

DEMOGRAPHIA

4th Annual
Demographia
International Housing
Affordability Survey:
2008

Ratings for Major Urban Markets

Australia • Canada • Republic of Ireland
New Zealand • United Kingdom • United States

(Data for 3rd Quarter 2007)

Pavletich Properties Limited



INTRODUCTION

By Dr. Donald Brash

Once again, the Demographia survey leads inevitably to one clear conclusion: the affordability of housing is overwhelmingly a function of just one thing, the extent to which governments place artificial restrictions on the supply of residential land.



Dr. Donald Brash

Median Multiples of eight in Sydney and seven in Melbourne.

Despite all the evidence, governments continue to pretend that they are powerless to make housing more affordable or, worse still, implement futile interventions which make the situation worse, as the New Zealand government is proposing for this year.

We all owe Wendell Cox and Hugh Pavletich a huge debt of gratitude for making the pathway to affordable housing abundantly clear: remove Metropolitan Urban Limits (urban growth boundaries) and other artificial restraints on the availability of residential land.

Dr. Donald Brash
Governor, Reserve Bank of New Zealand (1988-2002)
Chairman, Centre for Resource Management Studies



4th Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey

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4th Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey

By Wendell Cox and Hugh Pavletich

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 4th Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey expands coverage to 227 markets in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. A principal consideration in this expansion into many smaller markets is the expanding evidence that households are moving from more expensive markets to smaller and less expensive markets. The *Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey* employs the “Median House Price to Median Household Income Multiple,” (“Median Multiple”) to rate housing affordability (Table ES-1).

Table ES-1 Demographia Housing Affordability Ratings	
Rating	Median Multiple
Severely Unaffordable	5.1 & Over
Seriously Unaffordable	4.1 to 5.0
Moderately Unaffordable	3.1 to 4.0
Affordable	3.0 or Less

In recent decades, the Median Multiple has been remarkably similar among the nations surveyed, with median house prices being generally 3.0 or less times median household incomes. This historic affordability relationship continues in many housing markets of the United States and Canada. However, the Median Multiple has escalated sharply in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom and in some markets of Canada and the United States.

Housing Affordability Ratings

The housing affordability crisis is most pervasive in Australia and New Zealand, each with an overall Median Multiple of 6.3. Affordability is only somewhat better in the United Kingdom (5.5) and Ireland (4.7), however is still far worse than historical norms. On the other hand, the national Median Multiple in Canada is 3.1, indicating that housing is less than one-half as expensive relative to incomes as in New Zealand or Australia. The national Median Multiple in the United States is 3.6.

Least Affordable Markets: The least affordable markets are generally in California, Hawaii, the US East Coast, Australia, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Canada’s province of British Columbia. The least affordable market is Los Angeles, with a Median Multiple of 11.5, approaching four times the 3.0 “affordability” standard (Table ES-2).



Table ES-2
50 Least Affordable Housing Markets
(All Severely Unaffordable)

#	Nation	Market	Median Multiple	#	Nation	Market	Median Multiple
1	United States	Los Angeles, CA	11.5	25	United States	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	7.1
2	United States	Salinas, CA	10.9	25	United States	Santa Barbara, CA	7.1
3	United States	San Francisco, CA	10.8	28	Australia	Bundaberg	7.0
4	United States	Honolulu, HI	10.3	28	United States	New York, NY-NJ, CT-PA	7.0
5	United States	San Diego, CA	10.0	28	Australia	Wollongong	7.0
6	Australia	Mandurah	9.5	31	New Zealand	Auckland	6.9
7	United States	San Jose, CA	9.3	31	United Kingdom	Bristol-Bath	6.9
7	Australia	Sunshine Coast	9.3	33	Australia	Bunbury	6.7
9	United Kingdom	Bournemouth & Dorset	8.9	34	New Zealand	Christchurch	6.6
10	United Kingdom	Belfast	8.8	35	Australia	Adelaide	6.5
11	Australia	Gold Coast	8.6	36	Australia	Brisbane	6.4
11	Australia	Sydney	8.6	36	Australia	Cairns	6.4
13	Canada	Kelowna	8.5	36	United States	Stockton, CA	6.4
13	United States	Santa Rosa, CA	8.5	36	United States	Vallejo, CA	6.4
15	Canada	Vancouver	8.4	40	Australia	Geelong	6.3
16	United Kingdom	Exeter & Devon	8.2	40	New Zealand	Hamilton	6.3
16	United States	Ventura County, CA	8.2	40	Australia	Hobart	6.3
18	United Kingdom	London (GLA)	7.7	40	Australia	Newcastle	6.3
19	Australia	Perth	7.6	40	United Kingdom	Northampton	6.3
20	New Zealand	Tauranga	7.5	45	Australia	Townsville	6.2
21	United Kingdom	London Exurbs	7.4	46	United States	Boston, MA-NH	6.1
22	Australia	Melbourne	7.3	46	United States	Fresno, CA	6.1
22	Canada	Victoria	7.3	46	Australia	Mackay	6.1
24	Australia	Rockingham	7.2	46	United Kingdom	Newport	6.1
25	United States	Miami-West Palm Beach, FL	7.1	46	New Zealand	Wellington	6.1

Affordable Markets Remain: At the same time, 59 markets remain “affordable.” Thirteen (13) of the “affordable” markets are in Canada and 46 are in the United States. This includes large markets, such as Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth, Ottawa, Houston, Austin, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and Indianapolis (Table ES-3).

The Importance of Home Ownership

Home ownership is an objective of public policy in each of the surveyed nations. Home ownership rates have risen strongly since World War II. This has been made possible by suburbanization, the development of housing on inexpensive urban fringe land. Suburbanization has been a principal driver in the democratization of prosperity that has lifted middle-class living standards to previously unimaginable heights. However, in recent years and in some markets, the historic house price to household income ratio that was so important to rising prosperity has been broken, as housing costs have inflated beyond precedent.



Table ES-3
Affordable Housing Markets

#	Nation	Market	Median Multiple	#	Nation	Market	Median Multiple
1	Canada	Thunder Bay	1.8	29	United States	Kansas City, MO-KS	2.7
2	United States	Youngstown, OH	1.9	29	United States	Northwest Indiana	2.7
3	United States	Fort Wayne, IN	2.0	29	United States	Pittsburgh, PA	2.7
4	Canada	Saguenay	2.1	29	United States	St. Louis, MO-IL	2.7
5	United States	Flint, MI	2.2	29	United States	Tulsa OK	2.7
5	Canada	Saint John (NB)	2.2	29	Canada	Winnipeg	2.7
5	Canada	St. John's (NL)	2.2	37	United States	Atlanta, GA	2.8
5	United States	Toledo, OH	2.2	37	United States	Columbus, OH	2.8
9	United States	Indianapolis, IN	2.3	37	United States	Harrisburg, PA	2.8
9	United States	Rochester, NY	2.3	37	United States	Louisville, KY-IN	2.8
9	United States	Wichita, KS	2.3	37	Canada	Sudbury	2.8
12	United States	Akron, OH	2.4	37	United States	Winston-Salem, NC	2.8
12	United States	Buffalo, NY	2.4	43	United States	Columbia, SC	2.9
12	United States	Detroit, MI	2.4	43	United States	Fayetteville, AR-MO	2.9
12	United States	Grand Rapids, MI	2.4	43	United States	Houston, TX	2.9
12	United States	Lansing, MI	2.4	43	Canada	London	2.9
12	Canada	Regina	2.4	43	United States	Oklahoma City, OK	2.9
12	Canada	Windsor	2.4	43	United States	Scranton-Wilkes Barre, PA	2.9
19	United States	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	2.5	49	United States	Chattanooga, TN-GA	3.0
19	United States	Dayton, OH	2.5	49	United States	Little Rock, AR	3.0
19	United States	Huntsville, AL	2.5	49	United States	Manchester, NH	3.0
19	United States	Omaha, NE-IA	2.5	49	United States	Memphis, TN-AR-MS	3.0
23	United States	Augusta, GA	2.6	49	United States	Mobile, AL	3.0
23	United States	Canton, OH	2.6	49	United States	Nashville, TN	3.0
23	United States	Cleveland, OH	2.6	49	Canada	Oshawa	3.0
23	Canada	Quebec	2.6	49	Canada	Ottawa	3.0
23	United States	Syracuse, NY	2.6	49	United States	Reading, PA	3.0
23	Canada	Trois-Rivieres	2.6	49	United States	Springfield, MO	3.0
29	United States	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2.7	49	United States	York, PA	3.0
29	United States	Des Moines, IA	2.7				

These higher costs have serious social implications. In the markets where extraordinary price inflation has occurred, living standards are not likely to be sustainable. Further, many ethnic minority households, with their generally lower incomes are likely to find the dream of home ownership put out of reach.

Planning Orthodoxy: Denying the Undeniable

There is a general consensus among economists that the principal cause of the housing affordability loss has been *prescriptive planning*, the strategies of “urban consolidation” or “smart growth” that ration land and impose excessive fees on development. This is denied by many in the urban planning community.



- They claim that higher demand arising out of more liberal mortgage eligibility has driven prices up. If that were true, then prices would have risen in all markets. But they have not. Indeed, in some of the high-income world's fastest growing markets, there has been virtually no house price inflation (such as Atlanta, Houston and Dallas-Fort Worth).
- There is a claim that households no longer are willing to locate on the urban fringe for less expensive housing. Yet, wherever people are permitted to move to less expensive urban fringe housing, they do. It has been claimed that housing affordability is associated with depressed economic markets, yet an analysis of the largest markets shows no association between economic growth and house prices. Some slow growing or declining markets are unaffordable and some fast growing markets are affordable. The reverse is also true.

The arguments of prescriptive planning proponents are undermined by their own research. They claim that prescriptive planning will lower the price of housing relative to markets with more traditional planning (responsive planning). The record from 2000 to 2006 in the United States shows a starkly different pattern. Prescriptive planning markets have seen their prices escalate \$160,000 relative to responsive markets. Most tellingly of all, the proponents own research indicates that the loss of housing affordability is a possibility with respect to 7 of their 10 favored strategies. What the proponents admit as possible has, in reality, developed as reality.

How Planning Destroys Housing Affordability

It is a law of economics that scarcity drives up prices. It is not surprising, therefore, that house price escalation should be associated with the land scarcity policies of prescriptive planning and inordinate fees on development. Previous *Demographia International Housing Affordability Surveys* have summarized the evidence, especially from the world's most respected economists. In the past year, additional respected voices have been added to the chorus, such as Governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia Glenn Stevens and Chairman of the Board of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Arthur C. Grimes. Former Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Donald Brash has called for abolition of some smart growth or urban consolidation strategies, including urban growth boundaries.

Housing Affordability and Economies

A US Federal Reserve Board economic study associates slower than anticipated economic growth in metropolitan areas with more restrictive land use policies. This reality is becoming clearer in domestic migration patterns. Between 2000 and 2006, nearly 4,000,000 people left the more expensive markets of the United States, moving generally to less expensive areas. The losing markets had been among the fastest growing in previous decades. Housing affordability is also being associated with out-migration from Sydney to other states in Australia and from England to Scotland.

This migration is not surprising, given the financial incentives that the unprecedented price differentials have produced (what might be called a "relocation bonus"). A household moving from



San Jose can purchase and finance the median priced house for at least \$1,500,000 less in Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth or Indianapolis --- the equivalent more than 25 years of median income in each of the new markets. A Sydney resident can save nearly \$650,000 by moving to Adelaide, the equivalent of 13 years median income in Adelaide. The Frontier Centre for Public Policy and Demographia have posted a housing affordability calculator that summarizes monetary and years of income differences between markets within the United States, Canada and Australia (<http://www.demographia.com/calculators.htm>).

The central bank of central banks, the Bank for International Settlements expressed serious concerns about economies in its last annual report and specifically referred to the Japan property crisis of the early 1990s as a parallel. The mortgage crisis in the United States illustrates the importance of housing to economies. Central banks in the United States and New Zealand have undertaken differing strategies to deal with house prices. Any such focus results in disproportionate attention to a single sector, which can have distorting effects on the economy. The appropriate units of government for dealing with house prices are the planning authorities, whose policies created the problem in the first place. Smart growth and urban consolidation did not create the mortgage crisis, but in creating the scarcity that drove prices higher in some markets, made it more intense.

Restoring Housing Affordability

It is necessary to restore housing affordability to sustain the quality of life. Governments committed to a better future need to focus on (1) Allowing housing to be built on low-cost land on the urban fringe and (2) Removing unreasonable infrastructure charges on home buyers. In this process, governments can be aided by monitoring and publishing performance indicators, especially the Median Multiple.



4th Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey

By Wendell Cox and Hugh Pavletich

INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth annual *Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey*. The Survey covers urban housing markets in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.¹ This edition is expanded from 159 to 227 markets. This results in coverage of many smaller markets. The greater coverage is particularly appropriate in light of developing evidence that households are moving in increasing numbers from more expensive markets to less expensive markets, many of which are smaller and where cost increasing prescriptive planning policies have had less effect. This and the rise of telecommunications and telecommuting is removing barriers to a more dispersed pattern of urban development. This is especially evident in the United States (below).

The *Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey* is unique in providing standardized comparisons of housing affordability between international housing markets. The *4th Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey* includes estimates from the September quarter of 2007.²

Most examinations of housing affordability focus on national data, which can mask significant differences between markets. In contrast, the *Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey* assess the international housing affordability at the regional market level. This approach not only compares housing affordability within nations, but also permits comparisons between international markets. One of the results of this approach is a greater recognition that unaffordability is neither pervasive nor universal (as might be concluded by national averages), and that affordability has been maintained in some of the world's fastest growing markets.

The *Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey* uses the "Median Multiple" (median house price divided by median household income) to assess housing affordability. The Median Multiple is widely used for evaluating urban markets, for example being recommended by the World Bank and the United Nations.³ More elaborate indicators, which often include mortgage interest rates and other factors mask the structural elements of house pricing and are often not well understood outside the financial sector (though are important to industry analysts). The Median Multiple is an easily understood indicator of the structural health of residential markets and facilitates meaningful housing affordability comparisons. Housing affordability ratings are assigned based upon the Median Multiple (Table 1).



Table 1
Demographia Housing Affordability Ratings

Rating	Median Multiple
Severely Unaffordable	5.1 & Over
Seriously Unaffordable	4.1 to 5.0
Moderately Unaffordable	3.1 to 4.0
Affordable	3.0 or Less

In recent decades, the Median Multiple has been remarkably similar among the nations surveyed, with median house prices generally being 3.0 or less times median household incomes where demand and supply are balanced (3.0 is considered the “Median Multiple ceiling”). This historic affordability relationship continues in many housing markets of the United States and Canada. However, the Median Multiple has escalated sharply in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom and in some markets of Canada and the United States.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY RATINGS

The 4th Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey uses existing house sales data to rate housing affordability in the 227 markets. Fifty-nine (59) markets are rated “affordable,” 40 markets are rated “moderately unaffordable,” 38 markets are rated seriously unaffordable and 90 markets are rated severely unaffordable (Table 2). The ratings for all housing markets are shown, by affordability rating category, in Schedule 1.⁴

Least Affordable Markets: The six least affordable markets are all in the United States (Table 3). Again, Los Angeles is the least affordable market in the six surveyed nations, with a Median Multiple of 11.5, which is approaching four times the historical affordability standard of 3.0. Salinas, California, San Francisco, Honolulu and San Diego also have Median Multiples of 10.0 or above.

