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Houston Market Value Analysis

November 2nd, 2022

About Reinvestment Fund

- We are a national mission-driven financial institution that creates opportunity for underserved people and places through partnerships. We marshal the capital, analytics, and expertise necessary to build strong, healthy, and more equitable communities.
- Since 1985, Reinvestment Fund has made **\$2.7 billion** in cumulative investments and loans.
- We are supported by **830 investors** that include individuals, foundations, religious institutions, financial institutions, civic organizations and government.

How we work:



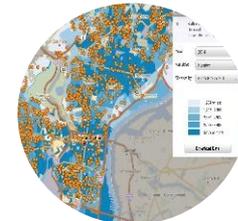
Lending & Investing



Capacity Building & Capital Access Programs



Policy Solutions



PolicyMap



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Road Map

- I. The Market Value Analysis

- II. Houston's 2022 MVA
 - I. Market Characteristics
 - II. Population by Market Type

- III. EDI Analysis

- IV. Factors Influencing Market Development
 - I. Mortgage Credit
 - II. Flood Risk
 - III. Vacant Land
 - IV. Housing Affordability

- V. Displacement Risk and Housing Markets



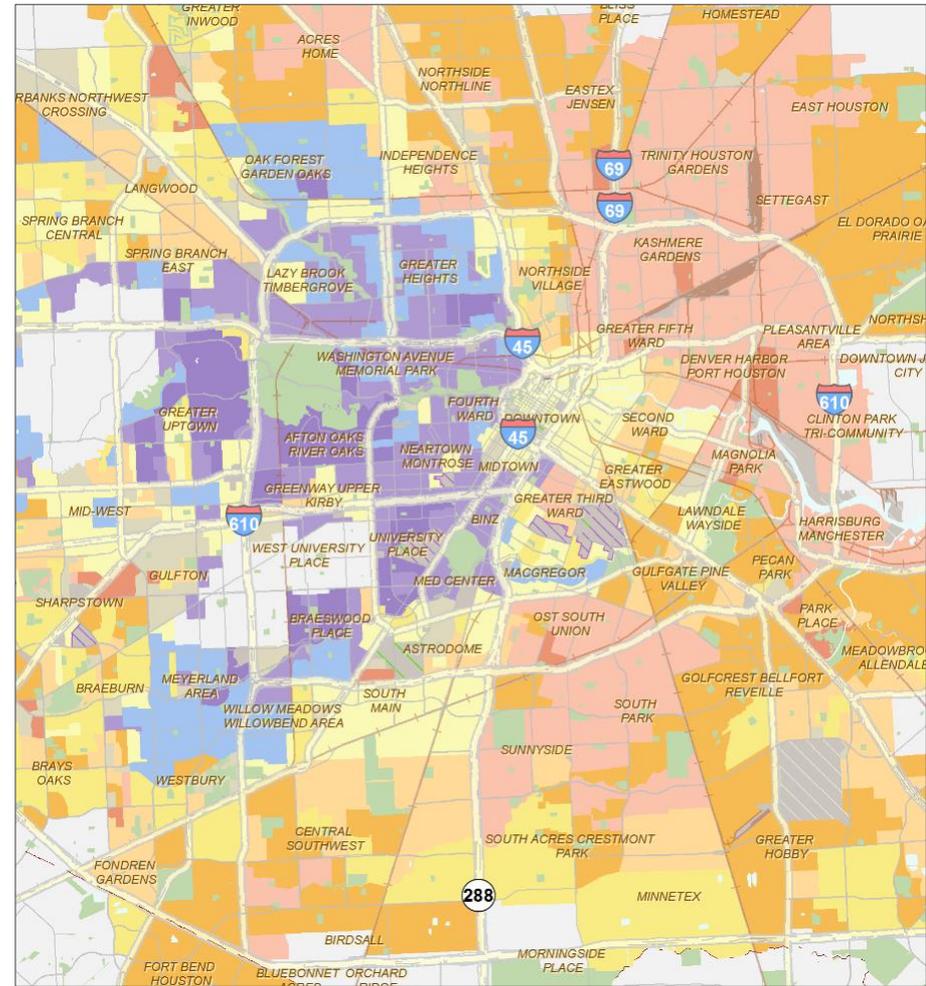
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Market Value Analysis Methodology

The Market Value Analysis

The **Market Value Analysis (MVA)** is a tool to help residents and policymakers identify and understand the elements of their local real estate markets. It is an objective, data-driven tool built on local administrative data and validated with local experts.

With an MVA, public officials and private actors can more precisely target intervention strategies in weak markets and support sustainable growth in stronger markets.



Our Normative Assumptions

When analyzing markets we begin with these principles:

- Public **subsidy is scarce**; acting alone, subsidies cannot create a market
- Public policy and subsidy must **leverage private investment** or create conditions for investment to occur
- In distressed markets, **build from strength** by investing near strong assets
- All **residents are customers** with an expectation of quality public services and amenities
- The best decisions are based on the sound and **objective analysis** of quantitative and qualitative data

Who is Using the MVA

MVAs have been funded by government agencies, local foundations, and financial institutions in cities and counties around the country:

Allegheny County, PA	Irving, TX	Philadelphia, PA
Asbury Park, NJ	Jacksonville, FL	Pittsburgh, PA
Atlantic City Area, NJ	Kansas City, MO	Prince George's County, MD
Baltimore, MD	Milwaukee, WI	Reading Area, PA
Bethlehem, PA	Mt. Vernon, NY	Richmond, VA
Camden, NJ	Nashville, TN	San Antonio, TX
Dallas, TX	New Jersey (8 regions)	Selma, AL
Denton, TX	New Orleans, LA	St Louis, MO
Detroit, MI	Newark, NJ	State of Delaware
Houston, TX	Northampton County, PA	Washington, DC
Indianapolis, IN	Paterson, NJ	Wilmington, DE

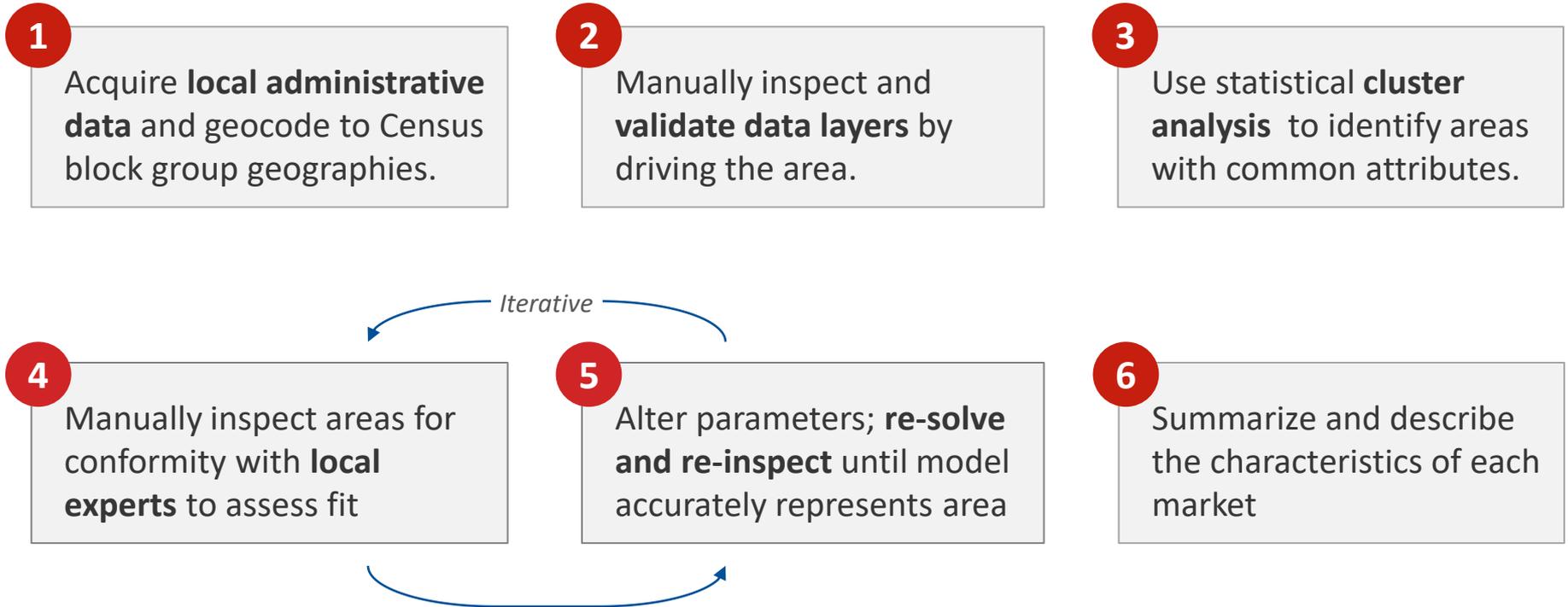


MVAs in Action: How Cities Use the MVA



- Component of a local land banking strategy (Phila., NOLA, Pittsburgh, Wilmington)
- Guide capital budget (Detroit)
- Focus code enforcement (Phila., Baltimore, Indianapolis, NOLA)
- Benchmark quality of life measures (Phila.)
- Equitable development strategy (DE/DSHA)
- Target statewide Strong Neighborhoods Revolving Loan Fund (DE/DSHA)
- Inform LIHTC QAP (DE/DSHA)
- Develop CDBG ConPlan / Comprehensive plan (Detroit, Wilmington, St. Louis, Richmond, Dallas)
- Assessment of Fair Housing (Phila., Richmond)
- Assess changes in the market over time (Phila., Baltimore, Pittsburgh)
- Evaluate development opportunities (Pittsburgh, Phila., Houston, Detroit, St. Louis, cities in NJ)
- Target demolition and acquisition activities (Baltimore, Phila., Detroit, NOLA)
- Select transformative tipping point projects (Phila., Baltimore, Pittsburgh, NOLA)
- Engage partners – philanthropic, non-profit, government – in coordinated efforts to rebuild neighborhoods (Baltimore, Milwaukee, NOLA)
- Guide federal Neighborhood Stabilization Program Investment (States of PA & NJ, Houston, Detroit)

The MVA Process



Lessons from 15+ years of experience

Validating Data is Critical.

Researchers must systematically visit and observe neighborhoods in the city to understand the data and final model.

Geographic Scale Matters.

MSA and Census tract geographies are too large to accurately reflect the nuances of local real estate markets.

One Size Does Not Fit All.

MVA components and models share some similarities across cities but must be customized to the unique traits of each city.

Integrate Local Knowledge.

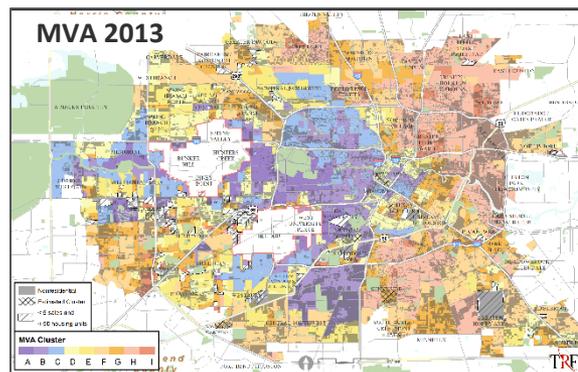
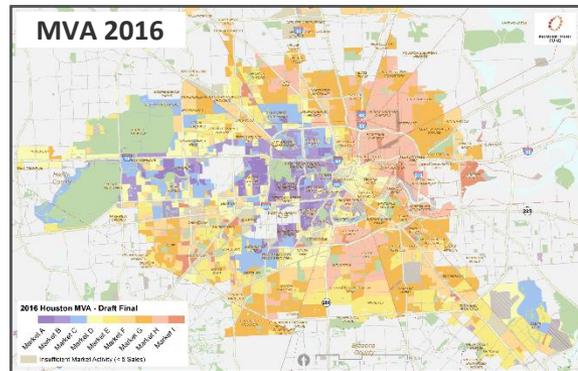
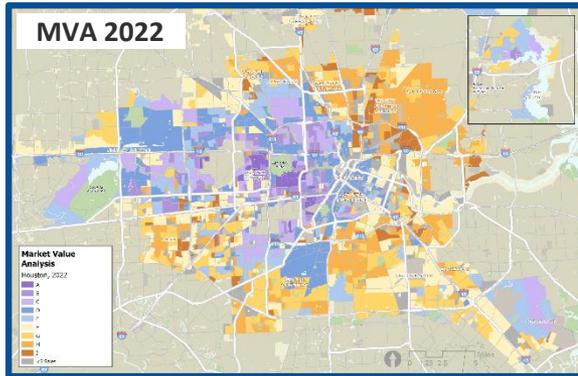
All models are tested with local experts to incorporate qualitative feedback from each geography.



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Houston's 2022 Market Value Analysis

A Brief History of MVAs in Houston



The 2022 MVA is the third Market Value Analysis completed in Houston. Each MVA has followed the same general template, with a few modifications each year to improve accuracy and utility:

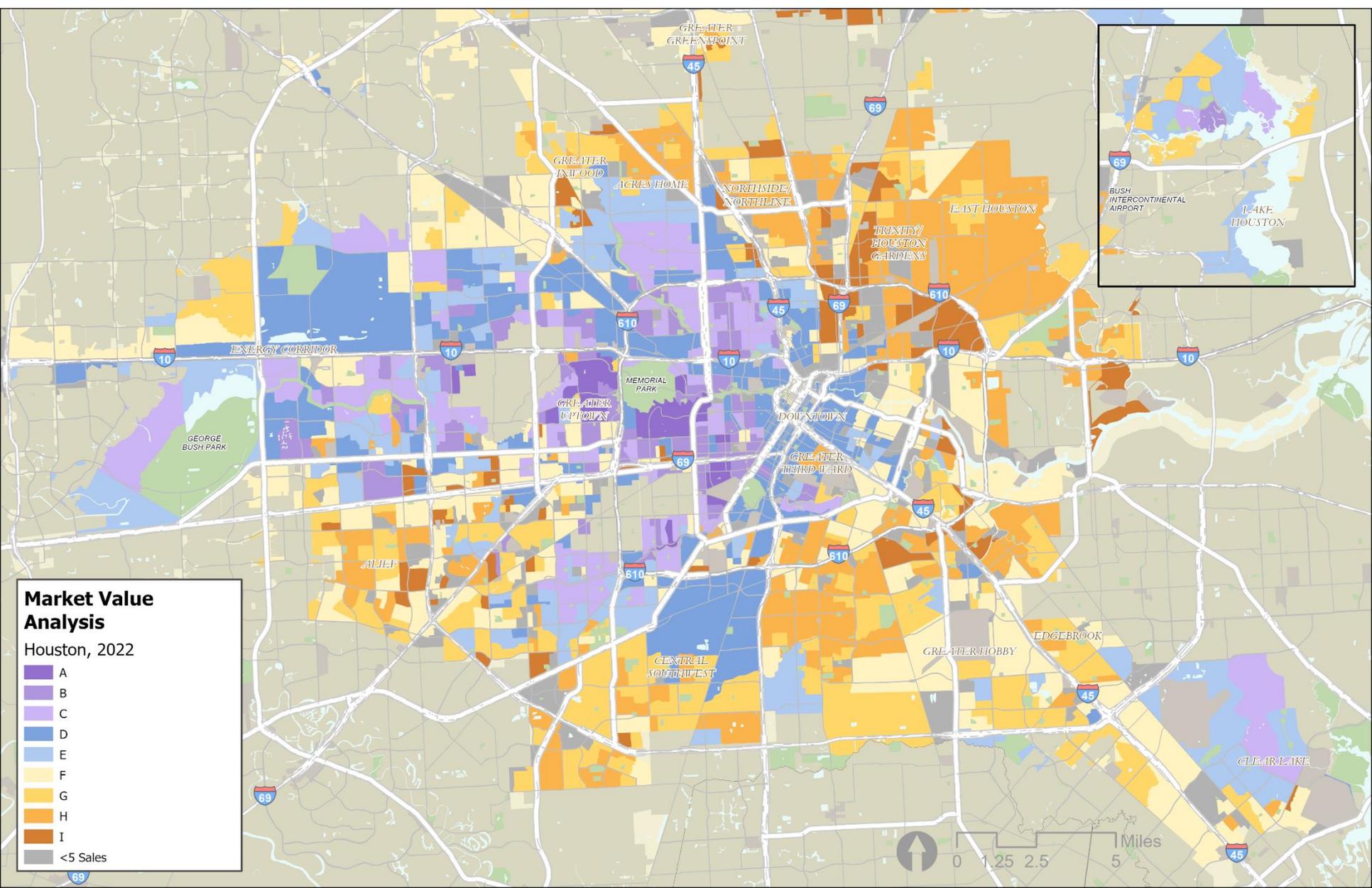
- Similar number of categories each year
- Similar inputs each year
- New in 2016: Expanded study area to include entire Houston city limits
- New in 2022: Modified variables to reflect pandemic impacts
- New in 2022: Modified color scale to reflect market improvement

Housing Market Indicators

Property Value and Investment	Median Home Sales Price	Median price of homes sold, 2020-2022	<i>Purchased records from Data Axle</i>
	Home Price Variance	Coefficient of Variance of home prices, 2020-2022	<i>Purchased records from Data Axle</i>
	New Construction	Permits for single- and multi-family construction, 2020-2022	<i>Department of Planning and Development</i>
	Renovation Permits*	Permits for single- and multi-family renovation, 2020-2022	<i>Department of Planning and Development</i>
Blight, Distress, and Vacancy	Foreclosure Filings	Foreclosure filings as a share of homeowners, 2018 – 2022	<i>Constables' Foreclosure Auction Daily Court Review Records</i>
	Housing Vacancy*	Homes with signs of vacancy (low water usage, water shut offs, demolished buildings, dangerous buildings, code violation), 2022	<i>Department of Planning and Development, Department of Neighborhoods, Houston Water</i>
Housing Stock and Land Use	Owner Occupancy	Owner Occupied Homes, 2015 – 2019	<i>American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimate</i>
	Subsidized Housing	Units in LIHTC, HCV, and HHA housing as a share of households (excluding elderly developments), 2022	<i>Houston Housing Authority</i>
	Land Use	Commercial and industrial land as a share of land area, 2016	<i>Houston-Galveston Area Council</i>

*Indicator is new or modified from 2016 MVA

Market Value Analysis (2022)



Market Characteristics

Average Market Indicators by MVA (2022) Market Types

	N =	Median Home Price, 2020-22	Coeff. Var, 2020-22	Pct Home-Owners	New Construction, 2020-22	Home Renovation, 2020-22	Fcl Per 100 Home-Owners	Pct Vacant Buildings, 2022	Subsidized Households	Com/Inds Land Area
A	21	\$1,346,786	0.61	84%	3%	10%	0.00	3%	0%	7%
B	81	\$549,250	0.51	37%	5%	3%	0.03	1%	1%	24%
C	121	\$497,271	0.43	84%	5%	9%	0.04	2%	0%	14%
D	148	\$336,281	0.40	34%	11%	3%	0.26	2%	5%	38%
E	148	\$279,810	0.43	77%	2%	6%	0.22	2%	1%	12%
F	241	\$189,985	0.39	36%	3%	2%	0.59	1%	6%	41%
G	228	\$168,083	0.39	77%	3%	4%	0.45	2%	2%	15%
H	187	\$130,604	0.50	49%	4%	4%	2.08	4%	6%	19%
I	68	\$86,934	0.57	32%	1%	2%	1.32	2%	6%	39%
City	1,400	\$278,298	0.44	48%	4%	4%	0.64	2%	4%	27%

Market Definitions Over Time

Improvements across the city's housing markets led us to modify our color scheme for this year's MVA

2013 MVA

	Median Prices, 10 - 11
A	\$571k
B	\$315k
C	\$273k
D	\$147k
E	\$146k
F	\$82k
G	\$79k
H	\$50k
I	\$27k



2016 MVA

	Median Prices, 14 - 15
A	\$715k
B	\$412k
C	\$337k
D	\$219k
E	\$149k
F	\$104k
G	\$86k
H	\$53k
I	\$33k



2022 MVA

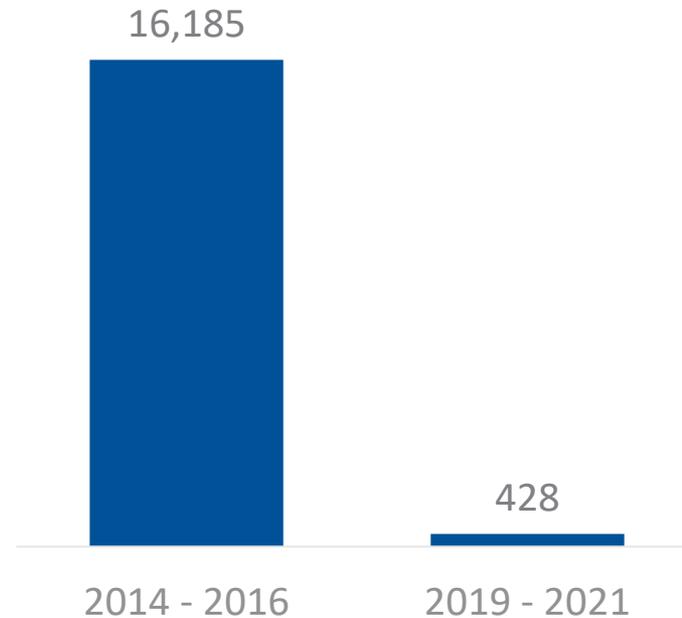
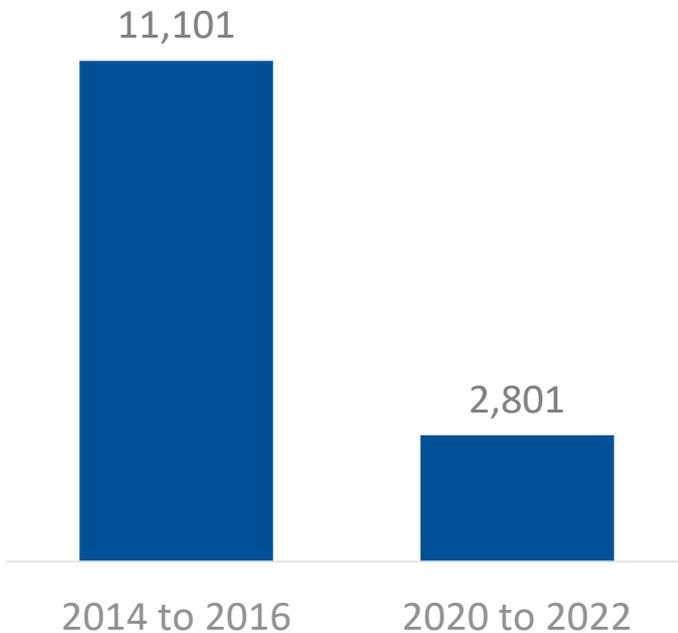
	Median Prices, 20 - 22
A	\$1,347k
B	\$549k
C	\$497k
D	\$336k
E	\$280k
F	\$180k
G	\$168k
H	\$131k
I	\$87k

