# TERNER CENTER SHOUSING INNOVATION UC BERKELEY

## HOUSING HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 2015 ACS

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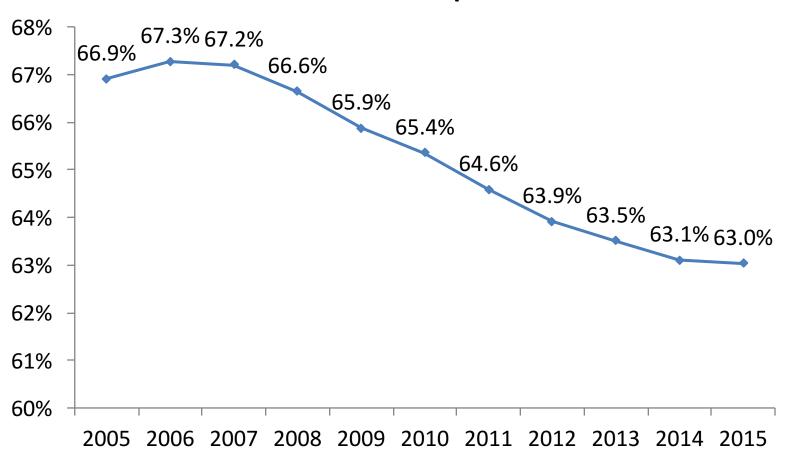
#### Housing highlights from the 2015 ACS

#### 1. Homeownership and household formation

- 2. Housing costs
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#### The homeownership rate continues to fall

#### Homeownership rate



# Homeownership higher in affordable markets, lower in big coastal metros

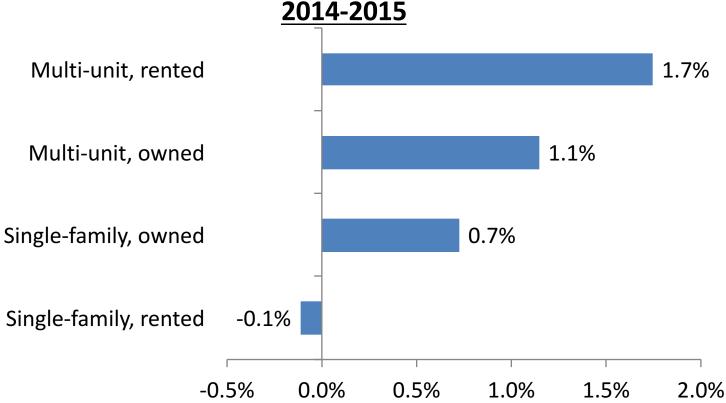
Homeownership rate, 2015, large metros				
HIGHEST				
1	Pittsburgh, PA	69.2%		
2	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	68.9%		
3	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	68.9%		
4	St. Louis, MO-IL	68.3%		
5	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	68.0%		
LOWES	ST			
1	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	47.9%		
2	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	50.8%		
3	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	51.6%		
4	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	52.0%		
5	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	53.5%		

## Nearly all housing growth since 2006 has been in rentals

	2006 (millions)	2015 (millions)	Change, 2006-2015 (millions)	Change, 2006-2015 (%)
Single-family owner-occupied	65.5	65.7	+0.2	+0.3%
Single-family renter-occupied	11.3	15.2	+3.8	+34%
Multi-unit owner-occupied	4.2	4.0	-0.2	-5%
Multi-unit renter-occupied	23.4	26.5	+3.2	+14%
All occupied housing units (includes other housing types)	111.6	118.2	+6.6	+6%

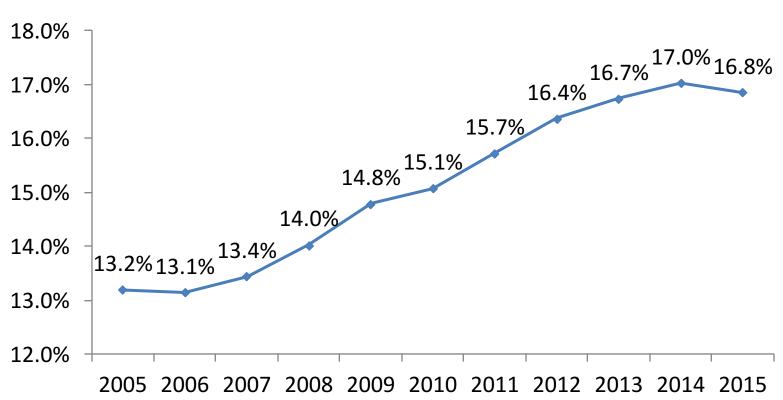
# Multi-units rentals led in 2015; single-family rentals fell: a big reversal

