

Market Intelligence Report 2013: Austin

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A diversity of businesses, government agencies, entertainment venues, historical attractions, and universities characterize Austin as the cultural and political heart of Texas. As part of the greater Southeast Texas economic base, Austin's resilient economy remained one of the strongest among major cities nationwide during the recent recession, and growth throughout the city has outpaced that of Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio. Austin also remains one of the premier corporate-relocation sites in the country. These features have supported strong growth in Austin's hotel industry over the past few years.

Economy Update

The following table illustrates historical and projected employment, population, and income data for the overall Austin market.

HISTORICAL & PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT, HOUSEHOLDS, POPULATION, AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME STATISTICS

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Year	Total		Office		Industrial		Households		Population		Household	
	Employment	% Chg	Employment	% Chg	Employment	% Chg	Households	% Chg	Population	% Chg	Avg. Income	% Chg
2000	684,030	—	212,863	—	126,423	—	489,490	—	1,255,880	—	\$84,937	—
2001	664,130	(2.9) %	212,176	(0.3) %	110,659	(12.5) %	505,110	3.2 %	1,336,800	3.2 %	83,016	(2.3) %
2002	656,900	(1.1) %	215,084	1.4 %	101,253	(8.5) %	514,340	1.8 %	1,360,810	1.8 %	81,735	(1.5) %
2003	654,050	(0.4) %	213,994	(0.5) %	98,992	(2.2) %	526,590	2.4 %	1,392,440	2.3 %	83,541	2.2 %
2004	676,600	3.5 %	221,793	3.6 %	101,905	2.9 %	541,000	2.7 %	1,429,740	2.7 %	89,110	6.7 %
2005	700,530	3.5 %	229,637	3.5 %	102,765	0.8 %	564,420	4.3 %	1,493,420	4.5 %	92,992	4.4 %
2006	739,670	5.6 %	241,816	5.3 %	108,300	5.4 %	586,600	3.9 %	1,547,200	3.6 %	98,991	6.5 %
2007	766,970	3.7 %	250,183	3.5 %	108,799	0.5 %	610,170	4.0 %	1,606,850	3.9 %	101,944	3.0 %
2008	776,170	1.2 %	257,109	2.8 %	106,927	(1.7) %	630,950	3.4 %	1,658,900	3.2 %	103,014	1.0 %
2009	755,730	(2.6) %	253,878	(1.3) %	95,843	(10.4) %	649,650	3.0 %	1,704,960	2.8 %	98,168	(4.7) %
2010	779,170	3.1 %	260,147	2.5 %	100,170	4.5 %	668,920	3.0 %	1,753,880	2.9 %	103,895	5.8 %
2011	796,770	2.3 %	265,931	2.2 %	104,732	4.6 %	688,270	2.9 %	1,808,620	3.1 %	107,513	3.5 %
2012	824,050	3.4 %	279,516	5.1 %	106,372	1.6 %	707,280	2.8 %	1,858,170	2.7 %	112,691	4.8 %
Forecasts												
2013	852,410	3.4 %	289,547	3.6 %	107,417	1.0 %	726,850	2.8 %	1,907,080	2.6 %	\$113,893	1.1 %
2014	887,880	4.2 %	301,754	4.2 %	109,777	2.2 %	747,850	2.9 %	1,956,990	2.6 %	117,425	3.1 %
2015	925,410	4.2 %	314,512	4.2 %	113,015	2.9 %	770,100	3.0 %	2,007,110	2.6 %	123,020	4.8 %
2016	958,880	3.6 %	325,930	3.6 %	115,827	2.5 %	793,050	3.0 %	2,059,060	2.6 %	128,883	4.8 %
2017	985,130	2.7 %	335,426	2.9 %	117,347	1.3 %	815,290	2.8 %	2,110,650	2.5 %	134,057	4.0 %
Average Annual Compound Change												
2000 - 2012	1.6 %		2.3 %		(1.4) %		3.1 %		3.0 %		2.4 %	
2000 - 2007	1.6 %		2.3 %		(2.1) %		3.2 %		3.1 %		2.6 %	
2007 - 2010	0.5 %		1.3 %		(2.7) %		3.1 %		3.0 %		0.6 %	
2010 - 2012	2.8 %		3.7 %		3.0 %		2.8 %		2.9 %		4.1 %	
Forecast 2012 - 2017	3.6 %		3.7 %		2.0 %		2.9 %		2.6 %		3.5 %	

