

Is Topeka positioned to accommodate the housing needs from a wide range of households now and into the future?

What are the types of housing that are missing in the market?

What are the barriers and opportunities for housing diversification?





1 MONTH SEPTEMBER

4 MONTHS
OCTOBER — JANUARY

2 MONTHS February— March

KICKOFF STAKEHOLDER GROUPS



KICK-OFF CONVERSATIONS WHAT WE HEARD

QUALITY

We need to improve the quality of the housing stock we already have, and reposition it to meet market demand.

REINVEST

We need a strategy that focuses housing reinvestment in our core neighborhoods.

RESOURCES

This study can help align resources and services to better serve our vulnerable populations.

OPPORTUNITY

Housing access and stability are foundational to child and family wellbeing, including school performance.

ACCESS

There is a shortage of quality affordable and workforce housing with convenient access to major employers.

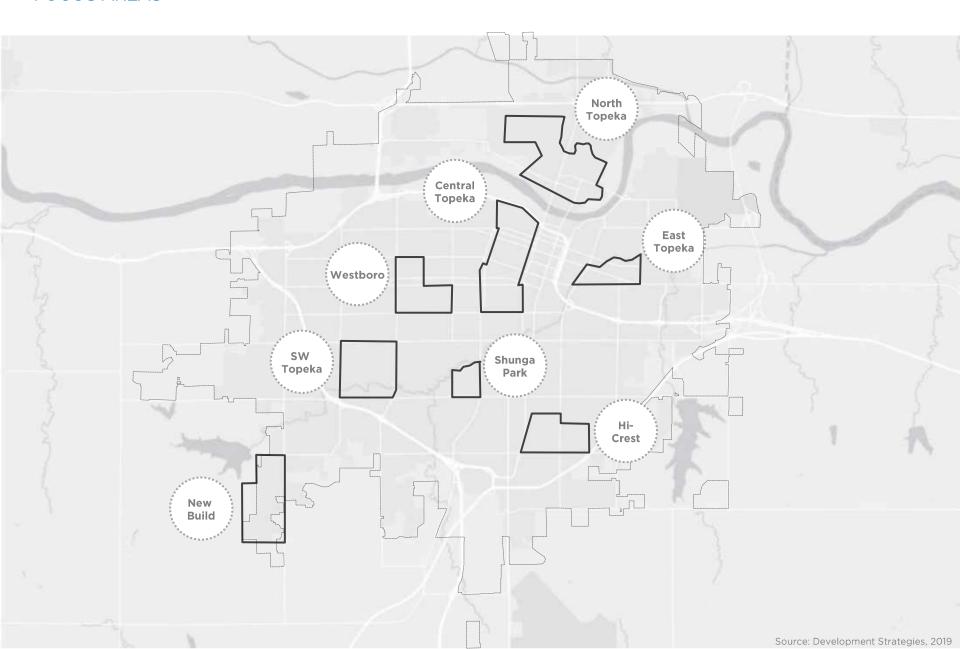
OPTIONS

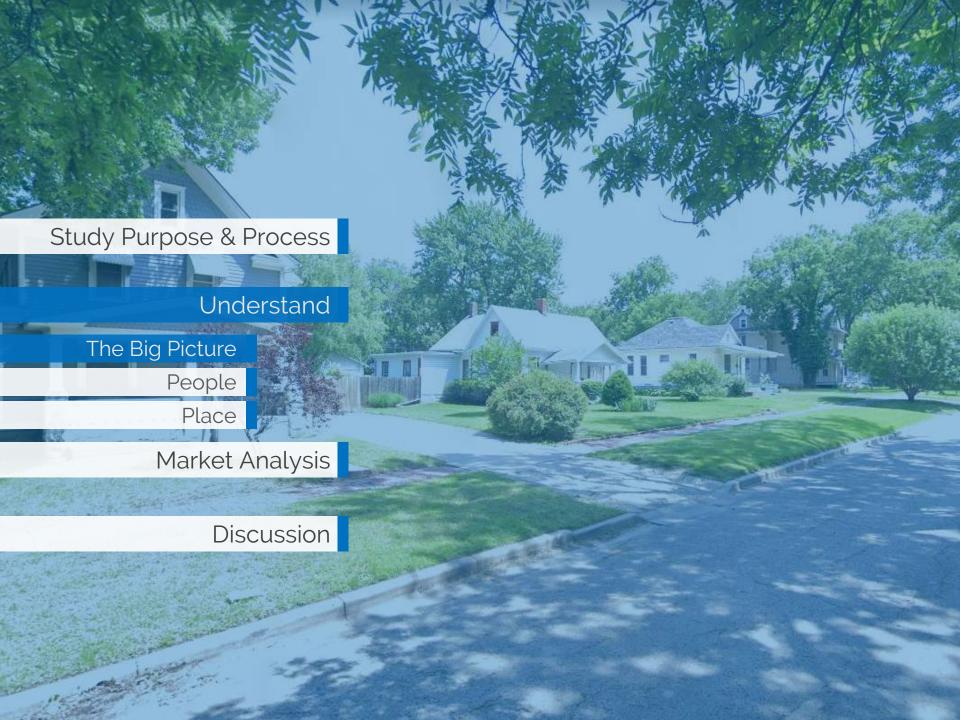
We need a diversity of housing price points and housing types.

HOUSING GOALS WHAT WE HEARD

- 1. Leverage housing (re)-investment to **stabilize Topeka's** core neighborhoods.
- 2. Improve housing stability for Topeka's vulnerable residents **housing as opportunity**
- 3. Support **new housing development**, particularly **affordable** and **moderate-income** options.
- 4. Address problem landlords, absentee owners, and vacant properties.
- 5. Expand the **housing ecosystem** by building new partnerships to fund the Affordable Housing Trust Fund and create a CDC network.

UNDERSTANDING TOPEKA FOCUS AREAS







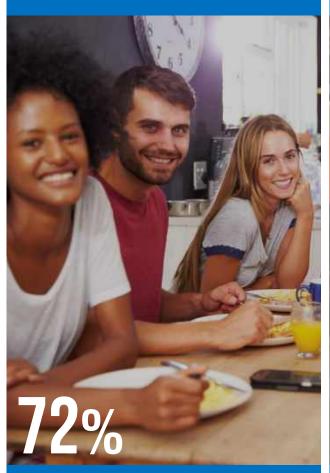
DOWNTOWN HOUSING TRENDS

RENTERS



Increase in renter-occupied housing for households earning more than \$50,000 from 2009-2015

DEMOGRAPHICS



Non-family households by 2025

Source: Martha Farnsworth Riche

PREFERENCES



Prefer attached or small lot housing*

* If it puts them closer to work, mix of uses, etc. Source: National Association of Realtors

NATIONAL HOUSING CHALLENGES

COST BURDEN



Of renter households are burdened by housing costs

SINGLE-FAMILY RENTAL



Spent by large investors 2010-2017 to acquire single-family homes as rental property

BARRIERS



Of potential buyers lack the savings for a 3.5% downpayment on a median-priced home

Source: The Atlantic, 2019 (200,000 propertiess in total)





Topeka



Topeka MSA



MSA outside of Topeka

...but all growth is outside the city.

Based on projected job growth...

53%

of new jobs will pay <\$35k

rent + utilities <\$875

prices <\$160k

45%

of new jobs requiring a high school diploma will pay \$35k - \$75k

rent + utilities **\$875-\$1,875**

prices \$160k-\$280k

...affordable and workforce housing will be critical.

ECONOMIC

MEDIAN ANNUAL WAGES OF OCCUPATIONS WITH HIGH PROJECTED NEAR-TERM GROWTH









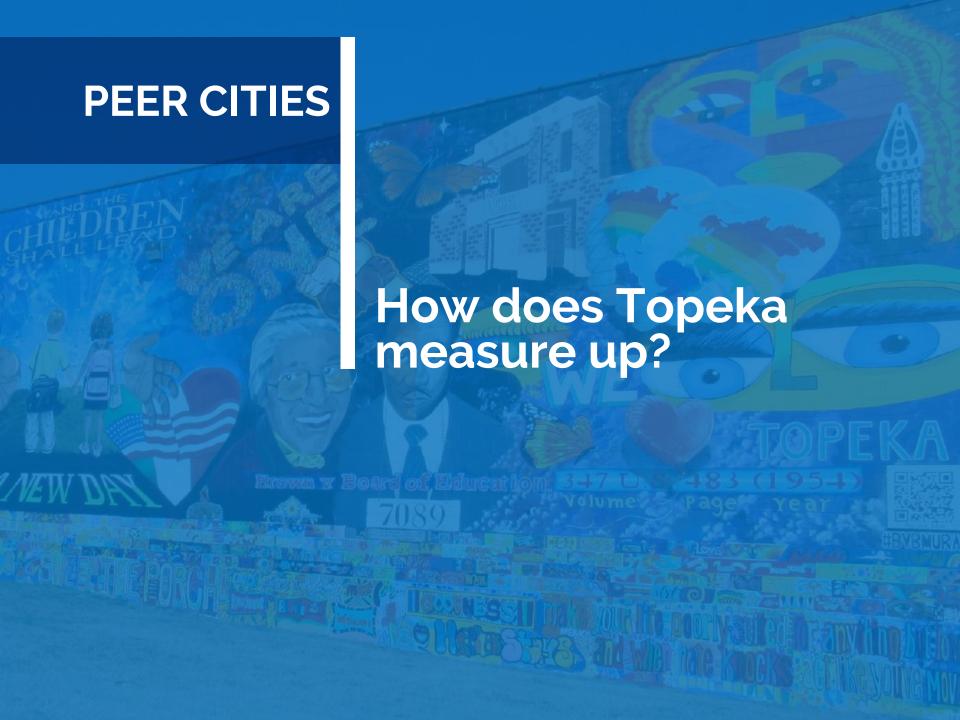








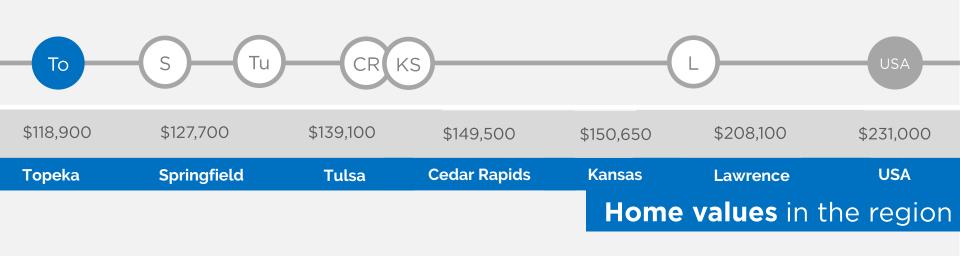
220 jobs retained Planned expansion; within 5 years

