

# SELF STORAGE ASSOCIATION MAY 19, 2020



**JEFF ADLER**

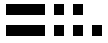
Vice President, Yardi Matrix  
Industry Principal, Self Storage  
and Manufactured Housing



**CHRIS NEBENZAHL**

Institutional Research  
Manager, Yardi Matrix

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## TODAY'S AGENDA

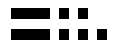
1. Opening Remarks
2. Macroeconomic Overview
3. National Storage Fundamentals
4. Storage Supply Forecast
5. The Next Tier of Storage Markets



# Opening Remarks

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# Yardi Matrix House View May 2020



## **The shock is over, but the pain has just started**

- The COVID-19 caused downturn has been swift and deep
  - 30 MM jobless in 6 weeks – depression levels
  - U.S. fiscal/monetary response has been swift too
    - Mitigating losses in the financial markets
    - Initially replacing incomes lost at the bottom of the economic scale
    - Carnage in the energy sector is just as bad as travel and hospitality
    - Impossible to replace a \$22 trillion economy, despite best efforts
  - The pain has just started; Q1 GDP -5%, Q2 -20% to -40%; we are just beginning to see the ripple effects

## **The shape and speed of a recovery is dependent first on a medical solution, but second on political will**

- Scenarios mostly driven by progress on anti-virals & vaccines; we should assume medical science will prevail, but with a lag
- Initial primary public policy goal was to avoid overwhelming the medical system
- Politically, now morphing into implicit partisan driven power objectives – for some, “a tragedy is a terrible thing to waste”
- Under the best of circumstances, and short of a medical solution, the recovery is likely to be partial and slow – think extended “U”, leaving =>10% of the workforce idled for an extended period of time
- Recovery likely to be slower in “Blue” states, faster in “Red” States...at least through the Nov. election, for each’s political goals
- The resulting explosion of “war-time” government debt will result in higher taxes and inflation – but not for another ~5 years



# Yardi Matrix House View – Self Storage



## Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on self storage beginning to emerge

- National street rates for 10x10 NON CC units fell 2.6% year-over-year in April. Rates for 10x10 CC units dropped 6.0% year-over-year, the largest decline in more than three years
- Street rates for standard NON CC units decreased in roughly 97% of the top markets tracked by Yardi Matrix in April. All the top markets saw negative street rate performance for standard 10x10 CC units
- Street rate declines were more severe in the major 30 markets than the next tier markets
- The new supply pipeline has yet to be affected, as storage properties under construction or in the planning stages account for 9.0% of total stock, a 20-basis-point increase month-over-month...however development activity will eventually decline
- Yardi Matrix's most recent supply completion forecasts show deliveries dropping by roughly 10% in 2020 and by about 40% over the next five years



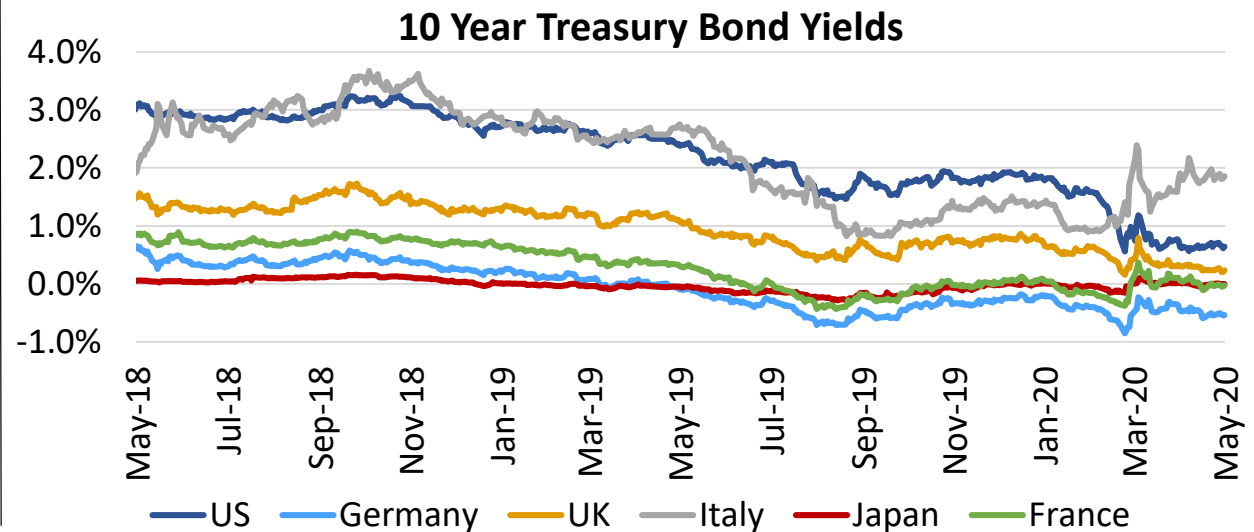
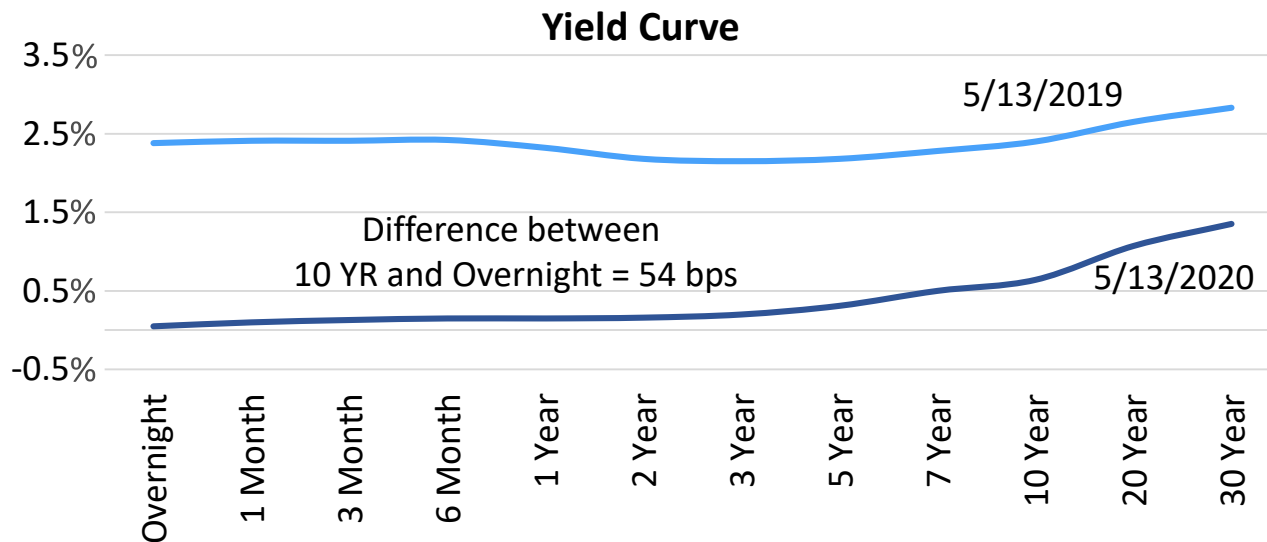
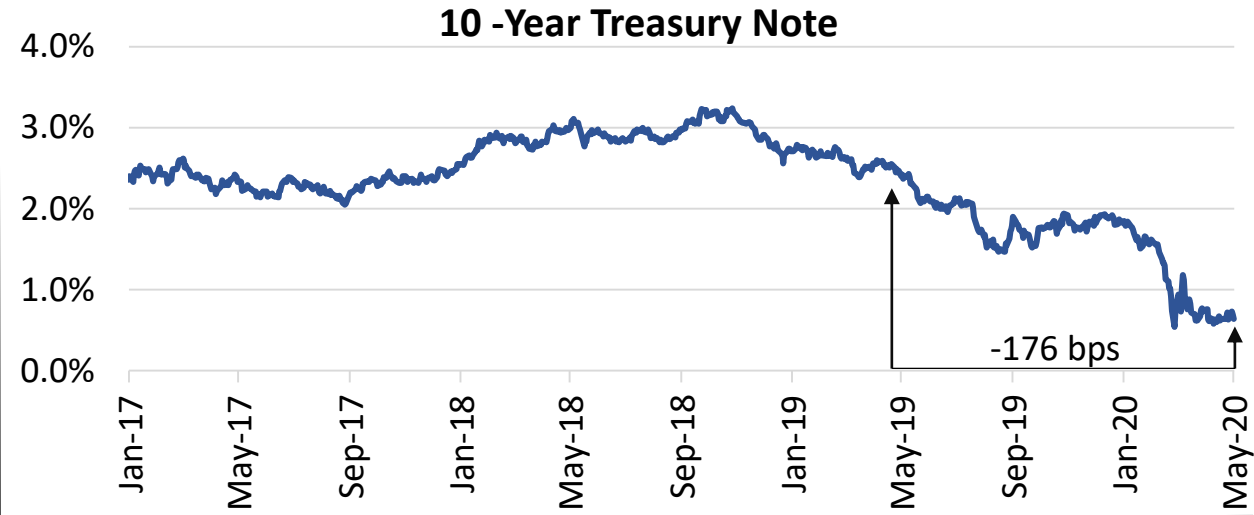
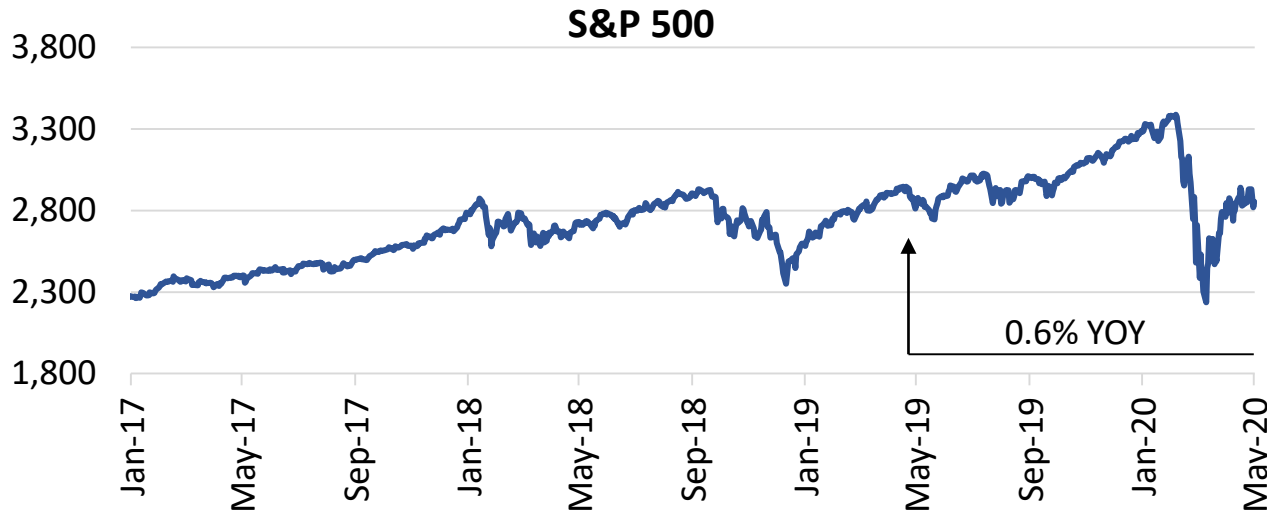


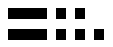
# Macroeconomic Overview

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# U.S. and International Financial Market

