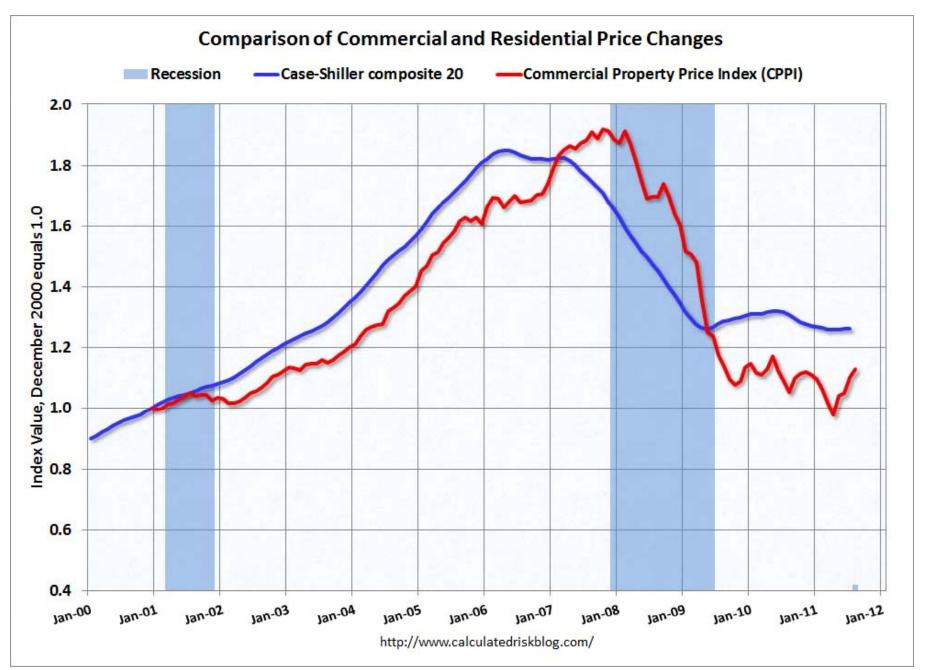
WHY REAL ESTATE REMAINS A DRAG ON THE U.S. ECONOMY

