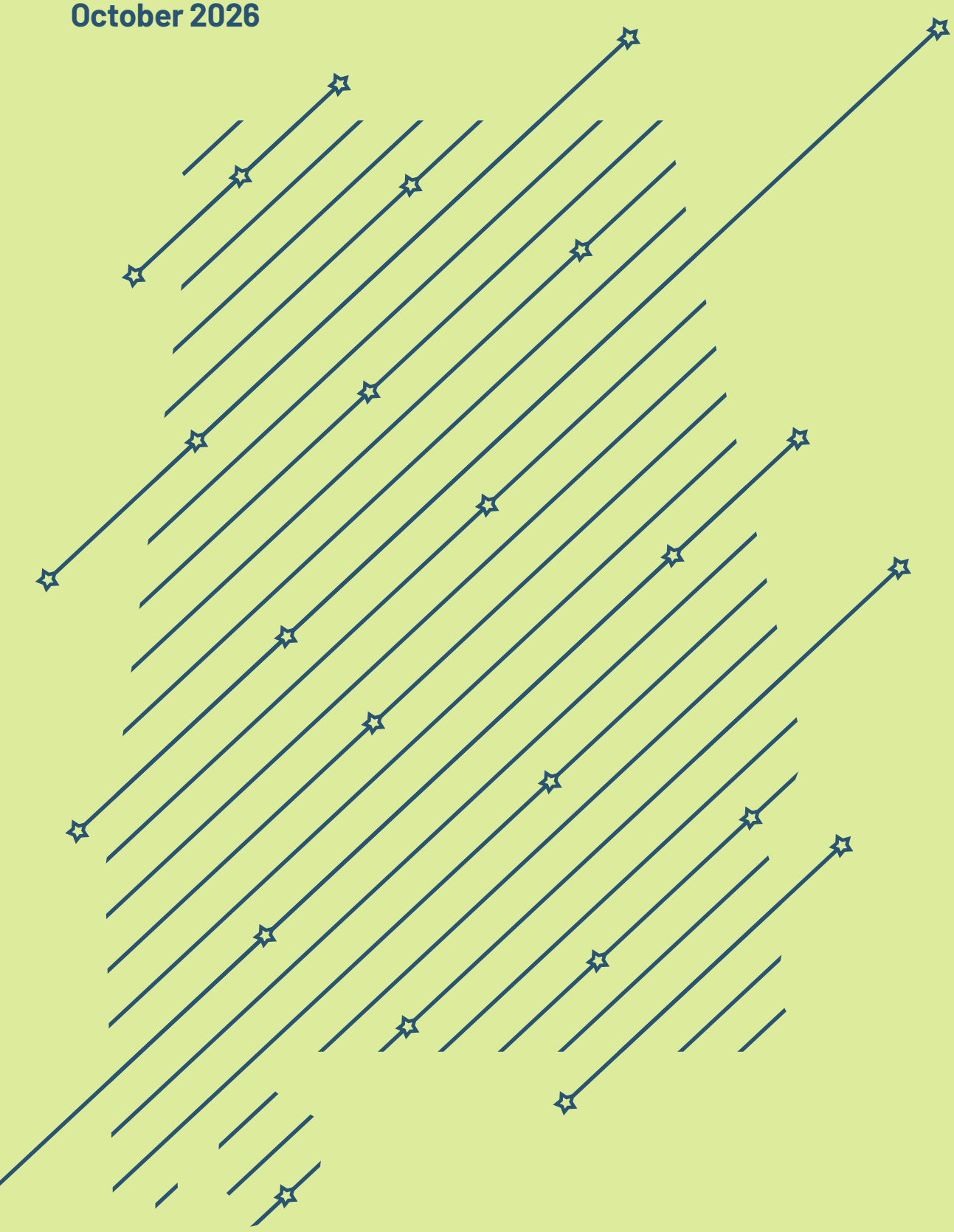
Alabama Economic & Real Estate Report

October 2026



ALABAMA MONTHLY HOME SALES REPORT
OCTOBER 2026

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Alabama had **5,886 home sales** in October, an increase of 113 from last year but a decrease of 6.5% from the previous month.
- The median sales price increased by $21,302 compared to a year ago to **$274,503**. This is an annual increase of 8.4% but represents a 0.3% decrease month-over-month.
- The sold volume was **$1.88 billion** in October 2026, an increase of $0.23 billion from last October. This marks a 13.9% annual increase. However, this is a 9.2% decrease month-over-month.
- The **22,750 active listings** at the end of October mark an increase of 9.0% compared to 20,866 one year ago.
- The 731 foreclosures in October represent a 48.9% year-over-year increase but are a 2.7% decrease since last month. Note, however, that the October 2026 value is below the pre-COVID 843 foreclosures of October 2019.

ALABAMA HOUSING MARKET SUMMARY, OCTOBER 2026

	Oct-25	Oct-26	Change	% Change	YTD '25	YTD '26	Change	% Change
Sales	5,773	5,886	113	2.0%	60,103	61,736	1,633	2.7%
Median Sales Price ($)	253,201	274,503	21,302	8.4%	231,023	269.682	38,659	16.7%
Average Sales Price ($)	285,345	319,305	33,960	11.9%	268,774	309,896	41,122	15.3%
Sales Volume ($ billions)	1.65	1.88	0.23	13.9%	16.18	19.27	3.09	19.1%
Average Days on Market	70	73	3	4.3%	67	68	1	1.5%
Active Listings	20,866	22,750	1,884	9.0%	19,639	21,221	1,582	8.1%
Months of Supply	4.9	5.0	0.1	2.0%	4.5	4.8	0.3	6.7%
Foreclosures	491	731	240	48.9%	5,023	6,790	1,769	35.2%

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The U.S. labor market posted stronger than expected gains in recent months, even as Alabama's local employment edged downward, according to new Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) figures. Upward revisions for August (+53,000) and September (+31,000) reveal the nation added 84,000 more jobs than previously reported. Preliminary October 2026 data show 165,000 national jobs added, significantly higher than the roughly 60,000 consensus estimate. Locally, however, Alabama's August job gains were revised downward from 5,900 to 5,100 jobs added, while preliminary September data indicates a slight local pullback with 1,200 jobs lost.

The national inflation rate rose to an estimated 3.9% in October 2026, year-over-year, up from 3.7% in September. Energy remained the primary driver of annual price growth, led by gasoline surging 37.4% over the past 12 months following monthly increases of 9.1% in September and 1.0% in October. Meanwhile, the CPI for all items less food and energy rose an estimated 2.6% year-over-year, holding steady with September's 2.6% pace as core prices increased 0.3% over the month. Within core inflation, Shelter rose 0.3% in October, Transportation Services increased 0.8%, and Medical Care Services gained 0.3%. The Food index climbed 0.5% over the month, driven by a 0.5% increase in Food away from home and a 0.4% gain in Food at home.

In the South, the annual rate of inflation is estimated at 3.4% in October 2026, holding roughly steady with September's 3.4% pace after overall regional prices were unchanged (0.0%) over the month. As with the nation, regional inflation remained anchored by energy costs, with the gasoline index up 39.0% year-over-year despite easing 2.4% in October. The South CPI for all items less food and energy edged up 0.1% over the month, keeping estimated annual core inflation near 2.1%. Within regional housing, Shelter rose 0.2% in October as owners' equivalent rent increased 0.3% and rent of primary residence edged up 0.1%. Used car and truck prices declined 3.0% year-over-year in the South (versus a 3.3% drop nationally), while new vehicle prices rose 0.6% (versus 0.7% for the nation).

The average 30-year mortgage rate rose sharply in September and early October before easing steadily over the past month. After climbing 69 basis points from September 3rd to an October 8th peak of 7.40%, rates declined for four consecutive weeks, falling 29 basis points to 7.11% by November 12th. Meanwhile, 10-year Treasury yields climbed 56 basis points from early September to an October 5th peak of 5.31%, pulled back to 5.10% by October 15th, and dipped as low as 4.84% on November 5th before rebounding to 5.15% by November 13th. While the earlier decline from October's highs was sparked by safe-haven demand and hopes that interest rates were near their peak, the mid-November rebound in Treasury yields reflects renewed upward pressure following firmer than expected October inflation data and shifting Federal Reserve expectations.

