Making Sense of the Region's Housing Market

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Syracuse Housing Study



- A study to inform the development of a citywide housing strategy
- Understand housing conditions, investment patterns, market trends, and needs throughout the city

czb's recent housing work in NYS

- Syracuse Housing study (2022-23)
- Utica Housing Study (2022)
- Sullivan County Housing Strategy (2022)
- Dutchess County Housing Needs Assessment (2022)
- Poughkeepsie Comprehensive Plan (2022) and Zoning (2023)
- Monroe County Rental Market Study (2021-22)
- Troy Neighborhood Strategy (2020)

czb's recent housing work in NYS

- Rochester Housing Market Study (2018)
- Hamilton Housing Development Strategy (2018)
- Buffalo Housing Opportunity Strategy (2017)
- Neighborhood revitalization strategies in Oswego, Jamestown, and Geneva

czb's recent housing work nationally

Faster-growth housing markets

- Greenville (SC) housing study (2016), comprehensive plan (2019-21), and zoning code rewrite (2021-23)
- Fargo (ND) core neighborhoods plan (2020) and citywide growth plan (2023-24)
- Des Moines (IA) neighborhood reinvestment plans (2019-20)
- Denver Region Erie (CO) housing needs assessment (2022) and Wheat Ridge (CO) affordable housing action plan (2022)
- Research Triangle: Morrisville (NC) affordable housing plan (2019)

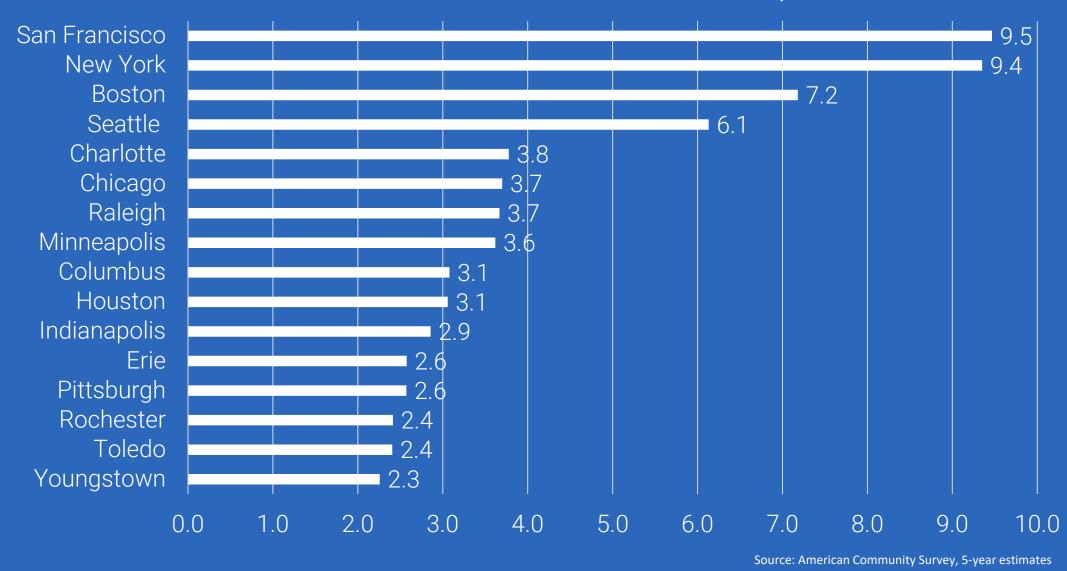
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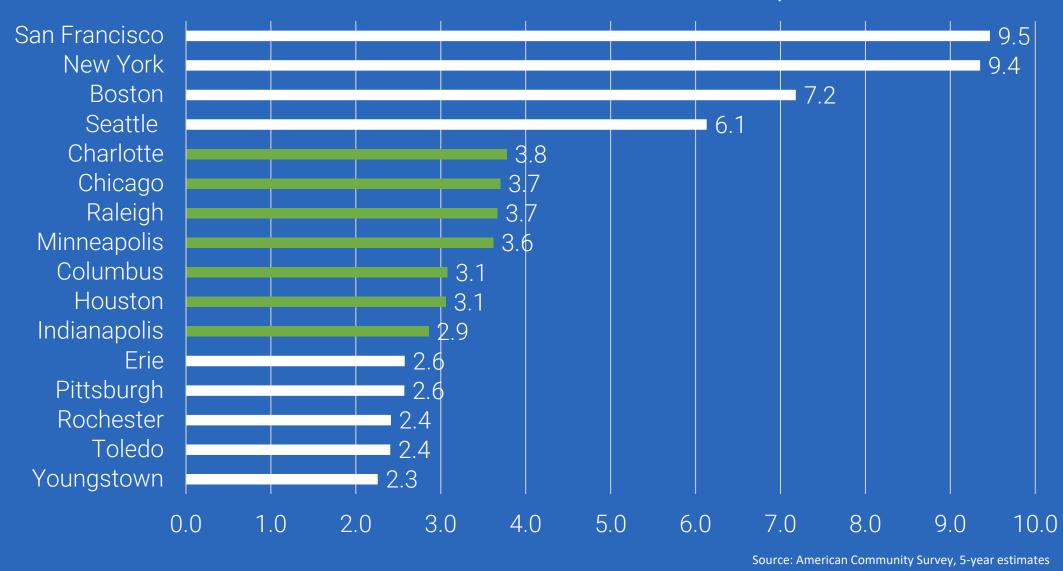
Slower-growth housing markets

