just 38 days. This is followed by Palm Springs at 45 days and Cathedral City, Palm Desert and Indian wells at 47 days. Desert Hot Springs has the highest median selling time at 53 days.

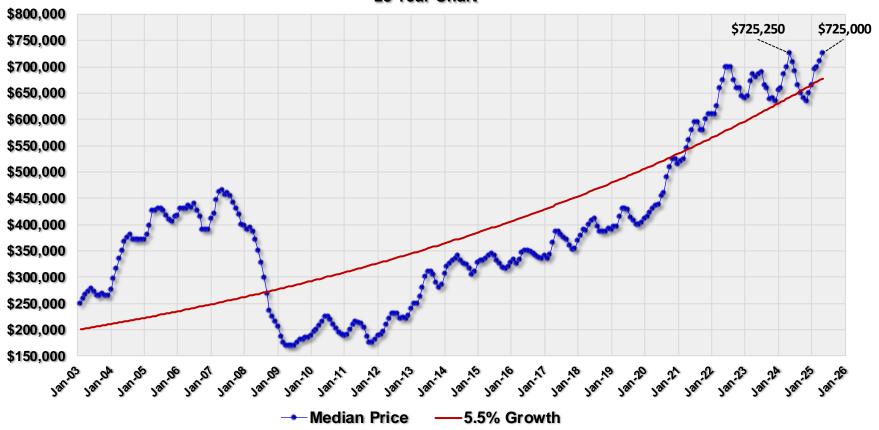
PRICE DISCOUNTS/PREMIUMS: Currently, detached homes are selling at an average discount of 2.6% compared to 2.3% a year ago. Attached homes are selling at a 2.8% discount. The city of Coachella has the smallest average discount at .2%, while Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage are selling homes with the highest average discount of 3.7%.



## **Prices**



### Coachella Valley Median Detached Home Price 23 Year Chart



#### **Coachella Valley Median Detached Price**

The median price of a detached home in the Coachella Valley increased for the six straight month to \$725,000, which is \$250 less than last year. The median price usually hits its seasonal low between September and December, and its high in April or May. The graph clearly shows that detached homes have held the price gains made during the pandemic.



#### Coachella Valley Median Attached Home Price 23 Year Chart



#### **Coachella Valley Median Attached Price**

The median price of attached homes in the Valley ended April at \$500,000, which is \$5,000 below last year. As the chart clearly shows, the seasonal price range for attached homes is much larger than that of detached homes, and prices seem to be following the normal seasonal pattern here, too.



**April 2025** 

#### Price of Each City's Average Size Detached Home

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City	Avg. Size Home	Pr. per sq/ft	Price of Avg. Size Home	Price One Year Ago	12 Month Change	2011-12 Price Low	% From Low			
Indian Wells	3,450	\$655.38	\$2,261,061	\$1,848,372	22.3%	\$666,885	239.0%			
La Quinta	2,200	\$426.40	\$938,080	\$866,360	8.3%	\$318,164	194.8%			
Indio	2,200	\$300.36	\$660,792	\$636,328	3.8%	\$156,340	322.7%			
Desert Hot Springs	1,600	\$253.09	\$404,944	\$392,720	3.1%	\$86,656	367.3%			
Cathedral City	1,800	\$335.64	\$604,152	\$587,511	2.8%	\$153,216	294.3%			
Rancho Mirage	3,175	\$450.17	\$1,429,290	\$1,410,272	1.3%	\$506,317	182.3%			
Palm Desert	2,200	\$344.04	\$756,888	\$757,592	-0.1%	\$302,302	150.4%			
Coachella	1,700	\$271.03	\$460,743	\$471,121	-2.2%	\$111,367	313.7%			
Bermuda Dunes	2,200	\$319.04	\$701,888	\$728,717	-3.7%	\$239,325	193.3%			
Palm Springs	2,175	\$606.80	\$1,319,790	\$1,371,979	-3.8%	\$323,879	307.5%			

#### Price of Each City's Average Size Attached Home

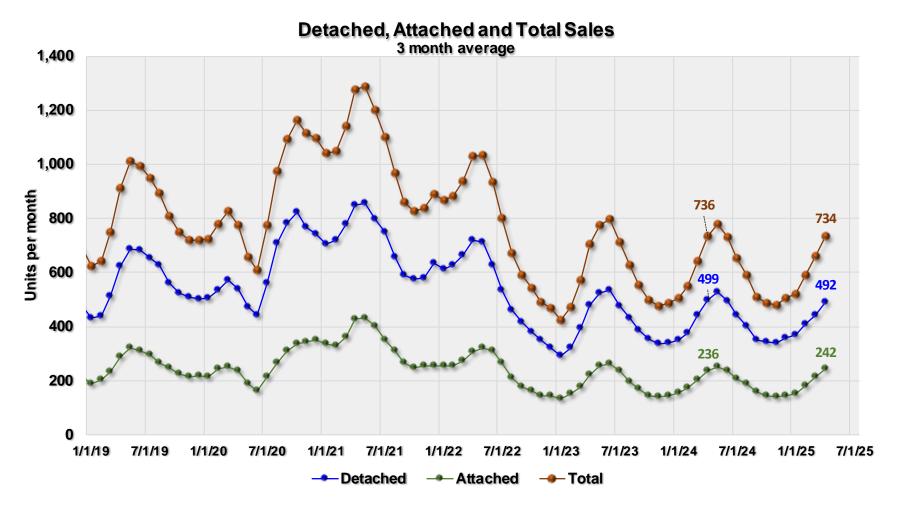
City	Avg. Size Home	Pr. per sq/ft	Price of Avg. Size Home	Price One Year Ago	12 Month Change	2011-12 Price Low	% From Low
Indian Wells	1,950	\$406.50	\$792,675	\$695,721	13.9%	\$259,126	205.9%
Desert Hot Springs	750	\$190.87	\$143,153	\$140,708	1.7%	\$16,013	794.0%
Palm Springs	1,250	\$363.37	\$454,206	\$447,375	1.5%	\$129,788	250.0%
Rancho Mirage	1,775	\$331.05	\$587,614	\$585,821	0.3%	\$211,030	178.5%
Palm Desert	1,600	\$338.79	\$542,056	\$546,800	-0.9%	\$197,896	173.9%
Indio	1,050	\$283.23	\$297,392	\$306,479	-3.0%	\$56,396	427.3%
Bermuda Dunes	1,450	\$278.45	\$403,745	\$416,310	-3.0%	\$89,117	353.1%
Cathedral City	1,250	\$261.94	\$327,419	\$339,850	-3.7%	\$80,544	306.5%
La Quinta	1,750	\$362.32	\$634,060	\$708,120	-10.5%	\$247,713	156.0%

