

An Ex-Ante Analysis of Housing Location Choices Due to Housing Displacement: The Case of Bristol Place

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Key points

- Housing Displacement (HD) as a special case of Residential Mobility (RM)
 - Spatial Location choice (LC) outcomes?
 - We only know HD spatial LC outcomes from ex-post studies
- HD alleviation measures focus in the financial dimension disregarding many others
 - Is low-income displacement a way to do urban renewal in the 21st century?
- Ex-Ante Contribution: A model to predict location of future displacees.
 - Help implement better alleviation policies

Context/ Case of Study: Champaign-Urbana (IL)

- Dynamic and growing city with high demand for housing.
 - City of Champaign and Housing Authority objective:
 Promotion of "harmonic neighborhoods"

- Bristol Place has been chosen to be redeveloped
 - BP residents are intended to be compensated for their current dwellings.
 - They are expected to be displaced in the next months.

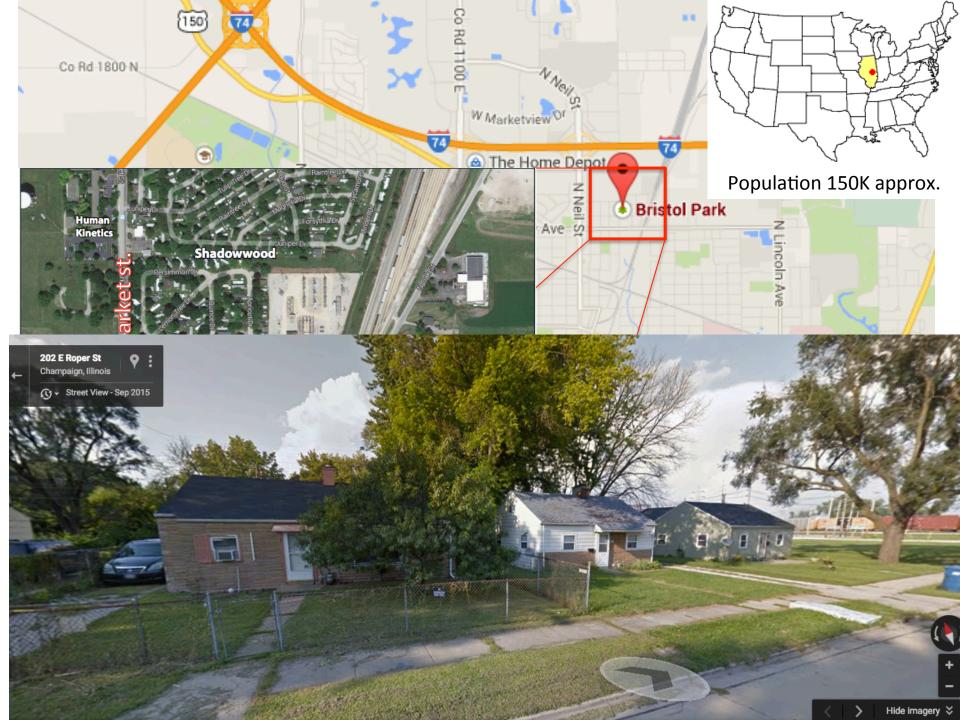


Figure 1. Study Area Population and Households

76

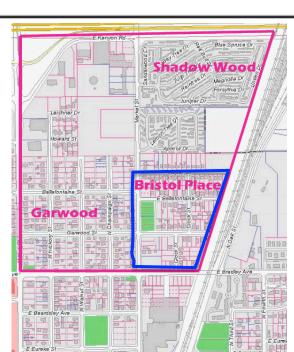
| | Bristol Place | Garwood | Shadow Wood | |
|------------|---------------|---------|-------------|--|
| Population | 232 | 413 | 613 | |
| | | | | |

