Topic Area: Introduction

## Housing production is one of the most profound challenges facing Massachusetts, and one in which each city and town has a unique and important role to play. Creating enough homes to accommodate the next generation of workers while also addressing the complex needs of an aging and increasingly diverse population will require communities across the state to implement new plans and policies that usher in a new era of housing production.

## The high cost of housing and lack of affordable or attractive options for many households has many negative consequences that affect the whole state. Housing costs are a major contributor to the state’s notoriously high cost of living, and eclipse taxes as a major disincentive to firms and talented workers thinking of locating here. Paying an excessive amount of income on housing means families have less money to spend on other essentials like food or health care, and spend less money at local businesses. Finally, high housing costs, especially in and near urban areas, have caused many households to search farther afield, “driving until they qualify” in the sprawl frontier past I-495 where large lots, low density, and long commutes cause both local environmental damage, increased emissions, and higher transportation costs.

## One fundamental solution to the state’s housing challenge is more proactive efforts to plan for increased housing production at the local level. Each city and town has different needs, different constraints, and different opportunities for new growth, but all can play a role in meeting the state’s housing needs. Furthermore, many important principles of housing production apply across the Commonwealth: communities need a diversity of housing types to meet future housing needs; increased production at all price levels is critical to improving affordability; and well-located and well-designed new housing can revitalize local business districts while reducing auto miles travelled.

## This report provides an overview of the current demographics of #{@report.muni}, the projected changes in housing demand over the coming decades, and the types of new housing that are needed to meet that need.

## Subtopic: The Legal Context for Housing Production Planning

Housing production has been an important goal of the Commonwealth for decades. The Comprehensive Permit Act

In municipalities that fail to their affordable housing obligations under Chapter 40B, a developer can apply for a “Comprehensive Permit” that enables them to build more densely than municipal zoning bylaws would permit, if at least 25% (or 20% in certain cases) For purposes of comprehensive permitting, “adequate progress” means that more than 10% of the year-round housing units qualify as affordable in the Subsidized Housing Inventory (see more detail below), or that the municipality has an approved housing production plan and has met annual or biennial housing production targets. In some cases, as-of-right zoning for multifamily or higher-density housing can help demonstrate “adequate progress.” Despite its controversy, Massachusetts voters rejected an initiative petition to repeal the law in November of 2010.

For the purposes of this statute, affordable housing is defined as a unit that could be purchased or rented by a household making up to 80% of the area median income (AMI).

# Topic Area: Demographics

Housing needs and preferences change over time. Young professionals and seniors on fixed incomes may prefer smaller, more affordable units that are easier to maintain. Families with children may want larger units with more bedrooms and open space. This section describes the population of #{@report.muni} by age and how it is projected to change.

#{@report.muni} is home to

= pop\_2010 residents

, [an increase/a decrease] of 100\*(pop\_2010 - pop\_2000)/ pop\_2000%

from 2000. In 2010, working-age adults between 20 and 65 made up

100\*(pop10\_2034 + pop10\_3564)/pop\_2010%

of the population and seniors over 65 made up

100\*pop10\_65p/ pop\_2010%

. School-age children, between 5 and 19, make up

100\*pop10\_5\_19/pop\_2010%

of current residents. Between 2005 and 2012, school enrollment

[increased/decreased] by enroll\_chg

, or

100\* enroll\_chg/ (enrolled - enroll\_chg)%

.

MAPC, the regional planning agency for Metro Boston, has prepared population and housing demand projections for 164 cities and towns in Metropolitan Boston[[1]](#footnote-2), and the University of Massachusetts Donahue Institute has prepared population projections for the balance of the cities and towns in the state[[2]](#footnote-3). Both sets of projections include two scenarios: a Status Quo scenario based on continuation of recent trends in migration, housing occupancy, and location preference; and a Stronger Region scenario that assumes increased attraction and retention of young workers and slightly increased preference for urban settings and multifamily housing. The Status Quo scenario found that continuation of current levels of in-migration and housing production would lead to a declining workforce and economic stagnation over the coming decades. In contrast, the increased migration rates of the Stronger Region scenario could fuel job growth of 7% between 2010 and 2040. As a result, MAPC recommends use of the Stronger Region scenario as the basis for housing planning, and the assumptions and outputs of that work have been incorporated into the Commonwealth’s multifamily housing production goal of 10,000 multifamily units per year, and have been adopted by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation as the basis for long-term transportation planning.

