

The Impact of Fracking on Rental Housing

Andrew Mazak Vogt Santer Insights

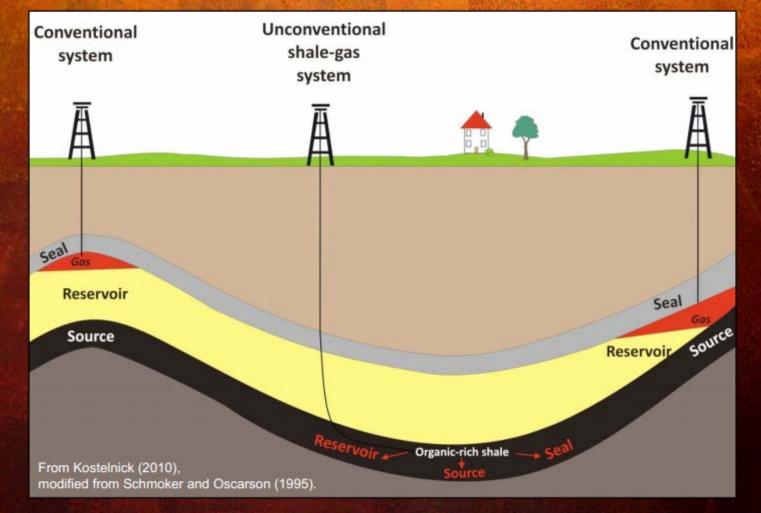
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Fracking: (A slang term for "hydraulic fracturing")

The procedure of creating fractures in rocks and shale rock formations by injecting fluid into cracks to force them further open. The larger fissures allow more oil and gas to flow out of the rock formation and into the wellbore, from where it can be extracted.

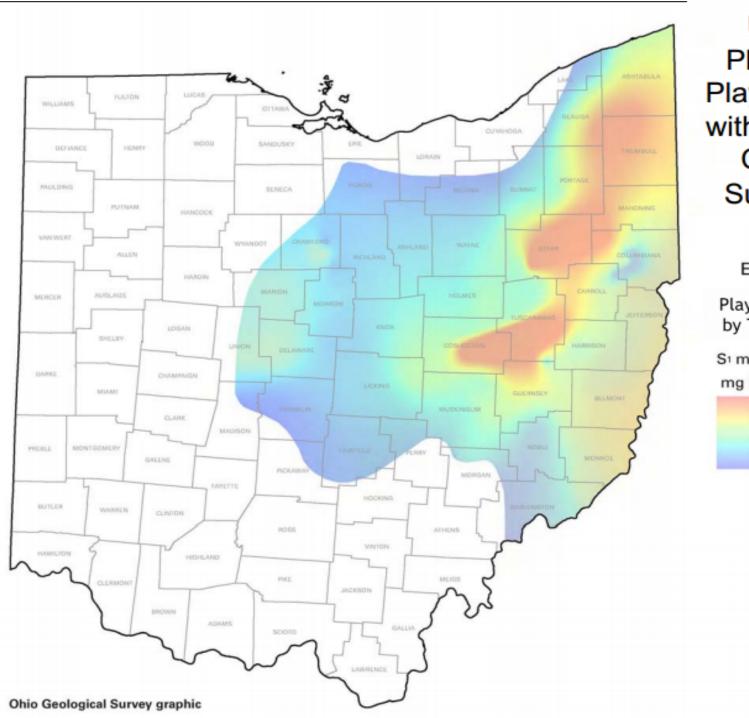
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Drilling and producing from organic-rich shales represents a large paradigm shift for the oil-and-gas industry.



Prior to the late 1990s these shales were thought of principally as the source of oil and gas that would then migrate slowly over time into "conventional" reservoirs.

Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey; "Geology and Activity Update of the Ohio Utica-Point Pleasant Play"



Utica-Point Pleasant Core Play Area in Ohio with S₁ Maximum Color Ramp Superimposed

EXPLANATION

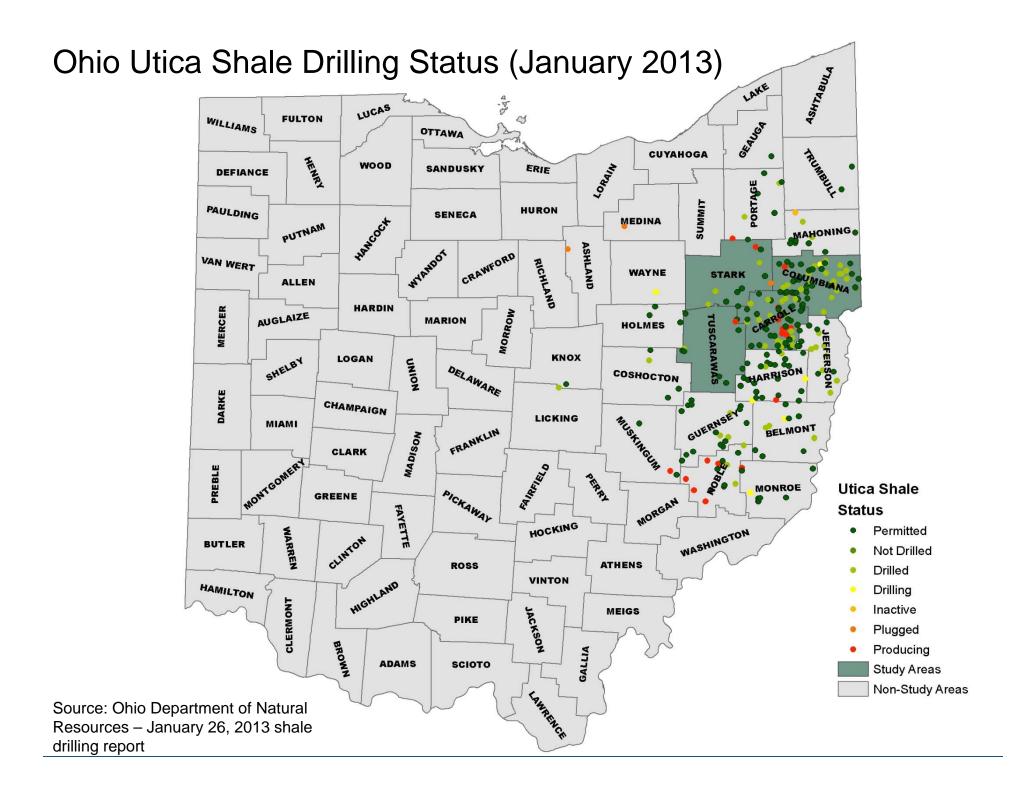
Play core area defined by TOC, S₁, S₂, and R_o

S1 maximum

mg HC/g of rock

Excellent >4 Very Good 2–4 Good 1–2 Fair 0.5–1 Poor 0–0.5

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Utica Shale Shale Wells								
County	Producing	Permitted	Plugged	Drilled	Total			
Carroll County	27	93	1	58	179			
Columbiana County	1	32	0	28	61			
Stark County	2	б	1	4	13			
Tuscarawas County	1	9	0	2	12			

Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources - Division of Oil and Gas Resource Management (data updated January 26, 2013)



Employment Impact

- Between 1st Q 2011 and 1st Q 2012, a total of 1,066 jobs were created in Ohio due to fracking operations (extraction, drilling, operations, construction and pipeline)
- An additional 4,809 jobs were created in ancillary employment (power generation/distribution, construction, various environmental and consulting services and freight trucking)
- Total job impact is reported to be <u>5,875</u> in one year (between 1st Q 2011 and 1st Q 2012)

Source: The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

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Study Components

Carroll, Columbiana, Stark and Tuscarawas counties

- Evaluate demographic and economic characteristics of each county
- Evaluate current and historic conventional rental housing (apartments) inventory
- Establish occupancy and rent changes over the past year
- Evaluate non-conventional rental housing
- Anecdotal reports of recent changes in demand due to oil/gas exploration employment

