Development Economics and Housing Affordability

The Columbia Gorge Commission

Michael Wilkerson, Ph.D. July 10, 2018



Some Questions You May Have

If land was added to an urban growth area/ boundary for an urban area in The Gorge, what type and cost of housing would the private market build and what would be the price/rent? What effect would the new housing built in a UGB expansion area have on the price of existing housing, or on rents?

Some Questions You May Have

If zoning allowed it, what types of middle housing might be built by the market in cities in The Gorge? What kinds of families and households would need and use that kind of housing?



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Housing Prices more than doubled in some areas since 2000







County Price to Income Ratios above historical rates

Source: Zillow Median List Price, July 2017; HUD MFI 2017

Cost burdening worst in areas with highest price increases



Percent of Cost Burdened Households (Owner + Renter) in 2015 Cost Burdened = Spending 30%+ of Gross Income on Housing



Source: St. Louis Federal Reserve GEOFRED

U.S. renter cost burden increasing



25% of renters nationally spend more than 50% of income on rent

Source: Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies



National Report

Available for download at: <u>www.upforgrowth.org</u>

State reports are forthcoming for:

-California

-Oregon

-Washington

- Methodology:
 - Econometric model to estimate supply elasticity at the state level
 - Calculate baseline through 2000
 - Estimate number of units in 2015 if market were in historic equilibrium (national benchmark)
 - Subtract forecast from the actual 2015 stock to determine underproduction of units for each state



Price Impacts from Additional Production over 20 years







Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Ratio of starts to household formation lower in OR



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis, and Moody's



Source: Census Building Permits Survey

Real Estate Development Economics



Understanding the Economics of Development



Construction and Permanent Financing



Residual Land Value

RLV = Developer Maximum Land Budget

Given a set of capital, construction, operating costs, and revenue assumptions



Residual Land Value

Development Example (feasible)



Residual Land Value







Land Value - Highest and Best Use









Jan-02 Jan-03 Jan-04 Jan-05 Jan-06 Jan-07 Jan-08 Jan-09 Jan-10 Jan-11 Jan-12 Jan-13 Jan-14 Jan-15 Jan-16 Jan-17 http://www.calculatedriskblog.com/

Cost of New Home Construction 2017

Table 1. Single Family Pr 2017 Nation	ice and Cost Breakdowns tal Results	
	Average Lot Size: Average Finished Area:	
1. Sale Price Breakdown	Average	Share of Price
A. Finished Lot Cost (including financing cost)	\$91,996	21.5%
B. Total Construction Cost	\$237,760	55.6%
C. Financing Cost	\$7,636	1.8%
D. Overhead and General Expenses	\$21,835	5.1%
E. Marketing Cost	\$5,314	1.2%
F. Sales Commission	S17.448	4.1%
G. Profit	\$45,902	10.7%
Total Sales Price	\$427,892	100.0%

	Average Sales Price	Price per SF
Nationally (Census)	\$368,100	\$140
Hood River County	\$426,171	\$201
Klickitat County	\$438,619	\$219
Wasco County	\$296,411	\$169

Source: NAHB, Redfin

Gorge Real Estate Overview

2012-2016 cumulative averages	% owner occupied housing	Median Value Owner Occupied Housing	Average Monthly Cost Owner Occupied Housing	Median Gross Rent	Median Household Income
Skamania County	69.3%	\$243,000	\$1,464	\$723	\$53,082
Klickitat County	67.4%	\$197,500	\$1,355	\$787	\$49,633
The Dalles	61.6%	\$177,500	\$1,296	\$757	\$45,856
Hood River	48.4%	\$324,600	\$1,604	\$1,064	\$47,967
US Average	63%				

Source: US Census, ACS

Zoning Capacity



Economically Feasible



Increase	Decrease		
Tax vacant land or land bank	Rent Control/Stabilization		
Streamline/shorten permitting	Construction Excise Tax		
Eliminate/reduce parking requirements	Impact Fees/Systems Development Charges		
Increase density in TOD areas	Height/density limits		
Allow ADUs	Development moratoriums		
Density bonuses	Residential conversion restrictions		
Establish "by-right" development	Restrictive zoning (missing middle, ADU)		
Tax abatements	Replacement of industrial space		
Urban Growth Boundary expansion	Development moratorium		



Increase supply

<u> (1997) - 대표하는 것은 영화</u> 성 (1997)	
Tax vacant land or land bank	
Streamline/shorten permitting	
Eliminate/reduce parking requirements	×
Increase density in TOD areas	×
Allow ADUs	
Density bonuses	×
Establish "by-right" development	
Tax abatements	
Urban Growth Boundary expansion	x

Policy Options to Improve Affordability

1.Local Zoning and Regulatory Constraints

- By right zoning in transit corridors
- ADU fee waivers
- 2.Local Infrastructure Funding
- **3.Land Banking Authorities**
- 4. Construction Defect Laws
 - Increases Condo Construction Costs
- 5.Low Income Housing Tax Credits (under 60% MFI)
 - Middle Income Housing Tax Credit (60 to 100% MFI)
- 6.Mortgage Interest Deduction Reform

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If land was added to an urban growth area/ boundary for an urban area in The Gorge, what type and cost of housing would the private market build and what would be the price/rent?

Would build the type of housing currently being developed.

Single Family, detached homes, with average price of \$400k

Recent Portland Metro UGB expansions haven't delivered the expected number of new units. 27,000 acres since 1998, produced 11,000 permitted units of expected 67,000 (16% of total)

Some Questions You May Have

What effect would the new housing built in a UGB expansion area have on the price of existing housing, or on rents?

Increasing the supply of housing will put downward pressure on price of housing.

Calculating the supply elasticity for a market will estimate how much of an impact price adding new supply will have on prices. If zoning allowed it, what types of middle housing might be built by the market in cities in The Gorge? What kinds of families and households would need and use that kind of housing?

Missing middle housing is the most difficult type of housing to finance.

Given the challenges of small scale development, ADUs/cottage homes are the most likely form of development.

They would primarily serve the vacation rental market, but could also serve single householders, and couples without children.

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