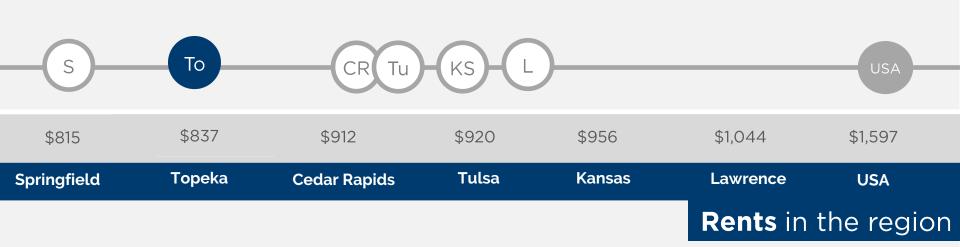


TRENDS PEER CITY ANALYSIS

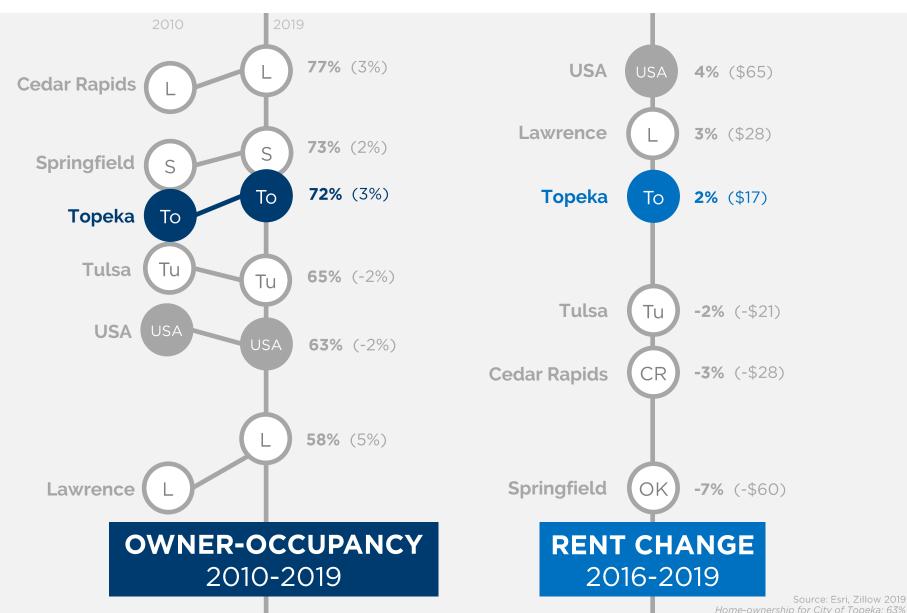


TRENDS PEER CITY RENTS & HOUSING VALUES (MSA)



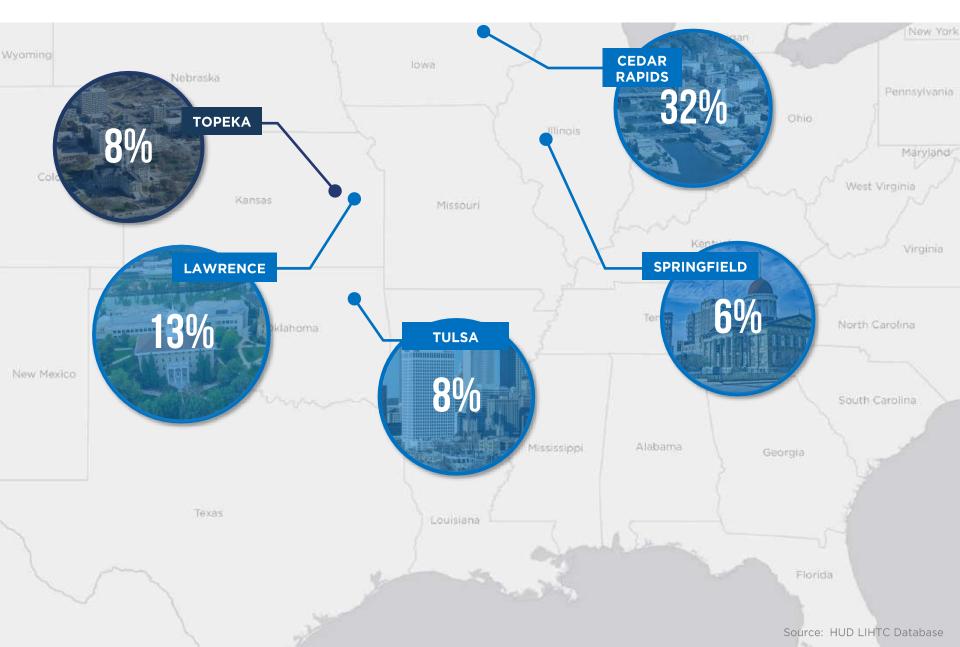


TRENDS RENT AND HOMEOWNERSHIP TRENDS (REGIONAL)



Home-ownership for City of Topeka: 63% Rent change for City of Topeka: 3.7%

TRENDS
SHARE OF LIHTC UNITS BUILT SINCE 2010









HOUSING AFFORDABILITY SOME SIMPLE DEFINITIONS



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY SOME SIMPLE DEFINITIONS



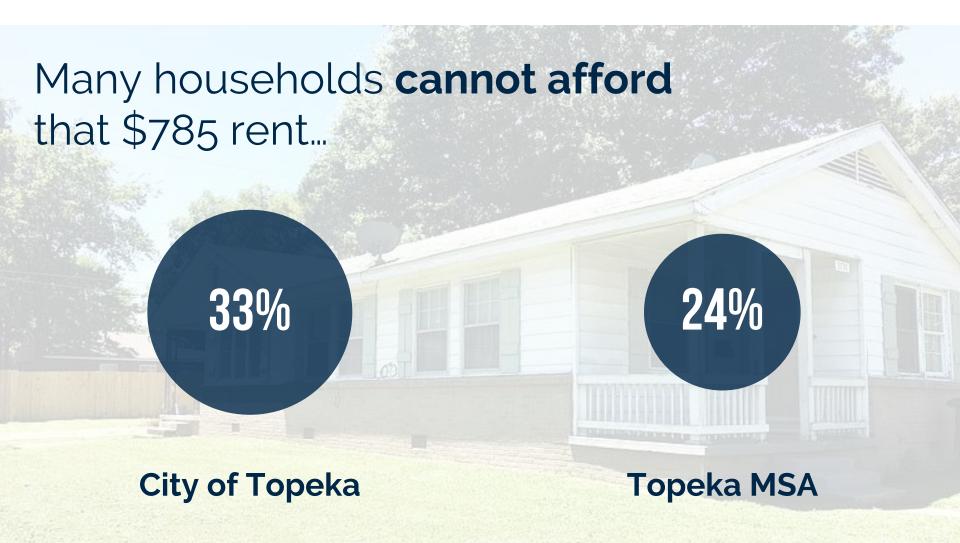
\$16/HR

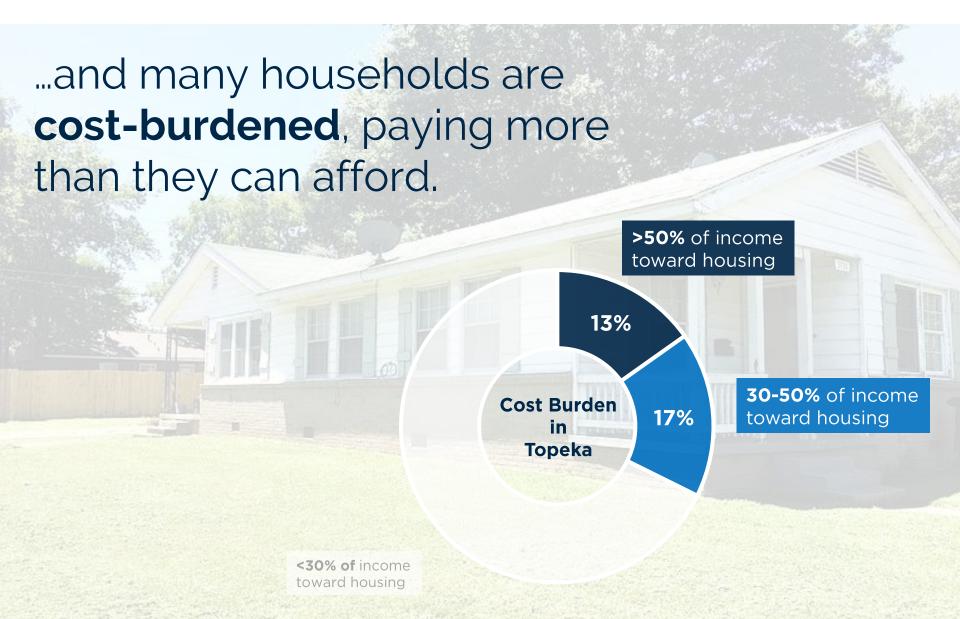
housing wage

bare minimum to afford a 2-bedroom unit of safe and decent quality

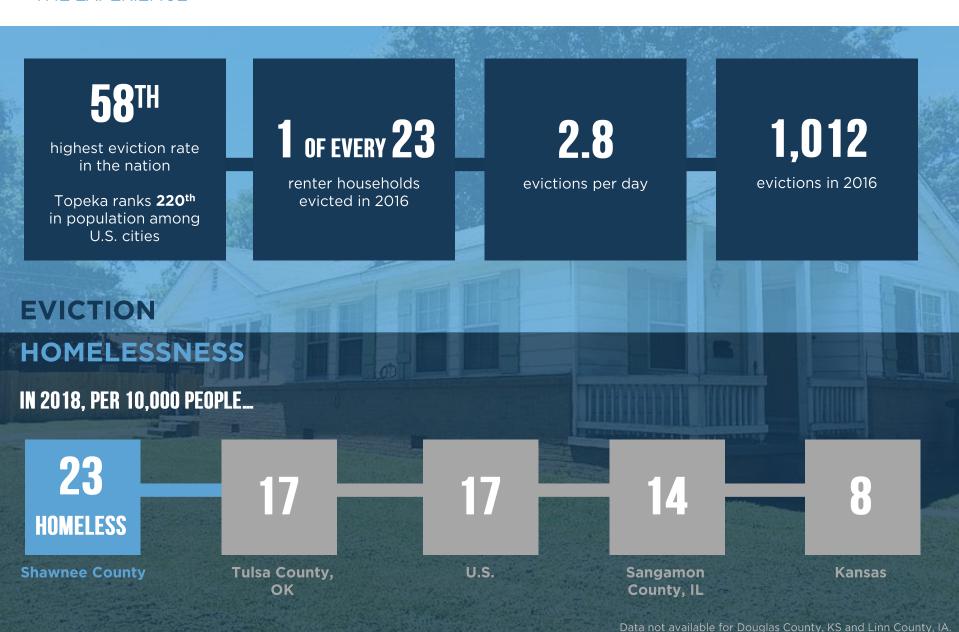
Utilities assumption based on max. utility allowance limits by HUD

Calculated based on a \$785 rent, assuming 30% of income toward rent, full-time employment





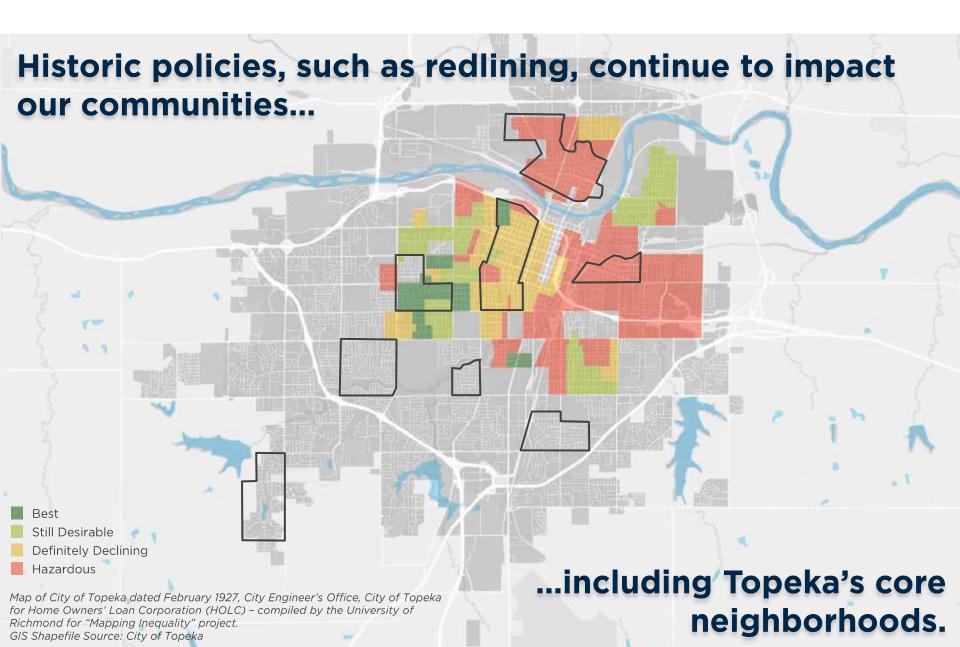
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY THE EXPERIENCE