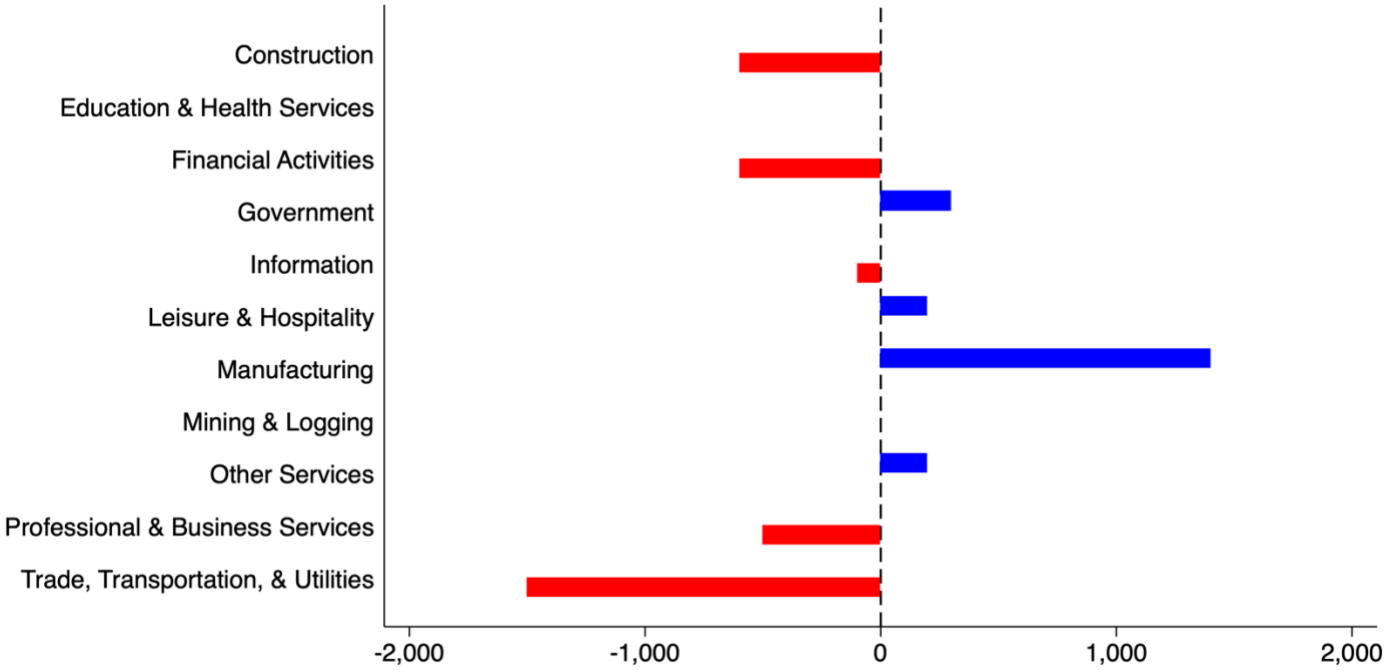
Following its decision to hold the federal funds target range steady at 3.75%–4.00% at its late-October meeting, the Federal Reserve is widely expected to resume tightening before year-end. According to the CME FedWatch Tool, as of mid-November, markets price in virtually zero chance of another pause at the December 9th FOMC meeting, assigning a 93.7% probability to a 25 basis point rate increase (to 4.00%–4.25%) and a likelihood of 6.3% to a larger 50 basis point hike at the time of this writing. Although policymakers paused in October to evaluate incoming data and observe the lagged effects of their September rate increase, persistent inflation pressures and resilient economic growth have shifted market consensus firmly toward an additional rate hike in December.

JOBS

Preliminary reporting by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indicates that 165,000 jobs were added nationally in October, significantly above the consensus estimate of 60,000 jobs added. These reports also indicate upward revisions to the job numbers for the previous two months. The number of jobs added in August increased from 133,000 to 186,000 jobs added, while the number of jobs added in September increased from 29,000 to 60,000 jobs added. However, at the state level the most recent revision indicates there were fewer jobs added in Alabama during August with jobs added decreasing from 5,900 to 5,100. Additionally, preliminary reporting indicates the state lost 1,200 jobs in September. This brings the total number of jobs in the state to 2,219,000.

Manufacturing led all sectors in job growth in Alabama, adding 1,400 jobs in September. This was followed by Government, which added 300 jobs, while Leisure & Hospitality and Other Services each added 200 jobs. Sectors that lost jobs include Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (1,500), Construction (600), Financial Activities (600), and Professional & Business Services (500).

Alabama Jobs Changes from August 2026 to September 2026



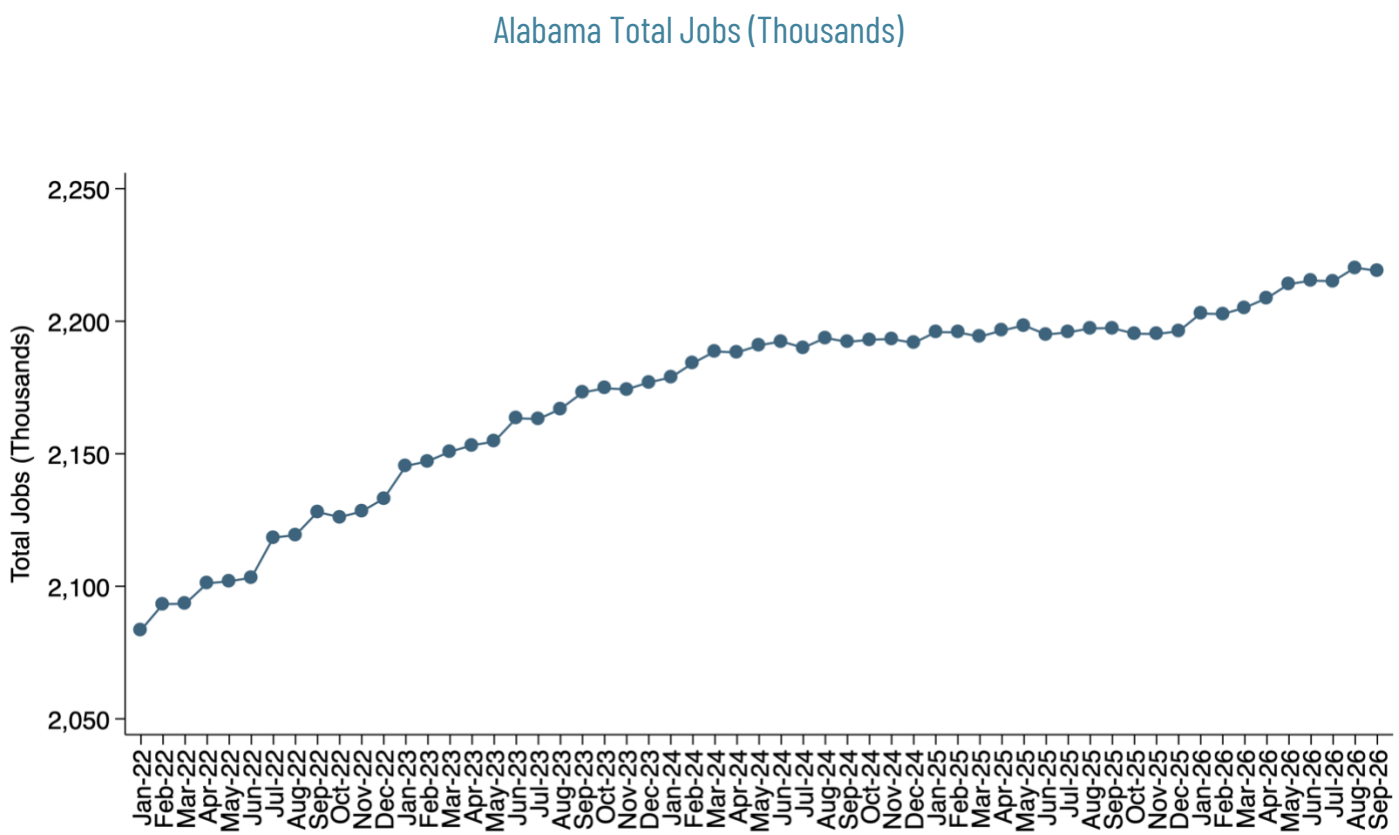
EMPLOYMENT

The preliminary value for Alabama's unemployment rate edged up to 3.5% in September 2026, following two consecutive months at 3.4% in July and August 2026. This resumes the state's recent upward trend and marks the highest level in more than 5 years, matching the 3.5% rate recorded in June 2021. The September 2026 value is the most recent available at the state level.

For comparison, the national unemployment rate rose slightly to 4.2% in September 2026, up from 4.1% in August. Preliminary reporting by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) shows the national unemployment rate ticking back down to 4.1% in October 2026. Because October 2025 household survey data were not collected due to the federal government shutdown, this figure is below the 4.4% rate recorded in September 2025 and matches the 4.1% in November 2025.

