

# Q2 2025 Investor Pulse™

Presented by BatchData

# **Setting the Record Straight on Investor Home Purchases**

The public conversation around investors in housing is full of misconceptions. This quarter's data provides a clearer picture:

- Investors aren't necessarily competing with traditional homebuyers. Investors
  purchased homes at an average of \$455,481 in Q2—well below the national average of
  \$512,800. They target lower-priced, older homes in need of work rather than the move-in
  ready houses most families buy.
- Wall Street isn't the dominant force. Over 90% of investor-owned homes belong to small landlords with fewer than 11 properties. Mega-investors with 1,000+ homes control just 2.1% of inventory.
- Investors are returning inventory to the market. In Q2, 60% of investor sales went to traditional homebuyers, replenishing owner-occupied stock. Small investors are net buyers, but large institutions have been retreating for six quarters.
- This isn't 2008 era speculation. Most investors are long-term holders, adding
  much-needed rental supply and renovating older homes. Institutional players
  increasingly pivot, deploying capital into build-to-rent projects, adding inventory, rather
  than competing with traditional homebuyers for existing inventory.

# **Executive Summary**

Investor market share surged to **33% of all home purchases in Q2 2025**, the highest in at least five years. But this surge reflects not a flood of investor activity but **the vacuum left by retreating families** as affordability eroded under sustained high mortgage rates averaging 6.7% throughout the quarter.

This transformation represents far more than a cyclical shift—it signals investors have become **essential market stabilizers** rather than speculative disruptors. With traditional buyers sidelined by financing constraints that doubled monthly payments compared to recent norms, investors provide critical liquidity in an otherwise constrained market.

#### The macro forces shaping Q2:

- **Mortgage rate shock:** 6.7% average rates effectively priced out over 50% of traditional middle-income households while leaving cash-rich investors unaffected
- **First-time buyer collapse:** Participation dropped to just 24%—an eight percentage point decline from 2023, marking the most dramatic buyer retreat in recent history
- **Affordability crisis deepens:** Six-figure incomes are now required in over half of U.S. markets, with nearly 60% of households unable to afford a \$300,000 home
- Strategic institutional retreat: Large investors pulled back for the sixth consecutive quarter, demonstrating sophisticated risk management rather than market abandonment

#### Key dynamics defining the new market structure:

- Investors own one in five U.S. homes the same rate as in the first quarter of the year. Ownership ranges from 9% in Minnesota to 31% in Maine, revealing geographic deployment based on specific market opportunities.
- Small investors dominate. Landlords with 1–50 properties hold 95% of the inventory, confirming that the market is dominated by entrepreneurs rather than Wall Street institutions.
- Large investors retreat strategically. Institutional investors sold 5,800 homes while buying just 4,069 in the last quarter, pruning their holdings while simultaneously redeploying capital towards build-to-rent developments.
- **Targeted market segmentation**. Investor purchase prices remain well below national averages, reflecting disciplined acquisition rather than random speculation.
- **Replenishing housing stock.** While 40% of investor sales go to other investors, the majority (60%) ultimately return stock to families.

# **Macro-Economic Context: The Great Reset**

The extraordinary investor market share in Q2 may reflect a **fundamental shift** in housing market dynamics. Mortgage rates averaging 6.7% represent a doubling from the 3.3% historical norm that defined homebuying in the post-COVID years, creating an immediate \$800-1,000 monthly payment premium that has systematically excluded traditional buyers. Whether or not this higher share of investor purchases continues depends largely on the dynamics of the market: home price appreciation, mortgage rates, and wage growth.

#### The Affordability Crisis Deepens

Current market conditions require **household incomes exceeding \$100,000 in 54% of U.S. markets** to afford median-priced homes. This represents a dramatic escalation from pre-2020 conditions when middle-income families could access homeownership across most of the country. The National Association of Home Builders reports that nearly 60% of U.S. households cannot afford a \$300,000 home under current rate and price conditions.

#### **Traditional Buyer Retreat Accelerates**

First-time buyer participation collapsed to 24% in Q2—the lowest level since tracking began—as the combination of elevated rates and limited inventory created insurmountable barriers. The typical first-time buyer now faces monthly payments of \$2,400-2,800 for starter homes that cost \$1,600-1,900 monthly just two years ago.

#### **Investors Fill the Liquidity Gap**

This macro-economic disruption has positioned investors as **critical market stabilizers** rather than competitive threats. With 60% of investor purchases made in cash, they provide essential transaction volume when financing constraints paralyze traditional buyers. Without this investor participation, many markets would face severe illiquidity and potentially destabilizing price volatility.

