

# National Industrial Report

August 2023



# Rate Increases Cool Industrial Off

- The Federal Reserve's fight against inflation has led to multiple interest rate hikes over the last 18 months. As capital has become more expensive and scarce, industrial construction starts and sales have slowed, but rent growth remains strong and vacancies tight.
- After 586.2 million square feet were started in 2021 and 614.5 million last year, only 177.8 million have been started so far in 2023. Material and labor costs were already a headache for new development, and demand has been normalizing in recent quarters. Now, the increased cost of construction financing has led many developers to press the pause button on projects.
- Interest rates have slowed sales volume but not yet impacted the average price of the properties that sell. Industrial sales volume was \$98.5 billion last year and \$128.2 billion in 2021, but through the end of July, just \$27 billion of sales have occurred this year. The national average sale price has increased slightly, according to Yardi Matrix, from \$124 per foot in 2022 to \$131 in 2023. Some of the slowdown in sales may be due to a bid-ask gap between buyers and sellers. Given strong rent growth and low vacancies, owners are comfortable holding properties, and many of the large institutional owners in the sector are not highly leveraged and sensitive to rate increases, anyway. Buyers, on the other hand, may be hesitant to pay historically high figures when capital is expensive.
- Leasing activity has slowed this year, due to tenants likewise having to deal with the converging forces of higher rates, economic uncertainty and normalizing e-commerce demand. Additionally, there have been reports of a growing amount of sublease space available as tenants look for ways to increase cash flow and streamline supply chains. Still, in-place rent growth remains strong—with the national rate increasing 7.5% over the last 12 months—and vacancy rates have remained low, slowly ticking up despite historic levels of new supply coming to market.
- Even within a tight interest rate environment, industrial is performing better than other asset classes and long-term demand drivers remain positive. The reshoring and nearshoring of manufacturing continues to pick up steam, and although e-commerce cooled in the quarters coming out of the pandemic, the gains that were made have become entrenched. We anticipate that once inflation cools, the question of soft landing vs. recession is settled and interest rates fall, the appetite for development and sales will return in force, though likely not at levels seen during the pandemic.



### Rents and Occupancy: Midwest Fails to Capture Rent Gains

- National in-place rents for industrial space averaged \$7.39 per square foot in July, an increase of six cents from June and up 7.5% year-over-year.
- The lowest rent increases are in the Midwest. Indianapolis (3.2% increase), Kansas City (3.6%) and Chicago (3.9%) were among the markets with the smallest rent gains over the last 12 months despite low vacancy rates. These markets have few geographic constraints, making for a quick supply response to increased demand, which gives tenants leverage in rent negotiations that they wouldn't have in a port market. Since the start of 2021, Chicago's stock has increased 6.6%, Kansas City's 9.8%, and Indianapolis' 14.1%.
- The national average vacancy rate in the month of July was 4.4%, a 10-basis-point decrease from the previous month.
- The average rate for new leases signed in the last 12 months rose to \$9.90 per square foot through July, \$2.51 more than the average for all leases.
- Coastal markets have seen the largest spreads between in-place rents and the cost of a new lease. In the Inland Empire, a lease signed in the last 12 months averaged \$18.34 per foot, \$9.37 more than the average for all in-place rents. New leases cost \$7.10 more per foot in the Bay Area, \$6.91 more in Los Angeles, \$5.33 more in Orange County and \$4.38 more in Miami. Midwestern markets Detroit, St. Louis, the Twin Cities, Kansas City and Indianapolis saw little or no premiums for new leases. While the Southeast is generally a good region for industrial properties, Memphis (\$0.17) had a very small premium for new leases and Charlotte saw none.