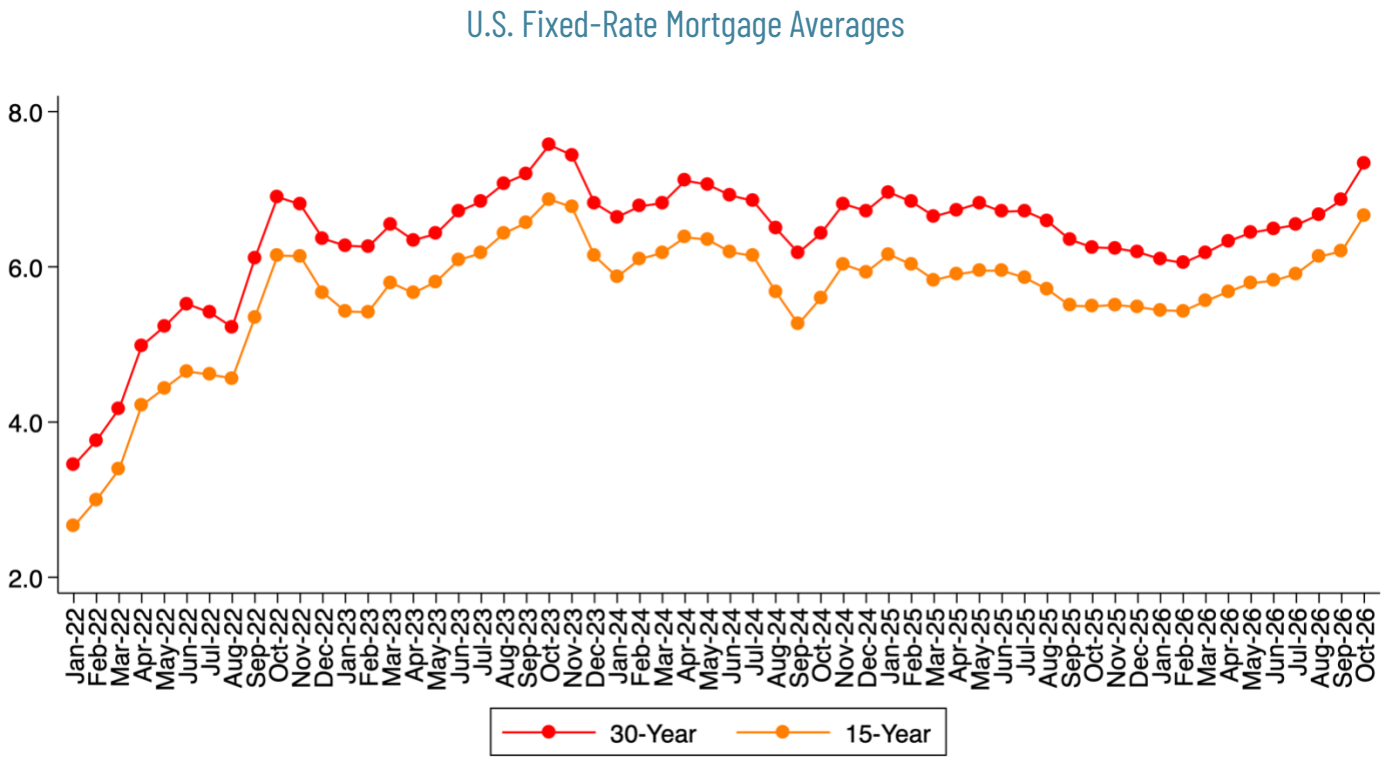
The state's unemployment rate was 0.7 percentage points below the national unemployment rate in September 2026, matching the 0.7 percentage point difference seen in both July and August. This compression from January's 1.6-percentage-point spread reflects a steady convergence throughout the year, as rising local unemployment outpaced a modest decline in the national rate.

Alabama's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate held steady at 56.8% in September, unchanged from August's 56.8% following a five-month slide from earlier in the year. This keeps the rate tied for its lowest value since the 56.8% recorded in February 2023. For comparison, the national labor force participation rate rose to 61.8% from August to September and edged up further to 61.9% in October 2026, marking the third consecutive month of increases following the downward trend that began in late 2025.



MORTGAGE RATES

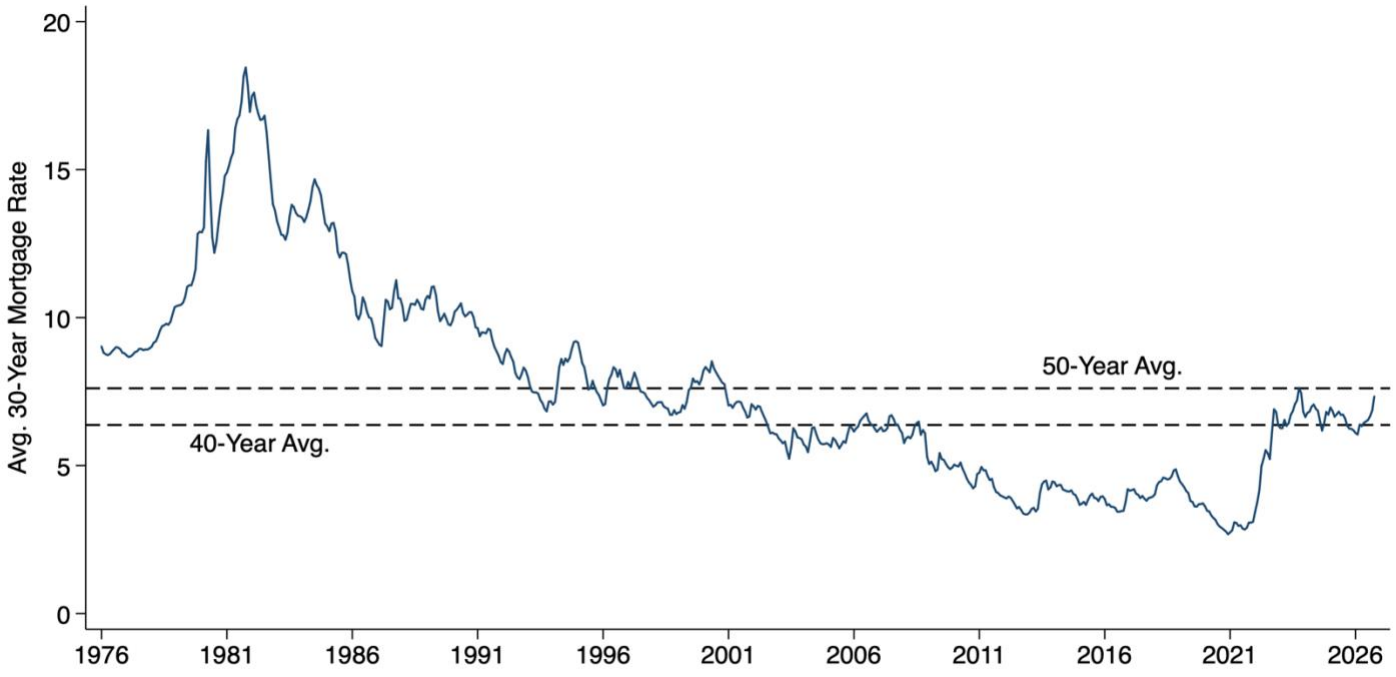
The average 30-year fixed-rate mortgage rose to start October, climbing from 7.28% on October 1st to 7.40% by October 8th. This marked the seventh consecutive week of rising average mortgage rates. However, the rate plateaued the following week, remaining at 7.40%, before beginning to decline. The rate fell by 8 basis points to 7.32% by October 22nd and declined an additional 8 basis points the following week to 7.24% by October 29th. The drop in rates continued over the next two weeks. The rate fell to 7.18% by November 5th to start the month. The rate decreased an additional 7 basis points to 7.11% by November 12th. The 7.11% value is 87 basis points higher than the value of 6.24% of one year ago. Additionally, the average for each of the last 4 weeks (October 22 through November 12) was significantly higher than the corresponding weeks in 2025. At the time of this writing the 4-week average is 100 basis points greater, at 7.21%, than the 6.21% of this time last November.



MORTGAGE RATES OVER THE DECADES

The average 30-year fixed-rate mortgage reached a peak of 18.63% on October 9, 1981, and a low of 2.65% on January 7, 2021. However, over the last 40 years the rate averaged 6.52% and 7.67% over the last 50 years. Rates over the last few years have generally stayed within these averages; the October 2026 average 30-year fixed rate mortgage of 7.33% is within that range and is higher than the 6.86% of September 2026. The October value marks the eighth consecutive monthly increase, and it is 61 basis points above the October 2025 average of 6.25%.