#### **Price of The Average Size City Home**

These two tables display the *price* and *price per square foot* of the average size home in each city. The average size home, rounded to the closest 25 sq. ft., doesn't change. Then the median price per sq. ft. is calculated over the last three months. This is multiplied by the average size to produce a price, which is compared to the price a year ago. It's also compared to the all-time lows made in 2011. Year over year price changes in the average size detached home range in each city from a gain of 22.3% in Indian Wells to a decline of 3.8% in Palm Springs. Gains of the average size attached home range from 13.9% in Indian Wells to minus 10.5% in La Quinta.

# Unit and Dollar Sales



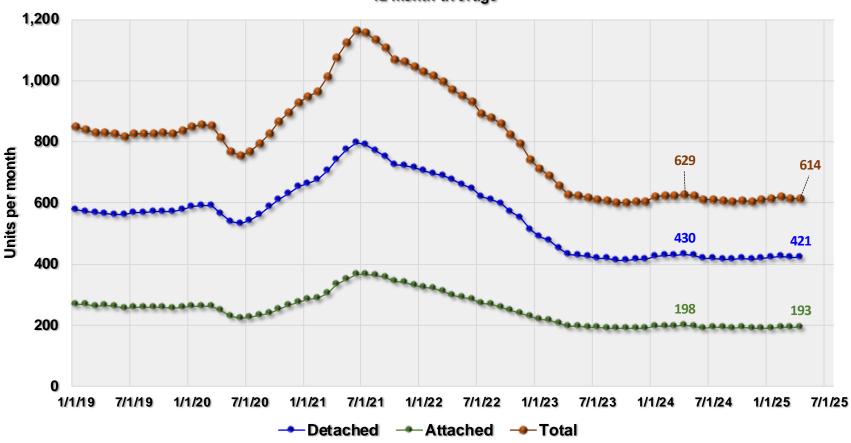


#### **Monthly Sales – Three Month Average**

Total three-month sales are effectively unchanged from last year. The three month average this April was 734 units compared to 736 units a year ago. Because of seasonality, it's difficult to determine where sales stand on a historical basis. The first chart in this report was designed to help distinguish seasonal changes from real ones. It shows that sales are below normal by 17%.



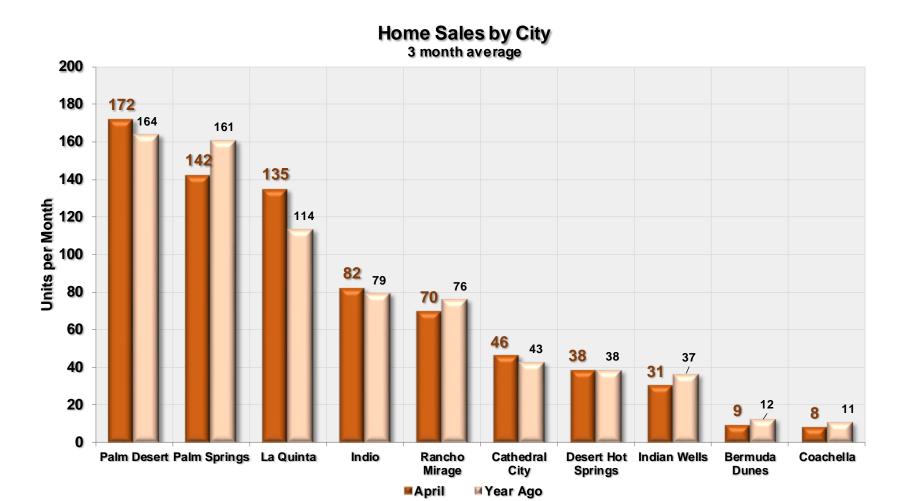
### Detached, Attached and Total Sales 12 month average



#### **Monthly Sales – Twelve Month Average**

The 12-month average of sales, which takes out seasonality, was 614 units a month. This long-term average is slightly less than last year and has been hovering just over 600 units for two years. The housing market needs lower mortgage rates. The Federal Reserve Board has stopped lowering short-term rates until the effect of the administration's new economic policies can be determined.