30th Annual Real Estate Institute November 9, 2012 MNCLE

Robert J. Strachota MAI, MCBA, CRE®, FIBA

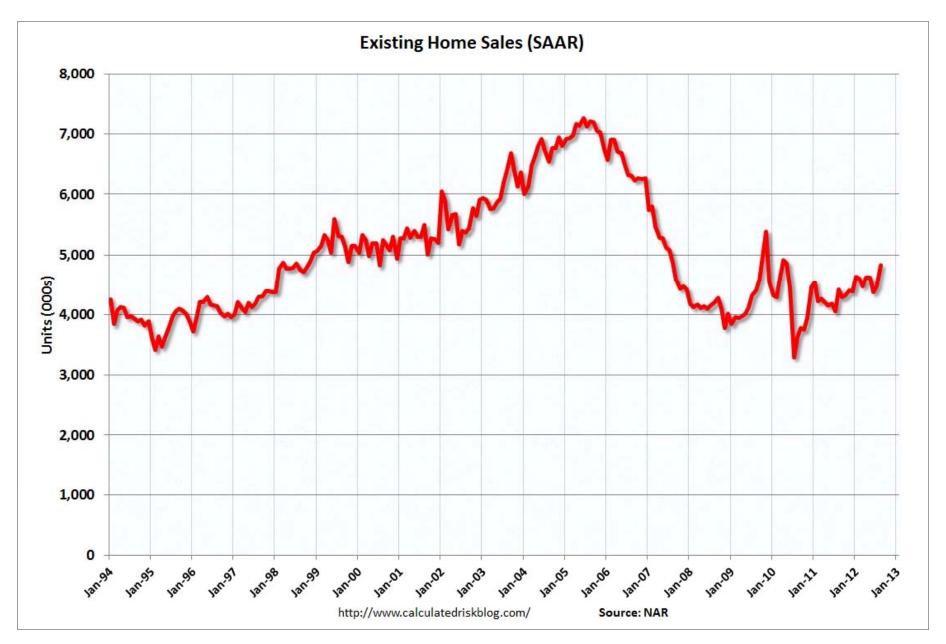


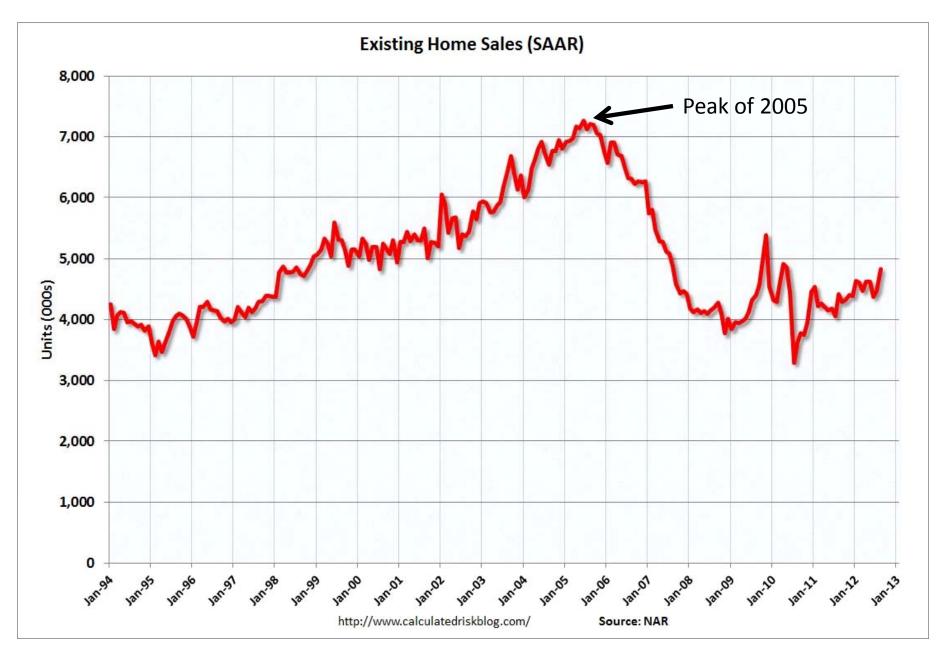


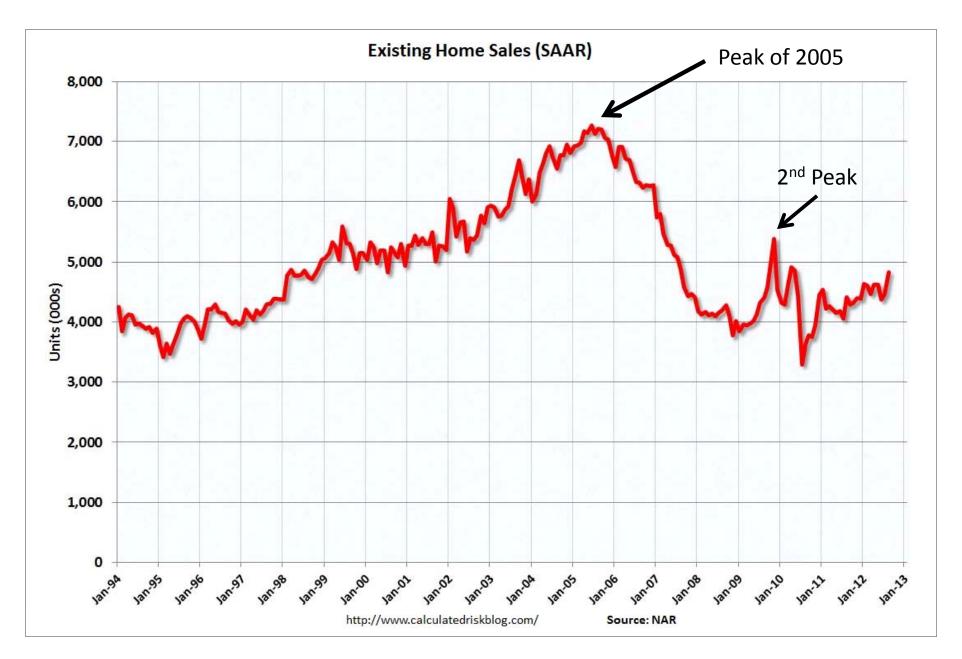
A high fraction of loans at many banks are based upon real property.

