

Yardi Webinar

# Self Storage National Outlook Fall 2020

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Due to high traffic, you may experience difficulty with screen performance. This session will be recorded and distributed shortly.

# YARDI MATRIX SELF STORAGE WEBINAR



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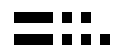
**CHRIS NEBENZAHL**

Editorial Director, Yardi Matrix



1. Macroeconomics
2. Industry Perspectives: Storage REITs
3. Self Storage Fundamentals: Major Markets
4. Self Storage Fundamentals: Next Tier Markets
5. Multifamily vs. Self Storage Fundamentals



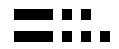


# Yardi Matrix House View — September 2020



- The U.S. and global economy plunged into a deep recession due to COVID-19, but the recovery is beginning
- Record unemployment ended the longest post-WWII recovery, but employment is now rebounding
- The initial purpose of the lockdowns was to avoid overwhelming the health care system. That succeeded, now the slow return to normal is volatile
- Consumer confidence remains very low, consumer behavior has shifted to goods from services/experiences. Goods producing industries and technology industries are doing very well
- Restaurants, hotels and experience driven industries continue to struggle and will likely remain depressed for months until widespread vaccine adoption is available
- Political disruptions are causing further uncertainty and volatility
- Third quarter GDP will likely be largely positive as the U.S. continues to stumble forward towards recovery, continued volatility likely





# Yardi Matrix House View — September 2020



- Street rates fell dramatically immediately following COVID-19 outbreak and started to stabilize in June and July and began improving in August
- Construction slowed down heavily in April and May. June and July deliveries showed an acceleration over May, but August deliveries dropped again
- Overall development pipeline hasn't changed, but fewer projects are breaking ground and abandonments are increasing
- What we see right now: deliveries to fall by roughly 10% in 2020 and by about 40% over the next five years as short-term construction delays and long-term financing/permitting issues slow development, although a decrease in supply pressure may be welcome in many markets
- Occupancy has held up amidst the pressure of new supply and the economic downturn as new drivers of demand are emerging. Move-ins seem to be slightly ahead of move-outs
- The slog in self storage continues for the next 18 to 24 months, with some emerging upside



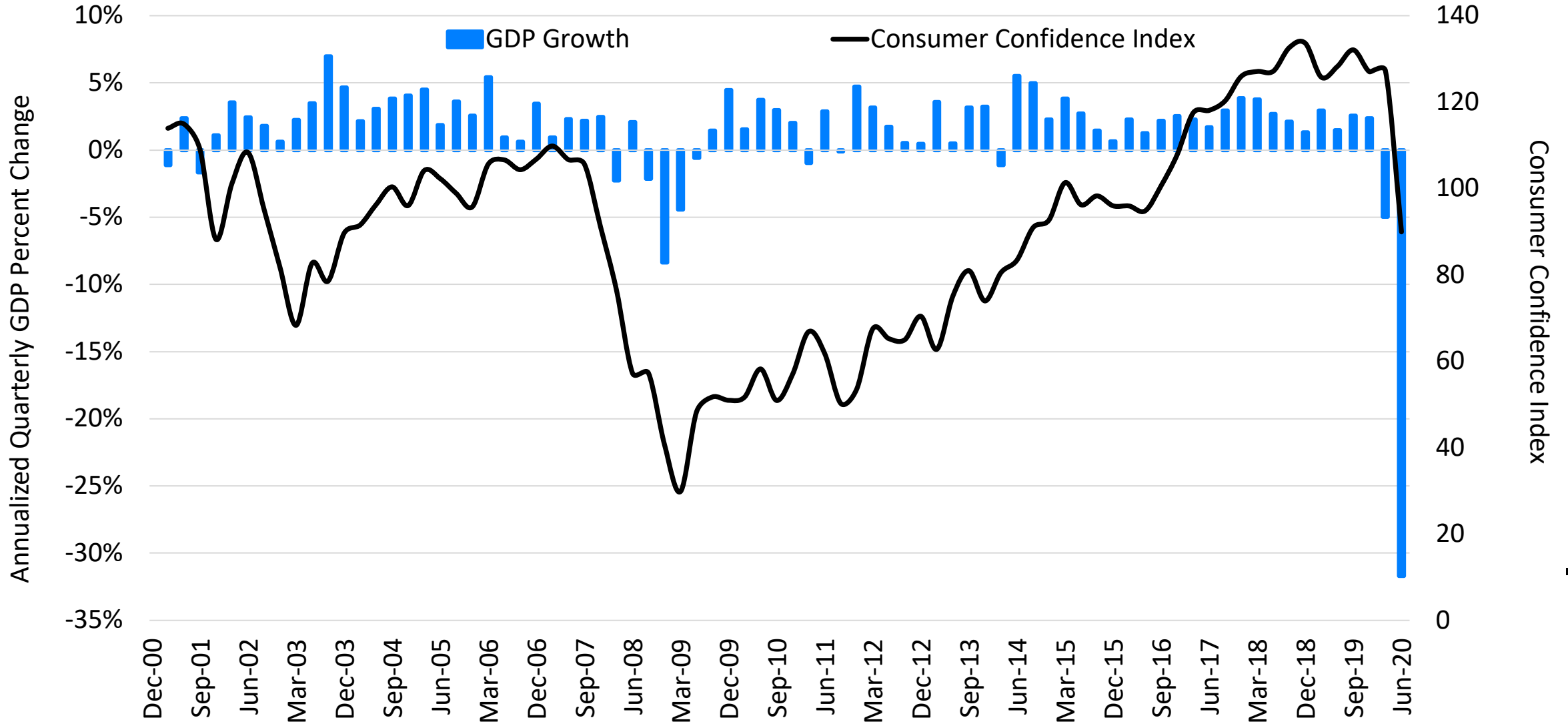


# Macroeconomics

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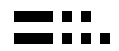


# GDP Growth Has Suffered Drastically Due to COVID-19



Source: Yardi Matrix; Moody's Analytics; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC; CoreLogic, Inc; Federal Housing Agency (FHFA); Freddie Mac; Fannie Mae; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA); U.S. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB); Investing.com; Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta





# US GDP Forecast: A "V" or "U"-Shaped Recovery

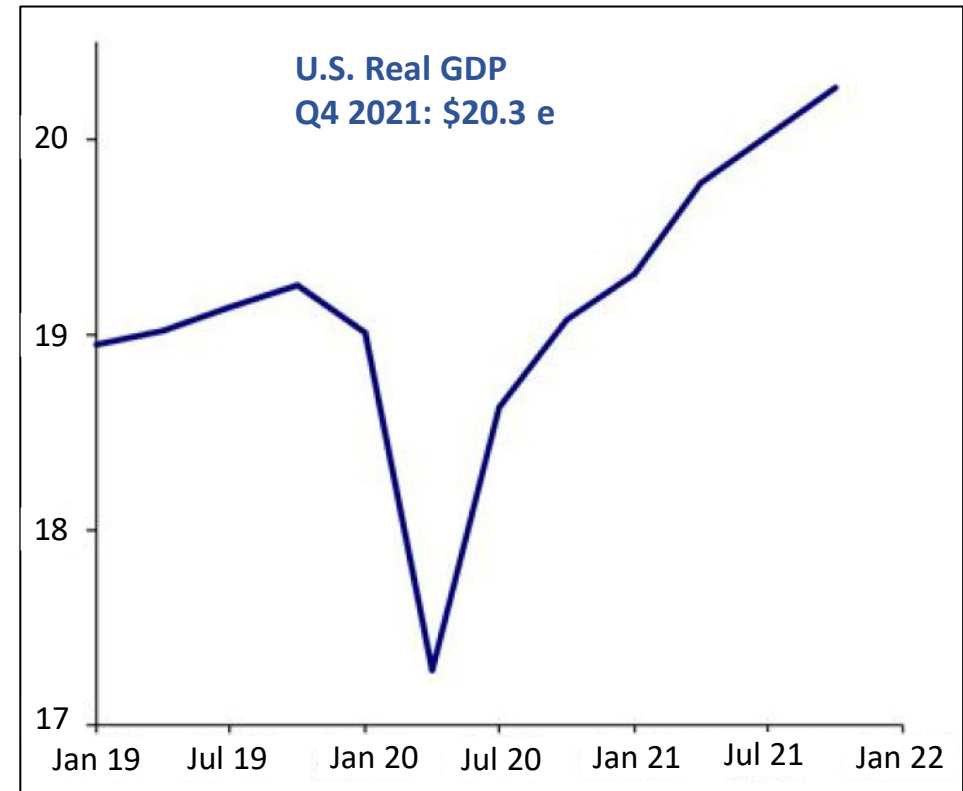


*We share Evercore ISI's view, that the recovery in GDP looks like a V/U-shaped rebound...*

- In **Q3 2020**, GDP will probably increase **+35%** (quarter-over-quarter, Q/Q)
- Slowdown of GDP growth to **+10% in Q4 2020**
- In **Q1 2021**, GDP growth likely to continue to slow to **+5%**
- Potential **uptick of +10% in Q2 2021** due to vaccine, but this forecast is variable
- The **last two quarters of 2021** are both projected to see roughly **+5% growth** in GDP
- **If this forecast is accurate, the recovery will be V/U-shaped**

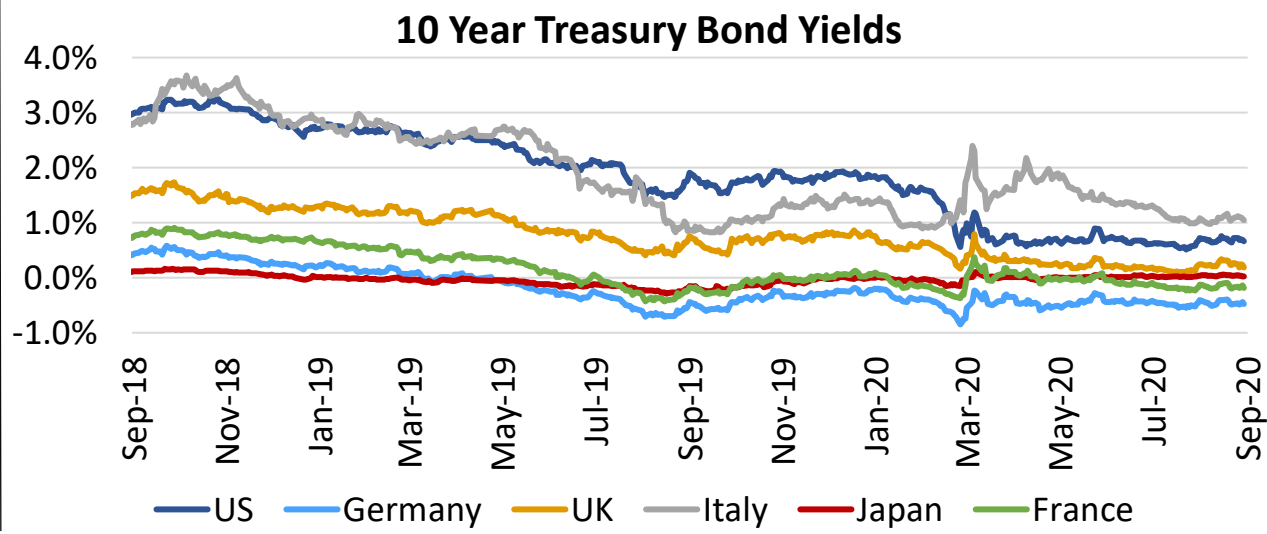
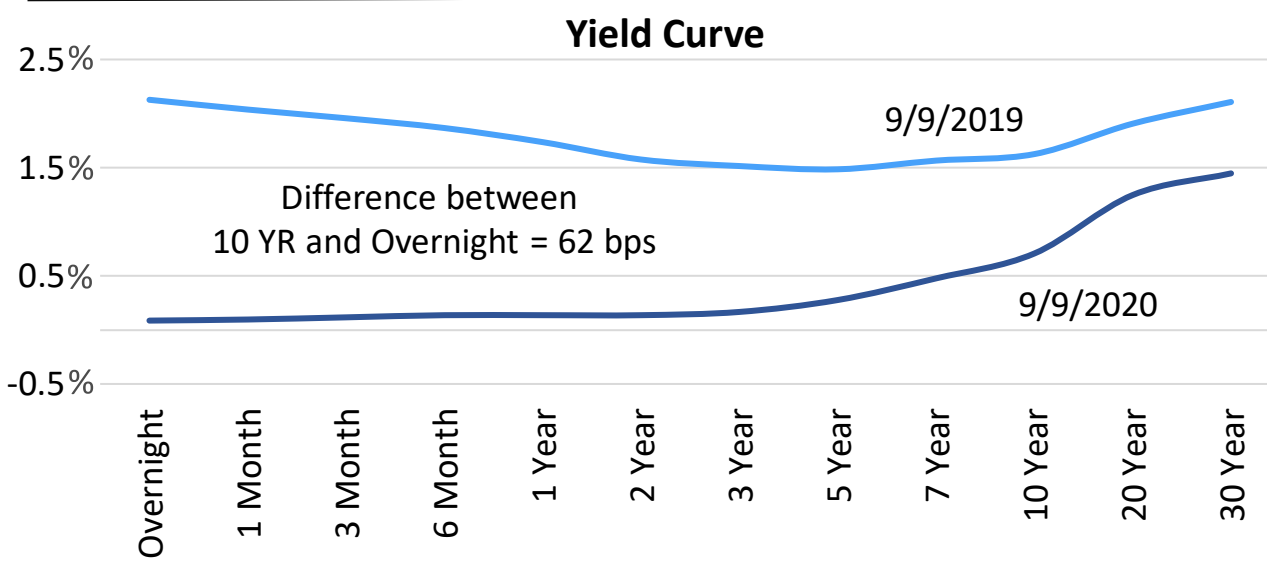
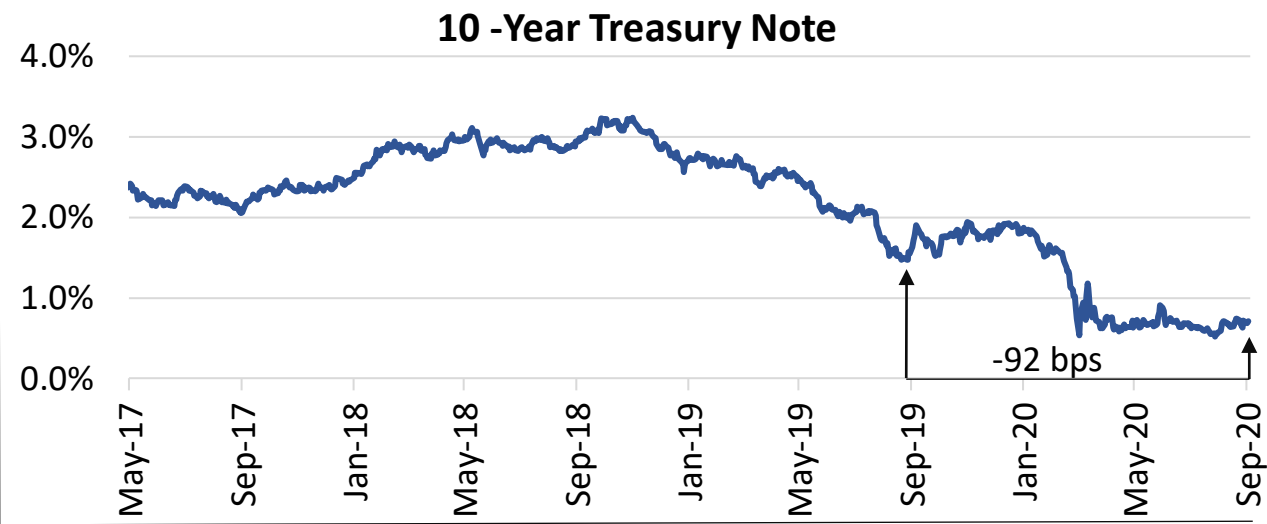
## U.S. Real GDP Forecasted Growth Q/Q % A.R.

