


# U.S. real estate capital markets update

**JLL Capital Markets Research**

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 **JLL** SEE A BRIGHTER WAY



# Overview & Trends

# Current state of the capital markets

01

Government debt rating downgrade and U.S. Treasury's heightened quarterly borrowing estimate **causing noise in bond markets**; 10-yr UST again elevated

02

**Debt markets generally liquid** albeit at elevated cost of capital; SIFI bank liquidity improving but local/regional bank concerns continue

03

**More investors banking on 'higher for longer'**; expectations are that Fed will keep rates elevated for longer to keep inflation in check

04

**Distress:** Delinquencies accelerating; give-backs to lenders increasing in office sector; and selectively, in hotel sector

05

**CRE debt is not deemed to be a systemic risk for U.S. banks:** CRE loans represent 23% of banks' overall loan portfolios, in other words, not an outsized share

06

**Dry powder at record levels** but denominator effect still limiting inflows into CRE; fundraising continues to be challenged

# Focus on the trendlines, not current headlines

“Work-from-home rendering office investment non-institutional”

“Retail is losing institutional investment class status”

“Suburban flight will end dominance of urban markets/gateways”

“Distressed transactions will be robust”

## Trendlines

- **Leverage Between Employer and Employee Reset:** “Work-from-work” mantra in 2023
- **Hybrid Work:** Minimal space contraction
- **Labor Productivity:** Declining across industries and stifling innovation
- **Key Metrics:** Pre-pandemic vacancy was 14.3%, now 20.3%; peak day card swipes at 58.3% of pre-pandemic levels, Q2 2023 leasing activity increased 10.8% q-o-q
- **Haves and Have-Nots:** Top 10-15% of inventory will out-perform, next 30-35% will devalue between 30-50%, pricing for bottom 50% of stock still unknown for some time

- **2022 Retail Net Absorption:** 5-year high
- **Retail Spending** holding its own; up 1.5% in June
- **Fundamentals still strong:**
  - Vast amounts of consumer debt locked in at low interest rates
  - Inflation easing but still above target
  - More trading down to value
- **Grocery-Anchored Centers:** Continued strong investor demand; strip centers increasingly in favor
- **Mixed-Use Assets:** High conviction for differentiated product
- **Logistics and Last Mile:** Last mile locations critical; retailers changing business models and reconfiguring floor plans

- **Gateways:** Continue to be leaders in innovation ecosystem and talent base
- **Reversal of Trend:** Multi-housing performance in gateways outperforming Sun Belt markets on relative basis in 2023
- **Structural Issues Persist:** Taxation, regulation, cost of doing business, commute times and affordability increasingly driving location preference
- **New Growth Drivers:** AI jobs a new tailwind for Bay Area
- Urban hotel market performance accelerates in 2023

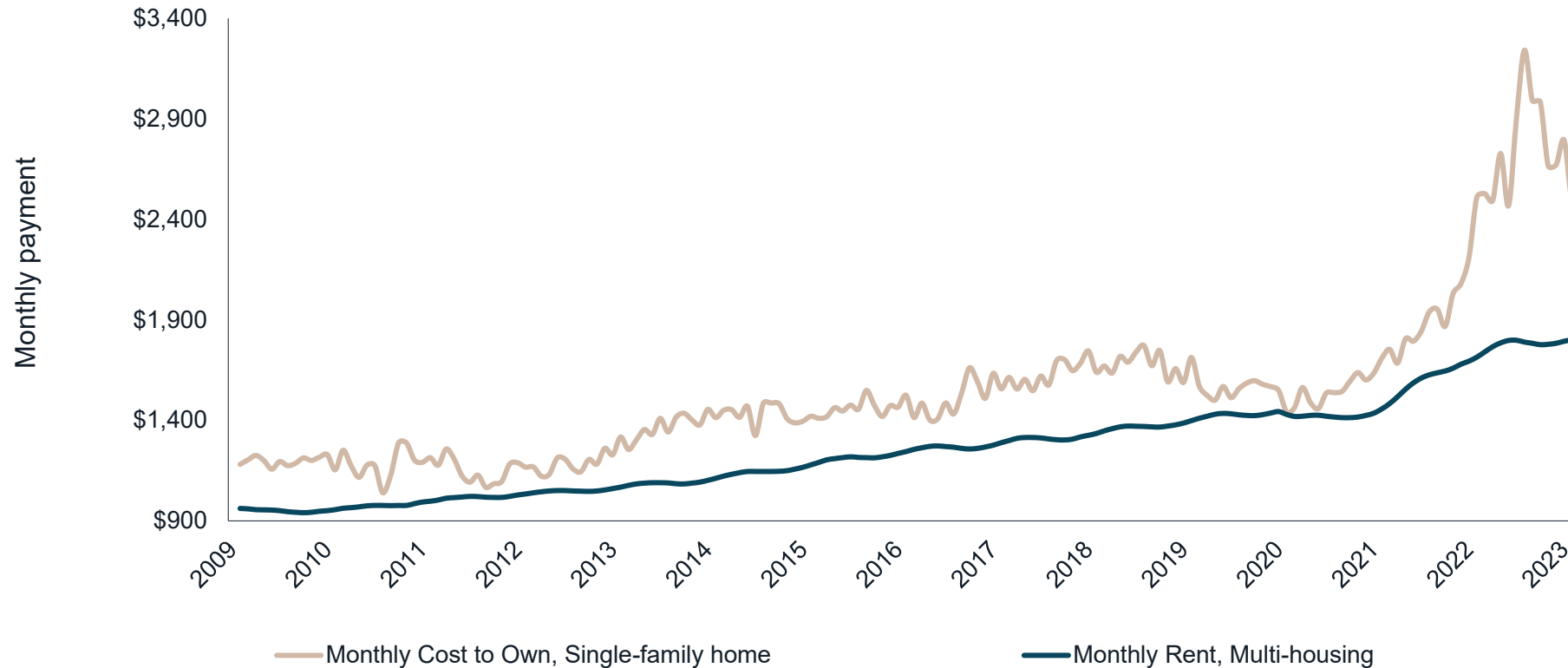
- Distress of any scale will likely be limited to commodity **office product**, and selectively, hotels
- There will be **tactical distress opportunities** in every property sector given mezz or other ‘over-leveraged’ situations
- Loan sale, short sales, delinquencies and defaults **accelerating**
- **Buying bank debt** becoming more prevalent

# Property Level Fundamentals

# Multi-housing

# The spread above renting remains near all-time highs despite a slow summer home sales market, extending rentership

Cost to own vs. cost to rent, US average (monthly)

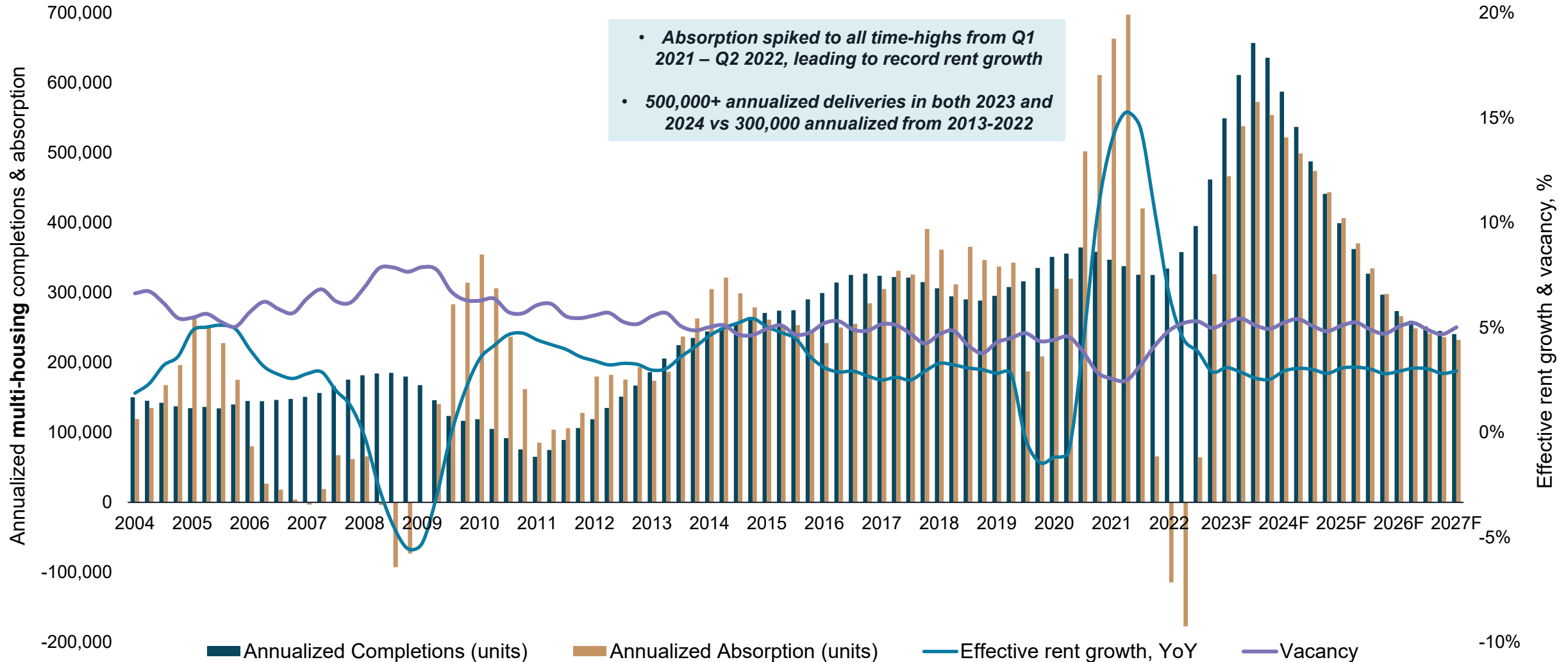


Period	Avg. 30yr Mortgage rate
August 2, 2023	6.90%
Q2 2023	6.71%
Q1 2023	6.32%
Q4 2022	6.42%
Q3 2022	6.70%
Q2 2022	5.32%
Q1 2022	3.86%
Q4 2021	3.13%
Q3 2021	2.92%

Source: JLL Research, U.S. Census Bureau, Freddie Mac, WalletHub, Axiometrics, Green Street

Note: Monthly cost to own includes principal, interest, and property taxes on a 30-year fixed rate mortgage assuming standard mortgage underwriting criteria on a median-priced new home, based on national data.

# The multi-housing sector is facing headwinds of tempered rent growth and elevated supply in 2023/24 before normalization



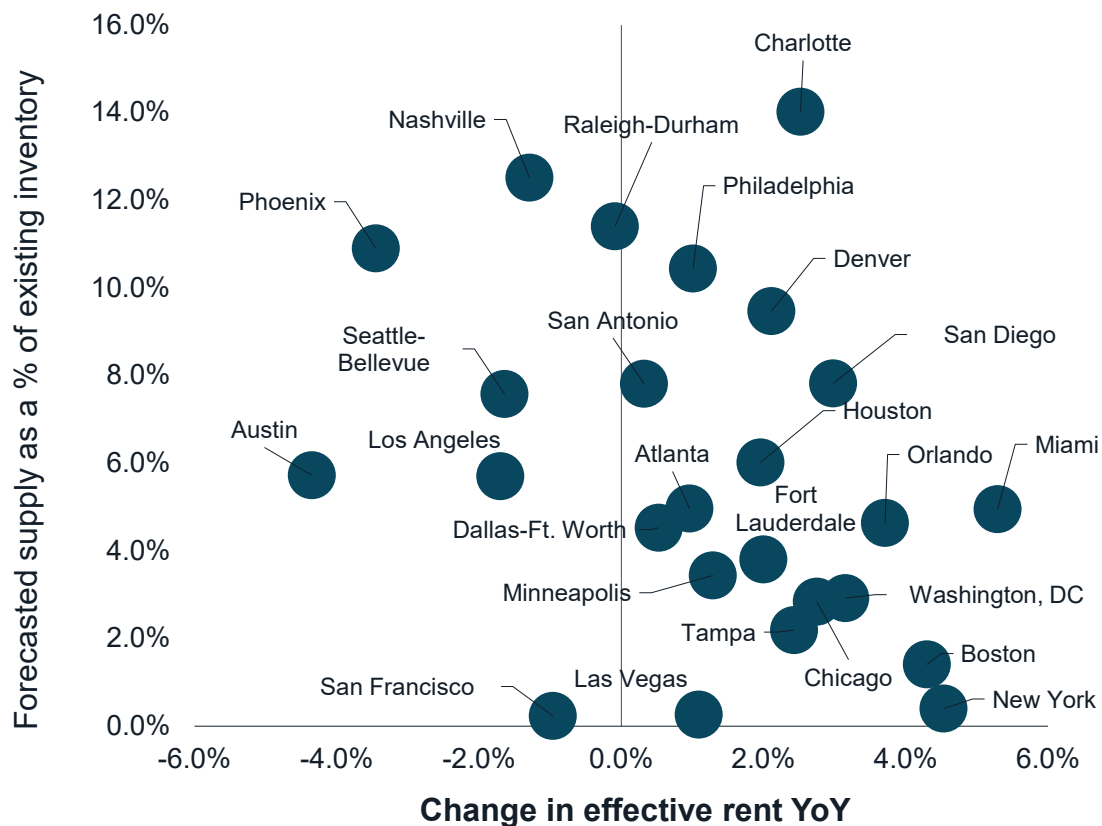
Source: JLL Research, Axiometrics; completions and absorption are annualized via a four-quarter rolling summation.