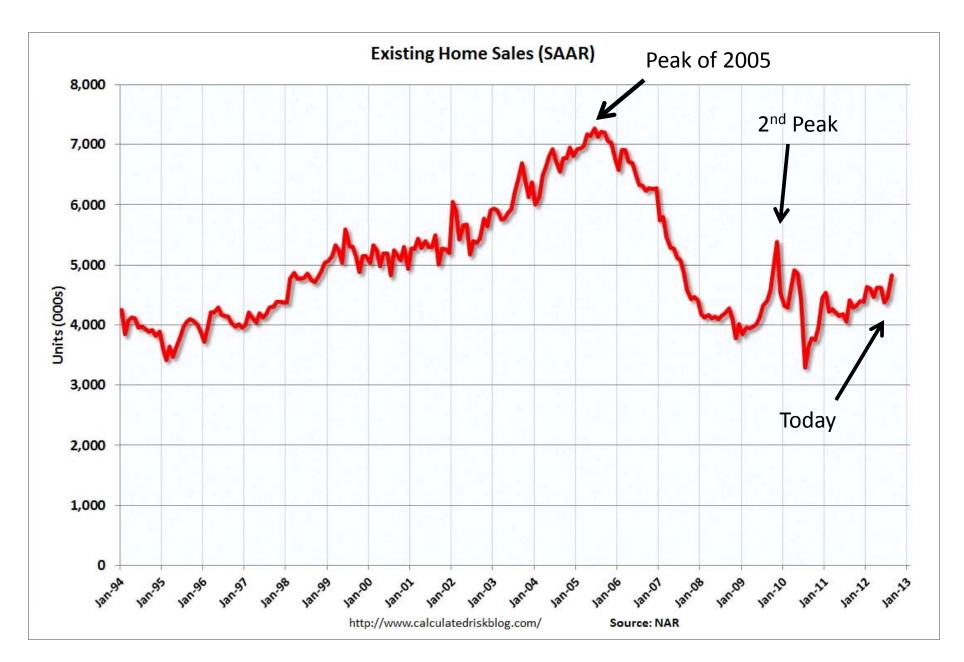
Reason # 2 Almost all real properties have fallen sharply in value since 2006.

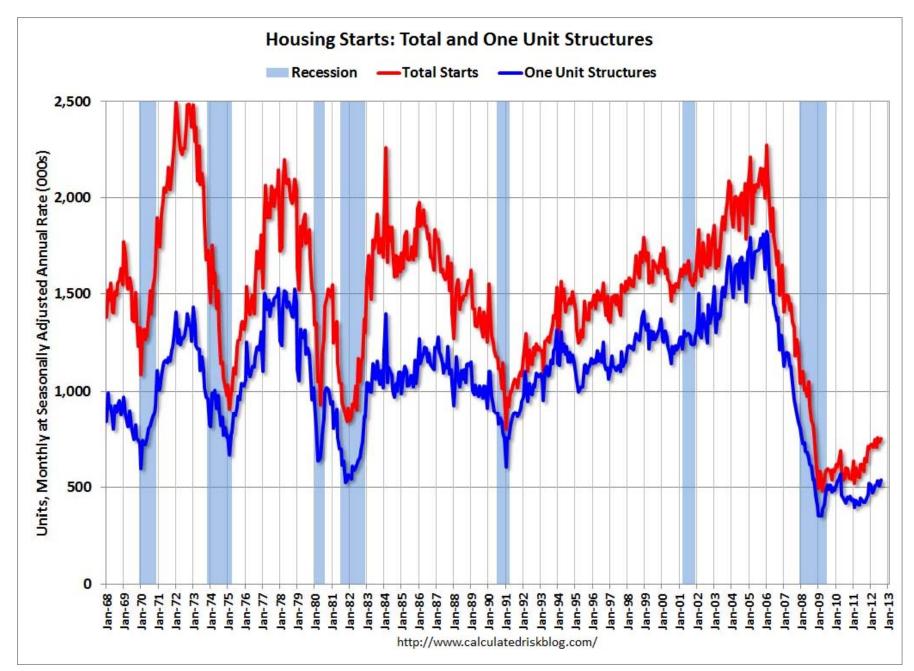
The prospects for rapid recovery in housing markets are very poor.





