Q1 2021 Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Reports

National Association of REALTORS® Research Group





Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Reports

The Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Reports provide economic and commercial data on 67 metropolitan areas or portions of these areas. These reports are intended to shed light on the state of the apartment, office, industrial, retail, and hotel/lodging property markets in metro areas for which commercial data is available from publicly available or proprietary sources.

To assess commercial market conditions in these metro areas, NAR looked at 25 indicators pertaining to the economic conditions in the area such as GDP growth, employment, unemployment, wage growth and whether the area experienced net domestic in-migration or net domestic out-migration in 2020. Commercial real estate indicators include new leasing (in square feet), absorption, vacancy rates, rent, and construction activity in 2021 Q1.

NAR compiled the 25 indicators into a Commercial Real Estate Market Index to have an aggregate figure to broadly assess the overall state of the commercial real estate market for that metro area. A positive index means that market conditions or transactions are stronger than the national conditions, while a negative number indicates otherwise. The NAR CRE Market Index is the calculated by getting the average of the indicators for which data is available and then multiplying the average by 100.

Top 20 metro areas with the strongest commercial real estate conditions in 2021 Q1:

Jacksonville. FL Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Austin-Round Rock, TX Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin. SC Boise City-Nampa, ID Reno, NV Providence-Warwick, RI-MA Raleigh, NC Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Colorado Springs, CO Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC Charleston-North Charleston, SC **Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA** Tucson, AZ Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Kansas City, MO-KS Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Salt Lake City, UT

25 indicators used to create the NAR Commercial Real Estate Market Index :

1. y/y % change in non-farm employment is higher than the U.S. rate

2. unemployment rate is lower than the U.S. rate

3. y/y % change in average weekly wages is higher than the U.S. rate

4. GDP growth is higher than the U.S. rate

5. y/y % change is higher than the U.S. rate

6. population growth is higher than the U.S. rate

7. net domestic migration is positive

8. y/y % change in apartment rent is higher than the U.S. rate

9. rent to income share is higher than the U.S. rate (means there's need for more development)

10. multifamily rental vacancy rate is lower than the U.S. rate

11. y/y % change in apartment rent is higher than the U.S. rate

12. y/y% change in 12-month starts for 5-unit properties is higher than the U.S. rate

13. ratio of change in employment to 5-unit housing starts in past 12 months is higher than the U.S. ratio

14. y/y% change in new leasing in square feet for office space is higher than nationally

15. net absorption of office space is positive

16.office vacancy rate is lower than the U.S. rate

17. y/y % change in office asking rent is higher than the U.S. rate

18. construction of office space as a share of current inventory is higher than U.S. rate

19. y/y% change in new leasing in square feet for industrial space is higher than the U.S. rate

20. net absorption of industrial space is positive

21. y/y % change in industrial asking rent is higher than the U.S. rate

22. under construction of industrial space as a share of current inventory is higher than U.S. rate

23. y/y % change in retail trade jobs is higher than the U.S. rate

24. y/y % change in leisure and hospitality jobs is higher than the U.S. rate

25. y/y %change in leisure and hospitality businesses open relative to Jan 2020 is higher than the U.S. rate



Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA





The Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:6.4

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Atlan | ta-Sandy Spring | s-Roswell, GA | | U.S. | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 2,728 | 2,713 | 2,854 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (126) | (155) | 25 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.4% | -5.4% | 0.9% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.6% | 4.7% | 4.4% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,032 | \$1,055 | \$1,014 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 1.7% | 2.7% | 0.3% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.5% | 4.2% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$71,742 | \$69,464 | \$65,381 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 3.3% | 6.2% | -2.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | slower income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 6,088 | 6,027 | 5,951 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.00% | 1.27% | 1.27% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 23.6 | 31.8 | 26.7 | 0.35% | 0.40% | 0.55% | net in-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | 25.0 | 51.0 | 20.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net m-mgration |
| 11 Marshife and 11 / 1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,229 | \$1,215 | \$1,175 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 4.6% | 3.8% | 1.3% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.7% | 13.2% | 13.3% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 4.9% | 7.7% | 6.9% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 66.6% | 67.0% | 63.7% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$279.3 | \$275.2 | \$235.9 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | our in a more offered able than reation up antionally |
| Home price to rent ratio 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 18.9 2,489 | 18.9 2,447 | 16.7 6,317 | 24.1 435,217 | 23.1 427,439 | 21.0 463,059 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 32,974 | 31,563 | 32,123 | 1,512,323 | 427,439 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | | , | 0.8 | | | 0.4 | ich croation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits (000) | (3.8) | (4.9) | 0.8 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (2.05) 22.1% | (1.67) 20.4% | 1.07 18.4% | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | | | \$27.4 | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$28.6 | \$28.0 | | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 150.2 5.6 | 149.4 5.9 | 149.2 5.0 | 5,469.8 114.6 | 5,453.9 123.2 | 5,421.0 135.9 | |
| | 3.8% | 3.9% | 3.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway then extigually |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.8% | 3.9% | 3.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ In duration /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 8.51 | 9.66 | 11.53 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 8.75 | 12.60 | 5.91 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.2% | 5.8% | 6.9% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.1 | \$5.0 | \$4.4 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 649.9 | 645.1 | 630.8 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 14.3 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | less senseting the set of a sense the set of the set |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| N. B. L. I | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 279.1 | 279.5 | 286.3 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.2% | 10.3% | 10.0% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -7.2 | -7.5 | -1.3 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -2.5% | -2.6% | -0.5% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 246.5 | 241.9 | 292.6 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.0% | 8.9% | 10.3% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -46.1 | -58.8 | -8.1 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -15.8% | -19.6% | -2.7% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -51.2 | -52.5 | -10.0 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA

2 Covers the market of: Atlanta 3 Covers the market of: Atlanta

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Austin-Round Rock, TX

2021 Q1

R NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

 The Austin-Round Rock, TX commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 11.7

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Austin-R | ound Rock, TX | | U.S. | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,123 | 1,108 | 1,138 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (15) | (34) | 34 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -1.3% | -3.0% | 3.1% 3.9% | -4.4% | -5.9% 6.2% | 0.4% 4.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) Average weekly wages | 5.5% \$1,076 | 5.6% \$1,048 | 3.9% \$1,091 | 6.0% \$1,046 | 6.2% \$1,038 | 4.4% \$980 | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | -1.4% | -4.3% | 4.3% | \$1,046 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are higher than national average wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| wage grown, year over year | 1.470 | 4.370 | 4.570 | 0.770 | 5.070 | 2.570 | wages are not rising as just as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.1% | 4.8% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$80,954 | \$76,925 | \$73,800 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.2% | 4.2% | -2.4% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) Population growth (%) | 2,295 3.02% | 2,228 2.83% | 2,167 2.40% | 329,484 0.35% | 328,330 0.46% | 326,838 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 48.9 | 41.5 | 2.40% | 0.33% | 0.40% | 0.55% | net in-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | 40.5 | 41.5 | 25.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net m-mgration |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| n. Marcharniy/ i | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,449 | \$1,416 | \$1,466 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -1.2% | -3.1% | 3.4% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 15.5% | 15.5% | 15.5% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 11.0% | 3.0% | 6.4% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 64.6% | 61.6% | 60.2% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$437.9 | \$386.0 | \$341.5 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 25.2 | 22.7 | 19.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 20,484 | 19,307 | 16,105 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 43,670 | 41,897 | 35,645 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (0.3) | (0.8) | 1.0 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/ 2 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.34) | (0.37) | 0.16 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 18.2% | 17.1% | 9.9% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$43.1 | \$42.2 | \$39.8 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 57.3 | 56.9 | 55.4 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 9.4% | 9.9% | 12.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.52 | 0.64 | 0.82 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.25 | 1.77 | (0.07) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.1% | 5.7% | 7.6% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$11.3 45.2 | \$11.0 45.0 | \$10.2 43.3 | \$6.9 15,804.7 | \$6.8 15,546.5 | \$6.4 15,121.0 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 14.4% | 12.1% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 109.7 | 108.4 | 109 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.8% | 9.8% | 9.6% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 0.7 | -0.9 | 1.9 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | 0.6% | -0.8% | 1.8% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | F.1 | | | | | |
| Loisure and hospitality payrell workers (1000) | Mar-21 | Feb-21 106.2 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 112 10.0% | 9.6% | 132.6 11.7% | 13,428 9.4% | 13,065 9.2% | 15,745 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -20.6 | -28.1 | -1.4 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | arger share of reisure/hospitality jobs than hationally |
| Y/Y % change | -15.5% | -20.9% | -1.4 | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -65.0 | -68.8 | -23.1 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| P - 0.0/ | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Austin-Round Rock, TX

2 Covers the market of: Austin 3 Covers the market of: Austin

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD



RATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

 The Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD
 commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 -6.7

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Balt | imore-Columbia | a-Towson, MD | | U.S. | | |
|--|----------|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,343 | 1,325 | 1,408 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (65) | (87) | (8) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.6% | -6.1% | -0.5% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.8% | 5.8% | 3.4% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,127 | \$1,134 | \$1,075 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 4.9% | 5.5% | 6.7% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.7% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$83,160 | \$80,469 | \$77,394 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 3.3% | 4.0% | -5.4% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | slower income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,800 | 2,804 | 2,803 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| | -0.13% | , | | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | alouser non-ulation arouth them antionally |
| Population growth (%) | | 0.04% | 0.11% | 0.35% | | | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (11.6) | (10.2) | (8.7) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,521 | \$1,505 | \$1,472 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 3.3% | 2.7% | 1.9% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 15.5% | 15.3% | 15.8% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 5.8% | 8.0% | 4.7% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 67.9% | 72.8% | 68.3% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$329.8 | \$338.0 | \$294.4 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 18.1 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 2,471 | 2,972 | 3,200 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 7,645 | 8,046 | 8,111 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (8.5) | (10.8) | (0.9) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.26) | (0.70) | 0.34 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 13.5% | 13.1% | 11.8% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$23.4 | \$23.4 | \$23.5 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.74 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.79 | 1.30 | 3.58 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 6.0% | 5.9% | 6.0% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.2 | \$9.5 | \$6.5 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 222.3 | 221.2 | 217.6 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 3.6 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.6% | 1.7% | 0.9% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 119.6 | 119.1 | 126.3 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.9% | 9.0% | 9.0% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -6.7 | -7.7 | -4.0 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -5.3% | -6.1% | -3.1% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| , | 5.570 | 5.270 | 5.175 | 2.075 | 2.070 | 0.570 | , |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| the notely bouging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 99.1 | 94.9 | 127.1 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.4% | 7.2% | 9.0% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -28.0 | -35.6 | -6.7 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | smaller share of leisure/hospitulity jobs than hationally |
| Y/Y % change | -28.0 | -35.6 | -5.0% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -22.0% | -27.3% | -5.0% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| reamper of small pasiness openings(Jan4-51-100) | -40.1 | -32.0 | -22.0 | -43.7 | -32.3 | -13.1 | jewer businesses openings than hattoriany |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD

2 Covers the market of: Baltimore 3 Covers the market of: Baltimore



The Birmingham-Hoover, AL commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:3.2

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Birmingha | m-Hoover, AL | | U.S. | | |
|--|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 530 | 529 | 542 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (11) | (15) | (1) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.1% | -2.8% | -0.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 3.5% | 3.6% | 2.9% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$992 | \$993 | \$945 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 5.0% | 4.5% | 5.6% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 0.8% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$58,366 | \$56,409 | \$53,107 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 3.5% | 6.2% | -4.6% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | slower income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| Demolation (1000) | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,092 | 1,091 | 1,089 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | alarman and attack and the there are the set |
| Population growth (%) | 0.09% | 0.22% | 0.22% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (0.1) | 0.1 | (0.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,021 | \$1,017 | \$992 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 2.9% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 11.8% | 11.8% | 12.1% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 7.5% | 10.9% | 20.6% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 68.9% | 77.1% | 73.7% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$254.3 | \$246.5 | \$232.1 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 20.8 | 20.2 | 19.5 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 299 | 308 | 152 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 4,098 | 3,995 | 3,180 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (2.7) | (3.9) | (0.4) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.01) | 0.13 | 0.12 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 16.9% | 16.9% | 16.2% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$21.5 | \$21.3 | \$20.8 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 19.9 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | -,,, |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| so under construction to inventory | 0.076 | 0.270 | 0.070 | 2.170 | 2.570 | 2.570 | iss office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/ 5 | 01.21 | 04.30 | 01.30 | 01.21 | 04.30 | 01.30 | |
| New Jessing (million on ft.) | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | nous longing such une is such that there patiently |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | | 0.47 | 0.15 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | - | 0.20 | 0.09 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.1% | 5.1% | 5.8% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.3 | \$5.3 | \$5.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 5.0 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 2.2% | ······································ |
| % under construction to inventory | 34.4% | 34.4% | 13.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.270 | more construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Deteil | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 54.7 | 55.1 | 56.1 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.3% | 10.4% | 10.4% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.4 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -2.5% | -1.8% | -1.2% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 45.4 | 45.5 | 51 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.6% | 8.6% | 9.4% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -5.6 | -5.9 | -1.3 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | , |
| Y/Y % change | -11.0% | -11.5% | -2.5% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| , | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Birmingham-Hoover, AL

2 Covers the market of: Birmingham 3 Covers the market of: Birmingham

R NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

 The Boise City-Nampa, ID commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 11.1

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Boise (| City-Nampa, ID | | U.S. | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 353 | 352 | 353 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | 0 | (0) | 13 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | 0.1% | 0.0% | 3.8% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 3.7% | 3.7% | 2.5% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages Wage growth, year-over-year | \$914 12.6% | \$911 12.4% | \$811 7.6% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | \$980 2.3% | wages are lower than national average wages are rising faster than nationally |
| wage growth, year-over-year | 12.0% | 12.4/0 | 7.0% | 0.776 | 5.6% | 2.576 | wages are rising juster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.4% | 7.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$66,466 | \$61,407 | \$55,324 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 8.2% | 11.0% | -5.9% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| P | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 770 2.71% | 750 | 730 2.71% | 329,484 0.35% | 328,330 0.46% | 326,838 0.53% | factor conclusion arouth them actionally |
| Population growth (%) | | 2.80% | | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 17.4 | 17.2 | 16.2 | U | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| 11 Mar. 14:6 11 /1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,057 | \$1,018 | \$913 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | factor and execute them actionally |
| Rent growth, year-over-year Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 15.8% 13.3% | 12.7% 12.9% | 3.6% 12.9% | 0.3% 12.5% | -0.6% 12.4% | 2.2% 13.1% | faster rent growth than nationally renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | 12.9% #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | renters spena more of mcome on rent than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$422.6 | \$381.3 | \$318.2 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 33.3 | 31.2 | 29.0 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 127 | 127 | 334 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 9,894 | 9,495 | 10,434 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | 0.0 | (0.0) | 1.2 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.09) | 0.12 | 0.22 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 8.0% | 7.5% | 6.3% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$20.2 | \$20.2 | \$19.7 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 16.3 0.8 | 16.3 0.8 | 15.8 1.2 | 5,469.8 114.6 | 5,453.9 123.2 | 5,421.0 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.7% | 4.7% | 7.5% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| to inventory | 4.770 | 4.770 | 7.370 | 2.170 | 2.370 | 2.570 | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| IV. maastral/ 5 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.33 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.29 | 2.94 | 0.21 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 2.5% | 3.0% | 3.2% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$9.3 | \$7.8 | \$7.7 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 45.3 | 45.2 | 41.5 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.7% | 2.2% | 3.9% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 40 | 39.8 | 38.1 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.3% | 11.3% | 10.8% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.7 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | 5.0% | 5.0% | 1.9% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI Listel /Ledging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| Latin and the exitation are all so always (1002) | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 32 9.1% | 31.5 9.0% | 35.8 10.2% | 13,428 | 13,065 9.2% | 15,745 | smaller chara of loisure (hospitality is to there and is all |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.1% | 9.0% | | 9.4% | | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) Y/Y % change | -3.8 -10.6% | -4.5 -12.5% | 0.7 2.0% | (2,317.0) -14.7% | (3,227.0) -19.8% | (345.0) -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | +10.0% #N/A | +12.5% #N/A | -15.1 | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure und nospitanty jobs |
| | | | 10.1 | | 52.5 | 15.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Boise City-Nampa, ID

2 Covers the market of: Boise 3 Covers the market of: Boise

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH





The Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -8.9

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Boston | -Cambridge-Ne | wton, MA-NH | | U.S. | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,736 | 1,726 | 1,895 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (159) | (186) | 12 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | to be supported to support the support to support |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -8.4% 6.0% | -9.7% 6.1% | 0.6% 2.4% | -4.4% 6.0% | -5.9% | 0.4% 4.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) Average weekly wages | \$1,487 | \$1,492 | \$1,400 | \$1,046 | 6.2% \$1,038 | 4.4% \$980 | higher unemployment rate than nationally wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 6.3% | 5.3% | 4.8% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| wage growth, year over year | 0.576 | 5.570 | 4.070 | 0.770 | 5.676 | 2.570 | wages are not fishing as just as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.0% | 3.1% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$44,785 | \$38,917 | \$42,493 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 15.1% | -8.4% | -9.7% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2010 | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2010 | |
| Population ('000) | 2020 4,878 | 2019 4,876 | 2018 4,862 | 2020 329,484 | 2019 328,330 | 2018 326.838 | |
| Population (000) Population growth (%) | 4,878 | 4,876 | 4,862 | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (26.6) | (22.8) | (23.3) | 0.35% | 0.40% | 0.55% | net out-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | (20.0) | (22.0) | (23.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| n. Multifalling/1 | 01.21 | 04.30 | 01.30 | 01 31 | 04.30 | 01.30 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of guarter) | Q1_21 \$1,779 | Q4_20 \$1,722 | Q1_20 \$1,926 | Q1_21 \$1,137 | Q4_20 \$1,117 | Q1_20 \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -7.6% | -10.0% | 2.4% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.8% | 13.3% | 15.8% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 6.9% | 5.5% | 6.8% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 61.3% | 59.7% | 62.8% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$582.7 | \$579.1 | \$494.4 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 27.3 | 28.0 | 21.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 8,826 | 8,520 | 8,271 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 14,289 | 14,000 | 13,732 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (11.1) | (13.3) | 0.8 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| W Office /2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | 01.21 | 04.30 | 01.30 | 01 31 | 04.30 | 01.30 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | Q1_21 1.1 | Q4_20 0.7 | Q1_20 0.5 | Q1_21 37.7 | Q4_20 38.4 | Q1_20 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.85) | (0.60) | (0.91) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 13.1% | 12.4% | 11.1% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$40.3 | \$39.5 | \$41.9 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 209.9 | 210.3 | 171.4 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 7.5 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.6% | 4.1% | 4.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.91 | 1.78 | 1.17 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (1.06) | (0.30) | 0.82 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.9% | 4.4% | 5.2% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$9.8 177.3 | \$9.5 176.9 | \$9.1 176.8 | \$6.9 15,804.7 | \$6.8 15,546.5 | \$6.4 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.7% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | | | | | | | , |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 135.4 | 135.6 | 144.2 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.8% | 7.9% | 7.6% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -8.8 | -10.0 | -1.0 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -6.1% | -6.9% | -0.7% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 112.8 | 109.4 | 176.1 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 6.5% | 6.3% | 9.3% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -63.3 | -76.3 | -7.1 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | , cospitality jobs that individually |
| Y/Y % change | -35.9% | -41.1% | -3.9% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -61.0 | -62.4 | -22.5 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH

2 Covers the market of: Boston 3 Covers the market of: Boston

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT





 The Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 -0.3

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing *.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced .

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Brid | geport-Stamfor | d-Norwalk, CT | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 366 | 364 | 396 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (29) | (33) | (6) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -7.4% | -8.4% | -1.5% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 8.1% | 8.2% | 3.3% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,278 | \$1,292 | \$1,216 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 5.1% | 5.3% | 2.3% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2010 | 2010 | 2017 | 2010 | 2010 | 2017 | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) Median household income | 1.5% \$69,751 | 2.1% \$67,845 | 2.3% \$66,863 | 2.2% \$87,470 | 3.0% \$84,423 | 2.3% \$81,284 | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 2.8% | 307,845 1.5% | -5.2% | 3.6% | \$84,425 3.9% | -5.2% | slower income growth than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 2.070 | 1.5% | -3.270 | 5.0% | 3.9% | -3.270 | slower income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| n. Wardharniy/ i | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of guarter) | \$1,656 | \$1,625 | \$1,591 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 4.1% | 3.2% | 0.6% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 14.9% | 14.5% | 15.1% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | , |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$580.4 | \$578.1 | \$432.1 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 29.2 | 29.6 | 22.6 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.52) | (0.05) | (0.02) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 30.9% | 29.6% | 27.9% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$32.6 | \$32.1 | \$31.6 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.4% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | |
| Vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | |
| V. Datail | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 41.6 | 42 | 44.4 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.4% | 11.5% | 11.2% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -2.8 -6.3% | -2.7 -6.0% | -0.5 -1.1% | -248.2 -1.6% | -358 -2.3% | -139 -0.9% | washar retail trade is here then estimath. |
| Y/Y % change | -0.37 | -0.0% | -1.170 | -1.0% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Louging | NA 24 | Fab 24 | Mar. 20 | M 24 | E-h ar | Mag 20 | |
| Leisure and beenitelity pourall workers (1000) | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 31.6 8.6% | 29.9 8.2% | 39.3 9.9% | 13,428 9.4% | 13,065 9.2% | 15,745 | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.6% -7.7 | 8.2% -10.9 | 9.9% | | | 10.5% (345.0) | smuner snare of leisure/nospitality jobs than hationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) Y/Y % change | -7.7 -19.6% | -10.9 -26.7% | -2.1 -5.1% | (2,317.0) -14.7% | (3,227.0) -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -19.6% #N/A | -20.7% #N/A | -5.1% #N/A | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and nospitality jobs |
| Hamber of Sindi Business openings(sun+ 51=100) | mn/A | 111/7 | #11/A | -5.7 | 52.3 | 13.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT

 2 Covers the market of:
 Fairfield County

 3 Covers the market of:
 Fairfield County

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY 2021 Q1



 The Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 -26.5

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing positive net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Buffalo-C | heektowaga-Ni | agara Falls, NY | | U.S. | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 516 | 511 | 555 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (39) | (47) | (6) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.9% | -8.5% | -1.0% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 7.0% | 7.0% | 4.8% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$939 | \$951 | \$872 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 7.6% | 8.0% | 6.0% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2010 | 2010 | 2017 | 2010 | 2010 | 2017 | |
| CDD growth (%) | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | accurate is even in a standard and then actionally |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.2% | 1.9% | 2.3% \$55,448 | 2.2% \$87,470 | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income Percent change in income | \$60,105 7.0% | \$56,195 1.3% | ۶۵۵,448 -2.7% | \$87,470 3.6% | \$84,423 3.9% | \$81,284 -5.2% | median household income is lower than nationally |
| reitent thange in income | 7.070 | 1.570 | -2.770 | 5.078 | 3.570 | -3.270 | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,126 | 1,128 | 1,130 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.24% | -0.17% | 0.00% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (2.8) | (2.9) | (2.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| n. Marchanny, i | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$992 | \$976 | \$924 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 7.4% | 5.3% | 3.7% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.2% | 11.8% | 12.2% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 18.9% | 18.2% | 23.3% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 68.7% | 73.2% | 66.2% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$176.1 | \$188.5 | \$154.9 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 14.8 | 16.1 | 14.0 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 285 | 280 | 195 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 1,577 | 1,478 | 1,799 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (24.4) | (31.9) | (3.2) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.04 | 0.08 | (0.11) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 16.4% | 16.5% | 15.9% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$17.7 | \$17.7 | \$17.7 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.4 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.25 | 0.52 | 0.43 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.03 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 7.0% | 10.4% | 10.6% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.5 | \$6.5 | \$4.4 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 116.3 | 108.9 | 109.3 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | tere en et en transformiter en demonstration en transformetter |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Deteil | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 56.2 | 56.1 | 57.6 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.9% | 11.0% | 10.4% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.4 -2.4% | -1.8 -3.1% | -1.0 -1.7% | -248.2 -1.6% | -358 -2.3% | -139 -0.9% | worker retail trade ich creation than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -2.470 | -3.170 | -1.770 | -1.0% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/ Louging | Mar-21 | Eat 31 | Mar. 20 | Mer 31 | Each 24 | Mar 20 | |
| Loigure and hogpitality payroll workers (1000) | | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 43.9 8.5% | 42.1 8.2% | 55.4 10.0% | 13,428 9.4% | 13,065 9.2% | 15,745 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -11.5 | -14.8 | -3 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | sinuner shure of reisure/hospituity jobs than hationally |
| Y/Y % change | -20.8% | -14.8 | -5 -5.1% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | +20.0% #N/A | -3.1% #N/A | -14.7% | -19.8% | -19.1 | incluter recovery in leisure and nospitality jobs |
| | 111/14 | | 111/15 | -5.7 | 52.5 | 15.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY

