

Variances in US Land Regulation and Impacts on US Housing Supply and Affordability: Results from a National Survey

Paige Mueller

Dr. Norm Miller

**Hoyt Fellows Meeting
May 16, 2019**



Research Team



Hoyt Advisory Services Team:



**Dr. Norm
Miller**

**University
of San
Diego**

Ernest Hahn
Chair and
Professor of
Real Estate
Finance



**Dr. Jeffrey D.
Fisher**

**Indiana
University**

Professor
Emeritus



**Michael J. Dinn,
CRE®**

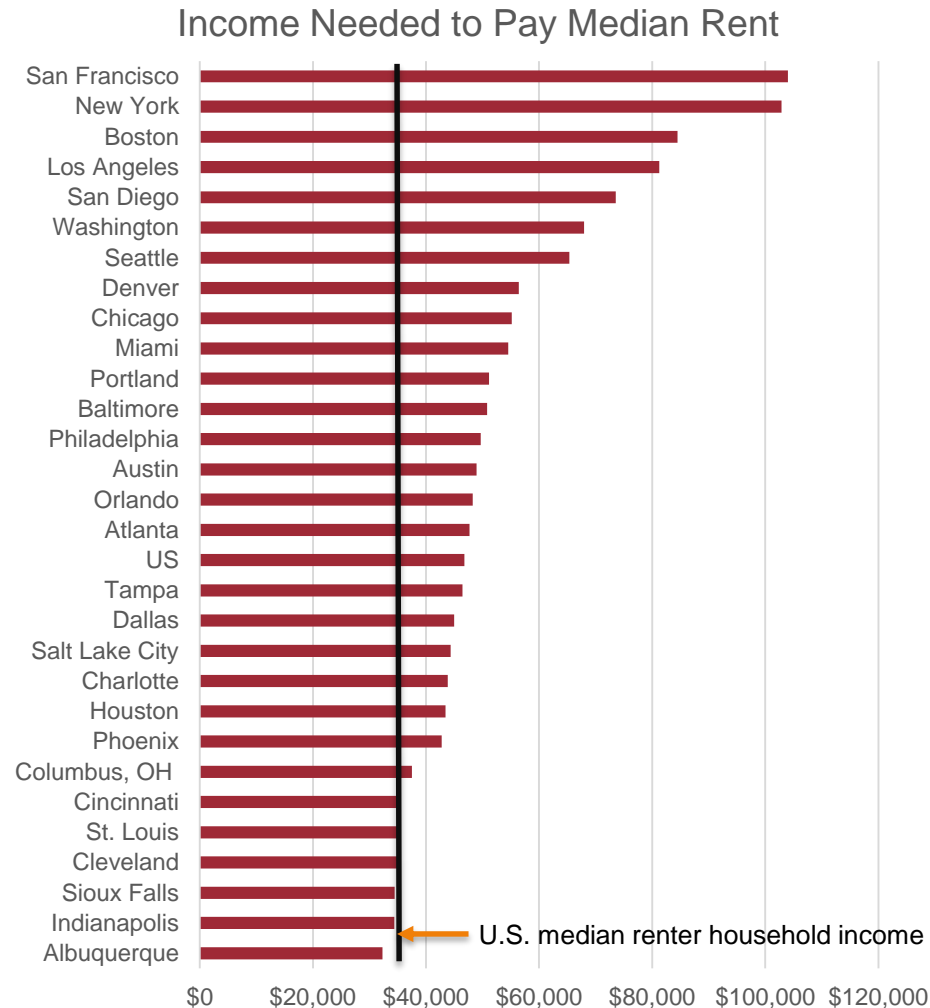
**Dinn
Focused
Marketing,
Inc.**



**Paige Mueller,
CRE®**

**Eigen 10
Advisors,
LLC**

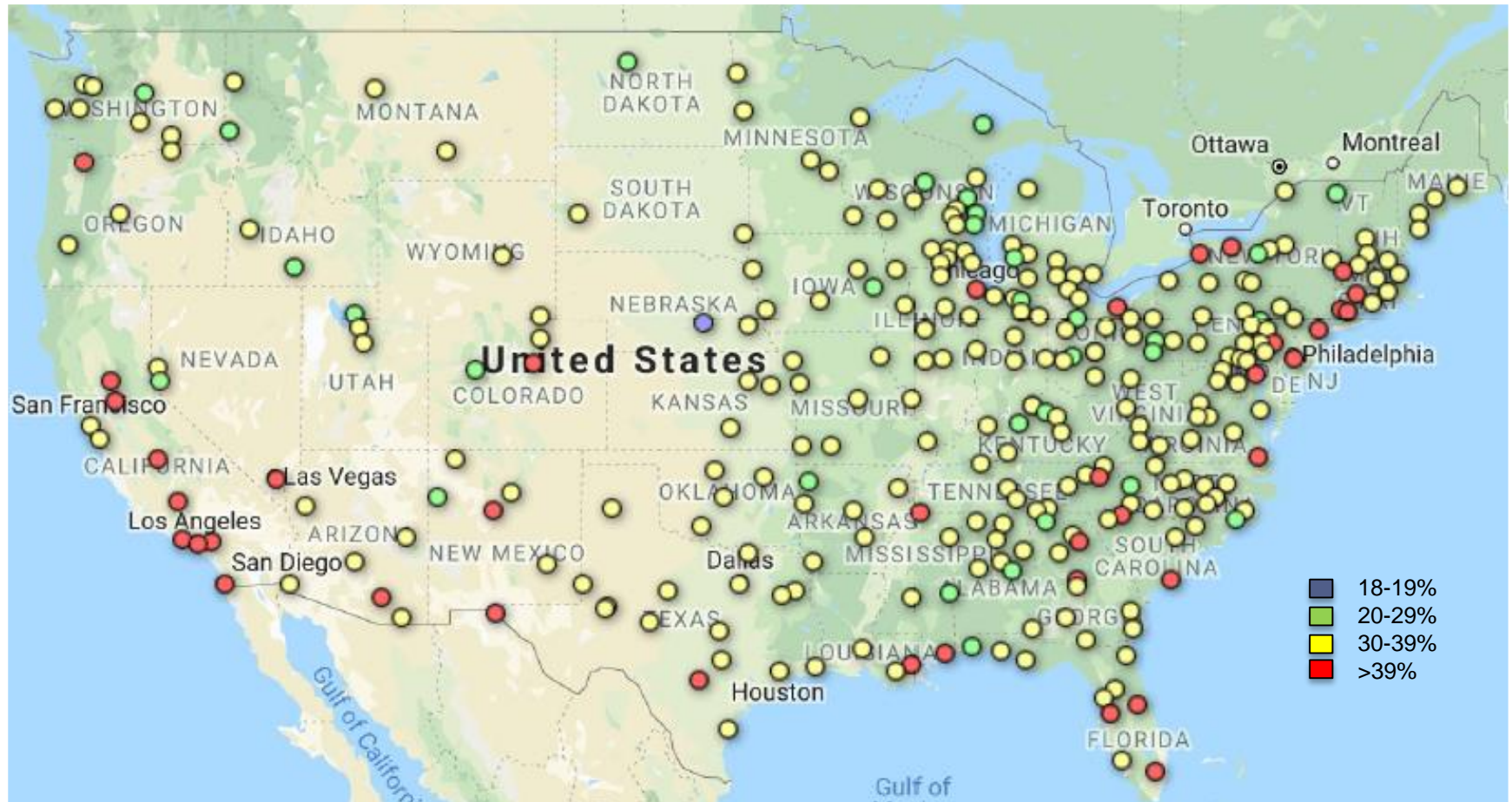
> \$100,000 Income Needed for Median Rent in San Francisco and New York



Source: U.S. Census,
Hoyt Advisory Services

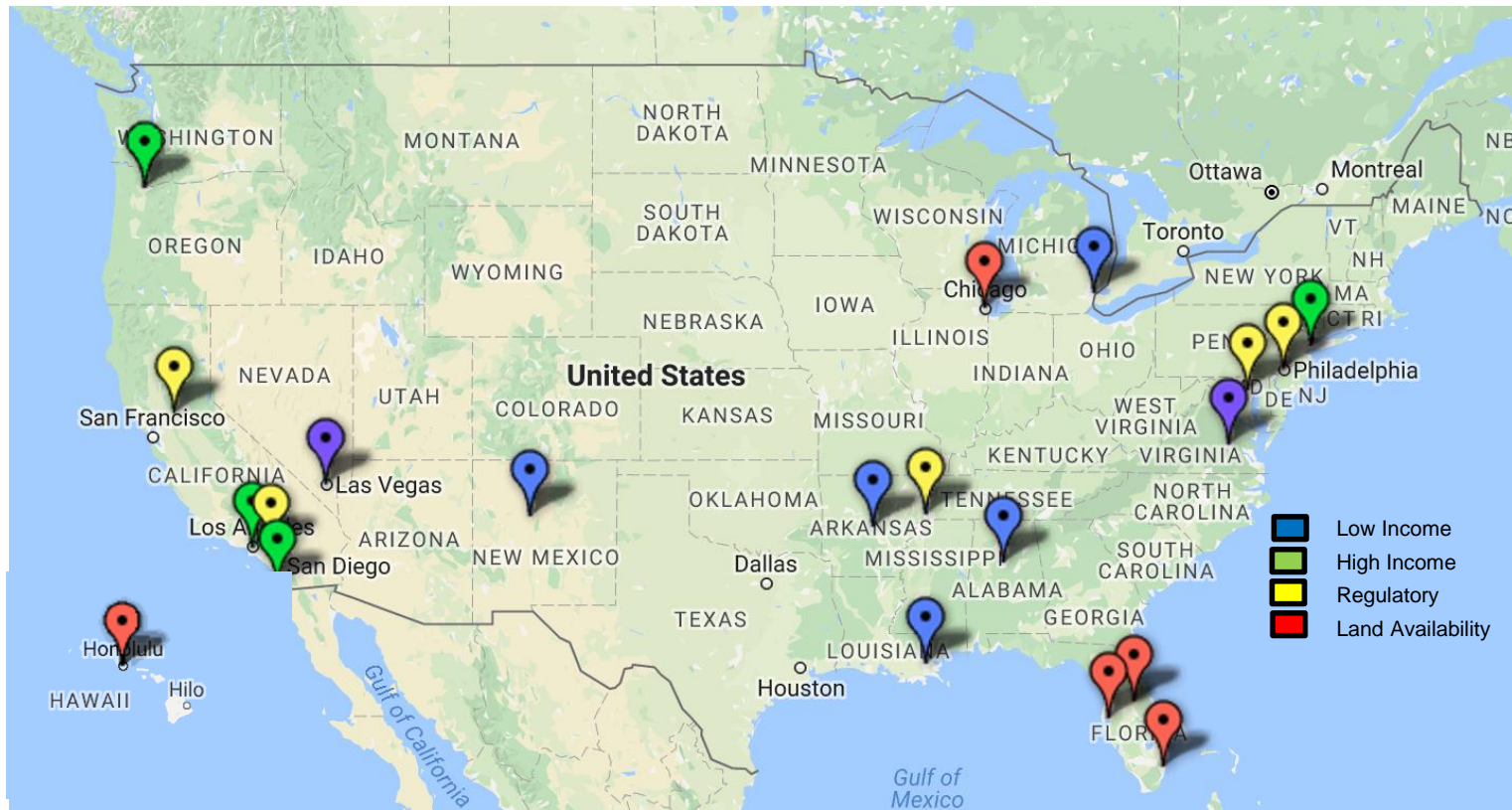
Rental Stress Felt Throughout the Country

% of Rental Households Spending 35% or More of Income on Rent



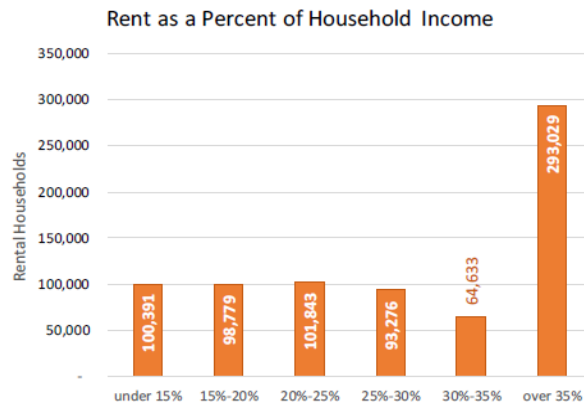
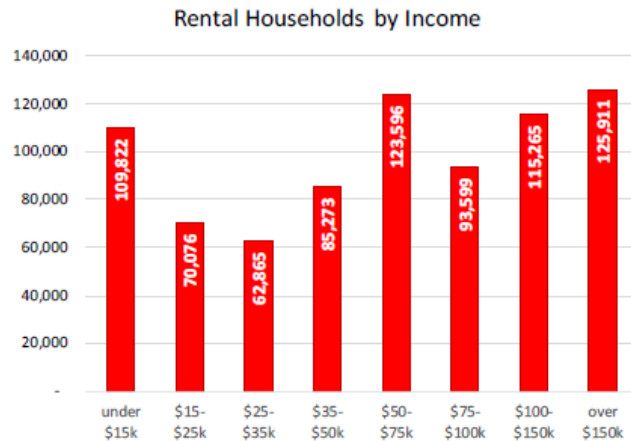
Source: U.S. Census, excludes non-calculated households