## **Geographic Investment Strategies: Targeted Markets**

The state-level distribution of investor activity reveals four distinct strategic approaches, each responding to different market opportunities and risk-return profiles.

## **Tourism Market Strategies**

Hawaii (26%), Alaska (27%), Montana (31%), Maine (31%)

These markets represent **premium yield plays** where investors capitalize on vacation rental demand despite regulatory complexities. Hawaii's strong tourism fundamentals support 8-12% returns versus the 4-6% national average, while Alaska's unique seasonal dynamics create opportunities for sophisticated operators who can navigate short rental seasons and regulatory requirements. Maine's 31% investor share reflects its position as both an affordability play and lifestyle destination, offering cap rates exceeding 8% with limited downside risk.

## **Affordability Arbitrage**

## West Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas

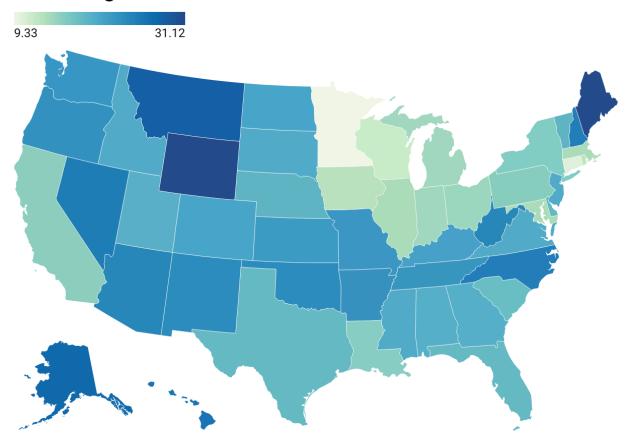
These states enable **volume-based strategies** where investors can acquire multiple properties at median prices ranging from \$147,000-\$183,200, creating immediate positive cash flow while building portfolio scale rapidly.

## Migration and Lifestyle Destinations

### Idaho, Vermont, Wyoming

The most compelling strategic narrative emerges in **demographic transition markets**. Idaho leads with 70% inbound migration rates and housing supply of just 0.41 units per resident, creating sustained demand imbalances that support both rental income and long-term appreciation. Vermont's appeal to remote workers fleeing high-cost metros provides stable, educated tenant bases willing to pay premium rents.

## **Percentage of Investor-Owned Homes**



Map: CJ Patrick Company • Source: BatchData • Created with Datawrapper

## Investors Own 20% of U.S. Homes

Of the nation's 86 million single-family homes and townhouses, **17 million (just under 20%)** are investor-owned. These homes primarily serve as rentals or short-term rentals, providing essential housing supply in markets where new construction cannot meet demand.

#### **State Patterns Reveal Strategic Logic:**

- Highest investor shares: Maine (31.1%), Montana (31.0%), Alaska (27.2%), Hawaii (26%)
- Lowest shares: Minnesota (9.3%), Colorado (10.1%), Connecticut (10.6%)

Rather than random speculation, these patterns reflect **deliberate strategic investments**. High-share states represent either tourism markets (Hawaii, Alaska), affordability plays with strong fundamentals (West Virginia), or lifestyle destinations capturing demographic transitions (Montana). Low-share states typically feature strong local economies, high homeownership rates, or regulatory environments that discourage investor activity.

# Small Investors Own Overwhelming Majority of Investment Properties

Despite headlines about Wall Street landlords, **small investors continue to comprise the majority of the investment property market**, representing robust entrepreneurial activity rather than institutional dominance.

## **Percentage Ownership by Tiers**



Created with Datawrapper

- **1–5 homes:** 87% of inventory (~14.5 million properties)
- **6–10 homes:** 3.9% (~653,000 properties)
- **11–50 homes:** 4.5% (~753,000 properties)
- **51–100 homes:** 1.0% (~168,000 properties)
- **100-1,000 homes:** 1.6% (~270,000 properties)
- **1,000+ homes:** 2% (~345,000 properties)

#### The Entrepreneurial Reality

Individual investors own 41% of all U.S. single family rental units with an average of just three properties each, demonstrating that **rental housing remains fundamentally entrepreneurial**. These small investors deploy local market knowledge, operational efficiency advantages, and personal capital that large institutions cannot match, often achieving superior returns through hands-on management and strategic market timing.