Source: REIS Report, 4th Quarter, 2012

For the Austin market, of the roughly 825,000 persons employed, roughly 34% work in offices and are categorized as office employees, while approximately 13% are categorized as industrial employees. Total employment increased by an average annual compound rate of 0.5% during the recession of 2007 to 2010, followed by a further improvement of 2.8% from 2010 to 2012. By comparison, office employment reflected compound change rates of 1.3% and 3.7% during the same respective periods. Total employment is expected to grow by 3.4% in 2013, while office employment is anticipated to expand by 3.6% in 2013. From 2012 through 2017, total employment is projected to improve at an average annual compound rate of 3.6%, and office employment is forecast to grow by 3.7% on average annually during the same timeframe. Household average income is expected to increase by 3.5% on average annually between 2012 and 2017.

The following table lists unemployment rates for Austin, the MSA, the state of Texas, and the U.S. from 2003 through 2012.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

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Summary

Underpinned by emblems of education, government, business, music, and history, Austin's economy ranks among the best in the nation. New full-service hotels should lead to more convention demand, with hotel performance growth expected market-wide.

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Year	City	MSA	State	U.S.
2003	6.4 %	6.0 %	6.7 %	6.0 %
2004	5.4	5.1	6.0	5.5
2005	4.4	4.5	5.4	5.1
2006	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.6
2007	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.6
2008	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.8
2009	6.3	6.8	7.5	9.3
2010	6.5	7.1	8.2	9.6
2011	6.2	6.8	7.9	9.0
2012	5.4	5.8	6.8	8.1
<i>Recent month - February</i>				
2011	5.6 %	6.1 %	7.2 %	8.3 %
2012	5.0	5.4	6.5	7.7

* Letters shown next to data points (if any) reflect revised population controls and/or model re-estimation implemented by the BLS.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment in Austin remained low from 2004 through 2008 as the technology industry recovered following a difficult period earlier in the decade. However, Austin was not immune to the global recession, as illustrated by the inflated unemployment rates from 2009 through 2011, although unemployment in the city was considerably lower than state and national levels during that time. The local unemployment rate has realized substantial improvement since 2011, with corporate relocations and expansions at high-technology firms bolstering job growth in the city. In addition to significant new jobs created by the plethora of high-technology firms in Austin, Apple's new campus is expected to bring more than 3,000 new jobs to the city by 2025.

Austin's economic health has always been strong, primarily due to the presence of the State Capitol Complex and The University of Texas. Many of the corporations or institutions that support the area, including Dell, IBM, eBay, Apple, National Instruments, and Facebook, are world-renowned companies working with a multitude of clients. The market has benefited from new retail, hotel, residential, and office space construction in the last several years, and similar projects continue throughout the city. The area benefits from a diverse economy and, as such, has remained somewhat sheltered from any major economic interruptions.

OFFICE SPACE MARKET UPDATE

The following table details Austin's office space statistics, which are important indicators of the market's propensity to attract commercial hotel demand.

OFFICE SPACE STATISTICS – MARKET OVERVIEW

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Submarket	Inventory		Occupied Office Space	Vacancy Rate	Average Asking Lease
	Buildings	Square Feet			
1 CBD	73	8,891,000	7,584,000	14.7 %	\$35.40
2 North Central	88	6,477,000	5,272,300	18.6	22.19
3 Northeast	25	1,622,000	1,291,100	20.4	17.49
4 Southeast	30	1,722,000	1,570,500	8.8	14.78
5 Southwest	55	4,509,000	3,828,100	15.1	26.16
6 South	37	2,118,000	1,738,900	17.9	25.77
7 Northwest	150	11,396,000	9,527,100	16.4	25.46
8 Round Rk/G'town	54	3,512,000	2,539,200	27.7	21.36
Totals and Averages	512	40,247,000	33,351,200	17.1 %	\$26.09

Source: REIS Report, 4th Quarter, 2012

The Austin CBD commands the highest average asking lease rate in the market, with the second-lowest vacancy rate, a sign of this submarket's stability given its relatively large proportion of Austin's overall 40.2 million square feet of available office space. More than 90% of the Southeast submarket's office space was occupied as of the fourth quarter of 2012, though this submarket also has the lowest lease rate for the overall Austin market. The following table illustrates historical and projected office space statistics across Austin.