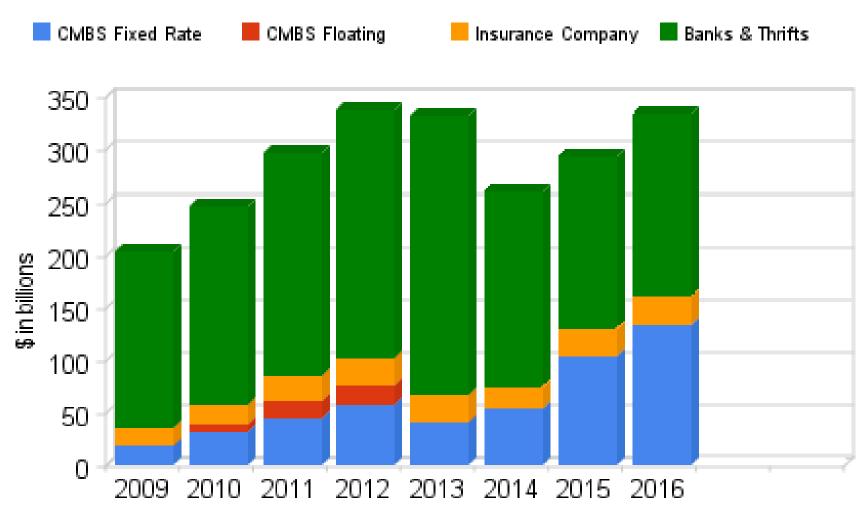




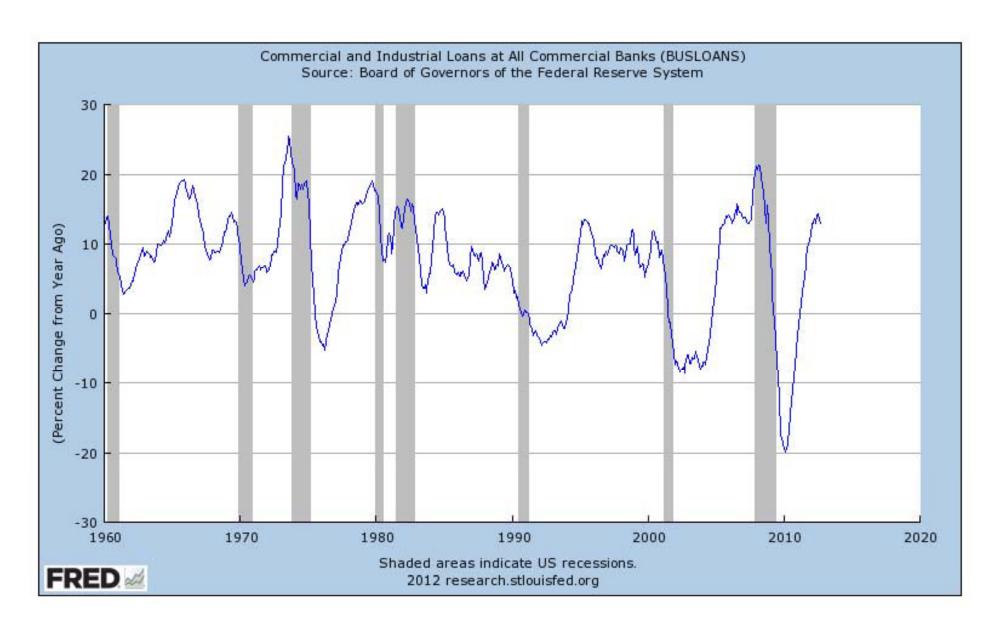


Commercial real estate was blindsided as huge numbers of highly-leveraged loans rolled over. These loans were made with very high property values and high loan-to-value ratios.