With the aging of the Baby Boomers, Massachusetts is growing older. The senior population is expected to grow

100\*(pop30\_65p - pop10\_65p)/ pop10\_65p

% over the next two decades, an increase mirrored in almost every city and town.

In #{@report.muni}, the aging of the Baby Boomers will cause the senior population to increase by

pop30\_65p – pop10\_65p

people, or

100\*(pop30\_65p – pop10\_65p) / pop10\_65p

%, through 2030, as seen in Figure 1. The total population is projected to [increase/decrease] by pop\_30sr – pop\_2010

, or

100\*(pop\_30sr – pop\_2010) / pop\_2010%

, over the same period.

[[Figure 1: Bar chart of population projections by age variable. Bars are filled by year. Age variable mapped to x-axis. See ”Total Population by Age, 1990 – 2030” in municipal projections. report.

**Topic: Population**

**Subtopic: by Race**

Massachusetts has grown more diverse since 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, the non-white population increased by

100\*(minor\_10 - minor\_00)/ minor\_00%

. Meanwhile, the white, non-Hispanic population declined by

100\*(white\_10 – white\_00)/white\_00%

. Figure #{figNum} shows the distribution of population by race in #{@report.muni} and its ten nearest neighbors.

[[Stacked bar chart that adds up to 100%. Bars are shaded by percent of population that is White, Black, Asian, Native American, Pacific Islander, Other, Two or More, and Hispanic. Bars correspond to #{@report.muni} and its nearest neighbors.]]

# Topic Area: Demand

Housing demand is a function not only of population, but also the number and type of households that the population forms. As years pass, some households form, move into the community, or grow larger, while others grow smaller, seek different housing options, or move out. Net housing demand is the number of units needed to accommodate additional households and maintain healthy vacancy rates among owner and renter-occupied housing units.[[3]](#footnote-4) This section looks at the current distribution of household types in #{@report.muni}, projected household changes, and net housing unit demand through 2030.

Key findings:

- total households in #{@report.muni} [increased/decreased] 100\*(hh\_10- hh\_00)/ hh\_00% between 2000 and 2010, from hh\_00 to hh\_10,[[4]](#footnote-5)

- average household size [increased/decreased] from hh\_avg00 in 2000 to hh\_avg10 in 2010 and is projected to be hhs\_30sr by 2030,

- family households with children make up hhf\_c\_p% of #{@report.muni} households,

- single person households and elderly[[5]](#footnote-6) single person households make up hh1\_p% and hh1\_65o\_p% of #{@report.muni} households, respectively,

- total households in #{@report.muni} are projected to [increase/decrease] by hh\_30sr - hh\_10 through 2030, a 100\*(hh\_30sr - hh\_10)/ hh\_10% [increase/decrease] from 2010,

- householders between 30 and 60

- As the Baby Boomer generation ages, the number of householders over 60 will grow by (hh30\_6074 + hh30\_75pl) – (hh10\_75pl + hh10\_6074), [increasing/decreasing] from (hh10\_6074 + hh10\_75pl)/hh\_10 to (hh30\_6074 + hh30\_75pl)/hh\_30sr percent of the total households in #{@report.muni}.

- Net housing unit demand will be hu1534\_20 + hu3554\_20 + hu5574\_20 + hu75p\_20 through 2020, or (hu1534\_20 + hu3554\_20 + hu5574\_20 + hu75p\_20)/10 annually,

- Net housing unit demand for householders currently between the ages of 15 and 35 will be hu1534\_20, or hu1534\_20 /10 annually,

- Over the next ten years, householders currently older than 55 will need hu5574\_20 + hu75p\_20 [more/fewer] units than they do today[., putting sfr5574\_20 + sfo5574\_20 + sfr75p\_20 + sfo75p\_20 single family houses back onto the market on average each year.].