#### **Average Rent by Metro**

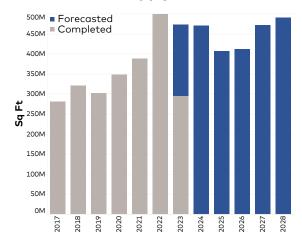
| Market         | Jul-23<br>Average<br>Rent | 12-Month<br>Change | Avg Rate<br>Signed in<br>Last 12<br>Months | Vacancy<br>Rate |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| National       | \$7.39                    | 7.5%               | \$9.90                                     | 4.4%            |
| Inland Empire  | \$8.97                    | 17.6%              | \$18.34                                    | 2.9%            |
| Los Angeles    | \$13.06                   | 12.6%              | \$19.97                                    | 3.8%            |
| Orange County  | \$13.83                   | 10.2%              | \$19.16                                    | 3.5%            |
| Boston         | \$9.55                    | 9.5%               | \$12.76                                    | 7.1%            |
| Miami          | \$10.31                   | 9.0%               | \$14.69                                    | 4.5%            |
| New Jersey     | \$9.66                    | 8.5%               | \$13.52                                    | 6.3%            |
| Bridgeport     | \$8.68                    | 8.4%               | \$12.52                                    | 3.3%            |
| Phoenix        | \$8.30                    | 8.1%               | \$10.38                                    | 2.9%            |
| Seattle        | \$10.31                   | 8.0%               | \$13.07                                    | 4.2%            |
| Portland       | \$9.12                    | 7.8%               | \$11.03                                    | 4.3%            |
| Bay Area       | \$12.49                   | 7.5%               | \$19.59                                    | 3.8%            |
| Atlanta        | \$5.38                    | 7.4%               | \$6.51                                     | 3.0%            |
| Dallas         | \$5.57                    | 7.1%               | \$7.28                                     | 3.7%            |
| Nashville      | \$5.59                    | 6.7%               | \$8.51                                     | 2.0%            |
| Philadelphia   | \$7.29                    | 6.6%               | \$9.57                                     | 4.2%            |
| Detroit        | \$6.76                    | 5.5%               | \$6.62                                     | 3.4%            |
| Central Valley | \$5.84                    | 4.8%               | \$8.24                                     | 3.6%            |
| Columbus       | \$4.43                    | 4.7%               | \$5.59                                     | 3.1%            |
| Baltimore      | \$7.38                    | 4.5%               | \$9.45                                     | 4.2%            |
| Twin Cities    | \$6.53                    | 4.3%               | \$6.66                                     | 6.2%            |
| Cincinnati     | \$4.64                    | 4.3%               | \$5.62                                     | 4.6%            |
| Tampa          | \$7.07                    | 4.0%               | \$7.96                                     | 6.5%            |
| Memphis        | \$3.67                    | 4.0%               | \$3.84                                     | 5.4%            |
| Chicago        | \$5.90                    | 3.9%               | \$7.45                                     | 4.2%            |
| Denver         | \$8.19                    | 3.7%               | \$8.91                                     | 5.8%            |
| Houston        | \$6.27                    | 3.6%               | \$7.16                                     | 9.5%            |
| Kansas City    | \$4.57                    | 3.6%               | \$4.90                                     | 3.9%            |
| St. Louis      | \$4.49                    | 3.5%               | \$4.41                                     | 5.0%            |
| Indianapolis   | \$4.50                    | 3.2%               | \$5.05                                     | 2.8%            |
| Charlotte      | \$6.43                    | 2.9%               | \$6.33                                     | 4.8%            |

Source: Yardi Matrix. Data as of July 2023. Rent data provided by Yardi Market Insight. National rent and occupancy data is a weighted average of the top 30 markets.

## Supply: Electric Vehicles, Semiconductors Propel Manufacturing

- There are 595.6 million square feet of industrial supply under construction, according to Yardi Matrix.
- Manufacturing projects totaling 94 million square feet have broken ground since the start of 2022.
- The majority of manufacturing square footage breaking ground in the last two years is plants making semiconductors, electric vehicles (EVs) and their batteries. Near Savannah, Hyundai broke ground on a 17 million-square-foot facility, with plans to start vehicle production in early 2025. In Austin, Samsung is building 6 million square feet to manufacture semiconductors and Tesla is adding 1.4 million feet for battery cathodes. Ford began construction late last year in Louisville on a 4 million-square-foot EV battery plant. The rush to build EV plants in the U.S. is a direct response to incentives found in the Inflation Reduction Act that passed last summer. The IRA provides consumers with a \$7,500 tax credit for the purchase of an EV, but only if that vehicle is manufactured in the U.S. Likewise, the boom in semiconductor production is driven by incentives and tax credits made available through the CHIPS and Science Act.