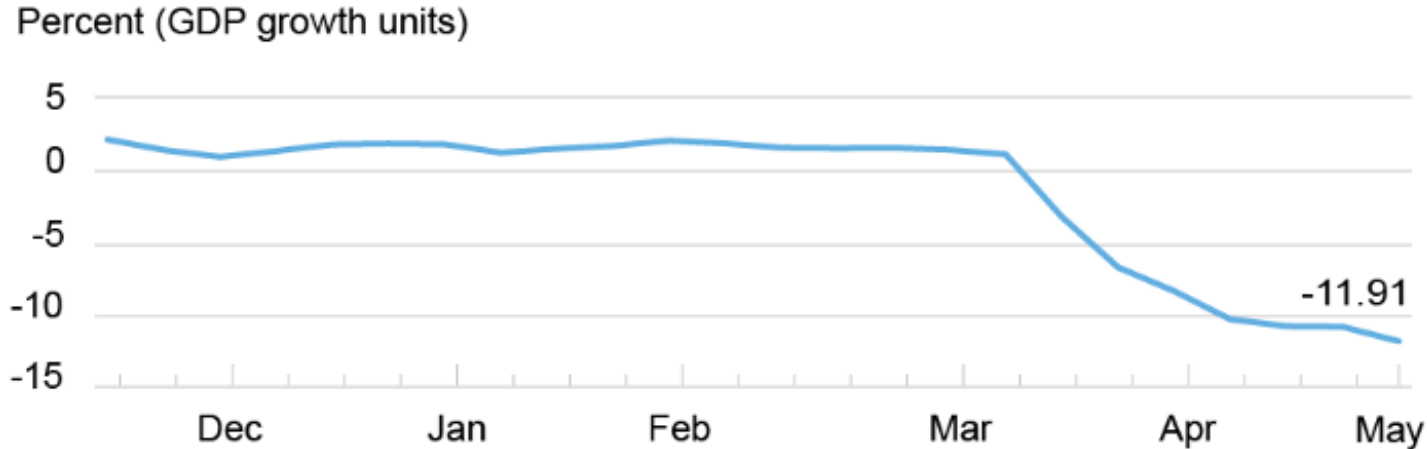




# Weekly Economic Index (WEI)



## WEI over Recent Months

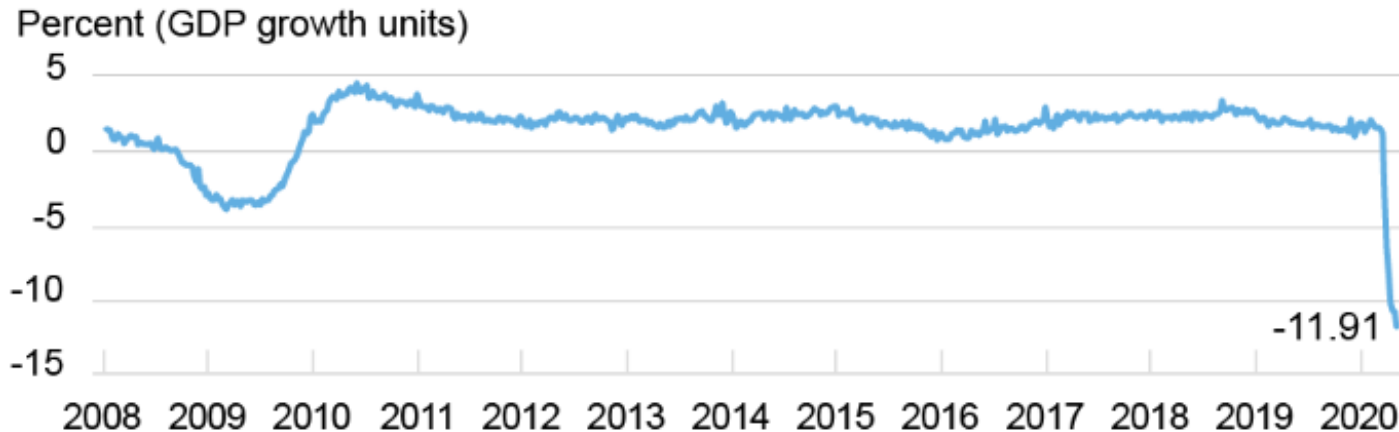


**U.S. GDP contracted 4.8% in the first quarter of 2020**  
*(at a seasonally & inflation adjusted annual rate)*

The WEI is an index of 10 daily and weekly indicators of real economic activity, scaled to align with the four-quarter GDP growth rate

- For the week ending May 2, the WEI is -11.91%, scaled to four-quarter GDP growth; in comparison, the WEI stood at 1.58% for the week ending February 29.
- The **decline** in WEI for the week of May 2 was **driven by the initial unemployment claims release, a drop in electricity usage, and a fall in fuel sales relative to the same time last year.** These factors cancel out the increases in rail traffic and payroll tax withholdings.

## WEI, 2008-Present



\*As of May 7, 2020

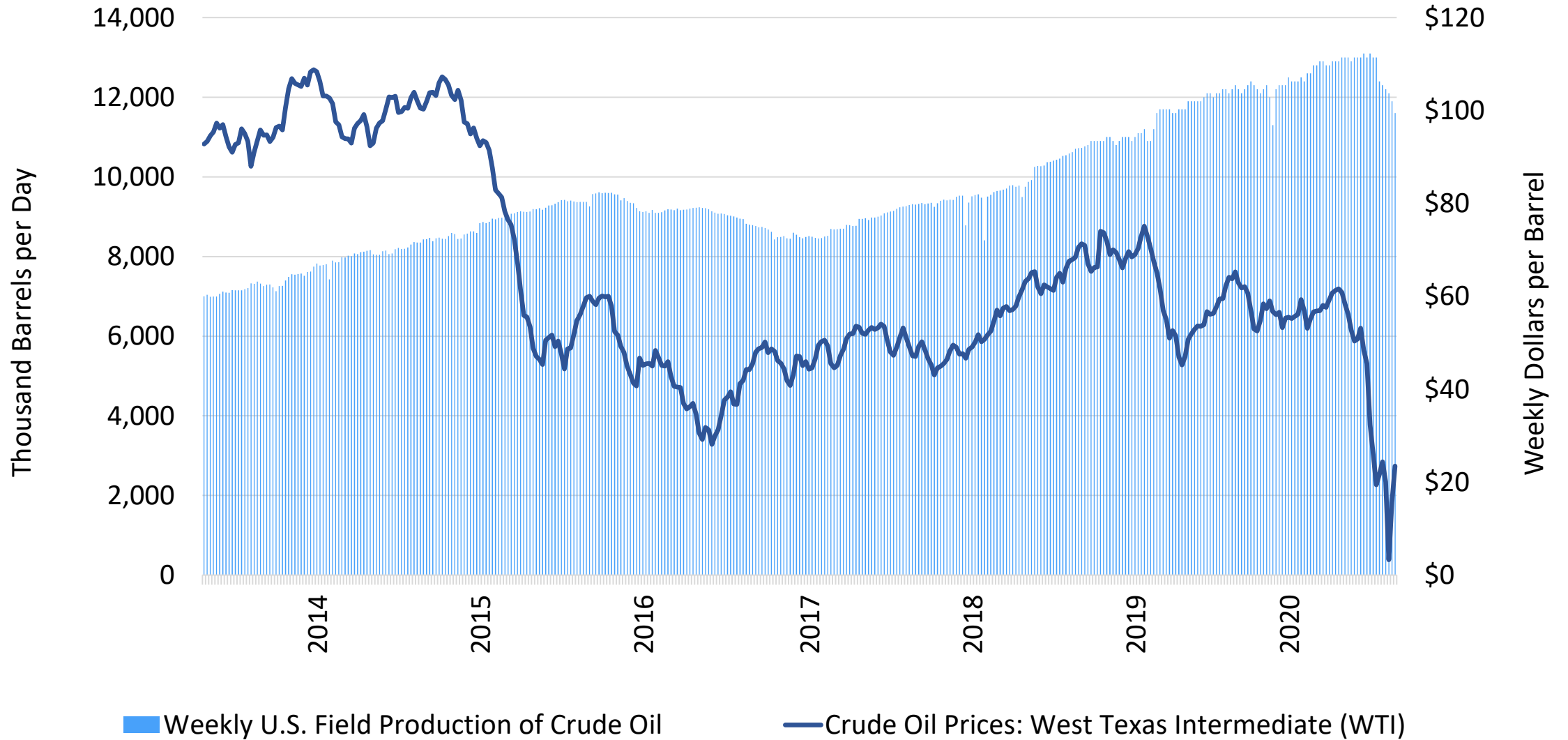
Source: Yardi Matrix; Wall Street Journal;

Federal Reserve Bank of New York: Weekly Economic Index, <https://www.newyorkfed.org/research/policy/weekly-economic-index>





# No Inflation Here



Weekly U.S. Field Production of Crude Oil

Crude Oil Prices: West Texas Intermediate (WTI)

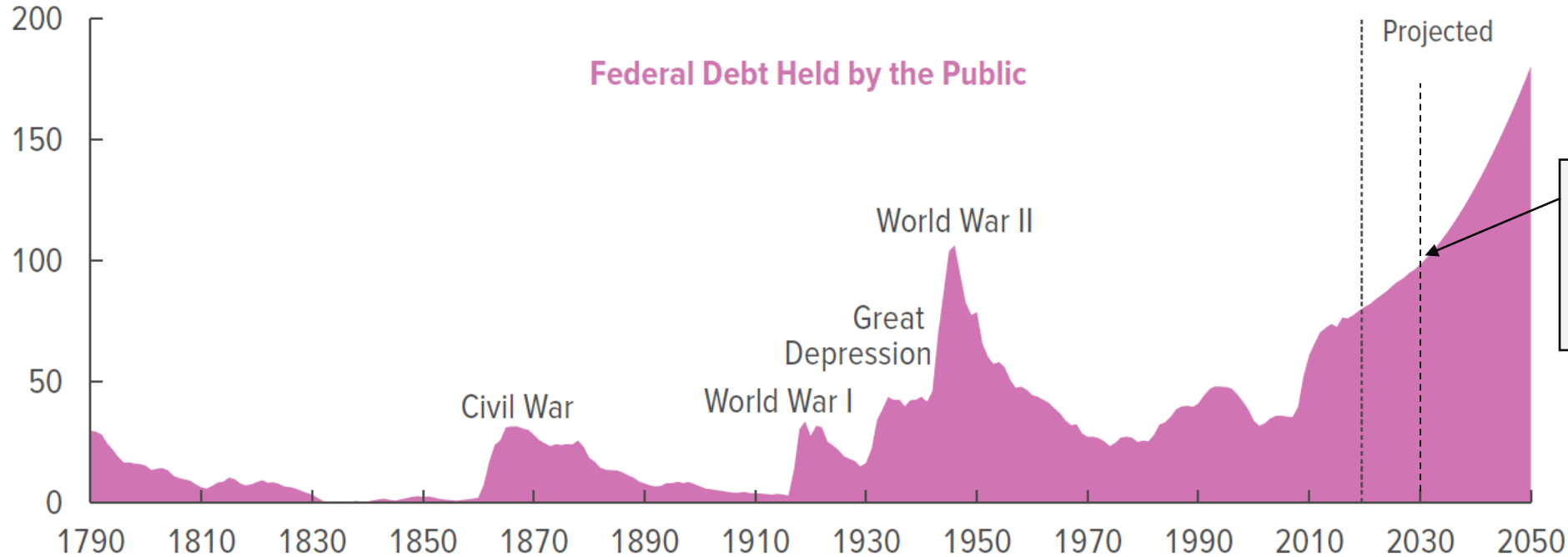
\*Data as of May 8, 2020

Source: Yardi Matrix; Energy Information Administration, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division



# Federal Debt to GDP Ratio: Before the COVID-19 Pandemic

Percentage of Gross Domestic Product



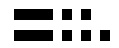
In January 2020, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) released “The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2020 to 2030” report based on the laws and economy at that time. **In April, CBO updated their projections based reflect the COVID-19 pandemic**

Some of this findings and predictions from this report included:

- **Federal debt** held by the public was **79% of GDP** at the end of fiscal year **2019**
- CBO estimated federal debt was going to rise over the coming decade— from 81% of GDP in 2020 to 98% of GDP in 2030

\*Chart taken from CBO’s Budget and Economic Outlook: 2020 to 2030 report released January 28, 2020. Predictions are based on laws and economy as of January 2020.

