Records were broken once again in 2016, when global investment into Student Housing topped $16bn. Institutional investors, sovereign wealth and pension funds snapped up portfolios in a global search for scale and income producing investments in a low yield environment.

Activity was focused on the US and UK, the most mature global markets where the majority of investable stock is found. Viewed by investors as a residential asset, the sector is maturing fast in mainland Europe.

Investment in Germany is expected to reach €1bn this year and the frontiers are expanding: Poland, Hungary, Portugal and the Czech Republic are now attracting attention too. In these markets new build PBSA is meeting the demands of students while expanding the investable product available.

The development of the sector has gone hand in hand with the globalisation of higher education. As migration and international student numbers become hot topics in the UK and US, other markets have recognised their importance as a tool to fuel domestic economic growth. They have instigated national internationalisation programmes and improved the marketing of their universities in concerted efforts to catch up with the frontrunners.

The availability of convenient, modern Purpose Built Student Housing (PBSA) that plays an active role in the student experience, and could be a catalyst for such catch up. In all markets though, PBSA remains undersupplied so there are huge opportunities for those who can successfully navigate local markets to deliver new stock.
New record levels of investment are being set

The cross-border search for scale has seen record investment volumes with significant increases witnessed in Germany and France.

Global investment into student housing reached $16.4bn in 2016, setting another annual record. Total volumes by dollar value increased by 5.4% globally, double 2014 levels.

Cross border activity accounted for 39% of total investment here, up from 21% in 2016, and just 1% in 2015. The biggest deal was domestic: Harrison Street’s buy-out of the Campus Crest REIT for a record $1.9bn. Second largest was the Scion Group’s purchase of the InvProperties University House portfolio for $1.4bn, in a venture with Canada’s CPP and Singapore’s GIC.

Global investment into student housing reached $16.4bn in 2016, setting another annual record. Total volumes by dollar value increased by 5.4% globally, double 2014 levels.

Global cross border investment into student housing stood at 37% of all investment, a higher sector proportion than for offices (34%) and retail (29%). Major players invested across multiple countries in order to achieve scale. Singapore’s GIC was the largest single investor in 2016/17, and active in two of the biggest deals globally. It now has interests in the US, UK, Germany and Australia.

Recognising the sector’s secure, income generating qualities, it is no coincidence that today’s largest investors are sovereign wealth and pension funds. Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPP IB), was the second largest global investor in 2016/17. Another major UK investment from CPP IB was the $580m purchase of the Union State Portfolio in April 2017.

FIGURE 3
Largest individual global student housing investment deals 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>Buyer</th>
<th>Seller</th>
<th>Price (USD)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campus Crest Buyout</td>
<td>Harrison Street</td>
<td>Campus Crest</td>
<td>$1.9bn</td>
<td>Mar-16</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InvenTrust Student Housing Portfolio</td>
<td>Scion Group, CPPIB, GIC</td>
<td>InvenTrust</td>
<td>$1.4bn</td>
<td>Jun-16</td>
<td>US / Canada / Singapore</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaktree UK Student Accommodation</td>
<td>GSA, GIC</td>
<td>Oaktree</td>
<td>$900m</td>
<td>Sep-16</td>
<td>UAE / Singapore</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Portfolio</td>
<td>Brookfield AM</td>
<td>Avenue Capital Group</td>
<td>$580m</td>
<td>Mar-16</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Global investors seek scale
Global cross border investment into student housing stood at 37% of all investment, a higher sector proportion than for offices (34%) and retail (29%). Major players invested across multiple countries in order to achieve scale. Singapore’s GIC was the largest single investor in 2016/17, and active in two of the biggest deals globally. It now has interests in the US, UK, Germany and Australia.

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FIGURE 4
Most active global investors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK 2016/17 (Aug to Aug)</th>
<th>RANK 2015/16 (Aug to Aug)</th>
<th>Investor</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GIC</td>
<td>Sovereign Wealth Fund</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CPP Investment Board</td>
<td>Pension Fund</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mapletree Investments</td>
<td>Investor</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Scion Group</td>
<td>Owner / Operator</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>GSA Group</td>
<td>Developer / Owner / Operator</td>
<td>UAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Savills World Research using RCA

Singaporean real estate investor Mapletree was the third biggest investor in the period. Large portfolio purchases in North America and the UK instantly made it one of the biggest global players in the sector.