The most unaffordable market outside the United States is Mandurah, in Western Australia, (6th) which is followed closely San Jose (7th) and by the Sunshine Coast in Queensland (8th). The 9th most unaffordable market is Bournemouth & Dorset in the United Kingdom and the 10th most unaffordable market is Belfast, also in the United Kingdom.

Among the larger markets, Sydney ranks 11th, with a Median Multiple of 8.6, London⁵ ranks 18th, with a Median Multiple of 7.7, Perth ranks 19th, with a Median Multiple of 7.6 and the London Exurbs⁶ rank 21st, with a Median Multiple of 7.4. Melbourne and New York are among the most unaffordable markets, with Median Multiples of 7.3 and 7.0 respectively.

The 92 severely unaffordable markets include 30 in the United States, 25 in the United Kingdom and 25 in Australia, seven (7) in New Zealand, four (4) in Canada and one (1) in Ireland.



Table 2
Distribution of Markets by Housing Affordability Ratings

Rating	Median Multiple	Number of Markets
Affordable	3.0 or Less	59
Moderately Unaffordable	3.1 to 4.0	40
Seriously Unaffordable	4.1 to 5.0	36
Severely Unaffordable	5.1 & Over	92
TOTAL		227

Table 3
50 Least Affordable Housing Markets
(All Severely Unaffordable)

#	Nation	Market	Median Multiple	#	Nation	Market	Median Multiple
1	United States	Los Angeles, CA	11.5	25	United States	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	7.1
2	United States	Salinas, CA	10.9	25	United States	Santa Barbara, CA	7.1
3	United States	San Francisco, CA	10.8	28	Australia	Bundaberg	7.0
4	United States	Honolulu, HI	10.3	28	United States	New York, NY-NJ,-CT-PA	7.0
5	United States	San Diego, CA	10.0	28	Australia	Wollongong	7.0
6	Australia	Mandurah	9.5	31	New Zealand	Auckland	6.9
7	United States	San Jose, CA	9.3	31	United Kingdom	Bristol-Bath	6.9
7	Australia	Sunshine Coast	9.3	33	Australia	Bunbury	6.7
9	United Kingdom	Bournemouth & Dorset	8.9	34	New Zealand	Christchurch	6.6
10	United Kingdom	Belfast	8.8	35	Australia	Adelaide	6.5
11	Australia	Gold Coast	8.6	36	Australia	Brisbane	6.4
11	Australia	Sydney	8.6	36	Australia	Cairns	6.4
13	Canada	Kelowna	8.5	36	United States	Stockton, CA	6.4
13	United States	Santa Rosa, CA	8.5	36	United States	Vallejo, CA	6.4
15	Canada	Vancouver	8.4	40	Australia	Geelong	6.3
16	United Kingdom	Exeter & Devon	8.2	40	New Zealand	Hamilton	6.3
16	United States	Ventura County, CA	8.2	40	Australia	Hobart	6.3
18	United Kingdom	London (GLA)	7.7	40	Australia	Newcastle	6.3
19	Australia	Perth	7.6	40	United Kingdom	Northampton	6.3
20	New Zealand	Tauranga	7.5	45	Australia	Townsville	6.2
21	United Kingdom	London Exurbs	7.4	46	United States	Boston, MA-NH	6.1
22	Australia	Melbourne	7.3	46	United States	Fresno, CA	6.1
22	Canada	Victoria	7.3	46	Australia	Mackay	6.1
24	Australia	Rockingham	7.2	46	United Kingdom	Newport	6.1
25	United States	Miami-West Palm Beach, FL	7.1	46	New Zealand	Wellington	6.1

Affordable Markets: All of the 59 affordable markets (having a Median Multiple of 3.0 or below) are in Canada and the United States (Table 4). The most affordable market is Thunder Bay in Canada, with a Median Multiple of 1.8. Fourteen (14) other markets have Median Multiples of 2.5 or less. These include Saguenay, (Quebec) St. John's (Newfoundland), Saint John (New Brunswick), Regina and Windsor. Larger US markets such as Dallas-Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Rochester and Buffalo also have Median Multiples of 2.5 or less. Other large markets are also rated as affordable (a Median Multiple of 3.0 or less), such as Atlanta, Houston, St. Louis, Ottawa and Kansas City.



Table 4
Affordable Housing Markets

#	Nation	Market	Median Multiple	#	Nation	Market	Median Multiple
1	Canada	Thunder Bay	1.8	29	United States	Kansas City, MO-KS	2.7
2	United States	Youngstown, OH	1.9	29	United States	Northwest Indiana	2.7
3	United States	Fort Wayne, IN	2.0	29	United States	Pittsburgh, PA	2.7
4	Canada	Saguenay	2.1	29	United States	St. Louis, MO-IL	2.7
5	United States	Flint, MI	2.2	29	United States	Tulsa OK	2.7
5	Canada	Saint John (NB)	2.2	29	Canada	Winnipeg	2.7
5	Canada	St. John's (NL)	2.2	37	United States	Atlanta, GA	2.8
5	United States	Toledo, OH	2.2	37	United States	Columbus, OH	2.8
9	United States	Indianapolis, IN	2.3	37	United States	Harrisburg, PA	2.8
9	United States	Rochester, NY	2.3	37	United States	Louisville, KY-IN	2.8
9	United States	Wichita, KS	2.3	37	Canada	Sudbury	2.8
12	United States	Akron, OH	2.4	37	United States	Winston-Salem, NC	2.8
12	United States	Buffalo, NY	2.4	43	United States	Columbia, SC	2.9
12	United States	Detroit, MI	2.4	43	United States	Fayetteville, AR-MO	2.9
12	United States	Grand Rapids, MI	2.4	43	United States	Houston, TX	2.9
12	United States	Lansing, MI	2.4	43	Canada	London	2.9
12	Canada	Regina	2.4	43	United States	Oklahoma City, OK	2.9
12	Canada	Windsor	2.4	43	United States	Scranton-Wilkes Barre, PA	2.9
19	United States	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	2.5	49	United States	Chattanooga, TN-GA	3.0
19	United States	Dayton, OH	2.5	49	United States	Little Rock, AR	3.0
19	United States	Huntsville, AL	2.5	49	United States	Manchester, NH	3.0
19	United States	Omaha, NE-IA	2.5	49	United States	Memphis, TN-AR-MS	3.0
23	United States	Augusta, GA	2.6	49	United States	Mobile, AL	3.0
23	United States	Canton, OH	2.6	49	United States	Nashville, TN	3.0
23	United States	Cleveland, OH	2.6	49	Canada	Oshawa	3.0
23	Canada	Quebec	2.6	49	Canada	Ottawa	3.0
23	United States	Syracuse, NY	2.6	49	United States	Reading, PA	3.0
23	Canada	Trois-Rivieres	2.6	49	United States	Springfield, MO	3.0
29	United States	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2.7	49	United States	York, PA	3.0
29	United States	Des Moines, IA	2.7				

Summary by Nation: Historic housing affordability has been lost in nearly all markets of Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, while the housing affordability crisis is considerably less severe in Canada and the United States (Table 5 and Figure 1).

- **Australia:** Australia (with New Zealand) has the most unaffordable housing in the surveyed nations, with an overall Median Multiple of 6.3, more than double the Median Multiple ceiling. There are no “affordable” markets in Australia and there are no “moderately unaffordable” markets. Twenty-five (25) of the 28 markets are rated severely unaffordable. All of the large capital cities (Sydney, Perth, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide) are rated “severely unaffordable.” The best ratings are “seriously unaffordable” in three smaller markets, Maitland (New South Wales), Ballarat (Victoria) and Bendigo (Victoria).
- **Canada:** In Canada, there are 13 “affordable” markets and 8 “moderately unaffordable” markets. Three (3) markets are rated “seriously unaffordable” and four markets are rated



“severely unaffordable.” All four of the “severely unaffordable” markets are in British Columbia. The least affordable is Kelowna, with a Median Multiple of 8.5. The national Median Multiple is 3.1, slightly above the Median Multiple ceiling of 3.0.

- **Ireland:** Ireland’s has no “affordable” markets and has the only “moderately unaffordable” market outside Canada and the United States (Limerick, with a Median Multiple of 3.5). Four markets are rated “seriously unaffordable,” including the Dublin Exurbs.⁷ Dublin⁸ is rated “severely unaffordable,” with a Median Multiple of 5.7.
- **New Zealand:** New Zealand (with Australia) has the least affordable housing among all of the surveyed nations. The national Median Multiple is 6.3, more than double the Median Multiple ceiling of 3.0. New Zealand is the only surveyed nation in which *all* of its markets are rated “severely unaffordable.” Tauranga is the least affordable, with a Median Multiple of 7.5. Auckland has a Median Multiple of 6.9.
- **United Kingdom:** The United Kingdom has no “affordable” markets and no “moderately unaffordable” markets. Twenty-five (25) of the 28 markets in the United Kingdom are “severely unaffordable” and three markets are “seriously unaffordable.” The best ratings are “seriously unaffordable,” in Falkirk (Scotland), Dundee and Middlesborough & Durham. The most unaffordable markets are Bournemouth & Dorset (8.9), Belfast (8.8) and Exeter & Devon (8.2). Among the larger markets, London (7.7) and the London Exurbs (7.4) are the least affordable. The national Median Multiple is 5.5, which is approaching double the Median Multiple ceiling of 3.0.
- **United States:** In the United States, there are 46 “affordable” markets and 30 “moderately unaffordable” markets. Twenty-Five (25) markets are “seriously unaffordable” and 28 markets are “severely unaffordable.” The United States, as noted above, has the most unaffordable housing among the surveyed nations, but also has some of the most affordable housing. The least affordable housing tends to be concentrated in California, the Northeast and Hawaii. Much of the rest of the nation retains housing affordability consistent with historic norms. The national Median Multiple is 3.6, which is above the Median Multiple ceiling of 3.0.

Table 5
Housing Affordability Market Ratings by Nation

Nation	Affordable (3.0 & Under)	Moderately Unaffordable (3.1-4.0)	Seriously Unaffordable (4.1-5.0)	Severely Unaffordable (5.1 & Over)	Total	Median
Australia	0	0	3	25	28	6.3
Canada	13	9	3	4	29	3.1
Ireland	0	1	4	1	6	4.7
New Zealand	0	0	0	7	7	6.3
United Kingdom	0	0	3	25	28	5.5
United States	46	30	23	30	129	3.6
TOTAL	59	40	36	92	227	4.5



National Markets: Median Multiple

SEPTEMBER 2007

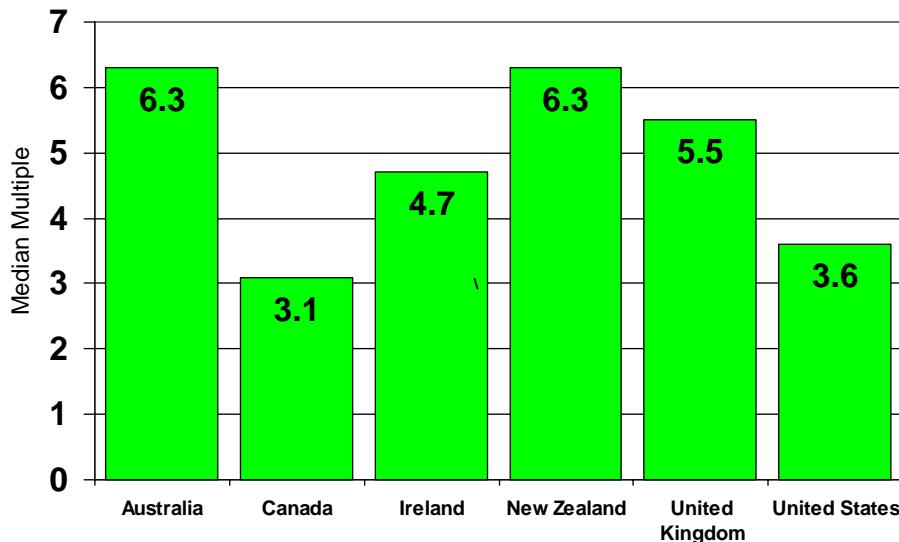


Figure 1

THE IMPORTANCE OF HOME OWNERSHIP

Home ownership is important to national economies both because of its economic and social cohesion advantages. As a result, home ownership is generally favored by public policies in all of the surveyed nations.

Democratizing Prosperity: Prosperity has been largely democratized in high-income economies. The overwhelming majority of households in the high-income world live well. Australian demographer Bernard Salt puts the matter squarely, suggesting that before the 1960s, there was no middle class as we know it today.⁹ At the same time, the democratized economies produce enough income to provide, by world standards, levels of financial assistance to low-income households that were not previously conceivable (or affordable).

There is a fundamental difference between purchasing a home and paying rent. By purchasing a home, a household gains wealth, greater financial security and independence. Part of the monthly mortgage payment is used to reduce the amount owed and becomes a part of the owner's equity in the home. In contrast, there is no potential equity or wealth creation for the renter in the rented home.

Home ownership is a principal mechanism for creating wealth, and is thus a principal mechanism for democratizing prosperity. Since World War II, there has been an unprecedented expansion of home ownership in the surveyed nations and an unprecedented expansion of the middle class. The expansion of home ownership is to a large degree the result of suburbanization (pejoratively called



“urban sprawl”), which consisted of building new housing on inexpensive land on and beyond the fringes of urban areas. This process is described by Barbara Kelly of Hofstra University in describing Levittown, one of the first large suburban developments (Long Island, New York) after World War II:

Levittown's reputation had essentially completed the metamorphosis from that of housing development for lower income workers to a middle class suburb in 1967. . . . as the residents reshaped their built environment, they raised it to a new socio-economic level and then, in turn, derived their own status from that of the community and from their membership in the home owning class.¹⁰

Thus, home ownership is important to people and economies. Any development that would reduce home ownership is of concern. Such a concern faces many markets in the six nations covered by the 4th Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey. Housing affordability has been virtually destroyed in many such markets, as the historic norms that have governed the relationship between house prices and household incomes have been broken.

Unprecedented House Price Inflation: The extent of the housing affordability crisis is unprecedented. This is illustrated by Median Multiple data across 105 markets in the United States since 1980, as compiled by the John F. Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University. Between 1980 and 2000, there an average of less than two markets were “severely unaffordable” (Median Multiple over 5.0) each year.¹¹ The peak was reached between 1989 and 1993, when from three to five markets were “severely unaffordable” out of 105. In no other year between 1980 and 2000 were there more than two “severely unaffordable” markets. The highest Median Multiples reached during this period were 7.6 in Honolulu and 5.8 in San Diego.

Housing affordability has deteriorated markedly. In 2000, there were two “severely unaffordable” markets. By 2006 there were 23 “severely unaffordable markets” (Figure 2).

