







### **Marlborough Housing Needs**

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Marlborough Housing Group





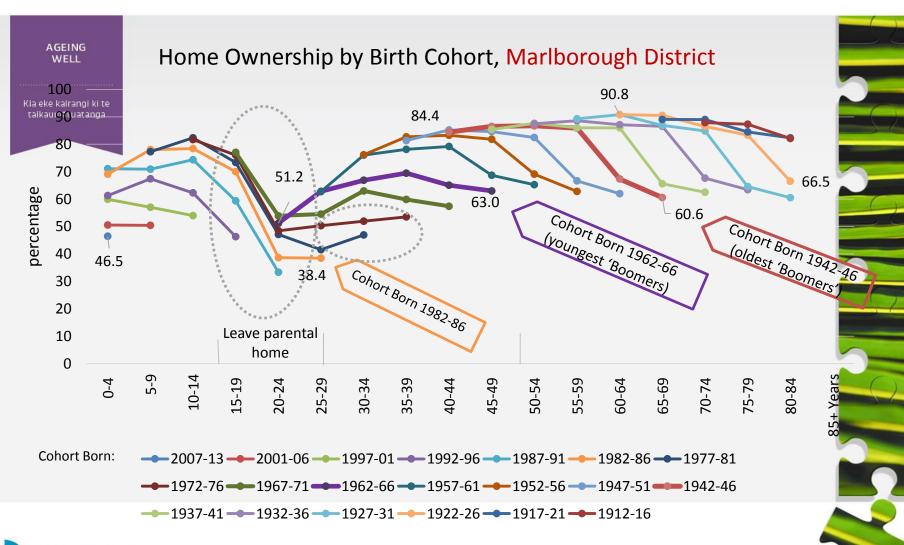








### **Home Ownership is Dropping**

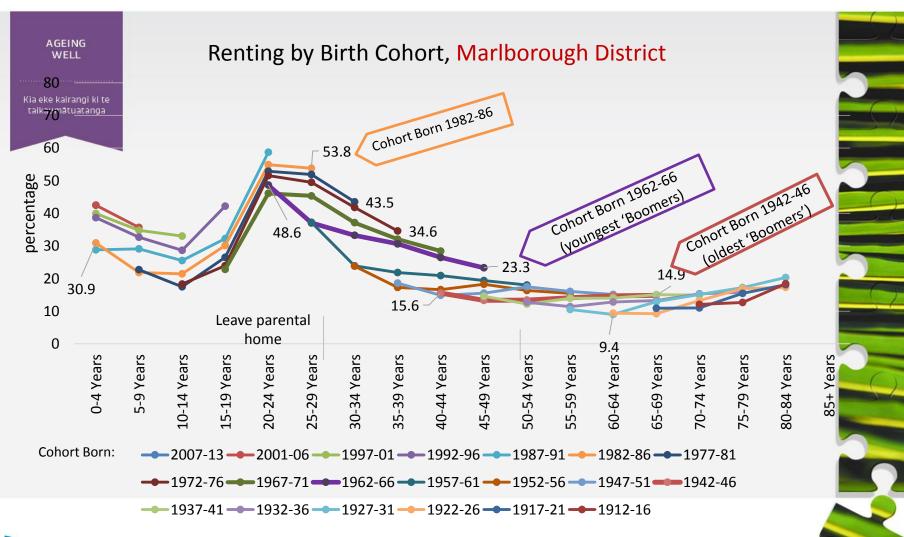








#### **Renting is Increasing**













### All Ages in Marlborough are Affected by Unaffordable Housing

- Renting has steadily increased across all age groups since 2001
- Rents and house prices have increased at a faster rate than household incomes
- 67.9% of renters are in unaffordable housing
- 79.7% of potential first home buyers can't afford to buy













AGEING WELL Kia eke kairangi ki te taikaumātuatanga

## Accommodation Supplement – a measure of rental unaffordability among older people

	Number aged 65+ Renting with AS	Number aged 65+ Owner- occupier with AS	Number aged 65+ Boarding with AS	Total	Renters receiving AS as % of all renters 65+
Nelson City	293	75	34	402	38%
Tasman District	268	58	24	350	44%
Marlborough District	361	73	25	459	45%
NZ	26295	6744	3752	37446	40%