Pioneer owner / operators are selling assets to older, more diverse and established entities. First to take over have been the sovereign wealth funds and private investors with a bigger appetite for the ‘alternatives’ and niche sectors. Now the funds and an increasing number of institutions, the pension funds and insurance companies are participating in the sector.

We expect this to continue as student housing, alongside other new asset classes, takes its place in mainstream portfolios.
Europe on the rise

The US and UK are the most mature student housing markets, and continue to dominate global investment deals. But PBSA investment in Germany, the Netherlands and France has seen rapid expansion in recent years and global players seek new opportunities.

Investment volumes in France are still closely tied to development activity

Investment volumes in France are still closely tied to development activity. Volumes were up 245% in 2016, and are expected to reach €250m in 2017, exceeding their 2013 peak for the first time. Asset manager Swiss Life is one of the largest single investors and has continued to expand in the sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016 volumes</th>
<th>Annual change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>€750m</td>
<td>+380%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>€425m</td>
<td>+24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>€170m</td>
<td>+245%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transaction volumes grew five-fold in 2016 and are expected to surpass €1bn in 2017, driven by portfolio sales. Cross border investors are of growing importance. Four ‘The Fizz’ properties were purchased by Allianz and CBRE Global Investors, while UAE-based GSA acquired the Headquarters Portfolio.

Student Housing (SH) yields and sector comparisons

Yields

The US market stands out as particularly high-yielding for such a mature market. We expect yields to move in as institutional involvement increases, the sector matures and perceived risk diminishes. Although they are less developed markets, there is also potential for further downward yield shift in Australia and Spain over coming years. Whether Germany, the UK and France are fully valued at 3.75%-4.5% will depend on how much scope there is for rental growth in their main university cities. The gap between residential and student housing yields remain, although we expect it to narrow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>SH prime net initial yield (lease)</th>
<th>10 year government bonds</th>
<th>SH yield net of bonds</th>
<th>Residential (PRS)</th>
<th>Office Grade A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>5.90%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>4.75%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK (excl. London)</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4.00%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK (London)</td>
<td>3.75%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Savills World Research

Investment outlook

Reflecting its popularity with income funds, student housing continues to offer significant potential as a stable, income producing asset class with counter cyclical qualities. We expect to see more international investment into the US, by far the largest global market and one dominated by domestic investment to date. There remains further potential for consolidation in the UK, with weak sterling bringing advantages for international investors.

We anticipate that the global cap rate in the sector will remain high as volumes shift toward a higher proportion of high-yielding new and expanding markets. New stock developed now in Europe and Australia paves the way for institutional investment in the future. Macro conditions hide local dynamics, and investors do need to consider supply and demand at local level, as the following sections explore.

Cross border highlights

Top investor countries of origin

Top recipient countries

Source: Savills World Research using RCA, 2016/17 (Jan 16 to Aug 17)
Following national student trends

Trends in higher education student enrolment have continued to diverge among the most globally important markets.

In the EU, total student numbers in France and Germany grew by 3.2% and 2.2% respectively in 2015/16. Numbers increased by 0.7% in Spain and fell by 1.4% in Italy and over the same period. UK numbers are largely flat, partly in response to rising tuition fees and declining part-time study (although first year undergraduate numbers are up 2.4% since 2014/15). Growth in Australia continues to be driven by overseas students, total numbers growing 2.7% in the most recent annual period.

International student trends

Rapid growth in international student numbers has underpinned demand for high quality PBSA across the globe. Some 4.6 million students studied abroad in 2015, an increase of 130% since 1999. This figure is forecast to reach 8 million by 2025.

China, by far the largest outbound market, accounts for 17% of all international students globally (in 1999 they only comprised 6%). A forecast decline in the number of university-aged students from China over the next decade will be offset by further growth in the middle class. China’s outbound mobility rate is 18.5 students in every 1,000, compared to the mature markets of France (33 per 1,000) and Germany (39 per 1,000), implying room for growth.

Many countries recognise that the internationalisation of the student sector brings benefits to the domestic economy and have adopted strategies to attract more. Among European countries, the introduction of English-taught programmes (ETPs) have been central to this. The Netherlands offers the most, followed by Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Spain.