## Topic: Households

## Subtopic: Total Households

Total population and average household size determine the number of households in a community. In Massachusetts overall, and in 96% of Massachusetts municipalities with population growth since 2000, the number of households increased faster than population because of declines in average household size. This trend is expected to continue as seniors make up a greater share of householders and younger householders wait longer to form families that are smaller on average than their predecessors.

Despite these overall trends, household size did increase in 48 Massachusetts municipalities between 2000 and 2010. Several factors may contribute to this, including “doubling up” in the face of rising housing costs, and concentrations of certain demographic groups with higher fertility rates.

In #{@report.muni}, total households [increased/decreased] by hh\_10 – hh\_00, or 100\*(hh\_10 – hh\_00)/hh\_00%, between 2000 and 2010. At the same time, average household size [increased

## Subtopic: Households by Age Cohort

Just as aging Baby Boomers (those born between 1945 and 1970, for our purposes) will dominate the overall population dynamics of the state, they will also have a substantial influence on household changes and housing needs in #{@report.muni}. As this large generation ages, it will increase the number of householders over 60 by ((hh30\_6074 + hh30\_75pl) – (hh10\_75pl + hh10\_6074))/ (hh10\_75pl + hh10\_6074)% statewide through 2030, and their share of all households will increase from (hh10\_6074 + hh10\_75pl)/hh\_10 to (hh30\_6074 + hh30\_75pl)/hh\_30sr percent over the same period. Meanwhile, the total number of under-60 householders will change only slightly from one decade to the next, and most age groups under 60 will see a decline in the number of households between 2010 and 2030.

In #{@report.muni}, householders over 60 will [increase/decrease] from (hh10\_6074 + hh10\_75pl)/hh\_10 in 2010 to (hh30\_6074 + hh30\_75pl)/hh\_30sr in 2030, a change of ((hh30\_6074 + hh30\_75pl) – (hh10\_75pl + hh10\_6074))/ (hh10\_75pl + hh10\_6074)%. Meanwhile, under-60 householders will [increase/decrease] by ((hh30\_4559 + hh30\_3044 + hh30\_1529) - (hh10\_4559 + hh10\_3044 + hh10\_1529)), or ((hh30\_4559 + hh30\_3044 + hh30\_1529) - (hh10\_4559 + hh10\_3044 + hh10\_1529))/(hh10\_4559 + hh10\_3044 + hh10\_1529)%, as seen in Figure 2.

[[Figure 2: Bar chart of household projections by age variable. Essentially identical to Figure 1.]]

## Topic: Housing Units

## Subtopic: Housing Unit Demand Change

Changes in housing unit demand result from household formation, dissolution, and mortality. Young adults currently between the ages of 15 and 30 are poised to form households after they leave home, dorm, or roommates. Thousands are projected to do so each year, and each will need a housing unit, typically multi-family rental units. Meanwhile, older adults have typically already formed households. Combined with mortality, outmigration, or transition to nursing homes and other group quarter situations, this translates to a decline in housing unit demand among householders 55 and over, despite a sharp increase in the number of senior-headed households.

The decline in demand from older householders will partly offset increased demand from their younger counterparts. In Metro Boston, for example, the decline in demand for single-family homes among householders over 55 and over will accommodate 100\*(sfo5574\_20 + sfr5574\_20 + sfo75p\_20 + sfr75p\_20)/( sfo1534\_20 + sfr1534\_20 + sfo3554\_20 + sfr3554\_20)%%multifamily demand will be met through existing units freed up by householder over 55.

Through 2020, new households headed by someone currently under the age of 3

[[Figure figNum: Bar chart of housing unit demand by cohort: 2010 through 2030. Age breaks on the x-axis: 15 - 34, 35-54, 55 - 74, and 75+.

Supply

Supply is measured by the number and type of housing units in a community. It is the part of the housing market that municipalities can directly control through zoning and other land use policies. In this section, we look at the current supply of housing units in #{@report.muni}, as well as its distribution by unit type, building age, size, and cost. We also look at housing permitting in #{@report.muni} since 2000 and compare it to projected future demand. These numbers can help your community to determine what policies are needed to ensure an adequate supply of housing to meet current and future demand.

