#### MISSING MIDDLE HOUSING DEMAND AND BENEFITS

Arthur C. Nelson, Ph.D., FAICP Professor of Planning & Real Estate Development College of Architecture, Planning & Landscape Architecture University of Arizona



# DEFINITION

SETACHED SHIGLE-FAMILY

Not conventional detached
Missing Middle housing is up to
3 floors attached
Cottage/micro/tiny homes

YARD DUNGALOW

G MIDDLE HOUSIN

Opticos

HI HUNHA

### NOT TOO TALL



http://citywallpaper.org/var/albums/Top-25-Cities-Skylines/Tokyo-Skyline/Tokyo-City-Skyline-Wallpaper-1920x1200.jpg



## **NOT TOO SPRAWL**





#### JUST-RIGHT DENSITY FOR AMERICA'S EMERGING MARKETS

ARTHENT COURT

185ING MIDDLE HOUSIN

- × Demographics
- × Preferences
- × Accessibility
- × Economic Benefits
- × Resiliency

SETACHED SHOLE-FAMIL

# DEMOGRAPHICS

Metr	ic	Nation
Hou	sehold Growth by Type, 2010-2040	
HHs	with Children Growth	6,754
H	Hs with Children Share of Growth	19%
2+ P	erson HHs Without Children Growth	12,834
2	+ Person HHs W/o Children Growth Share	36%
Sing	le-Person HHs Growth	15,638
S	ingle-Person HHs Share of Growth	44%
Source	: Arthur C. Nelson, University of Arizona	

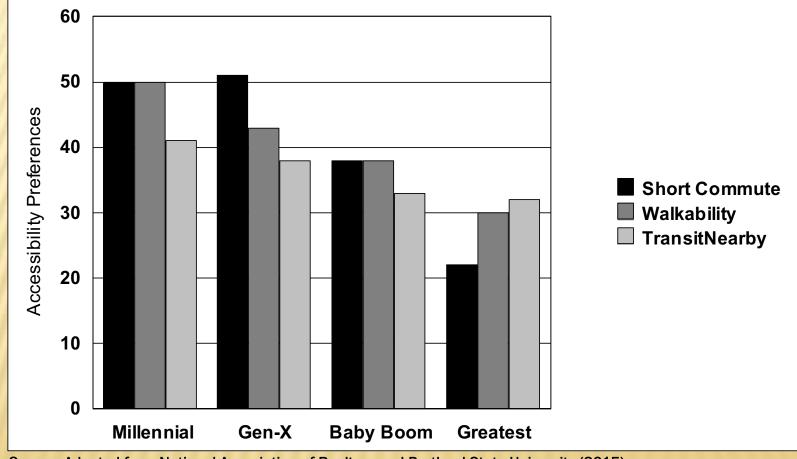


#### WALKABLE DEMAND BY GENERATION 50 LARGEST METRO AREAS

Generation	Attached/ Walkable
Millennial (1981-1997)	51%
Gen-X (1965-1980)	44%
Baby Boom (1946-1964)	43%
Greatest (1928-1945)	41%
All	45%

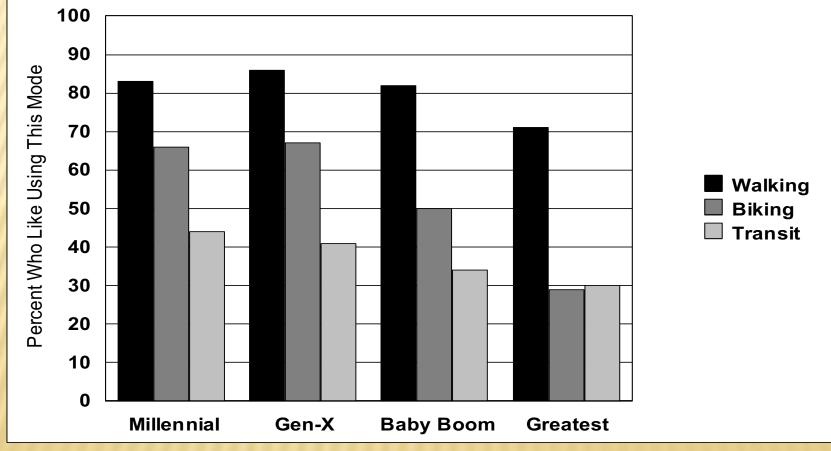
Source: Adapted from National Association of Realtors and Portland State University (2015)

#### PREFERRED ACCESSIBILITY OPTION BY PURPOSE & GENERATION



Source: Adapted from National Association of Realtors and Portland State University (2015)

#### MOBILITY OPTION PREFERENCE BY GENERATION



Source: Adapted from National Association of Realtors and Portland State University (2015)

#### WALKING OR BIKING TO WORK AND/OR ERRANDS, 1995-2009

	Walk/Bike to Work Less than	Walk/Bike to Errands Less		
Year	1 Mile	than 1 Mile		
1995	20%	26%		
2001	30%	35%		
2009	33%	42%		
1995-2009	61%	59%		

Source: Adapted from National Household Transportation Survey for each year. Work destination is from home to work and return. Errand destination is either from home or work and return.

# PREFERENCES

	Imagine for a moment that you are moving to another community. These questions are about the kind of community you would like to live in. Please select the community where you would prefer	All House- holds	House- holds with Children	2+ Person HHs without Children	People living Alone
/	Own or rent an <b>apartment or townhouse</b> , and have an easy walk to shops and restaurants and have a shorter commute to work. OR	45%	38%	44%	54%
/	Own or rent a detached, single-family house, and have to drive to shops and restaurants and have a longer commute to work.	55%	62%	56%	47%

Source: Adapted from National Association of Realtors and Portland State University (2015) for nation's 50 largest metros.