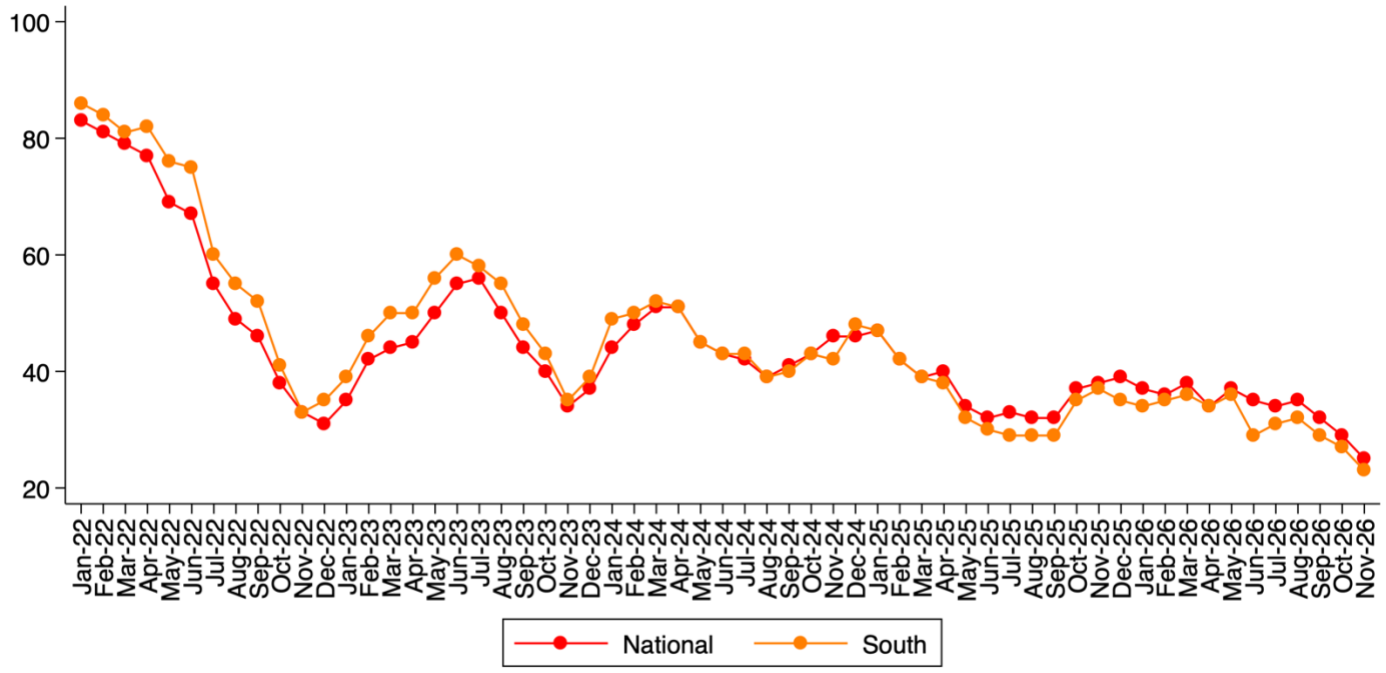
U.S. Fixed-Rate Mortgage Averages



HOUSING MARKET INDICES

The National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index (HMI) decreased 3 points from September to October to a value of 29 (a value above 50 indicates more home builders view conditions favorably). This was the 30th consecutive month with the HMI index having a value below 50. The preliminary HMI value for November 2026 shows a decrease of 4 points to a value of 25. The November value extends the streak of index values below 50 to the 31st consecutive month and marks the lowest reading since April 2012. The index fell in November as all three components of the HMI decreased relative to October. “Single Family Sales: Present” fell 6 points from a revised 34 to 28, “Single Family Sales: Next 6 Months” declined 2 points from 32 to 30, and “Traffic of Prospective Buyers” also declined 2 points from 18 to 16 (its lowest level in 15 years outside of April 2020). This marks the eleventh consecutive month, and the eleventh time in the last 12 months, that all 3 components have values below 50. The South HMI fell 1 point to a value of 28 from September to October. Furthermore, the preliminary South HMI for November 2026 decreased 5 points to a value of 23, its lowest level in more than 14 years. Note that all of the regional HMI values declined in November. The Northeast HMI fell by 6 points, from 37 to 31, the Midwest HMI decreased 5 points, from 35 to 30, and the West HMI fell 1 point, from 20 to 19. Even after its large decline, the Northeast HMI remained the highest regional value in November, while the West HMI value of 19 was the lowest. These values mark the fifth consecutive month with all of the regional HMI values below 50, which has occurred in 11 of the last 12 months.

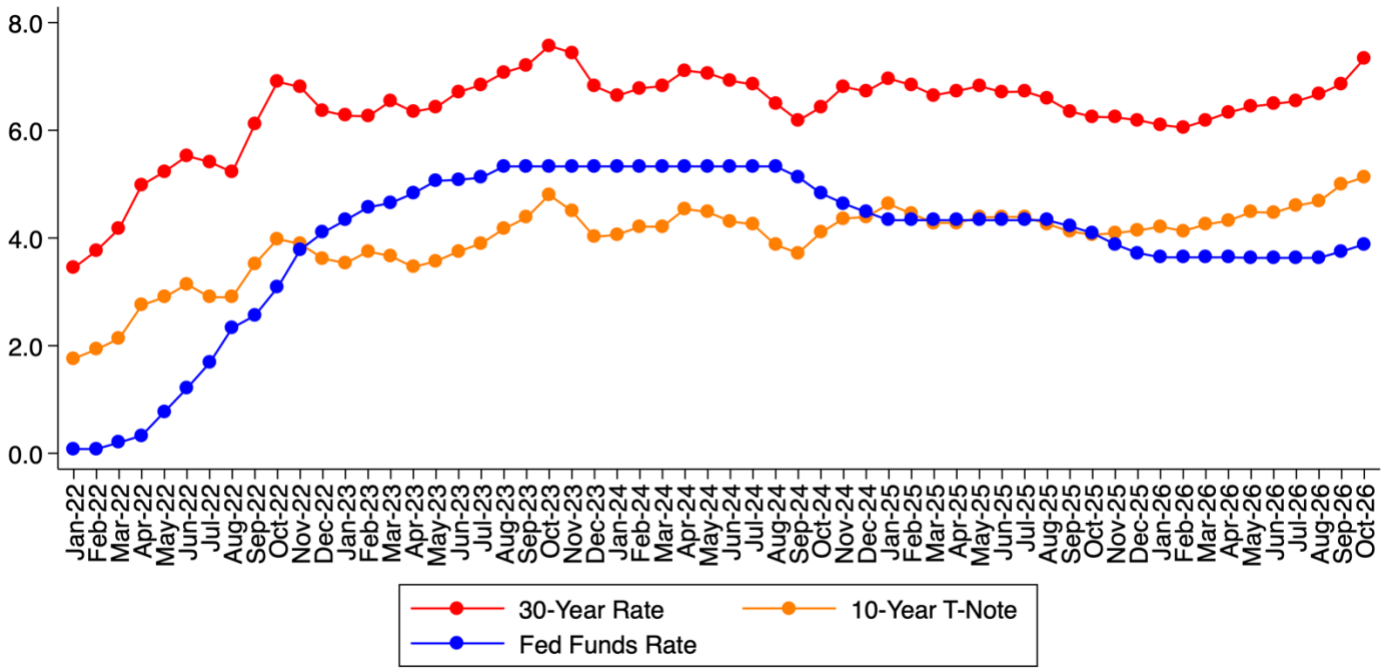
NAHB/Wells Fargo HMI Indices



RATES SNAPSHOT

As shown in the chart below, long-term borrowing costs and Treasury yields have climbed sharply throughout 2026, while the Federal Reserve abandoned its late 2025 easing cycle to resume rate hikes this autumn. After cutting the federal funds target range to 3.50%–3.75% in December 2025 to cushion a softening job market, policymakers held rates steady through the spring and summer as a temporary Middle East ceasefire briefly raised hopes that energy shocks would subside. Those expectations unraveled in July when the truce collapsed and maritime attacks resumed in the Strait of Hormuz, triggering a sustained surge in crude oil prices and pushing headline inflation back toward 4%. Although Federal Reserve Chair Kevin Warsh took office in May widely viewed as a supporter of lower interest rates, persistent energy-driven price pressures forced the central bank to reverse course with a 25-basis-point increase to 3.75%–4.00% in September, its first hike since 2023, followed by an October pause that nonetheless left markets pricing in another tightening move in December. Bond investors have demanded substantially higher inflation compensation across the curve, driving the 10-year Treasury yield up 119 basis points from its late February pre-conflict low of 3.96% to an October peak of 5.31% before settling near 5.15% in mid-November, while the 30-year Treasury yield reached 5.47%, levels unseen since mid-2007. Consumer mortgage rates have tracked that upward trajectory, with the average 30-year fixed rate rising from 5.98% before the conflict to a high of 7.40% in October before easing slightly over four consecutive weeks to 7.11% as of November 12.

Fed Funds Rate, 10 Year Treasury Rate, and the Average 30-year Mortgage Rate



HOUSING MARKET OVERVIEW

SALES

The number of sales transactions that closed during the month

Home sales activity increased in October 2026 relative to October 2025 by 2.0%. However, the 5,886 sales represent a 6.5% decrease in month-over-month sales.

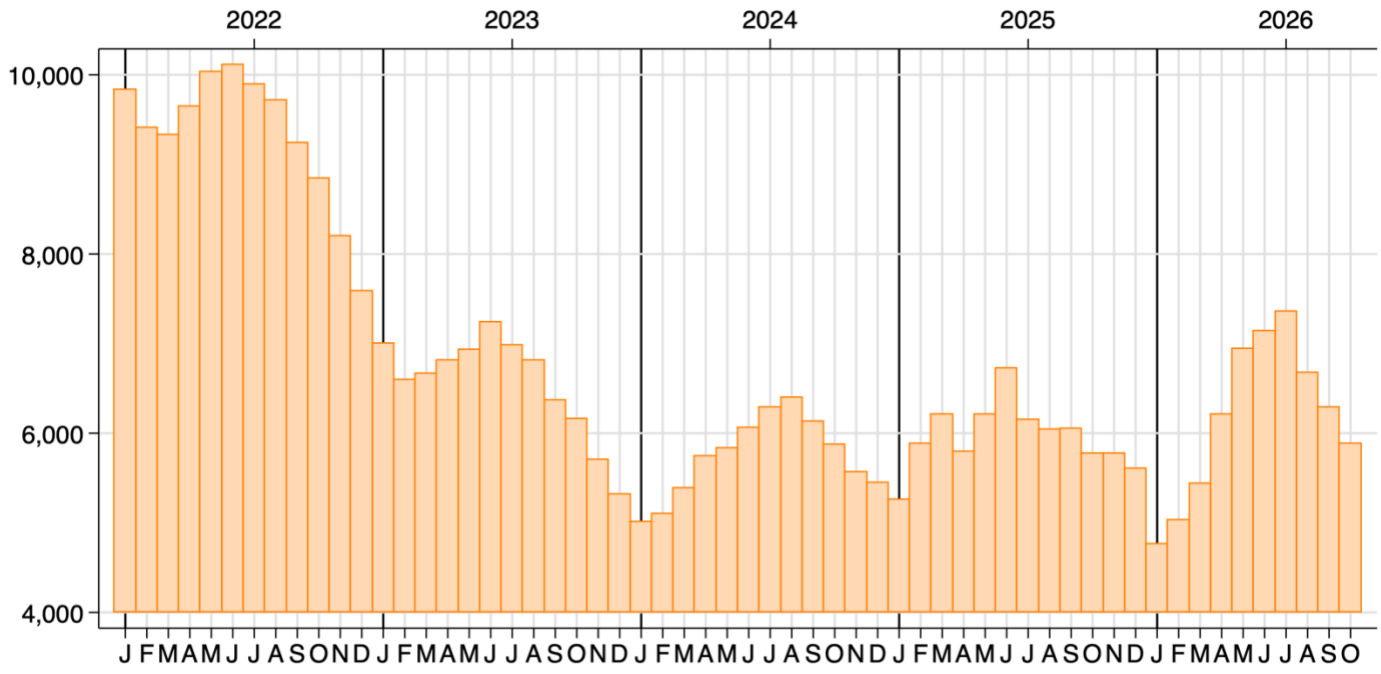
AAR's Forecast

AAR projects that state total home sales will decrease between October and November 2026 by approximately 4.7% to 5,609.