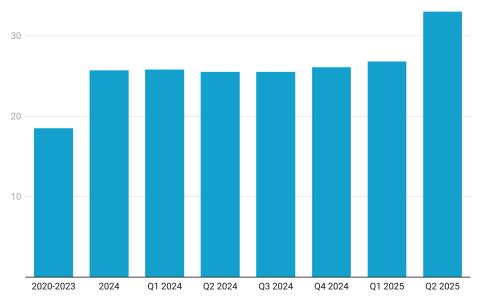
#### **Competitive Advantages Drive Performance**

Small investors' 60% cash purchase rate and focus on cash-flow generation over speculation provides market stability while generating sustainable returns. Their ability to quickly identify and execute value-add strategies—from cosmetic improvements to strategic repositioning—creates genuine economic value rather than merely extracting existing wealth.

# **Investors Capture One-Third of Home Sales**

In Q2 2025, investors bought **345,752 homes—33% of all sales**. This represented a 15% increase from Q1 but a 12% decline year-over-year, indicating **strategic selectivity** rather than indiscriminate market participation.

## **Percent of Homes Purchased by Investors**



Created with Datawrapper

#### **Historical Context Reveals Structural Shift**

- 2020-2023 average: 18.5% investor share during "normal" market conditions
- 2024: 25.7% as affordability pressures began mounting
- Q2 2025: 33% representing the current market reality

#### **Market Liquidity, Not Rampant Speculation**

This elevated participation reflects investors' role as **essential liquidity providers** when traditional financing mechanisms are simply too expensive for most buyers. Without investor cash purchases maintaining transaction volume, many markets would experience severe illiquidity potentially triggering destabilizing price volatility.

#### **Market Stabilization Through Participation**

Research indicates investor participation actually **stabilizes rather than destabilizes** housing markets by providing consistent transaction volume, renovating distressed properties, and maintaining rental supply for families who have been priced out of the market as prospective buyers. The 12% year-over-year decline in investor purchases demonstrates disciplined market participation rather than speculative excess.

# **Institutional Strategic Retreat Continues**

For the sixth straight quarter, mega-investors demonstrated what appears to be a strategic market withdrawal:

Purchases: 4,069 homesSales: 5,800 homes

• **Net disposition:** 1,731 homes

## **Large Investor Transaction Activity**

| Investor Activity | Purchases | Sales |  |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|--|
| 2025 Q2           | 4,069     | 5,801 |  |
| 2025 Q1           | 3,863     | 5,638 |  |
| 2024 Q4           | 6,570     | 7,400 |  |
| 2024 Q3           | 5,011     | 6,527 |  |
| 2024 Q2           | 4,714     | 5,060 |  |
| 2024 Q1           | 4,162     | 4,650 |  |

Created with Datawrapper

#### **Strategic Capital Rotation**

Large institutions are **rotating capital into build-to-rent developments** rather than competing in existing home markets. This pivot reflects recognition of possible overvaluation in existing home markets while positioning for long-term demographic trends favoring rental demand.

#### **Creating Opportunity for Small Investors**

This institutional retreat creates **expanded opportunities** for smaller, more nimble investors who can execute value-add strategies with greater operational flexibility. Property acquisitions by large institutions dropped to \$11.2 billion in Q1 2025 versus \$46.5 billion annually in 2024, representing a systematic withdrawal that benefits entrepreneurial investors.

# **Investor Transaction Activity**

| Investor Activity        | Purchases | Sales  |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 2025 Q2                  | 345,752   | 92,957 |
| 2025 Q1                  | 301,126   | 82,481 |
| 2024 Q4                  | 341,830   | 89,922 |
| 2024 Q3                  | 375,635   | 92,977 |
| 2024 Q2                  | 389,926   | 99,615 |
| 2024 Q1                  | 319,216   | 82,558 |
| Created with Datawrapper |           |        |

# **Pricing Strategies Reveal Market Segmentation**

Investor pricing behavior demonstrates **disciplined value-oriented acquisition** rather than speculative bidding, with transaction patterns revealing mature market segmentation:

Average investor purchase price: \$455,481
National average purchase price: \$512,800
Large investor average: \$279,899 per purchase

#### **Strategic Market Segmentation**

This \$57,000 price differential between investor purchases and traditional homebuyer purchases represents **sophisticated market segmentation** where investors target older, smaller, or lower-cost homes in secondary markets—properties often requiring renovation that families seeking move-in-ready homes typically avoid. This segmentation **reduces direct competition** with typical homebuyers while creating genuine economic value through property improvements.

