

A Three-County Regional Housing Needs Assessment:

*Dutchess, Orange and Ulster
Counties From 2006 to 2020*



February 2009

Prepared By the Planning Departments of Dutchess, Orange, and
Ulster Counties of New York

With Project Consultation from Economic & Policy Resources, Inc.

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About the Study

This housing needs assessment study was initiated in the Summer of 2007 and was completed over the course of one and a half years. The Planning Departments of Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Counties decided to pursue a joint housing needs assessment due to the strong regional economic linkages between the Counties and the shared housing affordability challenges. The three Counties are inextricably linked through their relationship with the New York City Metro area, which brings both benefits (in terms of employment and business opportunities) and costs (through higher living expenses, transportation challenges, and an influx of new residents from the New York City area).

The Counties also share similar challenges in meeting the affordable housing needs of their residents, an issue that was exacerbated by the housing market expansion from 2000 to 2006. As house prices increased rapidly during this period, household incomes also increased but not at a rate fast enough to keep pace with house prices. The regional economy has also been challenged to adapt with a changing global economy, in which workers in the three Counties are competing not only with workers in other states, but also with workers in other countries and dramatic technological improvements. Manufacturing job losses in the region have been offset with job gains in the services sector, but these service sector jobs typically pay lower wages.

The three Counties also share the common experience of planning and developing transportation corridors suitable to meet the needs of regional commuters, both those traveling between the counties and for those who work in the New York City area. A substantial number of workers commute to jobs outside of their respective home County: 30.8% in Dutchess County, 34.5% in Orange County, and 33.5% in Ulster County, according to the 2000 Census. Coordinating what has been described as a fragmented transportation system, has become a priority of regional planning leaders, and also has implications for future affordable housing needs.

This study represents an effort to develop a regional mindset in addressing housing affordability issues in the three Counties, encouraging elevated and more informed discussion, and joint planning where commonalities make coordination logical. However, recognizing that differences between the counties exist, such as geography, planning priorities and local regulations, it is also important to note that each of the Counties will likely find that solutions work with different degrees of success, and no single approach to address housing affordability issues is recommended in this study.

In October of 2008, the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR) released the Mid-Hudson Regional Report, a section of the overall Statewide Affordable Housing Needs Study. The report consisted of a series of focus group discussions with community stakeholders and housing

advocates from the three Counties covered in this study, plus Putnam and Sullivan Counties. The timing of the release of the DHCR report is rather fortunate, as it served as an appropriate preface to this needs assessment study. The DHCR report offered a *qualitative* view of affordability challenges in the region, including comments and observations on housing quality and conditions, diversity in the housing stock, and local community resistance to affordable housing development (also referred to as the NIMBY attitude, or Not In My Backyard). This housing needs assessment study completed by Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Counties is *quantitative* in content and can serve to supplement the DHCR report by providing local planners and decision makers with data, and where little or no data exist, carefully developed and thoroughly vetted estimates were made.

Funding for this study was generously provided by the Dyson Foundation of Millbrook, NY.

The study participants are listed below. Their participation and counsel was much appreciated over the course of the project.

Dutchess County

Roger P. Akeley, Commissioner, Dutchess County Department of Planning and Development
Anne Conroy, Dutchess County Economic Development Corporation
Ed Murphy, Associate Executive Director, Hudson River Housing
Anne Saylor, Planner and Housing Coordinator, Dutchess County Department of Planning

Ulster County

Virginia Craft, Senior Planner, Ulster County Department of Planning
Dennis Doyle, Commissioner, Ulster County Department of Planning
Kevin O'Connor, Rural Ulster Preservation Company
Joan Eck, Ulster Savings Bank
Steve Aaron, Birchez Associates
Michael Berg, Family of Woodstock

Orange County

Dave Church, Commissioner, Orange County Department of Planning
Tony Figueroa, RECAP Inc. and Chair, OC Housing Consortium
Kathy Murphy, Planner, Orange County Department of Planning
Nancy Proyect, Exec Director, Orange County Citizens Foundation
Gerald Jacobowitz Esq., Partner, Jacobowitz & Gubits
Sandy Leonard, Supervisor, Town of Monroe

Regional Advisor

Jonathan Drapkin, Patterns for Progress

Project Consulting Team from Economic & Policy Resources, Inc

Jeffrey Carr, President and Economist

Zachary Sears, Research Economist

Nonna Aydinyan, Economic Research Associate

Nathan Johnson, Economic Research Associate

Adam Bestenbostel, Research Assistant

Justin Irving, Research Assistant

Executive Summary

Some of the region's residents in Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Counties are currently experiencing housing affordability challenges. The housing market expansion that began in the late 1990s and continued to 2006 contributed to the current housing affordability situation. During that time period, house prices grew at average rates of approximately 10% per year, while median household income grew at less than 4% per year. The three Counties also experienced substantial in-migration from the New York City area, as New York City residents sought cheaper, and for some safer, housing outside of the immediate metro area. Finally, another factor contributing to housing affordability issues in the region is community resistance to, and negative perceptions surrounding, affordable housing development.

This Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) examined the current need for affordable housing in the 3-County region, using 2006 as the base year (the last full year of data available at the beginning of the study). Forecasts were also made of the expected need for affordable housing over the study period from 2006 to 2020. After quantifying the need for affordable housing, an estimate was made for the number of affordable units that each County will need to construct from 2006 to 2020 in order to address the current and expected affordable housing needs. The quantitative analysis was conducted by tenure category, for owners and renters, and also by income category relative to the County median household income – 50%, 80%, 100% and 120% of median household income for each respective County.

The recent downturn in the U.S. housing market, which began to play out as this RHNA progressed, played an important role in the analysis. The economic and demographic forecast, a foundation piece for the assessment, accounted for events in the housing market and the broader U.S. recession. The forecast expects a period of restrained growth and declining or flat house prices out to 2010. House price declines are expected to alleviate some affordability pressures in the 3-County region, but not to the same extent that the price run-up added to those pressures. Therefore, despite some temporary relief in the near-term, affordability pressures are expected to continue to burden residents in the 3-County region over the time horizon of the RHNA, or through to 2020.

Overall, it is estimated that in 2006 Dutchess County had a total affordability gap of 24,813 units (17,913 owner and 6,900 renter). From 2006 to 2020, this gap is expected to increase by 7,648 units. One way to begin to address this affordability gap would be to build a portion of this affordability gap—an estimated 9,372 affordable units by calendar 2020. This portion was derived based on the demographic trend of a declining average household size, and the additional pressure that is placed on the housing stock as a result of this trend in all three counties. Orange County's 2006 affordability gap is estimated at 31,272

units (21,921 owner and 9,351 renter) in 2006, which is expected to increase by 13,064 units by calendar 2020. Similar to the approach described for Dutchess County above, one way to begin to address this gap would be to build a portion of the needed units—an estimated 11,123 affordable units by calendar 2020 in order to help to address the affordability situation in Orange County. The RHNA estimates that Ulster County had an affordability gap of 15,953 units (10,696 owner and 5,257 renter) in 2006, which is expected to increase by 6,079 units by 2020. To address a portion of this gap consistent with the approach described above, Ulster County could construct 6,624 units by calendar year 2020 in order to begin to address the affordability gap faced by its residents.

While the construction of affordable units in the 3-County region would represent a strong initial step towards alleviating affordability pressures, it is just one way to help alleviate affordable housing pressures. The construction of additional units is a supply side approach, but likely needs to be part of a broader strategic effort to make housing more affordable for the region’s residents. Such a strategy should include, demand side initiatives as well. A demand side approach may consist of facilitating the creation of good-paying jobs as a way to assist the three counties’ households to be able to afford housing. A singular supply or demand side approach would not likely garner the type of consensus needed for the three counties to take significant action and effectively meet the estimated affordable housing need of their residents, either currently or as those needs are likely to grow over the next 11 years.

The summary table below presents the estimated 2006 Affordability Unit Gap, one of the key findings of this study.

**Estimated 2006 Affordability Gap in Units
By County and Tenure Category**

	Owner Units	Renter Units	Total Units
Dutchess County	17,913	6,900	24,813
Orange County	21,921	9,351	31,272
Ulster	10,696	5,257	15,953

Prepared By Economic & Policy Resources, Inc

1. Introduction

Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Counties are currently experiencing housing affordability challenges for some population groups and household income categories. This is true even though the country went through a housing friendly period marked by the lowest mortgage interest rates in more than 40 years. The national home ownership rate peaked in 2004, when 69% of American households owned their home, although this rate has since decreased, and it remains historically high.

Strong demand for owner housing, in part in response to the extended period of exceptionally low mortgage interest rates, has in recent times outpaced the ability of developers to add units to the inventory. This demand has forced up single family home prices at a much faster rate than household income. Also, few of the new units delivered to the housing stock by the market have been targeted toward low and moderate income buyers. This has created an imbalance between household income growth and home prices that continued until 2006. The housing market began to slow in 2007, with house sales and prices declining in the first half of 2008. Since the beginning of 2008, the national housing market has undergone a “correction” with price declines in many of the major markets of the county, with some declines exceeding 25% from peak prices in 2006.

The economic and housing market factors are further exacerbated in the counties by the presence of community resistance to compact and affordable housing development. This resistance is often tied to perceptions, both correct and incorrect, about the associated municipal cost increases and negative impacts on property values in neighborhoods where such compact and affordable housing development is planned and constructed.

Another factor influencing housing prices in the 3-County region is the phenomenon of in-migration from areas to the south, closer to New York City. As housing prices increased nationally during the 1990s and early 2000s, the New York City area was also affected. According to government figures, housing prices in the New York metropolitan area increased by about 275% from 1995 to 2006 and the metro region is one of the most expensive places to purchase a home¹. As housing costs rose in New York City and its immediate suburbs, many residents decided to move farther away in search of more affordable home prices, many of them to the 3-County region. These new arrivals have created increased demand and encouraged additional units to be built, however the newly built units were for the most part affordable only to those newly-arrived, higher income residents. As a result, the share of housing units available at prices affordable to low and moderate income county residents has decreased.

¹ From the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO); According to the National Association of Realtors, the New York-Wayne-White Plains metropolitan area had a median home price of \$539,000 in 2006, ranked fifth highest in the nation.

The costs of home ownership in the 3-County region have risen significantly over the last seven to eight years, with the median sale price of a single family home increasing by about 140% or more since 1996 in all three of the counties².

- **Dutchess County:** The median single family home sales price rose from \$135,000 in 1996 to \$330,000 in 2006, an increase of 144%, or 9.3% per year. Substantial percentage increases, in the double digits, began in 2001 and continued until 2005. While there was some variation in this trend at the municipal level, most of the 22 municipalities followed this pattern of relatively flat or slightly increasing prices through the 1990s, and then sharp price increases beginning in 2001.
- **Orange County:** The median single family home price in Orange County increased from \$124,900 in 1996 to \$298,500 in 2006. This represents a 139% increase overall, or an average annual increase of 9.1%. Again, the data show that prices at both the county and municipal level began to increase sharply around 2001.
- **Ulster County:** House prices in Ulster County followed a similar trend over the same time period: the median single family home price increased from \$95,000 in 1996 to \$244,665 in 2006. This is an increase of 157% over the 11 year period, or 9.9% per year. For 20 of the county's 22 municipalities, trends mirror those in Dutchess and Orange Counties.

² Median prices are calculated using NY ORPS data. The prices differ from published NY ORPS figures due to the inclusion of condo units in the medians reported here, while condo units are excluded from the calculation of NY ORPS medians.

2. Assessing Housing Affordability

2.1 Affordability Calculations

The affordability analysis presented in the RHNA is based on U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines. Owner occupied housing is affordable if not more than 30% of a household's gross income is spent on a mortgage payment, utilities, taxes, and insurance.³ For renter units, the HUD standard is that no more than 30% of a renter household's income should be spent on rent and utilities (including fuel for heat, hot water and cooking, electricity for lights, water and waste water charges, and trash removal).

An affordable house price was determined through the following steps: an affordable monthly housing payment was calculated by dividing median annual household income by 12 and then multiplying by 30%, following HUD guidelines. Insurance costs and property taxes were estimated and deducted from this affordable monthly housing payment, resulting in an amount available to "affordably" pay a monthly mortgage. Based on this affordable mortgage payment, an affordable house price was calculated assuming a fixed interest rate, a private mortgage insurance rate, and a 30-year loan term. These calculations allowed us to determine the value of a house that could be purchased, given a certain income level, without a household being housing-cost stressed.

Tables 1 to 3a below, show calculations of affordable home prices by income group, displaying the median house price in each county, and the resulting affordability gaps in price (the difference between the median house price and the affordable house price for each respective income category). Clearly, in all three counties, many households had to choose between either foregoing a house purchase, or going ahead with a purchase but almost certainly becoming housing cost-stressed, that is, making housing payments that exceeded the 30% threshold.

In Dutchess County, a household earning 120% of the household median income could afford a house worth \$233,003, which was still shy of the median house price by almost \$97,000. The median income household was \$135,831 shy of the median priced house. The table also shows the number of houses available at or below the affordable price for each income group – again, even at 120% of the median household income, only 791 of 2924 sales would be considered affordable. This represents 27.1% of the total number of sales. The affordability gap increases at the lower income levels and the number of houses available

³ Consistent with the consensus of the study technical review committee, owner utility costs were not included in the owner affordability calculations in order to remain consistent with guidelines for some federal and state housing programs. Utilities were included in the calculations of the affordable rent.

decreased. For households earning 50% of the median household income, only 43 houses (1.5% of total) were sold at or below their affordable price. For renter households in Dutchess County, the estimated affordable rent is less than the median rent only for the lowest income group, less than 50% of median household income. For the income groups 80% of median household income and above, the affordable rent exceeded the median rent.

Table 1. Dutchess County Estimated Affordable Home Price/2006 Profile of Affordable Home Sales

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$33,334	\$53,334	\$66,668	\$80,002
Monthly Household Income	\$2,778	\$4,445	\$5,556	\$6,667
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$833	\$1,333	\$1,667	\$2,000
Insurance	\$25	\$41	\$51	\$61
Taxes	\$170	\$273	\$341	\$409
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$60	\$96	\$120	\$144
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$578	\$924	\$1,155	\$1,386
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$97,084	\$155,335	\$194,169	\$233,003
Median Price Home (2006)	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$330,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$232,916)	(\$174,665)	(\$135,831)	(\$96,997)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	43	120	233	791
Percent of the Total (2924 Total Single Family House Sales)	1.5%	4.1%	8.0%	27.1%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Table 1a. Dutchess County Estimated Affordable Rent, 2006

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$33,334	\$53,334	\$66,668	\$80,002
Monthly Household Income	\$2,778	\$4,445	\$5,556	\$6,667
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$833	\$1,333	\$1,667	\$2,000
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$102	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$744	\$1,232	\$1,565	\$1,889
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$840	\$840	\$840	\$840
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$96)	\$392	\$725	\$1,049

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

In Orange County, 4,599 houses were sold in 2006 and a substantial affordability gap existed. A household earning 120% of the county median household income was able to affordably purchase a house for \$209,231, while the median house price in the county was more than \$87,000 greater. Even for this income group, only 20.7% of houses available on the market were sold at or below the affordable price. The lower income groups in Orange County fared worse as fewer homes were sold at their affordable prices. In order to purchase a home, many households likely had to endure some level of housing-cost stress. The renter situation in Orange County appears to have been similar to that in Dutchess: a gap between the affordable rent and the median rent only existed at the lowest income level. For income groups at 80% of median household income and above, the affordable rent was sufficient to pay the median rent.

Table 2. Orange County Estimated Affordable Home Price/2006 Profile of Affordable Home Sales

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$31,208	\$49,933	\$62,416	\$74,899
Monthly Household Income	\$2,601	\$4,161	\$5,201	\$6,242
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$780	\$1,248	\$1,560	\$1,872
Insurance	\$27	\$44	\$54	\$65
Taxes	\$181	\$289	\$361	\$433
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$54	\$86	\$108	\$129
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$519	\$830	\$1,037	\$1,245
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$87,180	\$139,487	\$174,359	\$209,231
Median Price Home (2006)	\$298,500	\$298,500	\$298,500	\$298,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$211,320)	(\$159,013)	(\$124,141)	(\$89,269)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	82	244	480	950
Percent of the Total (4599 Total Single Family Sales)	1.8%	5.3%	10.4%	20.7%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Table 2a. Orange County Estimated Affordable Rent, 2006

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$31,208	\$49,933	\$62,416	\$74,899
Monthly Household Income	\$2,601	\$4,161	\$5,201	\$6,242
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$780	\$1,248	\$1,560	\$1,872
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$96	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$695	\$1,153	\$1,463	\$1,766
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$796	\$796	\$796	\$796
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$101)	\$357	\$667	\$970

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

The affordability analysis for Ulster County yielded similar results. The affordable mortgage payment for a household earning 120% of median household income was \$1,022. The household was still short of the county median house price by about \$73,000 and only 21.3% of the total house sales were at or below the affordable price. As with the other counties, the affordability gap increased for the lower income groups and the percentage of houses available to them at or below their affordable price decreased. Again, only 3.5% of houses sold could have been affordably purchased by households earning 50% of the median household income or less. On the renter side in Ulster County, only the lowest income group had an affordable rent that was less than the median rent, similar to the other two counties, however in Ulster the dollar gap was greater by more than \$60. Again, as in the other Counties, for income categories at or above 80% of median household income, the affordable rent was sufficient to pay the median rent in the County.