Alabama Monthly Home Sales Figures

Month	Sales	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Year-to-Date	61,736	2.7%
October 2026	5,886	2.0%
September 2026	6,292	3.9%
August 2026	6,680	10.6%
July 2026	7,361	19.8%
June 2026	7,138	6.2%
May 2026	6,938	11.7%
April 2026	6,214	7.3%
March 2026	5,438	-12.5%
February 2026	5,028	-14.6%
January 2026	4,761	-9.5%
December 2025	5,604	2.9%
November 2025	5,778	3.8%
October 2025	5,773	-1.7%

Alabama Home Sales, Monthly Figures



MEDIAN SALES PRICE

Measures the "middle" price of homes that sold (half of the homes sold for a higher price, and half sold for less)

The median sales price increased by 8.4% year-over-year in October 2026. However, the median sales price dipped slightly by 0.3% month-over-month.

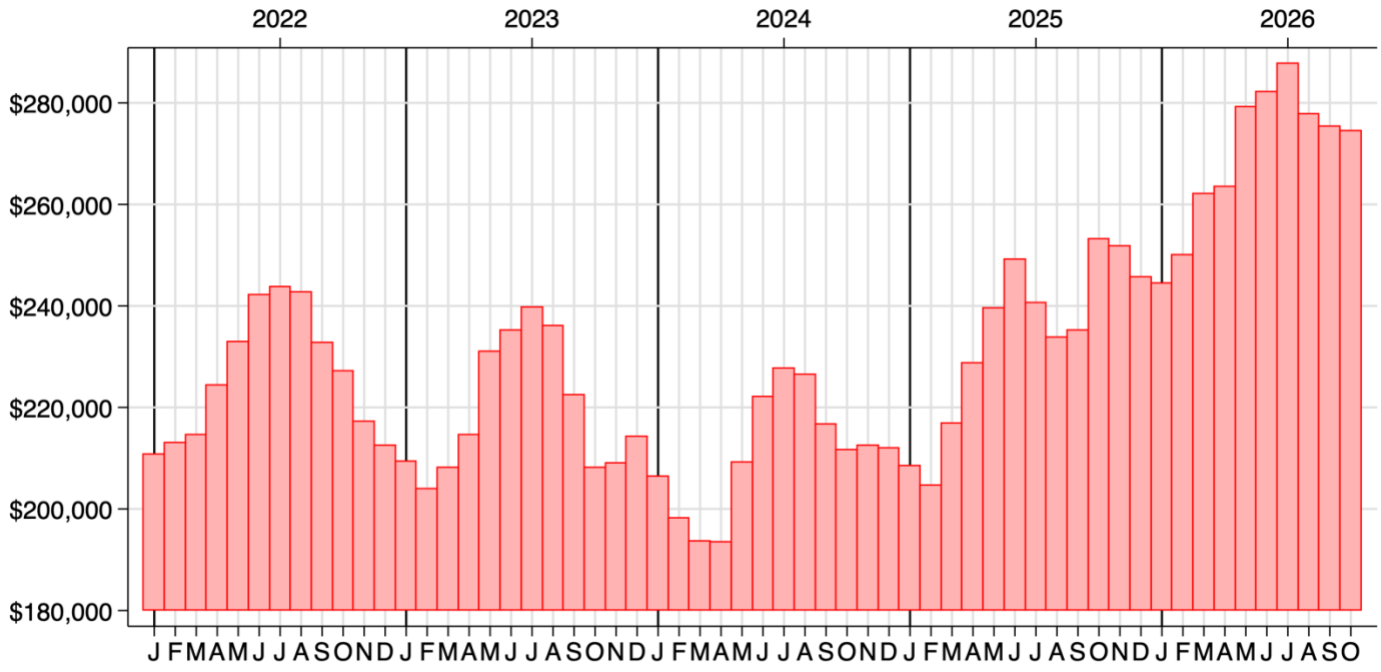
Alabama Median Sales Prices

Month	Median Sales Price ($)	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Year-to-Date	269,682	16.7%
October 2026	274,503	8.4%
September 2026	275,333	17.0%
August 2026	277,750	18.8%
July 2026	287,750	19.6%
June 2026	282,139	13.2%
May 2026	279,185	16.6%
April 2026	263,518	15.2%
March 2026	262,009	20.8%
February 2026	250,113	22.3%
January 2026	244,520	17.3%
December 2025	245,615	15.9%
November 2025	251,784	18.5%
October 2025	253,201	19.7%

AAR's Forecast

AAR projects that the state median home sales price will remain roughly unchanged between October and November 2026.

Alabama Median Sales Prices ($), Monthly Figures



HOUSING MARKET OVERVIEW

AVERAGE SALES PRICE

The sum of all sales in dollars divided by the number of homes sold

The average, or mean, Alabama sales price decreased by $9,140 relative to last month. This is a decrease of 2.8% compared to last month. However, it is 11.9% higher compared to October 2025.

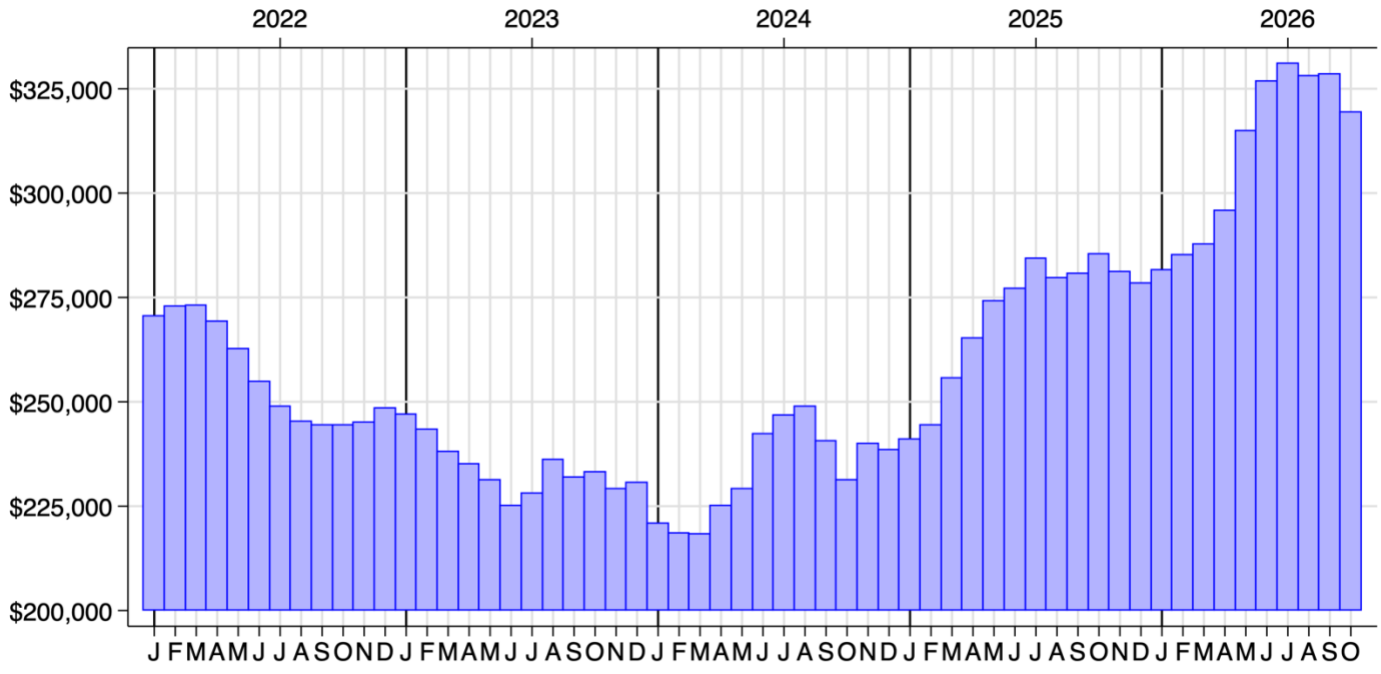
AAR's Forecast

AAR projects that the state average home sales price will decrease between October and November 2026 by approximately 1.4% to $314,769.