- Baltimore (MD) vacant housing strategy (2022)
- Johnstown-Altoona (PA) regional housing strategy (2022) and comprehensive plan (2018)
- Muncie (IN) comprehensive and strategic investment plans (2021) and land bank strategy (2021)

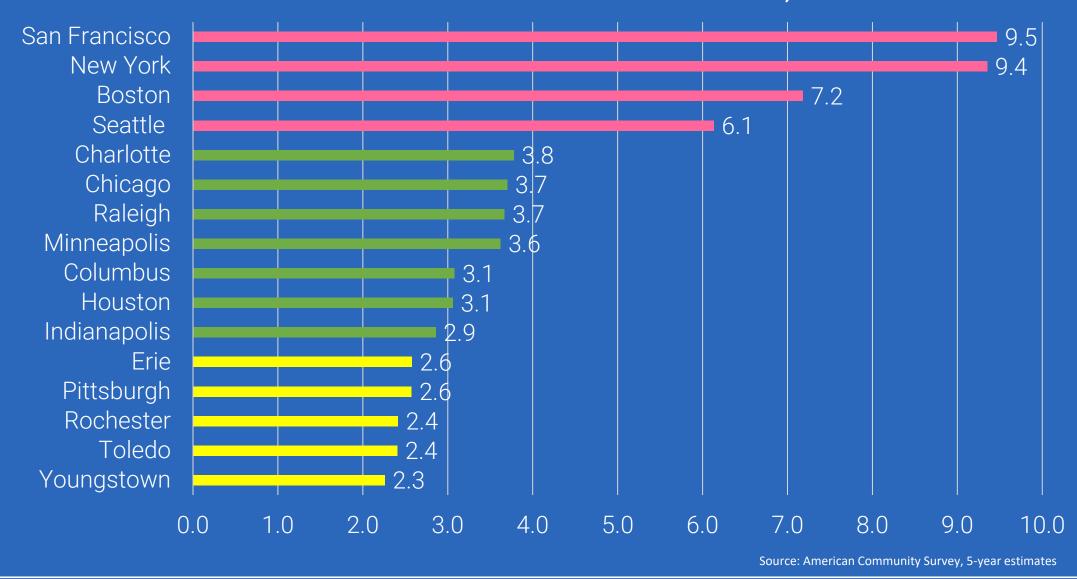
Two things to know about the housing market in Onondaga County and Central New York

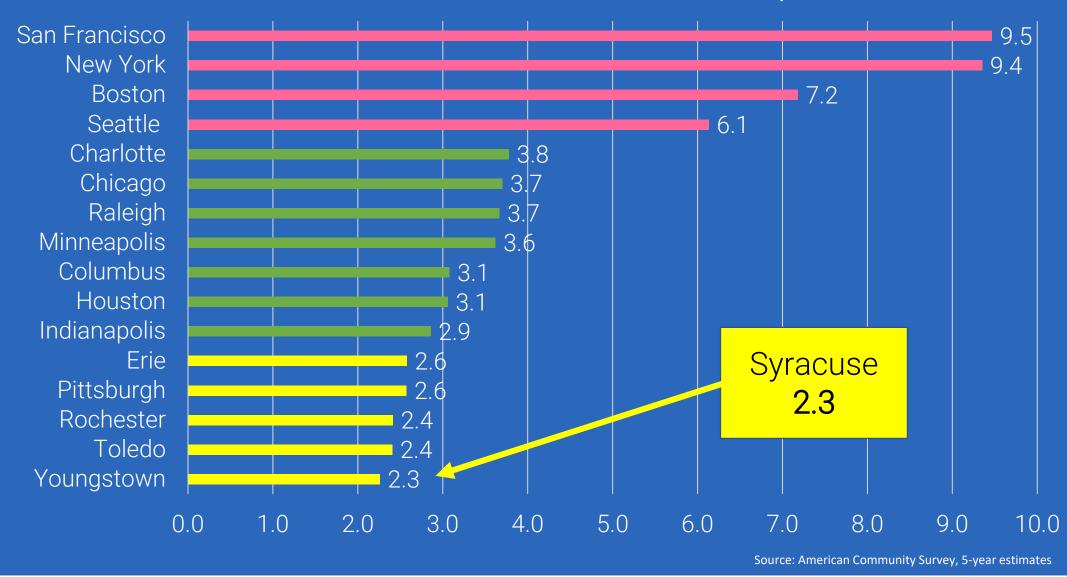
1. The region's housing market has experienced soft demand for decades, and it continues to be soft