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED OFFICE SPACE STATISTICS – GREATER MARKET

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Austin Market							
Year	Available Office Space	% Chg	Occupied Office Space	% Chg	Vacancy Rate	Asking Lease Rate	% Chg

2000	31,863,000	—	30,325,000	—	4.8 %	\$25.92	—
2001	34,527,000	8.4 %	28,798,000	(5.0) %	16.6	25.10	(3.2) %
2002	36,296,000	5.1	27,536,000	(4.4)	24.1	21.86	(12.9)
2003	36,808,000	1.4	28,079,000	2.0	23.7	19.72	(9.8)
2004	36,857,000	0.1	29,260,000	4.2	20.6	19.32	(2.0)
2005	36,427,000	(1.2)	30,391,000	3.9	16.6	20.09	4.0
2006	36,594,000	0.5	31,236,000	2.8	14.6	22.15	10.3
2007	37,596,000	2.7	32,168,000	3.0	14.4	25.40	14.7
2008	40,463,000	7.6	32,845,000	2.1	18.8	26.35	3.7
2009	40,432,000	(0.1)	32,263,000	(1.8)	20.2	25.68	(2.5)
2010	40,247,000	(0.5)	31,859,000	(1.3)	20.8	25.20	(1.9)
2011	40,247,000	0.0	32,672,000	2.6	18.8	25.66	1.8
2012	40,247,000	0.0	33,351,000	2.1	17.1	26.09	1.7

Forecasts

2013	40,327,000	0.2 %	33,702,000	1.1 %	16.4 %	\$26.71	2.4 %
2014	41,118,000	2.0	34,430,000	2.2	16.3	27.59	3.3
2015	41,764,000	1.6	34,977,000	1.6	16.3	28.46	3.2
2016	42,512,000	1.8	35,770,000	2.3	15.9	29.55	3.8
2017	43,306,000	1.9	36,718,000	2.7	15.2	30.80	4.2

Average Annual Compound Change

2000 - 2012	2.0 %	0.8 %	0.1 %
2000 - 2007	2.4	0.8	(0.3)
2007 - 2010	2.3	(0.3)	(0.3)
2010 - 2012	(0.0)	2.3	1.8
Forecast 2012 - 2017	1.5 %	1.9 %	3.4 %

Source: REIS Report, 4th Quarter, 2012

The inventory of office space in the Austin market increased at an average annual compound rate of 2.0% from 2000 through 2012, while occupied office space grew at an average annual rate of 0.8% over the same period. The onset of the recovery is evident in the 2.3% average annual change in occupied office space from 2010 to 2012. From 2012 to 2017, the inventory of occupied office space is forecast to increase at an average annual compound rate of 1.9%, with available office space expected to increase 1.5%; this would result in an anticipated vacancy rate of 15.2% as of 2017, the lowest level in a decade.

Hotel Construction Update

The construction pipeline in Austin is large, with a diverse array of developments having recently opened, under construction, or in the final stages of planning. The 137-room Hampton Inn Downtown/University opened in October of 2012, and the 296-room Hyatt Place Downtown opened in March of 2013. Major proposed hotel projects in Austin include the following:

- Fairmont Downtown (1,030 rooms)
- JW Marriott Downtown (1,012 rooms)
- Westin Downtown (326 rooms)
- Hotel ZaZa Downtown (160 rooms)
- Valencia Lone Star Court Domain (123 rooms)
- Hotel Granduca West Austin (194 rooms)
- Barton Creek Resort expansion (+185 rooms)

Numerous smaller hotel projects are underway throughout the Austin area as well, most notably in the Lakeway/Bee Cave area and the northern portion of the city. While many new hotels are expected to enter the market in the coming years, especially in the Central Business District (CBD), Austin's commercial firms, high-tech companies, leisure attractions, and sheer volume of special events are anticipated to result in a rather rapid absorption of the new supply.