#### **National New Supply Forecast**



Source: Yardi Matrix. Data as of July 2023

#### Supply Pipeline (by metro)

| -   -   -       | ` /                   | •                                |                               |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Market          | Under<br>Construction | Under<br>Construction<br>% Stock | UC Plus<br>Planned<br>% Stock |
| National        | 595,598,045           | 3.2%                             | 7.1%                          |
| Phoenix         | 56,690,841            | 15.9%                            | 36.4%                         |
| Dallas          | 51,237,293            | 5.7%                             | 11.2%                         |
| Inland Empire   | 31,938,912            | 5.1%                             | 15.5%                         |
| Charlotte       | 13,820,996            | 4.5%                             | 11.3%                         |
| Denver          | 11,512,195            | 4.5%                             | 7.0%                          |
| Philadelphia    | 17,445,189            | 4.1%                             | 8.7%                          |
| Columbus        | 10,313,062            | 3.5%                             | 8.4%                          |
| Houston         | 18,804,890            | 3.2%                             | 5.8%                          |
| Indianapolis    | 10,438,461            | 3.0%                             | 7.3%                          |
| Kansas City     | 7,817,806             | 2.9%                             | 16.2%                         |
| Bay Area        | 7,516,166             | 2.6%                             | 4.4%                          |
| Chicago         | 24,157,192            | 2.4%                             | 4.8%                          |
| Boston          | 5,520,019             | 2.3%                             | 3.6%                          |
| Tampa           | 5,942,804             | 2.2%                             | 6.5%                          |
| Central Valley  | 6,751,796             | 2.0%                             | 3.7%                          |
| Nashville       | 4,076,370             | 2.0%                             | 4.5%                          |
| Seattle         | 5,320,727             | 1.9%                             | 4.7%                          |
| Cincinnati      | 4,820,653             | 1.7%                             | 2.8%                          |
| New Jersey      | 8,986,186             | 1.6%                             | 3.8%                          |
| Twin Cities     | 4,849,236             | 1.5%                             | 3.6%                          |
| Detroit         | 7,785,086             | 1.4%                             | 3.0%                          |
| Atlanta         | 7,388,174             | 1.4%                             | 3.3%                          |
| Memphis         | 2,903,128             | 1.0%                             | 1.3%                          |
| Baltimore       | 1,696,474             | 0.8%                             | 2.6%                          |
| Bridgeport      | 1,161,593             | 0.6%                             | 2.0%                          |
| Portland        | 1,097,166             | 0.6%                             | 2.1%                          |
| Los Angeles     | 3,691,647             | 0.5%                             | 2.3%                          |
| Cleveland-Akron | 2,040,755             | 0.5%                             | 1.9%                          |
| Orange County   | 784,800               | 0.4%                             | 0.9%                          |

Source: Yardi Matrix. Data as of July 2023

## Economic Indicators: Warehouse Employment Continues Slide

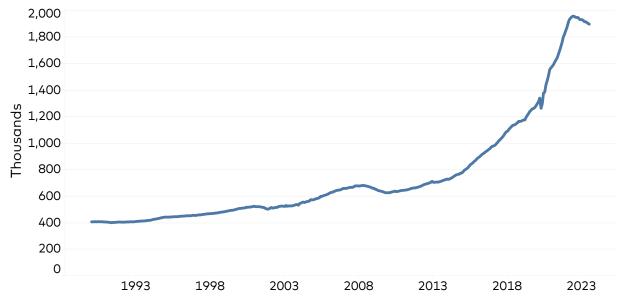
- The warehousing and storage sector of the labor market lost 5,600 workers in the month and 57,500 over the past year, decreasing 3.0% year-over-year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- The sector has lost workers for 12 of the last 13 months, with the exception of October, which was unchanged from the previous month.
- It is no coincidence that the decline in ware-house and storage employment began around the time Amazon was reportedly pulling back on hiring and subleasing millions of square feet of space last year. The online retail behemoth is by far the biggest employer in the sector, and its moves will have an outsize impact. Amazon expanded at a rapid pace during the pandemic and began to pull back in the second quarter of 2022, when consumers returned to in-person shopping and it became clear that e-commerce growth was leveling off.

#### **Economic Indicators**

| National Employment  (July) 156.3M  0.1% MoM ▲ 2.2% YoY ▲   | ISM Purchasing Manager's Index  (July) 46.4  0.4 MoM ▲ -6.3 YoY ▼ |
|---|---|
| Inventories  (May) \$2,540.8B  0.0% MoM  3.3% YoY ▲         | Imports (June) \$253.3B -1.2% MoM ▼ -9.7% YoY ▼                   |
| Core Retail Sales  (June)  \$505.2B  0.4% MoM ▲  4.0% YoY ▲ | Exports (June) \$165.1B -0.1% MoM ▼ -8.9% YoY ▼                   |

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Institute for Supply Management, U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Moody's Analytics

