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The Determinants of Housing Prices in Micropolitan Areas

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RESEARCH COLLIQUOUM 2024 PITTSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY

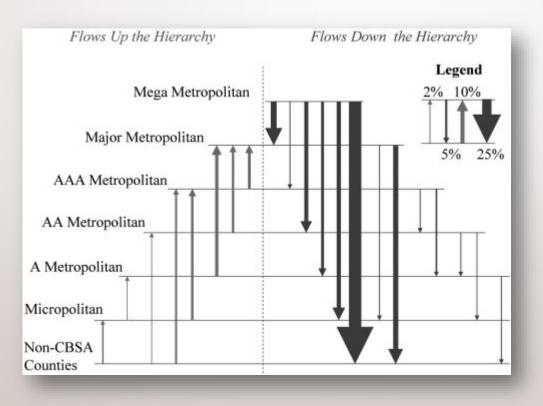


Determining Factors of Housing Prices in Micropolitan Areas

- Micropolitan: 10,000 to 50,000 residents
- Typical studies conducted in *metro*politan areas
- Lots of recent interest given the newfound issues with urban living (COVID-19)

MIGRATION TRENDS

Demographic Effectiveness Migration up and down the urban hierarchy and across the life course D. A. Planea, b, C. J. Henriec, and M. J. Perryd



PURPOSE AND CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY

- Initial goal was to help myself as a potential future real estate investor
- Positive byproduct of helping the city of Pittsburg identify and validate the accuracy of housing in the area, as well as provide suggestions to make housing more affordable in the Pittsburg area

LITERATURE REVIEW

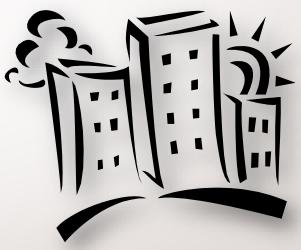
- Lang & Dhavale (2005)
 - Observations of average housing prices
- Zietz et al. (2008)
 - Intrinsic determinants of value of homes
- Lin et al. (2014)
 - Socioeconomic determinants of value of homes
- Beets (2017)
 - Previous student study of very similar nature
 - Tardif (2020)
 - Determinant of recent interest in micropolitan housing studies

THE EMPIRICAL MODEL

[Median Housing Value] =

DATA

- 2000 Census and Subsequent Census Estimates
- 48 Contiguous US States
- 554 Micropolitan Areas
- 668 Counties



- Mild issue with heteroskedasticity, HW HAS VCV Matrix
- Mild issue with incorrect signs, corrected with log on the dependent variable

THE EMPIRICAL MODEL Econometric Study

Log(HouseValue) = f(Population, Asian, Unemployment, Income, Poverty,

PropertyTax, VCrime, Elderly, MarriedHomes, HSEDU, AGE1-4, Vacant, ToNextCity)

 $Log(HouseValue_i) = c + \theta_1 Population_i + \theta_2 Asian_i + \theta_3 Unemployment_i + \theta_4 Income_i + \theta_3 Unemployment_i + \theta_4 Income_i + \theta_3 Unemployment_i + \theta_4 Income_i + \theta_4 Unemployment_i + \theta_4 Unempl$

 $\beta_5 Poverty_i + \beta_6 PropertyTax_i + \beta_7 VCrime_i + \beta_8 Elderly_i + \beta_9 MarriedHomes_i + \beta_8 PropertyTax_i + \beta_7 VCrime_i + \beta_8 PropertyTax_i + \beta$

 $\theta_{10}HSEDU_i + \theta_{11}AGE1-4_i + \theta_{12}Vacant_i + \theta_{13}ToNextCity_i + \varepsilon_i$

Findings

Variable	Coefficient	T-Stat	P – Value
Elderly	0.029	0.107	0.91
Age1-4	1.09***	14.9	0
Asian	4.45***	3.38	0.0008
HSEDU	1.19***	7.79	0.0000
Income	2.32E-05***	8.81	0.00
MarriedHomes	-0.61***		0.0016
		-3.17	
Population	5.39E-07**	1.90	0.057
Poverty	-0.99***	-2.33	0.02
Propertytax	-1.90***	-2.87	0.0042
ToNextCity	-0.0002	-1.42	0.1559
Unemployment	1.57***	3.15	0.0017
Vcrime	-9.37E-05 (very small)	-0.81	0.4197
Vacancy	0.359***	2.62	0.0089
с	9.6682	38.24	0.0000
R ² = 0.69 *= p-value < .15, **= p-value < .1, ***=p-value < .05			

THE EMPIRICAL MODEL Discussion of Results

- All anticipations occurred, besides:
 - Unemployment
 - Potentially coincides with population
 - Married Homes
 - 2 vs 1 income per home affecting demand?
 - Kids = less money for housing?
 - Vacancy
 - High vacancy because of old uninhabitable homes, meaning more new homes?
 - New homes being built but not yet purchased?

Conclusions

Significant and Relevant Variables:

- House Age (+)
 - Building new houses increases median housing value
 - Keeping older houses makes housing more affordable
- Population (+)
 - The greater the population of Pittsburg, the higher the median housing value.
- Highschool Education (+)
 - A more educated Pittsburg will increase the median housing value
- Vacancy (+)
 - Filling vacant housing makes the rest of housing more affordable
- Property Tax(-)
 - Less taxes will allow more money to be spent on housing, increasing the median value

QUESTIONS

