Commercial Real Estate By The Numbers
Total value of America’s commercial real estate (at end of 2021)\(^1\)

To put that into perspective, the value of commercial real estate is roughly 40% of the market capitalization of all U.S. publicly traded companies.\(^2\)

Roughly two-thirds of commercial real estate debt relates to non-residential property with the remainder financing multifamily residential rental property (five or more units).

U.S. jobs supported by real estate

These jobs include construction, planning, architecture, building maintenance, hotel operations, management, leasing, brokerage, cleaning, security, and other activities.

In addition, real estate employs millions more indirectly in fields such as mortgage lending, accounting, legal services, investment advising, and environmental consulting.
Real Estate’s Contribution To The Tax Base

- **$559B**: Property taxes paid to local governments.
  - 72% of local tax revenue derived from property taxes.
  - Local property taxes provide more than a third of all money used to finance public education.

- **$329B**: State and local property taxes paid by businesses.
  - An average commercial property pays 1.7X+ more in taxes compared to taxes associated with a home.
  - A typical large U.S. city imposes an average annual tax of 1.95% on the value of commercial properties (land and building, combined).

Real Estate’s Contribution To Americans’ Retirement Savings

- **$900B**: Amount invested by pension funds, educational endowments, and charitable foundations in real estate.
  - Real estate investments can be found in 87% of all public and 73% of all private-sector pension funds.
  - An estimated 68% of insurance companies—another critical source of retirement savings and survivor benefits—are actively invested in real estate.

- **$600B**: Amount of pension investments managed by America’s building trades unions.
  - $16 billion: Funding in more than 500 real estate projects provided by the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, organized labor’s group-insurance provider, since its inception in 1977.
Operations of existing retail, office, and industrial/warehouse buildings, combined with new commercial construction, contributed an estimated $1.2 trillion to GDP and $418.7 billion in personal earnings in 2021.14 These numbers do not include the enormous indirect benefits that flow from real estate activity such as the revenue generated from retail tenants and further induced guests, employees, and suppliers in the case of hotels.

The multifamily industry, which provides shelter to 44 million residential renters,15 contributed an additional $400 billion to GDP through apartment construction, improvements, and operational expenditures.16

The operation of America’s hotels, along with hotel construction and capital investment, contribute $660 billion to U.S. GDP.17

These numbers do not include the enormous indirect benefits that flow from real estate activity such as the revenue generated from retail tenants and further induced guests, employees, and suppliers in the case of hotels.