

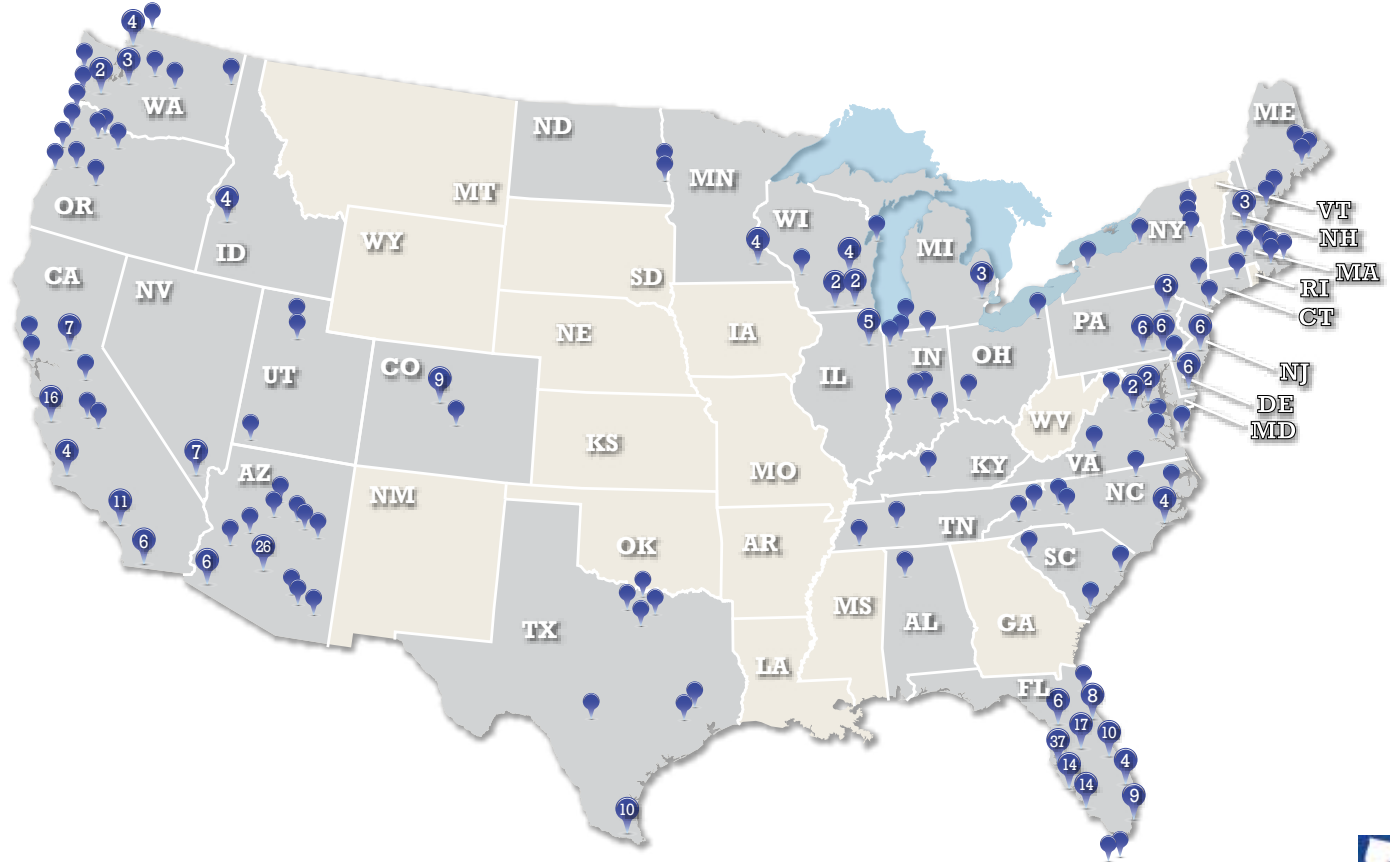
Equity LifeStyle Properties



Our Story

- **One of the nation's largest real estate networks with 387 properties containing 143,895 sites in 32 states and British Columbia**
- **Unique business model**
 - ▶ Own the land
 - ▶ Low maintenance costs/customer turnover costs
 - ▶ Lease developed sites
- **High-quality real estate locations**
 - ▶ More than 80 properties with lake, river or ocean frontage
 - ▶ More than 100 properties within 10 miles of coastal United States
 - ▶ Property locations are strongly correlated with population migration
 - ▶ Property locations in retirement and vacation destinations
- **Stable, predictable financial performance and fundamentals**