## Change in occupied housing units, by type 2014-2015



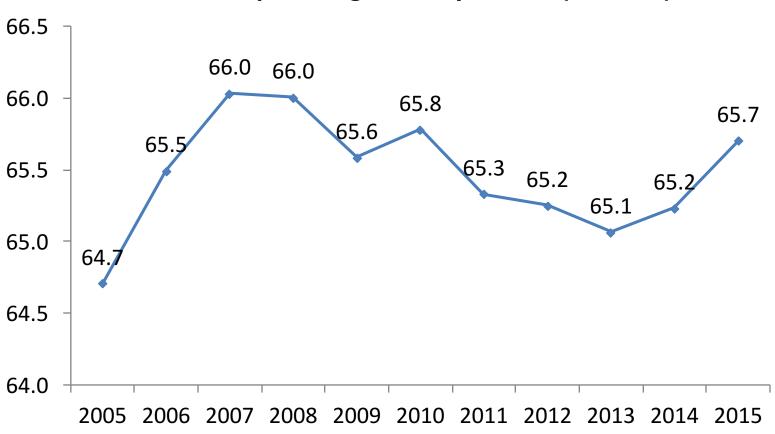
# For first time since 2006, rental share of single-family fell

### Rental share of occupied single-family detached homes



## Single-family ownership had biggest increase since 2007

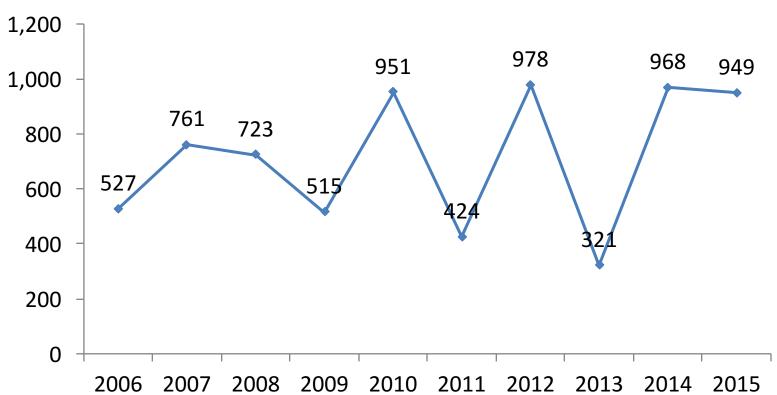
#### **Owner-occupied single-family homes (millions)**



## Household formation getting closer but still below 1.2m "normal" level

#### **Household formation**

(change in # of occupied housing units, '000s)

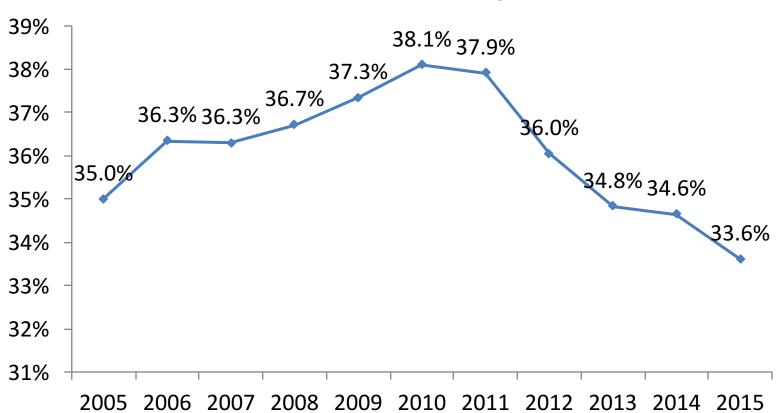


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## For five years straight, declining share of households who are cost-burdened