Indicator Changes Over Time

Code Violations and Water Shutoffs Were Not Helpful Indicators for the 2022 MVA

Count of Code Violation Records, 2014 to 2022

Count of Water Shutoff Records, 2014 to 2022



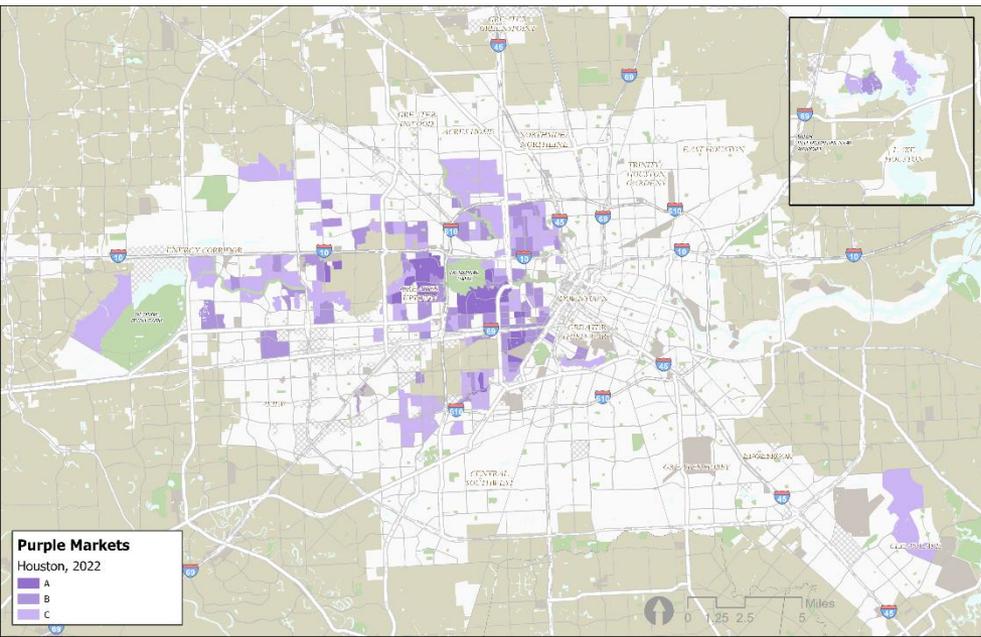


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Houston Market Categories

Purple Markets

	N =	Median Home Price, 2020-22	Coeff. Var, 2020-22	Pct Home-Owners	New Constr, 2020-22	Home Reno, 2020-22	Fcl Per 100 Homes	Pct Vacant Bld, 2022	Subsidized Households	Com/Inds Land Area
A	21	\$1,346,786	0.61	84%	3%	10%	0	3%	0%	7%
B	81	\$549,250	0.51	37%	5%	3%	0.03	1%	1%	24%
C	121	\$497,271	0.43	84%	5%	9%	0.04	2%	0%	14%

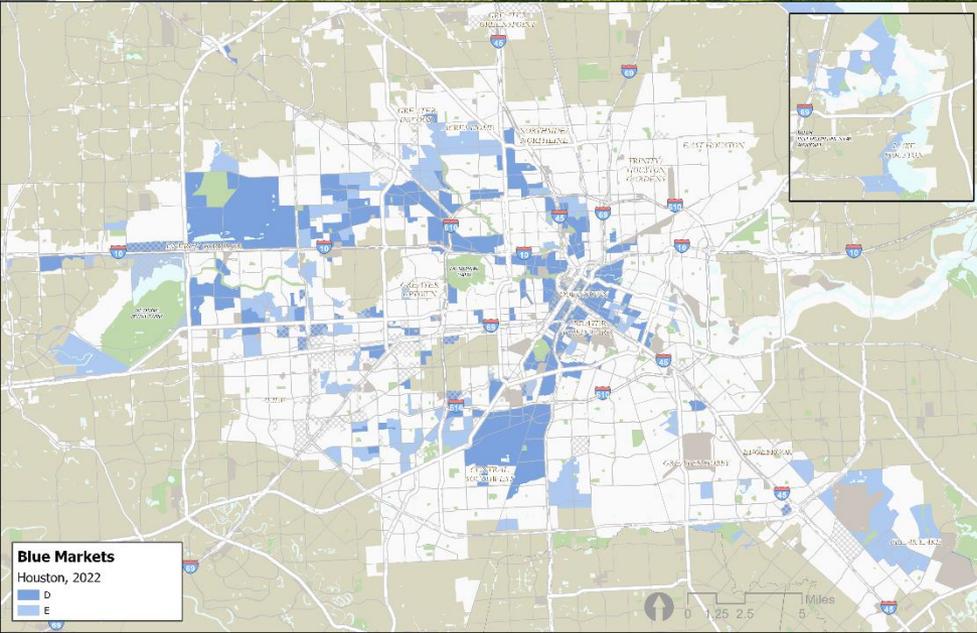


Market Characteristics

- Highest priced neighborhoods with predominantly residential land uses
- Substantial renovation activity, with some new construction
- “B” Markets contain more mixed use and rental properties

Blue Markets

	N =	Median Home Price, 2020-22	Coeff. Var, 2020-22	Pct Home-Owners	New Constr, 2020-22	Home Reno, 2020-22	Fcl Per 100 Homes	Pct Vacant Bld, 2022	Subsidized Households	Com/Inds Land Area
D	148	\$336,281	0.4	34%	11%	3%	0.26	2%	5%	38%
E	148	\$279,810	0.43	77%	2%	6%	0.22	2%	1%	12%

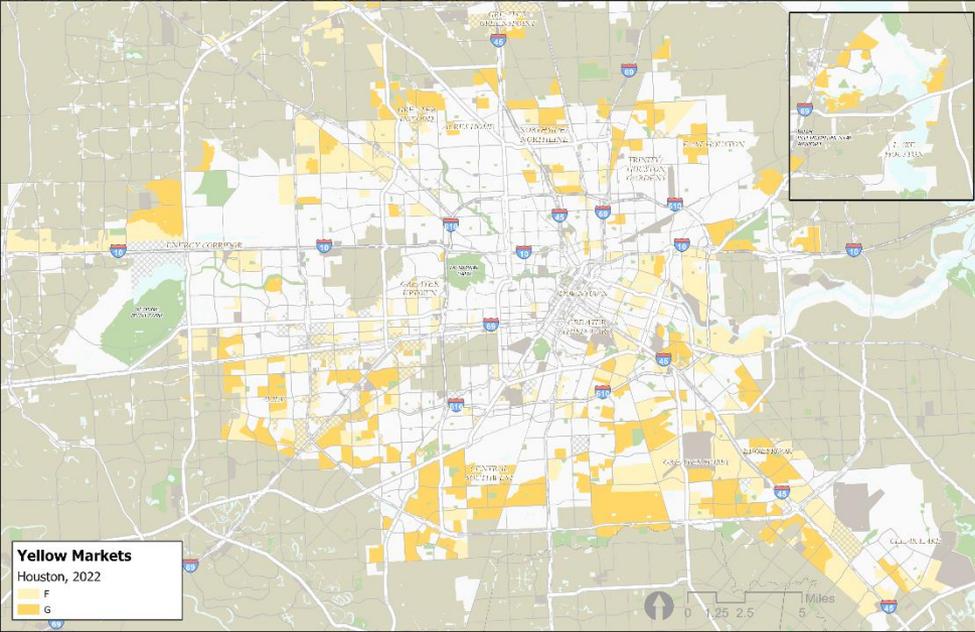


Market Characteristics

- Moderate prices, with mix of owners and renters
- Renter markets (“D”) experiencing substantial new townhome construction
- Homeowner markets (“E”) are well maintained older homes, with moderate renovation activity
- Minimal vacancy and foreclosure activity

Yellow Markets

	N =	Median Home Price, 2020-22	Coeff. Var, 2020-22	Pct Home-Owners	New Constr, 2020-22	Home Reno, 2020-22	Fcl Per 100 Homes	Pct Vacant Bld, 2022	Subsidized Households	Com/Inds Land Area
F	241	\$189,985	0.39	36%	3%	2%	0.59	1%	6%	41%
G	228	\$168,083	0.39	77%	3%	4%	0.45	2%	2%	15%

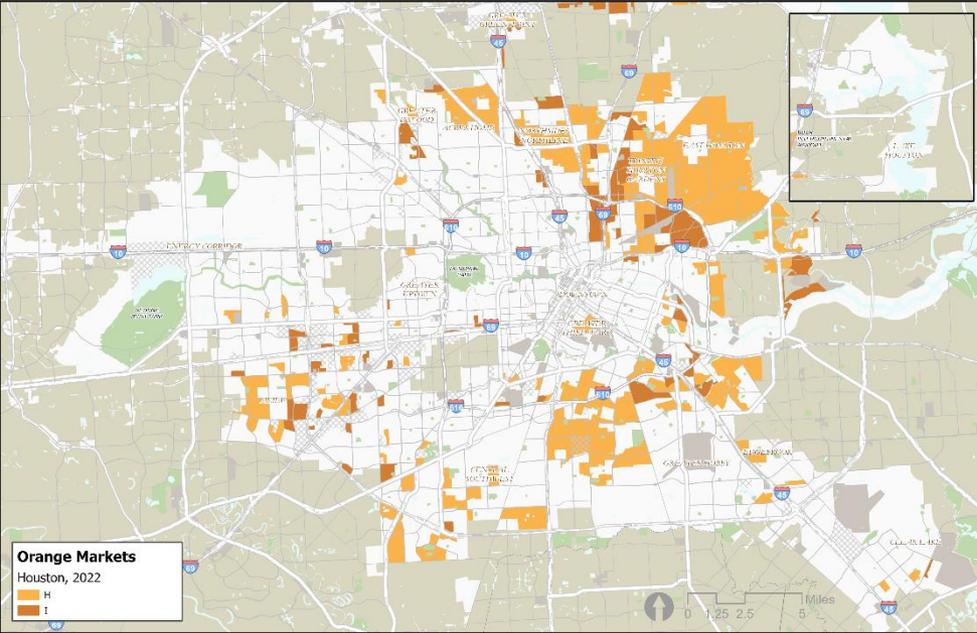


Market Characteristics

- Noticeably lower development activity
- Properties have higher level of deferred maintenance, and elevated foreclosure activity
- City's highest non-residential land use in "F" markets

Orange Markets

	N =	Median Home Price, 2020-22	Coeff. Var, 2020-22	Pct Home-Owners	New Constr, 2020-22	Home Reno, 2020-22	Fcl Per 100 Homes	Pct Vacant Bld, 2022	Subsidized Households	Com/Inds Land Area
H	187	\$130,604	0.5	49%	4%	4%	2.08	4%	6%	19%
I	68	\$86,934	0.57	32%	1%	2%	1.32	2%	6%	39%



Market Characteristics

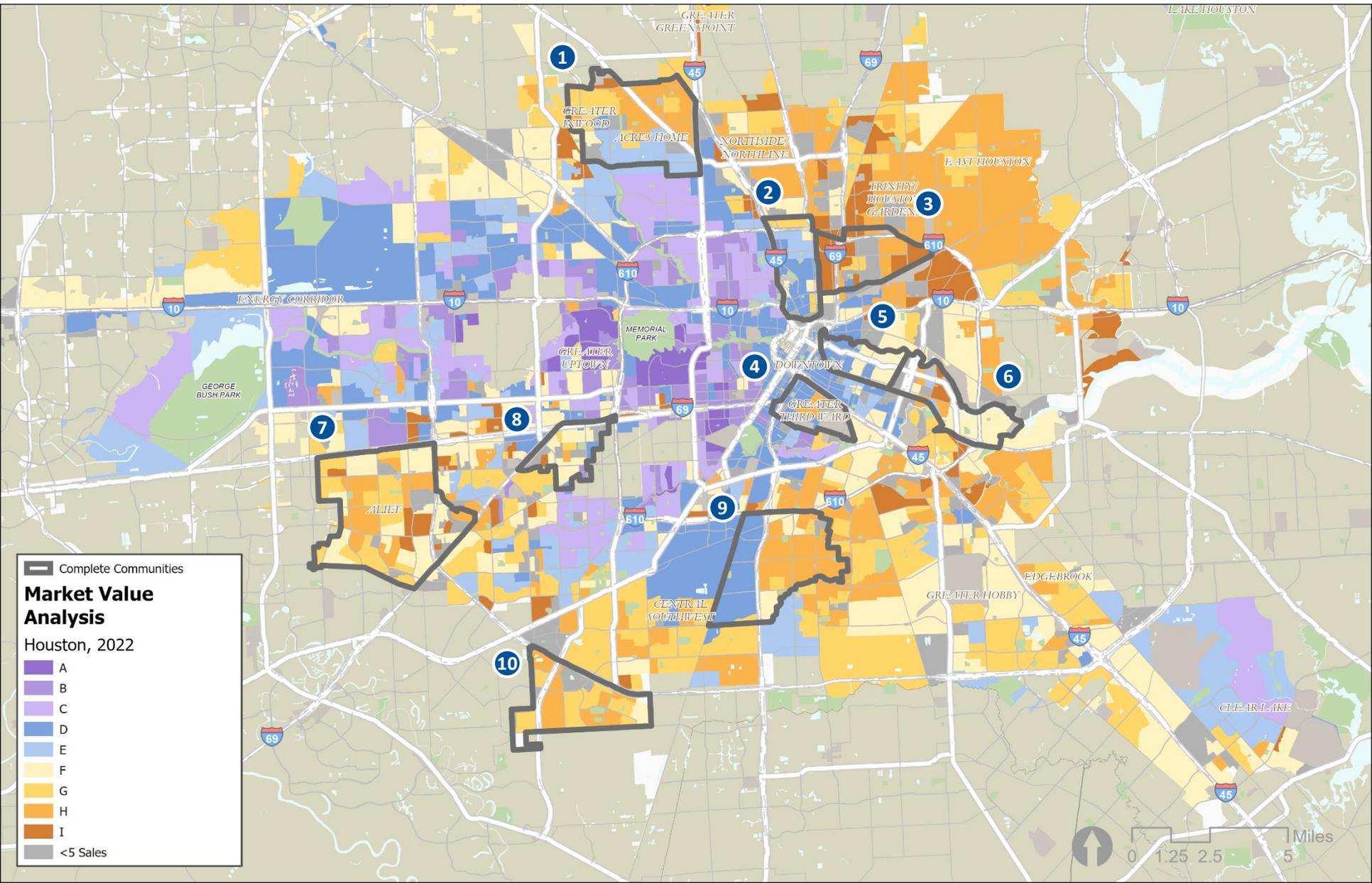
- Lowest home prices, and noticeable vacant buildings and undeveloped parcels
- Less neighborhood infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, drains)
- Fewer home sales and realtor activity with highest foreclosure rates
- Above average non-residential land use and subsidy use



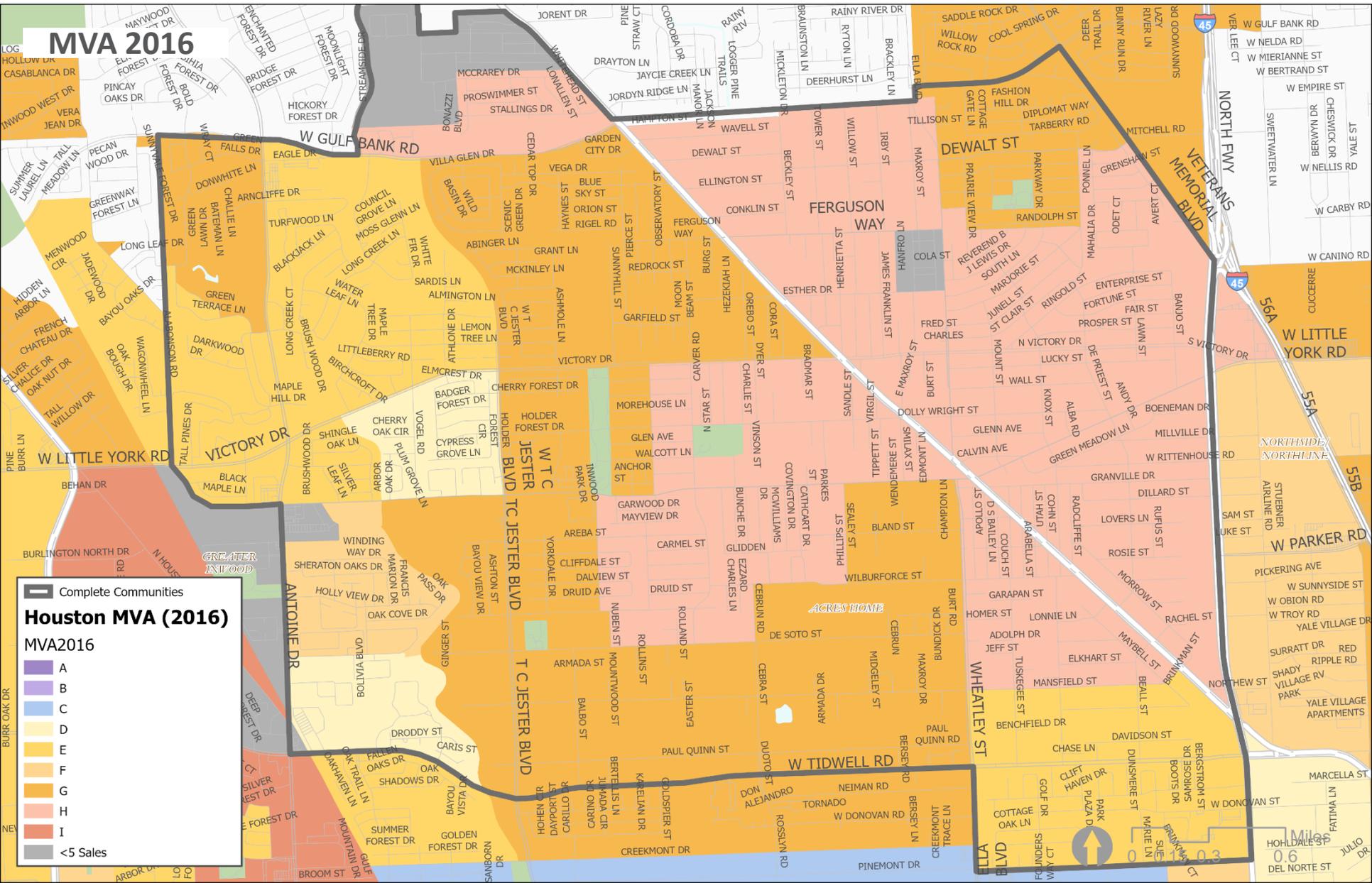
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Houston Complete Communities