 - ▶ Balance sheet flexibility
- **In business for more than 40 years**

Property Locations

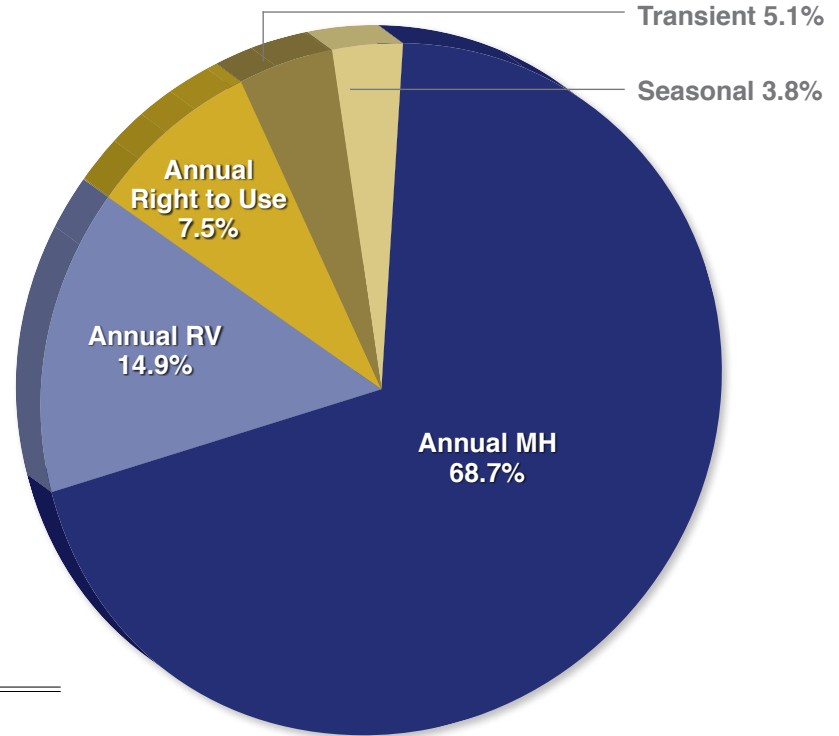


Steady, Predictable Revenue Streams

Property Operating Revenue Buckets ⁽¹⁾

Property/Site composition

- 202 manufactured/resort home communities
 - ▶ 71,600 sites
- 185 RV resorts
 - ▶ 72,300 sites
 - ▶ Annuals 26,700
 - ▶ Seasonal 10,700
 - ▶ Transient 10,800
 - ▶ Membership sites 24,100



Note:

(1) Property revenue buckets reflect estimated 2015 property operating revenues, derivable from our guidance furnished with the SEC as Exhibit 99.1 to the Form 8-K filed on October 19, 2015 ("ELS Reports Third Quarter Results").