2 Covers the market of: Buffalo 3 Covers the market of: Buffalo



 The Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 9.2

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing positive net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Cape Coral- | Fort Myers, FL | | U.S. | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 275 | 272 | 285 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (10) | (16) | 3 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -3.4% | -5.4% | 1.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.6% | 4.6% | 4.4% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$798 | \$777 | \$762 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 4.8% | 1.3% | -0.5% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.9% | 2.7% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$62,240 | \$56,129 | \$53,928 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 10.9% | 4.1% | -4.3% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 791 | 772 | 755 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 2.40% | 2.27% | 1.88% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 18.5 | 15.7 | 11.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| J () | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,196 | \$1,184 | \$1,162 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 2.9% | 2.0% | 1.5% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 17.2% | 17.5% | 17.5% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 8.8% | 12.8% | 9.4% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 76.1% | 79.2% \$312.0 | 74.5% \$274.5 | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% \$280.7 | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price Home price to rent ratio | \$335.8 23.4 | 22.0 | \$274.5 19.7 | \$329.1 24.1 | \$309.2 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 1,635 | 2,127 | 4,395 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | or manager and the second s |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 9,740 | 9,951 | 10,903 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (1.0) | (1.6) | 0.3 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| Now loading (million on ft) | Q1_21 0.2 | Q4_20 0.1 | Q1_20 0.2 | Q1_21 37.7 | Q4_20 38.4 | Q1_20 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.44 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.9% | 6.0% | 4.9% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$19.8 | \$19.8 | \$16.0 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | ·"····· |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.2% | 0.4% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| N (the development of /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | Q1_21 0.21 | Q4_20 0.28 | Q1_20 0.45 | Q1_21 193.8 | Q4_20 194.2 | Q1_20 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.21 | 0.28 | (0.00) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 3.2% | 3.4% | 3.1% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$9.2 | \$9.2 | \$8.7 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 43.4 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.4% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| V Deteil | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 40.4 | 40.3 | 41.4 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 14.7% | 14.8% | 14.5% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.0 | -1.5 | -0.1 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | anger share of retail jobs than hatohany |
| Y/Y % change | -2.4% | -3.6% | -0.2% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | Mar 21 | 5-h 34 | Mar 20 | Mar 24 | P.1. 04 | May 20 | |
| leisure and hospitality payrell workers (2000) | Mar-21 39.3 | Feb-21 38.1 | Mar_20 46.8 | Mar-21 13,428 | Feb-21 13,065 | Mar_20 15,745 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 39.3 14.3% | 38.1 14.0% | 46.8 16.4% | 13,428 9.4% | 13,065 9.2% | 15,745 | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -7.5 | -9.3 | -0.5 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -16.0% | -19.6% | -0.5 | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | ,, , |
| ······································ | , • | | , . | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL

2 Covers the market of: Fort Myers/Naples 3 Covers the market of: Fort Myers/Naples



The Charleston-North Charleston, SCcommercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:7.9

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Chi | arleston-North (| Charleston, SC | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 359 | 358 | 375 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (16) | (19) | 2 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.2% | -5.0% | 0.6% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.6% | 4.6% | 2.3% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,006 | \$992 | \$955 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 5.3% | 5.1% | 3.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.0% | 3.9% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$70,505 | \$64,283 | \$60,546 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 9.7% | 6.2% | -1.4% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 820 | 805 | 790 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.82% | 1.89% | 1.67% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 11.1 | 10.4 | 8.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,268 | \$1,253 | \$1,254 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 1.1% | 0.2% | 2.5% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 14.5% | 14.5% | 15.1% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 21.0% | 28.8% | 30.6% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 68.2% | 73.7% | 72.1% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price Home price to rent ratio | \$353.5 23.2 | \$339.3 22.6 | \$305.6 20.3 | \$329.1 24.1 | \$309.2 23.1 | \$280.7 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 1,890 | 1,889 | 1,889 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | owning is more approable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 7,843 | 7,712 | 6,772 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (2.0) | (2.5) | 0.3 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | (2.0) | (2.5) | 0.5 | () | (0.0) | 0.1 | job oreation is calpacing nearing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.08) | (0.19) | (0.15) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 10.9% | 10.2% | 7.6% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$28.0 | \$27.3 | \$26.7 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 27.9 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.6% | 2.8% | 2.9% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.98 | 1.26 | 0.68 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.98 | (0.64) | 0.08 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.1% | 7.0% | 5.6% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.7 | \$5.7 | \$5.8 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 80.7 | 81.3 | 78.1 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 5.2 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 6.5% | 2.3% | 4.6% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 44.4 | 43.6 | 42.5 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 12.4% | 12.2% | 11.3% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | 4.5% | 2.1% | 1.0% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/ Louging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 41.5 | 40.7 | 48.6 | 13.428 | 13,065 | 15.745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.6% | 11.4% | 13.0% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -7.1 | -8.9 | -0.7 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | s set since a set a set a set of set |
| Y/Y % change | -14.6% | -17.9% | -1.4% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| ··· ···· | | | , . | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Charleston-North Charleston, SC

2 Covers the market of: Charleston 3 Covers the market of: Charleston

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC





 The Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 8.7

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Charle | otte-Concord-Ga | astonia, NC-SC | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,208 | 1,200 | 1,248 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (40) | (51) | 20 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -3.2% | -4.1% | 1.6% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.2% | 5.4% | 4.0% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,139 | \$1,147 | \$1,095 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 4.1% | 6.8% | 6.1% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| CDDth (%) | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | the second se |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.5% | 3.1% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income Percent change in income | \$66,399 7.0% | \$62,068 1.5% | \$61,156 -4.3% | \$87,470 3.6% | \$84,423 3.9% | \$81,284 -5.2% | median household income is lower than nationally faster income growth than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 7.0% | 1.5% | -4.3% | 5.0% | 3.9% | -3.270 | Juster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,684 | 2,640 | 2,596 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.67% | 1.69% | 1.70% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 30.4 | 27.1 | 26.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| 5 , , | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| n. Watcharing, i | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of guarter) | \$1,095 | \$1,077 | \$1,085 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 0.9% | -0.2% | 2.6% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 11.1% | 10.8% | 11.4% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 8.1% | 6.3% | 5.0% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 73.0% | 74.9% | 71.3% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$320.7 | \$312.0 | \$265.4 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 24.4 | 24.1 | 20.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 6,362 | 5,862 | 7,379 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 24,845 | 23,921 | 23,739 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (1.6) | (2.1) | 0.8 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.50) | (0.40) | 0.25 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 14.8% | 13.1% | 9.7% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$29.5 | \$29.0 | \$28.3 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 54.5 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 8.5% | 8.1% | 10.1% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.52 | 2.40 | 1.19 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.36 | 1.12 | 0.91 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 7.7% | 7.9% | 7.4% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.2 | \$5.2 | \$5.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 161.5 | 161.5 | 160.1 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 4.5 2.8% | 1.8 1.1% | 0.3 0.2% | 397.1 2.5% | 364.1 2.3% | 328.4 2.2% | more construction is underward them potionally. |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.8% | 1.1% | 0.2% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Dotail | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 124.5 | 124.7 | 127.1 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.3% | 10.4% | 10.2% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -2.6 | -2.3 | -0.9 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 -0.9% | washer retail trade is b grantian then notionally |
| Y/Y % change | -2.0% | -1.8% | -0.7% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI Hotol/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | P.1 | | | | | |
| Lateral Acceleration (1997) | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 116.2 | 112.3 | 140.2 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | launau ahawa af lainung (kaomitalita, inka than a shi a sulla |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.6% | 9.4% | 11.2% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -24.0 -17.1% | -28.6 -20.3% | 0.7 0.5% | (2,317.0) -14.7% | (3,227.0) -19.8% | (345.0) -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Y/Y % change Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -17.1% | -20.3% -48.9 | -19.5 | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% -52.3 | -2.1% -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | -47.4 | 40.5 | -15.5 | -43.7 | -52.5 | -13.1 | Jene, businesses openings chan hactoriany |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC

2 Covers the market of: Charlotte 3 Covers the market of: Charlotte

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI





 The Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 -29.4

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Chic | ago-Naperville-I | Elgin, IL-IN-WI | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 4,344 | 4,313 | 4,675 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (331) | (386) | (13) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -7.1% | -8.2% | -0.3% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 8.0% | 8.3% | 4.6% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% \$980 | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages Wage growth, year-over-year | \$1,095 5.3% | \$1,087 2.2% | \$1,040 2.0% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | \$980 2.3% | wages are higher than national average wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| wage growth, year-over-year | 5.576 | 2.270 | 2.076 | 0.778 | 5.870 | 2.370 | wayes are not rising as just as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 0.5% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$75,379 | \$70,760 | \$68,403 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.5% | 3.4% | -2.8% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| Demolation (1999) | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) Population growth (%) | 9,407 -0.50% | 9,454 -0.33% | 9,485 -0.30% | 329,484 0.35% | 328,330 0.46% | 326,838 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (81.2) | (73.8) | (83.4) | 0.33% | 0.40% | 0.55% | net out-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | (01.2) | (75.8) | (85.4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| II Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 01.30 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 01.30 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | Q1_21 \$1,231 | Q4_20 \$1,203 | Q1_20 \$1,288 | Q1_21 \$1,137 | Q4_20 \$1,117 | Q1_20 \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -4.4% | -5.8% | 1.9% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.9% | 12.7% | 14.3% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 7.4% | 7.4% | 5.9% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 68.0% | 68.4% | 65.4% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$303.5 | \$292.1 | \$261.7 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 20.5 | 20.2 | 16.9 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 5,011 | 5,499 | 9,551 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 14,576 | 14,667 | 18,567 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (22.7) | (26.3) | (0.7) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| Neurissian (million on ft.) | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 1.2 (2.30) | 1.0 (1.50) | 4.4 0.03 | 37.7 (41.08) | 38.4 (37.23) | 70.5 7.23 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 20.5% | 19.2% | 17.5% | 16% | (37.23) | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$32.6 | \$32.3 | \$31.1 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 241.8 | 241.5 | 238.5 | 5.469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | -,,,, |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 4.4 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.8% | 2.0% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 11.83 | 10.67 | 13.33 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 4.43 | 5.39 | 0.95 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.3% | 5.4% | 5.7% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.4 | \$5.4 | \$5.3 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 1,178.7 | 1,175.5 | 1,163.1 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 22.8 1.9% | 20.7 1.8% | 18.1 1.6% | 397.1 2.5% | 364.1 2.3% | 328.4 2.2% | less senstruction is under unit them actionally. |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.270 | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | May 24 | 5-1-24 | May 20 | 14 24 | 5-h 34 | May 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | Mar-21 419.5 | Feb-21 420.3 | Mar_20 436 | Mar-21 15,039 | Feb-21 14,996 | Mar_20 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.7% | 9.7% | 9.3% | 10.5% | 14,990 | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -16.5 | -16.2 | -5.2 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -3.8% | -3.7% | -1.2% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| , 0- | | | | | | | ,, |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 332.9 | 315.7 | 460.8 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.7% | 7.3% | 9.9% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -127.9 | -159.4 | -14.1 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -27.8% | -33.6% | -3.0% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -49.0 | -50.0 | -20.2 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI

2 Covers the market of: Chicago 3 Covers the market of: Chicago

R NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:0.2

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Cincinr | nati, OH-KY-IN | | U.S. | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,057 | 1,048 | 1,108 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (51) | (62) | 2 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.6% | -5.6% | 0.1% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.5% | 4.7% | 4.3% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$965 | \$974 | \$925 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 4.3% | 3.2% | 0.9% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.0% | 2.6% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$66,825 | \$62,743 | \$61,653 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.5% | 1.8% | -4.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | , |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,233 | 2,225 | 2,214 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.34% | 0.49% | 0.42% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| • | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$971 | \$964 | \$940 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 3.3% | 3.2% | 4.1% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 11.6% | 11.4% | 11.7% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 12.0% | 10.0% | 5.4% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 66.6% | 74.1% | 65.5% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$212.4 | \$216.0 | \$184.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 18.2 | 18.7 | 16.3 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 2,048 | 2,047 | 1,959 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 7,915 | 7,677 | 6,690 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | to be an address to the sector of a sector of a state of the sector of the |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (6.4) | (8.1) | 0.2 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | 01.21 | 04.30 | Q1_20 | 01 21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | Q1_21 0.2 | Q4_20 0.3 | 0.4 | Q1_21 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.26) | (0.38) | 0.17 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 19.9% | 19.1% | 17.5% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$19.4 | \$19.5 | \$19.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.79 | 2.20 | 1.84 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 2.26 | 0.84 | 0.74 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.6% | 5.0% | 4.5% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$4.4 | \$4.5 | \$4.4 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 300.0 | 299.8 | 296.2 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.8% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| V Datail | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| P (1) (1000) | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 102.9 | 101.3 | 103.5 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.7% | 9.7% | 9.3% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -0.6 | -2.4 -2.3% | -2.0 -1.9% | -248.2 | -358 | -139 -0.9% | stronger retail trade ich creation than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -0.6% | -2.3% | -1.9% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| the froter, Longing | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 97.7 | 96.7 | 120.5 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.2% | 9.2% | 10.9% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -22.8 | -25.8 | -2.4 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | , , , |
| Y/Y % change | -18.9% | -21.1% | -2.0% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| / | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN

2 Covers the market of: Cincinnati 3 Covers the market of: Cincinnati

R ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Cleveland-Elyria, OH commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -17.8

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Clevela | and-Elyria, OH | | U.S. | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 994 | 986 | 1,055 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (61) | (79) | (10) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -5.8% | -7.4% | -0.9% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.0% | 5.1% | 5.2% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$971 | \$962 | \$940 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 3.3% | 2.9% | 0.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| trage growth, year over year | 5.570 | 2.570 | 0.170 | 0.770 | 5.670 | 2.070 | ruges are not nonig as just as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.3% | 2.7% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$57,228 | \$56,203 | \$52,489 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 1.8% | 7.1% | -5.5% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | slower income growth than nationally |
| reitent thange in income | 1.070 | 7.170 | -3.370 | 3.078 | 3.576 | -3.270 | slower income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,044 | 2,049 | 2,054 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.25% | -0.23% | -0.19% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| | | | | 0.33% | 0.40% | | |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (6.3) | (7.1) | (7.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$913 | \$901 | \$889 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 2.7% | 1.9% | 1.6% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 10.8% | 10.8% | 10.9% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 5.0% | 6.7% | 7.2% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 60.3% | 65.7% | 65.4% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | ·····, ····, |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$175.6 | \$187.1 | \$160.7 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 16.0 | 17.3 | 15.1 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 305 | 313 | 313 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | ······· |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 3,357 | 3,311 | 3,073 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (18.1) | (23.8) | (3.1) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| hado of jobs created to permits (000) | (10.1) | (23.0) | (3.1) | (4.4) | (0.0) | 0.4 | job cication is lagging nousing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.28) | (0.57) | 0.14 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 6.7% | 6.6% | 6.3% | 16% | (37.23) | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$19.0 | \$19.0 | \$18.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| | | | | | | | office tent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 153.0 | 153.0 | 152.9 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ 1 1 1 1 / - | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.40 | 2.61 | 1.02 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.55 | 1.20 | (1.27) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 3.8% | 3.7% | 4.0% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$4.2 | \$4.2 | \$4.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 514.8 | 512.8 | 509.4 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers (1000) | 91.6 | 92.8 | 96 | | | 15,287 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | | | | 15,039 | 14,996 | , | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.2% | 9.4% | 9.1% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -4.4 | -3.3 | -0.4 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | washes set all boosts to be set of the set |
| Y/Y % change | -4.6% | -3.4% | -0.4% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| M. Hatal /Ladaina | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 84.9 | 82.6 | 97.7 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.5% | 8.4% | 9.3% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -12.8 | -18.1 | -4 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -13.1% | -18.0% | -3.9% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -52.9 | -55.8 | -20.2 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| / | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Cleveland-Elyria, OH

2 Covers the market of: Cleveland 3 Covers the market of: Cleveland



The Colorado Springs, CO commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:8.9

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Colora | do Springs, CO | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 292 | 288 | 301 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (9) | (13) | 7 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.9% | -4.2% | 2.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.7% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$966 | \$920 | \$940 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 2.8% | -1.5% | -1.5% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.7% | 3.1% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$72,633 | \$67,430 | \$65,593 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 7.7% | 2.8% | -3.3% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 754 | 747 | 738 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.87% | 1.28% | 1.70% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 2.6 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,274 | \$1,250 | \$1,190 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 7.1% | 5.5% | 4.5% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 15.2% | 15.6% | 14.6% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A \$387.5 | #N/A | #N/A \$339.1 | 65.6% \$329.1 | 65.8% \$309.2 | 65.3% \$280.7 | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price Home price to rent ratio | \$387.5 | \$371.3 24.8 | \$339.1 23.7 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 657 | 742 | 857 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. hatonany |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 7,886 | 8,134 | 5,771 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (1.1) | (1.6) | 1.1 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | () | () | | (, | () | •••• | , |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.09) | 0.08 | 0.23 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 8.6% | 8.1% | 7.1% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$21.5 | \$21.3 | \$18.3 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 29.0 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.4% | 1.2% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.40 | 2.61 | 1.02 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.55 | 1.20 | (1.27) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 3.8% | 3.7% | 4.0% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$4.2 | \$4.2 | \$4.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 514.8 | 512.8 | 509.4 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) % under construction to inventory | 3.2 0.6% | 2.8 0.6% | 1.5 0.3% | 397.1 2.5% | 364.1 2.3% | 328.4 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 2.376 | 2.5% | 2.270 | less construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| v. Retail | Mar 24 | 5-1-24 | May 20 | 14 24 | F-1-24 | 14 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | Mar-21 32.1 | Feb-21 32.3 | Mar_20 31.6 | Mar-21 15,039 | Feb-21 14,996 | Mar_20 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.0% | 11.2% | 10.5% | 10.5% | 14,990 | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 0.5 | 0.7 | -0.4 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | 1.6% | 2.2% | -1.3% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| the notes, reaging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 31.9 | 30.5 | 37.8 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.9% | 10.6% | 12.6% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -5.9 | -7.9 | 0.3 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -15.6% | -20.6% | 0.8% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -36.8 | -42.2 | -21.2 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Colorado Springs, CO

2 Covers the market of: Colorado Springs 3 Covers the market of: Colorado Springs



The Columbia, SC commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: 4.9

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing *.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Columbia, SC | | U.S. | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 388 | 386 | 402 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (14) | (17) | 1 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -3.5% | -4.3% | 0.3% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.5% | 4.3% | 2.5% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$893 | \$878 | \$835 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 6.9% | 3.0% | 3.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.7% | 1.7% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$55,725 | \$53,765 | \$54,480 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 3.6% | -1.3% | -2.1% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | /- | | | | ,, |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 847 | 840 | 833 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.83% | 0.89% | 0.88% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| 5, | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,085 | \$1,077 | \$1,015 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 6.9% | 6.5% | 2.1% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 14.0% | 14.1% | 14.0% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | |
| Homeownership rate | 70.7% | 70.0% | 62.5% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$214.9 | \$213.1 | \$185.1 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 16.5 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 483 | 456 | 966 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 5,577 | 5,313 | 4,350 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (2.5) | (3.3) | 0.3 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.09) 19.4% | 0.06 18.6% | (0.01) 15.0% | (41.08) 16% | (37.23) 15% | 7.23 13% | negative net absorption office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Vacancy rate Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$18.8 | 18.6% \$18.8 | \$18.2 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office vacancy rate is higher than hationally office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | office tent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| in under construction to inventory | 0.170 | 0.070 | 0.070 | 2.170 | 2.570 | 2.570 | icis office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/ 5 | 01.31 | 04.30 | 01.30 | 01 31 | 04.30 | 01.30 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | Q1_21 #N/A | Q4_20 #N/A | Q1_20 #N/A | Q1_21 193.8 | Q4_20 194.2 | Q1_20 166.8 | |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | #N/A | #N/A #N/A | #N/A | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | |
| Vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.7% | 10.7% | 10.3% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | 0.0% | -0.7% | 0.0% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| - | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 34.4 | 32.9 | 39.3 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.9% | 8.5% | 9.8% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -4.9 | -7.4 | -0.3 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -12.5% | -18.4% | -0.8% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Columbia, SC

2 Covers the market of: Columbia 3 Covers the market of: Columbia



The Columbus, OH commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: 5.9

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Columbus, OH | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,076 | 1,070 | 1,101 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (25) | (42) | 6 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.2% | -3.8% | 0.5% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.9% | 4.9% | 4.1% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$891 | \$905 | \$865 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 3.1% | 6.1% | 2.6% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 0.7% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$67,207 | \$64,052 | \$63,764 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 4.9% | 0.5% | -0.7% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,139 | 2,126 | 2,106 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.63% | 0.94% | 1.04% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (0.0) | 3.6 | 6.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | (* * * / | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,032 | \$1,025 | \$1,002 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 3.0% | 2.8% | 2.1% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.3% | 13.0% | 13.3% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 6.5% | 8.3% | 4.9% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 67.4% | 64.3% | 67.9% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$242.0 19.5 | \$246.4 20.0 | \$215.4 17.9 | \$329.1 24.1 | \$309.2 23.1 | \$280.7 21.0 | oursian is more affordable than reating up antionally |
| Home price to rent ratio 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 5,808 | 5,735 | 4,502 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 11,860 | 11,511 | 8,902 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (2.1) | (3.7) | 0.7 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) Vacancy rate | (0.09) 19.4% | 0.06 18.6% | (0.01) 15.0% | (41.08) 16% | (37.23) 15% | 7.23 13% | negative net absorption office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$18.8 | \$18.8 | \$18.2 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 5.12 | 5.40 | 4.95 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 2.18 | 1.18 5.0% | 0.12 4.9% | 82.3 4.9% | 93.7 5.2% | 46.2 4.9% | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$4.1 | \$4.0 | \$3.9 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 281.2 | 278.8 | 237.4 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as just as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 7.0 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.5% | 3.0% | 3.7% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 96.6 | 96.7 | 98.4 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment Y/Y change ('000) | 9.0% -1.8 | 9.0% -2.4 | 8.9% -1.5 | 10.5% -248.2 | 10.6% -358 | 10.2% -139 | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -1.8% | -2.4% | -1.5% | -248.2 | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| i, i vo endige | 10/0 | 2.170 | 2.570 | 2.070 | 2.070 | 0.570 | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 84.4 | 82.3 | 104.3 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.8% | 7.7% | 9.5% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -19.9 | -24.5 | -0.4 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | wards a second state to the second |
| Y/Y % change Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -19.1% #N/A | -22.9% | -0.4% #N/A | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% -52.3 | -2.1% -19.1 | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small pushess openings(Jan4-51=100) | #IN/A | #N/A | #IN/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Columbus, OH

2 Covers the market of: Columbus 3 Covers the market of: Columbus

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX 2021 Q1



The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TXcommercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:7.2

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Da | allas-Fort Worth | -Arlington, TX | | U.S. | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 3,723 | 3,695 | 3,819 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (96) | (144) | 83 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.5% | -3.8% | 2.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.8% | 6.9% | 4.7% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,151 | \$1,111 | \$1,051 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 9.6% | 5.1% | 4.8% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.7% | 3.4% | 2.3% | 2019 | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$72,265 | \$69,445 | \$67,382 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 4.1% | 3.1% | -0.9% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | ,, j |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 7,694 | 7,574 | 7,458 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.58% | 1.57% | 1.63% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 58.0 | 46.5 | 45.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| • | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,251 | \$1,232 | \$1,239 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 1.0% | -0.2% | 1.6% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.5% | 12.8% | 13.6% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 8.3% | 8.4% | 6.2% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 63.7% | 63.7% | 61.9% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$300.0 | \$296.9 | \$269.7 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 20.0 | 20.1 | 18.1 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 17,041 | 16,282 | 25,385 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 1,391,065 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | 64,449 | 62,179 | 63,225 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | | ich creation is outpasing housing normits than nationally |
| Ratio of Jobs created to permits (000) | (1.5) | (2.3) | 1.3 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/ 2 | Q1_21 | 04.30 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | 01.30 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.3 | Q4_20 2.1 | 3.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | Q1_20 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior guarter (million sg. ft.) | (1.98) | (0.84) | (0.35) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 18.0% | 17.3% | 14.9% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$24.9 | \$25.3 | \$25.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 242.4 | 242.3 | 239.7 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | ·,, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · , |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 5.1 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.1% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 10.04 | 11.84 | 12.89 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 5.90 | 5.12 | 6.50 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 7.6% | 7.9% | 6.3% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.5 | \$5.1 | \$4.7 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 810.9 | 807.1 | 779.6 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 24.6 | 25.7 | 32.5 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.0% | 3.2% | 4.2% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| M Delet | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 370 | 369 | 371 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.9% | 10.0% | 9.7% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.0 -0.3% | -2.1 -0.6% | 2.8 0.8% | -248.2 -1.6% | -358 -2.3% | -139 -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -0.3% | -0.0% | 0.8% | -1.0% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. HOLEI/ LOUGING | Mar 20 | Fab 24 | Mar. 20 | M 24 | E-h ar | Mar 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | Mar-21 342.5 | Feb-21 332.9 | Mar_20 389.2 | Mar-21 13,428 | Feb-21 13,065 | Mar_20 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 342.5 9.2% | 332.9 9.0% | 389.2 10.2% | 13,428 9.4% | 9.2% | 15,745 | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -46.7 | -63.2 | -0.3 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | smaner share of reisure/nospitality jobs than hallohally |
| Y/Y % change | -46.7 | -03.2 | -0.3 | -14.7% | -19.8% | (345.0) -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -47.8 | -53.4 | -16.0 | -49.7 | -15.8% | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | 55.7 | 20.0 | | 52.5 | 13.1 | inter a second openings than hattenany |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX

2 Covers the market of:Dallas/Fort Worth3 Covers the market of:Dallas/Fort Worth





The Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, COcommercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:6.0

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| NationNationNationNationNationNationNationNation10 data origination provide insplayments101010101010101010 data origination provide insplayments10.1310.1410.1410.1410.1410.1410 data origination provide insplayments10.1510.1410.1510.1410.1410.1410 data origination provide insplayments10.1510.1510.1510.1410.1410.1410 data origination provide insplayments10.2010.2010.2010.2010.2010.2010 data origination provide insplayments1 | | | Denver-Aurora | Jakewood CO | | U.S. | | |
|---|---|----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Tail a frame mappingent (1000) (Y) S due 1 outine mapping lengingent: (Y) S due 2 outine due 2 outi | | Mar-21 | | | Mar-21 | | Mar-20 | |
| V/r dc in condum parolle majorener (100) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (iii) (iiii) (iii) (iiii) < | Total non-farm employment ('000) | | | | | | | |
| Unempired rate (b) Arrange week) week over year 6.5% 5.5% 6.7% 5.0% | | | | | | | | |
| Average workly wages wage growthy work work work work work work work work | Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.4% | -5.1% | 1.9% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Water graveth, year-lower, year 0.29 <td>Unemployment rate (%)</td> <td>6.6%</td> <td>6.7%</td> <td>4.9%</td> <td>6.0%</td> <td>6.2%</td> <td></td> <td>higher unemployment rate than nationally</td> | Unemployment rate (%) | 6.6% | 6.7% | 4.9% | 6.0% | 6.2% | | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Constraint Constra | | | | | | | | |
| Gibp growth (%) Metch household nonce Parcet thange in nacces 3.3% 4.5% 2.3% 2.3% 3.0% <td>Wage growth, year-over-year</td> <td>0.2%</td> <td>-0.1%</td> <td>8.9%</td> <td>6.7%</td> <td>5.8%</td> <td>2.3%</td> <td>wages are not rising as fast as nationally</td> | Wage growth, year-over-year | 0.2% | -0.1% | 8.9% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Gibp growth (%) Metch household nonce Parcet thange in nacces 3.3% 4.5% 2.3% 2.3% 3.0% <td></td> <td>2019</td> <td>2018</td> <td>2017</td> <td>2019</td> <td>2018</td> <td>2017</td> <td></td> | | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| Percent change in income 7.8% 3.7% 0.0% 3.8% 3.9% 5.26% Instantiance growth than nationally pagation (200) (pagation (200) (pagation (200)) (pagation (200)) 2203 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 | GDP growth (%) | | | | | | | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Perpulsion (100) (100) bet demask migration (100) (100) 2020 2,291 2020 2,951 2030 2,954 2010 2,954 2010 2,955 | Median household income | \$85,641 | \$79,478 | \$76,643 | | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Population (7000) Population (7000) 2,295 2,295 2,914 22,844 22,833 22,833 perspection growth than nationally net invested migration (7000) IJ. Multifamily/1 | Percent change in income | 7.8% | 3.7% | 0.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| Population (7000) Population (7000) 2,295 2,295 2,914 22,844 22,833 22,833 perspection growth than nationally net invested migration (7000) IJ. Multifamily/1 | | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population growth (%) tet constructing ruth (%) tet constructing ruth (%) tet constructing ruth (%) tet constructing ruth (%) 0.8% tet constructing ruth (%) tet construction (%) 0.8% tet construction (%) tet construction (%) 1.6% tet construct | Population ('000) | | | | | | | |
| I. Multifamily/1 Ol.21 O4.20 O1.21 O4.21 | | 0.89% | 1.05% | 1.39% | | 0.46% | | faster population growth than nationally |
| (1,1) $(-0,1,2)$ $(0,1,2)$ | Net domestic migration ('000) | 11.6 | 13.8 | 17.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| (1,1) $(-0,1,2)$ $(0,1,2)$ | | | | | | | | |
| $ \frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$ | II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| Rent syorth, year-over-year 0-09% 1.28% 1.7% 0.3% 0.6% 2.2% Isoure rent syorth than nationally rents spectra or glocame on renter spectra or glocame or glocame or glocame or glocame or glocame | | | | | | | | |
| Rent s ap cricent of 2-pieron annual wage income Rent al scare, yr ate Homewonrship rate15.3% 6.2% 5.5% 6.5% <b< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></b<> | | | | | | | | |
| Rental vacancy rate 6.2% 5.5% 4.8% 6.8% 6.5% 6.5% 6.5% fend vacancy rate is lower than nationally Median existing single-family home sales price 55.54.4 55.25.5 547.3 532.01 530.02 5320.1 21.00 1.00 0.01 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.3 1.27.001 1.00 0.02 3.35 0.04 1.27.001 1.00 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.04 0.04 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.05 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.05 0.03 0.05 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.05 0.03 0.05 0.03 0.05 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.05 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 | | | | | | | | |
| Homeownership rate Median existing signle-family home sales price Home price to rent ratio 61.3% 55.5% 65.3% 65.3% 65.3% Mark Home price to rent ratio 30.2 28.3 25.6 24.1 23.1 21.0 owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally 12-month tatk: all building permits 20.30 13.1 50.09 45.217 47.74.96 1.90.05 1.90 ortical sectors 1.90 or | | | | | | | | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price home price to retratio 555.4.4 551.2.5 547.8.3 532.3.1 330.9.2 528.0.7 12-month total: 5- unit building permits 12-month total: 5- unit building permits tatio of jobs created to permits ('000) 30.2 28.3 8.04 435.2.17 427.433 463.039 job creation is outgacing housing permits 1.391.065 12-month total: 5- unit building permits tatio of jobs created to permits ('000) 7.1 42.0 1.5 1.4 (4.4) (6.0) 0.4 job creation is outgacing housing permits than nationally job creation for on price quarter (million sq. ft.) New leasing (million sq. ft.) 0.5 1.6 2.4 97.7 8.4 70.5 negative ret absorption for on price quarter (million sq. ft.) negative ret absorption for more price quarter (million sq. ft.) 14.4 1.4 2.2 13.5 5.463.8 5.463.8 5.463.9 5.421.0 office reancy rate is higher than nationally office reant growth is weaker than nationally VL Industrial/S 1.21 0.42.0 0.21 1.46 123.2 1.59.0 VL Industrial/S 1.21 0.37.4 3.37 2.55 1.93.6 5.463.8 | | | | | | | | Tental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Inome price to rent ratio isolo is | | | | | | | | |
| 12-month total: all building germits 21,491 20,306 19,414 1,512,223 1,470,683 1,391,065 Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) (1) | | | | | | | | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) (1.1) (1.3) (1.3) (1.4) (6.0) 0.4 job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally III. Office/2 (1.1) (1.1) (1.2) (1.2) (0. | 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 9,023 | 8,351 | 8,049 | 435,217 | 427,439 | | |
| III. Office/2 Od. 21 Od. 20 Ol. 21 Od. 20 Ol. 21 Od. 20 Ol. 20 | | 21,491 | 20,306 | | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Q1_21Q4_20Q1_20Q1_20Q1_20Q1_20New leasing (million sq. ft.) 09 16 2.4 37.7 38.4 70.5 Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) 18.7% 17.4% 14.0% 15% 13% 72.3 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 18.7% 17.4% 14.0% 15% 13% 72.3 Asking rent per sq. ft. 52.93 52.92 53.54 53.52 53.31 Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) 1.4 1.2% $19.\%$ 2.1% 2.3% New leasing (million sq. ft.) 1.4 1.2% 1.2% $19.\%$ 2.1% 2.3% 2.5% New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 19.38 194.2 166.8 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 19.38 194.2 166.2 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 19.38 194.2 166.2 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 19.38 194.2 166.2 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 4.9% 5.64 7.7 Asking rent per sq. ft. 59.3 54.4 59.0 56.8 56.4 Y Retail trade payroll workers (000) $3.54.5$ 3.1% 3.5% 3.5% 3.5% S warder construction to inventory 134.7 135.5 15.039 14.9% 1.2% Nut et al payro | Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (3.1) | (3.9) | 1.5 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| Q1_21Q4_20Q1_20Q1_20Q1_20Q1_20New leasing (million sq. ft.) 09 16 2.4 37.7 38.4 70.5 Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) 18.7% 17.4% 14.0% 15% 13% 72.3 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 18.7% 17.4% 14.0% 15% 13% 72.3 Asking rent per sq. ft. 52.93 52.92 53.54 53.52 53.31 Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) 1.4 1.2% $19.\%$ 2.1% 2.3% New leasing (million sq. ft.) 1.4 1.2% 1.2% $19.\%$ 2.1% 2.3% 2.5% New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 19.38 194.2 166.8 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 19.38 194.2 166.2 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 19.38 194.2 166.2 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 19.38 194.2 166.2 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 4.9% 5.64 7.7 Asking rent per sq. ft. 59.3 54.4 59.0 56.8 56.4 Y Retail trade payroll workers (000) $3.54.5$ 3.1% 3.5% 3.5% 3.5% S warder construction to inventory 134.7 135.5 15.039 14.9% 1.2% Nut et al payro | III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) 11.35 (1.53) 0.58 (41.08) (37.23) 7.23 negative field assorption Vacancy rate 18.7% 17.4% 14.00% 16% 15% 53.57 533.7 office read assorption | | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| Vacancy rate 118.7% 17.4% 14.0% 15% 14% 14 14 14 14 14 14 12 118.3 5,469.8 5,453.9 5,421.0 6fice construction is underway than nationally office rent growth is weaker than nationally 118.7% 118.3 118.3 5,465.8 5,421.0 118.3 118.3 118.3 5,465.8 118.3 118.3 118.3 12.4% 12.3% | New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. \$29.8 \$29.7 \$29.0 \$35.4 \$35.2 \$33.7 office rent growth is weaker than nationally Inder construction (million sq.ft.) 119.2 118.9 118.3 5469.8 \$,451.39 \$,421.0 Winder construction inventory 1.2% 1.2% 1.9% 2.1% 2.3% 2.5% less office construction is underway than nationally V. Industrial/3 Old 2.1 Q4_20 Q1_21 Q4_20 Q1_20 Q4_21 Ess office construction is underway than nationally Vacancy rate 3.74 3.37 2.55 193.8 194.2 166.8 new leasing volume is stronger than nationally Vacancy rate 0.72 1.01 0.42 82.3 93.7 46.2 positive net absorption Vacancy rate 6.7% 7.73 3371 364.1 32.84 7.2.85 15.945.1 15.121.01 more construction is underway than nationally Under construction inwentory 3.5% 3.1% 3.0% 2.5% 2.3% 2.2% more construction is underway than nationally V/ Retail Marco Mar_20 15.96.1 15.121.01 | Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | | | | | | | |
| Total Inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) 119.2 118.9 118.3 5.469.8 5.432.9 5.421.0 Winder construction to inventory 1.4 1.4 2.2 114.6 123.2 135.9 Winder construction to inventory 1.2% 1.2% 1.2% 2.3% 2.3% 2.5% New leasing (million sq. ft.) 0.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) 1.4 1.4 2.2 114.6 123.2 135.9 W under construction to inventory 1.2% 1.2% 1.9% 2.1% 2.3% 2.5% less office construction is underway than nationally IV. Industrial/3 Provide the sing (million sq.ft.) 0.12 0.4.20 0.1.20 | | | | | | | | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| % under construction to inventory 1.2% 1.2% 1.9% 2.1% 2.3% 2.5% less office construction is underway than nationally W. Industrial/3 0.1 0.4 0.121 0.420 0.121 0.420 0.120 | | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 OI_21 O4_20 O1_21 O4_20 O1_20 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 3.74 3.37 2.55 193.8 194.2 166.8 New leasing (million sq. ft.) 0.72 1.01 0.42 82.3 93.7 46.2 Yacancy rate 6.7% 6.2% 5.6% 4.9% 5.2% 4.9% positive net absorption Yacancy rate 6.7% 6.244.8 2.90.4 15,546.5 15,121.0 new leasing volume is stronger than nationally rents are not rising as fast as nationally Under construction (million sq. ft.) 2.46.6 244.8 2.40.4 15,540.5 15,121.0 new leasing volume is stronger than nationally rents are not rising as fast as nationally Under construction (million sq. ft.) 8.6 7.7 7.3 397.1 364.1 328.4 % under construction (million sq. ft.) 8.6 7.7 7.3 397.1 364.5 15,221.0 more construction is underway than nationally % share to nonfarm payroll workers ('000) 134.7 135.5 135.9 15,039 14,996 15,287 103% Y/Y change ('000) 1.2 -0. | | | | | | | | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| Q1_21 Q4_20 Q1_21 Q4_20 Q1_21 Perform a second s | % under construction to inventory | 1.270 | 1.276 | 1.5% | 2.176 | 2.370 | 2.376 | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| Q1_21 Q4_20 Q1_21 Q4_20 Q1_21 Perform a second s | IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) 0.72 1.01 0.42 82.3 93.7 46.2 positive net absorption Vacancy rate 6.7% 6.2% 5.6% 4.9% 5.2% 4.9% industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally Asking rent per sq.ft. 59.3 59.4 29.0 56.9 56.4 15,546.5 15,121.0 Under construction (million sq.ft.) 246.6 244.8 240.4 15,804.7 15,546.5 15,121.0 more construction is underway than nationally W under construction to inventory 3.5% 3.1% 3.0% 2.5% 2.3% 2.2% more construction is underway than nationally K. Retail Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 smale rationally Y/Y change ('000) 134.7 135.5 135.9 15.039 14.996 15.287 smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally Y/Y change ('000) -1.2 -0.8 -0.5% -2.3% -0.9% storger retail trade job creation than nationally | | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| Vacancy rate 6.7% 6.2% 5.6% 4.9% 5.2% 4.9% industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally Asking rent per sq.ft. 59.3 \$9.4 \$9.0 \$6.9 \$6.8 \$6.4 \$6.4 \$6.8 \$6.4 \$6.8 \$6.4 \$6.8 \$6.6 \$6.6 \$6.6 \$6.6 \$6.6 \$6.6 \$6.6 \$6.6 \$6.6 \$6.6 \$6.6 \$6.7 \$15,846.1 \$15,121.0 \$7.13 \$397.1 \$364.1 \$328.4 \$2.6% \$7.7 \$397.1 \$364.1 \$328.4 \$2.6% \$7.7 \$397.1 \$364.1 \$328.4 \$2.6% \$7.8% \$2.6% \$7.8% \$2.6% \$7.8% \$2.6% \$7.8% \$2.6% \$7.8% \$2.6% \$7.8% \$2.6% \$7.8% | | | | | | | | |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq.ft.) Under construction (million sq.ft.) \$9.3 \$9.4 \$9.0 \$6.9 \$6.8 \$6.4 rents are not rising as fast as nationally Under construction (million sq.ft.) 246.6 24.4 24.04 15,804.7 15,546.5 15,121.0 more construction is underway than nationally V. Retail Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar_21 | | | | | | | | |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq.ft.) 246.6 244.8 240.4 15,804.7 15,546.5 15,121.0 Under construction (million sq.ft.) 8.6 7.7 7.3 397.1 364.1 328.4 328.4 % under construction to inventory 3.5% 3.1% 3.0% 2.5% 2.3% 2.2% more construction is underway than nationally V. Retail Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar-20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 % share to nonfarm payroll employment 9.2% 9.3% 8.5% 10.5% 10.6% 10.2% smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally Y/Y change ('000) 1134.7 135.5 135.9 10.6% 10.2% smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally Y/Y change ('000) 1.12 -0.8 -0.7 -248.2 -358 -139 Y/Y % change -0.9% -0.6% -0.5% -1.6% -2.3% -0.9% stronger retail trade job creation than nationally V/Y % change 125.3 127.6 164.1 13,428 13,065 15,745 smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally | | | | | | | | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) % under construction to inventory 8.6 7.7 7.3 397.1 364.1 328.4 more construction is underway than nationally V. Retail Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 | | | | | | | | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| % under construction to inventory3.5%3.1%3.0%2.5%2.3%2.2%more construction is underway than nationallyV. RetailRetail trade payroll workers ('000)134.7135.5135.915,03914,99615,287% share to nonfarm payroll employment9.2%9.3%8.9%10.5%10.6%10.2%9.38139V/Y change ('000)1.2-0.6%-0.5%-1.6%-2.3%-0.9%-0.9%smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationallyVI. Hotel/LodgingMar-21Feb-21Mar_20Mar-21Feb-21Mar_20Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000)125.3127.6164.113,42813,06515,745smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationallyV/Y change ('000)-23.6%-24.0%-1.3%-14.7%-19.8%-2.1%weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs | | | | | | | | |
| Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar-20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar-20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar-20 Mar-21 -0.5% -1.0% | | | | | | | | more construction is underway than nationally |
| Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar-20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar_21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar_20< | , | | | | | | | ·····, ·····, |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) 134.7 135.5 135.9 15,039 14,996 15,287 % share to nonfarm payroll employment Y/Y change ('000) 9.2,% 9.3,% 8.8,9% 10.5,% 10.6% 10.2% smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally Y/Y change ('000) 1.2 -0.8 -0.7 -248.2 -358 -139 Y/Y change ('000) -0.9% -0.6% -0.5% -1.6% -2.3% -0.9% stronger retail trade job creation than nationally VI. Hotel/Lodging | V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment 9.2% 9.3% 8.9% 10.5% 10.6% 10.2% maller fraction of retail jobs than nationally Y/Y change ('000) 1.2 -0.8 -0.7 -248.2 -358 -139 Y/Y change ('000) -0.6% -0.5% -1.6% -2.3% -0.9% smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally Y/Y change -0.9% -0.6% -0.5% -1.6% -2.3% -0.9% smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally Y/Y change -0.9% -0.6% -0.5% -2.3% -0.9% smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | Feb-21 | | |
| Y/Y change ('000) -1.2 -0.8 -0.7 -248.2 -358 -139 Y/Y % change -0.9% -0.6% -0.5% -1.6% -2.3% -0.9% stronger retail trade job creation than nationally VI. Hotel/Lodging Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar-20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar-20 Mar-20< | Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 134.7 | 135.5 | | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| V/Y % change-0.9%-0.6%-0.5%-1.6%-2.3%-0.9%stronger retail trade job creation than nationallyVI. Hotel/LodgingLeisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000)125.3127.6164.113,42813,06515,745% share to nonfarm payroll employment8.5%8.7%10.7%9.4%9.2%10.5%V/Y change ('000)-38.8-40.4-2.2(2,317.0)(3,227.0)(345.0)V/Y change ('000)-23.6%-24.0%-1.3%-14.7%-19.8%-2.1% | | | | | | | | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar-20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) 125.3 127.6 164.1 13,428 13,065 15,745 % share to nonfarm payroll employment 8.5% 8.7% 10.7% 9.4% 9.2% 10.5% Y/Y change ('000) -38.8 -40.4 -2.2 (2,317.0) (3,227.0) (345.0) Y/Y % change -23.6% -24.0% -1.3% -14.7% 19.8% -2.1% weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs | | | | | | | | |
| Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) 125.3 127.6 164.1 13,428 13,065 15,745 % share to nonfarm payroll employment 8.5% 8.7% 10.7% 9.4% 9.2% 10.5% V/Y change ('000) -38.8 -40.4 2 (2,317.0) (3,22.7) (345.0) V/Y % change -23.6% -24.0% -1.3% -14.7% -19.8% -2.1% weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs | Y/Y % change | -0.9% | -0.6% | -0.5% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Mar-21 Feb-21 Mar_20 Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) 125.3 127.6 164.1 13,428 13,065 15,745 % share to nonfarm payroll employment 8.5% 8.7% 10.7% 9.4% 9.2% 10.5% V/Y change ('000) -38.8 -40.4 2 (2,317.0) (3,22.7) (345.0) V/Y % change -23.6% -24.0% -1.3% -14.7% -19.8% -2.1% weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs | VI. Hotel/Lodaina | | | | | | | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) 125.3 127.6 164.1 13,428 13,065 15,745 % share to nonfarm payroll employment 8.5% 8.7% 10.7% 9.4% 9.2% 10.5% smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally V/Y change ('000) -38.8 -40.4 -2.2 (2,317.0) (3,227.0) (345.0) V/Y & change -23.6% -24.0% -1.3% -14.7% -19.8% -2.1% weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs | | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Y/Y change ('000) -38.8 -40.4 -2.2 (2,317.0) (3,227.0) (345.0) Y/Y % change -23.6% -24.0% -1.3% -14.7% -19.8% -2.1% weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs | Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | | | | | | | |
| Y/Y % change -23.6% -24.0% -1.3% -14.7% -19.8% -2.1% weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs | | 8.5% | 8.7% | 10.7% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) -41.2 -43.5 -13.5 -49.7 -52.3 -19.1 more business openings than nationally | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -41.2 | -43.5 | -13.5 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO

2 Covers the market of: Denver 3 Covers the market of: Denver





The Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -17.3

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Detroit-Warren | -Dearborn. MI | | U.S. | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,882 | 1,867 | 2,010 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (129) | (158) | (14) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.4% | -7.8% | -0.7% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.5% | 4.5% | 4.2% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,014 | \$1,004 | \$973 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 4.2% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 0.8% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$63,474 | \$60,513 | \$58,411 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 4.9% | 3.6% | -2.3% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 4,304 | 4,319 | 4,324 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.35% | -0.10% | 0.03% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (23.0) | (16.7) | (14.1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| - | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,079 | \$1,066 | \$1,033 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 4.5% | 3.9% | 2.2% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.2% | 12.2% | 12.2% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 8.7% | 5.4% | 5.9% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate Median existing single-family home sales price | 72.6% \$216.8 | 72.0% \$226.5 | 72.2% \$191.6 | 65.6% \$329.1 | 65.8% \$309.2 | 65.3% \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 16.7 | \$220.3 17.7 | 15.5 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 2,224 | 1,947 | 1,741 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | ······································ |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 7,984 | 7,494 | 7,621 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (16.1) | (21.1) | (1.8) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 01.30 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 01.30 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | Q1_21 0.4 | Q4_20 0.3 | Q1_20 1.1 | Q1_21 37.7 | Q4_20 38.4 | Q1_20 70.5 | now logging volume is riging clower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.59) | (0.32) | 0.07 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 14.4% | 13.9% | 11.7% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$20.8 | \$20.9 | \$20.5 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 109.8 | 109.6 | 109.5 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ In duratical /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 01.30 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 01.30 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | Q1_21 1.75 | Q4_20 1.27 | Q1_20 2.25 | Q1_21 193.8 | Q4_20 194.2 | Q1_20 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 1.53 | (0.98) | (1.29) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.3% | 4.2% | 3.2% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.5 | \$6.5 | \$6.3 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 551.6 | 547.1 | 546.3 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 6.1 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.1% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | Mar-21 | Fab 21 | Max 20 | May 21 | 5-h 31 | Max 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 198 | Feb-21 197.8 | Mar_20 204.4 | Mar-21 15,039 | Feb-21 14,996 | Mar_20 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -6.4 | -8.4 | -2.8 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | langer share of retain jobs than hattonany |
| Y/Y % change | -3.1% | -4.1% | -1.4% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | Mar. 21 | 5-1-2C | Mar. 20 | Mar. 74 | F. 1. 64 | May 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers (2000) | Mar-21 149 | Feb-21 140.7 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.9% | 7.5% | 188.3 9.4% | 13,428 9.4% | 13,065 9.2% | 15,745 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -39.3 | -53.6 | -8.8 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | smaller share of reisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -20.9% | -27.6% | -4.5% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -60.1 | -59.4 | -22.9 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI

2 Covers the market of: Detroit 3 Covers the market of: Detroit

RATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The El Paso, TX commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: 1.0

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | El Paso, TX | | U.S. | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 315 | 314 | 327 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (12) | (13) | 4 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -3.6% | -3.9% | 1.3% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 8.1% | 8.1% | 5.5% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$644 | \$610 | \$605 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 6.4% | -2.0% | -6.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.1% | 2.8% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$48,823 | \$43,862 | \$44,416 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 11.3% | -1.2% | -1.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 846 | 842 | 840 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.45% | 0.24% | -0.04% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (2.3) | (4.2) | (6.7) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | (2.5) | () | (0.7) | Ū | 0 | 0 | net out migration |
| II Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 hadres an another and much (and of available) | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$927 | \$916 | \$874 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | factor rout arouth they pationally |
| Rent growth, year-over-year Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 6.1% 16.6% | 5.4% 17.3% | 3.3% 16.6% | 0.3% 12.5% | -0.6% 12.4% | 2.2% 13.1% | faster rent growth than nationally renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | renters spend more of mcome on rent than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A #N/A | #N/A #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$189.0 | \$186.1 | \$166.7 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 17.0 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 419 | 356 | 1,169 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | ······································ |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 3,496 | 3,398 | 3,204 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (3.4) | (3.8) | 1.3 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.06) | (0.25) | (0.01) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 7.7% | 7.5% | 4.7% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$18.5 | \$17.6 | \$16.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.7% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| ,. | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.31 | 0.36 | 0.49 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.83 | 0.13 | (0.04) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.1% | 5.6% | 6.1% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.0 | \$4.9 | \$4.5 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 57.7 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.3% | 3.7% | 1.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 36.7 | 37 | 37.9 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.6% | 11.8% | 11.6% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.2 | -1.1 | -0.1 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -3.2% | -2.9% | -0.3% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 34.7 | 33.9 | 37.7 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.0% | 10.8% | 11.5% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -3.0 | -3.8 | -0.4 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -8.0% | -10.1% | -1.0% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -31.6 | -32.5 | -16.5 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: El Paso, TX