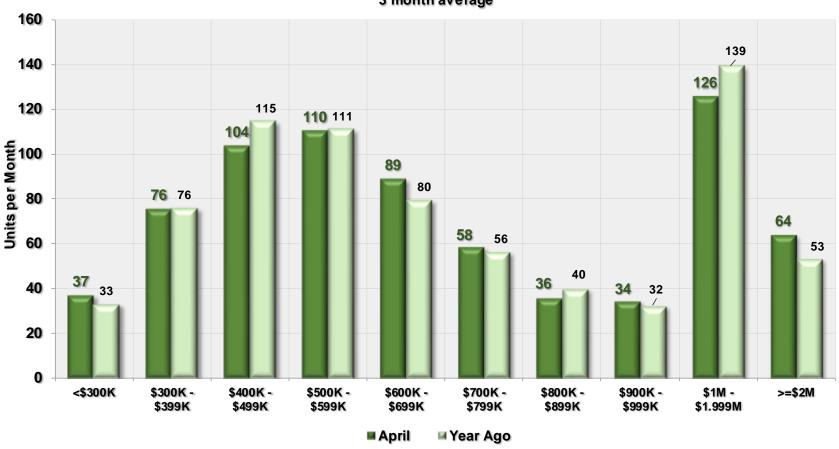


#### **Home Sales by City**

Sales by city are now ranked left to right by highest average unit sales. Sales are about the same in most cities. Palm Desert still has the highest unit sales at 172, followed by Palm Springs with 142 and La Quinta with 135.



### Sales by Price Bracket 3 month average

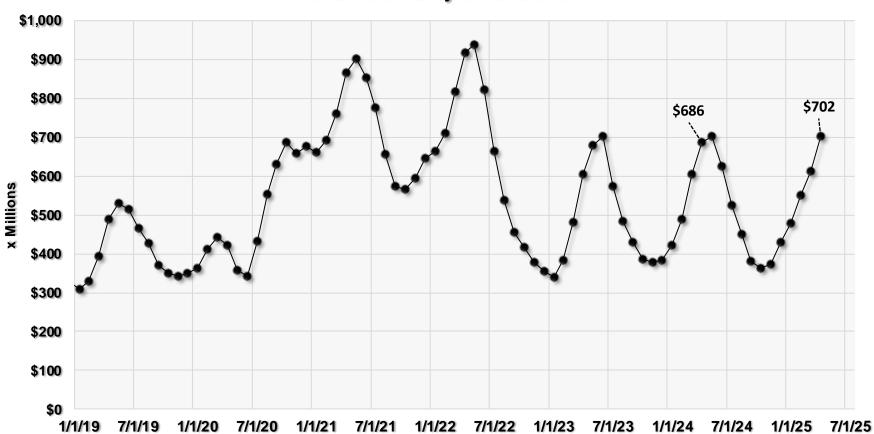


### **Home Sales by Price Range**

We've changed the price brackets to reflect the price increases of the last few years. The lowest bracket is now \$300,000 or lower, and there are now two brackets over \$1,000,000. All price brackets seem to have similar sales numbers compared to last year.



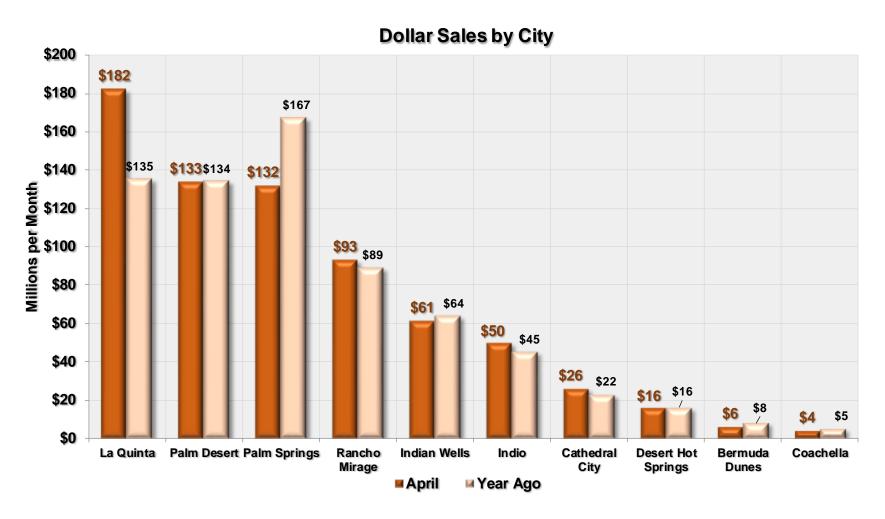
#### **Coachella Valley Dollar Sales**



#### **Coachella Valley Dollar Sales (all homes)**

This chart graphs dollar sales, averaged over three months, of all Coachella Valley home sales. The scale on the left is in millions of dollars. It shows the same seasonal pattern as the chart of three-month unit sales, except the relative highs and lows are different due to price changes over time. Dollar sales in April were \$702 million, which is 16 million more than last year.



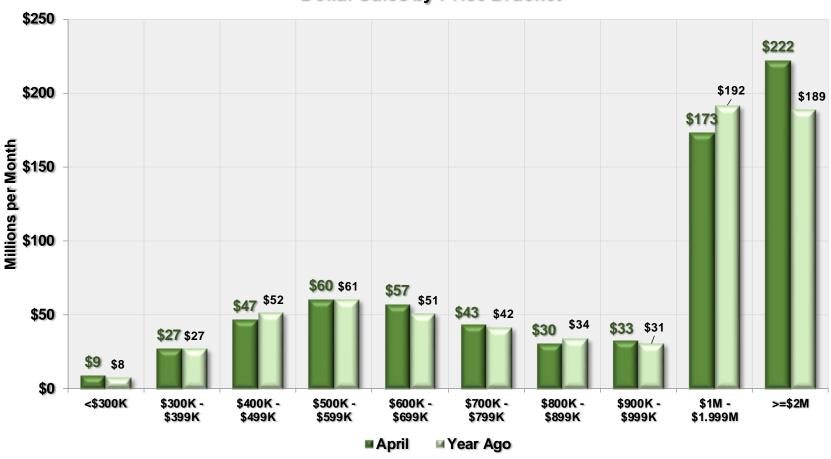


#### **Home Sales by City**

On this graph, cities are ranked left to right by greatest dollar sales. Since revenue depends on dollar sales more than unit sales, the numbers in this chart are better proxies for "revenue" than unit sales. Dollar sales appear to be comparable to last year in every city except La Quinta and Palm Springs, which have sales either equally above and below last year.