Outlook on Market Occupancy and Average Rate

Given the depth and breadth of economic anchors in the market, as well as the city's numerous leisure attractions, activities, and special events, demand is expected to continue to grow in the coming years. The opening of the Circuit of the Americas (COTA) Formula 1 racetrack in November of 2012 has already bolstered Austin's international profile, as the majority of events held at the track are global in nature. Occupancy in the CBD has risen to around 80% since the end of the recent recession. The market's substantial amount of

unaccommodated demand should go far in absorbing the influx of new supply expected in the next few years; the openings of the Fairmont and JW Marriott convention hotels are anticipated to bring additional demand, as the Austin Convention Center currently operates at only 60% capacity due to a lack of hotel room availability for large conventions and events. Ultimately, the city is expected to continue to realize healthy occupancy levels in the coming years.

Robust demand in the city, especially during high demand periods such as citywide conventions, the SXSW music festival, and international events held at COTA, has resulted in historic highs in average rates. While discounting among new hotels that enter the market may curtail the rapid rate growth currently occurring in the city over the near term, the substantial amount of high-rated supply expected to enter the market should result in healthy rate growth over the long term.

Recent Hotel Transactions

The following table summarizes hotel transactions in the Austin area since June of 2010.

REVIEW OF HOTEL TRANSACTIONS – AUSTIN AREA **[CLICK HERE FOR A LARGER VIEW](#)**

Property	Location	Sale Date	Price	Rooms	Price/Rm	Overall Cap
Driskill Hotel	Austin, Texas	Mar-13	\$85,000,000	189	\$449,735	—
Holiday Inn Express Austin North Central	Austin, Texas	Sep-12	7,400,000	101	73,267	—
Best Western Inn & Suites New Braunfels	New Braunfels, Texas	Apr-12	3,115,000	61	51,066	11.9%
Renaissance Austin Arboretum	Austin, Texas	Mar-12	103,000,000	492	209,350	—
Red Roof Inn Round Rock	Round Rock, Texas	Dec-11	2,900,000	107	27,103	—
Sheraton Austin Hotel	Austin, Texas	Dec-11	95,200,000	365	260,822	—
Homewood Suites by Hilton Austin Round Rock	Round Rock, Texas	Oct-11	15,500,000	115	134,783	—
TownePlace Suites by Marriott Austin Northwest	Austin, Texas	Sep-11	6,684,137	127	52,631	—
Hilton Garden Inn Austin North	Austin, Texas	Nov-10	16,000,000	117	136,752	—
Fairfield Inn & Suites by Marriott Austin North	Austin, Texas	Nov-10	17,750,000	150	118,333	—
Courtyard by Marriott Austin North Parmer Lane	Austin, Texas	Nov-10	20,000,000	145	137,931	—
Candlewood Suites Temple	Temple, Texas	Jul-10	6,000,000	78	76,923	9.6%
Travelodge San Marcos	San Marcos, Texas	Jun-10	2,350,000	56	41,964	—

The bullish sales market for hotels in Austin in the latter half of 2010 is indicative of investor confidence in the market, especially given the relatively limited number of hotel transactions in many other U.S. metro markets that year. From September of 2011 to March of 2013, HVS recorded eight hotel transactions in Austin compared with a total of 24 in other markets across the entire state of Texas. Price-per-key in Austin also stood well above that for transactions in the rest of the state, even excluding the sale of The Driskill hotel, a trophy asset located in Austin's CBD; the per-key price of The Driskill represented the third-highest sale in the U.S. outside of New York City, Boston, Miami's South Beach, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, and the California Coast.

Conclusion

The impact of the economic downturn was relatively minimal in the Austin area, which continued to benefit from corporate relocations and new commercial developments. Many of the area's major employers are high-tech companies, which have noted recent growth as businesses worldwide have increasingly expanded capital budgets since emerging from the recession. The City's commitment to improving the Waller Creek corridor and the dedication of roughly \$350 million to other infrastructure projects within the CBD are expected to boost economic activity and further increase the area's attractiveness. Additionally, the new Circuit of the Americas racetrack, which most recently hosted the MotoGP World Championship in April of 2013, is the first multi-purpose Grand Prix facility in the U.S. and should attract high visitation to Austin surrounding events throughout the year. Austin's firmly entrenched economic anchors, the significant presence of the high-tech industry, and continued development throughout the city should continue to support growth in performance and supply for hotels in the market in the coming years.

About **Shannon L. Sampson**



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