2020		2021			
Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
+35%	+10%	+5%	+10%	+5%	+5%





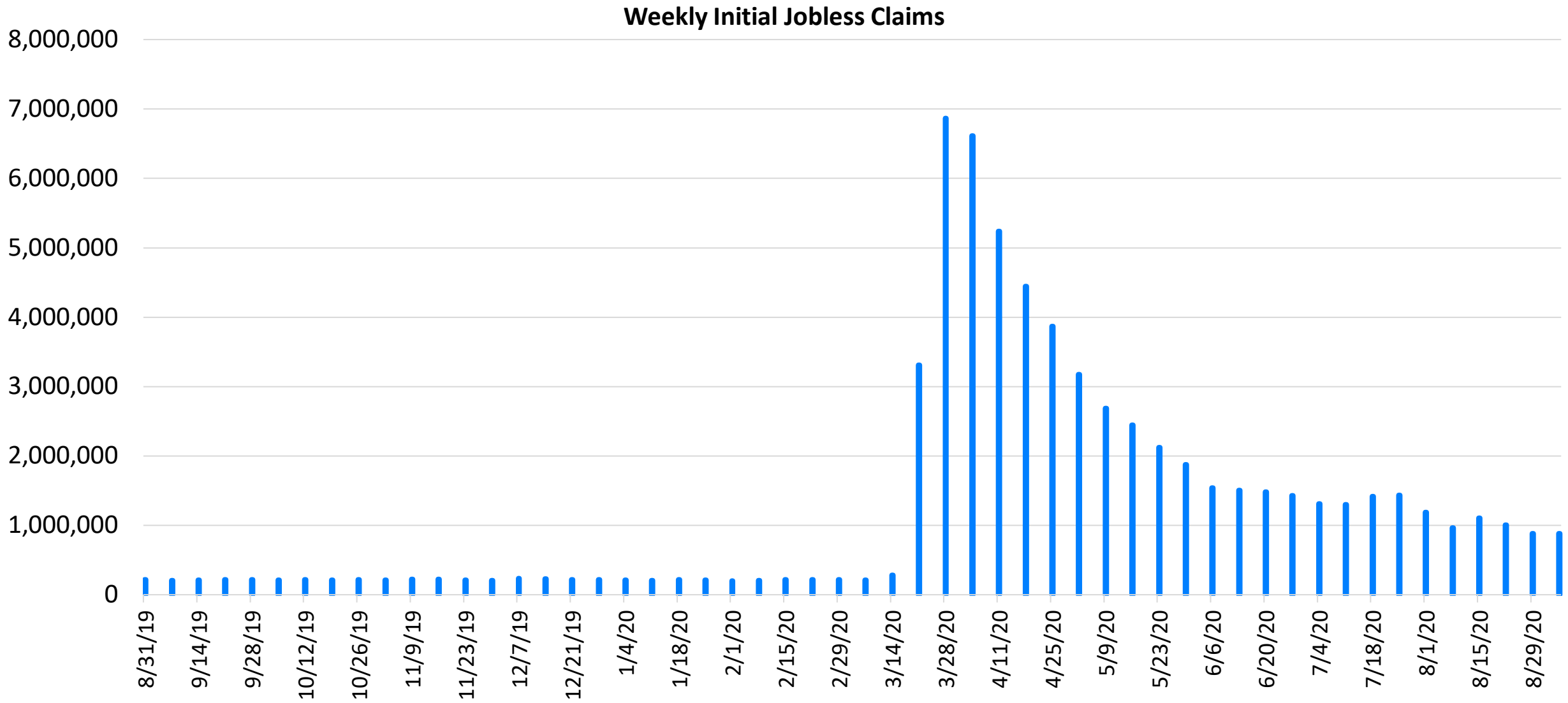
# U.S. and International Financial Markets



Source: Yardi Matrix; Moody's Analytics; Investing.com

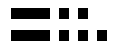


# After Peaking, Initial Weekly Jobless Claims Slowly Declining



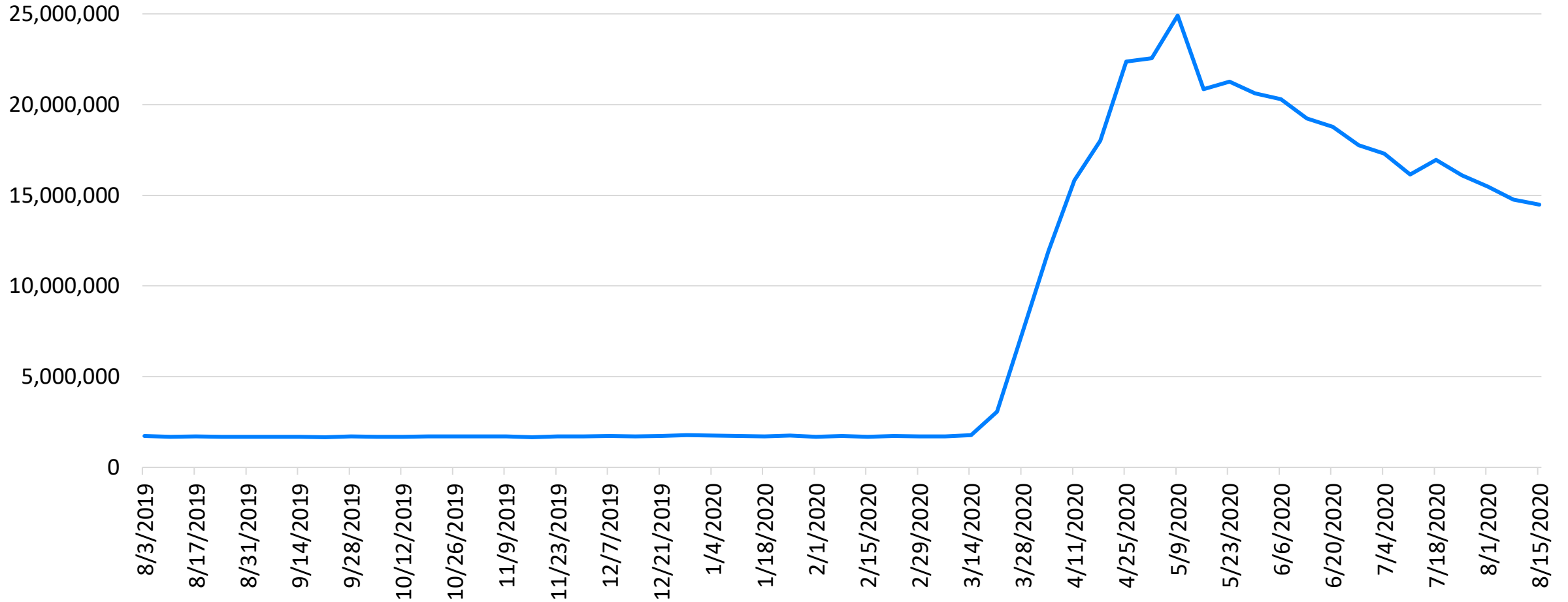
Source: Yardi Matrix; Moody's Analytics





# Continuing Weekly Jobless Claims Have Been Steady, But Decreasing

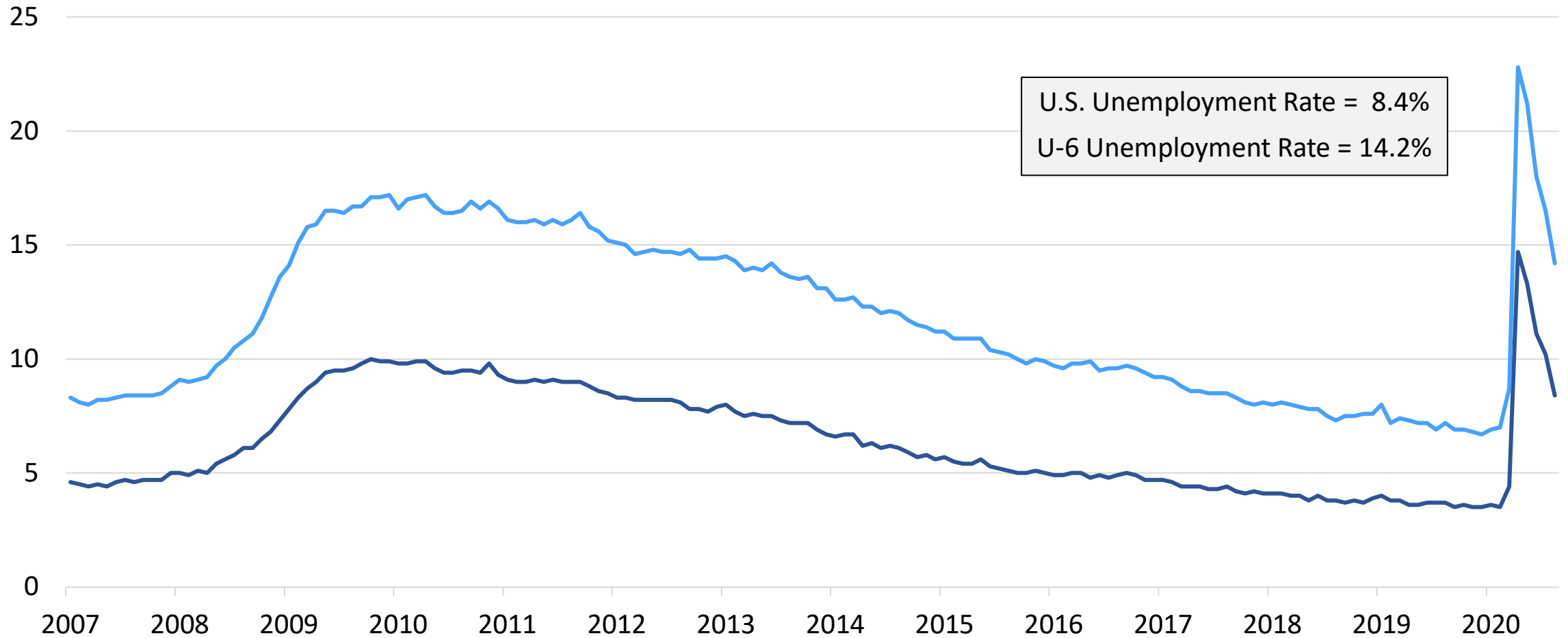
## Weekly Continuing Jobless Claims



\*Seasonally Adjusted Continuing Unemployment Claims  
Source: Yardi Matrix; U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)



# After Peaking, Unemployment & Underemployment Falling



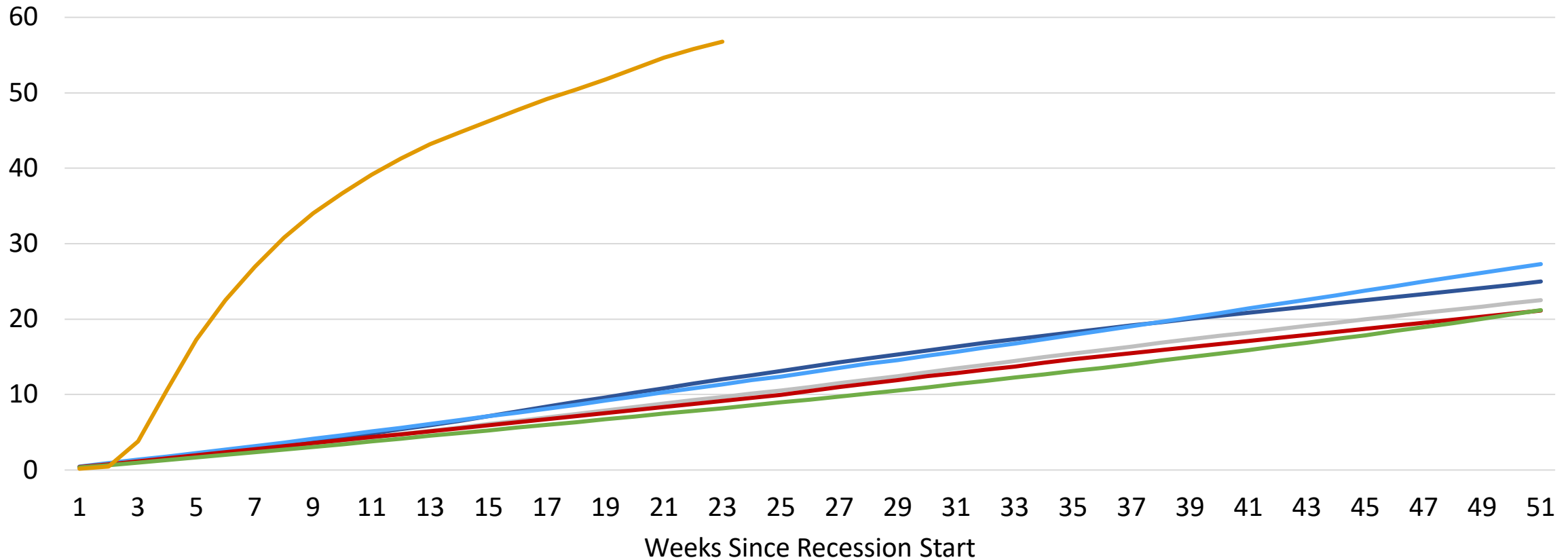
— U.S. Unemployment Rate  
— U-6: Unemployed + Marginally Attached + Part Time for Economic Reasons

\*Data through August 2020  
Source: Yardi Matrix; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)



# Initial Unemployment Claims Soared Much Faster in 2020 Compared to the Five Most Recent Recessions

Cumulative Number of Initial Unemployment Claims (Millions)



Year Recession Started: — 1980 — 1981 — 1990 — 2001 — 2008 — 2020

\*Seasonally adjusted initial unemployment claims. Data for 2020 shows cumulative claims over a 23-week period starting with March 7, 2020 week-end data  
Source: Yardi Matrix; U.S. Department of Labor (DOL); National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER); Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University (JCHS)



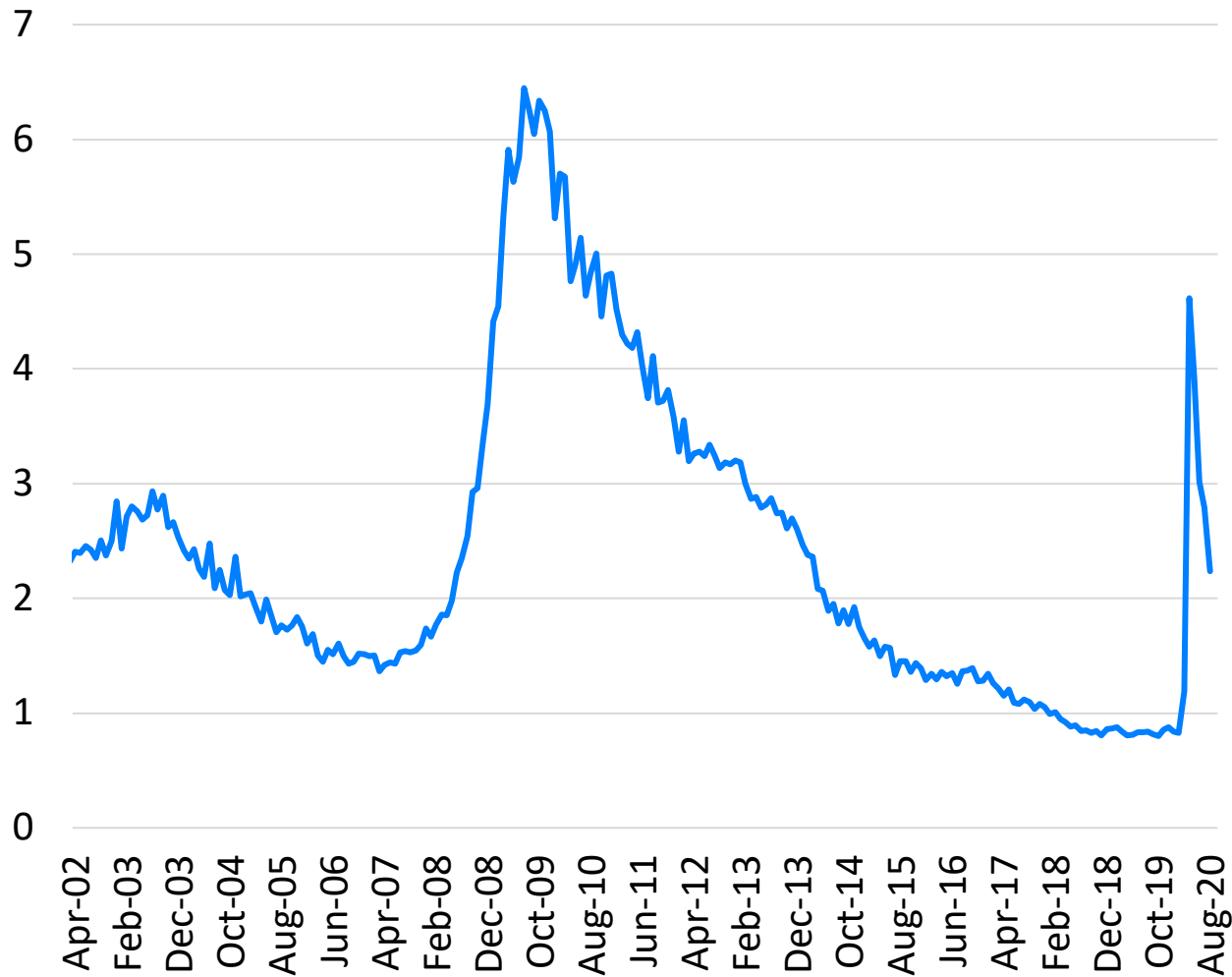
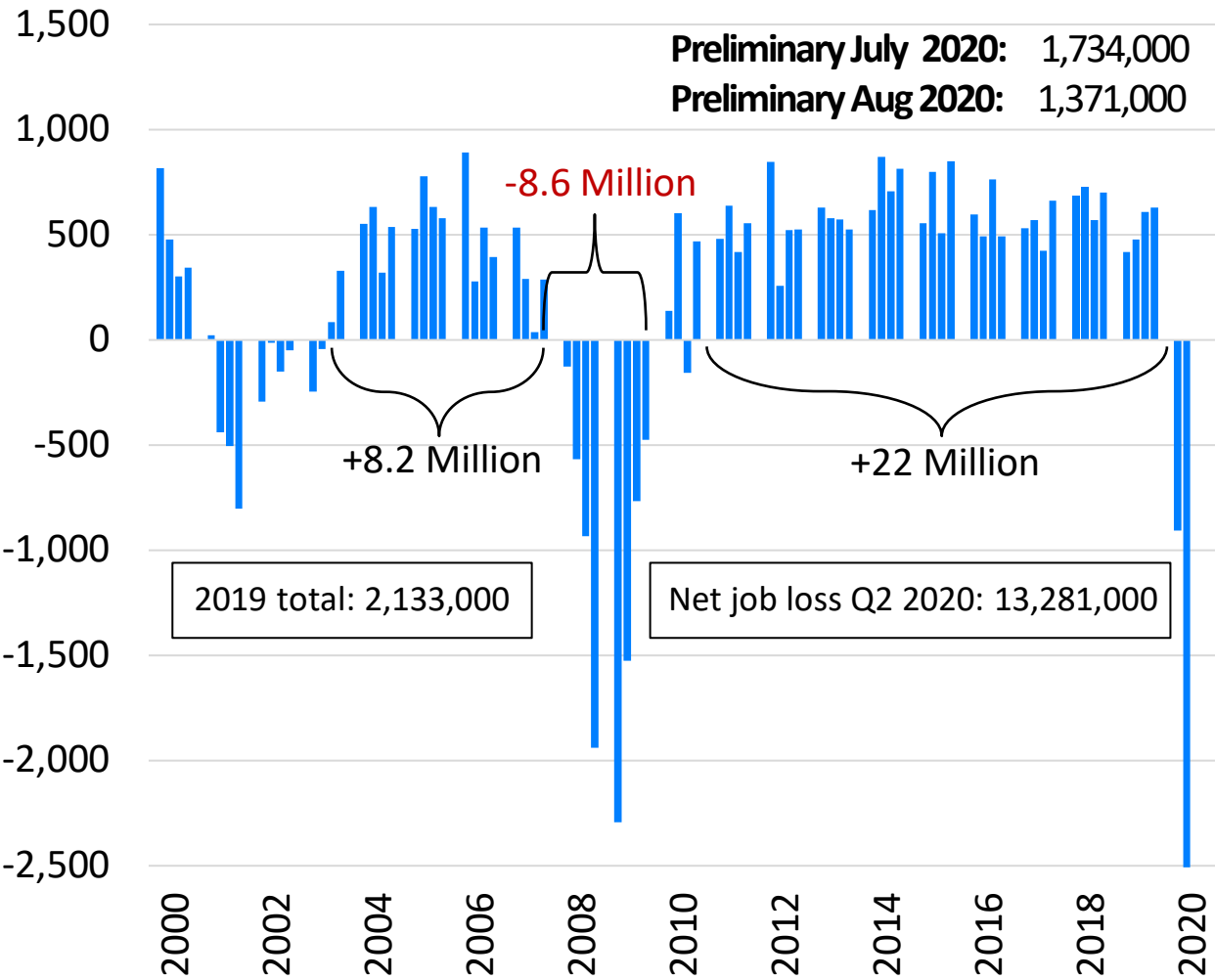