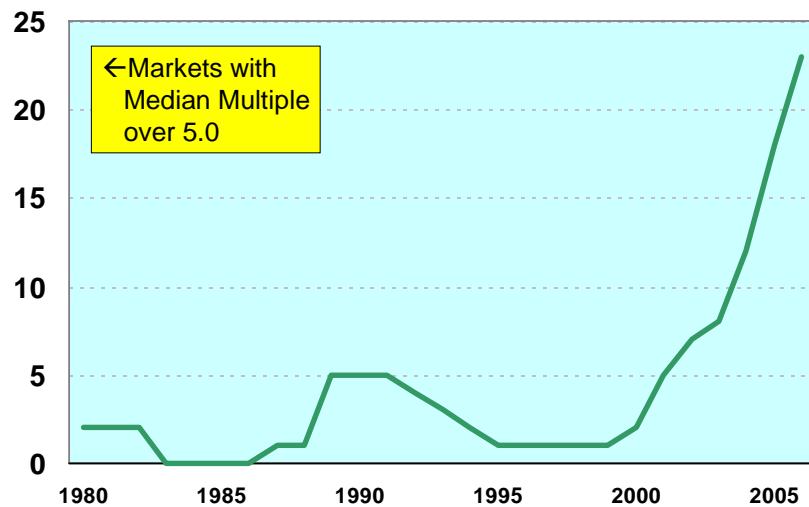
The unprecedented nature of the housing affordability crisis is also evident in other countries. The national Median Multiple stands well above historical levels in each of the surveyed nations. In Australia (Figure 3),¹² New Zealand and the United Kingdom, more than one-half of the increase above the 3.0 Median Multiple ceiling has occurred since 2000 and in Ireland nearly one-half of the increase above 3.0 has occurred since 2000.

Many Markets Remain Affordable: Yet, as the experience in Canada and the United States illustrates, the housing affordability loss is by no means pervasive. Looking beneath national affordability trends reveals a wide range of relationships between house prices and household incomes, even in nations where house prices have escalated in an unprecedented manner. More importantly, in many markets, including the fastest growing markets, housing affordability has been retained.



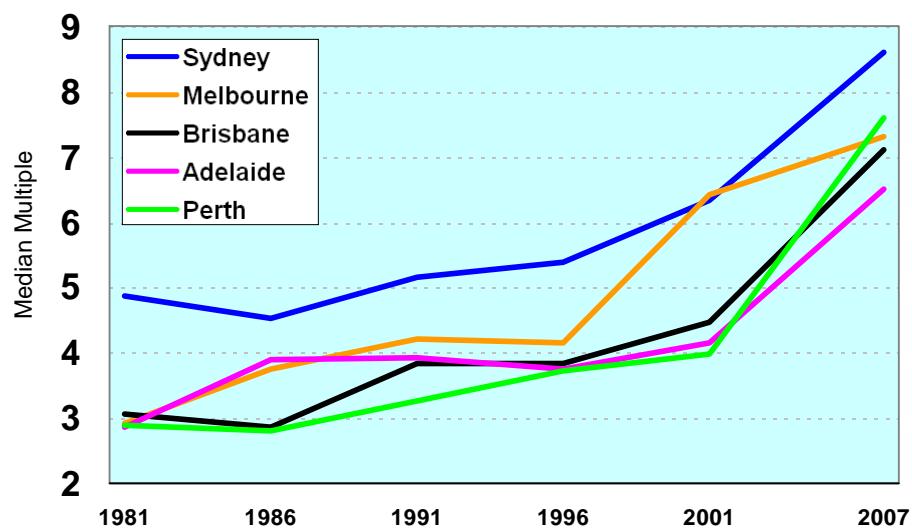
Severe Unaffordability in the US

NUMBER OF U.S. MARKETS (OUT OF 105): 1980-2006

*Figure 2*

Housing Affordability Trend: Australia

MARKETS: 1981-2007

*Figure 3*

Impact on Household Budgets: The housing affordability crisis has serious implications for household budgets. The share of median household income required to pay a mortgage on the median priced house increased materially between 2000 and 2007:¹³

- In Los Angeles, 29 percent of the median household income was required to pay the median mortgage in 2000. By 2007, that figure had risen to 82 percent.
- In Vancouver, 41 percent of the median household income was required to pay the median mortgage in 2000. By 2007, 71 percent was required.
- In Perth (Australia), 35 percent of the median household income was required to pay the median mortgage in 2000. By 2007, 70 percent was required.

Each of these amounts is not likely to be affordable to the median income household.¹⁴ As a result, historic middle-income housing affordability will not be sustainable in such markets and the standard of living is likely to decline. Households will not be able to afford as much in housing quality as their parents and as they pay more for less house, they will have less to spend on other consumer goods. This all assumes that the over-valued markets will not experience sufficient house price corrections to restore the historic balance with household incomes.

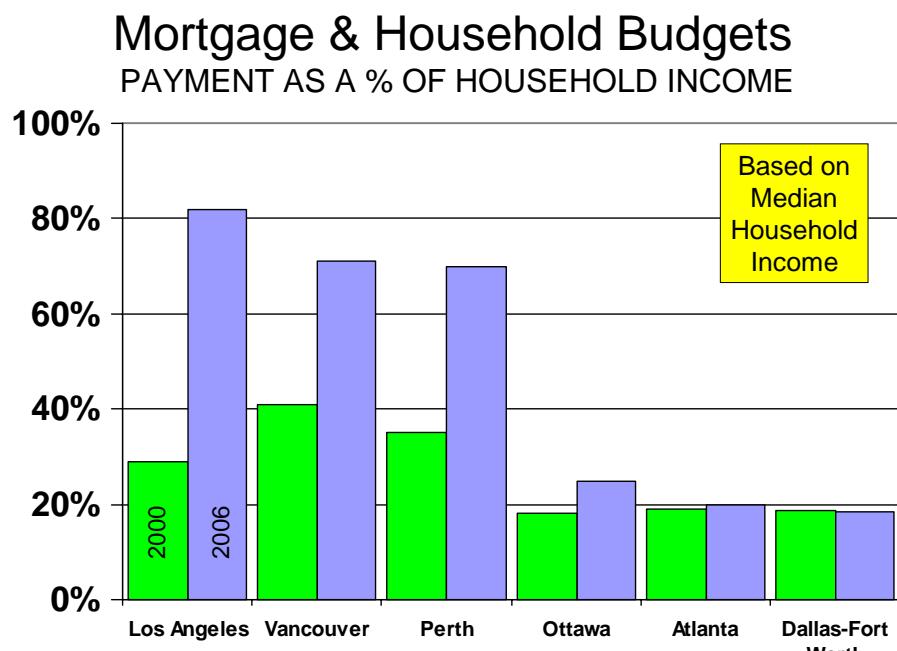
On the other hand, many other markets remain far more affordable. For example:

- In Ottawa, 18 percent of the median household income was required to pay the median mortgage in 2000. By 2007, this had risen modestly, to 25 percent.
- In Atlanta, 19 percent of the median household income was required to pay the median mortgage in 2000. By 2007, a small rise to 20 percent had occurred.
- In Dallas-Fort Worth, 18.6 percent of the median household income was required to pay the median mortgage in 2000. By 2007, this had dropped to 18.4 percent.

These differing market experiences also emphasize the “two-speed” nature of housing affordability in the surveyed nations (Figure 4). Some markets retain the historic relationships between house prices and household incomes. Other markets have experienced significant increases (or historic over-valuations) in house prices.

The Social Consequences: The higher housing prices have potential negative social consequences. Home ownership is becoming increasingly difficult for younger households, many of which could be renters for life or purchase their first homes much later in life. Ethnic minorities, such as Maori in New Zealand and Hispanics and African-Americans in the United States tend to have lower incomes and will be, as a result, disadvantaged to a greater degree by higher house prices. The higher costs of housing will consume a greater portion of budgets, making it more difficult for households to build up savings for retirement. This could place significant burdens on national pension systems and government assistance programs.



**Figure 4**

The likely reductions in home ownership will mean fewer households with a significant stake in neighborhoods and the economy. Harvard University economist Benjamin Friedman has shown that social cohesion can be threatened where there is not broadly shared economic growth.¹⁵

PLANNING ORTHODOXY: DENYING THE UNDENIABLE

Previous *Demographia International Housing Affordability Surveys* have cited economic evidence that much of the difference in housing affordability is attributable to differences in land use planning. Generally, “prescriptive planning” systems (also called “smart growth,” “urban consolidation,” “growth management, and “compact city policies”) have been associated with a severe loss of housing affordability. On the other hand, housing affordability has been retained in more “responsive planning” markets. This relationship has been documented by some of the world’s most respected economists and is described in greater detail (below).

Prescriptive planning policies have been justified on the basis of environmental sustainability¹⁶ and the costs of infrastructure.¹⁷ There is considerable controversy about the validity of the prescriptive planning sustainability arguments, which are not evaluated here.¹⁸

Nonetheless, advocates continue to deny the relationship between prescriptive planning and the housing affordability crisis. The advocates base their denials on various explanations, the most important of which are summarized below.



Demand Driving Up Prices? There is a view that house prices have escalated due to the increased demand that has resulted from the more liberal availability of mortgage credit and greater speculative activity. This explanation ignores the important role played by supply. Demand does not increase prices, except where there is a shortage of supply. Supply constrictions are at the very heart of prescriptive planning.

If demand alone were the cause of housing price increases, then prices would have increased strongly in Ottawa, Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City Austin and the host of other markets that have remained affordable even in the environment of more liberal credit and heightened speculation (Box 1).

Box 1

Demand, Supply and Housing Affordability: A Tale of Four Markets

The relative roles of planning and demand are illustrated by an examination of trends in four markets, Sydney, Melbourne, Dallas-Fort Worth and Atlanta.

In 1981, the four markets had populations between 2.4 million (Atlanta) and 3.2 million (Sydney and Dallas-Fort Worth). Since 1981, Sydney and Melbourne have grown at approximately 1.2 percent per year. Dallas-Fort Worth and Atlanta have grown at from more than two to nearly three times the rates of Sydney and Melbourne. Dallas-Fort Worth's population growth rate has been 2.7 percent, while Atlanta's has been 3.4 percent.

In 1981, Sydney and Dallas-Fort Worth were approximately the same population. Today, Dallas-Fort Worth is nearly 50 percent larger. In 1981, Melbourne was larger than Atlanta. Today, Atlanta is approximately 50 percent larger than Melbourne and more than a quarter larger than Sydney. Atlanta and Dallas-Fort Worth are the first and third fastest growing metropolitan markets with more than 5,000,000 in the high-income world (Figure 5).¹⁹

Yet, housing affordability has been retained in faster growing Atlanta and Dallas-Fort Worth. Both Atlanta and Dallas-Fort Worth were rated "affordable" in 2007, with Median Multiples below 3.0 (2.8 and 2.5 respectively). By comparison, Melbourne was affordable in 1981, with a Median Multiple of 2.9. Melbourne had become severely unaffordable by 2007, with a Median Multiple of 7.3. Sydney, which implemented strong prescriptive planning and became unaffordable earlier, had a Median Multiple of 4.9 in 1981. By 2006, Sydney's Median Multiple had risen to 8.6 (Figure 6).

Defying the conventional wisdom in the urban planning community, Atlanta and Dallas-Fort Worth have far lower densities ("sprawl" more) than Sydney and Melbourne, yet have strong and growing economies. Atlanta is the lowest density urban area with more than 5,000,000 population in the world (1,800 per square mile or 700 per square kilometer), while Dallas-Fort Worth is near the US average (2,900 per square mile or 1,100 per square kilometer). Melbourne (4,100 & 1,550) and Sydney (5,300 & 2,050) are more than two to three times Atlanta's density and considerably higher than Dallas-Fort Worth's.²⁰ Yet, Atlanta and Dallas-Fort Worth have gross domestic products per capita from one-quarter to one-half greater than Sydney and Melbourne according to OECD data.²¹



Population: Four Markets

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ATLANTA & DALLAS-FT WORTH

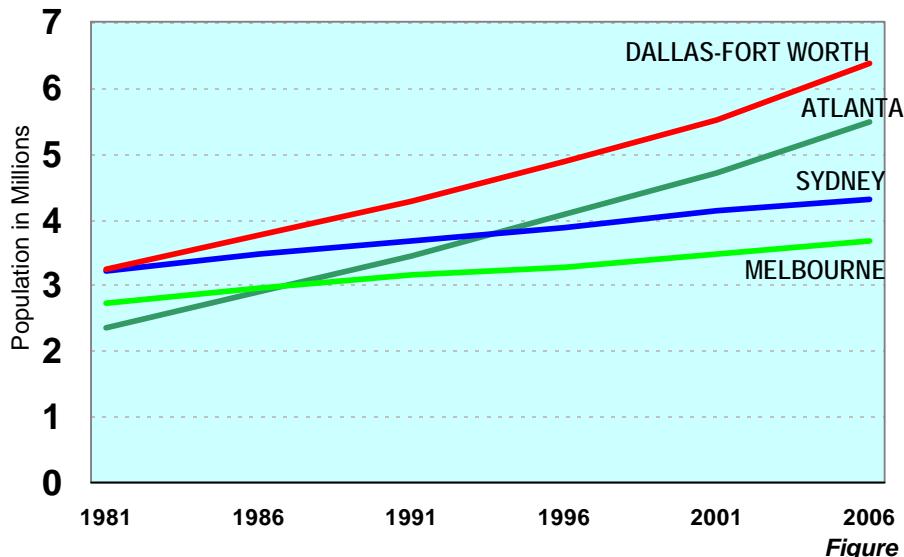


Figure 5

Housing Affordability: Four Markets

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ATLANTA & DALLAS-FT WORTH

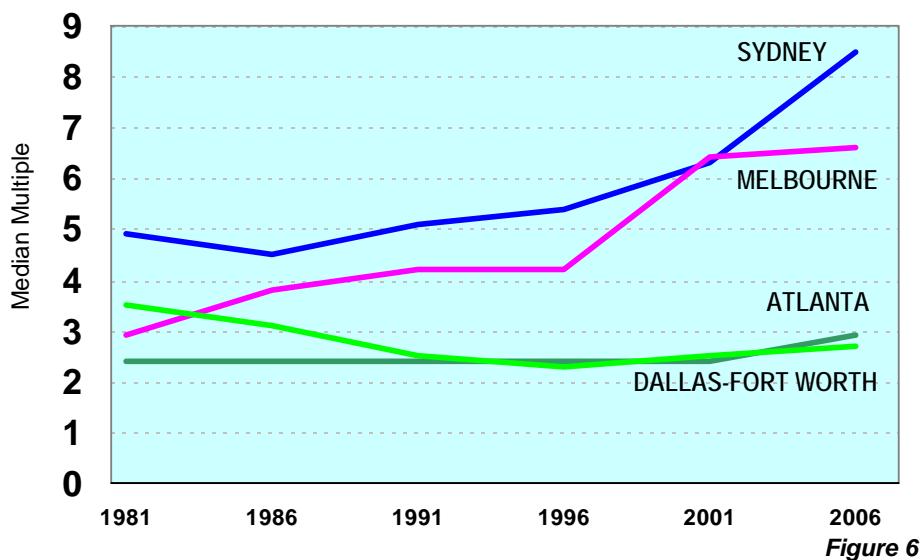


Figure 6

Indeed, most of the markets that *have not* experienced inordinate house price escalation are in the United States, where the current mortgage crisis is focused, because credit terms there were



apparently *more liberal* than elsewhere. If demand were the cause, then these markets would have experienced greater, not lesser housing cost inflation (as occurred in markets such as Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco). Moreover, speculation is itself a product of the scarcity created by prescriptive planning. In the absence of scarcity, prices do not rise inordinately and there is thus no incentive for speculation. The “demand” theory fails because it is not a “law of demand” that operates in economics; it is a “law of supply and demand.”

