

# **IT'S NOT YOUR PARENT'S HOUSING MARKET**

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**University of Utah**

**Metropolitan Research Center**

# Getting Ahead of the Curve

## *Population 2000-2050*

<u>Corridor</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2050</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Snake River	870k	1,950k	125%
Montana I-90	405k	820k	100%
<u>Wyoming Crescent</u>	<u>180k</u>	<u>270k</u>	<u>50%</u>

Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Presidential Professor & Director, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

# Getting Ahead of the Curve

## *Employment 2000-2050*

<u>State</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2050</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Idaho	790k	1.9M	140%
Montana	360k	1.2M	110%
Wyoming	330k	0.6M	80%
<u>Northern Rockies</u>	<u>1,675k</u>	<u>3.7M</u>	<u>120%</u>

Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Presidential Professor & Director, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah. Figures may not sum due to rounding. Includes part-time jobs.

# Getting Ahead of the Curve

## *Nonresidential Space 2000-50*

<b>Corridor</b>	<b>Growth</b>	<b>Rebuild</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of '00</b>
Snake River	370M	600M	1.0B	400%
Montana I-90	160M	330M	0.5B	350%
Wyoming Cr	40M	135M	0.2B	300%

Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Presidential Professor & Director, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

# Drivers of Change

- Demographic
  - Aging + Minority Growth
- Economic
  - Stagnating real incomes; higher unemployment
- Financial
  - Tighter money for home loans
- Preference
  - More amenities, more options, better accessibility

# Households are Changing

<u>Household Type</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2030</u>
HH with Children	45%	33%	27%
HH without Children	55%	67%	73%
<i>Single/Other HH</i>	14%	31%	34%

Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah.

# US Share of Household Growth by HH Type, 2010-2020

<u>HH Type</u>	<u>All</u>
With Children	10%
Without Children	90%
Single Person	36%

Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah

# Share of Household Growth by HH Type, Treasure Valley, 2010-2020

<u>HH Type</u>	<u>Share</u>
With Children	20%
Without Children	80%
Single Person	30%

Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Presidential Professor & Director, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah

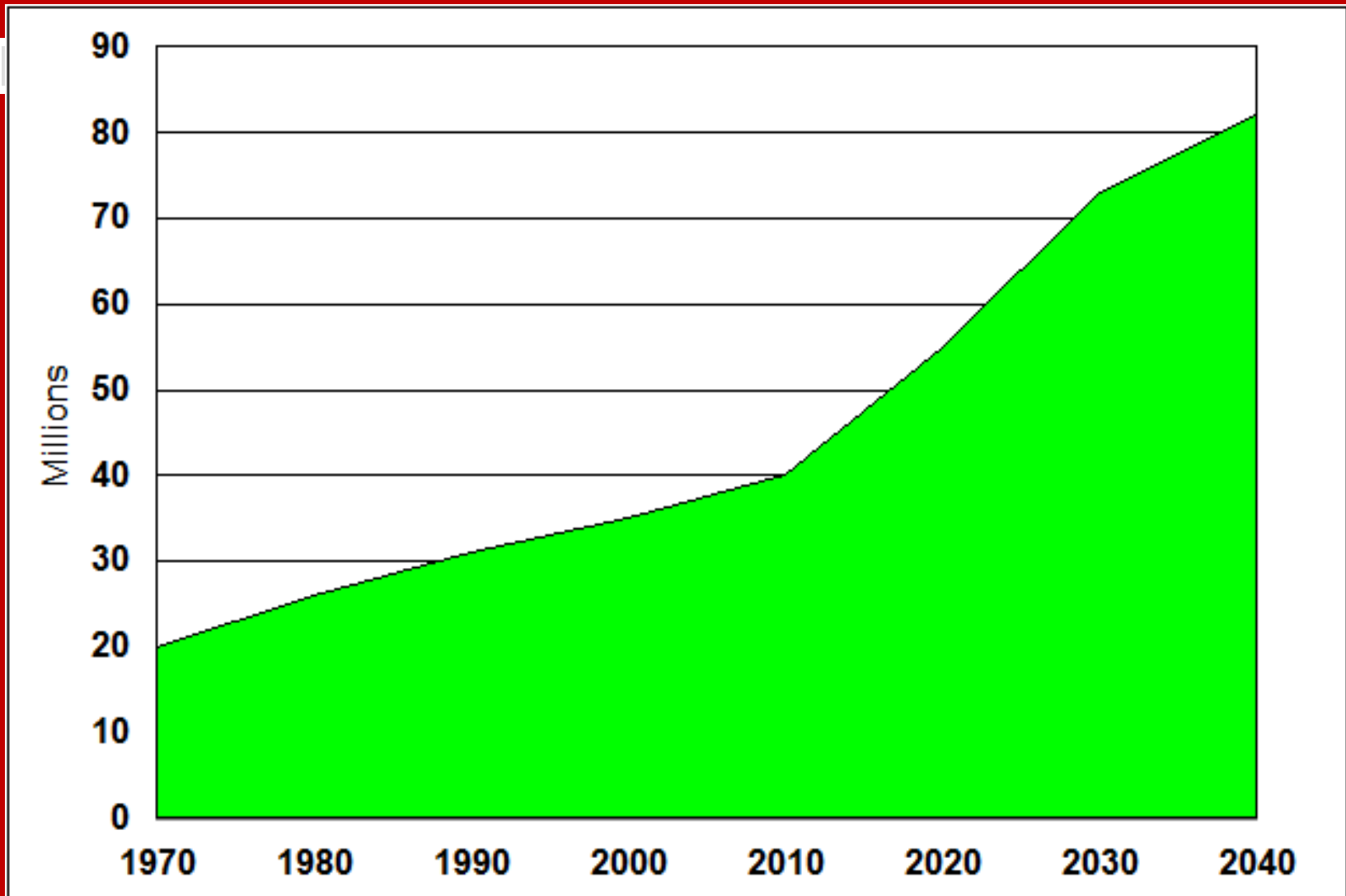


# Treasure Valley Change by Age

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Share 2010</b>	<b>Share 2030</b>	<b>Share of Change</b>
<25	41%	40%	36%
25-64	48%	44%	28%
>65	11%	16%	36%

Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Presidential Professor & Director, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah, adapted from Woods & Poole Economics