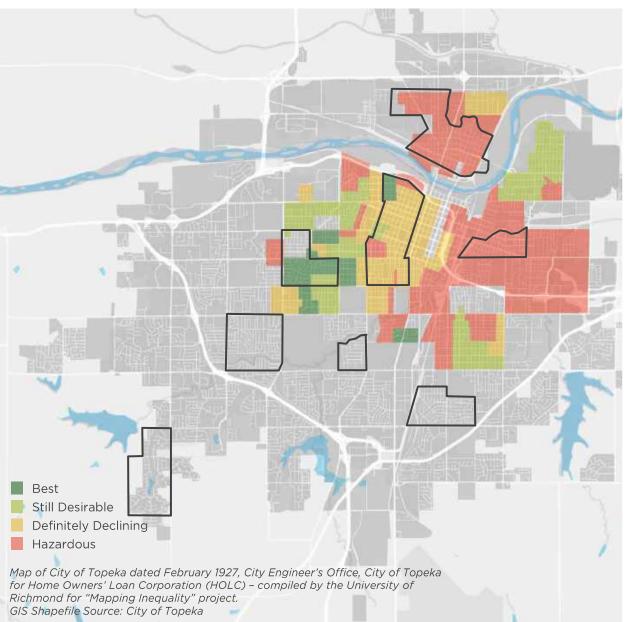
Source: Eviction Lab (2016), Point-in-time counts of homelessness (01/23/2019)-topeka.org, endhomelessness.org (2018)



UNDERSTANDING TOPEKA'S NEIGHBORHOODS HISTORY AND REDLINING



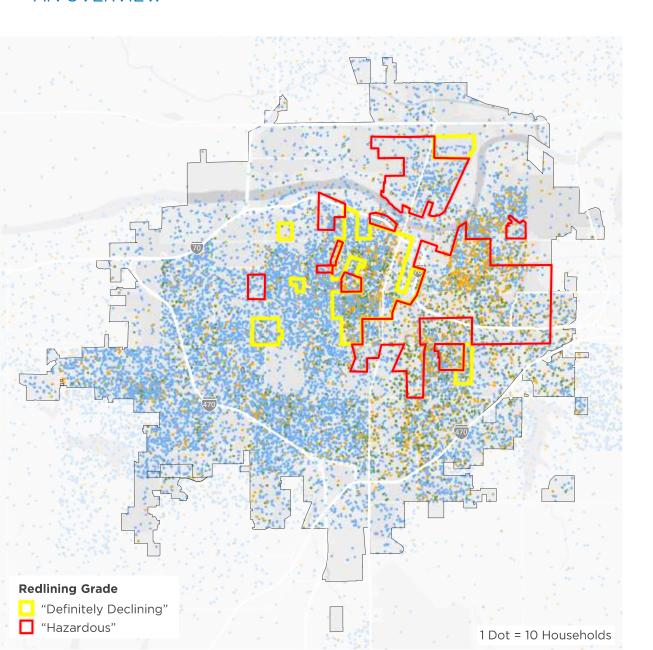
UNDERSTANDING TOPEKA'S NEIGHBORHOODS HISTORY AND REDLINING

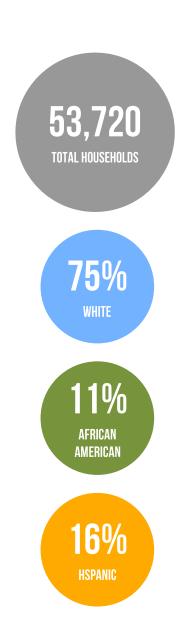


REDLINING...

- Restricted where residents could get a bank loan to buy or repair a home
- Limited access to insurance in "declining" and "hazardous" areas
- Encouraged investment in "new areas"
- Limited residents' ability to gain wealth

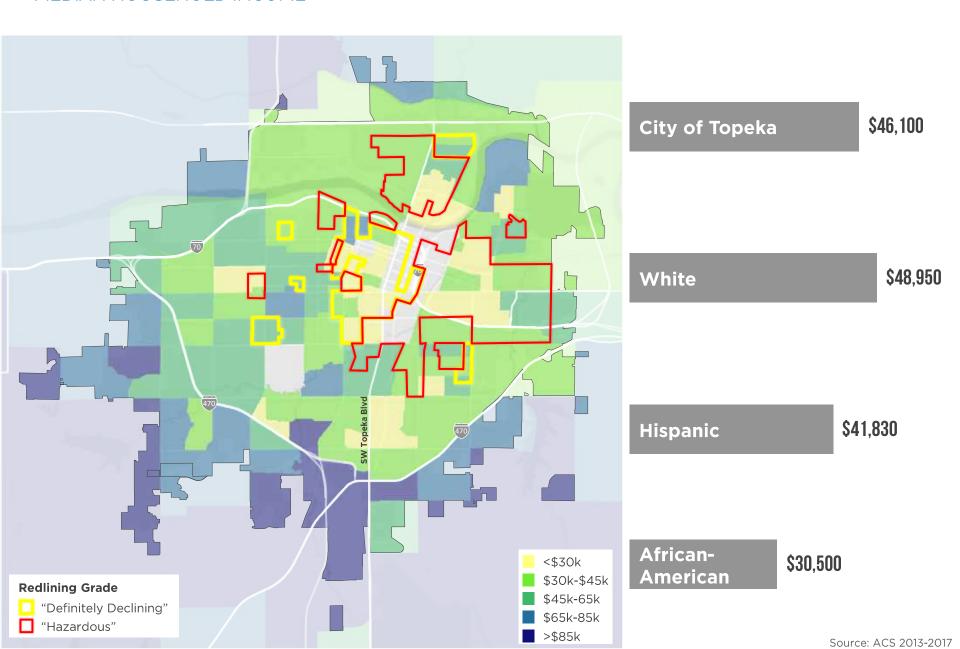
RACE + EQUITY AN OVERVIEW



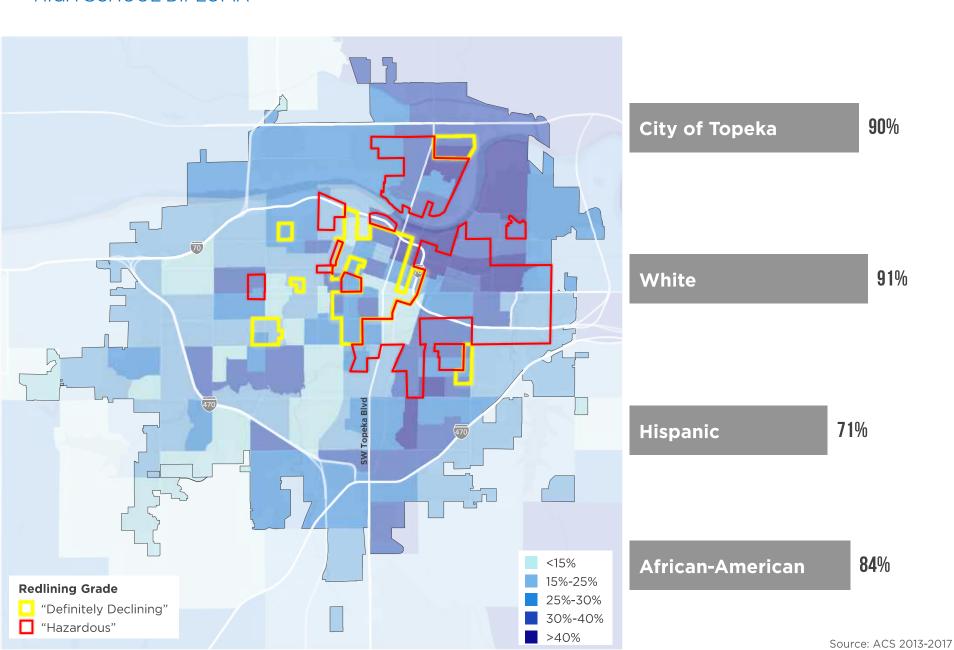


Source: ACS 2013-2017

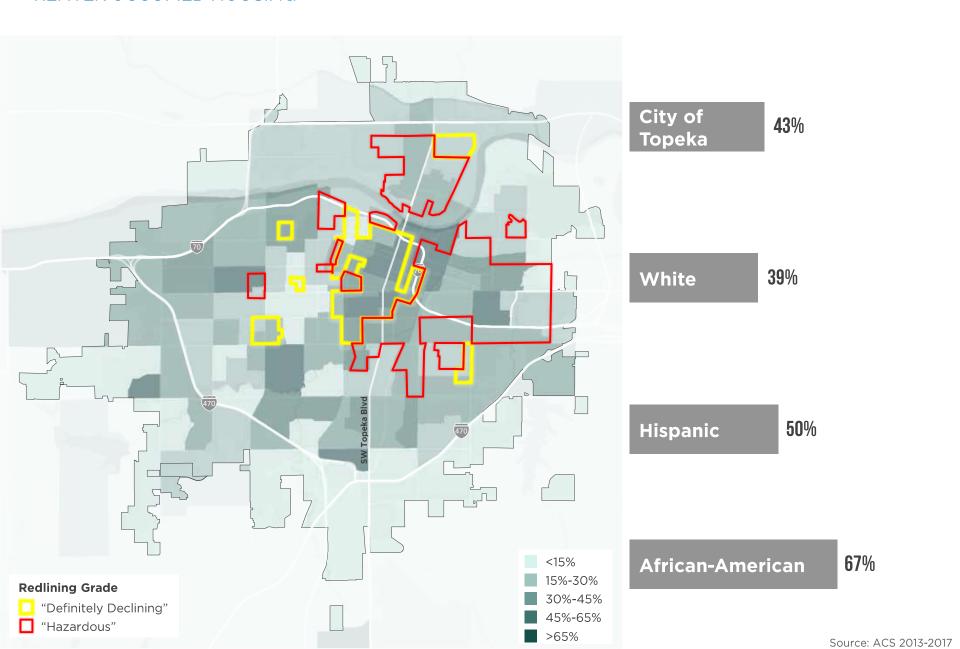
RACE + EQUITY MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



RACE + EQUITY HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA



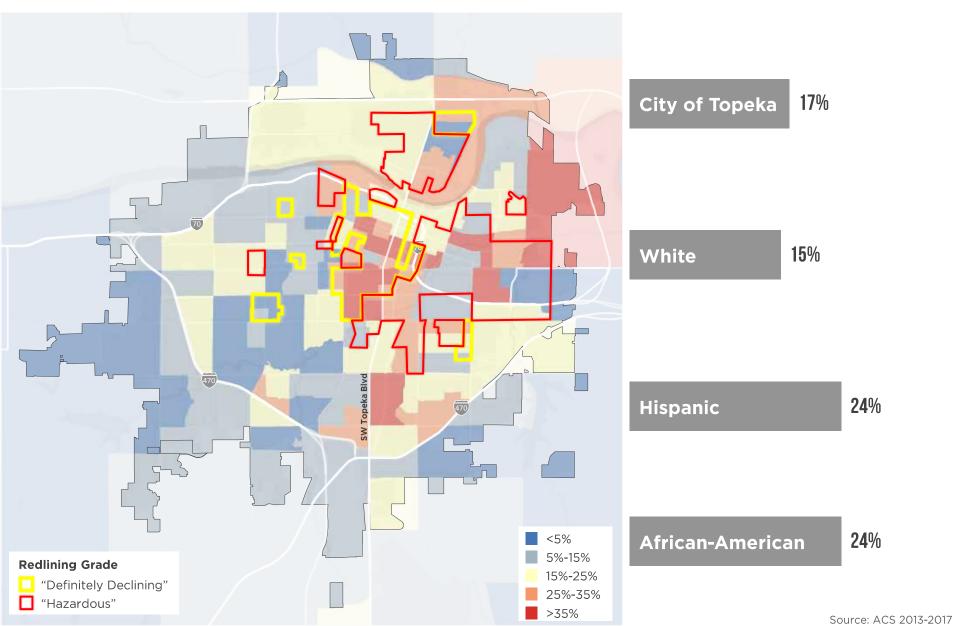
RACE + EQUITY RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING



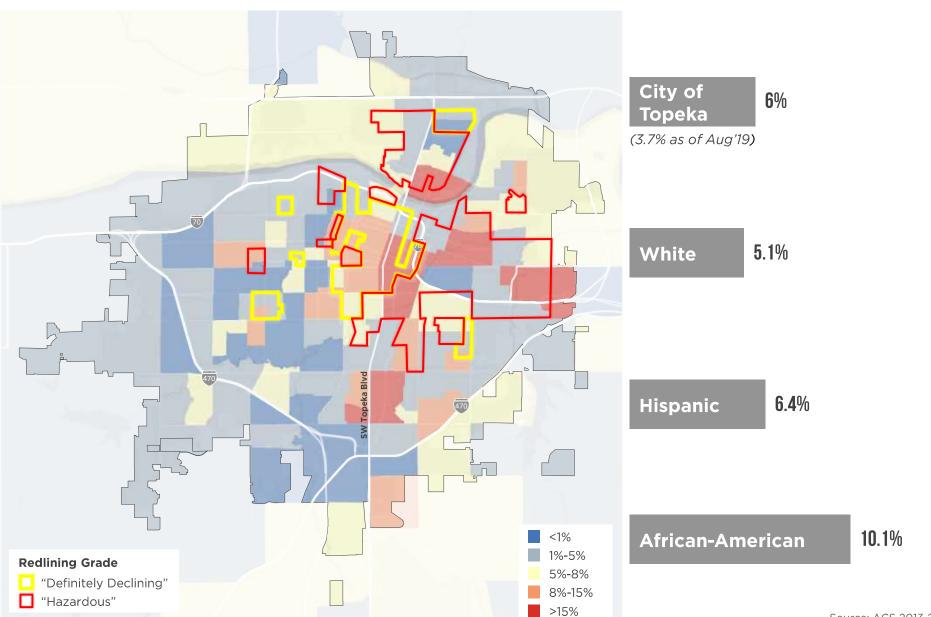
RACE + EQUITY

HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY

*With incomes below \$25k, the federal poverty threshold for a family of four

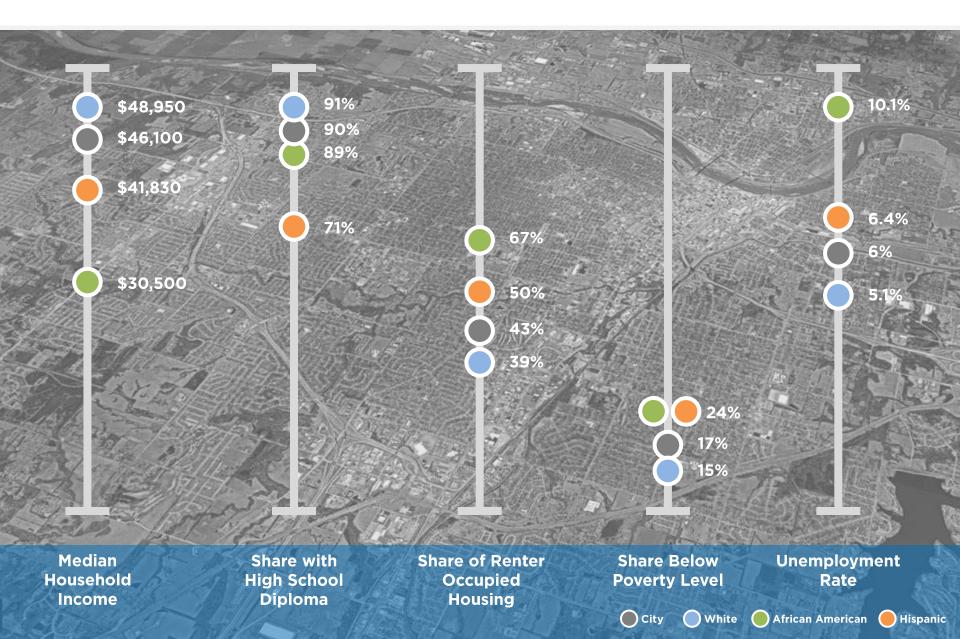


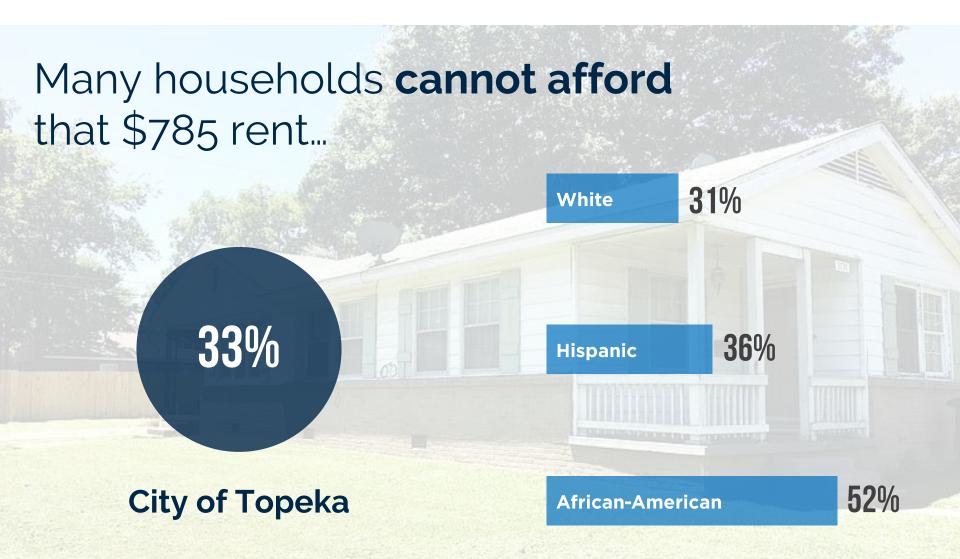
RACE + EQUITY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: ACS 2013-2017

RACE + EQUITY AN OVERVIEW







Definition of Neighborhood Cycles

OPPORTUNITY

Opportunity neighborhoods are the areas of the city that have experienced the most disinvestment and abandonment, or have a significant amount of obsolete housing stock. These areas include portions of East Topeka, Hi-Crest, North Topeka, and Central Topeka.

While these areas face complex challenges, there are multiple opportunities for reinvestment. City efforts should include consistent code enforcement, site assemblage, partnerships with community groups and nonprofits for community clean up and infill development opportunities, coordinated public improvements, and connecting residents to the broader housing ecosystem—partners focused on peoplebased interventions.

TRANSITIONAL

Transitional neighborhoods are those with more stability and investment than opportunity neighborhoods yet still face multiple challenges. Transitional neighborhoods could also be those where there is concern that conditions will deteriorate.

City efforts should include consistent code enforcement, partnerships with community groups and nonprofits for community clean-up and infill development opportunities, coordinated public improvements, and connecting residents to the broader housing ecosystem—to help residents who may need immediate repairs or assistance to stay in their homes.

STABLE

Stable neighborhoods are established neighborhoods that do not show signs of widespread disinvestment. Neighborhoods like College Hill, Oakland, and many of the post-war neighborhoods in west Topeka and south Topeka are examples of this designation.

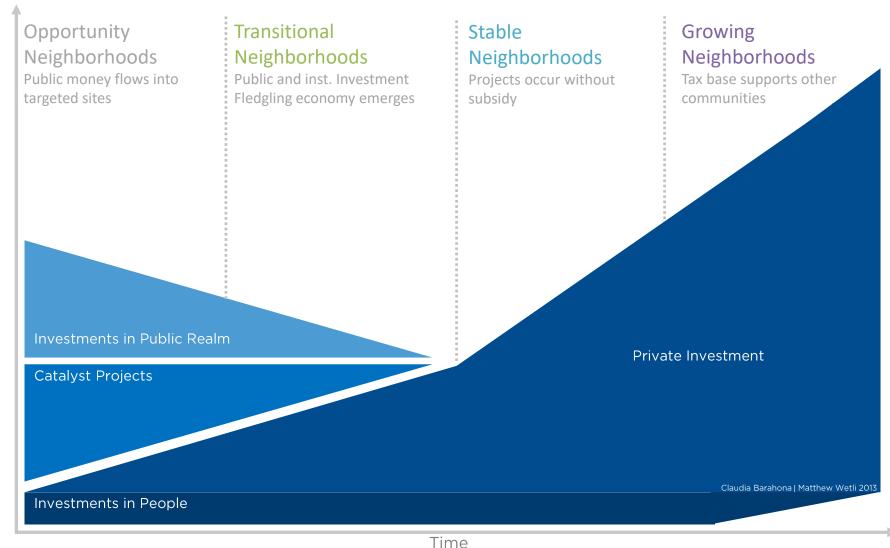
City efforts in this area should include maintaining property standards by encouraging the continued investment in the homes—a more structure-based focus for interventions.

GROWING

Growing neighborhoods are new subdivisions where new construction is underway, or existing neighborhoods where new development is replacing existing homes or densifying the area (i.e, redevelopment with new multi-family). Growing areas also include those with above average home price appreciation.

Existing neighborhoods like Westboro, Briarwood, and new development areas like Rockfire, Sherwood Park, and Misty Harbor are examples of this designation. City efforts in this area include normal plan review and permitting.

UNDERSTANDING TOPEKA'S NEIGHBORHOODS INVESTMENTS NEEDED



\$

UNDERSTANDING TOPEKA'S NEIGHBORHOODS OVERVIEW









INDICATORS

Median Home Value <45k

Projected Home Value Growth

Median HH Income <16k

Owner HH <30%

Poverty Level >35%

Vacant Units >25%

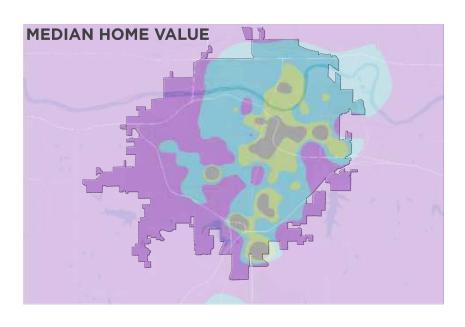
Permit Activity Very low

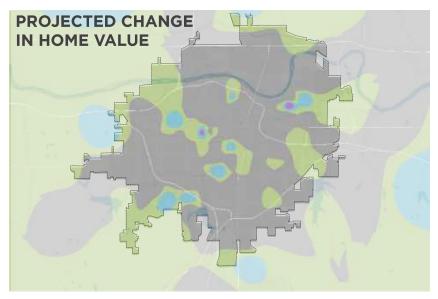
45k-70k 9%-25% 16k-33k 30%-45% 20%-35% 15%-25% 70k-110k
25%-45%
33k-66k
45%-70%
10%-20%
5%-15%
Moderate

