

## Pension Pledges Hit Post-Crash High

Real estate commitments by U.S. public pension systems soared to a post-crash high last year.

Pensions tracked by **FPL Associates** plowed \$49.6 billion into commingled funds and separate accounts, up 41% from \$35.2 billion in 2017. That was the highest annual total since FPL began following the sector in 2011, eclipsing the previous record of \$47.2 billion in 2015.

“Real estate fundamentals continue to hold strong, and real estate still looks good relative to returns in other asset classes,” said FPL senior director **Erin Green**. “The industry as a whole is enjoying ever-increasing acceptance as one of the blue-chip investment asset classes.”

The sharp uptick from 2017 was driven largely by giant pensions. **California State Teachers, Calpers, New York State Common** and **Texas Teachers** each pledged more than \$1 billion. There were 566 total commitments, up 43% from 2017 and 18% from the prior peak of 480 in 2015.

Pensions spread those pledges around more widely, to 157 investment managers, up 11% year-over-year. So even though the top 20 investment managers continued to dominate the action, their aggregate market share fell to 50%, from 57% in 2017 and 59% in 2016.

Green described the increase in commitments and their broader dispersion as “a really positive indicator” for the

Continued on Next Page



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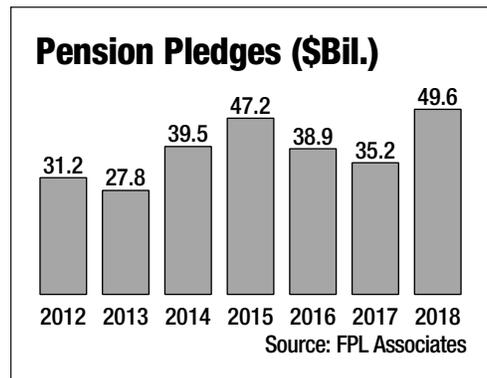
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investment-management business. At the same time, she noted that pensions are becoming more cautious and turning increasingly to less-risky investments. “That’s recognition that this is a long cycle, and at some point things will inevitably take a turn,” Green said.

Commitments rose in the two investment categories at the lower end of the risk scale: core plays (30% of pledges by dollar volume, up from 25% in 2017 and 18% in 2016) and core-plus strategies (13%, up from 11% in 2017). Conversely, commitments fell for opportunistic bets (32%, down from 35%) and value-added plays (24%, down from 29%).

In another sign of cautiousness, vehicles focused on a single property type captured a larger share of pledges — 38% by dollar volume, up from 27%. Green noted some pensions view operators focused on one asset class as being “down in the weeds” and better able to wring out profits. Calpers and some other giant pensions have increased their emphasis on such shops, she added.

Among single-asset vehicles, industrial strategies led the



way, supplanting multi-family. Industrial-focused vehicles captured one-quarter of pledges by dollar amount, up from 23% in 2017. Multi-family slipped to 23% from 29%. Office (20%) and retail (11%) were flat. The remaining 22% of pledges to single-asset vehicles went to niche strategies, up from 17%. That category includes senior housing, student housing, healthcare, self-storage and data centers.

The distribution of pledges by vehicle type was flat across the board, divided among closed-end funds (47%), separate accounts (37%) and open-end vehicles (16%).

The average commitment size was \$224 million for separate accounts (up from \$218 million), \$62 million for closed-end funds (down from \$64 million) and \$77 million for open-end funds (down from \$80 million).

The 235 pension systems tracked by Chicago-based FPL have \$347 billion of real estate assets and \$4.3 trillion of total assets under management. They are believed to represent the vast majority of assets held by public pension systems. FPL will release a report summarizing its findings this week. ❖