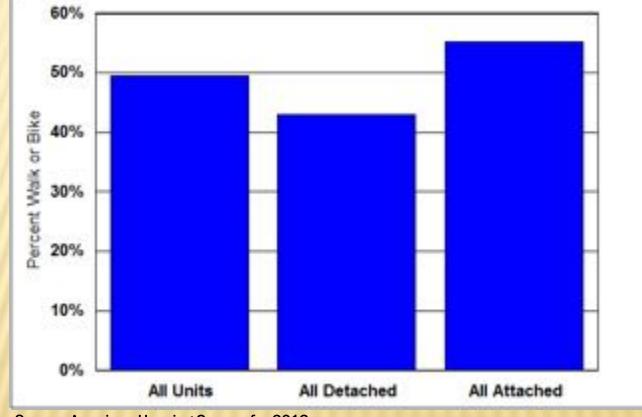
# US DEMAND 2010-2040 @ 40%

Household Type	2010	2040	Change	Share
Households	116,938	149,960	33,022	
Walkable Attached Demand	46,775	59,984	13,209	
Middle Supply in 2010	30,248	30,248	net new =	
Difference	16,528		29,737	90%

Figures in thousands Source: Arthur C. Nelson

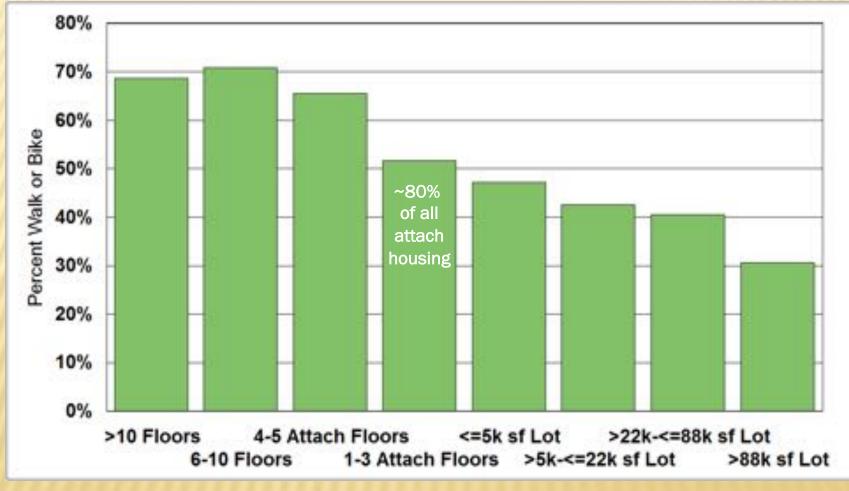


# WALK OR BIKE > ATTACHED & DETACHED UNIT



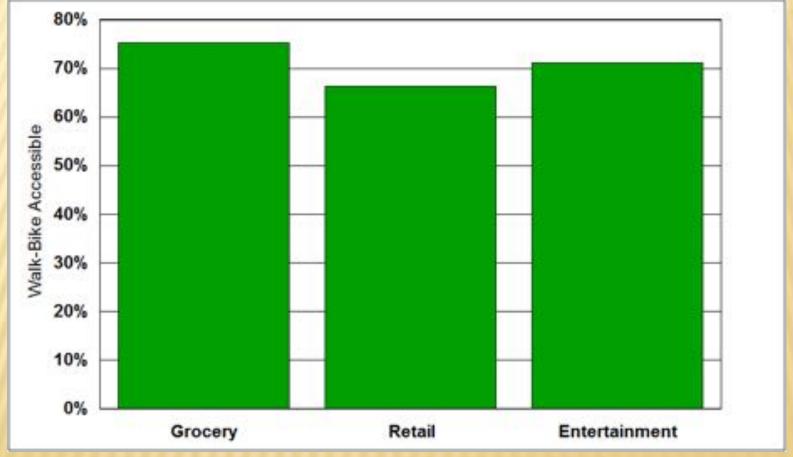
Source: American Housing Survey for 2013

# WALK OR BIKE $\rightarrow$ BUILDING TYPE



Source: American Housing Survey for 2013

### MIDDLE HOUSING WALK/BIKE ACCESSIBLE DESTINATIONS



Source: American Housing Survey for 2013

# MISSING MIDDLE HOUSING SAVES TAXES

	Residential Units Per Square Mile, Range				
Unit Type	26 - 700	751 - 2,000	2,001 - 4,000	4,001 - 6,000	>6,000
Detached Large Lot	\$40,279	\$27,302	\$19,479	\$17,432	\$16,093
Average Dwelling	\$33,566	\$22,752 🛓	\$16,232	\$14,526	\$13,411
Detached Cluster	\$30,210	\$20,477	\$14,609	\$13,074	\$12,070
Townhouse	\$28,867	\$19,567	\$13,960	\$12,493	\$11,533
Apartment/Condo	\$26,853	\$18,202	\$12,986	\$11,621	\$10,728

Source: Arthur C. Nelson et al. Impact Fees: Equity and Housing Affordability – A Guidebook for Practitioners, HUD (2007).



#### MIDDLE HOUSING = RESILIENCE

- × Expands housing choices.
- Allows people to stay in their community through different stages of life.
- × Stabilizes neighborhood housing values.
- × Increases job opportunities.
- × Reduces foreclosures of owner-occupied homes.



# MEETING MISSING MIDDLE HOUSING DEMAND

## The Next **BIG** Thing in Smart Growth