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Study Conclusions

- The oil/gas exploration employment has had a mark on rental housing
- Occupancy rates have increased

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- Rental rates have increased over past year
- Trends indicate housing markets will become strained over next few years as related employment expands
- Planning should begin to prepare for the anticipated shortage of affordable housing in this region
- This study serves as a benchmark to evaluate future changes in housing in this region

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	Demographic S	ummary
		2012
		(Estimated)
	Population	28,919
Correll Country	Households	11,376
Carroll County	Median Household Income	\$35,601
	Median Home Value	\$97,123
	·	
	Population	108,310
Columbiana County	Households	42,588
	Median Household Income	\$30,502
	Median Home Value	\$91,089
	Population	376,129
Stark Country	Households	150,699
Stark County	Median Household Income	\$41,664
	Median Home Value	\$114,124
	Population	93,131
Tusseren Countr	Households	37,094
Tuscarawas County	Median Household Income	\$45,155
	Median Home Value	\$104,771

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	2010 (Census) Housing Overview								
	Car Cou		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	ibiana inty	Stark County		Tuscarawas County		
Housing Statistics	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Owner-Occupied	8,919	78.2%	31,213	73.1%	106,356	70.4%	26,688	72.2%	
Renter-Occupied	2,480	21.8%	11,470	26.9%	44,719	29.6%	10,277	27.8%	
Total-Occupied Units*	11,399	83.1%	42,683	90.6%	151,075	91.5%	36,965	91.9%	
Vacant For Rent	263	11.4%	1,118	25.4%	4,992	35.3%	979	30.2%	
Vacant For-Sale Only	155	6.7%	767	17.4%	2,453	17.4%	496	15.3%	
Vacant Rented/Sold, Not Occ.	70	3.0%	250	5.7%	840	5.9%	224	6.9%	
Vacant Seasonal, Recreational	1,405	60.7%	581	13.2%	726	5.1%	449	13.9%	
All Other Vacants	422	18.2%	1,689	38.3%	5,113	36.2%	1,093	33.7%	
Total Vacant Units	2,315	16.9%	4,405	9.4%	14,124	8.5%	3,241	8.1%	
Total	13,713	100.0%	47,088	100.0%	165,200	100.0%	40,206	100.0%	

Source: 2010 Census; ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Vogt Santer Insights

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*Total does not include Vacant Units

**Substandard housing units are defined as housing that lacks complete plumbing facilities

Carroll County share of vacancies due to high share of seasonal/recreational housing units around Atwood Lake, Leesville Lake and Lake Mohawk (excluding seasonal vacancies, there are still 910 other vacancies)



Overall Conventional Rental Summary							
	Total	Current Occupancy	2011				
Project Type	Units	Rate	Occupancy Rate	Change			
Carroll County	327	99.1%	98.2%	+ 0.9%			
Columbiana County	2,634	98.7%	98.6%	+ 0.1%			
Stark County	10,299	98.0%	96.9%	+ 1.1%			
Tuscarawas County	1,391	98.8%	97.5%	+ 1.3%			
Total	14,651	98.2%	97.3%	+ 0.9%			

Source: Vogt Santer Insights In-Person Field Surveys





Overall Median Non-Subsidized Gross Rents							
		Current	Change in				
	2011 Median	Median Gross	Median Gross				
	Gross Market-	Market-Rate	Market-Rate				
Project Type	Rate Rent	Rent	Rents				
Carroll County	\$1,392	\$1,392	0.0%				
Columbiana County	\$543	\$553	+1.8%				
Stark County	\$665	\$688	+3.5%				
Tuscarawas County	\$604	\$659	+9.1%				



The Impact of Compensation

- Between 1st Q 2011 and 1st Q 2012, fracking related employees earned an average of \$73,934
- At the same time, the average compensation for all wage earners in Ohio was \$43,687
- It is not surprising the initial impact on housing is among better quality market-rate units.
- Demand for better quality market-rate will trickle down to lower cost rental housing as owners respond to increased demand