Alabama Average Sales Prices

Month	Average Sales Price ($)	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Year-to-Date	309,896	15.3%
October 2026	319,305	11.9%
September 2026	328,445	17.0%
August 2026	328,128	17.3%
July 2026	331,047	16.5%
June 2026	326,875	17.9%
May 2026	314,970	14.9%
April 2026	295,709	11.5%
March 2026	287,768	12.5%
February 2026	285,224	16.7%
January 2026	281,485	16.8%
December 2025	278,396	16.7%
November 2025	281,101	17.2%
October 2025	285,345	23.4%

Alabama Average Sales Prices ($), Monthly Figures



HOUSING MARKET OVERVIEW

SALES VOLUME

Measures the combined sales price of all homes that closed during the month

The sold dollar volume in October 2026 was $1.88 billion, which is up $0.23 billion from October 2025. This sales figure represents a 13.9% increase, year-over-year. However, the October sales dollar volume is 9.2% less than last month.

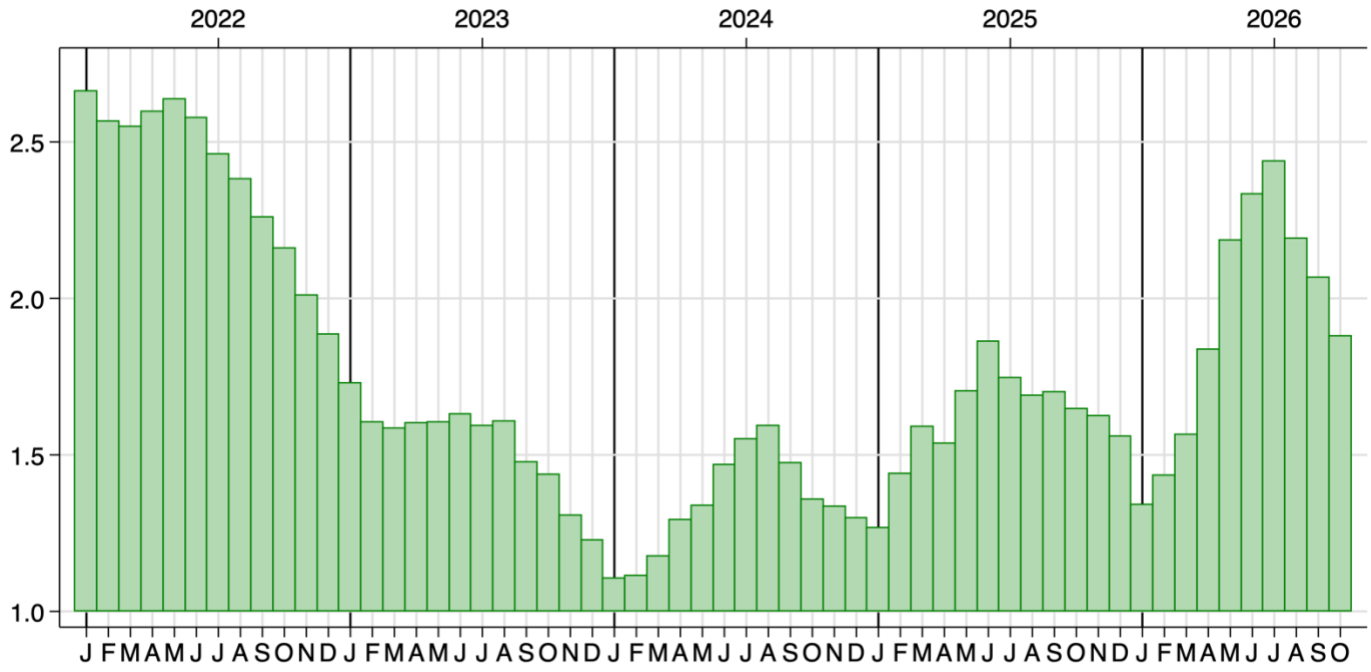
AAR's Forecast

AAR projects that state sales volume will decrease between October and November 2026 by approximately 5.9% to $1.77 billion.

Alabama Sales Volume (in Billions)

Month	Sales Volume ($)	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Year-to-Date	19.27	19.1%
October 2026	1.88	13.9%
September 2026	2.07	21.8%
August 2026	2.19	29.6%
July 2026	2.44	39.4%
June 2026	2.33	25.3%
May 2026	2.19	28.8%
April 2026	1.84	19.5%
March 2026	1.56	-1.9%
February 2026	1.43	-0.7%
January 2026	1.34	5.5%
December 2025	1.56	20.0%
November 2025	1.62	21.8%
October 2025	1.65	21.3%

Alabama Sales Volume (in Billions), Monthly Figures



DAYS ON MARKET

Measures how long it takes a home to sell after it has been listed on the market

Alabama homes stayed on the market for 2 days longer in October 2026 relative to September 2026. Homes sold in October were on the market for 73 days, on average. This figure is 3 days more compared to one year ago (70 days).

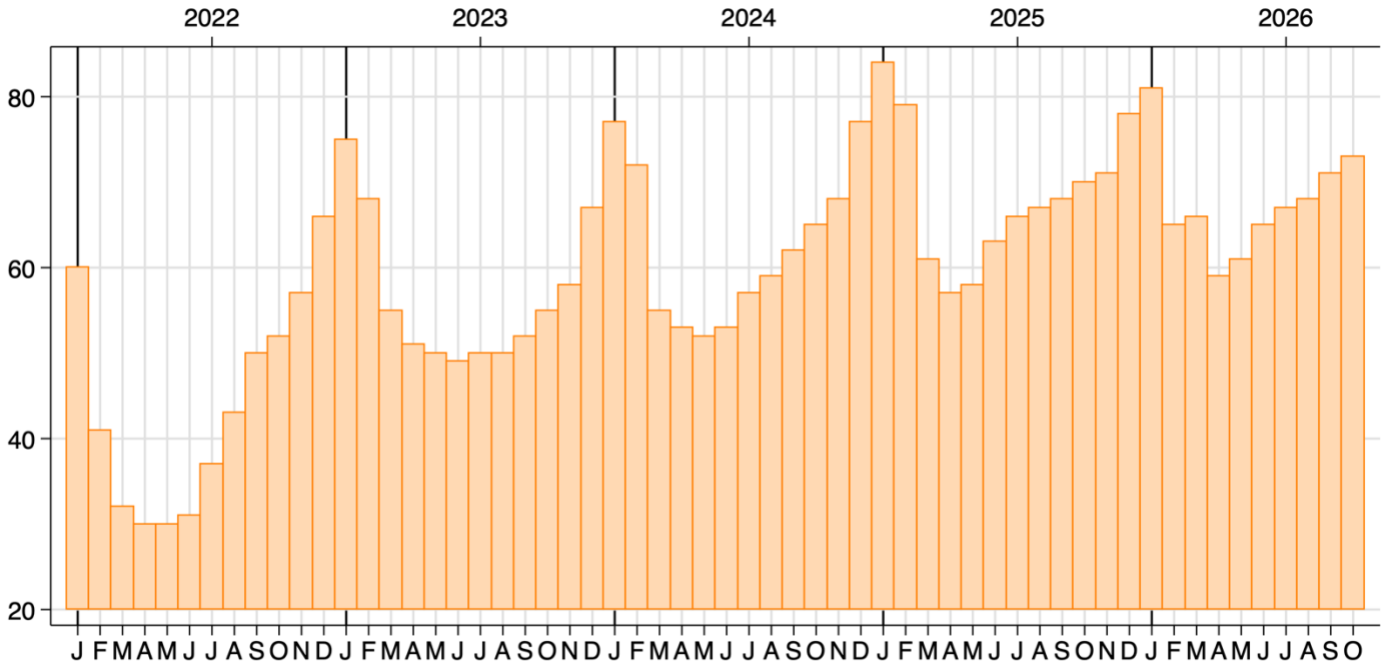
AAR's Forecast

Based upon current economic trends, AAR projects that state residential days on market will increase between October and November 2026 by approximately 4.1% to 76 days.

Alabama Residential Days on Market

Month	Days on Market	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Year-to-Date	68	1.5%
October 2026	73	4.3%
September 2026	71	4.4%
August 2026	68	1.5%
July 2026	67	1.5%
June 2026	65	3.2%
May 2026	61	5.2%
April 2026	59	3.5%
March 2026	66	8.2%
February 2026	65	-17.7%
January 2026	81	-3.6%
December 2025	78	1.3%
November 2025	71	4.4%
October 2025	70	7.7%

Alabama Residential Days on Market, Monthly Figures



HOUSING MARKET OVERVIEW

SUPPLY

Estimate of the number of months it will take for all homes listed on the market to sell

Housing supply levels increased in October 2026, relative to September 2026, as there were 5.0 months of supply. Additionally, this figure is greater than that of one year ago (4.9 months).