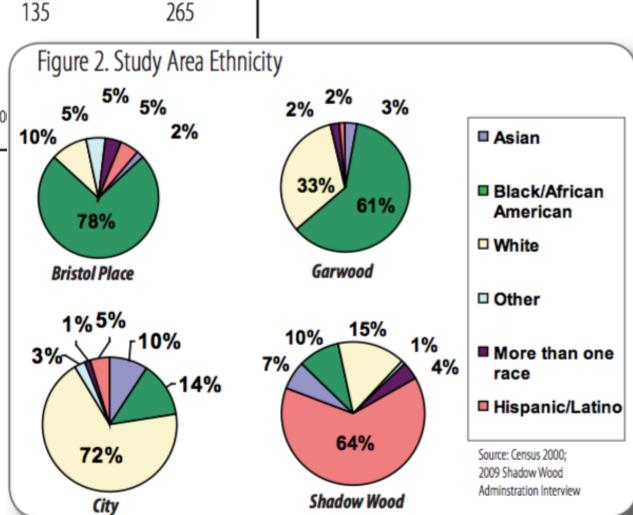


Source (Population): US Bureau of the Census 2000, STF1

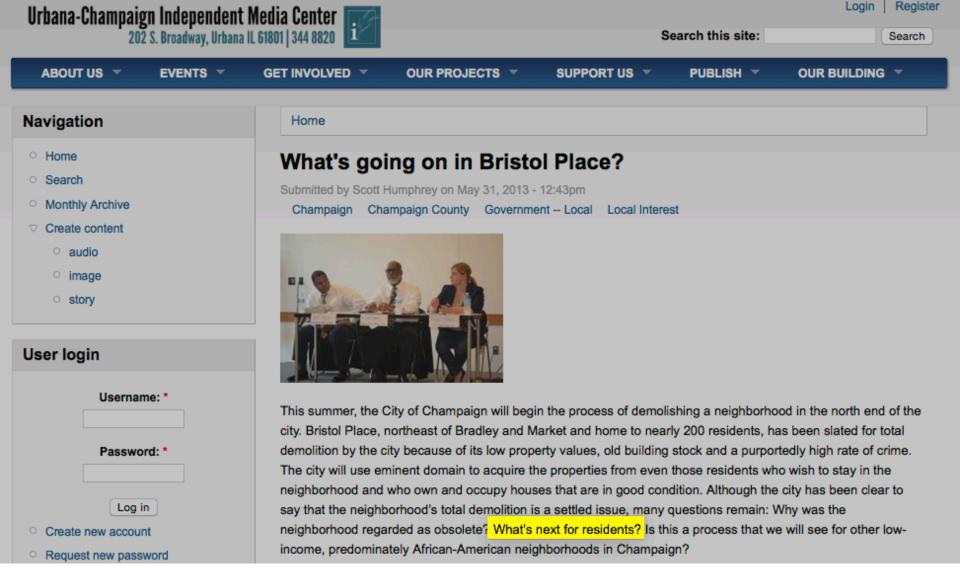
Households

Source (Households): Champaign County Assessor's Office, 20









What's next for residents?

Research Questions:

- Understanding Residential Mobility:
 - 1. How residential mobility works in regular conditions, what are the driving variables?
 - Exploratory analysis
 - Residential Mobility Binomial Logit Models
- > Forecasting Spatial Location Choices
 - 2. What would be the potential outcome in terms of housing situation for current BP residents?

Research Question & Design

What are the potential Location choices of future displacees?

STAGE 1

- Exploratory analysis of how does RM and LC works in the city
- Baseline to forecast location of future displacees

Step 3

Move

I

I

Location Choice

Multinomial Logit

Model with

random sampling

of alternatives

STAGE 2

Step 1 Exploratory Analysis

Step 2

Move
Stay

Residential
Mobility
Binomial Logit
Model

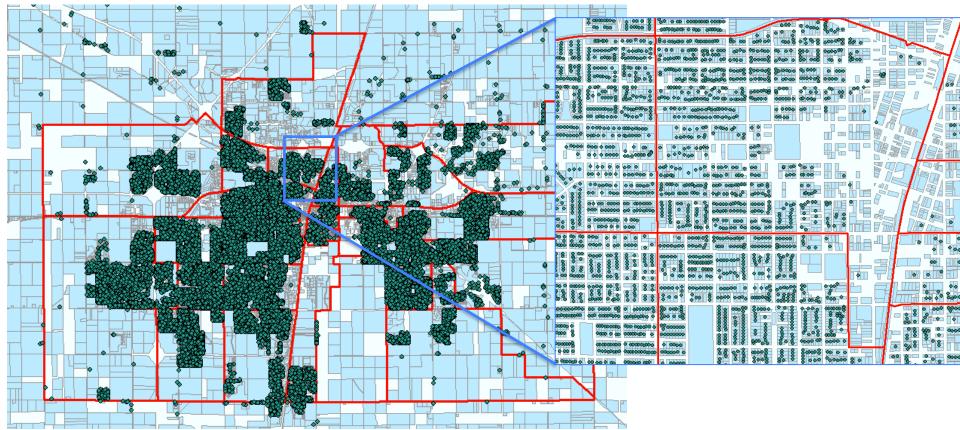
Data

- Source: InfoUSA
- Description: Addresses and Names of residents
 - Address changes between quarters
- Time frame: 2013q1-2014q3 (t=7)
- Spatial reference: Champaign county, CUS
- Unit of Analysis: Household
- Variable Groups:
 - Identification [familyid, houseid, address]
 - Demographics
 - Financial Variables [income, purchase power]

DATA:

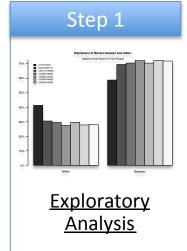
Me moving two times in two years

```
individualid year qtr contact_name Match_addr change 354085 702659686769 2013 1 ESTEBAN L OCHOA 505 E WHITE ST, CHAMPAIGN, IL, 61820 0 354086 702659686769 2013 2 ESTEBAN L OCHOA 505 E WHITE ST, CHAMPAIGN, IL, 61820 0 354084 702659686769 2013 3 ESTEBAN L OCHOA 306 E MICHIGAN AVE, URBANA, IL, 61801 1 354083 702659686769 2014 3 ESTEBAN L OCHOA 107 W CALIFORNIA AVE, URBANA, IL, 61801 1
```



Complementary Data

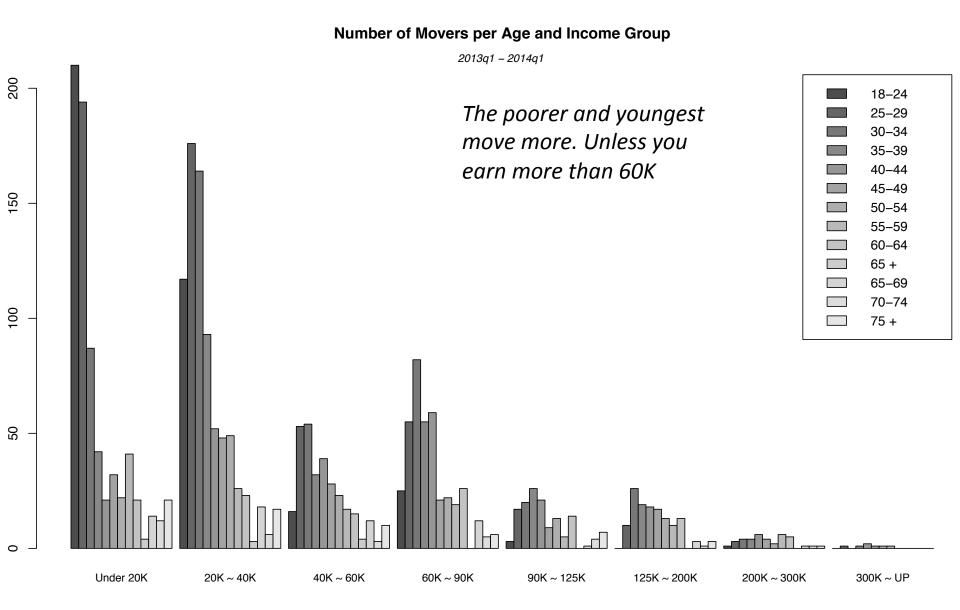
- House Sales for Champaign County
 - Type: Assessor and historic files
 - Time frame: 1997-2014
 - Variables: Size, Features, Location, PIN.
- Neighborhood (census tracts) characteristics
 - Travel time to work
 - Income, income per-capita
 - % of Renters, Rental Vacancy, Ethnicities, etc.
- Zillow postings
 - July-August 2015