Complete Communities

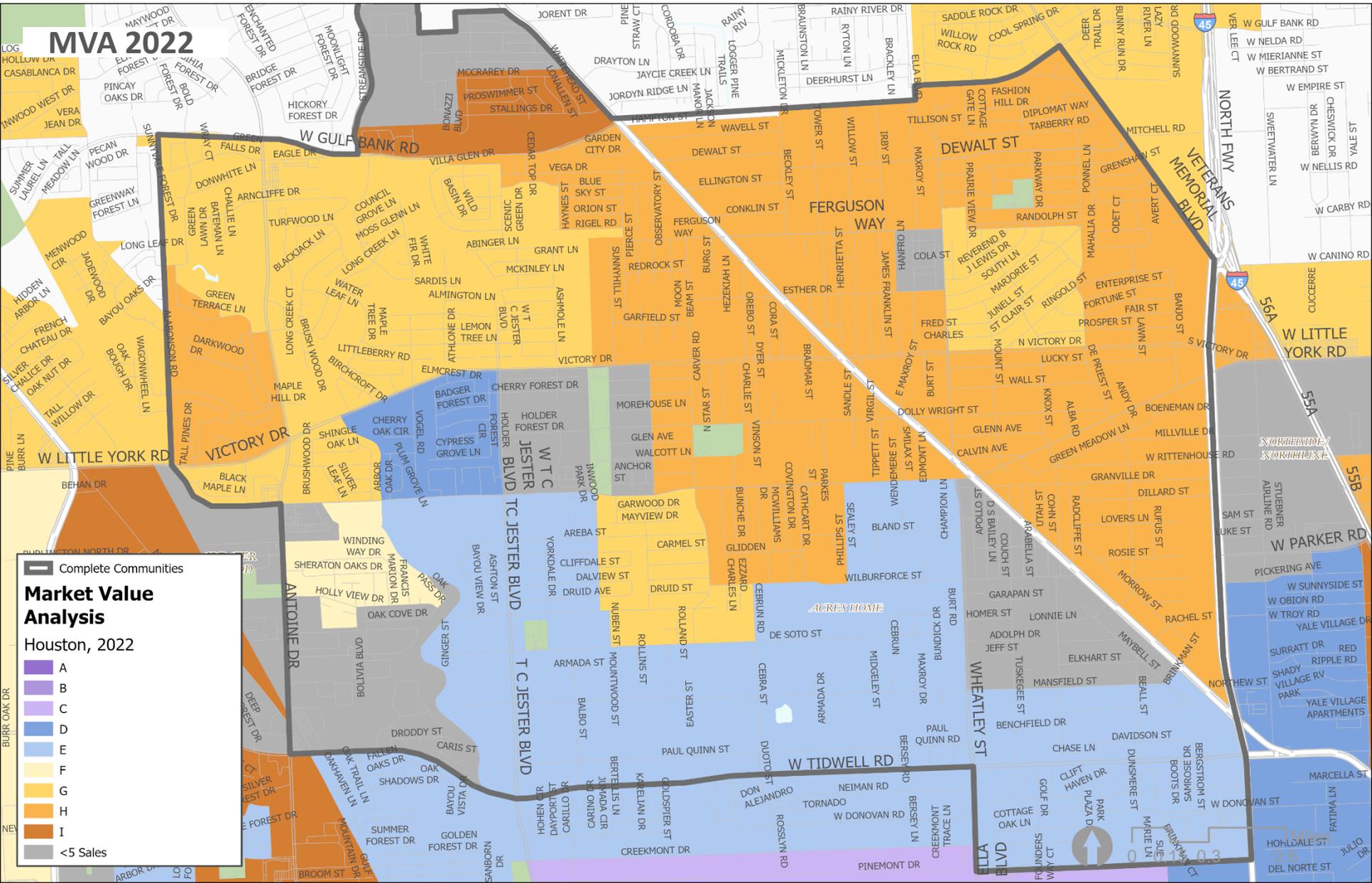


1) Acres Homes



1) Acres Homes

MVA 2022



Complete Communities

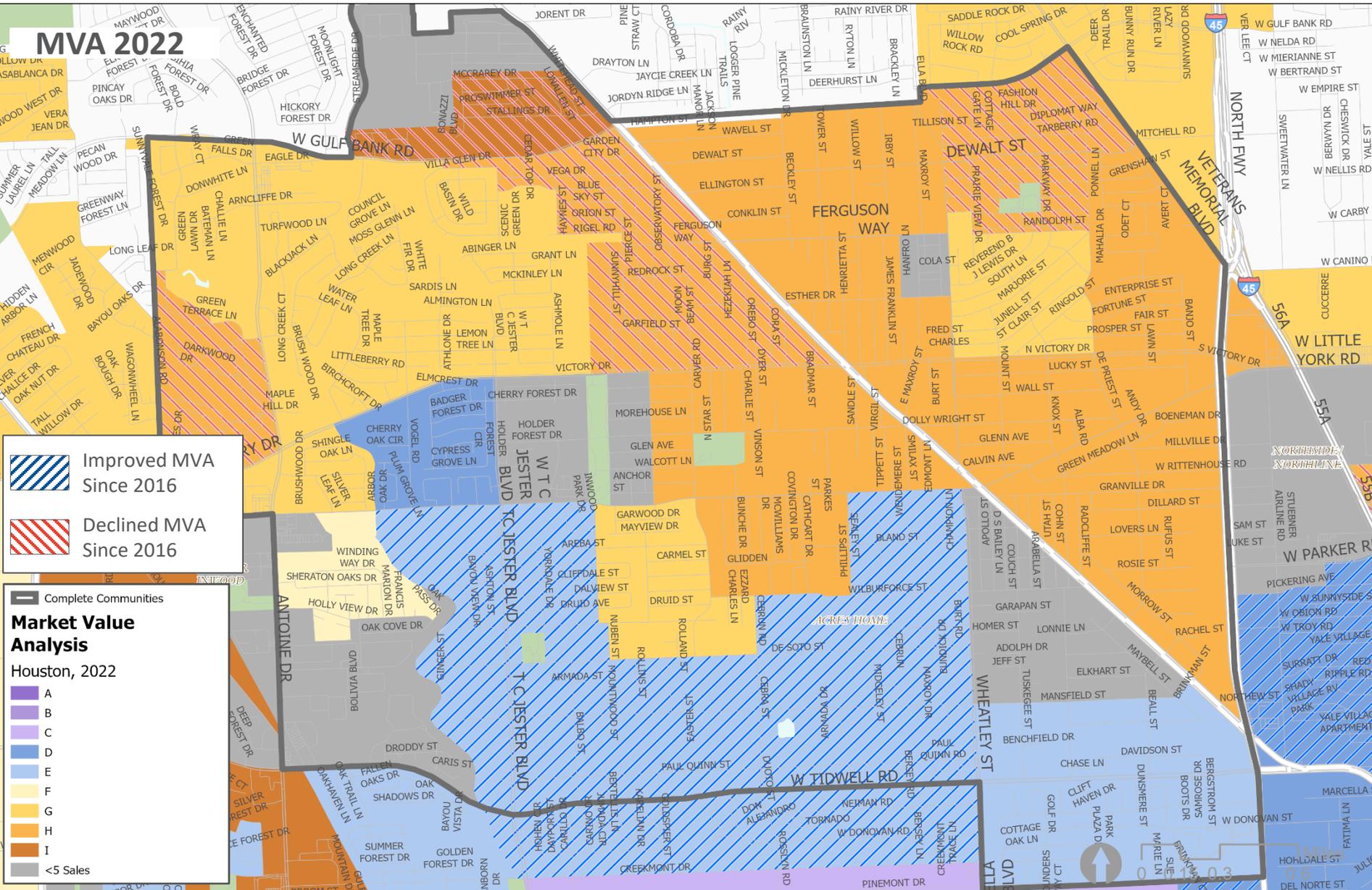
Market Value Analysis
Houston, 2022

- A
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- <5 Sales

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06

1) Acres Homes

MVA 2022



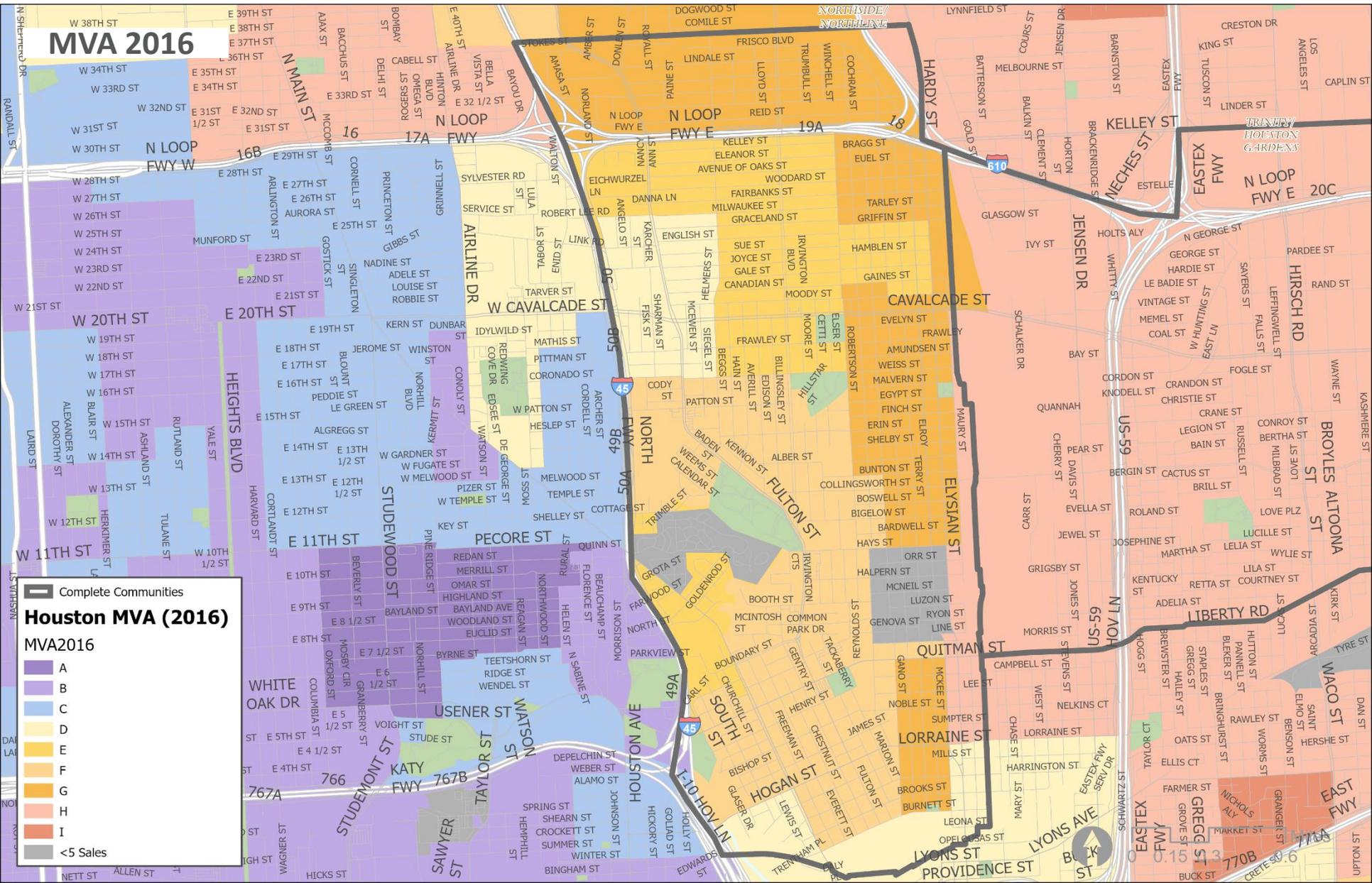
 Improved MVA Since 2016
 Declined MVA Since 2016

 Complete Communities
Market Value Analysis
 Houston, 2022

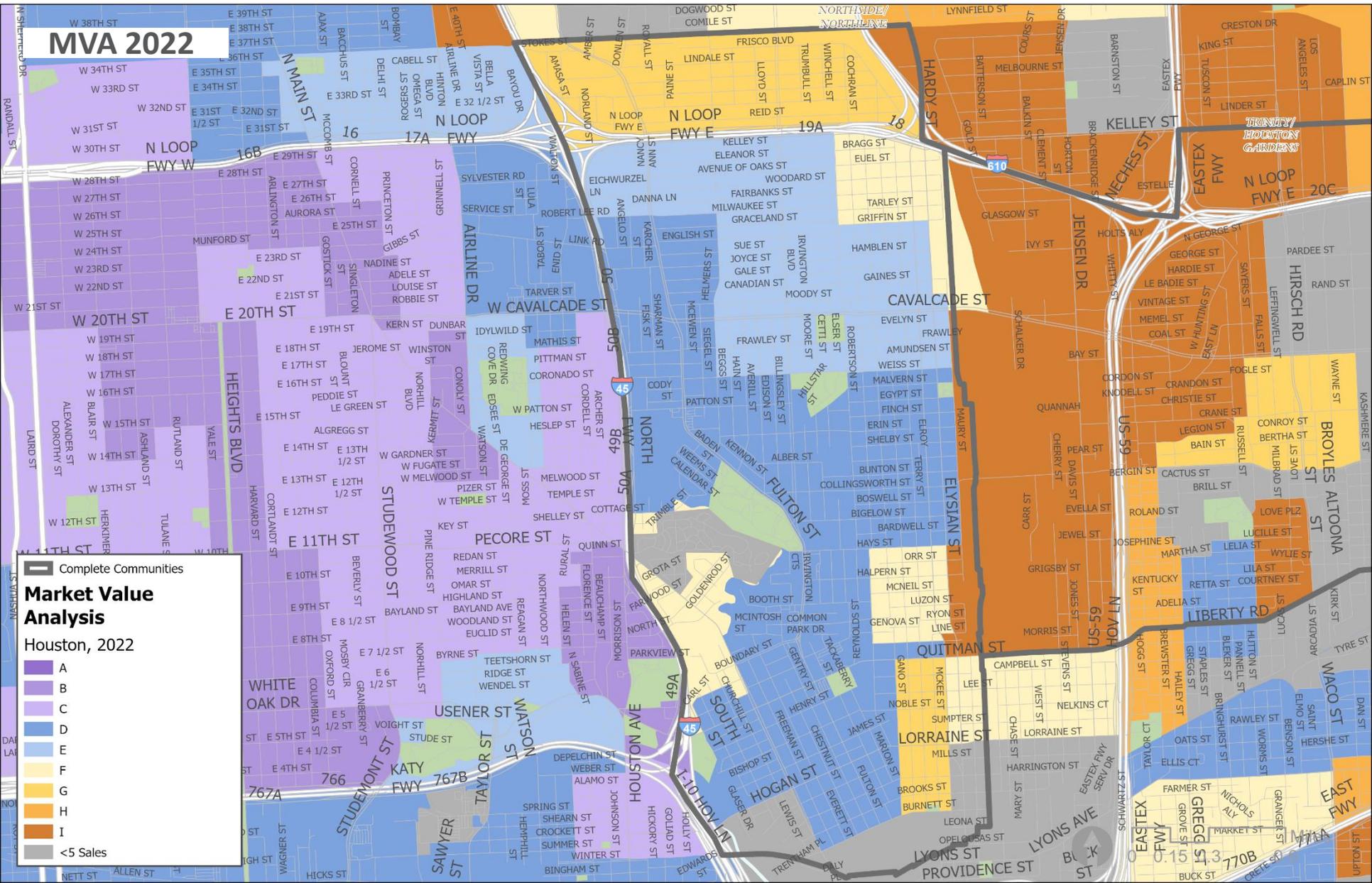
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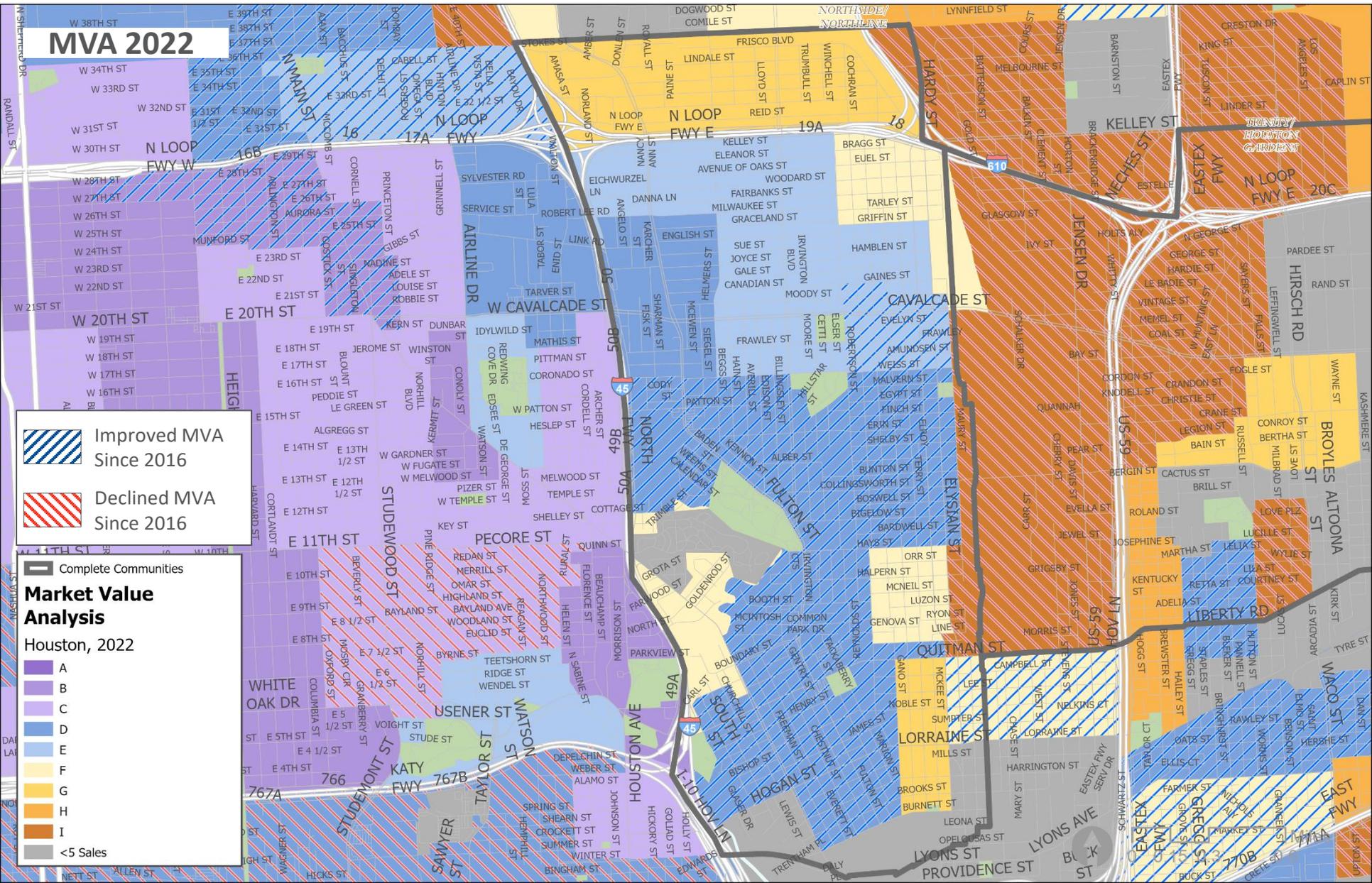
2) Near Northside