Affordability Issues are Complex

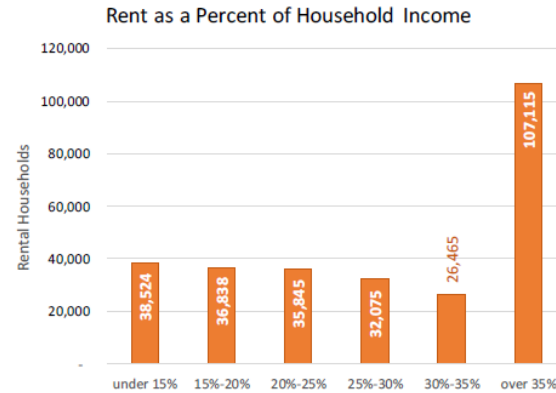
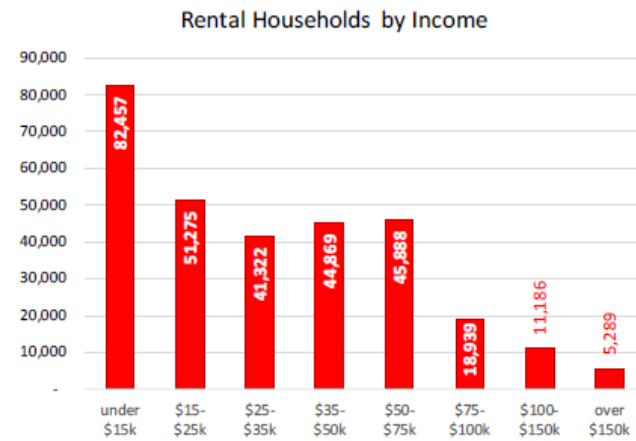


High Incomes and New Construction Do Not Necessarily Alleviate the Affordability Problem

San Francisco



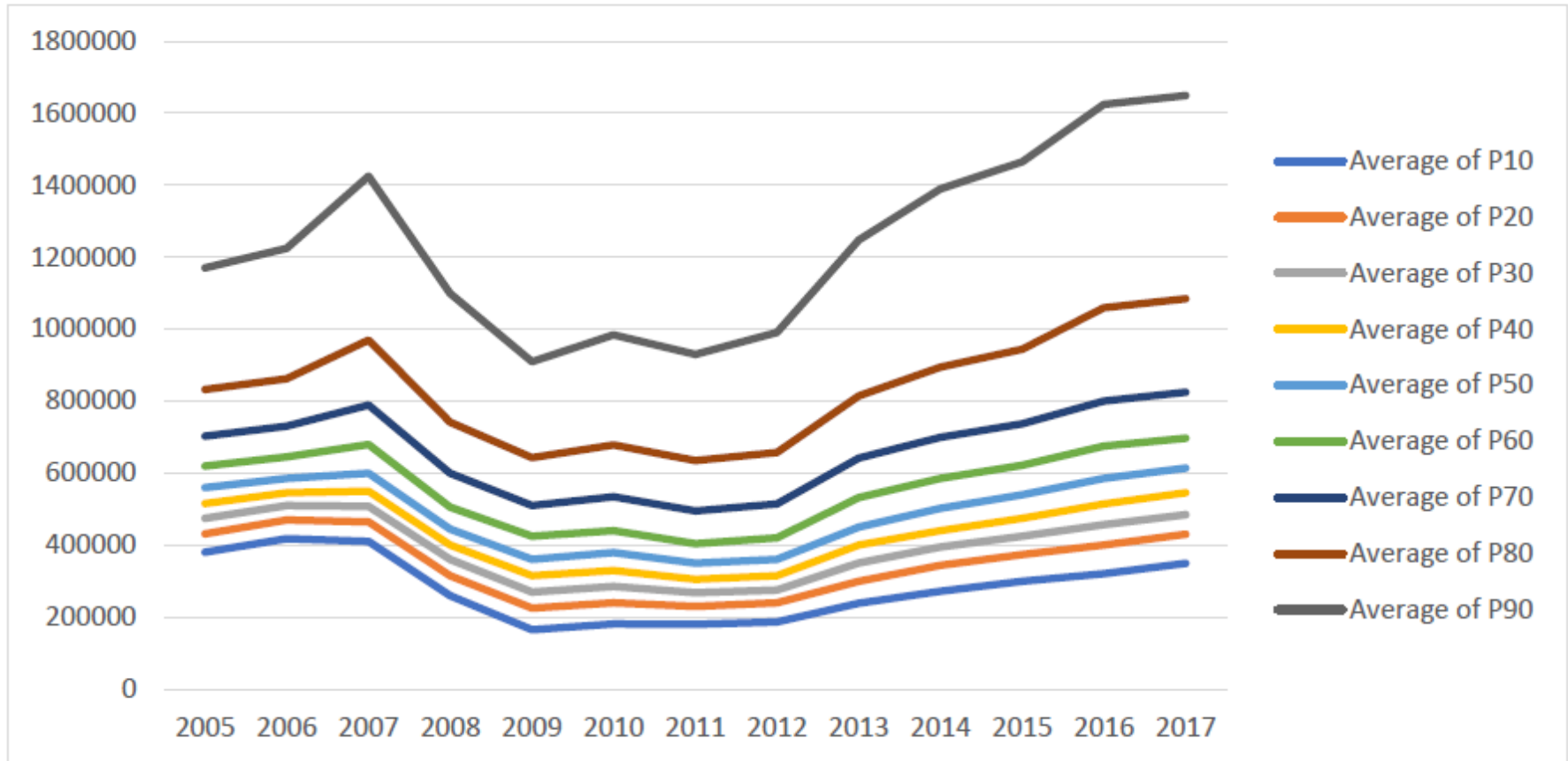
Cleveland



Source: U.S. Census, Hoyt Advisory Services, www.weareapartments.org

Single Family Cost Spread Increased over Time for High Cost Markets

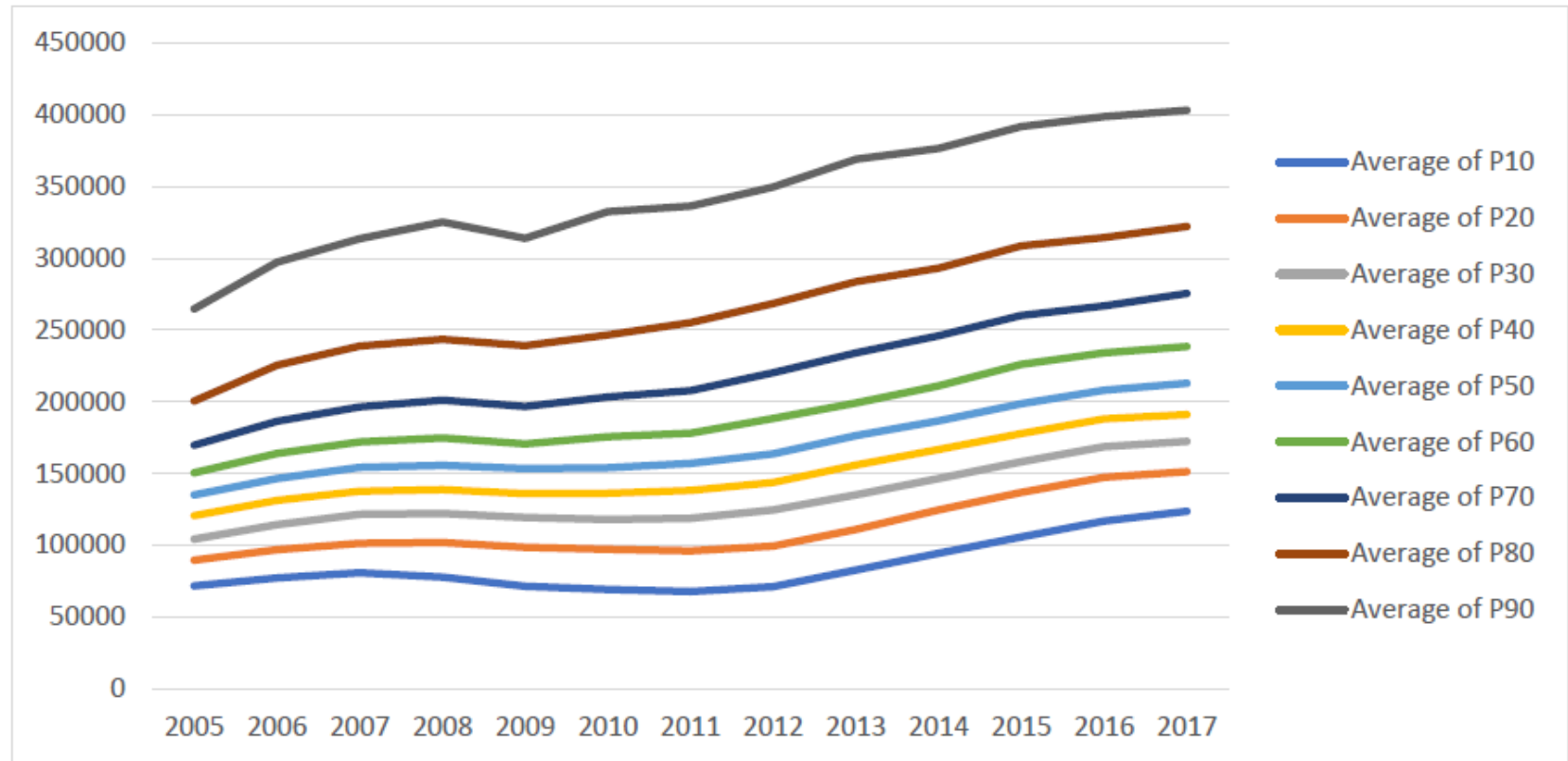
Exhibit 1: Los Angeles Metro Home Price Sales by Decile



Source: The Story of Entry Level Housing Affordability in the USA Considering Price Tiers and Property Taxes, Dr. Norm Miller, 2017