Source: Yardi Matrix; Congressional Budget Office (CBO), “The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2020 to 2030”; Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget



# Federal Debt to GDP Ratio In the Wake of COVID-19



*On April 24, CBO released new preliminary projections which factor in the effects of the COVID-10 pandemic on the U.S. economy.*

**Federal debt will rise to 101% of GDP by end of FY 2020**

→ 20% higher than the March baseline projections

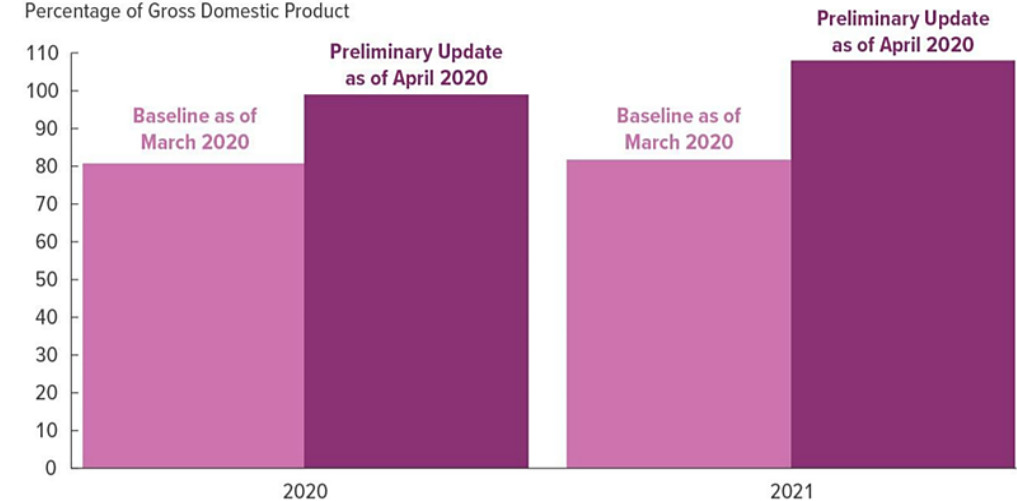
**Federal debt will grow to 108% of GDP by end of FY 2021**

→ 26% higher than the March baseline projections

→ Surpassing the 107% threshold during World War II

## Federal Debt Held by the Public

Percentage of Gross Domestic Product



## POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RISING FEDERAL DEBT DUE TO COVID-19

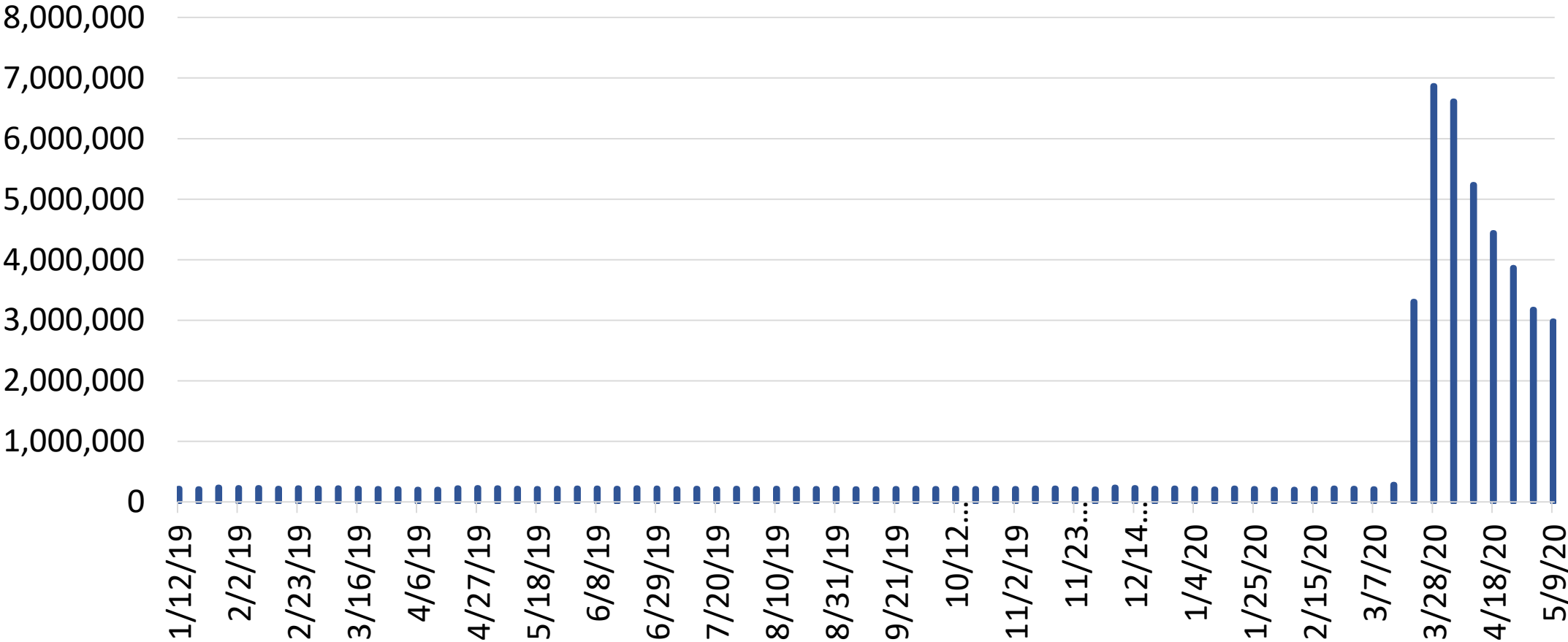
- Surge in debt is equal to increases historically seen in times of war and resulted in inflation afterwards (WWI, WWII, Vietnam)
- There will likely be an inflationary after-effect in 3 to 5 years
  - An aging population may mitigate some inflation, esp. as more people claim pension benefits, further burdening federal debt
- Low interest rates have helped offset the rise in debt, but there is still some uncertainty of the long-term effects of COVID-19 to rates
- Not an immediate concern, but 7 to 10-year investment horizons must take into account

\*Preliminary projections based on laws and economy as of April 24. Current projections are only through 2021, CBO plans to provide a comprehensive, long-term analysis of pandemic legislature & baseline projections later this year.

Source: Yardi Matrix; Congressional Budget Office (CBO); Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget; Wall Street Journal

# 37 Million Have Filed for U.S. Jobless Benefits Since the Beginning of March

## Weekly Jobless Claims

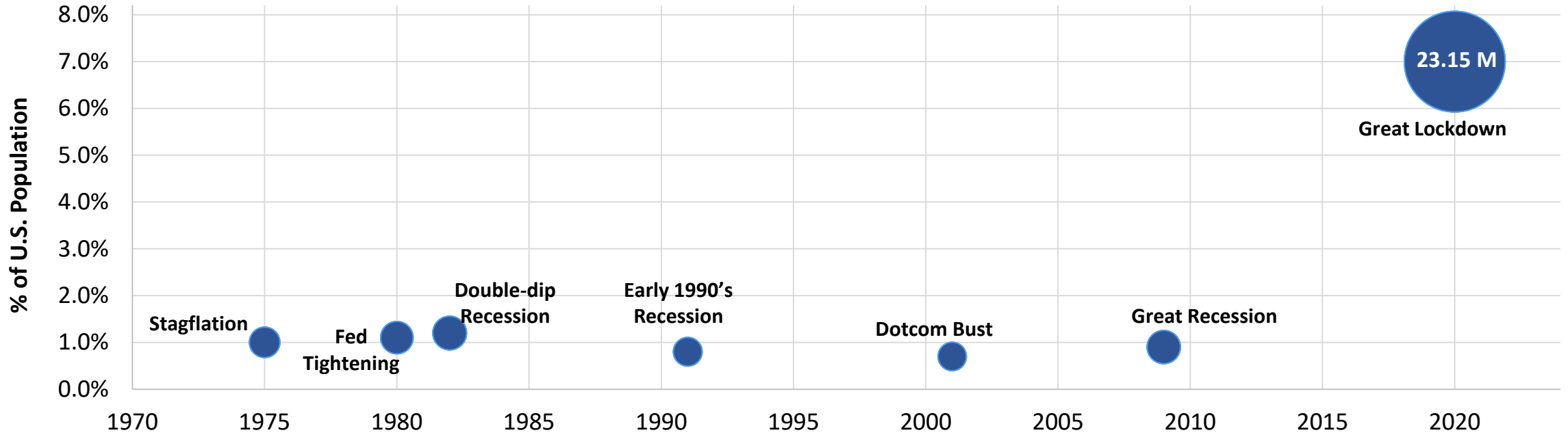


Source: Yardi Matrix; Moody's Analytics; U.S. Employment & Training Administration (ETA)





# Historic U.S. Job Losses in Perspective



Year	Description	Peak Jobless Claims (4-week total)	% of U.S. Population
1975	Stagflation	2.24 Million	1.0%
1980	Fed Tightening (Volcker)	2.52 Million	1.1%
1982	Double-dip Recession	2.70 Million	1.2%
1991	Early 1990's Recession	2.00 Million	0.8%
2001	Dotcom Bust	1.96 Million	0.7%
2009	Great Recession	2.64 Million	0.9%
2020	Great Lockdown (COVID-19 Pandemic)	23.15 Million*	7.0%



\*4-week total of jobless claims for the week end of March 28, 2020 to the week end of April 18, 2020

Source: Yardi Matrix; Moody's Analytics; U.S. Employment & Training Administration (ETA); Visual Capitalist; Financial Times



# Employment: Secondary Industry Layoffs Begin



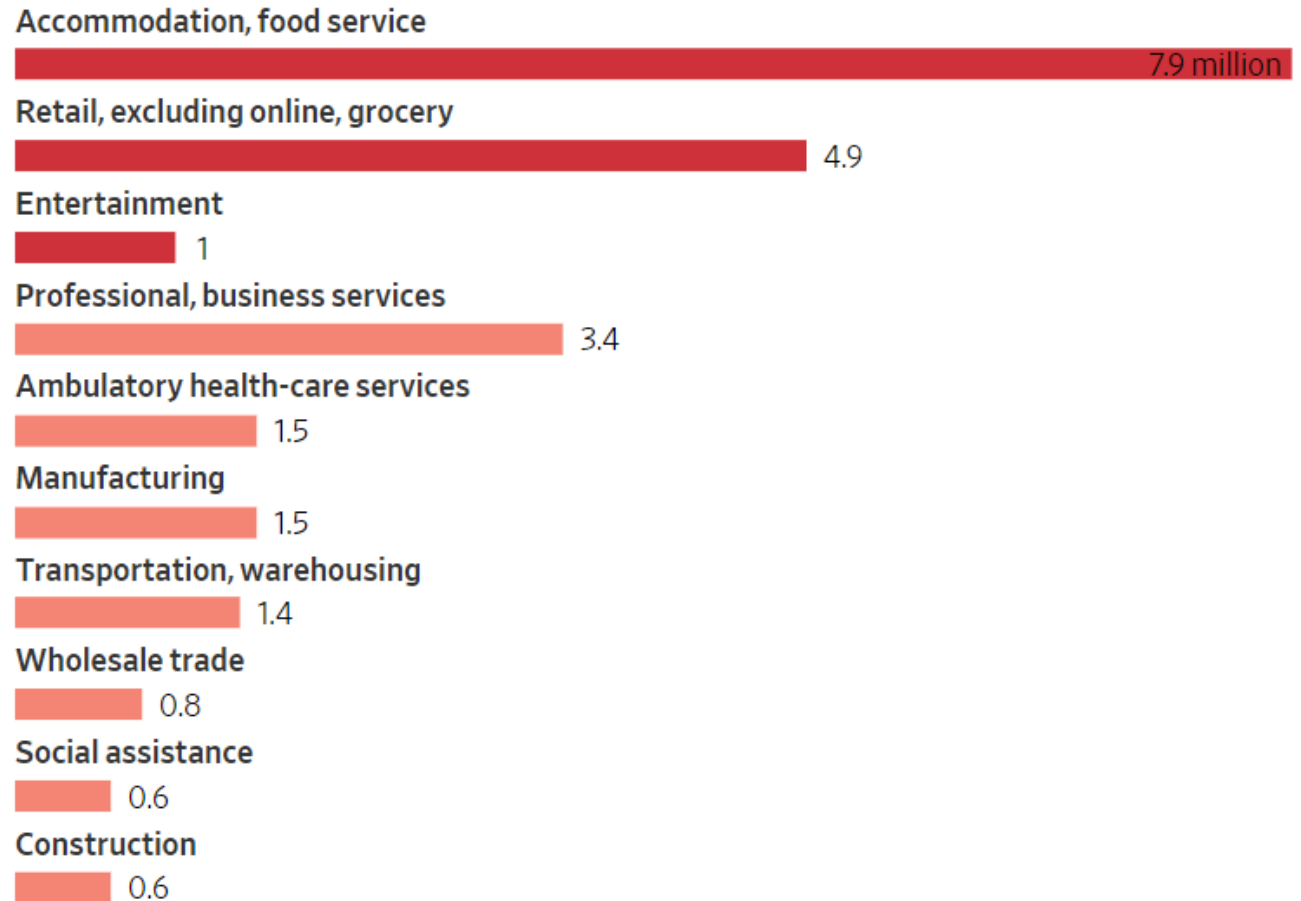
First industries to lose their jobs included restaurants, malls, hotels and other places that closed to contain the pandemic

Now, a **second wave of job loss** is hitting higher-skilled workers, including corporate lawyers, healthcare workers not involved in fighting the pandemic & government workers being furloughed

Consensus of 57 economists surveyed by The Wall Street Journal says **14.4 million jobs will be lost in the coming months**, and **unemployment rate will rise to a record 13% in June**