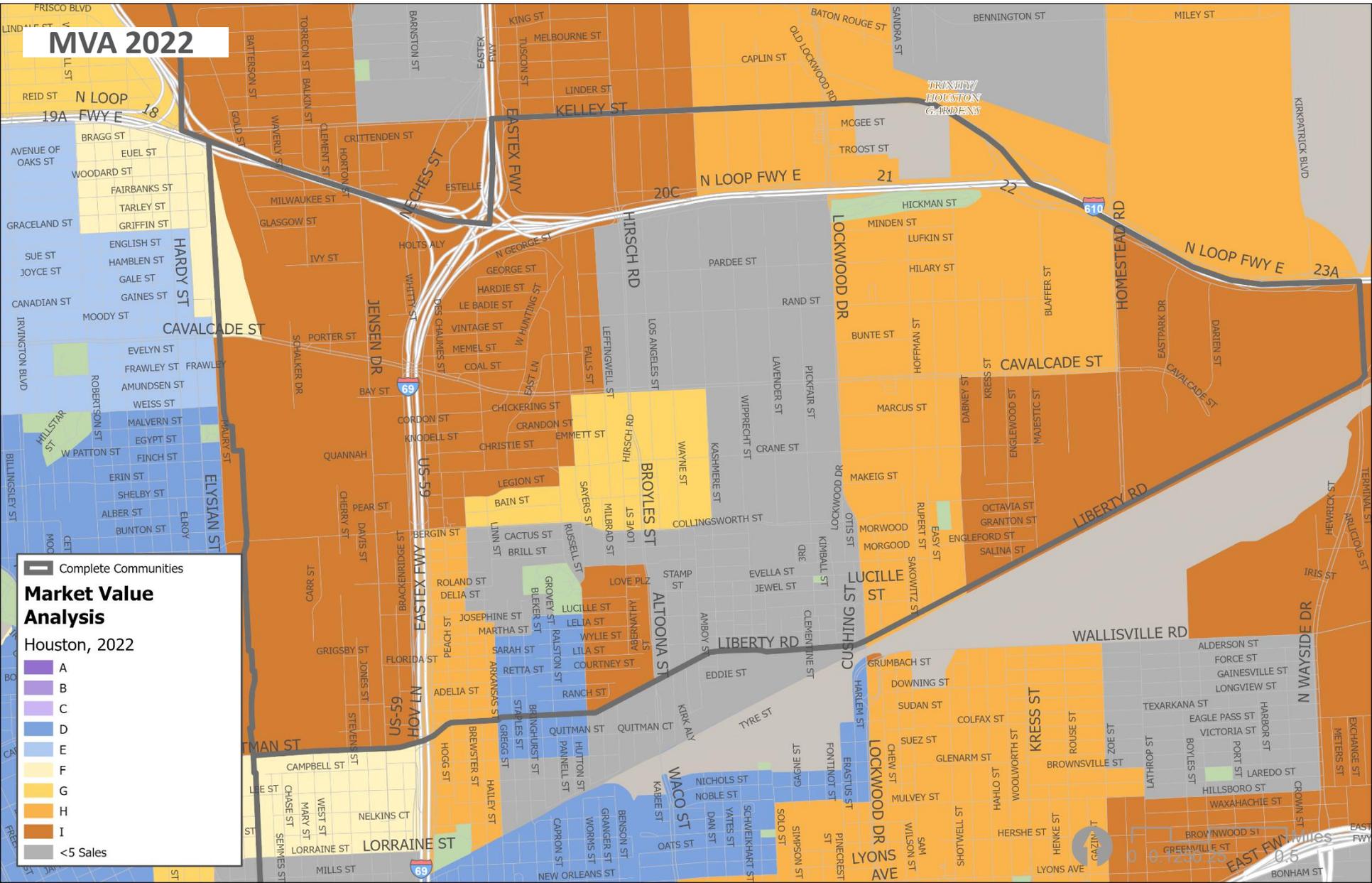
2) Near Northside



2) Near Northside

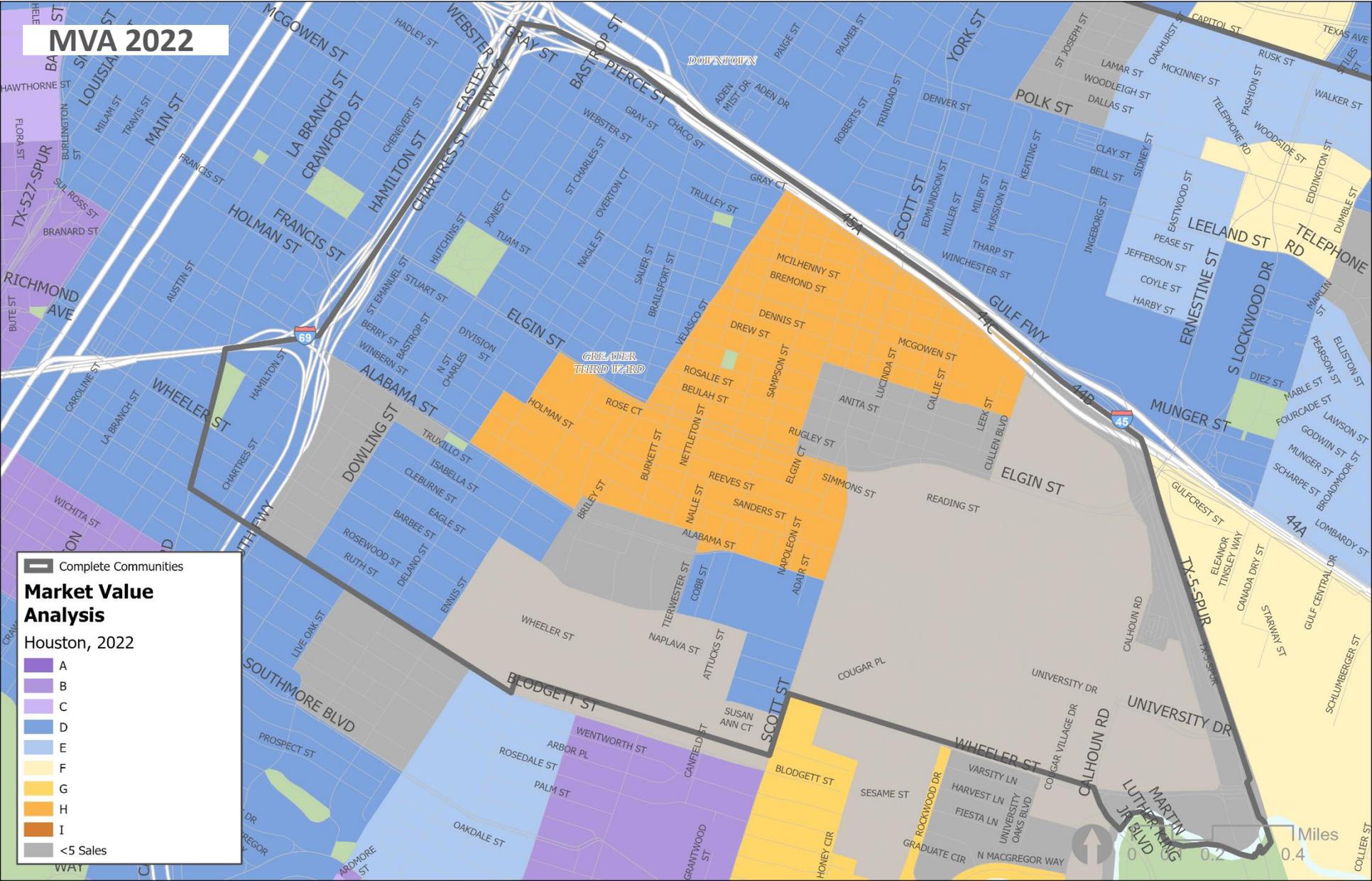


3) Kashmere Gardens



4) Third Ward

MVA 2022



Complete Communities

Market Value Analysis
Houston, 2022

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- <5 Sales

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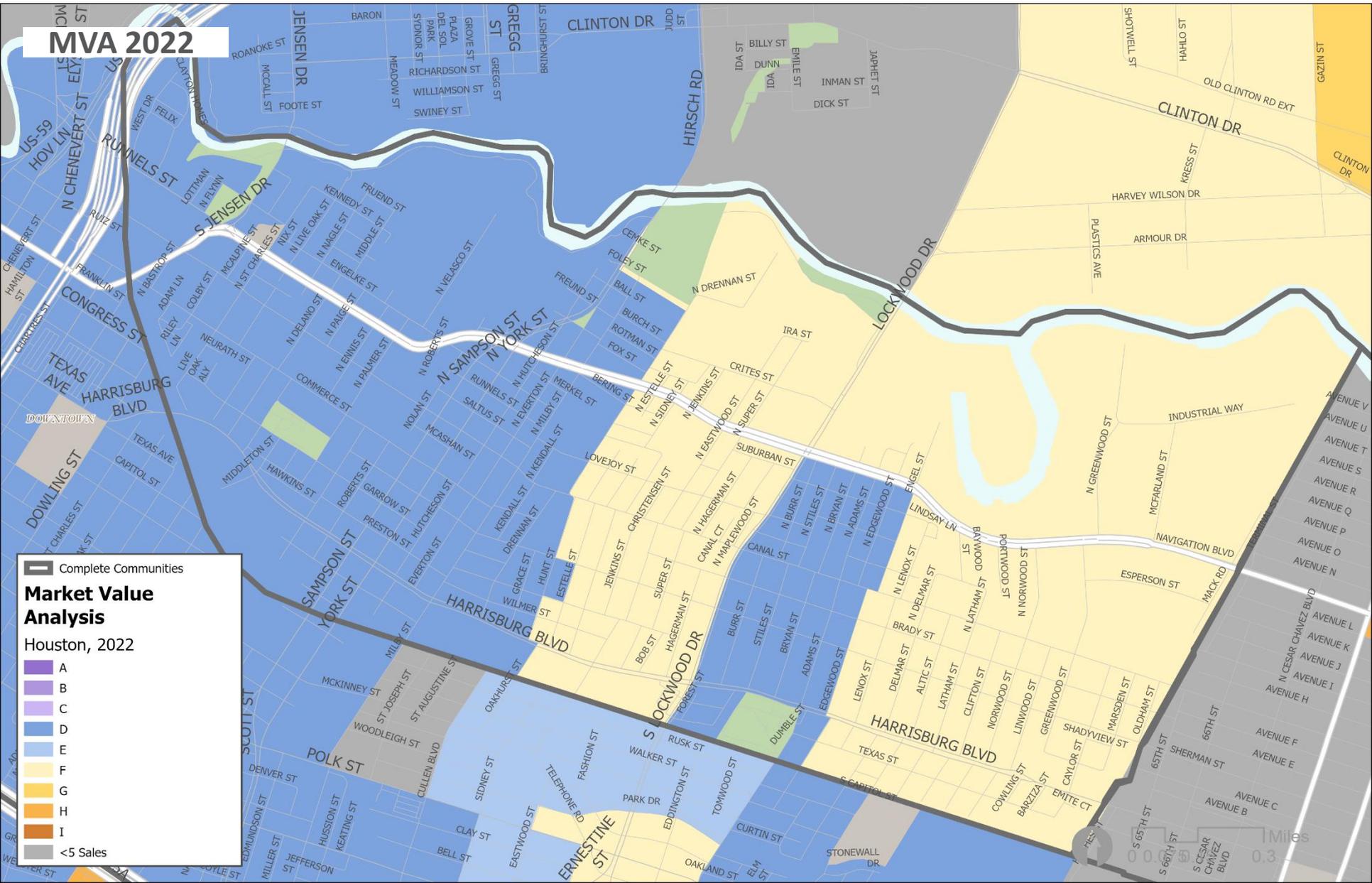
5) Second Ward

MVA 2022

Complete Communities

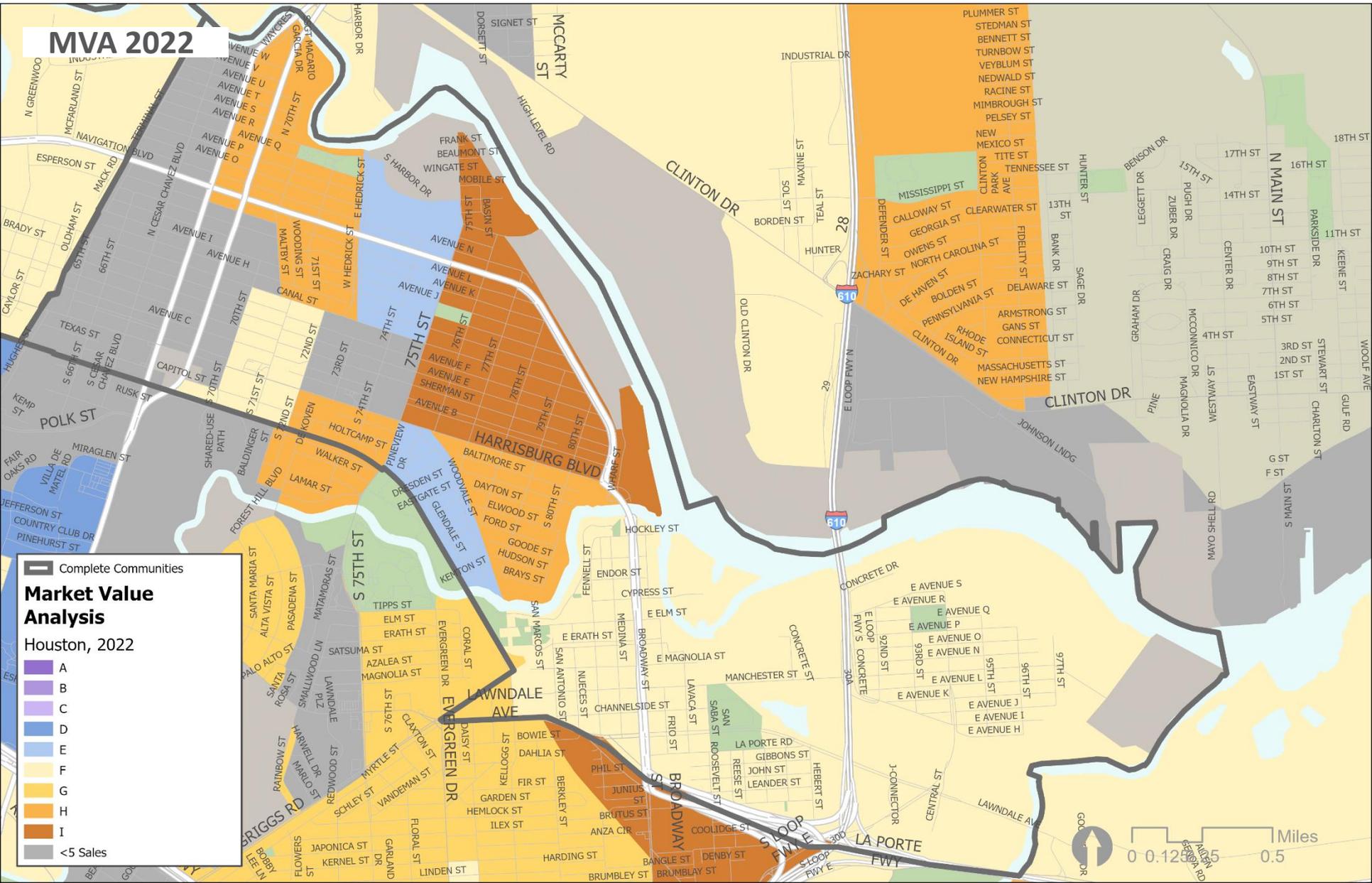
Market Value Analysis
Houston, 2022

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- <5 Sales



6) Magnolia Park - Manchester

MVA 2022



Complete Communities

Market Value Analysis

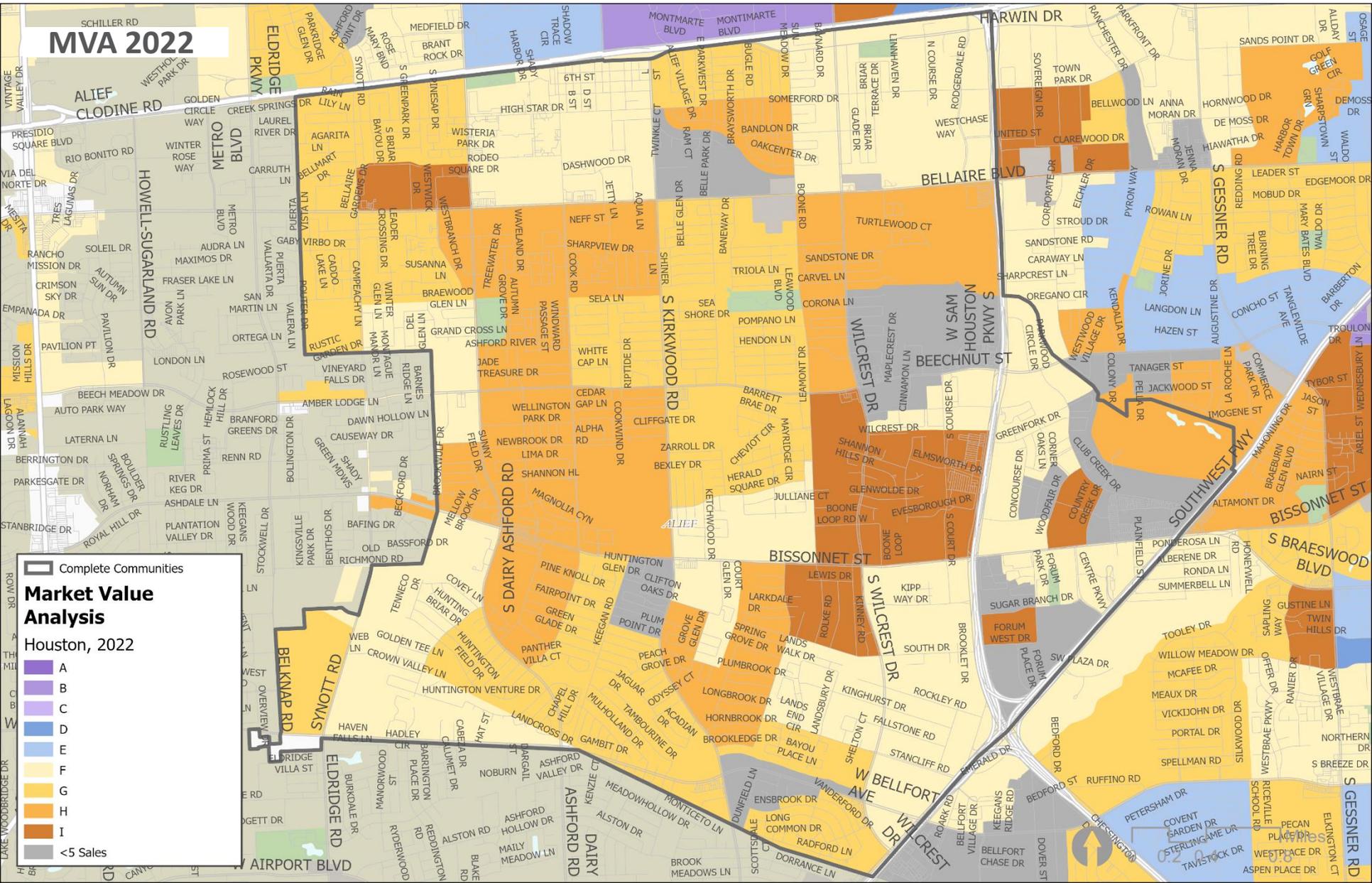
Houston, 2022

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7) Alief

MVA 2022



Complete Communities

Market Value Analysis
Houston, 2022

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- <5 Sales

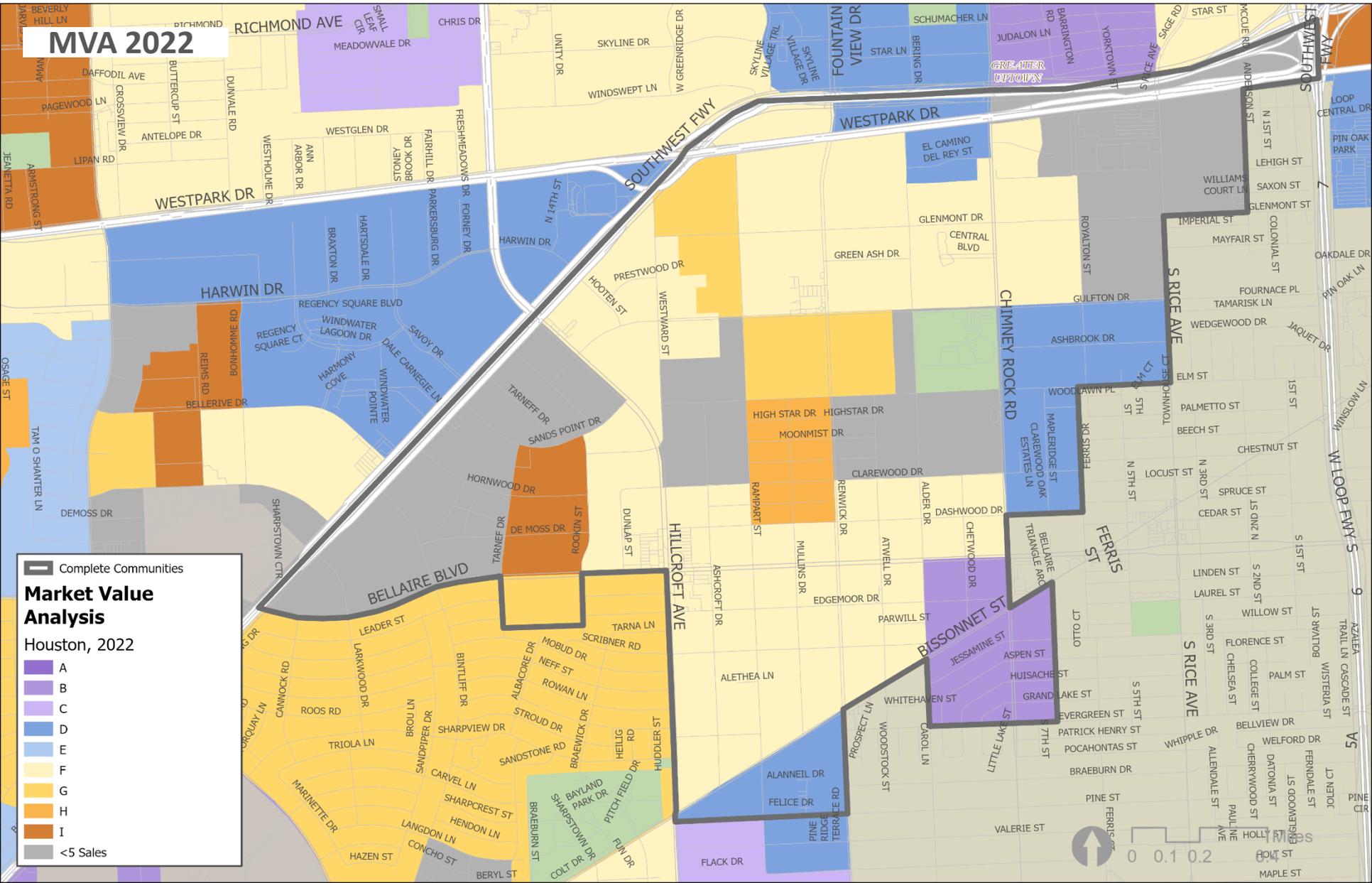
8) Gulfton

MVA 2022

Complete Communities

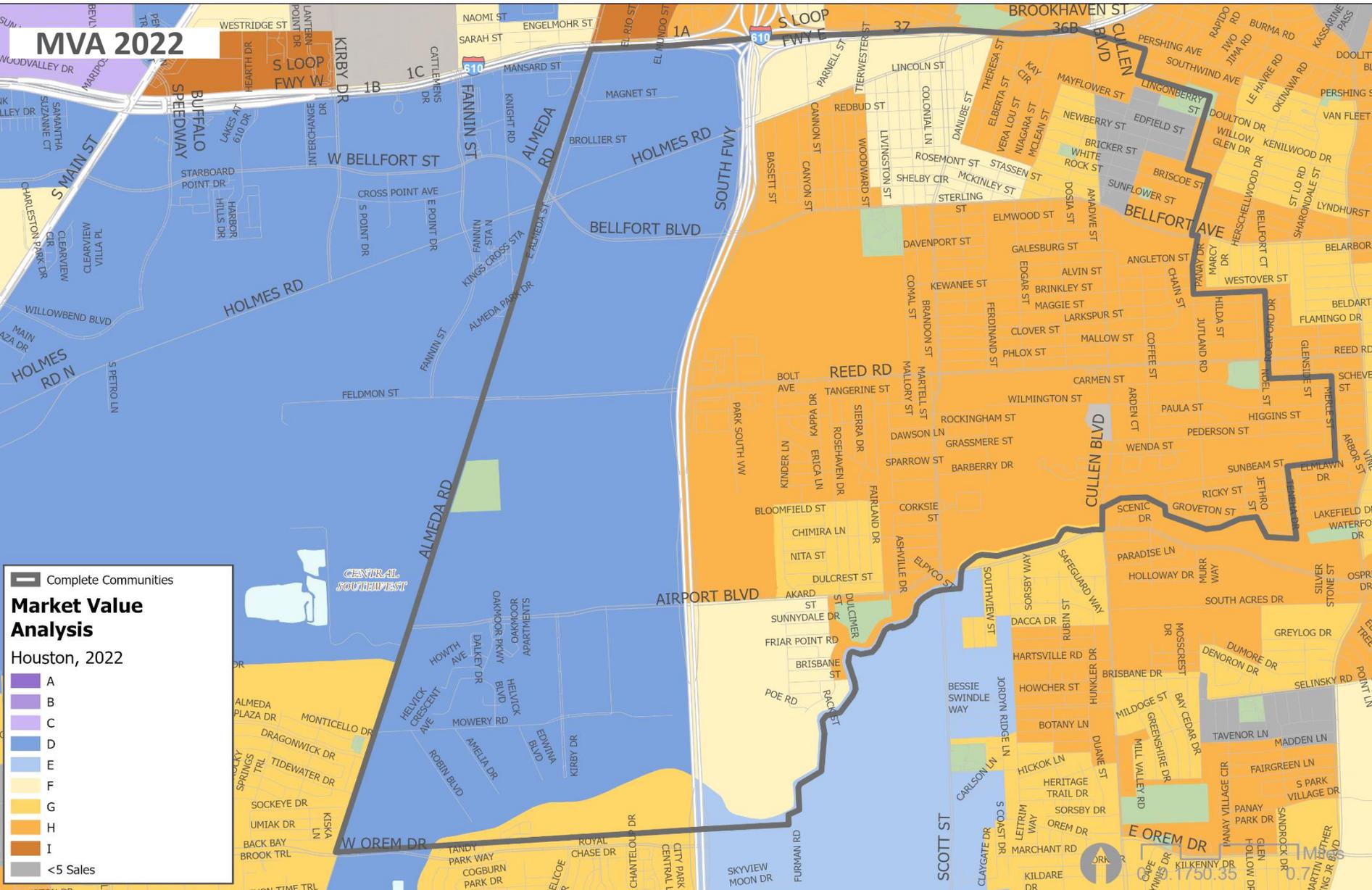
Market Value Analysis
Houston, 2022

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9) Sunnyside

MVA 2022



Complete Communities

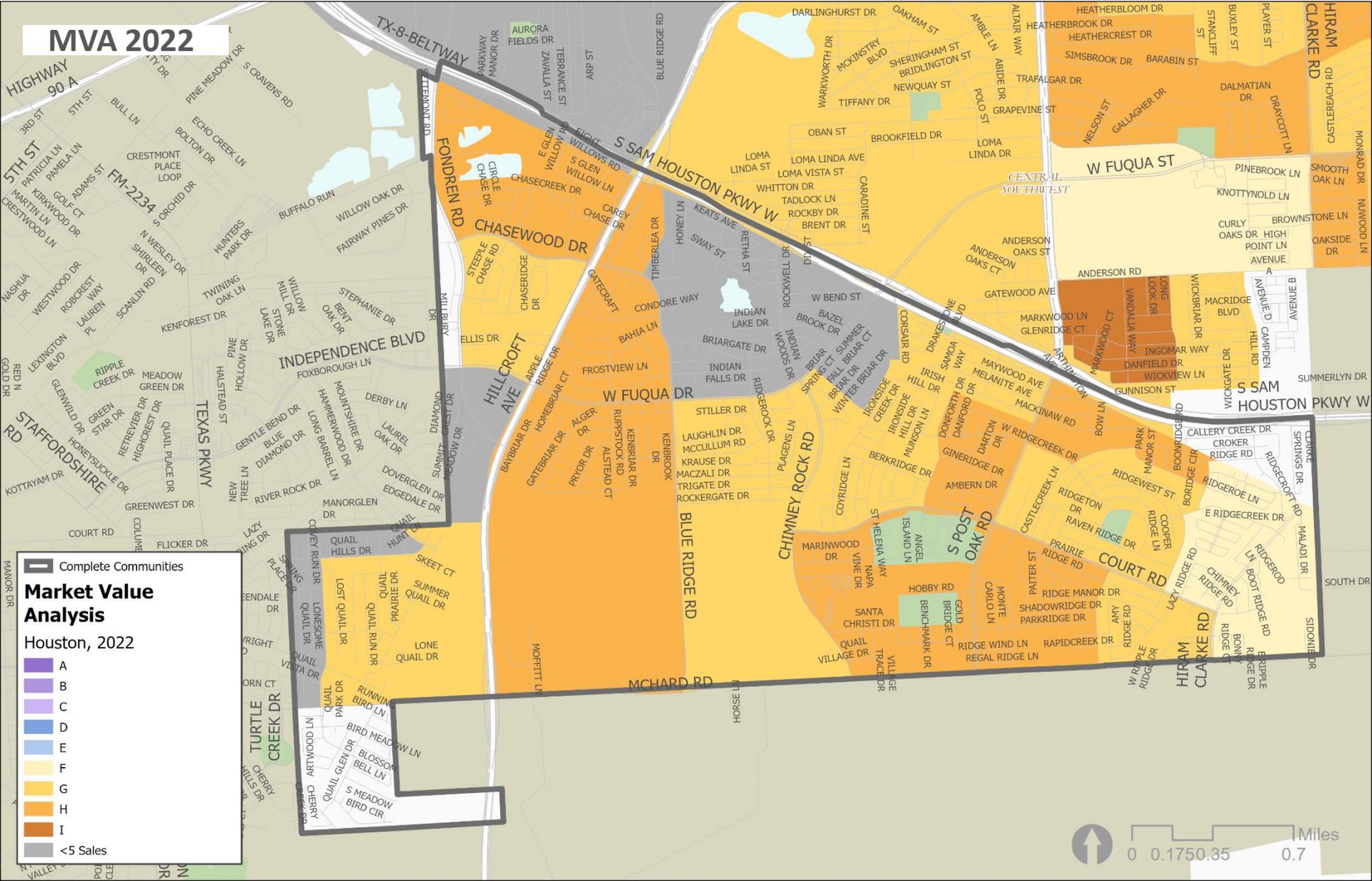
Market Value Analysis
Houston, 2022

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- <5 Sales

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10) Fort Bend Houston

MVA 2022



Complete Communities

Market Value Analysis

Houston, 2022

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- <5 Sales



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Population by Housing Markets