Exploring Residential Mobility

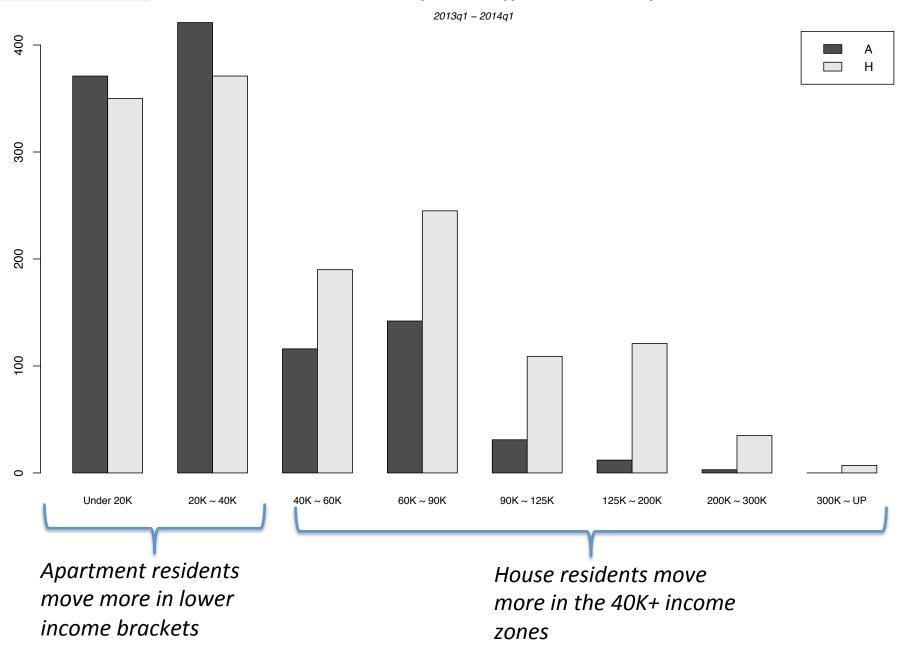
STEP 1: DESCRIPTIVE WORK

Descriptive Analysis: Tables

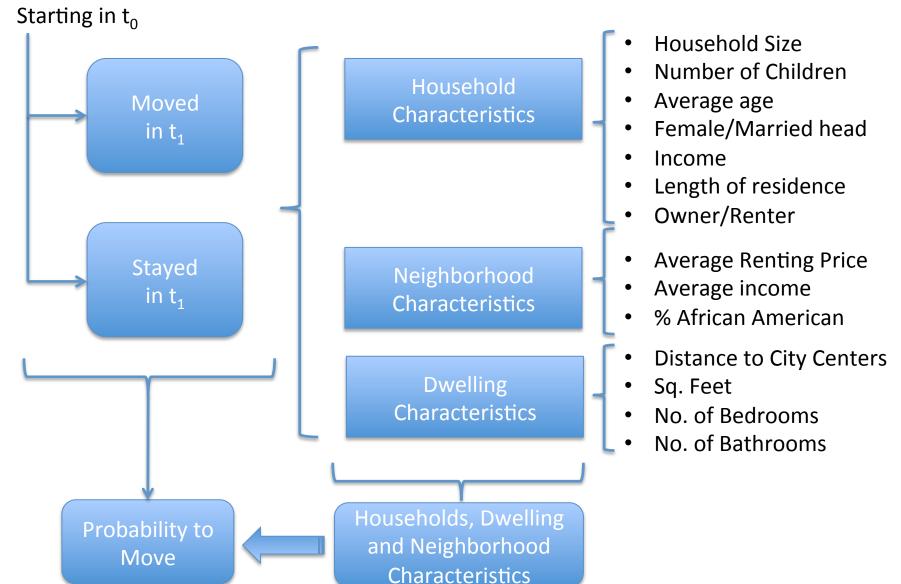




Number of Movers per House Type and Income Group



Predicting Residential Mobility



Step 2



Most housing career and life cycle regularities are met

Parameters change size around the university housing season

Allows predicting the probability to move/stay in normal conditions

Residential Mobility Logit Models

Dependent variable: Move=1

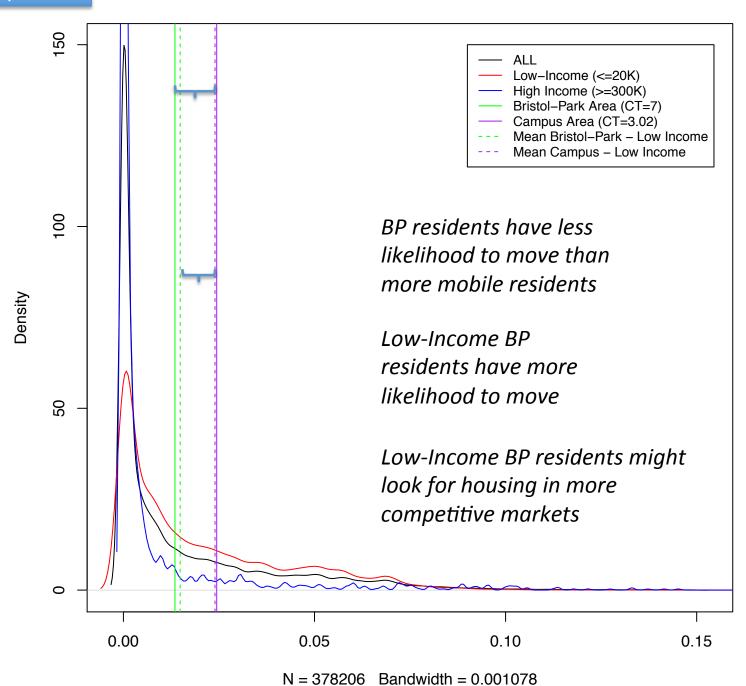
| | Base period 2013:q1 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| | 2013:q2 | 2013:q3 | 2013:q4 | 2014:q1 | 2014:q2 | 2014:q3 |
| Household Size | 0.106 | 0.008 | 0.024 | 0.045 | 0.064 | 0.090 |
| | (0.085) | (0.050) | (0.047) | (0.058) | (0.055) | (0.043)** |
| Children per Household | 0.312 | 0.146 | 0.132 | 0.124 | 0.043 | 0.107 |
| | (0.079)*** | (0.051)*** | (0.050)*** | (0.062)** | (0.065) | (0.053)** |
| Average Age in Household | 0.016 | 0.011 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.005 |
| | (0.002)*** | (0.001)*** | (0.001)*** | (0.001)*** | (0.001)*** | (0.001)*** |
| Marital Status Score | 0.164 | 0.181 | 0.157 | 0.112 | 0.147 | 0.129 |
| | (0.044)*** | (0.024)*** | (0.023)*** | (0.029)*** | (0.028)*** | (0.022)*** |
| Female Head = 1 | 0.365 | 0.500 | 0.523 | 0.549 | 0.506 | 0.337 |
| | (0.131)*** | (0.069)*** | (0.065)*** | (0.085)*** | (0.086)*** | (0.066)*** |
| Owner/Renter Score | 0.045 | -0.014 | -0.017 | 0.023 | -0.041 | -0.041 |