Table 3. Ulster County Estimated Affordable Home Price/2006 Profile of Affordable Home Sales

	A	B	C	D
Percent of Median Household Income	50%	80%	100%	120%
Annual Household Income	\$26,174	\$41,878	\$52,348	\$62,818
Monthly Household Income	\$2,181	\$3,490	\$4,362	\$5,235
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$654	\$1,047	\$1,309	\$1,570
Insurance	\$29	\$46	\$58	\$70
Taxes	\$155	\$248	\$310	\$372
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$44	\$71	\$88	\$106
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$426	\$682	\$852	\$1,022
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$71,607	\$114,572	\$143,215	\$171,858
Median Price Home (2006)	\$244,665	\$244,665	\$244,665	\$244,665
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$173,058)	(\$130,093)	(\$101,450)	(\$72,807)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	67	134	219	405
Percent of the Total (1904 Total Single Family Sales)	3.5%	7.0%	11.5%	21.3%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Table 3a. Ulster County Estimated Affordable Rent, 2006

	A	B	C	D
Percent of Median Household Income	50%	80%	100%	120%
Annual Household Income	\$26,174	\$41,878	\$52,348	\$62,818
Monthly Household Income	\$2,181	\$3,490	\$4,362	\$5,235
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$654	\$1,047	\$1,309	\$1,570
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$574	\$951	\$1,211	\$1,473
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$738	\$738	\$738	\$738
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$164)	\$213	\$473	\$735

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

This analysis was repeated for each city and town of the three counties, factoring in each municipality's property taxes, median income, median house price, and assumed insurance rates and utility costs across municipalities. The analysis allowed an affordable house price and rent to be identified by income level for each municipality, and for the determination of the number of sales at or below each income group's affordable price on the owner side. The affordability analysis for each municipality is presented in Appendix L on page 110

2.2 Housing Wage Analysis

This section provides a brief description of a supplemental housing wage analysis that was completed in order to connect the abstract concept of housing affordability to the region's labor market. Earnings in selected job sectors in the 3-County region were compared to the earnings necessary to affordably own a median priced house, or pay rent on a 2-bedroom apartment. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) are used in the analysis, and allow for comparison between average earnings in various sectors of the regional labor market and the income necessary to avoid housing burden, or the housing wage.

The analysis shows that in each of the three counties, the average wages in some major job sectors were not sufficient to affordably purchase a median priced home for a single earner household. Therefore, multiple wage earners would be needed in these sectors. The difference between the average wage and the housing wage is especially apparent on the owner side in the Accommodation and Food Services and Retail Trade Sectors. These sectors pay wages that would require a household to have seven wage earners in the household in Dutchess and Orange Counties, and five wage earners in Ulster County. The gaps in the average wage and housing wage are also apparent on the renter side, but to a lesser degree.

The detailed housing wage analysis is available in this report as Appendix G on page 81.

2.3 Special Analysis: SWOT Interviews

As part of this RHNA, a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats assessment (or what is commonly known as a SWOT) was conducted. Key regional stakeholders active in housing issues were identified in each county by the respective County Planning Departments. The interviews were conducted during late October-early November 2007. Those selected for interviews involved a broad range of participants in the regional housing arena including local government officials, non profit administrators, and private developers. The objectives of these interviews were: (1) to obtain a "reality check" on the data our analysis team had assembled, (2) to get a face to face description of the facts

and nuances of the situation “on the ground” including any possible constraints and/or opportunities, (3) to identify notable constraints to housing development in the region, and (4) to solicit ideas and insights to the housing market issues and identify housing market opportunities that could be of use following the completion of this RHNA.

While there are many findings of note in this SWOT analysis, one general finding came clearly through from the interview process. SWOT respondents in various ways indicated that although the three County governments, several competent non-profit agencies and several private developers in the region understand the problem and are willing to take action, only a few of the municipalities outside of the region’s cities have shown a willingness to undertake necessary actions to address the region’s housing challenges. This condition will likely act as a general impediment to the development of housing in at least parts of the 3-County region.

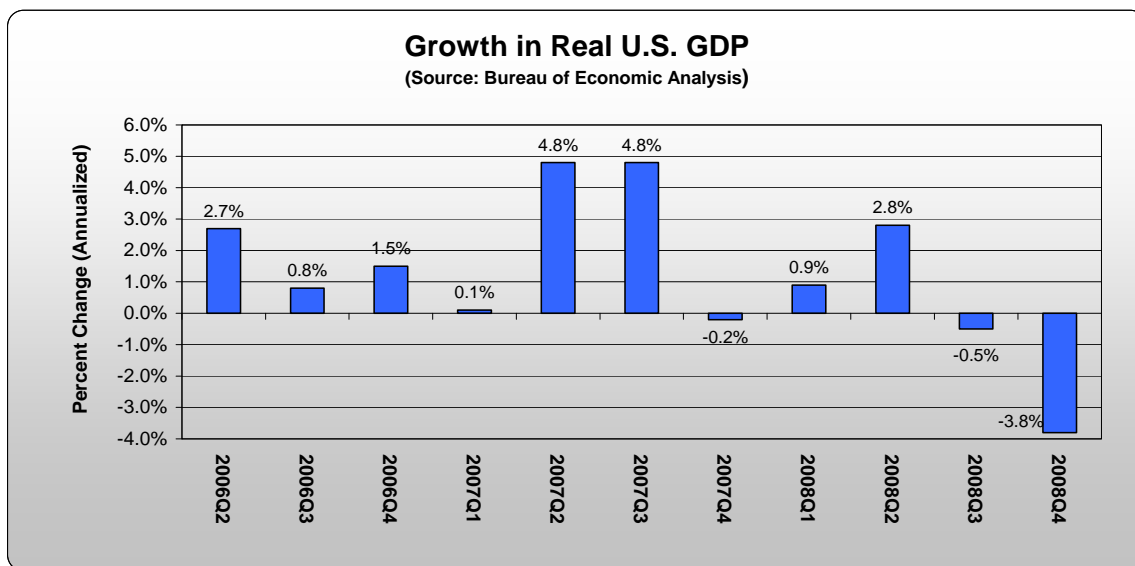
The final part of this SWOT assessment included the development of an inventory of ideas from stakeholders that could be used to jumpstart the development of an action agenda. Among the key necessary actions identified by SWOT respondents to address the regional housing challenges included: (1) housing-friendly adjustments to land use regulations, and (2) critical direct capital spending that would permit and/or encourage the development of housing that is affordable at the price points in the range of need identified by this assessment study.

The full SWOT analysis is provided in Appendix H on page 92 of this report.

3. U.S. Economic Outlook

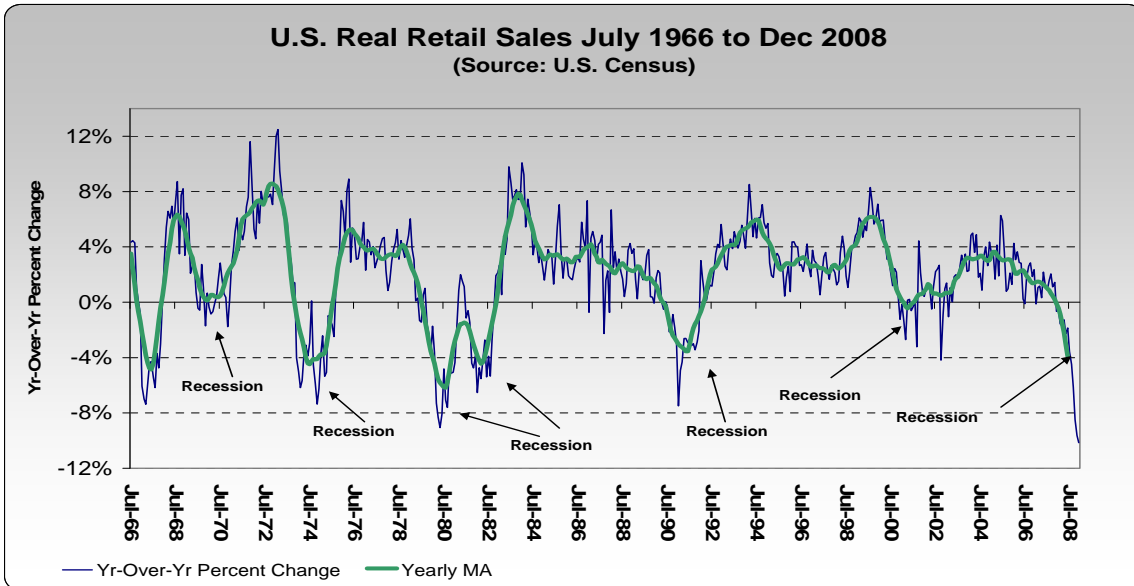
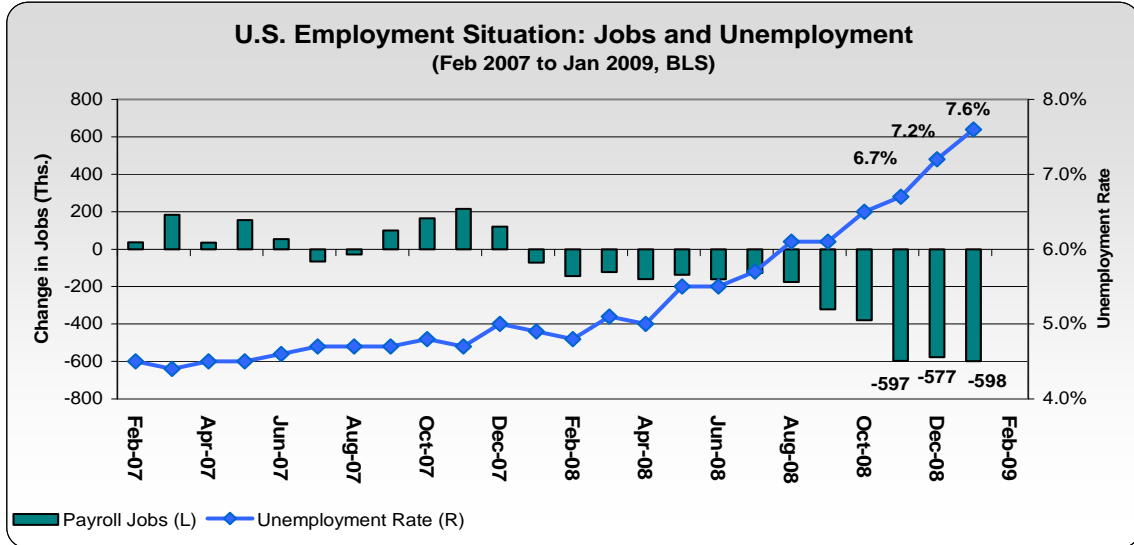
This RHNA began in late summer of 2007, just as the U.S. economy entered the current downturn. In December of 2008, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) officially determined that the U.S. recession began in December of 2007, and as of February 2009, has lasted for 14 months. Several factors will be discussed in this section, including: (1) the recent downturn in many regional housing markets and throughout the country, (2) the tightening of credit market that has made credit more expensive and more difficult to obtain, and (3) volatile energy prices that have squeezed household budgets and added significantly to business costs .

Since the fall of 2007, virtually all major economic indicators corresponding to the performance and health of the U.S. economy have deteriorated. The government reports that the country's overall economic output has been weak over the last year, with the exception of the second quarter in 2008—which was aided by substantial government rebate checks . Gross Domestic Product (GDP), declined in the last quarter of 2007 at an annual rate of 0.2% from the previous quarter. Figures on GDP growth are shown in the graph below, indicating weak growth in first quarter, stronger growth in the second quarter (aided by the rebate checks), and declines in the third and fourth quarters.



In addition to the weak GDP numbers over the last 4 quarters, most other indicators were only weakly positive and in most cases negative. In the latter category were declines in payroll jobs, retail sales, and the national housing market that in many ways is going through its worst downturn since the “Great Depression” of the 1930s. U.S. employers shed over 2 million jobs in 2008, driving up the unemployment rate to 7.2%. Retail sales have been weak in nominal terms, but when accounting for inflation, real retail sales have actually

been negative for the past 9 months versus the same period the previous year (see the chart below). This is an indication that households and consumers are under increasing budget pressures—a troubling sign as roughly 70% of the nation’s economy is tied to personal consumption.

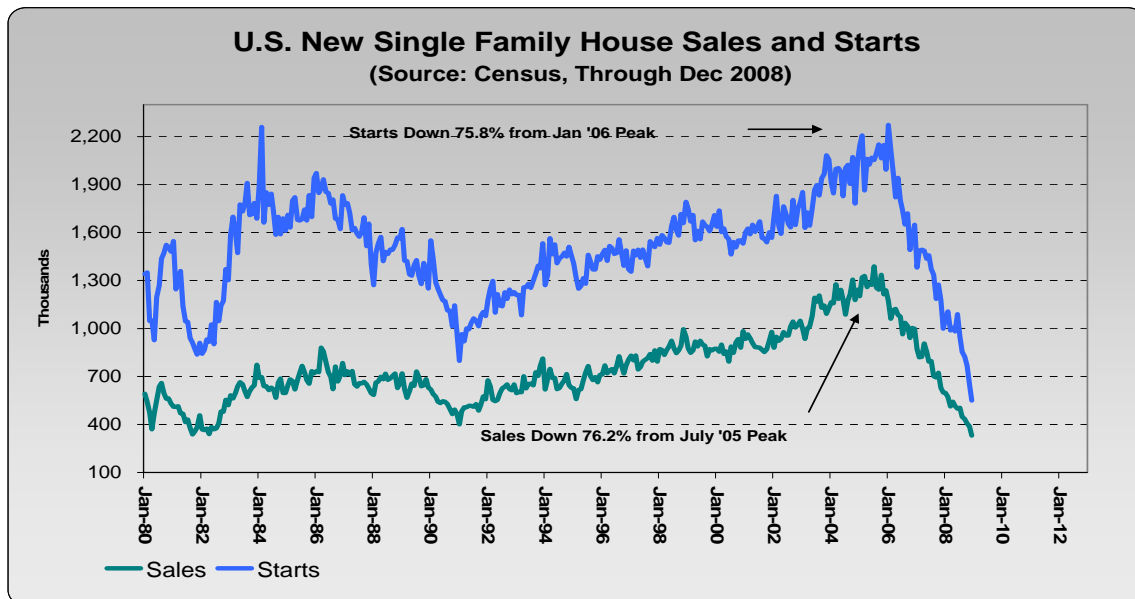


3.1 The U.S. Housing Market and the Economy

Nearly all of the economy’s current problems have roots in the housing sector and the ripple effect the housing market decline has had throughout the economy. The decline in house prices have left many home owners with loans to pay off that are greater than the value of the home. This has encouraged some owners to simply walk away from their mortgage, resulting in a foreclosure; or

cash strapped buyers have opted to sell quickly and at a discounted price. Forced liquidation and foreclosure sales put downward pressure on prices, sometimes amounting to 30%-40% discounts off the original purchase price. These forced, discounted sales, in turn, often serve to exacerbate value-to-mortgage problems in the market. As prices are forced down, more home owners suddenly find themselves in a situation where the value of their mortgage is greater than the value of their house.

Housing sales and construction data indicate that the housing market has yet to reach its bottom as of February of 2009. Nationally, single family home sales have fallen by 76.2% since their peak in July 2006, and housing starts have dropped by 75.8% since their peak in January 2006 (see the chart below). The housing downturn has had numerous other impacts on the economy. As the value of homes have fallen, consumers have not been able to extract equity from their homes to the degree to which they previously did during the run up in housing values from the late 1990s to the mid-2000s. Because wage and salary increases have been small and have not kept up with inflation, households today have considerably less spending power, and news of recent housing price declines suggest that they have considerable less wealth to draw from as well. According to some estimates, housing price declines across the nation have cost the average homeowner about \$30,000 in lost equity (or wealth).

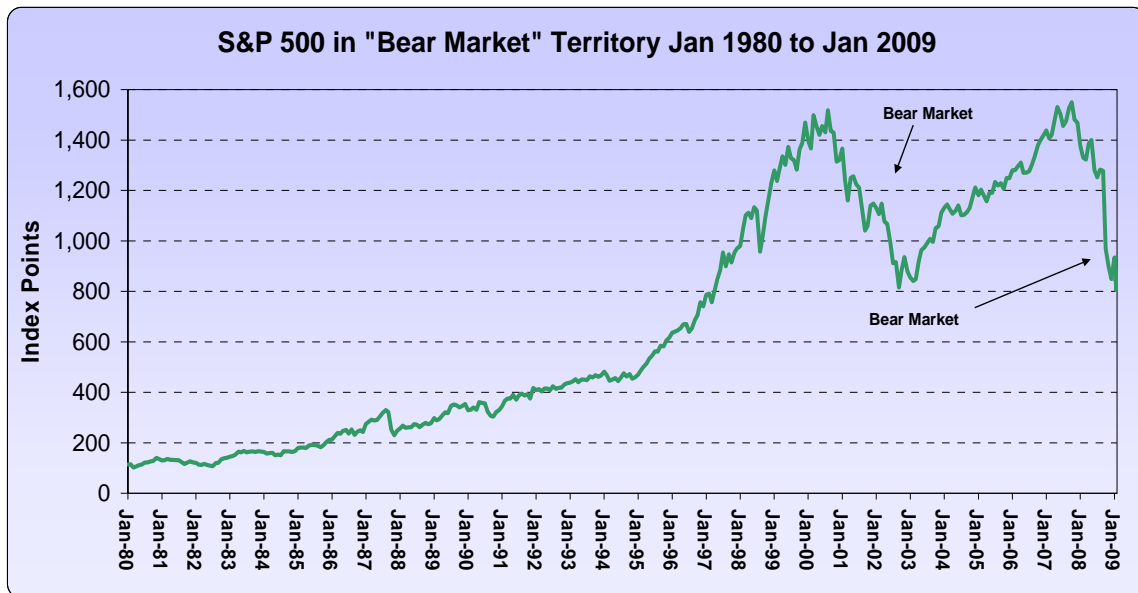


3.2 Financial Markets

September of 2008 witnessed the near collapse of U.S. and global financial markets. Ever since September 7th, when Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac went into conservatorship, markets have been in a volatile and unmistakably downward spiral, with interbank lending markets around the world suffering from the inability to gauge risk. Since access to capital is a fundamental element in

the financial system, the resulting contraction of interbank lending has been a problem for major economies all over the world. In short, the contagion that began in August of 2007 spread beyond Wall Street and the financial sector to the broader economy. Confidence has been a major problem and central banks around the globe are still trying to deal with this spreading contagion.