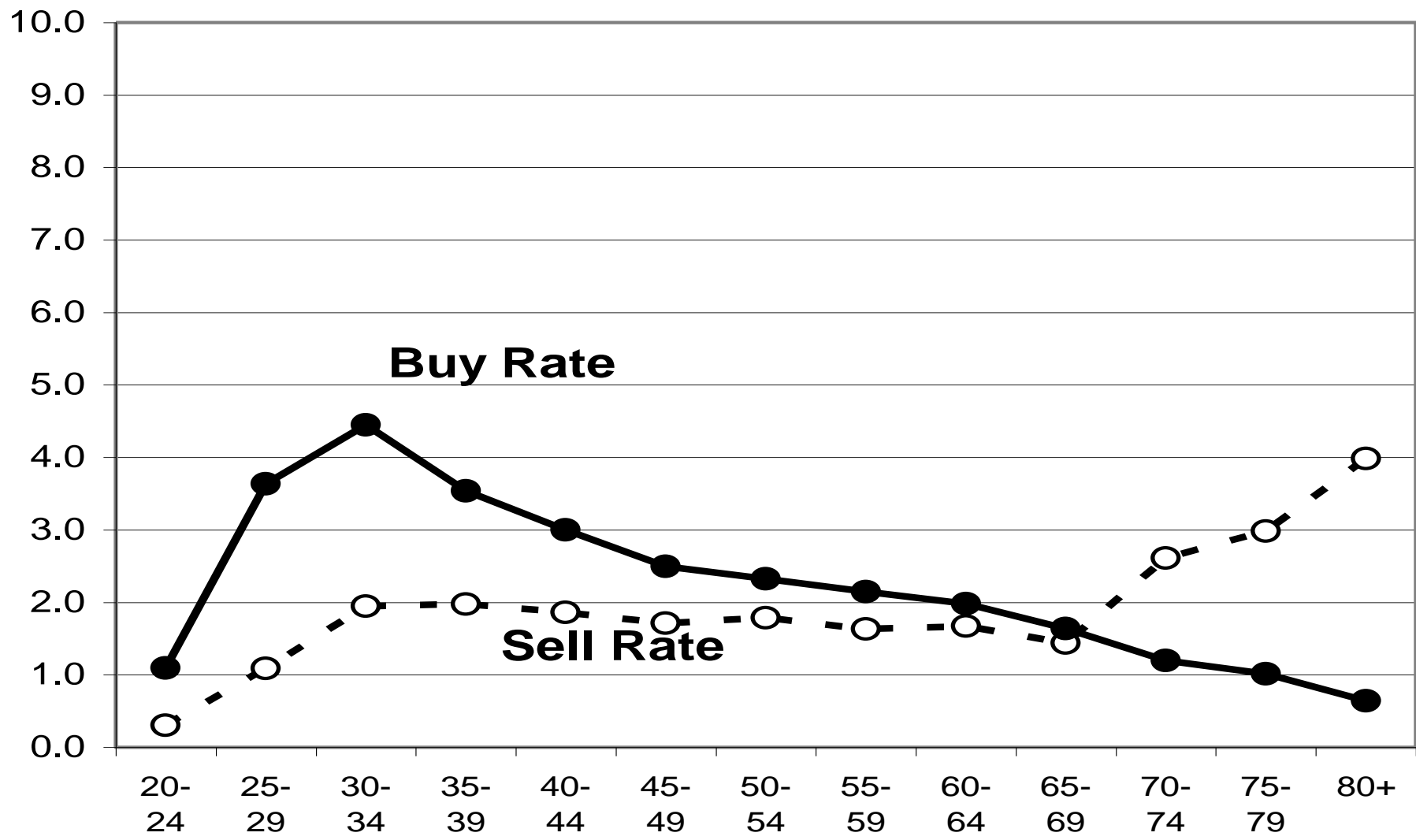
# Number of Seniors by Decade



Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah

# Buy-Sell Rates by Age Cohort

AHS



Source: Dowell Myers & SungHo Ryu, "Aging Baby Boomers and the Generational Housing Bubble: Foresight and Mitigation of an Epic Transition", *Journal of the American Planning Association* 74(1): 1-17 (2007).



Source: Dowell Myers & SungHo Ryu, "Aging Baby Boomers and the Generational Housing Bubble: Foresight and Mitigation of an Epic Transition", *Journal of the American Planning Association* 74(1): 1-17 (2007). Figures for net buying or selling rate age.

# Relocation Choices of Seniors

<u>Housing Type</u>	<u>Before Move</u>		<u>After Move</u>
Apartment	20%	→	59%

Source: Arthur C. Nelson based on analysis of *American Housing Survey 2005, 2007, 2009*. New movers means moved in past five years. Annual senior movers are about 3% of all senior households; 60%+ of all seniors will change housing type between ages 65 and 85.

# New Housing Market Realities

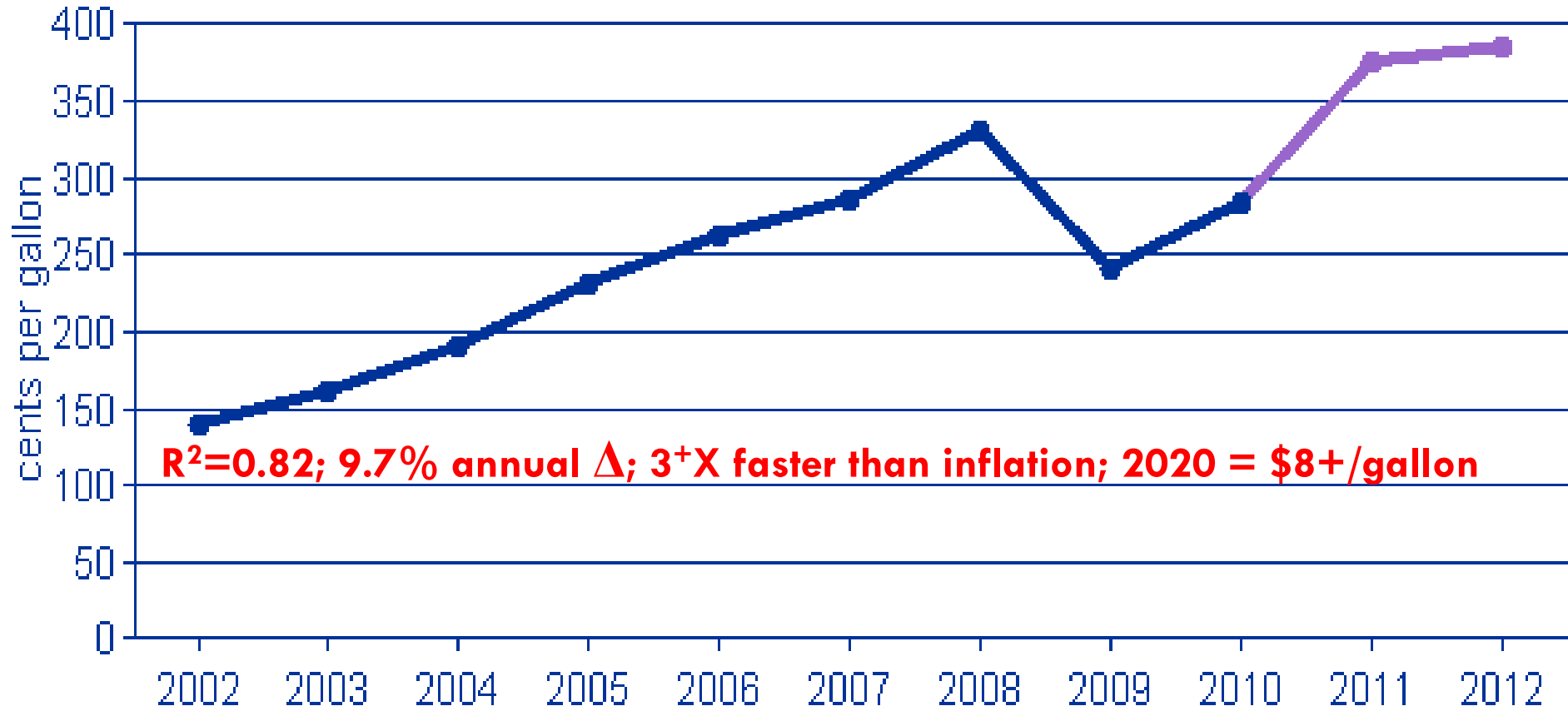
- **Sub-prime mortgages are history.**
- **20% down-payments will become the new normal.**
- **Fannie Mae & Freddie Mac on the chopping block.**
- **Meaning**
  - *Smaller homes → maybe more people per unit*
  - *Smaller lots → more attached units*
  - *More renters → including doubled-up renters*

# Downpayment Distribution

<b>Downpayment</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b>0%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Up to 3%</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Up to 5%</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Up to 10%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Up to 15%</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b><i>Up to 20%</i></b>	<b><i>69%</i></b>
<b>Up to 40%</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>Up to 99%</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>Up to 100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

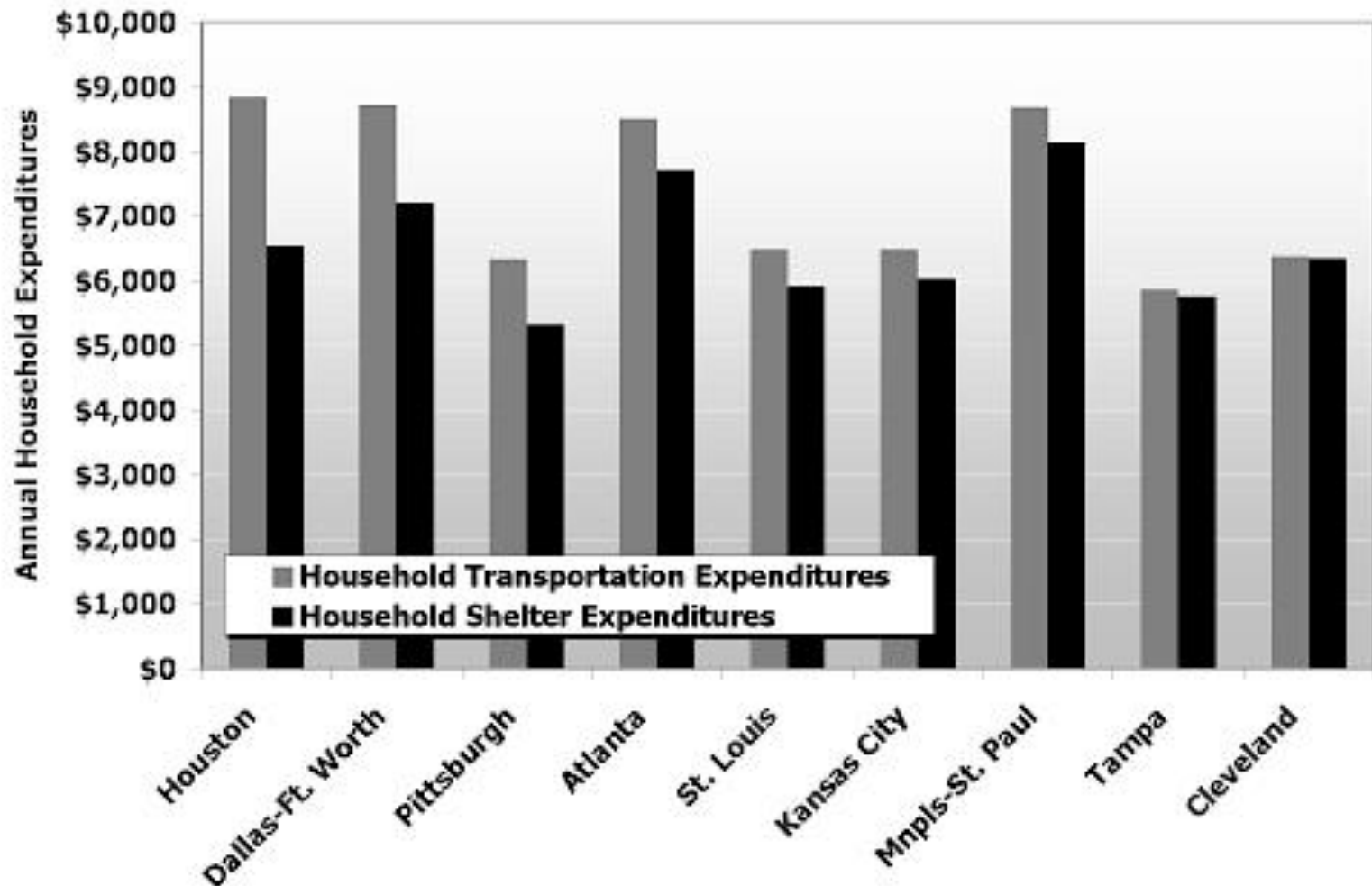
# Annual Gasoline All Grades Retail Price Including Taxes U.S. Average

