Middle-Income Housing in Nebraska

Josie Gatti Schafer
Tara Grell

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/cparpubarchives
Part of the Demography, Population, and Ecology Commons, and the Public Affairs Commons
Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE
Who is the middle class in Nebraska and what home prices can they afford?

• According to the Pew Research Center, “middle income” is 67% to 200% of the median income in the state.¹
• Median income for Nebraska in 2017 is $56,675.² Thus, the range for middle-income is $37,972 - $113,350.³ About 57% of Nebraskans are middle income.⁴
• Using the 28% rule,⁵ the range of housing that a middle-income person can afford is $143,264 - $427,653.
• According to Zillow Research, the median home value in Nebraska is $170,100.⁶

Middle-income or workforce housing projects attempt to close the gap between the cost of housing and what someone that is middle income can afford.⁷ The gap in Nebraska can be seen in Figure 1,⁸ for those on the low end of the range of middle-income.

Why is there a demand for middle-income housing?

Rising home values

• Between 2014 and 2017, median household income in Nebraska increased 8%.⁹
• Over a similar period, median home prices rose 28% (from $133,300 to $170,100).¹⁰
• For many communities, median prices are higher than the state median. For example, the median home price in Kearney, Nebraska is $225,300.¹¹ Other communities have experienced rapid growth in home prices just over the last year, including, North Platte (8.5%)¹² and Columbus (9.3%).¹³
• Another measure of change in housing prices is the All-Transaction Home Price Index (HPI) from the Federal Housing Finance Agency.¹⁴ The average HPI is 251. For 2018, several counties in Nebraska have an above average HPI.

- Dawson (302.2) Cheyenne (345.4) Dakota (307.2) Saunders (318)
- Buffalo (348.2) Madison (378.8) Douglas (493) Dodge (392)
- Scottsbluff (357.1) Platte (332.2) Sarpy (446)

• High and increasing housing prices can contribute to homeowners and renters paying more for housing than they can afford.
• Typically, a household should not pay 30% or more of their monthly income on housing.
  ◦ In 2017, 20.3% of homeowners and 40.3% of renters in Nebraska paid 30% or more of their income on housing.¹⁵

Low Housing Stock

• Another explanation for the challenge of middle-income housing in Nebraska is low housing inventory.
• 90.8% of housing units (single family or multifamily) are occupied; inversely, 9.2% of housing units are vacant.
• Nationally 12.3% of units are vacant.¹⁶ See Figure 3 for occupancy rates by county.¹⁷
Figure 2, shows the number of new housing units authorized for development throughout the state of Nebraska and the change in number of households from one year to the next. For years 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2018 fewer homes were built than the number of new households added from the previous year.

According to the Harvard University Joint Center for Housing Studies, “Over the long run, residential construction should exceed household growth to provide some margin for replacement of older units, demand for second homes, geographic shifts in the population, and a normal amount of vacancies” (pg. 8). Moreover, national data suggests that most new construction has been at the upper-tier of home prices compared to the middle and lower tiers.

Policy Option

**LB 518 – The Rural Workforce Housing Investment Act**

- LB 518 (2017) provided resources from the state’s Affordable Housing Trust Fund to communities across the state to build workforce housing in rural communities.
- The bill defines workforce housing as:
  - Owner-occupied housing that costs no more than $275,000 to construct.
  - Rental housing units that cost no more than $200,000 to construct.
  - Units in which rehabilitation costs no more than 50% of the assessed value.
- 14 projects in rural communities across the state were initiated for a total of $17.1 million.
  - $7 million from the state.
  - A match from all participant communities totaling $10.1 million, as seen in Figure 4.
- 572 units are being developed as a result of the legislation.
- Using the RIMSII economic impact multipliers from the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis, an additional $10 million spent on residential construction, in the State of Nebraska, produces additional earnings of $7.4 million for residents of Nebraska and creates an additional 163 jobs in the state.

**Conclusion**

1. Data here shows, that on average,
   a. some middle income persons are priced out of affordable homes in Nebraska,
   b. housing prices are rising faster than incomes, and
   c. inventory of new homes is not on pace with growth in many communities.
2. Both rural and urban areas of Nebraska have a need for middle-income housing.
3. LB 518 created middle-income housing in needed areas throughout the state.
Figure 3: Percent of housing units that are occupied
Occupancy rates for 2017 | includes rental and owned | does not account for substandard housing

- 58.3% - 74.6%
- 74.7% - 83.5%
- 83.6% - 86.5%
- 86.6% - 90.4%
- 90.5% - 95.6%
- Data not available

Universe: Households, 2019

Figure 4: Workforce housing projects initiated by Nebraska Legislative Bill 518

The University of Nebraska does not discriminate based on race, color, ethnicity, national origin, sex, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, disability, age, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and/or political affiliation in its programs, activities, or employment.

Sources:

3. Calculation by UNO CPAR. These numbers do not account for the number of people in household.
5. The calculation for home affordability is based on paying 28% of monthly income on housing, assumes no other debt, a mortgage 20% down and a 6% interest rate.
8. Calculations by UNO CPAR of Zillow Research and U.S. Census Bureau data.
20. Ibid.