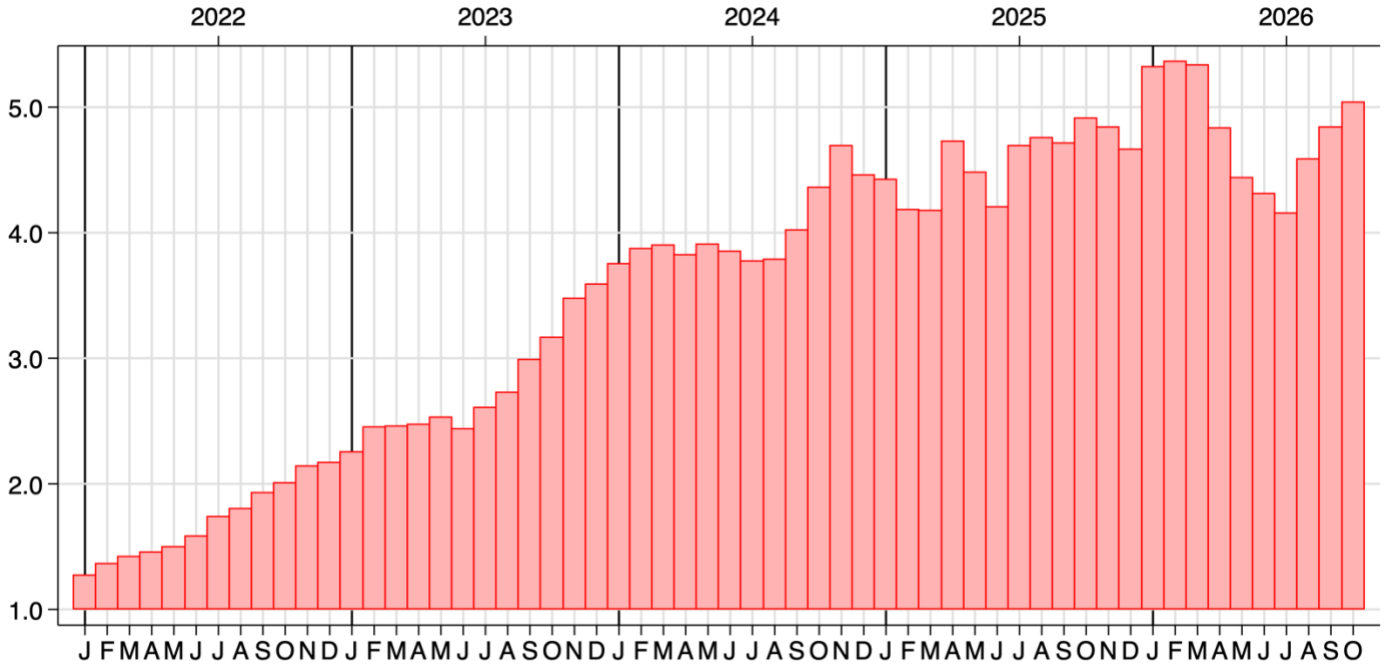
AAR's Forecast

AAR projects that state housing supply will increase between October and November 2026 by approximately 4.0% to 5.2 months.

Alabama Months of Supply

Month	Months of Supply	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Year-to-Date	4.8	6.7%
October 2026	5.0	2.0%
September 2026	4.8	2.1%
August 2026	4.6	-4.2%
July 2026	4.1	-12.8%
June 2026	4.3	2.4%
May 2026	4.4	-2.2%
April 2026	4.8	2.1%
March 2026	5.3	26.2%
February 2026	5.4	28.6%
January 2026	5.3	20.5%
December 2025	4.7	4.4%
November 2025	4.8	2.1%
October 2025	4.9	11.4%

Alabama Months of Supply, Monthly Figures



RESIDENTIAL LISTINGS

The number of properties listed on the market during the year

Alabama had more active listings at the end of October 2026 (22,750) compared to one year ago (20,866). This figure represents an 9.0% annual increase. Additionally, it marks a 1.0% increase relative to last month. October 2026 listings were up by 225 relative to September 2026. This marks the ninth consecutive month of increases in the number of listings.

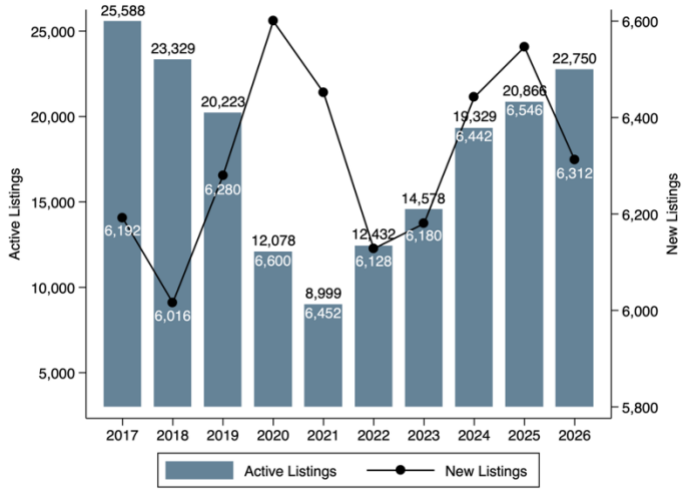
AAR's Forecast

Based upon current economic trends, AAR projects state residential active listings will remain roughly unchanged between October and November 2026.

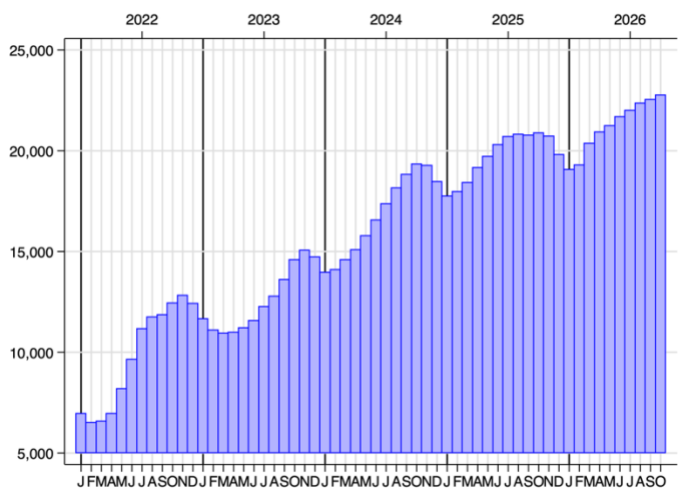
Alabama Active Residential Listings

Month	Active Listings	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Year-to-Date	21,221	8.1%
October 2026	22,750	9.0%
September 2026	22,525	8.5%
August 2026	22,364	7.5%
July 2026	22,006	6.3%
June 2026	21,681	6.8%
May 2026	21,241	7.8%
April 2026	20,928	9.3%
March 2026	20,355	10.5%
February 2026	19,283	7.4%
January 2026	19,073	7.5%
December 2025	19,808	7.3%
November 2025	20,725	7.5%
October 2025	20,866	8.0%

Alabama Active and New Residential Listings, October Figures



Alabama Active Residential Listings, Monthly Figures



FORECLOSURES

Homeowners failing to pay their mortgages, resulting in lender repossessed homes or foreclosure auctions

Alabama had 240 more foreclosures in October 2026 (731) compared to one year ago (491). However, the October value decreased relative to last month. Nevertheless, it is the second highest monthly number of foreclosures following that of last month.

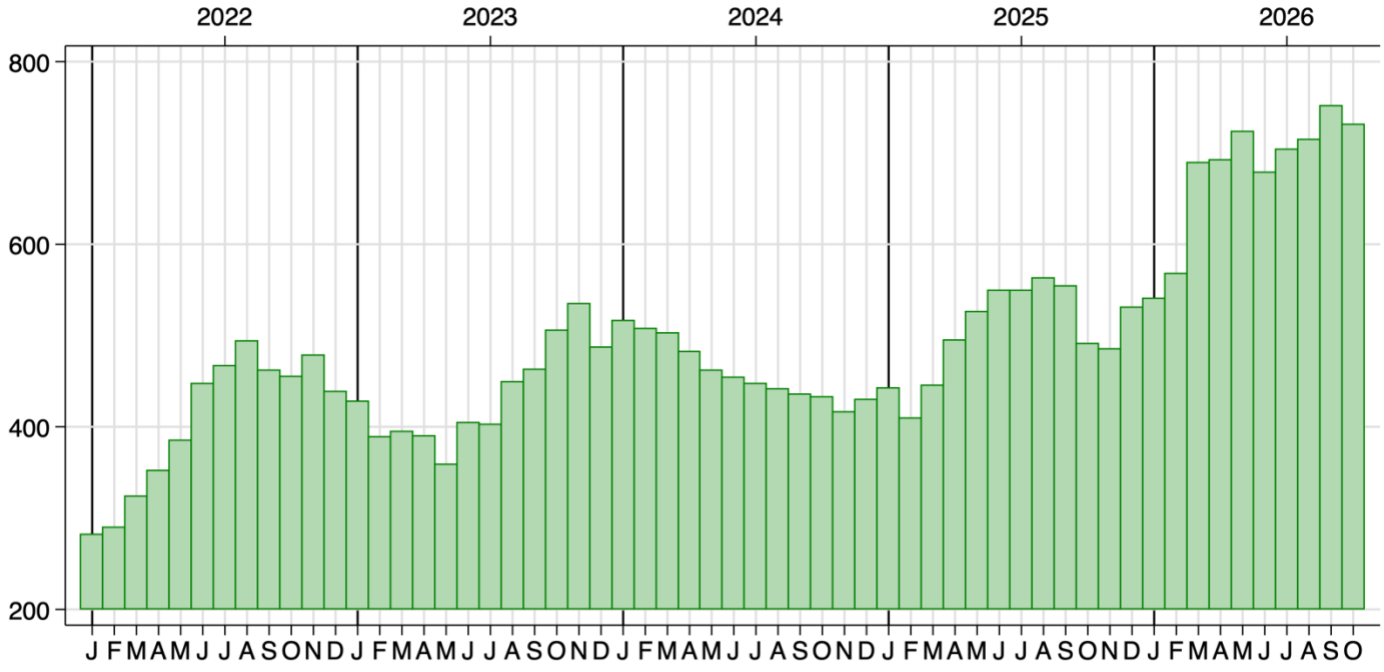
AAR's Forecast

AAR projects that state housing foreclosures will remain decrease between October and November 2026 by approximately 1.1% to 723.