#### Warehousing and Storage Employment



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (BOC), Yardi Matrix

# Transactions: Bay Area Leads Nation in Price Per Foot in 2023

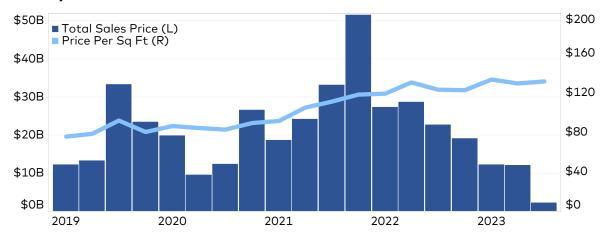
- There were \$26.9 billion in industrial sales through the end of July, with properties trading at an average of \$131 per square foot.
- The markets with the highest average sale prices are all in California, led by the Bay Area (\$344 per square foot), Los Angeles (\$335), Orange County (\$317) and the Inland Empire (\$260).
- The Bay Area has seen some of the highest sales volume this year, with \$1.4 billion in sales through the end of July. While much of Southern California's industrial activity is driven by logistics, the Bay Area has a high amount of manufacturers, due to the region's specialization in technology. The largest-volume sale in the Bay Area this year has been a sale-leaseback: Hard drive maker Seagate sold its campus at 47488 Kato Road to Madison Capital for \$260 million, an average of \$452 per square foot. Distribution and logistics play a large role in the market as well, with the Port of Oakland being one of the busiest in the country, although it handles only a fraction of the containers the southern portion of the state does. In March, Amazon purchased the former Owens Corning Plant, which produced fiberglass and roofing materials, in Santa Clara for \$237.8 million (\$476 per foot).

#### Sales Activity

| Market        | YTD Sales<br>Price PSF | YTD Sales<br>(Mil, as of 07/31) |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| National      | \$131                  | \$26,992                        |
| Inland Empire | \$260                  | \$2,812                         |
| Los Angeles   | \$335                  | \$1,810                         |
| Bay Area      | \$344                  | \$1,434                         |
| Houston       | \$130                  | \$1,389                         |
| Phoenix       | \$170                  | \$1,301                         |
| New Jersey    | \$221                  | \$1,150                         |
| Dallas        | \$114                  | \$1,139                         |
| Chicago       | \$87                   | \$983                           |
| Orange County | \$317                  | \$567                           |
| Twin Cities   | \$94                   | \$551                           |
| Philadelphia  | \$114                  | \$535                           |
| Cincinnati    | \$106                  | \$508                           |
| Atlanta       | \$111                  | \$491                           |
| Boston        | \$141                  | \$469                           |
| Charlotte     | \$90                   | \$430                           |
| Detroit       | \$72                   | \$380                           |
| Tampa         | \$114                  | \$375                           |
| Seattle       | \$196                  | \$346                           |
| Columbus      | \$84                   | \$336                           |
| Bridgeport    | \$96                   | \$335                           |
| Baltimore     | \$104                  | \$335                           |
| Indianapolis  | \$84                   | \$283                           |
| Nashville     | \$116                  | \$159                           |
| Memphis       | \$61                   | \$149                           |
| Denver        | \$127                  | \$142                           |

Source: Yardi Matrix. Data as of July 2023

#### **Quarterly Transactions**



Source: Yardi Matrix. Data as of July 2023

#### **Definitions**

Yardi Matrix collects listing rate and occupancy data using proprietary methods.

- Average Rents—Provided by Yardi Market Insight, a cutting-edge service that uses anonymized and aggregated data from other Yardi platforms to provide the most accurate rental and expense information available.
- Vacancy—The total square feet vacant in a market, including subleases, divided by the total square feet of office space in that market. Owner-occupied buildings are not included in vacancy calculations. Also provided by Yardi Market Insight.

Stage of the supply pipeline:

- Planned—Buildings that are currently in the process of acquiring zoning approval and permits but have not yet begun construction.
- Under Construction—Buildings for which construction and excavation has begun.

Sales volume and price-per-square-foot calculations for portfolio transactions or those with unpublished dollar values are estimated using sales comps based on similar sales in the market and submarket, use type, location and asset ratings, sale date and property size.

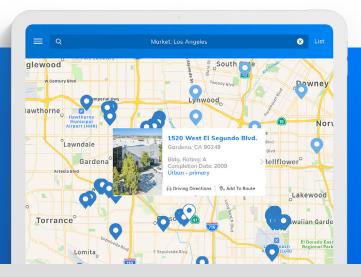


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