■ Historical ■ Forecast





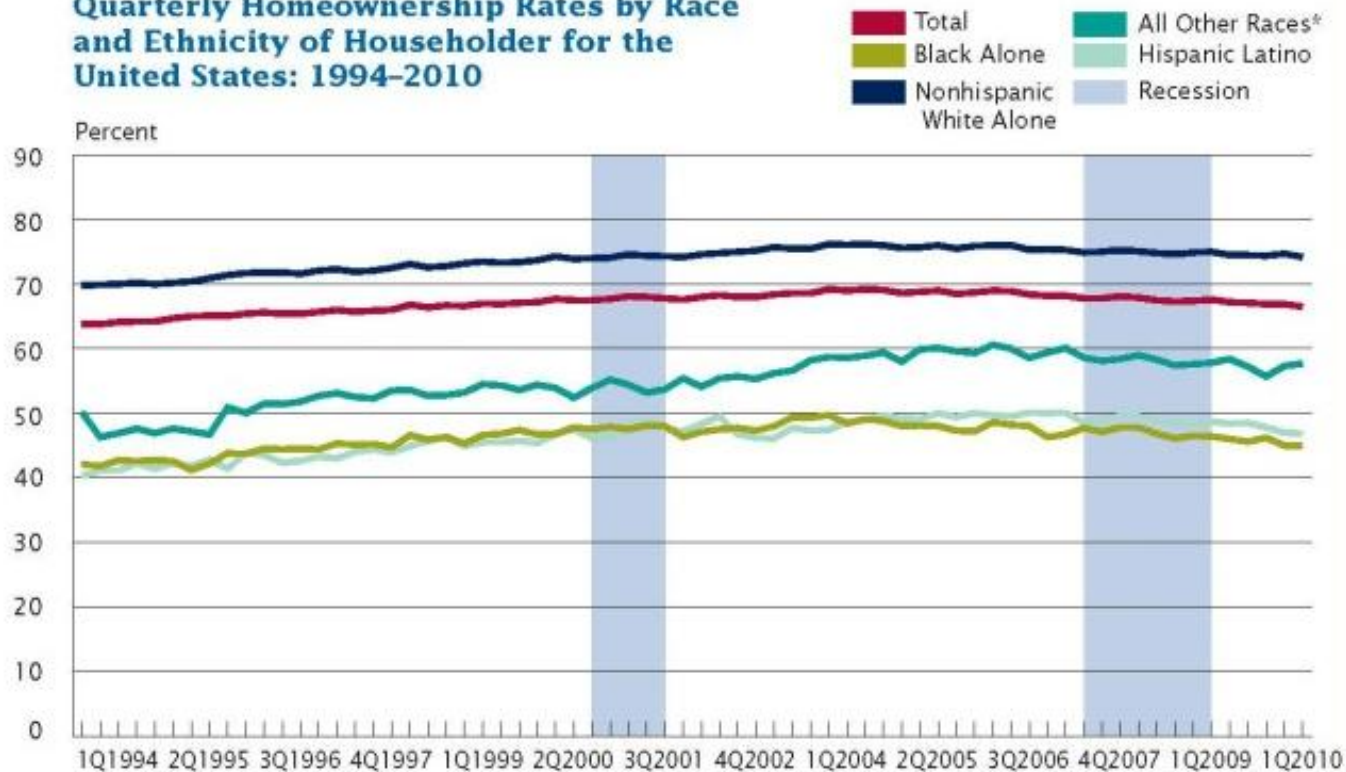
# More Spent on Transportation Than Housing



Source: Reid Ewing, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah.

# Home Ownership by Race/Ethnicity

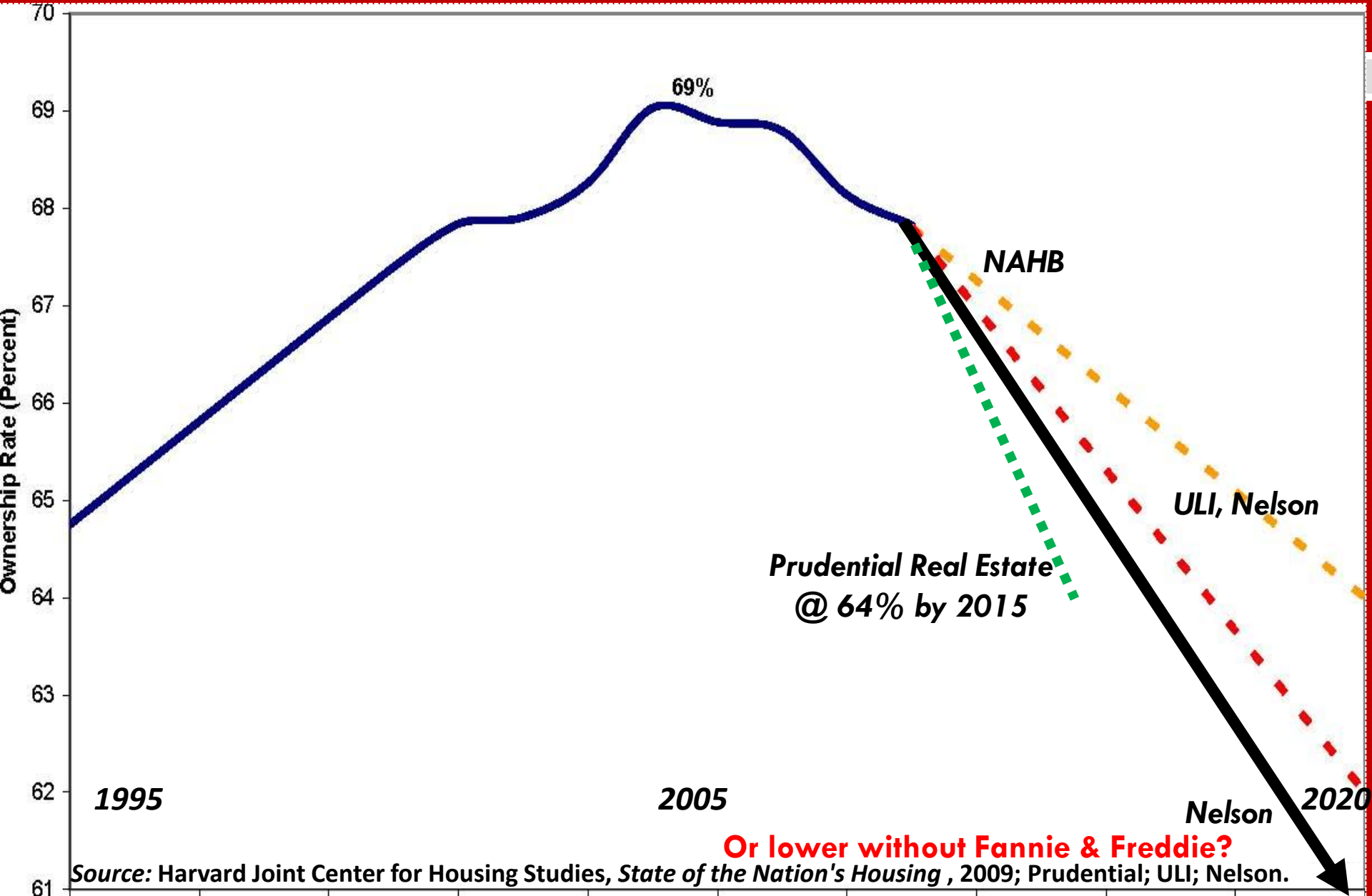
Figure 8.  
**Quarterly Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity of Householder for the United States: 1994-2010**



\*Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or American Indian or Alaska Native, and two or more races.