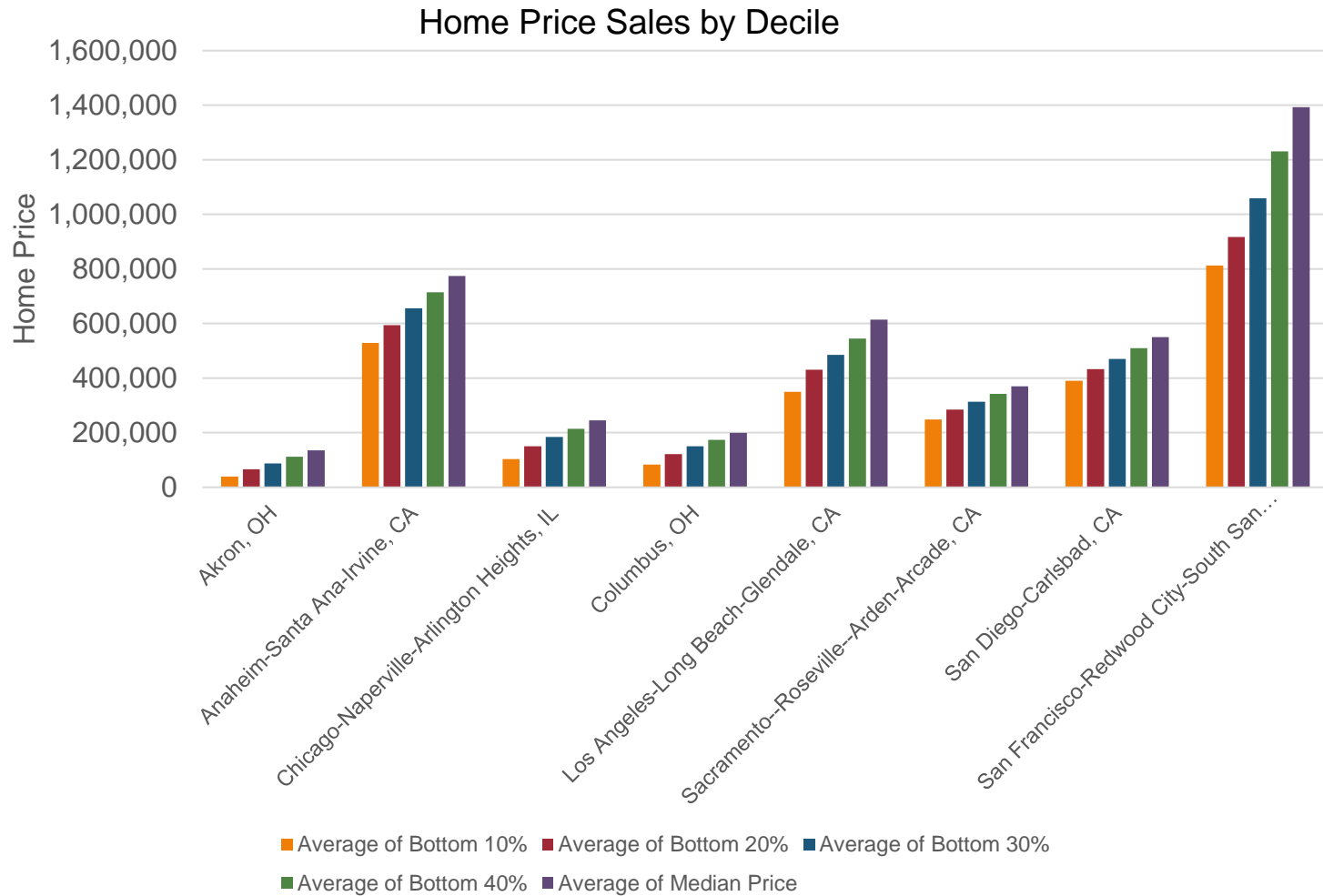
Significant Variance by Market

Exhibit 7: San Antonio Metro Home Price Sales by Decile



Source: The Story of Entry Level Housing Affordability in the USA Considering Price Tiers and Property Taxes, Dr. Norm Miller, 2017

Price Gradients Vary by Market



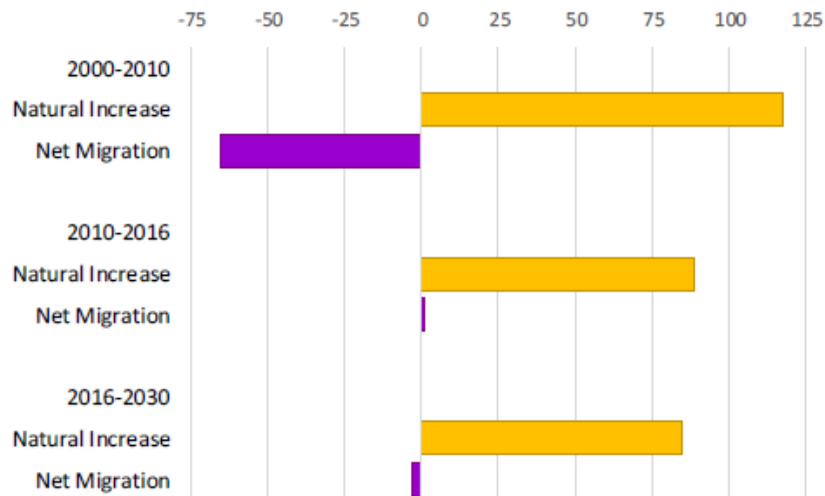
Source: The Story of Entry Level Housing Affordability in the USA Considering Price Tiers and Property Taxes, Dr. Norm Miller, 2017

Why Care About Affordability?

Difficult to attract employees to markets with high costs.

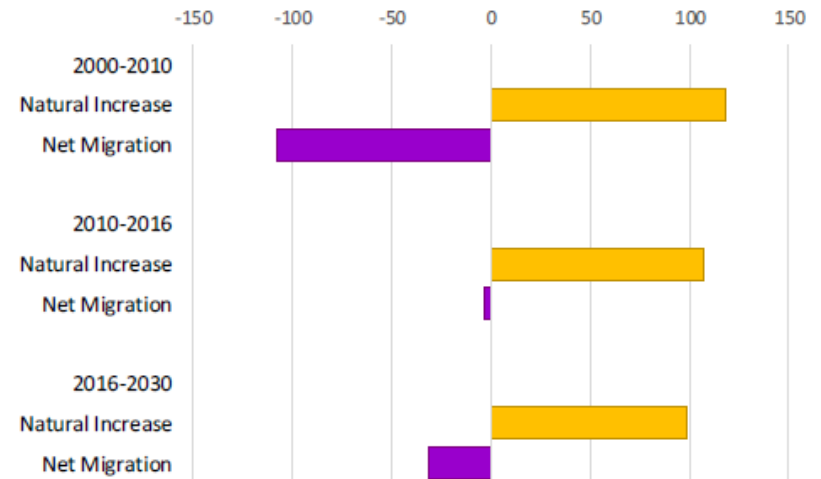
Los Angeles

Avg Annual Population Change (000's)



New York

Avg Annual Population Change (000's)



Source: U.S. Census, Hoyt Advisory Services, www.weareapartments.org

Regulatory Changes Underway



California Housing Legislation Highlights

as of April 4, 2019

BALLOT MEASURES

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

SB 13, AB 68, & AB 69
Simplifies process of approvals and allows more houses to add Accessory Dwelling Units.

FUNDING

AB 10
Expands Low Income Housing Tax Credit funding program by \$500 million per year.

FASTER APPROVALS

AB 1484
Development fees published and constant throughout project approval process.

SB 330
Faster approvals for housing & zoning changes; no parking requirements; statewide ban on downzoning.

SCA 1
Eliminates requirement that public housing be approved by ballot measure.

ACA 1
Allows bonds for housing & infrastructure to pass with a 55% majority.

TRANSPORT

AB 1568
Ties transport funding to housing production.

AB 725
Limits use of sprawl as way to meet housing planning goals.

AB 11 & SB 5
Creates new local funding agencies for affordable housing, infrastructure, and community investment.

AB 1485 & AB 1706

Incentives and faster approvals for moderate-income housing built with prevailing (union) wage labor.

UPZONING

SB 50
Upzoning near jobs, good schools, and mass transit.

AB 1763
80% density bonus for affordable housing.

SHELTERS

SB 48
By-right approval for homeless shelters.

AB 723
Property tax exemption for housing leased for 35+ years to nonprofits in Alameda or Contra Costa County.

SCA 3
Ends inheritance of Prop 13 tax break, unless heir lives in the house.

TAX POLICY

CC-BY Alfred Twu
mail@firstcultural.com
more details at tinyurl.com/2019housingbills

TENANT PROTECTIONS

SB 529
Protections for tenant organizing

AB 1481
Statewide Just Cause limits to evictions.

AB 1482
Rent cap: Statewide limit to annual rent increases.

AB 1110
Longer notice required for rent increases: 60 days for under 10%, 90 days for 10-15%, 120 days for 15%+

DATA

AB 1483
Creates housing production database.

AB 724
Creates rental housing database.

AB 857
Allows cities to create Public Banks.

FUNDING

AB 1487
Creates Housing Alliance for the Bay Area, regional entity to raise \$1.5 billion via ballot measure for affordable housing.

SB 18
Funds for legal aid and rent assistance.

LEGAL AID

SB 329
Requires landlords to accept Section 8 vouchers.

MOVE-IN ASSISTANCE

AB 437
Move-In Loans for security deposit and first month's rent.

AB 53
Ban the Box: no questions on criminal record on initial rental applications.

Source: <https://medium.com>

Regulatory Changes Throughout the Country – Will They Help?

Philadelphia City Council proposes 3 affordable housing fixes March 6, 2019

**Program to bring affordable housing to all
Austin neighborhoods will come back for
final council vote into law in May** Feb. 21, 2019

“Lifting the Voices of Georgians for Affordable Housing”
2019 Housing Day at the Capitol February 27, 2019

**It’s the Year of the Renter at the Colorado statehouse, from rent control
to less stringent eviction timelines**

Several bills are on Colorado Democrats’ agenda to fix what tenants call
an imbalance of power, while landlords say too much, too fast could
worsen housing crisis Apr 2, 2019

Previous Studies

Year	Author	Study
2004	Richard Green, Stephen Malpezzi, Stephen Mayo	44 MSAs - heavily-regulated metropolitan areas always exhibited low elasticities (high inelasticity), while the elasticities of lightly-regulated areas depended on whether they exhibited slow or high growth demand. While “regulation and density (urban form) work largely as expected in explaining variation in elasticities, other variables like MSA growth rates and city size did not match the predictions of the model.
2007	Joseph Gyourko, Albert Saiz, Anita A. Summers	Wharton Regulatory Index based on survey from over 200 jurisdictions.
2010	Albert Saiz	40 markets - physical limits of developable land within 50 miles of the center of each urban market based primarily on water and slope.
2018	NAHB-NMHC	40 responses; regulation imposed by all levels of government accounts for an average of 32.1% of multifamily development costs.

Survey of Factors that Impact Multifamily Housing Supply

- National survey to provide data to better understand factors that impact the new supply of apartments.
- Fact Based Discussions-Best Practices and Advocacy
- Research – how does land regulation impact risk, costs, supply, and affordability

Sponsored by the National Apartment Association
with input from the American Planning Association



Survey Process

- Pilot Study of Four Markets
- 2018 Fall Survey
- Measurement Complexities:
 - Multiple municipalities with individual requirements within a metro area
 - Variations by zoning
 - Variations by market – study only picks up commonly used regulations
 - Changing regulations

National Survey of Barriers to Supply of Multi-family Housing

Subindex Categories	Number of Questions	Number of External Data Points
Community Involvement	5	0
Construction Costs	9	2
Affordable Housing & Tenants	5	0
Infrastructure	7	0
Density / Growth Restrictions	10	0
Land Supply	1	1
Environmental Restrictions	5	1
Process Complexity	12	1
Political Structure	11	0
Time to Develop	<u>26</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	91	5



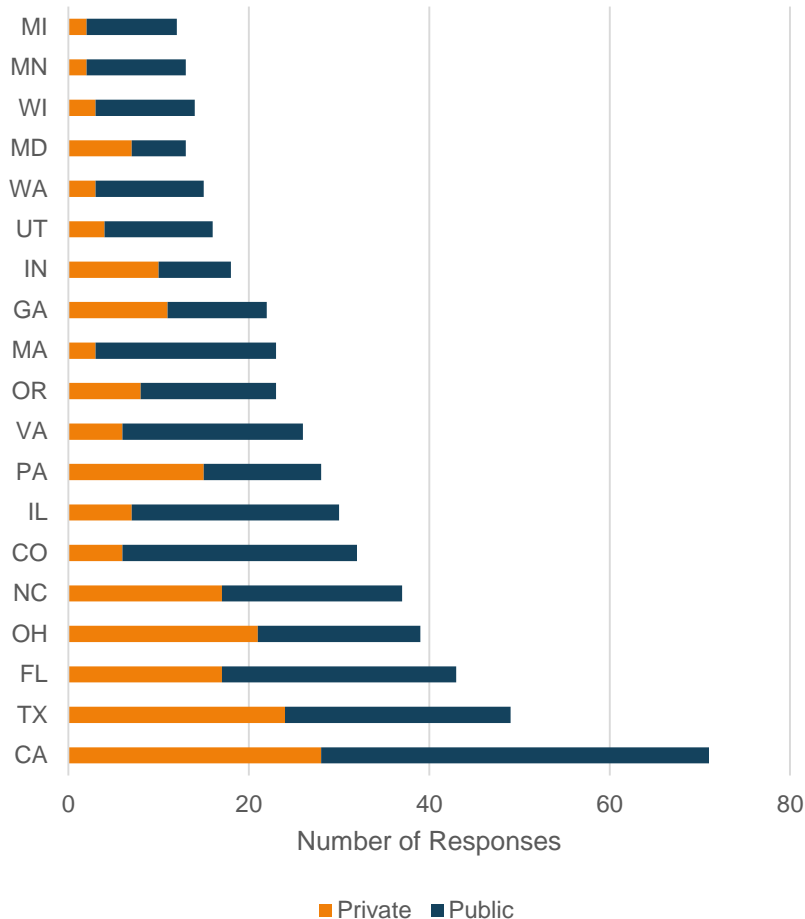
American Planning Association

25 Key Markets - External Data

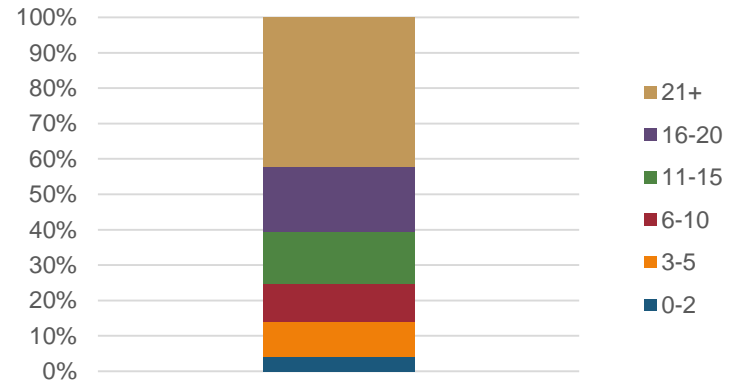
External Data	Subindex	Source
Effective Apartment Tax Rate	Cost	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
Average Apartment Rent	Cost	CoStar / Marcus & Millichap
Land Developability	Land	Landdevelopability.org
Conservation Bonds Passed	Environment	Trust for Public Land (landvote.org)
Land Use Regulation Index	Process	Cato Institute