All Annual Revenue = 91.1%

Our Lifestyle Options

- **Customers own the units they place on our sites**
 - ▶ Manufactured homes
 - ▶ Resort cottages (park models)
 - ▶ Recreational vehicles
- **We offer a lifestyle and a variety of product options to meet our customers' needs**
- **We seek to create long-term relationships with our customers**



Manufactured Home



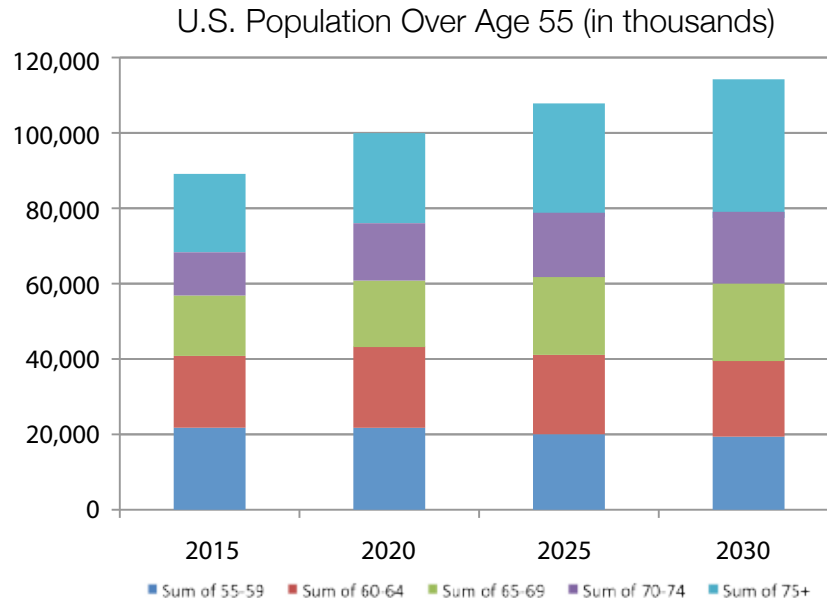
RV Resort Cottage



RV Site

Favorable Customer Demographics

- The population of people age 55 and older is expected to grow 28% from 2015 to 2030
- Roughly 10,000 Baby Boomers will turn 65 every day through 2030



New Residents

MH ▶ Average age: 62 years

RV ▶ Average age: 55 years

Note:

Sources: US Census 2014, Axiom 2014, Pew Research Center 2010.



Track Record

Item	IPO Year - 1993	2015
Properties	41	387
Sites	12,312	143,895
States	16	32
FFO Per Share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.47	\$2.84
Normalized FFO Per Share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.47	\$3.03
Common Stock Price ⁽²⁾	\$6.44	\$60.48
Enterprise Value ⁽³⁾	\$296 million	\$7.8 billion
Dividend Paid Cumulative ⁽⁴⁾	-	\$18.90
Cumulative Total Return ⁽⁵⁾	-	2,479%
S&P 500 Total Return ⁽⁵⁾	-	636%

Note:

(1) See pages 12 and 13 for the reconciliation and definition of FFO and Normalized FFO. The 1993 amount was determined from amounts presented in the 1996 Form 10-K.

(2) The 1993 stock price is adjusted for stock splits; the 2015 price is the closing price as of October 30, 2015.

(3) The 2015 enterprise value is as of October 31, 2015. See page 9.

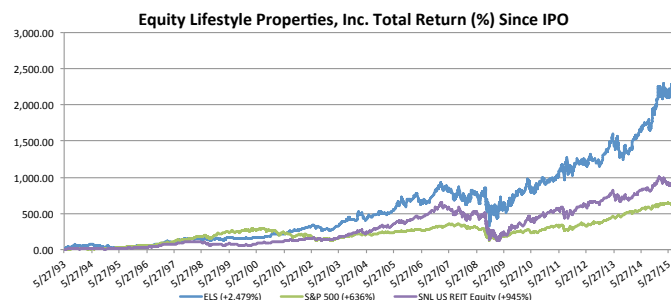
(4) Source: SNL Financial. Includes dividends paid from IPO date of February 25, 1993 through October 30, 2015 and adjusted for stock splits.

(5) Source: SNL Financial from IPO through October 30, 2015 (calculation assumes common dividend reinvestment).