Source for Recession data: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1050 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA.

# Declining Home Ownership



# Rental Share of Housing Growth

## Treasure Valley as % of 2010

Ownership by Group 2030 = 100%

Ownership by Group 2030 = 95%

Ownership by Group 2030 = 90%

## 2010-30

Renter Share of Growth = 40%

Renter Share of Growth = 50%

Renter Share of Growth = 60%

Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Presidential Professor & Director, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah.

# **\$1700 / 4br - GREAT DUNWOODY HOME WAITING FOR YOU!!! ALL HARDWOODS PRIVATE HUGE YARD (Dunwoody - Sandy Springs-Perimeter & 400) (map)**

Date: 2011-03-28, 12:20PM EDT

Reply to: [hous-dzaxn-2291214022@craigslist.org](mailto:hous-dzaxn-2291214022@craigslist.org) [\[Erase when replying to ads?\]](#)

**Our former home in Dunwoody, Georgia, the most affluent neighborhood in suburban Atlanta.**

Don Amos | RESIDENTIAL LEASING, INC. | (770) 569-0334

## **2355 Leisure Lane, Dunwoody, GA**

GREAT DUNWOODY HOME WAITING FOR YOU!!! ALL HARDWOOD FLOORS PRIVATE WOODED YARD WITH FLOWING STREAM.

**4BR/2+1BA Single Family House**

**\$1,700/month**

Bedrooms	4
Bathrooms	2 full, 1 partial
Sq Footage	Unspecified
Parking	3+ dedicated
Pet Policy	Cats, Dogs, Conditional
Deposit	\$1,700



see additional photos below

### **DESCRIPTION**

Breakfast Room, Cabinets Stain, Counter Top - Stone, Pantry  
GREAT DUNWOODY HOME WAITING FOR YOU!!! ALL HARDWOOD FLOORS PRIVATE WOODED YARD WITH STREAM.

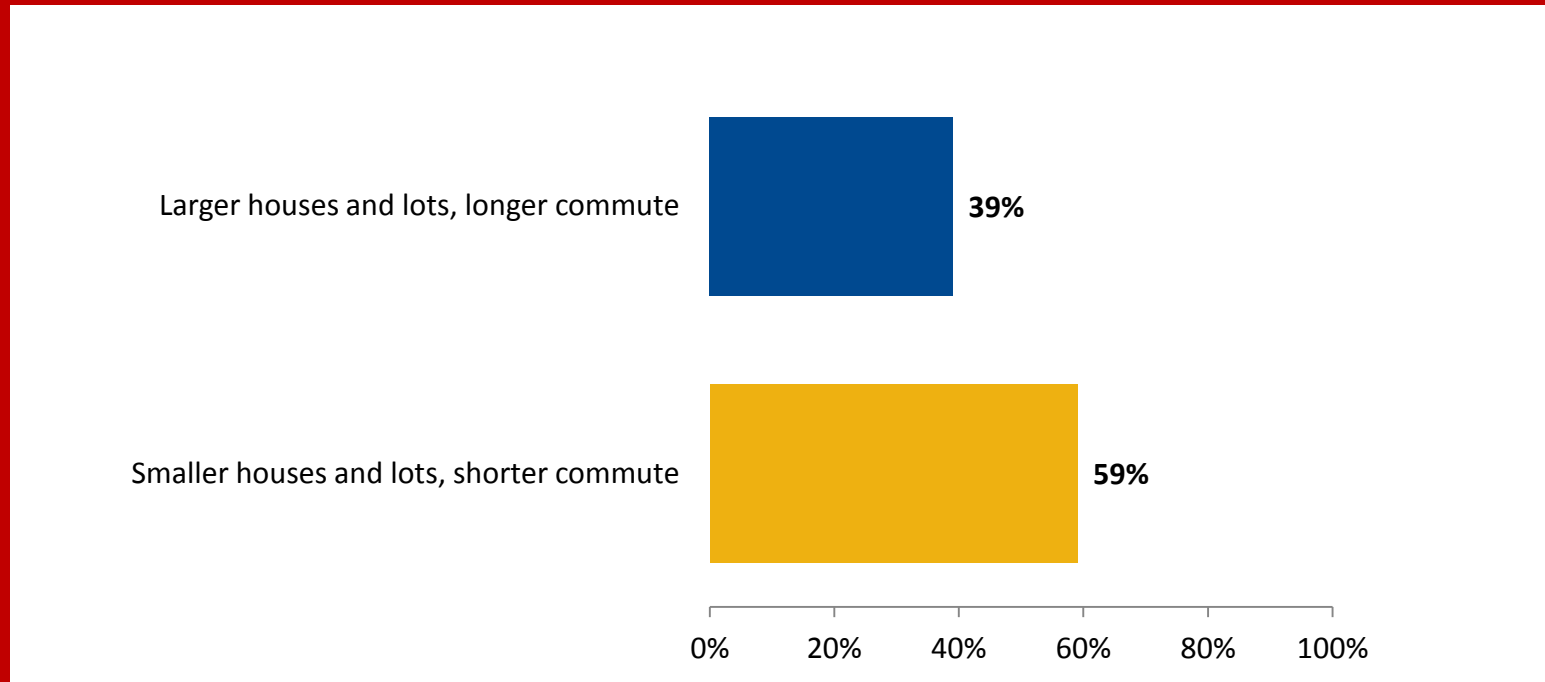
### **RENTAL FEATURES**

- Air conditioning
- High/Vaulted ceiling
- Tile floor
- Bonus/Rec room
- Breakfast nook
- Central heat
- Walk-in closet
- Family room
- Office/Den
- Dishwasher
- Fireplace
- Hardwood floor
- Living room
- Dining room
- Refrigerator

# Space v. Commute Time

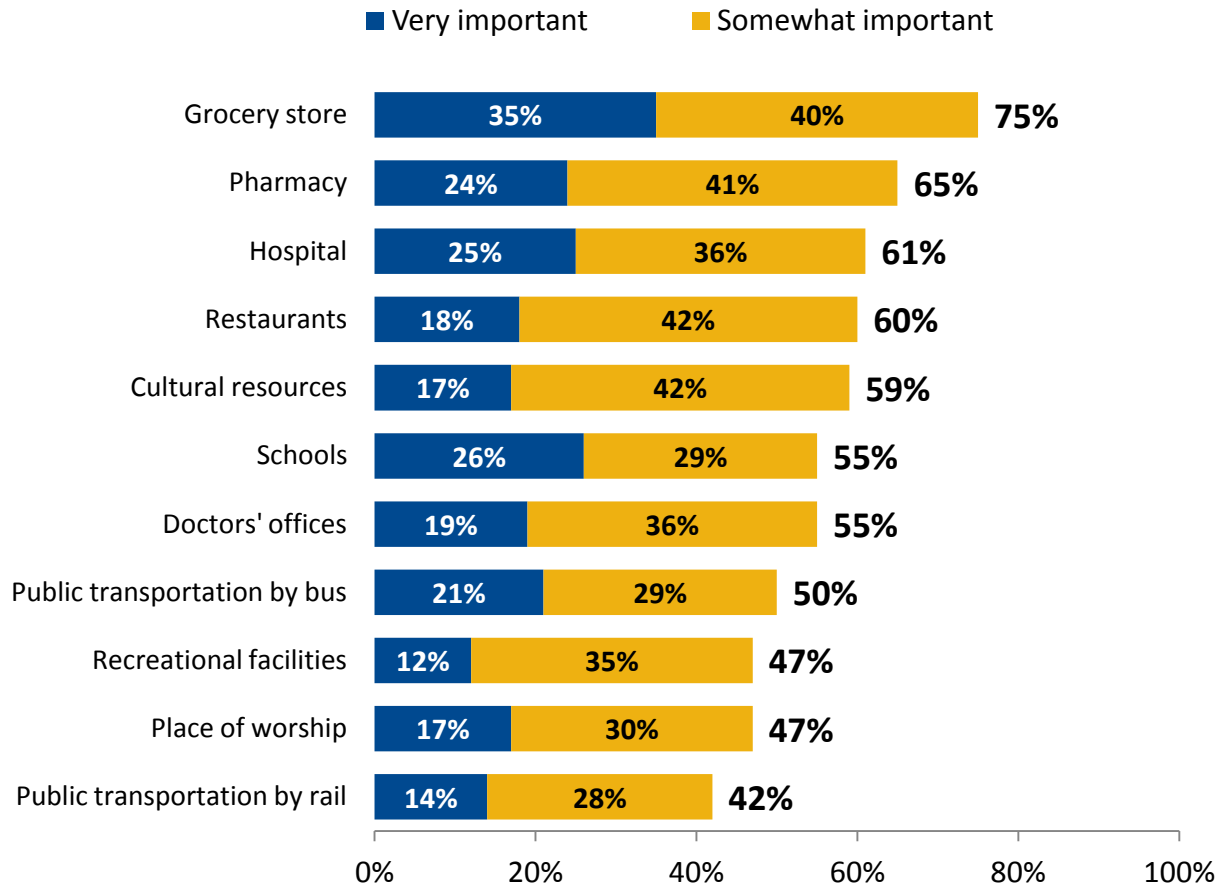
**Community A: Houses are smaller on smaller lots, with shorter commute to work <20 minutes**

**Community B: Houses are larger on larger lots with , longer commute to work 40+ minutes**



# Walkable Destinations

In deciding where to live, indicate how important it would be to you to have each of the following within an easy walk: very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important.