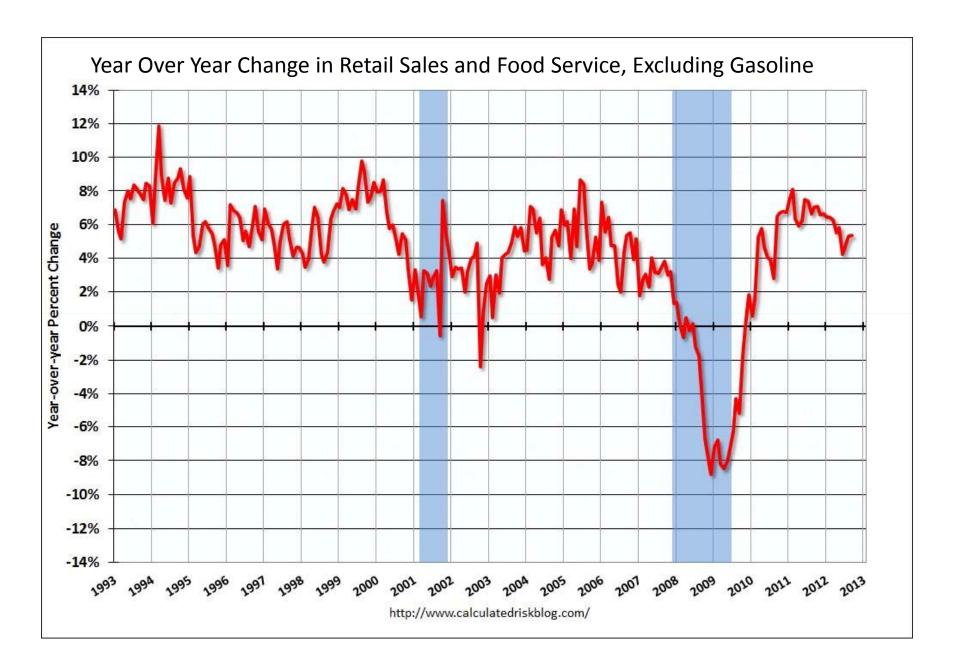
All Commercial Loan Maturities



Source: Deutsche Bank, Intex, Trepp, Mortgage Bankers Assoc, Federal Reserve

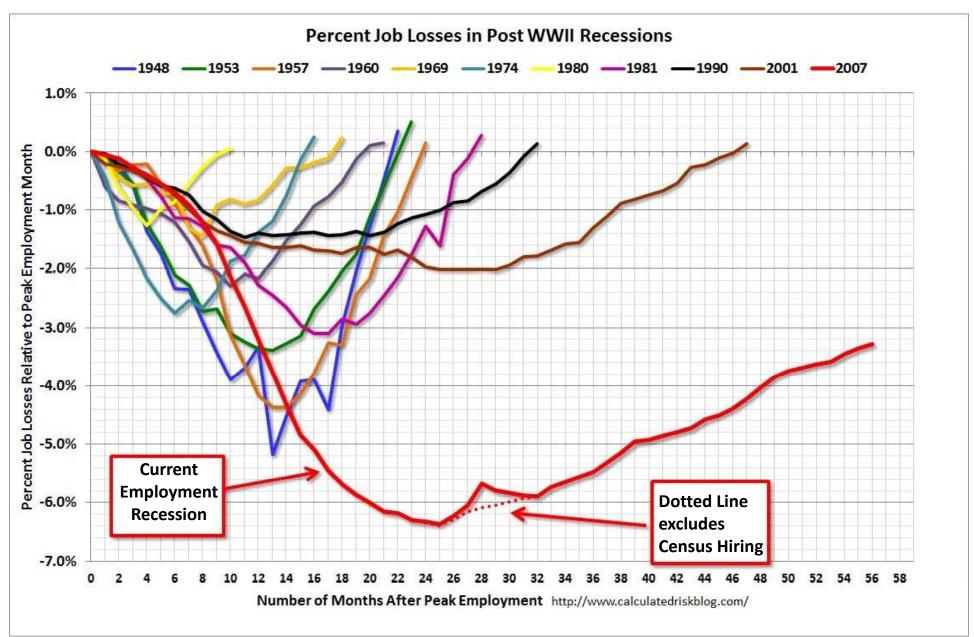


High rates of unemployment are likely to continue for several more years.