## % of <u>all</u> households spending 30% or more of income on housing

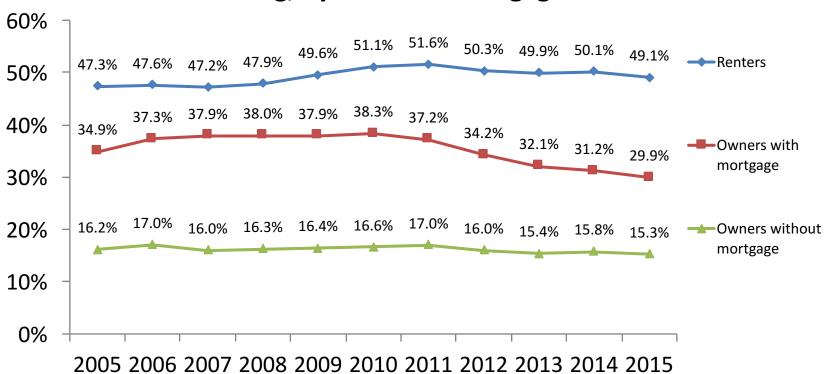


# Cost-burdened share nearly twice as high in Los Angeles as in Pittsburgh

% of households spending 30%+ of income on housing, 2015, large metros				
HIGHEST				
1	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	47.6%		
2	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	46.7%		
3	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	45.2%		
4	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	45.0%		
5	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	43.4%		
LOWEST				
1	Pittsburgh, PA	26.5%		
2	Kansas City, MO-KS	27.3%		
3	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	28.1%		
4	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	28.3%		
5	Salt Lake City, UT	28.4%		

#### Lowest share of renters are costburdened since 2008

## % of households spending 30% or more of income on housing, by tenure & mortgage status



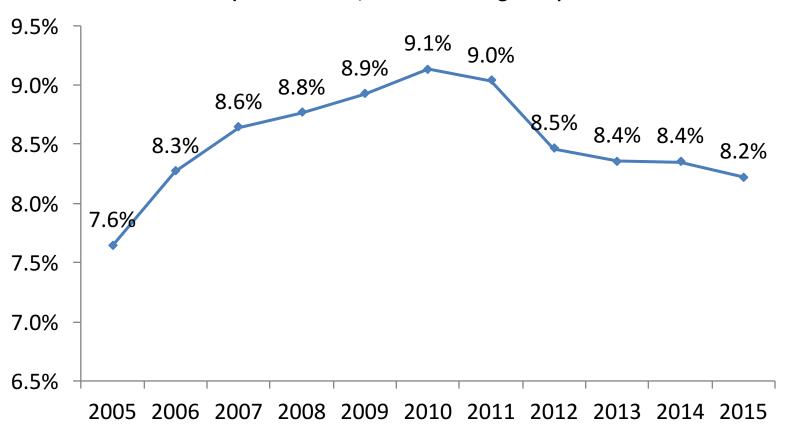
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#### Vacancy rate ticks down below 2006 level

#### Vacancy rate

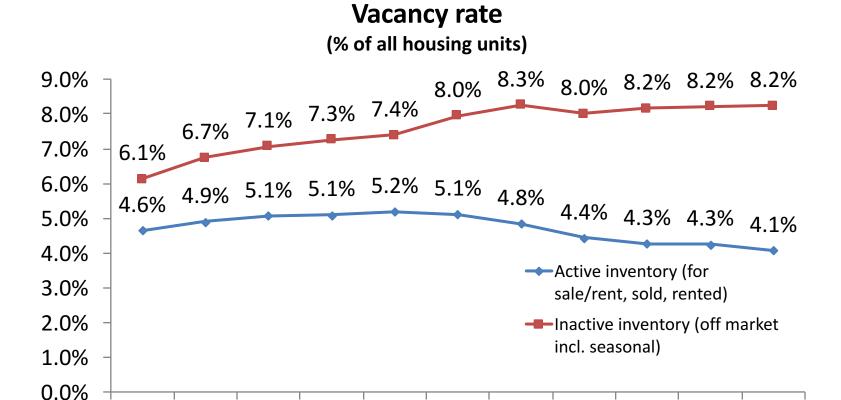
(excl. seasonal; % of all housing units)