2 Covers the market of: El Paso 3 Covers the market of: El Paso



 The Greensboro-High Point, NC commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 2.3

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Greensboro- | High Point, NC | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 346 | 343 | 364 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (18) | (22) | (1) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.9% | -5.9% | -0.3% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.8% | 5.9% | 4.7% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$867 | \$863 | \$859 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 0.9% | -0.1% | -1.5% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.8% | 0.6% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$51,770 | \$50,026 | \$50,285 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 3.5% | -0.5% | 2.3% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | slower income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 776 | 772 | 767 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.50% | 0.70% | 0.61% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$949 | \$940 | \$874 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 8.6% | 7.7% | 2.2% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.6% | 12.5% | 11.7% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 13.5% | 7.6% | 7.5% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate Median existing single-family home sales price | 67.4% \$207.4 | 66.9% \$207.3 | 66.1% \$178.7 | 65.6% \$329.1 | 65.8% \$309.2 | 65.3% \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 18.2 | 3207.3 18.4 | 17.0 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 1,217 | 1,070 | 521 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | owning is more approache than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 3,416 | 3,375 | 2,617 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (5.2) | (6.4) | (0.4) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.33) | (0.04) | 0.09 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 10.9% | 9.6% | 9.4% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$16.8 | \$16.9 | \$16.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 34.8 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.65 | 0.99 | 2.53 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.16 | (0.26) | 2.31 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 3.1% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$4.0 242.4 | \$3.9 241.9 | \$3.9 241.8 | \$6.9 15,804.7 | \$6.8 15,546.5 | \$6.4 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 3.1 | 241.9 | 241.8 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.3% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · , | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 36.9 | 36.7 | 37.6 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.7% | 10.7% | 10.3% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -0.7 | -1.0 | 0.1 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -1.9% | -2.7% | 0.3% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| - | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 30.9 | 29.9 | 36.3 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.9% | 8.7% | 10.0% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -5.4 | -6.8 | -1 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -14.9% | -18.5% | -2.7% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Greensboro-High Point, NC

2 Covers the market of: Greensboro/Winston-Salem 3 Covers the market of: Greensboro/Winston-Salem

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin, SC 2021 Q1



The Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin, SC commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:11.6

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Gre | enville-Anderso | on-Mauldin, SC | | U.S. | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 416 | 413 | 430 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (15) | (18) | (1) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -3.4% | -4.1% | -0.1% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.3% | 4.2% | 2.5% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,029 | \$1,044 | \$928 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 10.9% | 11.9% | 7.7% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.5% | 4.0% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$58,621 | \$55,790 | \$51,154 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.1% | 9.1% | -5.2% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| P (1999) | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 933 | 922 | 908 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | for the second state of the state of the second state of the |
| Population growth (%) | 1.21% | 1.52% 10.1 | 1.30% 8.0 | 0.35% 0 | 0.46% 0 | 0.53% 0 | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 8.5 | 10.1 | 8.0 | U | U | U | net in-migration |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| n. Walthanny/ | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$944 | \$939 | \$918 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 2.8% | 2.0% | 1.1% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 10.6% | 10.4% | 11.4% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$256.3 | \$252.2 | \$224.4 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 22.6 | 22.4 | 20.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 2,149 | 2,143 | 766 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 9,150 | 8,949 | 6,344 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (1.6) | (2.0) | (0.1) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/ 2 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.02) | (0.20) | 0.29 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 10.3% | 10.3% | 6.5% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$22.4 | \$22.4 | \$20.9 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | ·"····· |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.19 | 1.03 | 0.87 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.25) | (1.53) | 0.31 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 6.3% | 7.5% | 5.1% \$4.0 | 4.9% \$6.9 | 5.2% | 4.9% \$6.4 | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$4.1 225.0 | \$4.1 227.8 | 223.5 | 56.9 15,804.7 | \$6.8 15,546.5 | 56.4 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.5% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 45.8 | 45.6 | 45.2 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.0% | 11.0% | 10.5% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 0.6 | 0.6 | -0.5 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | 1.3% | 1.3% | -1.1% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 39.7 | 38 | 45.3 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.6% | 9.2% | 10.5% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -5.6 | -7.9 | -1 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -12.4% | -17.2% | -2.2% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin, SC

2 Covers the market of: Greenville 3 Covers the market of: Greenville



The Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:8.9

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced .

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Hartford-W | est Hartford-Ea | st Hartford, CT | | U.S. | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 545 | 543 | 582 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (37) | (42) | (1) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.4% | -7.1% | -0.1% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 8.0% | 8.2% | 3.3% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,200 | \$1,193 | \$1,200 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 0.0% | -1.4% | 4.0% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.3% | 4.0% | 2.3% | 2019 | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$48,329 | \$45,535 | \$40,646 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.1% | 12.0% | -10.1% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | ,, |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| ÷ | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,425 | \$1,406 | \$1,362 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 4.6% | 3.8% | 1.5% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.7% | 13.6% | 13.1% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$275.6 | \$277.2 | \$232.5 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 16.1 | 16.4 | 14.2 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 0.4 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1 21 | Q4_20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.63) | 0.06 | (0.01) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 19.6% | 17.0% | 17.1% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$20.3 | \$20.4 | \$20.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.62 | 0.13 | 0.24 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.26) | 0.07 | (0.18) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.7% | 3.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$5.5 94.5 | \$5.5 94.4 | \$5.4 94.4 | \$6.9 15,804.7 | \$6.8 15,546.5 | \$6.4 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.8 | 0.0 | 94.4 0.0 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | 0.070 | 0.070 | 0.070 | 2.070 | 2.070 | 21270 | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 49.5 | 49.7 | 51.3 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.1% | 9.2% | 8.8% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.8 | -1.9 | -1.6 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Y/Y % change | -3.5% | -3.7% | -3.0% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 35.9 | 34.4 | 44.5 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | and the share of taken the state of the state of the |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 6.6% | 6.3% | 7.6% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -8.6 -19.3% | -11.9 | -2.2 -4.7% | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) -2.1% | weaker recovery in leigure and beautality into |
| Y/Y % change Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -19.3% #N/A | -25.7% #N/A | -4.7% #N/A | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% -52.3 | -2.1% -19.1 | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small pushess openings(Jan4-51=100) | #IN/A | #IN/A | #IN/A | -43./ | -32.3 | -19.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT

2 Covers the market of: Hartford 3 Covers the market of: Hartford

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX 2021 Q1



The Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TXcommercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:5.2

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Houston-Tl | ne Woodlands-S | Sugar Land, TX | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 2,999 | 2,965 | 3,174 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (175) | (227) | 37 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -5.5% | -7.1% | 1.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 8.3% | 8.3% | 5.7% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,057 | \$1,021 | \$1,048 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 0.9% | -2.0% | 0.2% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2010 | 2010 | 2017 | 2010 | 2010 | 2017 | |
| CDD growth $(0())$ | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | economic evening at a classer wave them extingells |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.9% | 2.6% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income Percent change in income | \$69,193 5.8% | \$65,394 2.5% | \$63,802 -3.0% | \$87,470 3.6% | \$84,423 3.9% | \$81,284 -5.2% | median household income is lower than nationally faster income growth than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.6% | 2.370 | -5.0% | 5.0% | 3.5% | -3.270 | Juster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 7,154 | 7,063 | 6,975 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.29% | 1.27% | 1.10% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 19.8 | 6.0 | (10.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| in marcharen gy i | Q1 21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of guarter) | \$1,125 | \$1,111 | \$1,149 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -2.1% | -3.1% | 0.4% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.2% | 12.5% | 12.6% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 9.4% | 7.4% | 11.5% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 65.6% | 62.2% | 65.6% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$281.8 | \$273.7 | \$245.3 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 20.9 | 20.5 | 17.8 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 16,321 | 18,646 | 21,191 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 66,691 | 67,939 | 63,050 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (2.6) | (3.3) | 0.6 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.1 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (1.13) | (1.39) | (0.25) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 25.1% | 24.5% | 22.3% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$31.0 | \$31.3 | \$31.1 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 189.4 | 189.5 | 189.0 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 8.61 | 13.97 | 10.11 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 5.34 | 1.39 | 1.33 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 10.6% | 10.7% | 8.5% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.2 | \$6.2 | \$6.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 473.8 | 468.3 | 444.6 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 19.8 4.2% | 20.2 4.3% | 25.3 5.7% | 397.1 2.5% | 364.1 2.3% | 328.4 2.2% | more construction is underward them potionally. |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.2% | 4.3% | 5.7% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.270 | more construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Detail | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 294.9 | 294.2 | 299 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.8% | 9.9% | 9.4% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -4.1 -1.4% | -6.9 | -2.2 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | stronger retail trade is b creation than notionally |
| Y/Y % change | -1.4% | -2.3% | -0.7% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. HOLEI/ LOUGING | Mar. 24 | 5-1-24 | May 20 | May 21 | P.1. 04 | 14 20 | |
| Leisure and heapitality pourall workers (1000) | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 295.2 | 283.2 | 330 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | larger chara of loigure (beenitality into them antice all |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.8% | 9.6% | 10.4% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -34.8 -10.5% | -51.3 -15.3% | -0.9 -0.3% | (2,317.0) -14.7% | (3,227.0) -19.8% | (345.0) -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Y/Y % change Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -10.5% | -15.3% | -0.3% | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% | -2.1% -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| Number of small pushiess openings(Jan4-51-100) | -55.1 | -35.1 | -17.0 | -43.7 | -52.3 | -13.1 | nore susmess openings that hattohany |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX

2 Covers the market of: Houston 3 Covers the market of: Houston

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN





The Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, INcommercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:5.8

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | India | anapolis-Carmel | l-Anderson, IN | | U.S. | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,049 | 1,040 | 1,082 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (33) | (47) | 2 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -3.0% | -4.3% | 0.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.2% | 4.3% | 2.8% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,074 | \$1,071 | \$1,009 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 6.5% | 5.1% | 5.7% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2010 | 2010 | 2017 | 2010 | 2010 | 2017 | |
| CDD ment the (9(1) | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | the second se |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.1% | 3.6% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$62,502 | \$61,022 | \$59,566 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 2.4% | 2.4% | -1.5% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | slower income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,091 | 2,073 | 2,053 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.85% | 0.97% | 1.21% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 5.8 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| iter demestie migration (666) | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | Ŭ | 0 | Ŭ | ince in my attor |
| II Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,059 | \$1,047 | \$1,010 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | for the second second to the second |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 4.9% | 3.8% 11.2% | 3.5% 11.5% | 0.3% 12.5% | -0.6% | 2.2% 13.1% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income Rental vacancy rate | 11.3% 10.9% | 17.1% | 6.8% | 6.8% | 12.4% 6.5% | 6.6% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| | 69.7% | 71.9% | 68.4% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | rental vacancy rate is higher than hationally |
| Homeownership rate Median existing single-family home sales price | \$232.4 | \$232.4 | \$204.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 18.3 | \$232.4 18.5 | \$204.0 16.8 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 2,276 | 2,295 | 1,708 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | owning is more apportable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 11,235 | 10,932 | 9,014 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (2.9) | (4.3) | 0.2 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| hado of jobs created to permits (000) | (2.5) | (4.5) | 0.2 | (+.+) | (0.0) | 0.4 | job cication is outpacing nousing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.39) | (0.03) | (0.01) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 18.6% | 17.8% | 17.3% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$21.4 | \$21.5 | \$21.1 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.2 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.9% | 0.9% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · , | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1 21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 5.34 | 5.23 | 5.20 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior guarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.88 | 3.82 | 0.93 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.7% | 5.4% | 4.3% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$4.6 | \$4.6 | \$4.6 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 290.9 | 288.8 | 275.6 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 10.2 | 10.9 | 12.0 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.5% | 3.8% | 4.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 99.1 | 99 | 99 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.4% | 9.5% | 9.2% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 0.1 | -0.1 | -2.4 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | 0.1% | -0.1% | -2.4% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI Listel / edging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 91.1 | 89.2 | 104.7 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.7% | 8.6% | 9.7% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -13.6 | -18 | -4.8 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -13.0% | -16.8% | -4.4% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -46.7 | -49.5 | -16.8 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN

2 Covers the market of: Indianapolis 3 Covers the market of: Indianapolis



The Jacksonville, FL commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: 18.5

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Jacksonville, FL | | U.S. | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 718 | 711 | 727 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (9) | (21) | 9 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -1.3% | -2.9% | 1.3% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.2% | 4.1% | 4.4% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,017 | \$1,018 | \$976 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 4.2% | 1.3% | 3.0% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.9% | 3.9% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$65,880 | \$60,238 | \$58,709 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 9.4% | 2.6% | -3.1% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,588 | 1,562 | 1,535 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.67% | 1.77% | 1.84% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 20.7 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,169 | \$1,152 | \$1,114 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 4.9% | 3.8% | 2.1% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.2% | 13.0% | 13.1% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate Homeownership rate | 6.2% 65.8% | 7.1% 62.5% | 8.0% 60.5% | 6.8% 65.6% | 6.5% 65.8% | 6.6% 65.3% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$290.0 | \$290.0 | \$260.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 20.7 | 21.0 | 19.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 4,236 | 3,636 | 3,182 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 18,944 | 17,727 | 14,377 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (0.5) | (1.2) | 0.6 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.46) | (0.08) | (0.19) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 18.1% | 15.8% | 14.6% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$21.2 | \$21.2 | \$21.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 23.9 | 23.7 | 24.0 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | less office and the standard s |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.14 | 2.08 | 0.16 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.14 | 1.29 | (0.13) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.9% | 5.9% | 7.7% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$4.9 | \$5.0 | \$5.1 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 98.7 | 97.7 | 96.2 1.3 | 15,804.7 397.1 | 15,546.5 364.1 | 15,121.0 328.4 | |
| % under construction (million sq.n.) | 3.0 3.0% | 2.1 2.2% | 1.3 | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | 5.070 | 2.270 | 1.470 | 2.570 | 2.570 | 2.270 | more construction is under way than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 79.7 | 79.4 | 80.2 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.1% | 11.2% | 11.0% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -0.5 | -1.0 | -1.6 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -0.6% | -1.2% | -2.0% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 77.1 | 75.3 | 85.7 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.7% | 10.6% | 11.8% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -8.6 | -10.8 | -1 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -10.0% | -12.5% | -1.2% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -47.3 | -45.9 | -22.3 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Jacksonville, FL

2 Covers the market of: Jacksonville 3 Covers the market of: Jacksonville

R NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Kansas City, MO-KScommercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:6.6

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Kansa | as City, MO-KS | | U.S. | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,064 | 1,045 | 1,092 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (28) | (49) | 11 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.6% | -4.4% | 1.0% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.5% | 4.7% | 3.2% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$956 | \$926 | \$988 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | -3.3% | -6.3% | 2.1% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDB growth (%) | | | | | | | acconomy is growing at a clower pase than nationally |
| GDP growth (%) Median household income | 1.0% \$70,215 | 2.2% \$65,768 | 2.3% \$63,404 | 2.2% \$87,470 | 3.0% \$84,423 | 2.3% \$81,284 | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.8% | 3.7% | -3.1% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 0.070 | 5.770 | 5.170 | 5.070 | 3.570 | 5.270 | Juster meome growth than hattonally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,173 | 2,162 | 2,148 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.54% | 0.65% | 0.85% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 2.2 | 2.8 | 5.7 | Ō | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,070 | \$1,057 | \$1,051 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 1.8% | 1.1% | 3.3% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.9% | 13.1% | 12.2% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 12.2% | 8.2% | 10.5% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 66.6% | 61.9% | 66.8% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$258.1 | \$248.5 | \$219.9 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 20.1 | 19.6 | 17.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 4,348 | 3,921 | 3,528 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 11,553 | 10,792 | 9,295 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (2.4) | (4.5) | 1.2 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.25) | 0.09 | 0.08 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 16.4% | 15.9% | 13.6% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$22.0 | \$22.0 | \$21.6 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 53.5 | 53.6 0.6 | 53.1 0.9 | 5,469.8 114.6 | 5,453.9 123.2 | 5,421.0 135.9 | |
| % under construction (million sq.rt.) | 0.4 0.7% | 1.1% | 1.7% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is undersum them notionally |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.776 | 1.170 | 1.770 | 2.1/0 | 2.5% | 2.3% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ Industrial /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 3.58 | 4.05 | 2.85 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 1.67 4.8% | 3.15 4.9% | 0.78 5.7% | 82.3 4.9% | 93.7 5.2% | 46.2 4.9% | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$4.2 | 4.9% \$4.3 | \$4.2 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | 4.9% \$6.4 | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 235.4 | 233.7 | 227.7 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | Tents are not rising as just as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 10.1 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.3% | 4.8% | 3.1% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | | | | ····, ···, |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 105.3 | 105.4 | 108.4 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.9% | 10.1% | 9.9% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -3.1 | -2.7 | 0.0 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | smanel fraction of retain jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -2.9% | -2.5% | 0.0% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| - | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 91.7 | 88.4 | 107.9 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.6% | 8.5% | 9.9% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -16.2 | -20 | -0.3 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -15.0% | -18.5% | -0.3% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Kansas City, MO-KS

2 Covers the market of: Kansas City 3 Covers the market of: Kansas City

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV





 The Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 -4.1

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Las Ve | egas-Henderson | -Paradise, NV | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 914 | 906 | 1,043 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (129) | (144) | 15 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -12.4% | -13.7% | 1.4% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 9.1% \$882 | 9.1% \$873 | 7.1% \$865 | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% \$980 | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages Wage growth, year-over-year | 2.0% | \$873 1.7% | 3805 7.0% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are lower than national average wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| wage growth, year over year | 2.070 | 1.770 | 7.070 | 0.770 | 5.670 | 2.570 | wages are not fishing as just as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.4% | 6.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$62,107 | \$57,076 | \$57,189 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 8.8% | -0.2% | -1.3% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 2020 2,316 | 2019 2,276 | 2018 2,229 | 2020 329,484 | 2019 328,330 | 2018 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.76% | 2,270 | 2,229 | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 28.5 | 32.1 | 35.8 | 0.35% | 0.40% | 0.55% | net in-migration |
| Net domestie migration (000) | 20.5 | 52.1 | 55.6 | 0 | Ū | 0 | ice in migration |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| n. Multianniy/1 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1 20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,221 | \$1,206 | \$1,145 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 6.6% | 5.6% | 4.2% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 15.9% | 15.9% | 15.2% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 2.8% | 2.9% | 5.8% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 58.0% | 54.7% | 61.2% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$360.8 | \$343.5 | \$314.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 24.6 | 23.7 | 22.9 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 3,605 | 3,423 | 2,617 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 14,977 | 14,698 | 12,599 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (8.6) | (9.8) | 1.2 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| New Jessie (willing an fe) | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 (0.25) | 0.2 (0.10) | 0.5 0.27 | 37.7 (41.08) | 38.4 (37.23) | 70.5 7.23 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 13.5% | 13.0% | 12.0% | 16% | (37.23) | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$24.6 | \$24.6 | \$24.6 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 47.7 | 47.6 | 47.2 | 5.469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | -,,,,, |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.8% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.85 | 3.56 | 1.99 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.42 | 2.45 | 1.97 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.9% | 6.2% | 4.5% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$9.5 | \$9.1 | \$9.1 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 131.7 | 131.6 | 125.4 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) % under construction to inventory | 6.4 4.8% | 4.9 3.7% | 5.7 4.6% | 397.1 2.5% | 364.1 2.3% | 328.4 2.2% | more construction is underway there petionally |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.8% | 3.7% | 4.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.270 | more construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| v. Retail | Mar. 24 | 5-1-24 | May 20 | 14 24 | F-1- 24 | 14-1 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | Mar-21 109.3 | Feb-21 110 | Mar_20 108.2 | Mar-21 15,039 | Feb-21 14,996 | Mar_20 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 109.3 | 12.1% | 108.2 | 10.5% | 14,990 | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 1.1 | 12.1% | 0.1 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.1% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| , | 2.370 | | 2.2/0 | ,0 | 2.070 | | , |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 201.1 | 197.2 | 290.4 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 22.0% | 21.8% | 27.8% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -89.3 | -95.1 | -5.5 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | <u> </u> |
| Y/Y % change | -30.8% | -32.5% | -1.9% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -51.2 | -52.2 | -27.9 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV

2 Covers the market of: Las Vegas 3 Covers the market of: Las Vegas

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Los Angeles Long Beach-Anaheim, CA





The Los Angeles Long Beach-Anaheim, CA commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -25.1

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Los Ang | eles Long Beach | n-Anaheim, CA | | U.S. | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 5,627 | 5,575 | 6,221 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (595) | (729) | 5 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -9.6% | -11.6% | 0.1% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 10.0% | 10.0% | 5.8% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,196 | \$1,210 | \$1,145 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 4.5% | 4.7% | 5.2% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.5% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$77,774 | \$72,563 | \$69,992 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 7.2% | 3.7% | -0.4% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 13,110 | 13,182 | 13,237 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.55% | -0.41% | -0.22% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (128.8) | (123.2) | (120.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$2,018 | \$1,999 | \$2,083 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -3.1% | -4.0% | 1.5% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 19.4% | 19.0% | 20.9% 2.3% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate Homeownership rate | 5.5% 48.3% | 4.8% 48.3% | 48.8% | 6.8% 65.6% | 6.5% 65.8% | 6.6% 65.3% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$682.4 | \$688.7 | \$592.8 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 28.2 | 28.7 | 23.7 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 16,787 | 15,835 | 19,381 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | ········ |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 28,161 | 26,749 | 30,854 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (21.1) | (27.2) | 0.2 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 3.0 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (3.61) | (2.21) | 1.40 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 18.5% | 17.4% | 14.8% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$41.2 | \$41.2 | \$40.5 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 298.0 | 297.6 | 296.3 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 6.5 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | . |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.2% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ Induction /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| Nouvlossing (million on ft.) | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | nous longing solution is stronger than antionally |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 11.25 4.65 | 12.66 2.52 | 8.65 (0.49) | 193.8 82.3 | 194.2 93.7 | 166.8 46.2 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 2.0% | 2.4% | 2.1% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$12.0 | \$11.6 | \$11.4 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 990.2 | 989.5 | 987.9 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | ienes are not nong as just as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 6.7 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 523.8 | 522.6 | 555.5 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.3% | 9.4% | 8.9% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -31.7 | -38.8 | -6.0 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -5.7% | -6.9% | -1.1% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/ Louging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 531.8 | 508.7 | 749.2 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.5% | 9.1% | 12.0% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -217.4 | -264.7 | -14.1 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | in ger ener e of resure, nospitality jewe than hattonally |
| Y/Y % change | -29.0% | -34.2% | -1.8% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | , |
| | , | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Los Angeles Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

 2 Covers the market of:
 Los Angeles (CBD and non-CBD), Orange County

 3 Covers the market of:
 Los Angeles (CBD and non-CBD), Orange County

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN 2021 Q1



The Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-INcommercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:2.6

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Louis | ville-Jefferson | County, KY-IN | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 641 | 636 | 669 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (27) | (35) | 1 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.1% | -5.3% | 0.1% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.3% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$914 | \$876 | \$862 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 6.0% | 4.0% | 4.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2010 | 2019 | 2017 | 2010 | 2019 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2019 1.6% | 2018 1.7% | 2017 2.3% | 2019 2.2% | 2018 3.0% | 2017 | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$61,172 | \$57.405 | \$57,279 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | 2.3% \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.6% | 0.2% | -1.4% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 0.070 | 0.270 | 1.470 | 5.070 | 5.570 | 5.270 | Juster meone growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,269 | 1,266 | 1,263 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.22% | 0.27% | 0.20% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 0.0 | (0.3) | (0.9) | Ō | Ō | Ō | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| in marchanny, i | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$911 | \$915 | \$916 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -0.5% | 0.3% | 1.4% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 11.5% | 12.0% | 12.2% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 7.6% | 5.6% | 11.4% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 71.3% | 66.8% | 64.3% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$213.9 | \$219.3 | \$188.9 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 19.6 | 20.0 | 17.2 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 2,203 | 1,999 | 2,293 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 6,177 | 5,779 | 5,642 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (4.4) | (6.1) | 0.2 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.19) | (0.02) | (0.06) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 15.7% | 14.8% | 13.8% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$18.3 | \$18.4 | \$18.2 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.71 | 2.10 | 1.35 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 2.08 | 1.43 | 0.27 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.2% | 4.7% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$4.2 | \$4.2 | \$4.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 173.5 | 172.3 | 166.8 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 4.2 2.4% | 3.5 2.0% | 5.4 3.2% | 397.1 2.5% | 364.1 2.3% | 328.4 2.2% | lass sometime is under under actionally |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.4% | 2.0% | 3.2% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.270 | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 61 | 61 | 63.2 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.5% | 9.6% | 9.5% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) Y/Y % change | -2.2 -3.5% | -2.2 -3.5% | -0.6 -0.9% | -248.2 -1.6% | -358 -2.3% | -139 -0.9% | worker retail trade ich creation than nationally |
| 1/1/0 change | -3.3% | -3.370 | -0.3% | -1.0% | -2.3% | -0.376 | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI Hotol/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | F.1.54 | | | | | |
| Leisure and beenitelity neurolly (000) | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 54.1 8.4% | 51.2 | 66.6 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | smaller share of loisure /hospitality is to then as the state |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | | 8.1% | 10.0% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -12.5 -18.8% | -17 -24.9% | -1.8 -2.6% | (2,317.0) -14.7% | (3,227.0) -19.8% | (345.0) -2.1% | worker recovery in laisure and hernitality into |
| Y/Y % change Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -18.8% -34.7 | -24.9% -40.5 | -2.6% | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% | -2.1% -19.1 | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| Nameer of small pushiess openings(Jan4-51-100) | -54.7 | -40.5 | -10.5 | -43.7 | -52.3 | -13.1 | jewer susmesses openings than nationally |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN

2 Covers the market of: Louisville 3 Covers the market of: Louisville



The Manchester-Nashua, NH commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:2.5

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced .

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Manchest | er-Nashua, NH | | U.S. | | |
|--|----------|----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 108 | 108 | 115 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (7) | (9) | (3) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.0% | -7.8% | -2.3% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 2.8% | 2.8% | 2.2% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,197 | \$1,153 | \$1,024 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 16.9% | 9.5% | 9.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 0.3% | 2.0% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$51,783 | \$49,564 | \$46,032 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 4.5% | 7.7% | -2.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | ,, |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11 Marshife | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,429 | \$1,412 | \$1,312 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 8.9% | 7.9% | 3.2% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.7% | 14.1% | 14.7% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$387.0 | \$368.3 | \$320.2 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 22.6 | 21.7 | 20.3 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | |
| | , | | , | () | (0.0) | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.03) | (0.32) | 0.01 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| | 9.0% | | 6.6% | | | 13% | |
| Vacancy rate | | 8.3% | | 16% | 15% | | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$21.5 | \$20.9 | \$20.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.44) | (0.33) | 0.02 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 7.0% | 6.1% | 5.7% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$7.7 | \$7.7 | \$6.6 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 50.1 | 49.8 | 49.7 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.3% | 11.3% | 10.8% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -2.4% | -3.2% | -0.2 | -248.2 | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| i/i/o change | -2.4% | -3.2% | -1.0% | -1.0% | -2.3% | -0.5% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| the motory Eouging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 7.4 | 7.1 | 9.9 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| | | | | | | | smaller chare of loisure (besnitality jobs than notice ally |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 6.8% | 6.6% | 8.6% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -2.5 | -3.1 | -0.4 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | warden managements forten and the test of |
| Y/Y % change | -25.3% | -30.4% | -3.9% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Manchester-Nashua, NH

2 Covers the market of: Southern NH 3 Covers the market of: Southern NH

R NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Memphis, TN-MS-AR commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:4.7

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Mempl | his, TN-MS-AR | | U.S. | | |
|--|----------|----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 636 | 630 | 651 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (15) | (24) | (1) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.3% | -3.7% | -0.1% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.4% | 6.5% | 4.0% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$918 | \$900 | \$899 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 2.1% | -2.3% | 4.5% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 0.1% | 2.0% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$54,859 | \$50,338 | \$50,984 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 9.0% | -1.3% | -3.9% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,349 | 1,346 | 1,344 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.17% | 0.18% | 0.31% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (2.5) | (3.4) | (3.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 . | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,017 | \$1,009 | \$937 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 8.5% | 8.1% | 2.7% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.7% | 12.9% | 12.0% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 5.0% | 4.8% | 8.0% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 67.4% | 59.4% | 62.7% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | , |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$221.6 | \$229.1 | \$194.8 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 18.2 | 18.9 | 17.3 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 881 | 831 | 579 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 5,013 | 4,876 | 4,120 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (3.0) | (4.9) | (0.2) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | (/ | () | () | () | () | | , |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/ 2 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.18) | (0.03) | (0.00) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 15.5% | 15.0% | 12.6% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$19.8 | \$19.6 | \$19.2 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.2 | 0.4% | 1.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| so under construction to inventory | 0.876 | 0.478 | 1.076 | 2.1/0 | 2.370 | 2.370 | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ induction $/7$ | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.38 | 2.51 | 3.22 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 3.20 | 4.73 | 0.87 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.0% | 6.3% | 6.2% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$3.5 | \$3.6 | \$3.2 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 270.1 | 268.7 | 259.6 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 16.2 | 16.1 | 9.3 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 6.0% | 6.0% | 3.6% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ Datall | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 62.2 | 62 | 63.6 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.8% | 9.8% | 9.8% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.4 | -1.7 | -1.0 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -2.2% | -2.7% | -1.5% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 56.2 | 55 | 66.3 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.8% | 8.7% | 10.2% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -10.1 | -11.5 | -1.2 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -15.2% | -17.3% | -1.8% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -54.6 | -58.0 | -19.4 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| , , | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Memphis, TN-MS-AR

2 Covers the market of: Memphis 3 Covers the market of: Memphis

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL 2021 Q1



 The Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 -4.1

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Miami-Fort Lau | derdale-West P | alm Beach, FL | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 2,571 | 2,561 | 2,731 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (160) | (205) | 6 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -5.9% | -7.4% | 0.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.6% | 6.7% | 4.2% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$957 | \$962 | \$904 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 5.9% | 5.6% | 4.9% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.7% | 4.0% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$60,141 | \$56,328 | \$54,284 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.8% | 3.8% | -0.8% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 0.070 | 5.070 | 0.070 | 5.070 | 5.570 | 5.276 | Juster meenie growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 6,173 | 6,165 | 6,141 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.13% | 0.40% | 0.41% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (46.0) | (49.1) | (58.2) | 0.55% | 0.40% | 0.55% | net out-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | (40.0) | (45.1) | (56.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| II. Marshife weiler /1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,589 | \$1,565 | \$1,557 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 2.1% | 0.7% | 1.8% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 19.1% | 18.7% | 19.8% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 6.3% | 5.8% | 6.1% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 62.4% | 60.5% | 61.7% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$445.0 | \$425.0 | \$375.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 23.3 | 22.6 | 20.1 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 11,069 | 11,548 | 14,259 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 19,757 | 20,202 | 22,055 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (8.1) | (10.1) | 0.3 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | () | () | | () | () | | ,,,,,,, |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.67) | (0.45) | (0.08) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 16.1% | 15.2% | 12.6% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$39.1 | \$38.9 | \$38.0 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| | | | 96.2 | | | | office tent growth is weaker than hationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 97.7 | 97.7 | | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | <i>.</i> |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.8% | 3.0% | 4.4% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ Inductrial /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 3.66 | 4.02 | 3.46 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 1.95 | 0.89 | 1.17 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.2% | 5.3% | 4.5% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$9.8 | \$9.6 | \$9.5 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 286.5 | 284.1 | 279.6 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.2% | 2.2% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 310.3 | 310.1 | 328 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 12.1% | 12.1% | 12.0% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -17.7 | -21.0 | -5.6 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Y/Y % change | -5.4% | -6.3% | -1.7% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| , | | | | | | | , |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| the notely Longing | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 274.4 | 269.6 | 334.7 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| | 10.7% | 10.5% | 12.3% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | -60.3 | -75.3 | -7.1 | | | | arger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than hallohally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -60.3 -18.0% | | | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | weaker recovery in loisure and bearitality into |
| Y/Y % change | | -21.8% | -2.1% -20.9 | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -55.0 | -55.0 | -20.9 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL

2 Covers the market of: Fort Lauderdale/Miami/Palm Beach 3 Covers the market of: Fort Lauderdale/Miami/Palm Beach

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI





The Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -13.0

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Milwau | kee-Waukesha- | West Allis, WI | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 809 | 806 | 862 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (53) | (60) | (4) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.2% | -7.0% | -0.5% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.6% | 4.5% | 3.5% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,037 | \$1,022 | \$944 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 9.9% | 6.8% | -0.5% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| CDDth (9/) | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 0.9% | 2.9% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income Percent change in income | \$65,845 8.6% | \$60,643 2.0% | \$59,448 - <mark>3.8%</mark> | \$87,470 3.6% | \$84,423 3.9% | \$81,284 -5.2% | median household income is lower than nationally faster income growth than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 8.0% | 2.0% | -3.8% | 3.0% | 3.9% | -5.2% | Juster income growth than hationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,578 | 1,577 | 1,576 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.01% | 0.12% | 0.01% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (5.8) | (4.9) | (7.8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| in marchanny/ i | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,023 | \$1,010 | \$1,002 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 2.1% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 11.4% | 11.4% | 12.2% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 3.4% | 3.8% | 3.5% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 55.8% | 55.5% | 58.1% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$290.6 | \$288.2 | \$263.9 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 23.7 | 23.8 | 21.9 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 558 | 513 | 420 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 2,656 | 2,507 | 2,113 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (20.0) | (24.0) | (2.0) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.05) | 0.10 | 0.20 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 20.0% | 19.8% | 18.3% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$21.9 | \$21.0 | \$20.7 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 30.5 | 30.2 | 29.2 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.9% | 0.9% | 2.7% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ In durate at /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 4.47 | 1.22 | 0.52 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 4.55 | 1.58 | (0.23) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 3.6% | 4.7% | 4.8% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$4.5 207.6 | \$4.6 207.0 | \$4.5 205.3 | \$6.9 15,804.7 | \$6.8 15,546.5 | \$6.4 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 2.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.0% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | 1.070 | 2.170 | 2.170 | 2.070 | 2.070 | 2.270 | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| V. Hotan | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 73.5 | 74 | 76.1 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.1% | 9.2% | 8.8% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -2.6 | -1.8 | -0.7 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -3.4% | -2.4% | -0.9% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 59.6 | 58.7 | 77.5 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.4% | 7.3% | 9.0% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -17.9 | -20.1 | -1.4 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -23.1% | -25.5% | -1.8% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -45.3 | -45.3 | -28.0 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI

2 Covers the market of: Milwaukee 3 Covers the market of: Milwaukee



The Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -0.1

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Minneapolis- | St. Paul-Bloomi | ngton, MN-WI | | U.S. | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,868 | 1,849 | 2,003 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (135) | (172) | 7 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.7% | -8.5% | 0.3% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.1% | 4.2% | 2.8% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,172 | \$1,180 | \$1,110 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 5.6% | 4.9% | 6.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 0.8% | 3.1% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$83,698 | \$79,578 | \$76,856 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.2% | 3.5% | -1.5% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | ,, <u>,</u> , |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 3,657 | 3,640 | 3,612 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.48% | 0.78% | 0.95% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (4.8) | 2.5 | 6.7 | 0.0070 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | (4.0) | 2.5 | 0.7 | Ū | 0 | 0 | het out migration |
| II. Marshife weiler /1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,314 | \$1,291 | \$1,371 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -4.2% | -5.0% | 2.9% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.9% | 12.6% | 14.2% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 6.7% | 4.0% | 5.1% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 70.8% | 72.4% | 73.1% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$332.3 | \$323.3 | \$292.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 21.1 | 20.9 | 17.7 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 12,153 | 12,179 | 11,947 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 23,360 | 22,862 | 21,679 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (5.8) | (7.5) | 0.3 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | () | () | | (, | () | | ,, |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.83) | (0.48) | 0.02 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 21.5% | 19.9% | 17.9% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$27.5 | \$27.0 | \$26.2 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 79.0 | 78.5 | 76.4 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.9% | 1.5% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.30 | 2.52 | 1.38 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 1.00 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.2% | 7.7% | 7.0% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$7.1 | \$6.7 | \$5.1 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 334.8 | 118.8 | 115.9 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sg.ft.) | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.5% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 174.8 | 171.7 | 180.7 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.4% | 9.3% | 9.0% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| | -5.9 | 9.3% -10.1 | 9.0% -2.7 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | smaller fraction of retail jobs than hattonally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | | | | -248.2 -1.6% | | -139 -0.9% | worker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -3.3% | -5.6% | -1.5% | -1.0% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. HOLEI/ LOUGING | Mar 24 | Fak 34 | Mar. 20 | M 24 | F-1-24 | Mar. 20 | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 129.5 | 124.7 | 178.4 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 6.9% | 6.7% | 8.9% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -48.9 | -59 | -5 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -27.4% | -32.1% | -2.7% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -49.2 | -48.7 | -22.3 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI

 2 Covers the market of:
 Minneapolis/St. Paul

 3 Covers the market of:
 Minneapolis/St. Paul



The Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:6.5

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Nashville-Davids | on-Murfreesbor | o-Franklin, TN | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,023 | 1,015 | 1,053 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (29) | (44) | 17 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.8% | -4.2% | 1.7% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.1% | 4.1% | 2.6% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,035 | \$1,024 | \$970 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 6.7% | 2.4% | 0.2% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.3% | 3.4% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$70,262 | \$65,919 | \$63,939 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.6% | 3.1% | 0.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,961 | 1,933 | 1,907 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.44% | 1.40% | 1.62% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 20.0 | 17.8 | 21.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| n. Marchanny, 1 | Q1_21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,217 | \$1,200 | \$1,226 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -0.7% | -1.4% | 3.8% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.5% | 13.5% | 14.5% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 8.4% | 8.5% | 7.7% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 65.4% | 69.6% | 67.3% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$312.1 | \$310.7 | \$278.8 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 21.4 | 21.6 | 19.0 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 12,111 | 10,258 | 8,078 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 27,386 | 24,908 | 22,235 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (1.1) | (1.8) | 0.8 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/ 2 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.28) | (0.43) | (0.04) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 18.1% | 15.2% | 10.6% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$31.4 | \$30.1 | \$28.7 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 45.6 | 44.4 | 42.9 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | ·"····· |
| Under construction (million sg.ft.) | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 5.1% | 7.1% | 8.4% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.02 | 1.49 | 2.69 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.28 | 0.22 | 1.17 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate Asking rent per sq.ft. | 2.3% \$6.8 | 2.0% \$7.0 | 2.2% \$6.7 | 4.9% \$6.9 | 5.2% \$6.8 | 4.9% \$6.4 | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 222.0 | 221.4 | 218.4 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | Tents are not rising as just as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 9.8 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.4% | 3.7% | 3.5% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 98.6 | 98.7 | 100.1 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.6% | 9.7% | 9.5% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.5 | -2.0 | -0.6 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -1.5% | -2.0% | -0.6% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 95.4 | 92.8 | 118.7 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.3% | 9.1% | 11.3% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -23.3 | -27.8 | 1.1 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -19.6% | -23.1% | 0.9% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -44.6 | -50.3 | -29.6 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN

2 Covers the market of: Nashville 3 Covers the market of: Nashville



The New Haven-Milford, CT commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: 5.8

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced .

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | New Hav | en-Milford, CT | | U.S. | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 282 | 279 | 290 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (8) | (13) | 3 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.8% | -4.5% | 1.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 7.6% | 7.7% | 3.1% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,140 | \$1,122 | \$1,046 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 9.0% | 7.0% | -2.7% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.9% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$69,329 | \$65,604 | \$64,255 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.7% | 2.1% | -2.4% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2010 | |
| Basulation (1000) | #N/A | | 2018 #N/A | 2020 329,484 | | 2018 326,838 | |
| Population ('000) Population growth (%) | #N/A #N/A | #N/A #N/A | #N/A #N/A | 0.35% | 328,330 0.46% | 0.53% | |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | #N/A #N/A | #N/A #N/A | #N/A | 0.35% | 0.40% | 0.55% | |
| Net domestic migration (000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| ······································ | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,378 | \$1,363 | \$1,337 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 3.1% | 2.3% | 0.8% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.9% | 14.0% | 14.7% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$275.7 | \$274.9 | \$227.4 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 16.7 | 16.8 | 14.2 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.29) | (0.01) | 0.00 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 15.1% | 12.4% | 11.5% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$21.9 | \$22.6 | \$22.5 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | -,,, |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| New Jessing (million on fe) | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | and the state of the |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.27 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.33) | 0.15 | (0.10) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.7% | 4.0% | 3.9% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.5 | \$6.6 47.7 | \$6.7 47.7 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 48.6 0.2 | 47.7 | 47.7 | 15,804.7 397.1 | 15,546.5 364.1 | 15,121.0 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.2 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| s under construction to inventory | 0.570 | 0.070 | 0.076 | 2.5% | 2.576 | 2.270 | iess construction is underway than hationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 25.8 | 26.3 | 27.3 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.2% | 9.4% | 9.4% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.5 | -1.2 | -0.9 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -5.5% | -4.4% | -3.2% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. HOLEI/ LOUGING | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 19 | 18 | 23.6 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 6.7% | 6.4% | 8.1% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -4.6 | -6.8 | -1.2 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | since of result, inspirality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -19.5% | -27.4% | -4.8% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| | ,,, , | | ,,,, | | 52.5 | 10.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: New Haven-Milford, CT

2 Covers the market of: New Haven 3 Covers the market of: New Haven

R NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The New Orleans-Metairie, LA commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -14.6

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing *.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | New Orlea | ns-Metairie, LA | | U.S. | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 523 | 524 | 579 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (56) | (67) | (2) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -9.6% | -11.3% | -0.3% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 8.7% | 8.8% | 6.7% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$990 | \$978 | \$940 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 5.3% | 2.5% | 1.1% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.2% | 1.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$55,710 | \$50,301 | \$50,528 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 10.8% | -0.4% | -2.8% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,272 | 1,274 | 1,272 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.14% | 0.16% | 0.04% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (5.9) | (4.2) | (5.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| ····· ································ | (0.0) | (=/ | () | - | - | - | ······································ |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| • • | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,021 | \$1,024 | \$1,021 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 0.0% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 11.9% | 12.1% | 12.5% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 15.4% | 14.9% | 10.3% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 69.7% | 65.9% | 66.0% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$250.5 | \$251.0 | \$226.7 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 20.4 | 20.4 | 18.5 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 89 | 89 | 66 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 4,680 | 4,573 | 3,907 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (11.9) | (14.6) | (0.5) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.13) | (0.01) | 0.01 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 10.4% | 9.7% | 8.7% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$18.9 | \$18.9 | \$18.6 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 26.3 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | #VALUE! |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| Now lossing (million og ft.) | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | |
| Vacancy rate | #N/A #N/A | #N/A #N/A | #N/A #N/A | 4.9% \$6.9 | 5.2% \$6.8 | 4.9% \$6.4 | |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | #N/A #N/A | #N/A #N/A | #N/A #N/A | 56.9 15,804.7 | 50.8 15,546.5 | 56.4 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | #N/A #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | |
| | | | | 2.570 | 21070 | 2.275 | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 57.7 | 58.1 | 59.2 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.0% | 11.1% | 10.2% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.5 | -1.6 | -0.9 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -2.5% | -2.7% | -1.5% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 63.5 | 62.4 | 88 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 12.1% | 11.9% | 15.2% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -24.5 | -30.4 | -3.2 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -27.8% | -32.8% | -3.5% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -63.2 | -73.0 | -34.4 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | 00.2 | | 5 | | 52.5 | | , |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: New Orleans-Metairie, LA

2 Covers the market of: New Orleans 3 Covers the market of: New Orleans

2021 01



The New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -20.8

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | New York- | Newark-Jersey (| City, NY-NJ-PA | | U.S. | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 8,923 | 8,829 | 9,856 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (933) | (1,105) | (22) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -9.5% | -11.1% | -0.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 8.7% | 8.6% | 4.0% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,218 | \$1,216 | \$1,157 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 5.3% | 4.0% | 2.2% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.2% | 2.9% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$83,160 | \$78,478 | \$75,368 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.0% | 4.1% | -1.6% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| i creent change in moome | 0.070 | | 1.070 | 5.675 | 5.570 | 5.270 | Juster meene growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 19,124 | 19,232 | 19,289 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.56% | -0.30% | -0.18% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (216.8) | (194.5) | (198.7) | 0.0570 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | (210.0) | (154.5) | (150.7) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,699 | \$1,666 | \$1,823 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -6.8% | -7.8% | 1.7% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 16.0% | 15.8% | 18.1% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 6.5% | 5.7% | 4.0% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 51.8% | 50.5% | 51.0% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$514.2 | \$502.5 | \$420.3 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 25.2 | 25.1 | 19.2 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 36,776 | 36,747 | 42,137 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 50,242 | 50,080 | 57,291 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (18.6) | (22.1) | (0.4) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | (10.0) | () | (0.1) | () | (0.0) | 0.1 | job el cation is lagging nousing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/ 2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 5.5 | 3.8 | 9.4 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (6.43) | (9.69) | 0.04 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 18.5% | 17.6% | 14.9% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$47.1 | \$47.6 | \$48.0 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 691.3 | 690.6 | 689.7 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 16.5 | 16.9 | 19.5 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.8% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 11.90 | 9.39 | 7.07 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 1.90 | 4.09 | 0.90 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 3.6% | 3.5% | 3.8% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| | \$13.4 | \$13.0 | \$12.3 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 924.0 | \$13.0 919.5 | 911.2 | 56.9 15,804.7 | ە.ە 15,546.5 | \$6.4 15,121.0 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 10.7 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| | 1.2% | 12.5 | 12.3 | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is under usu then notionally |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.5% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| N. B. L. I | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 820.9 | 817.6 | 902.4 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.2% | 9.3% | 9.2% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -81.5 | -91.7 | -22.5 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -9.0% | -10.1% | -2.4% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 571.4 | 546.7 | 865.6 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 6.4% | 6.2% | 8.8% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -294.2 | -358.3 | -41.3 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | smaller share of reisure, nospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -294.2 | -358.5 | -41.5 | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -34.0% #N/A | -39.0% #N/A | -4.0% #N/A | -14.7% | -19.8% | -19.1 | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-51-100) | #IN/A | #IN/ M | #IN/A | -43.7 | -52.5 | -15.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS® US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics. US Bureau of Economic Analysis. ApartmentList (rent growth). Cushman and Wakefield (office. industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA

2 Covers the market of: Long Island, NJ, NY, Westchester Long Island, NJ, NY, Westchester 3 Covers the market of:





The Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:7.7

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Omaha-Cound | il Bluffs, NE-IA | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 488 | 482 | 502 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (14) | (21) | 3 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.8% | -4.1% | 0.6% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 3.1% \$1,020 | 3.2% \$1,013 | 4.2% \$1,007 | 6.0% \$1,046 | 6.2% \$1,038 | 4.4% \$980 | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,020 | \$1,013 -0.9% | \$1,007 8.1% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | \$980 2.3% | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 1.370 | -0.578 | 0.170 | 0.778 | 5.876 | 2.370 | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.6% | 0.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$70,373 | \$66,241 | \$65,619 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.2% | 0.9% | -1.1% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 954 | 949 | 941 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | for the second state of the second state of the |
| Population growth (%) | 0.58% | 0.79% | 0.93% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% 0 | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (0.5) | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| II. Marshife weiler /1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,034 | \$1,025 | \$1,021 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | for the second second to the second |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 1.3% 11.7% | 1.0% 11.6% | 3.3% 11.7% | 0.3% 12.5% | -0.6% 12.4% | 2.2% 13.1% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income Rental vacancy rate | 8.8% | 3.8% | 7.0% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 67.0% | 68.5% | 67.0% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | Tental vacancy rate is higher than hationally |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$228.6 | \$224.9 | \$197.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 18.4 | 18.3 | 16.1 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 1,137 | 1,390 | 1,213 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 5,682 | 5,465 | 3,991 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (2.4) | (3.8) | 0.7 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.20) | 0.01 | (0.04) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 14.9% | 13.2% | 10.5% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$23.3 | \$23.4 | \$21.9 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.7 3.3% | 0.7 3.4% | 1.1 5.5% | 114.6 | 123.2 2.3% | 135.9 2.5% | more office construction is undersure them actionally |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.3% | 3.4% | 5.5% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ Induction /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.49 | 0.37 0.98 | 0.19 0.17 | 193.8 82.3 | 194.2 93.7 | 166.8 46.2 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 3.2% | 3.4% | 4.0% | 82.5 4.9% | 5.2% | 46.2 | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.5 | \$6.5 | \$6.8 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 94.2 | 94.1 | 93.5 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as just as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 4.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.4% | 3.4% | 0.6% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 50.6 | 50.6 | 51 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.4% | 10.5% | 10.2% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -0.4 | -0.7 | -0.9 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -0.8% | -1.4% | -1.7% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 44.3 | 42.8 | 49.5 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.1% | 8.9% | 9.9% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -5.2 | -7.7 | -0.5 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | standard and the following and the surface literation |
| Y/Y % change Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -10.5% #N/A | -15.2% #N/A | -1.0% -12.5 | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% -52.3 | -2.1% -19.1 | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small pushess openings(Jan4-51=100) | #IN/A | #N/A | -12.5 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA

2 Covers the market of: Omaha 3 Covers the market of: Omaha

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL 2021 Q1

R NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

 The Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 0.0

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Or | lando-Kissimme | e-Sanford, FL | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,181 | 1,172 | 1,336 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (155) | (173) | 11 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -11.6% | -12.9% | 0.8% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.7% | 5.7% | 4.3% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$943 | \$957 | \$902 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 4.5% | 4.9% | 1.0% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.5% | 4.4% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$61,876 | \$58,610 | \$55,089 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.6% | 6.4% | -1.3% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,639 | 2,608 | 2,576 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.19% | 1.24% | 2.24% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 10.6 | 12.1 | 16.1 | 0.55% | 0.40% | 0.55% | net in-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | 10.0 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| II Multiformily /1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,301 | \$1,278 | \$1,318 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -1.3% | -2.8% | 1.2% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 15.9% | 15.4% | 16.8% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 8.1% | 7.3% | 11.7% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 64.7% | 63.6% | 62.0% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price Home price to rent ratio | \$325.0 20.8 | \$315.0 20.5 | \$285.0 18.0 | \$329.1 24.1 | \$309.2 23.1 | \$280.7 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 7,561 | 7,703 | 10,084 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | owning is more apportable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 23,451 | 23,226 | 25,233 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (6.6) | (7.5) | 0.4 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits (000) | (0.0) | (7.5) | 0.4 | (4.4) | (0.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging nousing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/ 2 | 01.31 | 04.30 | Q1_20 | 01 31 | 04.30 | Q1_20 | |
| New Jessing (million on ft.) | Q1_21 0.4 | Q4_20 0.5 | 0.7 | Q1_21 37.7 | Q4_20 38.4 | 70.5 | nous longing solution is vising classes they patiently. |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.60) | 0.02 | 0.7 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 13.0% | 11.2% | 9.6% | 16% | (37.23) | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$25.1 | \$24.6 | \$24.3 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 36.3 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | office rent growth is weaker than hationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| 76 under construction to inventory | 0.576 | 0.576 | 0.578 | 2.1/0 | 2.370 | 2.370 | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV Industrial /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.49 | 2.16 | 1.27 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.39 | 1.66 | 0.90 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 7.3% | 7.3% | 8.1% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$7.2 115.1 | \$7.0 114.6 | \$6.7 111.3 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | | 114.6 | 4.1 | 15,804.7 397.1 | 15,546.5 364.1 | 15,121.0 328.4 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) % under construction to inventory | 1.5 1.3% | 1.9 | 3.7% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.5% | 1.770 | 5.776 | 2.3% | 2.570 | 2.270 | less construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| V. Relali | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 140 | 140 | 148.4 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.9% | 11.9% | 11.1% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -8.4 | -9.2 | -0.9 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -5.7% | -6.2% | -0.6% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI Hotel / Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 181.1 | 178.1 | 278.1 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 15.3% | 15.2% | 20.8% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -97.0 | -102.5 | 0.3 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | , ,,, |
| Y/Y % change | -34.9% | -36.5% | 0.1% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL

2 Covers the market of: Orlando 3 Covers the market of: Orlando



 The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 -6.7

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Philadelphia-Camd | en-Wilmington, | PA-NJ-DE-MD | | U.S. | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 2,779 | 2,758 | 2,965 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (186) | (219) | 12 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.3% | -7.3% | 0.4% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 7.4% | 7.4% | 5.1% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,095 | \$1,086 | \$1,026 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 6.8% | 6.1% | 1.3% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.3% | 1.7% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$74,533 | \$70,747 | \$68,572 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.4% | 3.2% | -2.5% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| P .:. ((200) | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 6,108 | 6,105 | 6,097 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | development of the second data and the second data with the |
| Population growth (%) | 0.05% | 0.13% | 0.24% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (10.8) | (11.1) | (14.1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,314 | \$1,294 | \$1,304 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 0.8% | -0.2% | 2.3% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.8% | 13.7% | 14.6% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 6.3% | 5.9% | 6.4% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 71.3% | 71.3% | 65.8% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$275.0 | \$282.7 | \$240.6 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 17.4 | 18.2 | 15.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 9,150 | 7,672 | 6,352 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 18,721 | 17,022 | 14,537 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (9.9) | (12.8) | 0.8 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | (/ | (- <i>y</i> | | | (| | ,, |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.88) | (0.38) | 0.02 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 14.8% | 14.1% | 13.9% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$28.0 | \$27.8 | \$27.0 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 134.9 | 134.9 | 134.3 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | -,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.3% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | 1.570 | 112/0 | 0.070 | 212/0 | 2.070 | 2.570 | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1 20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 11.97 | 11.87 | 9.32 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 4.43 | 7.68 | 6.21 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.5% | 4.9% | 5.6% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.0 | \$5.7 | \$5.5 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 493.6 | 491.1 | 468.8 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | Tents are fising juster than nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 30.4 | 23.7 | 17.8 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 6.2% | 4.8% | 3.8% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| so under construction to inventory | 0.270 | 4.876 | 3.870 | 2.570 | 2.370 | 2.270 | more construction is under way than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| v. Retail | Mar-21 | 5-1-24 | May 20 | 14 24 | F-1- 24 | 14 20 | |
| Datail tea da a surallu sa dana (1000) | | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 272.3 | 270.4 | 283.6 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.8% | 9.8% | 9.6% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -11.3 | -14.9 | -5.5 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -4.0% | -5.2% | -1.9% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI Hotol/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | Mar. 21 | Fab 24 | Mar. 20 | Ne 24 | F-1-24 | Mar 20 | |
| Leisure and beenitelity as well we there (1000) | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 191.8 | 184.6 | 259.3 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | and all and a second description is the second s |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 6.9% | 6.7% | 8.7% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -67.5 | -82 | -8.5 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | , ,,, |
| Y/Y % change | -26.0% | -30.8% | -3.2% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD

2 Covers the market of: Philadelphia 3 Covers the market of: Philadelphia

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ 2021 Q1



The Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZcommercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:14.0

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Phoenix-Mesa- | Scottsdale, AZ | | U.S. | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 2,165 | 2,155 | 2,218 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (53) | (79) | 51 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.4% | -3.5% | 2.4% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.4% | 6.4% | 5.5% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,034 1.3% | \$1,031 -1.8% | \$1,021 5.9% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | \$980 2.3% | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 1.5% | -1.070 | 3.5% | 0.776 | 5.6% | 2.5% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.3% | 4.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$67,896 | \$64,427 | \$61,506 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.4% | 4.7% | -0.6% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 5,060 | 4,954 | 4,852 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | for the second state of the state of the state of the |
| Population growth (%) | 2.14% | 2.10% | 1.91% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 82.4 | 73.3 | 63.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,310 | \$1,289 | \$1,227 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | for the second second that the second second to |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 6.8% | 5.7% | 7.4% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income Rental vacancy rate | 14.6% 6.3% | 14.4% 3.9% | 13.8% 2.9% | 12.5% 6.8% | 12.4% 6.5% | 13.1% 6.6% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 66.1% | 68.3% | 64.2% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | Tental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$373.7 | \$354.7 | \$308.9 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 23.8 | 22.9 | 21.0 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 12,028 | 12,809 | 13,408 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 46,312 | 46,044 | 40,558 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (1.2) | (1.7) | 1.3 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.74) | (0.21) | 0.32 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 21.0% | 19.3% | 15.7% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$27.4 | \$27.7 | \$27.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 92.3 | 91.2 | 106.2 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | less office construction is undersum them actionally. |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.4% | 2.6% | 1.6% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ In duration /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 6.30 | 5.83 | 2.26 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 4.75 7.3% | 7.75 8.1% | 2.02 7.1% | 82.3 4.9% | 93.7 5.2% | 46.2 4.9% | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$7.9 | \$7.7 | \$7.2 | 4.9% \$6.9 | 5.2% \$6.8 | 4.9% \$6.4 | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 348.0 | 345.6 | 330.4 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | Tents are fising juster than nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 16.2 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.7% | 2.8% | 3.1% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 235.3 | 235.5 | 235.4 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.9% | 10.9% | 10.6% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -0.1 | -0.2 | 3.3 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | 0.0% | -0.1% | 1.4% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 203.8 | 199.7 | 237.9 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.4% | 9.3% | 10.7% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -34.1 | -42.6 | -0.2 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -14.3% | -17.6% -50.2 | -0.1% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -48.7 | -50.2 | -15.1 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ

2 Covers the market of: Phoenix 3 Covers the market of: Phoenix



The Pittsburgh, PA commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -39.9

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Pittsburgh, PA | | U.S. | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,097 | 1,088 | 1,173 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (77) | (90) | (8) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.5% | -7.6% | -0.7% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 7.5% | 7.5% | 5.9% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$944 | \$930 | \$913 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 3.4% | 0.2% | -0.7% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2015 | 3.7% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$62,638 | \$59,710 | \$58,521 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 4.9% | 2.0% | -2.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,309 | 2,318 | 2,324 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.37% | -0.25% | -0.27% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (3.7) | (3.1) | (4.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| II Multifonsily /1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$956 | \$942 | \$966 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | -level and a second data and a second second |
| Rent growth, year-over-year Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | -1.0% 11.6% | -2.5% 11.7% | 2.5% 12.2% | 0.3% 12.5% | -0.6% 12.4% | 2.2% 13.1% | slower rent growth than nationally renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 5.5% | 6.9% | 8.4% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 67.6% | 68.0% | 74.1% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 639 | 624 | 917 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 1,943 | 1,851 | 1,996 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (39.4) | (48.6) | (4.1) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.78) | (0.32) | (0.36) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 13.8% | 12.2% | 10.9% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$20.3 | \$20.2 | \$20.0 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 93.1 1.5 | 92.9 1.7 | 92.2 2.1 | 5,469.8 114.6 | 5,453.9 123.2 | 5,421.0 135.9 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) % under construction to inventory | 1.5 | 1.9% | 2.1 | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| 76 under construction to inventory | 1.076 | 1.576 | 2.270 | 2.1/0 | 2.370 | 2.370 | less office construction is underway than hationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| , . | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.61 | 0.47 | 0.15 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.09 | 0.39 | (0.09) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 6.9% | 6.6% | 6.2% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.6 | \$6.3 | \$6.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 186.7 | 186.4 | 169.6 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.0% | 0.4% | 0.8% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| v. Retail | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 112.3 | 111.7 | 115.9 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.2% | 10.3% | 9.9% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -3.6 | -4.2 | -1.4 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | smanel fraction of retain jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -3.1% | -3.6% | -1.2% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 88.5 | 85.1 | 111.1 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.1% | 7.8% | 9.5% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -22.6 | -28.8 | -4.8 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | and the second |
| Y/Y % change | -20.3% | -25.3% | -4.1% | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% | -2.1% -19.1 | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Pittsburgh, PA

2 Covers the market of: Pittsburgh 3 Covers the market of: Pittsburgh

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA 2021 Q1



The Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -3.8

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Portland | Vancouver-Hills | sboro, OR-WA | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,144 | 1,129 | 1,225 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (81) | (103) | 6 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.6% | -8.4% | 0.5% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.1% | 6.2% | 3.2% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,101 | \$1,089 | \$1,073 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 2.7% | 0.2% | 4.5% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| CDD th (0() | 2019 2.8% | 2018 5.4% | 2017 2.3% | 2019 2.2% | 2018 3.0% | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | | | | 2.2% \$87,470 | | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income Percent change in income | \$78,439 3.8% | \$75,599 5.1% | \$71,931 -1.7% | 3.6% | \$84,423 3.9% | \$81,284 -5.2% | median household income is lower than nationally faster income growth than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.670 | 5.1% | -1.770 | 5.0% | 3.970 | -3.276 | Juster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,510 | 2,492 | 2,475 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.71% | 0.70% | 0.73% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 10.3 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| 5 () | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,360 | \$1,343 | \$1,378 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -1.3% | -2.0% | 2.4% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 14.2% | 14.2% | 14.8% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 5.0% | 4.6% | 5.2% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 63.4% | 60.1% | 60.1% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$489.1 | \$468.4 | \$416.1 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 30.0 | 29.1 | 25.2 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 4,014 | 5,015 | 7,906 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 12,232 | 12,969 | 16,201 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (6.6) | (8.0) | 0.4 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.89) | (0.89) | (0.09) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 13.2% | 12.3% | 10.8% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$29.0 | \$29.5 | \$30.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 55.7 | 55.9 | 54.9 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.8% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ In durative /7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.56 | 1.85 | 1.50 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.06) | (1.14) | (0.48) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 3.3% | 4.1% | 3.7% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$8.8 214.3 | \$9.2 209.7 | \$8.7 205.7 | \$6.9 15,804.7 | \$6.8 15,546.5 | \$6.4 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.9 | 2.4 | 203.7 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.4% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| in under construction to inventory | 0.470 | 1.270 | 1.470 | 2.570 | 2.570 | 2.270 | icss construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 113 | 113.3 | 115.8 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.9% | 10.0% | 9.5% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -2.8 | -3.0 | -0.6 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -2.4% | -2.6% | -0.5% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 85.4 | 76.8 | 121 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.5% | 6.8% | 9.9% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -35.6 | -46.7 | -2.4 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -29.4% | -37.8% | -1.9% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -52.9 | -59.3 | -27.1 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA

2 Covers the market of: Portland 3 Covers the market of: Portland

2021 01



The Providence-Warwick, RI-MA commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: 9.3

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced .

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Providence-W | arwick. RI-MA | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 549 | 544 | 590 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (41) | (50) | 1 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.9% | -8.4% | 0.1% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 7.4% | 7.5% | 4.3% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$979 | \$985 | \$915 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 6.9% | 7.2% | 2.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.8% | 5.4% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$78,439 3.8% | \$75,599 5.1% | \$71,931 -1.7% | \$87,470 3.6% | \$84,423 3.9% | \$81,284 -5.2% | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 3.8% | 5.1% | -1.7% | 3.0% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| о (<i>)</i> | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| in the end of the second s | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,219 | \$1,197 | \$1,171 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 4.1% | 4.8% | 4.0% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 14.3% | 14.0% | 14.7% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$362.6 | \$362.4 | \$311.4 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 24.8 | 25.2 | 22.2 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/ 2 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.19) | (0.10) | (0.04) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 12.1% | 11.9% | 11.4% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$19.8 | \$18.7 | \$19.4 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 26.8 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.8 | \$4.9 | \$4.9 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 77.7 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) % under construction to inventory | 0.0 0.0% | 0.0 0.0% | 0.0 0.0% | 397.1 2.5% | 364.1 2.3% | 328.4 2.2% | less sensitivistics is under unit these metions like |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| v. Ketan | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 61.3 | 61.5 | 62.7 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.2% | 11.3% | 10.6% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.4 | -1.5 | -0.4 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | anger share of retail jobs than hatohany |
| Y/Y % change | -2.2% | -2.4% | -0.6% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| - • | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 49.5 | 47.3 | 63.5 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.0% | 8.7% | 10.8% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -14.0 | -19 | -1.5 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -22.0% | -28.7% | -2.3% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Providence-Warwick, RI-MA

2 Covers the market of: Providence Providence 3 Covers the market of:



The Raleigh, NC commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: 9.3

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced .

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Raleigh, NC | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 638 | 634 | 653 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (15) | (22) | 13 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.3% | -3.3% | 2.1% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.3% | 4.4% | 3.9% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages Wage growth, year-over-year | \$1,025 2.9% | \$1,071 7.9% | \$996 2.5% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | \$980 2.3% | wages are lower than national average wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| wage growth, year-over-year | 2.9% | 7.9% | 2.370 | 0.776 | 5.6% | 2.5% | wages are not rising as just as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.0% | 6.0% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$80,096 | \$75,165 | \$72,576 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.6% | 3.6% | -5.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2010 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2020 #N/A | 2019 1,391 | 1,362 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | #N/A | 2.14% | 2.05% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | #N/A | 18.5 | 16.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | , | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,221 | \$1,203 | \$1,200 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 1.8% | 0.9% | 3.3% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.7% | 12.9% | 13.9% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 2.0% | 2.5% | 2.2% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 59.8% | 64.2% | 64.0% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price Home price to rent ratio | \$346.7 23.7 | \$340.6 23.6 | \$297.7 20.7 | \$329.1 24.1 | \$309.2 23.1 | \$280.7 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 5,024 | 5,220 | 4,274 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | owning is more upprovable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 18,823 | 18,523 | 16,237 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (0.8) | (1.2) | 0.8 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.5 (0.12) | 0.3 (0.19) | 0.7 0.42 | 37.7 (41.08) | 38.4 (37.23) | 70.5 7.23 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | (0.12) | (0.19) 12.8% | 10.6% | (41.08) | (37.23) | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$28.1 | \$27.1 | \$26.9 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 57.7 | 56.9 | 57.5 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.1% | 4.7% | 0.4% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| Nou loosing (million on ft.) | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | now longing values is stronger than extingely. |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.88 0.39 | 0.39 0.35 | 0.58 (0.40) | 193.8 82.3 | 194.2 93.7 | 166.8 46.2 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.1% | 4.6% | 5.5% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$7.8 | \$8.0 | \$8.8 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 51.4 | 48.3 | 46.8 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.8% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Dotail | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | May 21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | May 21 | 5-h 31 | Max 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | Mar-21 72.7 | 72.2 | 69.7 | Mar-21 15,039 | Feb-21 14,996 | Mar_20 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.4% | 11.4% | 10.7% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.1 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Y/Y % change | 4.3% | 4.0% | 0.1% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | Mar 24 | F-1-24 | Mar. 70 | Mar. 74 | F. 1. 64 | May 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | Mar-21 58 | Feb-21 56.9 | Mar_20 71.6 | Mar-21 13,428 | Feb-21 13,065 | Mar_20 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.1% | 9.0% | 11.0% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -13.6 | -15.8 | -0.6 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | smaller share of result (nospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -19.0% | -21.7% | -0.8% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -43.0 | -45.6 | -14.2 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Raleigh, NC

2 Covers the market of: Raleigh/Durham 3 Covers the market of: Raleigh/Durham

RATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Reno, NV commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:10.8

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Reno, NV | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 242 | 242 | 247 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (5) | (6) | 2 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -1.9% | -2.4% | 1.0% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.6% | 4.8% | 5.4% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages Wage growth, year-over-year | \$1,042 7.1% | \$1,043 7.6% | \$973 -1.3% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | \$980 2.3% | wages are lower than national average wages are rising faster than nationally |
| wage growth, year-over-year | 7.176 | 7.0% | -1.5% | 0.776 | 3.670 | 2.5% | wages are rising juster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.0% | -1.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$72,132 | \$63,466 | \$61,360 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 13.7% | 3.4% | -0.8% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 481 | 477 | 469 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.99% | 1.70% | 1.68% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 3.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,299 | \$1,275 | \$1,197 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 8.5% 14.3% | 6.7% 14.1% | 0.1% 14.2% | 0.3% 12.5% | - <mark>0.6%</mark> 12.4% | 2.2% 13.1% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income Rental vacancy rate | 14.3% #N/A | 14.1% #N/A | 14.2% #N/A | 12.5% 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$478.1 | \$468.6 | \$407.6 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 30.7 | 30.6 | 28.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 1,966 | 1,940 | 3,016 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 4,805 | 4,721 | 5,376 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (1.0) | (1.2) | 0.4 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.12) | (0.19) | 0.42 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 14.3% | 12.8% | 10.6% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$28.1 | \$27.1 | \$26.9 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 57.7 | 56.9 | 57.5 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | many office construction is underway then actionally |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.1% | 4.7% | 0.4% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.53 | 1.49 | 1.17 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 2.65 | (0.23) | (0.17) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 2.8% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$5.9 101.7 | \$6.4 101.3 | \$5.0 99.3 | \$6.9 15,804.7 | \$6.8 15,546.5 | \$6.4 15,121.0 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.8% | 2.1% | 3.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 24.1 | 23.8 | 24 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.9% | 9.8% | 9.7% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) Y/Y % change | 0.1 0.4% | -0.3 -1.2% | -0.1 -0.4% | -248.2 -1.6% | -358 -2.3% | -139 -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| 171 /o change | 0.478 | -1.270 | -0.470 | -1.076 | -2.370 | -0.376 | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 30.3 | 29.9 | 37.5 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 12.5% | 12.3% | 15.2% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -7.2 | -8.2 | -0.6 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | and a second |
| Y/Y % change | -19.2% #N/A | -21.5% #N/A | -1.6% #N/A | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% -52.3 | -2.1% -19.1 | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #IN/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Reno, NV

2 Covers the market of: Reno 3 Covers the market of: Reno



R ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Richmond, VA commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: 5.0

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Richmond, VA | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 644 | 642 | 684 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (40) | (44) | 4 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -5.9% | -6.5% | 0.5% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.7% | 5.8% | 3.5% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,004 | \$987 | \$899 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 11.7% | 10.9% | -4.6% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.0% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$68,324 | \$67,703 | \$67,633 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 0.9% | 0.1% | 0.9% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | slower income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,303 | 1,294 | 1,283 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.73% | 0.89% | 0.92% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| U () | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,228 | \$1,215 | \$1,154 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 6.4% | 5.7% | 2.2% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 14.1% | 14.2% | 14.8% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 2.0% | 2.7% | 5.1% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 65.3% | 56.3% | 69.9% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price Home price to rent ratio | \$324.0 22.0 | \$318.1 21.8 | \$280.0 20.2 | \$329.1 24.1 | \$309.2 23.1 | \$280.7 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 2,562 | 1,999 | 2,484 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | owning is more approache than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 8,709 | 8,026 | 7,590 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (4.6) | (5.5) | 0.5 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| New Jossing (million on ft.) | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 37.7 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 70.5 | nous longing values is vising frates they actionally |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 (0.34) | 0.1 (0.10) | 0.3 (0.09) | (41.08) | 38.4 (37.23) | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 7.8% | 7.2% | 5.8% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$20.4 | \$20.4 | \$19.8 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 53.1 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| N/ to develop 1/7 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| New Jossing (million on ft.) | Q1_21 2.53 | Q4_20 1.49 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 193.8 | Q4_20 194.2 | Q1_20 | now longing volume is stronger than actionally |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 2.53 | (0.23) | 1.17 (0.17) | 82.3 | 194.2 93.7 | 166.8 46.2 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 2.8% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.9 | \$6.4 | \$5.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 101.7 | 101.3 | 99.3 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.8% | 2.1% | 3.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| V Deteil | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | Mar-21 | F-1- 24 | 14 20 | May 24 | 5-h 34 | May 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 64.3 | Feb-21 64.2 | Mar_20 65.5 | Mar-21 15,039 | Feb-21 14,996 | Mar_20 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.0% | 10.0% | 9.6% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.2 | -1.4 | -0.1 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | sindici fraction of retain jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -1.8% | -2.1% | -0.2% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| Lateral and benefitable as well as the (1999) | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 53.2 8.3% | 51.3 8.0% | 65.4 9.6% | 13,428 9.4% | 13,065 9.2% | 15,745 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment Y/Y change ('000) | -12.2 | 8.0% -14.9 | 9.6% | 9.4% | 9.2% | (345.0) | sinuner shure of reisure/hospitality jobs than ndtionally |
| Y/Y % change | -12.2 | -14.5 | -1.5% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | , |
| ······································ | | , | , - | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Richmond, VA

2 Covers the market of: Richmond 3 Covers the market of: Richmond

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA 2021 Q1



The Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:2.5

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Riverside | e-San Bernardin | o-Ontario, CA | | U.S. | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,510 | 1,497 | 1,575 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (65) | (90) | 43 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.1% | -5.7% | 2.8% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 8.2% | 8.3% | 5.1% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$969 | \$988 | \$864 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 12.0% | 10.1% | 1.6% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 4.5% | 2.6% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$70,954 | \$65,671 | \$61,994 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 8.0% | 5.9% | -0.1% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 4,678 | 4,643 | 4,609 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.77% | 0.74% | 1.01% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 15.7 | 11.8 | 19.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| II Maultiferentiles /1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,611 | \$1,574 | \$1,422 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 2.2% | factor root growth than nationally |
| Rent growth, year-over-year Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.3% 19.1% | 11.0% 18.3% | 3.0% 18.9% | 0.3% 12.5% | -0.6% 12.4% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 2.6% | 5.4% | 3.9% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 61.9% | 65.8% | 62.0% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$475.0 | \$450.0 | \$393.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 24.6 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 1,695 | 1,602 | 3,544 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | ······· |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 14,595 | 14,031 | 15,525 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (4.4) | (6.4) | 2.8 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.13) | (0.33) | 0.06 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 9.0% \$24.5 | 8.4% \$24.7 | 5.2% \$23.9 | 16% \$35.4 | 15% \$35.2 | 13% \$33.7 | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$24.5 21.8 | \$24.7 21.8 | \$23.9 21.6 | \$35.4 5,469.8 | \$35.2 5,453.9 | \$33.7 5,421.0 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | 0.170 | 0.070 | 0.070 | 2.170 | 2.570 | 2.570 | icis office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 11.17 | 14.15 | 12.00 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 6.00 | 6.56 | 2.73 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 3.0% | 3.1% | 3.5% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$9.4 | \$9.8 | \$8.9 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 575.0 | 569.1 | 551.9 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 18.7 | 18.2 | 23.6 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.3% | 3.2% | 4.3% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| V. Return | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 175 | 174.2 | 175.4 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.6% | 11.6% | 11.1% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -0.4 | -2.8 | -3.1 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -0.2% | -1.6% | -1.7% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | P.1 A4 | | | P 1 - 2 | | |
| Leisure and beenitelity as a U | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 135 | 130.1 | 175.6 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | smaller share of loisure (hospitality is to then astimut |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment Y/Y change ('000) | 8.9% -40.6 | 8.7% -49 | 11.2% -3.6 | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% (345.0) | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) Y/Y % change | -40.6 -23.1% | -49 -27.4% | -3.6 -2.0% | (2,317.0) -14.7% | (3,227.0) -19.8% | (345.0) -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -23.1% #N/A | -27.4% #N/A | -2.0% #N/A | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and nospitality Jobs |
| Number of small busiliess openings(san4-51=100) | πiv/A | #1N/ A | min/A | -40.7 | -52.5 | -10.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