Resident Demographics by Market Type

Population by Market Type

	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Total Population
A	18,297 (80%)	552 (2%)	1,049 (5%)	2,519 (11%)	579 (3%)	22,996 (100%)
B	76,696 (55%)	12,048 (9%)	17,019 (12%)	30,180 (22%)	4,334 (3%)	140,277 (100%)
C	110,502 (69%)	5,165 (3%)	15,511 (10%)	24,910 (16%)	4,237 (3%)	160,325 (100%)
D	88,439 (30%)	61,705 (21%)	23,843 (8%)	111,097 (38%)	6,823 (2%)	291,907 (100%)
E	116,056 (43%)	41,721 (15%)	21,682 (8%)	84,585 (31%)	5,990 (2%)	270,034 (100%)
F	79,108 (15%)	118,539 (23%)	39,808 (8%)	268,278 (52%)	8,653 (2%)	514,386 (100%)
G	61,312 (14%)	103,209 (23%)	29,091 (7%)	247,261 (55%)	6,035 (1%)	446,908 (100%)
H	22,733 (7%)	117,592 (38%)	11,524 (4%)	157,345 (50%)	4,011 (1%)	313,205 (100%)
I	8,838 (8%)	32,663 (29%)	6,275 (5%)	65,247 (57%)	1,114 (1%)	114,137 (100%)
Insuf Sales	48,388 (18%)	65,385 (24%)	12,176 (4%)	140,792 (52%)	4,840 (2%)	271,581 (100%)
City	630,369 (25%)	558,579 (22%)	177,978 (7%)	1,132,214 (44%)	46,616 (2%)	2,545,756 (100%)

Resident Demographics by Market Type

Population by Market Type

	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Total Population
A	18,297 (3%)	552 (<1%)	1,049 (1%)	2,519 (<1%)	579 (1%)	22,996 (1%)
B	76,696 (12%)	12,048 (2%)	17,019 (10%)	30,180 (3%)	4,334 (9%)	140,277 (6%)
C	110,502 (18%)	5,165 (1%)	15,511 (9%)	24,910 (2%)	4,237 (9%)	160,325 (6%)
D	88,439 (14%)	61,705 (11%)	23,843 (13%)	111,097 (10%)	6,823 (15%)	291,907 (11%)
E	116,056 (18%)	41,721 (7%)	21,682 (12%)	84,585 (7%)	5,990 (13%)	270,034 (11%)
F	79,108 (13%)	118,539 (21%)	39,808 (22%)	268,278 (24%)	8,653 (19%)	514,386 (20%)
G	61,312 (10%)	103,209 (18%)	29,091 (16%)	247,261 (22%)	6,035 (13%)	446,908 (18%)
H	22,733 (4%)	117,592 (21%)	11,524 (6%)	157,345 (14%)	4,011 (9%)	313,205 (12%)
I	8,838 (1%)	32,663 (6%)	6,275 (4%)	65,247 (6%)	1,114 (2%)	114,137 (4%)
Insuf Sales	48,388 (8%)	65,385 (12%)	12,176 (7%)	140,792 (12%)	4,840 (10%)	271,581 (11%)
City	630,369 (100%)	558,579 (100%)	177,978 (100%)	1,132,214 (100%)	46,616 (100%)	2,545,756 (100%)

Five Year Change in Population (2014 to 2019)

Population Change by Market Type

	Population 2010-14	Population 2015-19	Change in Population
A	23,737	22,996	-741 (-3%)
B	119,891	140,277	+20,386 (17%)
C	160,444	160,325	-119 (<1%)
D	265,198	291,907	+26,709 (10%)
E	264,477	270,034	+5,557 (2%)
F	472,463	514,386	+41,923 (9%)
G	433,334	446,908	+13,574 (3%)
H	299,028	313,205	+14,177 (5%)
I	105,671	114,137	+8,466 (8%)
Insuf Sales	255,750	271,581	+15,831 (6%)
City	2,399,993	2,545,756	+145,763 (6%)

Family and Household Types by Market Type

Household Type by Market Type

	Non-Family Households	Families without Children	Two Parents with Children	One Parent with Children	Total Households
A	2,549 (28%)	3,978 (44%)	2,226 (25%)	260 (3%)	9,013 (100%)
B	35,587 (54%)	17,656 (27%)	9,902 (15%)	3,251 (5%)	66,396 (100%)
C	20,883 (32%)	24,790 (38%)	16,678 (26%)	2,274 (4%)	64,625 (100%)
D	63,780 (50%)	34,472 (27%)	15,870 (12%)	13,304 (10%)	127,426 (100%)
E	32,044 (32%)	37,145 (37%)	23,046 (23%)	8,106 (8%)	100,341 (100%)
F	77,679 (41%)	52,175 (27%)	30,164 (16%)	30,377 (16%)	190,395 (100%)
G	35,826 (26%)	56,950 (41%)	30,490 (22%)	15,303 (11%)	138,569 (100%)
H	33,160 (32%)	36,897 (36%)	16,627 (16%)	15,674 (15%)	102,358 (100%)
I	16,011 (39%)	11,365 (28%)	6,546 (16%)	7,251 (18%)	41,173 (100%)
Insuf Sales	34,841 (37%)	27,699 (30%)	15,772 (17%)	15,405 (16%)	93,717 (100%)
City	352,360 (38%)	303,127 (32%)	167,321 (18%)	111,205 (12%)	934,013 (100%)

Family and Household Types by Market Type

Household Type by Market Type

	Non-Family Households	Families without Children	Two Parents with Children	One Parent with Children	Total Households
A	2,549 (1%)	3,978 (1%)	2,226 (1%)	260 (<1%)	9,013 (1%)
B	35,587 (10%)	17,656 (6%)	9,902 (6%)	3,251 (3%)	66,396 (7%)
C	20,883 (6%)	24,790 (8%)	16,678 (10%)	2,274 (2%)	64,625 (7%)
D	63,780 (18%)	34,472 (11%)	15,870 (9%)	13,304 (12%)	127,426 (14%)
E	32,044 (9%)	37,145 (12%)	23,046 (14%)	8,106 (7%)	100,341 (11%)
F	77,679 (22%)	52,175 (17%)	30,164 (18%)	30,377 (27%)	190,395 (20%)
G	35,826 (10%)	56,950 (19%)	30,490 (18%)	15,303 (14%)	138,569 (15%)
H	33,160 (9%)	36,897 (12%)	16,627 (10%)	15,674 (14%)	102,358 (11%)
I	16,011 (5%)	11,365 (4%)	6,546 (4%)	7,251 (7%)	41,173 (4%)
Insuf Sales	34,841 (10%)	27,699 (9%)	15,772 (9%)	15,405 (14%)	93,717 (10%)
City	352,360 (100%)	303,127 (100%)	167,321 (100%)	111,205 (100%)	934,013 (100%)



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Economic Development Investment Analysis

Working Partner



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Factors Influencing Market Growth and Development

Mortgage Credit

Flood Risk

Vacant Land

Housing Affordability

Gaps in Mortgage Availability For Lower Priced Homes

Mortgages for Homes Priced Below \$150k Had Lower Origination Rates than Other Properties

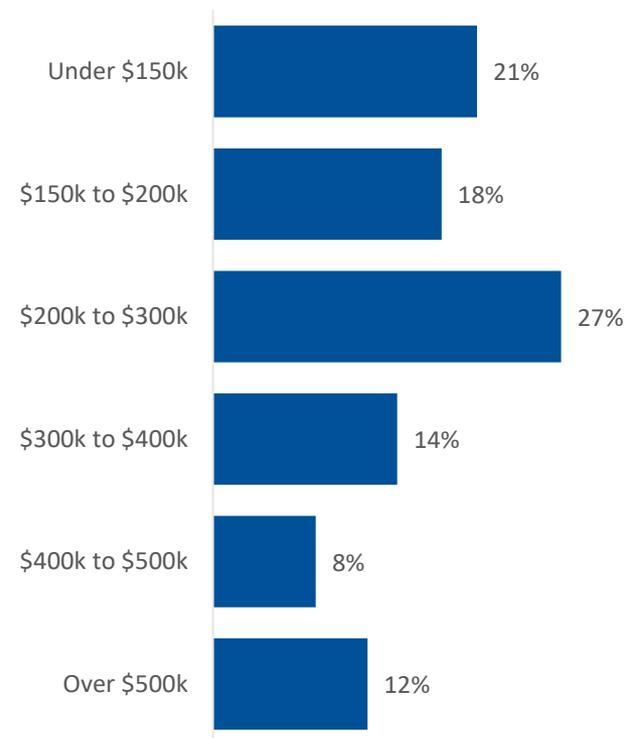
Mortgage Denial Rates by Home Property Value, 2020 to 2021

	Originated Loans	Mortgage Applications	Share Approved/ Originated
Under \$150k	1,936	2,743	71%
\$150k to \$200k	3,511	4,076	86%
\$200k to \$300k	7,713	8,685	89%
\$300k to \$400k	7,137	7,727	92%
\$400k to \$500k	4,618	4,873	95%
Over \$500k	8,681	9,358	93%
All Applications	33,596	37,462	90%

*Only Includes first lien, home purchase applications for owner-occupied single-family homes with home value reported.

Roughly 1 in 5 Homes Sold Between 2020 and 2022 Were Priced Below \$150,000

Distribution of Houston Home Sale Prices, 2020 to 2022



Access to Home Mortgage Credit

The table below shows mortgage outcomes from Home Mortgage Disclosure Application filings. The share of cash sales are estimated by comparing the number of originated loans with the number of residential transactions.

Mortgage Application Volume and Outcomes Vary Substantially Across MVA Market Types

Home Purchase Application Outcomes, 2020 - 2021

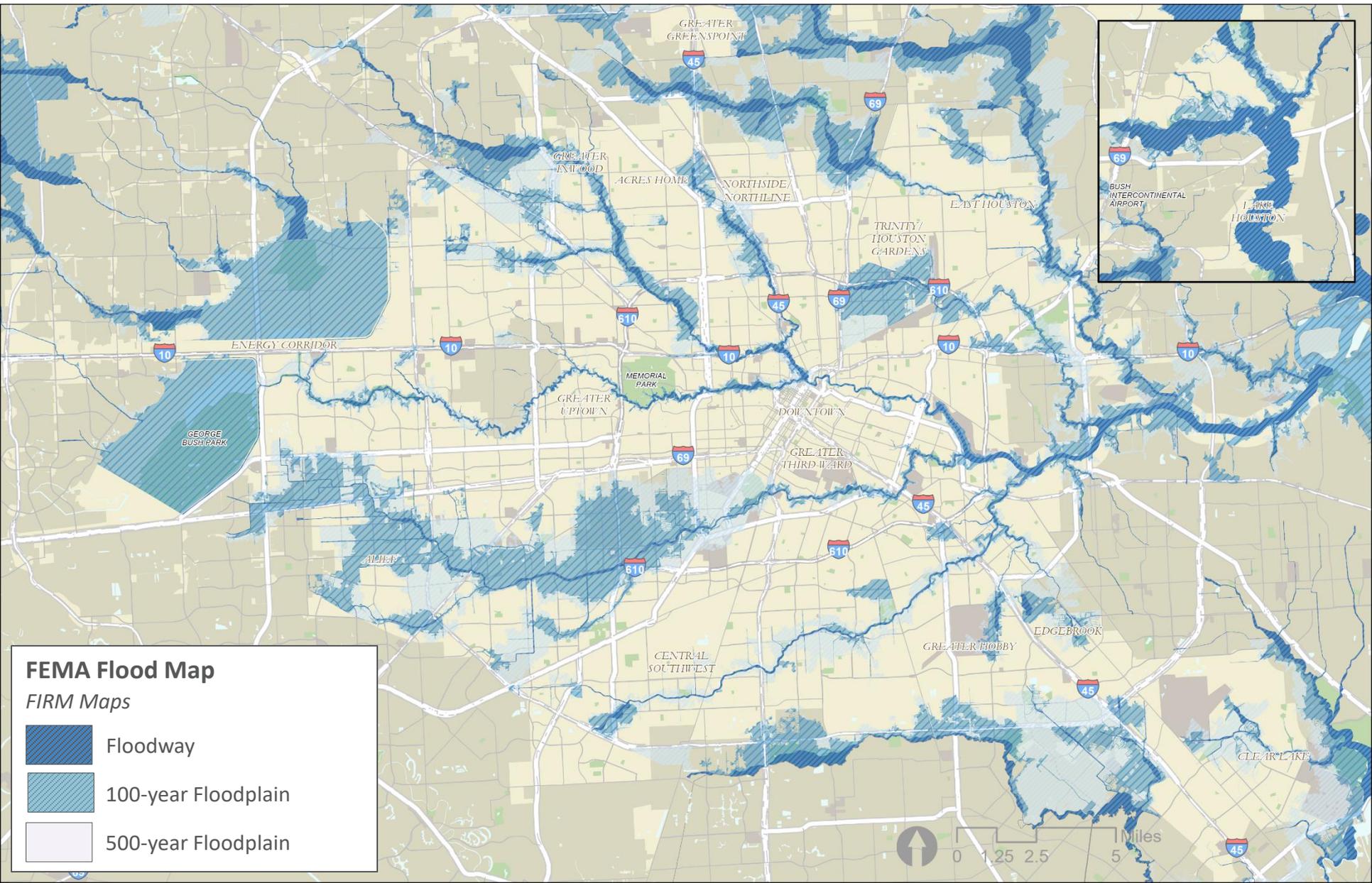
Applications per Household, 2020 - 2021

Estimated Home Sales with Mortgages, 2021

	Originated Loans	Rejected Apps	Withdrawn Apps	Total Apps	Total Households	App per 100 Households	Home Sales, 2021	Originated Loans, 2021	Estimated Mortgage Sales
Purple Markets	12,128 (76%)	915 (6%)	2,858 (18%)	15,901 (100%)	144,970	11.0	5,680	6,604	>99%
Blue Markets	12,158 (74%)	1,172 (7%)	3,146 (19%)	16,476 (100%)	191,011	8.6	6,217	6,531	>99%
Yellow Markets	8,708 (67%)	1,770 (14%)	2,609 (20%)	13,087 (100%)	322,725	4.1	6,028	4,695	78%
Orange Markets	415 (65%)	85 (13%)	137 (22%)	637 (100%)	28,038	2.3	364	209	57%
Unclass.	546 (64%)	131 (15%)	182 (21%)	859 (100%)	40,598	2.1	405	272	67%
All Markets	33,955 (72%)	4,073 (9%)	8,932 (19%)	46,960 (100%)	727,342	6.5	18,694	18,311	98%

*Only Includes first lien, home purchase applications for owner-occupied single-family homes

Flood Risk and Housing Markets



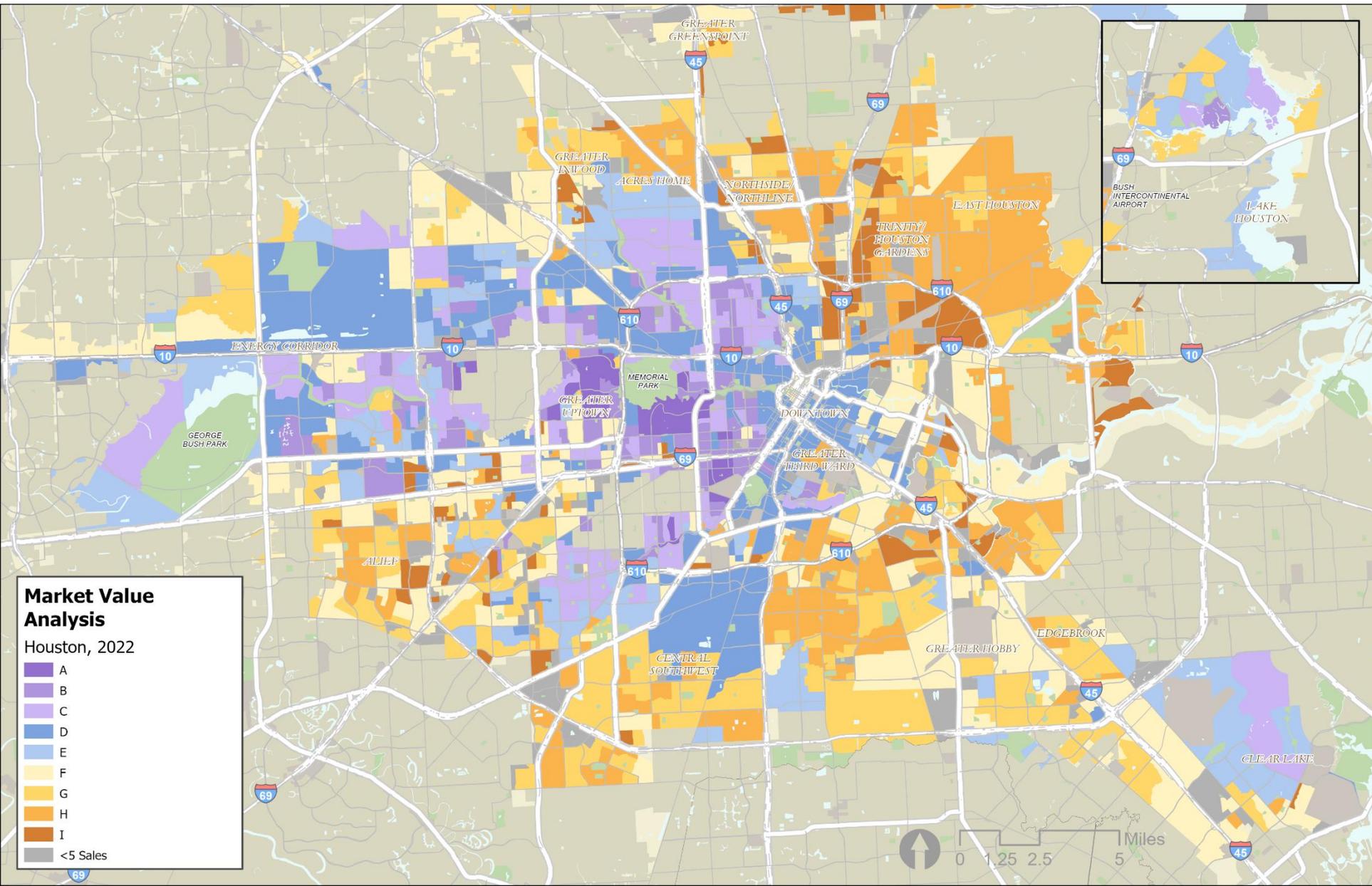
Residential Parcels in Flood Areas by Market Type

Although “C” and “I” Markets Had Largest Share of Homes in High-Risk Areas, Flood Risk Was Elevated Across F – H Markets

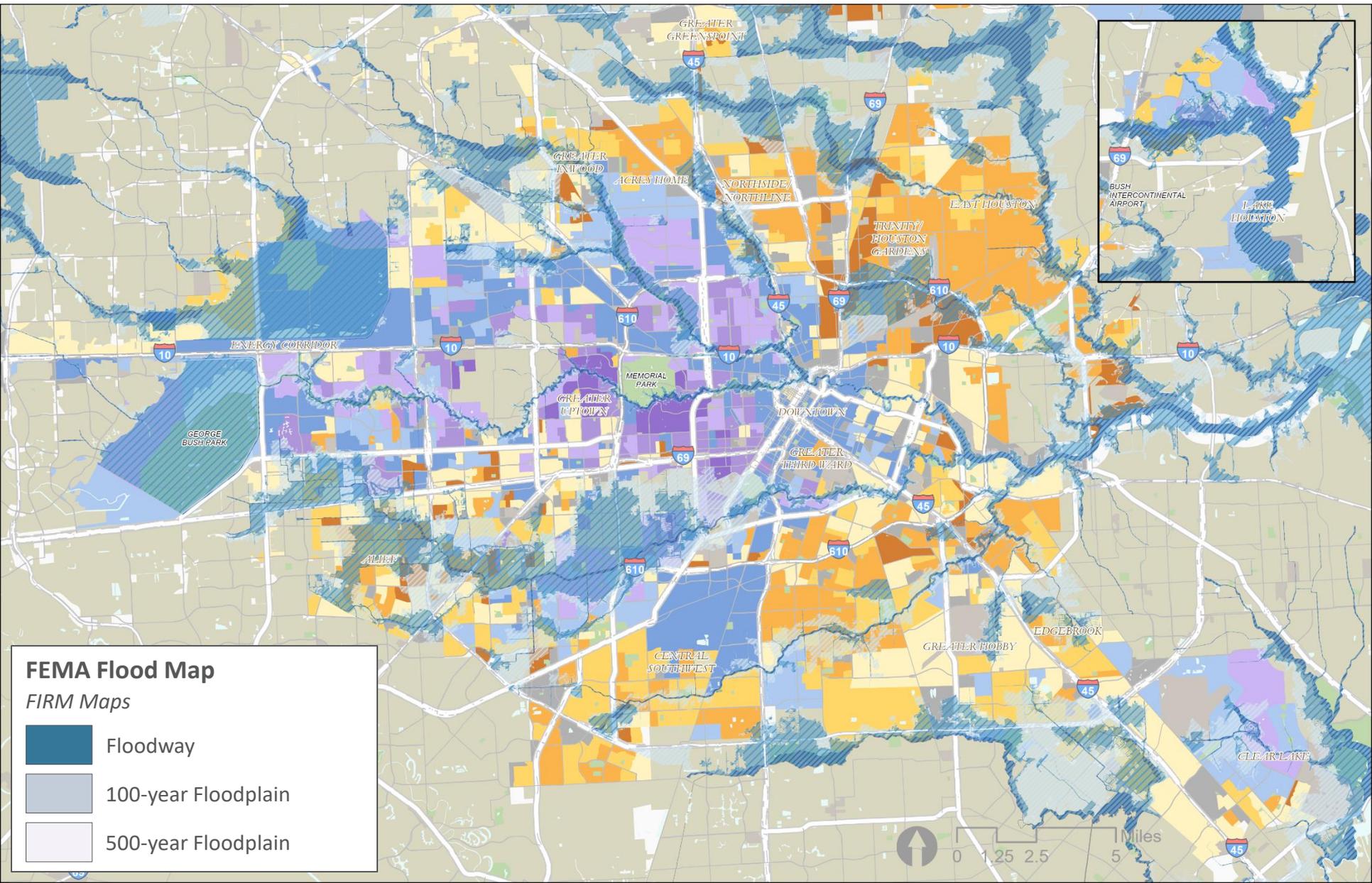
Share of Residential Parcels by FEMA Flood Classification

	Share of Homes in 100-year Area	Share of Homes in 500-year Area	Share of Homes Not in Flood Area	All Homes
A	6%	11%	83%	100%
B	7%	10%	82%	100%
C	16%	16%	68%	100%
D	5%	14%	81%	100%
E	10%	22%	67%	100%
F	13%	12%	75%	100%
G	14%	23%	62%	100%
H	13%	15%	73%	100%
I	20%	19%	61%	100%
Total	12%	17%	70%	100%