### **Dollar Sales by Price Bracket**



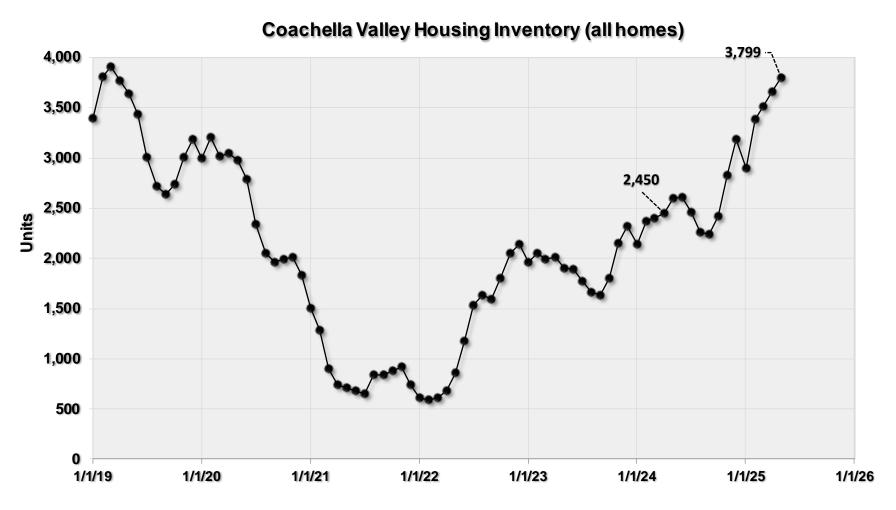
### **Home Sales by Price Range**

This chart of dollar sales by price bracket shows a different pattern than unit sales by price bracket in the earlier chart. The large amounts in the two price brackets over a million dollars are accentuated more than the unit sales chart. In fact, dollar sales in these two brackets continue to account for 50% of all dollar sales in the Coachella Valley.



# Inventory & "Months of Sales" Ratios



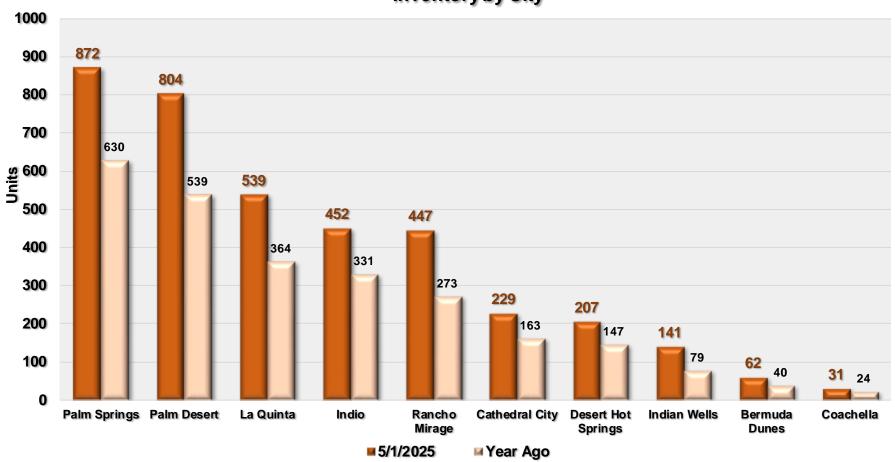


#### **Coachella Valley Total Inventory**

On May 1<sup>st</sup>, Valley inventory was 3,799 units, which is 1,349 units more than last year. Inventory has been improving, and current numbers are now comparable to inventory before the pandemic. The seasonal pattern now suggests that inventory is probably near its peak as we pass into May.



### **Inventory by City**

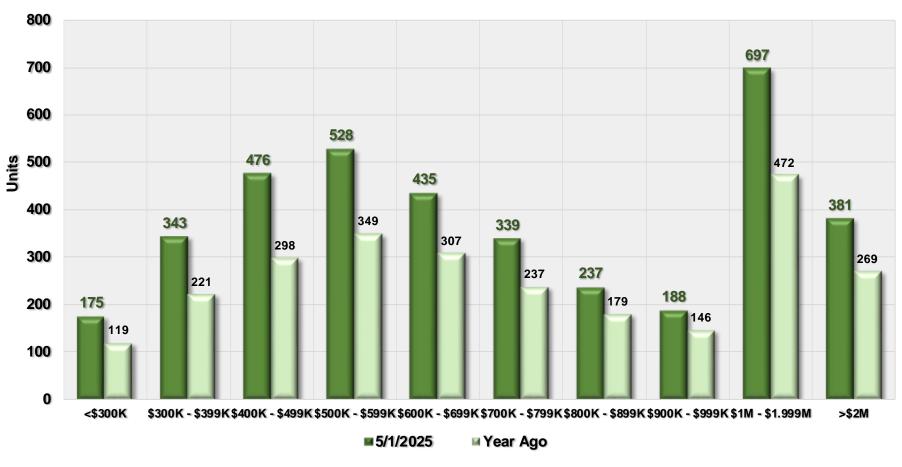


### **Inventory by City**

This chart ranks Coachella Valley cities left to right by highest number of homes for sale. The dark colored bars are current listings, while the lighter colored bars are last year's number. This chart helps agents know what cities have homeowners with the greatest selling interest and how it compares to last year.