| | (0.029) | (0.016) | (0.015) | (0.019) | (0.020)** | (0.015)*** |
| Length of Residence | -0.577 | -0.718 | -0.597 | -0.356 | -0.358 | -0.697 |
| | (0.036)*** | (0.024)*** | (0.019)*** | (0.017)*** | (0.017)*** | (0.022)*** |
| Income (thousnds) | -0.005 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.003 |
| | (0.002)*** | (0.001) | (0.001)** | (0.001)* | (0.001)** | (0.001)*** |
| Home Price | 0.0002 | -0.0001 | -0.0003 | -0.0004 | -0.0004 | -0.0002 |
| | (0.0005) | (0.0003) | (0.0003) | (0.0004) | (0.0004) | (0.0003) |
| % African American | 0.894 | 0.300 | 0.169 | 0.798 | 0.806 | 0.264 |
| | (0.305)*** | (0.172)* | (0.168) | (0.208)*** | (0.208)*** | (0.165) |
| Distance to Campus | 0.068 | -0.135 | -0.169 | -0.063 | 0.053 | -0.075 |
| | (0.050) | (0.026)*** | (0.024)*** | (0.033)* | (0.033) | (0.024)*** |
| Single Family = 1 | -0.158 | -0.014 | -0.147 | -0.500 | -0.120 | -0.103 |
| | (0.150) | (0.088) | (0.085)* | (0.111)*** | (0.115) | (0.083) |
| Median Renting Price | -0.0001 | -0.00003 | -0.0001 | -0.001 | -0.001 | -0.0004 |
| | (0.0003) | (0.0002) | (0.0002) | • | (0.0002)*** | (0.0002)** |
| Constant | -5.062 | -2.807 | -2.498 | -3.192 | -3.214 | -2.126 |
| | (0.288)*** | (0.151)*** | (0.144)*** | (0.190)*** | (0.189)*** | (0.145)*** |
| Observations | 110,980 | 108,257 | 106,459 | 105,480 | 107,332 | 109,263 |
| Log Likelihood | -2,799.636 | -7,999.113 | -8,676.592 | -5,668.779 | -5,676.678 | -8,464.546 |
| Akaike Inf. Crit. | 5,627.271 | 16,026.230 | 17,381.190 | 11,365.560 | 11,381.360 | 16,957.090 |
| Note: | | | | * | o<0.1; **p<0.0 | 05; ***p<0.0 |