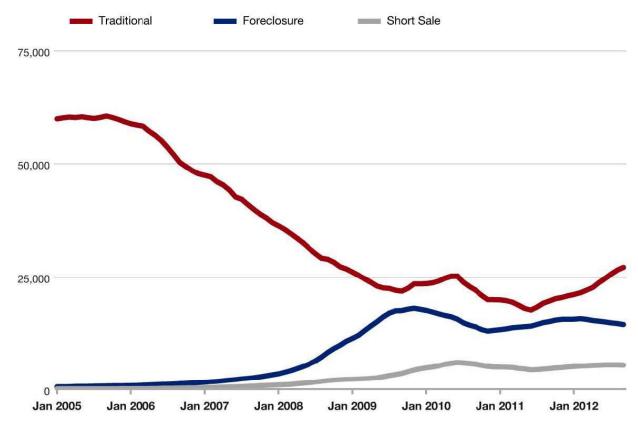
A sudden change in conditions one which would radically increase the demand for workers or new production - is unlikely.



Twin Cities Region Closed Sales

Time Frame: Rolling 12 Months

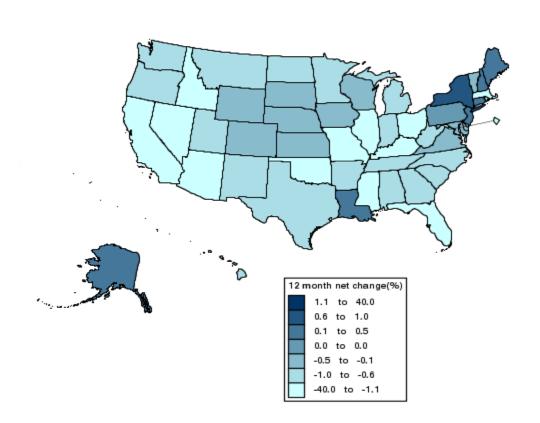




Based on data available as of **October 17, 2012**Data comes from the Regional Multiple Listing Service of Minnesota, Inc. Data deemed reliable but not guaranteed. Powered by 10K Research and Marketing



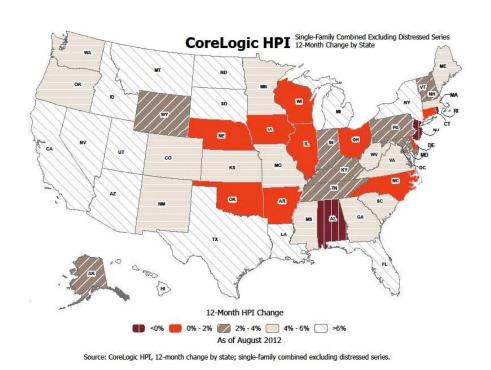
12-Month Change in Unemployment August 2012



Mississippi	-1.8%	Tennessee	-0.7%
District of Col.	-1.7%	Alabama	-0.6%
Florida	-1.7%	Minnesota	-0.6%
Nevada	-1.7%	North Dakota	-0.6%
Ohio	-1.6%	Oregon	-0.6%
Idaho	-1.4%	Washington	-0.6%
Missouri	-1.4%	WestVirginia	-0.6%
California	-1.3%	Delaware	-0.5%
Arizona	-1.2%	lowa	-0.5%
Oklahoma	-1.2%	Kansas	-0.5%
Illinois	-1.1%	Nebraska	-0.5%
Kentucky	-1.1%	Virginia	-0.5%
Massachusetts	-1.1%	Vermont	-0.3%
Indiana	-1.0%	Wyoming	-0.3%
Michigan	-1.0%	Colorado	-0.1%
New Mexico	-1.0%	Maryland	-0.1%
North Carolina	-1.0%	South Dakota	-0.1%
Texas	-1.0%	Wisconsin	-0.1%
Utah	-0.9%	Pennsylvania	0.0%
Arkansas	-0.8%	Louisiana	0.1%
South Carolina	-0.8%	Maine	0.1%
Georgia	-0.7%	Alaska	0.2%
Hawaii	-0.7%	Connecticut	0.2%