The September 2008 financial market turmoil has affected the ability to obtain credit, for households and businesses, and this problem is still being worked out as of February 2009. As house prices have declined and the number of foreclosures has increased, investors holding mortgage-backed securities have incurred major losses. As a result, investors and banks are wary to lend and credit has become much harder to obtain as the perceived risk of lending has increased. This, in turn, has affected business' ability to finance expansion and to hire new workers, and households' ability to consume on credit has been reduced. The tight credit markets have seen the virtual disappearance of sub-prime loans made to riskier borrowers, and even credit for good risks is more difficult to obtain. The lack of available credit and resulting uncertainty has affected financial markets as seen in the recent volatile performance of the stock market. The stock market indexes have recently dropped to levels not seen in five years, although there have been some signs of stabilization as of the beginning of 2009.

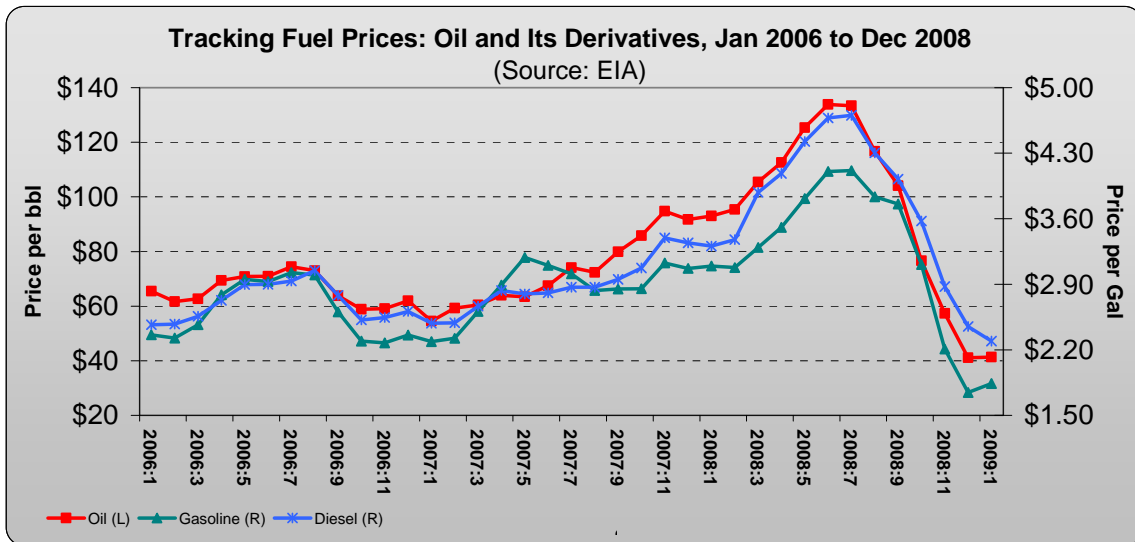


The financial market problems have forced the U.S. government, and governments around the world, to intervene in order to restore confidence to the system. So far government intervention around the world has included aggressive easing of monetary policy by central banks and the remarkable efforts to provide additional liquidity to banks, though government purchases of securities and equity acquisitions – meaning that government becomes a stock holder and part owner – of major financial institutions. This equates to effective

nationalization of many financial institutions. In addition, governments around the world have stepped in to insure bank deposits in various forms and amounts, in order restore confidence and prevent all out runs on the banks. In short, the developments in the global financial markets in September and October of 2008 have been nothing short of unprecedented and continue to affect the U.S. and global economies as of February 2009.

3.3 Energy Prices

Energy prices play an important role in this RHNA and have attracted much attention in the media in the last two to three years, beginning with the spike in gasoline prices following Hurricane Katrina in the late summer of 2005. Since Katrina, the price of crude oil and its derivatives gasoline, diesel fuels, and home heating oil have experienced substantial spikes, followed by periods of decline. However, the path of energy prices has been unmistakably higher as the price of a barrel of West Texas Crude oil, a commonly used bench mark, nearly quadrupled, from an average monthly price of \$34 per barrel in January 2004 to \$133 per barrel in July 2008. As shown in the graph below, both gasoline and diesel fuel followed suit as crude oil prices have risen. Prices peaked in July of calendar year 2008, as there have been significant declines in the prices of both oil and its derivative fuels since the July peak. However, it is important to note that the price of oil remains volatile and elevated relative to historic levels, and continue to siphon off spending power from households and businesses. The recent decline in oil prices was likely driven by recession fears, and most forecasts expect that the upward trend will continue as the U.S. economy begins to recover over the next 2-3 years. As consumers and businesses spend more on fuel, less money is available to spend elsewhere. In addition, most expenditures for energy are made to entities that have few linkages to the regional economy, meaning that that money usually leaves the local economy.



The 3-County region has not escaped the adverse impact of elevated energy prices. An estimated \$286.7 million was siphoned out of the regional economy by elevated petroleum prices in the first half of 2008, according to our estimates. When broken down by County, we estimate that Dutchess County spent an additional \$98.5 million on petroleum, Orange County an additional \$126.4 million, and Ulster County an additional \$61.7 million, representing money that was taken out of the local economy.⁴

3.4 Looking Forward

As announced in December 2008, the US economy is officially in a recession as of December 2007. The events in the national economy over the past year influenced the long term economic and demographic forecast for the 3-Counties in three important ways: (1) credit is expected to be more difficult to obtain in the near term period 2006-10, (2) energy prices are expected to remain at levels that are elevated relative to historic prices (despite the recent declines), and (3) the struggling economy will likely exacerbate relatively weak population growth forecasted in the region.

Regarding the first, this means that achieving home ownership will likely be more difficult over the next several years, compared with the low interest rate period of the early 2000's. Tighter credit could also mean that recovery from the current economic downturn will be slow and protracted, as businesses in the Hudson Valley, and the U.S. as a whole, struggle to find financing for expansion. Once the housing and financial market problems have run their course and begun to recover, the economy should eventually return to expansion at a level closer to its long term average rate of growth (roughly 2-3% per year in terms of GDP). Regarding the second, high energy prices will likely act as a drag on the economy unless or until new technologies are developed and implemented that reduce energy usage and the nation's reliance on fossil fuels. The above estimate of additional spending on petroleum is an example of how high energy prices siphon off money from the regional economy without any offsetting public spending.⁵ The third factor, slowing population growth, is a trend that can be observed in other regions in the northeast part of the country as well. The changing demographics imply that the next 15 years or so will likely be very different than the last 15 years, with relatively restrained economic growth expected.

⁴ See Appendix J for more details on this estimated impact of elevated petroleum prices in the 3-County region.

⁵ Offsetting public spending refers to taxes that siphon off money from households, but are at least accompanied by government spending. Increased energy prices reduce the amount that households spend and are not accompanied by any government spending that offset the reduced household spending.

4. Housing Market Trends in the 3-County Region

4.1 Housing Market Analysis Through June of 2007

The national housing market experienced a rapid expansion at the end of the 1990s and during the first six years of this decade. Housing in the 3-County region experienced the same expansion and double-digit year-to-year percentage increases in median house prices. Since the fall of 2007, virtually all housing market indicators have deteriorated and it is clear that this unprecedented rapid expansion was unsustainable. House prices, sales, housing starts, and building permits have all declined and are expected to remain sluggish over next one to two years. Table 4 below contains data available at the time of this RHNA, and displays median home prices for the three counties from 1993 to 2006, and partial data for 2007.⁶ The trends are similar across the counties: In general, gradually rising prices during the 1990s and sharp increases beginning in 2000 or 2001. Although still positive, in 2006, the housing market began to slow down, as reflected in much lower year-to-year price increases. The “cooling off” in the housing market is evident in 2007 data. When compared to figures from the previous year, sales were below 2006 levels and median prices were just slightly higher in Orange and Ulster Counties, and even declined in Dutchess County. This analysis was completed with data through the first half of calendar 2007, and an update is provided in the next section, covering developments in the 3-County housing market through the third quarter of calendar 2008.

Table 4. Median House Prices in Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Counties, 1993 to 2007 (Partial)

	Dutchess			Orange			Ulster		
	Number of Sales	Median Price	% Price Change	Number of Sales	Median Price	% Price Change	Number of Sales	Median Price	% Price Change
1993	2,453	131,500		2,549	123,000		1,234	100,000	
1994	2,856	129,900	-1.2%	2,748	122,000	-0.8%	1,406	93,000	-7.0%
1995	2,376	130,500	0.5%	2,542	122,900	0.7%	1,191	90,000	-3.2%
1996	2,217	135,000	3.4%	2,660	124,900	1.6%	1,181	95,000	5.6%
1997	2,479	135,000	0.0%	2,717	125,000	0.1%	1,263	95,000	0.0%
1998	2,837	137,500	1.9%	3,482	130,850	4.7%	1,502	98,500	3.7%
1999	3,154	146,000	6.2%	4,057	134,000	2.4%	1,751	105,000	6.6%
2000	3,069	159,900	9.5%	4,262	141,000	5.2%	1,688	118,000	12.4%
2001	3,008	182,250	14.0%	4,458	159,900	13.4%	1,723	127,000	7.6%
2002	3,194	219,900	20.7%	4,738	182,000	13.8%	1,955	142,500	12.2%
2003	3,238	250,000	13.7%	4,990	213,000	17.0%	1,993	170,000	19.3%
2004	3,629	279,900	12.0%	5,750	249,000	16.9%	2,219	200,000	17.6%
2005	3,425	321,000	14.7%	5,578	282,500	13.5%	2,193	240,000	20.0%
2006	2,924	330,000	2.8%	4,599	298,500	5.7%	1,904	244,665	1.9%
2006	thru 6/15	1,228	325,000	thru 7/20	2,453	295,000	thru 4/27	542	235,000
2007	thru 6/15	886	320,000	thru 7/20	1,907	296,747	thru 4/27	453	244,100

Data Source: NY Office of Real Property Service

Prepared by Economic & Policy Resources, Inc

⁶ Data are from the New York Office of Real Property Sales and include only “arms-length” sales of single family homes and condominium units. It was obtained during the initial months of this study and this analysis stops at mid-2007. Additional data is brought to this analysis though not with the level of detail of the NYORPS data.

Prior to the current downturn in the housing market, the rapid rise in prices presented increasing affordability challenges for households in the region. Tables 4a, 4b, and 4c below, again show changes in house prices, but this time compared to growth in median household income for each county. The tables show that the three counties experienced similar predicaments: from 1996 to 2006, median house prices grew at annual average rates of 9-10% while median household income grew at an average rate of less than 4%. The data indicate that income fell behind housing prices and made home ownership less affordable in the counties.

Table 4a. House Prices and Household Income in Dutchess County, 1996 to 2006

Year	Median House Price	% Change	Median HH Income	% Change
1996	135,000		45,880	
1997	135,000	0.0%	47,552	3.6%
1998	137,500	1.9%	49,050	3.1%
1999	146,000	6.2%	53,086	8.2%
2000	159,900	9.5%	54,261	2.2%
2001	182,250	14.0%	56,741	4.6%
2002	219,900	20.7%	55,589	-2.0%
2003	250,000	13.7%	56,649	1.9%
2004	279,900	12.0%	59,257	4.6%
2005	321,000	14.7%	62,866	6.1%
2006	330,000	2.8%	66,669	6.0%
Avg Ann Change 1996-06		9.3%		3.8%

Note: Median Home Price data from NY ORPS; includes condos

Note: Median HH Income data from Economy.com

Prepared by Economic & Policy Resources, Inc

Table 4b. House Prices and Household Income in Orange County, 1996 to 2006

Year	Median House Price	% Change	Median HH Income	% Change
1996	124,900		44,756	
1997	125,000	0.1%	45,129	0.8%
1998	130,850	4.7%	47,978	6.3%
1999	134,000	2.4%	52,058	8.5%
2000	141,000	5.2%	52,360	0.6%
2001	159,900	13.4%	54,779	4.6%
2002	182,000	13.8%	54,311	-0.9%
2003	213,000	17.0%	55,121	1.5%
2004	249,000	16.9%	56,774	3.0%
2005	282,500	13.5%	59,451	4.7%
2006	298,500	5.7%	62,416	5.0%
Avg Ann Change 1996-06		9.1%		3.4%

Note: Median Home Price data from NY ORPS; includes condos

Note: Median HH Income data from Economy.com

Prepared by Economic & Policy Resources, Inc

Table 4c. House Prices and Household Income in Ulster County, 1996 to 2006

Year	Median House Price	% Change	Median HH Income	% Change
1996	95,000		35,942	
1997	95,000	0.0%	36,621	1.9%
1998	98,500	3.7%	39,399	7.6%
1999	105,000	6.6%	42,551	8.0%
2000	118,000	12.4%	43,113	1.3%
2001	127,000	7.6%	45,103	4.6%
2002	142,500	12.2%	44,519	-1.3%
2003	170,000	19.3%	45,807	2.9%
2004	200,000	17.6%	47,126	2.9%
2005	240,000	20.0%	49,572	5.2%
2006	244,665	1.9%	52,348	5.6%
Avg Ann Change 1996-06		9.9%		3.8%

Note: Median Home Price data from NY ORPS; includes condos

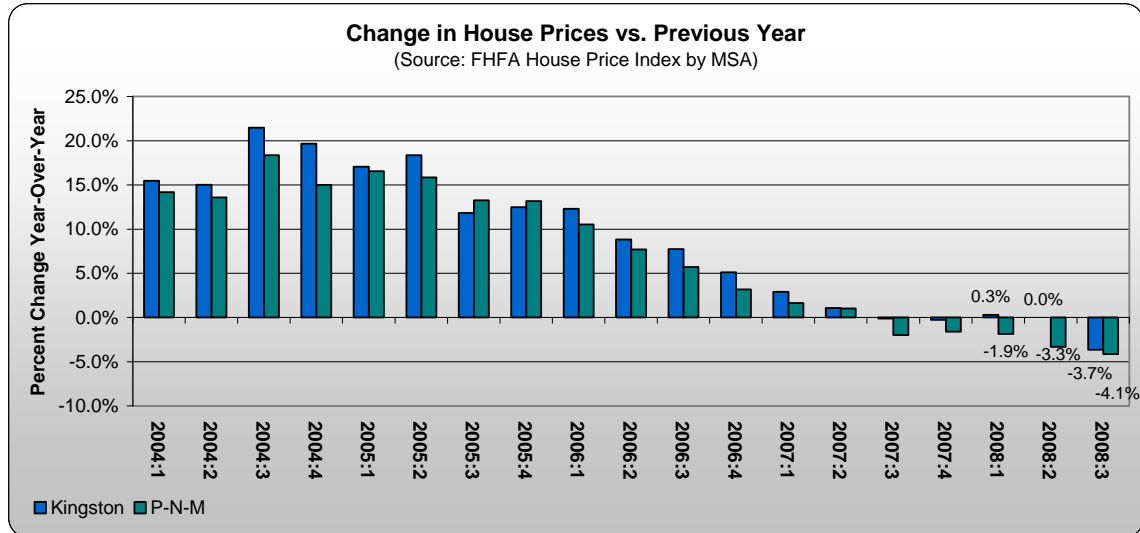
Note: Median HH Income data from Economy.com

Prepared by Economic & Policy Resources, Inc

4.2 Update on Housing Market Through September of 2008

An additional year has gone by since the first part of the housing market analysis was completed. For more recent data on the housing market in the 3-County region, the quarterly housing price index published by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) is examined in this section. The index is published by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). There are two MSAs in the 3-County region: the Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown (P-N-M) MSA and the Kingston MSA. The following chart provides a more recent picture of developments in the local housing market, which has deteriorated substantially over the 4 quarters since the initiation of this RHNA in the fall of 2007. According to the FHFA index, house prices did in fact begin to decline in the third quarter of calendar year 2007 in both MSAs. In the two most recent quarters for which data are available, the second and third quarters of 2008, year-over-year house prices changes were 0.0% and -3.7% in the Kingston MSA, and -3.3% and -4.1% in the P-N-M MSA.

The indicators suggest that the market has yet to bottom out and additional price declines are expected over the next 2-3 quarters. As described in the economic and demographic forecast, the declines in house prices are expected to be more pronounced in Dutchess and Orange Counties than in Ulster County, and using the FHFA house price index, so far, this scenario is being played out as expected.



With additional price declines expected, the effects of the current downturn in the housing market, and the general economy, will be felt over at least the next 2-3 years. As a result of declining house prices in the near term, some houses will be more affordable for new buyers. However, the housing market recession is not expected to relieve pressure for the majority of current home owners burdened by housing costs. For home owners who purchased their house during the peak of the housing market, their house payments will not be altered unless they are able to refinance their mortgage (which will be increasingly difficult due to tight credit markets and stricter lending standards implemented by most banks).⁷ For these reasons, the housing market downturn is not expected to relieve affordability pressure to the same degree that the expansion and price run-up increased that pressure. The affordability calculations presented in section 2.1 offer insight as to the degree of price declines that would be needed to alleviate affordability pressures in the region. In order for the median income household to afford a median priced house, median prices in each of the 3 counties would have to decline by more than 40% from 2006 levels. The next section provides context and shows how affordability pressures intensified from 1996 to 2006.