## Subtopic: Housing Units by Age

The distribution of housing units by age is important for at least three reasons. First, a housing stock with few units built since 2000 indicates that housing supply is growing slowly

In #{@report.muni}, h\_39\_p% of housing units are in buildings built before 1939, compared to h\_39\_p% statewide. Another h4059\_p% and h6079\_p% of #{@report.muni} units are in buildings that date from 1940-1959 and 1960-1979, respectively. Construction since 2000 accounts for h\_00\_p% of units, compared to h\_00\_p % statewide.

## Subtopic: Housing Units by Type

Housing preferences are projected to change, as both younger householders and seniors opt for smaller, multifamily units, as seen above. It is important to compare these projections to the current distribution of units in order to calibrate supply to future demand. In #{@report.muni}, u1\_p% of units are in single family homes, compared to u1\_p% statewide and u1\_p% for the [insert Community Type]; u2\_p + u3\_4\_p% of all units are in two- to four-family buildings; and u5\_9p + u10\_19\_p + u20ov\_p% are in multifamily buildings with five or more units. The remainder are in non-permanent structures, such as mobile homes.

## Topic: Housing Permits

## Subtopic: 2000 - 2012

One way to measure whether or not a municipality is on track to meet future demand is to compare recent permitting activity to future projected demand. If annual permitting for single or multifamily housing units is historically lower than projected annual demand, this indicates a need to increase the rate of single or multifamily permitting in the future.[[6]](#footnote-7) From 2000 to 2012, #{@report.muni} permitted sf\_units single family and mf\_units multifamily housing units annually, as seen in figNum. #{@report.muni} faces an annual projected demand of (sfo1534\_20 + sfr1534\_20 + sfo3554\_20 + sfr3554\_20 + sfo5574\_20 + sfr5574\_20 + sfo75p\_20 + sfr75p\_20)/10 single family units and (mfo1534\_20 + mfr1534\_20 + mfo3554\_20 + mfr3554\_20 + mfo5574\_20 + mfr5574\_20 + mfo75p\_20 + mfr75p\_20)/10 multifamily units.

[[Line graph with permitted single family and multifamily units per year from 2000 to 2013. Overall horizontal lines to indicate the average annual demand for new single family and multifamily units. These may also work better as separate graphs, especially in communities with historically low multifamily permitting.]]

# Topic Area: Affordability

Housing prices are determined by the demand for and supply of housing units. If supply does not keep up with demand, higher prices result.

Affordability is measured in several ways. In this section, we will measure affordability according to:

* the percent of households that pay more than 30% and 50% of income on housing costs (“cost burdened” and “severely cost burdened,” respectively), by household tenure, income, and type;
* the percent of housing units listed on the Massachusetts Subsidized Housing Inventory (SHI),
* the percent of recent home sales affordable to low and median income households, and
* the gap between the number of households by income level, and the number of housing units affordable by income level.

## Topic: Households by Income

Affordability is of particular concern to low income households. Many federal and state housing programs define low income households according to household size and household income, measured as a percent of Area Median Income

[[Table modeled after Table 11 in Everett HPP, page 23.]]

In #{@report.muni}, amiu30p%, ami3050p%, and ami5080p% of households are extremely low, very low, and low income, respectively. This means that amiu30p + ami3050p + ami5080p % of all households qualify for federal and state affordable housing programs based on household income.

[[Bar graph of household projections by household income. Similar to household by age, expect bars will be filed in according to income.]]

## Topic: Housing Cost Burden

The most common measure of housing affordability is the percent of income that households spend on housing costs. According to most federal and state agencies, households that spend more than 30% of income on housing costs are “cost burdened.” Households that spend more than 50% of income on housing are “severely cost burdened.” Areas where more than 30% of households are cost burdened face an affordable housing shortage. In #{@report.muni}, 100\*(o\_cb + r\_cb)/( ownoccv2 + r\_occv2)% and 100\*(o\_cb50 + r\_cb50)/( ownoccv2 + r\_occv2)% of households are cost burdened and severely cost burdened, respectively, compared to 100\*(o\_cb + r\_cb)/( ownoccv2 + r\_occv2)% and 100\*(o\_cb50 + r\_cb50)/( ownoccv2 + r\_occv2)% of households statewide.