# Demand for Walkable, Mixed-Used “Smart Growth” Neighborhoods

Demographic Group	Prefer Mixed-Use With Walkability (PPIC 2004/ ASU 2007)	Small Home with Short Commute (PPIC 2004/ ASU 2007)	Would Support a Smart Growth Community (PN 2003 & 2005)	Want to Live in a Smart Growth Community (PN 2003 & 2005)
<b>All</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Age</b>				
18-34	55%	49%	55%	51%
35-54	49%	55%	48%	45%
55-69	46%	66%	52%	47%
70+	44%	63%	59%	56%
<b>Income</b>				
<80% AMI	58%	59%	50%	45%
80%-120% AMI	48%	56%	45%	41%
>120% AMI	44%	52%	41%	39%
<b>Household Type</b>				
Single Person HH*	50%	61%	50%	48%
HH Without Children	51%	61%	52%	46%
HH With Children	50%	50%	52%	46%

Source: Compiled by Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah, using PPIC and ASU surveys, and by permission from Porter-Novelli.



# Utah Preferred Community Attributes

**Preferred  
Combination  
of 75% of  
Utahns**

**Housing mix**

**Neighborhood age/life stage mix**

**Public transportation options**

**Lot size variety**

**Active & passive open space**

# Important to Walk/Bike to Work/Errands

<b>Demographic Group</b>	<b>Important/ Very Important → Work</b>	<b>Important/Very Important → Errands</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-34</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>35-54</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>55-69</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>70+</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Income</b>		
<b>&lt;80% AMI</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>80%-120% AMI</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>&gt;120% AMI</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Household Type</b>		
<b>Single Person HH</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>HH No Children</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>HH With Children</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>18%</b>

Source: Adapted by Nelson et al. from Porter-Novelli (2003; 2005)

# Supply & Demand Comparison

<b>Mode and Destination</b>	<b>Supply</b>	<b>Demand</b>
Walk or Bike to Work	<b>4%</b>	<b>23%</b>
Walk or Bike for Errands	<b>10%</b>	<b>22%</b>

*Source: Supply from NHTS 2009 (2011); demand from Porter-Novelli (2003, 2005)*

# Observed Walk/Bike Share Within 1-Mile

<b>Year</b>	<b>Walk/Bike to Work Less than 1 Mile</b>	<b>Walk/Bike to Errands Less than 1 Mile</b>
<b>1995</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Change 1995-2009</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>59%</b>

Source: National Household Travel Survey 2009 (2011).

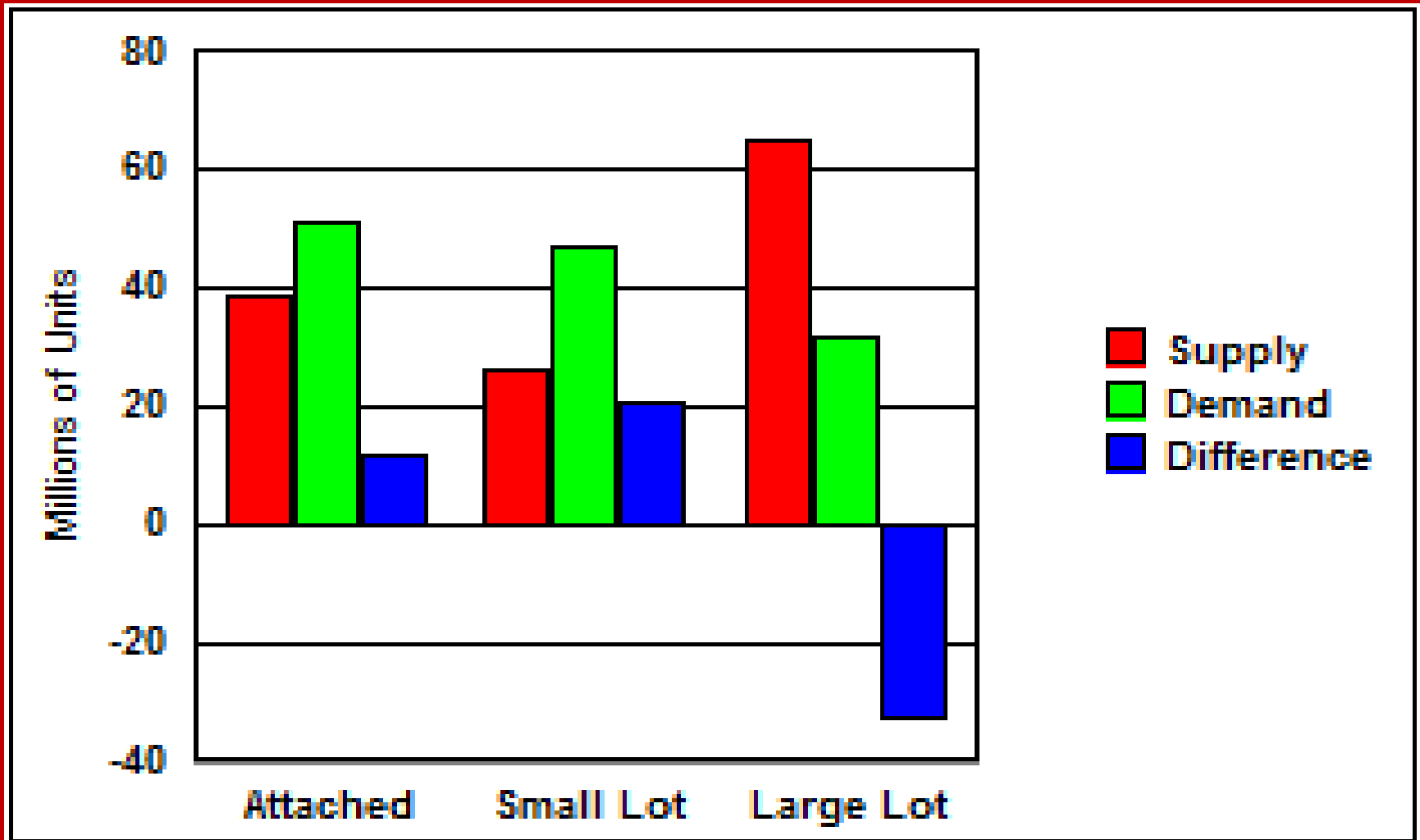
# US Preference Demand vs. Supply

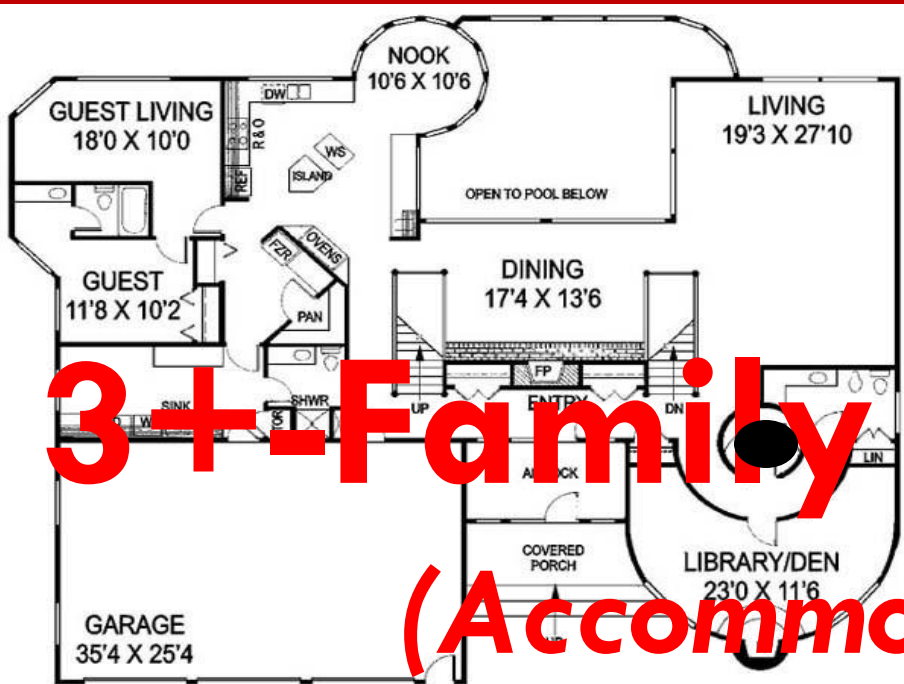
House Type	Nelson	RCLCo*	NAR	AHS
Attached	38%	34%	39%	28%
Small Lot	37%	35%	37%	29%
Large Lot	25%	31%	24%	43%