	2013-2016	% of U.S.
City of Syracuse	\$142,541	41%
County (minus city)	\$172,974	50%
U.S.	\$344,300	100%

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Source: NYS Sales Web and St. Louis Fed's FRED system

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City of Syracuse	\$185,458	40%
County (minus city)	\$242,250	53%
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Replacement cost of a 2,000 square foot single-family house in 2023 (not including garage)

~\$400,000

Source: NYS Sales Web and St. Louis Fed's FRED system

	Total Housing Units	Vacant non- seasonal housing units	Vacancy rate
Cayuga County	36,652	2,981	8.1%
Cortland County	20,798	1,841	8.9%
Madison County	30,726	3,018	9.8%
Onondaga County	210,851	17,452	8.3%
Oswego County	54,449	4,157	7.6%
REGION	353,476	29,449	8.3%

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Vacancy rate considered healthy for a housing market

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Columbus: 6%

Raleigh: 6%

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Current "surplus" of housing units in the region (in excess of 5% vacancy)

12,000

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Homeowners in the region 65 years and older:

67,939 **32**%

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	Total Housing Units	Vacant non- seasonal housing units	Chronically vacant non-seasonal units
Cayuga County	36,652	2,981	1,886
Cortland County	20,798	1,841	923
Madison County	30,726	3,018	2,107
Onondaga County	210,851	17,452	7,876
Oswego County	54,449	4,157	2,482
REGION	353,476	29,449	15,274

Share of non-seasonal vacant housing units that are chronically vacant

52%

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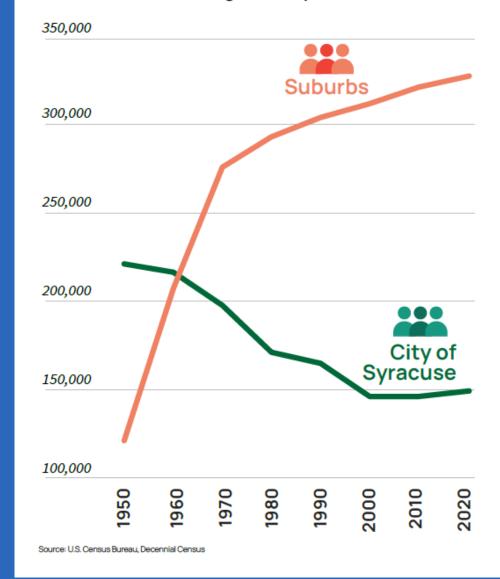
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City of Syracuse	68,247	10,444	15.3%

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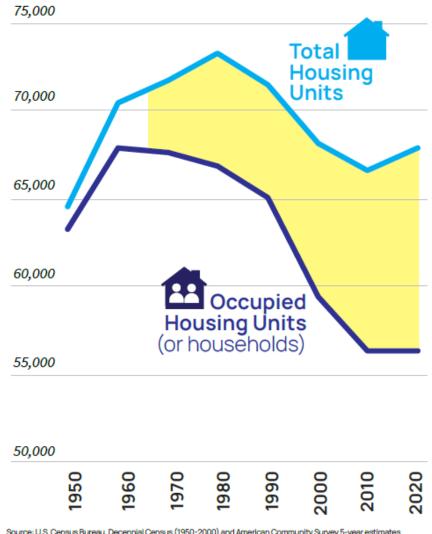
Vacant units in Syracuse that are chronically vacant