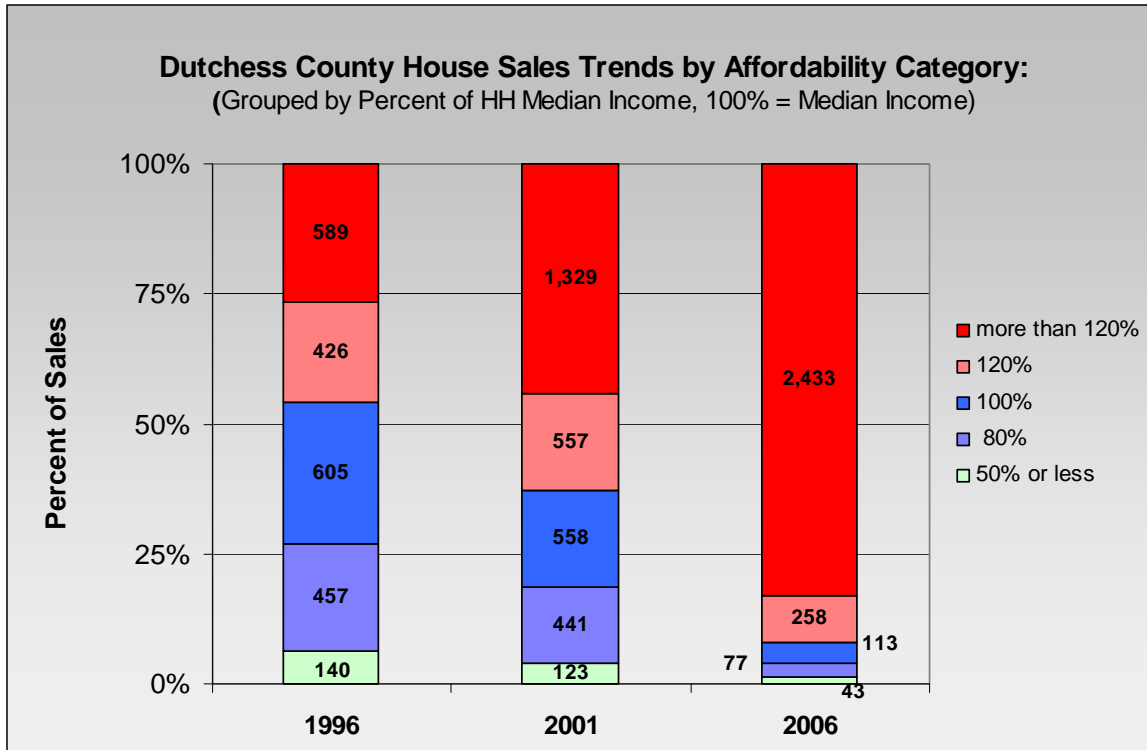
4.3 Affordability Pressures 1996 to 2006

For many owner households, even with record low interest rates in the early 2000s, the rapidly increasing house prices, along with increasing property taxes, made home ownership increasingly unaffordable. The following analysis determines that from an affordability perspective, the percentage of houses on

⁷ Some lenders may agree to alter the terms of mortgages for some borrowers through public and private initiatives that attempt to keep home owners in their home, such as Project Hope. However, the majority of home owners at risk of mortgage default will not be covered by these programs.

the market available to households earning less than 120% of the county median income decreased from 1996 to 2006.

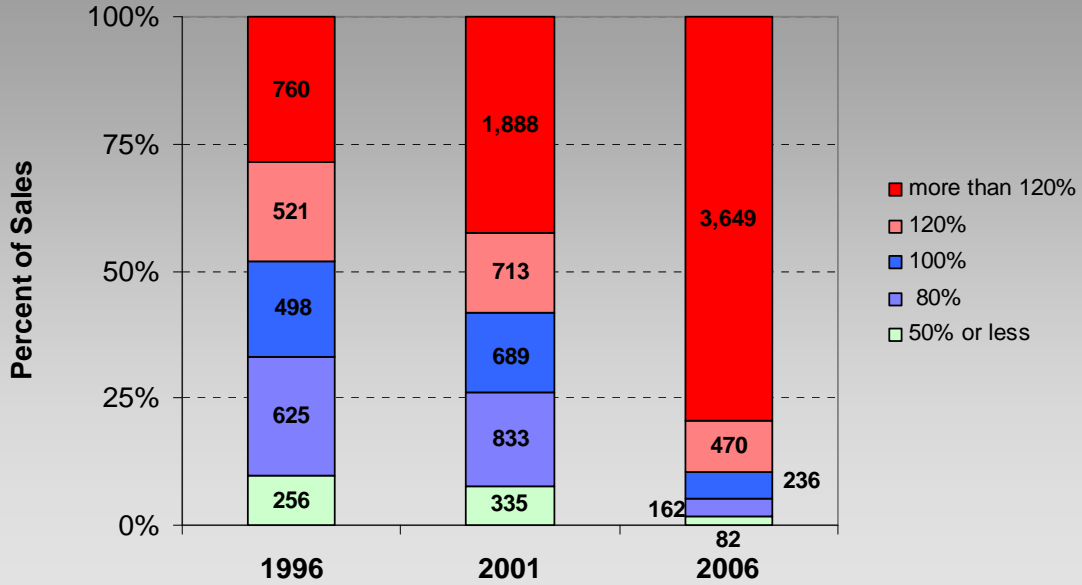
In 1996, households in Dutchess County earning at least the median income were able to affordably purchase just over half of the houses sold on the market.⁸ In 2001, this percentage had decreased to 37% and by 2006 only 233 houses on the market, or 8% of the total sales, were under the affordability threshold for households in this income category. The lower income households were even more “squeezed” as fewer houses were at or below their affordable price.



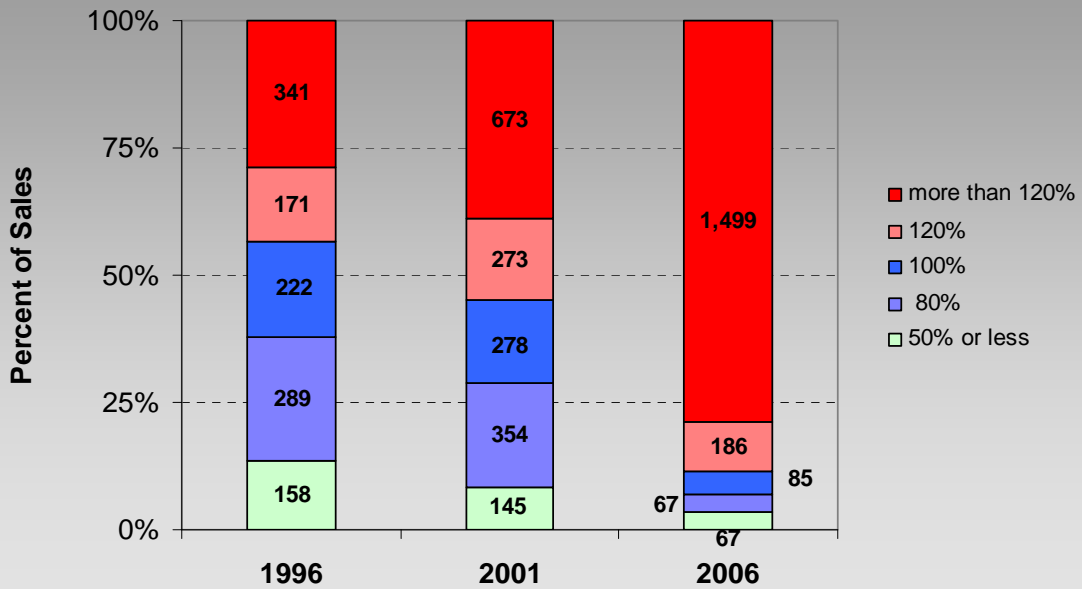
Housing sales data show similar trends in Ulster and Orange Counties over the same time period. In Orange County, the median household income was sufficient to affordably purchase just over half of the houses sold in 1996 and this proportion decreased to 41% in 2001, and to 10%, or 480 houses, in 2006. In Ulster, a household earning the median income could afford to purchase 57% of the houses on the market in 1996 and this proportion decreased to 45% in 2001 and to 11% in 2006. The lower income households had fewer options available as shown in the graphs below.

⁸ One way to measure housing affordability is to determine a median income household’s ability to afford a median priced house. The National Association of Realtors, for example, publishes an affordability index which incorporates this concept. Although this type of analysis was not explicitly done in this study, the charts in this section imply that affordability in all three Counties in 1996 likely was not nearly as much of an issue as it was in 2006.

Orange County House Sales Trends by Affordability Category:
 (Grouped by Percent of HH Median Income, 100% = Median Income)



Ulster County House Sales Trends by Affordability Category:
 (Grouped by Percent of HH Median Income, 100% = Median Income)



The charts above illustrate how affordability pressures have increased since 1996 and options in the housing market for low- and middle-income households have become fewer and fewer. With fewer affordable options for low- and middle-income households, the low interest rates and a variety of riskier lending products (that included temporary low rates that would reset to higher rates) were attractive and made home ownership achievable and feasible. Still, many of these households found themselves burdened by high housing costs.

5. Economic and Demographic Forecasts, 2006 to 2020

Economic conditions, population growth, and household formation will determine housing demand in the 3-County region over the forecast period. This section provides a summary description of the forecast for the relevant economic and demographic variables. A summary is presented for the region overall, and then for each county in the near term (to 2010) and long-term (to 2020). The detailed economic and demographic forecast tables are available in Appendix B on page 54.

5.1 Economic Variables

5.1.1. 3-County Region Summary

Overall, the region's output, or GRP, will increase by 1.5% annually, from \$26.8 billion in 2006 to \$28.5 billion in 2010.⁹ Output will then increase by 2% per year out to 2020, to a total of \$34.7 billion. It is expected that annual growth will be subdued in the near-term to 2010 and will pick up in the long term out to 2020. This is a result of the current housing market and financial market problems, which are expected to slow growth over the next 2-3 years, nationally and in the 3-County region.

Total non-farm employment in the 3-County region will grow from 320,360 in 2006 to 329,420 in 2010, an annual growth of 0.7% over the four year period. Continuing out to 2020, employment will grow slightly faster at about 0.8% per year, reaching 355,480 jobs. The construction and manufacturing sectors are expected to lose 320 jobs and 670 jobs respectively. The total increase in jobs will be 35,480 and most of the growth will come from the education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and financial activities sectors, with 14,910, 5,790, and 3,460 jobs respectively.

Growth will be restrained in the near-term due to two primary reasons relating to the housing market: (1) less money will be available for financing mortgages; and (2) and securing that available financing will be difficult due to stricter lending standards and higher down payments likely to be required. This situation presents substantial downside potential as the housing industry is such an important part of the U.S. economy. The inputs that go into building, maintaining and furnishing homes create demand for many other sectors; construction, manufacturing, retail, and the transportation sector are all highly linked to the housing industry. A downturn in the housing market has the potential to cause a ripple effect and spread to other sectors, which has indeed happened in 2008.

⁹ GRP, or Gross Regional Output, is reported here, and in the individual county sections, in 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation.

Problems in the housing market have spread to the financial sector, which has experienced a “credit crunch” since August of 2007. Banks are wary to lend to each other and investors are skeptical about putting their money into housing linked investments. This drying up of credit translates into less money available for firms to hire new workers and purchase new equipment, and less money available to consumers to make purchases on credit – especially big-ticket items such as cars and homes that typically require financing.

In December of 2008, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) announced that the United States entered into a recession in December of 2007. The announcement confirmed what virtually all economic indicators had been suggesting most of the year. Home prices and sales, retail sales, and employment levels have all fallen and the unemployment rate has risen. While output in the first and second quarters of the year technically remained positive, inventories grew while domestic consumption actually went negative, an indication that there probably was no real growth in the output of the economy. Data for the third and fourth quarter confirm that the national economy did indeed contract, as was expected by analysts. The recovery from this downturn is expected to be at a historically slow pace and take at least the next 2-3 years, and possibly longer without significant and on-going intervention through fiscal (e.g. the 2nd stimulus package currently being debated) and monetary policy.

The following sections present the forecast for each County.

5.1.2. Dutchess County

The forecast shows that in Dutchess County, GRP is expected to increase from \$10.3 billion in 2006 to \$10.9 billion in 2010, an increase of 1.5% per year (GRP is in 2000 dollars, adjusted for inflation). GRP is then expected to grow by about 1.7% per year to \$12.9 billion in 2020. Total non-farm employment in the county will grow from 121,820 in 2006 to 123,220 in 2010. This is an increase of 1,400 jobs or 0.3% per year. Non-farm employment is expected to then grow by 0.4% per year until 2020, when 6,680 jobs will have been added to 2006 employment levels. The NAICS¹⁰ sectors that are expected to lose jobs include construction, manufacturing, trade-transportation-utilities, and government employment. Financial activities, education and health services, and leisure and hospitality are sectors expected to add jobs. Most of the net increase in jobs will come from the education and health services sector, representing 5,300 of the 6,680 new jobs in the county. The sectors to be hardest hit will be manufacturing and trade-transportation-utilities, which are expected to lose 810 and 720 jobs respectively, by 2020.

5.1.3. Orange County

Orange County’s GRP is expected to increase from \$11.4 billion in 2006 to \$12.2 billion in 2010, an increase of 1.7% over the four year period. From 2010 to

¹⁰ NAICS stands for North American Industrial Classification System, a standard government system to classify industries.

2020, GRP will grow by 2.4% per year to \$15.4 billion. The employment forecast for Orange County shows solid growth over the forecast period. Non-farm employment will increase from 133,730 jobs in 2006 to 138,800 jobs in 2010, an increase of 0.9% per year. Growth will then continue at about 1% per year until 2020, when non-farm employment is expected to reach 153,910 jobs, an increase of 20,200 jobs. The only major NAICS sector expected to see a decline in jobs is construction (and this decline is minor – only 40 jobs), while manufacturing, trade-transportation-utilities, financial activities, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and government employment are all expected to grow. Most of the additional jobs will be in the education and health services sector, which will add about 6,910 jobs, followed by trade-transportation-utilities and government employment, which are expected to grow by about 2,730 and 2,107 jobs respectively.

5.1.4. Ulster County

GRP of Ulster County is expected to grow at a yearly compounded rate of 1.2% from \$5.1 billion in 2006 to \$5.4 billion in 2010. Growth in GRP out to 2020 will be at about 1.8% per year and GRP will reach \$6.4 billion. Total non-farm employment in Ulster County will increase from 64,810 in 2006 to 67,390 in 2010, an increase of 0.9% per year. Continuing the forecast out to 2020, total non-farm employment will continue to grow at an annual rate of 0.8% per year to 73,070 jobs. The manufacturing sector is expected to lose about 170 jobs, and government employment will decrease by about 270 jobs. The construction, trade-transportation-utilities, financial activities, education and health services, and leisure and hospitality sectors will add jobs. Most of the 8,260 additional jobs will be in the education and health services and leisure and hospitality sectors, with each adding 2,700 and 2,600 jobs respectively. Financial activities will grow by 900 jobs and trade-transportation-utilities will grow by 860 jobs.

5.2 Demographic Variables

5.2.1. 3-County Region Summary

The population of the 3-County region overall will grow from 855,920 in 2006 to 872,340 in 2010, an increase of 16,420, or annual growth of 0.5%. Growth will continue at about the same annual rate of 0.5% out to 2020 and 48,020 more residents will be added to the population bringing the total to 920,360. Most of the growth will be among older residents: of the total increase of 64,440 persons over the period 2006 to 2020, more than 40,000 will come from the 65 and over age group, and more than 19,000 will come from the age group 45 to 64.

The number of households in the region will grow by 0.7% per year, adding 8,500 new households by 2010. Household growth will continue at the rate of more than 0.8% per year going forward to 2020, and 28,300 more households will be added. Given the trend of declining household size described above for each county, the average household size for the region overall will also decline from 2.84 persons per household in 2006 to 2.81 in 2010, and to 2.72 in 2020.

5.2.2 Dutchess County

The population of Dutchess County is expected to grow from 295,140 in 2006 to 297,570 in 2010. This is an increase of 2,430 persons, or annual growth of 0.2%. Average annual growth will increase to 0.4% per year through 2020, adding 14,260 additional residents and bringing the total population to 311,830 persons. According to the population projections, the age group 65 and over will make the largest contribution to overall population growth from 2006 to 2020, followed by the age group 45 to 64. The other age groups will actually experience declines in population, with the exception of the 0 to 4 age group, which will grow, although at a weak rate of growth.

The number of households in the county will increase by about 0.3% per year to 2010, adding 1,300 new households, and then by more than 0.8% per year to 2020, adding 10,000 more households. The fact that households are expected to grow at a faster rate than population reflects the trend in declining household size, a result of both an aging population and declining family size. In Dutchess County, households, on average consisted of 2.81 persons per household in 2006, and this will remain roughly unchanged at 2.80 in 2010 and decrease to 2.68 persons per household by 2020.

5.2.3. Orange County

Orange County will add 10,830 residents, growing from 376,400 in 2006 to 387,230 in 2010, an annual growth rate of 0.7%. The rate of growth will decrease slightly to about 0.6% per year out to 2020. This will add 23,840 residents and bring the total population to 411,070. The age group contributing most to the overall growth will be the 65 and over group, followed by 45 to 64 and 25-44 age groups.

Households in Orange County will increase by about 1.0% per year to 2010 adding 5,100 households, and continue growth at 1.0% per year and add 13,700 more households by 2020. The population and household growth rates in Orange County also indicate that average household size will decrease over the forecast period. Average persons per household stood at 2.97 in 2006 this figure is projected to decrease to 2.94 in 2010, and then to 2.83 in 2020.

5.2.4. Ulster County

Ulster County's population will grow from 184,390 in 2006 to 187,530 in 2010, an increase of 3,140 residents at an annual growth rate of 0.3% per year. Growth will continue to 2020 at a rate of 0.5% per year, adding 9,930 residents and bring the total population to 197,460. The largest contributions to the overall population growth will be from the 45 to 64 age group followed by the 65 and over and 25 to 44 age groups.