Planning Professor Shlomo Angel of New York University, a co-author of the United Nations and World Bank housing indicators program, wrote in 1999 of the dynamics that would destroy housing affordability in many markets in the years that followed:

Enabling mortgage finance and subsidy policies, for example, can increase the demand for housing, while heavy-handed regulations and infrastructure shortages can constrain supply. The overall result can be a shortage of housing, accompanied by high prices and low affordability for all.²²

Rejecting the Urban Fringe? A view has been expressed, especially in Australia, that urban areas have expanded so much that households no longer seek to live in new, less expensive houses on the fringe. This more concentrated demand is purported to have substantially increased housing prices within the already developed areas. Reference is made to long travel distances to the central business districts and the need to build expensive public transport rail lines to take people from their homes to the core. This belies a monocentric conception of the urban areas that is at least a half century outdated.²³ In fact, employment follows residential development and urban areas have become much larger in their geographical expanse, while becoming more productive.

In Australia, urban areas have urban footprints far smaller than some more productive urban areas. New York, with the world’s largest urban footprint, covers 8 times as much land area as Perth and 6 times as much land area as Sydney,²⁴ yet work trip travel times are less to jobs in the far suburbs than to the core.²⁵ Atlanta’s urban footprint is approximately triple that of Sydney, its average work trip travel time is virtually the same.

If the “rejection of the suburbs” argument were valid, then the infill and densification objectives of urban consolidation and smart growth would occur as a matter of consumer preference and restrictions on urban fringe development would have no effect. In fact, however, consumers continue overwhelmingly to show their preference for housing on the urban fringe wherever they are free to do so. Indeed, where barriers are erected to suburban expansion, many households simply move farther away from the large city centers. This is illustrated by movements to rural areas in New Zealand (called “lifestyle blocks”²⁶) and the migration of households in the United States to smaller metropolitan areas where fringe development prohibitions are rare.

Housing Affordability Associated with Depressed Markets? One claim is that many of the affordable metropolitan areas have depressed economies that are not growing, which has kept house prices low. In fact, there is no association between rates of growth and housing affordability (Figure 7).²⁷



- Some of the affordable markets have the highest demand, such as Atlanta and Dallas-Fort Worth, which are the two fastest growing metropolitan areas over 5,000,000 population in the high-income world.²⁸ Oshawa, in Canada, is an additional example of a high demand market that has remained affordable. At the same time, other affordable markets are slow growing or declining in population, such as Pittsburgh and Buffalo.
- At the same time, some severely unaffordable markets have high demand, such as Las Vegas and Riverside-San Bernardino. Other severely unaffordable markets are slow growing or declining in population, such as Manchester and Liverpool.²⁹ Adelaide is also an example of severe unaffordability and slow growth.

More recent data, however, indicates a growing association between severe unaffordability and lower demand. For example, formerly fast growing and now severely unaffordable Los Angeles and San Diego have seen their growth come to a virtual halt. The formerly fast growing and now severely unaffordable San Francisco-San Jose area has grown at a rate slower than that of Italy since 2000, which is often cited as an international example of slow growth.³⁰ Finally, growth has nearly stopped in New York and Boston. Sydney, the most unaffordable large market in Australia, has experienced a decline in its growth rate as well.

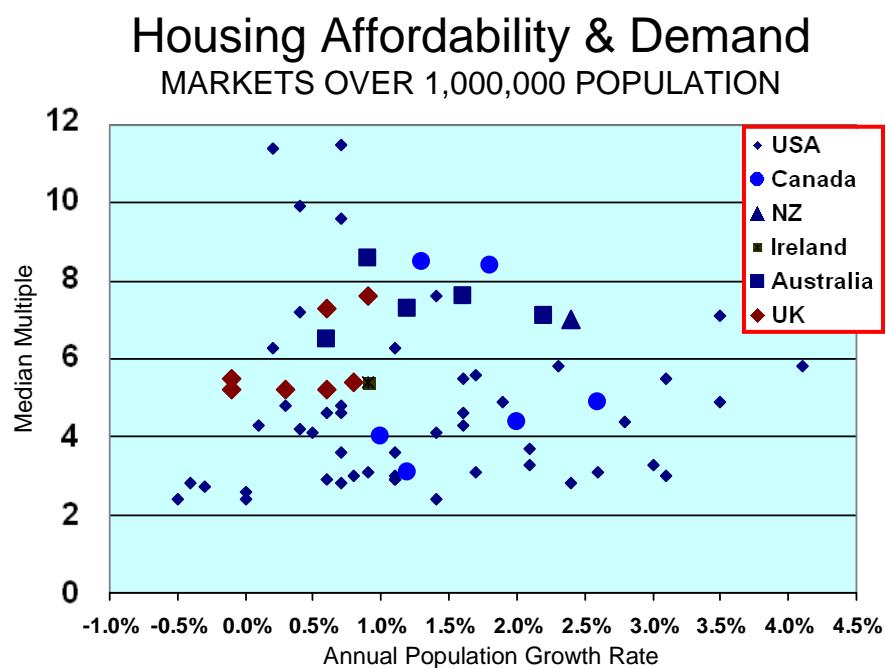


Figure 7

Wildly Inaccurate Forecasts: Proponents of prescriptive planning have even predicted that their policies will reduce house prices. For example, the *Costs of Sprawl--2000*, which may be the premier prescriptive planning policy advocacy report,³¹ predicted that smart growth would reduce average new house costs \$11,000 (inflation adjusted) per unit in the United States between 2000 and 2025 relative to areas with responsive planning policies.³² Yet, this forecast has already been demonstrated



to be grossly inaccurate. Median house prices rose more than \$160,000 in prescriptive planning areas relative to prices in markets with responsive planning just between 2000 and 2006 (Figure 8).

Predicted & Actual House Prices PRESCRIPTIVE V. RESPONSIVE MARKETS

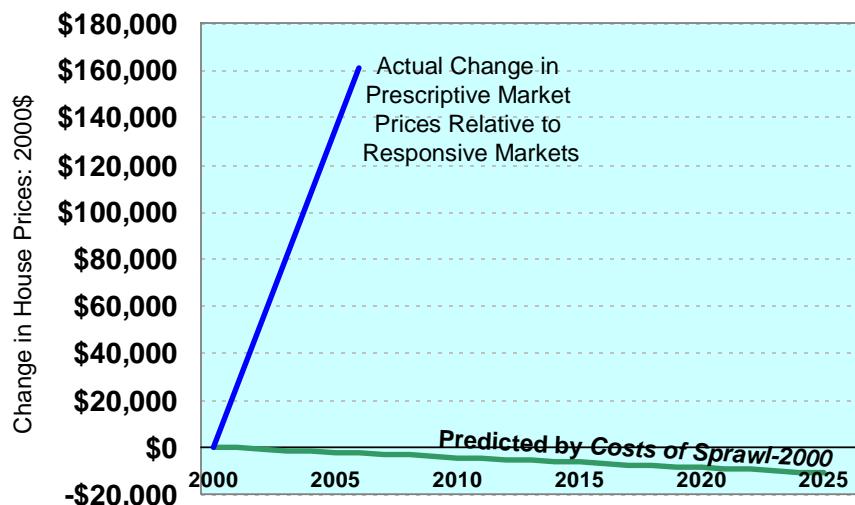


Figure 8

Qualifying the Denials: Even the advocates of prescriptive planning qualify their denials that their policies lead to house price increases. The *Costs of Sprawl--2000*, however, indicates the potential for seven of its ten recommended land use tactics to raise housing prices (Table 6).³³ According to a Brookings Institution report supportive of prescriptive planning:

The housing price effects of growth management (prescriptive planning) policies depend heavily on how they are designed and implemented. If the policies tend to restrict land supplies, then housing price increases are expected.³⁴

Prescriptive planning has restricted land supplies and the “expected” house price increases have resulted, as the record in the surveyed markets indicates.

HOW PLANNING DESTROYS HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Prescriptive planning relies on urban growth boundaries, other development prohibitions, development moratoria and large infrastructure fees levied ultimately on new home buyers.

There is also a preference among urban planners for regional planning approaches; however, prescriptive planning is often practiced without regional planning.³⁵



Table 6
Prescriptive Planning Policies & Housing Affordability

Strategy	Potential to Increase Housing Prices
1 Regional Urban Growth Boundaries	YES
2 Local Urban Growth Boundaries	YES
3 Regional Urban Service Districts	YES
4 Local Urban Service Districts	YES
5 Large-Lot Zoning in Rural Areas	YES
6 High Development Fees & Exactions	YES
7 Restrictions on Physically Developable Land	YES
8 State Aid Contingent on Local Growth Zones	
9 Transferable Development Rights	
10 Adequacy of Facilities Requirements	
<i>From Table 15.4, "Costs of Sprawl---2000"</i>	
<i>Potential to Increase Housing Prices from "Costs of Sprawl---2000"</i>	

The connection between prescriptive planning and higher housing costs is both simple and fundamental. This is delineated by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (a federal government corporation).

It is a fundamental law of economics that prices rise when supply is scarce. This law is true regardless of whether the scarcity is intrinsic or the result of government policies such as zoning. Zoning rules can artificially constrain the supply of developable land and available lots in various ways. Minimum lots sizes—which are extremely common throughout much of the United States—effectively reduce the number of lots available for residential construction. Growth boundaries and greenbelts can do the same. Furthermore, a variety of other non-zoning building restrictions can have the same ultimate effect as reducing land supply and thus can also increase housing prices.³⁶

Land Rationing: Once an urban growth boundary is set, the price of developable property increases, consistent with the economic law cited above. Property inside the urban growth boundary will be worth much more than an adjacent piece of property outside the urban growth boundary. The differences can be stark. For example, Tim Leunig of the London School of Economics has reported that agricultural land reclassified for residential development in the London area can increase in value 500 times.³⁷ The higher values on the land designated for development translate into higher prices for potential homebuyers.

Infrastructure Charges: Infrastructure charges or development impact fees increase the price of housing and are typical of prescriptive planning markets. There is a perception that these are developer or home builder fees. In fact, they are fees on the purchasers of homes, which are included in final purchase prices. Infrastructure charges and development impact fees are used to pay for core infrastructure, such as arterial roadways, schools, parks and utilities. Local infrastructure, such as the local roads, utilities and parks within new developments are typically included in purchase prices and have been for decades.



In the past, core infrastructure was financed through a variety of mechanisms, such as taxes, rates and debt issues. The emerging practice of imposing all of these charges on buyers of new homes has contributed substantially to price increases. Recognizing this difficulty, the Iemma government in New South Wales reduced infrastructure fees in 2007.³⁸

Moreover, the justification for infrastructure fees and development impact fees can be questionable, as Patrick Troy of the Australian National University has noted.³⁹ The excessive fees are often justified on the basis that fringe development is more expensive to serve. This is not the case in the United States, where the costs of public infrastructure are *less* in outer ring suburbs than in central areas.⁴⁰

Further, even the *Costs of Sprawl—2000* analysis shows that the purported higher infrastructure costs its authors associate with suburbanization are minuscule. Their estimate indicates that prescriptive planning in the United States will increase infrastructure costs \$80 per household in 2025 compared to 2000. By comparison, just the house price increase difference between prescriptive and responsive planning markets between 2000 to 2006 noted above (\$160,000) would translate into an annual mortgage payment increase of more than \$12,000 for the median priced house. This is more than 3,000 times the \$4.00 per annual increase per household predicted by *Costs of Sprawl--2000*.⁴¹

In fact, the core infrastructure that was required to support the unprecedented growth that occurred from the 1950s and 1960s was largely financed by the rate base or tax base. This is despite the fact that incomes were considerably lower at that time. Core infrastructure should be financed by the community, not imposed on new home buyers. New Zealand opposition leader John Key stated the matter rhetorically:

*Is New Zealand really going to stop building houses on the grounds that it will require investment in roads, public transport, sewerage and water systems?*⁴²

Research: Previous *Demographia International Housing Affordability Surveys* have summarized research and statements showing the association between higher house prices and prescriptive planning that the “law of economics” predicts (Figure 9). These have included some of the world’s most respected economists, such as Kate Barker, a member of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England, Ian MacFarlane, former governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia, Paul Krugman of Princeton University and *The New York Times* and Edward Glaeser of Harvard University and an OECD report.⁴³

While the most serious house price inflation relative to incomes has occurred in the last few years, the effect was identified much earlier in markets that were among the earliest to embrace prescriptive planning (such as the United Kingdom, California, Sydney and New Zealand).

Economist William Fischell of Dartmouth University showed an association between the inordinate housing cost increases that began to occur more than 30 years ago in California and the more restrictive land use policies that were implemented.⁴⁴



In the early 1970s, it was already clear that policies arising from the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 had driven up housing prices in England.⁴⁵

Housing Affordability & Land Rationing LARGER INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

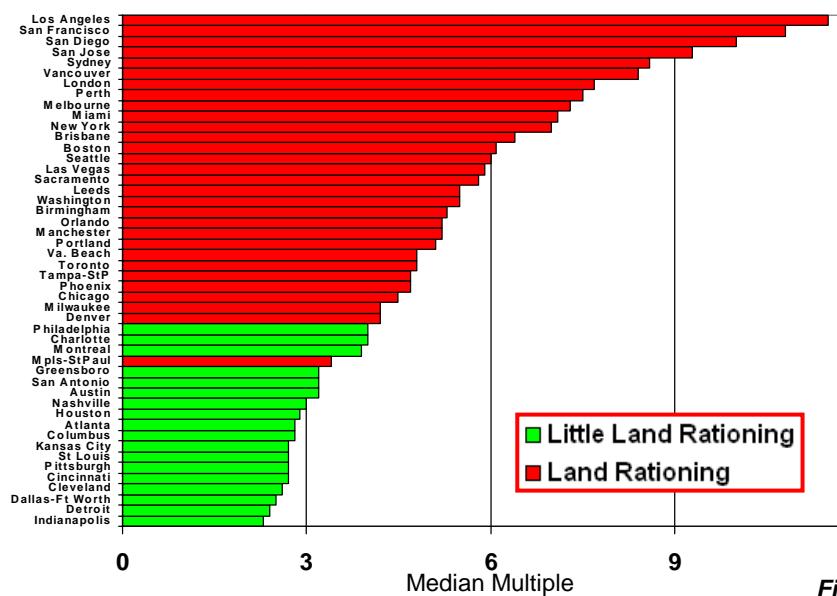


Figure 9

During the last year, additional economists have expressed similar conclusions.