# Long Stretch of Continuous Job Gains has Abruptly Ended



### Long Stretch of Continuous Job Gains has Ended

### Unemployed Persons per Job Opening

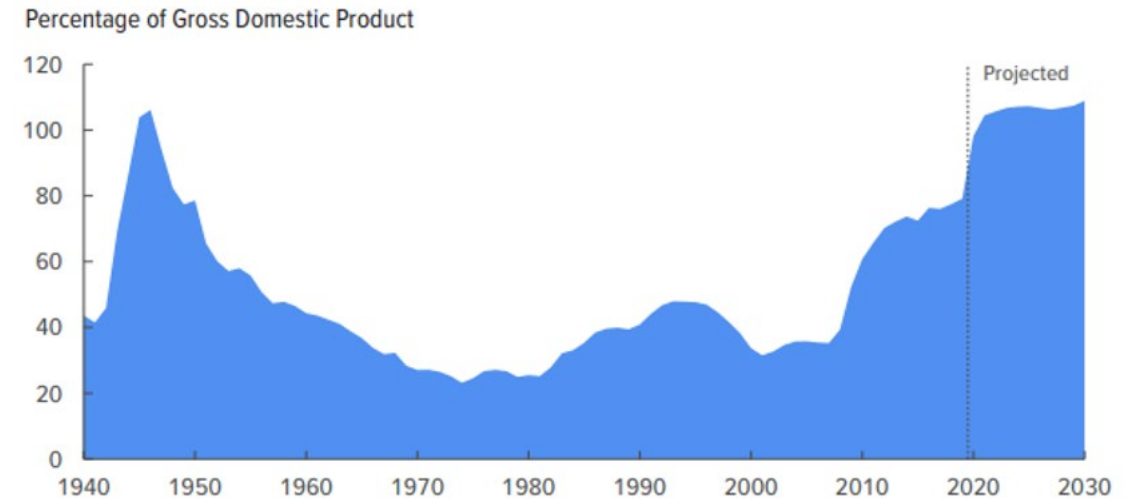


Source: Moody's Analytics; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); The Conference Board

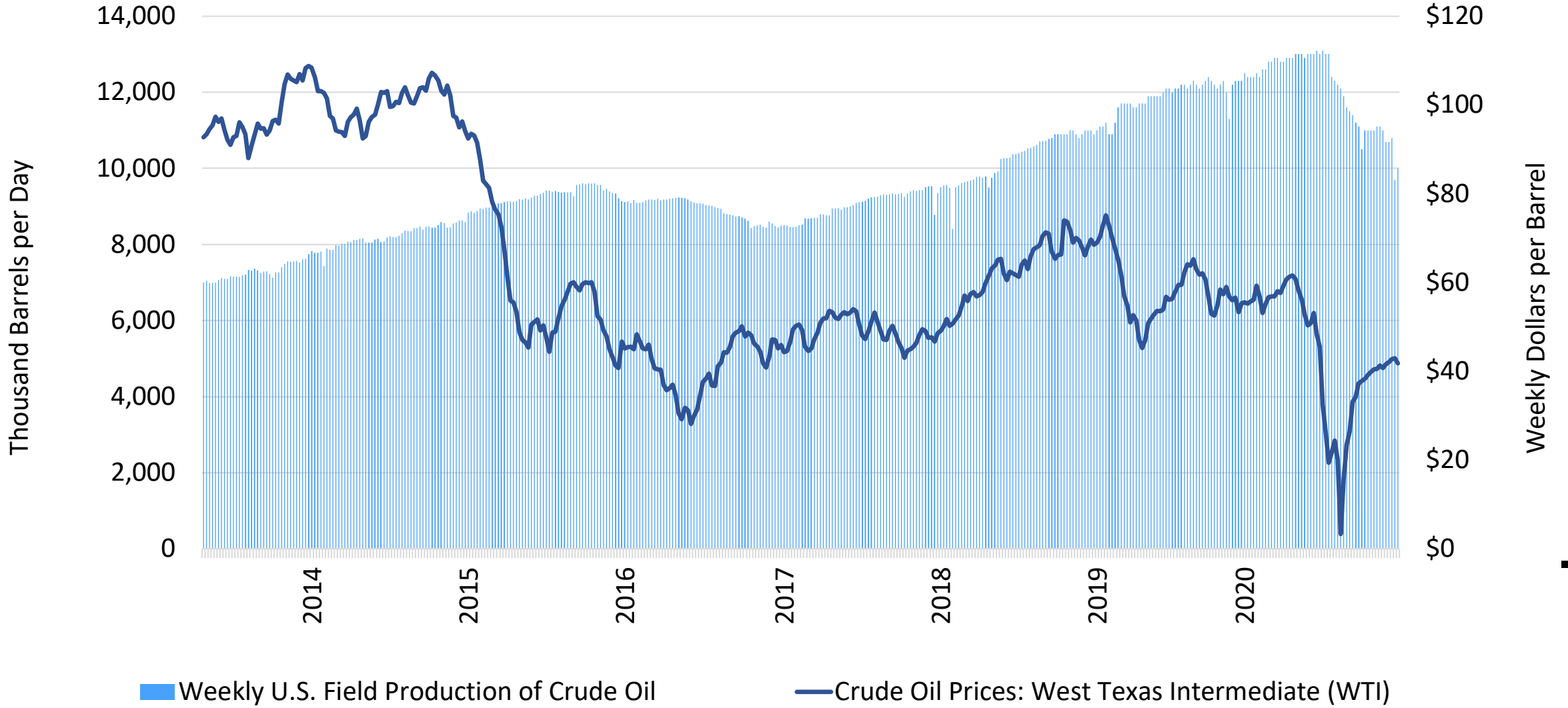
# ☰ Federal Debt to GDP is Projected to Exceed 100% in 2021 ☼

- Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects federal debt held by the public to increase to **98% of GDP in 2020** - *compared with 79% in 2019 and 35% in 2007, before the start of the last recession*
- **Federal debt to GDP is projected to exceed 100% in 2021 and rise to 107% in 2023, the highest in the nation's history**
- Increase in federal debt is mostly the result of the economic disruption caused by the coronavirus pandemic and the enactment of legislation in response
- GDP to debt ratio anticipated to continue to increase as **social security spending increases due to the aging population** and **government revenues remain low due to recent tax cuts**

## Federal Debt as Percent of GDP

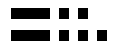


# No Inflation Here



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





# Longer Term Inflation Expectations Still Low

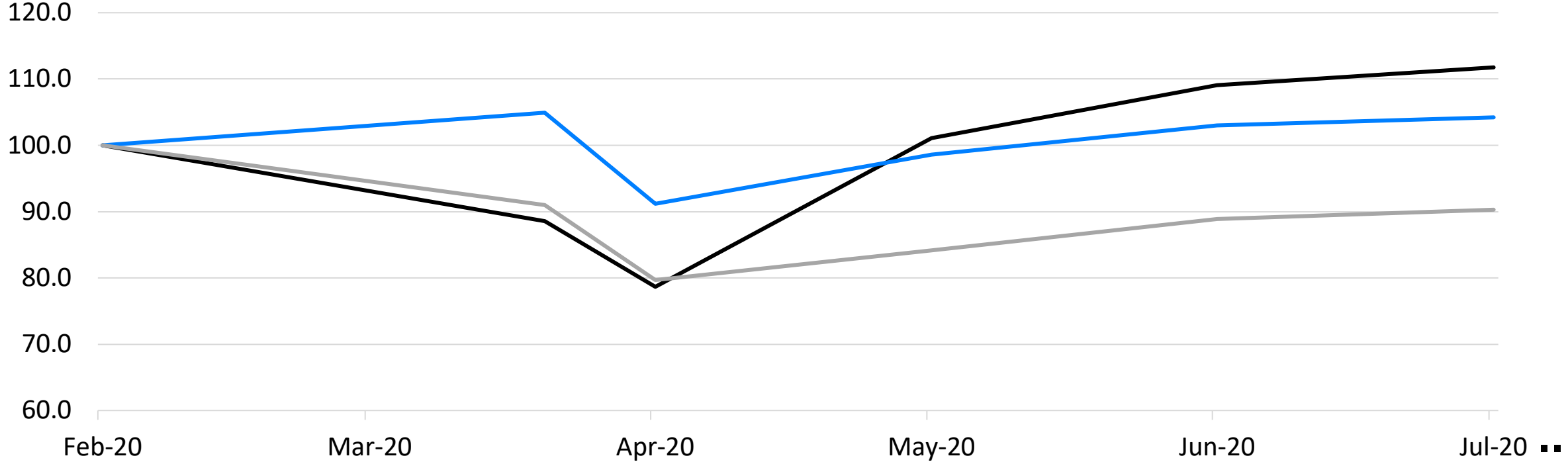


## 10-Year Breakeven Inflation Rate



# From Services to Goods: Consumers are Now Spending More Money on Durable Goods

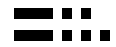
Consumption of Durable Goods and Services During COVID-19



- Real Personal Consumption Expenditures: Durable Goods, Index Feb 2020=100, SAAR
- Real Personal Consumption Expenditures: Nondurable Goods, Index Feb 2020=100, SAAR
- Real Personal Consumption Expenditures: Services, Index Feb 2020=100, SAAR

Source: Yardi Matrix; Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (FRED); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



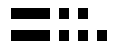


# Recent Emerging Consumer Trends



- **Shift to value and essentials:**
  - With more people expecting COVID-19 to negatively impact their income, consumers are shifting away from experiences and focusing their spending on essentials, such as grocery and household supplies
  - Consumers are becoming more mindful of their spending by trading down to less expensive products
- **Shift to digital and omnichannel:**
  - Most product categories have seen more than 10% growth in their online customer base during the pandemic
  - E-commerce continues to grow across product categories and many consumers say they plan to continue shopping online even when brick-and-mortar stores reopen
  - In addition to e-commerce, other digital and contactless services — including curbside pickup, delivery and drive-through service — are also seeing much higher adoption rates





# Certain Trends Have Seen a Reversal or Acceleration Due to Impacts of the Coronavirus



## **ACCELERATION OF TRENDS**

- E-commerce
- Virtualization
- Local political risk/higher taxes

## **POTENTIAL REVERSAL OF TRENDS**

- Experiences over “Things”
- Densification
- Globalization

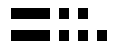




# Industry Perspectives: Storage REITs

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# Forward Looking Comments from the Second Quarter Earning Calls



- REITs anticipate delays for prospective and planned projects, but are determined to complete currently under construction projects despite postponements
- A slowdown of development activity is welcomed in markets which have seen fundamentals suffer due to elevated new supply pressures
- After a drastic drop at the end of Q1 and the beginning of Q2, most REITs expect to see stable street rates and possible growth month-over-month for the remainder of 2020
- Mentioned in-place rates will again be increased and the plan to restore auctions/evictions, demonstrating there is confidence in the demand for storage. Public markets are valuing the REITs above estimated net asset value, another vote of confidence
- Overall, industry has held up well despite the economic fallout caused by COVID-19



# Self Storage Fundamentals: Major Markets

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# Population Growth is Positive in Most of the Top 30 Markets

Market	2017 Pop. Growth	2018 Pop. Growth	2019 Pop. Growth	Overall Trend
Austin	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%	Accelerating
Phoenix	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	Accelerating
Raleigh - Durham	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	Decelerating
Las Vegas	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	Decelerating
Charlotte	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%	Stable
Dallas	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	Stable
Nashville	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	Decelerating
San Antonio	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	Decelerating
Tampa	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%	Decelerating
Denver	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	Decelerating
Houston	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	Accelerating
Atlanta	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	Accelerating
Orlando	2.4%	2.1%	1.3%	Decelerating
Seattle	1.8%	1.2%	1.1%	Decelerating
Sacramento	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	Decelerating

Market	2017 Pop. Growth	2018 Pop. Growth	2019 Pop. Growth	Overall Trend
Columbus	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	Decelerating
Twin Cities	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	Decelerating
Inland Empire	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	Decelerating
Portland	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	Stable
Washington DC	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	Decelerating
Boston	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	Decelerating
Miami Metro	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	Decelerating
Philadelphia	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	Stable
San Diego	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	Decelerating
San Francisco	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	Decelerating
Pittsburgh	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.2%	Accelerating
San Jose	0.3%	0.1%	-0.2%	Decelerating
Chicago	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	Stable/Negative
Los Angeles	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%	Stable/Negative
New York	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	Stable/Negative

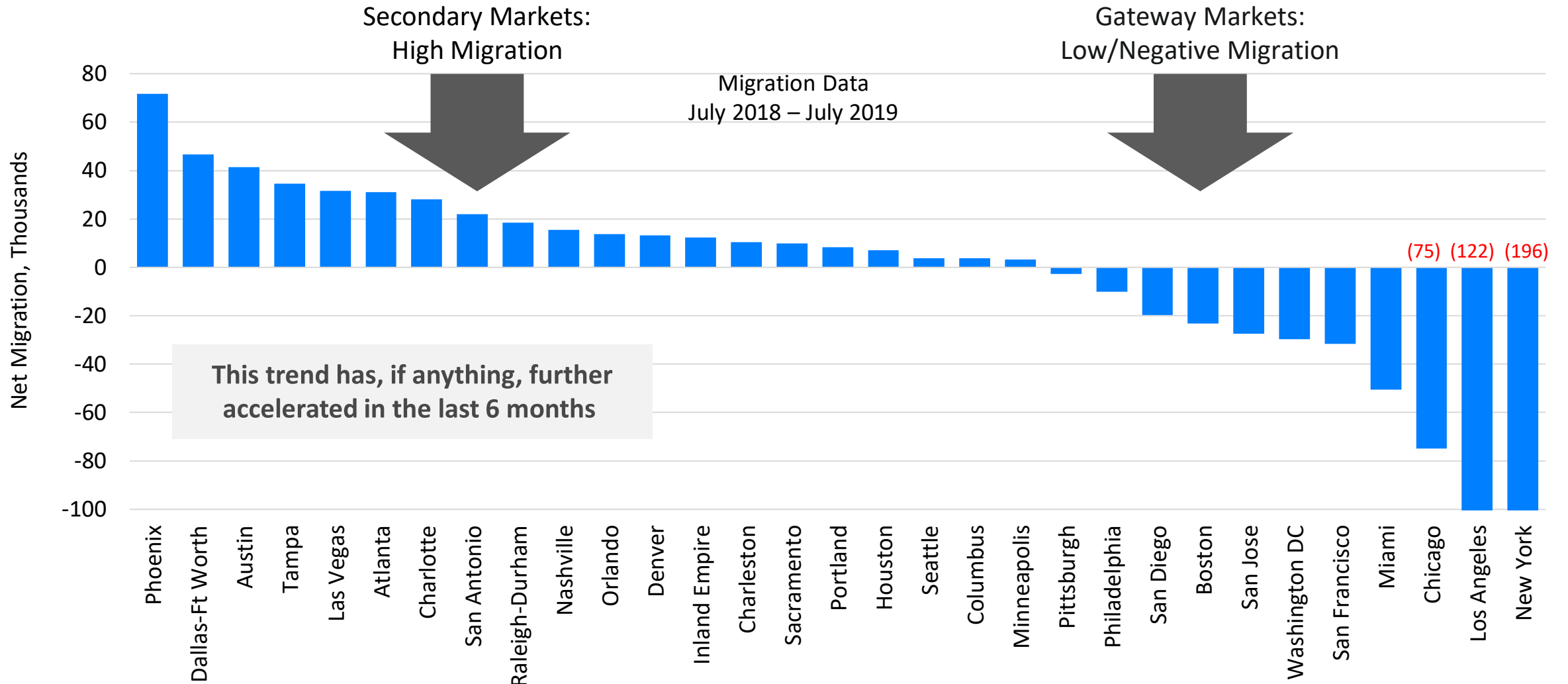
\*Top 30 MSA's

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





# Domestic Migration Trend is Out of Gateway Metros and Into Secondary Cities



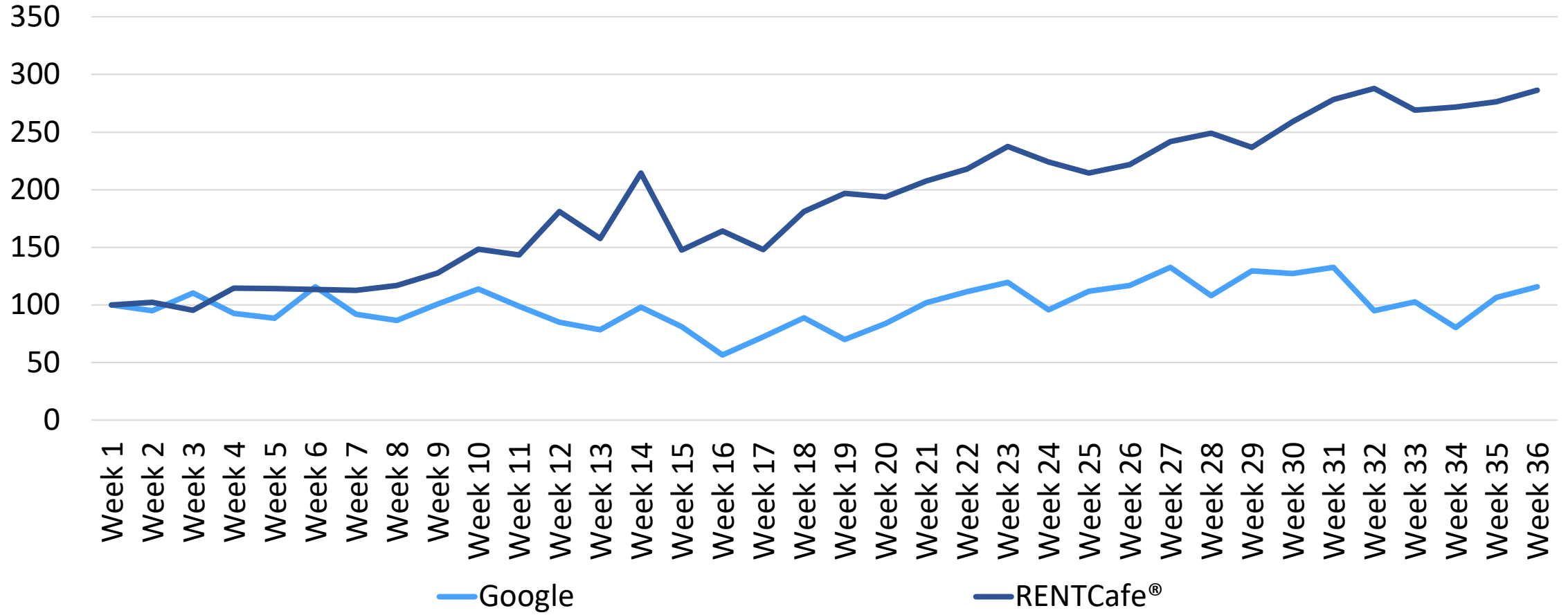
## ☰☰☰ Increase in Domestic Migration Seen Due to COVID-19 ☷☷