***Given all the industries impacted, we can expect to see a 10-20% GDP loss in the second quarter***

Forecast April job losses, in selected industries



Source: Oxford Economics





# National Self Storage Fundamentals

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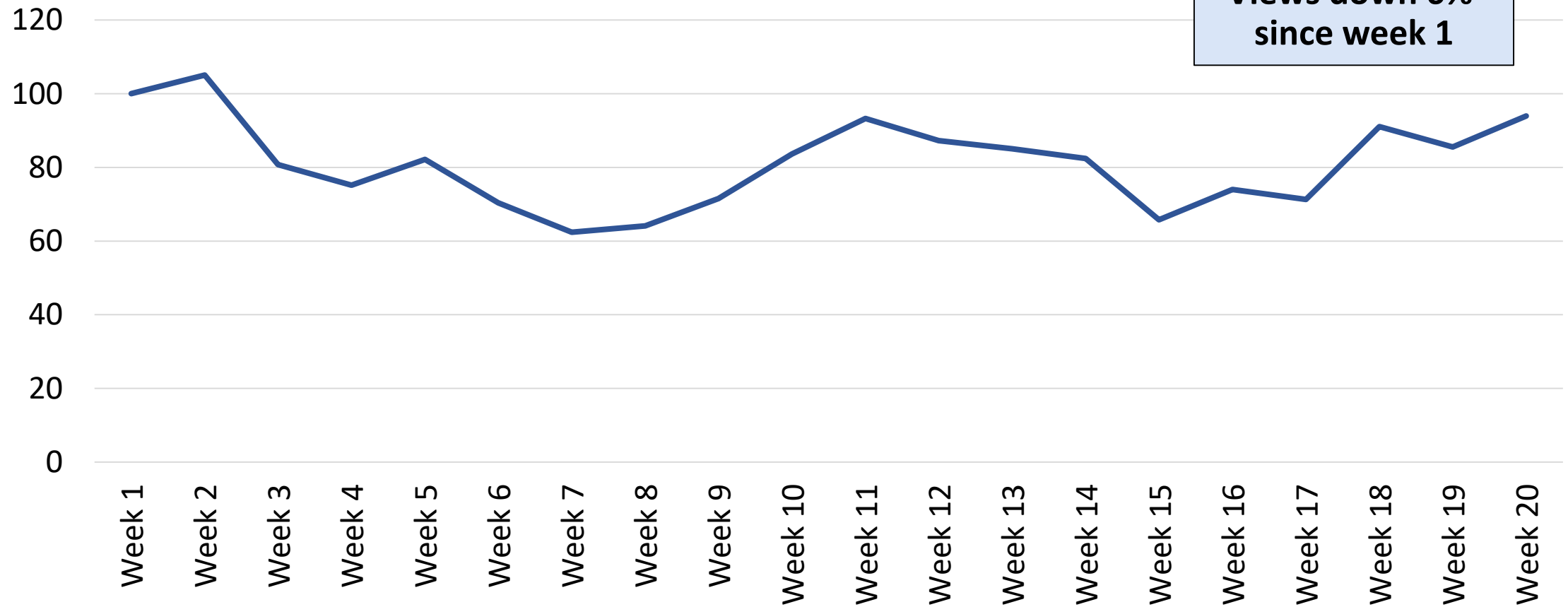




# Weekly Self Storage Searches from Google Trends Report



Google Trends Report: Weekly Storage Searches  
Indexed to Week 1 of 2020

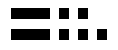


Views down 6%  
since week 1



\*Week 1 is the first week in 2020  
Source: Yardi Matrix; RENTCafé®

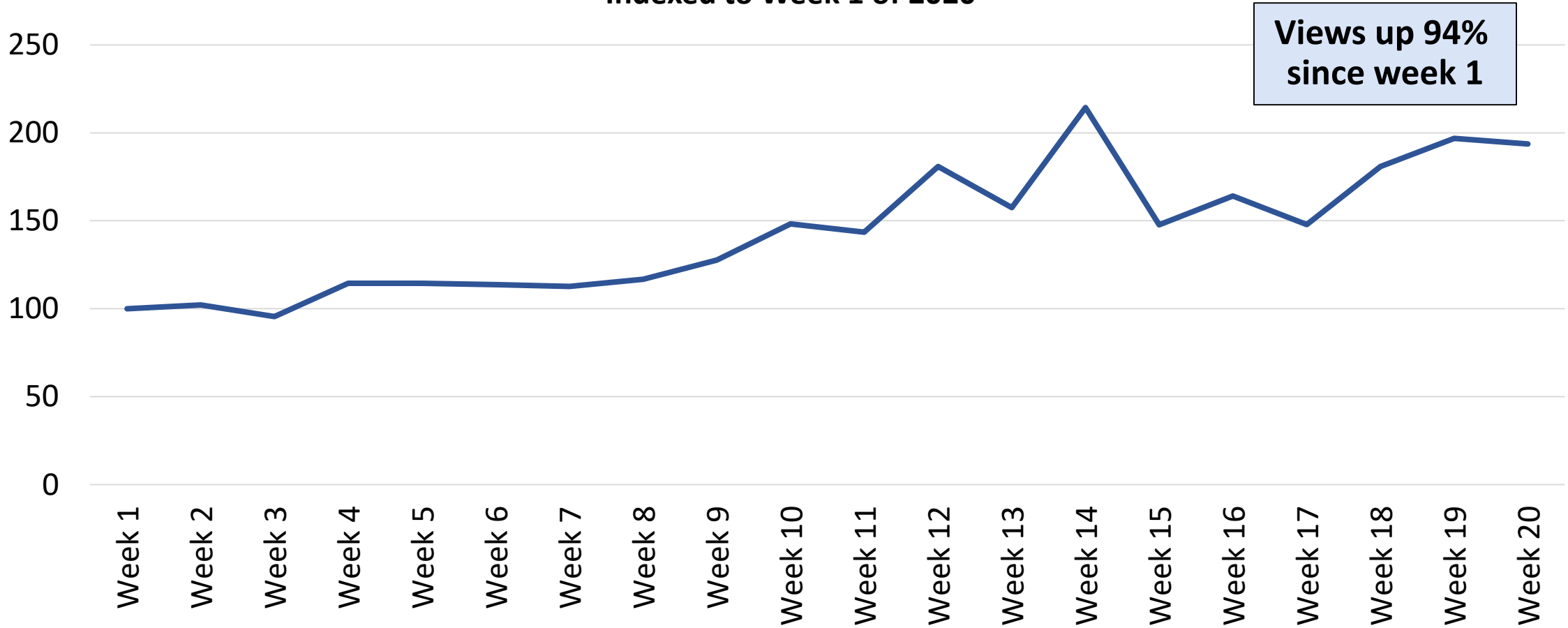




# Weekly Storage Listings Views Increasing on RENTCafé®



Weekly Storage Listings Views Indexed to Week 1 of 2020

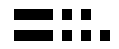


Views up 94% since week 1



\*Week 1 is the first week in 2020  
Source: Yardi Matrix; RENTCafé®



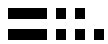


## Increased Marketing Spend for Storage REITs in Q1



REIT	Q1 2020 Marketing Expense	% Change from Q1 2019
Public Storage	\$5.3 Million	+58.8%
Extra Space Storage	\$6.7 Million	+23.1%
Life Storage	\$3.2 Million	+54.4%
CubeSmart Self Storage	\$2.2 Million	+21.2%
National Storage Affiliates	\$2.0 Million	+22.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$19.4 Million</b>	<b>+36.0% Average Increase</b>

