Data Sheet for Blog Post

Frictions and the City: Housing Affordability and Redevelopment in New York (Part I)

Jason M. Barr Rutgers University-Newark

August 31, 2022

I. Data on Figure of New Housing Units in NYC from 1920-2020

1920-1952 was from a 1952 NYC Housing Authority Annual report. 1960-2020 from NYC housing supply reports from Housing Supply Reports from the Rent Guidelines Board. 1953-1959 estimates from NYC PUTO file.

II. Data Sources for ROI Analysis

- 1. Lot sizes and building types are from the <u>NYC PLUTO file</u>. In this case, Rosedale Queens is defined as those blocks in zip code 11422 with tax block numbers greater than.
- 2. Rosedale sales prices are taken from the NYC DoF Rolling Sales file.
- 3. Construction costs are taken from <u>RSMeans Square Foot Costs</u> (2022). I use the per square foot costs. On page 79, they have a cost model for a 1-3 story apartment building, with an average U.S cost (hard+soft) of \$225.30. I multiply that by 1.25 to adjust for costs in Queens, NYC (see page 527). For tall buildings, I used the costs from their cost model for a 4-7 story apartment building, which has an average U.S. cost of \$198.80 (there are some economies of scale in the larger building). I then multiply that by 1.25 to get an estimate for Queens.

III. ROI Analysis

- 1. I assume an 8,000-square-foot lot (two typical lots combined). A large lot would be more economical for denser structures.
- 2. I assume floor area ratios that range from 1, 1.25, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, which gives usable floor areas that go from 8,000 square feet to 24,000 square feet.
- 3. I assume land values are the median price of homes divided by the lot size. In this case, I assume to cost of the lot is 8,000 x 152.5=\$1.22 million.
- 4. The number of floors is assumed based on the formula: *Rounded Integer*[(*square feet*)/(.55 x lot size)], which assumes the building footprint is on 55% of the lot.
- 5. Total construction costs are from *RSMeans* and include hard and soft costs. The total cost is based on *Gross Building Area*= *FAR*lot size*1.15*, where I assume 15% of the building is not occupied (i.e., for stairwells, and plant and equipment.).
- 6. I assume rentals average \$2500 per unit, which is about the average for Rosedale. See: https://www.zumper.com/rent-research/new-york-ny/rosedale

- 7. Condos are assumed to average \$440,000 per unit, which is about the average for Rosedale from the DoF sales file.
- 8. Estimated NOI (*total rent roll x 0.6*) for a rental, where the typical operating cost ratio is assumed to be 40%. See: https://bullpenre.com/operating-expense-ratio/
- 9. ROI for a rental is NOI/Total Cost. I assume no financing costs.
- 10. ROI for condos is total sales revenue/Total Cost. I assume 4 years to build out and get an average annual return based *ln(Rev/Cost)/4*.
- 11. Also note, that since there are hardly any multifamily properties, it's hard to get a cap rate for this neighborhood. For Queens multifamily, the <u>current cap rate is around 5.3-5.4%</u>, which suggests any new development must have an ROI higher than this.

Below is a spreadsheet with my calculations. In short, bigger is more profitable. However, given the characteristics of Rosedale, where everything has a FAR close to 0.5, a gradual increase in the FARs would likely be more rational (and less disruptive). Note bold values indicate an ROI greater than the average cap rate for Queens multi-family.

Allowable FAR	Floor Area	Constr. Cost Ft2	Total Constr. Cost (\$)	Land Cost (\$)	Total Project Cost	# Units	Floors
1	8,000	281	2,475,000	1,220,000	3,695,000	9	2
1.25	10,000	281	3,093,750	1,220,000	4,313,750	12	2
1.5	12,000	281	3,712,500	1,220,000	4,932,500	14	3
2	16,000	248	4,356,000	1,220,000	5,576,000	18	4
2.5	20,000	248	5,445,000	1,220,000	6,665,000	23	5
3	24,000	248	6,534,000	1,220,000	7,754,000	27	5

Allowable FAR	Floor Area	Annual Rental Revs (\$)	ROI	Condo Revs	Total ROI (%)	Annual Return
1	8,000	270,000	4.38%	4,050,000	110	2.3%
1.25	10,000	360,000	5.01%	5,400,000	125	5.6%
1.5	12,000	420,000	5.11%	6,300,000	128	6.1%
2	16,000	540,000	5.81%	8,100,000	145	9.3%
2.5	20,000	690,000	6.21%	10,350,000	155	11.0%
3	24,000	810,000	6.27%	12,150,000	157	11.2%