Alabama Residential Foreclosures

Month	Foreclosures	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Year-to-Date	6,790	35.2%
October	731	48.9%
September 2026	751	35.6%
August 2026	714	26.8%
July 2026	704	28.2%
June 2026	678	23.5%
May 2026	723	37.5%
April 2026	692	39.8%
March 2026	689	54.8%
February 2026	568	38.9%
January 2026	540	22.2%
December 2025	531	23.5%
November 2025	485	16.6%
October 2025	491	13.7%

Alabama Residential Foreclosures, Monthly Figures



NEW HOME BUILDING PERMITS

Building permits for privately-owned residential construction of new one-unit structures, i.e., new homes

Building permits for new one-unit structures, i.e., new homes, increased year-over-year to 1,297 units in September 2026. This represents an increase of 6.1% year-over-year, but a decrease of 6.8% month-over-month.

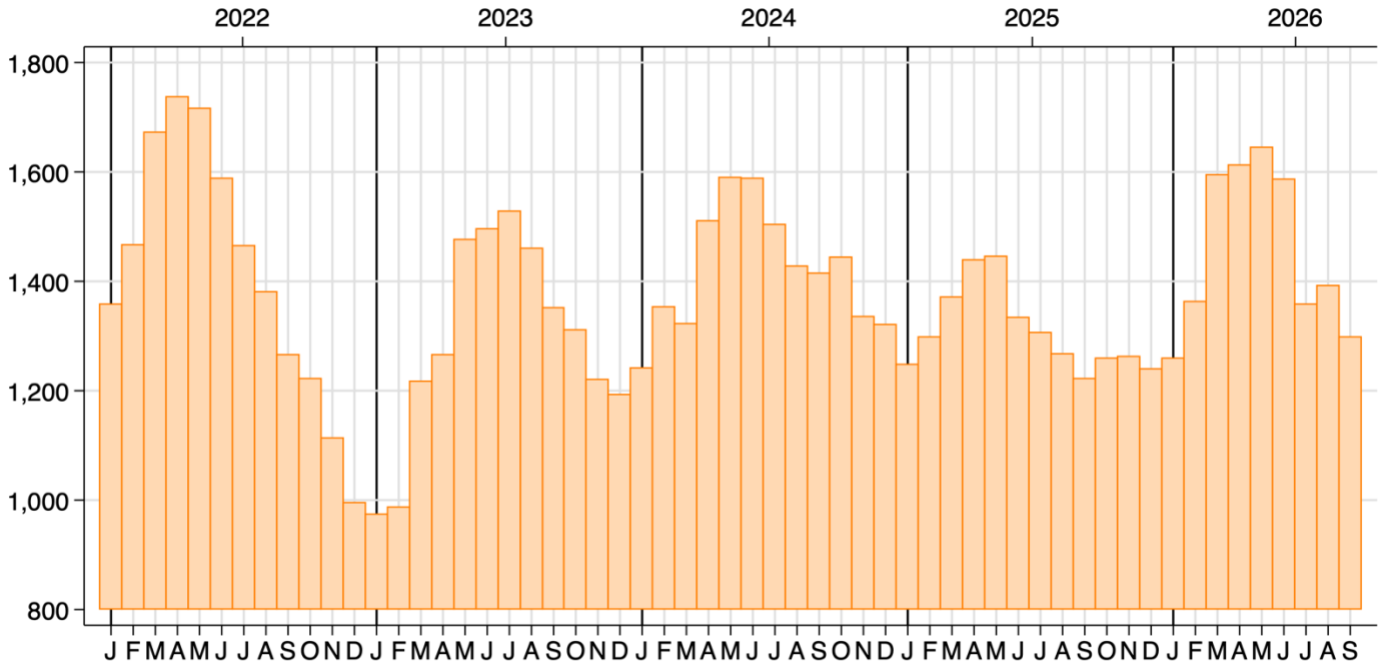
AAR's Forecast

Based upon current economic trends, AAR projects that state new home building permits will decrease between September and October 2026 by approximately 2.8% to 1,261.

Alabama New Home Building Permits

Month	Permits	Percent Change Year-over-Year
Year-to-Date	13,103	9.8%
September 2026	1,297	6.1%
August 2026	1,392	12.7%
July 2026	1,357	4.0%
June 2026	1,586	19.0%
May 2026	1,644	13.8%
April 2026	1,612	12.0%
March 2026	1,594	16.3%
February 2026	1,363	5.0%
January 2026	1,258	-3.1%
December 2025	1,239	-6.1%
November 2025	1,262	-5.5%
October 2025	1,259	-11.0%
September 2025	1,222	-13.6%

Alabama New Home Building Permits, Monthly Figures



AAR's Forecast

Driven by inflation and hawkish Fed signals, mortgage forecasts have climbed to the 7.25%–7.50% range, squeezing affordability. Despite these national headwinds, Alabama's housing market exhibits solid fundamentals with expanding inventory and strong year-to-date job and building permit growth, creating an opportunistic window for buyers in the fourth quarter of 2026.

Factors to consider in the near term:

- Estimated inflation increased year-over-year in October to 3.9%, marking the second consecutive month of acceleration and the highest level since May of this year. With inflation remaining above the Federal Reserve's 2.0% target for the 68th consecutive month (a streak dating back to March 2021), Federal Reserve officials are sending decidedly more hawkish signals regarding federal funds rate increases. For example, St. Louis Fed President Alberto Musalem stated that the central bank may need to enact up to four rate hikes by spring 2027 to lift the real policy rate and bring inflation back down to the Fed's target. Other regional Fed presidents have signaled a similarly firm, though somewhat less aggressive, path. Dallas Fed President Lorie Logan indicated a need for at least two more quarter-point increases while New York Fed President John Williams pushed back against calls for supersized half-point moves while acknowledging further rate hikes may be necessary amid persistent AI-driven and energy price pressures.

- This hawkish shift in Federal Reserve guidance is likely to put sustained upward pressure on both U.S. Treasury yields and 30-year fixed-rate mortgages. Because short-term Treasury yields closely track expectations for the federal funds rate, a renewed tightening cycle into 2027 will keep the front end of the yield curve elevated, while persistent inflation expectations and higher rate projections are likely to push the benchmark 10-year Treasury yield higher (which has already climbed above the 5.0% threshold in mid-November). Since 30-year fixed-rate mortgages closely follow movements in the 10-year Treasury yield, plus a lender risk spread that tends to widen during periods of interest rate volatility, mortgage rates are unlikely to see meaningful relief in the near term and face renewed upward pressure.

- Heading into year-end, Freddie Mac's 30-year fixed mortgage rate average is projected to rebound from its early-November low of 7.11% and consolidate in a volatile 7.25% to 7.50% range through December 2026. This upward trajectory carries distinct implications for the housing market. For buyers, the higher rate environment will squeeze monthly purchasing power and increase financing costs, while sellers face a cooling buyer pool and heightened sensitivity to list prices as affordability constraints peak. At the same time, higher rates reinforce the "rate lock" for existing homeowners, keeping inventory constrained as potential sellers choose to hold onto their lower mortgage rates.

- Alabama's labor and demographic fundamentals have provided a solid demand floor for the state's housing market in 2026. Nonfarm payroll employment expanded by 21,600 jobs year-over-year through September, lifting total employment to 2,219,000 and outpacing 2025's sluggish hiring pace of 5,200. This job creation has been reinforced by steady population growth of approximately 30,000 new residents annually. Together, steady employment gains and population expansion have driven market activity, supporting a 2.7% year-to-date increase in home sales through October even as elevated interest rates sidelined buyers in other parts of the country.

- On the supply side, residential construction has staged a robust recovery, helping to alleviate inventory constraints that previously capped transaction volume. Through the first nine months of 2026, there are over 13,100 building permits for new homes, running 9.8% year-to-date ahead of the same period in 2025. This increase in new construction has helped to push active inventory up 9.0% year-over-year to 22,750 listings. By pairing expanding housing inventory with a stronger labor market, Alabama has maintained year-over-year sales momentum and affordability advantages that help to insulate its residential real estate market against broader macroeconomic headwinds.

The Alabama Association of REALTORS® (AAR) is the largest statewide organization of real estate professionals comprised of over 19,000 members from 23 boards and 1,200 real estate companies. United by adherence to a Code of Ethics, our members work as real estate professionals in the sale, lease, appraisal, management and development of residential, commercial, rural and resort properties throughout Alabama.

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The goal of AAR's Economic and Real Estate Report is to produce timely, data driven economic and market analysis, authoritative business intelligence to serve members, and inform consumers, policymakers and the media in a professional and accessible manner.

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The numbers and figures in this report are drawn from numerous government and proprietary data sources and represent best information at the time of release. Information is deemed reliable but not guaranteed. As new data emerges, the Alabama Association of REALTORS® may, from time to time, update these figures to reflect more recent information.