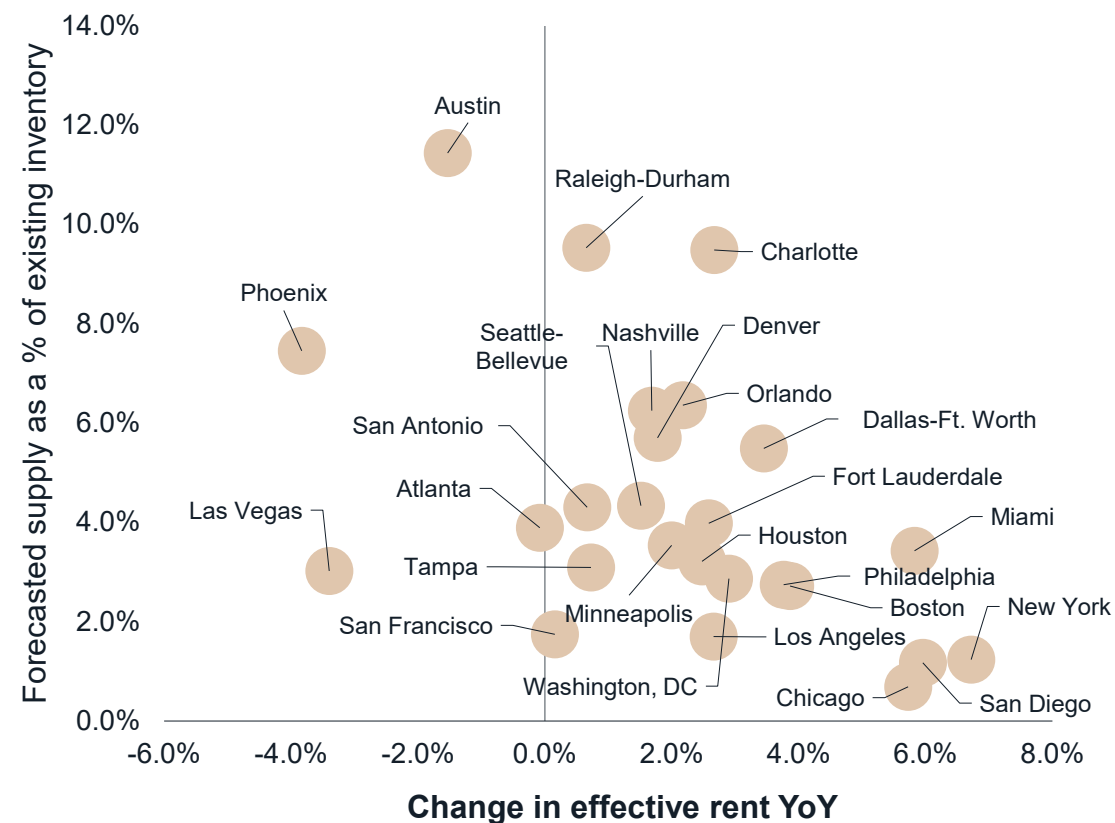


# Gateways show strength in Q2 as rent growth in both urban and suburban markets normalizes to 0-5% nationally; select Sunbelt markets delivering elevated supply

## Urban submarkets



## Suburban submarkets

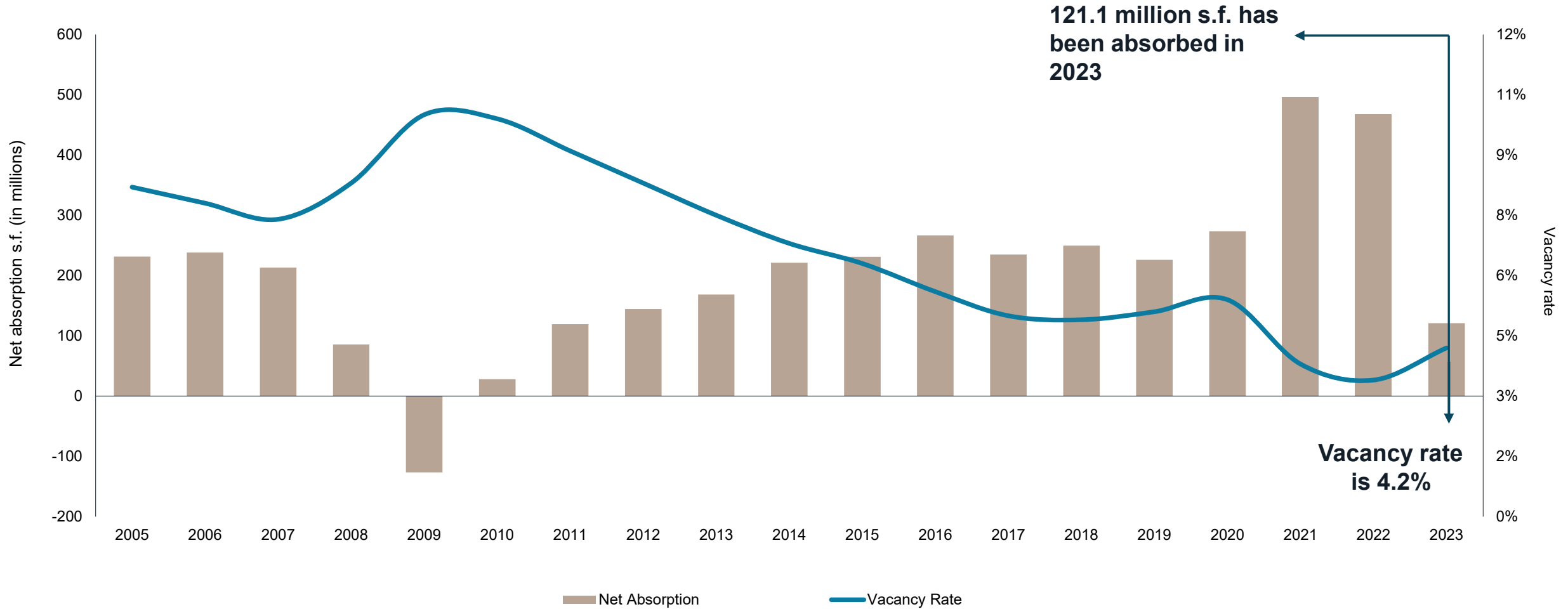


Source: JLL Research, Axiometrics; forecasted supply represents the next 12 months of projected completions.



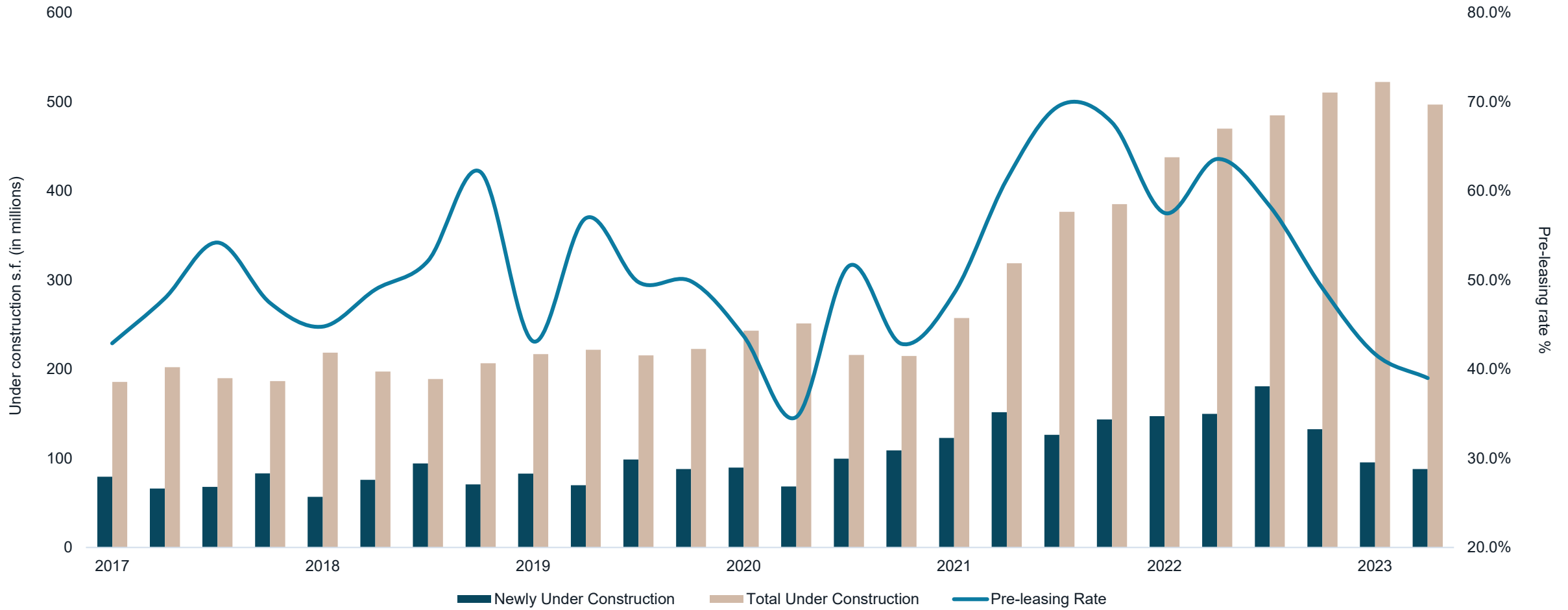
# Industrial

# Absorption reverts to pre-pandemic levels through H1 '23



Source: JLL Research

# New ground-breakings have slowed 41.3% year-over-year as pre-leasing on new deliveries slides

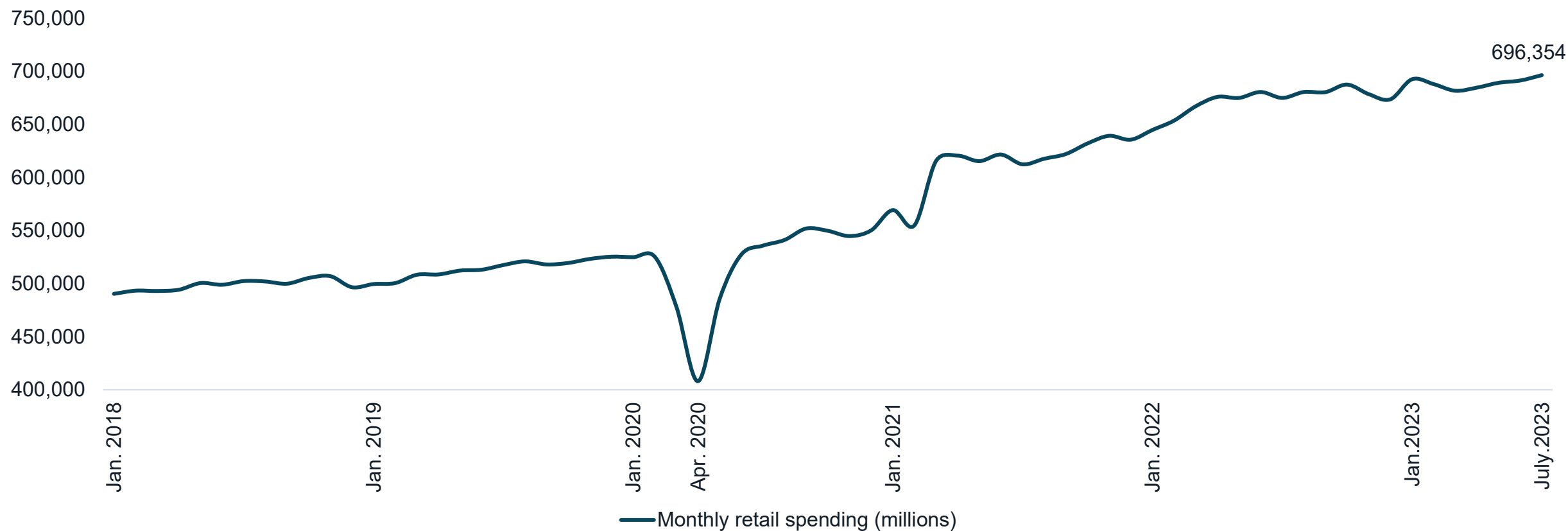


# Retail

# Sales rise as consumers remain resilient despite inflation

Retail sales rise 0.7% month-over-month from June and are up 3.2% year-over-year in July

## Retail spending rises

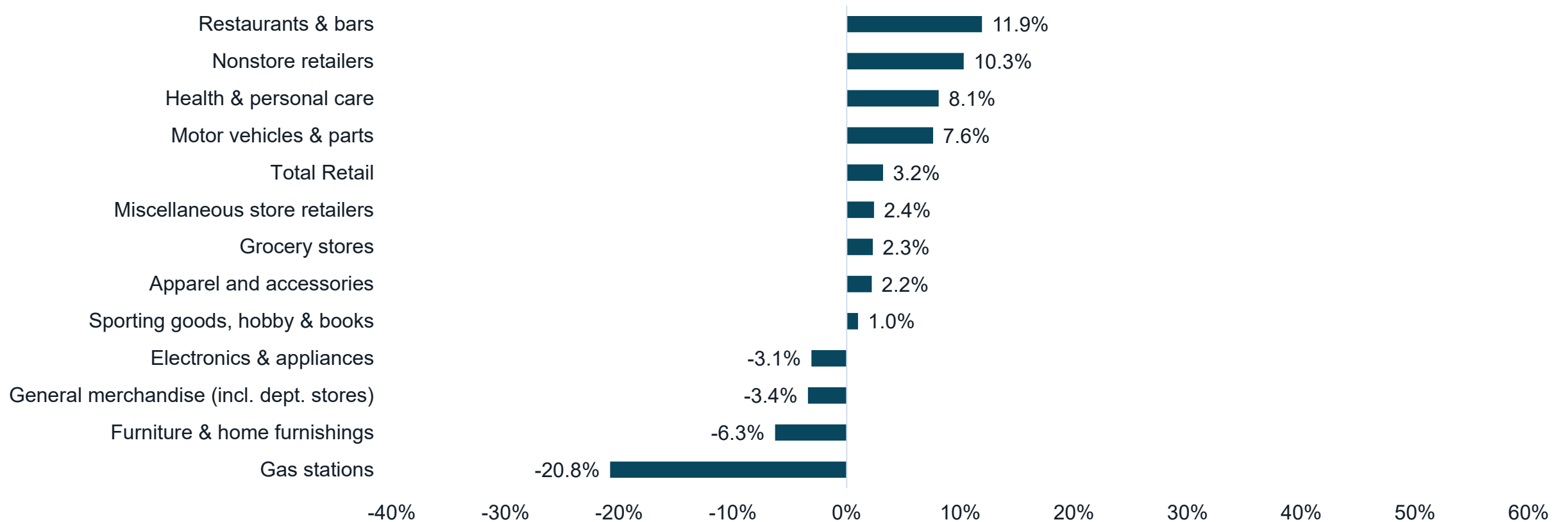


Source: US Census, adjusted sales

# Consumers dine out amidst easing inflation

Spending on restaurants and bars rises with a 1.4% increase month-over-month and a 11.9% increase year-over-year