- The AEI Housing Center reports that many Americans are now untethered from a central office, **many people are moving to lower density areas with less expensive land and homes**
  - Many large metro areas are experiencing intra-metro moves to less dense and less expensive areas
  - The greater New York and Los Angeles metros have been hit the hardest
- According to a Pew Research Center survey, **roughly one in five U.S. adults (22%) say they have either changed their residence due to the pandemic or know someone who did**
  - About 9% of young adults (ages 18 to 29) say they moved due to coronavirus pandemic, higher than the share in any other age group

☷☷

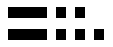
# Google Storage Searches Continue Steady Pace

Weekly Storage Searches  
Indexed to Week 1 of 2020



\*Week 1 is the first week in 2020

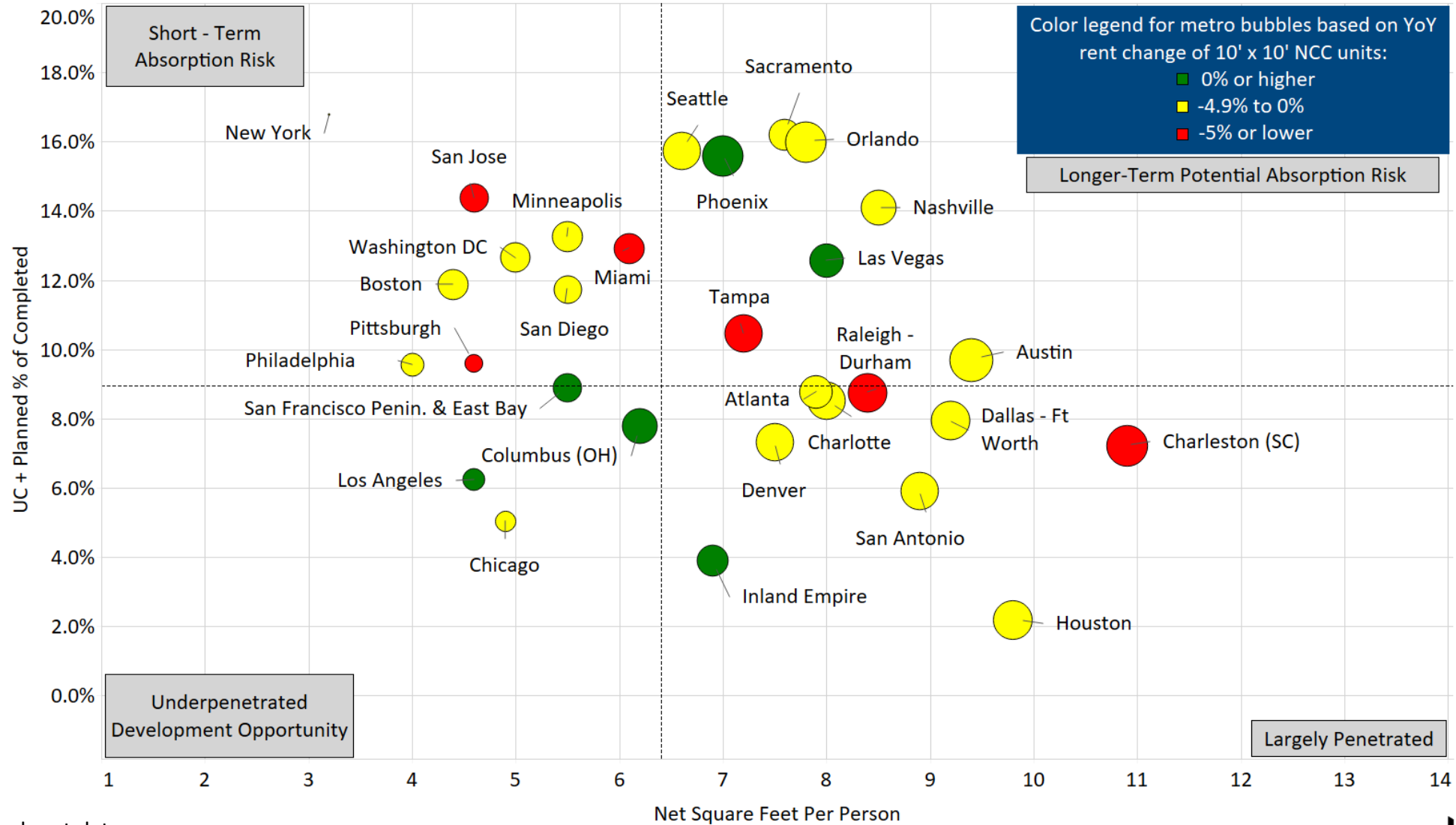
Source: Yardi Matrix; RENTCafe®; Google Analytics



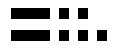
# Most Major Markets Looked Okay Last Summer



2019 Snapshot: August 2019 Supply and Rent Growth  
(Bubble Size represents 2018 population growth rate)



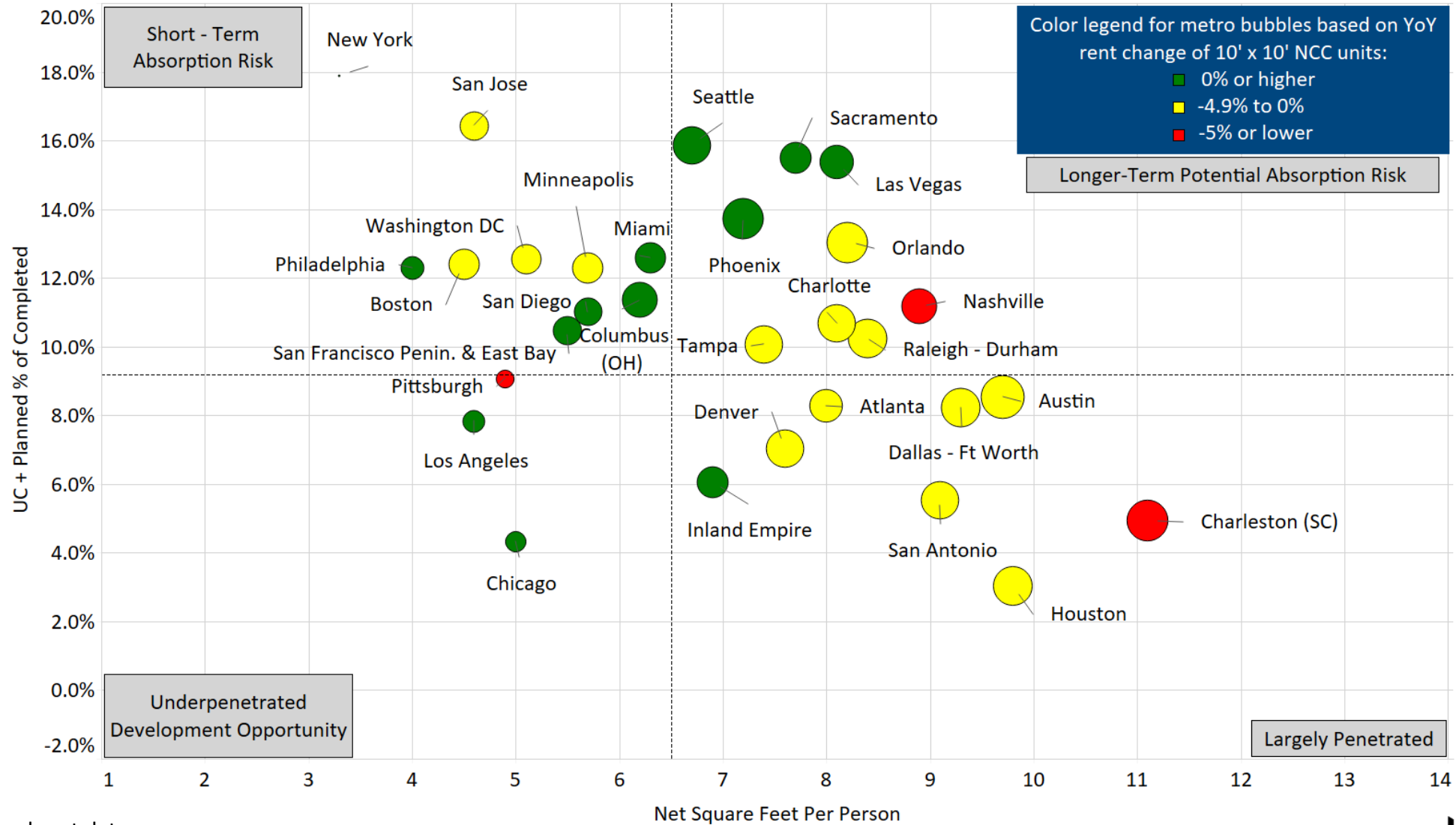
\*August 2019 supply and rent data  
Source: Yardi Matrix



# Rate Growth in Major Markets Accelerated in Early 2020

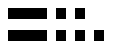


2020 Snapshot: January 2020 Supply and Rent Growth  
(Bubble Size represents 2018 population growth rate)



\*January 2020 supply and rent data  
Source: Yardi Matrix

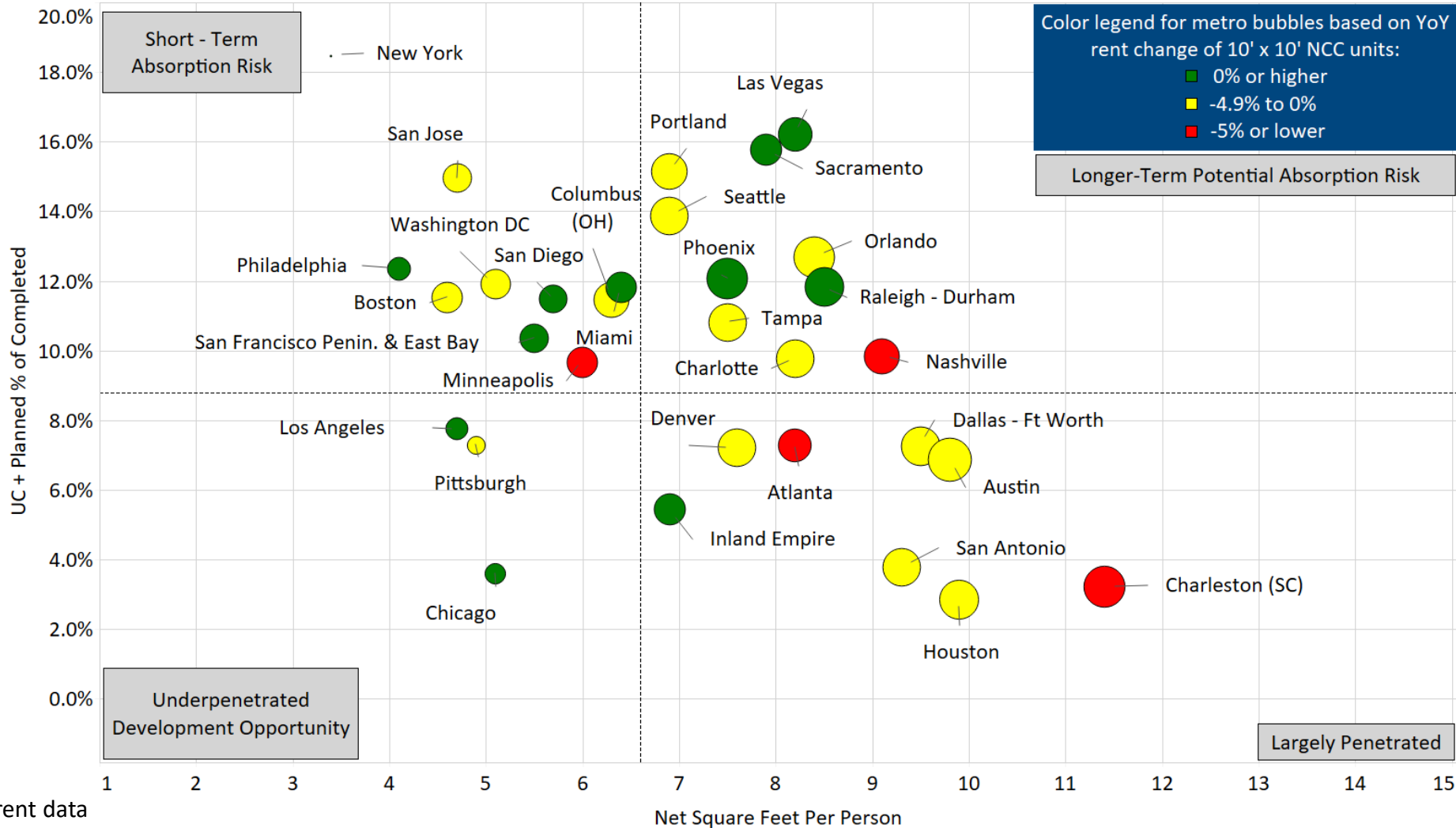




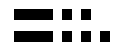
# Compared to Last Summer, More Major Markets Saw Positive Rate Growth Despite COVID-19 Uncertainty



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



\*August 2020 supply and rent data  
Source: Yardi Matrix



# 10x10 Non-Climate-Controlled Rates Have Increased in Several Major Markets Year-Over-Year



Market	Growth in Street Rates August 2019 – August 2020
Inland Empire	3.6%
Chicago	2.0%
San Diego	1.9%
Phoenix	1.9%
Miami	1.5%
Raleigh - Durham	1.1%
Los Angeles	1.1%
Sacramento	0.8%
New York	0.0%
Philadelphia	0.0%
San Francisco & East Bay	0.0%
Las Vegas	0.0%
Seattle	-0.6%
Portland	-0.7%
San Antonio	-1.0%
Dallas - Ft Worth	-1.1%

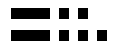
Market	Growth in Street Rates August 2019 – August 2020
Columbus (OH)	-1.1%
Washington DC	-1.4%
Pittsburgh	-1.8%
Charlotte	-2.4%
Houston	-2.4%
Denver	-2.5%
Tampa	-2.8%
San Jose	-2.9%
Orlando	-2.9%
Austin	-3.0%
Boston	-3.5%
Atlanta	-5.1%
Charleston (SC)	-5.4%
Nashville	-5.7%
Minneapolis	-6.0%



\*10x10 Non-climate-controlled; Year-over-year rate growth

Source: Yardi Matrix





# Most Major Markets Have Seen a Decline in 10x10 Climate-Controlled Rates Over the Last 12 Months



Market	Growth in Street Rates August 2019 – August 2020
Miami	0.0%
Phoenix	0.0%
San Francisco & East Bay	0.0%
Inland Empire	0.0%
Los Angeles	-0.5%
Denver	-0.8%
San Antonio	-0.9%
Portland	-1.4%
Dallas - Ft Worth	-1.8%
San Diego	-1.8%
Las Vegas	-1.9%
Houston	-1.9%
Washington DC	-2.4%
Seattle	-2.5%
Chicago	-3.2%
Pittsburgh	-3.6%

Market	Growth in Street Rates August 2019 – August 2020
San Jose	-3.9%
New York	-4.1%
Austin	-4.1%
Charlotte	-4.6%
Orlando	-4.7%
Boston	-4.8%
Columbus (OH)	-5.3%
Raleigh - Durham	-5.7%
Philadelphia	-6.1%
Sacramento	-7.2%
Nashville	-7.5%
Atlanta	-7.7%
Tampa	-8.8%
Charleston (SC)	-9.9%
Minneapolis	-12.4%



\*10x10 Climate-controlled; Year-over-year rate growth  
Source: Yardi Matrix



# Month-Over-Month 10x10 Non-Climate-Controlled Rate Performance Improved in Almost All Top Markets

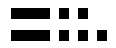
Market	Growth in Street Rates July 2020 – August 2020
Miami	3.9%
Chicago	3.0%
Washington DC	2.9%
Raleigh - Durham	2.3%
Seattle	2.0%
Tampa	2.0%
Las Vegas	1.9%
San Diego	1.9%
Minneapolis	1.9%
San Jose	1.8%
Los Angeles	1.6%
Sacramento	1.5%
Portland	1.4%
Charlotte	1.2%
Houston	1.2%
New York	1.2%

Market	Growth in Street Rates July 2020 – August 2020
Columbus (OH)	1.2%
Charleston (SC)	1.1%
Atlanta	1.1%
San Antonio	1.1%
Austin	1.0%
San Francisco & East Bay	1.0%
Orlando	1.0%
Phoenix	1.0%
Inland Empire	0.9%
Denver	0.9%
Philadelphia	0.8%
Boston	0.0%
Dallas - Ft Worth	0.0%
Nashville	0.0%
Pittsburgh	0.0%

\*10x10 Non-climate-controlled; Month-over-month rate growth

Source: Yardi Matrix





# Most Markets Saw Positive Growth in 10x10 Climate-Controlled Rates Increase from July to August



Market	Growth in Street Rates July 2020 – August 2020
San Jose	4.9%
Miami	3.4%
Washington DC	3.2%
Minneapolis	2.6%
San Diego	2.5%
Los Angeles	2.2%
Raleigh - Durham	2.0%
Houston	2.0%
Charlotte	2.0%
Charleston (SC)	1.9%
Austin	1.7%
Chicago	1.7%
Orlando	1.7%
Phoenix	1.6%
San Francisco & East Bay	1.5%
Inland Empire	1.4%

Market	Growth in Street Rates July 2020 – August 2020
Boston	1.3%
New York	1.1%
Las Vegas	1.0%
Columbus (OH)	0.9%
Atlanta	0.9%
Dallas - Ft Worth	0.9%
San Antonio	0.9%
Nashville	0.8%
Tampa	0.8%
Denver	0.8%
Philadelphia	0.7%
Sacramento	0.7%
Seattle	0.7%
Pittsburgh	0.0%
Portland	-0.7%