Descriptive Analysis: *Demographics*

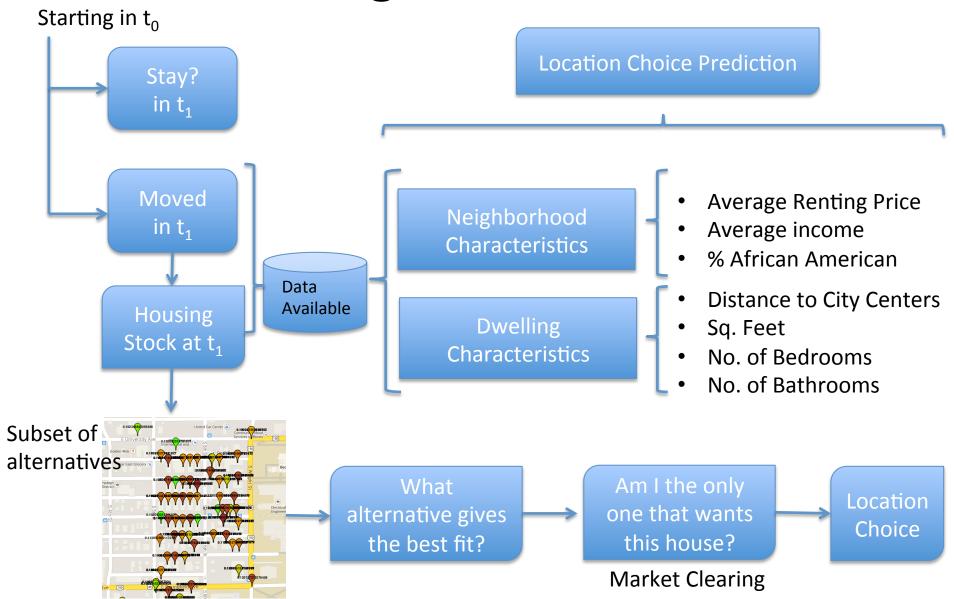
| Variable | Bristol Place | Champaign-Urbana | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| Mean Household Income | 35807 | 59515 | |
| % Single-Family Residences | 0.60 | 0.50 | |
| % Multi-Family Residences | 0.40 | 0.50 | |
| Median of Rooms | 4.80 | 5.07 | |
| % Owners | 0.46 | 0.45 | |
| % Renters | 0.54 | 0.55 | |
| Average Household Size (Owners) | 2.53 | 2.04 | |
| Average Household Size (Renters) | 2.41 | 2.14 | |
| Median Owner House Price | 63700 | 139032 | |
| Median Renting Price | 691 | 849 | |
| Average Age Inhabitants | 29.30 | 32.81 | |
| % Male | 0.54 | 0.50 | |
| % African-American | 0.32 | 0.16 | |
| % White | 0.56 | 0.70 | |
| % Latino | 0.26 | 0.05 | |
| Average Travel to work time (min) | 13.7 | 15.4 | |

Source: American Community Survey. Note: Mean values at the Census Tract level.

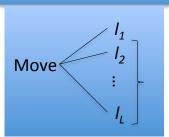
Distribution of the Predicted Probability to Move



Estimating Location Choices



Step 3



MNL Models

with random sampling of alternatives

Dependent variable: Move= $\{I_1=1\}$

Base period 2013:q1 (1) (6) (2) (3)(5) (4)2014:q3 2013:q2 2013:q3 2013:q4 2014:q1 2014:q2 **Estimated House Price** 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.002 0.001 (0.0002)***(0.001)***(0.001)***(0.0005)***(0.0003)**(0.0005)*0.027 0.446 0.086 0.382 0.209 0.275 Distance to Campus (0.099)***(0.082)***(0.104)**(0.086)***(0.060)(0.057)Distance to Downtown Urbana -0.035 0.156 0.064 0.118 -0.106 0.048 (0.070)(0.042)(0.059)(0.073)**(0.059)(0.043)***% African American -0.820 -0.928 -1.527 -0.755 -1.044 -0.689(0.359)**(0.337)***(0.416)*(0.348)***(0.218)***(0.221)***-0.161 -0.056 Median Number o Rooms 0.129 -0.016 -0.099 -0.103(0.073)*(0.037)(0.061)(0.080)**(0.057)*(0.037)0.084 0.038 0.081 0.062 0.059 0.026 Average Househiold Size X Household Size (0.029)***(0.020)*(0.023)***(0.032)*(0.023)**(0.019)-0.0001 -0.0001 -0.0001 -0.0001 -0.0001 -0.0001 Average Age X Average Age in Household (0.00002)***(0.00001)***(0.00002)***(0.00003)***(0.00002)***(0.00001)***Observations 507 702 475 702 1,455 1,462 Log Likelihood -1,116.126 -3,337.820 -1,567.966 -3,312.273 -1,052.702 -1,559.991

Note:

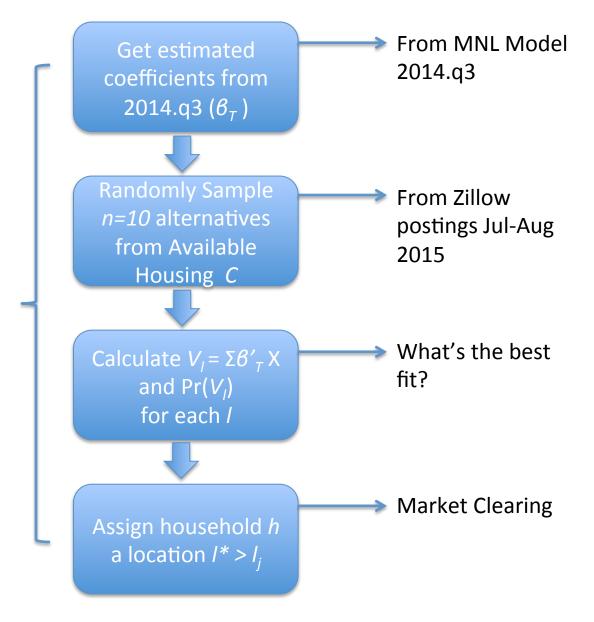
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