International students deepen the pool of talent for business, offering newly acquired (but overseas paid-for) skills. Australia, France and Canada all have ambitious international student recruitment targets (see Figure 8).
reaction of politicians and policy makers to these concerns raised political concerns, often around immigration. The expansion as an asset class. But the sector is not immune from the impact of world events. The internationalisation of education, so important to raising standards, has also been cut from the impact of world events. The internationalisation of education, so important to raising standards, has also been cut from the impact of world events.

The UK's higher education sector enjoys an exceptionally strong international standing, built upon hundreds of years of university heritage. This will not be eroded overnight, but Brexit does bring some uncertainty, particularly around EU research funding, as well as the treatment of academic staff from the EU and the treatment of student immigration. International student numbers remain a political hot topic in the UK, and in particular the way they are counted in migration figures. New exit check figures suggest that 97% of foreign students leave at the end of their studies. A migration advisory committee, tasked with examining the effect that international students have on the labour market and economy, could be a step towards better recognition of the cultural and economic contribution that international students make to the UK.

**Beyond the country rankings**

For many university students, particularly those from overseas, university rankings are a first port of call in choosing a place to study. The UK and US dominate the top QS 500 (see Fig. 9). Highly-ranked institutions therefore benefit from a broad and sustained demand base if they maintain this mark of quality. This is important to providers of PBSA. But other countries are making their mark. Seven Chinese universities feature in the 2018 Times top 200 ranking, up from just two in 2014. This is at the expense of the US, with 62 in the top 200 (still the most globally), down from 77 in 2014.

**PBSA in uncertain political times**

PBSA’s income producing qualities, stable demand base and counter cyclical qualities have supported its massive expansion as an asset class. But the sector is not immune from the impact of world events. The internationalisation of education, so important to raising standards, has also raised political concerns, often around immigration. The reaction of politicians and policy makers to these concerns can create headwinds for the sector. What will Trump, Brexit and other global political events mean for PBSA?

**Brexit:** Some international investors are the drop in the value of sterling following the EU-referendum result as a buying opportunity. Investment in UK PBSA continued unabated after June 2016, despite falling volumes in other sectors. International students, too, found themselves with a cost advantage.

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**More UK branch campuses in the EU post-Brexit?** The number of international branch campuses has risen by 57% since 2010, and today there are 311 globally, according to C-BERT. China is host to the most of these (39), a tripling in seven years. The majority of branch campuses are linked to US institutions (109), followed by the UK (45). To date, most of these have been established in Asia, tapping into fast-growing markets. Only four are located in mainland Europe, but a year on from the EU referendum, Kings College London is considering deepening its existing collaboration with Technische Universität Dresden to establish a new site for the UK institution in Germany. The plan would maintain access to European research funding post-Brexit, while giving TU Dresden better ties to London.

**Trump:** Trump’s rhetoric on immigration has been a concern for the sector. Greater oversight of the H-1B visa could impact universities’ ability to hire skilled staff from abroad. It would also make it harder for students to get jobs in the US on completion of their studies, thus impairing the country’s appeal as a place to study. We expect the impact on overall enrolment to be limited, however. Despite being the world’s number one destination for international students by number, foreign students make up just 5% of the total student body.

**Macron:** Emmanuel Macron’s victory looked like it would change the higher education landscape in France, with proposed policies to support higher education funding, improve student mobility and make accommodation more accessible. But the ever-growing need to cut the deficit (and commitment to do so without raising taxes) means that extra budget for the sector now looks unlikely.
WHAT STUDENTS WANT
The view from Student.com

- **PRIVATE SPACE, COMMUNAL OPTIONS:** As long as their budgets allow, students will always opt for a private space, whether that's a private room in a shared flat or a studio apartment, as opposed to a shared room. But even in properties that offer mainly studio rooms, students still value communal spaces.

- **EVERYTHING UNDER ONE ROOF:** There's significant demand for onsite social spaces, gyms and entertainment areas.

- **ALL-IN COSTS:** Students are increasingly factoring in total costs for accommodation, not just the rent. Extra costs for amenities are recognised as a saving elsewhere (e.g. gym membership).

- **STUDY SPACE:** A comfortable study space away from the bedroom is a must. These facilities are now among the most used.

Occupancy trends among students studying abroad

Data from Student.com shows that students from the Middle East and China typically take the longest tenancies, 90% and 97% respectively, for a full academic year. Those from the US and Pacific Asia (including Australia) are most likely to rent for shorter periods. When it comes to room type preferences, there is relative uniformity across the globe. Students from the Middle East are slightly more likely to rent an entire place or studio, however, echoing larger average budgets.