#### **Inventory by Price Bracket**



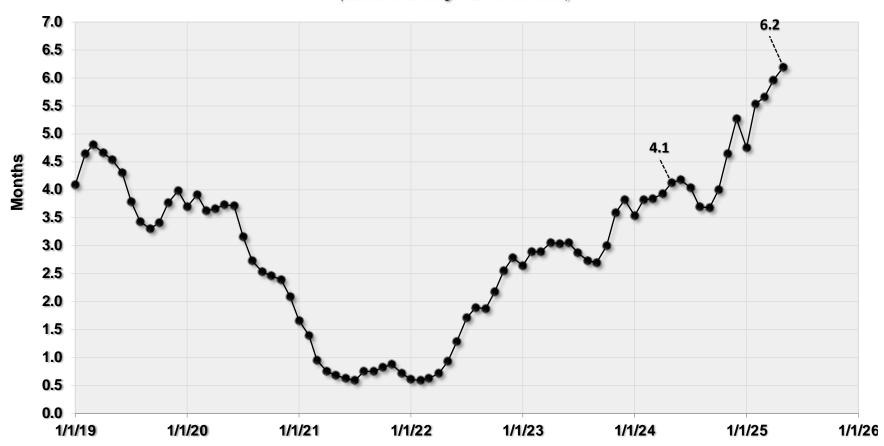
#### **Inventory by Price Bracket**

This chart shows the number of homes selling in the different price brackets. Current numbers, shown by the dark colored bars, are compared to last year's numbers, shown by the lighter colored bars. The price brackets now include the two new brackets of homes priced over \$1,000,000. This chart helps locate what price brackets might be responsible for the growth or contraction of inventory.



#### Coachella Valley "Months of Sales" Ratio

(based on average 12 month sales)

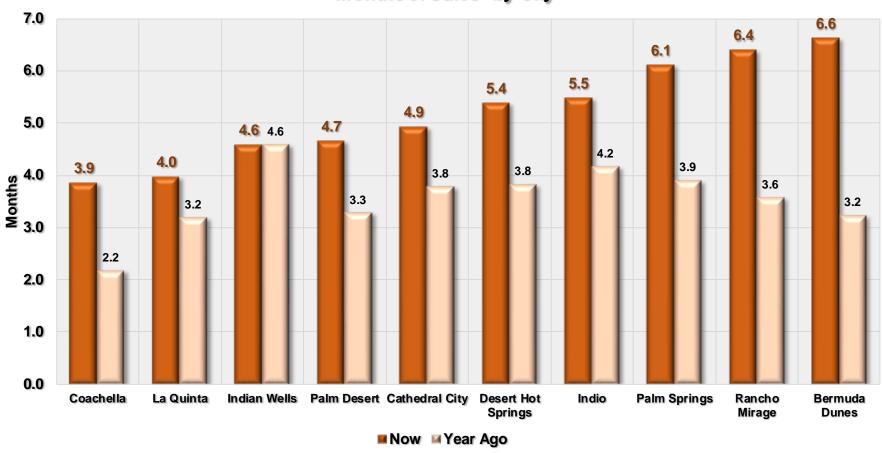


### Regional "Months of Sales" Ratio

On May 1<sup>st</sup>, the Valley's "months of sales" ratio was 6.2 months, which is 2.1 months more than last year. As you can see, this fundamental ratio, which measures supply and demand, is now above pre-pandemic levels. While inventory has recovered, because of low sales, supply is beginning to exceed demand. This should not cause a problem for home prices unless it begins to extend average selling times.



#### "Months of Sales" by City

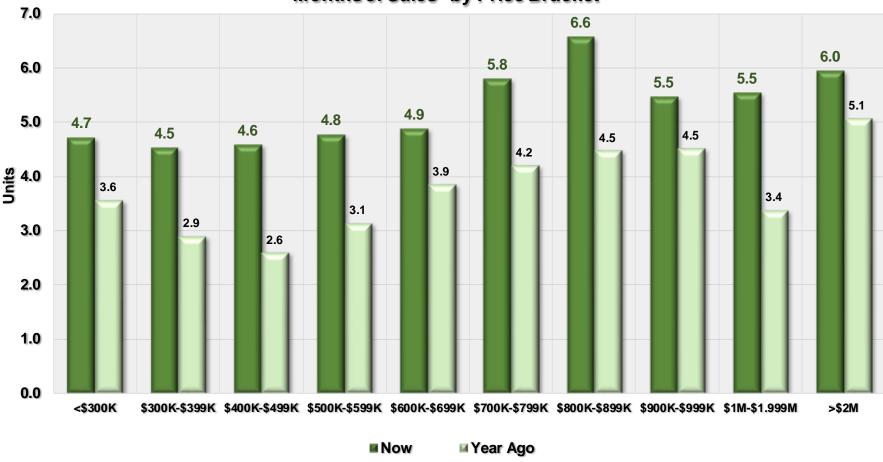


#### The "Months of Sales" Ratio by City

This chart ranks cities left to right by smallest number of "months of sales." The sales and inventory in these ratios include both attached and detached homes. We see consistent ratios between 4.0 and 6.0 months in most of the nine cities. The ratio in Bermuda Dunes is now the highest at 6.6 months. Since "months of sales" is really the supply-demand equation for housing, it shows the housing market is becoming supply heavy. If the ratios move much higher, it will begin to increase selling times eventually putting downward pressure on home prices.