\*10x10 Climate-controlled; Month-over-month rate growth

Source: Yardi Matrix



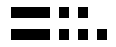


# For Review: Forecast of New Supply Methodology



- Includes property expansions, not previously forecasted
- 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





# For Review: Forecast of New Supply Methodology



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

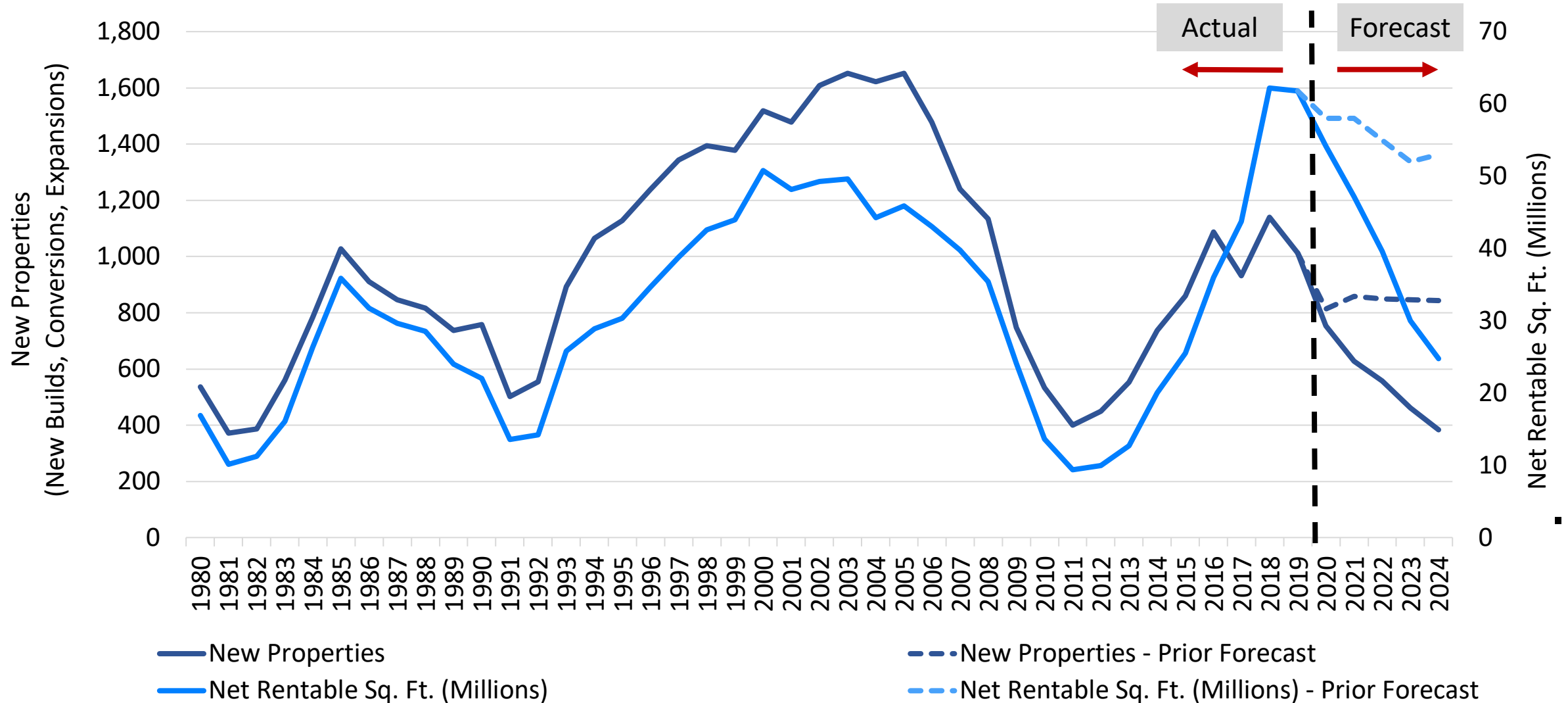
- **Planned to Under Construction** has been reduced by **40%**
- **Prospective to Planned** has been reduced by **50%**
- **Under Construction to Completed** has remained unchanged
  
- **Prospective to Abandoned** has been increased to **50%**
- **Planned to Abandoned** has been increased to **25%**



## ☰ Takeaways From Our Forecast of New Supply Methodology ☷

- Q3 forecast update similar to Q2 forecast update
- 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



# Forecast of New Storage Supply Summary

## National Q3 2020 Update

Property Forecasts	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	526	458	398	305	260	188
Conversion	106	60	66	56	53	34
Expansion	121	110	93	100	71	78
Total	753	628	557	461	384	300

NRSF Forecasts (Millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	41	37	30	23	19	13
Conversion	9	5	5	4	4	3
Expansion	4	6	4	3	2	2
Total	54	47	40	30	25	18
NRSF as a % of Stock	3.8%	3.1%	2.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%

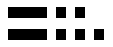
# Forecast of New Storage Supply Summary

## Major Markets Q3 2020 Update

Property Forecasts	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	358	315	243	190	153	108
Conversion	55	32	39	23	28	18
Expansion	72	72	63	62	34	39
Total	485	419	345	275	215	165

NRSF Forecasts (Millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	30	26	19	15	11	8
Conversion	5	2	3	2	2	1
Expansion	3	4	3	2	1	1
Total	37	33	25	18	14	10
NRSF as a % of Stock	4.4%	3.6%	2.6%	1.8%	1.3%	0.9%

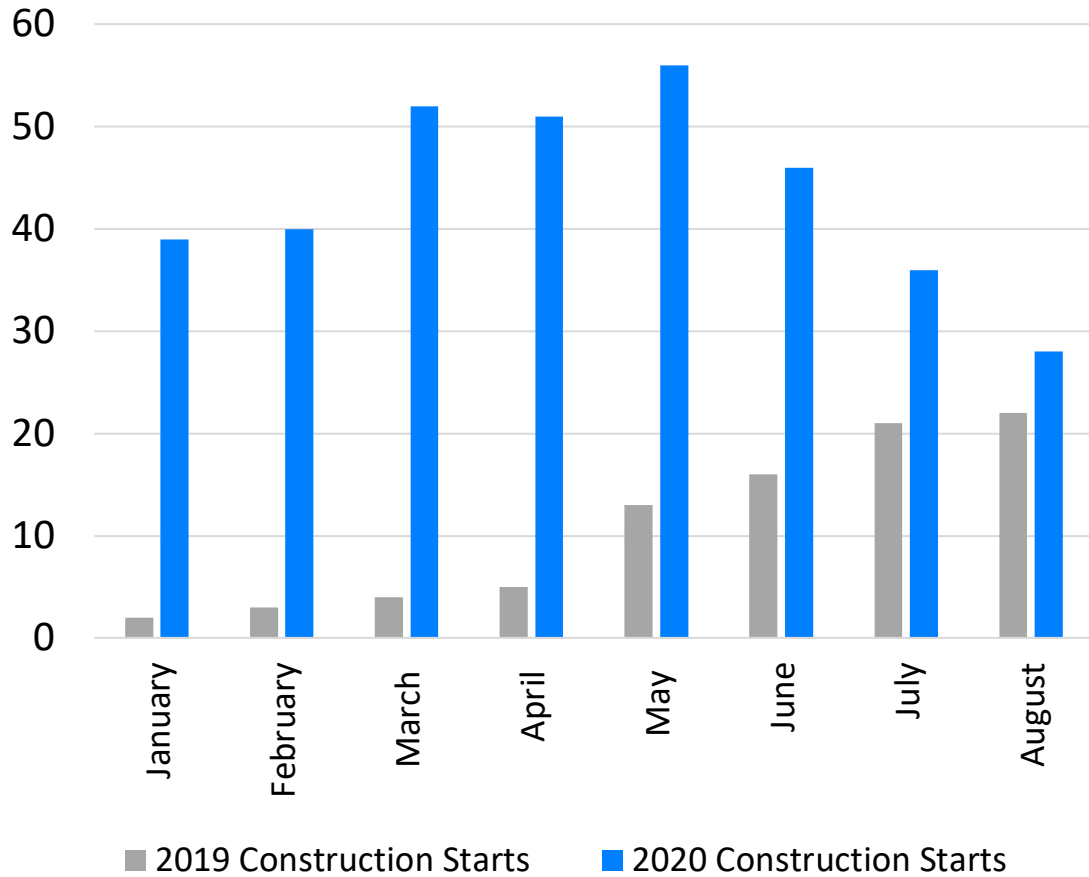




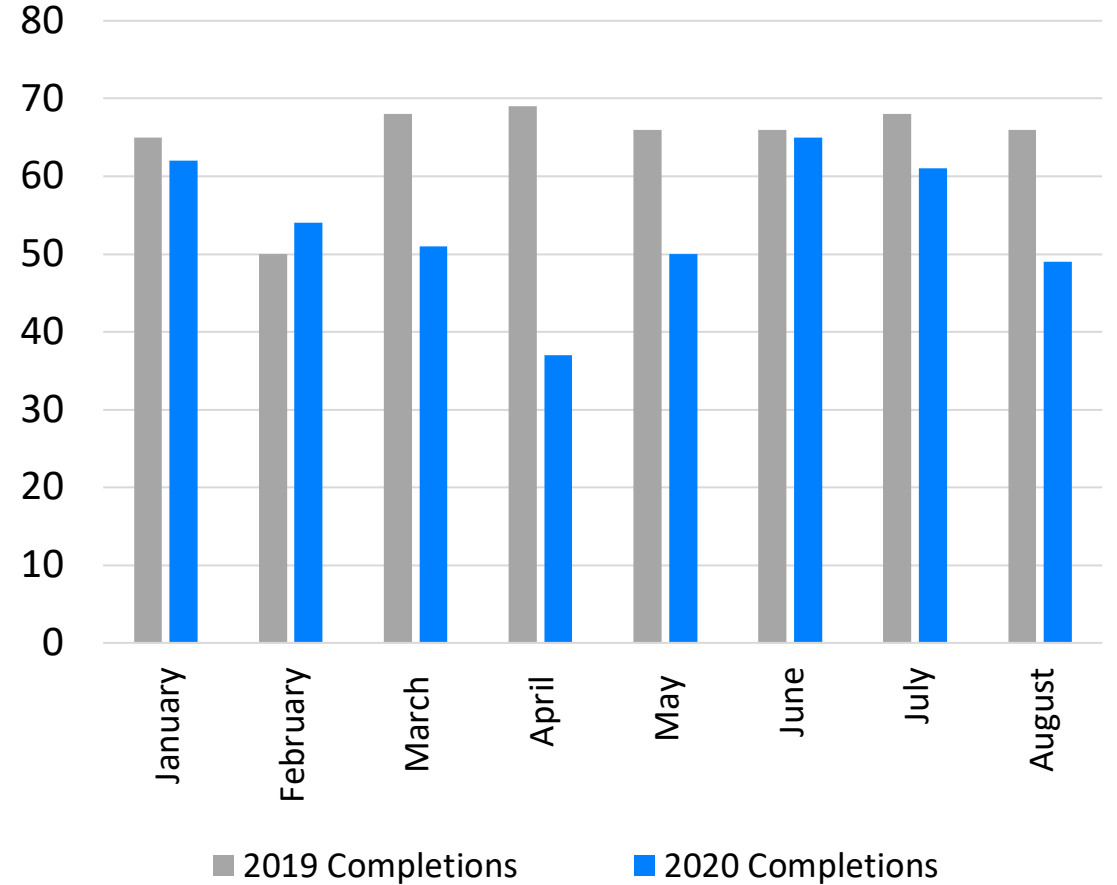
# Construction Starts Have Increased YoY, While Completions Have Declined



### Storage Construction Starts



### Storage Completions

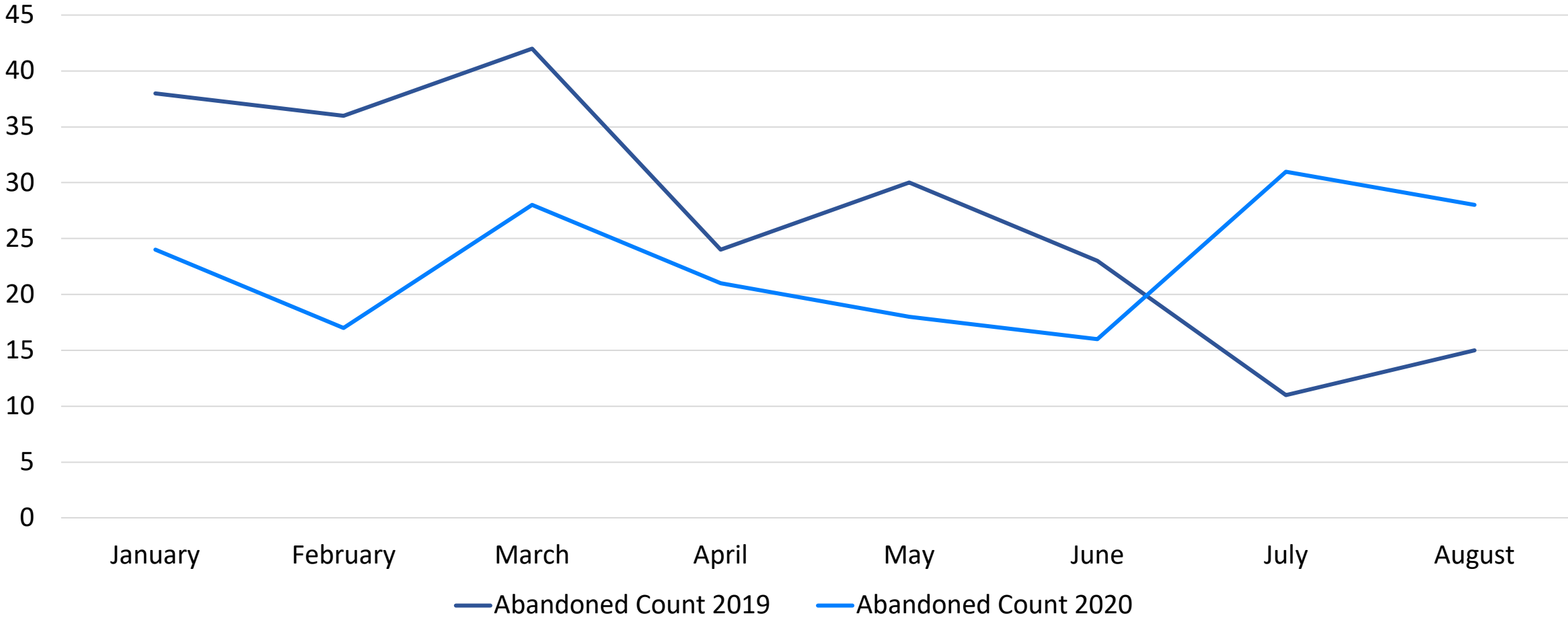


\*Data as of September 10, 2020

Source: Yardi Matrix

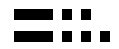
# Abandoned Self Storage Projects in the New-Supply Pipeline are Increasing

Abandoned Self Storage Projects

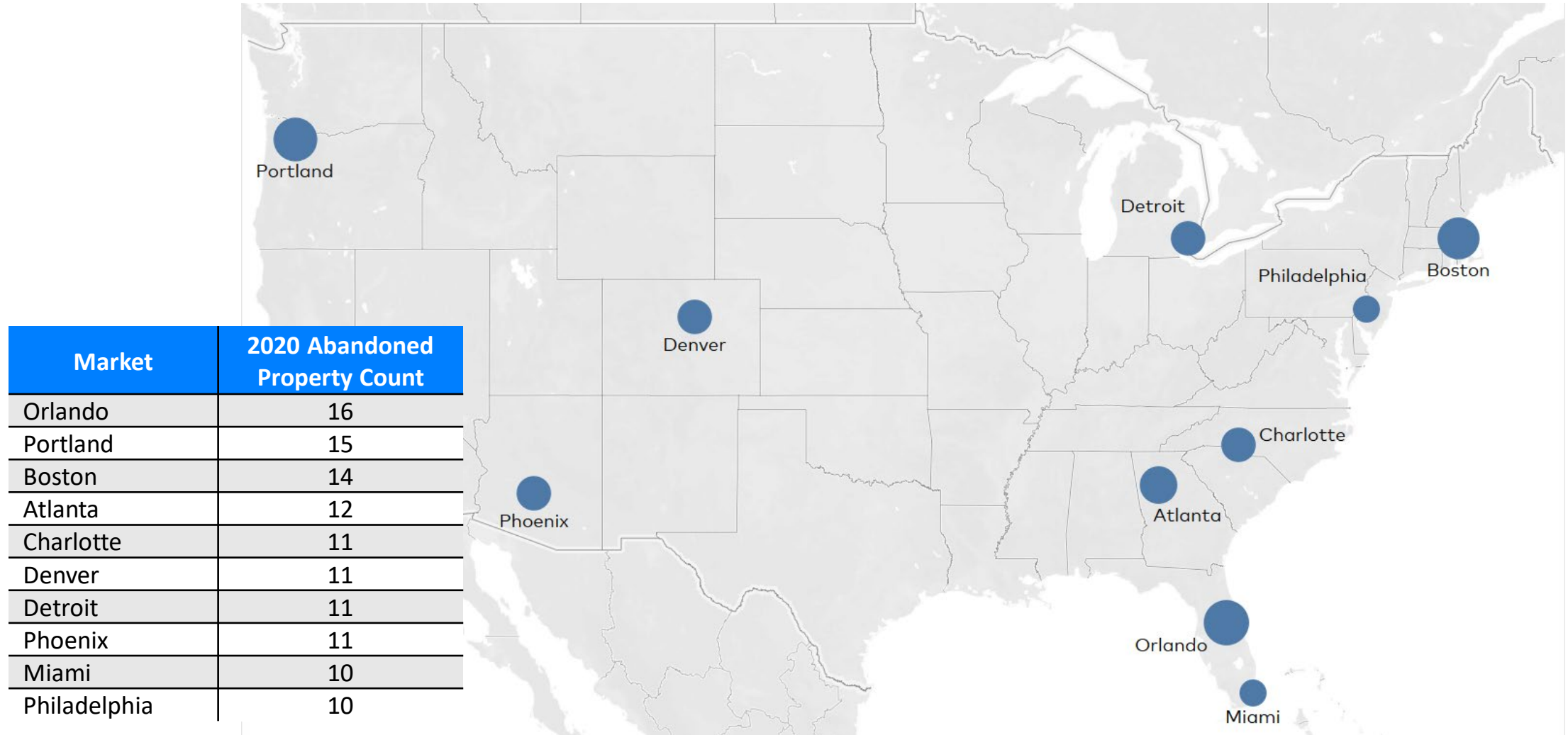


Source: Yardi Matrix





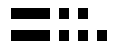
# Markets with Heavy New Supply Pipelines Have Seen a Higher Number of Properties Abandoned in 2020