731 Responses from Public & Private Sectors

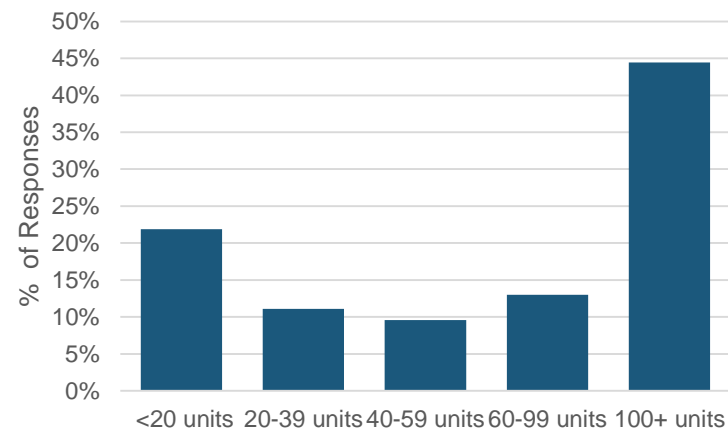
75% of Responses from 19 States



Survey Respondents - Years of Experience

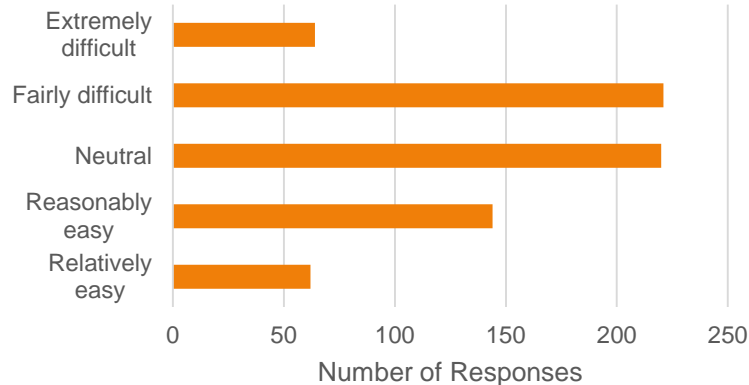


Survey Respondents - Typical Project Size

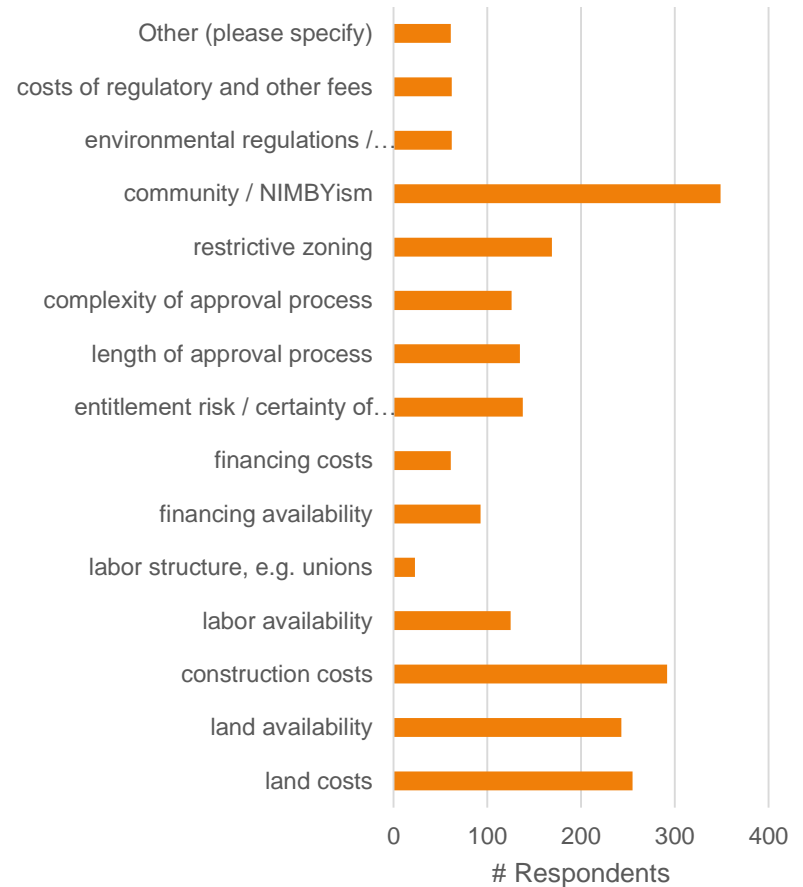


Costs & NIMBYism Most Significant Issues

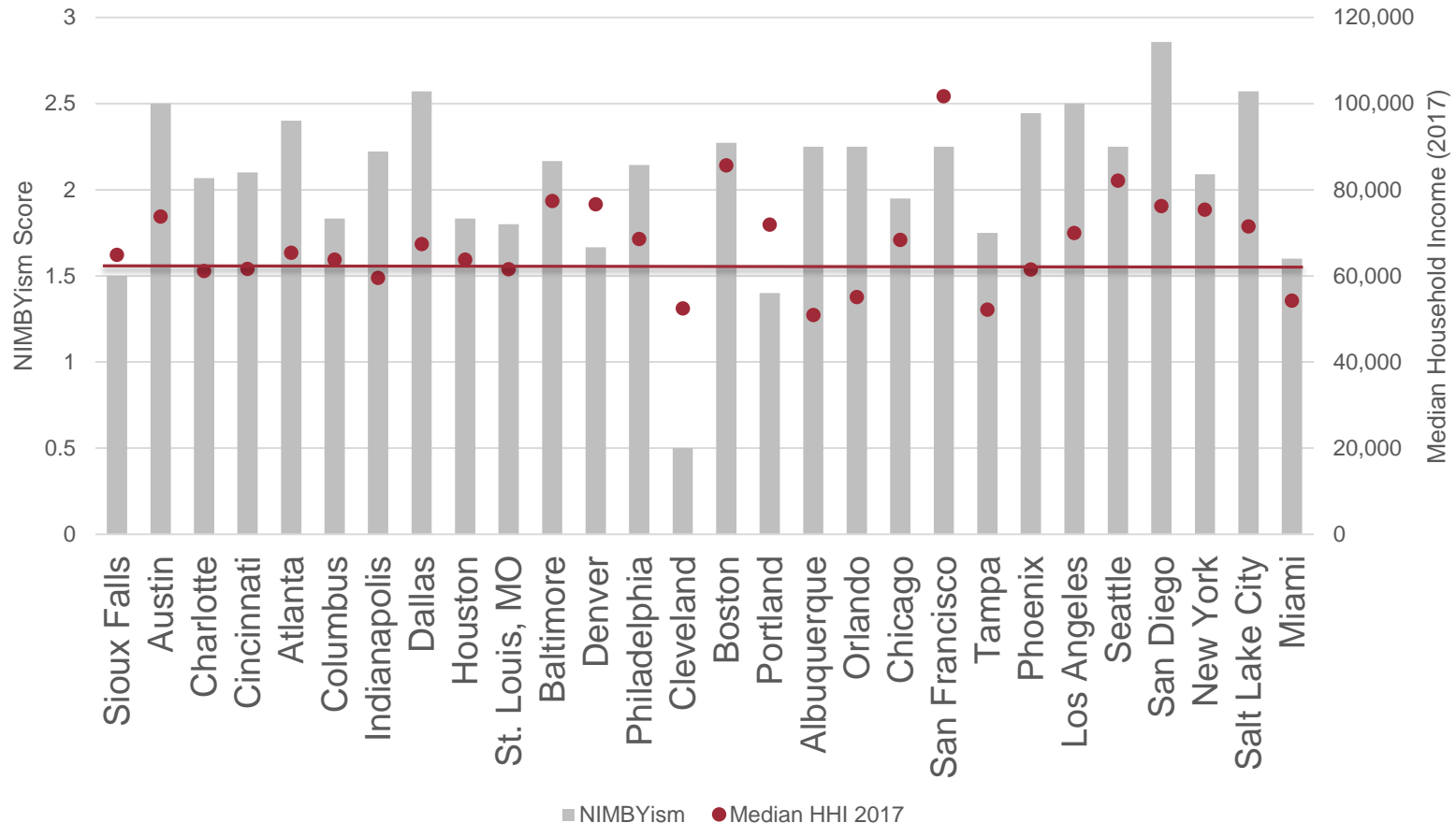
Overall how do you rate your metro market in terms of relative ease to get new multifamily residential approved?



