Exploring the Relationship Between Density, Population Growth and Housing Affordability in 8 Cities in Washington State Between 1990 and 2020



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Background

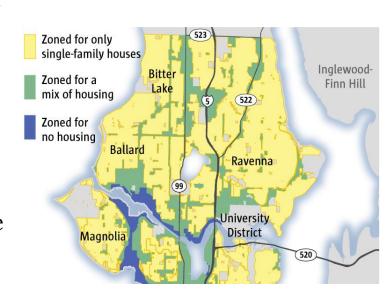
Exclusionary zoning

- Determines how a specific land is developed and used
- Which means it can designate certain areas to single family homes or a combination of single and multi family homes

It is postulated that zoning plays an integral role in housing affordability for the average American resident

Zoning is often used as a means to keep lower income residents, often racial minorities, out of wealthy neighborhoods

Our group is studying how zoning laws have an effect on housing affordability in Washington state



Deliverable

Sponsor: Northwest Justice Project

- Examine 8 different cities in Washington state throughout the time period between 1990 and 2020
- Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Everett, Pasco, Bellingham and Federal Way
- Provide a visualization of the data for housing affordability in relation to exclusionary zoning laws and population density
- Use these trends to create projections for the next 10 to 20 years

Methodology

- 1) Produce individual maps for the eight cities
- 2) Each map consists of a layer showing the general land use, which includes different types of residential information: traditional single family residential, residential, large lot residential, very large lot residential
- 3) Each map also has Housing and Rental Affordability
 - a) Calculated Housing Affordability Index for 1990, 2000, 2010-2018
 - b) Housing Affordability

$$\left(\frac{Median\ Household\ Income}{(20\%\ of\ median\ house\ price) + (median\ select\ monthly\ owner\ cost\ \times\ 12\)}\right)*100$$

- HAI 100 = a family earning median income has exactly enough money to qualify for a mortgage on a median priced home
- HAI > 100 = family earning the median income has more than enough income to qualify for a mortgage loan on a median-priced home
- HAI <100 = family earning the median income does not have enough income to qualify for a mortgage loan on a median-priced home

Methodology

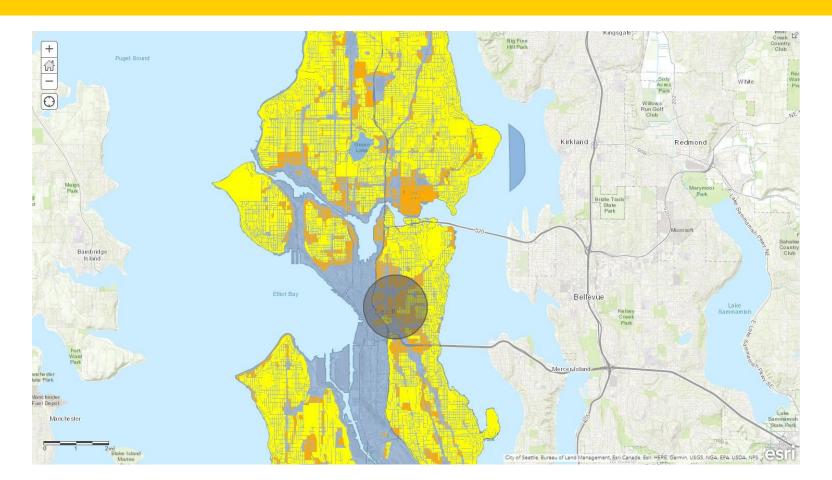
4) Rental Affordability

$$\left(\frac{30\% \text{ of Annual Median Income}}{F \text{ air Market Rent} * 12}\right) * 100$$

- 5) Created charts to demonstrate the relationship between median income and fair market rent for a one bedroom home and a two bedroom home, for each individual city
- 6) Used this data and the current trends between these variables to create projections for these cities for the year 2030, and then again for the year 2040
- 7) Input this information into a dashboard and create a story map to display our research and findings



Individual Maps



Housing Affordability



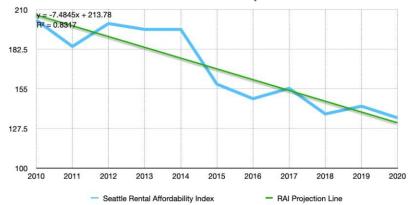
Rental Affordability

| fears . | Seattle Rental Affordability Index | Population | Change per Year | Percent Single Units in Structure | Margin of Error |
|---------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2010 | 202.7 | 608,660 | 10,121 | 50.1% | ± 1.2% |
| 2011 | 184.5 | 612,100 | 3,440 | 49.7% | ± 1.3% |
| 2012 | 200.4 | 616,500 | 4,400 | 49.9% | ± 1.3% |
| 2013 | 196.3 | 626,600 | 10,100 | 49.3% | ± 1.2% |
| 2014 | 196.3 | 640,500 | 13,900 | 47.8% | ± 1.2% |
| 2015 | 158.3 | 662,400 | 21,900 | 48.7% | ± 1.3% |
| 2016 | 148.2 | 686,600 | 24,200 | 48.7% | ± 1.3% |
| 2017 | 155.4 | 713,700 | 27,100 | 48.7% | ± 1.4% |
| 2018 | 137.6 | 730,400 | 16,700 | 46.8% | ± 1.0% |
| 2019 | 143.0 | 747,300 | 16,900 | 46.1% | ± 1.3% |
| 2020 | 134.9 | 761,100 | 13,800 | 42.5%* | ± 1.3%* |

Seattle RAI Projections

| Years | RAI Projection Linear Trendline | |
|-------|------------------------------------|--|
| 2030 | 80.3 | |
| 2040 | 22.3 | |

Seattle Rental Affordability Chart

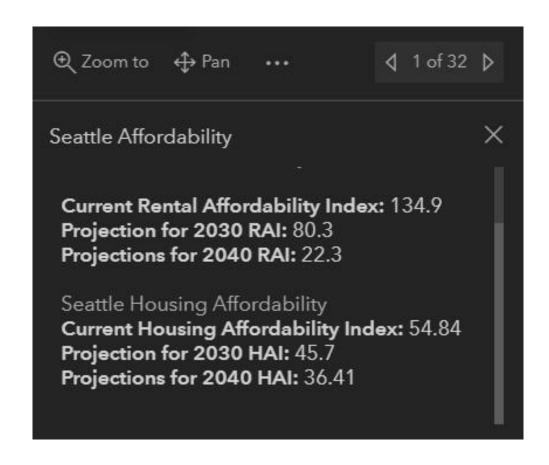


Fair Market Rent and Median Household Income





Projections



Dashboards and Storymap



Housing Affordability in Washington State