10-Year Total Return Performance



Total Return Performance Since IPO



Notes:

Source: SNL Financial

(1) Total return calculation assumes dividend reinvestment.

(2) SNL US REIT Equity; Includes all publicly traded (NYSE, NYSE Amex, NASDAQ, OTC BB, Pink Sheets) Equity REITs in SNL's coverage universe.

(3) Stock price date from IPO as of October, 30 2015.



Consistent Same Store NOI Growth and Outperformance

ELS has maintained positive same store NOI growth in all quarters since at least Q3 1998.

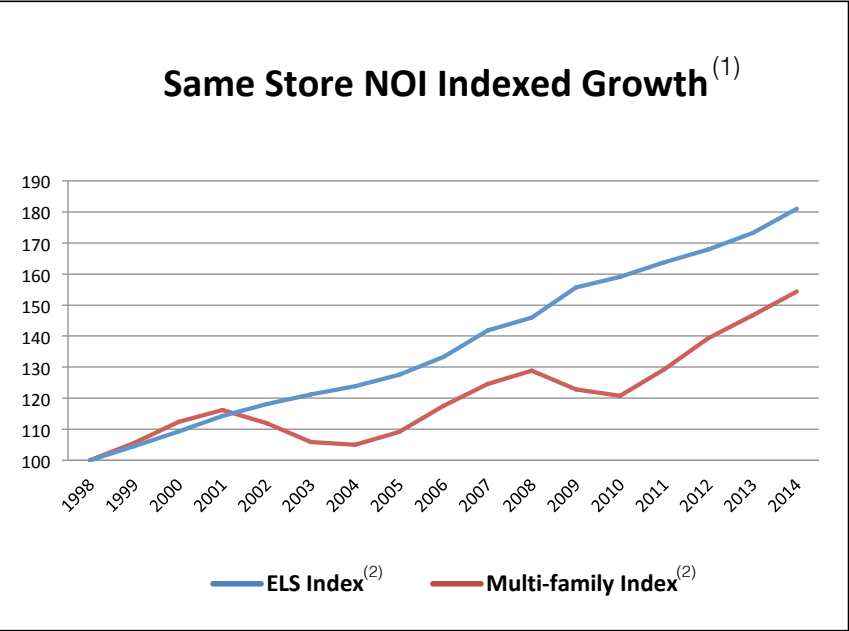


Note:

(1) Source for Same Store NOI data: Citi Investment Research, August 2015. Earliest quarter collected by Citi is third quarter of 1998. "REIT Industry" includes an index of REITs across a variety of asset classes, including regional malls, shopping centers, multifamily, student housing, manufactured homes, self storage, office, industrial, mixed office and specialty.

Comparison of ELS to Multifamily

ELS compounded Same Store NOI growth rates significantly outperformed the REIT Multifamily industry since 1999.



Note:

(1) Source: Citi Investment Research, May 2015. Same Store Indexed Growth assumes initial investment of \$100 multiplied by the annual same store NOI growth rate.

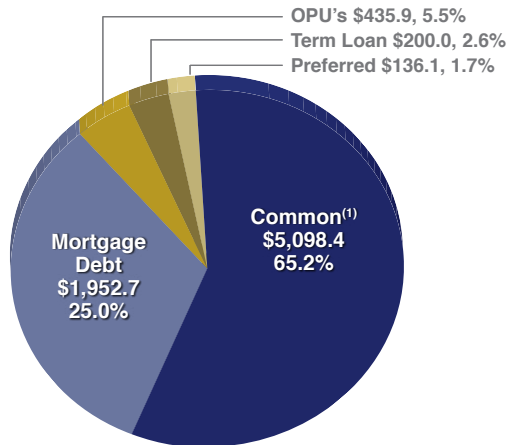
(2) Source: Citi Investment Research, May 2015. Averages equal annualized quarterly same store NOI averages collected by Citi.