- In 2007, Arthur Grimes, Chairman of the Board of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand blamed the loss of housing affordability in the nation's largest urban area, Auckland, on prescriptive land use policies.⁴⁶
- Reserve Bank of Australia Governor Glenn Stevens told a parliamentary committee that "An increase in state government zoning regulations is a significant factor driving up the cost of housing." He also noted the increase in local and state government levies on new developments as a driver of higher housing prices.⁴⁷
- Hoover Institution economist Thomas Sowell blamed prescriptive planning for the higher house prices that have occurred in some markets.⁴⁸
- Respected British economist Roger Bootle of Capital Economics indicated that the principal problem in housing affordability in the United Kingdom is the lack of land available for new building.⁴⁹



Finally, Donald Brash, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand has urged that urban growth boundaries and similar restrictions be prohibited due to their negative impacts on households and the economy (as he indicates in the introduction to this *Survey*).⁵⁰

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND ECONOMIES

Prescriptive planning can lead to less robust economic growth. This was the conclusion of research by economist Raven Saks of the Federal Reserve Board, which noted:

*...metropolitan areas with stringent development regulations generate less employment growth than expected given their industrial bases.*⁵¹

Lower rates of employment growth are likely to lead to greater unemployment and greater poverty. Again, all of this is likely to lead to diminished home ownership levels, as is already being witnessed in New Zealand. Planning may be on the way to undoing the great democratization of prosperity and could lead to economies with greater gaps between rich and poor (Box 2).

Box 2 Prescriptive Planning: A Fatal Strain?

Smart growth or urban consolidation reduces living standards in affluent western nation by rationing land, driving up the price of housing and making it difficult, if not impossible for a middle-class of the present size to be sustainable. But if they have the potential to make the middle class smaller in western nations, smart growth or urban consolidation policies can be a fatal blow to any hope for affluence for millions of households in developing nations. Regrettably, the modern day western missionaries of prescriptive planning seek to spread their ideas to developing countries, where all too many regional plans have been adopted that increase poverty by blocking the path to affluence.

The recently published United Nations Population Report⁵² recognizes this difficulty and notes that: *There is no lack of land. The problem is dysfunctional land markets, misguided regulations and a lack of proactive management policies.* The report goes on to point out that *Lack of good regulation actually increases poverty.*

The United Nations characterizes the situation facing developing world urban areas as follows: *An alleged shortage of land has been a main obstacle to more effective housing policies for the poor. The need to safeguard environmental and agricultural land from chaotic urban expansion is a genuine concern. However, most cities still have buildable land in good locations, but it is owned or controlled by private interests or by state agencies with no interest in socially directed uses of the land. The real shortage is thus not of land, but of serviced land at affordable prices.* The same applies to Los Angeles, Sydney, Vancouver, Auckland and London,

Housing Affordability and Migration: The economic losses imposed by prescriptive planning's impact on house prices is already evident in the radically changing migration patterns within the United States. Some of the most competitive markets have become uncompetitive, while others that have been less competitive have become more competitive.



According to United States Bureau of the Census estimates, the most expensive housing markets lost nearly 4,000,000 residents to other parts of the nation between 2000 and 2006. Perhaps most surprisingly, unaffordable and formerly fast growing Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose and San Diego are losing domestic migrants at the same or higher rate than the Rust Belt region metropolitan areas of Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit and Cleveland.

Many of the domestic migrants have moved to large metropolitan areas, from the interior of California⁵³ to the South and even the Middle West. In a substantial change, however, nearly one-half of the movement has been to smaller metropolitan areas, which have generally grown less quickly in the past. This unprecedented and expanding dispersion of the population may be partially attributable to improved telecommunications, which has improved the competitiveness of smaller urban areas relative to larger urban areas.

Similar, but somewhat more moderate migration patterns are evident in Australia, where the housing affordability differences are less. New South Wales, with unaffordable Sydney, continues to lose domestic migrants to other states. This includes not only Queensland, but also Victoria, which had previously grown much more slowly than New South Wales.

It is also reported that Scotland is experiencing net domestic migration from England, at least partially because the housing affordability crisis in Scotland is less severe.⁵⁴

The Relocation Bonus: As a result of these unprecedented housing affordability differences, households can earn a substantial bonus by moving from less affordable markets to more affordable markets. This is illustrated by the difference between purchase and financing costs for the median priced house in various markets.⁵⁵ For example:

- A household moving from Sydney to Adelaide would save nearly \$650,000 in purchase and mortgage costs for the median priced house. This is the equivalent of 10 years median household income in Sydney or 13 years in Adelaide, or one-quarter of a 40-year career pre-tax income. Moving from Sydney to Ballarat, in Victoria, could earn a relocation bonus of \$930,000 or 21 years of Ballarat median income.
- A household moving from Vancouver to Winnipeg would save nearly \$1,000,000 in purchase and mortgage costs for the median priced house. This is the equivalent of 16 years median household income in Vancouver income levels or 17 years in Winnipeg rates. This is the equivalent of 40 percent or more of a 40-year career pre-tax income.
- A household moving from San Jose to Austin would save more than \$1,000,000 in purchase and mortgage costs for the median priced house. This is the equivalent of 17 years median household income in San Jose or 26 years in Austin. Moving to Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston or Indianapolis⁵⁶ from San Jose would save more than \$1,500,000, which is the equivalent of from 25 to 30 years of median household income in the less costly markets.



Differences of this magnitude have arisen only in this decade and are unprecedented.

The impacts on metropolitan and even national competitiveness could be substantial. This can be illustrated by San Jose, which is otherwise known as the “Silicon Valley,” San Jose has been the world’s most important information technology center. Yet, San Jose is encountering difficulty recruiting information technology professionals because of high housing costs. As a result, some jobs that might have been created in the San Jose area are now being created in more affordable parts of the nation, or even in places like Bangalore (India).

International Differences: While migration between nations is more difficult, there is some cause for concern. For example, New Zealand has the highest cost housing among the surveyed nations in relation to incomes. New Zealand also has the highest interest rates, which are the result of central bank interest rate hikes that have failed to cool housing inflation. As a result, it takes nearly 19 years of median household income to buy and pay for the median priced house in New Zealand. This is 0.7 years more than in Australia. There is relative freedom in moving between Australia and New Zealand and this differential could be contributing to the current out-migration of New Zealanders to Australia. On the other hand, in responsive markets such as Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth and Indianapolis, the median income household can buy and pay for the median priced house with less than seven years of income --- 12 or more years less than in New Zealand (Figure 10).⁵⁷

Median House Price & Financing IN YEARS OF MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

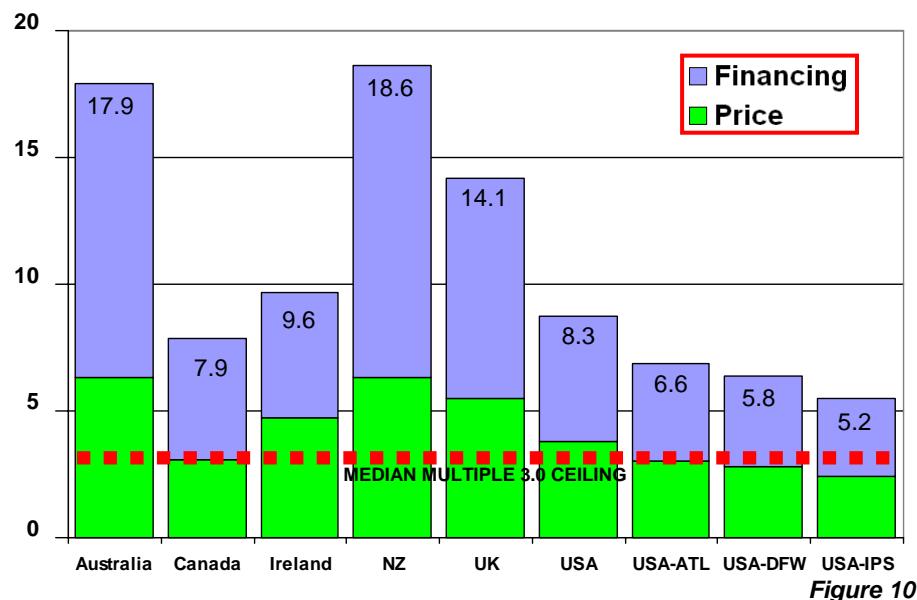


Figure 10

Housing Affordability Calculators: Accompanying the 4th Annual Demographia Housing Affordability Survey are housing affordability calculators, which show the financial gain or loss from moving between markets within Australia, Canada and the United States and financial implications in years of median household income. The housing affordability calculators are co-sponsored by the Frontier



Centre for Public Policy and area at the following internet address:
<http://www.demographia.com/calculators.htm>.⁵⁸

Inflated Markets and the Mortgage Crisis: There is rising concern about the overvaluation of housing and its potential impact on economies. The world's "central bank of central banks," the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland went beyond its typical measured words in expressing caution at housing market inflation that has occurred in recent years. Demonstrating the potential seriousness of the present situation, the Bank cited the Japan property crisis of the early 1990s as a parallel.⁵⁹

The ongoing mortgage crisis in the United States has been associated with house cost declines in some markets (Box 3). Thus far, the price decreases are far smaller than would be required to restore the historic balance between housing costs and household incomes. While the mortgage crisis in and of itself is not a result of prescriptive planning policies, the inability of smart growth and urban consolidation markets to supply sufficient housing explains the substantial difference in price inflation that occurred between some markets (such as Los Angeles, New York and other prescriptive markets) and others, where there was little price inflation at all (such as Dallas-Fort Worth, Atlanta and other responsive markets).

Box 3 A Mortgage Crisis, Not a "Sub-Prime" Crisis

The mortgage crisis in the United States is often referred to as the "sub-prime" crisis. However, there is much more involved in the financial distress than sub-prime loans. The unprecedented liberal loaning practices at the root of the crisis extend far beyond sub-prime borrowers, even to prime borrowers. One report indicates that in California, prime borrowers could finance \$1,000,000 homes on \$90,000 incomes, which is 11 times an income. This is nearly four times the historic norm.⁶⁰ In a responsive market, such as Atlanta or Dallas-Fort Worth, a \$90,000 income borrower could have qualified under conventional lending practices for a \$270,000 house (at a Median Multiple ceiling of 3.0). Mortgage lenders could not have loaned \$1,000,000 for a \$270,000 house. This illustrates the nature of the market distortion created by prescriptive planning.

The mortgage crisis precipitated the recent discount rate reductions by the Federal Reserve Board of the United States. Overvalued housing markets create market volatility, as is indicated by the situations faced by central banks (reserve banks). The Reserve Bank of New Zealand has taken the opposite course of its US counterpart, seeking to moderate escalating house prices by a series of interest rate increases. Considerable political pressure has been placed on the Reserve Bank of Australia to maintain lower interest rates (which it has resisted) out of fears that increases could further place further stress on households who are already burdened by mortgages on their severely over valued homes.

Central banks have broader responsibilities than trying to control house prices. Much of the emerging mortgage crisis can be charged to the intense overvaluing of housing in some markets that has been the result of scarcity producing smart growth or urban consolidation. Without such policies, house price inflation would have been no more than modest, because responsive planning systems would have allowed sufficient housing to be built at prices consistent with historic norms.



RESTORING HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The prescriptive planning policies of smart growth and urban consolidation have virtually destroyed housing affordability in many markets. As a result, it is unlikely that the quality of life will be sustainable for many middle income households in the future. At the same time, a deteriorating standard of living is unnecessary. Markets with responsive planning continue to exhibit housing affordability consistent with the relationship to household incomes (Median Multiple) and consistent with the laws of economics.

If ... supply-side policies are enabling, then housing supply may be able to expand quickly to meet demand, with the result that higher demand will result in more housing at affordable prices.⁶¹

It is important for policy makers to consider the implications both on households and social distortions being created, however unintentionally, by planning policies that have been adopted without consideration of the economic consequences.

Genuine Strategies Required: Genuine, rather than token strategies are required. Too often, proposed solutions are insufficient to the task. For example, “inclusionary zoning,” under which builders are required to provide a quota of low-cost units can, at best, assist only a minuscule share of the households that require relief. Another token strategy, first home-buyer grants, are typically so small that they negate little of the lost affordability. There is good reason for this. No economy can afford to subsidize the huge housing affordability losses that prescriptive planning policies have created. The most significant problem with token solutions is that they convey the impression that something is being done, diverting attention away from the housing affordability crisis and “crowd out” the strategies that are necessary for material progress.

The Necessary Focus: Governments seeking to create the conditions that sustain and improve the standard of living will need to place housing affordability high on the policy agenda, through the use of policies that genuinely address the problem. The required policies may be local, regional, state, provincial or national, depending upon local laws and traditions. At any level of government, however, the following strategies are essential to restore housing affordability and maintain the quality of life for future generations:

1. **Allowing housing to be built on low-cost urban fringe land.** Governments should allow housing to be built on inexpensive urban fringe land. Some urban markets have a “housing affordability crisis” due to policies that drive up the price of fringe land or prohibit building on the fringe. Governments need to ensure that their regulations and fees do not increase the price of land and that houses can be built on urban fringe land.
2. **Appropriately financing infrastructure:** Infrastructure should be financed with user fees, equity and debt, for reasons of both social equity and economic efficiency. Infrastructure costs should not be shifted to new home buyers, who often are the young and have lower incomes.



Performance Indicators: A comprehensive performance indicator monitoring and reporting program can be important to governments seeking to improve housing affordability.⁶² The Median Multiple should be the principal indicator. Supplemental indicators can also be used, such as measures of growth, home building rates, fringe property differentials and Median Multiples for first home buyers⁶³ and ethnic minorities.⁶⁴ It would also be useful for public and private research institutes and universities to devote additional research to the structural aspects of housing markets and housing affordability.