*\*Owner demand only*

Source: Nelson (2006), RCLCo (2008), NAR (2011), American Housing Survey (2010)

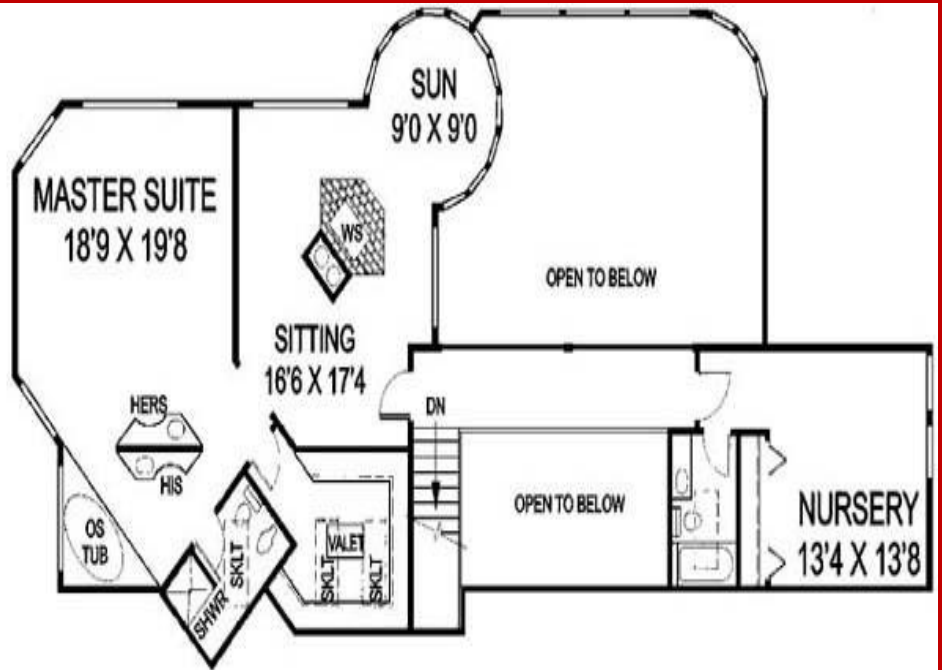
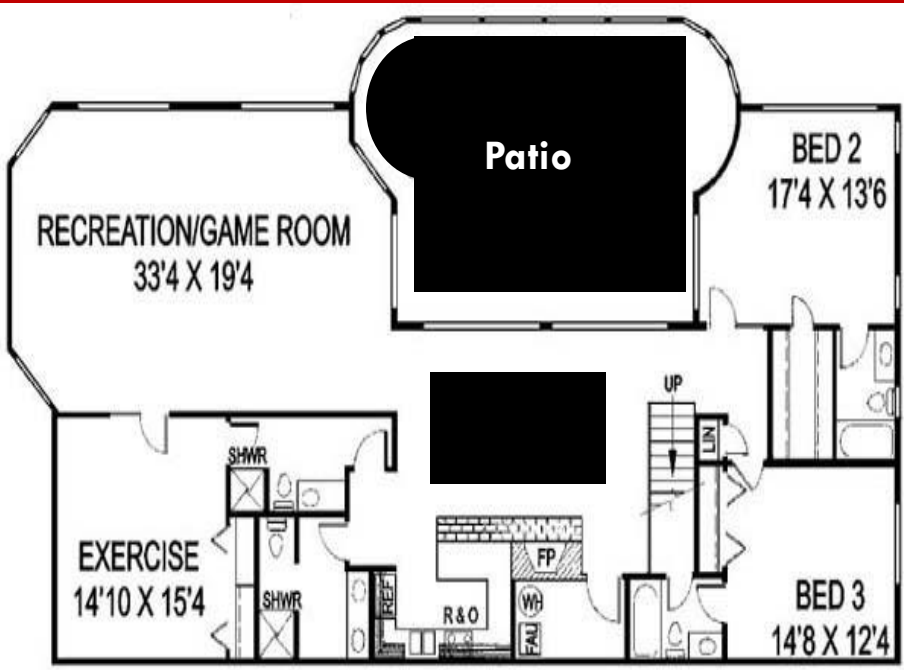
# US Housing Supply/Demand 2010





# 3+ Family McMansion

(Accommodates 15+)



# Treasure Valley Adult Population Profile in 2030

<b>Generation</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Share</b>	<b>Market</b>
Eisenhowers	Pre-1946	14	2%	Group; kith & kin
Baby Boom	1946-1964	146	25%	Downsizing
Gen-X	1964-1980	118	20%	Empty Nesting
<i>Gen-Y</i>	<i>1981-2000</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>34%</i>	<i>Peak single family</i>
Millennials	Post-2000	113	19%	Renting; starter
<b>Total</b>		<b>589</b>		

Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Presidential Professor & Director, Metropolitan Research Center, University of Utah.



# Gen-Y & Millennials Seek “Urbanity”

Driven by convenience, connectivity, and a healthy work-life balance to maintain relationships

1 / 3 will pay more to walk to shops, work, entertainment

2 / 3 say living in a walkable community is important

1 / 2 would trade small lot size for proximity to work, shop

1 / 3 with children would trade small lot size for walkable, mixed-use communities

# But Boomers Will Lead the Way

## **Aging boomers looking for something different:**

- Many seek urban/close-in suburban locations
- Most want “urban amenities” in suburban location

## **Walkable communities with amenities, culture, education:**

- The village/town center is the new club house
- Seek convenience, healthy living, staying engaged