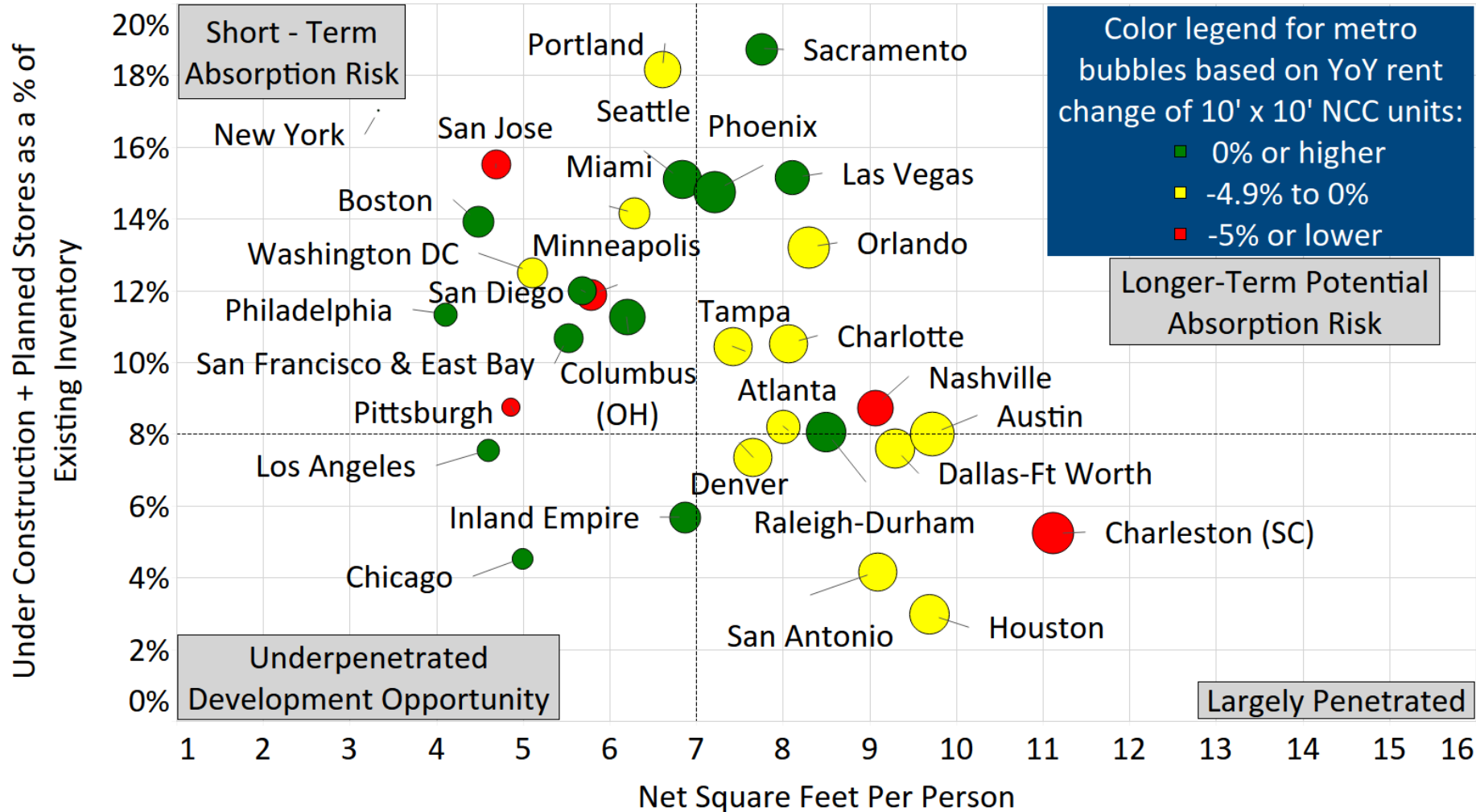




# A Handful of Markets Had Positive Street Rate Growth in March



2020 Snapshot: March 2020 Supply and Rent Growth  
(Bubble Size represents 2018 population growth rate)



Longer-Term Potential Absorption Risk

Short - Term Absorption Risk

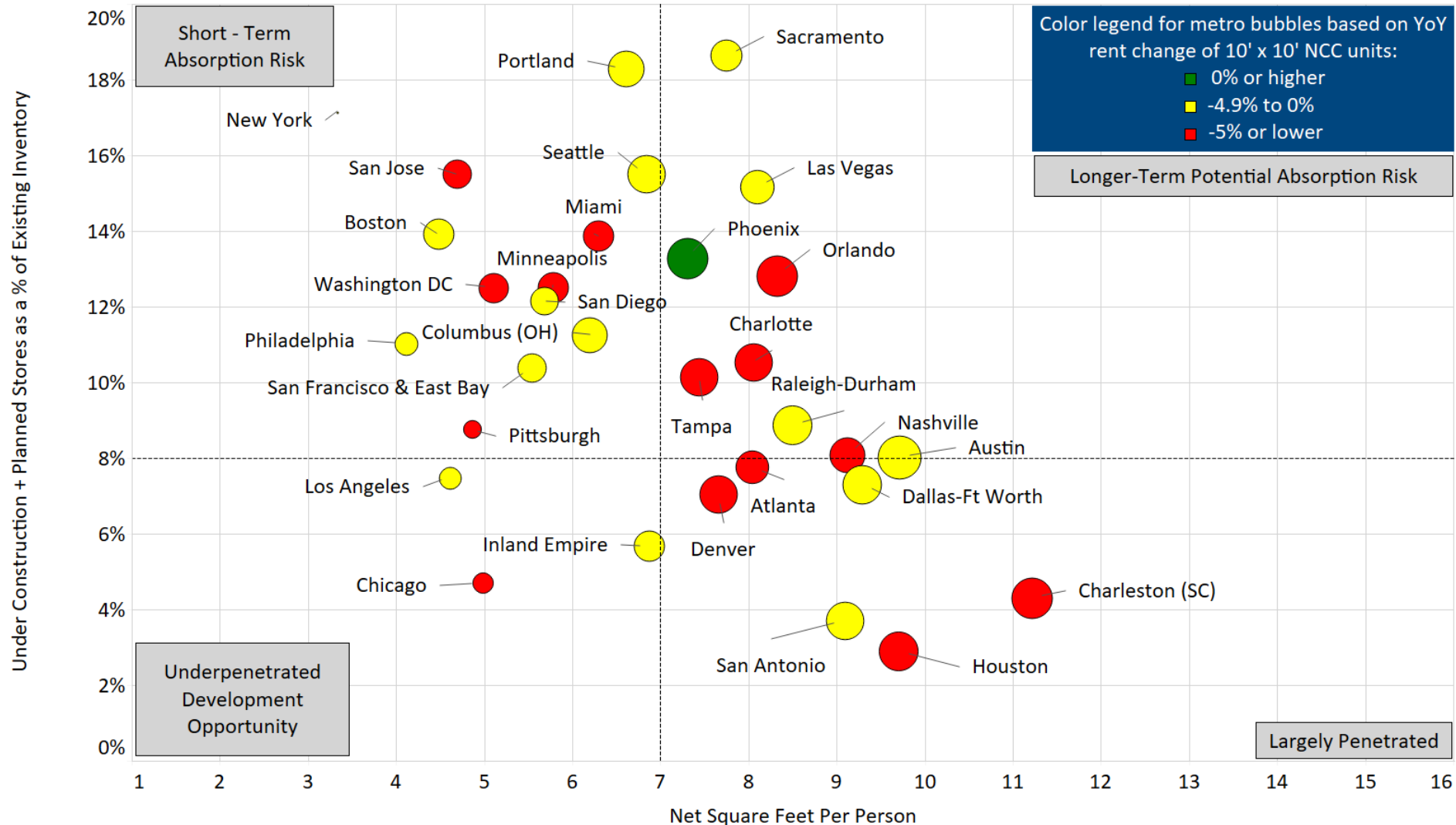
Underpenetrated Development Opportunity

Largely Penetrated



# Despite Increased Marketing Spend, April Street Rates Dropped Dramatically Across Major Markets

2020 Snapshot: April 2020 Supply and Rent Growth  
(Bubble Size represents 2018 population growth rate)



Source: Yardi Matrix

# Most 10x10 Non-Climate Controlled Street Rates Are Negative and Decelerating

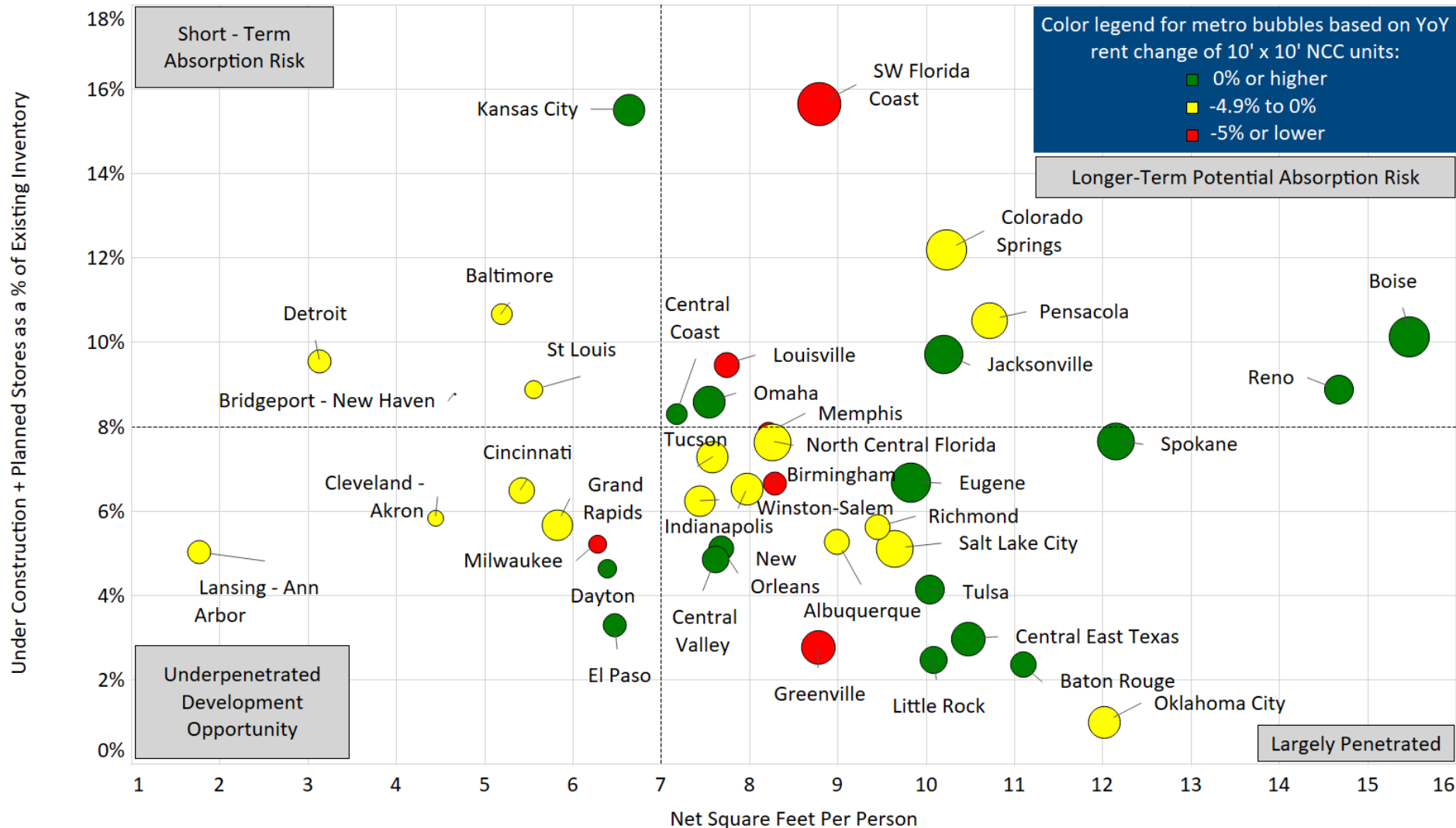
Market	Growth in Street Rates April '18-'19	Growth in Street Rates April '19-'20	Change	Market	Growth in Street Rates April '18-'19	Growth in Street Rates April '19-'20	Change
Raleigh - Durham	-6.5%	-2.3%	4.2%	Columbus (OH)	1.2%	-2.3%	-3.5%
Portland	-6.0%	-4.3%	1.7%	Pittsburgh	-2.5%	-6.1%	-3.5%
Phoenix	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Los Angeles	2.2%	-2.2%	-4.4%
San Diego	-0.6%	-0.6%	0.0%	Inland Empire	2.7%	-1.8%	-4.5%
Boston	-2.0%	-2.1%	0.0%	New York	1.2%	-3.4%	-4.6%
Denver	-5.5%	-5.8%	-0.3%	Charlotte	-2.3%	-7.0%	-4.7%
Charleston (SC)	-8.6%	-9.4%	-0.8%	Chicago	0.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%
Austin	-3.0%	-4.1%	-1.1%	San Jose	-3.3%	-8.5%	-5.2%
Tampa	-4.4%	-5.5%	-1.1%	Sacramento	1.5%	-3.7%	-5.2%
Dallas - Ft Worth	-3.1%	-4.2%	-1.1%	Philadelphia	2.5%	-4.1%	-6.6%
Seattle	-1.3%	-2.6%	-1.3%	Atlanta	0.0%	-7.1%	-7.1%
San Antonio	-2.0%	-4.1%	-2.1%	Orlando	1.0%	-6.7%	-7.7%
Miami	-2.9%	-5.3%	-2.3%	Nashville	-1.8%	-10.1%	-8.3%
Houston	-3.4%	-5.8%	-2.4%	Washington DC	2.1%	-6.8%	-8.9%
SF Penin. & East Bay	0.5%	-2.6%	-3.1%	Las Vegas	7.0%	-2.8%	-9.8%

# As With Non-CC Rates, 10x10 Climate Controlled Rates are Dropping Dramatically

Market	Growth in Street Rates April '18-'19	Growth in Street Rates April '19-'20	Change	Market	Growth in Street Rates April '18-'19	Growth in Street Rates April '19-'20	Change
Portland	-7.3%	-2.9%	4.5%	Phoenix	2.4%	-3.2%	-5.6%
Houston	-9.4%	-8.5%	0.9%	San Antonio	0.0%	-5.9%	-5.9%
Denver	-5.9%	-6.3%	-0.4%	Seattle	0.0%	-6.3%	-6.3%
Raleigh - Durham	-6.3%	-6.7%	-0.4%	Chicago	0.0%	-6.4%	-6.4%
SF Penin. & East Bay	-2.0%	-2.5%	-0.5%	New York	-0.5%	-7.0%	-6.5%
Dallas - Ft Worth	-3.4%	-4.4%	-1.0%	Tampa	-3.5%	-10.1%	-6.6%
Nashville	-5.0%	-7.5%	-2.5%	Charleston (SC)	-6.1%	-12.9%	-6.8%
Austin	-4.0%	-6.7%	-2.7%	Las Vegas	4.9%	-2.8%	-7.7%
Miami	-3.8%	-7.1%	-3.4%	San Diego	5.0%	-3.0%	-7.9%
Los Angeles	1.6%	-2.2%	-3.8%	Philadelphia	1.4%	-6.8%	-8.1%
San Jose	-3.3%	-7.4%	-4.1%	Charlotte	-1.8%	-9.9%	-8.1%
Pittsburgh	-3.4%	-7.6%	-4.3%	Sacramento	-1.3%	-9.6%	-8.3%
Inland Empire	2.1%	-2.7%	-4.8%	Washington DC	1.3%	-8.0%	-9.3%
Boston	0.0%	-5.4%	-5.4%	Orlando	0.8%	-10.1%	-10.9%
Columbus (OH)	1.9%	-3.6%	-5.5%	Atlanta	1.7%	-10.0%	-11.7%

# There Has Been a Shift to the Two Right Quadrants Since Last Year, Reflecting an Influx of Supply in Next Tier Markets

2020 Snapshot: April 2020 Supply and Rent Growth  
(Bubble Size represents 2018 population growth rate)



Source: Yardi Matrix





# Storage Supply Forecast

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# Supply Completion Forecast Methodology



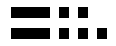
- Includes new construction, conversions and expansions
- Extends forecasts into 2025
- Forecasts precise net rentable square footage at the property level
- Predicts completions at the property level and aggregates up to market and national levels incorporating local factors including average historical completion times
- Uses construction loans as a backstop, will not remove any projects that have a loan identified, however the model is not solely limited to properties with construction loans
- Simulates and predicts new supply tracking process by applying historical completion percentages to the pipeline each month
- Movement between development statuses is relatively consistent as a percentage of the total size of each status group, allowing us to generate future snapshots of the entire pipeline
- Predicts completions by using a weighted sampling system that generates a pool of candidate properties for completion
- Model simulates the entire pipeline thus predicting new projects not yet found, and refills planned and prospective pipeline



## Supply Completion Forecast Methodology – Changes Q2 2020

Our forecast methodology has remained the same from the methodology developed in the summer of 2019 except for the following assumptions of the rate of movement between stages of the pipeline:

- **Planned to Under Construction** has been reduced by **40%**
- **Prospective to Planned** has been reduced by **50%**
- **Under Construction to Completed** has remained unchanged
- **Prospective to Abandoned** has been increased to **50%**
- **Planned to Abandoned** has been increased to **25%**