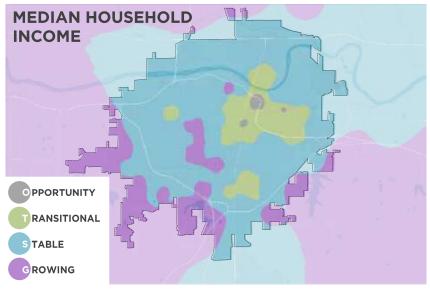
>110k >45% >66k >70% <10%

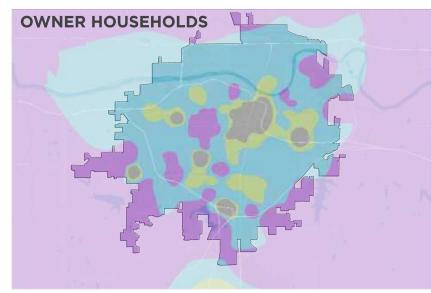
<5%

UNDERSTANDING TOPEKA'S NEIGHBORHOODS INDICATORS



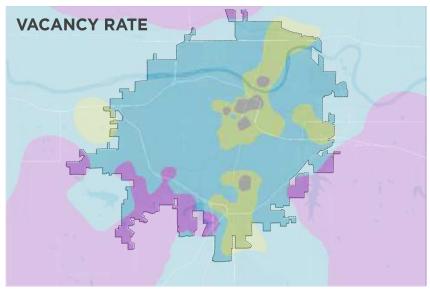


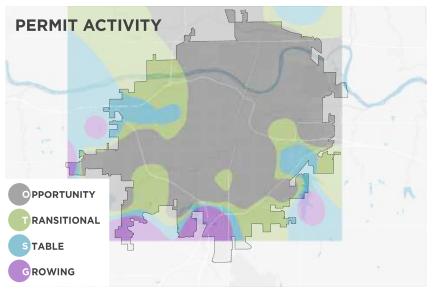




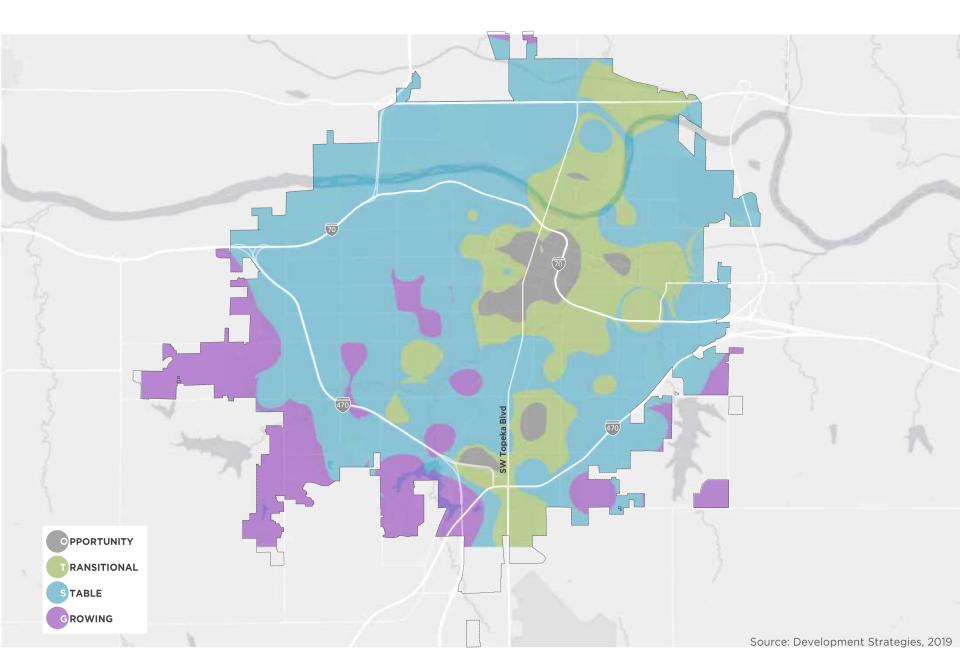
UNDERSTANDING TOPEKA'S NEIGHBORHOODS INDICATORS

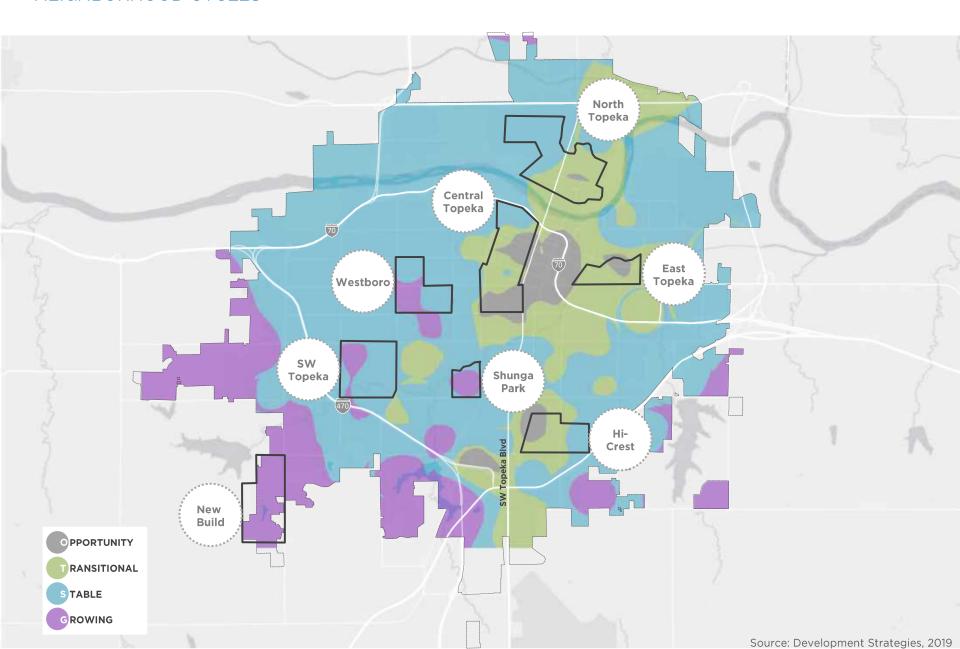


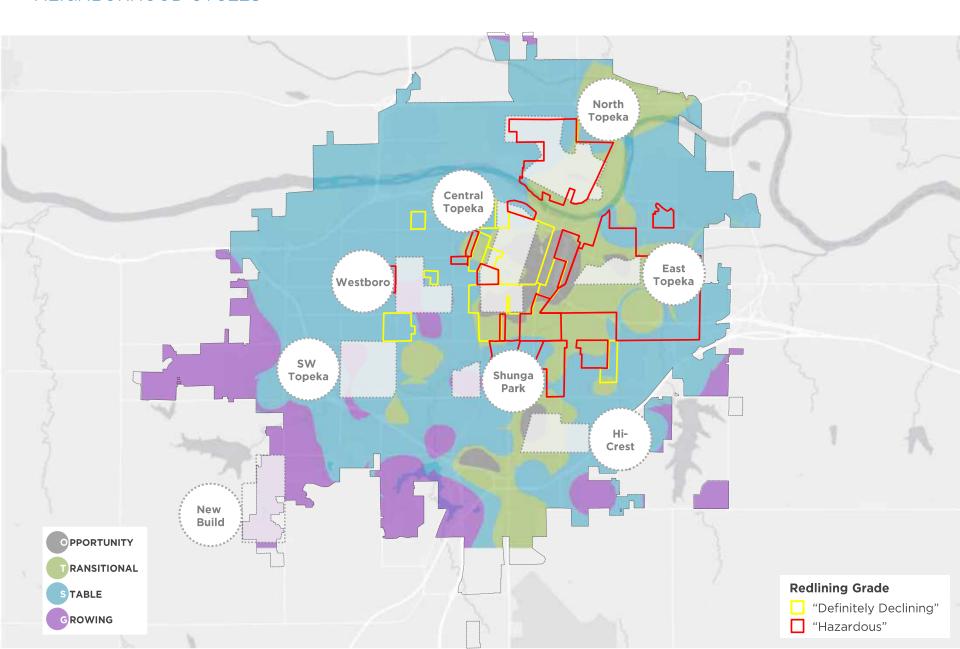




Median Home Value	35 %
Projected Home Value Growth	0%
Median Household Income	0%
Owner Households	20%
Households Below Poverty	25%
Vacancy Rate	10%
Permit Activity	10%

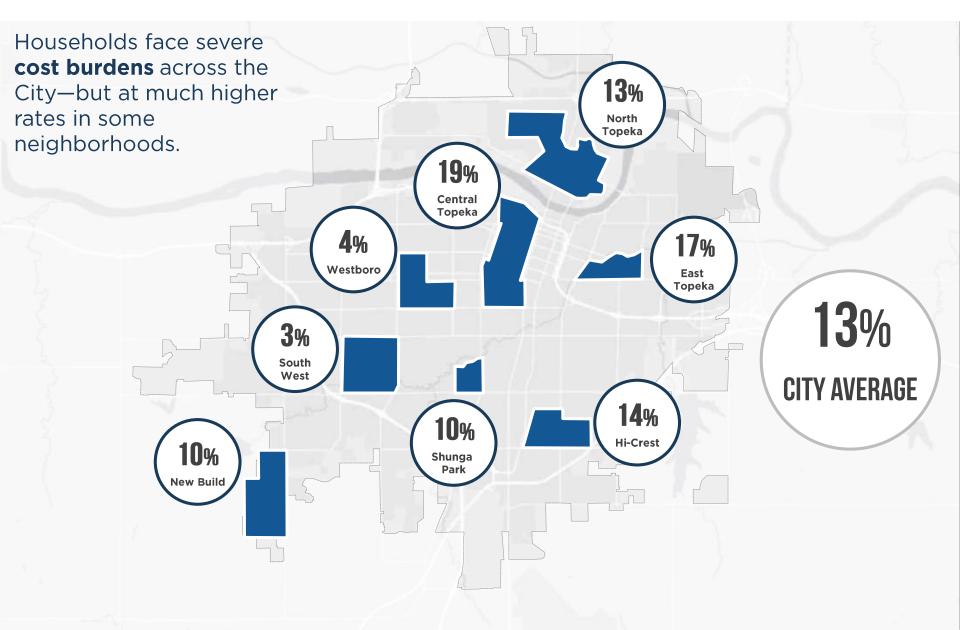






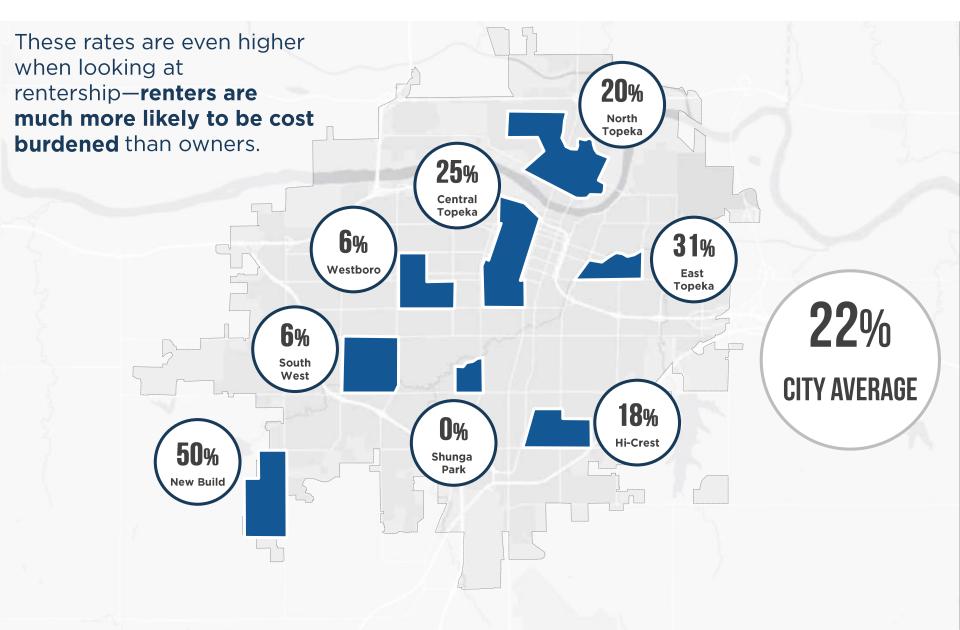
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

WHAT'S THE PICTURE OF AFFORDABILITY IN TOPEKA?