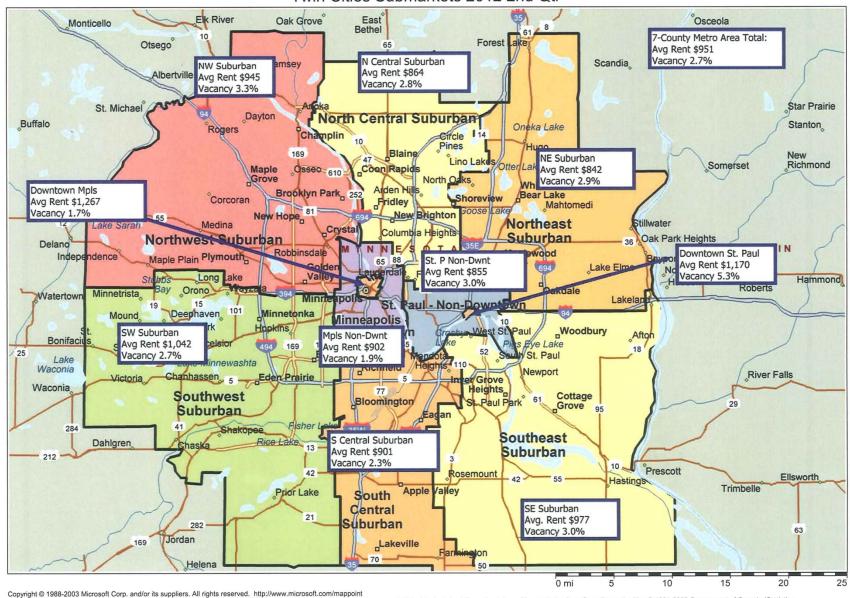
12-Month Growth In House Prices August 2012



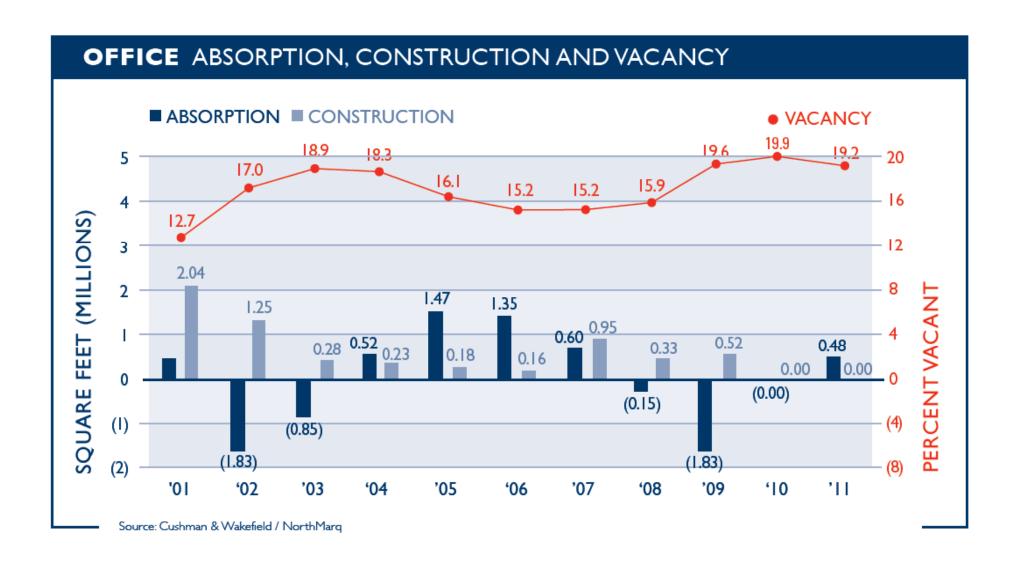
Rhode Island	-1.7%	Kansas	4.5%
New Jersey	-1.4%	Virginia	4.6%
Alabama	-0.2%	Washington	4.8%
Connecticut	0.0%	Oregon	4.8%
Delaware	0.3%	United States	4.9%
Ohio	0.6%	Minnesota	4.9%
Wisconsin	0.7%	Dist. of Col.	5.2%
Iowa	0.9%	South Carolina	5.5%
Illinois	1.2%	Massachusetts	5.6%
Arkansas	1.4%	Maine	5.8%
Oklahoma	1.8%	Colorado	5.9%
Nebraska	1.9%	Mississippi	5.9%
North Carolina	1.9%	Louisiana	6.0%
Pennsylvania	2.1%	New York	6.1%
Kentucky	2.1%	Texas	6.2%
Maryland	2.2%	Florida	6.3%
Wyoming	2.6%	Michigan	6.7%
Tennessee	2.6%	Hawaii	6.8%
Indiana	3.4%	South Dakota	7.3%
Vermont	3.5%	California	7.3%
Alaska	3.6%	Nevada	7.5%
New Hampshire	e 3.8%	North Dakota	7.7%
West Virginia	4.0%	Idaho	8.6%
Georgia	4.0%	Montana	8.8%
Missouri	4.2%	Utah	10.0%
New Mexico	4.3%	Arizona	13.0%