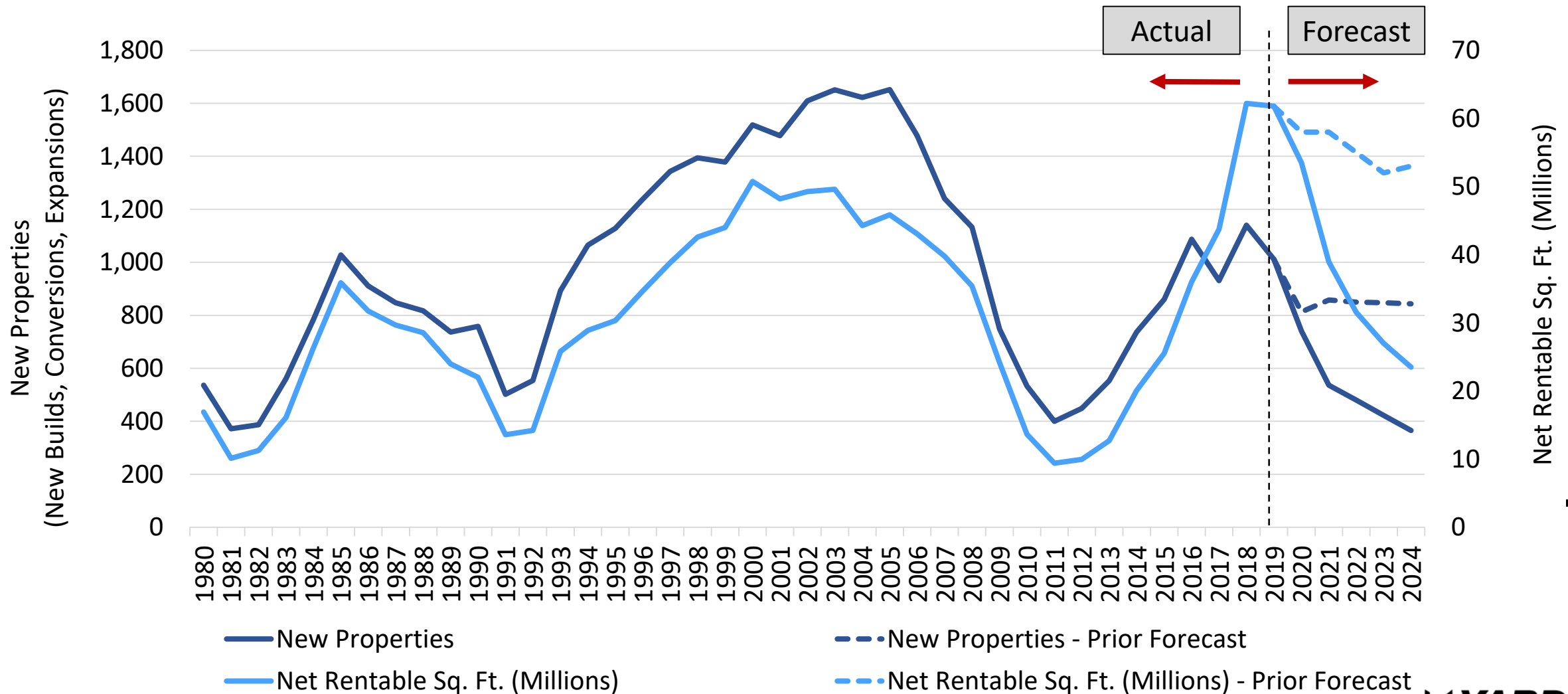
# Takeaways From Our Supply Completion Forecast Methodology



- Deliveries dropped by roughly 10% in 2020, and by roughly 40% over the next 5 years
- Abandoned projects increased significantly as we expect projects to fall out of the pipeline that were in pre-permitting phases
- Developments currently under construction **will be built** but will likely deliver 3-6 months later than originally anticipated as materials are harder to source and construction sites shut down
- Slowdown in deliveries should be a welcome sight for the industry as it faces continued supply pressures in most markets



# Our Current Forecasts Show New Deliveries Dropping in the Next Few Years



Source: Yardi Matrix





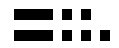
# New Storage Forecast Summary – National



Property Forecasts	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	578	530	379	312	278	244	192
Conversion	145	97	57	63	42	51	41
Expansion	261	114	100	105	102	70	71
Total	984	741	536	480	422	365	304

NRSF Forecasts (Millions)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	42	41	30	23	21	18	14
Conversion	11	8	5	5	3	4	3
Expansion	8	5	4	3	3	2	2
Total	61	53	39	32	27	24	19
NRSF as a % of Stock	4.5%	3.6%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%





# New Storage Forecast Summary – Top 50 MSAs



Property Forecasts	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	459	421	294	250	211	182	150
Conversion	107	73	44	43	27	40	30
Expansion	167	89	84	86	81	55	54
Total	733	583	422	379	319	277	234

NRSF Forecasts (Millions)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	35	34	23	19	16	13	11
Conversion	8	6	4	3	2	3	2
Expansion	6	4	4	3	2	2	1
Total	49	44	31	25	20	18	15
NRSF as a % of Stock	5.2%	3.9%	2.7%	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%





# New Storage Forecast Summary – Top 25 MSAs



Property Forecasts	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	336	323	218	170	144	129	104
Conversion	60	54	29	30	21	23	22
Expansion	111	65	57	53	55	42	37
Total	507	442	304	253	220	194	163

NRSF Forecasts (Millions)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	28	27	18	13	11	10	8
Conversion	4	4	3	2	2	2	2
Expansion	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
Total	36	34	23	17	14	13	11
NRSF as a % of Stock	4.6%	4.2%	2.7%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%



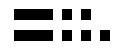


# The Next Tier of Storage Markets

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# Population Growth is Steady or Accelerating in Many of the “Next Tier” of Storage Markets



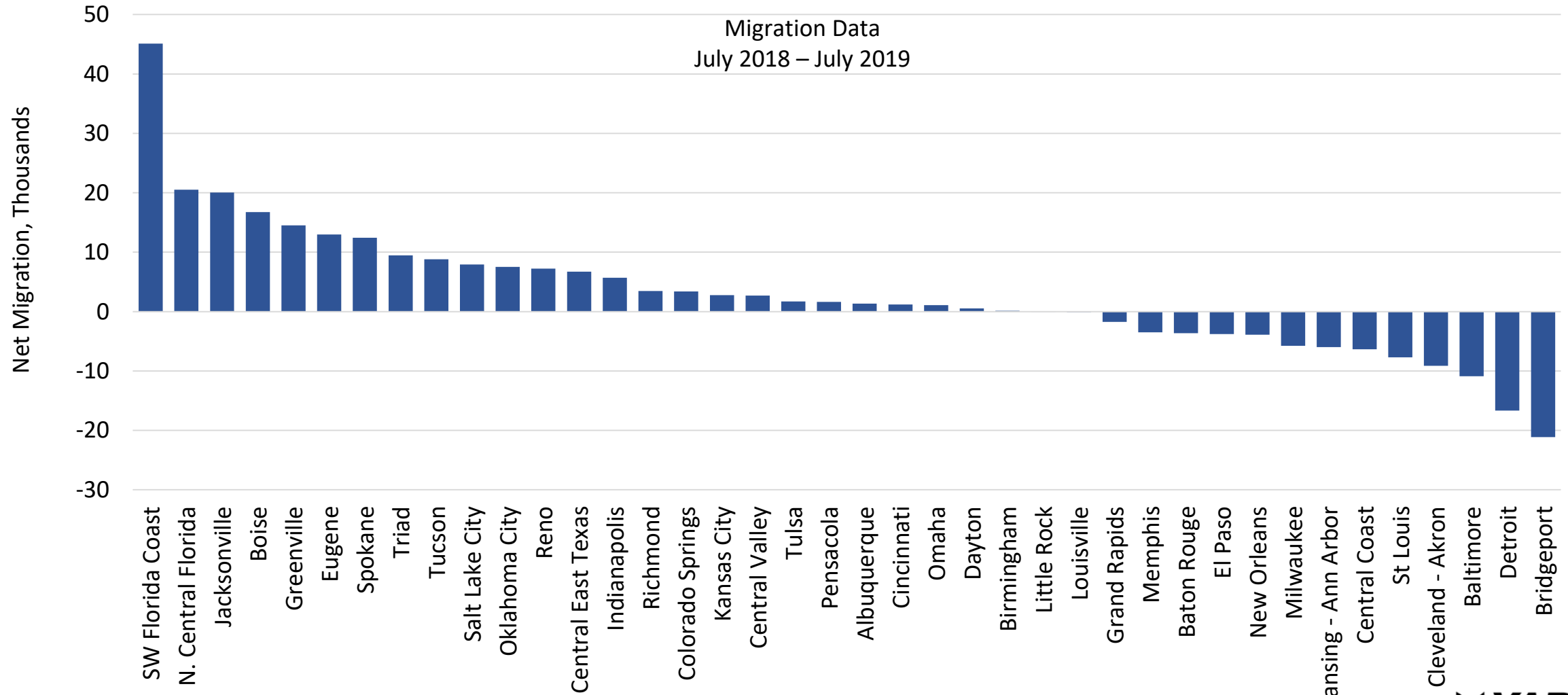
Market	2017 Pop. Growth	2018 Pop. Growth	2019 Pop. Growth	Overall Trend	Market	2017 Pop. Growth	2018 Pop. Growth	2019 Pop. Growth	Overall Trend
Boise	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	Accelerating	Grand Rapids	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	Decelerating
SW Florida Coast	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	Accelerating	Cincinnati	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	Stable
Spokane	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	Accelerating	El Paso	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	Accelerating
Jacksonville	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	Stable	Louisville	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	Decelerating
Salt Lake City	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	Stable	Albuquerque	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	Stable
Central East Texas	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	Accelerating	Little Rock	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	Stable
Reno	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	Decelerating	Memphis	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	Stable
Greenville	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	Stable	Birmingham	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	Stable
North Central Florida	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	Decelerating	Dayton	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	Stable
Eugene	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	Decelerating	Milwaukee	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	Accelerating
Colorado Springs	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	Decelerating	Pensacola	1.4%	1.5%	0.1%	Decelerating
Oklahoma City	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	Accelerating	New Orleans	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	Stable
Indianapolis	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	Decelerating	Baton Rouge	-0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	Stable
Tucson	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	Stable	St Louis	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	Accelerating
Omaha	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	Stable	Baltimore	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	Decelerating
Triad	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	Stable	Lansing - Ann Arbor	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	Decelerating
Central Valley	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	Stable	Central Coast	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	Stable
Tulsa	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	Accelerating	Detroit	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	Decelerating
Kansas City	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	Decelerating	Bridgeport-New Haven	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	Decelerating
Richmond - Tidewater	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	Stable	Cleveland - Akron	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	Decelerating

\*40 “next tier” markets

Source: Moody’s Analytics; U.S. Census Bureau (BOC)



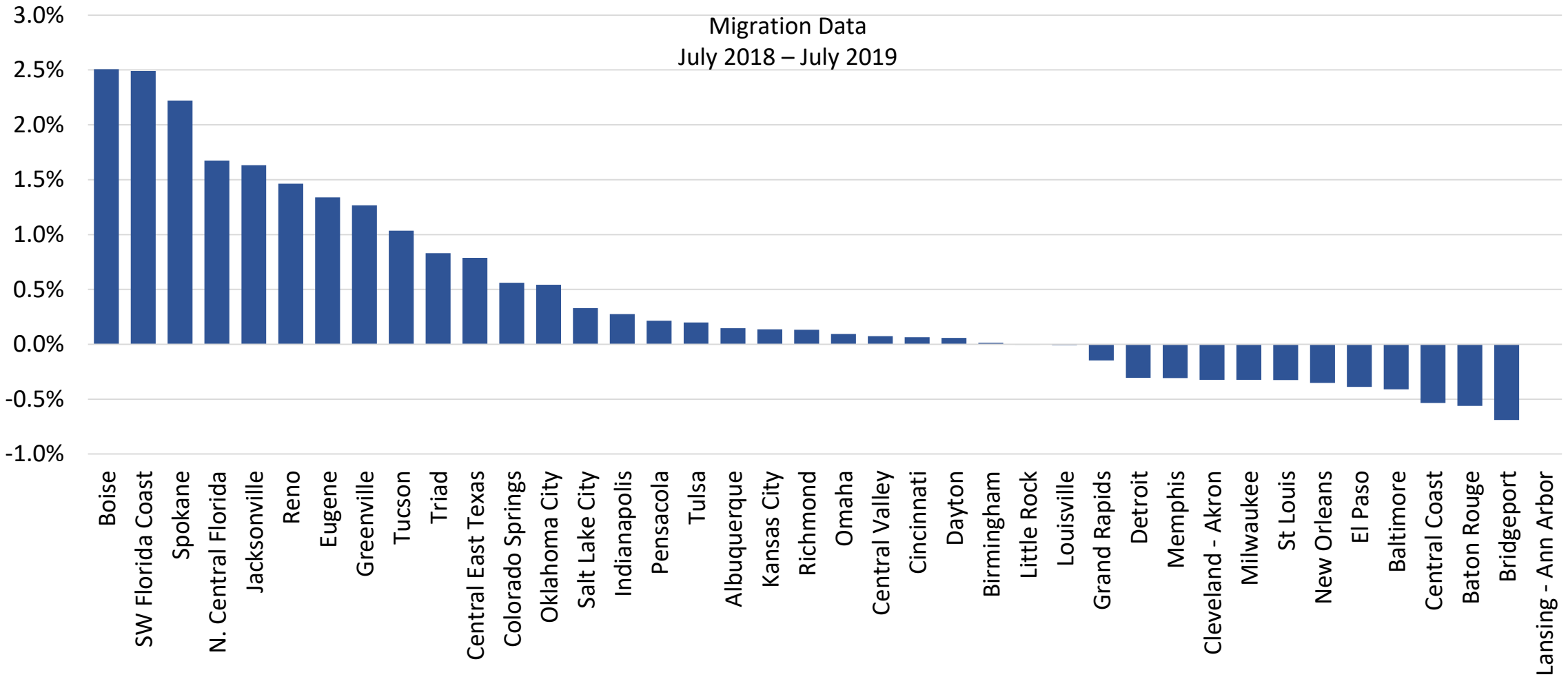
# Domestic Migration Trend in Next Tier of Markets: Northeast and Midwest Struggling