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, January 2013 Quarterly Economic Trends for Ohio Oil and Gas Industries

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Sample 1970's-built rental project in Tuscarawas County 2-Bedroom rents increase by 12.5% over past year

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Sample 1970's-built rental project in Tuscarawas County

1-Bedroom rents increase by 13.3% over past year

2-Bedroom rents increased by 11.1% over past year

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Non-Conventional Rental Housing in Study Area Counties

We gathered information on:

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- 11 non-conventional rental units in Carroll County
- 13 rentals in Columbiana County
- 82 rentals in Stark County
- 29 rentals in Tuscarawas County

Note: We were able to identify and survey primarily only the vacant/currently available non-conventional rental units, as occupied units are primarily not being advertised or marketed.

		Carroll County				
Bedroom	# of Units	Co	Collected/Asking Rent			Average
Туре	Surveyed	Low	High	Average	Year Built	Unit Sizes
One-Bedroom	1	\$900	\$900	\$900	1951	900
Two-Bedroom	4	\$500	\$1,000	\$766	1939	1,011
Three-Bedroom	3	\$700	\$800	\$750	1943	1,027
Four+-Bedroom	3	\$1,600	\$2,000	\$1,833	1980	1,933

				Columbiana Cou	nty	
Bedroom	# of Units	Collected/Asking Rent			Average	Average
Туре	Surveyed	Low	High	Average	Year Built	Unit Sizes
Two-Bedroom	2	\$475	\$550	\$513	N/A	750
Three-Bedroom	6	\$550	\$1,200	\$871	N/A	1,293
Four+-Bedroom	5	\$675	\$1,100	\$811	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Available

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		Stark County				
Bedroom	# of Units	Ċ	Collected/Asking Rent			Average
Туре	Surveyed	Low	High	Average	Year Built	Unit Sizes
One-Bedroom	3	\$350	\$575	\$504	1921	652
Two-Bedroom	9	\$450	\$1,050	\$649	1936	1,101
Three-Bedroom	41	\$485	\$1,625	\$769	1943	1,714
Four+-Bedroom	29	\$995	\$3,300	\$2,007	1980	2,206

Tuscara				Tuscarawas Coun	ity	
Bedroom	# of Units	Collected/Asking Rent			Average	Average
Туре	Surveyed	Low	High	Average	Year Built	Unit Sizes
Two-Bedroom	5	\$300	\$1,250	\$710	1997	1,176
Three-Bedroom	15	\$400	\$1,395	\$816	1939	1,372
Four-Bedroom	9	\$600	\$3,000	\$1,498	1944	2,282

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Non-Conventional Rental Changes

- Although rents are increasing, there is a current supply of available rental housing units
- Some tenants have been displaced
- Local realtors and housing representatives stated most of these renters have been able to find alternative housing options
- However, we have not been able to establish whether this housing is of suitable quality, is in the displaced resident's desired location and/or if the rent has increased their housing cost burden.

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Conclusions

- Stark County has yet to see a notable impact
- Carroll, Columbiana and Tuscarawas counties have been impacted more than Stark County
- These smaller counties have experienced rent growth and more reports of tenant displacement
- Rental occupancy rates (primarily among market-rate rentals) have increased over past year
- Census and ACS data indicated that in 2010, approximately 10% of rental housing in the three smaller counties was vacant
- Displaced tenants have generally been able to find additional housing due to previous supply of vacant rentals
- As existing supply is filled, displaced tenants may find other housing to be inferior or less suitable
- As rentals become more scarce and rents increase, housing cost burdens will likely increase

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Conclusions

- Available/suitable housing options are becoming more scarce
- This trend will continue as all employment increases
- We expect housing will be more constrained over the next year and Carroll, Columbiana and Tuscarawas counties housing markets will become strained
- Planning should prepare for the decline in affordable housing
- The anticipated increases in rental rates will adversely impact local residents (rather than new workers moving to the area) with lower incomes who cannot afford notable rent increases
- We have a benchmark of the health of the rental market
- Future/continued monitoring of housing markets in this region is recommended

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