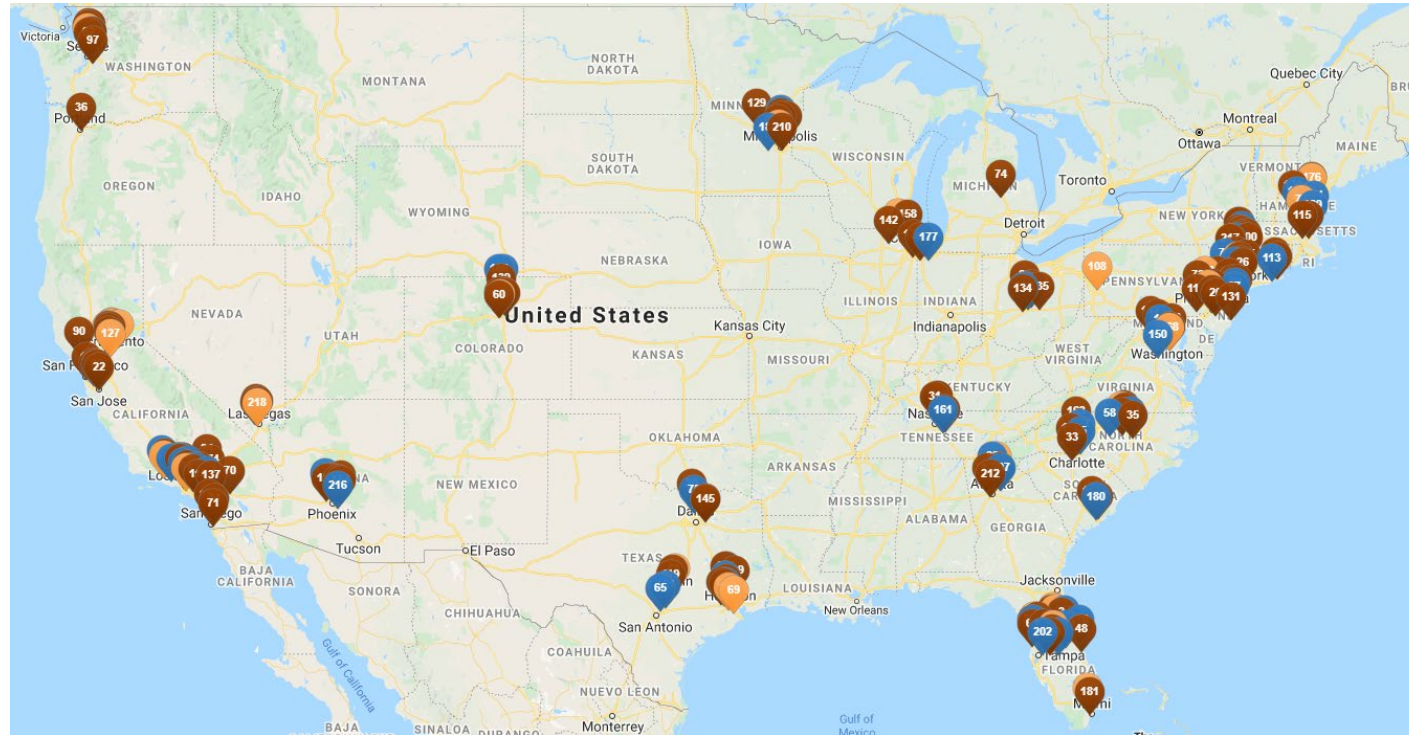
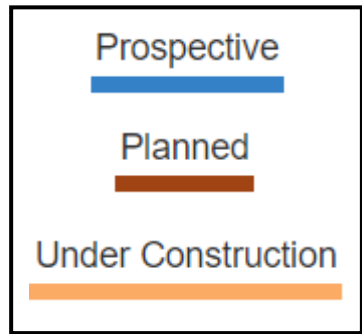
\*Top 10 markets with the highest number of abandoned storage properties year-to-date out of all storage markets nationwide. Data as of September 10, 2020

Source: Yardi Matrix





# Despite Potential Constraint on New Builds, there is Robust Expansion Activity in Major Markets

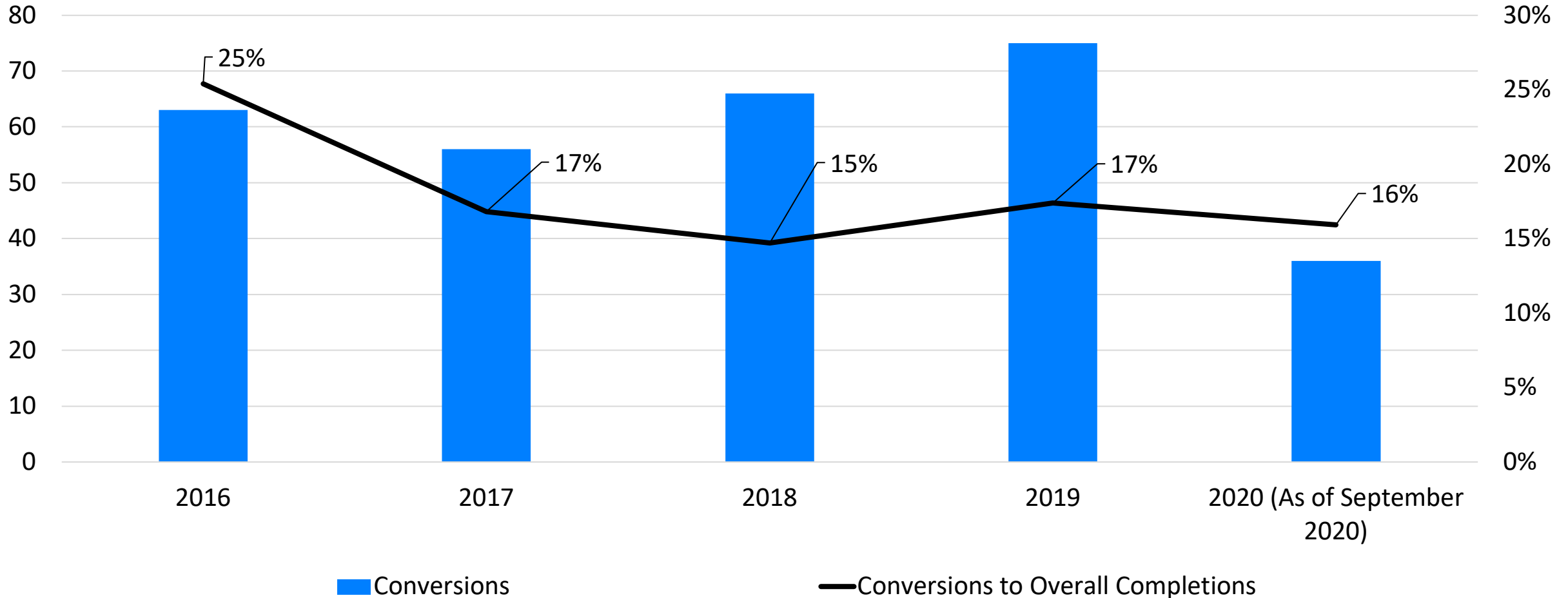


Property Status	# Properties	Total Sq. Ft. (MM)	Rentable Sq. Ft. (MM)
Prospective	52	2.2	1.9
Planned	138	7.9	6.6
Under Construction	31	1.5	1.3
<b>TOTAL EXPANSIONS:</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>



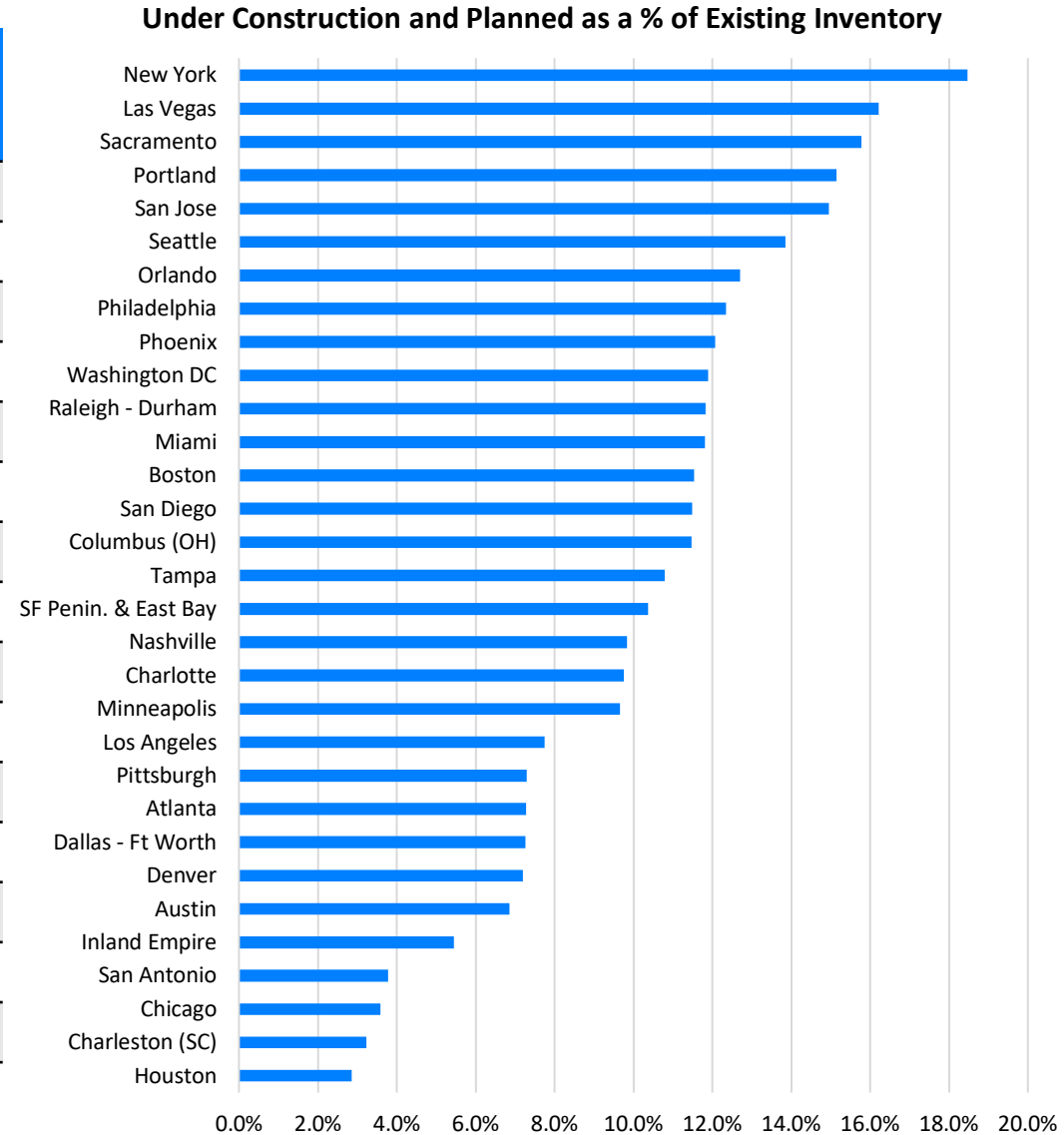
# Total Number of Conversion Deliveries in Major Markets Peaked in 2019

Conversion Count and % of Total Storage Completions: 2016 to September 2020



# Heavy New Supply Pipelines in Domestic Migration Favorites

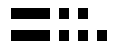
Market	UC + Planned % of Completed Aug 2020	Market	UC + Planned % of Completed Aug 2020
New York	18.5%	Tampa	10.8%
Las Vegas	16.2%	SF Penin. & East Bay	10.4%
Sacramento	15.8%	Nashville	9.8%
Portland	15.2%	Charlotte	9.8%
San Jose	14.9%	Minneapolis	9.7%
Seattle	13.9%	Los Angeles	7.7%
Orlando	12.7%	Pittsburgh	7.3%
Philadelphia	12.3%	Atlanta	7.3%
Phoenix	12.1%	Dallas - Ft Worth	7.3%
Washington DC	11.9%	Denver	7.2%
Raleigh - Durham	11.8%	Austin	6.9%
Miami	11.8%	Inland Empire	5.4%
Boston	11.5%	San Antonio	3.8%
San Diego	11.5%	Chicago	3.6%
Columbus (OH)	11.5%	Charleston (SC)	3.2%
		Houston	2.9%



\*Drawn from our national database of 28,300 stores, including 2,150 projects in the new supply pipeline as well as 26,150 completed stores. Data as of August 2020

Source: Yardi Matrix





# Recent Government Legislation & Moratoriums Impacting the Self Storage Industry



- **New York's Industrial Commercial Abatement Program (ICAP)**
  - An updated amendment to the New York State 2021 budget bill in April 2020 moved up the deadline for qualifiable self storage facilities to earn abatements for property taxes for up to 25 years
  - Developers had until July 1, 2020, instead of June 2022 to be approved for the city's Industrial & Commercial Abatement Program (ICAP)
  - The new program makes previously eligible self storage facilities ineligible for ICAP benefits. Any self storage facilities that qualified for ICAP by July 1 was grandfathered into the program
  - Eliminating these benefits may result in fewer storage facilities being developed and may potentially create long-term revenue loss for some projects, making them economically unfeasible
- **Local and state governments have responded to the COVID-19 crisis by enacting commercial eviction moratoriums and restrictive orders, many of which restrict storage operators from late charges, overlocks and lien enforcement**
  - **Los Angeles, CA:** City Council passed an ordinance requiring self storage operators to defer rent and prohibits late fees, if tenant is unable to pay due to COVID-19 and provides documentation to the owner no later than 7 days after rent is due. The deferral lasts until three months after the local emergency period
  - **Livermore, CA:** Issued an order banning eviction of tenants who can't pay rent as a result of the pandemic, as well as prohibits conducting lien sales. Order remains in effect until September 30
  - **Oregon:** Signed a bill prohibiting non-residential evictions until December 31 and does not require the tenant to provide any reason for or notice when missing a payment. Bill contains broad language that may prohibit self storage lien sales, lockouts, and late fees



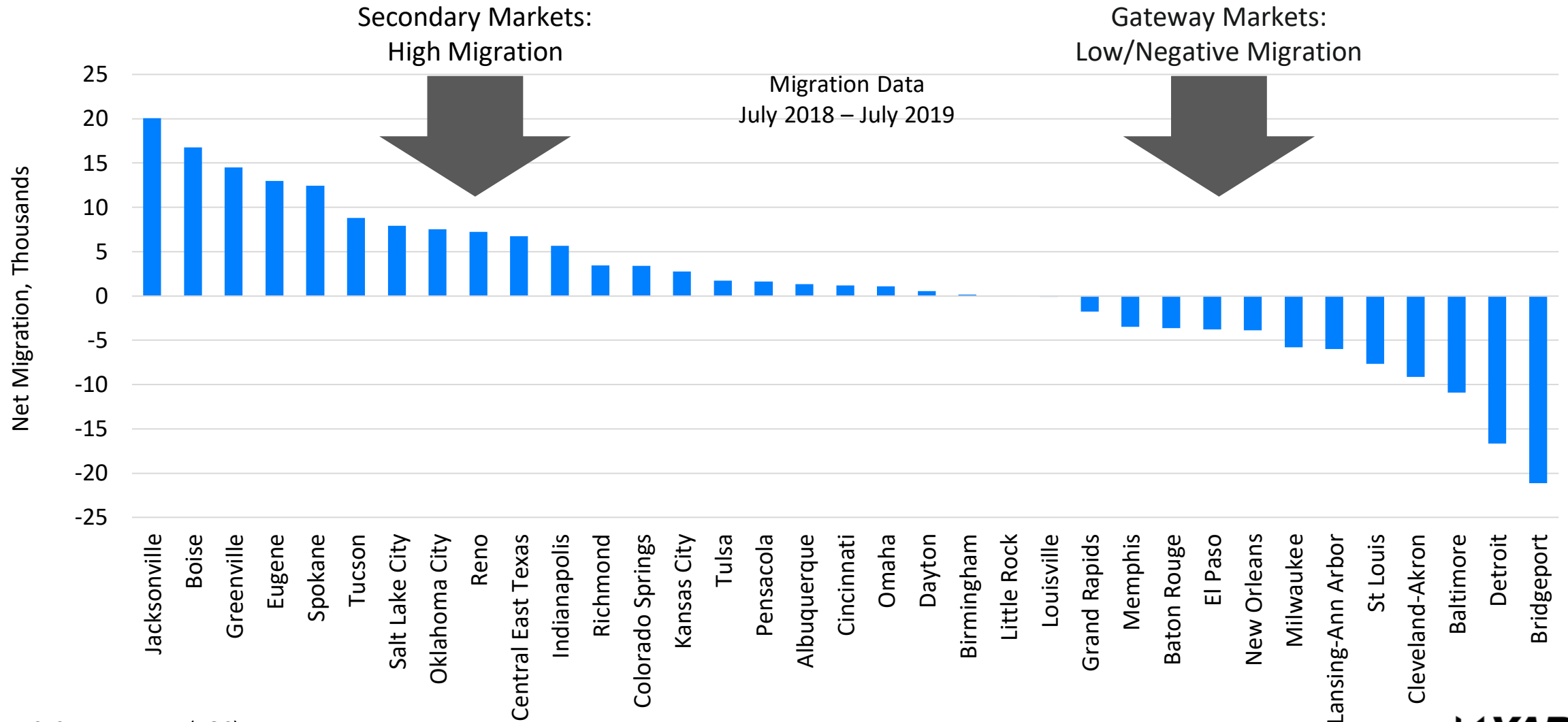
# Self Storage Fundamentals: Next Tier Markets

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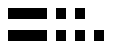




