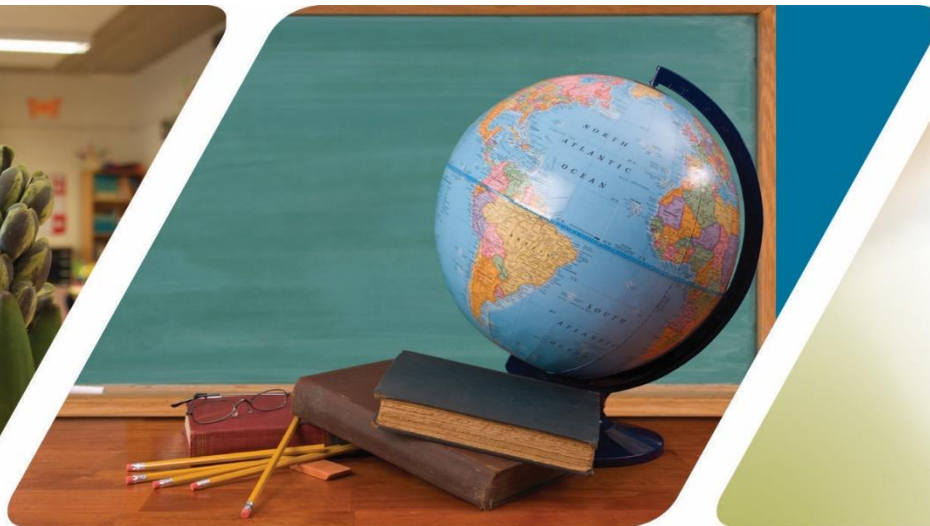
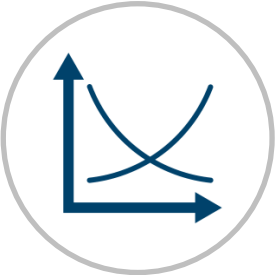


Student Housing Market Overview





\$5.2Bn and growing at CAGR of **6%** *(Pre covid)*



Demand supply gap of **4.3 million** beds



Stable cashflows and **Superior Returns**



Differentiated brands will succeed

Safety and hygiene will become a standard undifferentiated offering

PGs offer poor quality and have high bargaining power due to lack of options for students

Limited focus on hygiene and cleanliness

Cramped spaces

Old and aging infrastructure

Poor service and maintenance

Poor food quality



Large market opportunity estimated a USD 5 billion market growing at 6% CAGR



2020



2025



38.5M students
27.1% GER

Students enrolled in HE

44M students
30% GER

11.5M students
30% of Enrolled

Migrate for education

13M students
30% of Enrolled

4.6M students
40% of migrants

Target market
(Ages 15 -32)

5.5M students
40% of migrants

INR 85,000/bed/ year
(USD 1,130)