## Year-over-year change in spending as of July 2023



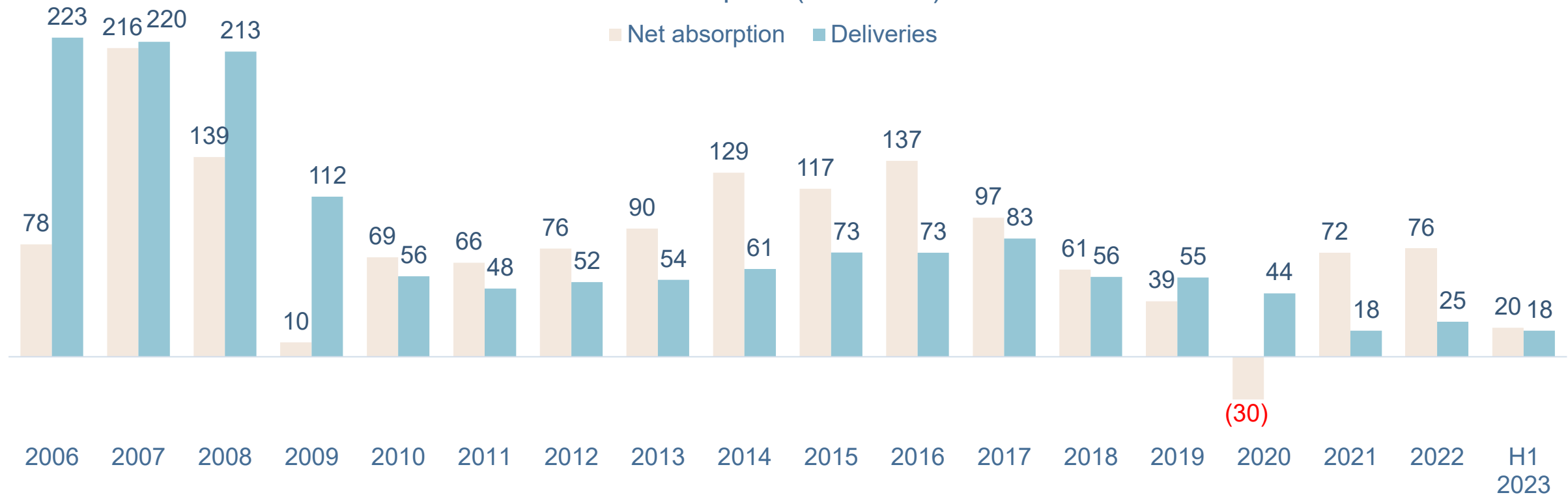
Source: US Census, JLL

# Retail net absorption totalled 20.3 million in the first half of 2023

Net Absorption (million SF)

Net absorption (million SF)

Net absorption Deliveries

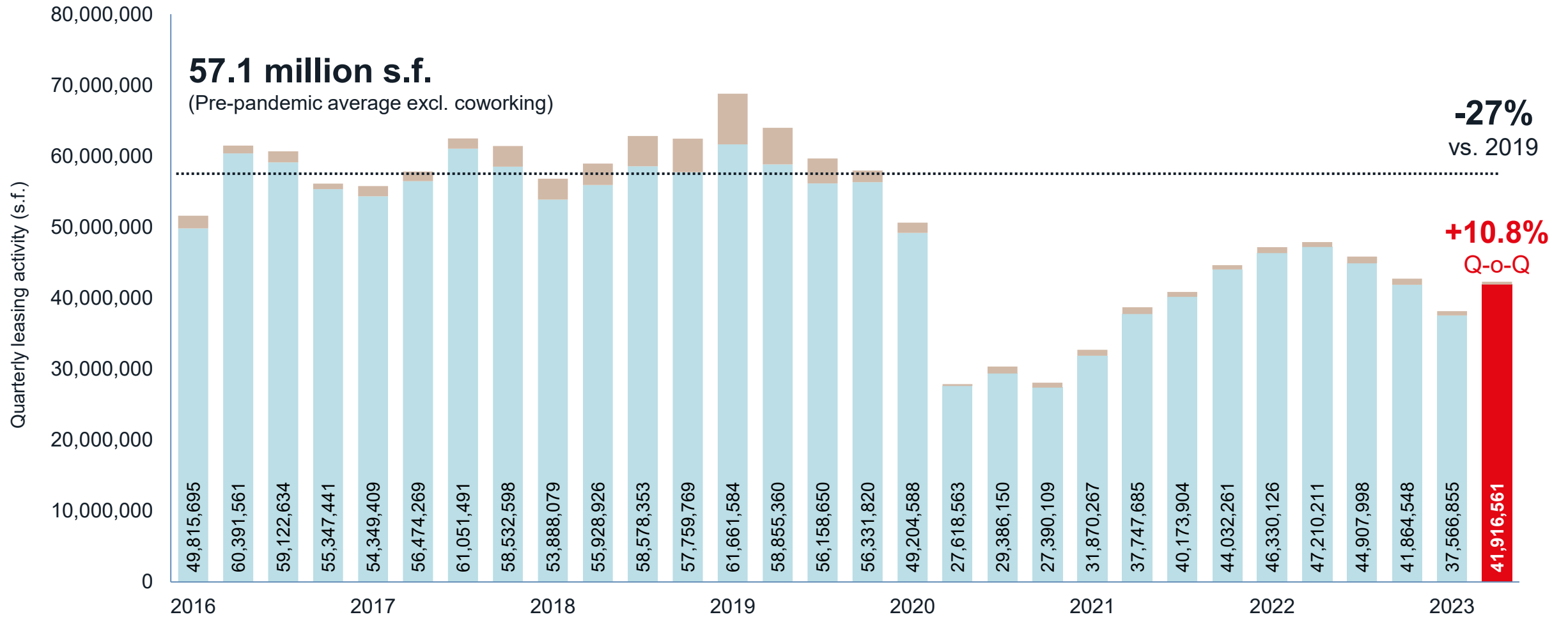


Source: JLL, CoStar



# Office

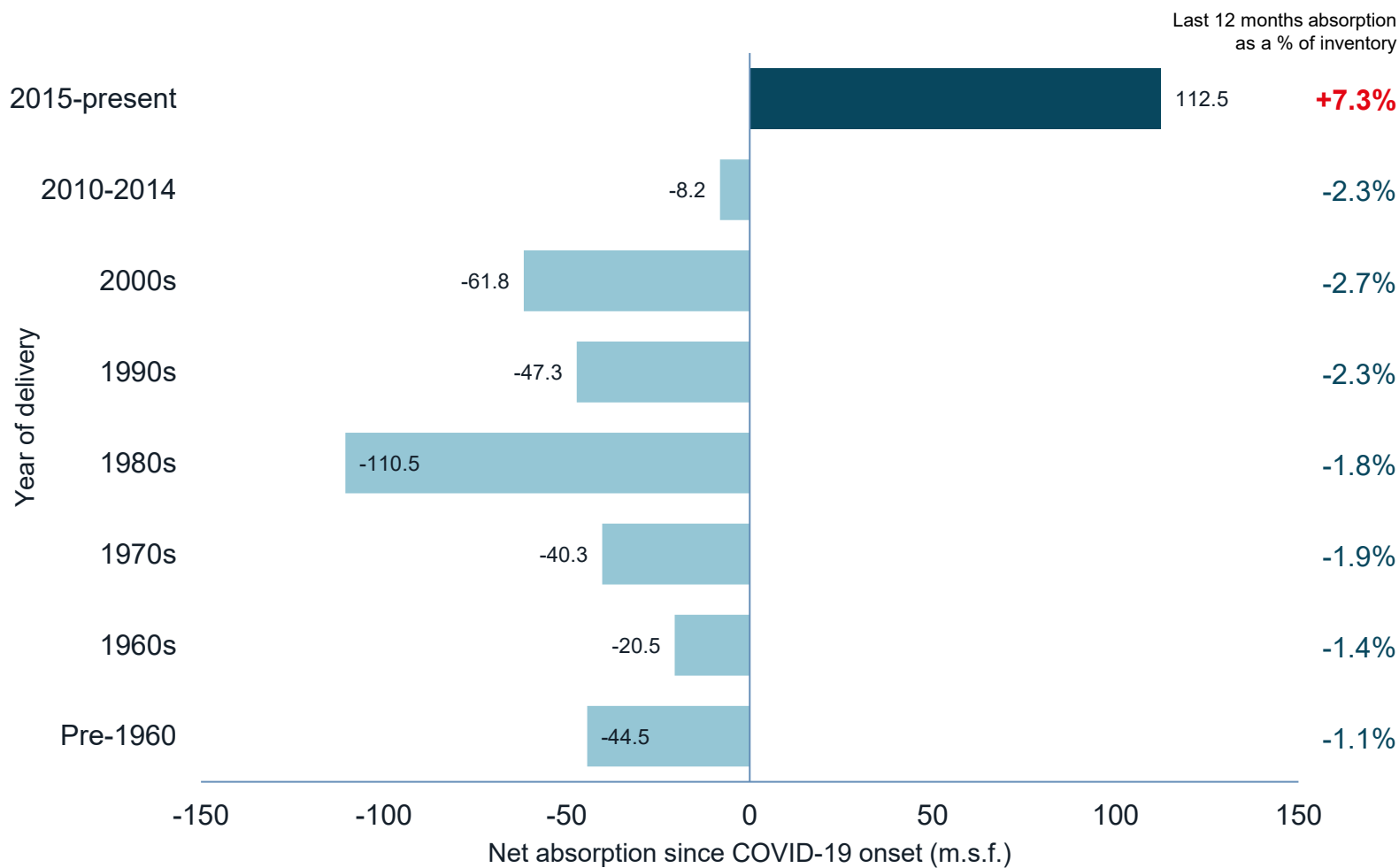
# Office: Moderate uptick in leasing volume in second quarter as market conditions gradually stabilize



Source: JLL Research

Note: Tan bars represent leasing volume by coworking providers and are excluded from pre-pandemic average, but not quarter-over-quarter growth.

# Office: Tenants who aren't renewing are often opting to relocate into higher-quality offices, driving flight to quality