# Domestic Migration Trend is Out of Gateway Metros and Into Secondary Cities



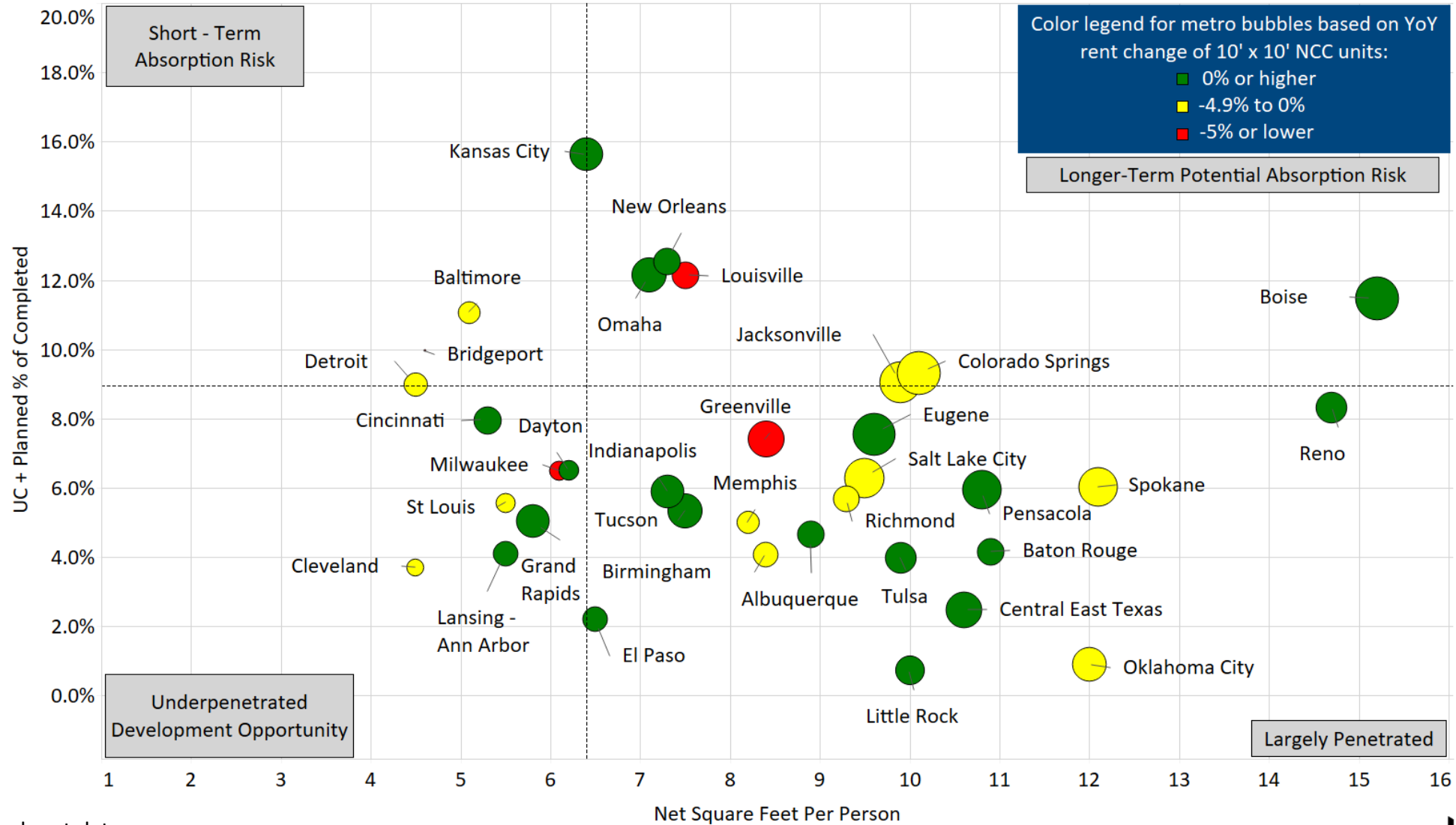
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (BOC)



# Most Next Tier Markets Looked Good Last Summer

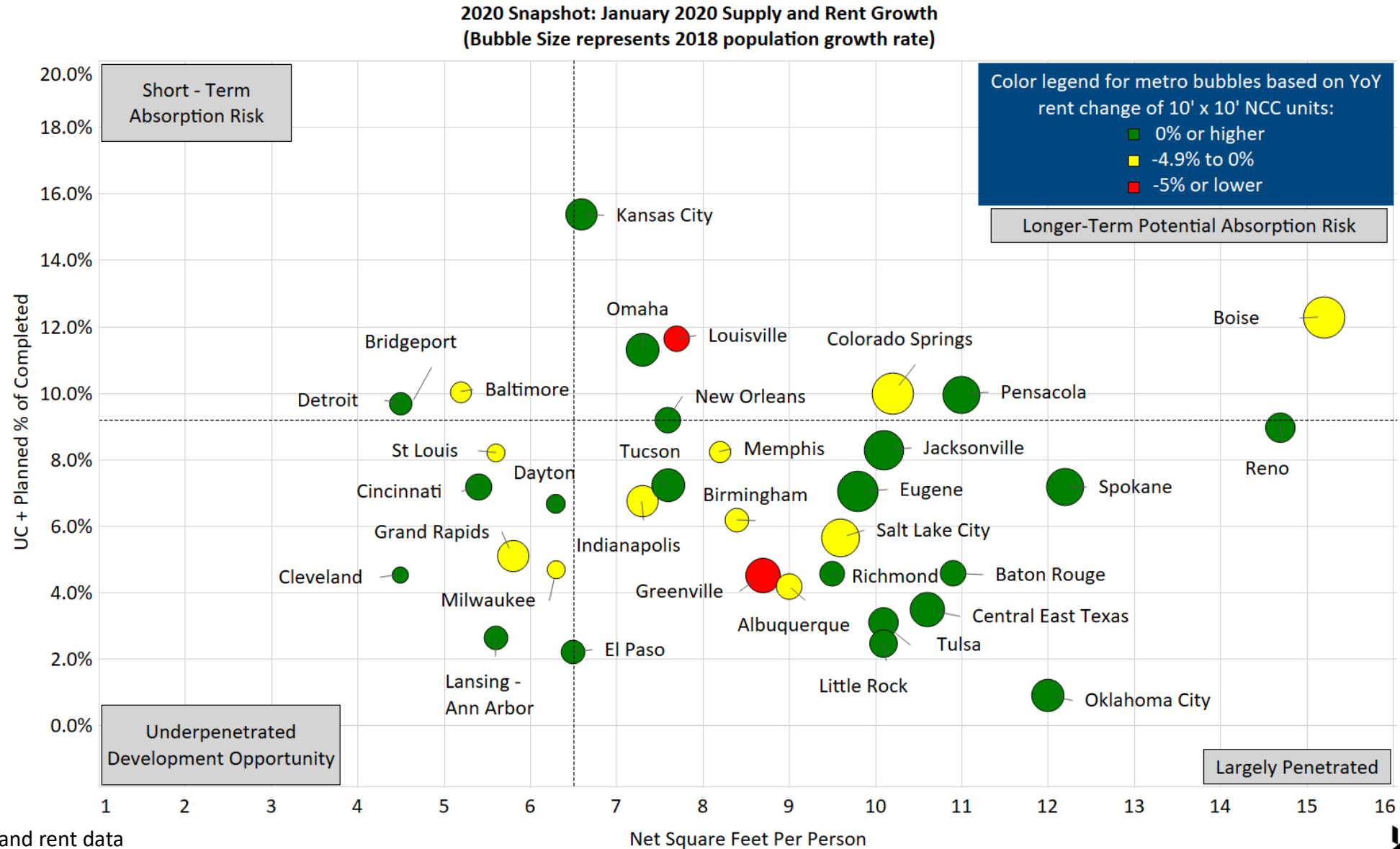


2019 Snapshot: August 2019 Supply and Rent Growth  
(Bubble Size represents 2018 population growth rate)



\*August 2019 supply and rent data  
Source: Yardi Matrix

# Rate Growth Accelerated into Early 2020 in Next Tier Markets



\*January 2020 supply and rent data  
Source: Yardi Matrix



# 10x10 Non-Climate-Controlled Rates Have Grown Significantly Year-Over-Year in Some Next Tier Markets

Market	Growth in Street Rates August 2019 – August 2020
El Paso	6.9%
Jacksonville	6.7%
Spokane	4.3%
Richmond - Tidewater	3.2%
Oklahoma City	3.2%
Little Rock	2.8%
New Orleans	2.8%
Birmingham	2.2%
Pensacola	2.2%
Albuquerque	2.2%
Baton Rouge	2.1%
Central East Texas	1.3%
Omaha	1.3%
Grand Rapids	1.2%
Cincinnati	1.1%
Kansas City	1.0%
Colorado Springs	0.9%
Reno	0.9%

Market	Growth in Street Rates August 2019 – August 2020
Bridgeport - New Haven	0.0%
Salt Lake City	0.0%
Tulsa	0.0%
Dayton	0.0%
Tucson	0.0%
Lansing - Ann Arbor	0.0%
Boise	0.0%
Cleveland - Akron	-1.1%
Detroit	-1.8%
St Louis	-2.2%
Milwaukee	-2.2%
Indianapolis	-2.4%
Eugene	-2.5%
Louisville	-3.4%
Baltimore	-3.9%
Memphis	-5.7%
Greenville	-6.4%

\*10x10 Non-climate-controlled; Year-over-year rate growth

Source: Yardi Matrix

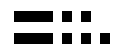


# 10x10 Climate-Controlled Rates in Next Tier Markets Have Not Performed As Well Over the Last 12 Months

Market	Growth in Street Rates August 2019 – August 2020
Jacksonville	5.6%
Little Rock	3.4%
Omaha	3.1%
Central East Texas	1.9%
Boise	1.0%
Grand Rapids	0.9%
Memphis	0.9%
Detroit	0.8%
Oklahoma City	0.0%
Richmond - Tidewater	0.0%
Reno	0.0%
New Orleans	-0.7%
Kansas City	-0.8%
Baton Rouge	-0.9%
Cincinnati	-0.9%
Spokane	-0.9%
Eugene	-1.6%
Dayton	-1.7%

Market	Growth in Street Rates August 2019 – August 2020
Salt Lake City	-1.8%
Tulsa	-1.8%
El Paso	-2.0%
Lansing - Ann Arbor	-2.5%
Birmingham	-2.5%
Tucson	-2.5%
Bridgeport - New Haven	-2.7%
Albuquerque	-3.0%
Indianapolis	-3.7%
Colorado Springs	-4.2%
Milwaukee	-4.6%
Pensacola	-4.8%
Baltimore	-4.9%
Louisville	-5.3%
Cleveland - Akron	-5.5%
St Louis	-6.9%
Greenville	-10.2%

\*10x10 Climate-controlled; Year-over-year rate growth  
Source: Yardi Matrix



# Only One Next Tier Market Saw Poor Rate Performance Month-Over-Month for Non-Climate-Controlled Units



Market	Growth in Street Rates July 2020 – August 2020
Baton Rouge	2.1%
Detroit	1.9%
Oklahoma City	1.6%
Dayton	1.2%
Indianapolis	1.2%
Grand Rapids	1.2%
Birmingham	1.1%
Pensacola	1.1%
Lansing - Ann Arbor	1.1%
Cleveland - Akron	1.1%
Salt Lake City	1.1%
Kansas City	1.0%
Richmond - Tidewater	1.0%
Spokane	1.0%
Tucson	1.0%
Colorado Springs	0.9%
Reno	0.9%
New Orleans	0.9%

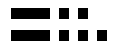
Market	Growth in Street Rates July 2020 – August 2020
Eugene	0.9%
Bridgeport - New Haven	0.9%
Baltimore	0.8%
Albuquerque	0.0%
Boise	0.0%
Central East Texas	0.0%
Cincinnati	0.0%
El Paso	0.0%
Greenville	0.0%
Jacksonville	0.0%
Louisville	0.0%
Memphis	0.0%
Milwaukee	0.0%
Omaha	0.0%
St Louis	0.0%
Tulsa	0.0%
Little Rock	-1.3%



\*10x10 Non-climate-controlled; Month-over-month rate growth

Source: Yardi Matrix





# Month-Over-Month 10x10 Climate-Controlled Rate Performance Improved in Most Next Tier Markets



Market	Growth in Street Rates July 2020 – August 2020
Colorado Springs	2.7%
Detroit	2.3%
Omaha	2.1%
St Louis	1.9%
Grand Rapids	1.8%
Cincinnati	1.8%
Memphis	1.8%
Cleveland - Akron	1.7%
Reno	1.7%
Richmond - Tidewater	1.7%
Indianapolis	1.0%
Jacksonville	0.9%
Lansing - Ann Arbor	0.9%
Pensacola	0.9%
Kansas City	0.8%
Little Rock	0.8%
Eugene	0.8%
Bridgeport - New Haven	0.7%

Market	Growth in Street Rates July 2020 – August 2020
Albuquerque	0.0%
Birmingham	0.0%
Boise	0.0%
Central East Texas	0.0%
Dayton	0.0%
El Paso	0.0%
Greenville	0.0%
Milwaukee	0.0%
New Orleans	0.0%
Oklahoma City	0.0%
Tucson	0.0%
Tulsa	0.0%
Baltimore	-0.7%
Baton Rouge	-0.9%
Spokane	-0.9%
Salt Lake City	-0.9%
Louisville	-0.9%



\*10x10 Climate-controlled; Month-over-month rate growth

Source: Yardi Matrix



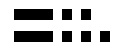


# Forecast of New Storage Supply Summary – Next Tier Markets

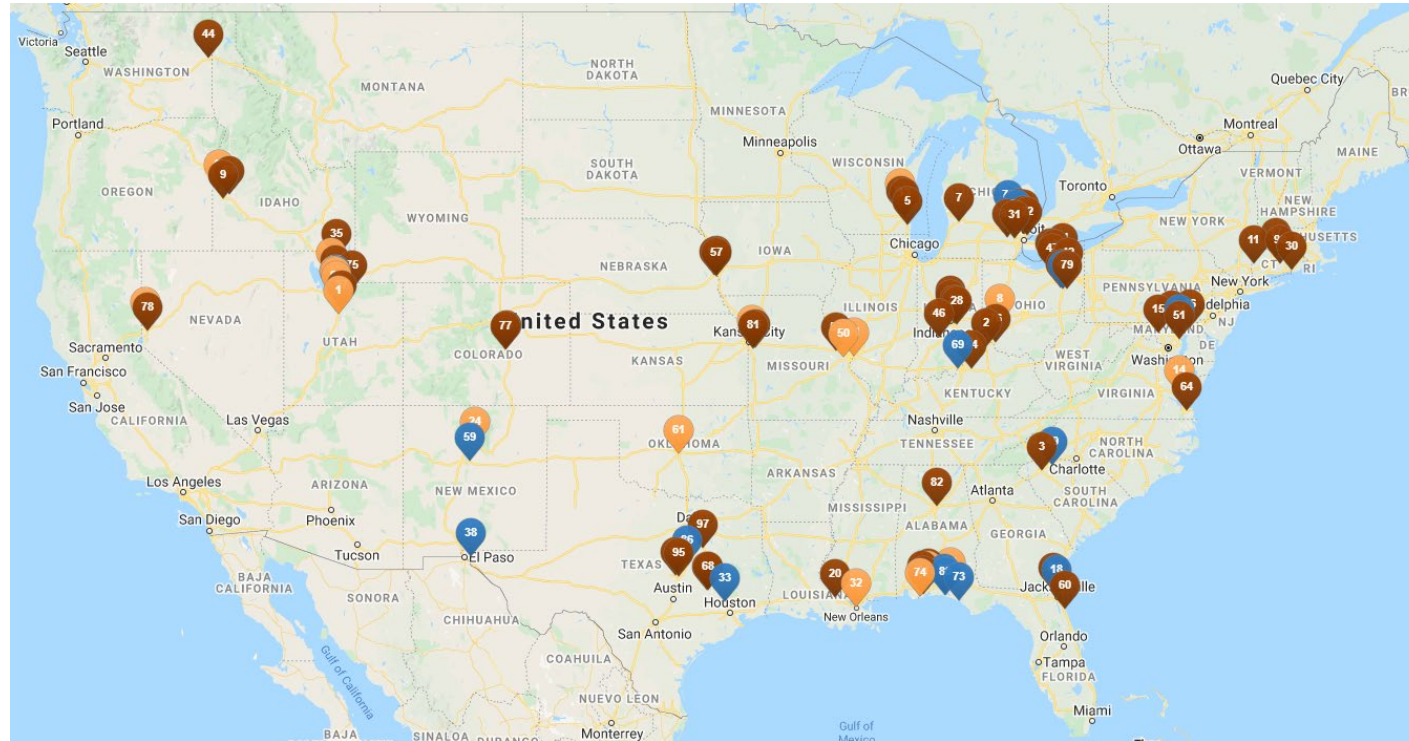
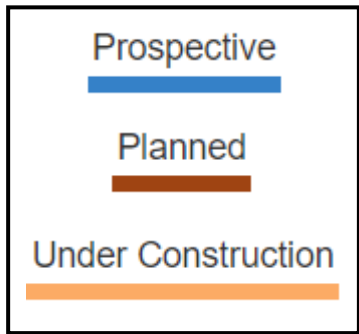
## Q3 2020 Update

Property Forecasts	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	90	88	85	64	59	37
Conversion	29	20	15	17	16	12
Expansion	33	26	17	24	18	21
Total	152	134	117	105	93	70

NRSF Forecasts (Millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
New Build	6.0	6.2	6.3	4.7	4.2	2.5
Conversion	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.9
Expansion	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
Total	9.6	8.9	8.1	6.9	5.9	3.9
NRSF as a % of Stock	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.0%