Cost of living and study: London becomes (slightly) more affordable

Weak sterling has improved London’s affordability for international students, slipping behind Sydney in our cost of living and study league for the first time. It now stands fifth in our global cost of living, accommodation and tuition ranking.

The US remains by far the most expensive market for students to live and study in. High tuition fees coupled with high accommodation costs make Boston, New York and San Francisco the most expensive markets globally, 20% above Sydney, the next dearest.

Mainland European cities stand apart for their affordability and are well positioned to attract cost-conscious globally mobile students. Prague, Berlin, Vienna and Warsaw are the cheapest cities in which to study, on par with Shanghai. Tuition in these cities is low (or even free), accommodation costs are half our sample average, while quality is improving thanks to growing PBSA development.
Students mobility reinforces need for quality

As the market matures students have come to demand higher quality from their living accommodation.

At the national level, provision of PBSA remains very low, even in mature markets (see Fig 13). Cultural trends, such as prevalence for students to live at home during study (particularly in Italy and Spain, for example), a preference for a certain type of accommodation (such as a desire for individual apartments and studios in Germany) impacts the nature of these markets.

The optimum ratio for accommodation varies not only by country, but by town or city. Many universities supply their own accommodation, but lack the funds or expertise to bring to modern standards. This opens up opportunities for JV’s and partnering arrangements with private sector operators. In some markets private and residential local landlords meet the gap in supply.

Growing global student mobility has reinforced the need for quality, well managed student accommodation. Unfamiliarity with the local housing markets makes quality PBSA from a trusted provider particularly appealing. As the market has matured, students have come to demand more from their accommodation, and will pay a premium for amenities and services on site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURE 13</th>
<th>PBSA provision at a national level remains low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provider</strong></td>
<td><strong>Countries active</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Student Accommodation Group (GSA)</td>
<td>UK, Australia, Japan, UAE, Germany, Spain, Ireland, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greystar Student Living</td>
<td>US, UK, Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Living Villages</td>
<td>US, UK, Australia, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Student Hotel</td>
<td>Netherlands, France, Spain, Italy and Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Campus</td>
<td>Germany, Netherlands, Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milestone</td>
<td>Austria, Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xior</td>
<td>Netherlands, Belgium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Savills World Research

How is PBSA viewed by local authorities around the world?

The treatment of PBSA in local planning and regulation varies significantly around the world. As an emerging asset class it has not seen the same level and type of regulations, so policies around it are very varied and still developing.

Here are some examples of different approaches in Europe:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Policy details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Rent restrictions apply to most student accommodation (as with all types of residential property). Providers such as the Student Hotel operate for both students and tourists or other short lets to bypass these constraints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>There are favourable tax incentives for individuals investing in student accommodation privately. Historically much private stock has been sold on a unit-by-unit basis to private investors. An ambitious plan by public operator CROUS to add 40,000 student units by 2017 is on track.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Student halls of residence are classified as residential, but are exempt from various sections of German tenancy law. To qualify for these exemptions, the property must focus on students and have a high tenant turnover. Residential use-class provides flexibility in who it can be rented to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
France

France is home to over 2.5 million students, Europe’s second largest higher education population. MENESR predict it to rise by 16.4% in the next ten years, exceeding 2.9 million by 2025.

Paris is home to the biggest student market, with over 185,000 international students hosting over a million in 2016.

The United States has the third largest student population in the world behind China and India. Of the 20.3 million attending students college or university last year, 12.5 million were in full-time education. The US is the top destination for international students, hosting over a million in 2016.

In the United States, the student population in 2016 reached 22.8 million students in 2016/17. Low cost of study and more English-taught courses has seen international enrolment increase by 30% in the past five years.

Student enrollment is the largest provider of accommodation, offering around 183,000 places, mainly in the lower price segment (up to $250 per month). Private supply is growing rapidly, particularly among studios in the upper price segment (from $500 per month).

Investment transaction volumes reached $750m in 2016 and are expected to surpass one billion in 2017. Almost all existing properties sold were no older than five years, with a majority of investment from foreign players. Net initial yields, averaging 4%, are hardening, but still remain significantly higher than traditional apartment buildings, at 3.1%.