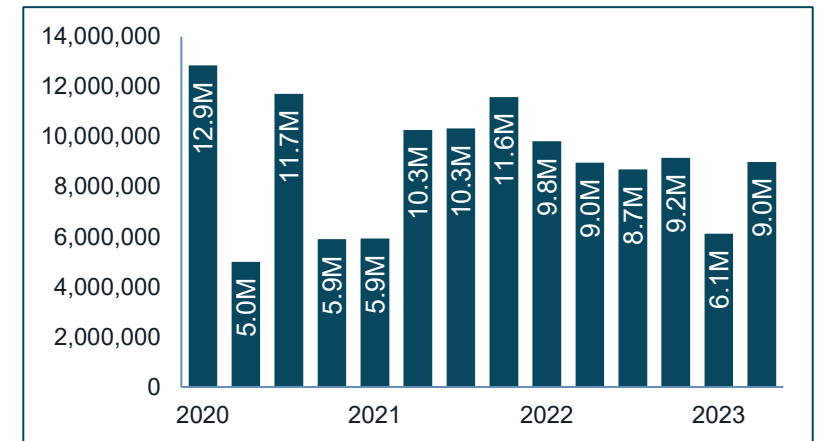


**360 N Green**  
Chicago  
Greenberg Traurig  
90,000 s.f.



**1050 17th**  
Washington, DC  
Davis Polk & Wardwell  
82,000 s.f.

Quarterly net absorption in offices built since 2015

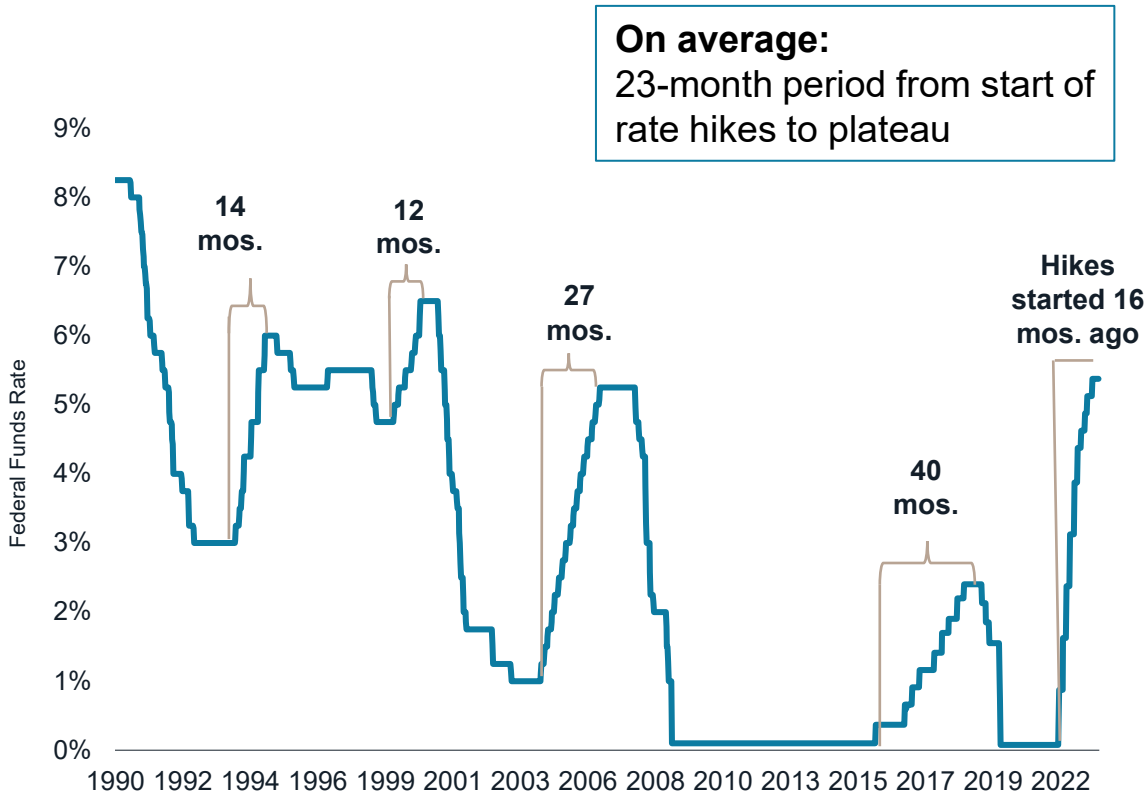


Source: JLL Research

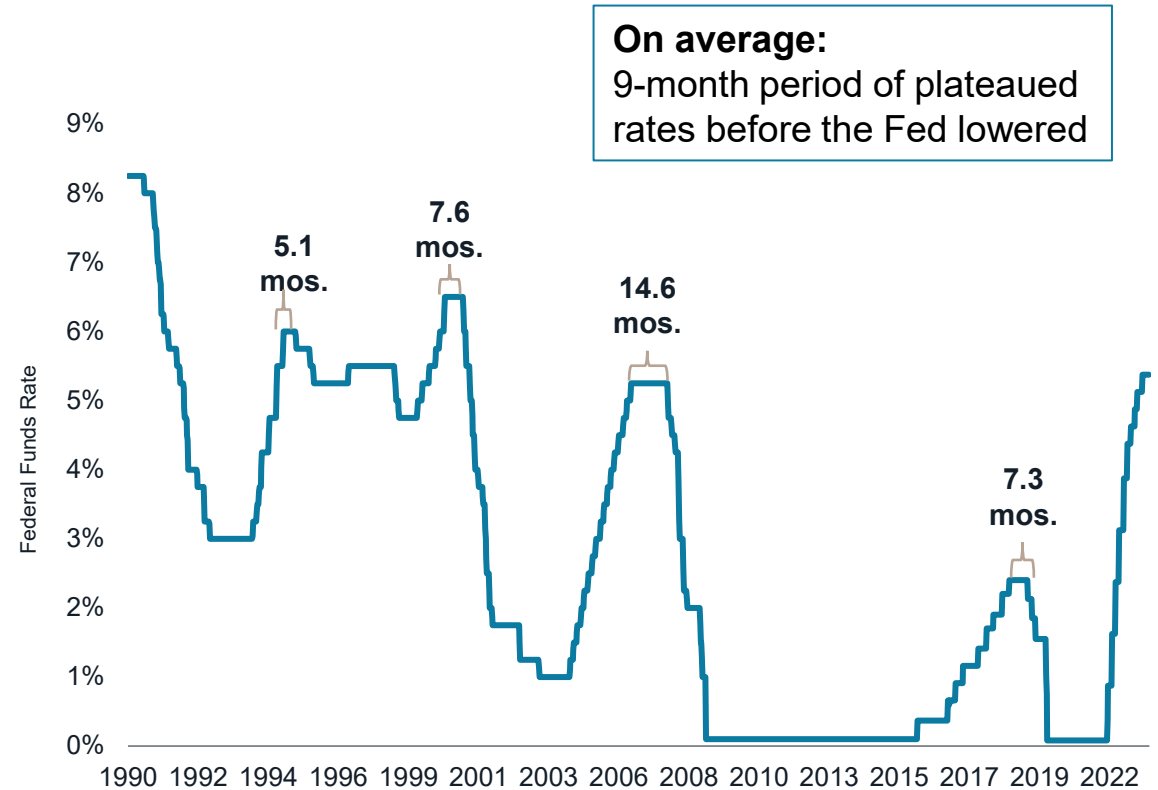
# Liquidity and pricing in the current market

# Speed and scale of rate hikes this cycle unprecedented, portending to shorter overall duration and plateau before future cuts

Duration of rate hike cycles

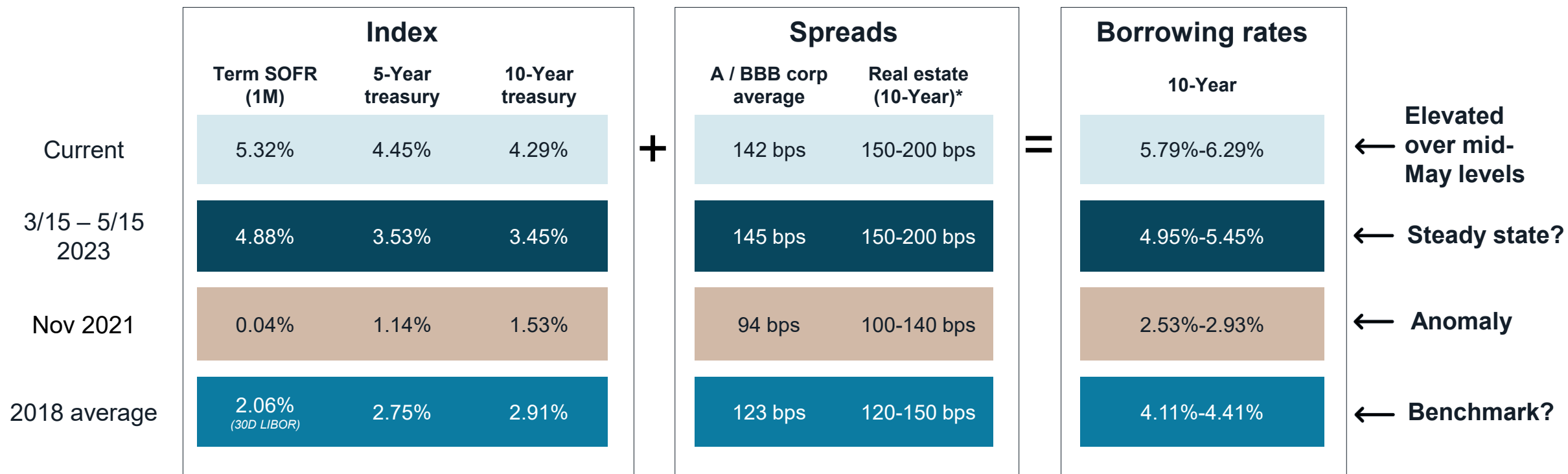


Length of plateau in rates before subsequent easing



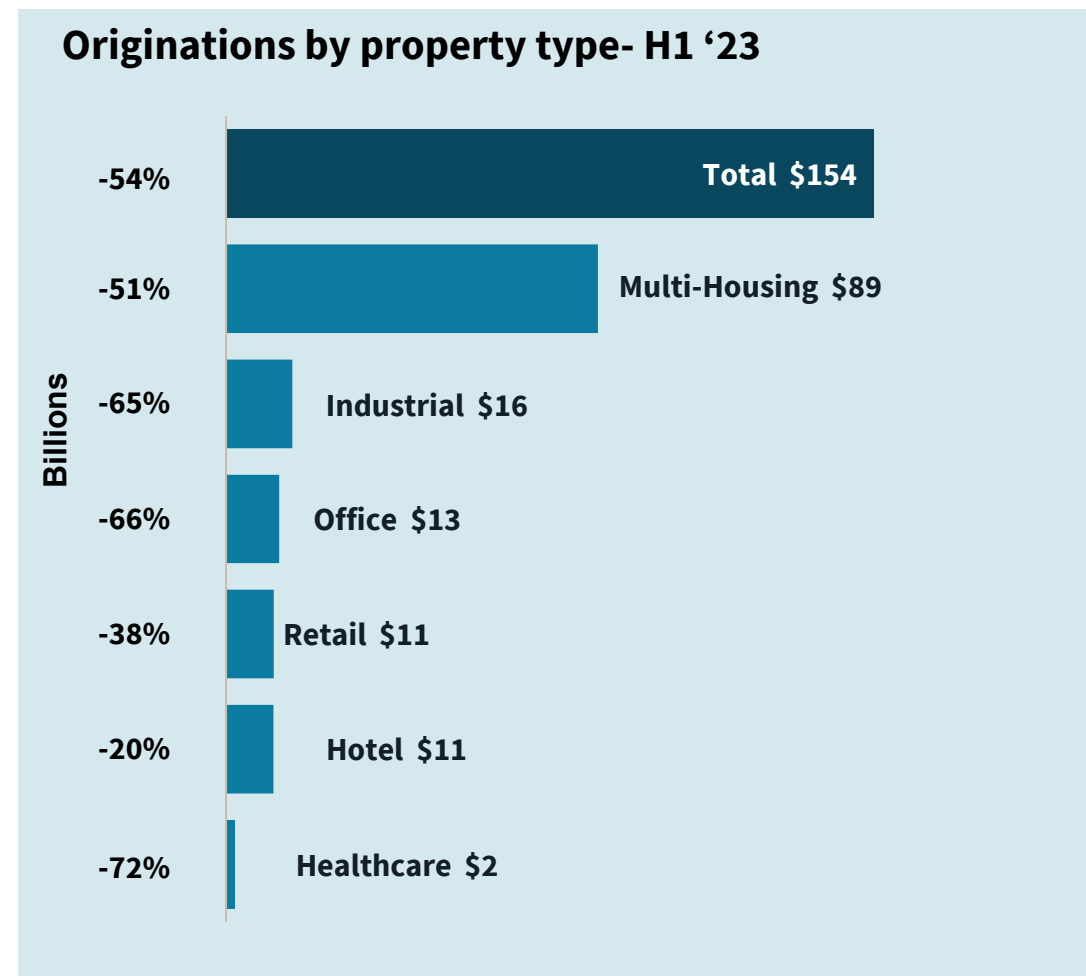
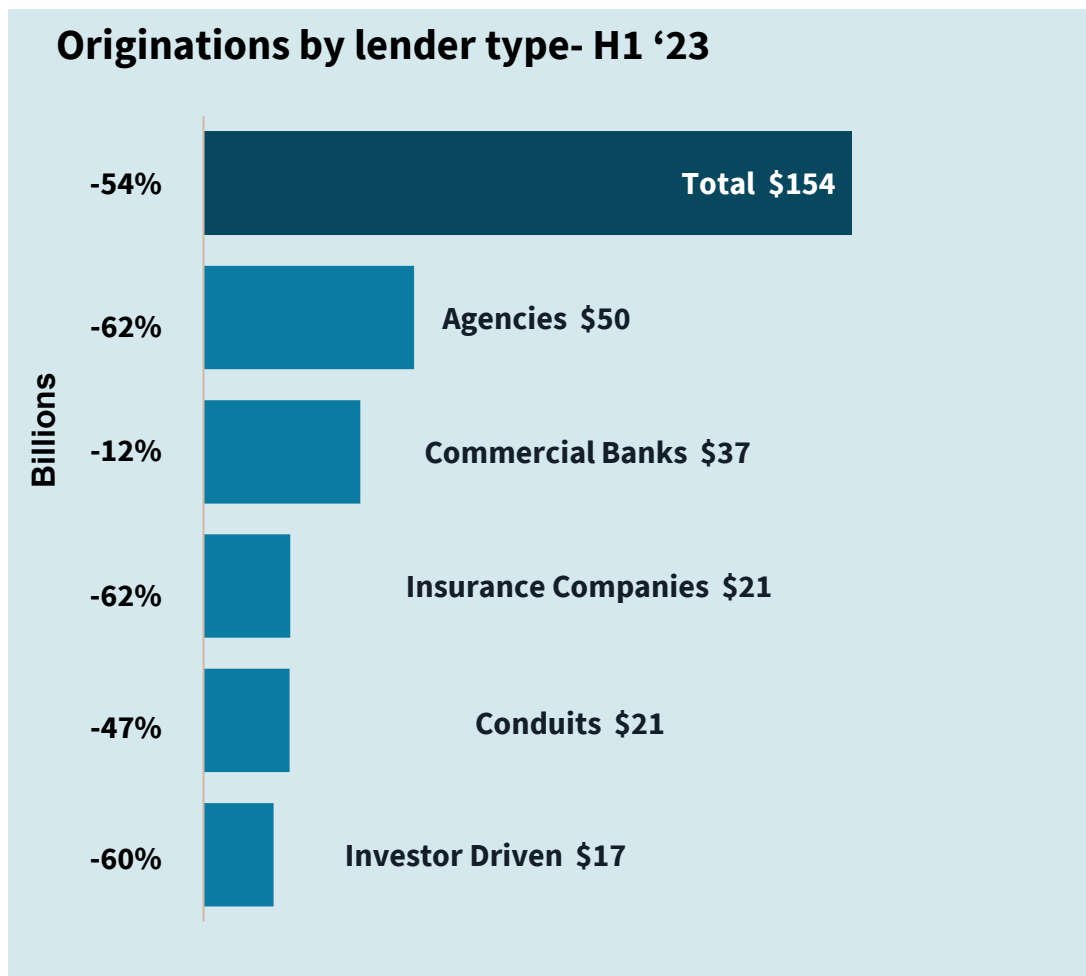
Source: JLL Research, Federal Reserve

# Higher interest rate environment challenging buy/sell decisions



\*Assumes core/core plus assets with low to moderate leverage.  
Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. (Current is as of August 23, 2023)