Housing Markets and Flood Risk



Housing Markets and Flood Risk



FEMA Flood Map

FIRM Maps

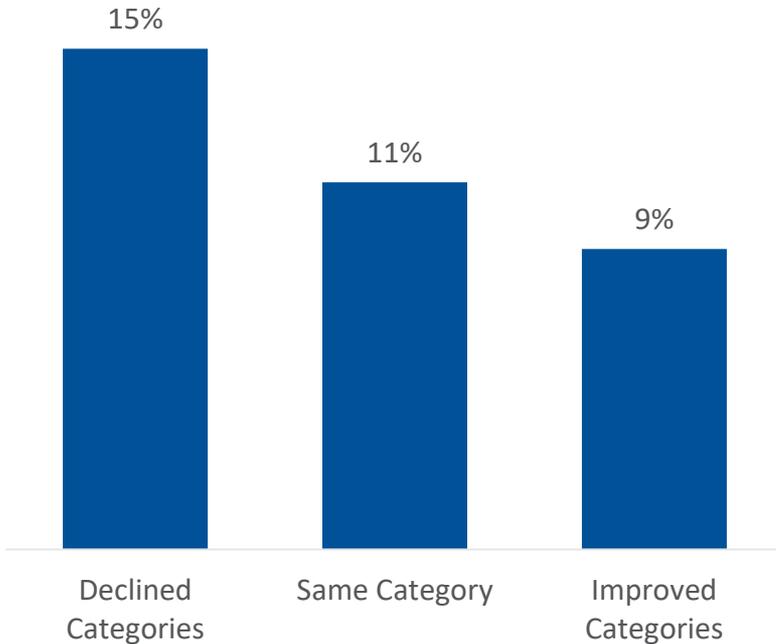
-  Floodway
-  100-year Floodplain
-  500-year Floodplain

Flood Risk and Market Change

Areas with fewer at-risk homes were more likely to see their MVA classifications improve between 2018 and 2022

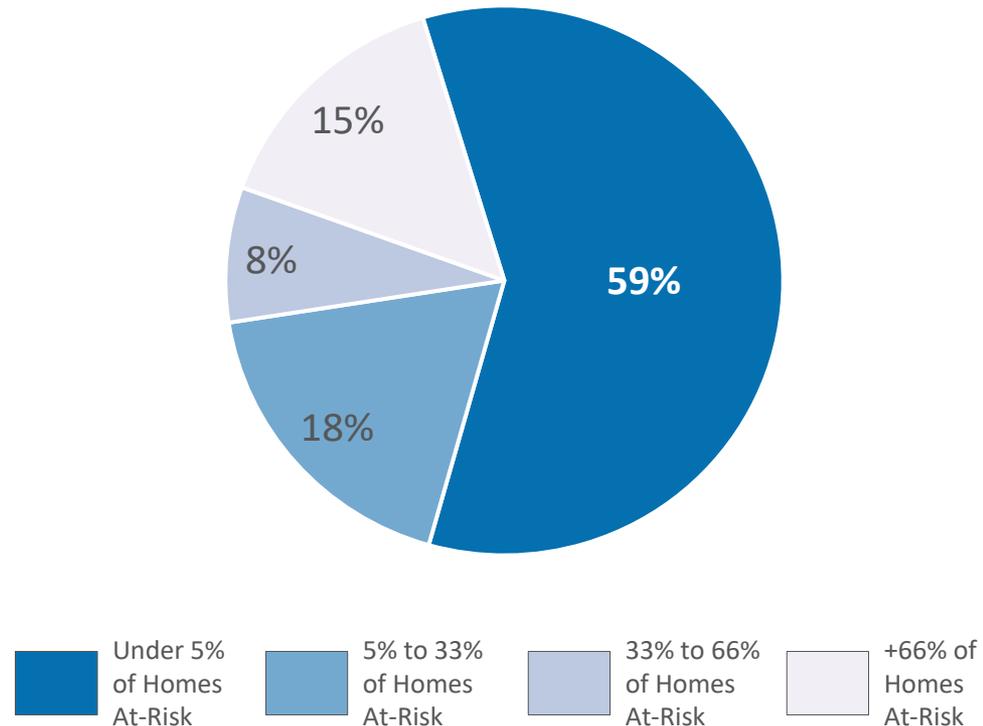
Areas That Saw Classification Declined Since 2016 Had More Homes in Flood Risk Areas

Average Share of Residential Parcels in 100-year Flood Areas



Nearly 60% of Block Groups that Improved Since 2016 Had Minimal Flood Risk (<5% of Homes at Risk)

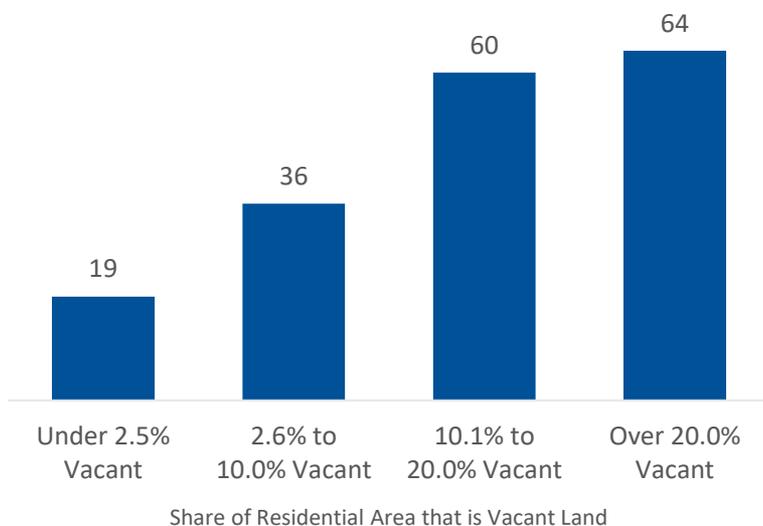
Flood Risk Among Block Groups That Improved Classifications Since 2016 MVA



Vacant Land and New Construction

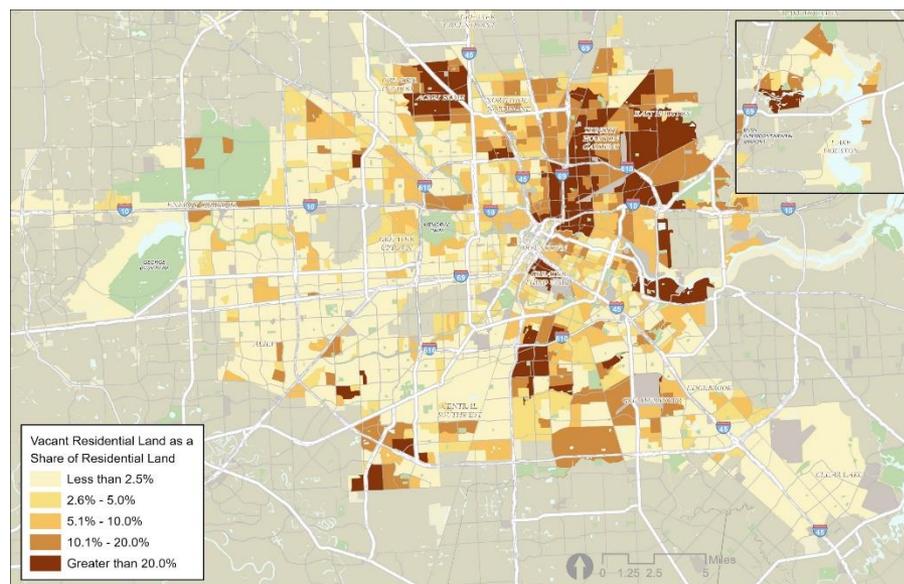
New Construction Activity is Concentrated in Areas with the Most Vacant Land

Average New Dwelling Units by Proportion of Residential Vacant Land



Most Vacant Land in the City is Concentrated in Northeast Houston

Share of Residential Parcel Area that is Vacant Land



Location of Vacant Land and Markets

The Highest Concentration of Vacant Land was in E, G, and H Markets

Distribution of Vacant Residential Land Area by MVA Housing Market

	All Residential Land Area	Vacant Residential Land	Vacant Residential Land Without Flood Risk
A	2%	2%	1%
B	5%	2%	1%
C	11%	5%	2%
D	9%	8%	9%
E	17%	14%	12%
F	13%	6%	7%
G	23%	21%	17%
H	17%	36%	41%
I	4%	6%	11%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Highest opportunity for development (and potential for displacement)

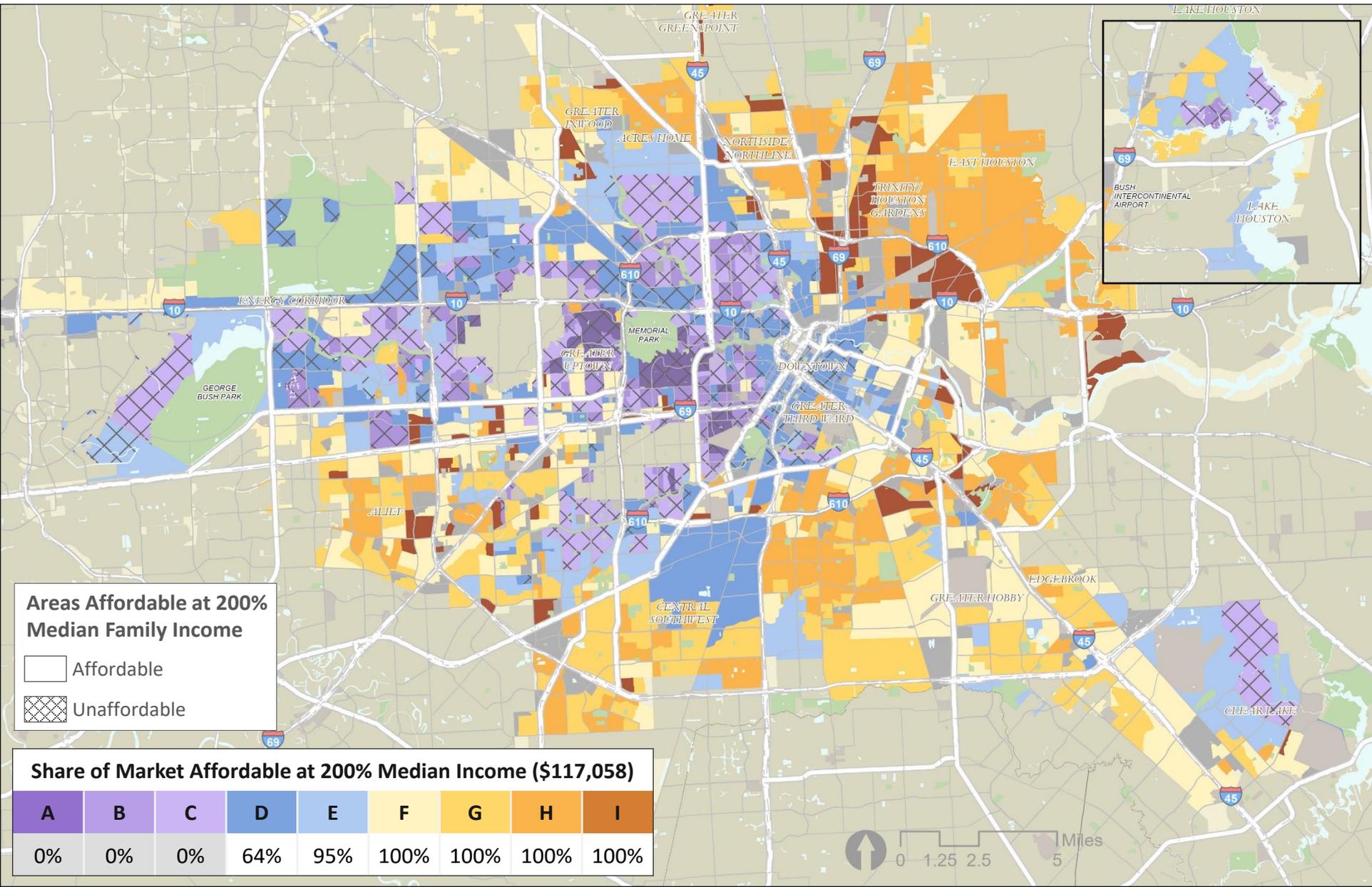
The Geography of Affordability in Houston

Families Earning Near the Median Income Can Afford to Buy in Middle-to-Stressed Markets, not in the City's Strong Markets

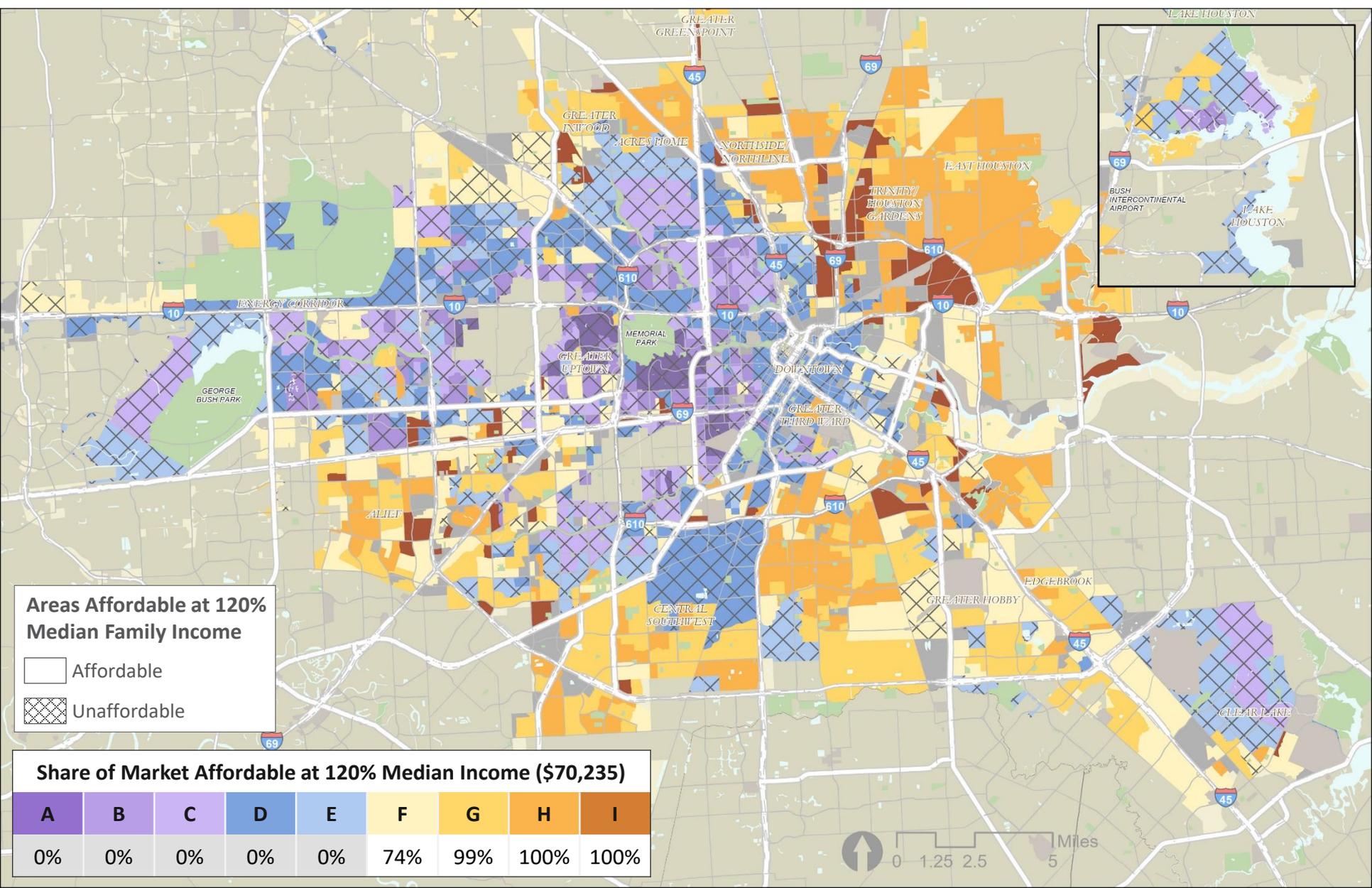
Share of Block Groups Where Median Home Prices Were Affordable at 80%, 100%, 120%, 200% of City's Median Family Income

	Earning 200% Family Income (\$117,058)	Earning 120% Family Income (\$70,235)	Earning 100% Family Income (\$58,529)	Earning 80% Family Income (\$46,823)
A	0%	0%	0%	0%
B	0%	0%	0%	0%
C	0%	0%	0%	0%
D	64%	0%	0%	0%
E	95%	0%	0%	0%
F	100%	74%	34%	6%
G	100%	99%	63%	11%
H	100%	100%	99%	69%
I	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	80%	60%	44%	28%

Areas Affordable at 200% Family Income



Areas Affordable at 120% Family Income



Areas Affordable at 120% Median Family Income

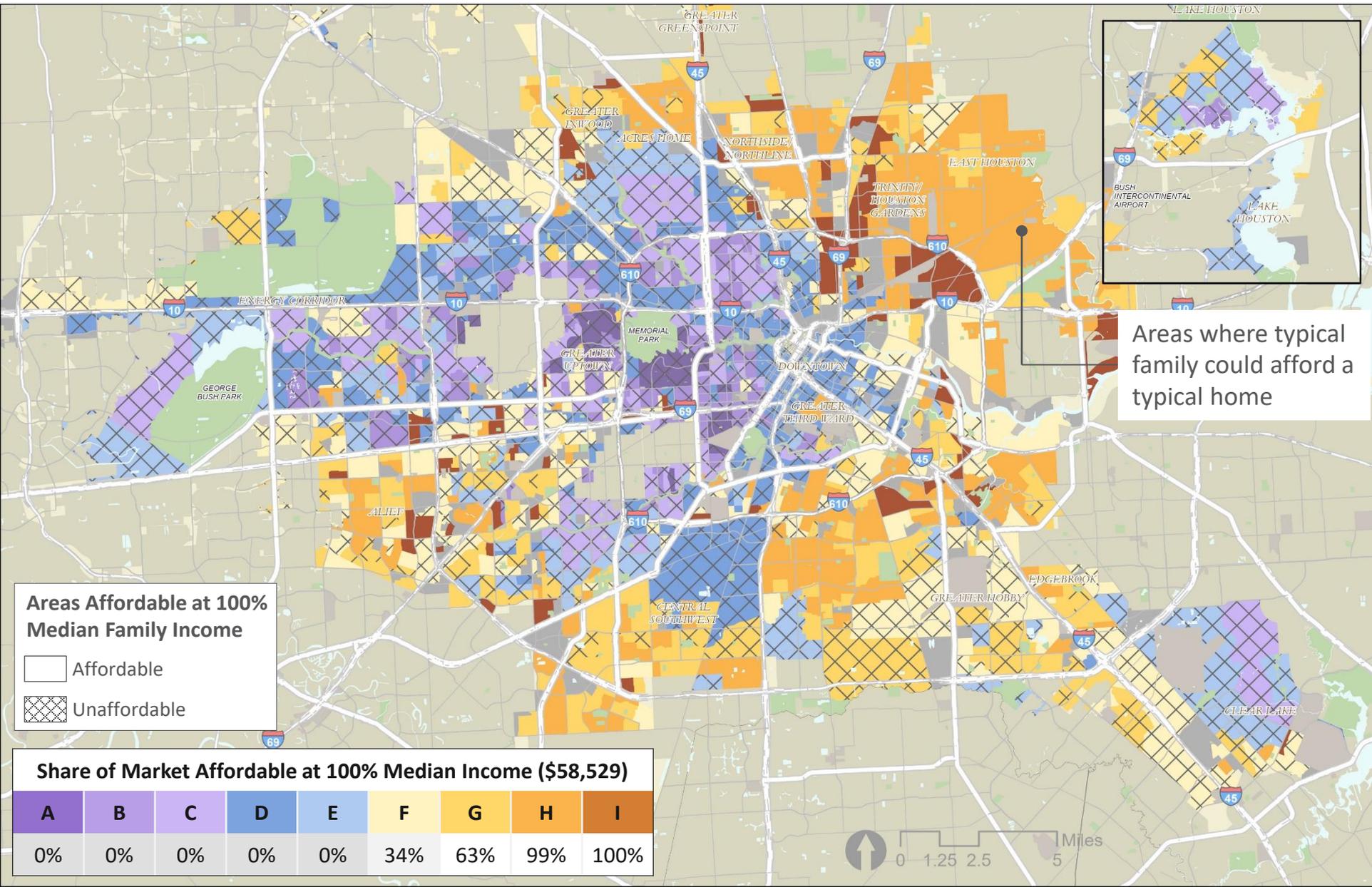
- Affordable
- Unaffordable

Share of Market Affordable at 120% Median Income (\$70,235)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	74%	99%	100%	100%

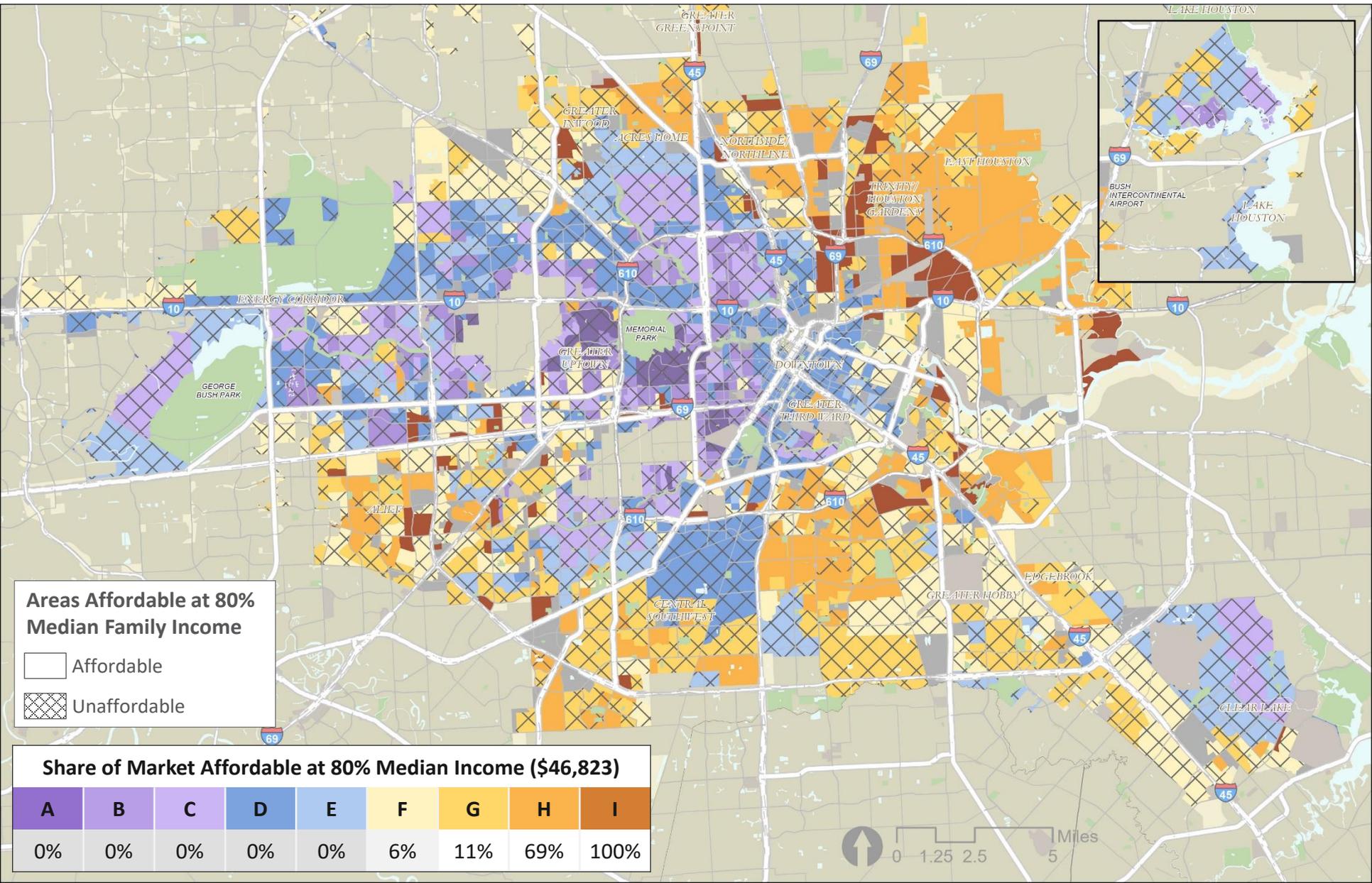


Areas Affordable at 100% Family Income



Areas where typical family could afford a typical home

Areas Affordable at 80% Family Income

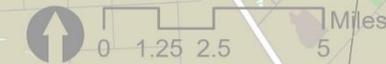


Areas Affordable at 80% Median Family Income

Affordable
 Unaffordable

Share of Market Affordable at 80% Median Income (\$46,823)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	11%	69%	100%