Just under 2.3m students are enrolled in higher education in the UK, most of which are studying full-time first degrees. Although this figure is below the 2010-11 peak of 2.5m, the proportion of international students has grown by 5% over the past decade.

Approximately half of full-time students live in the private rented sector, and a fifth in university-owned PBSA. The UK accommodation sector is fragmented with the top ten providers currently owning around 30% of supply. Approximately 37,200 student housing units are under construction, with a further 91,400 units to be delivered over next five years.

UK PBSA is highly attractive to international investment. Singapore was the largest source of investment in 2016 ($1.2 billion for over 13,000 beds) with North America second. Investors are willing to pay premiums for larger portfolios, driven by their need to allocate their investment capital and build scale quickly.

Germany

Germany has a large and mature market, the US attracts the lion’s share of investment from foreign players. Net initial yields, averaging 4%, are hardening, but still remain significantly higher than traditional apartment buildings, at 3.1%.

The United States has the third largest student population in the world behind China and India. Of the 20.3 million attending students college or university last year, 12.5 million were in full-time education. The US is the top destination for international students, hosting over a million in 2016.

Following its ninth successive year of growth, the student population in Germany reached 2.8 million students in 2016/17. Low cost of study and more English-taught courses has seen international enrolment increase by 30% in the past five years.

Studentenwerk is the largest provider of accommodation, offering around 183,000 places, mainly in the lower price segment (up to €250 per month). Private supply is growing rapidly, particularly among studios in the upper price segment (from €500 per month).

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US

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Shared rooms are common in US PBSA, particularly among older stock. Most stock delivered by the private sector is as en-suite rooms in small cluster flats, usually located off campus.

Private providers have pioneered premium, resort style properties offering swimming pools, barbeque areas, gyms and games facilities. A large and mature market, the US attracts the lion’s share of PBSA investment. The two largest deals of 2016 were in the games facilities.

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Over the past decade, the number of higher education students in Italy has remained fairly flat at around 1.7 million. Student halls are typically provided by the university (almost a quarter of these are located in Lombardy) and is in very short supply. Around three quarters of students live with parents and study in their home region – one of the highest proportions in Europe – but the growing supply of international students is significant given this trend.

Real estate funds aim to alleviate the housing problem in Italy in conjunction with recent government support. Funds such as FIAB, managed by Real Estate Group CDP, seek to create government-subsidised social housing. A follow-up, FIAT2, was launched last year. CDP have also collaborated with The Student Hotel, their first will open in Florence in September, with another in Rome under development. A follow-up, FIA2, was launched last year. CDP have also collaborated with The Student Hotel, their first will open in Florence in September, with another in Rome under development.

Spain has a large higher education sector. International student numbers have doubled in the last decade, while the number of private universities has increased by 50% since the turn of the century. Almost 90% of university halls of residence belong to the private sector (including public universities managed by private operators via a temporary administrative concession). There are a number of large firms that control the majority of student accommodation in the market, but smaller scale operators, many of which are religious organisations that manage just one asset, are the most common.

Interest from a number of European investors in growing Swiss fund Conselate entered the market at the start of the year. ThreeSixty Developments sold their portfolio to IIBA. The Student Hotel is now active in Barcelona. Their first will open in Florence in September, with another in Rome under development. A follow-up, FIA2, was launched last year. CDP have also collaborated with The Student Hotel, their first will open in Florence in September, with another in Rome under development.

Australia’s higher education sector has enjoyed a sustained period of growth. It has among the highest proportion of international students of the major markets (26%), mostly originating from Asian countries. Fast-growing demand is set against a general shortage of supply. Of the eight state and territory capital cities, all have an existing supply of less than 11% of full-time students, with the exception of Canberra (28.2%). Sydney is the most attractive market with just over 5,000 beds in the development pipeline in a city that currently houses just 9% of its student population in PBSA.

At the national level, leading providers UniLodge and Campus Living Villages have approximately 13,600 and 10,400 beds respectively. The top 10 providers currently own a total of 23,000 beds an increase of 52.5% of operational beds since February 2016.

Domestic student numbers in Poland have been declining, but there has been a rapid increase in international students, up 652% since 2005, supported by promotional campaigns such as “Study in Poland”. These students make up a more 4% of the student population, suggesting room for growth.