# All debt capital sources active, YoY Change



Source: JLL Research, Mortgage Bankers Association, ACLI, Green Street

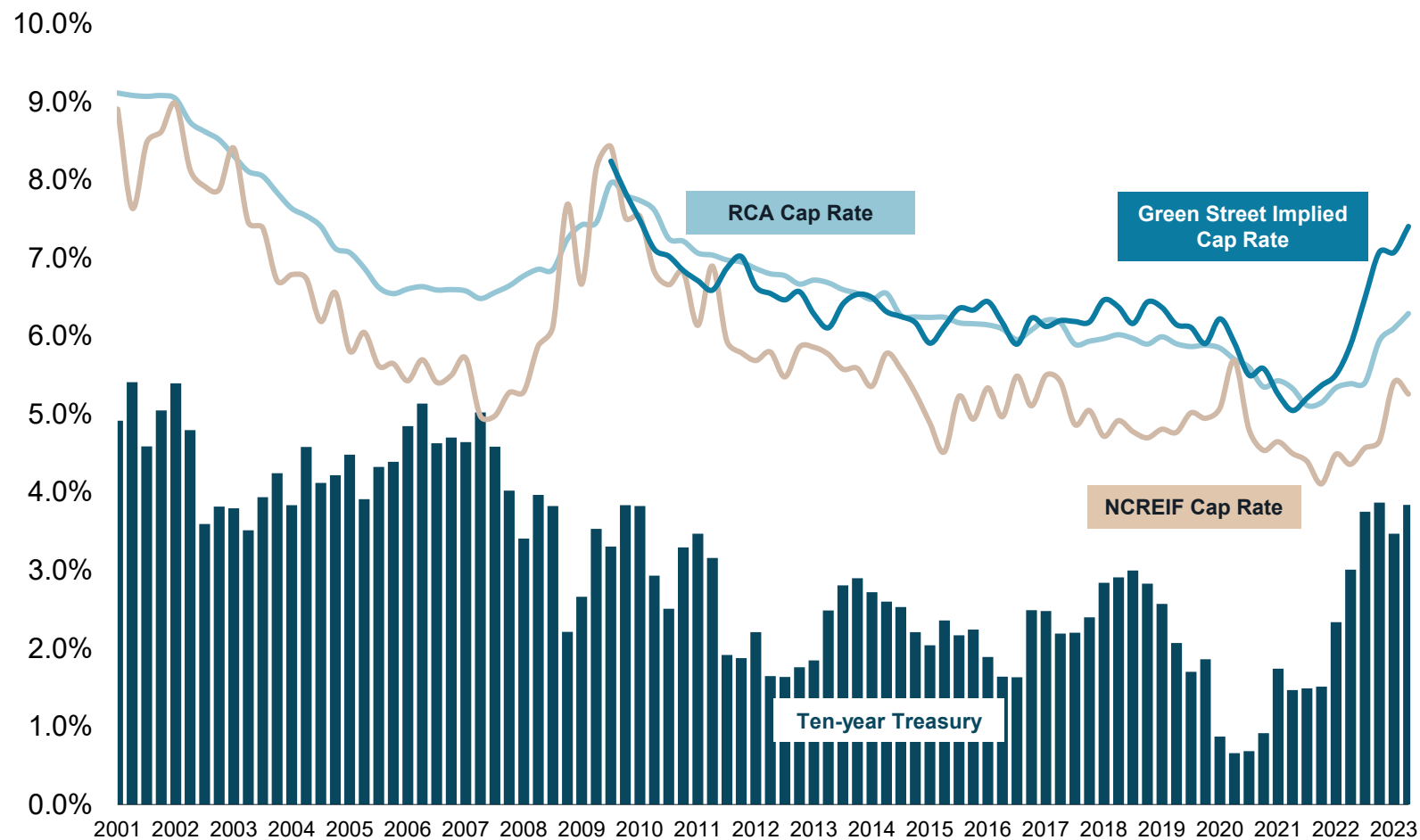
# Comparison of “now” vs. “peak” valuation and underwriting metrics

	Office	Multi-housing	Industrial	Retail
<b>Going-in yields (core assets)</b>	<p><b>YE 2019:</b> 4.25% - 4.75%</p> <p><b>Peak:</b> 3.75% - 4.25%</p> <p><b>Now:</b> 6.0% - 7.0%</p>	<p><b>YE 2019:</b> 3.75% - 4.50%</p> <p><b>Peak:</b> 2.75% - 3.25%</p> <p><b>Now:</b> 4.50% - 5.50%</p>	<p><b>YE 2019:</b> 4.50% - 5.30%</p> <p><b>Peak:</b> 2.75% - 3.25%</p> <p><b>Now:</b> 4.50% - 5.75%</p>	<p><b>YE 2019:</b> 5.25% - 6.25%</p> <p><b>Peak:</b> 4.50% - 5.75%</p> <p><b>Now:</b> 5.25% - 6.25%</p>
<b>Exit cap rate (bps above going-in cap rate)</b>	<p><b>Peak:</b> +25 bps</p> <p><b>Now:</b> +50 - 100 bps</p>	<p><b>Peak:</b> +25 - 50 bps</p> <p><b>Now:</b> +0 - 25 bps</p>	<p><b>Peak:</b> +25 bps</p> <p><b>Now:</b> +25 - 35 bps</p>	<p><b>Peak:</b> +25 bps</p> <p><b>Now:</b> +0 - 50 bps</p>
<b>Rent growth then and now</b>	<p><b>Peak:</b> 3% Years 1-3</p> <p><b>Now:</b> 0% Year 1, 3% Years 2-3</p>	<p><b>Peak:</b> 15-30% Year 1</p> <p><b>Now:</b> Up to 5% Year 1, 3% Years 2-3</p>	<p><b>Peak:</b> 10%+ Year 1, 5%+ Years 2-3</p> <p><b>Now:</b> 6-8% Year 1, 4-5% Years 2-3</p>	<p><b>Peak:</b> 3% Years 1-3</p> <p><b>Now:</b> 3% Years 1-3</p>

Source: JLL Research



# Capitalization rate spreads



## In 2018:

- Four interest rate increases during the year
- Treasury averages 2.9%
- Total return driven by income

## In 2019:

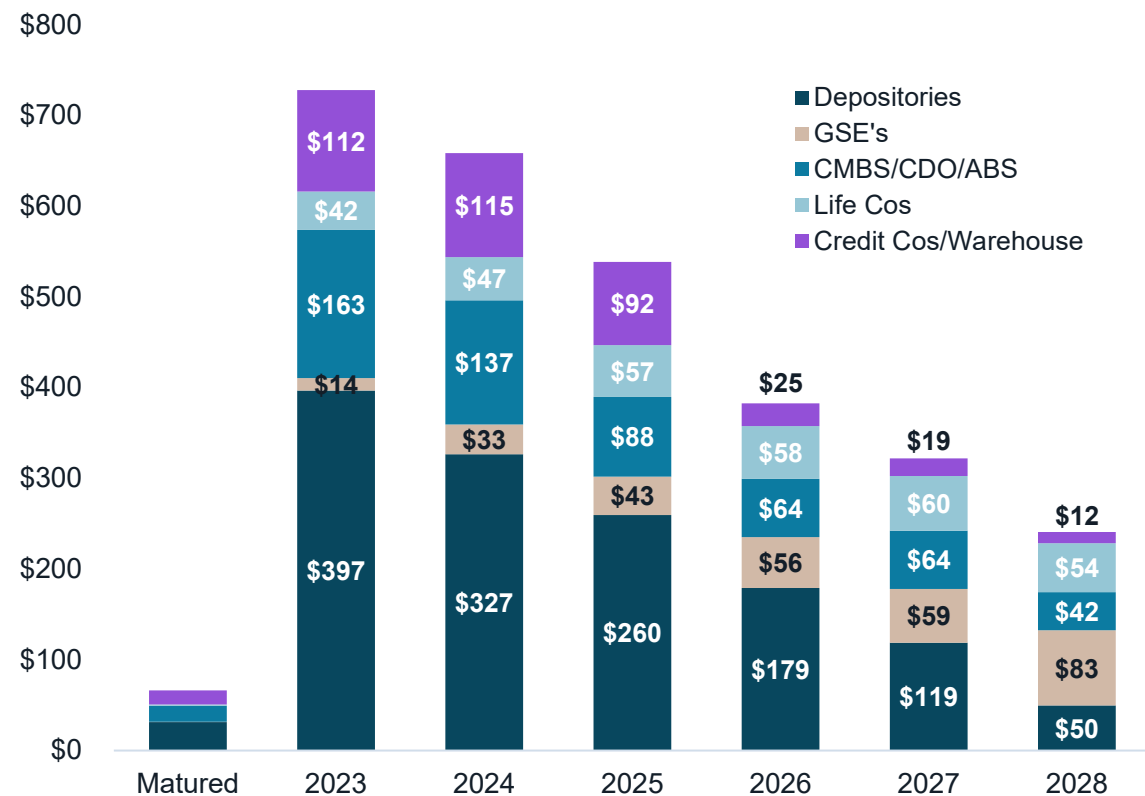
- Three interest rate cuts during the year
- Treasury averages 2.1%
- Total return driven by income (but slows overall)

Spreads (bps)				
	<u>2023 Q2</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>LT avg.</u>
RCA	245	393	311	364
GS	357	408	346	399
NCREIF	142	284	189	276

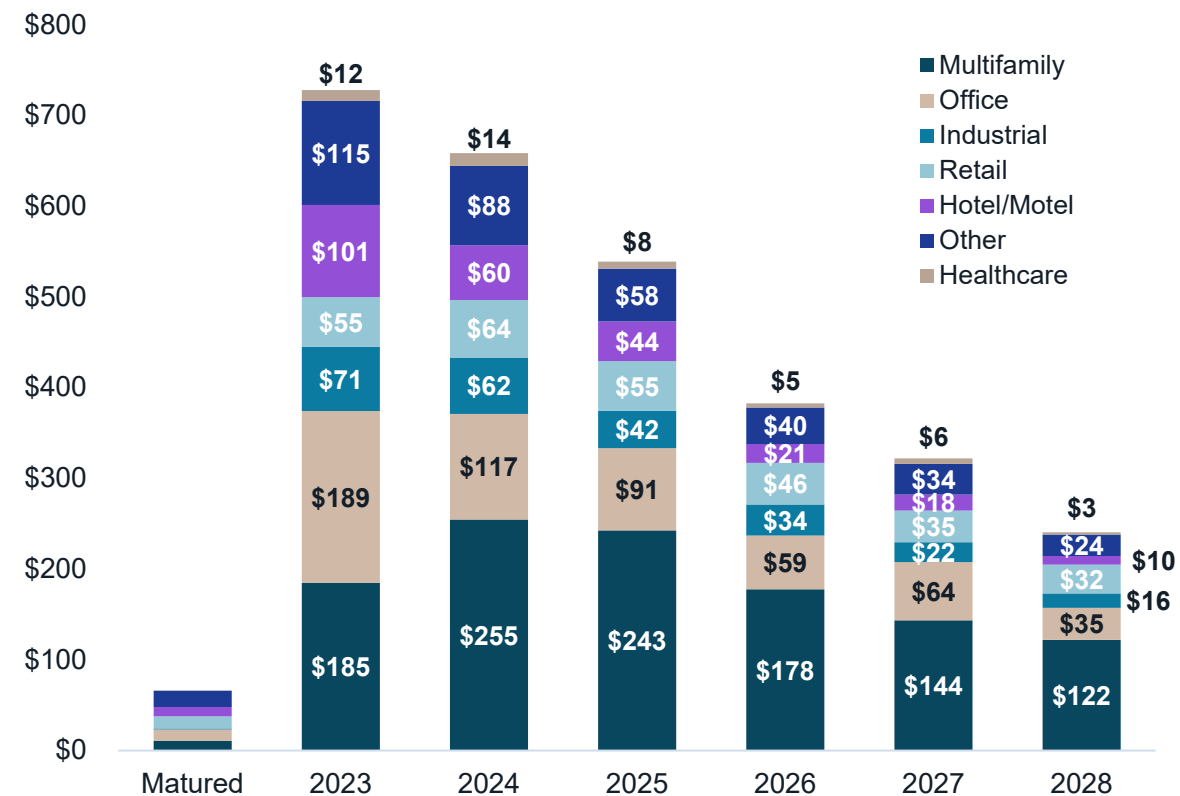
Note: NCREIF figures represent transactional cap rate data; the slight compression observed in Q2 was largely driven industrial sales, which represented 47% of the dataset.  
 Source: JLL Research, Real Capital Analytics, Green Street, National Council of Real Estate Fiduciaries, Federal Reserve (Ten-year Treasury values pertain to quarter-end figures)