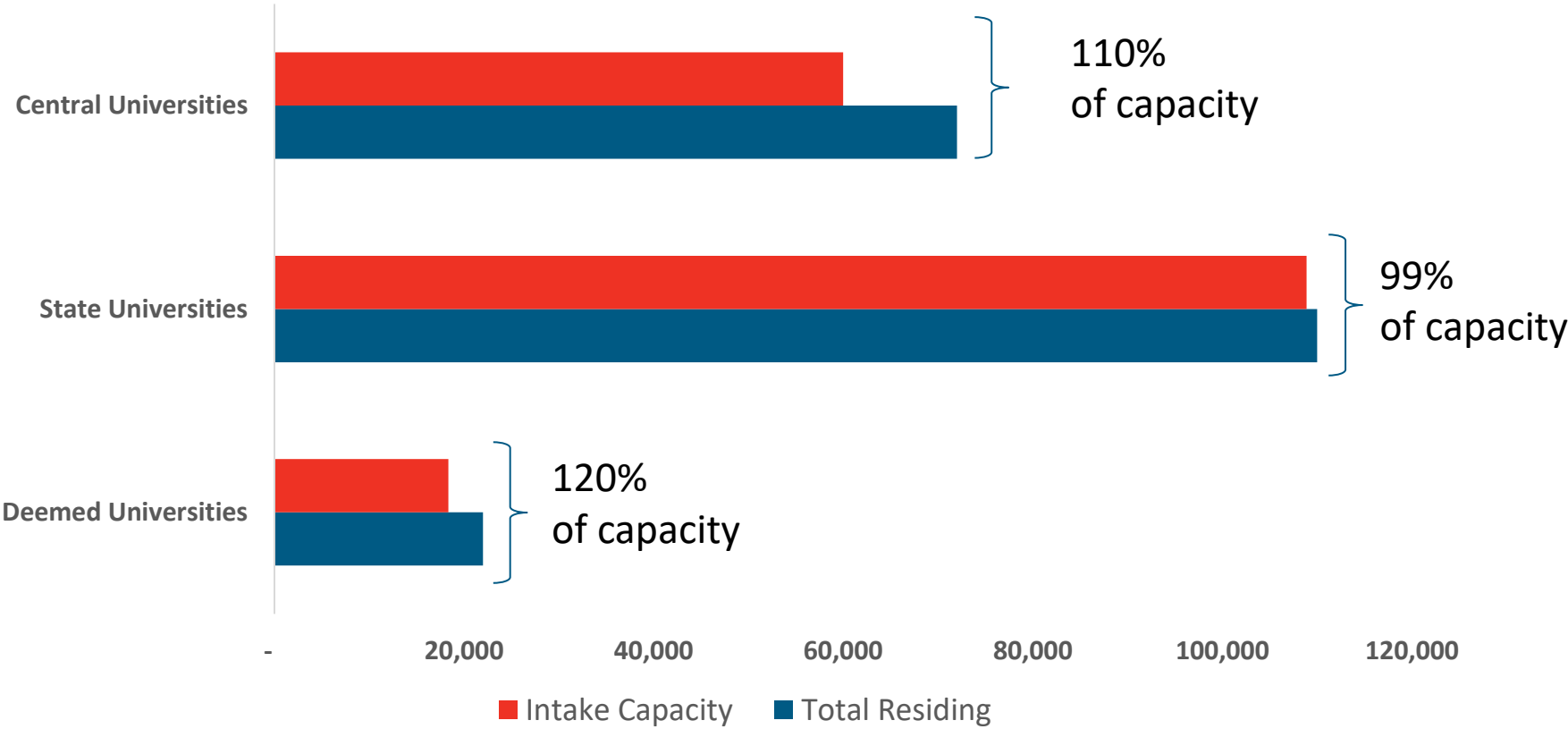
Average rents paid

INR 120,000/bed/ year
(USD 1,600)

Universities in India have exhausted their existing student housing capacity with no new capacity planned

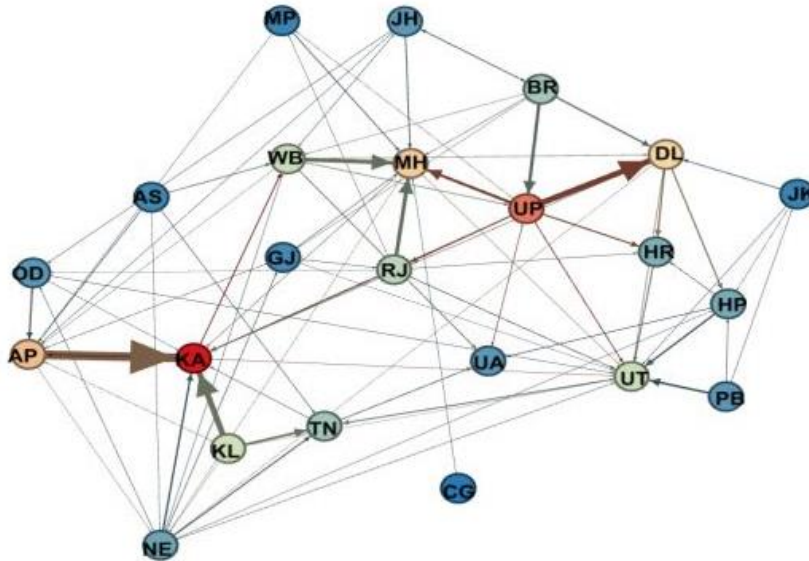


Capacity Constraints in University Operated Hostels



8% CAGR rise in migration for education creating additional pressure on housing in education hubs

Inter-State Migration for Education



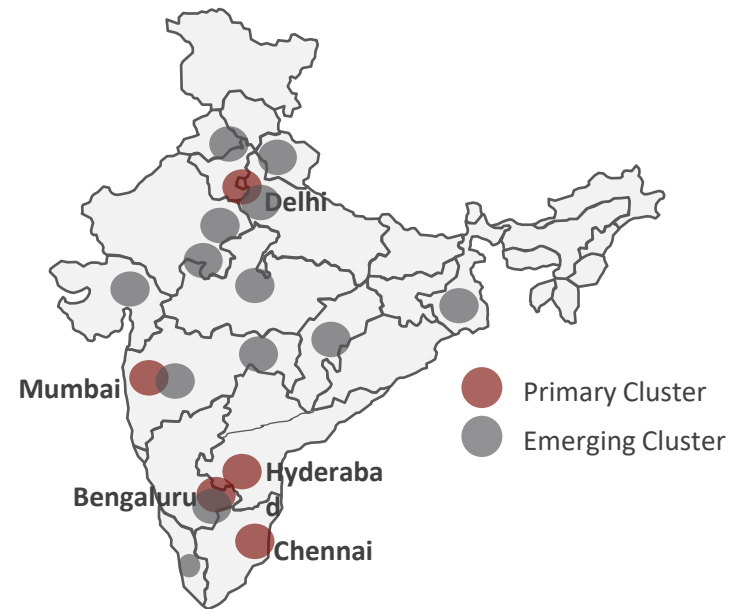
Most attractive states for migrants are:

Karnataka | Delhi | Maharashtra | Uttarakhand

Most migrants come from:

Uttar Pradesh | Kerala | Andhra Pradesh | West Bengal | Rajasthan | Bihar

Education Hubs



Higher Education Primary cluster regions

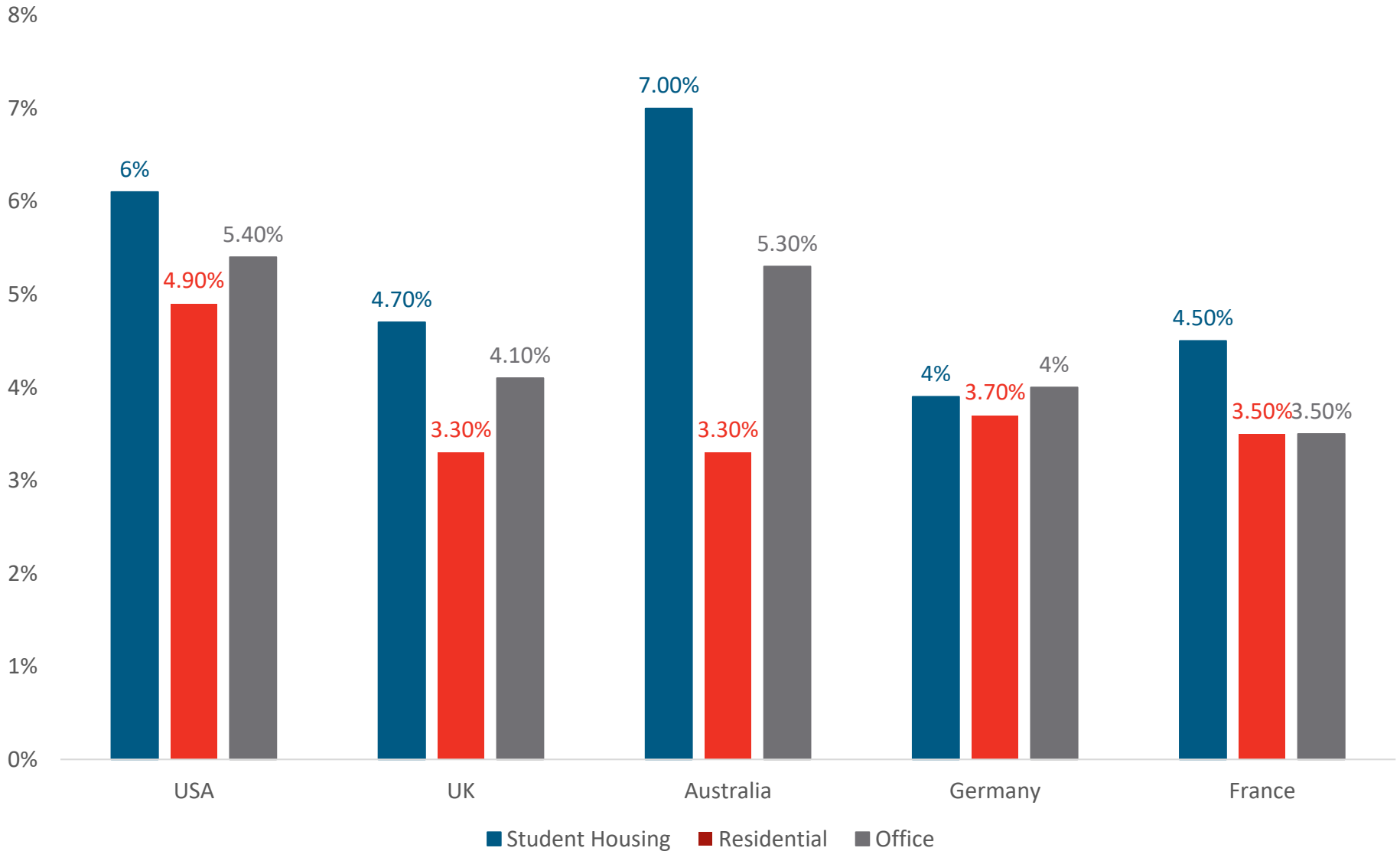
New Delhi | Bangalore | Hyderabad | Mumbai | Chennai