# Vacancy rate highest in Southern metros; ranges hugely across US

Vacancy rate, excluding seasonal, 2015, large metros				
HIGHEST				
1	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	12.0%		
2	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	11.7%		
3	New Orleans-Metairie, LA	11.0%		
4	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	11.0%		
5	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	10.8%		
LOW	EST			
1	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	3.4%		
2	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	3.7%		
3	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	4.0%		
4	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	4.1%		
5	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	4.6%		

## Active inventory of vacant homes falling, but inactive inventory steady



2008 2009 2010

2007

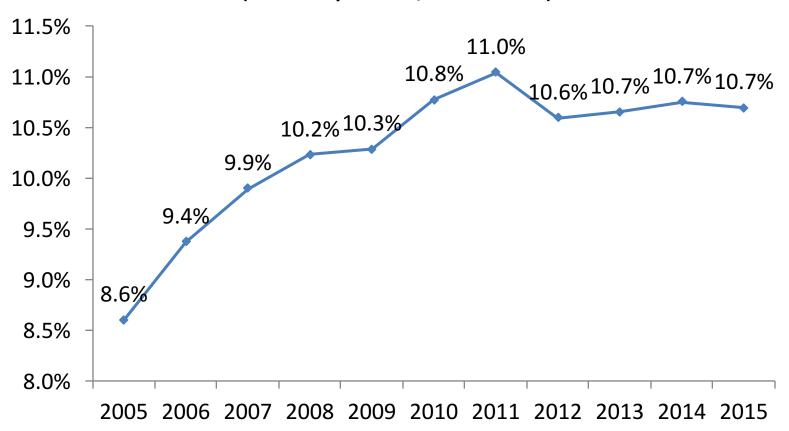
2006

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

## Single-family vacancies remain elevated, unchanged since 2012

#### Vacancy rate, single-family homes

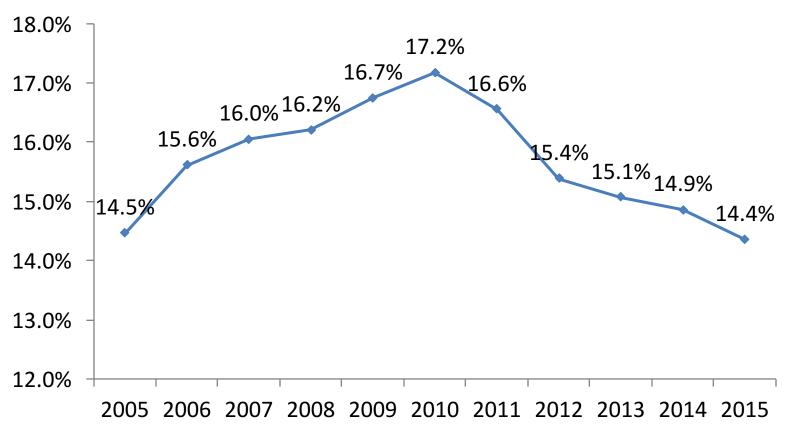
(all vacancy reasons, incl. seasonal)



#### Multi-unit vacancies fall for fifth year

#### Vacancy rate, multi-unit buildings

(all vacancy reasons, incl. seasonal)

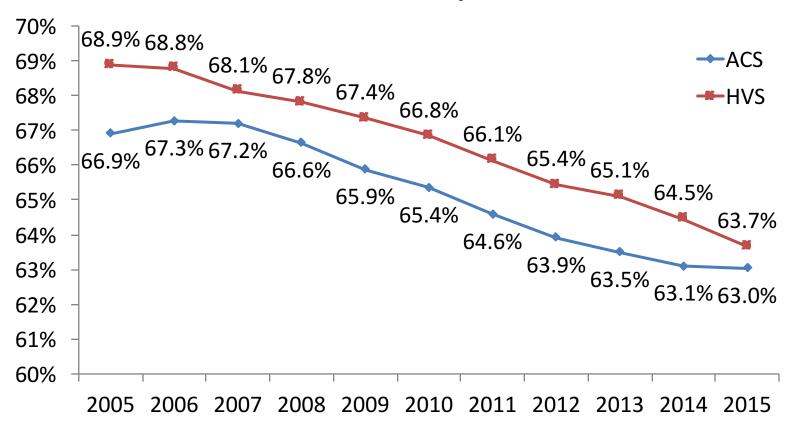


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## ACS reports lower homeownership than HVS, but similar trend