\*40 "next tier" markets  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (BOC)

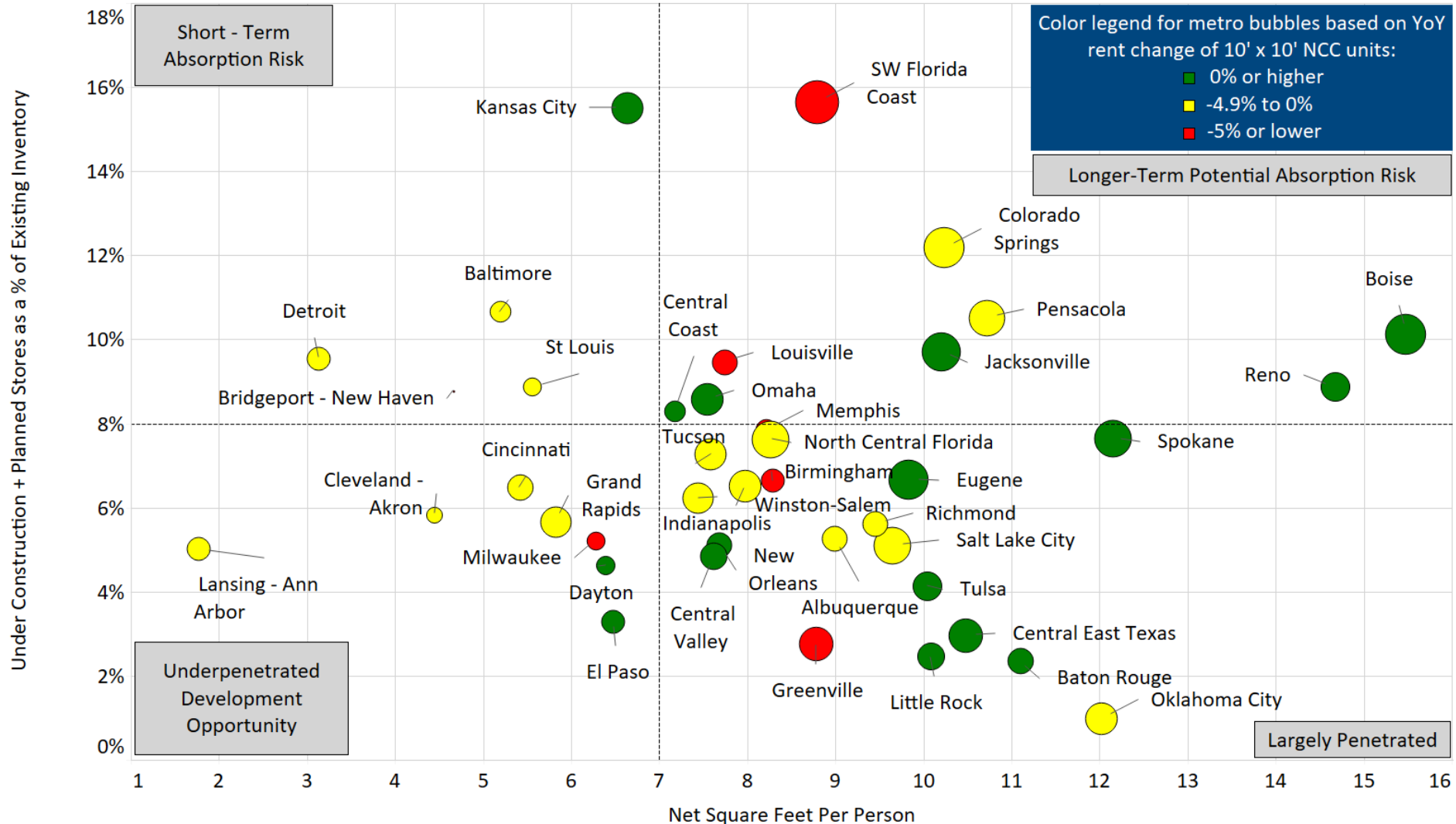


# Domestic Net Migration as a % of Population for Next Tier Storage Markets



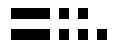
# There Has Been a Shift to the Two Right Quadrants Since Last Year, Reflecting an Influx of Supply in Next Tier Markets

2020 Snapshot: April 2020 Supply and Rent Growth  
(Bubble Size represents 2018 population growth rate)



Source: Yardi Matrix

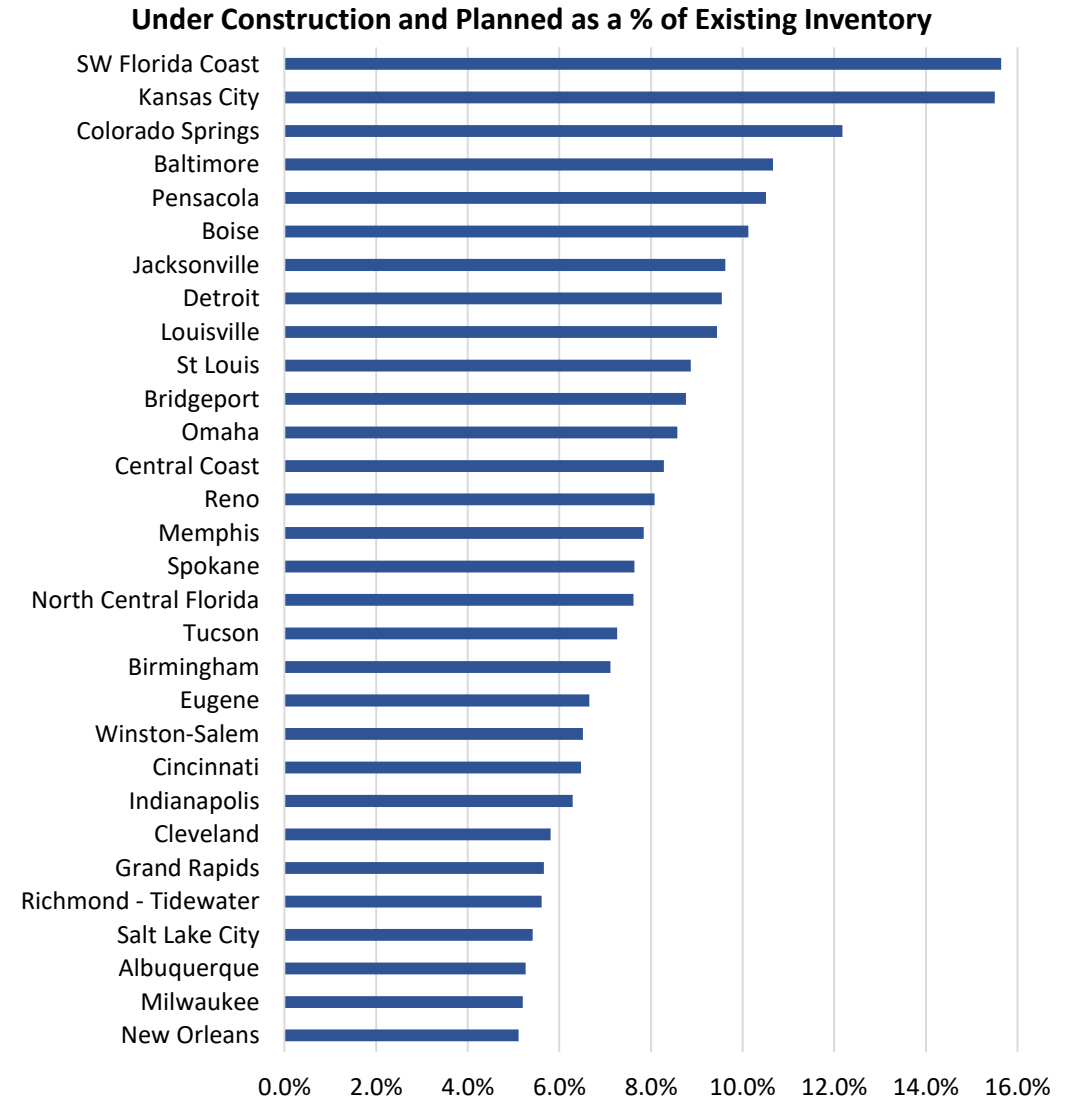




# There are Heavy New Supply Pipelines Across the Board



Metro	UC + Planned % of Completed April 2020	Metro	UC + Planned % of Completed April 2020
SW Florida Coast	15.6%	Spokane	7.6%
Kansas City	15.5%	North Central Florida	7.6%
Colorado Springs	12.2%	Tucson	7.3%
Baltimore	10.7%	Birmingham	7.1%
Pensacola	10.5%	Eugene	6.7%
Boise	10.1%	Winston-Salem	6.5%
Jacksonville	9.6%	Cincinnati	6.5%
Detroit	9.5%	Indianapolis	6.3%
Louisville	9.4%	Cleveland	5.8%
St Louis	8.9%	Grand Rapids	5.7%
Bridgeport	8.8%	Richmond	5.6%
Omaha	8.6%	Salt Lake City	5.4%
Central Coast	8.3%	Albuquerque	5.3%
Reno	8.1%	Milwaukee	5.2%
Memphis	7.8%	New Orleans	5.1%



\*Top 30 markets out of 40 "next tier" markets

Source: Yardi Matrix, Data as of April 2020



# 10x10 Non-Climate Controlled Street Rate Trends

## Vary Quite a Bit Across the Next Tier Markets

Market	Growth in Street Rates April '18-'19	Growth in Street Rates April '19-'20	Change	Market	Growth in Street Rates April '18-'19	Growth in Street Rates April '19-'20	Change
Jacksonville	-8.4%	6.9%	15.3%	Spokane	3.3%	1.1%	-2.2%
El Paso	-1.4%	10.0%	11.4%	Dayton	3.9%	1.3%	-2.6%
New Orleans	4.0%	8.6%	4.6%	Oklahoma City	0.0%	-3.1%	-3.1%
St Louis	-6.1%	-3.3%	2.9%	Little Rock	6.0%	2.8%	-3.2%
Central East Texas	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%	Albuquerque	2.2%	-1.1%	-3.2%
Omaha	-1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	Cincinnati	1.1%	-2.2%	-3.4%
Colorado Springs	-3.6%	-1.9%	1.7%	Boise	3.8%	0.0%	-3.8%
Tulsa	-1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	Richmond - Tidewater	3.3%	-1.1%	-4.3%
North Central Florida	-2.2%	-1.1%	1.1%	Grand Rapids	2.4%	-2.4%	-4.8%
Central Valley	2.1%	3.1%	1.0%	Indianapolis	2.4%	-3.6%	-6.0%
Central Coast	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Salt Lake City	3.2%	-3.1%	-6.2%
Eugene	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	Tucson	5.5%	-2.1%	-7.6%
Kansas City	1.1%	0.0%	-1.1%	Pensacola	9.6%	-2.2%	-11.8%
Reno	4.9%	2.8%	-2.1%	Baton Rouge	17.5%	5.3%	-12.2%
Cleveland - Akron	0.0%	-2.1%	-2.1%	Lansing - Ann Arbor	12.2%	-1.1%	-13.3%

\*Top 30 markets with the highest growth in street rates April '19-April'20 of the 40 "next tier" markets

Source: Yardi Matrix

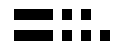
# As With Non-CC Rates, 10x10 Climate Controlled Rates are Positive and Accelerating in Some Markets, but Worsening in Others