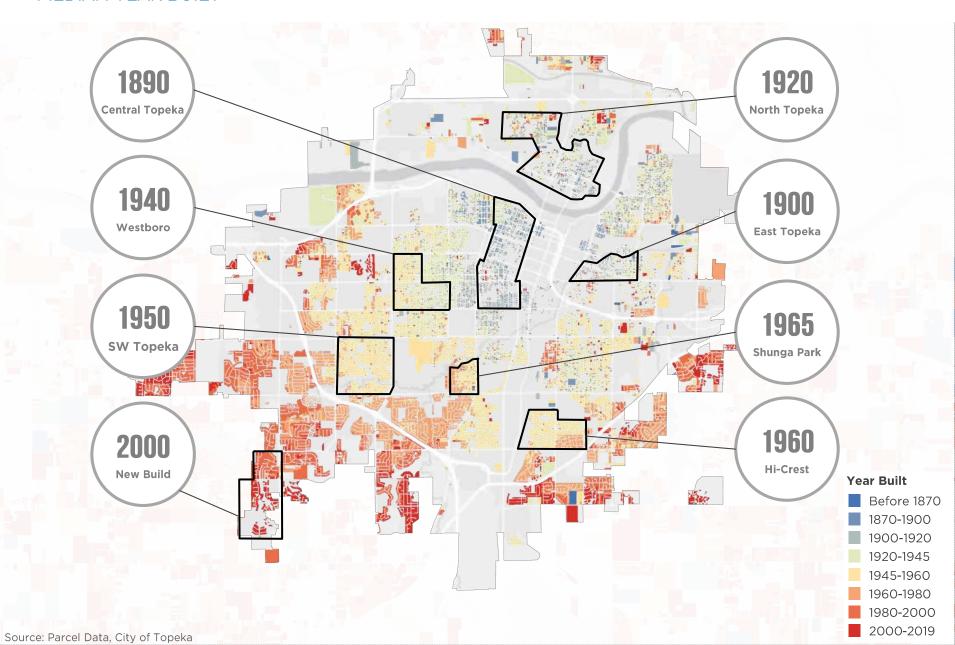


NEIGHBORHOODS ANALYSIS

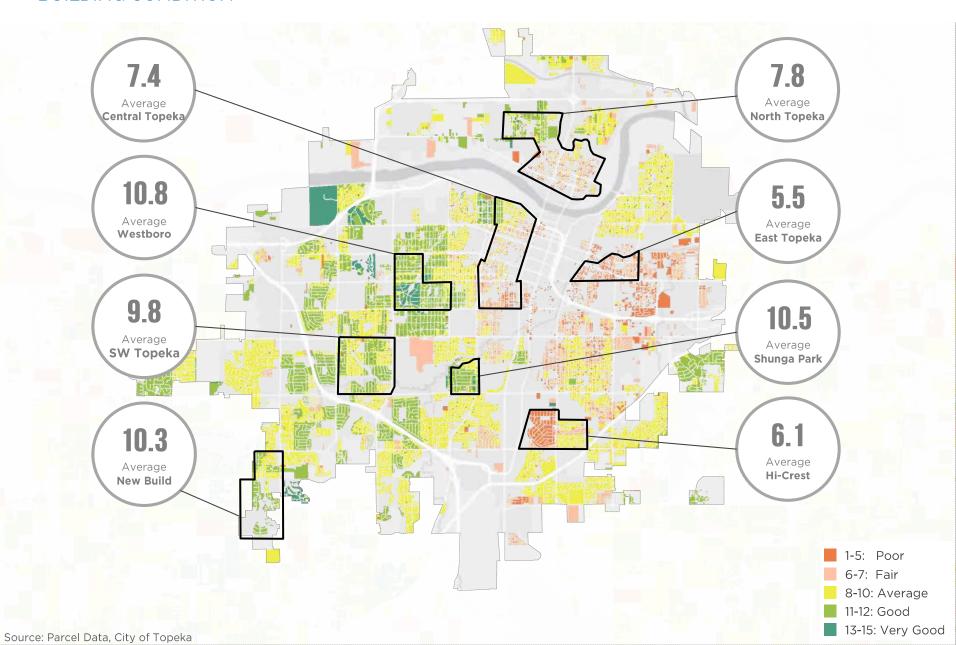
SEVERE RENT BURDEN—SHARE PAYING MORE THAN 50% OF INCOME TOWARD RENT



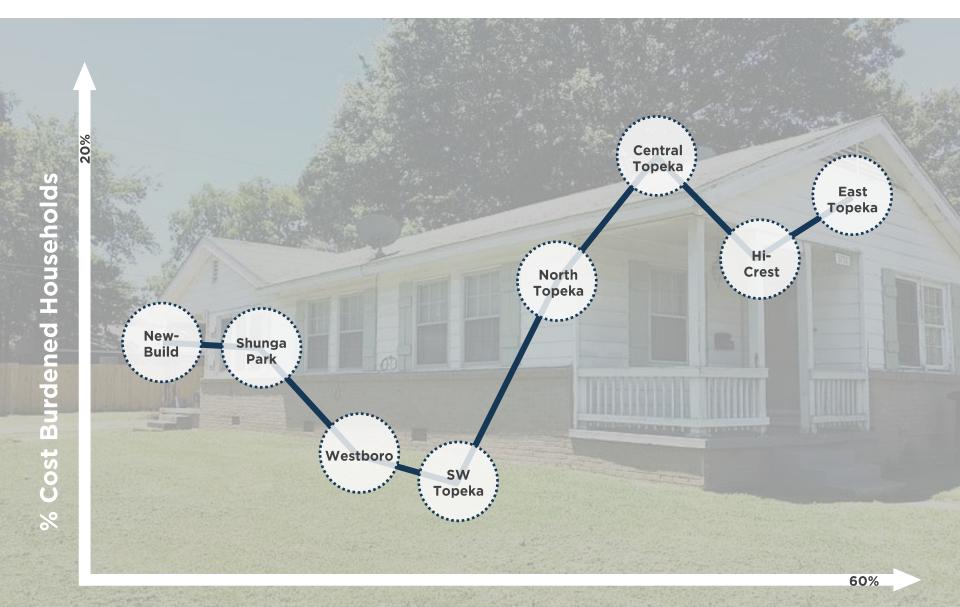
NEIGHBORHOODS ANALYSIS MEDIAN YEAR BUILT



NEIGHBORHOODS ANALYSIS BUILDING CONDITION



NEIGHBORHOODS AND EQUITY HOUSING COST BURDEN - A GREATER HARDSHIP FOR MINORITIES







HOUSING SUPPLY MARKET-RATE RENTAL SUMMARY METRICS



MULTIFAMILY SUPPLY LOWER MIDSCALE



MULTIFAMILY SUPPLY MIDSCALE



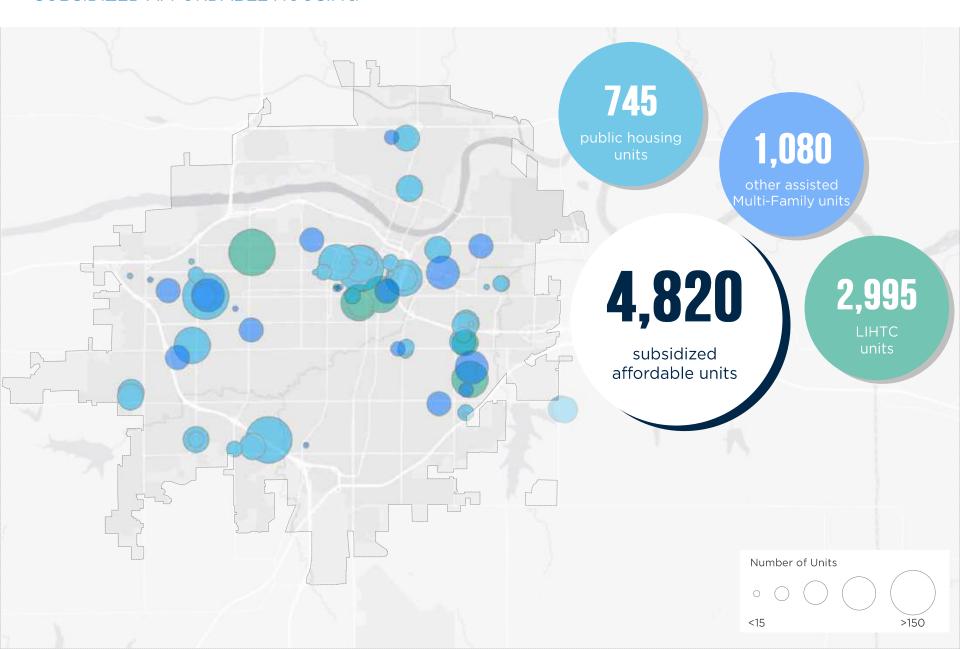
MULTIFAMILY SUPPLY STUDENT



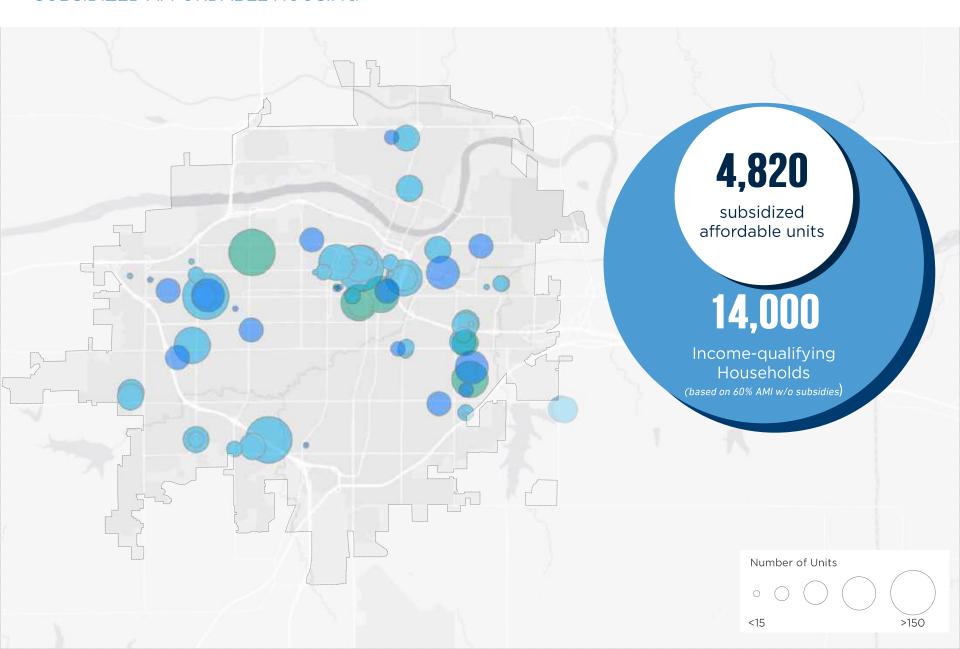
MULTIFAMILY SUPPLY NEW CONSTRUCTION/REHAB



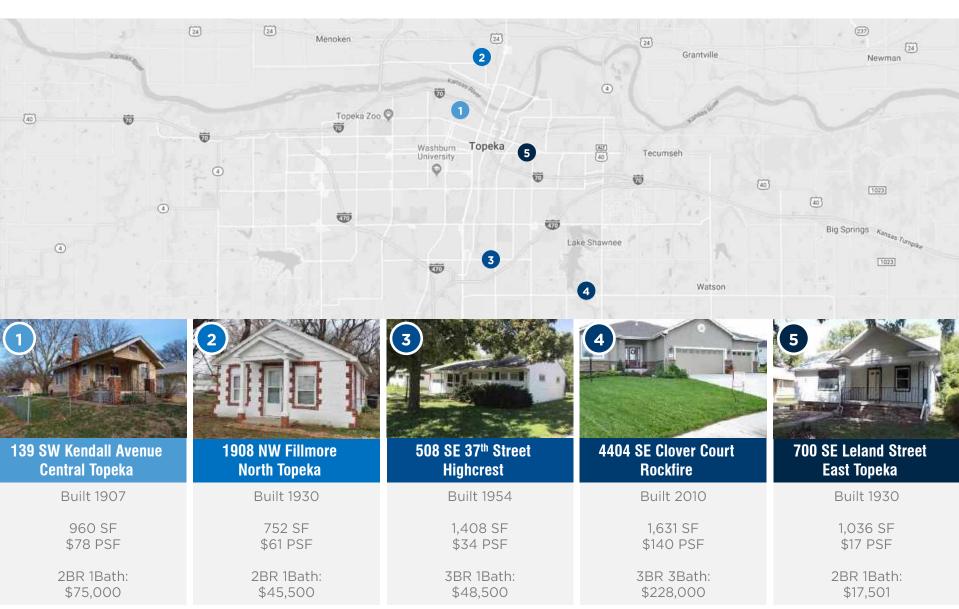
EXISTING SUPPLY SUBSIDIZED AFFORDABLE HOUSING