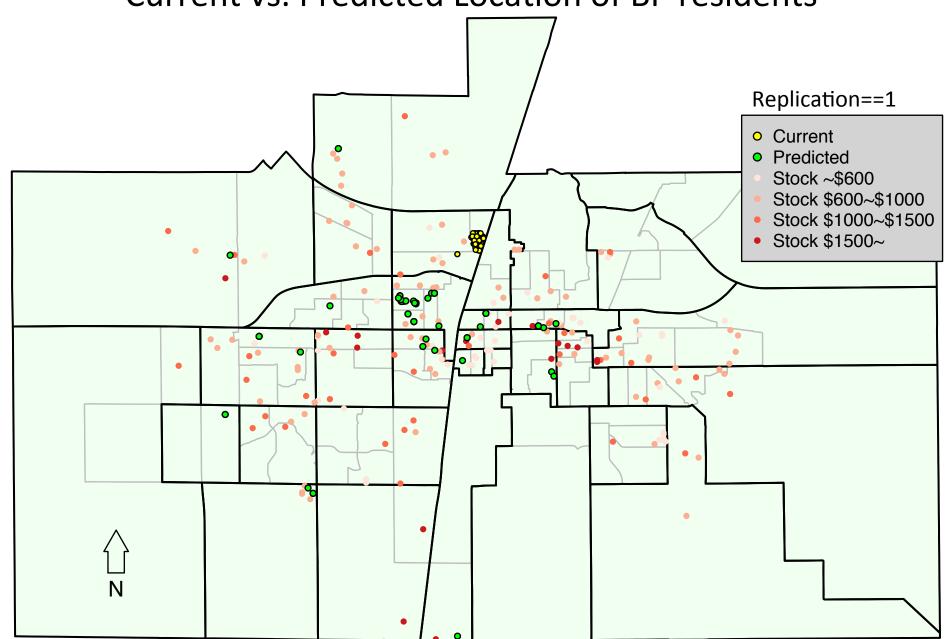
Step 4

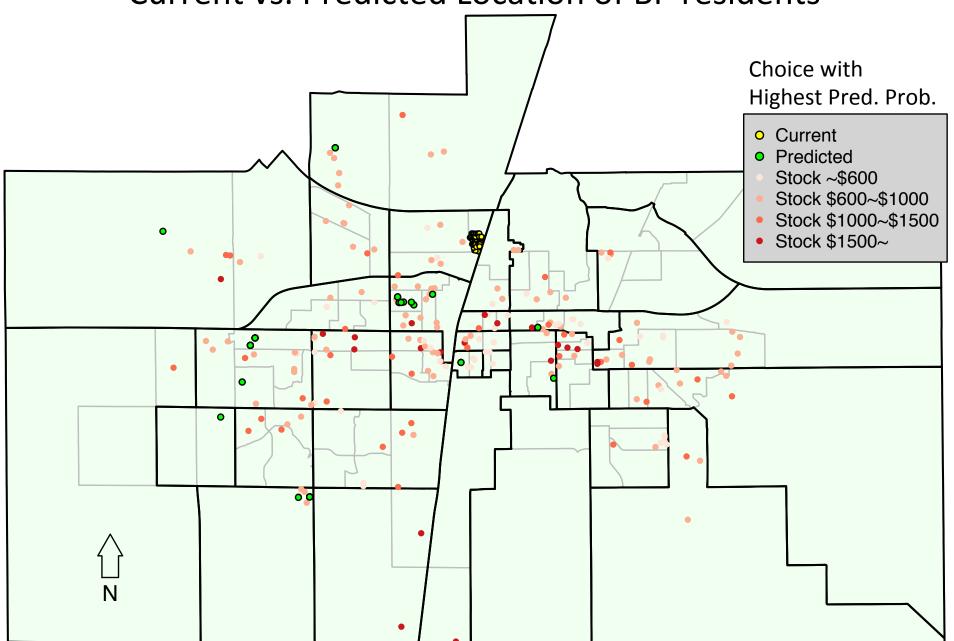


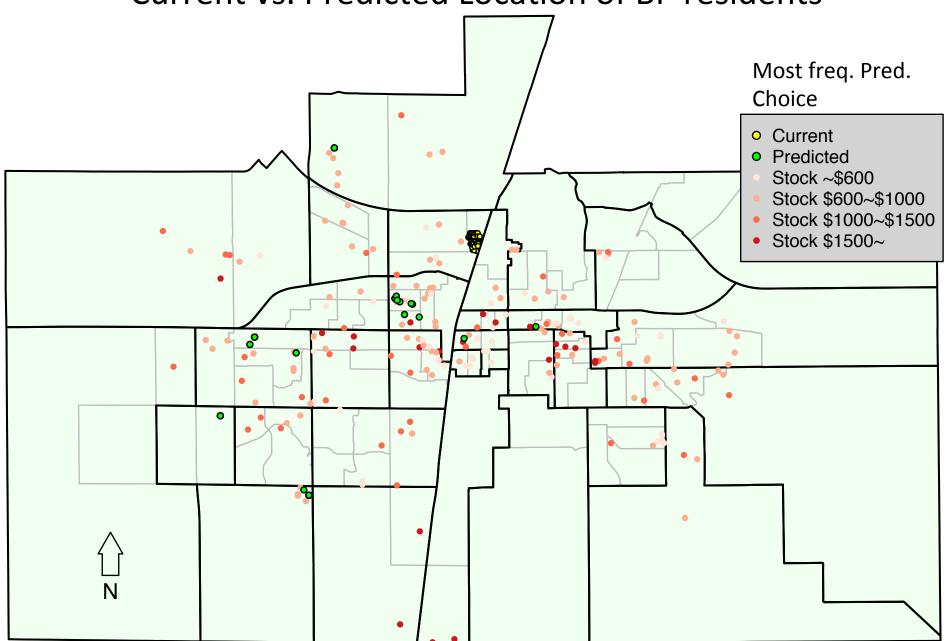
Bootstrap with 100 replications

Forecasting

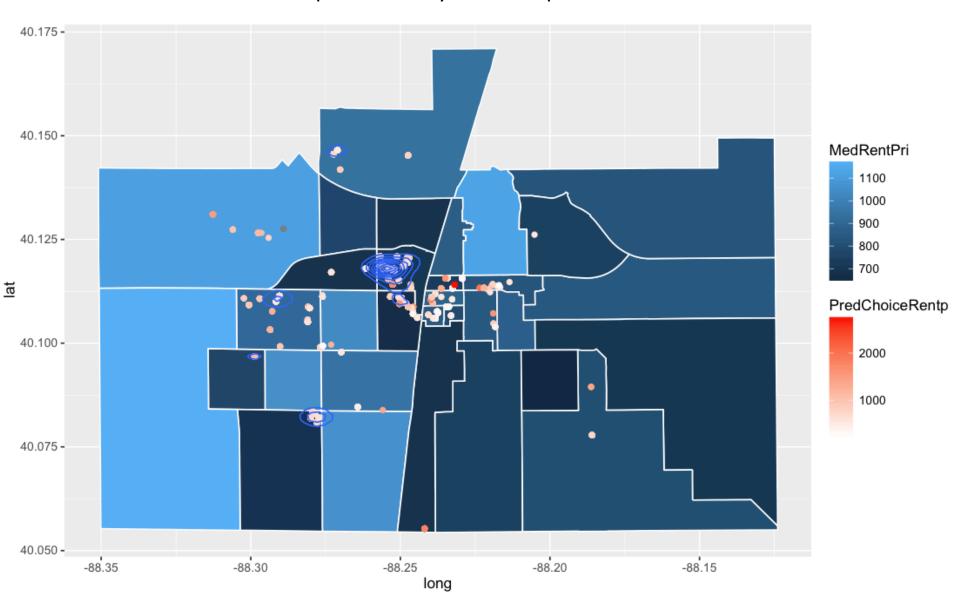








Spatial Density of 100 Replications



Comparison Current vs. After Displacement

| | Variable | Before | After |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Neighborhood Level | % African American | 0.32 | 0.12 |
| | % Multi-Family | 0.02 | 0.83 |
| | Median Household Income | 35,807 | 59,754 |
| | % of Renters | 0.54 | 0.58 |
| | Median Renting Price | 691 | 781.69 |
| | Median Number o Rooms | 4.8 | 4.84 |
| | Average Houshold Size for Renters | 2.41 | 1.93 |
| Household Level | Distance to Campus | 1.7 | 2.35 |
| | Distance to Downtown Champaign | 0.84 | 1.62 |
| | Distance to Market Place | 0.94 | 2.66 |
| | Distance to Health Facilities | 0.24 | 0.34 |
| | Distance to Public Parks | 0.11 | 0.24 |
| | Distance to Educational Facilities | 0.4 | 0.27 |

Further analysis

Policy Implications

- 1. Characterization of the type of neighborhoods they are likely to locate
 - How similar it is in terms of social network potential?
- 2. Better definition of potential housing stock
 - Inclusion of Public Housing being offered as a solution
 - Incorporation of relocation subsidies to constraint the available housing considered by residents

Next Steps

- 1. External Validation with Foreclosures
- 2. More data
 - Housing Characteristics
 - Historic Zillow
 - Supply increases (construction boom)
- 3. More complex sampling of alternatives
 - Monte Carlo simulations
- 4. More complex market clearing



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