# Upcoming loan maturities will catalyze transactions activity

## Loan maturities by lender type (\$ billions)



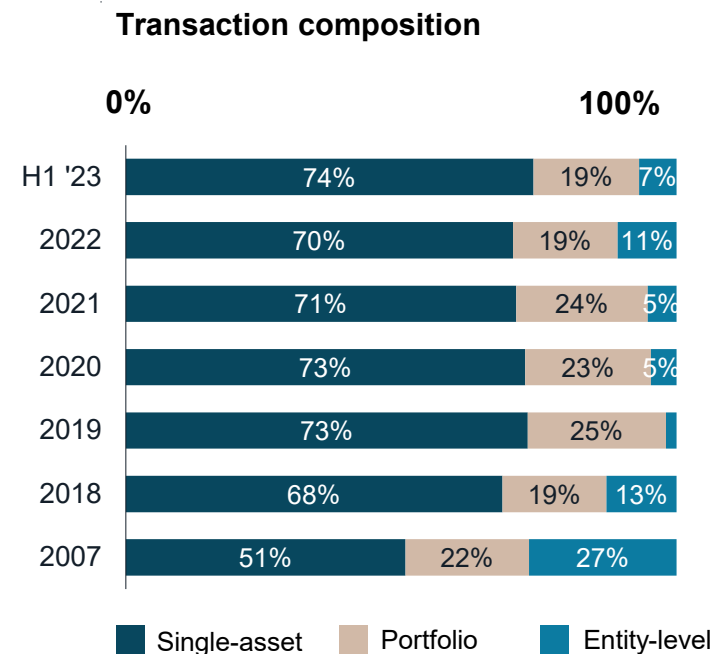
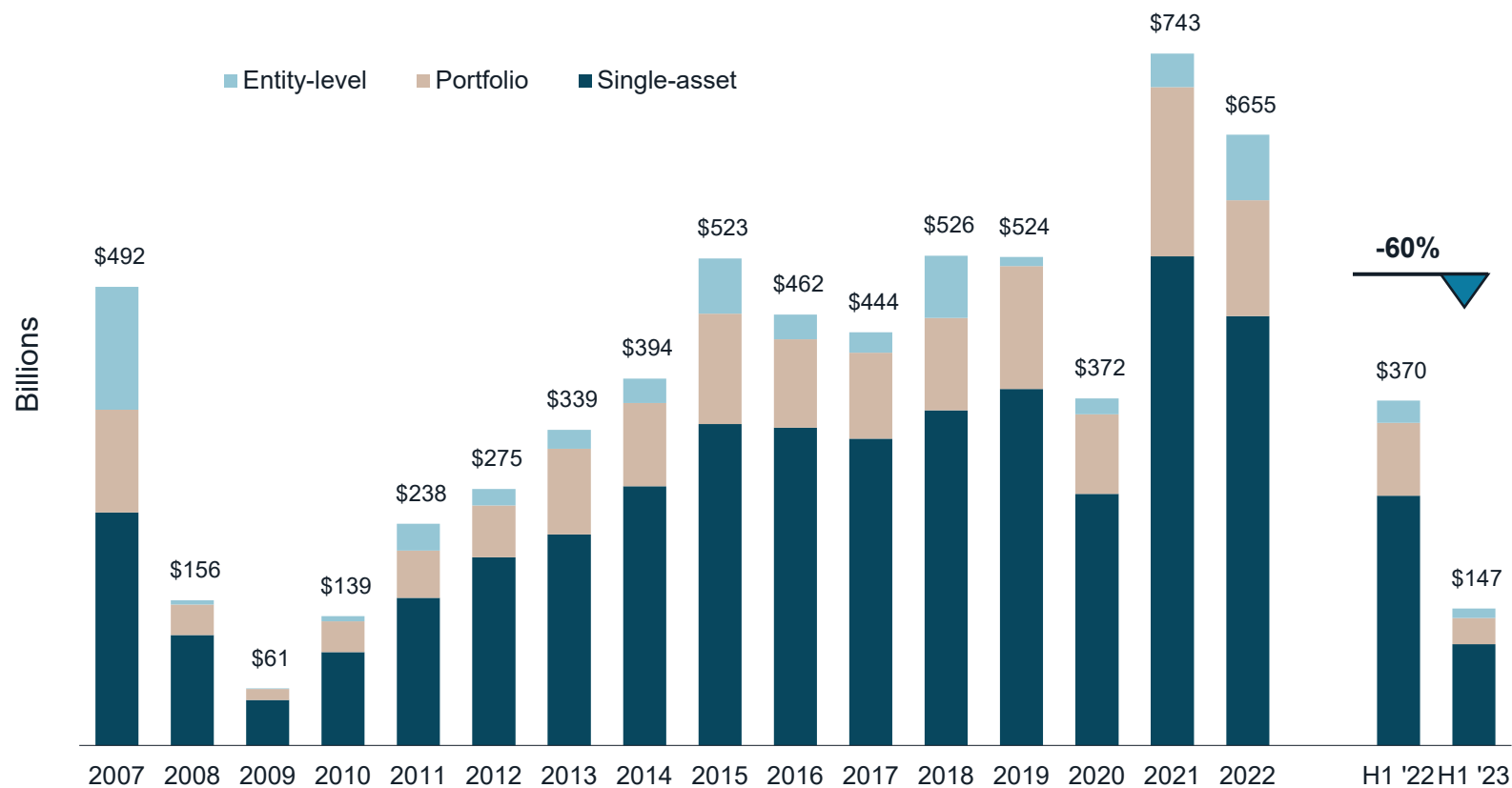
## Loan maturities by property type (\$ billions)



Data pertains to all lender types  
Source: JLL Research, Mortgage Bankers Association

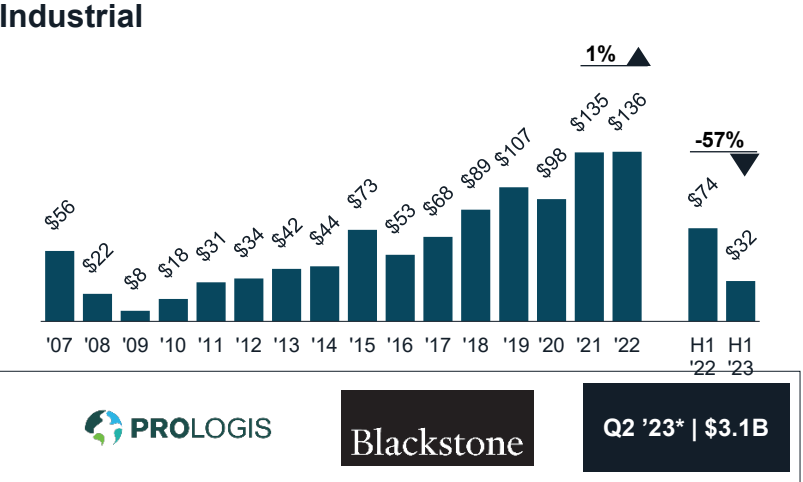
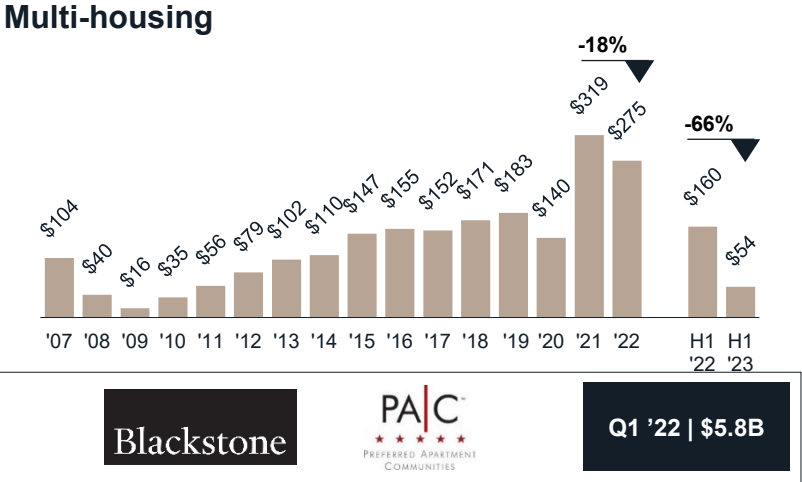
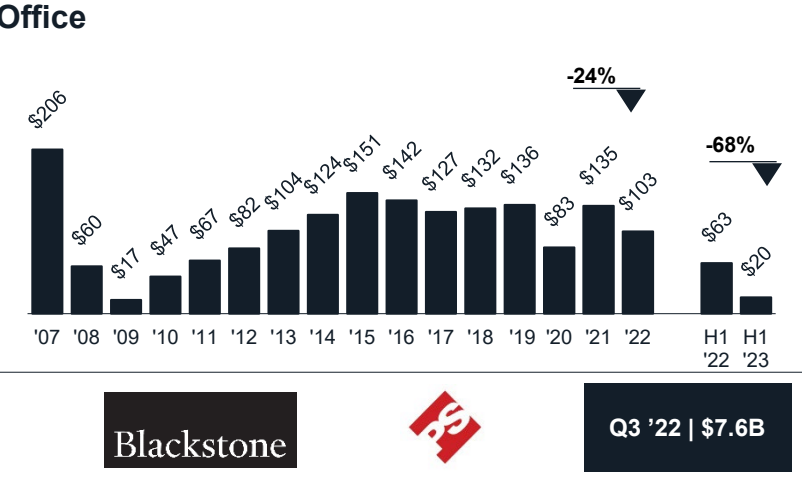


# Transactions volume is down precipitously but y-o-y comps will start looking more favorable in third quarter

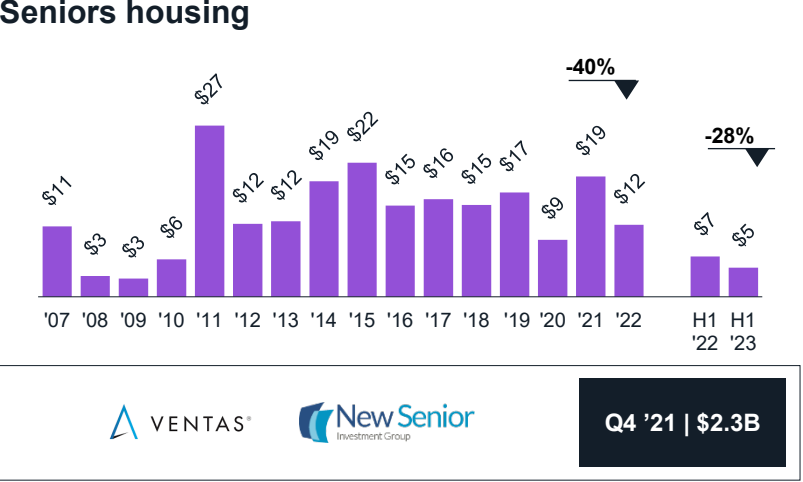
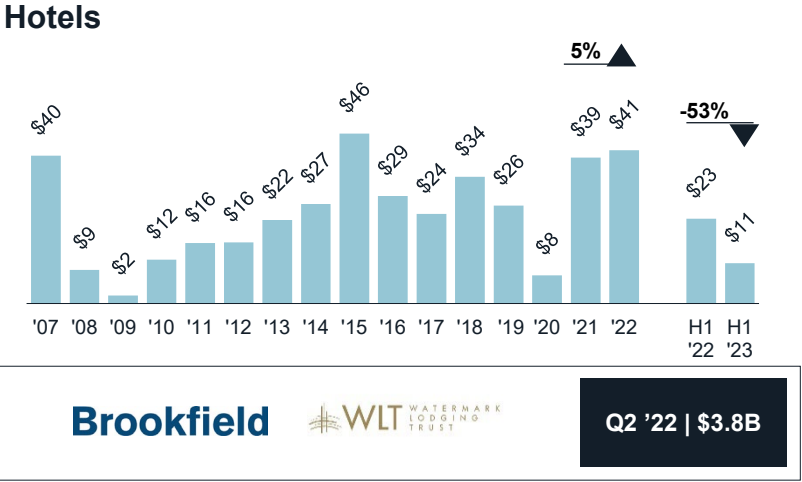
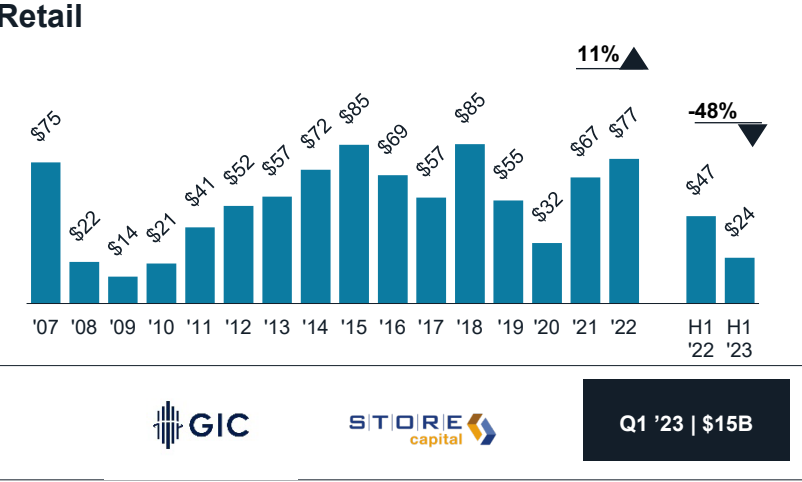


Source: JLL Research, Real Capital Analytics (transactions over \$5 million, includes entity-level transactions), includes: office, industrial, multi-housing, retail, hotels and seniors housing. Includes recaps; excludes refinances

# Transaction velocity by property type



\*announced in June 2023

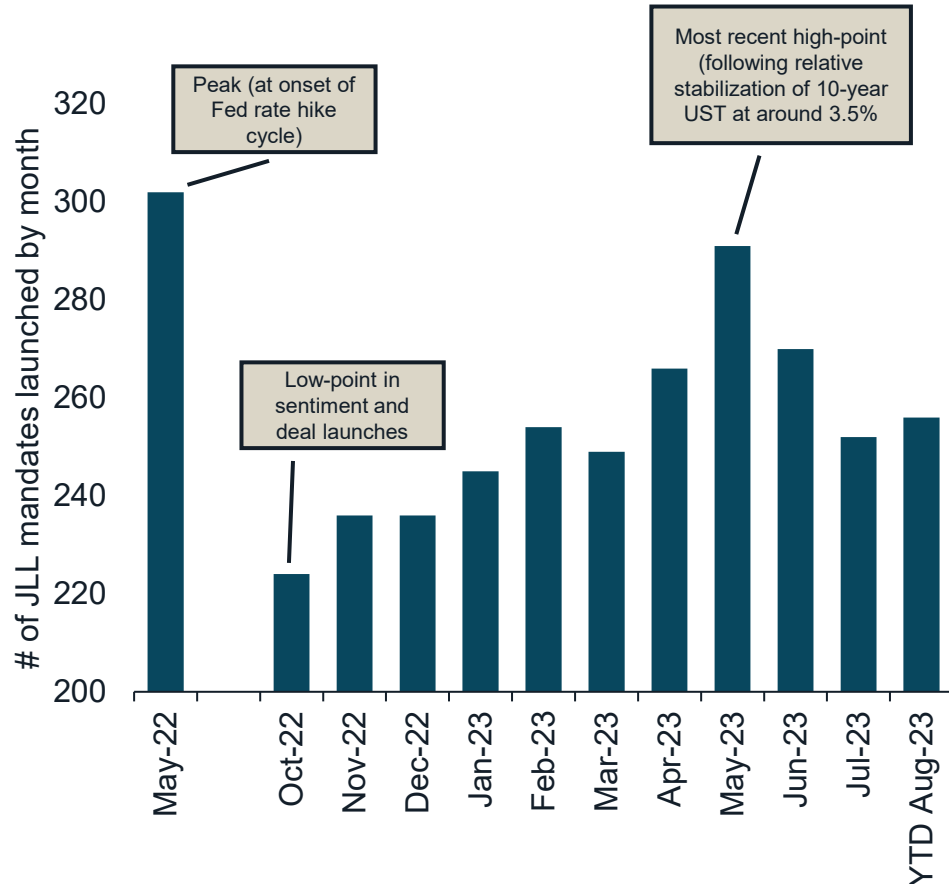


Note: Logos beneath each bar chart pertain to a recent notable transaction (buyer | seller | close date | transaction value)  
 Source: JLL Research, Real Capital Analytics (transactions over \$5 million, includes entity-level transactions); industrial includes Flex-R&D; includes recaps, excludes refinances