The county will add 1,900 households by 2010, growing at an annual rate of 0.6%, and then continue growth at a similar annual rate and add 4,500 more

households by 2020. Average household size will decline from 2.63 persons per household in 2006 to 2.61 in 2010, reaching 2.58 in 2020.

6. Current Housing Units Needed, 2006

6.1 Affordability Gap Analysis

This section provides estimates of the need for additional housing units in the 3-County region in 2006.¹¹ Need was determined using a “gap” analysis in which supply and demand were estimated and then compared against each other. This was done by income category and by tenure status (owner and renter households). An inventory update as of December 31, 2006 was made and this represents the supply side of the ledger. Demand by income and tenure status was estimated based on available data sources and the two are compared – demand versus supply. Such a comparison reveals whether or not demand exceeds supply, and if so to what extent, at each household income level and for owners and renters. If demand exceeds supply, such a gap is an indication that the number of units available to be purchased (or rented for the renter part of the analysis) at an affordable price (or rent) is not sufficient, and households will likely be paying more than the HUD threshold of 30% of household income toward housing costs.

The gap analysis incorporated the affordability calculations described in Section 2 above. The affordable house prices and rents were determined by income category relative to the County median household income: 50%, 80%, 100%, and 120% of median household income. Estimates of the number of owner and renter units demanded were based on distributions of household income reported from the 2006 American Community Survey. Estimates of unit supply were developed based on a variety of sources, including the 2006 American Community Survey unit data, building permit data, respective County Planning Department rental surveys, and parcel data used for property tax purposes.

The analysis confirmed that there are current affordability gaps in each of the 3 counties. Owner unit demand exceeds supply for all income categories at or below 120% of the County median household income. In Dutchess County, there is a 6,664 unit gap at 50% of median household income level, a 7,556 unit gap at 80% of median household income, a 3,225 unit gap at the median household income, and a 468 unit gap at 120% of the median household income. In Orange County, there is a 9,528 unit gap at 50% of median household income level, a 5,753 unit gap at 80% of median household income, a 5,312 unit gap at the median household income, and a 1,328 unit gap at 120% of the median household income. In Ulster County, there is a 5,936 unit gap at 50% of median household income level, a 2,746 unit gap at 80% of median household income, a 1,216 unit gap at the median household income, and a 798 unit gap at 120% of the median household income. For the 3-County region overall, these figures sum to a 22,129 unit gap at 50% of median household income level, a 16,055

¹¹ The inventory update is made for 2006, the base year of the study and the jumping off point for the forecasts.

unit gap at 80% of median household income, a 9,753 unit gap at the median household income, and a 2,593 unit gap at 120% of the median household income. These income category totals correspond to a total 50,530 unit gap for the 3 counties as of December 31, 2006.

Table 5 below shows the gap analysis for owner units in each county. The table shows for each income category: household income, the affordable price, the estimated unit demand, the estimated unit supply, and the affordability gap in units (the difference between demand and supply).¹²

Table 5. Estimate of the Affordability Gap in Owner Units, 2006

Dutchess County						
% of Median Household Income	50%	80%	100%	120%	>120%	Total
Income	\$33,334	\$53,334	\$66,668	\$80,002		
Affordable Price	\$97,084	\$155,335	\$194,169	\$233,003		
Estimated Unit Demand	10,969	10,548	8,040	7,693	38,111	75,361
Estimated Unit Supply	4,305	2,992	4,815	7,225	56,025	75,361
Affordability Gap in Units (demand minus supply)	6,664	7,556	3,225	468		
Cumulative	6,664	14,221	17,446	17,913		
Orange County						
% of Median Household Income	50%	80%	100%	120%	>120%	Total
Income	\$31,208	\$49,933	\$62,416	\$74,899		
Affordable Price	\$87,180	\$139,487	\$174,359	\$209,231		
Estimated Unit Demand	12,726	9,637	9,511	9,529	47,658	89,061
Estimated Unit Supply	3,198	3,884	4,199	8,201	69,579	89,061
Affordability Gap in Units (demand minus supply)	9,528	5,753	5,312	1,328		
Cumulative	9,528	15,281	20,593	21,921		
Ulster County						
% of Median Household Income	50%	80%	100%	120%	>120%	Total
Income	\$26,174	\$41,878	\$52,348	\$62,818		
Affordable Price	\$71,607	\$114,572	\$143,215	\$171,858		
Estimated Unit Demand	7,983	6,113	4,258	4,423	25,402	48,179
Estimated Unit Supply	2,047	3,367	3,042	3,626	36,098	48,179
Affordability Gap in Units (demand minus supply)	5,936	2,746	1,216	798		
Cumulative	5,936	8,682	9,898	10,696		
Three County Total						
% of Median Household Income	50%	80%	100%	120%	>120%	Total
Estimated Unit Demand	31,679	26,298	21,808	21,645	111,171	212,601
Estimated Unit Supply	9,550	10,243	12,055	19,052	161,701	212,601
Affordability Gap in Units (demand minus supply)	22,129	16,055	9,753	2,593		
Cumulative	22,129	38,184	47,937	50,530		

Notes: The supply estimates includes vacant and year-round only units

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The data show that in all three counties the deficiency between the supply and demand of renter units is for the most part confined to the 50% of median household income and below group. For the most part, there were sufficient numbers of units available for rent for households with incomes between 50% and 80% of the median household income. At the 50% of median household income level, demand exceeded supply by 6,900 units in Dutchess County, by 9,259 units in Orange County, and by 5,082 units in Ulster County. This sums to

¹² A negative "gap" indicates supply is greater than demand

a 3-County region total of 21,241 units for this lowest income group. The analysis was also conducted at income levels between 50% and 80% of median household income, and this resulted in the detection of additional gaps between supply and demand – 92 units in Orange County and 175 units in Ulster County. These numbers are not included in the table below for presentation purposes, but they are included in tables later in the report in the 80% of median household income and below on the renter side.

Table 6. Estimate of Affordability Gap in Renter Units, 2006

Dutchess County						
% of Median Household Income	50%	80%	100%	120%	>120%	Total Units
Income	\$33,334	\$53,334	\$66,668	\$80,002		
Affordable Rent	\$744	\$1,232	\$1,565	\$1,889		
Estimated Unit Demand	14,380	5,854	3,191	2,662	5,168	31,255
Estimated Unit Supply	7,480	14,844	3,869	1,821	3,240	31,255
Affordability Gap in Units (demand minus supply)	6,900	-8,991	-677	841		
Cumulative	6,900	-2,091	-2,768	-1,928		
Orange County						
% of Median Household Income	50%	80%	100%	120%	>120%	Total
Income	\$31,208	\$49,933	\$62,416	\$74,899		
Affordable Rent	\$695	\$1,153	\$1,463	\$1,766		
Estimated Unit Demand	17,213	8,920	3,261	3,247	5,915	38,556
Estimated Unit Supply	7,954	18,506	6,108	1,842	4,146	38,556
Affordability Gap in Units (demand minus supply)	9,259	-9,586	-2,847	1,405		
Cumulative	9,259	-327	-3,174	-1,769		
Ulster County						
% of Median Household Income	50%	80%	100%	120%	>120%	Total
Income	\$26,174	\$41,878	\$52,348	\$62,818		
Affordable Rent	\$574	\$951	\$1,211	\$1,473		
Estimated Unit Demand	8,744	5,155	3,060	1,676	5,502	24,137
Estimated Unit Supply	3,662	10,187	5,284	2,094	2,910	24,137
Affordability Gap in Units (demand minus supply)	5,082	-5,033	-2,224	-418		
Cumulative	5,082	50	-2,175	-2,593		
Three County Total						
% of Median Household Income	50%	80%	100%	120%	>120%	Total
Estimated Unit Demand	40,336	19,928	9,513	7,585	16,585	93,948
Estimated Unit Supply	19,096	43,537	15,261	5,758	10,296	93,948
Affordability Gap in Units (demand minus supply)	21,241	-23,609	-5,748	1,827		
Cumulative	21,241	-2,368	-8,117	-6,289		

Note[1]: The supply estimates includes vacant and year-round only units

Note[2]: The table does not include 92 units in Orange County and 175 units in Ulster County that were detected at the income level 55% of median household income; these additional units are included in later tables in the report.

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6.2 Municipal Allocations

Each municipality's portion of the county affordability gap in 2006 was determined through a process of municipal allocations. The municipal allocations were estimated taking into account a variety of factors that would affect affordability: historical trends, property taxes, household income, poverty rates, and price growth relative to income growth. A "development capability" factor was also included that accounted for municipalities' capability to accommodate compact development and captured the effect of elevated energy prices.

Through a process of weighting and indexing, these factors determined each municipality's respective proportion of the County level estimates. The municipal allocations throughout this report are only available at the Town and City level. Villages are included in the Town data and allocations. Unfortunately, census data are insufficiently detailed at the village level to create accurate projections and allocations for these communities. Upon the completion of this study, the Dutchess, Orange and Ulster County Planning Departments, with advice from this study's consultant, intend to develop a methodology which will enable villages to break out their allocations from the town level estimates. Tables 7 to 9 below show the municipal allocations by county for both owner and renter tenure groups.

Table 7. Estimated 2006 Affordability Gap in Dutchess County

	Owners	Percent of County Total	Renters	Percent of County Total
Amenia, Town of	389	2.17%	162	2.35%
Beacon, City of	703	3.93%	440	6.37%
Beekman, Town of	1,029	5.74%	103	1.50%
Clinton, Town of	400	2.23%	48	0.70%
Dover, Town of	713	3.98%	145	2.10%
East Fishkill, Town of	1,820	10.16%	154	2.23%
Fishkill, Town of	1,185	6.61%	602	8.72%
Hyde Park, Town of	1,178	6.58%	443	6.43%
La Grange, Town of	911	5.08%	125	1.82%
Milan, Town of	256	1.43%	45	0.65%
North East, Town of	324	1.81%	116	1.68%
Pawling, Town of	792	4.42%	148	2.15%
Pine Plains, Town of	331	1.85%	86	1.25%
Pleasant Valley, Town of	805	4.49%	244	3.53%
Poughkeepsie, City of	1,177	6.57%	1,880	27.24%
Poughkeepsie, Town of	2,137	11.93%	793	11.49%
Red Hook, Town of	798	4.45%	256	3.71%
Rhinebeck, Town of	573	3.20%	175	2.53%
Stanford, Town of	346	1.93%	73	1.05%
Union Vale, Town of	327	1.83%	43	0.62%
Wappinger, Town of	1,251	6.98%	671	9.73%
Washington, Town of	469	2.62%	147	2.14%
Total	17,913	100%	6,900	100%

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Table 8. Estimated 2006 Affordability Gap in Orange County

	Owners	Percent of County Total	Renters	Percent of County Total
Blooming Grove, Town of	1,316	6.00%	293	3.14%
Chester, Town of	937	4.27%	164	1.76%
Cornwall, Town of	856	3.91%	338	3.62%
Crawford, Town of	662	3.02%	119	1.27%
Deerpark, Town of	552	2.52%	181	1.93%
Goshen, Town of	757	3.45%	442	4.73%
Greenville, Town of	470	2.15%	65	0.70%
Hamptonburgh, Town of	485	2.21%	68	0.73%
Highlands, Town of	430	1.96%	191	2.05%
Middletown, City of	1,105	5.04%	1,378	14.73%
Minisink, Town of	396	1.81%	75	0.80%
Monroe, Town of	1,623	7.40%	950	10.16%
Montgomery, Town of	1,433	6.54%	371	3.97%
Mount Hope, Town of	453	2.07%	98	1.05%
Newburgh, City of	880	4.01%	1,608	17.20%
Newburgh, Town of	1,810	8.26%	330	3.53%
New Windsor, Town of	1,266	5.77%	479	5.12%
Port Jervis, City of	662	3.02%	555	5.94%
Tuxedo, Town of	340	1.55%	92	0.98%
Wallkill, Town of	1,387	6.33%	762	8.15%
Warwick, Town of	2,657	12.12%	530	5.67%
Wawayanda, Town of	608	2.78%	114	1.22%
Woodbury, Town of	834	3.81%	146	1.56%
Total	21,921	100%	9,351	100%

*Prepared By Economic & Policy Resources, Inc***Table 9. Estimated 2006 Affordability Gap in Ulster County**

	Owners	Percent of County Total	Renters	Percent of County Total
Denning, Town of	66	0.62%	12	0.22%
Esopus, Town of	540	5.05%	190	3.61%
Gardiner, Town of	425	3.97%	117	2.23%
Hardenburgh, Town of	28	0.26%	9	0.17%
Hurley, Town of	373	3.49%	74	1.41%
Kingston, City of	1,255	11.73%	1,461	27.80%
Kingston, Town of	110	1.03%	7	0.13%
Lloyd, Town of	446	4.17%	301	5.73%
Marbletown, Town of	511	4.78%	94	1.79%
Marlborough, Town of	589	5.50%	179	3.40%
New Paltz, Town of	770	7.20%	534	10.16%
Olive, Town of	402	3.76%	88	1.67%
Plattekill, Town of	490	4.58%	265	5.05%
Rochester, Town of	372	3.48%	94	1.79%
Rosendale, Town of	395	3.69%	166	3.17%
Saugerties, Town of	1,112	10.40%	494	9.39%
Shandaken, Town of	245	2.29%	120	2.29%
Shawangunk, Town of	812	7.59%	178	3.38%
Ulster, Town of	760	7.10%	295	5.61%
Wawarsing, Town of	500	4.67%	403	7.67%
Woodstock, Town of	496	4.64%	175	3.33%
Total	10,696	100%	5,257	100%

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7. Prospective Housing Units Needed, 2006 to 2020

The estimates of the municipal allocations were then projected out to the year 2020, the forecast horizon of the RHNA. The projections were made based on historical trends and the “development capability” factor described above, which reflects the expectation that future housing unit demand and affordability challenges will be concentrated in those communities with sufficient infrastructure to accommodate compact development. In today’s planning language, these allocations are a balance between a traditional “fair-share” approach where units are allocated based on the existing housing stock and a “smart growth” approach where units are focused around existing centers and infrastructure. The core of these allocations is a “fair share approach” with modest adjustments for “smart growth” criteria. The tables 10 to 15 below show the projections of the affordability gaps out to 2020. The tables also include total unit demand (or total expected units in other words) out to 2020.

For owner and renter units in Dutchess County, affordability pressures and additional total demand for units are expected to be concentrated in Beacon City, the Town of Fishkill, the City of Poughkeepsie, the Town of Poughkeepsie, and the Town of Wappinger. These municipalities were designated as those areas that are already compact and most capable of compact development in the future. To a lesser extent, growth is also expected in Amenia, Dover, East Fishkill, Hyde Park, LaGrange, Pawling, Pleasant Valley, Red Hook and Rhinebeck, the municipalities designated as capable of some compact development.

In Orange County, substantial affordability pressures and additional total unit demand for both owner and renter units are expected to be concentrated primarily in the Cities of Middletown and Newburgh, and the Towns of Monroe, Montgomery, Newburgh, New Windsor, and Wallkill, and Warwick – the municipalities designated as already compact or highly capable of compact development in the future. Communities designated as capable of compact future development were the Town of Blooming Grove, the Town of Chester, the Town of Goshen, the Town of Montgomery, the City of Port Jervis, the Town of Warwick, and the Town of Wawayanda. Additional demand is also expected in these municipalities and affordability pressures will increase over the forecast horizon.

In Ulster County, the City of Kingston and the Town of Ulster were designated as municipalities that are already compact and highly capable of future compact development. Growth in total unit demand and increasing affordability pressures are expected to occur in these two communities, and to a lesser extent in the Towns of Lloyd, Marlborough, New Paltz, Saugerties, Shawangunk, and Wawarsing.