The majority of student housing is publicly owned and consists of shared rooms of poor quality, while the private market is made up of individuals rather than investment funds or institutions. National bed provision is low at 9%, and refurbishment of existing dwellings has led to a 10% decrease in availability.

Growing international numbers are driving demand for private student housing. Griffin Real Estate has been the front runner in investment. Under the brand Student Depot, the group plans to operate 7,000-8,000 student rooms across the major Polish university cities within the next three years. Triton Academica has developments in Lodz and Rzeszow in the pipeline.
The Netherlands introduced student loans in 2015, impacting domestic enrolment, down 0.5% in the 2016-17 academic year, and the new system has impacted demand for accommodation. The number of first-year students living at home rose by 2% in 2016.

The Netherlands was an early pioneer in English-taught programmes and is still the largest provider of them. This, combined with competitive tuition fees has seen international student numbers almost double over the past 10 years. Approximately 21,400 PBSA units are due to be delivered in the 2017-19 period. A raft of international and domestic players have committed to more stock in the coming years, including The Student Hotel, Canopy, International Campus and Xia.

Investment volumes reached a record €143m in 2016, a figure that Savills forecast to be equalled in 2017.

Almost a quarter of Austria’s rising student population are international, originating mainly from neighbouring countries. Tuition free for domestic and EU students, and only around €1,500 for those outside.

Accommodation is provided privately or by student housing in the form of dormitories, flat-shares and student apartments, but rarely through the universities directly. OsAD, for example, provides around 6,000 beds across the country, but principally for international or visiting students.

PBSA investment is growing, mostly focused on Vienna. German pension fund, BVK, acquired Linked Living for €200m in 2016, one of the biggest deals in Europe. Corestate Capital, Milestone, and International Campus are all active in the market.

Student numbers have declined by 11.2% since their peak in 2010-11, but are now stabilising. An eighth of the student population resides in the capital. The government-run Study in Lisbon project aims to improve its exposure to international students. The Portuguese language makes the country attractive to Brazilian students, already the number one international student group.

University tuition fees are low, ranging from €950 to €3,900. Accommodation is provided privately or by student housing in the form of dormitories, flat-shares and student apartments, but rarely through the universities directly. OsAD, for example, provides around 6,000 beds across the country, but principally for international or visiting students.

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Although HE numbers have continued to drop in Sweden, the number of new entrants has remained steady. Tuition is free of charge for domestic and EU students, but in 2011 tuition fees were reintroduced for foreign students. Several student housing companies operate, such as Akademiska Foreningen (AF) and Bostader, and SSSBs aid students in finding accommodation, so most students rent in the open market. SPRU and the new system has impacted demand for accommodation.

PBSA rental range
- €93m in 2016.
- €200 to €500 per month
- €150 to €450 per month
- €300 to €600 per month

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World Student Housing Outlook

- The under-served middle tier: developers expanding into new territories typically target the ‘low-hanging-fruit’ of the upper market segment. This leaves the middle tier, between lower-quality university stock and the new, premium product, unserved. Partnerships with universities or social providers to upgrade existing properties may be a means to serve the middle tier.

- Complementing the student model: the co-living model mixes students with other occupiers. This broadens the demand base as well as supporting a wider range of services and amenities, in turn enhancing the appeal to occupiers. Examples include the Collective in the UK, and The Fizz in Germany. We expect this model to expand, particularly in major cities that see demand from young professionals as well as students (where planning permits).

- Study abroad, but close to home: as the globally mobile student population deepens beyond the most affluent, there is a growing trend to study abroad, but close to home. International student numbers in the UAE grew 15% in 2015, while numbers have increased 462% in Saudi Arabia in the last decade. Regional hubs will continue to grow in importance, particularly those which host branch campuses of established institutions.

Diversification and growth: we expect to see more diversification of portfolios to include both residential and PBSA. Investment growth will continue as pioneers sell and recapitalise, fuelling investment activity with more trading stock.

Responding to the skill-shift: 65% of children entering primary school today will end up working in jobs that doesn’t exist. The most successful institutions will be those that can innovate to meet the changing needs of the workforce. There has been a shift to STEM subjects in recent years, but a premium may yet be placed on creative skills to balance the rise of automation in the workplace. Real estate investors would do well to watch for universities that are ‘rising stars’ and teaching the courses that the new workforce wants.

Investment growth will continue as pioneers sell and recapitalise, fuelling investment activity with more trading stock.