U.S. Most Significant Issues Impacting Multifamily Development

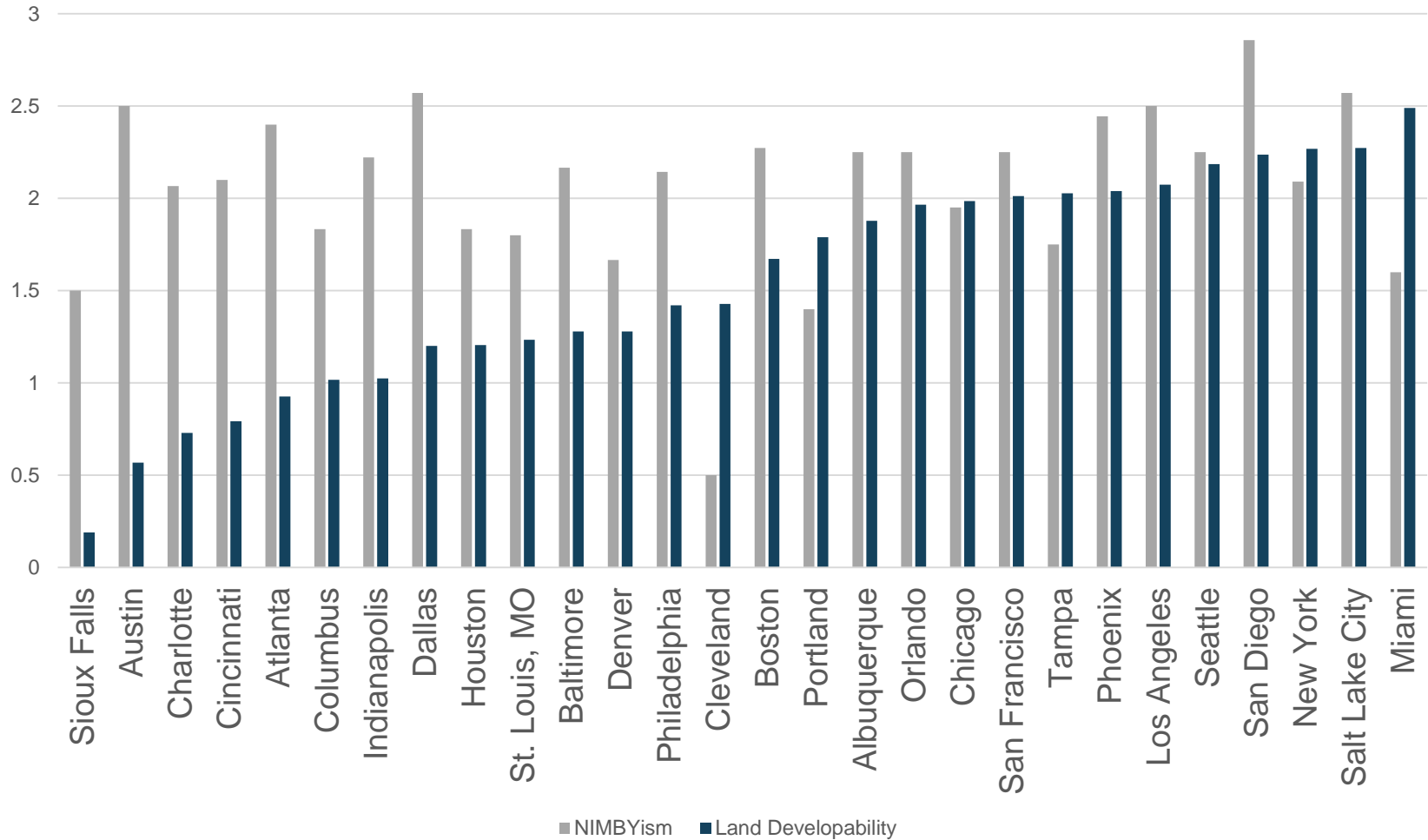


NIMBYism and Household Incomes



Source for Median HHI: US Census; red line indicates US Median HHI

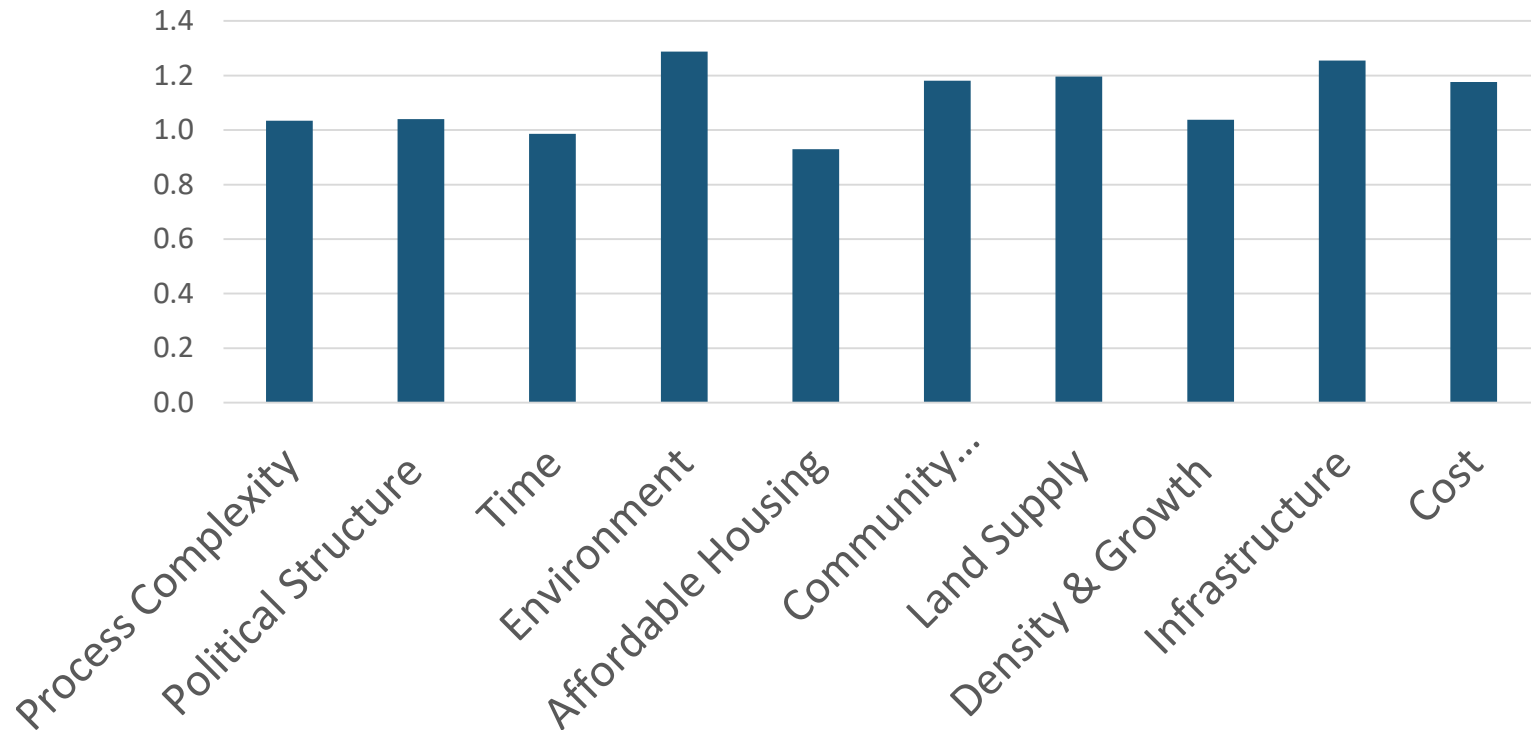
NIMBYism Not Correlated to Land Developability



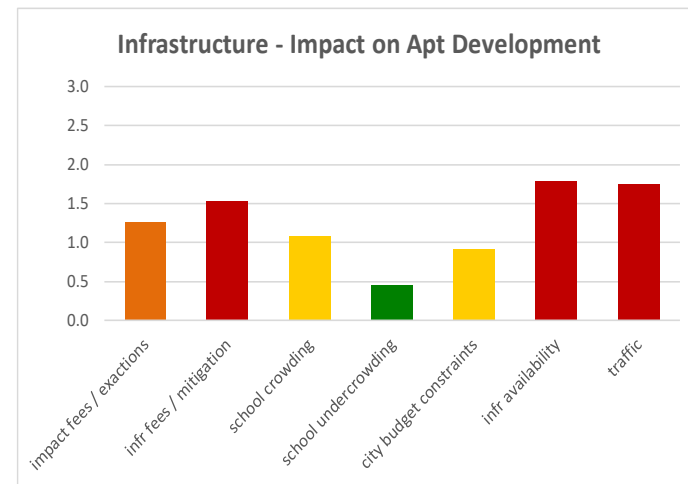
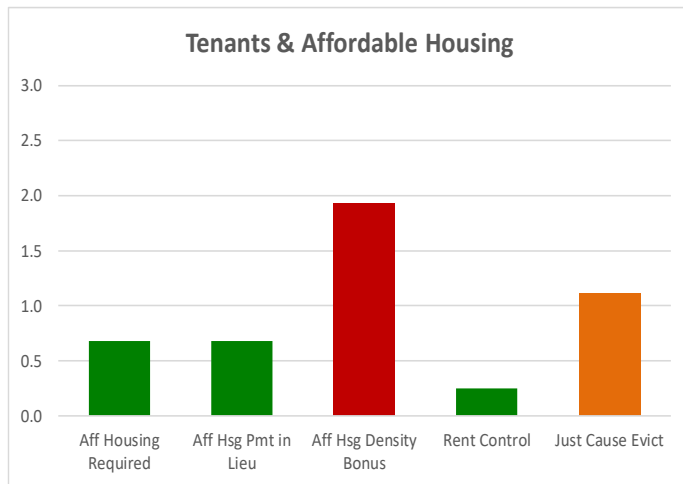
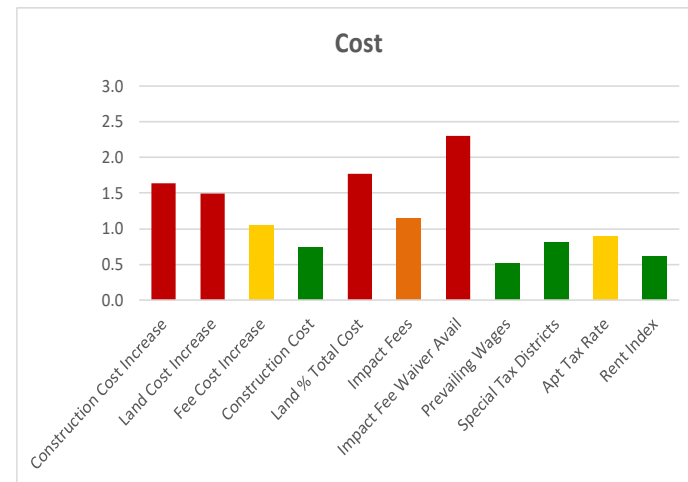
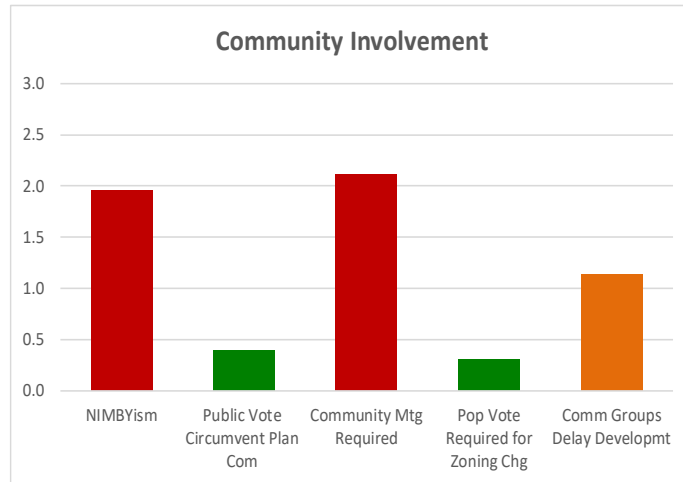
Source for Land Developability: landdevelopability.org

National Subindices Hide Regional and Micro Issues

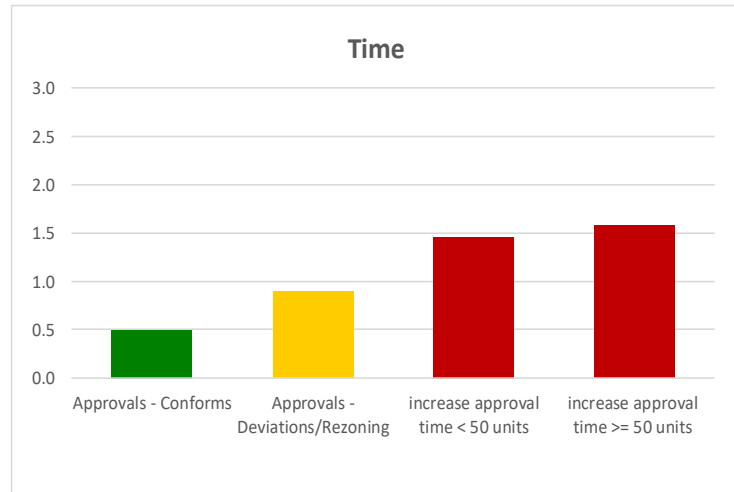
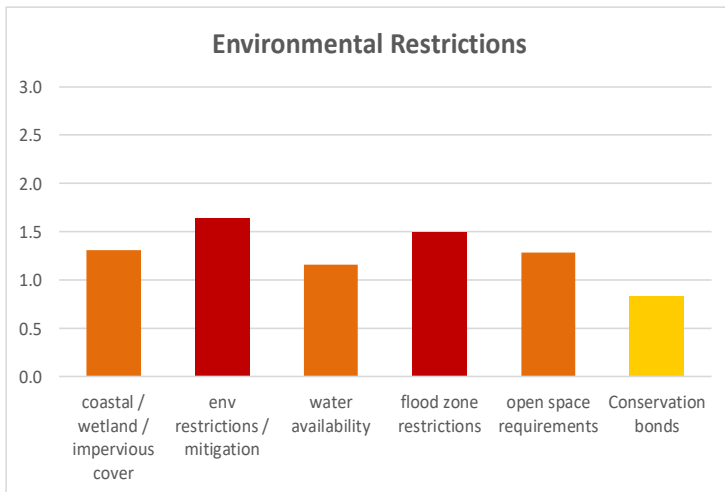
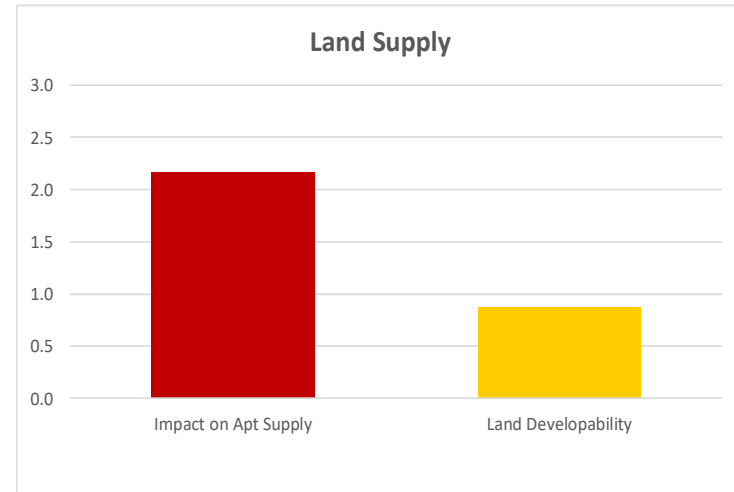
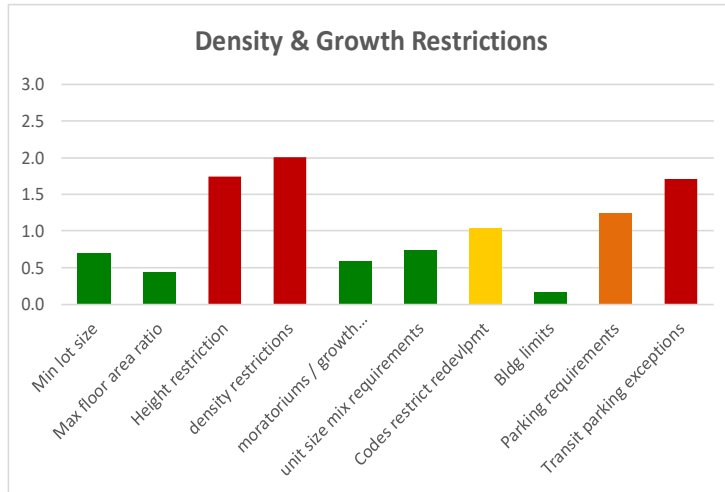
U.S. Subindex Total Scores