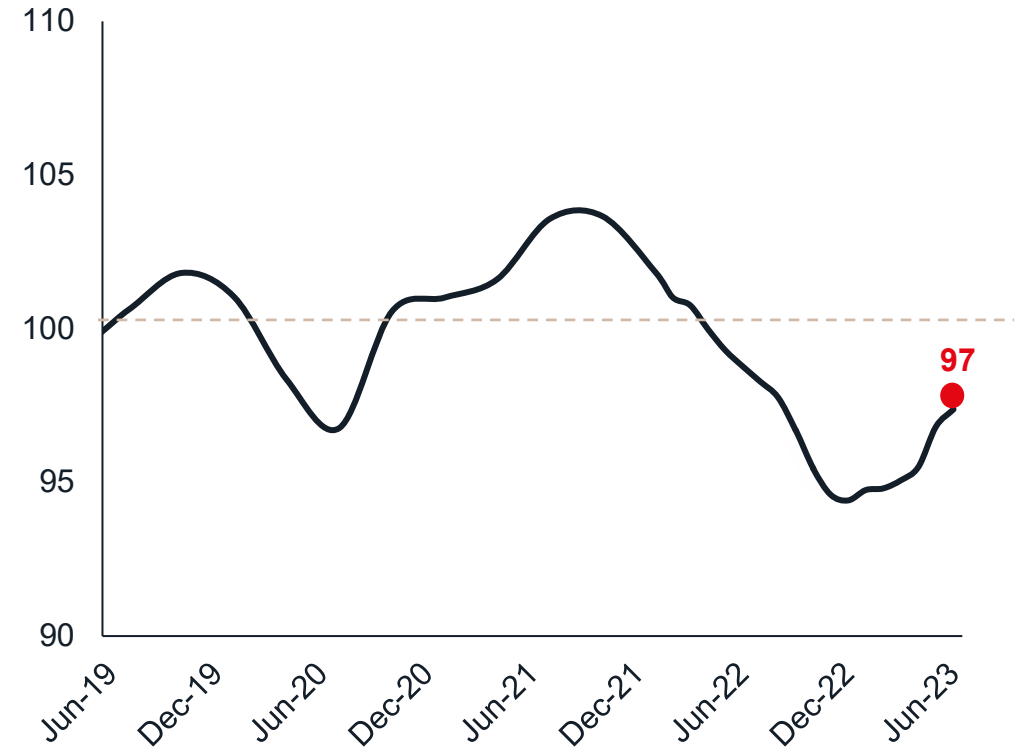
# Real-time indications around transactions momentum

Timing of transactions launches continues to be impacted by sentiment around 10-year UST; May marked recent monthly peak in launches



Evaluation of bidder activity suggests that we've moved past market bottom; recovery path will depend on Fed's posturing and economic health

Global bid intensity (2019 = 100)



Source: JLL Research

# What is needed for a meaningful CRE capital markets recovery to set in?



**Fed has to signal that interest rate increases are stopping**



**Bond markets and debt spreads have to stabilize**



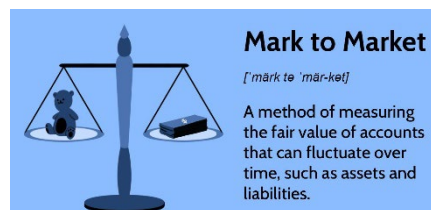
**Investors' risk premium around recession risk must not worsen**



**Large money center banks have to meaningfully return to the market**

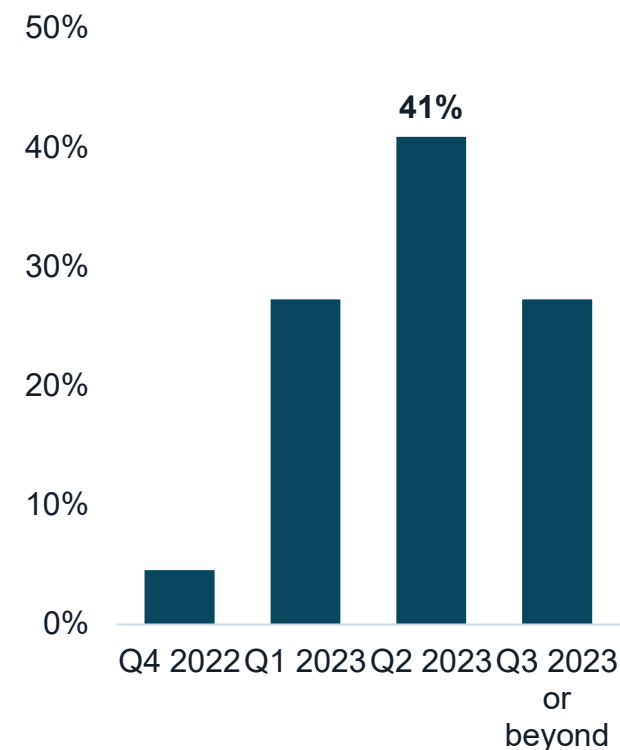


**More clarity has to emerge around office demand**



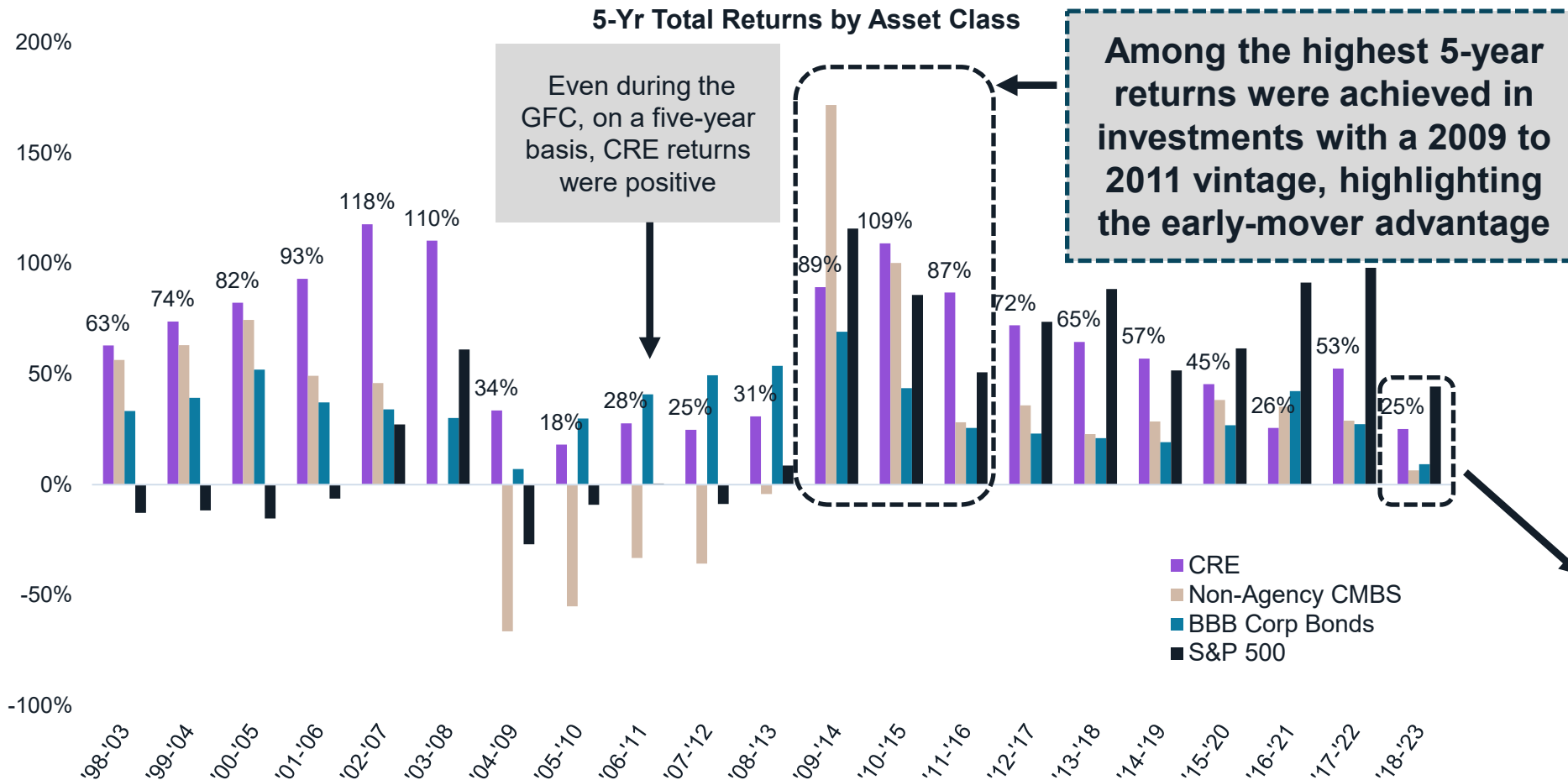
**Core funds' appraised valuation marks need to reflect current 'spot' values**

**Which quarter will represent the market bottom in terms of closed transaction volumes / investor sentiment?**



Source: JLL survey of 25 top LPs and institutional investors – February 2023

# CRE has outperformance track record and adds stability/diversification to investment portfolios; focus now turning to early-mover advantage



Even during the GFC, on a five-year basis, CRE returns were positive

Among the highest 5-year returns were achieved in investments with a 2009 to 2011 vintage, highlighting the early-mover advantage

- Overall outperformance analysis:**
- Notwithstanding the current dislocation, CRE has long track record of outperforming and adding stability and diversification to investment portfolios
  - CRE outperformed corporate bonds and non-agency CMBS in 71% of 5-year hold periods during the past 25 years (and outperformed S&P 500 in half of the periods)
  - CRE has not posted negative total returns during any 5-year hold during the past 25 years, proving cyclical durability
- CRE's advantage eroded during the past 12-month period (CRE return of -13%), but further losses have been stemmed in YTD 2023 (CRE return of -1%)

**Notes:**

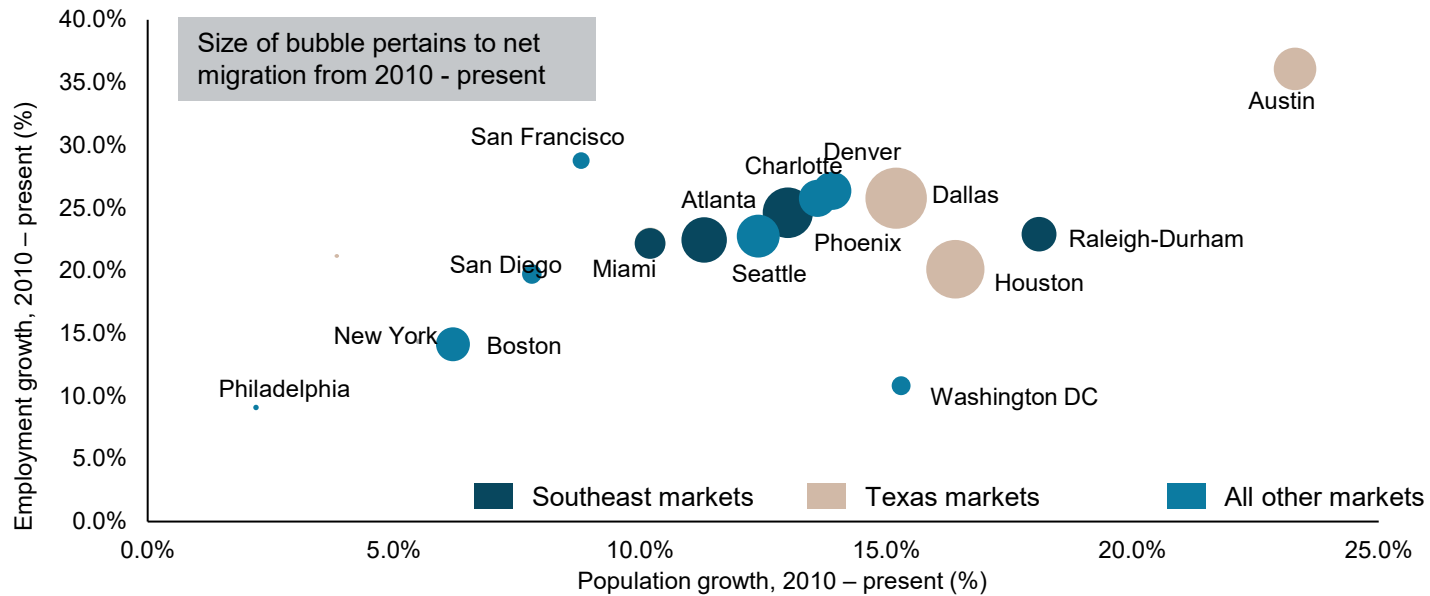
- X-axis labels in main chart pertain to investment horizon (with first year being the acquisitions year)
- CRE returns are based on Green Street's Commercial Property Return Index (CPRI) which reflects total return (capital appreciation + income)
- JLL also conducted the analysis for three-year and seven-year investment horizons, and the proportion of years where CRE outperforms largely holds consistent