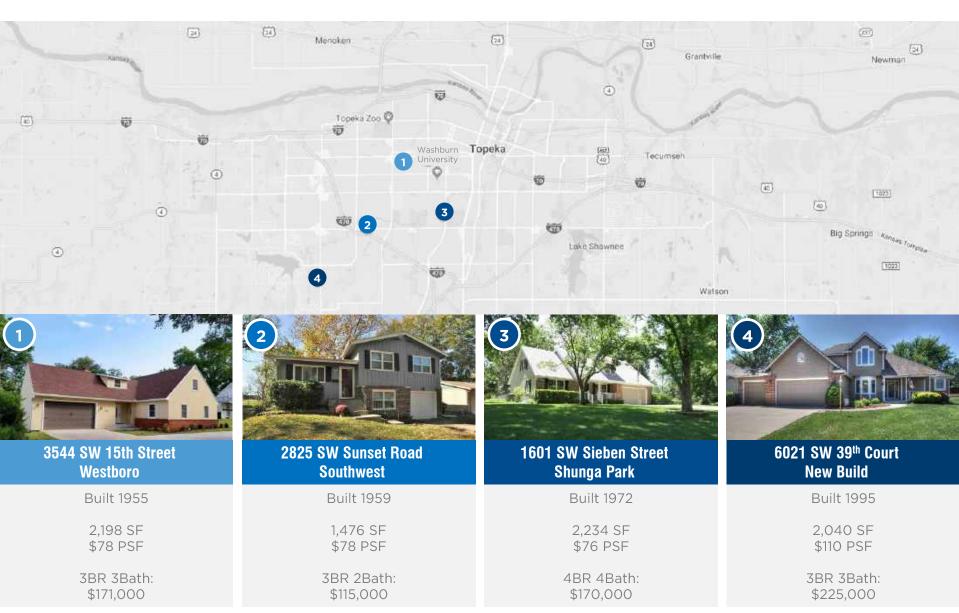
EXISTING SUPPLY SUBSIDIZED AFFORDABLE HOUSING



SINGLE-FAMILY MARKET RECENTLY SOLD



SINGLE-FAMILY MARKET RECENTLY SOLD





MARKET ANALYSIS TYPES OF SUPPLY - AFFORDABILITY

0%

30%

60%

100%

120%

150%

200%

% % AMI (Area Median Income)

Subsidized

Affordable

Workforce

Upscale

Luxury

















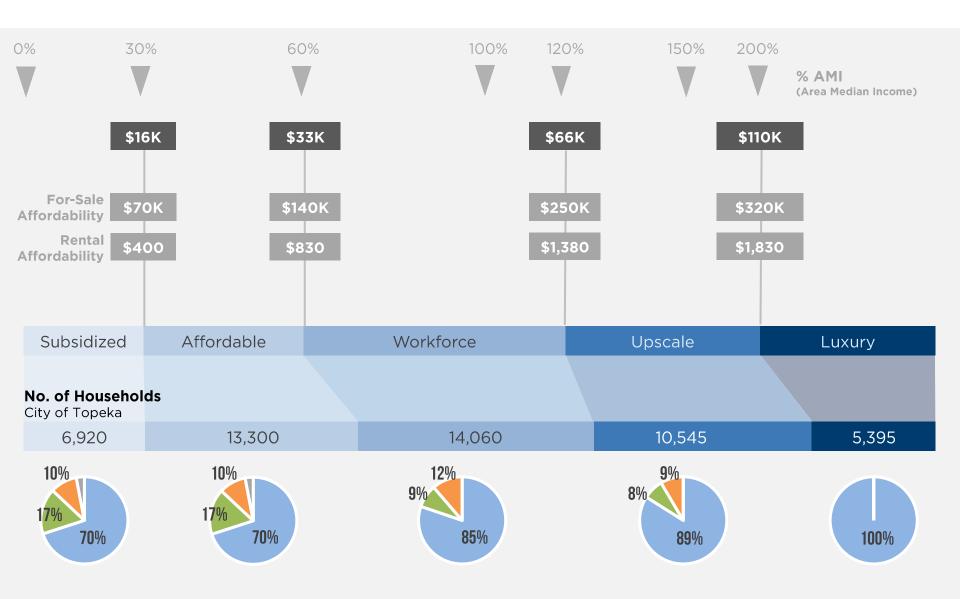




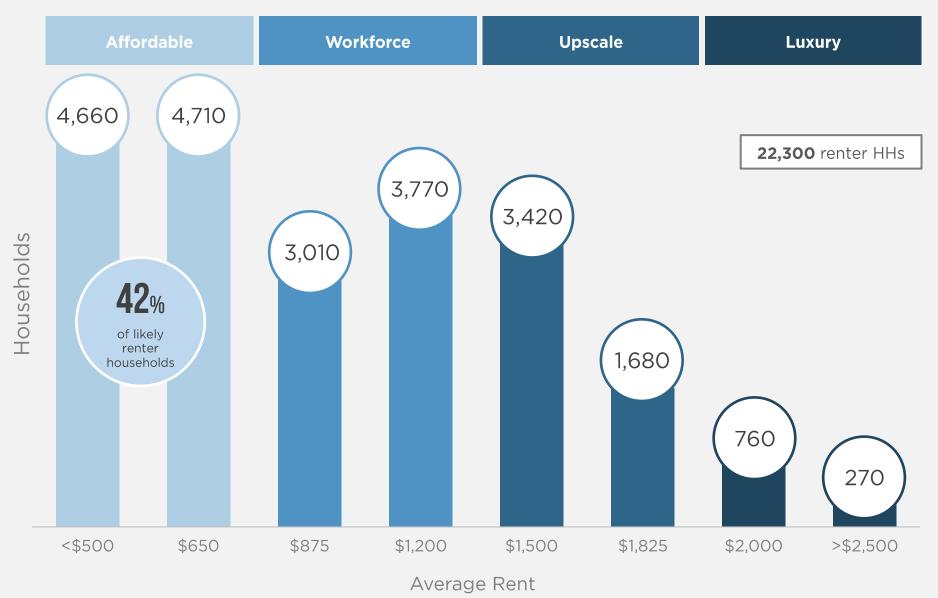


COST OF HOUSING

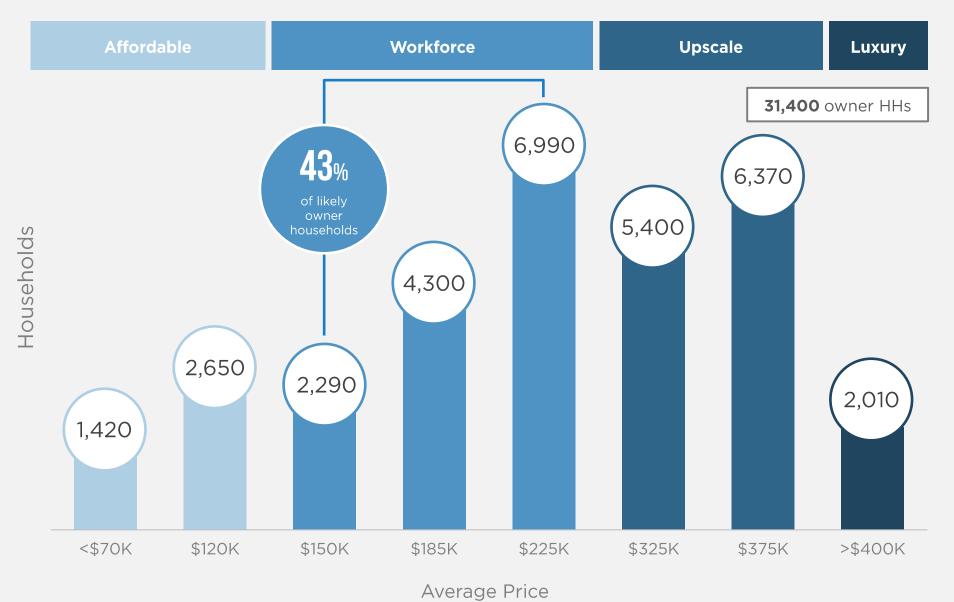
AFFORDABILITY METRICS AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION



HOUSEHOLD HOUSING AFFORDABILITY STUDY AREA - RENTAL



HOUSEHOLD HOUSING AFFORDABILITY STUDY AREA – FOR-SALE



SENIOR HOUSING DEMAND PRIMARY MARKET AREA







INDEPENDENT LIVING

> for self-sufficient individuals; activity and community-focused, with some meals provided.

1,100

market area senior households that can afford

\$2,000-\$4,000/month

ASSISTED LIVING

> for individuals with some care need; trained staff on-site for personal and medical care; all meals provided.

200

market area senior households that can afford

\$3,500-\$5,000/month

350

market area senior households that can afford

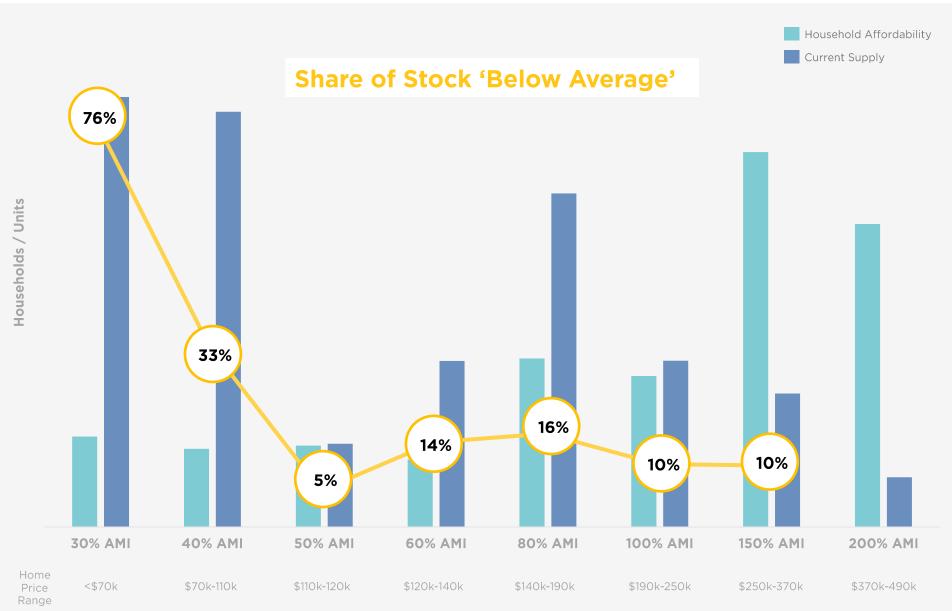
\$5,000+/month



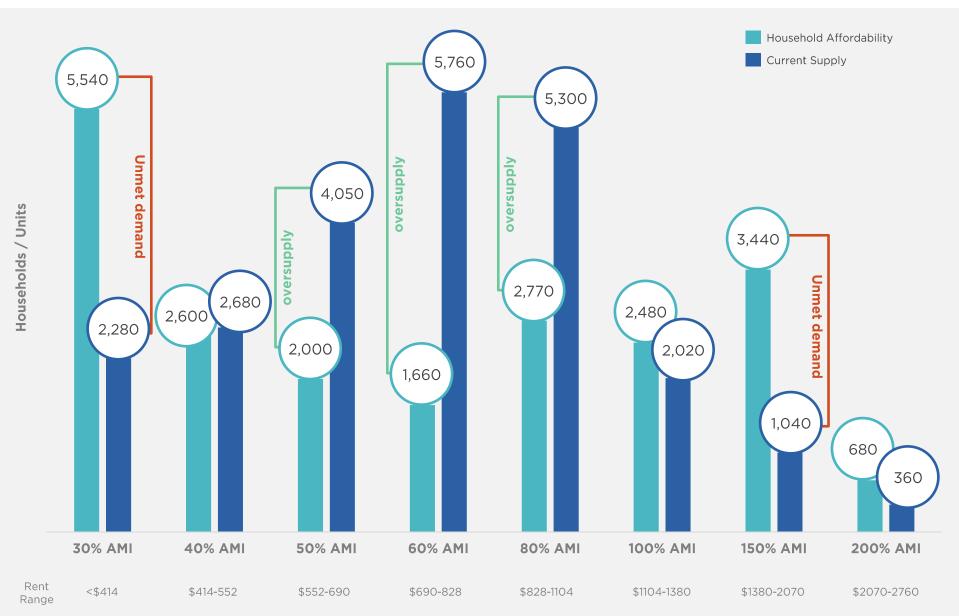
DEMAND CITYWIDE AFFORDABILITY GAPS - OWNER



DEMAND CITYWIDE AFFORDABILITY GAPS - OWNER



DEMAND CITYWIDE AFFORDABILITY GAPS - RENTER



DEMAND ANALYSIS WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

There are several important considerations and further analysis is needed to quantify future housing demand.