SCHEDULE 1
Housing Affordability Ratings

Using Median Multiple (Median House Price/Median Household Income)
2007 - 3rd Quarter

Rank	International	National	Nation	Market	Median Multiple
AFFORDABLE					
1	1	Canada	Thunder Bay		1.8
2	1	United States	Youngstown, OH		1.9
3	2	United States	Fort Wayne, IN		2.0
4	2	Canada	Saguenay		2.1
5	3	United States	Flint, MI		2.2
5	3	Canada	Saint John (NB)		2.2
5	3	Canada	St. John's (NL)		2.2
5	4	United States	Toledo, OH		2.2
9	5	United States	Indianapolis, IN		2.3
9	7	United States	Rochester, NY		2.3
9	6	United States	Wichita, KS		2.3
12	11	United States	Akron, OH		2.4
12	9	United States	Buffalo, NY		2.4
12	12	United States	Detroit, MI		2.4
12	8	United States	Grand Rapids, MI		2.4
12	10	United States	Lansing, MI		2.4
12	5	Canada	Regina		2.4
12	5	Canada	Windsor		2.4
19	16	United States	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX		2.5
19	13	United States	Dayton, OH		2.5
19	14	United States	Huntsville, AL		2.5
19	15	United States	Omaha, NE-IA		2.5
23	19	United States	Augusta, GA		2.6
23	18	United States	Canton, OH		2.6
23	20	United States	Cleveland, OH		2.6
23	7	Canada	Quebec		2.6
23	17	United States	Syracuse, NY		2.6
23	7	Canada	Trois-Rivieres		2.6
29	25	United States	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN		2.7
29	22	United States	Des Moines, IA		2.7
29	24	United States	Kansas City, MO-KS		2.7
29	26	United States	Northwest Indiana		2.7
29	27	United States	Pittsburgh, PA		2.7
29	23	United States	St. Louis, MO-IL		2.7
29	21	United States	Tulsa OK		2.7
29	9	Canada	Winnipeg		2.7
37	31	United States	Atlanta, GA		2.8
37	30	United States	Columbus, OH		2.8



37	28	United States	Harrisburg, PA	2.8
37	32	United States	Louisville, KY-IN	2.8
37	10	Canada	Sudbury	2.8
37	29	United States	Winston-Salem, NC	2.8
43	37	United States	Columbia, SC	2.9
43	35	United States	Fayetteville, AR-MO	2.9
43	33	United States	Houston, TX	2.9
43	11	Canada	London	2.9
43	34	United States	Oklahoma City, OK	2.9
43	36	United States	Scranton-Wilkes Barre, PA	2.9
49	39	United States	Chattanooga, TN-GA	3.0
49	40	United States	Little Rock, AR	3.0
49	42	United States	Manchester, NH	3.0
49	38	United States	Memphis, TN-AR-MS	3.0
49	46	United States	Mobile, AL	3.0
49	45	United States	Nashville, TN	3.0
49	12	Canada	Oshawa	3.0
49	12	Canada	Ottawa	3.0
49	42	United States	Reading, PA	3.0
49	42	United States	Springfield, MO	3.0
49	41	United States	York, PA	3.0

MODERATELY UNAFFORDABLE

60	14	Canada	Barrie	3.1
60	14	Canada	Halifax	3.1
60	47	United States	Lexington, KY	3.1
63	48	United States	Austin, TX	3.2
63	49	United States	Greensboro, NC	3.2
63	16	Canada	Kingston	3.2
63	16	Canada	Kitchener-Waterloo	3.2
63	50	United States	San Antonio, TX	3.2
68	54	United States	Birmingham, AL	3.3
68	51	United States	Jackson, MS	3.3
68	53	United States	Lancaster, PA	3.3
68	52	United States	McAllen, TX	3.3
68	18	Canada	Sherbrooke	3.3
73	55	United States	Greenville, SC	3.4
73	57	United States	Lafayette, LA	3.4
73	58	United States	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	3.4
73	56	United States	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	3.4
77	1	Ireland	Limerick	3.5
77	19	Canada	Saskatoon	3.5
79	62	United States	Corpus Christi, TX	3.6
79	65	United States	El Paso, TX	3.6
79	20	Canada	Hamilton	3.6
79	64	United States	Jacksonville, FL	3.6
79	60	United States	Knoxville, TN	3.6
79	59	United States	Lakeland, FL	3.6
79	61	United States	New Orleans, LA	3.6
79	62	United States	Spokane, WA	3.6



79	20	Canada	St. Catherines-Niagara	3.6
88	66	United States	Baton Rouge, LA	3.7
88	68	United States	Durham, NC	3.7
88	67	United States	Melbourne, FL	3.7
91	69	United States	Pensacola, FL	3.8
92	70	United States	Albany, NY	3.9
92	72	United States	Madison, WI	3.9
92	22	Canada	Montreal	3.9
92	71	United States	Poughkeepsie, NY	3.9
92	73	United States	Raleigh, NC	3.9
97	75	United States	Charlotte, NC-SC	4.0
97	74	United States	Colorado Springs, CO	4.0
97	76	United States	Philadelphia, PA-NJ-DE-MD	4.0

SERIOUSLY UNAFFORDABLE

100	79	United States	Boise, ID	4.1
100	77	United States	Hartford, CT	4.1
100	78	United States	Richmond, VA	4.1
100	2	Ireland	Waterford	4.1
104	82	United States	Denver, CO	4.2
104	80	United States	Milwaukee, WI	4.2
104	81	United States	Springfield, MA	4.2
107	23	Canada	Edmonton	4.3
107	83	United States	Portland, ME	4.3
109	85	United States	Albuquerque, NM	4.4
109	86	United States	Daytona Beach, FL	4.4
109	1	United Kingdom	Dundee	4.4
109	1	United Kingdom	Falkirk	4.4
109	84	United States	Provo-Orem, UT	4.4
114	88	United States	Asheville, NC	4.5
114	89	United States	Chicago, IL	4.5
114	87	United States	Salt Lake City, UT	4.5
117	91	United States	Baltimore, MD	4.6
117	3	Ireland	Galway	4.6
117	90	United States	Port St. Lucie, FL	4.6
120	4	Ireland	Cork	4.7
120	95	United States	Fort Myers, FL	4.7
120	93	United States	New Haven, CT	4.7
120	94	United States	Phoenix, AZ	4.7
120	96	United States	Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	4.7
120	92	United States	Worcester, MA-CT	4.7
126	24	Canada	Calgary	4.8
126	98	United States	Charleston, SC	4.8
126	1	Australia	Maitland	4.8
126	24	Canada	Toronto	4.8
126	97	United States	Virginia Beach, VA-NC	4.8
131	99	United States	Allentown, PA-NJ	5.0
131	2	Australia	Ballarat	5.0
131	2	Australia	Bendigo	5.0
131	5	Ireland	Dublin Exurbs	5.0



131	3	United Kingdom	Middlesborough & Durham	5.0
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SEVERELY UNAFFORDABLE

136	100	United States	Bakersfield, CA	5.1
136	4	United Kingdom	Peth	5.1
136	101	United States	Portland, OR-WA	5.1
139	102	United States	Orlando, FL	5.2
139	5	United Kingdom	Hull & Humber	5.2
139	5	United Kingdom	Liverpool	5.2
139	5	United Kingdom	Manchester (Greater)	5.2
139	5	United Kingdom	Sheffield & South Yorkshire	5.2
139	5	United Kingdom	Swansea	5.2
139	4	Australia	Toowoomba	5.2
146	10	United Kingdom	Birmingham & West Midlands	5.3
146	10	United Kingdom	Blackpool & Lancashire	5.3
146	5	Australia	Canberra	5.3
146	1	New Zealand	Dunedin	5.3
146	10	United Kingdom	Newcastle	5.3
151	6	Ireland	Dublin City/County	5.4
151	13	United Kingdom	Glasgow	5.4
151	13	United Kingdom	Nottingham	5.4
154	6	Australia	Albury-Wodonga	5.5
154	15	United Kingdom	Leeds-Bradford	5.5
154	6	Australia	Wagga Wagga	5.5
154	103	United States	Tucson, AZ	5.5
154	104	United States	Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV	5.5
159	16	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	5.6
159	105	United States	Providence, RI-MA	5.6
161	17	United Kingdom	Aberdeen	5.7
161	17	United Kingdom	Cardiff	5.7
161	8	Australia	Launceston	5.7
161	2	New Zealand	Napier-Hastings	5.7
161	106	United States	Reno-Sparks, NV	5.7
161	107	United States	Sarasota, FL	5.7
167	108	United States	Sacramento, CA	5.8
167	109	United States	Modesto, CA	5.8
167	26	Canada	Abbotsford	5.8
167	110	United States	Visalia, CA	5.8
171	9	Australia	Darwin	5.9
171	9	Australia	Rockhampton	5.9
171	111	United States	Las Vegas, NV	5.9
174	112	United States	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	6.0
174	19	United Kingdom	Leicester	6.0
174	19	United Kingdom	Stoke on Trent	6.0
174	113	United States	Bridgeport, CT	6.0
178	114	United States	Fresno, CA	6.1
178	115	United States	Boston, MA-NH	6.1
178	11	Australia	Mackay	6.1
178	21	United Kingdom	Newport	6.1
178	3	New Zealand	Wellington	6.1



183	12	Australia	Townsville	6.2
184	13	Australia	Geelong	6.3
184	4	New Zealand	Hamilton	6.3
184	13	Australia	Hobart	6.3
184	13	Australia	Newcastle	6.3
184	22	United Kingdom	Northampton	6.3
189	116	United States	Stockton, CA	6.4
189	16	Australia	Brisbane	6.4
189	16	Australia	Cairns	6.4
189	117	United States	Vallejo, CA	6.4
193	18	Australia	Adelaide	6.5
194	5	New Zealand	Christchurch	6.6
195	19	Australia	Bunbury	6.7
196	6	New Zealand	Auckland	6.9
196	23	United Kingdom	Bristol-Bath	6.9
198	118	United States	New York, NY-NJ,-CT-PA	7.0
198	20	Australia	Bundaberg	7.0
198	20	Australia	Wollongong	7.0
201	119	United States	Miami-West Palm Beach, FL	7.1
201	120	United States	Santa Barbara, CA	7.1
201	121	United States	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	7.1
204	22	Australia	Rockingham	7.2
205	23	Australia	Melbourne	7.3
205	27	Canada	Victoria	7.3
207	24	United Kingdom	London Exurbs	7.4
208	7	New Zealand	Tauranga	7.5
209	24	Australia	Perth	7.6
210	25	United Kingdom	London (GLA)	7.7
211	26	United Kingdom	Exeter & Devon	8.2
211	122	United States	Ventura County, CA	8.2
213	28	Canada	Vancouver	8.4
214	29	Canada	Kelowna	8.5
214	123	United States	Santa Rosa, CA	8.5
216	25	Australia	Gold Coast	8.6
216	25	Australia	Sydney	8.6
218	27	United Kingdom	Belfast	8.8
219	28	United Kingdom	Bournemouth & Dorset	8.9
220	27	Australia	Sunshine Coast	9.3
220	124	United States	San Jose, CA	9.3
222	28	Australia	Mandurah	9.5
223	125	United States	San Diego, CA	10.0
224	126	United States	Honolulu, HI	10.3
225	127	United States	San Francisco, CA	10.8
226	128	United States	Salinas, CA	10.9
227	129	United States	Los Angeles, CA	11.5



SCHEDULE 2
Housing Affordability by Nation
Using Median Multiple (Median House Price/Median Household Income)
2007 - 3rd Quarter

Rank	International	National	Nation	Market	Median Multiple	Median House Price	Median Household Income
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AUSTRALIA

192	18	Australia	Adelaide		6.5	\$320,000	\$49,000
154	6	Australia	Albury-Wodonga		5.5	\$275,900	\$50,200
131	2	Australia	Ballarat		5.0	\$227,000	\$45,500
131	2	Australia	Bendigo		5.0	\$222,800	\$45,000
188	16	Australia	Brisbane		6.4	\$383,500	\$60,100
194	19	Australia	Bunbury		6.7	\$399,200	\$59,800
197	20	Australia	Bundaberg		7.0	\$258,300	\$36,700
188	16	Australia	Cairns		6.4	\$365,000	\$56,600
146	5	Australia	Canberra		5.3	\$425,000	\$80,200
171	9	Australia	Darwin		5.9	\$400,000	\$68,300
184	13	Australia	Geelong		6.3	\$302,500	\$48,200
216	25	Australia	Gold Coast		8.6	\$452,300	\$52,700
184	13	Australia	Hobart		6.3	\$317,000	\$50,600
161	8	Australia	Launceston		5.7	\$249,000	\$43,500
178	11	Australia	Mackay		6.1	\$375,000	\$61,600
126	1	Australia	Maitland		4.8	\$260,000	\$54,500
222	28	Australia	Mandurah		9.5	\$455,100	\$47,700
205	23	Australia	Melbourne		7.3	\$431,000	\$59,100
184	13	Australia	Newcastle		6.3	\$310,000	\$49,200
208	24	Australia	Perth		7.6	\$455,000	\$60,000
171	9	Australia	Rockhampton		5.9	\$298,000	\$50,600
204	22	Australia	Rockingham		7.2	\$380,600	\$52,900
220	27	Australia	Sunshine Coast		9.3	\$443,900	\$47,900
216	25	Australia	Sydney		8.6	\$538,400	\$62,700
139	4	Australia	Toowoomba		5.2	\$255,000	\$49,000
182	12	Australia	Townsville		6.2	\$370,000	\$59,300
154	6	Australia	Wagga Wagga		5.5	\$280,000	\$50,900
197	20	Australia	Wollongong		7.0	\$361,000	\$51,900
<i>Median: 28 Markets</i>					6.3		

CANADA

166	26	Canada	Abbotsford		5.8	\$360,900	\$62,100
60	14	Canada	Barrie		3.1	\$225,000	\$71,700
126	24	Canada	Calgary		4.8	\$366,800	\$77,000
107	23	Canada	Edmonton		4.3	\$300,100	\$70,400
60	14	Canada	Halifax		3.1	\$188,200	\$60,000



79	20	Canada	Hamilton	3.6	\$231,000	\$63,300
214	29	Canada	Kelowna	8.5	\$446,300	\$52,200
63	16	Canada	Kingston	3.2	\$193,800	\$60,400
63	16	Canada	Kitchener-Waterloo	3.2	\$219,900	\$68,200
43	11	Canada	London	2.9	\$173,900	\$59,100
92	22	Canada	Montreal	3.9	\$198,100	\$51,200
49	12	Canada	Oshawa	3.0	\$231,200	\$78,300
49	12	Canada	Ottawa	3.0	\$215,400	\$71,700
23	7	Canada	Quebec	2.6	\$144,700	\$54,800
12	5	Canada	Regina	2.4	\$154,300	\$63,200
4	2	Canada	Saguenay	2.1	\$106,700	\$51,800
5	3	Canada	Saint John (NB)	2.2	\$117,200	\$53,200
77	19	Canada	Saskatoon	3.5	\$212,900	\$60,900
68	18	Canada	Sherbrooke	3.3	\$152,000	\$45,900
79	20	Canada	St. Catherines-Niagara	3.6	\$193,300	\$54,100
5	3	Canada	St. John's (NL)	2.2	\$132,000	\$59,800
37	10	Canada	Sudbury	2.8	\$160,200	\$57,200
1	1	Canada	Thunder Bay	1.8	\$107,800	\$58,500
126	24	Canada	Toronto	4.8	\$318,500	\$66,300
23	7	Canada	Trois-Rivieres	2.6	\$102,900	\$40,100
213	28	Canada	Vancouver	8.4	\$503,400	\$59,900
205	27	Canada	Victoria	7.3	\$427,200	\$58,600
12	5	Canada	Windsor	2.4	\$145,900	\$61,600
29	9	Canada	Winnipeg	2.7	\$148,500	\$55,600
<i>Median: 29 Markets</i>				3.1		

IRELAND

120	4	Ireland	Cork	4.7	€271,000	€57,900
150	6	Ireland	Dublin City/County	5.4	€349,800	€64,800
131	5	Ireland	Dublin Exurbs	5.0	€278,700	€55,200
117	3	Ireland	Galway	4.6	€262,000	€56,600
77	1	Ireland	Limerick	3.5	€211,900	€59,700
100	2	Ireland	Waterford	4.1	€225,800	€55,200
<i>Median: 6 Markets</i>				4.7		