Source: JLL Research, Green Street, Bloomberg Finance, LP

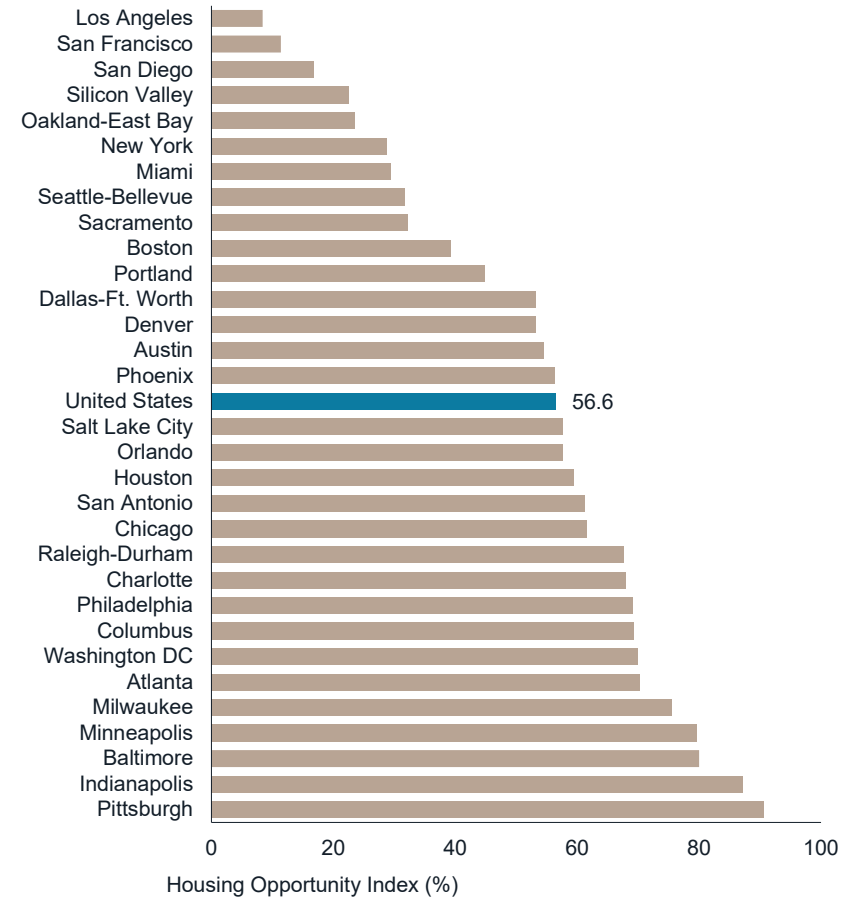


# Pandemic has accelerated pre-existing migration trends

## Drivers of migration:



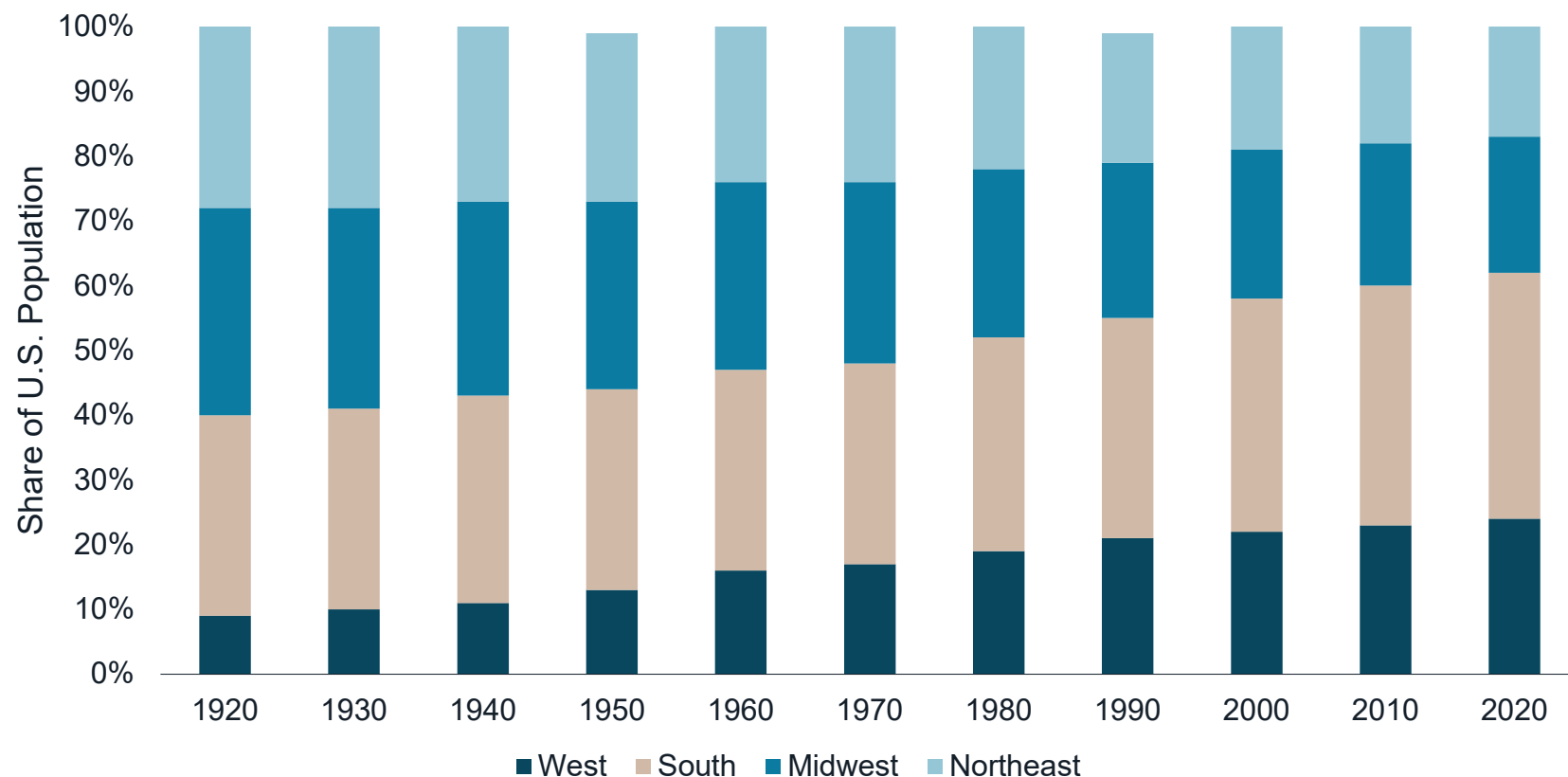
## Housing affordability is at a new low nationally



Source: JLL Research, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Association of Home Builders



# The U.S. population has been shifting for the past century

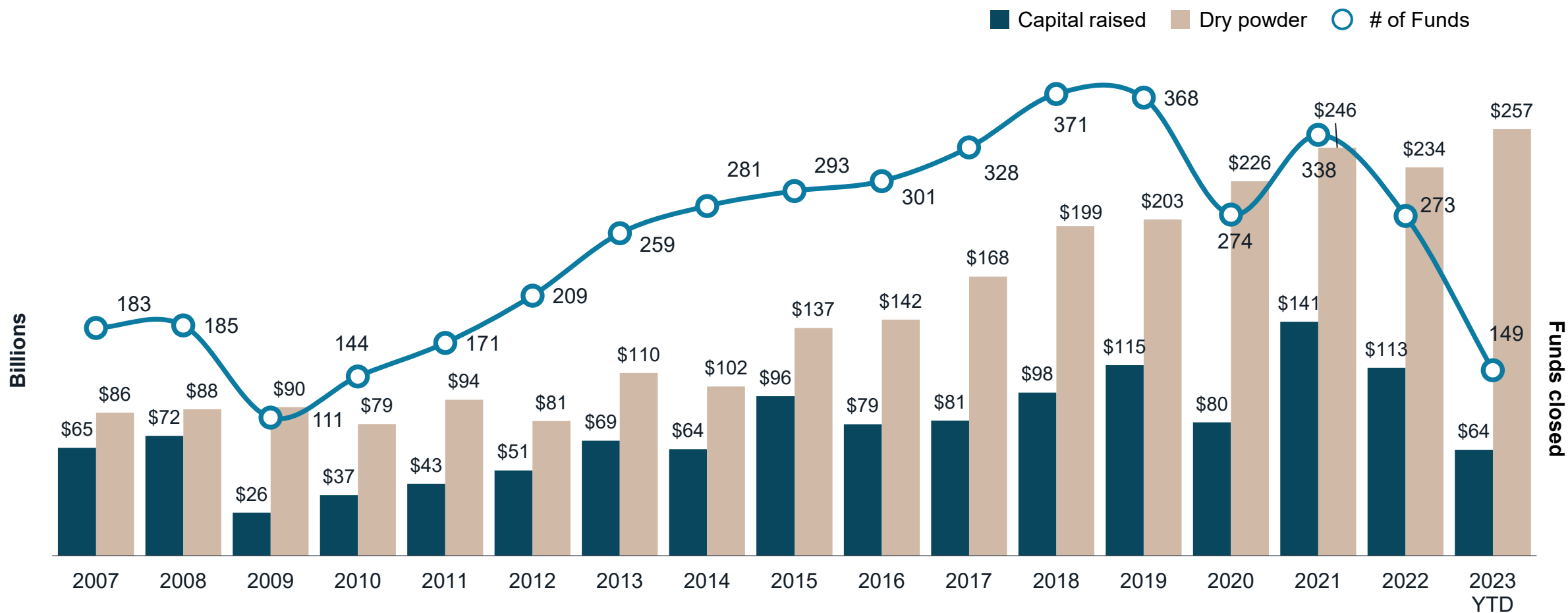


- In 1920, 60% of the population was in the Northeast and Midwest.
- In 2020, over 60% was in the South and West.
- Demand and growth opportunities across property types have followed.

Source: Census Bureau, William H. Frey, Brookings Institution

# Long-term drivers of capital formation

# Dry powder at record levels but fundraising facing increased headwinds



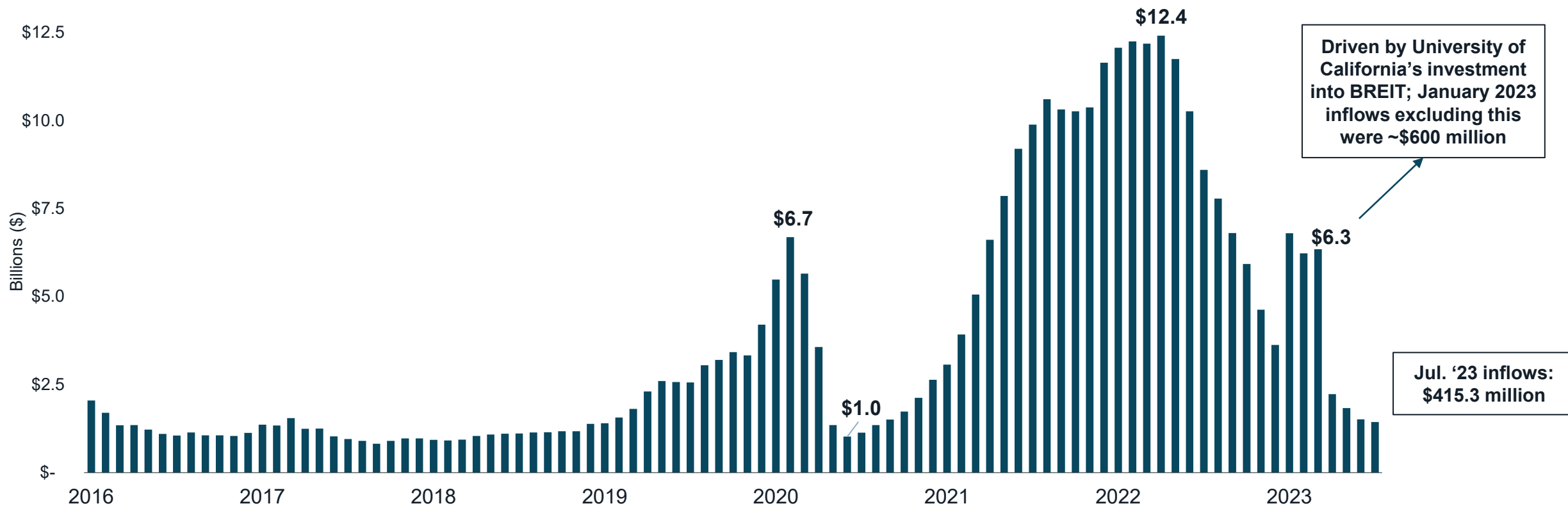
Note: Pertains to closed-end funds  
 Source: JLL Research, Preqin



# Non-traded REIT fundraising continues to be well below recent levels

## Non-listed REIT fundraising

(Rolling three-month total)



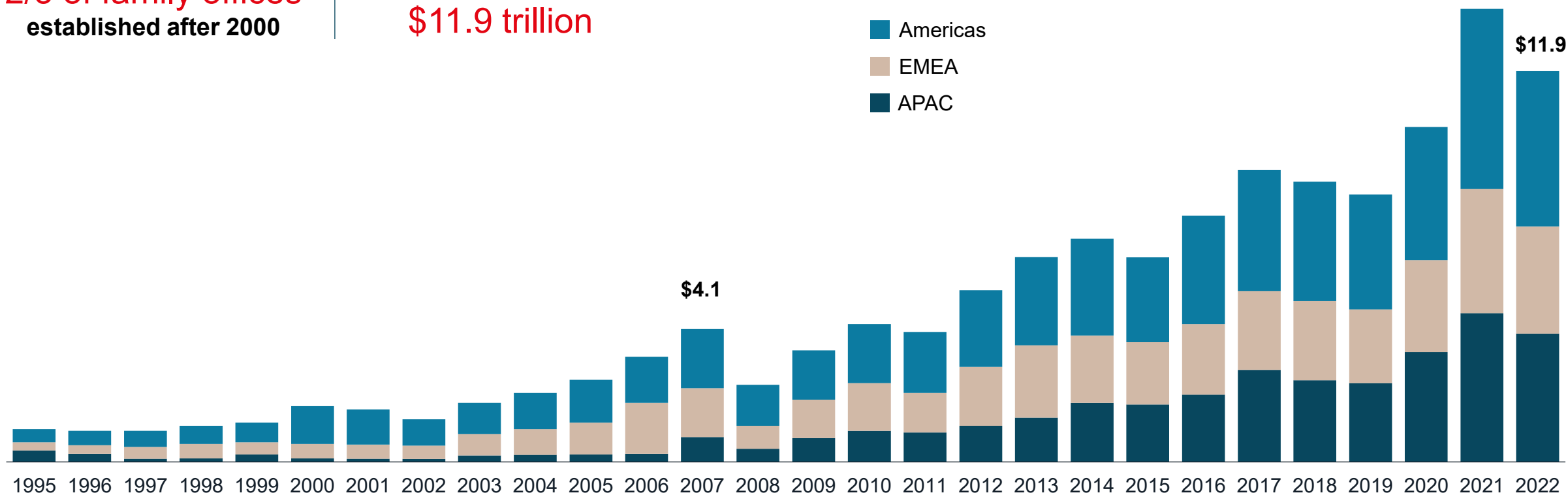
Source: JLL Research, Robert A Stanger & Co, Inc.

# Surge in private wealth globally provides untapped capital for future investment

More than  
**2/3 of family offices**  
established after 2000

Aggregate wealth of  
billionaires  
**\$11.9 trillion**

**+190% since 2007 ▲**



Source: JLL Research, UBS, PwC, Forbes

# Appendix

03

# Thank you

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