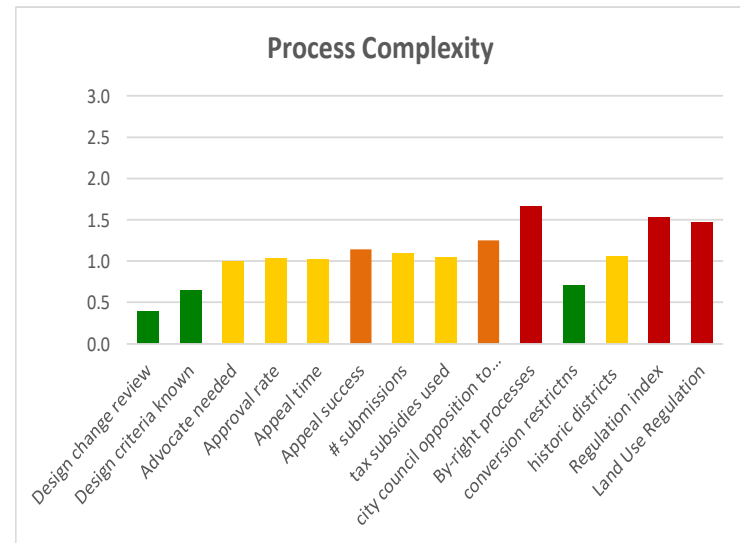
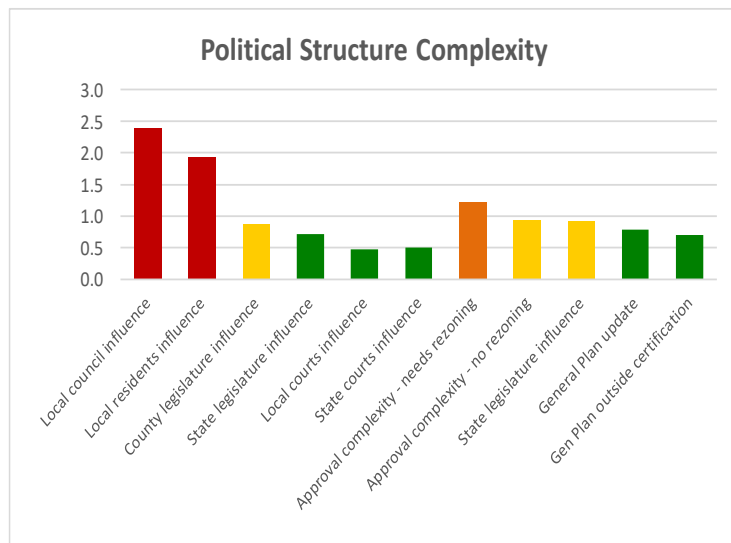
National Barriers To Supply



National Barriers to Supply (cont.)



National Barriers to Supply (cont.)



Total Index - Weights Controllable Factors More Heavily

Subindex Code	SubIndex Category	Index Weight
CI	Community Involvement	5%
C	Construction Costs	5%
AH	Affordable Housing & Tenants	15%
I	Infrastructure	5%
D	Density / Growth Restrictions	15%
L	Land Supply	5%
E	Environmental Restrictions	15%
PC	Process Complexity	15%
PS	Political Structure Complexity	15%
T	Time to Develop	5%

Land Generally Considered an Important Factor

MSA	CI	C	AH	I	D	L	E	PC	PS	T	Index	Rank
Albuquerque, NM	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.80	1
Greenwood, SC	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.80	2
Dayton, OH	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.82	3
Kansas City, MO-KS	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.83	4
Billings, MT	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.84	5
Eugene-Springfield, OR	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.6	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.84	6
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.86	7
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.88	8
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.88	9
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.89	10
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.90	11
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.90	12
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.91	13
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.93	14
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.8	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.94	15
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.95	16
Punta Gorda, FL	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.95	17
Reno-Sparks, NV	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.7	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.95	18
Akron, OH	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.96	19
St. Louis, MO-IL	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.97	20
Austin-Round Rock, TX	1.2	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.97	21
Sioux Falls, SD	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.97	22
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.99	23
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.99	24
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.01	25
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.02	26
Anchorage, AK	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.03	27
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.03	28
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	2.8	2.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.03	29

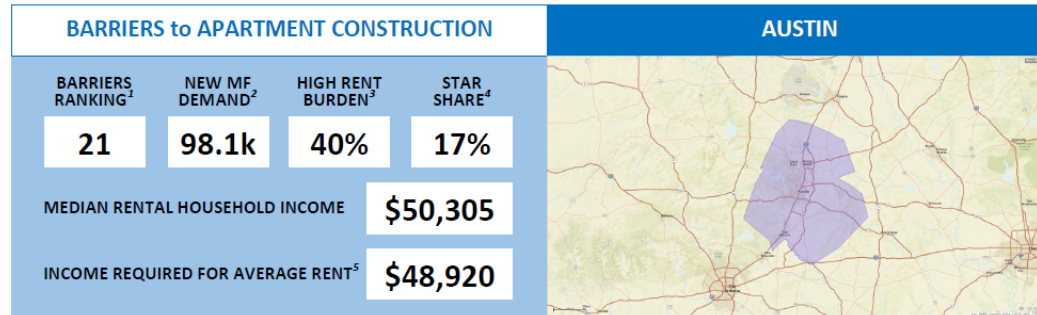
High Scoring Markets Have Multiple Complexities

MSA	CI	C	AH	I	D	L	E	PC	PS	T	Index	Rank
Madison, WI	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.04	30
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.04	31
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.04	32
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.05	33
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.8	2.5	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.06	34
Salem, OR	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	3.0	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.06	35
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.07	36
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	1.4	1.7	0.2	1.3	1.1	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.07	37
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.08	38
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.6	0.8	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.10	39
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.10	40
Columbus, OH	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.13	41
Jacksonville, FL	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.14	42
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.14	43
Silverthorne, CO	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.16	44
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.17	45
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	1.2	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.0	2.3	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.19	46
Salt Lake City, UT	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.22	47
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.23	48
Salinas, CA	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.23	49
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	1.3	2.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.26	50
Baltimore-Towson, MD	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.26	51
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.27	52
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	2.0	2.0	0.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.30	53
Honolulu, HI	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.34	54
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.35	55
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	2.4	1.4	0.6	2.2	1.2	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.35	56
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.3	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.36	57
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.6	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.52	58
United States	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.00	

Total Index Scores

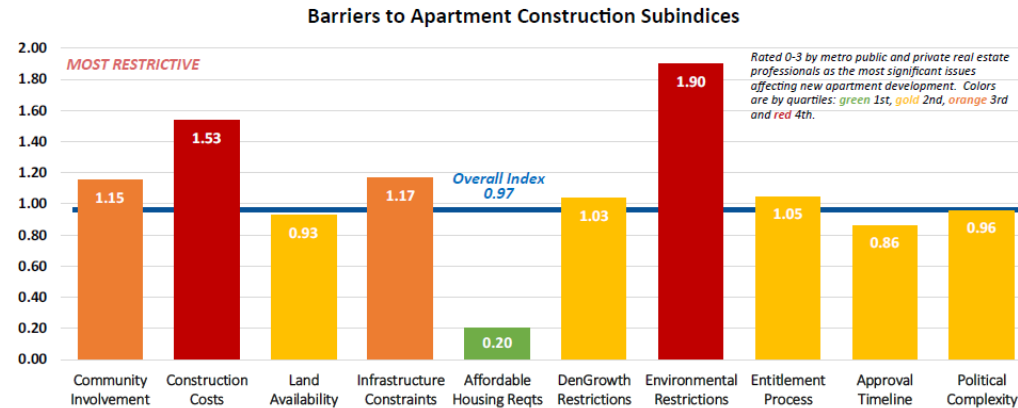


Key Market Sample



MOST RESTRICTIVE APARTMENT CATEGORIES:  **ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS**
 **CONSTRUCTION COSTS**

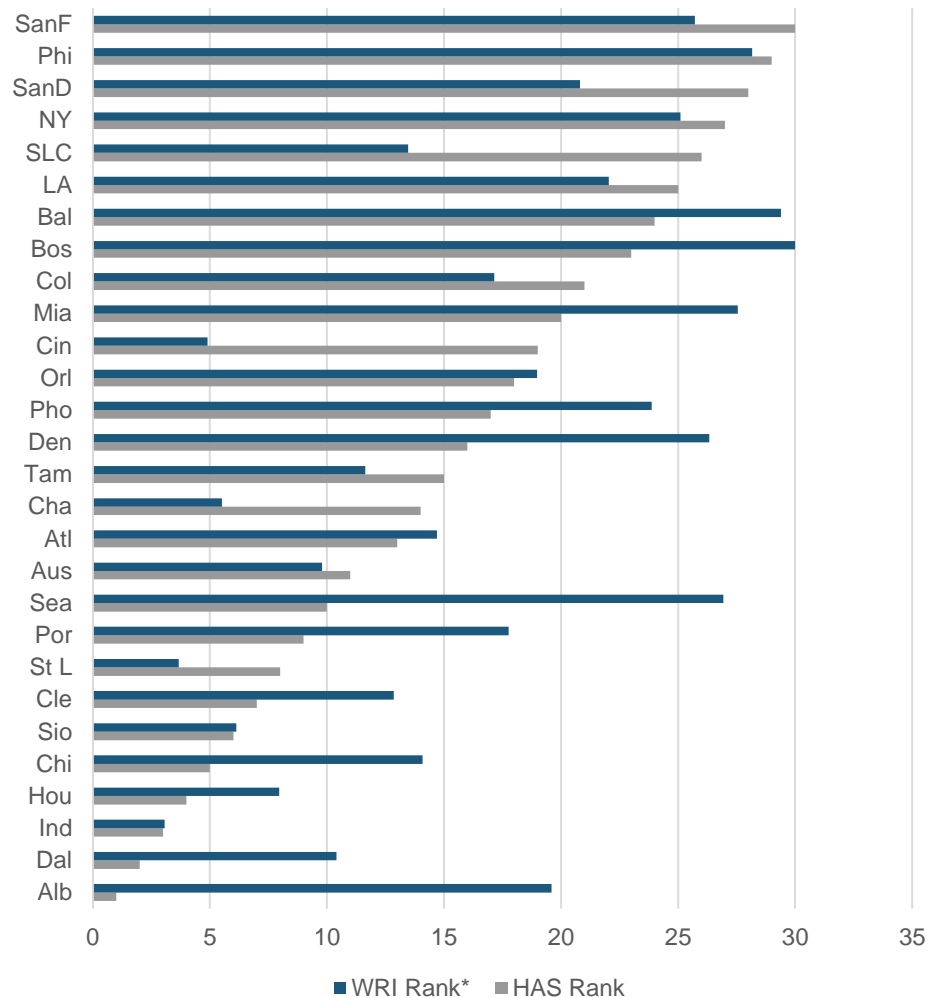
Austin was one of four pilot metro markets explored with an earlier survey and is recast below with updated indexing. A young and growing housing market, Austin metro is in the top third least restrictive of major markets with a supply index of 0.97 and ranked sixth among metro demand. Austin was one of four pilot metros for a national approach and the original subindices plotted below. Respondents cited heavy environmental restrictions as their top barrier, followed by high construction costs and increased land costs. Other above-index issues were community involvement and constraints on infrastructure. All others were below index, including a slight 0.20 for affordable housing requirements. Current median incomes for rental households rank in the top sixth of major markets, while their income requirement for today's average rent is a slight 3.0% below the median. Yet, some 40% of renters are paying over 35% of incomes on the average market rents of \$1,225.