#### "Months of Sales" by Price Bracket



#### The "Months of Sales" Ratio by Price Bracket

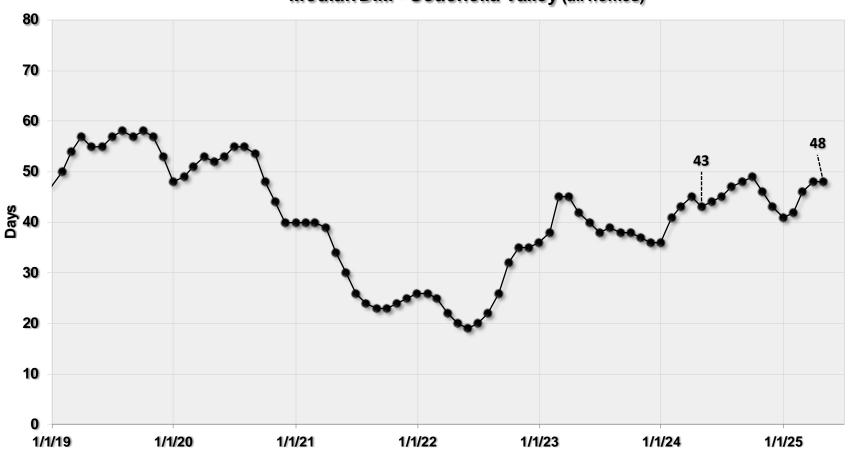
This chart shows "months of sales" by price bracket. The sales and inventory in the ratios includes both attached and detached homes. Since "months of sales" ratios are really the supply-demand equation for housing, the large increases over last year shows supply is starting to exceed demand in almost all price brackets. It hasn't affected prices yet and most probably won't until selling times begin to lengthen.



# DIM & Price Premium/Discount



### Median DIM - Coachella Valley (all homes)

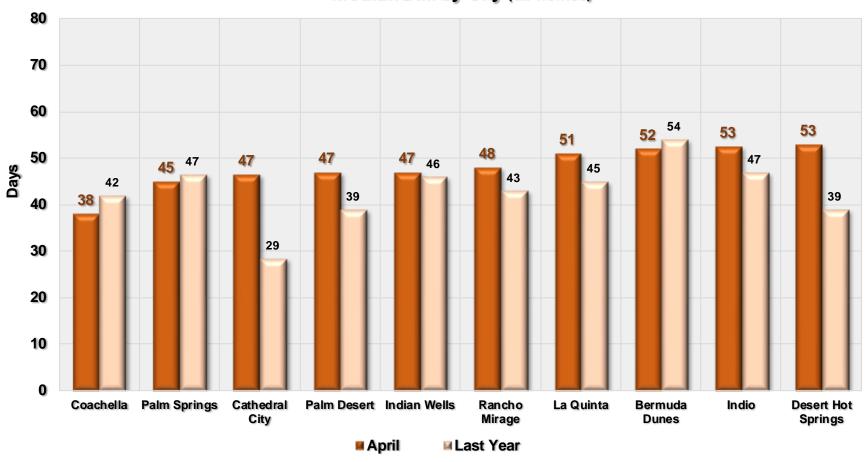


### Regional "Days in the Market"

At the end of April, the median number of "days in the market" in the Coachella Valley was 48 days, which is five days more than last year. The median selling time in the region has been running between 40 and 50 days for two years. This includes both detached and attached homes. The current median selling time is at levels.



#### Median DIM by City (all homes)

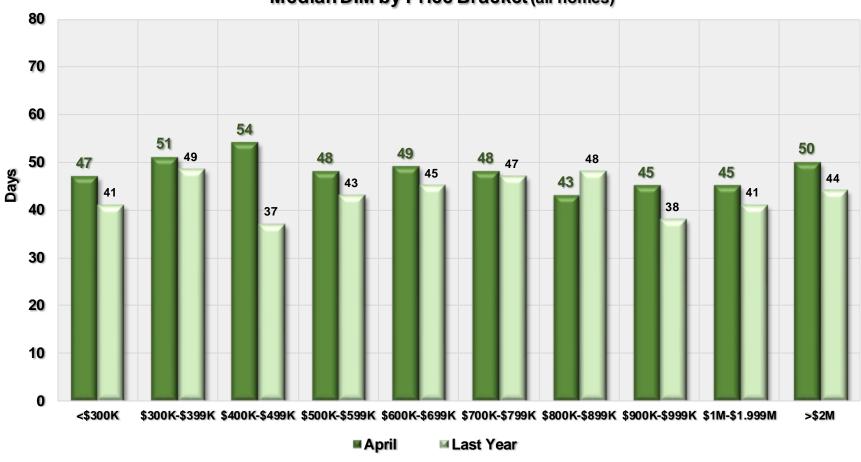


### "Days in the Market" by City

This graph compares the median number of "days in the market" in each city to their ratios a year ago. The number includes both detached and attached homes. We have sorted the cities left to right by lowest number of days. Coachella has the lowest average selling time at just 38 days. This is followed by Palm Springs at 45 days and Cathedral City, Palm Desert and Indian wells at 47 days. Desert Hot Springs has the highest median selling time at 53 days.