Table 10. Forecast of Owner Affordability Gap and Total Demand, By Municipality in Dutchess County

	Unit Affordability Gap by Municipality				Total Unit Demand			
	2006	2010	2015	2020	2006	2010	2015	2020
Amenia, Town of	389	372	458	536	1,196	1,209	1,227	1,237
Beacon, City of	703	652	775	886	2,975	3,104	3,247	3,393
Beekman, Town of	1,029	961	1,127	1,233	3,583	3,408	3,488	3,451
Clinton, Town of	400	358	398	413	1,396	1,390	1,413	1,426
Dover, Town of	713	686	852	1,009	2,375	2,352	2,503	2,554
East Fishkill, Town of	1,820	1,635	1,830	1,915	8,744	8,575	8,951	8,833
Fishkill, Town of	1,185	1,138	1,438	1,798	5,029	5,350	5,949	6,454
Hyde Park, Town of	1,178	1,029	1,116	1,133	5,703	5,607	5,747	5,873
La Grange, Town of	911	794	858	870	5,158	5,150	5,386	5,529
Milan, Town of	256	238	278	302	832	789	780	776
North East, Town of	324	295	334	353	842	814	826	833
Pawling, Town of	792	770	968	1,165	2,475	2,453	2,602	2,667
Pine Plains, Town of	331	305	351	377	751	749	760	766
Pleasant Valley, Town of	805	767	937	1,090	2,739	2,692	2,793	2,865
Poughkeepsie, City of	1,177	1,104	1,337	1,572	4,595	5,022	5,447	5,808
Poughkeepsie, Town of	2,137	1,985	2,364	2,713	11,125	11,630	12,300	13,250
Red Hook, Town of	798	753	907	1,037	2,981	2,953	3,082	3,176
Rhinebeck, Town of	573	494	530	533	2,237	2,229	2,274	2,302
Stanford, Town of	346	326	385	425	1,087	1,090	1,108	1,119
Union Vale, Town of	327	300	343	366	1,403	1,321	1,347	1,363
Wappinger, Town of	1,251	1,142	1,318	1,445	6,834	7,260	7,706	8,151
Washington, Town of	469	439	514	563	1,302	1,347	1,392	1,423
	17,913	16,542	19,417	21,735	75,361	76,496	80,328	83,250

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Table 11. Forecast of Renter Affordability Gap and Total Demand, By Municipality in Dutchess County

	Unit Affordability Gap by Municipality				Total Unit Demand			
	2006	2010	2015	2020	2006	2010	2015	2020
Dutchess County								
Amenia, Town of	162	196	212	217	510	526	544	556
Beacon, City of	440	544	621	703	2,131	2,220	2,392	2,527
Beekman, Town of	103	124	130	129	532	562	584	599
Clinton, Town of	48	57	58	56	222	234	240	245
Dover, Town of	145	179	199	212	800	868	909	940
East Fishkill, Town of	154	187	203	211	898	914	958	991
Fishkill, Town of	602	765	920	1,118	2,497	2,598	2,894	3,140
Hyde Park, Town of	443	530	564	569	1,873	1,884	1,935	1,969
La Grange, Town of	125	151	164	168	513	564	581	593
Milan, Town of	45	53	55	53	205	212	222	228
North East, Town of	116	135	138	133	365	395	397	397
Pawling, Town of	148	180	195	202	793	817	876	921
Pine Plains, Town of	86	101	104	101	307	323	337	347
Pleasant Valley, Town of	244	297	324	337	973	1,034	1,090	1,132
Poughkeepsie, City of	1,880	2,339	2,701	3,103	7,430	7,636	8,081	8,415
Poughkeepsie, Town of	793	975	1,103	1,230	4,535	4,778	5,113	5,373
Red Hook, Town of	256	321	366	401	1,017	1,118	1,191	1,245
Rhinebeck, Town of	175	208	220	221	1,027	1,058	1,103	1,135
Stanford, Town of	73	88	93	94	397	437	461	478
Union Vale, Town of	43	50	51	49	177	190	201	213
Wappinger, Town of	671	854	1,025	1,244	3,326	3,456	3,790	4,061
Washington, Town of	147	174	179	174	727	788	808	821
	6,900	8,506	9,626	10,726	31,255	32,612	34,708	36,325

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Table 12. Forecast of Owner Affordability Gap and Total Demand, By Municipality in Orange County

	Unit Affordability Gap by Municipality				Total Unit Demand			
	2006	2010	2015	2020	2006	2010	2015	2020
Orange								
Blooming Grove, Town of	1,316	1,244	1,485	1,631	5,240	5,208	5,292	5,361
Chester, Town of	937	901	1,105	1,253	3,575	3,698	3,987	4,234
Cornwall, Town of	856	744	794	774	3,600	3,641	3,679	3,710
Crawford, Town of	662	616	718	764	2,582	2,715	2,965	3,181
Deerpark, Town of	552	517	607	651	2,609	2,677	2,674	2,673
Goshen, Town of	757	709	835	902	3,175	3,221	3,319	3,401
Greenville, Town of	470	446	530	576	1,303	1,317	1,449	1,523
Hamptonburgh, Town of	485	465	561	618	1,657	1,721	1,806	1,959
Highlands, Town of	430	383	421	422	1,391	1,425	1,430	1,430
Middletown, City of	1,105	1,071	1,349	1,615	4,672	4,947	5,187	5,374
Minisink, Town of	396	374	442	478	1,213	1,246	1,305	1,394
Monroe, Town of	1,623	1,628	2,180	2,851	6,825	6,886	7,388	7,900
Montgomery, Town of	1,433	1,353	1,612	1,768	6,308	6,260	6,577	6,842
Mount Hope, Town of	453	420	486	513	1,528	1,519	1,513	1,545
Newburgh, City of	880	855	1,082	1,305	2,892	3,029	3,139	3,143
Newburgh, Town of	1,810	1,772	2,269	2,786	9,496	9,847	10,751	11,534
New Windsor, Town of	1,266	1,212	1,495	1,737	6,805	7,156	7,585	7,948
Port Jervis, City of	662	627	750	827	1,747	1,815	1,783	1,759
Tuxedo, Town of	340	311	354	369	1,153	1,154	1,201	1,240
Walkkill, Town of	1,387	1,332	1,648	1,925	6,426	6,616	7,075	7,466
Warwick, Town of	2,657	2,504	2,975	3,249	9,527	9,480	9,863	10,181
Wawayanda, Town of	608	574	678	732	2,171	2,151	2,290	2,408
Woodbury, Town of	834	810	1,005	1,158	3,165	3,218	3,572	3,803
	21,921	20,865	25,381	28,903	89,061	90,947	95,829	100,008

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Table 13. Forecast of Renter Affordability Gap and Total Demand, By Municipality in Orange County

	Unit Affordability Gap by Municipality				Total Unit Demand			
	2006	2010	2015	2020	2006	2010	2015	2020
Orange County								
Blooming Grove, Town of	293	362	416	469	1,081	1,096	1,148	1,192
Chester, Town of	164	201	229	256	841	866	889	909
Cornwall, Town of	338	412	466	517	1,336	1,370	1,401	1,427
Crawford, Town of	119	143	161	177	707	728	738	746
Deerpark, Town of	181	222	254	285	536	573	582	589
Goshen, Town of	442	543	621	697	1,314	1,354	1,402	1,442
Greenville, Town of	65	80	92	104	166	184	188	191
Hamptonburgh, Town of	68	84	96	108	182	188	209	217
Highlands, Town of	191	232	262	291	1,847	2,016	2,074	2,122
Middletown, City of	1,378	1,720	1,998	2,277	5,043	5,223	5,700	6,113
Minisink, Town of	75	90	101	111	235	257	262	266
Monroe, Town of	950	1,222	1,462	1,717	3,106	3,461	3,986	4,465
Montgomery, Town of	371	458	525	591	2,253	2,421	2,547	2,653
Mount Hope, Town of	98	122	141	160	306	313	322	330
Newburgh, City of	1,608	2,040	2,407	2,787	5,900	6,246	6,722	7,129
Newburgh, Town of	330	419	495	574	1,816	2,004	2,243	2,456
New Windsor, Town of	479	600	700	801	2,584	2,832	3,030	3,199
Port Jervis, City of	555	677	768	855	1,904	2,070	2,161	2,237
Tuxedo, Town of	92	112	128	143	368	382	394	403
Walkkill, Town of	762	953	1,110	1,269	3,704	3,861	4,285	4,658
Warwick, Town of	530	648	737	822	2,395	2,398	2,485	2,567
Wawayanda, Town of	114	144	168	193	322	333	340	346
Woodbury, Town of	146	179	204	228	609	631	649	663
	9,351	11,664	13,541	15,432	38,556	40,806	43,755	46,321

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Table 14. Forecast of Owner Affordability Gap and Total Demand, By Municipality in Ulster County

	Unit Affordability Gap by Municipality				Total Unit Demand			
	2006	2010	2015	2020	2006	2010	2015	2020
Ulster								
Denning, Town of	66	69	74	79	164	166	170	173
Esopus, Town of	540	575	638	699	2,622	2,690	2,777	2,855
Gardiner, Town of	425	448	492	534	1,701	1,782	1,839	1,890
Hardenburgh, Town of	28	29	31	33	65	70	71	73
Hurley, Town of	373	388	418	445	2,407	2,442	2,505	2,564
Kingston, City of	1,255	1,368	1,610	1,950	4,639	4,886	5,164	5,426
Kingston, Town of	110	119	134	148	292	309	326	329
Lloyd, Town of	446	465	502	537	2,547	2,675	2,799	2,909
Marbletown, Town of	511	550	618	686	1,992	1,995	2,065	2,129
Marlborough, Town of	589	625	691	755	2,126	2,182	2,251	2,314
New Paltz, Town of	770	831	948	1,081	2,614	2,724	2,849	2,962
Olive, Town of	402	426	469	510	1,577	1,685	1,733	1,777
Plattekill, Town of	490	517	567	614	2,876	3,072	3,261	3,430
Rochester, Town of	372	380	402	419	2,153	2,161	2,226	2,286
Rosendale, Town of	395	399	416	427	1,921	1,993	2,051	2,104
Saugerties, Town of	1,112	1,138	1,205	1,262	5,645	5,738	6,067	6,361
Shandaken, Town of	245	247	254	259	1,051	1,111	1,129	1,146
Shawangunk, Town of	812	891	1,043	1,226	3,002	3,003	3,144	3,271
Ulster, Town of	760	826	966	1,160	3,736	3,943	4,172	4,377
Wawarsing, Town of	500	513	545	573	2,749	2,866	2,999	3,118
Woodstock, Town of	496	515	554	589	2,298	2,331	2,385	2,435
	10,696	11,319	12,576	13,986	48,179	49,824	51,982	53,928

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Table 15. Forecast of Renter Affordability Gap and Total Demand, By Municipality in Ulster County

	Unit Affordability Gap by Municipality				Total Unit Demand			
	2006	2010	2015	2020	2006	2010	2015	2020
Ulster County								
Denning, Town of	12	14	16	17	40	45	49	48
Esopus, Town of	190	233	256	280	1,043	1,098	1,097	1,104
Gardiner, Town of	117	145	160	177	564	610	615	623
Hardenburgh, Town of	9	10	11	12	25	27	23	19
Hurley, Town of	74	91	100	109	406	451	456	464
Kingston, City of	1,461	1,843	2,071	2,328	5,567	6,085	6,508	6,931
Kingston, Town of	7	8	9	10	50	54	60	61
Lloyd, Town of	301	372	410	452	1,457	1,558	1,641	1,721
Marbletown, Town of	94	114	122	132	568	574	593	612
Marlborough, Town of	179	218	237	258	1,041	1,061	1,065	1,075
New Paltz, Town of	534	658	722	792	2,363	2,527	2,677	2,825
Olive, Town of	88	106	114	123	421	414	437	459
Plattekill, Town of	265	323	349	379	1,310	1,333	1,241	1,281
Rochester, Town of	94	114	122	131	715	735	719	711
Rosendale, Town of	166	204	223	244	784	843	852	865
Saugerties, Town of	494	613	678	751	2,392	2,488	2,686	2,770
Shandaken, Town of	120	145	156	168	436	495	525	532
Shawangunk, Town of	178	224	252	283	879	977	1,025	1,071
Ulster, Town of	295	384	445	516	1,520	1,676	1,814	1,943
Wawarsing, Town of	403	505	563	628	1,771	1,919	1,999	2,077
Woodstock, Town of	175	215	235	257	784	826	866	893
	5,257	6,541	7,252	8,045	24,137	25,793	26,947	28,082

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Table 16 below shows the forecasted unit affordability gap as a percent of total units. Over the forecast period of the RHNA, affordability pressures are expected to increase for both owners and renters. The near-term decrease in owner affordability pressures in Dutchess and Orange Counties is caused by the decline in house prices currently being experienced in the regional housing markets. The decline in house prices is expected to be less pronounced in Ulster County. Despite the temporary relief, affordability pressures are expected to increase out to 2020, for both tenure groups in all three counties.

Table 16. Forecasted Unit Affordability Gap as a Percent of Total Units, 2006 to 2020

	2006	2010	2015	2020
Dutchess County				
Owners	23.8%	21.6%	24.2%	26.1%
Renters	22.1%	26.1%	27.7%	29.5%
Orange County				
Owners	24.6%	22.9%	26.5%	28.9%
Renters	24.3%	28.6%	30.9%	33.3%
Ulster County				
Owners	22.2%	22.7%	24.2%	25.9%
Renters	21.8%	25.4%	26.9%	28.6%

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8. Targets for Building Affordable Housing

8.1 Strategies to Address Affordability Challenges

Affordable housing remedies have traditionally been categorized into two approaches: demand side solutions or supply side solutions. A demand side approach would attempt to make housing more affordable from the perspective of the households. The primary instrument of this demand side approach for owners has been through assistance with financing and down payments, usually considered the two most prohibitive barriers to home ownership. For renters, the primary instrument to increase households' ability to pay has been through subsidizing apartment units with the federal Section 8 housing assistance program.

From the supply side perspective, affordable housing can be addressed by increasing the supply of affordable units. This can be done through planning and zoning regulatory changes, or through incentives for developers. The Planning Departments of the three counties agree that this supply side approach is the option over which county and municipality governments in the region can have the most influence, and the avenue through which they can make a substantial impact in their respective areas. Therefore, one of the goals of this RHNA was to establish the quantity of affordable housing units to construct that would help to alleviate the affordability pressures, should the Counties and municipalities decide that such an approach is appropriate. The build targets are presented in two sections, the first focusing on the current affordability gap (as of 2006), and the second focusing on the prospective affordability gap (out to 2020). The current and prospective built targets combined represent the total number of affordable units to construct in order to address both the current and prospective affordability gaps.

The building of additional affordable units is not a "magic bullet" solution and this supply side strategy is likely to be effective only when part of broader efforts to remedy the situation, including both demand and supply side initiatives. Solutions to housing affordability challenges usually include other strategic economic development efforts that seek to create and retain jobs in the local economy, as well as increase the incomes earned by residents in the community. While the previous sections described the current and expected need for affordable housing in the 3-County region, the following section provides estimates of how many affordable units the Counties would need to construct in order to meet some of that need. It should be emphasized that constructing additional affordable units would only address a portion of the overall affordability gap.

8.2 Build Targets to Address the 2006 Affordability Gap

There are different approaches that can be taken regarding how many housing units would be needed in order to address the current affordability challenges. Units can be built to target certain members of the population, either by age or income, and there are logical arguments to support these different supply side strategies. In this RHNA, a build number was calculated that attempts to minimize value judgment and still address the need for affordable housing. The build number was calculated based on the declining household size trend, a demographic trend that many counties in the northeast part of the country have experienced over the last twenty to twenty-five years. The logic behind the calculation is that as the average household size decreases, just this trend alone places additional pressure on the housing stock that must provide sufficient housing units. If the average household size would have remained the same in the three Counties from 1980 to 2006, for example, substantially fewer housing units would be needed to provide sufficient housing for residents in the region. The build number is calculated by dividing the 2006 population by the 1980 average persons per occupied housing unit (which is larger than the current average) yielding a smaller number of total housing units.¹³ This number is interpreted as the number of units that would be needed if the average household size had remained the same since 1980. Subtracting this number from the actual total housing units yields the difference, which is an indication of how much harder the housing stock has to work simply due to the declining household size trend. This difference is the estimated number of units to build, and this would just address the pressure placed on the housing stock from the declining household size trend. The tenure break down of the build number is determined by multiplying by each tenure's proportion of the total affordability gap.

The build numbers were broken down further to determine an appropriate build number by income level relative to each respective County median household income. Adjustments were made to reflect the desire of many retired home owners to remain in their units, as opposed to moving in with relatives or to a group quarters living situation, such as a nursing home or assisted-care facility. As many retired home owners live on relatively low, fixed retirement incomes they represent a large portion of the lowest income group, and the adjustment resulted in a reduction of the owner build number at the lowest income level. An equal adjustment was made in the positive direction to the renter build number at the lowest income level, implying that, for some low-income home owners, transition to quality, affordable rental housing may be a more desirable and viable option than home ownership under intense affordability pressures. The resulting recommended build numbers are shown in Table 17 below.

¹³ Persons per housing unit is used as a proxy for persons per household in the calculation; while not technically the same, the two are used interchangeably here.

Table 17. Recommended Number of Units to Build to Address the Current Affordability Gap

	Owners Units	Renter Units	Total Units
Dutchess County	4,210	2,954	7,165
Orange County	4,305	3,541	7,846
Ulster County	2,323	2,473	4,797

Prepared By Economic & Policy Resources, Inc

As displayed in Table 17, it is estimated that 4,210 additional affordable owner units and 2,954 additional affordable renter units (a total of 7,165 units) are needed in Dutchess County; 4,305 additional affordable owner units and 3,541 additional affordable renter units (a total of 7,846 units) are needed in Orange County; and 2,323 additional affordable owner units and 2473 additional renter units (a total of 4,797 units) are needed in Ulster County. The unit build numbers represent the number of affordable units that would need to be built in order to address the current affordability gap (as of December 31, 2006). The next section presents additional detail in the build targets for each income group.

8.3 Build Targets to Address the Prospective Demand

The existing affordability gap is projected to increase over the forecast horizon of this RHNA. Accordingly, additional units would need to be built from 2006 to 2020 in order to address future affordability pressures, and these estimates are displayed in Table 18 below. The estimates are calculated using the same principle described in Section 8.1, that a portion of affordability gap could be addressed through adding units to the supply, while other economic development initiatives would be required as well. Therefore, of the change in the affordability gap going forward from 2006 to 2020, a proportion could be addressed through building. It is assumed that that proportion should be the same proportion needed to address the current need for affordable housing (including similar adjustments made for low-income owners and renters that were described in Section 8.2).

As a result of following method of calculation, it is estimated that over the 2006-20 time period, Dutchess County would need to build 898 additional affordable owner units and 1,310 additional affordable renter units (a total of 2,208 units); Orange County would need to build 1,371 additional affordable owner units and 1,906 additional affordable renter units (a total of 3,277 units); and Ulster County would need to build 714 additional affordable owner units and 1,113 additional affordable renter units (a total of 1,827 units). **The distinction between the current and prospective build numbers is important: The prospective numbers represent the number of units the Counties will need to build in**

order to prevent falling further behind. Actions, including construction of additional units, above and beyond those “build numbers” would be needed to address the current affordability gap as it existed at the end of calendar year 2006.

Table 18. Recommended Number of Units to Build to Address the Prospective Demand to 2020

	Owners Units	Renter Units	Total Units
Dutchess County	898	1,310	2,208
Orange County	1,371	1,906	3,277
Ulster County	714	1,113	1,827

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The current and prospective “To be Built” numbers were broken down by income level relative to the county median household income. The reader should notice that the affordability gap exists and will persist for owners at all income levels below 120% of the county median household income in each of the three counties. In general, the two lowest income groups, 50% and 80% of median household income and below, represent most of the gap. This indicates that affordability pressures are concentrated at those income levels. On the renter side of the tenure ledger, affordability pressures are experienced by households at the lowest income level, 50% of median household income and below. At the higher income levels, there appears to be sufficient affordable rental housing units in the counties. A small number of units are reported in the 80% and below income category for Orange and Ulster Counties—these were units that were detected when the analysis was conducted at income levels between 50% and 80% income levels (e.g. at 55%, 60% and 65% income levels).