### Subtopic: Cost Burden by Tenure

Cost burden rates are typically higher among renter households. Statewide, r\_cb\_p% of renter and o\_cb\_p% of owners are cost burdened, respectively. In #{@report.muni}, r\_cb\_p% of renters are cost burdened, versus o\_cb\_p% of owners.

### Subtopic: Cost Burden by Income

As expected, cost burden is also more common among low income households. Statewide, eli\_cbp% of all extremely low income households, vli\_cbp% of very low income households, and li\_cbp% of low income households are cost burdened, versus hi\_cbp% of households with incomes above 100% AMI. Figure figNum shows the percent of #{@report.muni} households that are cost burdened and severely cost burdened by income level.

[[cost burden by income graph. Colors correspond to income category, y-axis corresponds to percent of total households, x-axis corresponds to municipality.]]

### Subtopic: Cost Burden by Household Type

Younger households, non-family households, and elderly households typically have lower incomes, and are more likely to rent. They are also more likely to to be cost burdened. Statewide, ef\_cbp% of elderly family households and oth\_cbp% of non-elderly, non-family households are cost burdened, respectively. As the number of elderly households increases, the number of cost-burdened elderly households is likely to increase. In #{@report.muni}, cost burden among elderly family households and non-elderly, non-family households is ef\_cbp% and oth\_cbp%, respectively.

## Topic: Subsidized Housing Inventory

Massachusetts maintains a subsidized housing inventory (SHI) that tracks each municipality’s affordable housing stock, including deed restricted and subsidized units.

Statewide, shi\_p% of housing unit are on the SHI, and 100\*sum(shi\_p > 10)/351% of municipalities meet their 10% requirement under Chapter 40B. Figure figNum shows the percent of SHI unit within #{@report.muni} and its nearest neighbors.

[[Bar chart of percent SHI units for #{@report.muni} and nearest neighborhoods.]]

## Topic: Affordability of Recent Home Sales

Owner-occupied cost burden estimates reflect the housing costs of current owner households, not the prices that aspiring homeowners face in the current housing market. If prices have risen recently, new entrants my find themselves with fewer options of higher risk of cost burden than their counterparts who have been in the area for some time. To estimate how affordable recent sale prices are to low income families, we use 2000 to 2012 sales data from the Massachusetts parcel file Figure #{figNum} shows the percent of single family home sales since 2000 that are affordable by household income.

[Note: If a graph does not appear below, then #{@report.muni} either does not have data on sale price or sale date in the Massachusetts parcel file, or the data is in a non-standard format.]

[[Line graph. y-axis is

## Topic: Affordability Gap

Units that are affordable to low income households are not necessarily occupied by low income households. This mismatch between households’ incomes and the units they occupy can exacerbate affordability problems. To measure the extent to which affordability is a supply problem versus a distribution problem, we calculate the affordability gap. The gap is the difference between the number of households at a given income level and the number of units affordable to households at that income level. A positive gap indicates a shortage of units at a given income level, even if households and units were perfectly matched by incomes and costs. Table tableNum shows the gap #{@report.muni} renter and owner households face at 50% AMI, 50 to 80% AMI, and above 80% AMI.

[[Table based on Table 17 in Everett Housing Production Plan.]]

1. Insert report title. [www.mapc.org/projections](http://www.mapc.org/projections) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Insert url and report title [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Low vacancy rates can result in upward pressure on housing prices and rental rates. In consultation with Barry Bluestone at the Dukakis Center at Northeastern University, we estimate a natural vacancy rate of 1.5% for ownership units and 7.0% for rental units. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. A *household* includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. A *householder* is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. A *family* includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. See www.census.gov/glossary. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. *Elderly* includes people 62 and over. *Elderly households* have an elderly householder. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Reported building permits are an imperfect measure of housing growth. In some cases, they overestimate the net increase in housing units if not all permitted projects are ultimately constructed or if demolition of preexisting units is required. In other cases, they may underestimate new growth due to lack of reporting or because adaptive reuse is not captured in the data. From 2000 to 2010, reported building permits for #{@report.muni} [over/under]estimated the actual census-based housing change by NA%. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)