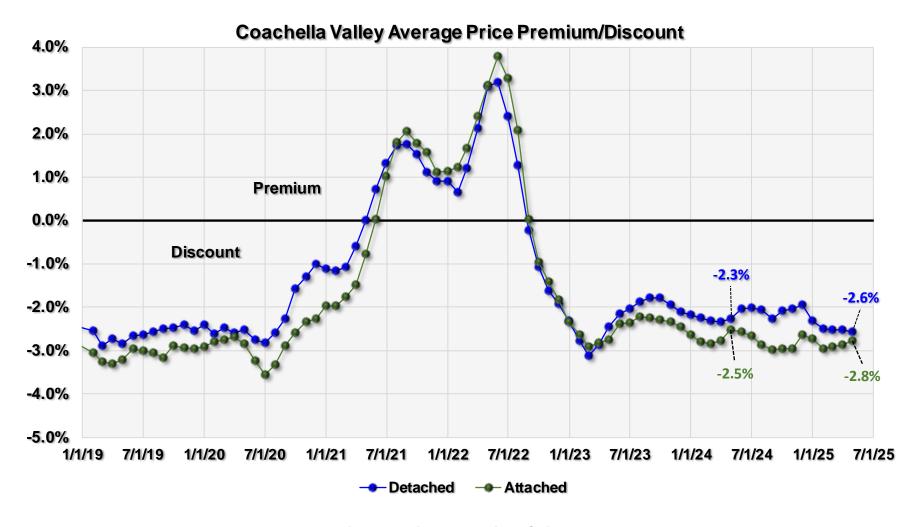
#### Median DIM by Price Bracket (all homes)



### "Days in the Market" by Price Bracket

This graph compares the median number of "days in the market" by price bracket to the ratio a year ago. The number includes both detached and attached homes. When looking at these numbers, it's important to notice if any price bracket has an abnormal number of days. Usually, selling times increase with higher priced homes. However, in the current market we don't see that, which is a positive situation.



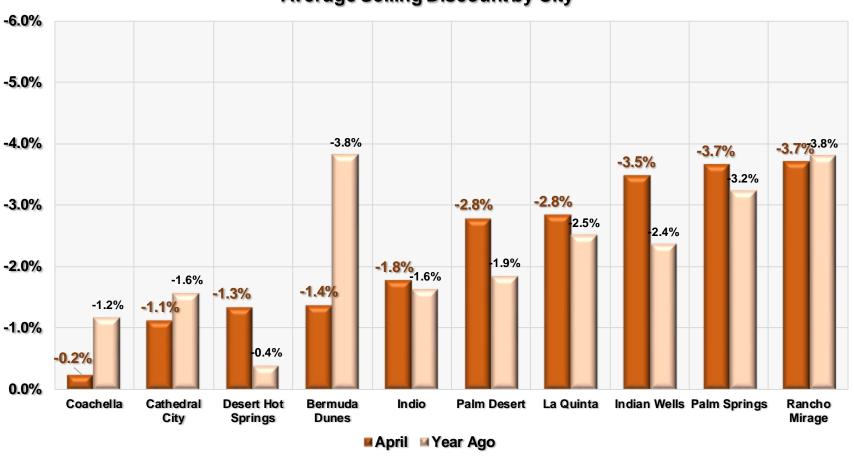


#### **Regional Price Premium/Discount**

This graph charts the average price premium or discount of detached and attached homes selling in the region. Currently, detached homes are selling at an average discount of 2.6% compared to 2.3% a year ago. Attached homes are selling at a 2.8% discount. Notice how the numbers for both detached and attached homes seem to move up and down together. We are now back to pre-covid norms.



#### **Average Selling Discount by City**

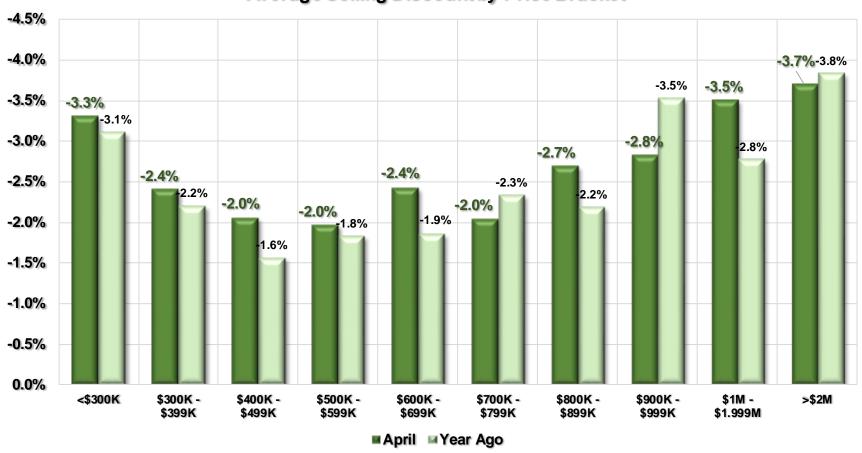


#### **Price Discount by City**

This shows the average price discount for detached homes in each city to their ratios a year ago. We have sorted the cities left to right by lowest discount. In general, cities with higher priced homes sell at larger discounts. The city of Coachella has the smallest average discount at .2%, while Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage are selling homes with the highest average discount of 3.7%.