NEW ZEALAND

197	6	New Zealand	Auckland	6.9	\$445,500	\$65,000
195	5	New Zealand	Christchurch	6.6	\$328,000	\$49,400
150	1	New Zealand	Dunedin	5.3	\$234,000	\$44,000
192	4	New Zealand	Hamilton	6.3	\$356,800	\$56,400
166	2	New Zealand	Napier-Hastings	5.7	\$282,300	\$49,700
209	7	New Zealand	Tauranga	7.5	\$367,400	\$48,800
182	3	New Zealand	Wellington	6.1	\$373,700	\$61,200
<i>Median: 7 Markets</i>				6.3		

UNITED KINGDOM

161	17	United Kingdom	Aberdeen	5.7	£149,400	£26,200
218	27	United Kingdom	Belfast	8.8	£209,400	£23,800



146	10	United Kingdom	Birmingham & West Midlands	5.3	£133,000	£25,100
146	10	United Kingdom	Blackpool & Lancashire	5.3	£125,200	£23,600
219	28	United Kingdom	Bournemouth & Dorset	8.9	£212,800	£23,800
196	23	United Kingdom	Bristol-Bath	6.9	£187,100	£27,300
161	17	United Kingdom	Cardiff	5.7	£136,200	£24,100
109	1	United Kingdom	Dundee	4.4	£109,700	£24,900
159	16	United Kingdom	Edinburgh	5.6	£144,500	£26,000
211	26	United Kingdom	Exeter & Devon	8.2	£187,500	£22,900
109	1	United Kingdom	Falkirk	4.4	£100,200	£22,800
150	13	United Kingdom	Glasgow	5.4	£130,100	£24,200
139	5	United Kingdom	Hull & Humber	5.2	£129,600	£25,000
154	15	United Kingdom	Leeds-Bradford	5.5	£135,000	£24,700
174	19	United Kingdom	Leicester	6.0	£149,000	£24,700
139	5	United Kingdom	Liverpool	5.2	£130,000	£24,800
207	24	United Kingdom	London Exurbs	7.4	£202,300	£27,300
209	25	United Kingdom	London (GLA)	7.7	£258,000	£33,500
139	5	United Kingdom	Manchester (Greater)	5.2	£132,000	£25,200
131	3	United Kingdom	Middlesborough & Durham	5.0	£114,800	£22,900
146	10	United Kingdom	Newcastle	5.3	£125,000	£23,500
178	21	United Kingdom	Newport	6.1	£150,400	£24,700
184	22	United Kingdom	Northampton	6.3	£152,500	£24,100
150	13	United Kingdom	Nottingham	5.4	£128,500	£24,000
136	4	United Kingdom	Peth	5.1	£140,800	£27,500
139	5	United Kingdom	Sheffield & South Yorkshire	5.2	£123,000	£23,700
174	19	United Kingdom	Stoke on Trent	6.0	£137,200	£23,000
139	5	United Kingdom	Swansea	5.2	£123,100	£23,600
<i>Median: 28 Markets</i>				5.5		

UNITED STATES

12	11	United States	Akron, OH	2.4	\$124,700	\$51,200
92	70	United States	Albany, NY	3.9	\$204,500	\$53,100
109	85	United States	Albuquerque, NM	4.4	\$204,800	\$46,500
131	99	United States	Allentown, PA-NJ	5.0	\$272,900	\$54,100
114	88	United States	Asheville, NC	4.5	\$186,000	\$41,400
37	31	United States	Atlanta, GA	2.8	\$175,300	\$61,800
23	19	United States	Augusta, GA	2.6	\$119,400	\$45,700
63	48	United States	Austin, TX	3.2	\$188,200	\$58,600
136	100	United States	Bakersfield, CA	5.1	\$225,000	\$44,500
117	91	United States	Baltimore, MD	4.6	\$291,400	\$63,100
88	66	United States	Baton Rouge, LA	3.7	\$176,700	\$48,400
68	54	United States	Birmingham, AL	3.3	\$165,900	\$50,100
100	79	United States	Boise, ID	4.1	\$209,000	\$50,500
178	115	United States	Boston, MA-NH	6.1	\$414,700	\$68,200
174	113	United States	Bridgeport, CT	6.0	\$491,100	\$81,200
12	9	United States	Buffalo, NY	2.4	\$110,900	\$46,800
23	18	United States	Canton, OH	2.6	\$113,100	\$43,900
126	98	United States	Charleston, SC	4.8	\$212,300	\$43,800
97	75	United States	Charlotte, NC-SC	4.0	\$220,100	\$55,000
49	39	United States	Chattanooga, TN-GA	3.0	\$133,200	\$44,800
114	89	United States	Chicago, IL	4.5	\$286,400	\$63,200



29	25	United States	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2.7	\$145,300	\$53,900
23	20	United States	Cleveland, OH	2.6	\$132,700	\$50,300
97	74	United States	Colorado Springs, CO	4.0	\$222,400	\$55,800
43	37	United States	Columbia, SC	2.9	\$149,500	\$51,100
37	30	United States	Columbus, OH	2.8	\$151,600	\$53,700
79	62	United States	Corpus Christi, TX	3.6	\$136,000	\$37,600
19	16	United States	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	2.5	\$146,800	\$57,600
109	86	United States	Daytona Beach, FL	4.4	\$195,000	\$44,200
19	13	United States	Dayton, OH	2.5	\$121,400	\$49,500
104	82	United States	Denver, CO	4.2	\$254,100	\$60,800
29	22	United States	Des Moines, IA	2.7	\$153,900	\$57,900
12	12	United States	Detroit, MI	2.4	\$142,900	\$58,400
88	68	United States	Durham, NC	3.7	\$180,200	\$49,100
79	65	United States	El Paso, TX	3.6	\$135,800	\$37,600
43	35	United States	Fayetteville, AR-MO	2.9	\$127,300	\$43,200
5	3	United States	Flint, MI	2.2	\$103,400	\$47,400
120	95	United States	Fort Myers, FL	4.7	\$236,700	\$49,900
3	2	United States	Fort Wayne, IN	2.0	\$101,300	\$51,000
178	114	United States	Fresno, CA	6.1	\$265,000	\$43,700
12	8	United States	Grand Rapids, MI	2.4	\$128,600	\$54,700
63	49	United States	Greensboro, NC	3.2	\$155,500	\$48,300
73	55	United States	Greenville, SC	3.4	\$159,600	\$47,100
37	28	United States	Harrisburg, PA	2.8	\$150,400	\$54,000
100	77	United States	Hartford, CT	4.1	\$270,100	\$66,600
224	126	United States	Honolulu, HI	10.3	\$649,900	\$63,100
43	33	United States	Houston, TX	2.9	\$155,800	\$54,300
19	14	United States	Huntsville, AL	2.5	\$131,000	\$52,400
9	5	United States	Indianapolis, IN	2.3	\$123,500	\$54,500
79	64	United States	Jacksonville, FL	3.6	\$189,200	\$52,500
68	51	United States	Jackson, MS	3.3	\$145,400	\$44,500
29	24	United States	Kansas City, MO-KS	2.7	\$157,000	\$58,300
79	60	United States	Knoxville, TN	3.6	\$158,400	\$44,400
73	57	United States	Lafayette, LA	3.4	\$132,000	\$38,800
79	59	United States	Lakeland, FL	3.6	\$157,300	\$44,100
68	53	United States	Lancaster, PA	3.3	\$174,300	\$53,000
12	10	United States	Lansing, MI	2.4	\$126,000	\$52,900
171	111	United States	Las Vegas, NV	5.9	\$295,500	\$50,000
60	47	United States	Lexington, KY	3.1	\$150,100	\$48,500
49	40	United States	Little Rock, AR	3.0	\$131,600	\$44,100
227	129	United States	Los Angeles, CA	11.5	\$588,400	\$51,100
37	32	United States	Louisville, KY-IN	2.8	\$141,900	\$49,900
92	72	United States	Madison, WI	3.9	\$234,500	\$59,800
49	42	United States	Manchester, NH	3.0	\$209,000	\$69,600
68	52	United States	McAllen, TX	3.3	\$99,000	\$30,200
88	67	United States	Melbourne, FL	3.7	\$182,400	\$49,600
49	38	United States	Memphis, TN-AR-MS	3.0	\$141,300	\$47,800
201	119	United States	Miami-West Palm Beach, FL	7.1	\$346,800	\$49,100
104	80	United States	Milwaukee, WI	4.2	\$231,100	\$55,500
73	58	United States	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	3.4	\$229,600	\$66,800
49	46	United States	Mobile, AL	3.0	\$136,300	\$45,000
166	109	United States	Modesto, CA	5.8	\$289,500	\$50,200



49	45	United States	Nashville, TN	3.0	\$160,000	\$53,300
120	93	United States	New Haven, CT	4.7	\$292,400	\$62,300
79	61	United States	New Orleans, LA	3.6	\$160,200	\$44,600
197	118	United States	New York, NY-NJ-CT-PA	7.0	\$476,100	\$68,400
29	26	United States	Northwest Indiana	2.7	\$144,300	\$53,400
73	56	United States	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	3.4	\$173,800	\$51,800
43	34	United States	Oklahoma City, OK	2.9	\$130,000	\$45,300
19	15	United States	Omaha, NE-IA	2.5	\$142,800	\$57,100
139	102	United States	Orlando, FL	5.2	\$266,800	\$51,700
91	69	United States	Pensacola, FL	3.8	\$166,500	\$43,500
97	76	United States	Philadelphia, PA-NJ-DE-MD	4.0	\$243,000	\$60,100
120	94	United States	Phoenix, AZ	4.7	\$255,500	\$53,900
29	27	United States	Pittsburgh, PA	2.7	\$127,700	\$46,900
117	90	United States	Port St. Lucie, FL	4.6	\$200,000	\$43,700
107	83	United States	Portland, ME	4.3	\$245,900	\$56,600
136	101	United States	Portland, OR-WA	5.1	\$299,700	\$58,200
92	71	United States	Poughkeepsie, NY	3.9	\$258,900	\$66,300
159	105	United States	Providence, RI-MA	5.6	\$291,000	\$51,700
109	84	United States	Provo-Orem, UT	4.4	\$202,700	\$45,600
92	73	United States	Raleigh, NC	3.9	\$229,500	\$58,200
49	42	United States	Reading, PA	3.0	\$156,300	\$52,700
161	106	United States	Reno-Sparks, NV	5.7	\$302,300	\$53,000
100	78	United States	Richmond, VA	4.1	\$238,800	\$58,800
201	121	United States	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	7.1	\$377,000	\$52,900
9	7	United States	Rochester, NY	2.3	\$123,000	\$53,400
166	108	United States	Sacramento, CA	5.8	\$335,700	\$58,300
226	128	United States	Salinas, CA	10.9	\$574,500	\$52,500
114	87	United States	Salt Lake City, UT	4.5	\$246,700	\$55,400
63	50	United States	San Antonio, TX	3.2	\$154,700	\$47,800
223	125	United States	San Diego, CA	10.0	\$589,300	\$58,800
225	127	United States	San Francisco, CA	10.8	\$825,400	\$76,100
220	124	United States	San Jose, CA	9.3	\$852,500	\$91,500
201	120	United States	Santa Barbara, CA	7.1	\$395,000	\$55,500
214	123	United States	Santa Rosa, CA	8.5	\$522,500	\$61,700
161	107	United States	Sarasota, FL	5.7	\$287,400	\$50,100
43	36	United States	Scranton-Wilkes Barre, PA	2.9	\$124,800	\$42,900
174	112	United States	Seattle-Tacoma, WA	6.0	\$394,700	\$65,900
79	62	United States	Spokane, WA	3.6	\$170,000	\$47,700
104	81	United States	Springfield, MA	4.2	\$214,900	\$51,600
49	42	United States	Springfield, MO	3.0	\$121,800	\$41,100
188	116	United States	Stockton, CA	6.4	\$330,000	\$51,700
29	23	United States	St. Louis, MO-IL	2.7	\$150,500	\$56,300
23	17	United States	Syracuse, NY	2.6	\$124,700	\$48,600
120	96	United States	Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	4.7	\$218,300	\$46,000
5	4	United States	Toledo, OH	2.2	\$107,100	\$47,700
154	103	United States	Tucson, AZ	5.5	\$244,800	\$44,400
29	21	United States	Tulsa OK	2.7	\$124,300	\$46,800
188	117	United States	Vallejo, CA	6.4	\$399,000	\$62,400
211	122	United States	Ventura County, CA	8.2	\$615,000	\$74,700
126	97	United States	Virginia Beach, VA-NC	4.8	\$255,000	\$53,600
166	110	United States	Visalia, CA	5.8	\$209,000	\$36,200



154	104	United States	Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV	5.5	\$438,000	\$79,000
9	6	United States	Wichita, KS	2.3	\$118,800	\$52,000
37	29	United States	Winston-Salem, NC	2.8	\$127,900	\$46,400
120	92	United States	Worcester, MA-CT	4.7	\$282,800	\$60,600
49	41	United States	York, PA	3.0	\$169,800	\$56,700
2	1	United States	Youngstown, OH	1.9	\$81,600	\$43,500
<i>Median: 129 Markets</i>				<i>3.6</i>		



METHODS AND SOURCES

Median house price information is generally obtained from national industry reporting agencies. In some cases, it has been necessary to estimate weighted median prices where available industry data is inconsistent with geographical market definitions. Where median house prices are unavailable, they are estimated from historic conversion factors. Median household income data is generally estimated using national statistics bureau generated base adjusted to a current estimate by the best available indicator of median income growth. In some cases statistical agencies recalibrate year to year data, while in other cases more reliable conversion factors are identified. Because of data variations and alternative estimation methods, caution should be employed in making definitive time-series income or housing cost comparisons. The most relevant comparisons are between overall categories of housing affordability.

The principal data sources were as follows:

- AMP Banking (Australia)
- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Bank of Ireland
- California Association of Realtors
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Canadian Home Builders Association
- Canadian Real Estate Association
- Central Statistics Office Ireland
- Chambre Immobilière de Québec
- Communities and Local Government (Ministry), United Kingdom
- Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (Ireland)
- Domain.com (Australia)
- Housing Industry Association (Australia)
- John Burns Real Estate Consulting
- Land Registry of England and Wales
- National Association of Home Builders (USA)
- National Association of Realtors (USA)
- National Statistics (United Kingdom)
- Property Council of Australia
- Permanent TSB (Ireland)
- Real Estate Board of Winnipeg
- Real Estate Institute of Australia
- Real Estate Institute of New South Wales
- Real Estate Institute of New Zealand
- Real Estate Institute of Queensland
- Real Estate Institute of Tasmania
- Real Estate Institute of Victoria
- Real Estate Institute of Western Australia
- Registers of Scotland
- Reserve Bank of Australia



Reserve Bank of New Zealand
 Residential Property Council, Division of the Property Council of Australia
 Royal Bank of Canada
 Royal LePage Real Estate Services (Canada)
 Statistics Canada
 Statistics New Zealand
 United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Administration
 United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census
 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
 University of Ulster
 Urban Development Institute of Australia

Notes on Figures:

- Figure 1: Median Multiple data from this report.
 Figure 2: Analysis of John F. Kennedy School of Government (Harvard University) data.
 Figure 3: Estimated using Real Estate Institute of Australia median house prices and Australian Bureau of Statistics data.
 Figure 4: Estimated based upon prevailing mortgage rates (2006) and median household income.
 Figure 5: Estimated from Australian Bureau of Statistics and United States Census Bureau data.
 Figure 6: Derived from Real Estate Institute of Australia and John F. Kennedy School of Government (Harvard University) data.
 Figure 7: Median Multiple data from this report. Population growth rates calculated from national census agency data.
 Figure 8: Estimated from *Costs of Sprawl—2000* and median house price data.
 Figure 9: Schedule 1: All markets with a population of 1,500,000 or more. Excludes smaller markets in combined metropolitan areas (such as London Exurbs, San Jose, Providence and Riverside-San Bernardino).
 Figure 10: Based upon prevailing interest rates on a 30-year mortgage.