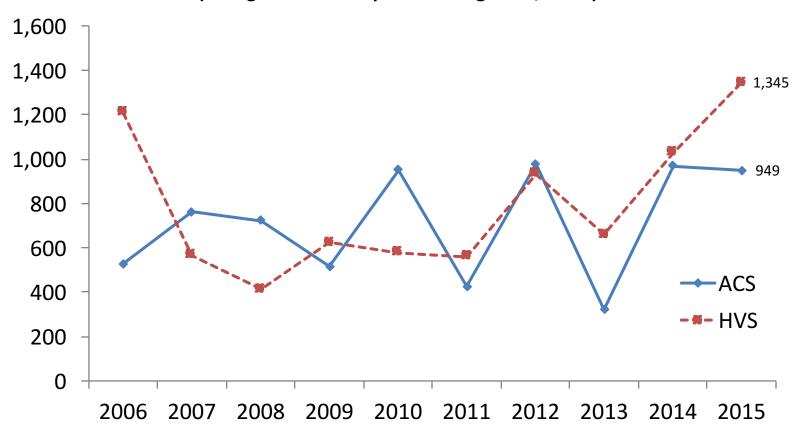
#### Homeownership rate



# ACS household formation in 2015 did not show HVS jump

#### **Household formation**

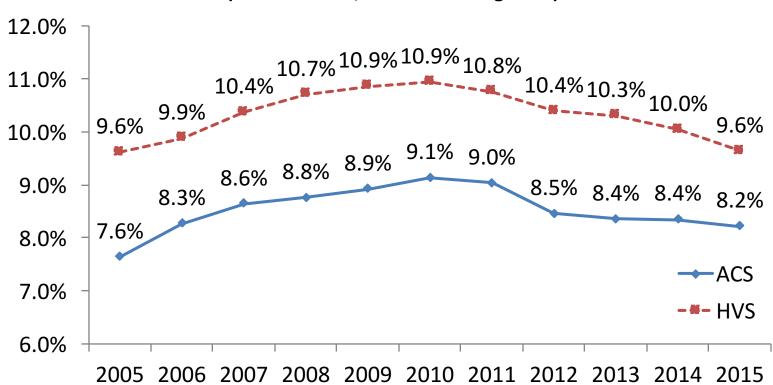
(change in # of occupied housing units, '000s)



## ACS reports lower vacancy than HVS, similar trend

#### Vacancy rate

(excl. seasonal; % of all housing units)



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#### **About the American Community Survey**

- Annually produced by the Census Bureau
- Most detailed and comprehensive regular source of housing data for the U.S. and local areas
  - Superior to quarterly Homeownership and Vacancy Survey (HVS), though less current
- 9/15/16 release: 1-year published tables for 2015

#### **ACS** issues

- These slides are based on the published ACS tables, which provide less detail than the microdata (PUMS) that will be published later. Estimates from published tables often differ from estimates based on microdata.
- Metropolitan areas are Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs). Metro-ranking slides are based on the 51 CBSA with 2010 Census population of one million or more.
- Despite the large sample size of the ACS, differences between metro areas – and differences over time for a single metro area – might not be statistically significant.
   Many ACS published tables provide margin-of-error estimates for calculating statistical significance.

#### Table reference guide

#### ACS data

- Homeownership and household formation: B25002, B25003
- Single-family vs multi-unit homes: B25024, B25032
- Housing cost burden: B25101, B25106
  - Our calculations differ from those published in table DP04. We include zero/negative income households as cost-burdened, and include no-cash-rent renters as not cost-burdened. Table DP04 excludes both of those groups and collectively counts them as "not computed."
- Vacancies: B25002, B25004
  - Our calculations differ from the homeowner and renter vacancy rates published in table DP04. Those rates omit vacant units that are held off market / non-transacting, which are a large and growing component of vacancy.
- All slides based on ACS 1-year tables

#### **HVS** data

All data: 7a (annual estimates of housing inventory)

#### **Contact**

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