Higher Education Emerging cluster regions

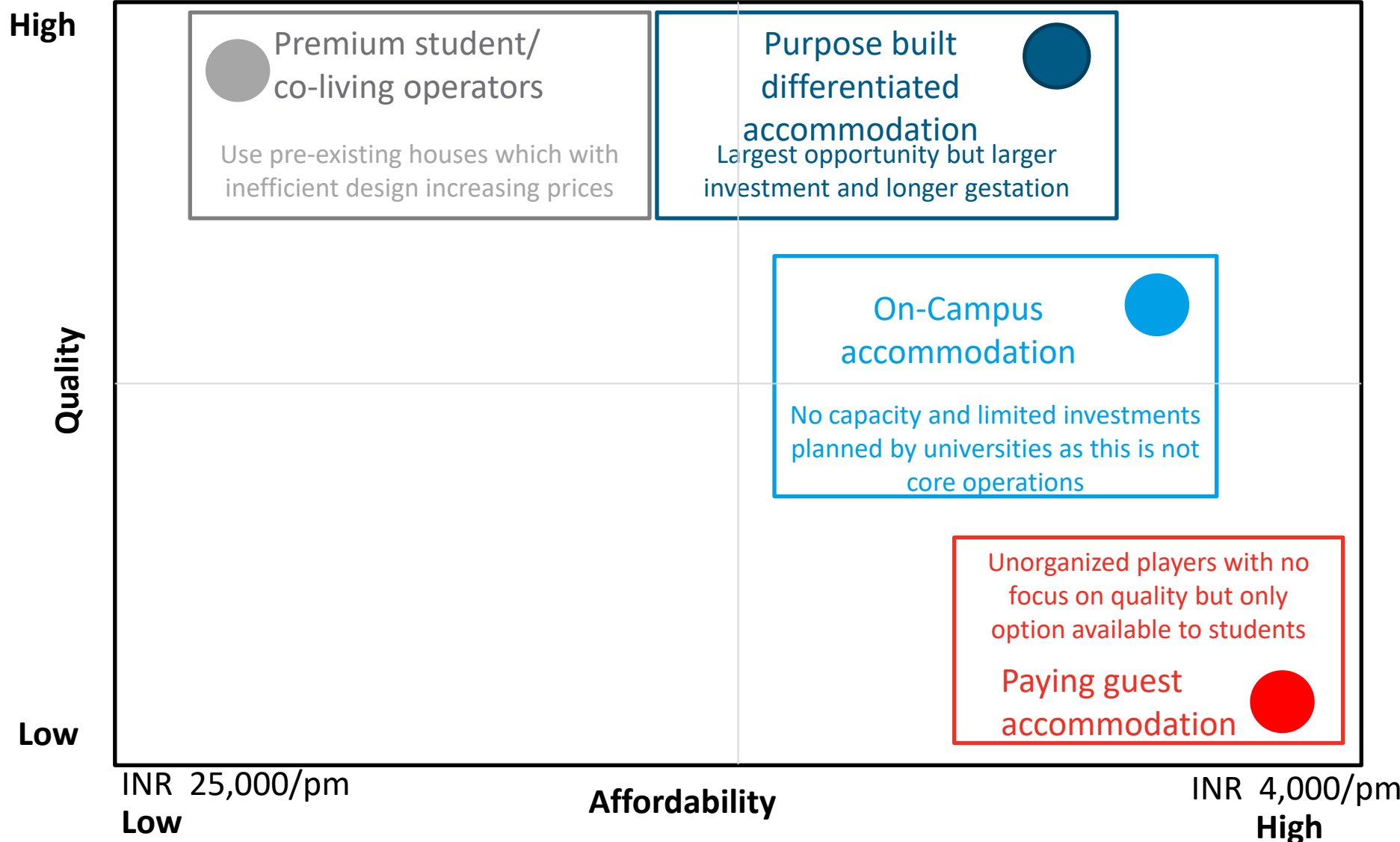
Pune | Indore | Chandigarh | Calcutta | Jaipur | Lucknow | Cochin | Noida | Vishakhapatnam | Coimbatore | Kota | Vizag | Guwahati | Ahmedabad | Kochi

- Increasing demand supply gap in higher education
- Domestic migration of students to education hubs to pursue higher education
- Increasing women literacy and migration of women to pursue higher education is increasing importance of safe housing
- High level of dissatisfaction with unorganised paying guest operators (PGs) due to poor service levels

Student housing yields outpace residential, offices across developed markets



Opportunity Matrix



Student Housing – Competition Mapping



Student Housing Operating Companies

- Shy away from large capex in building custom solutions
- Generally operate in tier 1 cities where land is not available to build such solutions
- Retrofitting existing houses leads to inefficient space utilization and increases cost as well as price

Real Estate Investment companies/HNIs

- Prefer to build and sell and not hold onto real estate
- Each property is generally small in ticket (Sub INR 300M) hence prefer focusing on larger projects
- Investments made are generally by HNIs for rental income
- Lack expertise or focus in operations