2 Covers the market of: Inland Empire 3 Covers the market of: Inland Empire

R ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Roanoke, VA commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -1.0

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Roanoke, VA | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 156 | 155 | 162 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (6) | (7) | (0) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -3.9% | -4.6% | -0.1% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) Average weekly wages | 5.0% \$881 | 5.1% \$881 | 3.5% \$856 | 6.0% \$1,046 | 6.2% \$1,038 | 4.4% \$980 | lower unemployment rate than nationally wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 2.9% | 2.5% | 1.7% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Hage growth, year over year | 2.570 | 2.570 | 11770 | 0.770 | 5.670 | 21070 | ruges are not nong as just as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.0% | 1.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income Percent change in income | \$60,471 9.6% | \$55,151 1.7% | \$54,233 0.7% | \$87,470 3.6% | \$84,423 3.9% | \$81,284 -5.2% | median household income is lower than nationally faster income growth than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 9.0% | 1.770 | 0.7% | 3.0% | 3.9% | -5.2% | Jaster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 314 | 314 | 313 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.04% | 0.14% | 0.06% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| II. Multifonsily /1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 04.30 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 04.30 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of guarter) | Q1_21 \$949 | Q4_20 \$943 | Q1_20 \$949 | Q1_21 \$1,137 | Q4_20 \$1,117 | Q1_20 \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 0.0% | 0.6% | 4.3% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.4% | 12.3% | 12.8% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price Home price to rent ratio | #N/A #N/A | #N/A #N/A | #N/A #N/A | \$329.1 24.1 | \$309.2 23.1 | \$280.7 21.0 | |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | #IN/A | #IN/A | 41 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | Q1_21 0.0 | Q4_20 0.0 | Q1_20 0.1 | Q1_21 37.7 | Q4_20 38.4 | Q1_20 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.02) | (0.09) | (0.03) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 6.2% | 6.0% | 5.0% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$20.2 | \$20.1 | \$16.8 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | loss office construction is undersum them actionally |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.16 | 0.04 | 0.49 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.52) | 0.57 | 0.07 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 6.1% | 5.3% | 6.6% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$4.3 52.1 | \$4.3 52.0 | \$4.4 52.0 | \$6.9 15 804 7 | \$6.8 15 546 5 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 52.0 | 0.0 | 15,804.7 397.1 | 15,546.5 364.1 | 15,121.0 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment Y/Y change ('000) | 10.5% -0.5 | 10.6% -0.3 | 10.4% 0.0 | 10.5% -248.2 | 10.6% -358 | 10.2% -139 | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -0.5 | -0.3 | 0.0% | -248.2 -1.6% | -358 -2.3% | -139 | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| , | | | | | | | ····, |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 12.8 | 12.5 | 15.1 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | compliant charge of laining /bocsitelity is to them and a sufficient |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment Y/Y change ('000) | 8.2% -2.3 | 8.1% -2.9 | 9.3% -0.1 | 9.4% (2,317.0) | 9.2% (3,227.0) | 10.5% (345.0) | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -2.3 | -18.8% | -0.1 | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | .,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Roanoke, VA

2 Covers the market of: Roanoke 3 Covers the market of: Roanoke

RATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Rochester, NY commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -19.8

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Rochester, NY | | U.S. | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 500 | 496 | 530 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (30) | (37) | (6) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -5.7% | -7.0% | -1.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.3% | 6.3% | 4.6% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages Wage growth, year-over-year | \$906 11.4% | \$902 11.2% | \$813 8.4% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | \$980 2.3% | wages are lower than national average wages are rising faster than nationally |
| wage growth, year-over-year | 11.4% | 11.270 | 8.470 | 0.776 | 5.6% | 2.3% | wages are fising juster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.4% | 1.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$62,104 | \$60,190 | \$56,969 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 3.2% | 5.7% | -3.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | slower income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,067 | 1,071 | 1,073 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.29% | -0.25% | 0.03% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (4.3) | (4.4) | (3.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,130 | \$1,104 | \$1,013 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 11.5% | 10.2% | 5.4% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income Rental vacancy rate | 14.3% 5.7% | 14.1% 1.7% | 14.3% 5.2% | 12.5% 6.8% | 12.4% 6.5% | 13.1% 6.6% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 75.5% | 70.1% | 73.0% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$167.7 | \$177.2 | \$146.9 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 12.4 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 465 | 544 | 1,011 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 1,721 | 1,756 | 2,144 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (17.5) | (21.2) | (2.9) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.39) | (0.09) | 0.47 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 15.9% | 13.1% | 8.6% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$18.0 | \$18.0 | \$18.0 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 14.1 0.0 | 14.1 0.0 | 14.1 0.0 | 5,469.8 114.6 | 5,453.9 123.2 | 5,421.0 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | | | | | | | , |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.03 | 0.04 | | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.45 | (0.04) | (0.27) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 6.0% | 6.6% | 7.2% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$5.4 73.6 | \$5.4 73.6 | \$5.4 73.6 | \$6.9 15,804.7 | \$6.8 15,546.5 | \$6.4 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 50 | 49.9 | 50.9 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.0% -0.9 | 10.1% -1.3 | 9.6% -1.8 | 10.5% -248.2 | 10.6% -358 | 10.2% -139 | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) Y/Y % change | -0.9 | -1.5 | -1.8 -3.4% | -248.2 -1.6% | -358 -2.3% | -139 -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| , | 2.070 | 2.370 | 0 | 2.073 | 2.070 | 0.570 | , |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 37 | 35.5 | 42 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.4% | 7.2% | 7.9% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -5.0 | -8.2 | -2.6 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | atransar resources in Islands and beauteslite. '- t- |
| Y/Y % change Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -11.9% #N/A | -18.8% #N/A | -5.8% #N/A | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% -52.3 | -2.1% -19.1 | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| | πι ν /Λ | πiv/A | πix/ <i>Λ</i> | -40.7 | -52.5 | -10.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Rochester, NY

2 Covers the market of: Rochester 3 Covers the market of: Rochester



The Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: 3.0

2021 01

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing positive net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Sacramente | o-Roseville-Arde | en-Arcade, CA | | U.S. | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 972 | 967 | 1,027 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (56) | (65) | 15 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -5.4% | -6.3% | 1.4% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 7.0% | 7.1% | 4.5% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,075 | \$1,083 | \$990 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 8.6% | 8.7% | 6.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 4.3% | 3.2% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$76,706 | \$73,142 | \$67,902 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 4.9% | 7.7% | -0.5% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,375 | 2,364 | 2,343 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.47% | 0.87% | 0.98% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 2.8 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,609 | \$1,585 | \$1,484 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 8.4% | 7.4% | 2.8% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 17.2% | 16.8% | 17.3% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 3.2% | 3.9% | 6.5% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 66.0% | 63.1% | 59.0% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$465.0 | \$441.0 | \$392.3 22.0 | \$329.1 24.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | owning is more affordable than renting us, nationally |
| Home price to rent ratio 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 24.1 2,904 | 23.2 2,942 | 22.0 | 435,217 | 23.1 427,439 | 21.0 463,059 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 10,891 | 10,562 | 10,189 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (5.1) | (6.1) | 1.4 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | (5.1) | (0.1) | 1.4 | () | (0.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.05 | (0.50) | 0.17 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 12.6% | 11.7% | 7.8% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$25.8 | \$25.5 | \$23.1 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 68.3 | 67.7 | 90.7 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.0% | 1.3% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.78 | 1.79 | 1.10 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 1.04 | 0.71 | (0.54) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate Asking rent per sq.ft. | 5.8% \$7.4 | 4.5% \$6.8 | 3.9% \$7.2 | 4.9% \$6.9 | 5.2% \$6.8 | 4.9% \$6.4 | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$7.4 104.7 | \$6.8 143.9 | \$7.2 142.1 | 56.9 15,804.7 | ^{50.8} 15,546.5 | 56.4 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.5 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.4% | 3.7% | 1.7% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | | | | , |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 97.5 | 97.6 | 98.8 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.0% | 10.1% | 9.6% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.3 | -1.8 | -0.2 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -1.3% | -1.8% | -0.2% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| Leisure and bearitality payroll workers (1000) | Mar-21 77 | Feb-21 75.7 | Mar_20 108.2 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.9% | 75.7 7.8% | 108.2 | 13,428 9.4% | 13,065 9.2% | 15,745 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -31.2 | -35.1 | -1.3 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | sinuler share of leisure/hospitulity jobs than hationally |
| Y/Y % change | -31.2 -28.8% | -35.1 | -1.3 -1.2% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -50.7 | -50.9 | -19.2 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | 1210 | | , |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA

2 Covers the market of: Sacramento 3 Covers the market of: Sacramento



The Salt Lake City, UT commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:6.2

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Salt | t Lake City, UT | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 755 | 751 | 756 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (2) | (8) | 15 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -0.2% | -1.0% | 2.0% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.8% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,082 | \$1,065 | \$1,014 5.3% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | \$980 2.3% | wages are higher than national average wages are rising faster than nationally |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 6.7% | 4.4% | 5.3% | 0.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.5% | 5.8% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$80,196 | \$73,730 | \$71,510 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 8.8% | 3.1% | -1.6% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,240 | 1,231 | 1,219 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.76% | 0.97% | 1.17% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (1.6) | (0.1) | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| J , , | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,254 | \$1,232 | \$1,212 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 3.5% | 2.2% | 2.5% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.3% | 13.3% | 13.8% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 6.0% | 5.5% | 9.4% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate Median existing single-family home sales price | 69.2% \$435.4 | 63.8% \$406.5 | 70.4% \$372.1 | 65.6% \$329.1 | 65.8% \$309.2 | 65.3% \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 28.9 | 27.5 | 25.6 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 4,780 | 5,469 | 6,582 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | ······································ |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 10,903 | 11,395 | 11,631 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (0.2) | (0.7) | 1.3 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | 01.30 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.5 | 0.4 | Q1_20 1.0 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.21) | (0.43) | 0.36 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 16.6% | 14.7% | 9.4% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$24.1 | \$24.1 | \$24.1 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 55.7 | 54.7 | 53.1 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.9% | 4.3% | 5.6% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| IV. maastnar 5 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.52 | 1.54 | 2.51 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.79 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.8% | 4.5% | 4.4% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.9 | \$6.5 | \$6.2 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are rising faster than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 139.6 | 138.4 | 133.6 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) % under construction to inventory | 8.1 5.8% | 8.4 6.0% | 6.1 4.6% | 397.1 2.5% | 364.1 2.3% | 328.4 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| % under construction to inventory | 5.6% | 0.0% | 4.0% | 2.370 | 2.370 | 2.270 | more construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 75.4 | 75.1 | 73.9 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.0% | 10.0% | 9.8% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 1.5 | 0.9 | -1.7 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | 2.0% | 1.2% | -2.2% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| the noter/ Longing | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 58.7 | 57.6 | 64.2 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.8% | 7.7% | 8.5% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -5.5 | -8.1 | -0.7 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -8.6% | -12.3% | -1.1% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -31.7 | -33.2 | -17.3 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Salt Lake City, UT

2 Covers the market of: Salt Lake City 3 Covers the market of: Salt Lake City



The San Diego-Carlsbad, CA commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -6.3

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing positive net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | San Diego | -Carlsbad, CA | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,392 | 1,382 | 1,500 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (108) | (133) | 9 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -7.2% | -8.8% | 0.6% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 7.3% | 7.4% | 4.1% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,185 | \$1,186 | \$1,070 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 10.8% | 8.0% | 6.2% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2010 | 2018 | 2017 | 2010 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2019 2.2% | 3.0% | 2017 | 2019 2.2% | 3.0% | 2017 | acanomy is arowing factor than nationally |
| Median household income | \$83,985 | \$79,079 | 2.3% \$76,207 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | 2.3% \$81,284 | economy is growing faster than nationally. median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | \$83,983 6.2% | 3.8% | 1.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| reitent thange in moome | 0.270 | 3.870 | 1.076 | 5.078 | 3.570 | -3.270 | Juster moome growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 3,332 | 3,330 | 3,332 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.06% | -0.06% | 0.41% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (14.7) | (21.4) | (9.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of guarter) | \$2,011 | \$1,988 | \$1,950 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 3.1% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 19.5% | 19.3% | 21.0% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 3.7% | 3.4% | 3.2% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 50.6% | 56.3% | 57.0% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$763.5 | \$740.0 | \$670.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 31.6 | 31.0 | 28.6 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 6,786 | 6,822 | 5,109 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 9,917 | 9,890 | 8,825 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (10.9) | (13.4) | 1.0 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.33 | (0.91) | (0.30) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 15.2% | 15.6% | 12.7% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$41.0 | \$40.7 | \$40.5 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 82.8 3.7 | 82.8 3.9 | 82.4 2.9 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 123.2 | 5,421.0 135.9 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) % under construction to inventory | 4.5% | 3.9 4.7% | 3.5% | 114.6 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.370 | 4.770 | 5.5% | 2.1/0 | 2.5% | 2.3% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/ 5 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 01.30 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 01.30 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | Q1_21 1.48 | Q4_20 1.69 | Q1_20 1.42 | Q1_21 193.8 | Q4_20 194.2 | Q1_20 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.72 | 0.59 | 0.06 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.6% | 5.0% | 4.6% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$13.5 | \$13.2 | \$13.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 163.3 | 164.0 | 162.9 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as just as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 5.4 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.3% | 3.1% | 0.8% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 138 | 138.4 | 142.3 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.9% | 10.0% | 9.5% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -4.3 | -4.9 | -1.6 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -3.0% | -3.4% | -1.1% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| - | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 137.1 | 132.1 | 192.5 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.8% | 9.6% | 12.8% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -55.4 | -65.7 | -6.4 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -28.8% | -33.2% | -3.2% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -46.8 | -47.5 | -17.2 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: San Diego-Carlsbad, CA

2 Covers the market of: San Diego 3 Covers the market of: San Diego

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA





The San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -27.4

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing positive net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | San Fr | ancisco-Oakland | d-Hayward, CA | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 2,243 | 2,228 | 2,477 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (235) | (273) | 18 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -9.5% | -10.9% | 0.7% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.3% | 6.5% | 3.4% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,542 | \$1,532 | \$1,437 5.4% | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 7.3% | 5.2% | 5.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.8% | 4.2% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$114,696 | \$107,898 | \$101,714 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is higher than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 6.3% | 6.1% | -1.3% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| P | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 4,697 | 4,724 | 4,726 0.30% | 329,484 | 328,330 0.46% | 326,838 0.53% | alourer nonulation grouth them actionally |
| Population growth (%) | -0.57% | -0.03% | | 0.35% 0 | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally net out-migration |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (50.1) | (32.0) | (24.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| n. Marcharing/1 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$2,130 | \$2,097 | \$2,485 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -14.3% | -14.9% | 0.2% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 15.9% | 15.8% | 19.9% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 7.9% | 8.5% | 2.9% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 56.0% | 51.6% | 51.2% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$1,200.0 | \$1,140.0 | \$985.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 46.9 | 45.3 | 33.0 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 6,833 | 6,697 | 7,963 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 10,944 | 10,562 | 12,192 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (21.5) | (25.9) | 1.5 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| III Office /2 | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.33 | (0.91) | (0.30) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 15.2% | 15.6% | 12.7% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$41.0 | \$40.7 | \$40.5 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.4 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 3.7 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.5% | 4.7% | 3.5% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.91 | 2.29 | 4.13 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.15) | 0.78 | 0.64 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.8% | 5.5% | 4.7% \$15.0 | 4.9% \$6.9 | 5.2% | 4.9% \$6.4 | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | \$15.6 287.2 | \$14.9 286.3 | 284.9 | 56.9 15,804.7 | \$6.8 15,546.5 | \$6.4 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.8% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 182.7 | 183 | 198.8 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.1% | 8.2% | 8.0% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -16.1 | -18.4 | -4.1 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -8.1% | -9.1% | -2.0% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/ Louging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 159.8 | 153.5 | 271.1 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.1% | 6.9% | 10.9% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -111.3 | -128.4 | -9.6 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -41.1% | -45.5% | -3.4% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -64.3 | -66.6 | -30.4 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA

2 Covers the market of: Oakland/East Bay, San Francisco, San Francisco North Bay Oakland/East Bay,San Francisco , San Francisco North Bay 3 Covers the market of:

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA





 The San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 -16.4

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | San Jo | ose-Sunnyvale-S | anta Clara, CA | | U.S. | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,070 | 1,063 | 1,150 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (80) | (98) | 10 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -6.9% | -8.5% | 0.8% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.4% | 5.5% | 3.3% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,752 | \$1,761 | \$1,723 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 1.7% | 0.7% | 7.4% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 4.6% | 7.6% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$130,865 | \$124,696 | \$117,474 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is higher than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 4.9% | 6.1% | 0.2% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,971 | 1,985 | 1,993 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.71% | -0.41% | 0.05% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (30.3) | (27.7) | (24.2) | 0.35% | 0.40% | 0.55% | net out-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | (50.5) | (27.7) | (24.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-inigration |
| H. B.A. H. C the /2 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$2,232 | \$2,192 | \$2,622 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -14.9% | -15.4% | 2.5% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 14.7% | 14.3% | 17.5% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 6.5% | 8.5% | 3.9% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 51.1% | 53.7% | 53.1% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$1,500.0 | \$1,400.0 | \$1,350.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 56.0 | 53.2 | 42.9 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 3,644 | 3,542 | 3,812 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 6,125 | 5,927 | 6,240 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (13.0) | (16.6) | 1.5 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.1 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (2.15) | (1.35) | 0.39 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 13.4% | 12.0% | 9.9% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$48.1 | \$46.6 | \$41.8 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 221.1 | 219.9 | 217.9 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 6.3 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.9% | 3.2% | 4.2% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.42 | 0.84 | 1.05 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.42) | (0.01) | 0.00 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.9% | 4.2% | 3.1% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$14.2 | \$13.9 | \$15.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 86.9 | 86.7 | 86.0 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | Tents are not fising as just as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.0% | 0.7% | 1.6% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| , | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| V. Return | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 73.6 | 73.5 | 79.5 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| | | | | | | , | and the found on a fourth it is to the second in a dis- |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 6.9% -5.9 | 6.9% -7.1 | 6.9% -3.4 | 10.5% -248.2 | 10.6% -358 | 10.2% -139 | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | | | | | | -139 -0.9% | washar rateil trade is b grantian then patienally |
| Y/Y % change | -7.4% | -8.8% | -4.1% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.5% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI Hotol/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 61.7 | 59.4 | 101 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 5.8% | 5.6% | 8.8% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -39.3 | -45.9 | -3.5 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -38.9% | -43.6% | -3.3% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -45.2 | -46.0 | -20.2 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA

2 Covers the market of: San Jose 3 Covers the market of: San Jose

R ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Savannah, GA commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:5.3

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Savannah, GA | | U.S. | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 189 | 185 | 192 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (3) | (5) | 3 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -1.7% | -2.6% | 1.7% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.7% | 4.8% | 4.4% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages Wage growth, year-over-year | \$721 | \$727 -3.5% | \$739 -0.9% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 | \$980 2.3% | wages are lower than national average wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| wage growth, year-over-year | -2.5% | -3.3% | -0.9% | 0.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as just as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 0.9% | 3.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$60,371 | \$58,178 | \$56,610 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 3.8% | 2.8% | -6.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| Demolation (1999) | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) Population growth (%) | 396 0.45% | 394 1.03% | 390 0.83% | 329,484 0.35% | 328,330 0.46% | 326,838 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 0.43% | 2.0 | 0.83% | 0.35% | 0.40% | 0.55% | net in-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in ingration |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4 20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,086 | \$1,077 | \$1,047 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 3.7% | 3.1% | 1.6% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 17.3% | 17.0% | 16.3% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | |
| Homeownership rate | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | #N/A 403 | #N/A 398 | #N/A 477 | 24.1 435,217 | 23.1 427,439 | 21.0 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 2,935 | 2,843 | 2,615 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (1.1) | (1.8) | 1.3 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | (/ | () | | (, | () | | ,, |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 1.1 | 1.6 | 3.7 0.39 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 7.23 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Vacancy rate | (2.15) 13.4% | (1.35) 12.0% | 9.9% | (41.08) 16% | (37.23) 15% | 13% | negative net absorption office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$48.1 | \$46.6 | \$41.8 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 221.1 | 219.9 | 217.9 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | ojjice rent growth is shonger than nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 6.3 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.9% | 3.2% | 4.2% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.42 | 0.84 | 1.05 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) Vacancy rate | (0.42) 4.9% | (0.01) 4.2% | 0.00 3.1% | 82.3 4.9% | 93.7 5.2% | 46.2 4.9% | negative net absorption industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$14.2 | \$13.9 | \$15.0 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 86.9 | 86.7 | 86.0 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as just as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.0% | 0.7% | 1.6% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 21.6 | 21.6 | 22 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | land a share of a tail is to the section of the |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment Y/Y change ('000) | 11.4% -0.4 | 11.7% -0.5 | 11.4% 0.0 | 10.5% -248.2 | 10.6% -358 | 10.2% -139 | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -1.8% | -2.3% | 0.0% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| , | 2.070 | 2.070 | 0.073 | 2.075 | 2.070 | 0.070 | ,, |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| - | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 23.9 | 23.1 | 26.3 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 12.6% | 12.5% | 13.7% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -2.4 | -3.3 | -0.8 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | atronomy recovery in Islands and beenitelity '-t- |
| Y/Y % change Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -9.1% #N/A | -12.5% #N/A | -3.0% #N/A | -14.7% -49.7 | -19.8% -52.3 | -2.1% -19.1 | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan+-S1=100) | #11/A | πι ν /Α | #13/A | -45.7 | -52.5 | -15.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Savannah, GA

2 Covers the market of: Savannah 3 Covers the market of: Savannah



 The Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 0.9

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | Seattle-Tacom | a-Bellevue, WA | | U.S. | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,984 | 1,965 | 2,095 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (111) | (140) | 31 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -5.3% | -6.7% | 1.5% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.9% | 5.9% | 5.7% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,318 | \$1,325 | \$1,365 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | -3.5% | -4.3% | -3.6% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 5.1% | 7.8% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$94,027 | \$87,910 | \$82,133 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is higher than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 7.0% | 7.0% | -1.9% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 4,019 | 3,978 | 3,938 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.03% | 1.02% | 1.25% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 9.4 | 2.2 | 7.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | Q1_21 \$1,573 | Q4_20 \$1,532 | Q1_20 \$1,753 | Q1_21 \$1,137 | Q4_20 \$1,117 | Q1_20 \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -10.3% | -11.8% | 5.3% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 13.7% | 13.3% | 14.8% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 4.8% | 4.4% | 3.7% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 56.0% | 58.5% | 58.5% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$653.4 | \$614.7 | \$554.4 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 34.6 | 33.4 | 26.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 15,668 | 15,142 | 16,213 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | 26,199 (4.3) | 25,453 (5.5) | 26,693 1.2 | 1,512,323 (4.4) | 1,470,663 (6.0) | 1,391,065 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| Natio of Jobs created to permits (000) | (4.5) | (5.5) | 1.2 | (4.4) | (0.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outputing nousing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (2.38) | (1.75) | 0.60 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 13% | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate Asking rent per sq.ft. | 13.5% \$38.8 | 10.6% \$40.9 | 6.0% \$38.5 | 16% \$35.4 | 15% \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 102.7 | 101.6 | 100.1 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | office rent growth is weaker than hationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 5.2% | 5.9% | 6.1% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 5.20 | 4.23 | 4.64 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.90) 4.9% | 1.21 4.4% | 0.26 2.7% | 82.3 4.9% | 93.7 5.2% | 46.2 4.9% | negative net absorption industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Vacancy rate Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$11.6 | \$11.7 | \$11.1 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | 4.9% \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 298.1 | 297.3 | 258.5 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | rents are not rising as just as nationally |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 10.2 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.4% | 2.7% | 1.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| V Deteil | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | Mar 24 | 5-h 34 | May 20 | Mar 24 | 5-h 34 | May 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | Mar-21 242.5 | Feb-21 243.1 | Mar_20 235.7 | Mar-21 15,039 | Feb-21 14,996 | Mar_20 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 12.2% | 12.4% | 11.3% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.4 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | larger share of retail jobs than hationally |
| Y/Y % change | 2.9% | 3.2% | 3.7% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | E-L ar | M 20 | M 24 | F-4-04 | Mer 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | Mar-21 142.1 | Feb-21 134.5 | Mar_20 196.2 | Mar-21 13,428 | Feb-21 13,065 | Mar_20 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.2% | 6.8% | 9.4% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -54.1 | -67.9 | -6.7 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | since of results, nospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -27.6% | -33.5% | -3.3% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -40.2 | -41.0 | -19.4 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA

2 Covers the market of: Puget Sound - Eastside/Seattle 3 Covers the market of: Puget Sound - Eastside/Seattle



The St. Louis, MO-IL commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -4.1

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | S | t. Louis, MO-IL | | U.S. | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,330 | 1,314 | 1,394 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (64) | (86) | 3 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.6% | -6.1% | 0.2% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.9% | 5.0% | 3.4% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,078 | \$1,079 | \$996 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 8.2% | 6.1% | 2.5% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are rising faster than nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.0% | 2.0% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$66,417 | \$62,790 | \$61,571 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.8% | 2.0% | -3.3% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 2,805 | 2,806 | 2,806 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.01% | -0.01% | -0.06% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (5.1) | (7.8) | (9.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,034 | \$1,026 | \$1,014 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | e |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 2.0% 11.0% | 2.2% 10.9% | 3.9% 11.7% | 0.3% 12.5% | -0.6% 12.4% | 2.2% 13.1% | faster rent growth than nationally renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income Rental vacancy rate | 6.4% | 5.8% | 5.5% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 73.1% | 69.3% | 68.4% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | rental vacancy rate is lower than hationally |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$207.3 | \$210.6 | \$179.3 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 16.7 | 17.1 | 14.7 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 1,457 | 1,545 | 1,605 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 7,542 | 7,506 | 7,252 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (8.5) | (11.4) | 0.4 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.55) | (0.50) | 0.23 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 15.2% | 14.0% | 11.7% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$21.9 | \$22.3 | \$21.2 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 51.0 | 50.6 | 50.2 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 2.2% | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | less office construction is undersum them potionally |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.5% | 1.5% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| , - | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.85 | 1.51 | 1.53 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 1.46 | 2.57 | 0.05 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.7% | 5.2% | 5.4% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.1 | \$4.8 | \$4.7 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 254.4 2.3 | 254.5 1.0 | 251.1 1.9 | 15,804.7 397.1 | 15,546.5 364.1 | 15,121.0 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.8% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | ·····, ·····, |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 130.4 | 129.3 | 133.1 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.8% | 9.8% | 9.5% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -2.7 | -3.7 | -3.0 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -2.0% | -2.8% | -2.2% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| , | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 119.5 | 112.7 | 144.2 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.0% | 8.6% | 10.3% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -24.7 | -33.8 | -3.9 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -17.1% | -23.1% | -2.6% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: St. Louis, MO-IL

2 Covers the market of: St. Louis 3 Covers the market of: St. Louis

RATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Syracuse, NY commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -112.2

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing positive net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Syracuse, NY | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 293 | 290 | 316 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (23) | (27) | (2) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -7.3% | -8.4% | -0.6% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.3% | 6.3% | 4.6% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$967 | \$965 | \$917 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 5.5% | 6.9% | 8.9% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| CDD th (0() | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.7% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income Percent change in income | \$61,213 4.3% | \$58,715 3.4% | \$56,780 - <mark>6.0%</mark> | \$87,470 3.6% | \$84,423 3.9% | \$81,284 -5.2% | median household income is lower than nationally faster income growth than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 4.570 | 5.4% | -0.0% | 5.0% | 3.9% | -3.270 | Juster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 646 | 649 | 651 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | -0.41% | -0.29% | -0.11% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (4.0) | (3.9) | (3.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| | () | () | () | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| n. Marchanniy/ i | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| 2 hadroom apartment rent (and of quarter) | \$1,011 | \$1,012 | \$946 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) Rent growth, year-over-year | 6.9% | \$1,012 8.7% | \$946 0.7% | \$1,137 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 12.0% | 12.1% | 11.9% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 8.2% | 14.0% | 8.7% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 65.1% | 65.3% | 77.5% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$158.8 | \$169.0 | \$139.2 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 13.1 | 13.9 | 12.3 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 36 | 36 | 72 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 308 | 304 | 330 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (74.7) | (87.2) | (5.5) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.01 | (0.02) | 0.09 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 13.0% | 12.9% | 11.1% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$17.8 | \$17.5 | \$16.9 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 14.2 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.7% | 2.0% | 0.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.18 | 0.62 | 0.28 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.07) | 0.37 | (0.00) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 4.7% | 4.9% | 6.3% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$4.9 | \$4.6 | \$4.9 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 42.3 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 4.3 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 10.1% | 9.7% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Deteil | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 31.3 | 31.2 | 32.1 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.7% | 10.8% | 10.2% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -0.8 | -1.0 | -1.0 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -2.5% | -3.1% | -3.0% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/ Louging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 30 | Mar 31 | Eab 21 | Mar 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 20 | 19.2 | Mar_20 27.5 | Mar-21 13,428 | Feb-21 13,065 | Mar_20 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 6.8% | 6.6% | 8.7% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -7.5 | -9.1 | -0.8 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | smaner share of reisure/hospitality jobs than hattonally |
| Y/Y % change | -7.5 | -32.2% | -0.8 -2.8% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | =27.3% #N/A | -32.2% #N/A | =2.8% #N/A | -14.7% | -19.8% | -19.1 | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Hamber of Shan business openings(surf+ 51=100) | mi)/A | | min/A | -5.7 | 52.3 | 13.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Syracuse, NY

2 Covers the market of: Syracuse 3 Covers the market of: Syracuse

Commercial Real Estate Metro Market Report Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL 2021 Q1



 The Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 5.1

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Tampa | St. Petersburg- | Clearwater, FL | | U.S. | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 1,372 | 1,368 | 1,402 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (29) | (43) | 21 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -2.1% | -3.0% | 1.5% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.6% | 4.6% | 4.4% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$959 | \$959 | \$951 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 0.8% | 0.3% | 3.6% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2010 | 2018 | 2017 | 2010 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| CDD growth (%) | 2019 3.6% | 3.9% | 2017 | 2019 2.2% | 3.0% | 2017 | an a new in every in a factor than actionally |
| GDP growth (%) Median household income | \$57,906 | \$54,912 | \$52,212 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | 2.3% \$81,284 | economy is growing faster than nationally. median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.5% | 5.2% | -4.1% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 5.570 | 5.270 | 4.170 | 5.070 | 3.570 | 5.270 | Juster meene growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 3,244 | 3,200 | 3,159 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.37% | 1.31% | 1.56% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 41.6 | 35.7 | 34.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| in marchanny, i | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,335 | \$1,313 | \$1,256 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 6.3% | 5.0% | 2.8% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 16.0% | 15.8% | 15.2% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 8.1% | 7.7% | 9.7% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 70.9% | 69.3% | 71.8% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$295.0 | \$287.0 | \$252.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 18.4 | 18.2 | 16.7 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 4,713 | 4,443 | 7,012 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 21,377 | 20,691 | 22,390 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (1.4) | (2.1) | 0.9 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.38) | (0.19) | (0.13) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 14.2% | 13.3% | 11.1% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$26.0 | \$26.6 | \$25.6 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.1 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.2% | 2.2% | 3.2% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.74 | 1.86 | 1.18 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.13) | 0.66 | 0.38 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 7.1% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.7 | \$6.9 | \$7.2 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 110.7 | 110.3 | 107.1 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 3.0% | 3.1% | 2.7% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 155.5 | 156 | 157.2 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 11.3% | 11.4% | 11.2% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.7 | -1.6 | -1.1 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -1.1% | -1.0% | -0.7% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 140 | 137 | 162.7 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.2% | 10.0% | 11.6% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -22.7 | -27.3 | -2.9 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -14.0% | -16.6% | -1.8% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -53.0 | -55.5 | -20.0 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL

2 Covers the market of: Tampa/St. Petersburg/Clearwater 3 Covers the market of: Tampa/St. Petersburg/Clearwater



The Tucson, AZ commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.NAR CRE Market Index:7.5

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing positive net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is stronger than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Tucson, AZ | | U.S. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 378 | 376 | 394 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (16) | (22) | 3 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.1% | -5.5% | 0.7% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is stronger than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 7.1% | 7.2% | 6.0% \$778 | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% \$980 | higher unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages Wage growth, year-over-year | \$821 5.5% | \$826 5.0% | \$778 10.4% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | \$980 2.3% | wages are lower than national average wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| wage growth, year-over-year | 5.5% | 5.0% | 10.4% | 0.776 | 5.6% | 2.370 | wayes are not rising as just as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 2.8% | 3.4% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$56,169 | \$53,464 | \$51,425 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.1% | 4.0% | 1.5% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,061 | 1,049 | 1,038 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 1.14% | 1.11% | 1.04% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 10.8 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,166 | \$1,151 | \$1,070 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 9.0% | 7.3% | 4.8% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 16.3% | 16.0% | 15.8% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 3.0% | 7.2% | 5.1% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate Median existing single-family home sales price | 60.7% \$294.5 | 61.0% \$280.1 | 58.1% \$248.1 | 65.6% \$329.1 | 65.8% \$309.2 | 65.3% \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 21.0 | 20.3 | 19.3 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 677 | 680 | 1,018 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | ······································ |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 5,402 | 5,227 | 4,450 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (3.0) | (4.2) | 0.6 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is outpacing housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| New Jossing (million on ft.) | Q1_21 | Q4_20 0.1 | Q1_20 0.3 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 70.5 | nous longing suchange is vising classes there petionally. |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 0.02 | 0.10 | (0.07) | 37.7 (41.08) | 38.4 (37.23) | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 9.3% | 9.1% | 8.7% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$20.7 | \$20.0 | \$19.7 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 28.0 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 2.8% | 2.9% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | more office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 04.30 | 04.34 | 04.30 | 01.30 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | Q1_21 0.55 | Q4_20 0.35 | Q1_20 0.27 | Q1_21 193.8 | Q4_20 194.2 | Q1_20 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.26 | 0.55 | (0.00) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 5.5% | 5.7% | 6.6% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$6.6 | \$6.6 | \$6.4 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 44.3 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| v. Retail | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.9% | 11.0% | 10.4% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.6 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | 0.7% | 0.7% | -1.4% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar. 30 | M 31 | Feb-21 | Mar. 30 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | Mar-21 36.7 | Feb-21 35.6 | Mar_20 44.5 | Mar-21 13,428 | 13,065 | Mar_20 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 9.7% | 9.5% | 11.3% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -7.8 | -10 | -1.4 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -17.5% | -21.9% | -3.1% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -40.3 | -40.3 | -16.3 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | fewer businesses openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Tucson, AZ

2 Covers the market of: Tucson 3 Covers the market of: Tucson

R ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Tulsa, OK commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: 1.9

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing positive net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing negative net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is stronger than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net in-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | | | Tulsa, OK | | U.S. | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 434 | 430 | 459 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (25) | (29) | (2) | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -5.5% | -6.3% | -0.3% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.7% \$950 | 4.8% | 3.3% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | 2.3% | \$920 -1.2% | \$928 -0.2% | \$1,046 6.7% | \$1,038 5.8% | \$980 2.3% | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 2.370 | -1.270 | -0.276 | 0.776 | 5.6% | 2.370 | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 3.1% | 3.9% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing faster than nationally. |
| Median household income | \$57,859 | \$55,633 | \$52,275 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 4.0% | 6.4% | -5.0% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,006 | 999 | 994 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | for the second stress much them with the second stress the |
| Population growth (%) | 0.71% | 0.53% | 0.23% | 0.35% 0 | 0.46% | 0.53% 0 | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | 4.4 | 1.9 | (2.1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net in-migration |
| II. Marshife weiler /1 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$949 | \$939 | \$900 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | for the second second to the second second to |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 5.4% 11.5% | 4.2% 11.7% | 2.9% 11.2% | 0.3% 12.5% | -0.6% 12.4% | 2.2% 13.1% | faster rent growth than nationally renters spend less of income on rent than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income Rental vacancy rate | 7.4% | 5.4% | 9.4% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 67.5% | 62.1% | 73.3% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | rental vacuncy rate is nighter than nationally |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$203.7 | \$204.6 | \$178.9 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 17.9 | 18.2 | 16.6 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 462 | 715 | 863 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 4,687 | 4,864 | 4,422 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (5.4) | (6.0) | (0.4) | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising faster than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.07 | (0.10) | (0.38) | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 11.3% | 11.7% | 10.8% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$15.8 | \$16.0 | \$15.9 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 48.2 0.4 | 48.2 0.6 | 48.1 0.5 | 5,469.8 114.6 | 5,453.9 123.2 | 5,421.0 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.4 | 1.2% | 1.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| in under construction to inventory | 0.070 | 1.270 | 1.070 | 2.170 | 2.370 | 2.570 | iss office construction is underway than hattonally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/ 5 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | Q1 21 | Q4 20 | Q1 20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.44 | 0.94 | 0.42 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.39) | (0.05) | (0.64) | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 2.8% | 2.4% | 3.2% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.5 | \$5.2 | \$5.1 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 81.4 | 80.1 | 80.0 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 46.6 | 46.8 | 47.9 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.7% | 10.9% | 10.4% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -1.3 | -1.0 | 0.9 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | -2.7% | -2.1% | 1.9% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| Leisure and beenitelity neurolly states (1000) | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 42.8 9.9% | 41.4 9.6% | 44.9 9.8% | 13,428 9.4% | 13,065 9.2% | 15,745 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment Y/Y change ('000) | -2.1 | 9.6% -3.5 | 9.8% | 9.4% | | (345.0) | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than hationally |
| Y/Y change (000) Y/Y % change | -2.1 -4.7% | -3.5 -7.8% | -1.1 -2.4% | (2,317.0) -14.7% | (3,227.0) -19.8% | (345.0) -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -52.6 | -57.6 | -19.4 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Tulsa, OK

2 Covers the market of: Tulsa 3 Covers the market of: Tulsa



 The Virginia Bch-Nrflk-Newprt News, VA-NC commercial real estate market is stronger compared to the overall U.S. market.

 NAR CRE Market Index:
 0.6

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing faster rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing stronger retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Virginia Bo | ch-Nrflk-Newpr | t News, VA-NC | | U.S. | | |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 756 | 754 | 792 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (36) | (40) | 1 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -4.5% | -5.1% | 0.1% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.9% | 6.0% | 3.7% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$831 | \$816 | \$797 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are lower than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 4.2% | 0.3% | -3.0% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.9% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$69,329 | \$65,604 | \$64,255 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is lower than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 5.7% | 2.1% | -2.4% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | faster income growth than nationally |
| | | ,- | | | | | , |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 1,780 | 1,774 | 1,767 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.35% | 0.38% | 0.20% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | slower population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (1.2) | (2.5) | (5.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| Net domestic migration (000) | (1.2) | (2.5) | (5.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out migration |
| II. Baultifermiles /7 | | | | | | | |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,275 | \$1,257 | \$1,183 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | 7.8% | 6.8% | 3.0% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | faster rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 17.7% | 17.7% | 17.1% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 7.4% | 8.7% | 5.4% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 65.3% | 71.6% | 58.3% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$265.0 | \$275.0 | \$235.0 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 17.3 | 18.2 | 16.6 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is more affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 1,720 | 1,714 | 1,521 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 6,733 | 6,657 | 5,988 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (5.3) | (6.0) | 0.2 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| | () | (1.17) | | | (| | ,, |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| | (0.04) | 0.4 | 0.5 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 70.5 | |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | | | 7.6% | | | 13% | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 8.5% | 8.1% | | 16% | 15% | | office vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$20.1 | \$20.0 | \$18.8 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is stronger than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 45.1 | 45.0 | 44.3 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 0.3% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.20 | 1.19 | 0.28 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is weaker than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.08 | (0.47) | 0.74 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 2.8% | 2.7% | 2.1% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$5.9 | \$5.8 | \$5.6 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 101.8 | 101.5 | 100.9 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sg.ft.) | 4.9 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 4.8% | 5.5% | 1.6% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | more construction is underway than nationally |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 82.2 | 83.6 | 81.8 | 15,039 | | 15,287 | |
| | | | | , | 14,996 | , | laws a barrent for the little barthan and in a dis |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.9% | 11.1% | 10.3% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | larger share of retail jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | 0.4 | 1.4 | -1.9 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | |
| Y/Y % change | 0.5% | 1.7% | -2.3% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | stronger retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | | | | | | | |
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 77.3 | 74.4 | 88.8 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 10.2% | 9.9% | 11.2% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | larger share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -11.5 | -15.6 | -2.5 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | |
| Y/Y % change | -13.0% | -17.3% | -2.7% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -58.8 | -61.9 | -18.9 | -49.7 | -52.3 | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Virginia Bch-Nrflk-Newprt News, VA-NC

2 Covers the market of: Hampton Roads 3 Covers the market of: Hampton Roads



The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV commercial real estate market is weaker compared to the overall U.S. market. NAR CRE Market Index: -2.1

But conditions vary across property markets (if * or #NA, no data for this metro).

The apartment market is experiencing slower rent growth than nationally.

The office market is undergoing negative net absorption.

The industrial sector is experiencing positive net absorption*.

This area is experiencing weaker retail trade job creation than nationally.

In the hotel/lodging sector, there is weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs than nationally.

The overall economic condition is weaker than nationally. The job creation is weaker than nationally.

In 2020, this metro area experienced net out-migration.

Commercial transactions are likely to pick up in the second half of 2021 and in 2022 as more people get vaccinated, more businesses operate at higher capacity, personal leisure and business travel pick up, and consumer spending rises.

I. Economic and Demographic Indicators

| | Washington-Arlingt | on-Alexandria, D | C-VA-MD-WV | | U.S. | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar-20 | |
| Total non-farm employment ('000) | 3,148 | 3,125 | 3,336 | 143,309 | 142,133 | 149,952 | |
| Y/Y chg.in nonfarm payroll employment ('000) | (188) | (228) | 13 | (6,643) | (8,835) | 593 | |
| Y/Y % chg. in nonfarm payroll employment | -5.6% | -6.8% | 0.4% | -4.4% | -5.9% | 0.4% | job creation is weaker than nationally |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.8% | 5.9% | 3.4% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 4.4% | lower unemployment rate than nationally |
| Average weekly wages | \$1,356 | \$1,351 | \$1,308 | \$1,046 | \$1,038 | \$980 | wages are higher than national average |
| Wage growth, year-over-year | 3.7% | 3.8% | 5.3% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 2.3% | wages are not rising as fast as nationally |
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | |
| GDP growth (%) | 1.6% | 1.7% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.3% | economy is growing at a slower pace than nationally |
| Median household income | \$105,659 | \$102,180 | \$99,669 | \$87,470 | \$84,423 | \$81,284 | median household income is higher than nationally |
| Percent change in income | 3.4% | 2.5% | -2.4% | 3.6% | 3.9% | -5.2% | slower income growth than nationally |
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Population ('000) | 6,325 | 6,297 | 6,256 | 329,484 | 328,330 | 326,838 | |
| Population growth (%) | 0.43% | 0.66% | 0.62% | 0.35% | 0.46% | 0.53% | faster population growth than nationally |
| Net domestic migration ('000) | (31.0) | (28.8) | (30.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | net out-migration |
| 3 () | | | | | | | - |
| II. Multifamily/1 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| 2-bedroom apartment rent (end of quarter) | \$1,674 | \$1,644 | \$1,782 | \$1,137 | \$1,117 | \$1,114 | |
| Rent growth, year-over-year | -6.1% | -6.9% | 1.5% | 0.3% | -0.6% | 2.2% | slower rent growth than nationally |
| Rent as a percent of 2-person annual wage income | 14.2% | 14.0% | 15.7% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 13.1% | renters spend more of income on rent than nationally |
| Rental vacancy rate | 5.6% | 5.9% | 6.8% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 6.6% | rental vacancy rate is lower than nationally |
| Homeownership rate | 65.5% | 66.1% | 67.4% | 65.6% | 65.8% | 65.3% | |
| Median existing single-family home sales price | \$498.1 | \$483.8 | \$438.9 | \$329.1 | \$309.2 | \$280.7 | |
| Home price to rent ratio | 24.8 | 24.5 | 20.5 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 21.0 | owning is less affordable than renting vs. nationally |
| 12-month total: 5+ unit building permits | 13,584 | 12,998 | 12,458 | 435,217 | 427,439 | 463,059 | |
| 12-month total: all building permits | 27,315 | 26,259 | 25,260 | 1,512,323 | 1,470,663 | 1,391,065 | to be an action to be action to an action of the data and the action of the |
| Ratio of jobs created to permits ('000) | (6.9) | (8.7) | 0.5 | (4.4) | (6.0) | 0.4 | job creation is lagging housing permits than nationally |
| III. Office/2 | | | | | | | |
| | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 2.3 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 70.5 | new leasing volume is rising slower than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | (0.32) | (0.83) | 0.73 | (41.08) | (37.23) | 7.23 | negative net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 18.8% | 18.3% | 16.8% | 16% | 15% | 13% | office vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$39.6 | \$39.5 | \$39.6 | \$35.4 | \$35.2 | \$33.7 | office rent growth is weaker than nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 308.9 | 308.1 | 307.0 | 5,469.8 | 5,453.9 | 5,421.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 5.7 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 114.6 | 123.2 | 135.9 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.9% | 2.2% | 2.3% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | less office construction is underway than nationally |
| IV. Industrial/3 | | | | | | | |
| IV. maastraly 5 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | Q1_21 | Q4_20 | Q1_20 | |
| New leasing (million sq. ft.) | 0.98 | 0.89 | 0.74 | 193.8 | 194.2 | 166.8 | new leasing volume is stronger than nationally |
| Net absorption from prior quarter (million sq. ft.) | 0.46 | 0.16 | 0.98 | 82.3 | 93.7 | 46.2 | positive net absorption |
| Vacancy rate | 6.2% | 6.6% | 5.2% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 4.9% | industrial vacancy rate is higher than nationally |
| Asking rent per sq.ft. | \$11.6 | \$11.1 | \$11.3 | \$6.9 | \$6.8 | \$6.4 | rents are not rising as fast as nationally |
| Total inventory of available space (million sq. ft.) | 109.8 | 109.8 | 109.7 | 15,804.7 | 15,546.5 | 15,121.0 | |
| Under construction (million sq.ft.) | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 397.1 | 364.1 | 328.4 | |
| % under construction to inventory | 1.2% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | less construction is underway than nationally |
| V. Retail | | | | | | | |
| V. Retail | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar_20 | |
| Retail trade payroll workers ('000) | 251.3 | 252.7 | 263.1 | 15,039 | 14,996 | 15,287 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 8.0% | 8.1% | 7.9% | 10.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | smaller fraction of retail jobs than nationally |
| % share to noniarin payron employment Y/Y change ('000) | -11.8 | -11.7 | -3.7 | -248.2 | -358 | -139 | smaller fraction of retain jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y % change | -4.5% | -4.4% | -1.4% | -1.6% | -2.3% | -0.9% | weaker retail trade job creation than nationally |
| | | | | | | | |
| VI. Hotel/Lodging | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 30 | Mar-21 | Feb-21 | Mar 20 | |
| Leisure and hospitality payroll workers ('000) | 230.3 | 221.8 | Mar_20 317.6 | 13,428 | 13,065 | 15,745 | |
| % share to nonfarm payroll employment | 7.3% | 7.1% | 9.5% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 10.5% | smaller share of leisure/hospitality jobs than nationally |
| Y/Y change ('000) | -87.3 | -104.6 | -11.8 | (2,317.0) | (3,227.0) | (345.0) | smaner share of reisure/hospitality jobs than hattonally |
| Y/Y % change | -87.5 | -104.6 -32.0% | -11.8 -3.6% | -14.7% | -19.8% | -2.1% | weaker recovery in leisure and hospitality jobs |
| Number of small business openings(Jan4-31=100) | -27.3% | -32.0% | -25.2 | -14.7% | -19.8% | -19.1 | more business openings than nationally |
| transer of small susmess openings(Jan4-31=100) | -/2.1 | -72.0 | -23.2 | -40.7 | -52.5 | -13.1 | |

*Data may not be available for some markets.

Sources: National Association of REALTORS®, US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, ApartmentList (rent growth), Cushman and Wakefield (office, industrial)

Number of small business openings is from Womply via Opportunity Insights downloaded from Haver. Some markets may not have data.

1 Apartment rent growth is from ApartmentList.com for the metro: Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV

 2 Covers the market of:
 Northern VA,Suburban MD,Washington

 3 Covers the market of:
 Northern VA,Suburban MD,Washington