# Lower End of the Market Not Well Served

- 1,760 households (52%) cannot affordably pay the lower quartile market rent
- 2,190 households (65%) cannot affordably pay the median market rent
- Marlborough is the worst off region for social housing supply

(Ian Mitchell, 2017, Marlborough Residential Housing Market; Salvation Army, 2017, Taking Stock)















### **Housing Need is Increasing**

- The housing need ratio is 60.5% of Blenheim renters and 61.6% of renters in surrounding areas
- The percentage in housing need will rise
- Most of those in housing need will be in older households

(Ian Mitchell, 2017, Marlborough Residential Housing Market)

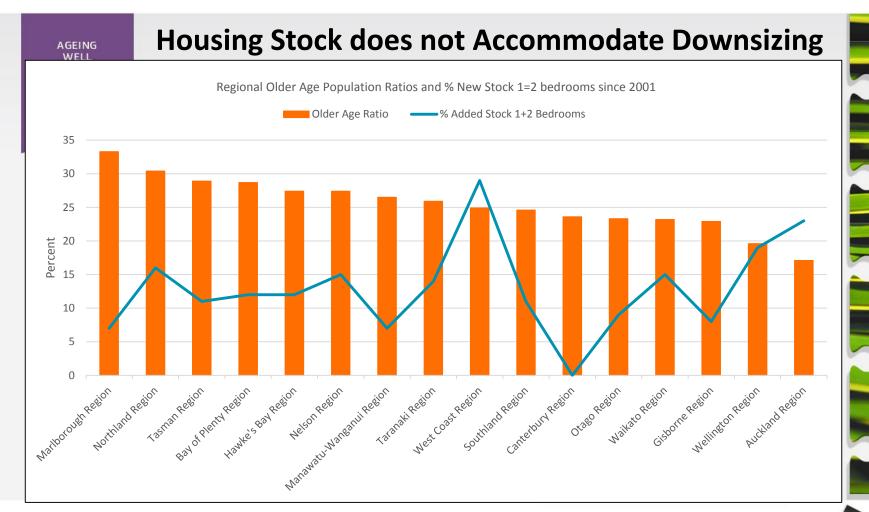
























### Why Provide Homes?

- Housing as the platform for people's wellbeing
  - Life chances
  - Productivity
  - Health
- Housing as a pathway to building communities
- Housing as a revenue stream rental or development surplus







	Social Housing	Affordable Housing	Market Housing
Goal	Well-being Community building	Well-being Community building	Profitable business
Financial Characteristics	<ul> <li>Subsidised capital</li> <li>Land contributions</li> <li>IRR or AS-subsidised revenue (rents)</li> <li>Leveraged, asset-based lending</li> <li>Service contracts</li> <li>Break-even, limited surplus</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Subsidised capital</li> <li>Land contributions</li> <li>Leveraged, asset-based borrowing</li> <li>Householders: Copayment, Rent for buy, AS rents</li> <li>Revenue surplus, revolving fund</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Development capital</li> <li>Leveraged, asset-based borrowing</li> </ul> Profit
Users	<ul><li>Lowest income</li><li>Multiple needs</li><li>Limited resources</li></ul>	<ul><li>Low and middle income</li><li>LVR affected</li><li>Prudential issues</li><li>Housing stress</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Income/Asset endowed</li> <li>Able to meet <ul> <li>Median rents</li> <li>Finance</li> <li>requirements</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Services	Wraparound	<ul><li>Housing management</li><li>Strengths development</li><li>Budget management</li></ul>	House delivery
Tenure	<ul><li>Primarily rental</li><li>Limited intermediate tenures</li></ul>	<ul><li>Intermediate tenures</li><li>Home ownership</li></ul>	<ul><li>Home owners</li><li>Property investors</li><li>Retirement Village</li></ul>
Building	Lower quartile value	Lower quartile value	Upper quartiles of value