4,471

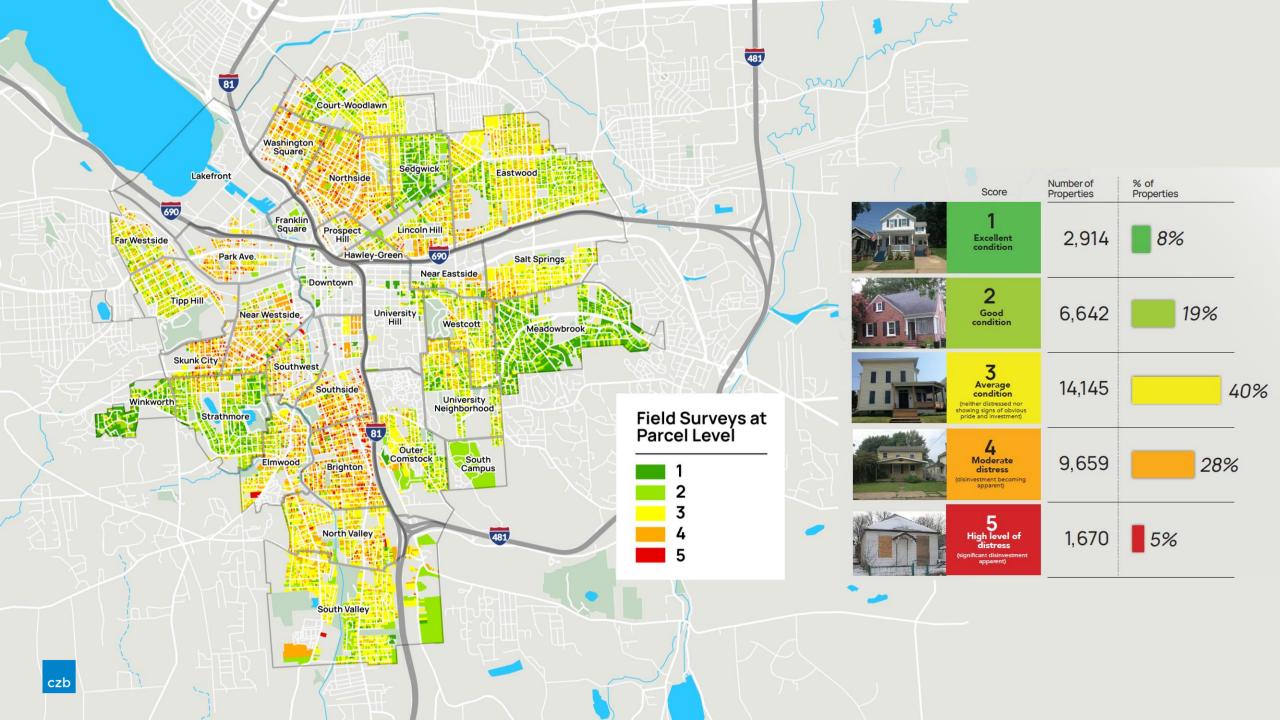
Population of City of Syracuse and the Remainder of Onondaga County Since 1950

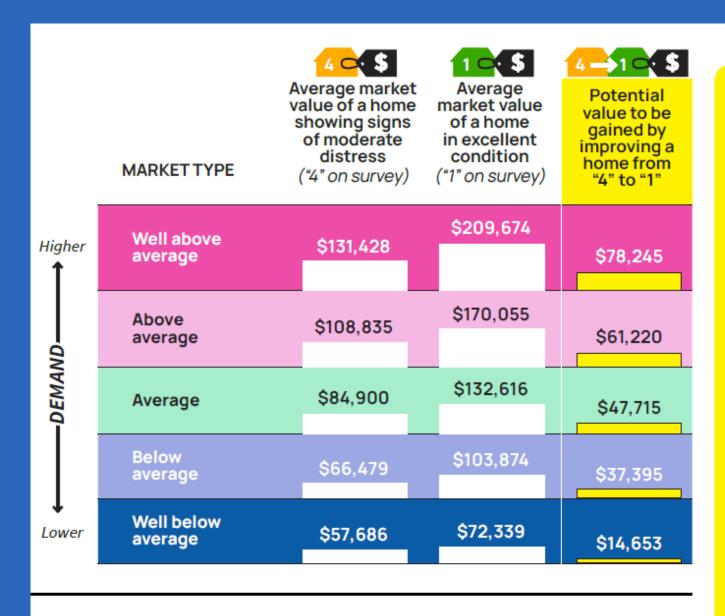


Change in the Number of Housing Units and Households in the City of Syracuse, 1950-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census (1950-2000) and American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2010 and 2020)





The \$250,000 estimated average cost to complete a major rehab to a distressed property and position it to compete for regional buyers outstrips both the potential gain in property value as well as the total average value for excellent homes in each market.