Capital Structure

As of October 31, 2015 (in millions)

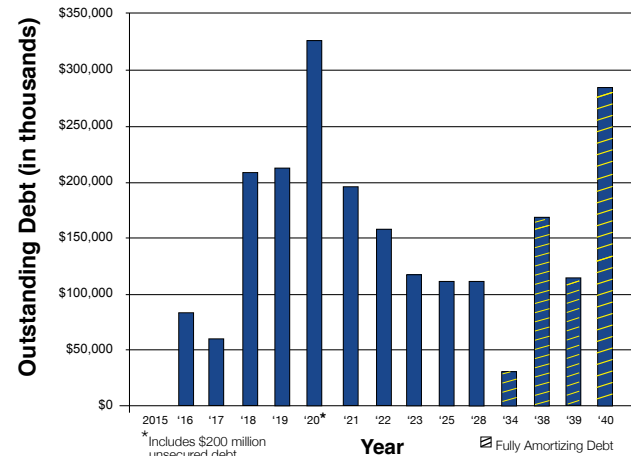
- Total enterprise value is \$7.8 billion
- Debt to enterprise value is 27.5%
- \$400 million available line of credit



Note:

(1) Stock price as of October 30, 2015.

Debt Maturity



Performance Update

• 198 Manufactured Home Communities⁽¹⁾

- ▶ Core⁽²⁾ occupancy of 93% as of 10/31/2015
- ▶ Core occupancy has grown 24 consecutive quarters through 9/30/2015
- ▶ Core community base rental income growth for the month ended 10/31/2015 is 3.9%⁽³⁾

• 184 RV Resorts⁽¹⁾

- ▶ Core resort base rental income growth for the month ended 10/31/2015 is 7.8%⁽³⁾
- ▶ Core rental income growth rate from annuals for the month ended 10/31/2015 is 5.5%⁽³⁾

Note:

(1) Excludes joint venture sites.

(2) Core Portfolio is defined as properties acquired prior to December 31, 2013.

The Core Portfolio may change from time-to-time depending on acquisitions, dispositions and significant transactions or unique situations.

(3) Compared to the month ended October 31, 2014.



2016 Guidance⁽¹⁾

- **Normalized FFO of \$294.9 million**
 - ▶ \$3.15 - \$3.25 per fully diluted share
 - ▶ 6% growth
- **Core NOI growth of 4.0%**
 - ▶ Core MH rent growth of 3.5%
 - ▶ Core RV revenue growth of 5.1%
- **2016 dividend of \$1.70 per share**
 - ▶ 13% increase over 2015
 - ▶ 70% increase in last three years

Note:

(1) See pages 12 and 13 for the reconciliation and definition of FFO and Normalized FFO. The 2016 Normalized FFO and Core NOI growth are the mid-points of the respective estimated 2016 Normalized FFO and Core NOI growth disclosed in our guidance furnished with the SEC as Exhibit 99.1 to the Form 8-K filed on October 19, 2015.



Safe Harbor Statement

Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995:

The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are subject to certain economic risks and uncertainties described under the heading "Risk Factors" in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015. See Form 8-K filed October 19, 2015 for the full text of our forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update or supplement forward-looking statements that become untrue because of subsequent events. All projections are based on 2015 or 2016 budgets, reforecasts and pro forma expectations on recent investments.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Net Income to FFO and Normalized FFO Reconciliation (in millions)