The Geography of Affordability in Houston By Race

White Families on Average Have Greater Purchasing Power than Black and Hispanic Families

Share of Block Groups Where Median Home Prices Were Affordable to White, Black and Hispanic Families Earning the City's Median Family Income

	White (\$70,122)	Black (\$43,919)	Hispanic (\$44,873)	Citywide (\$58,529)
A	0%	0%	0%	0%
B	0%	0%	0%	0%
C	0%	0%	0%	0%
D	0%	0%	0%	0%
E	0%	0%	0%	0%
F	82%	2%	2%	34%
G	99%	4%	6%	63%
H	100%	52%	55%	99%
I	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	60%	24%	25%	44%

Areas Affordable for Median White Family

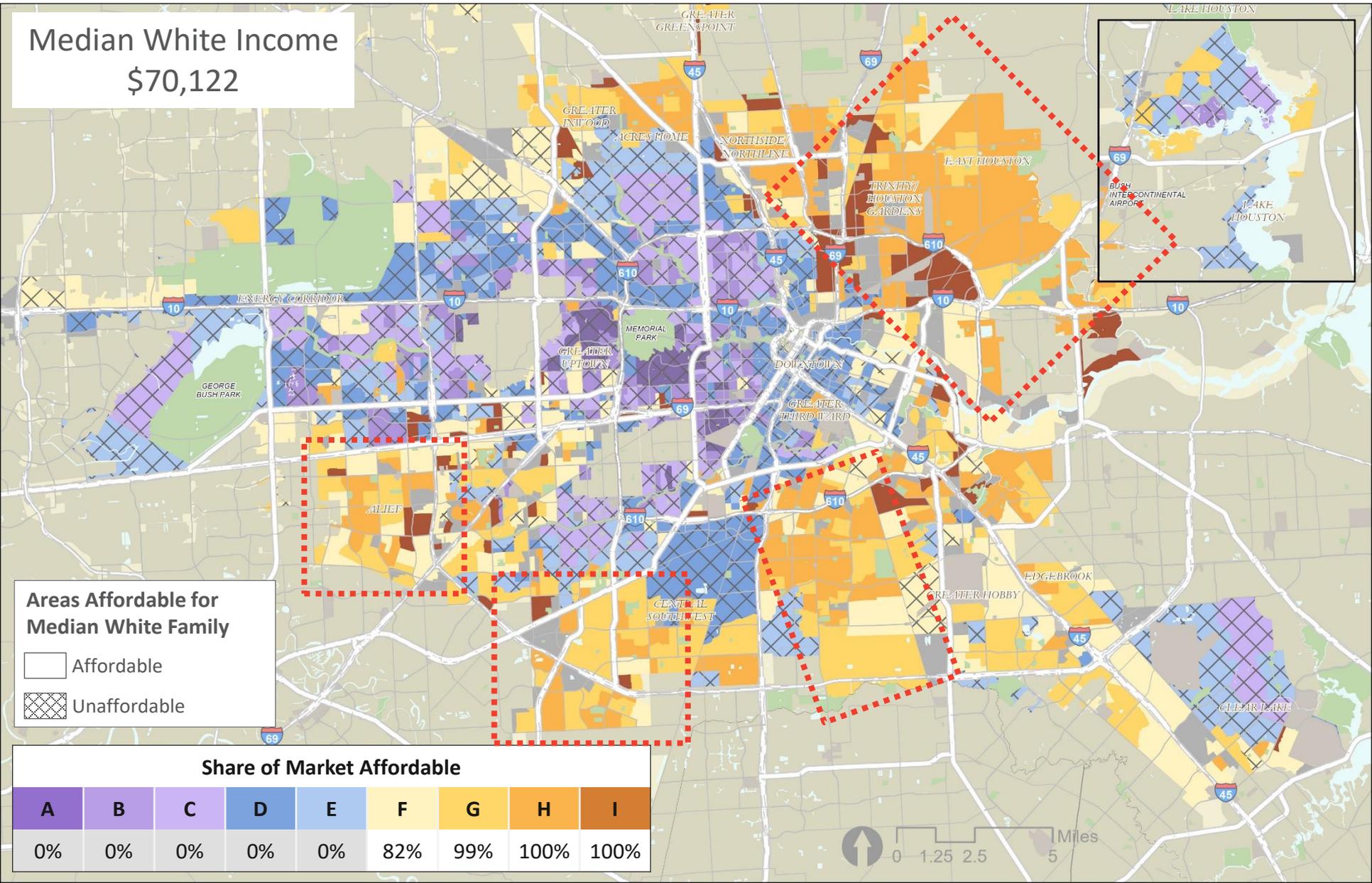
Median White Income
\$70,122

Areas Affordable for
Median White Family

-  Affordable
-  Unaffordable

Share of Market Affordable

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	82%	99%	100%	100%



Areas Affordable for Median Black Family

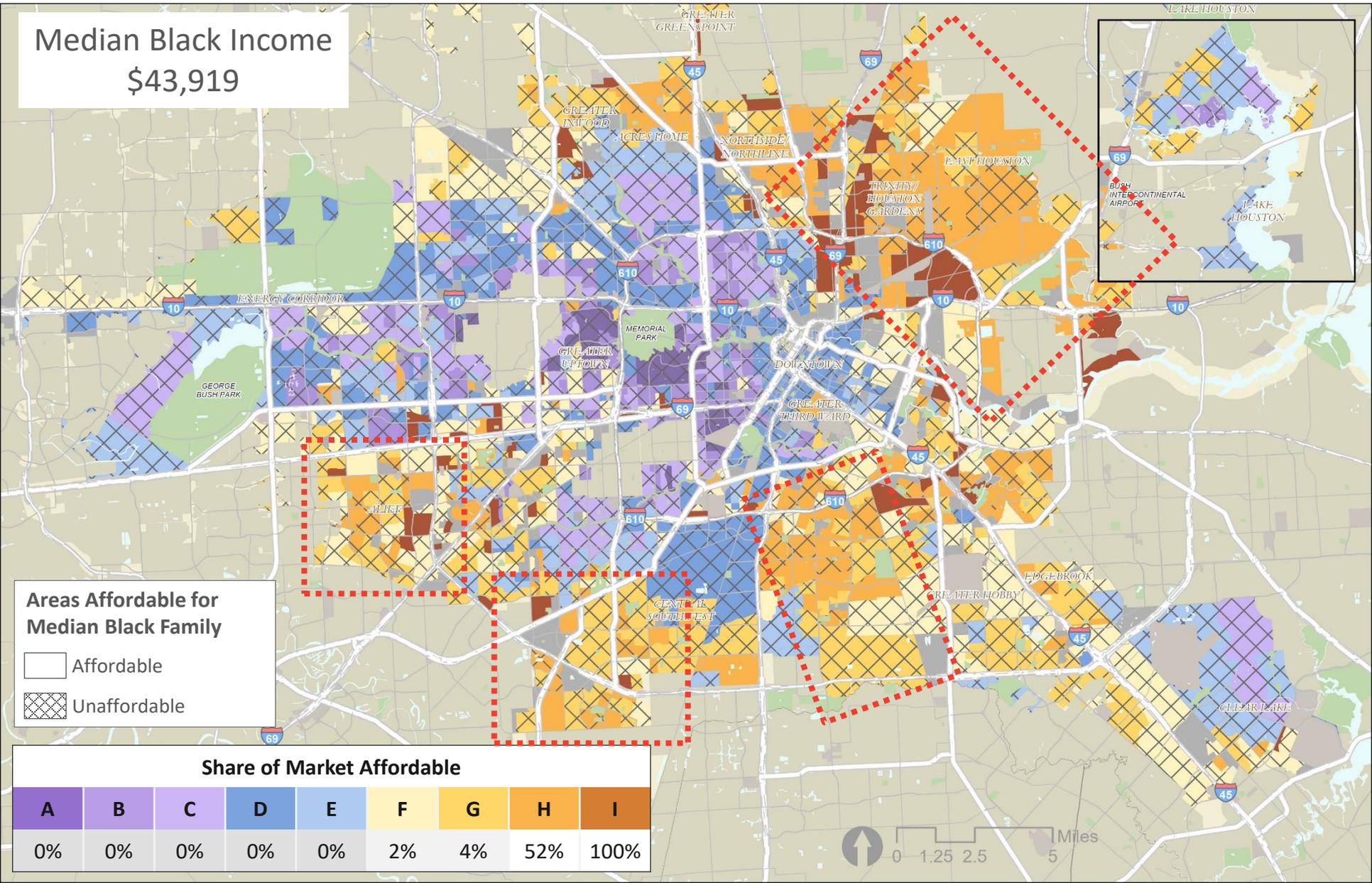
Median Black Income
\$43,919

Areas Affordable for
Median Black Family

- Affordable
- Unaffordable

Share of Market Affordable

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	52%	100%



Areas Affordable for Median Hispanic Family

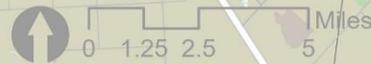
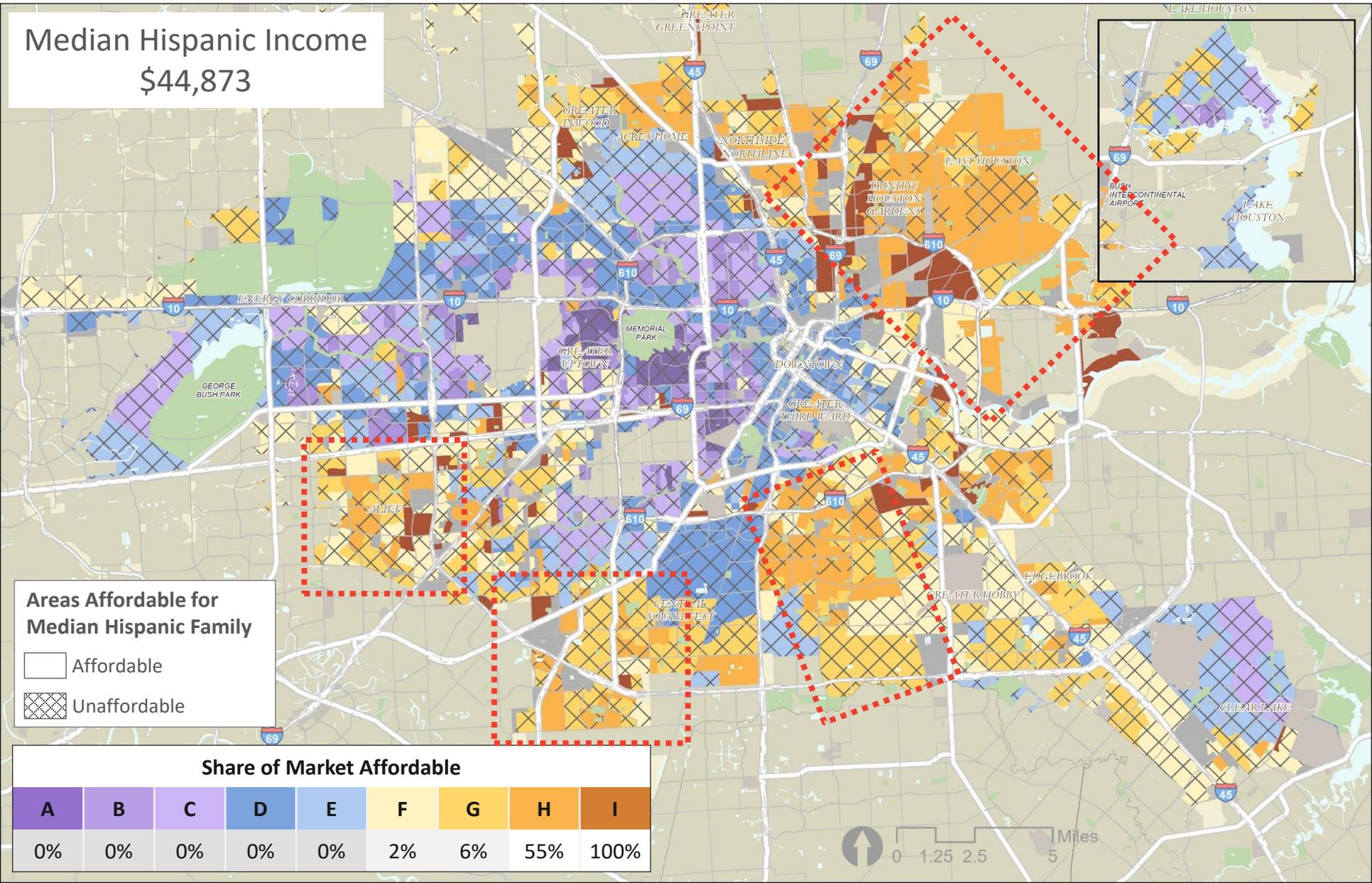
Median Hispanic Income
\$44,873

Areas Affordable for
Median Hispanic Family

-  Affordable
-  Unaffordable

Share of Market Affordable

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	6%	55%	100%





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Displacement Risk Ratio

Measuring Resident Displacement Risk

Our Approach to Measuring Housing Market Pressure and Resident Displacement Risk

The concern driving this approach to measure is the *involuntary* aspect of displacement.



Households forced to leave their neighborhoods due to circumstances beyond their control (e.g., rising taxes, rent increase, condo conversion).

The analysis identifies areas where current housing prices are be unaffordable to long-term residents.



Assumes housing should be close to 3x family income (following HUD guidelines).

Examines ratio of a long-term residents' income to current housing prices to spotlight areas of concern.



Healthy neighborhoods should be stable or follow regional trends. Areas with rapid increases (or decreases) in ratios signal potential concern.

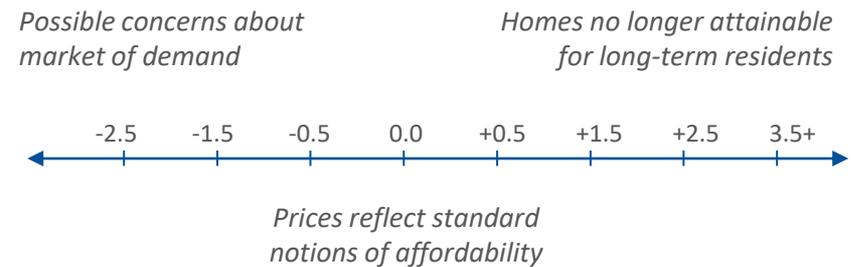
The Displacement Risk Ratio

Calculating the Displacement Risk Ratio

- 1 Find incomes of “long-term residents” who lived in homes during beginning time period (2015/16)
- 2 Use inflation rate to calculate income of long-term residents between beginning time period and today (2021-22)
- 3 Calculate ratio of long-term resident income and actual home prices over time
- 4 Remove city average from individual block group ratios to account for regional trends

Interpreting Displacement Risk Ratio Values

Higher DRR values reflect a more challenging environment for long-term residents and the existence of displacement pressure...

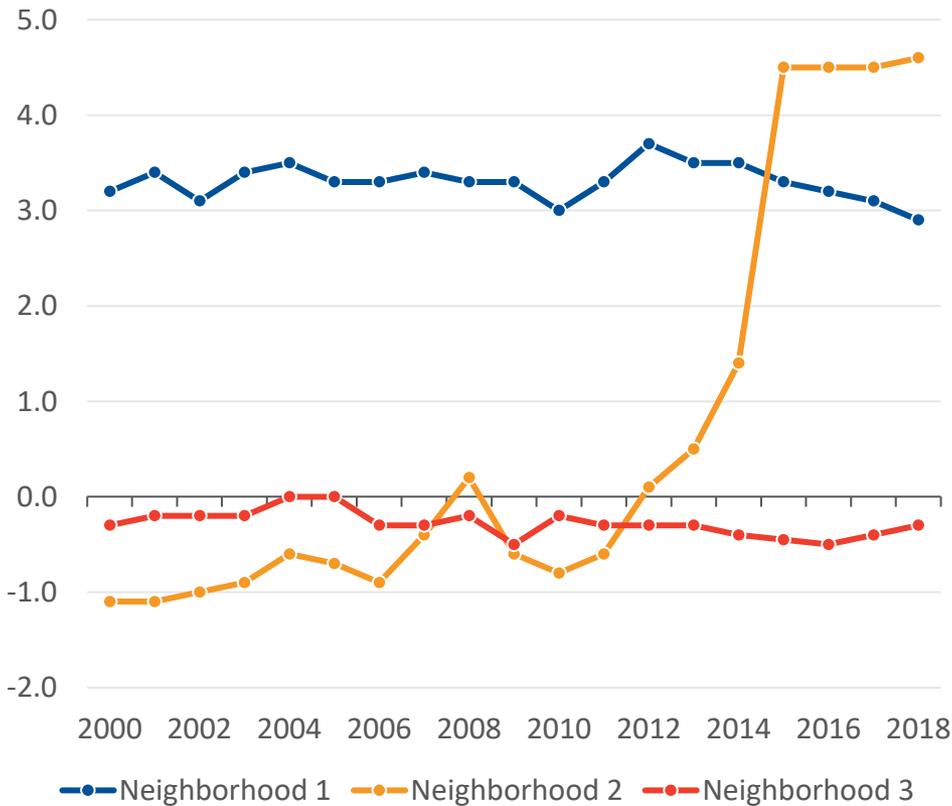


... Lower values may reflect a lack of market value and concerns with excess housing supply or vacancy/abandonment.

Identifying Types of Market Stress

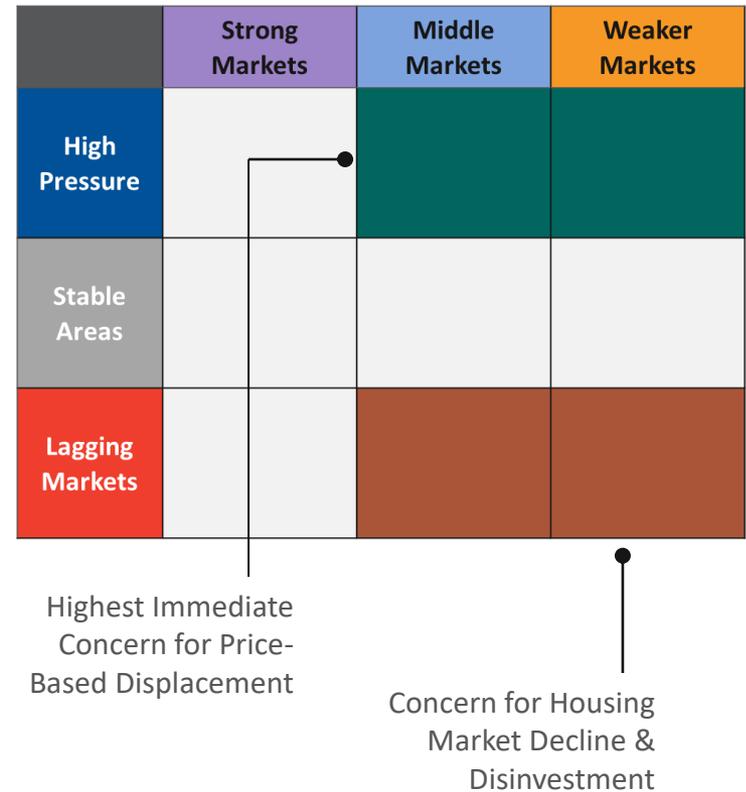
While Each Neighborhood Could Have Affordability Challenges, Neighborhood #2 Has the Highest Risk of Resident Displacement