**Source: Adapted from RCLCo.**



**The New Promised Land?**

# **Tear Up a Parking Lot,**

## **Rebuild Paradise**

**Large, flat and well drained**

**Single, profit-motivated ownership**

**Major infrastructure in place**

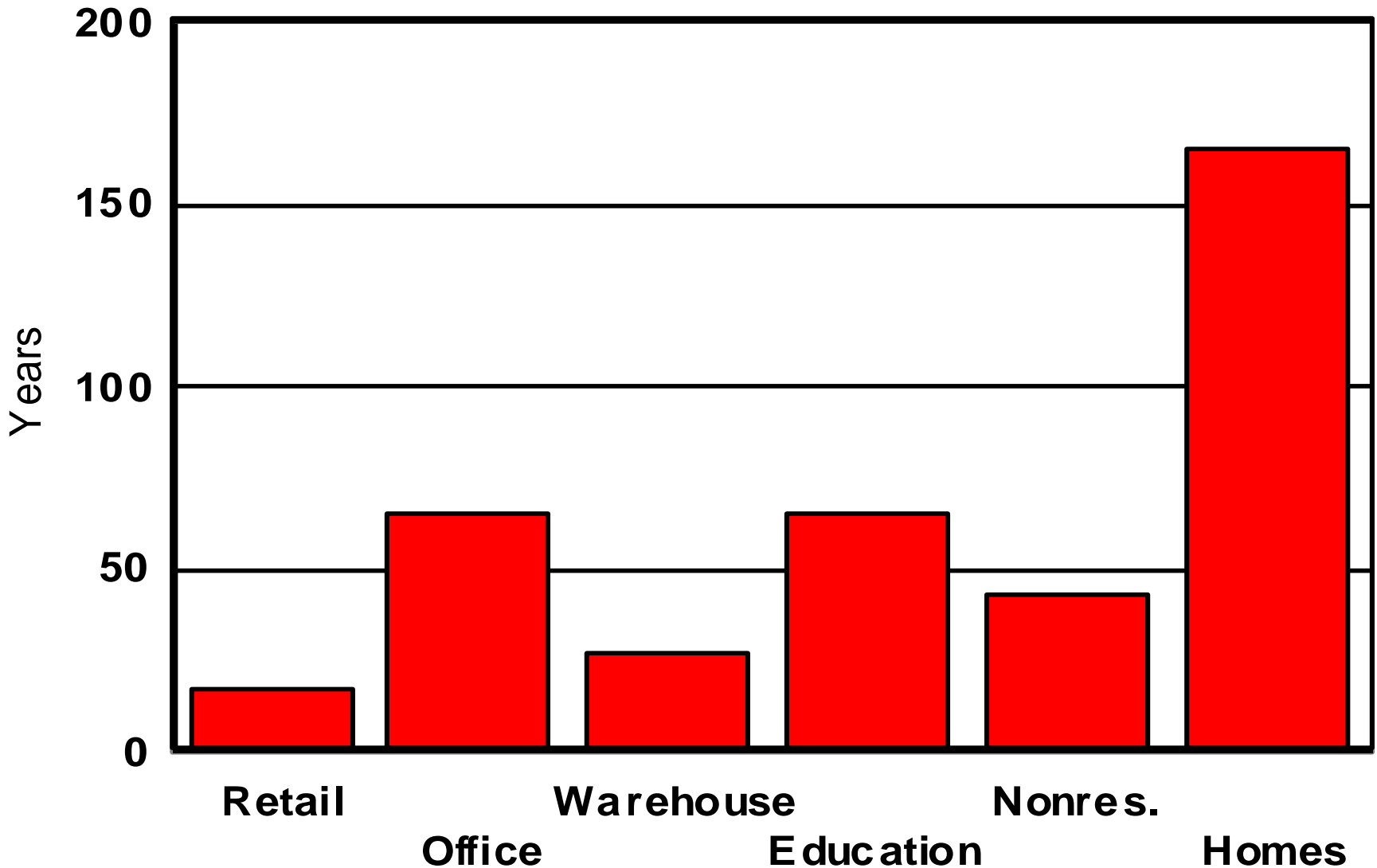
**4+ lane frontage → “transit-ready”**

**Committed to commercial/mixed use**

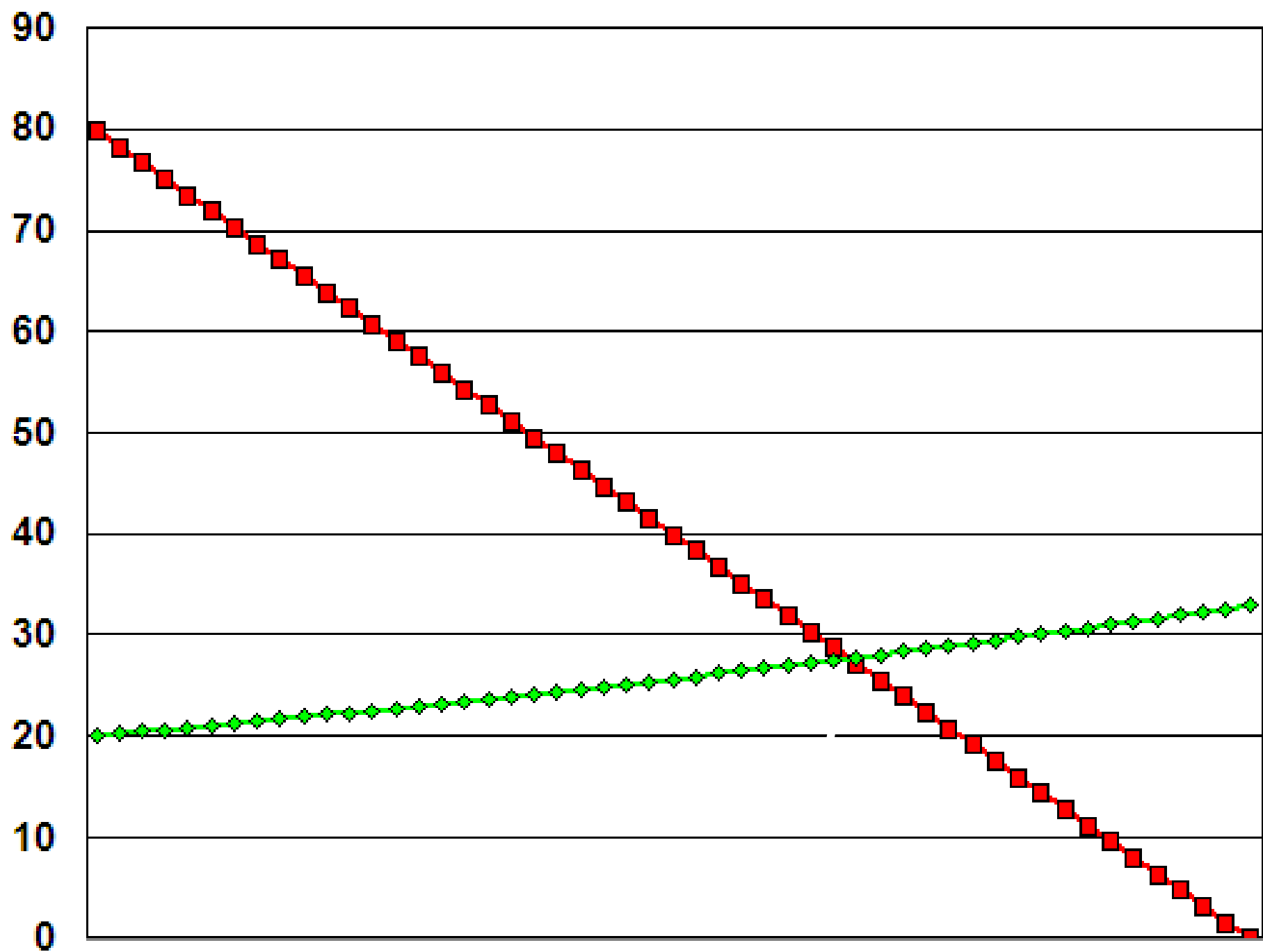
**Can turn NIMBYs into YIMBYs**

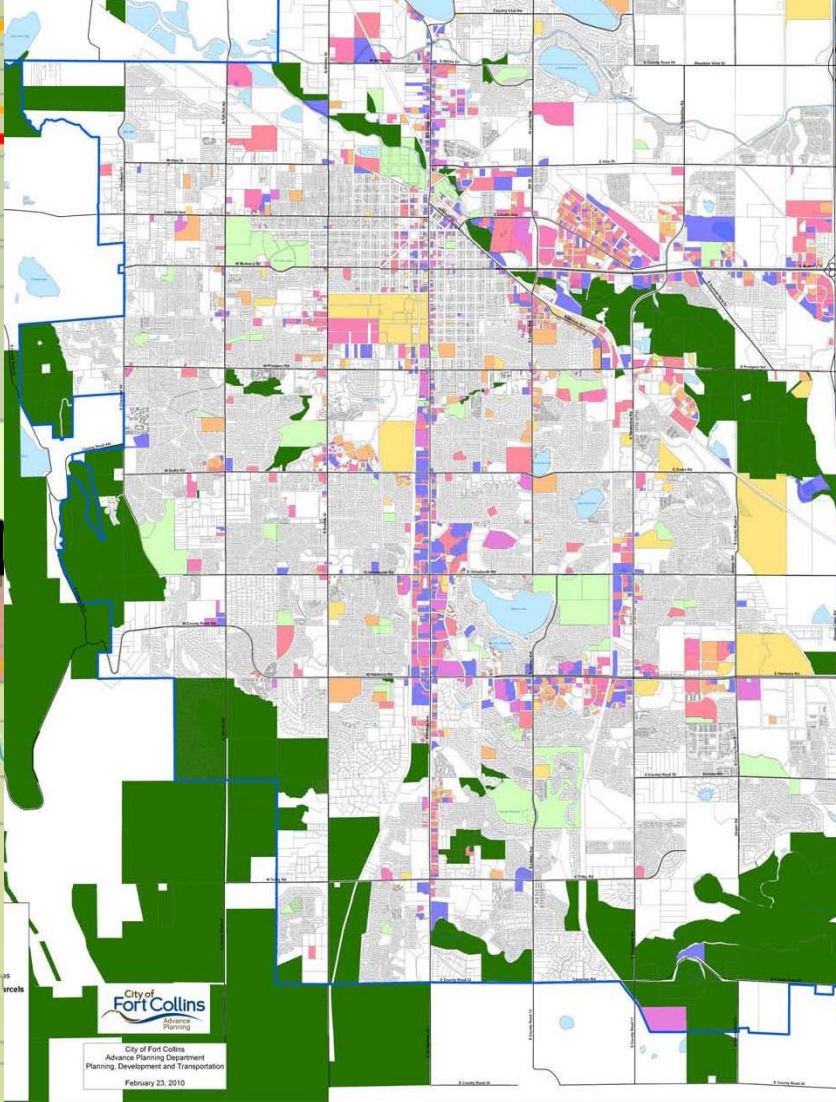
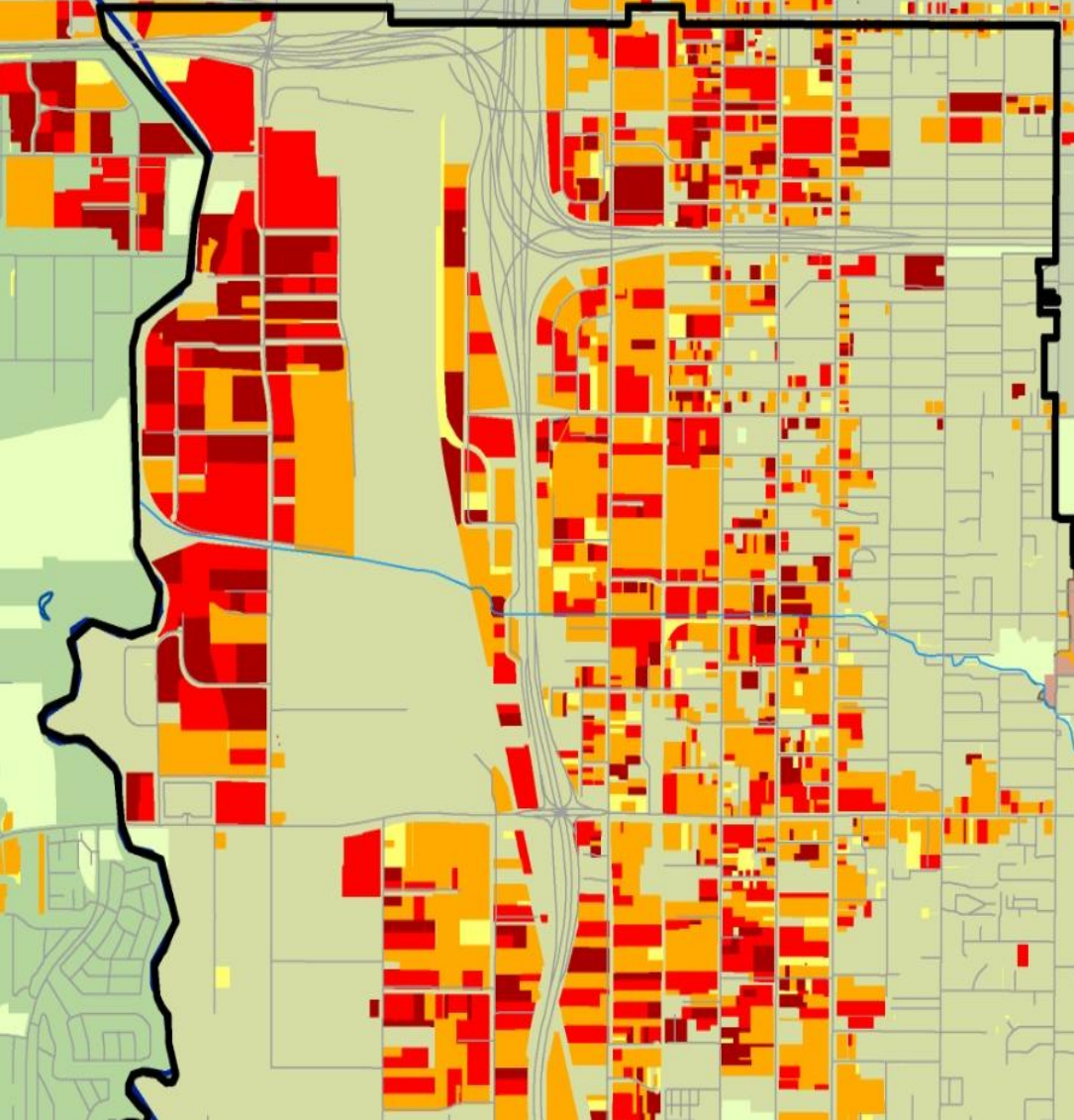
Slide title phrase adapted from Joni Mitchell, *Big Yellow Taxi*, refrain: “Pave over paradise, put up a parking lot.”

# Life-Span of Building Function

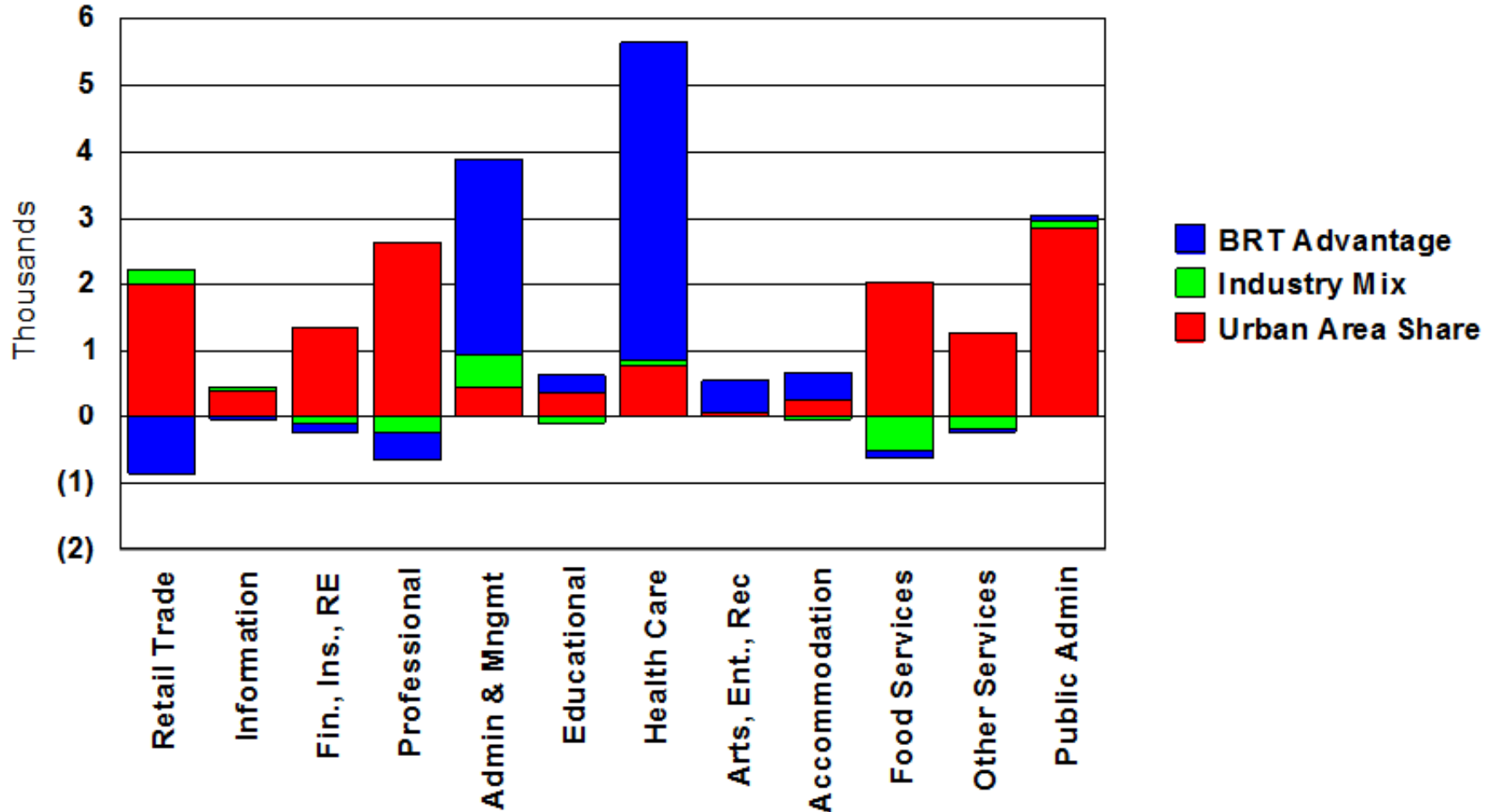


Source: Arthur C. Nelson, Presidential Professor & Director of Metropolitan Research, University of Utah, based on DoE Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey.





# BRT & Economic Development





# Changing Dreams & Realities

## That was Then

40-year career

Uniform housing

Far away from job

Cheap gas

Transit is for “those” people

All homes gain in value

Love my subdivision

## This is Now

Free agent/independent contractor

Life-cycle housing

Short commute, walk/bike/transit

Maximize mobility options

Where’s my transit?

Buy only quality locations

Want a “real” place

# Give the Market a Chance

Figure out the needs, compare to supply, identify gaps, determine barriers, and facilitate solutions.

Reform fiscal structures to reward efficiency.

Level the property tax playing field.

Level the lending playing field.

Provide life-cycle, mixed-housing & accessory dwelling unit choices.

Instill permitting discipline to balance supply with demand.

Enable higher loan-to-value ratios for transportation cost *and* energy savings based on location.

***Thank You***