Computation of Funds From Operations (FFO)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2016 ⁽¹⁾
Net income available for common shares	\$22.8	\$54.8	\$106.9	\$118.7	\$129.6	\$162.8
Income allocated to common OP units	3.1	5.1	9.7	10.5	11.1	13.9
Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock Dividends	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Right-to-use contract revenue and commissions deferred, net	7.1	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.9
Depreciation on real estate assets and other	81.2	100.0	102.7	101.2	103.5	102.9
Depreciation on rental homes	4.3	6.1	6.5	10.9	10.7	10.5
Depreciation on discontinued operations	-	-	1.5	-	-	-
Amortization of in-place leases	28.5	45.1	1.9	4.0	2.4	0.9
Gain on real estate	-	(4.6)	(41.5)	(1.5)	-	-
FFO available for common shares	147.4	210.0	191.0	246.7	260.7	294.9
Change in fair value of contingent consideration asset	-	(0.5)	1.4	(0.1)	-	-
Transaction costs	18.5	0.2	2.0	1.6	0.6	-
Loss from early extinguishment of debt	-	0.5	37.9	5.1	16.9	-
Normalized FFO available for common shares	\$165.9	\$210.2	\$232.3	\$253.3	\$278.2	\$294.9

Note:

(1) The 2015 and 2016 amounts are the midpoint of an estimate range. See our guidance furnished with the SEC as Exhibit 99.1 to the Form 8-K filed on October 19, 2015.



Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Funds from Operations (“FFO”) is a non-GAAP financial measure. We believe FFO, as defined by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”), is generally an appropriate measure of performance for an equity REIT. While FFO is a relevant and widely used measure of operating performance for equity REITs, it does not represent cash flow from operations or net income as defined by GAAP, and it should not be considered as an alternative to these indicators in evaluating liquidity or operating performance.

We define FFO as net income, computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains and actual or estimated losses from sales of properties, plus real estate related depreciation and amortization, impairments, if any, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures are calculated to reflect FFO on the same basis. We receive up-front non-refundable payments from the entry of right-to-use contracts. In accordance with GAAP, the up-front non-refundable payments and related commissions are deferred and amortized over the estimated customer life. Although the NAREIT definition of FFO does not address the treatment of non-refundable right-to-use payments, we believe that it is appropriate to adjust for the impact of the deferral activity in our calculation of FFO.

Normalized Funds from Operations (“Normalized FFO”) is a non-GAAP measure. We define Normalized FFO as FFO excluding the following non-operating income and expense items: a) the financial impact of contingent consideration; b) gains and losses from early debt extinguishment, including prepayment penalties and defeasance costs; c) property acquisition and other transaction costs related to mergers and acquisitions; and d) other miscellaneous non-comparable items.

We believe that FFO and Normalized FFO are helpful to investors as supplemental measures of the performance of an equity REIT. We believe that by excluding the effect of depreciation, amortization and actual or estimated gains or losses from sales of real estate, all of which are based on historical costs and which may be of limited relevance in evaluating current performance, FFO can facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and among other equity REITs. We further believe that Normalized FFO provides useful information to investors, analysts and our management because it allows them to compare our operating performance to the operating performance of other real estate companies and between periods on a consistent basis without having to account for differences not related to our operations. For example, we believe that excluding the early extinguishment of debt, property acquisition and other transaction costs related to mergers and acquisitions and the change in fair value of our contingent consideration asset from Normalized FFO allows investors, analysts and our management to assess the sustainability of operating performance in future periods because these costs do not affect the future operations of the properties. In some cases, we provide information about identified non-cash components of FFO and Normalized FFO because it allows investors, analysts and our management to assess the impact of those items.

Investors should review FFO and Normalized FFO along with GAAP net income and cash flow from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities, when evaluating an equity REIT’s operating performance. We compute FFO in accordance with our interpretation of standards established by NAREIT, which may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs that do not define the term in accordance with the current NAREIT definition or that interpret the current NAREIT definition differently than we do. Normalized FFO presented herein is not necessarily comparable to normalized FFO presented by other real estate companies due to the fact that not all real estate companies use the same methodology for computing this amount. FFO and Normalized FFO do not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP, nor do they represent cash available to pay distributions and should not be considered as an alternative to net income, determined in accordance with GAAP, as an indication of our financial performance, or to cash flow from operating activities, determined in accordance with GAAP, as a measure of our liquidity, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to make cash distributions.

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