## **Investor Prices Compared to U.S. Average & Median Prices**

| Average<br>Investor |           |           |              |             |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Prices              | Purchases | Sales     | U.S. Average | U.S. Median |
| 2025 Q2             | \$455,481 | \$415,493 | \$512,800    | \$410,800   |
| 2025 Q1             | \$366,424 | \$372,130 | \$503,800    | \$416,900   |
| 2024 Q4             | \$365,811 | \$372,093 | \$510,900    | \$419,300   |
| 2024 Q3             | \$381,039 | \$384,622 | \$498,700    | \$415,300   |
| 2024 Q2             | \$389,562 | \$387,633 | \$502,200    | \$414,500   |
| 2024 Q1             | \$357,031 | \$349,976 | \$519,700    | \$426,800   |

Created with Datawrapper

## Large Investor Prices Compared to U.S. Average & Median

| Average<br>Investor |           |           |              |             |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Prices              | Purchases | Sales     | U.S. Average | U.S. Median |
| 2025 Q2             | \$279,889 | \$334,787 | \$512,800    | \$410,800   |
| 2025 Q1             | \$262,064 | \$296,204 | \$503,800    | \$416,900   |
| 2024 Q4             | \$324,144 | \$338,312 | \$510,900    | \$419,300   |
| 2024 Q3             | \$324,839 | \$314,390 | \$498,700    | \$415,300   |
| 2024 Q2             | \$175,818 | \$253,880 | \$502,200    | \$414,500   |
| 2024 Q1             | \$297,215 | \$301,195 | \$519,700    | \$426,800   |

Created with Datawrapper

## **Disciplined Acquisition Standards**

The widespread application of the 70% rule in fix-and-flip strategies—avoiding properties priced above 70% of after-repair value minus renovation costs—demonstrates **disciplined valuation practices** that prioritize sustainable returns.

#### **Value Creation Through Renovation**

Large investors operating at even lower price points (\$279,899 average) target properties requiring significant capital investment, often **transforming distressed assets** into quality rental housing. This creates genuine economic value while addressing housing quality issues that constrain supply in many markets.

# Investor-to-Investor Activity Reveals Sophisticated Capital Flows

The pattern of investor-to-investor transactions demonstrates **shifting market dynamics**:

- Large investors: 45-50% of purchases and ~57% of sales involve other investors
- All investors: 13% of purchases and 40% of sales involve other investors

#### **Asset Class Maturation**

These transaction patterns reflect a **maturing asset class**, where investors with different strategies, time horizons, and operational capabilities trade properties to optimize portfolio performance. Small investors often acquire properties from institutions seeking to reduce operational complexity, while institutional buyers target portfolios from smaller investors seeking liquidity.

#### **Returning Inventory to Homebuyer Market**

Despite significant inter-investor trading, the majority of investor sales (60%) ultimately return homes to families, effectively providing inventory to the owner-occupied market. Even mega-investors sell approximately 40% of properties directly to owner-occupants, demonstrating that investor activity enhances rather than constrains family homeownership opportunities.

#### **Market Efficiency Enhancement**

This sophisticated trading activity creates **market efficiency** by ensuring properties flow to their highest and best use, whether as rental housing, family homes, or value-add opportunities requiring specific operational expertise.

## **Key Takeaways: The Current Market Reality**

The Q2 2025 investor landscape reflects what are at least short term **fundamental structural market changes** rather than one-time disruption:

- Liquidity providers help stabilize markets: Investors provide essential transaction volume as traditional buyers retreat, preventing destabilizing illiquidity that could trigger broader economic disruption. Policy focus should recognize rather than restrict this stabilization function.
- Small landlord dominance contradicts the Wall Street narrative: 95% of investor inventory held by landlords with fewer than 50 homes represents entrepreneurial market activity rather than institutional manipulation. Anti-investor policies targeting large landlords may harm small landlords, rather than helping housing affordability.
- Strategic institutional retreat creates opportunity: Mega-investors exiting the single family rental housing market while pivoting to build-to-rent developments reflects sophisticated capital allocation rather than market abandonment. Small investors benefit from reduced institutional competition while institutions address long-term rental demand.
- Market segmentation minimizes competition with traditional buyers: Investors
  targeting lower-priced segments rarely compete directly with families seeking
  move-in-ready homes in desired school districts. Geographic and price segmentation
  suggests complementary rather than competitive market roles.
- Supply dynamics benefit homeownership: 60% of investor sales replenishing family-owned stock demonstrates that investor activity enhances rather than constrains the path to homeownership by maintaining property liquidity and providing renovation capital for distressed assets.

## **About The Investor Pulse**

The Investor Pulse is a quarterly publication providing insights into investor roles in the U.S. housing market. It analyzes ownership patterns, transaction trends, and pricing strategies, offering a clear view of how investors shape supply, demand, and affordability. Prepared using data from BatchData and other public sources by CJ Patrick Company.

## **About BatchData**

Founded in 2018, BatchData powers real estate professionals from solopreneurs to enterprises. Built by investors for investors, BatchData offers one of the most comprehensive property data lakes in the industry, fueling advanced lead generation, skip tracing, and modern property intelligence tools.