# Less Expansion Activity in Next Tier Markets Compared to the Expansion Activity in Major Markets

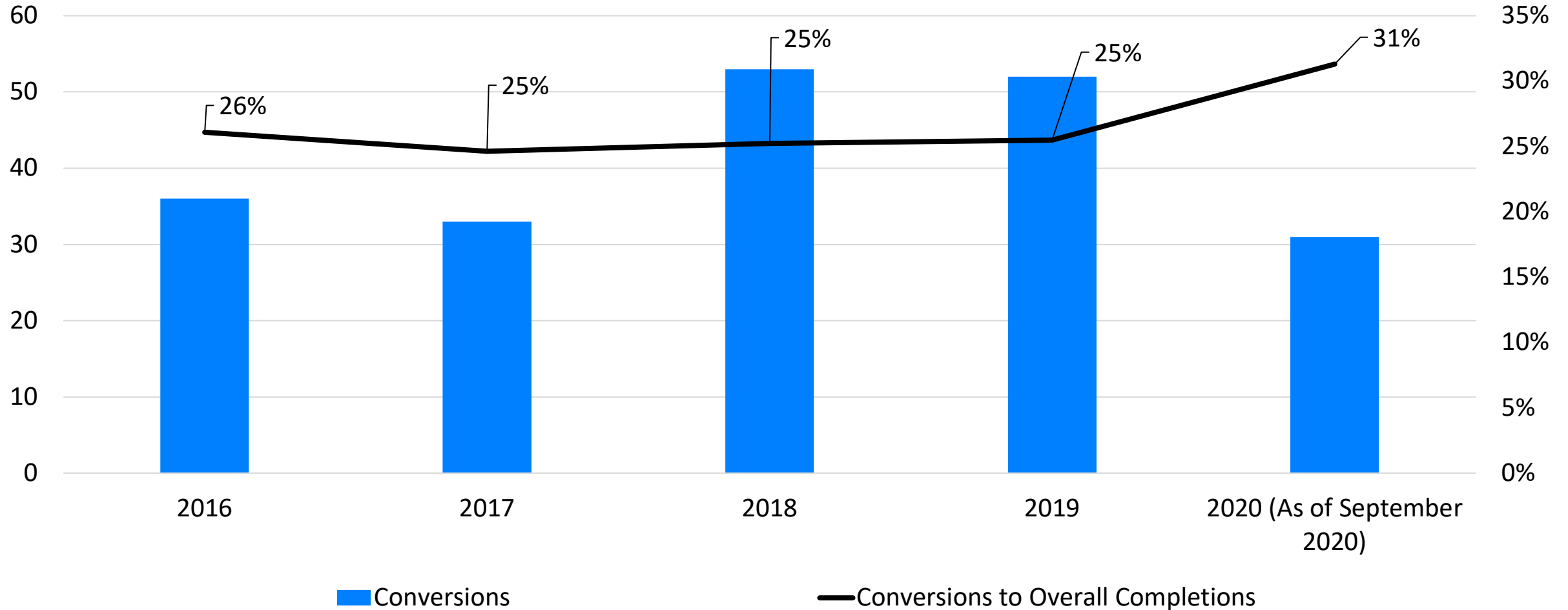


Property Status	# Properties	Total Sq. Ft. (MM)	Rentable Sq. Ft. (MM)
Prospective	15	0.4	0.3
Planned	64	2.1	1.9
Under Construction	19	0.9	0.8
<b>TOTAL EXPANSIONS:</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>



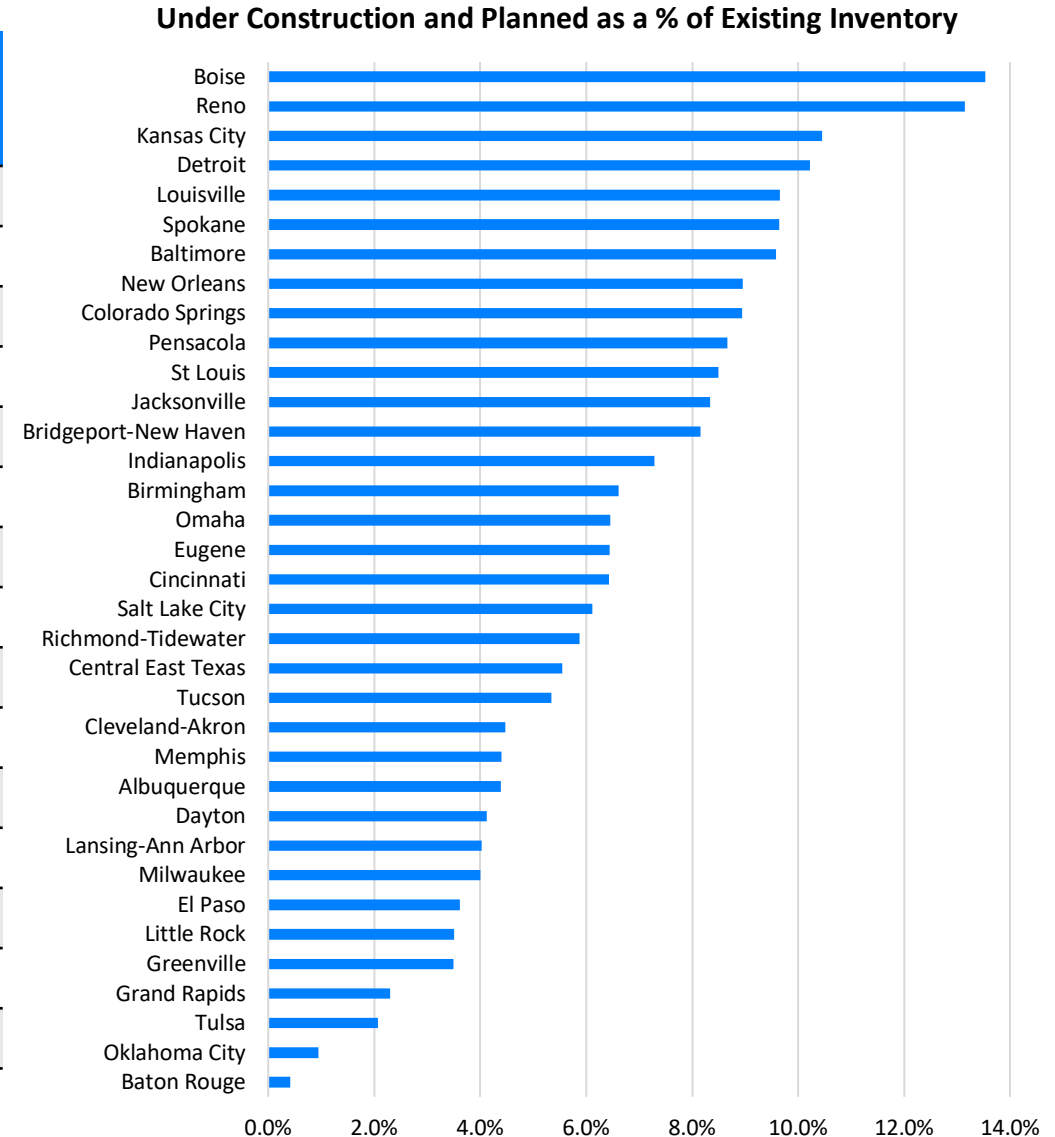
# Total Number of Conversion Deliveries in Next Tier Markets Peaked in 2018 and 2019

Conversion Count and % of Total Storage Completions: 2016 to September 2020



# Heavy New Supply Pipelines in Emerging Next Tier Markets

Market	UC + Planned % of Completed Aug 2020	Market	UC + Planned % of Completed Aug 2020
Boise	13.5%	Cincinnati	6.4%
Reno	13.1%	Salt Lake City	6.1%
Kansas City	10.4%	Richmond-Tidewater	5.9%
Detroit	10.2%	Central East Texas	5.5%
Louisville	9.7%	Tucson	5.3%
Spokane	9.6%	Cleveland - Akron	4.5%
Baltimore	9.6%	Memphis	4.4%
New Orleans	9.0%	Albuquerque	4.4%
Colorado Springs	8.9%	Dayton	4.1%
Pensacola	8.7%	Lansing-Ann Arbor	4.0%
St Louis	8.5%	Milwaukee	4.0%
Jacksonville	8.3%	El Paso	3.6%
Bridgeport-New Haven	8.2%	Little Rock	3.5%
Indianapolis	7.3%	Greenville	3.5%
Birmingham	6.6%	Grand Rapids	2.3%
		Tulsa	2.1%



\*Drawn from our national database of 28,300 stores, including 2,150 projects in the new supply pipeline as well as 26,150 completed stores. Data as of August 2020

Source: Yardi Matrix





# Multifamily vs. Self Storage Fundamentals

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# Multifamily vs. Storage Rates

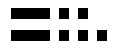
Metro	Multifamily New Rent Change (Mar '20 – Jul '20)	Storage Street Rate Change (Mar '20 – Jul '20)	Difference
Manhattan	-12.3%	7.8%	20.1%
Los Angeles – Metro	-4.8%	1.7%	6.5%
San Francisco Penin.	-2.6%	-1.0%	1.6%
Denver	1.1%	1.6%	0.5%
Seattle	-0.7%	-0.6%	0.1%
Portland	0.8%	0.7%	-0.1%
Northern NJ	-2.7%	-3.0%	-0.4%
San Fernando Valley	0.6%	0.0%	-0.6%
Orange County	-0.3%	-1.1%	-0.8%
Chicago- Urban	-0.6%	-1.6%	-1.0%
Phoenix	2.1%	0.9%	-1.2%
Houston (W)	1.9%	0.0%	-1.9%
Bridgeport-New Haven	1.3%	-1.5%	-2.8%
Northern VA	2.2%	-0.6%	-2.8%
Orlando	3.0%	0.0%	-3.0%

Metro	Multifamily New Rent Change (Mar '20 – Jul '20)	Storage Street Rate Change (Mar '20 – Jul '20)	Difference
Chicago- Suburban	1.3%	-1.8%	-3.0%
San Diego	3.1%	0.0%	-3.1%
White Plains	0.7%	-2.3%	-3.1%
Charlotte	2.2%	-1.0%	-3.2%
Nashville	3.0%	-0.8%	-3.8%
Las Vegas	3.0%	-0.9%	-3.8%
Dallas (N)	4.2%	0.0%	-4.2%
Raleigh – Durham	3.8%	-1.0%	-4.8%
Austin	4.1%	-0.8%	-4.9%
Tampa	2.0%	-4.2%	-6.2%
Miami	3.5%	-2.8%	-6.2%
Long Island	4.2%	-2.1%	-6.3%
Suburban MD/ DC	7.4%	-2.5%	-10.0%
Atlanta – Urban	8.1%	-3.0%	-11.1%
Boston	6.7%	-4.4%	-11.2%

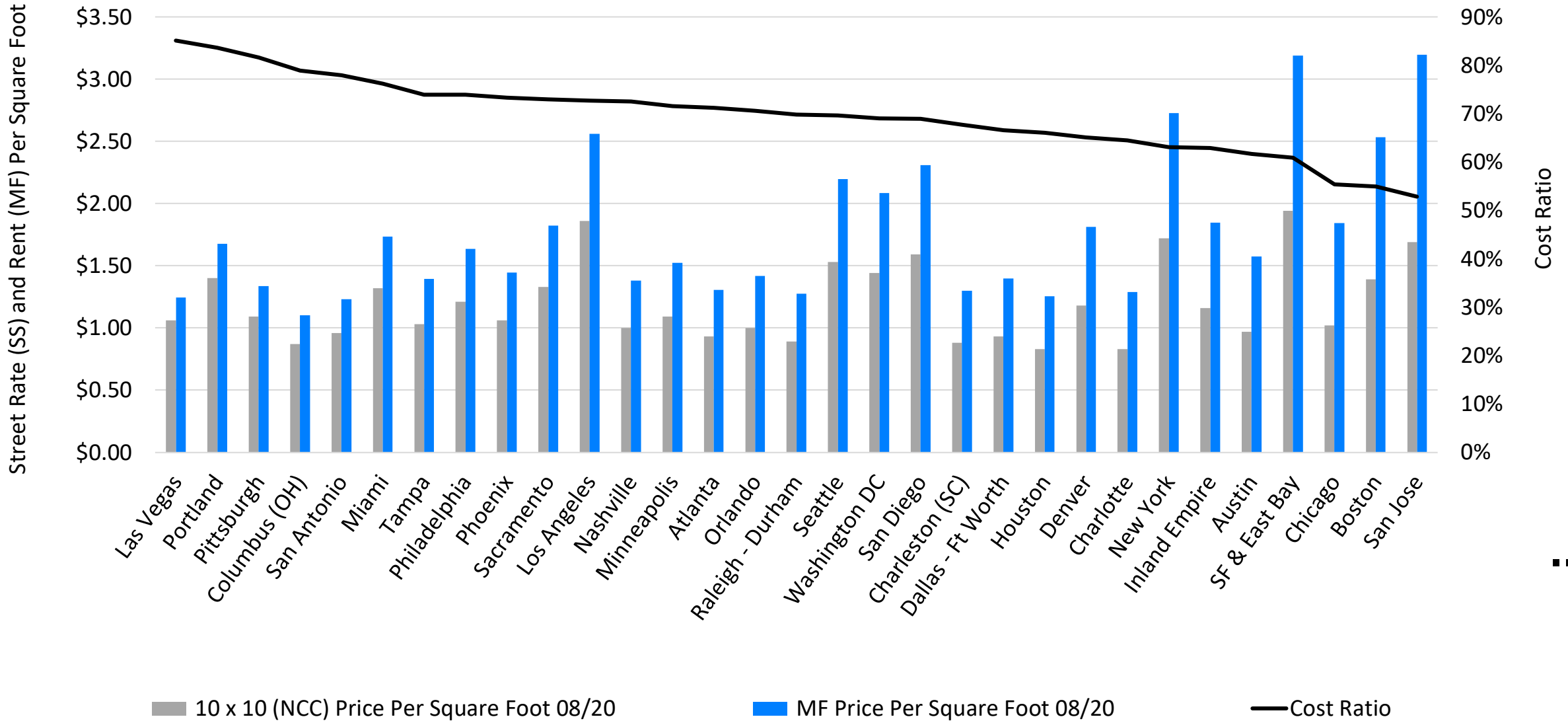
\*Multifamily: Improvement Ranking Class A & B. Storage: Average rent for All Unit Types; Improvement Ranking Class A & B.

Source: Yardi Matrix Expert Data





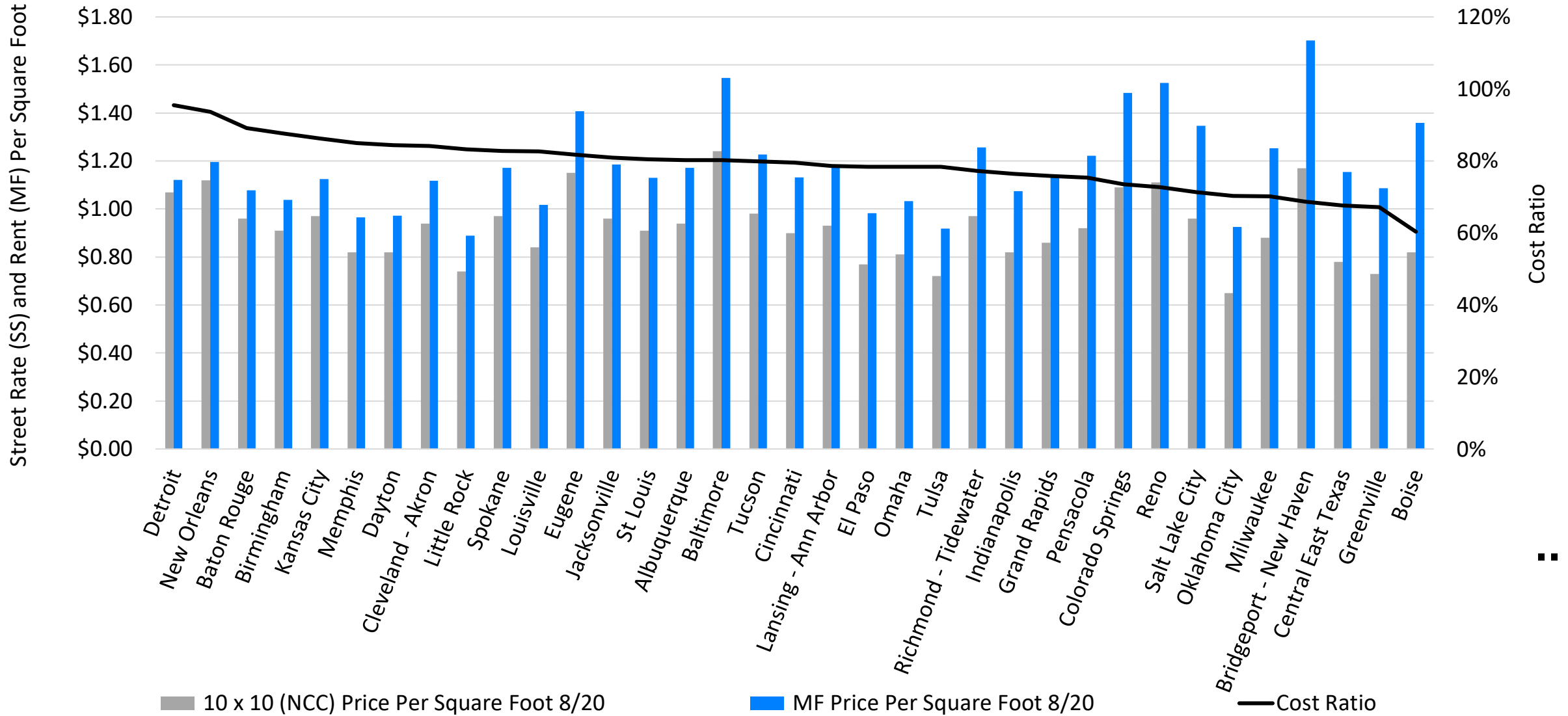
# Opportunities to Drive Street Rates in Many Major Markets



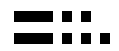
Source: Yardi Matrix Expert Data



# Fewer Opportunities to Drive Street Rates in Next Tier Markets





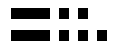


# Yardi Matrix House View — September 2020



- The U.S. and global economy plunged into a deep recession due to COVID-19, but the recovery is beginning
- Record unemployment ended the longest post-WWII recovery, but employment is now rebounding
- The initial purpose of the lockdowns was to avoid overwhelming the health care system. That succeeded, now the slow return to normal is volatile
- Consumer confidence remains very low, consumer behavior has shifted to goods from services/experiences. Goods producing industries and technology industries are doing very well
- Restaurants, hotels and experience driven industries continue to struggle and will likely remain depressed for months until widespread vaccine adoption is available
- Political disruptions are causing further uncertainty and volatility
- Third quarter GDP will likely be largely positive as the U.S. continues to stumble forward towards recovery, continued volatility likely





# Matrix House View — September 2020



- Street rates fell dramatically immediately following COVID-19 outbreak and started to stabilize in June and July and began improving in August
- Construction slowed down heavily in April and May. June and July deliveries showed an acceleration over May, but August deliveries dropped again
- Overall development pipeline hasn't changed, but fewer projects are breaking ground and abandonments are increasing
- What we see right now: deliveries to fall by roughly 10% in 2020 and by about 40% over the next five years as short-term construction delays and long-term financing/permitting issues slow development, although a decrease in supply pressure may be welcome in many markets
- Occupancy has held up amidst the pressure of new supply and the economic downturn as new drivers of demand are emerging. Move-ins seem to be slightly ahead of move-outs
- The slog in self storage continues for the next 18 to 24 months, with some emerging upside





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