- "Demand" refers to what existing households can afford assuming that 30% of income goes towards housing costs (rent/mortgage payment plus utilities).
- Low-income households allocate a **significantly greater proportion of income** towards housing costs. Middle- and upper-income households may allocate less, creating an imbalance on both ends of the graph.
- Most low-income households in Topeka are housed, but **rent burden is an issue**. The "unmet demand" portion of the 30% AMI bracket are households burdened by housing costs in the 40% and 50% AMI levels.
- There is a need to **support organizations** that work with people/families to stabilize their finances and **move up the housing affordability scale**.
- Housing quality is generally **substandard at lower affordability levels**. More than half of all units at or below 50% AMI are "below average" quality or worse. While these units are "affordable" their condition leads to higher utility bills and potential health and safety hazards.



DEMAND ANALYSIS WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? (CONTINUED)

- This is compounded by uneven neighborhood cohesion. Lack of access to services and amenities in some parts of Topeka limits the potential buyer pool for many quality rehabs or well-maintained older homes.
- Smaller for-sale units—condos, townhomes—can be positioned at a **more** accessible price point for moderate-income households than larger detached single-family homes. Diversity is housing stock can fill these gaps and create a **pathway to homeownership** for a broader range of households.
- There is an **undersupply of rental units** throughout the community. The absence of **upscale rental properties**—there is very little supply at 150% AMI and above—creates additional pressure as affluent households have fewer options of sufficient quality. These households opt for lower-priced rentals, enter the for-sale market, or choose to live elsewhere.
- **Demand for affordable housing** is persistent in communities throughout the country. Though subsidies and incentives are finite, LIHTC can be used to ensure long-term provision of affordable units in improving neighborhoods, or dramatically improving the overall quality of the rental stock in struggling areas.



MARKET ANALYSIS SUMMARY

There is a need for:

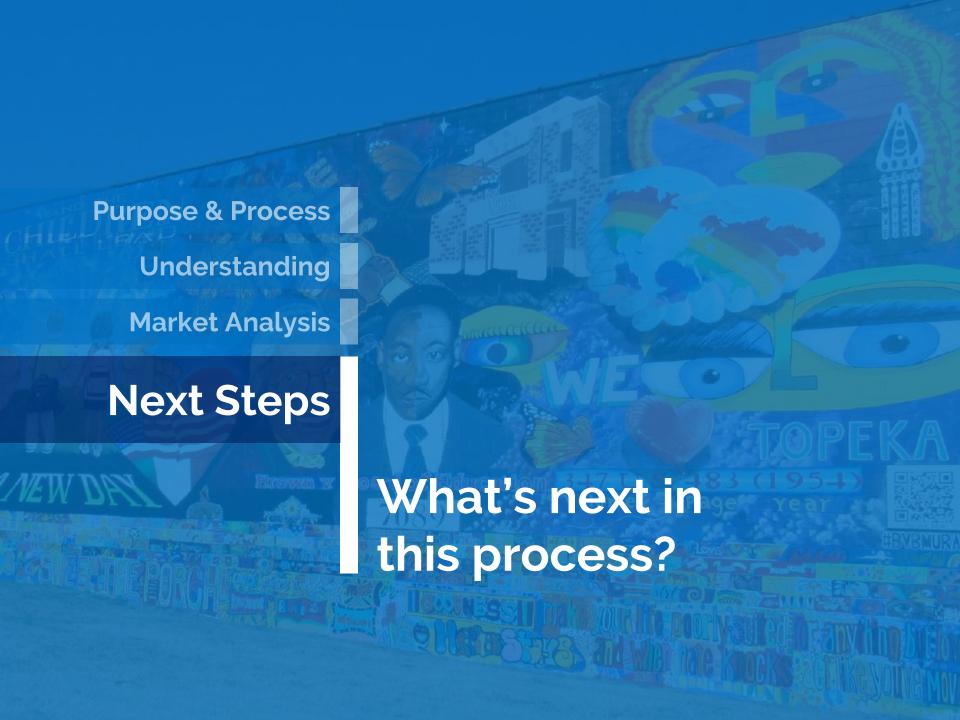
- New or modern affordable housing.
- Moderate and higher-priced for-sale housing.
- Improved condition of the existing housing stock.
- New construction.

There is an abundance of "affordable" housing, but **several factors make it undesirable**—condition, location, neighborhood conditions, schools, etc.

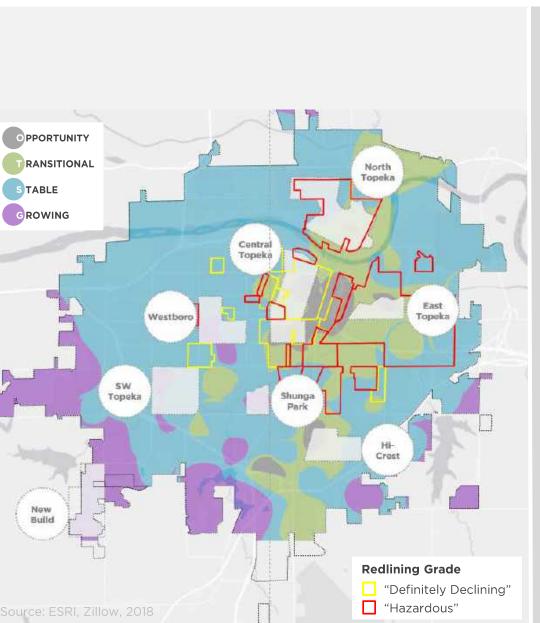
It is not just about price, it is about quality of product and place. It is also about people.

There is a need for a **strategic approach** to align market opportunities to improve neighborhood conditions.





FOCUS AREA ANALYSIS SUMMARY



Focus Area	Change in housing units (2010-2019)	Median Home Value	Renter Share	Extremel Cost- Burdene
City Average	1.3%	\$117k	37%	13%
Central Topeka	2.1%	\$75k	67%	19%
East Topeka	1.3%	\$34k	47%	17%
North Topeka	0.2%	\$69k	38%	13%
Hi- Crest	0%	\$63k	42%	14%
SW Topeka	0.6%	\$102k	22%	3%
Westboro	0.2%	\$139k	15%	4%
Shunga Park	0%	\$195k	4%	10%
New Build	23%	\$279k	8%	10%

A CLOSER LOOK CENTRAL TOPEKA FOCUS AREA



SE 6th Ave SE 10th Ave **OPPORTUNITY** RANSITIONAL STABLE

KEY CHARACTERSTICS

MEDIAN YEAR BUILT

1890

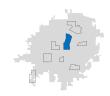
HOME PRICES

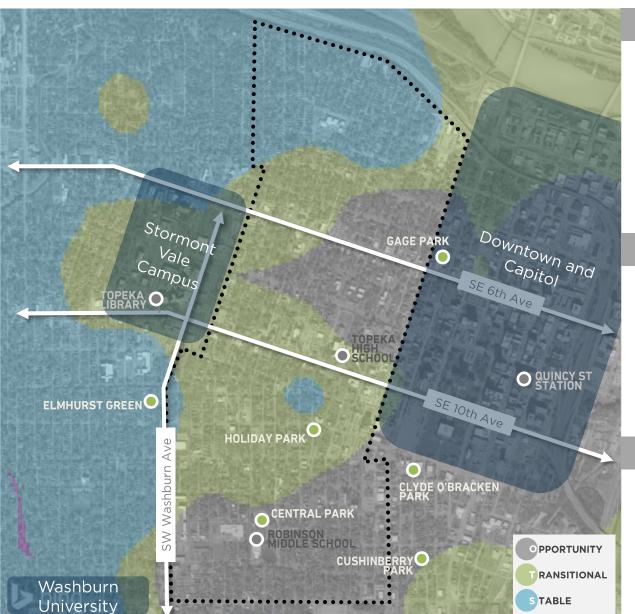
\$20K - \$300K

CONDITION RATING

AVERAGE

A CLOSER LOOK CENTRAL TOPEKA FOCUS AREA





ASSETS & PRIORITIES

- Stable areas adjacent to and within focus area
- Proximity to Washburn U.,
 Downtown, and Stormont Value
- Proximity to Quincy St Station
- Good access to multiple parks

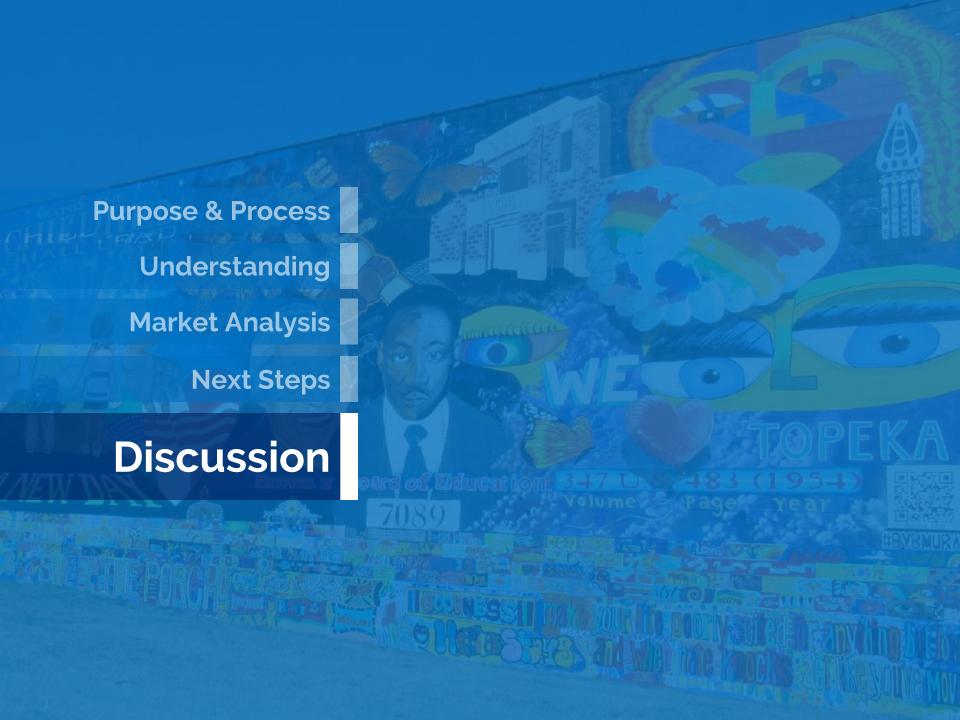
OPPORTUNITIES

- Housing needs for Stormont Vail and Washburn
- Housing options not available or planned downtown
- Leverage momentum from adjacent area

CHALLENGES

- General conditions
- Older housing stock
- Pockets of high crime





HOUSING GOALS WHAT WE HEARD

- 1. Leverage housing (re)-investment to **stabilize Topeka's** core neighborhoods.
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