Only in some outlier cases will such investments make sense from a strict returnon-investment standpoint.

\$2,400

Required asking rent, if no subsidies are involved, to develop a new rental unit and cover all acquisition, construction, operating, maintenance, and debt costs

3%

Share of renters that currently pay \$2,000 or more



18%

Share of households in Syracuse that can afford around \$2,400 or more



Required asking rent, without subsidy, for a landlord of existing rental units to catch up on deferred maintenance and keep up with maintenance and routine upgrades

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\$1,800 **8%**

> Share of renters that currently pay \$1,500 or more



27%

Share of households in Syracuse that can afford around \$1,800 or more



Source: Analysis of prevailing costs in early 2023 based on data from R.S. Means and land currently for sale; renter shares are from 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

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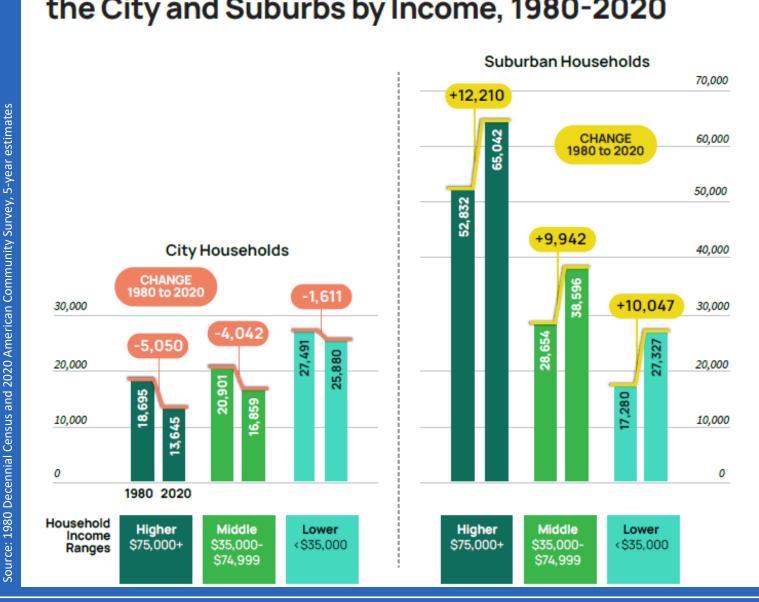
1. The region's housing market has experienced soft demand for decades, and it continues to be soft

- Insufficient levels of investment in existing housing, or in the development of new housing, stems from soft demand
- This can only be solved by tools that either bridge the "market gap" and/or boost levels of demand

2. Housing cost burdens in the region are the result of low incomes, not high housing costs, and are concentrated city neighborhoods



Distribution of Onondaga County Households in the City and Suburbs by Income, 1980-2020



	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000+
Number of households (share of total)	28,511	22,532	21,673	33,232	24,676	31,823	27,906
	(15%)	(12%)	(11%)	(17%)	(13%)	(17%)	(15%)

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Onondaga County: 26.8%

United States: 25.4%

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City of Syracuse's fair share distribution	+26% pts. higher	+12% pts. higher	+6% pts. higher	-2% pts. lower	-9% pts. lower	-12% pts. lower	-17% pts. lower

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Affordable monthly housing costs	\$500 or less	\$500-\$875	\$875-\$1,250	\$1,250- \$1,875	\$1,875- \$2,500	\$2,500- \$3,750	\$3,750+

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Share of renters cost-burdened	87%	75%	39%	13%	<3%	<1%	<1%

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51,043 households have incomes <\$35,000 (and exactly 50% live in Syracuse)

Source: 2021 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates

Onondaga County Household Income Distributions, 2021

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35,681 of these households are cost-burdened

24,741 of these cost-burdened households are renters

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- Low incomes are highly concentrated in a manner that dampens economic mobility (of low-income households) and Syracuse's fiscal viability
- This can only be solved by tools that supplement housing costs, boost incomes, and/or diminish concentrated poverty

- 1. The region's housing market has experienced soft demand for decades, and it continues to be soft
- 2. Housing cost burdens in the region are the result of low incomes, not high housing costs, and are concentrated in city neighborhoods

Q&A