BARRIERS INDEX METHODOLOGY:

Source: Hoyt Advisory Services, <https://www.naahq.org/news-publications/barriers-apartment-construction-index>

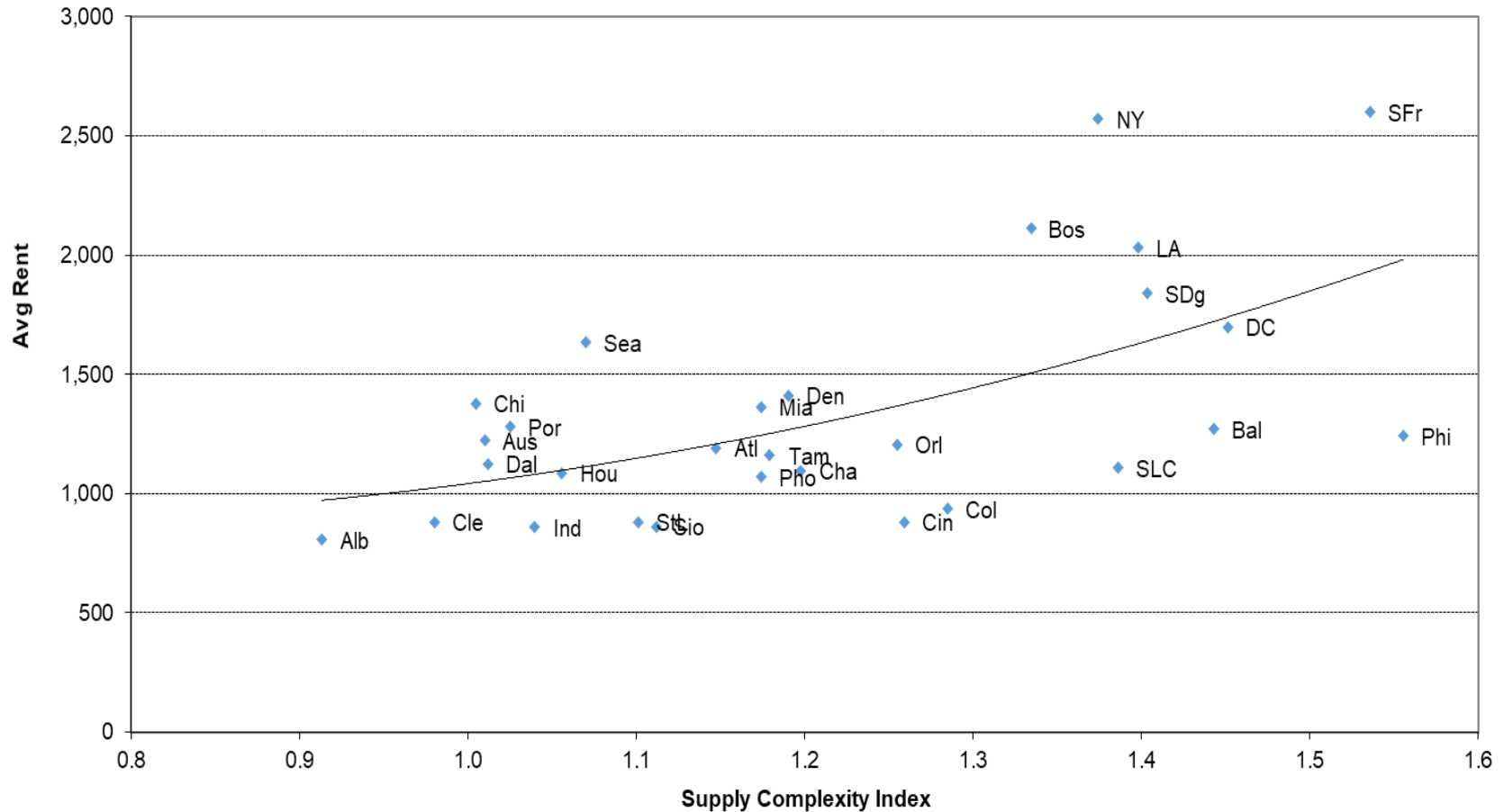
Comparison to WRI Index



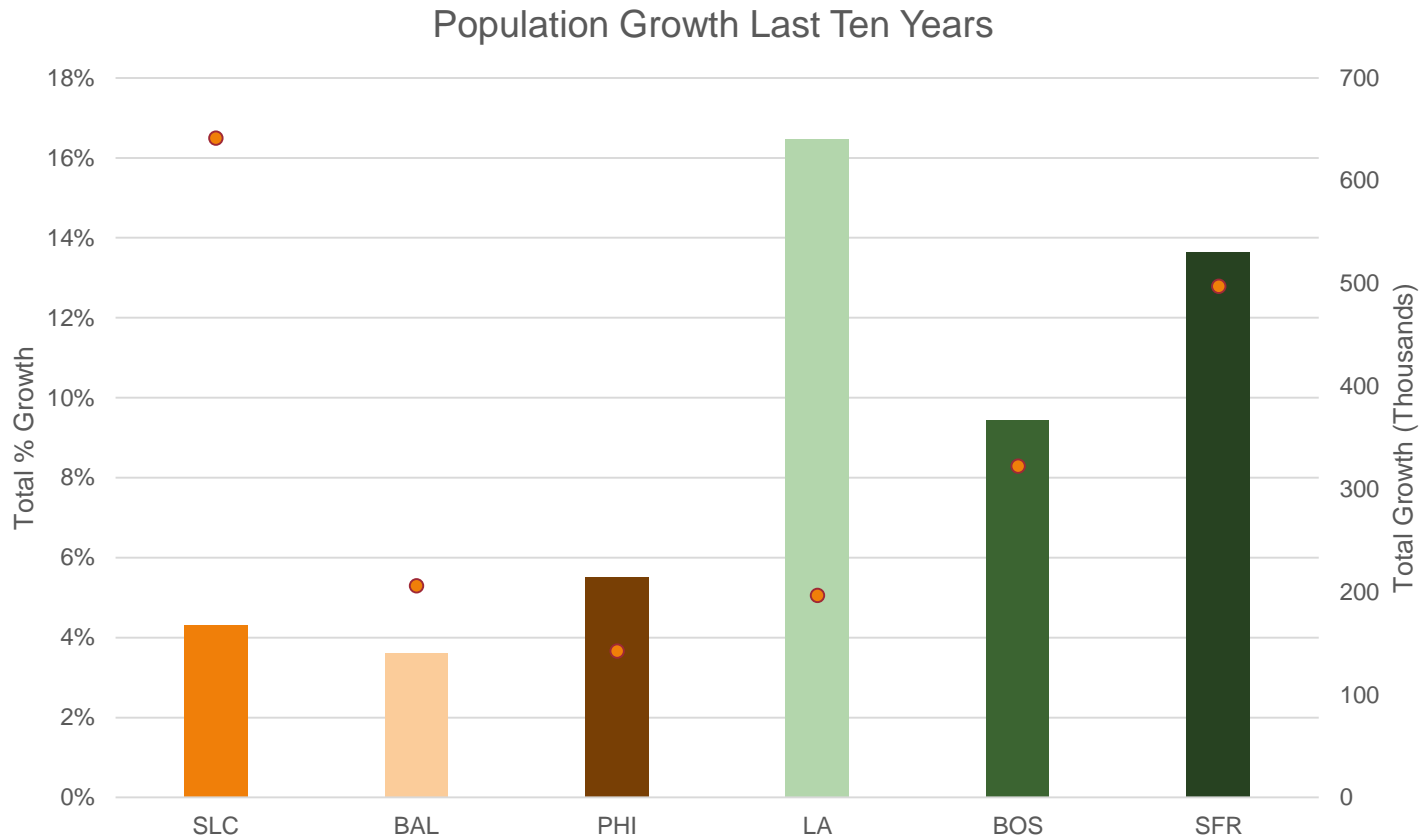
*Wharton Regulatory Index (WRI) rankings adjusted to a maximum of 30 to have a similar range as the HAS Index rank.

Rents Higher in Markets with High Scores

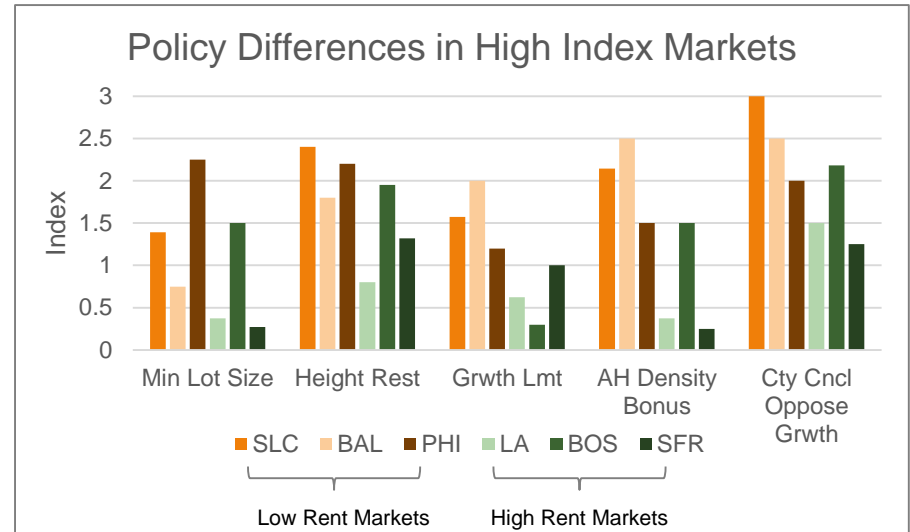
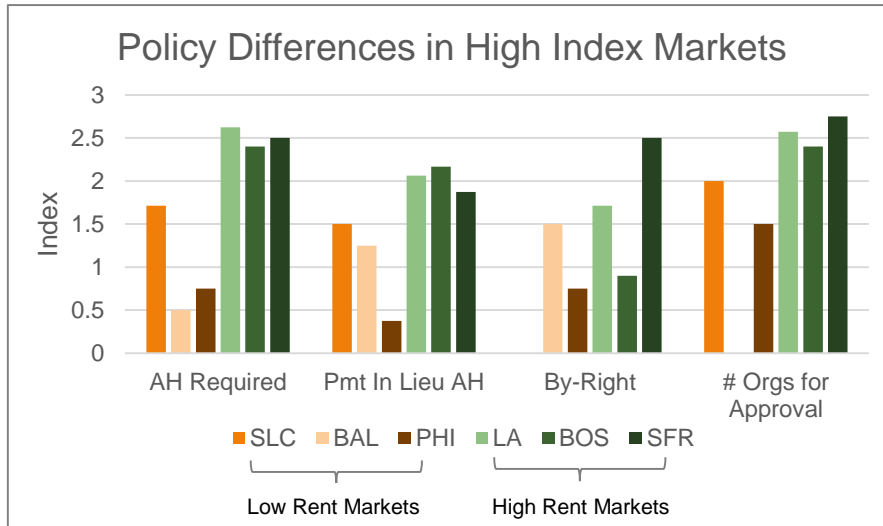
Rents Tend to Be Higher in Markets with Higher Complexity Scores