Table 19. Dutchess County Owner "To be Built" Numbers By Income Category

% of Median HH Income	Current Demand 2006	Prospective Demand			Total Prospective	Total Demand (Current Plus Prospective)
		2010	2015	2020		
50%	962	30	100	76	205	1,168
80%	2,182	75	280	234	588	2,770
100%	931	21	48	23	92	1,023
120%	135	4	9	0	13	148
Total	4,210	129	436	333	898	5,108

*Prepared By Economic & Policy Resources, Inc***Table 20. Dutchess County Renter "To be Built" Numbers By Income Category**

% of Median HH Income	Current Demand 2006	Prospective Demand			Total Prospective	Total Demand (Current Plus Prospective)
		2010	2015	2020		
50%	2,954	325	556	428	1,310	4,264
80%	0	0	0	0	0	0
100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
120%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,954	325	556	428	1,310	4,264

*Prepared By Economic & Policy Resources, Inc***Table 21. Orange County Owner "To be Built" Numbers By Income Category**

% of Median HH Income	Current Demand 2006	Prospective Demand			Total Prospective	Total Demand (Current Plus Prospective)
		2010	2015	2020		
50%	1,195	66	170	145	381	1,576
80%	1,443	94	283	276	653	2,097
100%	1,333	58	134	102	295	1,628
120%	333	18	24	0	42	375
Total	4,305	236	611	524	1,371	5,676

*Prepared By Economic & Policy Resources, Inc***Table 22. Orange County Renter "To be Built" Numbers By Income Category**

% of Median HH Income	Current Demand 2006	Prospective Demand			Total Prospective	Total Demand (Current Plus Prospective)
		2010	2015	2020		
50%	3,518	503	744	644	1,891	5,409
80%	23	4	6	5	15	38
100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
120%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,541	508	749	649	1,906	5,447

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Table 23. Ulster County Owner "To be Built" Numbers By Income Category

% of Median HH Income	Current Demand	Prospective Demand			Total Prospective	Total Demand (Current Plus Prospective)
	2006	2010	2015	2020		
50%	892	79	103	93	274	1,167
80%	826	87	132	136	355	1,181
100%	366	23	20	13	56	422
120%	240	16	13	0	29	268
Total	2,323	204	268	242	714	3,038

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Table 24. Ulster County Renter "To be Built" Numbers By Income Category

% of Median HH Income	Current Demand	Prospective Demand			Total Prospective	Total Demand (Current Plus Prospective)
	2006	2010	2015	2020		
50%	2,421	419	340	326	1,085	3,506
80%	52	12	8	8	28	80
100%	0	0	0	0	0	0
120%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,473	431	348	334	1,113	3,586

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8.4 Price and Rent Points Corresponding to the Build Targets

The above recommended "To be Built" numbers correspond to price and rent points for future affordable units, that is, the future prices and rents at which units should be built in order to be affordable to each income group. This allows for the statement: "We will need X number of units at the price/rent of \$Y in the year 20xx." Such knowledge is critical for future affordable housing planning and is a key part of the RHNA.

The price points were developed based on median household income forecasts that were developed in the economic and demographic forecast section of the assessment.

Tables 25 to 30 below show the projected affordable prices and rent levels by county over the RHNA time frame out to calendar year 2020. The reader will note that growth in the affordable rent in the near-term 2006-10 period for renters is essentially flat. This is a reflection of the fact that utility costs were factored into the renter affordability calculations, while such costs were not factored into the owner affordability calculations. For renters, utility costs are expected to spike in the near term period which will leave less money available for rent, keeping growth in the affordable rent relatively flat. Utility costs will decrease in the out years of the RHNA time frame, but they will still constitute a higher portion of household income than 2006 and pre-2006 utility costs.

Table 25. Estimated Affordable House Prices in Dutchess County

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
% of Median HH Income							
50%	\$97,084	\$105,926	\$120,139	\$135,888	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%
80%	\$155,335	\$170,294	\$194,482	\$221,467	2.3%	2.7%	2.6%
100%	\$194,169	\$213,887	\$245,956	\$281,980	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%
120%	\$233,003	\$257,891	\$298,607	\$344,656	2.6%	3.0%	2.9%

*Prepared By Economic & Policy Resources, Inc***Table 26. Estimated Affordable Rents in Dutchess County**

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
% of Median HH Income							
50%	\$744	\$751	\$886	\$1,003	0.2%	3.4%	2.5%
80%	\$1,232	\$1,253	\$1,486	\$1,693	0.4%	3.5%	2.6%
100%	\$1,565	\$1,602	\$1,912	\$2,192	0.6%	3.6%	2.8%
120%	\$1,889	\$1,943	\$2,335	\$2,696	0.7%	3.7%	2.9%

*Prepared By Economic & Policy Resources, Inc***Table 27. Estimated Affordable House Prices in Orange County**

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
% of Median HH Income							
50%	\$87,180	\$94,361	\$103,309	\$113,889	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%
80%	\$139,487	\$151,636	\$166,844	\$184,921	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%
100%	\$174,359	\$190,370	\$210,509	\$234,569	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%
120%	\$209,231	\$229,438	\$254,975	\$285,641	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%

*Prepared By Economic & Policy Resources, Inc***Table 28. Estimated Affordable Rents in Orange County**

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
% of Median HH Income							
50%	\$695	\$696	\$793	\$874	0.0%	2.6%	2.0%
80%	\$1,153	\$1,163	\$1,329	\$1,473	0.2%	2.7%	2.1%
100%	\$1,463	\$1,484	\$1,704	\$1,898	0.4%	2.8%	2.2%
120%	\$1,766	\$1,800	\$2,076	\$2,326	0.5%	2.9%	2.3%

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Table 29. Estimated Affordable House Prices in Ulster County

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
% of Median HH Income							
50%	\$71,607	\$78,828	\$90,399	\$102,986	2.4%	2.8%	2.6%
80%	\$114,572	\$126,790	\$146,497	\$168,091	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%
100%	\$143,215	\$159,322	\$185,469	\$214,332	2.7%	3.1%	2.9%
120%	\$171,858	\$192,192	\$225,414	\$262,354	2.8%	3.2%	3.1%

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Table 30. Estimated Affordable Rents in Ulster County

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
% of Median HH Income							
50%	\$574	\$583	\$696	\$793	0.4%	3.6%	2.6%
80%	\$951	\$975	\$1,172	\$1,344	0.6%	3.7%	2.8%
100%	\$1,211	\$1,251	\$1,512	\$1,748	0.8%	3.9%	2.9%
120%	\$1,473	\$1,530	\$1,864	\$2,169	1.0%	4.0%	3.1%

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8.5 County Level Build Numbers Distributed to the Municipalities

The County level build numbers were distributed to the municipalities based on each municipality's share of the county affordability gap. As the affordability gap is an indication of the need, this implies that the build numbers were distributed across the counties according to the estimated need. Tables 31 to 33 below present the distribution of the cumulative "To be Built" numbers by county and tenure, and also by current and prospective demand.

Table 31. Distribution of Dutchess County "To be Built" Targets (Cumulative Through the Study Period)

Municipality	OWNERS				RENTERS			
	Current	Cumulative Prospective			Current	Cumulative Prospective		
	2006	By 2010	By 2015	By 2020	2006	By 2010	By 2015	By 2020
Amenia, Town of	91	94	105	113	69	77	89	98
Beacon, City of	165	170	188	201	188	209	245	273
Beekman, Town of	242	249	275	294	44	49	57	62
Clinton, Town of	94	97	106	112	21	23	26	29
Dover, Town of	168	173	192	207	62	69	80	89
East Fishkill, Town of	428	440	482	511	66	73	85	93
Fishkill, Town of	278	287	320	347	258	287	340	385
Hyde Park, Town of	277	285	310	327	190	210	243	265
La Grange, Town of	214	220	240	253	54	59	69	76
Milan, Town of	60	62	68	73	19	21	24	27
North East, Town of	76	78	86	91	50	55	63	68
Pawling, Town of	186	192	214	232	64	70	82	90
Pine Plains, Town of	78	80	88	94	37	41	47	51
Pleasant Valley, Town of	189	195	216	233	104	116	134	148
Poughkeepsie, City of	277	285	315	339	805	894	1,050	1,174
Poughkeepsie, Town of	502	518	571	612	339	377	441	490
Red Hook, Town of	187	193	214	230	110	122	143	159
Rhinebeck, Town of	135	138	150	158	75	83	95	104
Stanford, Town of	81	84	93	99	31	34	40	44
Union Vale, Town of	77	79	87	93	18	20	23	25
Wappinger, Town of	294	303	333	355	287	320	379	429
Washington, Town of	110	114	125	134	63	70	80	87
Total	4,210	4,339	4,776	5,108	2,954	3,280	3,836	4,264

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Table 32. Distribution of Orange County "To be Built" Targets (Cumulative Through the Study Period)

Municipality	OWNERS				RENTERS			
	Current	Cumulative Prospective			Current	Cumulative Prospective		
	2006	By 2010	By 2015	By 2020	2006	By 2010	By 2015	By 2020
Blooming Grove, Town of	258	272	308	338	111	127	150	170
Chester, Town of	184	194	221	243	62	71	84	95
Cornwall, Town of	168	177	196	210	128	146	172	194
Crawford, Town of	130	137	154	168	45	51	60	68
Deerpark, Town of	108	114	129	141	69	78	92	104
Goshen, Town of	149	157	177	193	167	191	225	255
Greenville, Town of	92	97	110	121	25	28	33	38
Hamptonburgh, Town of	95	101	114	125	26	30	35	39
Highlands, Town of	84	89	99	107	72	83	97	109
Middletown, City of	217	229	262	291	522	597	707	803
Minisink, Town of	78	82	93	101	28	32	38	43
Monroe, Town of	319	337	390	441	360	413	494	566
Montgomery, Town of	281	297	336	368	141	160	190	214
Mount Hope, Town of	89	94	106	115	37	42	50	57
Newburgh, City of	173	182	208	232	609	698	831	948
Newburgh, Town of	356	376	430	481	125	143	171	195
New Windsor, Town of	249	262	298	330	181	208	246	280
Port Jervis, City of	130	137	155	170	210	240	282	318
Tuxedo, Town of	67	70	79	85	35	40	47	53
Walkkill, Town of	272	288	327	362	288	330	391	445
Warwick, Town of	522	550	622	681	201	229	270	304
Wawayanda, Town of	119	126	142	156	43	49	59	67
Woodbury, Town of	164	173	197	218	55	63	74	84
Total	4,305	4,541	5,152	5,676	3,541	4,049	4,798	5,447

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Table 33. Distribution of Ulster County "To be Built" Targets (Cumulative Through the Study Period)

Municipality	OWNERS				RENTERS			
	Current	Cumulative Prospective			Current	Cumulative Prospective		
	2006	By 2010	By 2015	By 2020	2006	By 2010	By 2015	By 2020
Denning, Town of	14	16	17	19	6	6	7	8
Esopus, Town of	117	128	141	153	89	105	117	129
Gardiner, Town of	92	100	111	120	55	65	72	80
Hardenburgh, Town of	6	7	7	8	4	5	5	6
Hurley, Town of	81	88	97	105	35	41	46	50
Kingston, City of	273	297	332	365	687	809	908	1,005
Kingston, Town of	24	26	29	32	3	4	4	5
Lloyd, Town of	97	105	116	125	142	166	186	205
Marbletown, Town of	111	121	134	146	44	52	58	63
Marlborough, Town of	128	139	154	167	84	98	110	121
New Paltz, Town of	167	182	203	221	251	295	329	362
Olive, Town of	87	95	105	114	41	48	54	59
Plattekill, Town of	106	116	128	138	125	146	163	179
Rochester, Town of	81	88	96	103	44	52	58	63
Rosendale, Town of	86	93	102	109	78	92	102	113
Saugerties, Town of	242	262	288	310	232	273	305	336
Shandaken, Town of	53	58	63	68	57	66	74	81
Shawangunk, Town of	176	192	215	236	84	98	110	122
Ulster, Town of	165	180	200	221	139	164	185	207
Wawarsing, Town of	109	118	130	139	190	223	250	276
Woodstock, Town of	108	117	129	139	82	96	108	118
Total	2,323	2,528	2,796	3,038	2,473	2,904	3,252	3,586

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9. Conclusions

The affordable housing challenge likely acts as a barrier to overall economic development and has emerged as an important issue in the 3-County region. This RHNA serves as a baseline assessment of housing needs in the 3-County region. The intent is to inform decision-makers in the region and to facilitate implementation of solutions. The RHNA provides municipal governments with the data necessary to position themselves well to meet the housing needs of their residents out to 2020, and successful implementation of solutions will likely be a necessity for future robust economic growth in the region.

As of 2006, a substantial number of the region's residents found themselves in increasingly untenable positions, and this situation has likely continued through 2007 and 2008, even after recent price declines in for-sale housing. The affordability situation in the region has been affected by several factors: (1) the housing market expansion of the late 1990s and mid-2000s exacerbated the affordability situation in the region as house prices grew rapidly and household income did not keep up; (2) An in-flow of new residents coming from surrounding metro areas (such as the New York metro area) that has resulted in increased demand for housing along the price spectrum which has placed significant upward pressures on housing prices throughout the 3-County area; (3) community resistance and perceptions about affordable housing has been cited as obstacle to affordable housing development; and (4) the regional economy has been challenged to retain good-paying jobs—particularly those in the manufacturing sector.

Currently, the U.S. economy is in a recession. The national economy is contracting in terms of output and shedding payroll jobs, while the unemployment rate has increased substantially over the last year. Indicators also suggest that the housing market is going through what is in many ways the worst downturn since the 1930s, as construction and prices have decreased from peaks in 2007. The economy's troubles are not likely to be resolved quickly, demonstrated by, and perhaps even exacerbated by, the government's willingness to intervene in the market as of February of 2009. While the intervention has probably been necessary to avert even further problems in the economy, such a government presence in the market will likely result in a slow and protracted recovery. This has implications for housing the 3-County region: with housing price declines expected in the near term period, residents may see some temporary relief in terms of affordability. However, it is unlikely that the decline in house prices will alleviate affordability pressures to the same extent that rapid growth in house prices during the early 2000s contributed to those affordability pressures. At the national level, affordability indicators as of February 2009 indicate that pressures have subsided to some degree due to price declines. This relief, however, is likely to be short-lived. Once the national economy recovers from the current

downturn, affordability pressures are likely to reemerge and increasingly burden both owner and renter households.

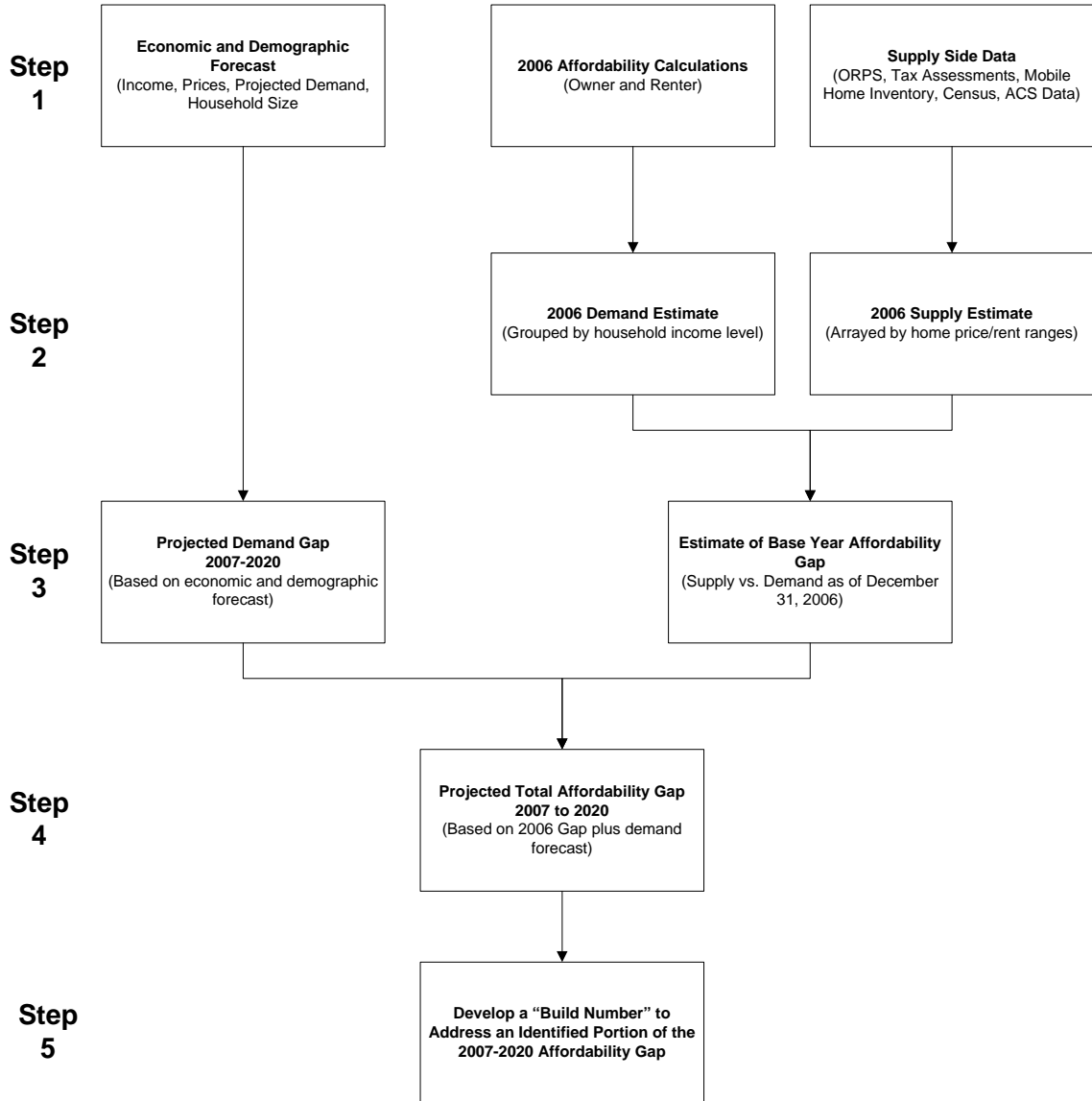
Although affordability challenges have gained prominence and are increasingly in the public spot light, most current data is limited at the county level, and for the most part, non-existent at the municipal level. This assessment is an effort to address this information gap and provide decision makers and local planning leaders with estimates of affordable housing needs in the 3-County region. The estimates were made for the “current” period (2006 was the base year of the study) and based on affordable prices that were determined by factoring in estimated costs associated with owning and renting, for income levels relative to median household income at the county level. The estimates of current need were followed by estimates of prospective housing needs for each county through calendar year 2020. The current and prospective housing unit needs were then complemented with price points for owners and rent levels for renter units. For owners and renters, estimates were also made of the portion of the needed units by tenure category that might be constructed as part of a comprehensive demand and supply approach to address the estimated affordability gap. These estimates were made for each of the three counties, and also for the 66 municipalities in the region.