Twin Cities Submarkets 2012 2nd Qtr

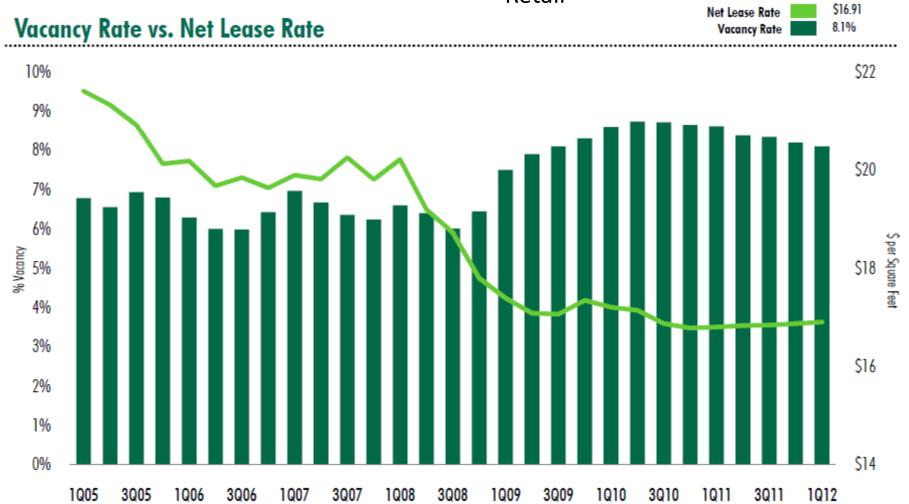


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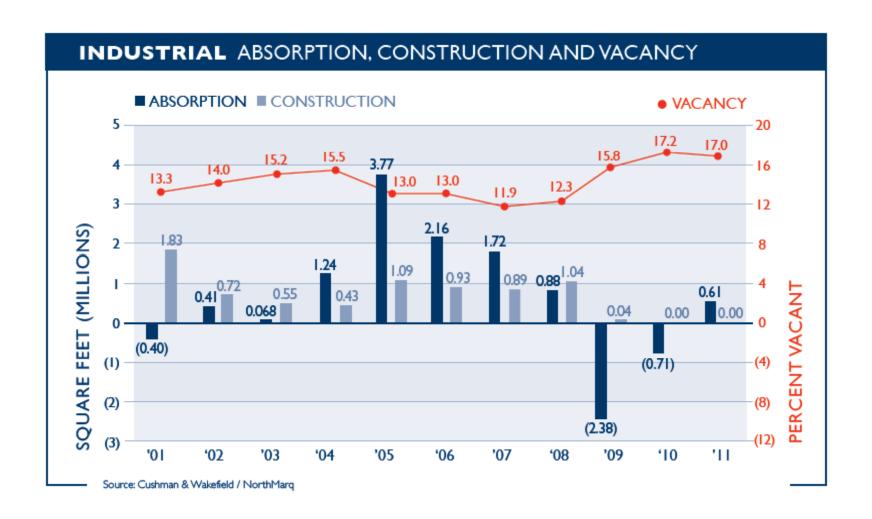






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Real estate, in general, is struggling to recover from its present weak position in the near term.

Housing is not going to recover and will be a drag on the markets as long as unemployment and foreclosures remain high.

Americans must change their ways of thinking about our economy and realize we compete in a "world economy". Our incomes and use of resources are measured in a world context, not just here in Minnesota or the United States.

Financial foreclosures in real estate and businesses will not abate soon. Banks are not yet on solid footings, so the Federal Reserve is left sponsoring aggressive monetary policies.

Evidence of growing inflation is not on the near horizon. Interest rates will likely stay below historic norms until there are clear signals of economic growth.