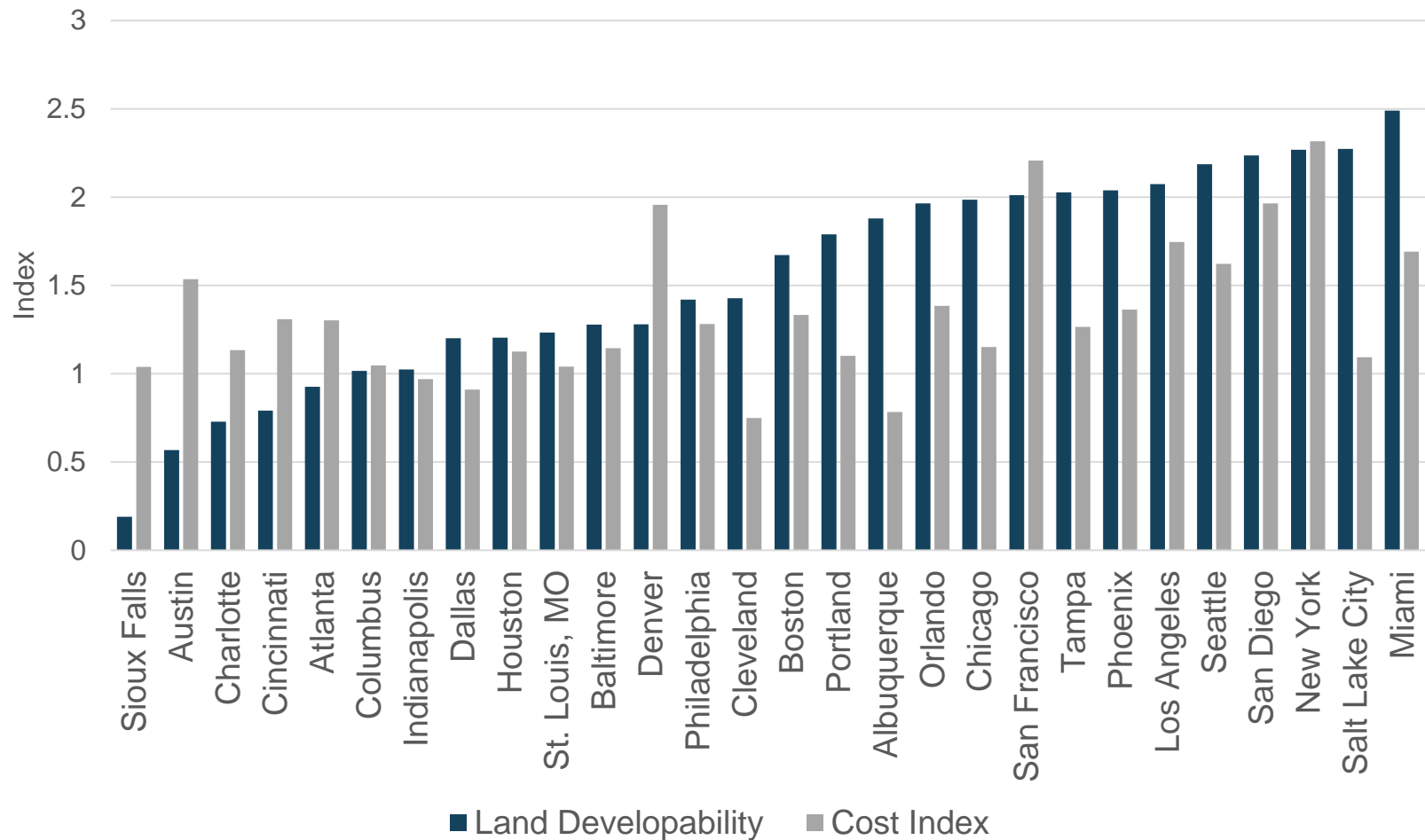
Why the Variance in Rents in High Index Markets?



Why the Variance in Rents in High Index Markets?

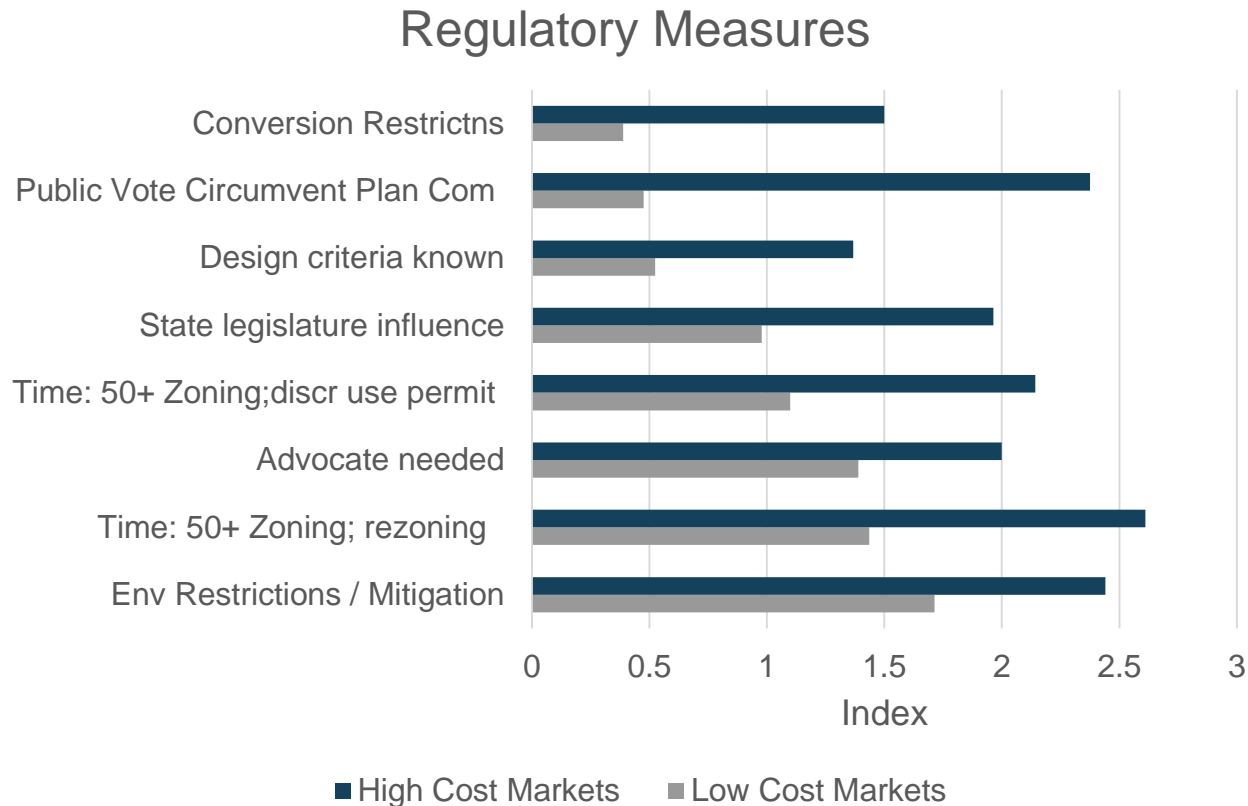


Using the Data, e.g. Less Land Availability* Often but Not Always Correlated with Higher Costs



Higher Land Developability scores indicate less land available for development

Regulatory Differences in High-Cost and Low-Cost, Land-Constrained Markets

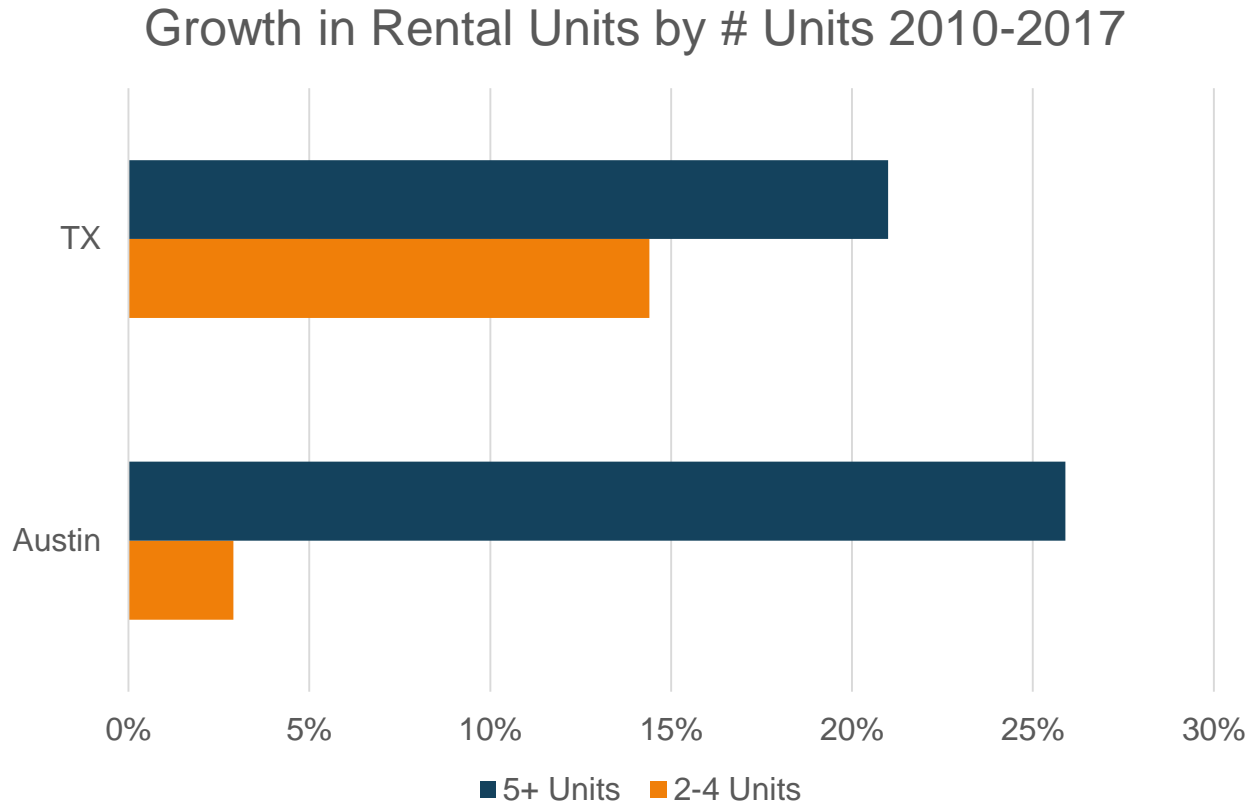


Low-Cost Markets = Salt Lake City, Miami, Tampa, Phoenix

High-Cost Markets = San Diego & San Francisco

Hidden / Unintended Consequences of Regulation?

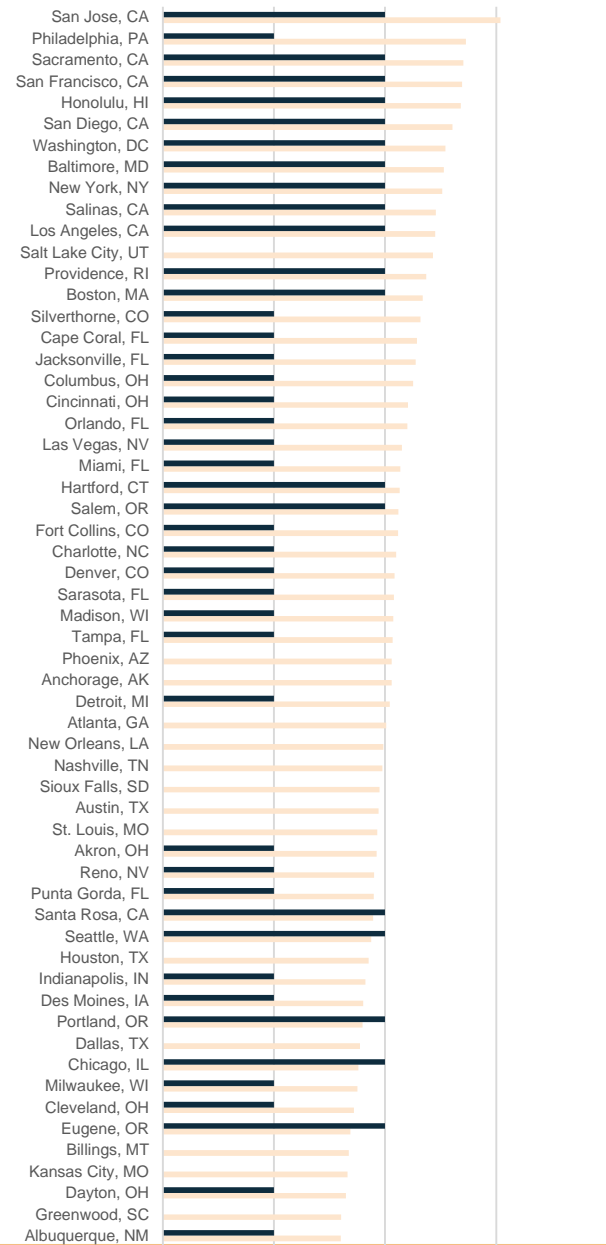
High Fixed Fees Inhibit Supply of Smaller Units in Austin



Source: U.S. Census

Index Score vs Democrat or Republican State

■ Democrat or Republican State
■ Index



Source: <https://www.270towin.com/content/blue-and-red-states>

1=Democratic state, 0.5 = Mixed; 0=Republican