Market	Growth in Street Rates April '18-'19	Growth in Street Rates April '19-'20	Change	Market	Growth in Street Rates April '18-'19	Growth in Street Rates April '19-'20	Change
Jacksonville	-14.9%	6.8%	21.7%	Eugene	1.6%	-0.8%	-2.4%
Central Coast	-9.1%	-1.6%	7.5%	Baton Rouge	5.6%	2.7%	-3.0%
Little Rock	-3.4%	3.5%	6.8%	Salt Lake City	-1.7%	-5.2%	-3.5%
Omaha	-6.1%	0.0%	6.1%	Birmingham	-1.6%	-5.7%	-4.1%
New Orleans	-4.2%	1.5%	5.7%	Richmond - Tidewater	1.7%	-2.5%	-4.2%
Grand Rapids	-7.4%	-2.7%	4.7%	Tucson	4.6%	0.0%	-4.6%
Kansas City	-4.1%	0.0%	4.1%	Bridgeport - New Haven	0.0%	-5.4%	-5.4%
Central East Texas	-1.9%	1.9%	3.8%	Winston-Salem	0.0%	-5.7%	-5.7%
Boise	-1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	Detroit	1.5%	-4.5%	-6.0%
North Central Florida	-0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	Lansing - Ann Arbor	3.5%	-2.5%	-6.0%
Reno	-0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	Memphis	5.4%	-1.7%	-7.1%
Tulsa	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Dayton	5.1%	-2.4%	-7.6%
Oklahoma City	-1.1%	-2.3%	-1.2%	Pensacola	5.2%	-2.5%	-7.7%
Cincinnati	0.0%	-1.8%	-1.8%	Indianapolis	3.8%	-6.4%	-10.2%
Central Valley	4.9%	3.1%	-1.8%	El Paso	8.5%	-4.9%	-13.4%

\*Top 30 markets with the highest growth in street rates April '19-April'20 of the 40 "next tier" markets

Source: Yardi Matrix



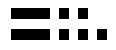


# Retail to Storage Opportunities are Also Growing in the Next Tier Markets

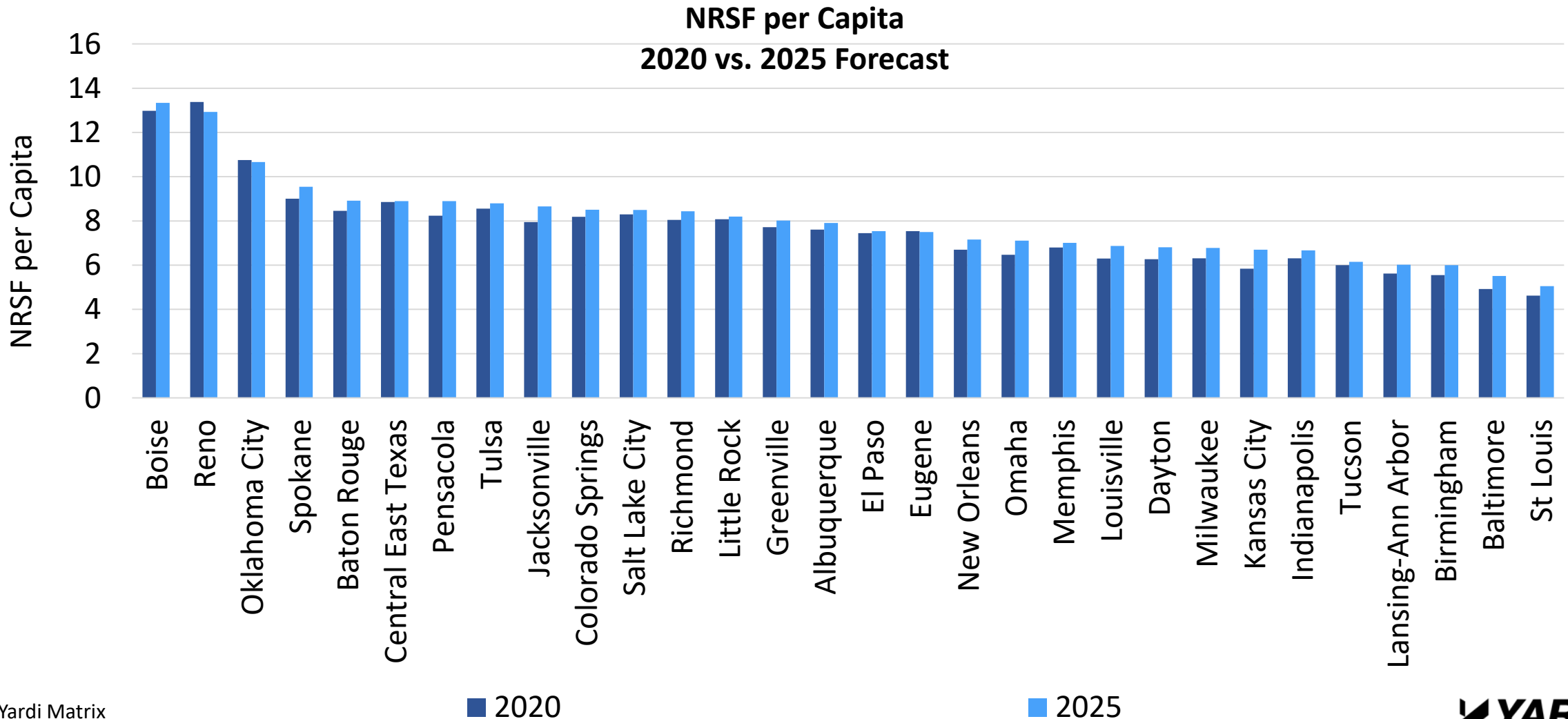


Retailer Closing: Store Address	Nearest Metro	Distance to Metro (Miles)	Is store in Opportunity Zone? (Y/N)	# of Facilities Within 5 Miles	5-Mile NRSF Per Capita if Property is Converted
Art Van Furniture: 15701 Market Dr., Dearborn, MI	Detroit	7	N	12	2.88
Kmart: 8980 Waltham Woods Rd., Baltimore, MD	Baltimore	-	N	12	3.67
Art Van Furniture: 5711 S Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO	St. Louis	-	N	14	3.68
Kmart: 2803 E Kaneshville Blvd., Council Bluffs, IA	Omaha	6	N	5	4.26
Macy's: 9531 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, OH	Cincinnati	-	N	9	4.46
Sears: 2000 Brittain Rd., Akron, OH	Cleveland	18	Y	15	4.69
Toys R Us: 6104 N. Division St., Spokane, WA	Spokane	-	N	16	6.45
Toys R Us: 45 Hotel Circle, Albuquerque, NM	Albuquerque	-	N	41	6.90
Shopko: 2165 East 9400 South, Sandy, UT	Salt Lake City	10	N	25	7.44

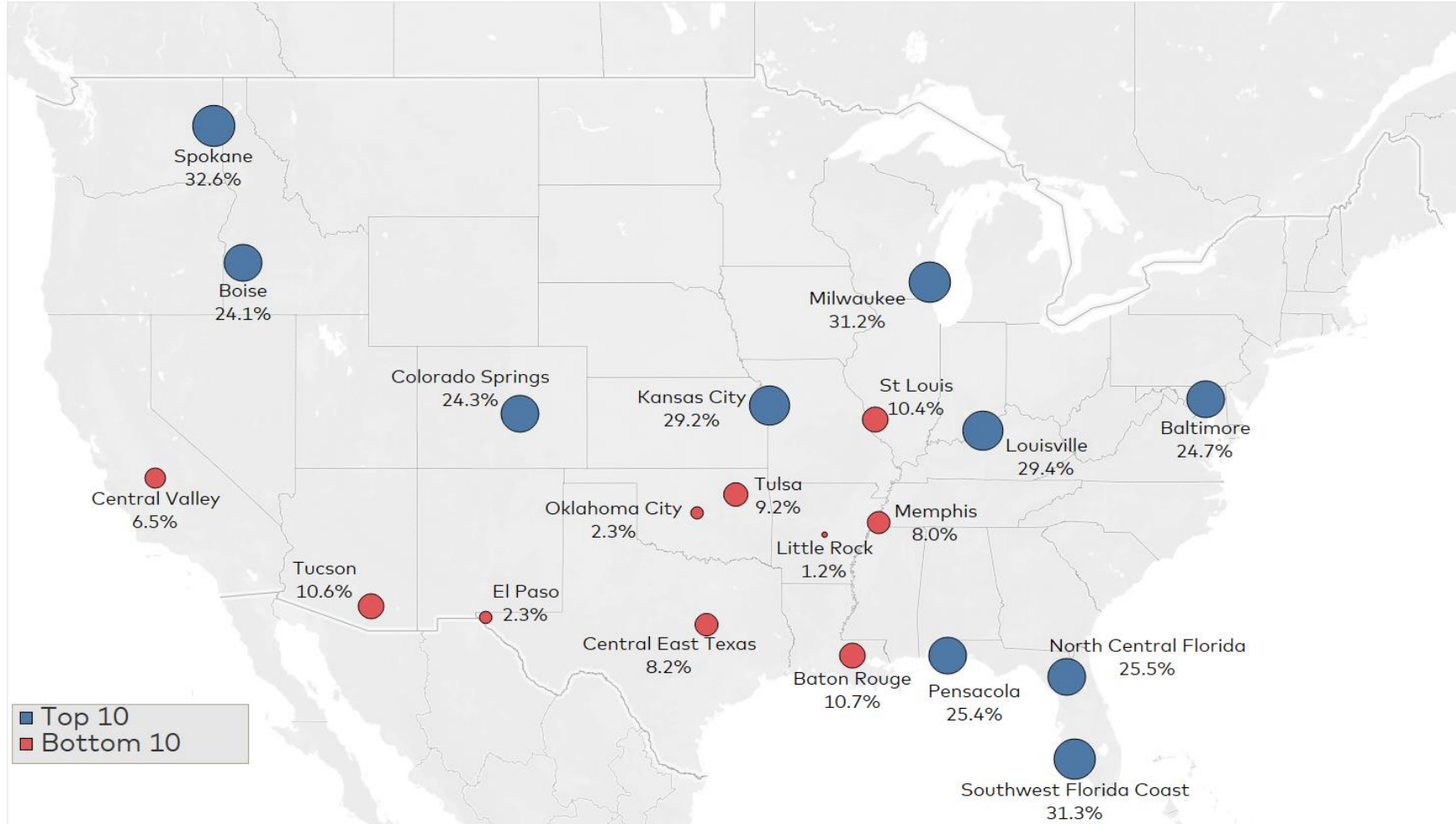




# With the Exception of Reno, All Next Tier Storage Metros are Forecasted to Have a Higher NRSF per Capita in 5 Years



# Most Next Tier Markets Face Short-Term Absorption Risk with Forecasted New NRSF Above 15% of Existing Stock



**Bubble Size = Forecasted New NRSF as a % of Existing Stock (2020-2024)**



# Yardi Matrix House View May 2020



## **The shock is over, but the pain has just started**

- The COVID-19 caused downturn has been swift and deep
  - 30 MM jobless in 6 weeks – depression levels
  - U.S. fiscal/monetary response has been swift too
    - Mitigating losses in the financial markets
    - Initially replacing incomes lost at the bottom of the economic scale
    - Carnage in the energy sector is just as bad as travel and hospitality
    - Impossible to replace a \$22 trillion economy, despite best efforts
  - The pain has just started; Q1 GDP -5%, Q2 -20% to -40%; we are just beginning to see the ripple effects

## **The shape and speed of a recovery is dependent first on a medical solution, but second on political will**

- Scenarios mostly driven by progress on anti-virals & vaccines; we should assume medical science will prevail, but with a lag
- Initial primary public policy goal was to avoid overwhelming the medical system
- Politically, now morphing into implicit partisan driven power objectives – for some, “a tragedy is a terrible thing to waste”
- Under the best of circumstances, and short of a medical solution, the recovery is likely to be partial and slow – think extended “U”, leaving =>10% of the workforce idled for an extended period of time
- Recovery likely to be slower in “Blue” states, faster in “Red” States...at least through the Nov. election, for each’s political goals
- The resulting explosion of “war-time” government debt will result in higher taxes and inflation – but not for another ~5 years



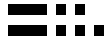
# Yardi Matrix House View – Self Storage



## Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on self storage beginning to emerge

- National street rates for 10x10 NON CC units fell 2.6% year-over-year in April. Rates for 10x10 CC units dropped 6.0% year-over-year, the largest decline in more than three years
- Street rates for standard NON CC units decreased in roughly 97% of the top markets tracked by Yardi Matrix in April. All the top markets saw negative street rate performance for standard 10x10 CC units
- Street rate declines were more severe in the major 30 markets than the next tier markets
- The new supply pipeline has yet to be affected, as storage properties under construction or in the planning stages account for 9.0% of total stock, a 20-basis-point increase month-over-month...however development activity will eventually decline
- Yardi Matrix's most recent supply completion forecasts show deliveries dropping by roughly 10% in 2020 and by about 40% over the next five years





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