PUBLIC SUBSIDY to PRIVATE EQUITY

social costs of housing speculation

Jessie Dexter
SBNC Impact Coordinator
Boise State University

Jennifer Newcomer
Executive Director
Shift Research Lab

Stephen Miller
Professor of Law
University of Idaho College of Law

Erik Kingston moderator
Housing Resources Coordinator
Idaho Housing and Finance Assoc.
WHAT WE’LL COVER

• Public Subsidy to Private Equity: Context, examples
• Implications for students and education
• Drivers of and impacts on local economies...it’s complicated
• Legal implications and policy considerations
Bunker Hill Superfund Site Is Still a Toxic Mess, With Legacy of Suffering

BY SENA CHRISTIAN ON 06/12/16 AT 9:10 AM EDT
Spec investors
Neighborhoods, communities reduced to ‘Monopoly board’—focus on corporate, shareholder profit
Conversions, ‘renovictions’
Long-term rentals become short-term rentals
Legacy properties sell, inflating prices & rents
Demolition, repurposing
Historic residential scraped and replaced
Remote control
Outside ownership siphons rent out of economy
“The Census Bureau reports that nearly 3 million U.S. homes and 13 million apartment units are owned by LLC, LLP, LP or shell companies – levels of anonymous ownership not seen in American history. The proportion of residential rental properties owned by individuals and families has fallen from 92% in 1991 to 74% in 2015.”
‘Push’: How Big Finance Is Driving Up Housing Costs

Around the globe, documentary finds, people are paying a high price as housing becomes the latest big investment commodity.

“The housing crisis is now affecting middle class families across the world. Without a doubt, it is going to be the biggest political challenge in the next coming years.”

– Fredrik Gertten, Director.
“...the ability of residents to live in a safe home as long as they choose, without being forced to move due to cost. Researchers have found that housing stability has long-term benefits, particularly for children. Children living in low-income families who received housing subsidies had a 28% lower risk of being food insecure.”
VALUES IN TRANSITION

Housing: human right or commodity?

• Local Control—housing should serve local residents
• Affordability—adequate residual income for basics
• Permanence—sheltered from policy, market shifts
• Inclusivity—equity and access support prosperity
• Health and Sustainability—design to reduce lifecycle costs and resident wellbeing
Housing types, price points that reflect local needs:

• Cultivate social capital and cohesion
• Support family, neighborhood stability
• Increase housing choice, access to opportunity
• Reduce social costs tied to health, stress, poverty
• Sustain economic activity and productivity
• Where jobs go to sleep at night
Ridenbaugh Community

“I’m an excellent renter and have never been in any trouble. I’m a caregiver in my mid 40s with one cat. I was forced to move from my home of 12 years in 2017 because people out of state bought the unit and wanted to cash in on the growth around here.” —Michelle, Boise, ID
COSTS OF DISPLACEMENT

LOCAL NEWS

Zillow study: The higher the rent, the more homeless on the street

Seattle: $100 increase in rent correlates to a 15% uptick in homelessness

2000–2019
• 63% increase in owner-occupied SF
• 103% increase in non-owner-occupied SF

• Housing instability
• Homelessness
• Housing cost burden

nexus

• Domestic violence/abuse
• Sexual assault
• Physical/emotional stress
ADA COUNTY, IDAHO

2019
• 2,263 1st time homeless
• 973 formal evictions

Cost/household/month
• $880 rapid re-housing
• $2,706 transitional
• $4,819 emergency shelter

Cost to re-house
• $3,291.40

2000–2019 Ownership Shift
63% increase in owner-occupied SF
103% increase in non owner-occupied SF
APA Ethical Principles in Planning
Planning Process Participants should “strive to expand choice and opportunity for all persons, recognizing a special responsibility to plan for the needs of disadvantaged groups and persons.”

AICP Code of Ethics
“We shall seek social justice by working to expand choice and opportunity for all persons, recognizing a special responsibility to plan for the needs of the disadvantaged and to promote racial and economic integration. We shall urge the alteration of policies, institutions, and decisions that oppose such needs.”