#### **Average Selling Discount by Price Bracket**

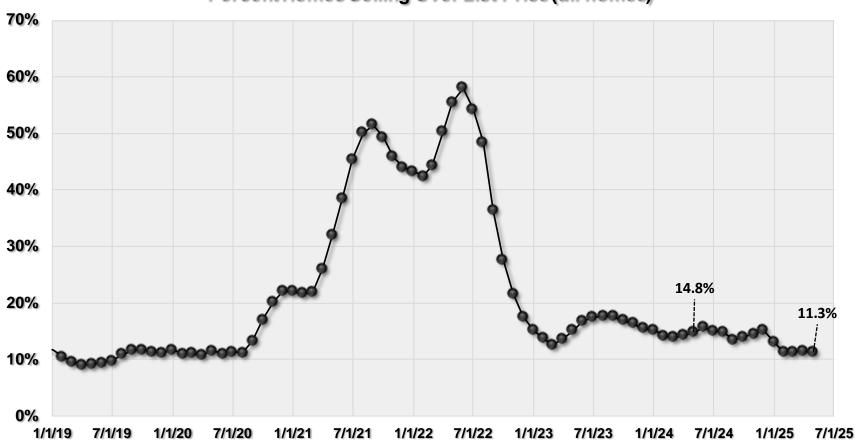


#### **Price Discount by Price Bracket**

This chart shows the average price discount by price bracket throughout the region compared to the discount a year ago. The average includes both detached and attached homes. As a rule, price discounts increase with higher priced homes, except here we have the lowest discounts in the mid range price brackets. Homes over two million dollars now sell with an average discount of 3.7%.



#### Percent Homes Selling Over List Price (all homes)



#### **Percent Homes Selling Above List**

This chart graphs the percentage of Valley homes that sold above list price over the last three months. In April, the percent of homes selling over list price was 11.3%. This is 3.5% less than last year. The percent of homes selling above list price is now back to pre pandemic levels.



#### **Explanation and Description of Desert Housing Report's Calculations and Graphs**

**Regional Numbers:** For the purposes of this report, the Coachella Valley consists of ten cities or CDPs – Bermuda Dunes, Cathedral City, the city of Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage. Thousand Palms is excluded because it has too few sales for statistical meaning.

Regional sales and inventory numbers are the sum of sales or inventory in these 10 cities. Sales are averaged over either three or twelve months depending on the situation. The Coachella Valley median detached home price is the median price of all sales of single-family residences in the 10 cities over the prior 90 days (three months). The Coachella Valley Median Attached Price is the median price of sales of condos and townhomes over the past 90 days in all 10 cities. There are from 700 to 1,400 sales that go into these calculations, so they are statistically very reliable. The MLS data source is FLEX. Before any calculation is made, we first try to fix any incomplete or wrongly entered information.

City Prices: It is important that statistical analysis accurately reflects what one is trying to show. For example, calculating the median price of all sales in a city over three months, while called the "median" price, isn't really the median price of homes in that city. It's just the median price of the homes sold over that period. If larger homes sell that month, the medium price will go up, not because home prices are rising, but because you're analyzing a pool of larger, higher priced homes. We believe a better method exists to actual measure what is happening to home prices in a city. It centers around using price-per-square-feet.

A better metric to use is the median price-per-square-foot of homes sold over that time span. That's because this metric changes less than price, especially if, by chance, larger or smaller homes sell during a given period. The trouble is price per sq. ft. is not as consumer friendly as price. Homeowners think in terms of home price, they don't usually think in terms of price-per-square-foot. So, while median or average price-per-square-feet is good, we need a way to convert it into a home price that has meaning for that city.

To do this we first determine the average size home in that city. Once we know this, we multiply the median price-per-square-foot by this average size home. This is similar to the way appraisers value a home. Appraisers find the average or median price-per-square-foot of comparable size homes that have recently sold. They then multiply that number by the square feet of the home they're appraising. The table of city prices in this report follows this procedure.

In the table, the second column is the size of the average home in that city. This is not the average sq. ft. of the homes that sold. The number we use is determined after research and it's the average sq. ft. of all homes in the city, which we round off to the nearest 25 sq. ft. The exact number isn't important. What's important is that it's approximately correct and that you always use the same number.

The third column is the median price-per-square-foot of all homes sold in the city over the last 90 days.

The 4th column is the home price, which is calculated by multiplying column two by column three. This represents the price of the average size home in that city. For reasons which we explained, changes in this price are more reliable than changes in the normal "median" or "average" price of homes sold.



**Sales:** For cities, sales numbers are the sum of sales of SFR, Condos and townhomes. We present two sales numbers – three-month average of sales and twelve-month averages. The three-month average shows the seasonal variations of the region. These three-month averages should only be compared against the same three months in previous years. For example, one should never compare three-month sales in spring to those of the fall. The twelve-month average of sales takes out all seasonality and is very useful when trying to assess the long-term growth or contraction of sales in the region and at the city level. In our calculations, three-month means sales over the preceding 90 days. Using 90 days gives equal time weight to shorter months.

**Inventory and "Months of Sales":** Our inventory numbers are homes classified as "active" listings; we exclude listings called "active under contract." We believe this is a more accurate measure of real supply since most "active under contract" listings will soon be closed sales. Remember sales and prices are accumulative while inventory is a momentary snapshot of available listings on a specific date. When we show month end inventory, it's the inventory on the 1<sup>st</sup> of the next month. Our inventory is the sum of both attached and detached homes. We keep a record of past inventory downloads, so our past inventory is not reconstructed, which is prone to error, but is the actual inventory on that date.

When calculating the "months of sales" ratio, we almost always use average monthly sales over the last twelve months and not three months. If we do use three-month sales, we indicate it. We use the classic "months of sales ratio", which is inventory divided by sales, and not its inverse called the "absorption rate." Most people feel the ratio is much easier to understood.

Days in the Market and Sale Price Discount from List Price: These calculations are also the median value of the metrics reported from the MLS listing and are calculated over the last 90 days of transactions like price and sales. This is done to help reduce random variation and movements.

**Call Out Numbers:** The two numbers inserted in the charts are the most recent value(s) and the value(s) one year ago. Each number is connected to the point on the chart it refers to by a small thin line.