DRR Trends in Three Philadelphia Neighborhoods

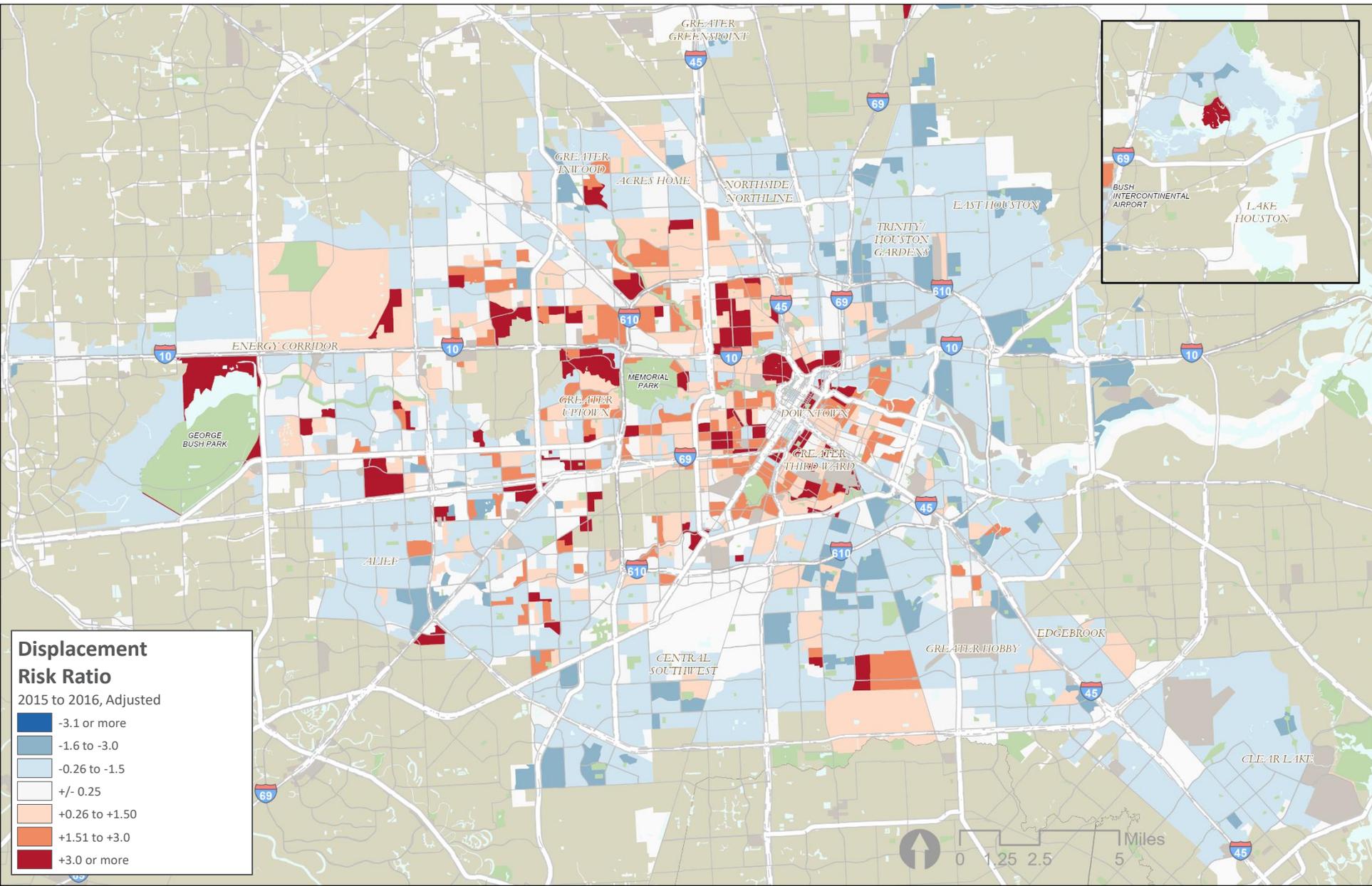


Middle and Weaker Markets Experiencing High Pressure (Rising DRR) or Lagging Pressure (Falling DRR) Are Often Priority

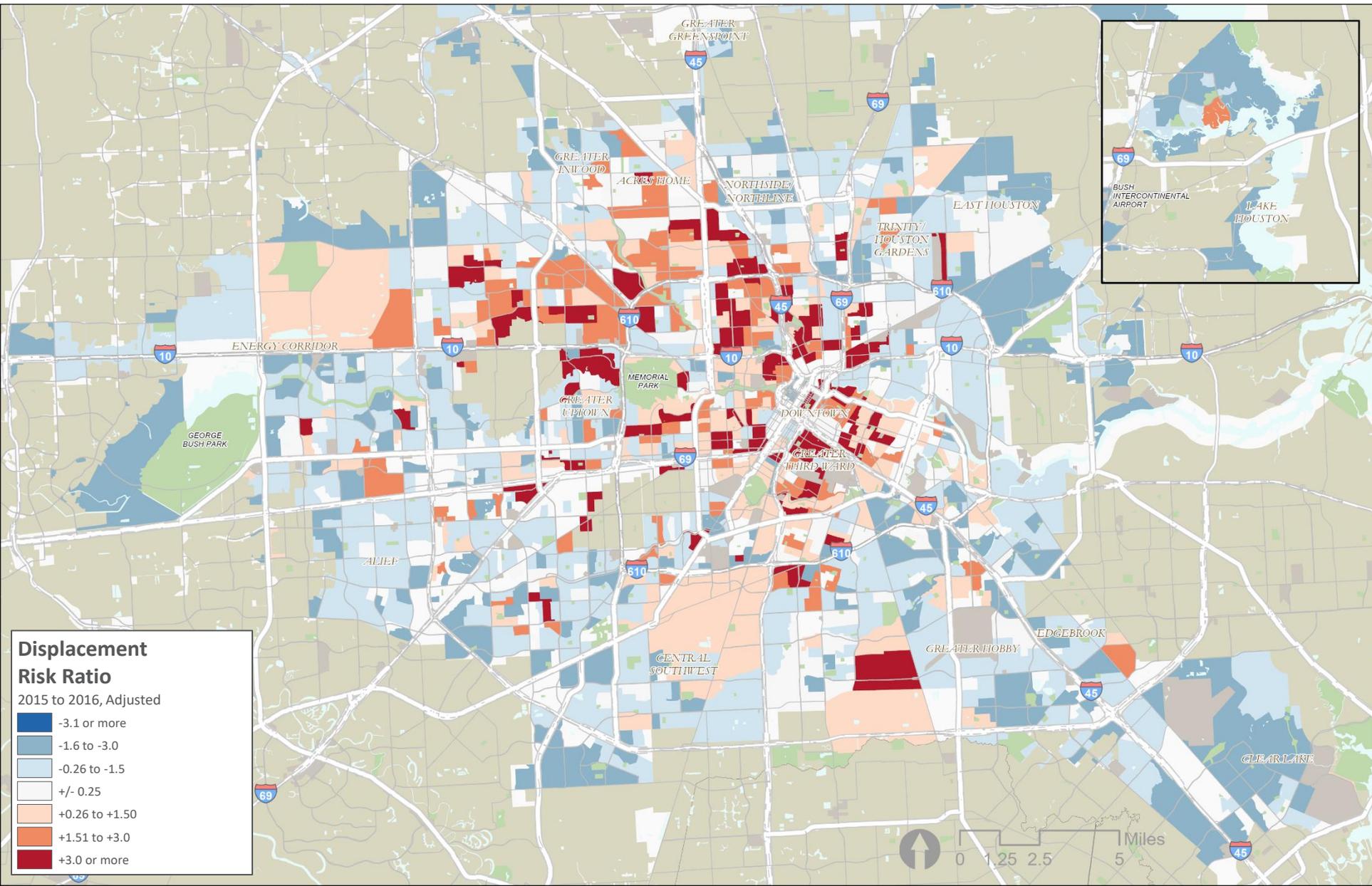
MVA Classifications and DRR Categories



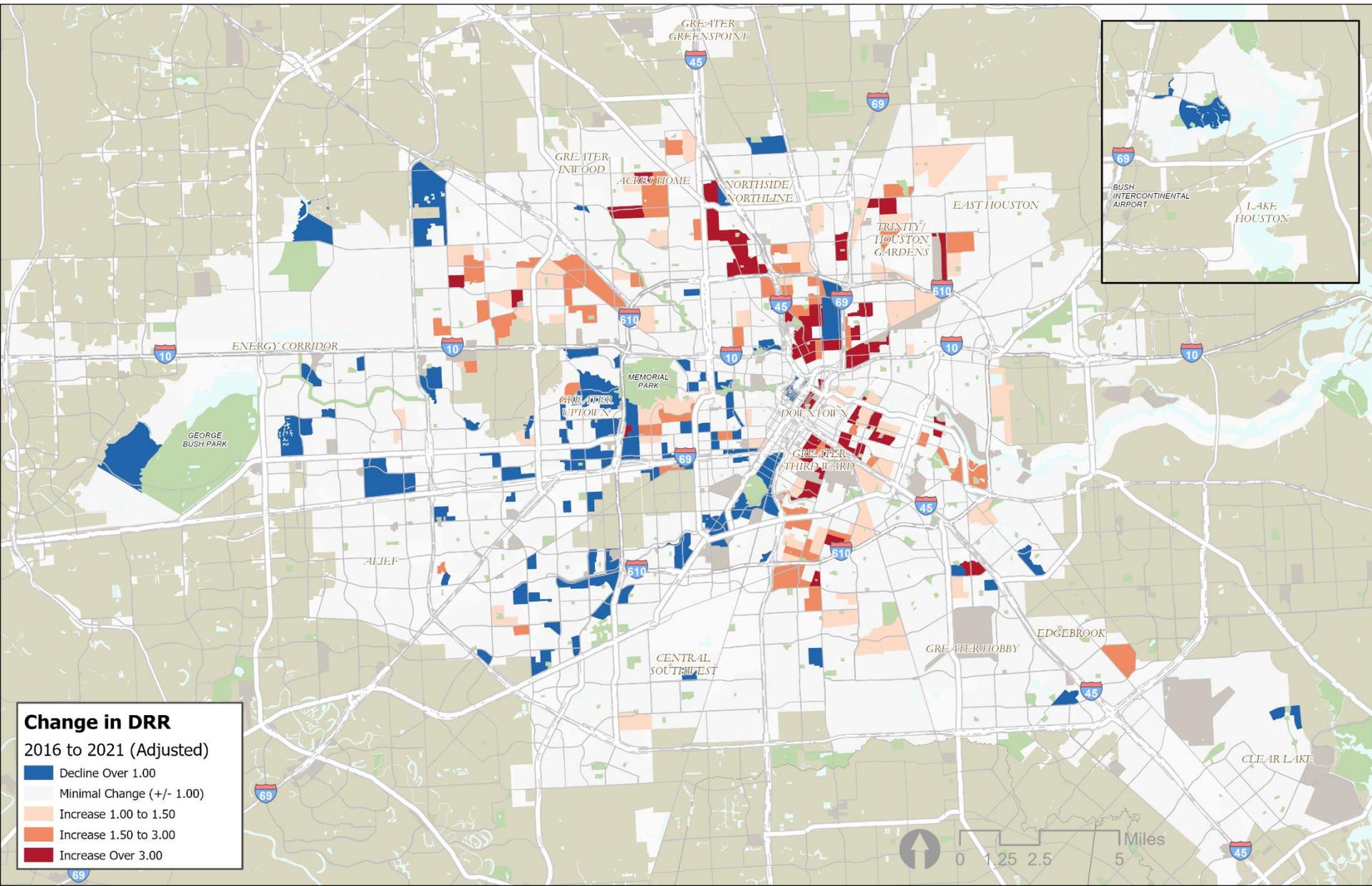
DRR Values, 2015 – 2016



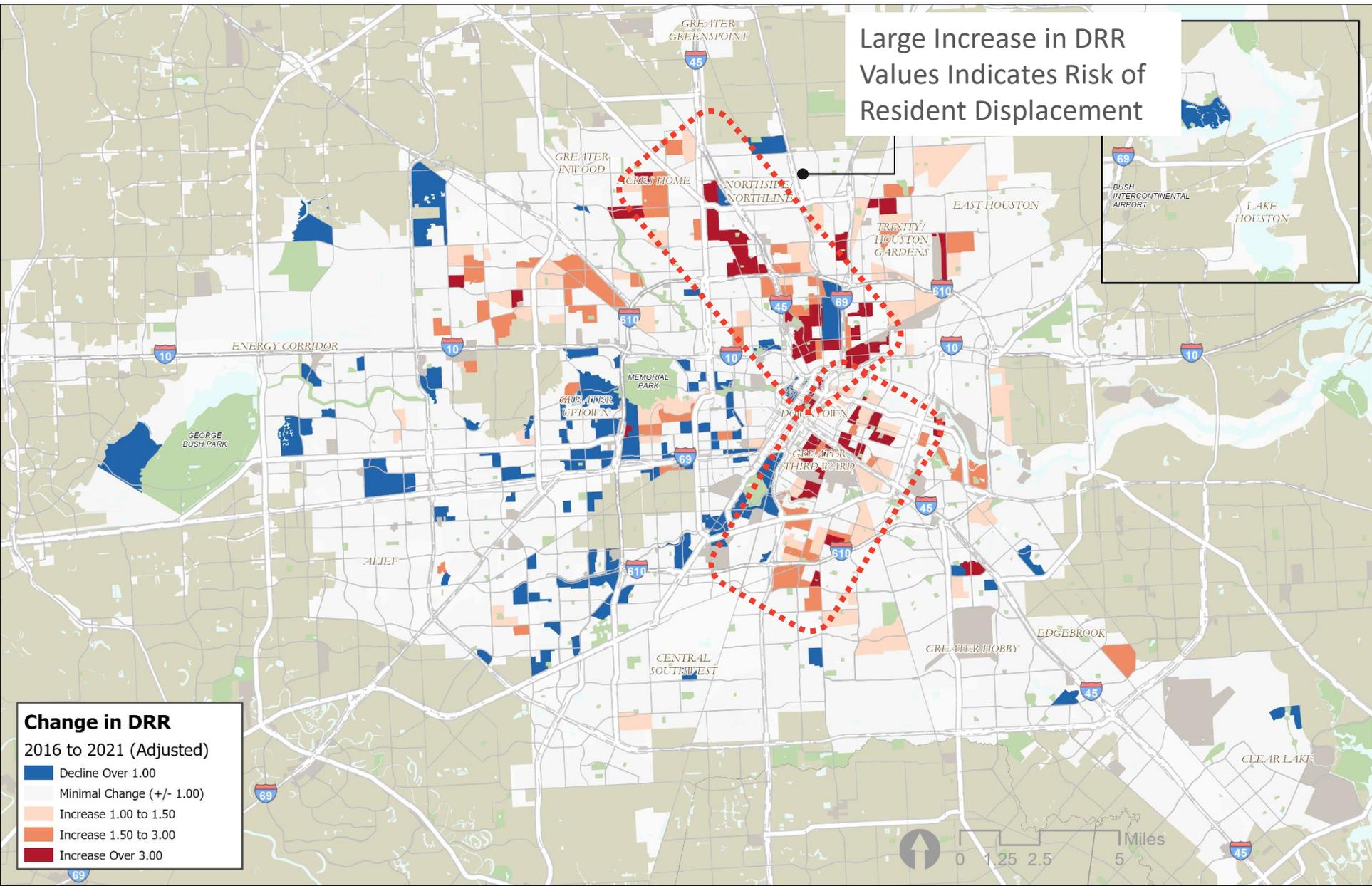
DRR Values, 2020 – 2021



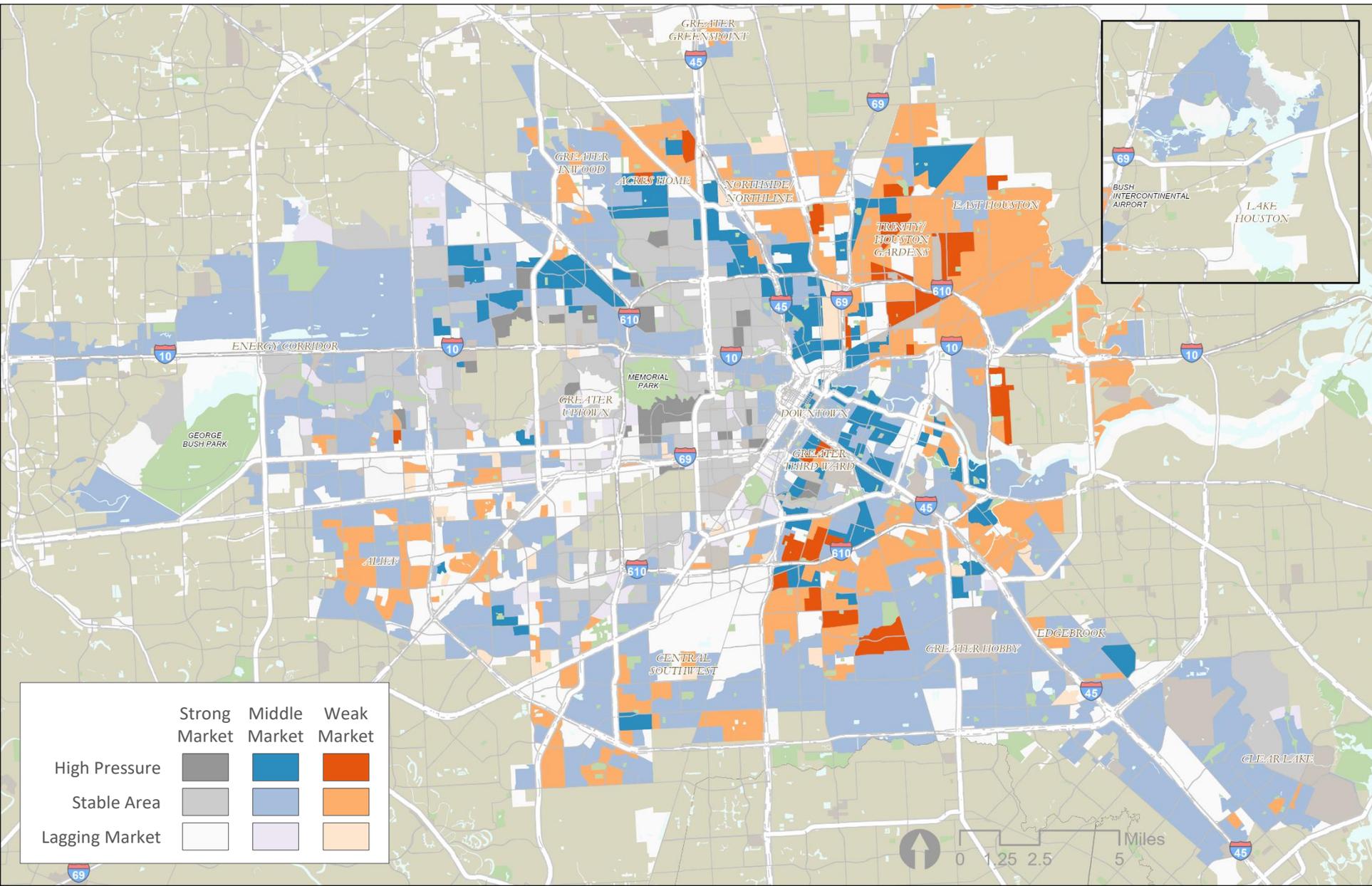
Change in DRR Values 2015-16 to 2020-21



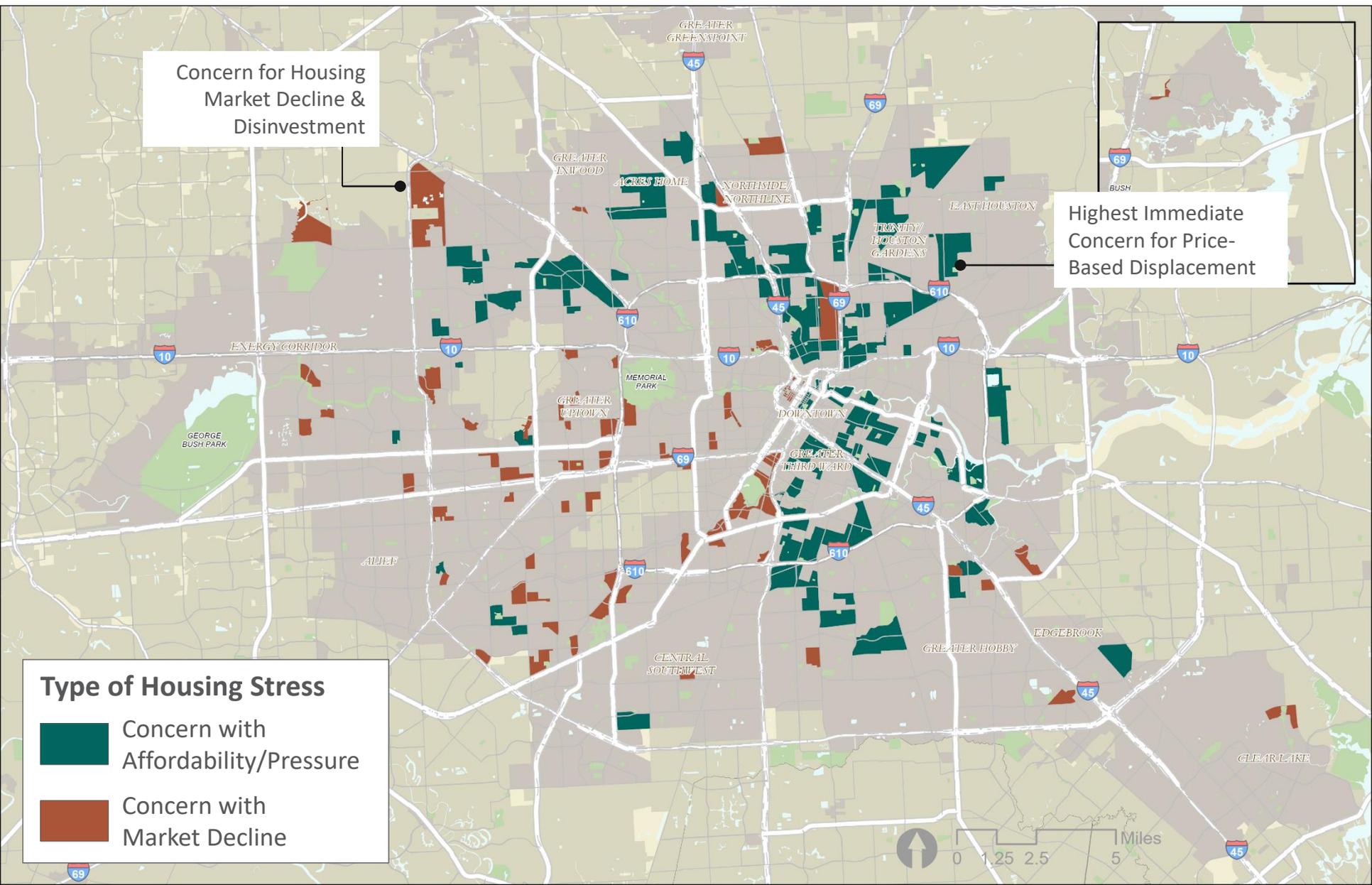
Change in DRR Values 2015-16 to 2020-21



MVA and Change in DRR Values



Identifying Priority Areas



Concern for Housing Market Decline & Disinvestment

Highest Immediate Concern for Price-Based Displacement

Type of Housing Stress

- Concern with Affordability/Pressure
- Concern with Market Decline





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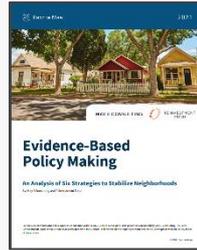
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New Research from Reinvestment Fund



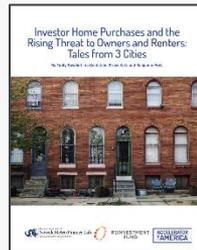
Evidence-Based Policy Making: Six Research-Based Strategies to Stabilize Neighborhoods

<https://www.reinvestment.com/insights/evidence-based-policy-making/>



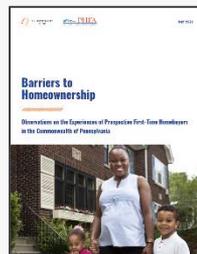
Philadelphia Home Appraisal Bias Task Force Report and Recommendations

<https://www.reinvestment.com/insights/philadelphia-home-appraisal-bias-task-force-report-and-recommendations/>



Investor Home Purchases and the Rising Threat to Owners and Renters: Tales from 3 Cities

<https://www.reinvestment.com/insights/investor-home-purchases-and-the-rising-threat-to-owners-and-renters-tales-from-3-cities/>



Barriers to Homeownership: Observations and Experiences of Prospective First-Time Homebuyers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

<https://www.reinvestment.com/insights/barriers-to-homeownership/>