Table 7
Markets Included in the
4th Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey

Nation	Markets Included (Where Complete Data is Available)
Australia	Markets over 50,000 population
Canada	Markets corresponding to metropolitan areas (CMAs) over 100,000 population
Ireland	Markets over 50,000 population
New Zealand	Markets over 100,000 population
United Kingdom	Markets corresponding to urban areas over 150,000 population
United States	Markets corresponding to metropolitan areas (MSAs) over 400,000 population

Footer Illustrations: New Houses (Left to Right):

- Suburban Kansas City, United States
 Suburban Montréal, Canada
 East of England (London Exurbs), United Kingdom
 Suburban Dublin, Ireland
 Suburban Auckland, New Zealand
 Suburban Adelaide, Australia



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BIOGRAPHIES

Wendell Cox

Wendell Cox is co-author of the *Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey*. He is principal of Wendell Cox Consultancy (Demographia), an international public policy consulting firm. He also serves as a visiting professor at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers in Paris (a national university). He is vice-president of CODATU, a Lyon based international research organization dedicated to improving transport in developing world urban areas. He is also associated with various public policy organizations, such as the Heritage Foundation (Washington), the Heartland Institute (Chicago), the Cato Institute (Washington), Frontier Centre (Winnipeg), Texas Public Policy Foundation, Independence Institute (Denver), Institut économique de Montréal, National Center for Policy Analysis (Dallas), Georgia Public Policy Foundation, Virginia Institute for Public Policy and Maryland Public Policy Institute. He has lectured widely, including a month long tour to all Australian state and territorial capitals in 2006. Wendell Cox has completed projects in the United States, Western Europe, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in urban policy, demographics and transport. He was appointed to three terms on the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission by Mayor Tom Bradley and to the Amtrak Reform Council by Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives Newt Gingrich. Wendell Cox Consultancy sponsors three internet web sites (www.demographia.com, www.rentalcartours.net and www.publicpurpose.com). The latter has been twice honored as one of the nation's top internet transport sites by the *National Journal*.

Hugh Pavletich

Hugh Pavletich co-author of the *Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey*. He is the Managing Director of Pavletich Properties Ltd, a commercial property development and investment company, based at Christchurch, South Island, New Zealand. He commenced his working life as a farm worker and wool classer (wool classifier) in 1967 and moved to Christchurch in 1980 where he started developing small factory units and has developed commercial and industrial property on freehold and Maori leasehold land in other centers of the South Island as well. His industry involvement commenced when elected President of the South Island Division of the Property Council of New Zealand (then the Building Owners & Managers Association – BOMA) soon after its inception in 1991, which he led for four years. He has had extensive involvement with public policy issues of local authority financial management, land use regulation and heritage. In 2004, he was elected a fellow of the Urban Development Institute of Australia (UDIA) for services to the industry. During that year, he felt there was a need for an international measure of housing affordability and teamed up with Wendell Cox, to develop the annual *Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey*.



ENDNOTES

¹ Somewhat more than one-half of the markets are in the United States, which has approximately two-thirds of the population of the surveyed nations.

² September quarter data for England and Wales was unavailable at publication. June quarter data used.

³ *Promoting Sustainable Human Development*, United Nations, <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/worklist.htm> and http://esl.jrc.it/envind/un_meths/UN_ME050.htm and *Sectoral Indicators*, The World Bank, <http://www.worldbank.org/html opr/pmi/urban/urban006.html>.

⁴ States are shown for US markets in Schedules 1 and 2 because many markets are located in more than one state.

⁵ Because of the large number of markets reported upon, there are some name duplications. Except where otherwise noted, London refers to the United Kingdom (not Canada), Birmingham to the United Kingdom (not the United States), Melbourne refers to Australia (not the United States), Hamilton refers to Canada (not New Zealand) and Perth refers to Australia (not the United Kingdom).

⁶ The East and Southeast of England (exurbs outside the green belt).

⁷ Kildare, Louth, Meath and Wicklow counties.

⁸ Former Dublin County.

⁹ Bernard Salt, "Our New Neighbourhoods Can't Be Built on Nostalgia," *The Australian*, June 1, 2006.

¹⁰ Barbara M. Kelly, *Expanding the American Dream: Building and Rebuilding Levittown*, Albany: State University of New York Press, 1993, p. 17.

¹¹ Derived from http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/publications/markets/son2007/metro_affordability_index_2007.xls.

¹² An expanded figure, including Hobart, is at www.demographia.com/haff-hobart.jpg.

¹³ In 2000, the share of household income required already above historical mortgage to income ratios. In the United States, it had been common for mortgage payments plus house related taxes and insurance to be limited to 28 percent of household income. These data include only the mortgage payment and in all of the example markets had escalated to levels far above the historic standard.

¹⁴ By comparison, the average US household has experienced a two percentage point in the cost of gasoline (petrol) over the same period.

¹⁵ Benjamin M. Friedman, *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005.

¹⁶ Moreover, advocates of prescriptive planning have suggested that their policies are required for the achievement of greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives. This position has been undermined by comprehensive research associating lower greenhouse gas emissions per capita with *more suburban, less dense* portions of urban areas. See the Australian Conservation Atlas, at http://www.acfonline.org.au/custom_atlas/index.html.

¹⁷ Infrastructure costs are discussed later in this section.

¹⁸ A compilation of proponent arguments is in Robert W. Burchell, George Lowenstein, William R. Dolphin, Catherine C. Galley, Anthony Downs, Samuel Seskin, and Terry Moore, *Costs of Sprawl—2000*. Washington, DC: Transportation Research Board, 2002. Critiques of the anti-suburban perspective can be found in Shlomo Angel, *Housing Policy Matters: A Global Analysis*; Oxford University Press, 2000, Robert Bruegmann, *Sprawl: A Compact History* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005), William T. Bogart, *Don't Call It Sprawl: Metropolitan Structure in the 21st Century* and Wendell Cox, *War on the Dream: How Anti-Sprawl Policy Threatens the Quality of Life* (New York: Iuniverse, 2006).

¹⁹ Houston ranks second.

²⁰ However, both Sydney and Melbourne are considerably less dense than Los Angeles, which is often mistakenly considered to be a classic example of "urban sprawl." In fact, Los Angeles has a population density of 6,200 per square mile or 2,400 per square kilometer, greater than Sydney (5,300 & 2,050) and Melbourne (4,100 & 1,550). See: <http://www.demographia.com/db-worldua.pdf>.

²¹ http://www.oecd.org/document/2/0,3343.en_2649_201185_37801602_1_1_1,1,00.html

²² Shlomo Angel, *Housing Policy Matters: A Global Analysis*, Oxford University Press, 2000, p. 19.

²³ The overwhelming majority of employment is *outside* the core (downtown or central business district) in all major western metropolitan areas. Core employment represents approximately 17 percent of total metropolitan area employment in Australia and Canada and approximately 20 percent in Western Europe. Approximately 10 percent of metropolitan employment is in urban cores in US metropolitan areas. Thus, on average, from 80 percent to 90



percent of employment is *not* in the central business districts. (see <http://www.publicpurpose.com/db-auscapcbd.pdf> and <http://www.demographia.com/db-cbd2000.pdf>, <http://www.demographia.com/db-intlcbdarea.htm>). The myth of monocentricity is partially fueled by the fact that the media and metropolitan business organizations have generally kept their headquarters locations in the core.

²⁴ <http://www.demographia.com/db-worldua.pdf>.

²⁵ These outer suburbs have 80 percent more employment than the Manhattan central business district in New York, which is the second largest central business district in the world (after Tokyo's Yamanote Loop). See <http://www.demographia.com/db-nyc-employ.pdf>.

²⁶ Research and trends on this issue are covered in Hugh Pavletich, "New Zealand Lifestyle Block Mythology," <http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/print.html?path=PO0711/S00183.htm>.

²⁷ A linear regression analysis including the 69 markets with more than 1,000,000 population indicates no statistically significant relationship between growth rates and housing affordability. The "R-squared" was 0.00.

²⁸ <http://www.demographia.com/db-5metrogrowth.pdf>,

²⁹ Annual population growth rates since 2000 or 2001.

³⁰ Los Angeles and San Diego have been among the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the United States for more than 50 years. Between 2000 and 2002, the Los Angeles growth rate was 1.2 percent annually, while the San Diego growth rate was 1.3 percent annually. From 2004 to 2006, the Los Angeles growth rate dropped to 0.2 percent annually and the San Diego growth rate declined to 0.1 percent annually. New York's growth rate has dropped from 0.7 percent to 0.1 percent, while Boston's growth rate has fallen from 0.6 percent to 0.1 percent over the same period. The annual growth rate in the San Francisco-San Jose area was 0.25 percent from 2000 to 2006, compared to 0.33 percent in Italy (2000 to 2005).

³¹ Robert W. Burchell, George Lowenstein, William R. Dolphin, Catherine C. Galley, Anthony Downs, Samuel Seskin, and Terry Moore, *Costs of Sprawl—2000*. Washington, DC: Transportation Research Board, 2002.

³² Based upon median house prices as reported by the National Association of Realtors. The *Costs of Sprawl---2000* projection related to new housing. This analysis refers to existing housing, which typically exhibits similar cost increase trends and is closely related to the price of new housing. In 2006, the new starter house price (below) represented approximately 85 percent of the median house price in the reviewed responsive markets and 90 percent in the prescriptive markets. Thus, the increase in existing house prices is associated with similar increases in new house prices.

³³ Burchel, et al, p.500.

³⁴ Arthur C. Nelson, Rolf Pendall, Casey J. Dawkins and Gerrit J. Knaap. *The Link Between Growth Management and Housing Affordability: The Academic Evidence*, Washington: Brookings Institution, 2002.

³⁵ Regional planning is increasingly blamed for higher housing prices, largely because such initiatives of insufficient attention to economics. A perspective is in Randal O'Toole, *The Planning Tax: The Case Against Regional-Growth Management Planning*, Washington: Cato Institute, 2007 (<http://www.cato.org/pubs/pas/pa-606.pdf>).

³⁶ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, *The Impact of Zoning and Building Restrictions on Housing Affordability* (Ottawa, ON: CMHC, 2005), pp. 1–2, <https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/b2c/b2c/init.do?language=en&shop=Z01EN&areaID=00000000440000000007>.

³⁷ Timothy Leunig, "Turning NIMBYs into IMBYs", *The Guardian*, September 2, 2004. <http://society.guardian.co.uk/housingdemand/0,14488,1192601,00.html>, accessed September 3, 2004. The article noted that a 220-acre (90 hectare) farm released for development would rise in value from £500,000 to £250,000,000.

³⁸ Sydney has imposed some of the highest infrastructure charges in the world. The government implemented a \$25,000 per new house reduction, which is a small relative to the severe affordability problem of Sydney, but important first step. http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/mediarelplan/fs20071012_625.html.

³⁹ Patrick N. Troy, *The Perils of Urban Consolidation*, Annandale, NSW, Australia: The Federation Press, 1996, pp. 55–76.

⁴⁰ Wendell Cox and Joshua Utt, *The Costs of Sprawl Reconsidered: What the Data Really Show*, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/SmartGrowth/bg1770.cfm>.

⁴¹ Calculated from Burchel, et al and National Association of Realtors data.



⁴² John Key MP, Leader of the National Party, Speech to the New Zealand Contractors Federation, 20 August 2007, <http://www.johnkey.co.nz/index.php?url=archives/213-SPEECH-NZ-Contractors-Federation.html&serendipity%5Bcview%5D=linear>.

⁴³ Kate Barker (2004 and 2006). *Review of Housing Supply: Delivering Stability: Securing Our Future Housing Needs: Final Report—Recommendations*. Norwich, England: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker/consult_barker_index.cfm, and *Barker Review of Land Use Planning*, http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/4EB/AF/barker_finalreport051206.pdf; “Recent House Price Developments: The Role of Fundamentals,” *OECD Economic Outlook* #78 (2005); Official Committee Hansard, House of Representatives, Standing Committee on Economics, Finance and Public Administration, 12 August 2005, [htwww.aph.gov.au/hansard/reps/commtee/R8516.pdf](http://www.aph.gov.au/hansard/reps/commtee/R8516.pdf), <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/41/56/35756053.pdf>; Edward L. Glaeser, Jenny Schuetz, and Bryce Ward, *Regulation and the Rise of Housing Prices in Greater Boston*, Pioneer Institute for Public Policy Research and Rappaport Institute for Greater Boston, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University (2005).

⁴⁴ William Fischel, *Regulatory Takings, Law, Economics and Politics*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1995.

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⁵³ Even so, newly released state migration data indicates that California’s net domestic migration loss exceeded 1,200,000 between 2000 and 2007.

⁵⁴ “Migrants take the high road to better quality of life in Scotland,” *Scotland on Sunday*, 6 January 2008 <http://news.scotsman.com/scotland/Migrants-take-the-high-road.3644518.jp>.

⁵⁵ Based upon typical mortgage terms.

⁵⁶ Illustrating the changing competitive position of affordable and unaffordable markets, Indianapolis is growing faster than San Jose. Since 2000, 44,000 domestic migrants have moved to Indianapolis, while 224,000 have left San Jose. Between 1950 and 2000, San Jose grew considerably faster than Indianapolis.

⁵⁷ Assumes currently prevailing interest rates, a 30-year amortization and a 100% loan. A 30-year mortgage is used for consistency in comparison. In the United States, the 30-year amortization is typical and 30-year amortizations are used increasingly in the other surveyed nations. Moreover, in some nations there are additional loan products amortized over more years and even some “interest only” mortgages. Annual interest rates used: Australia: 8.7%, Canada 7.5%, Ireland 5.5%, New Zealand 9.15%, United Kingdom 7.7%, United States 6.5%.

⁵⁸ A temporary calculator is on line. By 31 January a fully functional calculator will be available at the same internet address.

⁵⁹ Bank for International Settlements, *77th Annual Report 2006/07*, <http://www.bis.org/publ/annualreport.htm>.

⁶⁰ See Herb Greenberg’s Market Blog, *Dow Jones Market Watch*,

<http://blogs.marketwatch.com/greenberg/2007/12/straight-talk-on-the-mortgage-mess-from-an-insider/>

⁶¹ Shlomo Angel, *Housing Policy Matters: A Global Analysis*, Oxford University Press, 2000, p. 19.

⁶² A more detailed discussion of this issue will be provided in *Getting Performance Planning in Place*, by Hugh Pavletich, to be released in February. Also see Hugh Pavletich open letter to the New Zealand Housing Minister, <http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/print.html?path=PO0712/S00100.htm>.



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