

JOB GROWTH ¹	Area New Jobs	1 Mo	6 Mo	12 Mo
	Estimate	End 12/31	End 12/31	End 12/31
	Dallas/Plano/Irving	5,300	42,300	51,400
	Fort Worth/Arlington	1,800	21,400	27,800
		7,100	63,700	79,200
INTEREST RATES ²	Rates	END 1/31	Yr. Ago	
	10 Year Treasury	1.86%	1.97%	
	11th District COFI	1.00%	1.20%	
	1 Mo. LIBOR	0.20%	0.27%	
	Spreads over the above indexes have been increasing as rates have decreased. Best all in rates for the best properties are around 3.75%.			
SUPPLY/ DEMAND ³	Units Added/ Absorbed	6 Mo End 1/31	12 Mo End 1/31	24 Mo End 1/31
	Dallas County			
	Added	4,901	8,185	12,370
	Absorbed	3,787	10,213	17,143
	Tarrant County			
	Added	2,614	4,033	6,176
	Absorbed	1,713	5,084	9,051
OCCUPANCY RATES ³	Dallas County	1/31/2012	6 Mo Ago	12 Mo Ago
	2000's	90.4%	90.7%	90.7%
	1990's	94.6%	95.3%	94.7%
	1980's	92.5%	92.3%	91.1%
	1970's or Older	89.6%	90.0%	88.1%
	Tarrant County			
	2000's	92.5%	92.9%	92.8%
	1990's	94.3%	95.3%	94.2%
	1980's	92.8%	93.2%	91.5%
	1970's or Older	88.8%	89.0%	87.5%
RENTAL RATES ³	Dallas County	1/31/2012	6 Mo Ago	12 Mo Ago
	2000's	\$1,235	\$1,244	\$1,215
	1990's	\$1,104	\$1,101	\$1,073
	1980's	\$681	\$681	\$653
	1970's or Older	\$669	\$665	\$650
	Tarrant County			
	2000's	\$1,022	\$1,017	\$990
	1990's	\$957	\$950	\$925
	1980's	\$647	\$646	\$620
	1970's or Older	\$606	\$595	\$581
HISTORICAL JOB GROWTH	Average year change of the combined DFW MSA's	1 Texas Workforce Commission 2 Banxquote.com 3 ALNsys.com - Rental rates are after concessions. Approx. 25% of 70's or older are all bills paid.		
	2007	82,200		
	2008	2,500		
	2009	(94,900)		
	2010	50,800		
	2011	51,200		

Investors Turn to New Markets in Search of Yield

The long runway for fundamental apartment demand is driving investment activity in the industry. While new development activity has increased significantly, the transaction market also remains strong as firms opt to grow unit count or top grade portfolio holdings. Apartment investment in 2012 hit the \$90 billion mark, marking not only an increase from \$65 billion in 2011 but also a move toward pre-recession investment levels.

However, there's a feeling in the market that much of the low hanging fruit has been picked over during the past few years and as cap rates have continued to compress, investors are becoming frustrated with finding good yields on Class A properties in preferred markets. This frustration is beginning to drive activity in lower class product and alternative markets, firming up the notion that a capital rotation is in play.

Industry executives debated whether the next big investment trend would be for value-add deals, where a firm would be looking to acquire a Class B or C property, upgrade or renovate it and ultimately reposition it at a higher rent rate. Some executives said those deals are looking more attractive because, compared with ground-up development, there's less capital in play and less risk. However, others said the attractiveness of a value-add deal would be contingent on a prime location and questioned whether traditional capital would have much appetite for such a deal.

Similarly, many industry players are looking more seriously at secondary and even tertiary geographic markets. Executives saw opportunities in markets such as Charlotte, N.C., Minneapolis, Pittsburgh and Tampa, FL.

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