Appendices

The following section includes report appendices that provide additional detail on the methods and data used in the study. All of the estimates developed in the study were thoroughly reviewed by the project technical review committee before being approved for use in the report. The project technical review committee was briefed on and approved all steps taken in the study through a series of Technical Memos, which are the source documents for much of the material presented in the following appendices.

Appendix A. Project Flow Chart

The following flow chart shows the steps that were taken in the study, each one building upon the previous step.



Appendix B. Economic and Demographic Forecast Tables

Table B1. Economic Variables for the Three-County Region, Historical

Variable	1980	1991	2001	2006	Annual Percent Change		
					1980-91	1991-01	2001-06
Selected Economic Variables:							
Gross Regional Product (Mil.\$2000)	10,212	17,727	22,886	26,851	5.1%	2.6%	3.2%
Total Non-Farm Employment (000s)	228.74	280.14	307.59	320.36	1.9%	0.9%	0.8%
Selected Industries							
Construction (000s)	5.85	8.63	11.42	12.71	3.6%	2.8%	2.2%
Manufacturing (000s)	51.76	46.95	33.70	27.27	-0.9%	-3.3%	-4.1%
Electronic & Electrical Manufacturing (000s)	14.50	17.73	10.90	10.69	1.8%	-4.7%	-0.4%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities (000s)	41.97	54.48	65.18	68.45	2.4%	1.8%	1.0%
Financial Activities (000s)	8.74	13.65	12.66	13.12	4.1%	-0.8%	0.7%
Education and Health Services (000s)	24.94	36.36	51.96	57.58	3.5%	3.6%	2.1%
Leisure and Hospitality (000s)	15.07	20.50	24.23	26.77	2.8%	1.7%	2.0%
Government (000s)	54.21	60.24	64.59	66.79	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Income:							
Total Personal Income (\$mil.-current dollars)	\$2,187	\$5,201	\$8,011	\$9,866	8.2%	4.4%	4.3%
Median HH Income (current dollars)	\$18,514	\$38,848	\$52,208	\$60,478	7.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Mortgage Origination Activity:							
REFI (\$mil-current dollars)	NA	395.71	2074.07	3525.91	NA	18.0%	11.2%
Purchase (\$mil-current dollars)	NA	651.58	1980.24	3408.37	NA	11.8%	11.5%
Home Prices:							
Med Existing Home Sales Price (000s)[2]	\$64.428	\$142.037	\$143.122	\$270.253	7.5%	0.1%	13.6%
Existing Home Sales (Ths.) [1]	10.84	11.69	20.50	19.58	0.7%	5.8%	-0.9%
Region Home Price Index [2]	NA	113	141	260	NA	2.2%	13.0%

Notes:

[1] 1980 data not available, the 1981 value reported for comparison

[2] Average of the 3 counties

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Table B2. Economic Variables for the Three-County Region, Forecast

Variable	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
Selected Economic Variables:							
Gross Regional Product (Mil.\$2000)	26,851	28,518	31,535	34,743	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Total Non-Farm Employment (000s)	320.36	329.42	342.43	355.48	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Selected Industries							
Construction (000s)	12.71	11.93	11.83	12.39	-1.6%	-0.2%	0.9%
Manufacturing (000s)	27.27	26.40	26.50	26.60	-0.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Electronic & Electrical Manufacturing (000s)	10.69	10.41	10.52	10.67	-0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities (000s)	68.45	69.54	70.51	71.32	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Financial Activities (000s)	13.12	14.29	15.39	16.58	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%
Education and Health Services (000s)	57.58	62.66	67.66	72.49	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%
Leisure and Hospitality (000s)	26.77	27.75	30.33	32.56	0.9%	1.8%	1.4%
Government (000s)	66.79	67.60	67.93	68.22	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Income:							
Total Personal Income (\$mil.-current dollars)	\$9,866	\$11,424	\$13,755	\$16,293	3.7%	3.8%	3.4%
Median HH Income (current dollars)	\$60,478	\$66,608	\$75,867	\$86,378	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%
Mortgage Origination Activity:							
REFI (\$mil-current dollars)	3525.91	2217.73	2350.54	2474.05	-10.9%	1.2%	1.0%
Purchase (\$mil-current dollars)	3408.37	3500.35	4655.82	5714.53	0.7%	5.9%	4.2%
Home Prices:							
Med Existing Home Sales Price (000s) [1]	\$270.253	\$266.619	\$328.035	\$383.682	-0.3%	4.2%	3.2%
Existing Home Sales (Ths.)	19.58	18.58	19.33	20.16	-1.3%	0.8%	0.8%
Region Home Price Index [1]	260	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

[1]Average of the 3 counties

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Table B3. Demographic Variables for the Three-County Region, Historical

Variable	1980	1991	2001	2006	Annual Percent Change		
					1980-91	1991-01	2001-06
Selected Demographic Variables:							
Population (Thousands):							
Total Population	664.19	742.86	812.83	855.92	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Population 0-4	44.57	58.76	51.62	50.86	2.5%	-1.3%	-0.3%
Population 5-19	170.30	154.19	182.81	183.07	-0.9%	1.7%	0.0%
Population 20-24	56.05	55.44	52.38	60.42	-0.1%	-0.6%	2.9%
Population 25-44	189.31	250.47	240.32	240.64	2.6%	-0.4%	0.0%
Population 45-64	128.01	139.73	192.17	222.77	0.8%	3.2%	3.0%
Population 65+	75.95	84.27	93.54	98.15	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Households (Thousands):							
Number of Households	221.2	256.2	286.5	301.5	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
Average Household Size	3.00	2.90	2.84	2.84	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.0%

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Table B4. Demographic Variables for the Three-County Region, Forecast

Variable	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
Selected Demographic Variables:							
Population (Ths.):							
Total Population	855.92	872.34	897.84	920.36	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Population 0-4	50.86	51.64	53.71	54.74	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Population 5-19	183.07	178.96	175.98	180.69	-0.6%	-0.3%	0.5%
Population 20-24	60.42	64.04	64.42	58.22	1.5%	0.1%	-2.0%
Population 25-44	240.64	234.45	237.28	245.89	-0.7%	0.2%	0.7%
Population 45-64	222.77	238.38	245.56	242.38	1.7%	0.6%	-0.3%
Population 65+	98.15	104.88	120.88	138.44	1.7%	2.9%	2.7%
Households:							
Number of Households (Ths.)	301.5	310.0	325.5	338.3	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
Average Household Size	2.84	2.81	2.76	2.72	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.3%

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Table B5. Economic Variables for Dutchess County, Historical

Variable	1980	1991	2001	2006	Annual Percent Change		
					1980-91	1991-01	2001-06
Selected Economic Variables:							
Gross Regional Product (Mil.\$2000)	3,998	6,856	8,900	10,318	5.0%	2.6%	3.0%
Total Non-Farm Employment (000s)	96.46	113.92	117.39	121.82	1.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Selected Industries							
Construction (000s)	2.63	4.22	5.04	5.63	4.4%	1.8%	2.2%
Manufacturing (000s)	27.87	26.60	14.67	14.97	-0.4%	-5.8%	0.4%
Electronic & Electrical Manufacturing (000s)	11.36	14.65	8.30	9.26	2.3%	-5.5%	2.2%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities (000s)	16.58	19.39	23.22	20.72	1.4%	1.8%	-2.3%
Financial Activities (000s)	3.05	4.86	4.87	4.74	4.3%	0.0%	-0.5%
Education and Health Services (000s)	11.26	16.28	23.00	25.94	3.4%	3.5%	2.4%
Leisure and Hospitality (000s)	5.22	7.11	8.51	9.85	2.8%	1.8%	3.0%
Government (000s)	21.64	22.96	22.55	23.04	0.5%	-0.2%	0.4%
Income:							
Total Personal Income (\$mil.-current dollars)	\$2,582	\$6,018	\$9,278	\$11,433	8.0%	4.4%	4.3%
Median HH Income (current dollars)	\$20,615	\$42,261	\$56,741	\$66,669	6.7%	3.0%	3.3%
Mortgage Origination Activity:							
REFI (\$mil-current dollars)	NA	155.8	868.8	1,333.1	NA	18.7%	8.9%
Purchase (\$mil-current dollars)	NA	273.9	742.9	1,311.3	NA	10.5%	12.0%
Home Prices:							
Median Existing Home Sales Price (000s)	\$71.643	\$161.485	\$158.258	\$298.520	7.7%	-0.2%	13.5%
Existing Home Sales (Ths.) [1]	4.16	4.14	6.57	6.49	0.0%	4.7%	-0.2%
Region Home Price Index [2]	48	109	139	254	7.7%	2.4%	12.8%

Notes:

[1] 1980 data not available, the 1981 value reported for comparison

[2] Index is for the Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown MSA

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Table B6. Economic Variables for Dutchess County, Forecast

Variable	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
Selected Economic Variables:							
Gross Regional Product (Mil.\$2000)	10,318	10,950	11,918	12,899	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Total Non-Farm Employment (000s)	121.82	123.22	125.85	128.50	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Selected Industries							
Construction (000s)	5.63	5.19	5.04	5.18	-2.0%	-0.6%	0.6%
Manufacturing (000s)	14.97	14.30	14.23	14.16	-1.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Electronic & Electrical Manufacturing (000s)	9.26	9.02	9.13	9.26	-0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities (000s)	20.72	20.57	20.30	20.00	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Financial Activities (000s)	4.74	5.00	5.30	5.63	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Education and Health Services (000s)	25.94	27.76	29.56	31.24	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%
Leisure and Hospitality (000s)	9.85	9.99	10.53	10.89	0.4%	1.1%	0.7%
Government (000s)	23.04	23.05	22.81	22.57	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Income:							
Total Personal Income (\$mil.-current dollars)	\$11,433	\$13,181	\$15,941	\$18,985	3.6%	3.9%	3.6%
Median HH Income (current dollars)	\$66,669	\$73,439	\$84,450	\$96,819	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%
Mortgage Origination Activity:							
REFI (\$mil-current dollars)	1,333.1	829.5	891.6	938.3	-11.2%	1.5%	1.0%
Purchase (\$mil-current dollars)	1,311.3	1,335.1	1,795.4	2,203.2	0.5%	6.1%	4.2%
Home Prices:							
Median Existing Home Sales Price (000s)	\$298.520	\$289.110	\$368.196	\$433.984	-0.8%	5.0%	3.3%
Existing Home Sales (Ths.)	6.49	6.21	6.34	6.49	-1.1%	0.4%	0.5%
Region Home Price Index [1]	254	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

NA means Not Available

[1] Index is for the Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown MSA

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Table B7. Demographic Variables for Dutchess County, Historical

Variable	1980	1991	2001	2006	Annual Percent Change		
					1980-91	1991-01	2001-06
Selected Demographic Variables:							
Population (Thousands):							
Total Population	245.40	261.95	284.86	295.14	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Population 0-4	15.40	19.40	16.94	16.19	2.1%	-1.3%	-0.9%
Population 5-19	62.38	52.42	62.18	61.35	-1.6%	1.7%	-0.3%
Population 20-24	21.05	20.09	18.71	21.48	-0.4%	-0.7%	2.8%
Population 25-44	71.18	88.96	84.97	81.96	2.0%	-0.5%	-0.7%
Population 45-64	48.17	51.00	67.83	77.73	0.5%	2.9%	2.8%
Population 65+	27.22	30.07	34.23	36.43	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%
Households (Thousands):							
Number of Households	80.8	90.7	101.2	104.9	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%
Average Household Size	3.04	2.89	2.81	2.81	-0.5%	-0.3%	0.0%

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Table B8. Demographic Variables for Dutchess County, Forecast

Variable	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
Selected Demographic Variables:							
Population (Ths.):							
Total Population	295.14	297.57	305.63	311.83	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Population 0-4	16.19	16.14	16.58	16.67	-0.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Population 5-19	61.35	59.31	58.20	59.49	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.4%
Population 20-24	21.48	22.65	23.04	20.93	1.3%	0.3%	-1.9%
Population 25-44	81.96	77.98	76.95	77.60	-1.2%	-0.3%	0.2%
Population 45-64	77.73	82.18	84.34	82.63	1.4%	0.5%	-0.4%
Population 65+	36.43	39.31	46.52	54.51	1.9%	3.4%	3.2%
Households:							
Number of Households (Ths.)	104.9	106.5	112.2	116.5	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%
Average Household Size	2.81	2.79	2.72	2.68	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.3%

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Table B9. Economic Variables for Orange County, Historical

Variable	1980	1991	2001	2006	Annual Percent Change		
					1980-91	1991-01	2001-06
Selected Economic Variables:							
Gross Regional Product (Mil.\$2000)	3,989	7,087	9,521	11,417	5.4%	3.0%	3.7%
Total Non-Farm Employment (000s)	82.49	106.13	125.76	133.73	2.3%	1.7%	1.2%
Selected Industries							
Construction (000s)	2.13	3.27	4.68	4.96	4.0%	3.7%	1.2%
Manufacturing (000s)	17.92	14.52	12.85	7.92	-1.9%	-1.2%	-9.2%
Electronic & Electrical Manufacturing (000s)	1.63	1.65	1.89	0.79	0.1%	1.4%	-15.9%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities (000s)	16.07	23.65	29.39	35.34	3.6%	2.2%	3.8%
Financial Activities (000s)	3.28	5.73	5.30	5.47	5.2%	-0.8%	0.6%
Education and Health Services (000s)	8.59	12.87	18.74	21.38	3.8%	3.8%	2.7%
Leisure and Hospitality (000s)	5.13	7.82	9.12	9.93	3.9%	1.6%	1.7%
Government (000s)	20.95	24.54	26.95	28.49	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%
Income:							
Total Personal Income (\$mil.-current dollars)	\$2,562	\$6,284	\$10,028	\$12,377	8.5%	4.8%	4.3%
Median HH Income (current dollars)	\$18,678	\$39,689	\$54,779	\$62,416	7.1%	3.3%	2.6%
Mortgage Origination Activity:							
REFI (\$mil-current dollars)	NA	210.39	885.74	1610.47	NA	15.5%	12.7%
Purchase (\$mil-current dollars)	NA	342.80	952.42	1654.04	NA	10.8%	11.7%
Home Prices:							
Median Existing Home Sales Price (000s)	\$61.930	\$144.657	\$140.611	\$260.464	8.0%	-0.3%	13.1%
Existing Home Sales (Ths.) [1]	4.18	4.50	9.53	8.34	0.7%	7.8%	-2.6%
Region Home Price Index [2]	48	109	139	254	7.7%	2.4%	12.8%

Notes:

[1] 1980 data not available, the 1981 value reported for comparison

[2] Index is for the Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown MSA

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Table B10. Economic Variables for Orange County, Forecast

Variable	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
Selected Economic Variables:							
Gross Regional Product (Mil.\$2000)	11,417	12,194	13,725	15,417	1.7%	2.4%	2.4%
Total Non-Farm Employment (000s)	133.73	138.80	146.23	153.91	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Selected Industries							
Construction (000s)	4.96	4.61	4.63	4.92	-1.8%	0.1%	1.2%
Manufacturing (000s)	7.92	7.77	8.00	8.23	-0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Electronic & Electrical Manufacturing (000s)	0.79	0.75	0.77	0.78	-1.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities (000s)	35.34	36.13	37.12	38.07	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Financial Activities (000s)	5.47	5.93	6.50	7.14	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Education and Health Services (000s)	21.38	23.51	25.89	28.29	2.4%	2.0%	1.8%
Leisure and Hospitality (000s)	9.93	10.35	11.29	12.07	1.0%	1.8%	1.4%
Government (000s)	28.49	29.28	29.97	30.66	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Income:							
Total Personal Income (\$mil.-current dollars)	\$12,377	\$14,210	\$16,892	\$19,779	3.5%	3.5%	3.2%
Median HH Income (current dollars)	\$62,416	\$68,148	\$75,357	\$83,970	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%
Mortgage Origination Activity:							
REFI (\$mil-current dollars)	1610.47	1002.12	1077.14	1133.51	-11.2%	1.5%	1.0%
Purchase (\$mil-current dollars)	1654.04	1684.12	2264.71	2779.14	0.5%	6.1%	4.2%
Home Prices:							
Median Existing Home Sales Price (000s)	\$260.464	\$251.194	\$314.511	\$364.457	-0.9%	4.6%	3.0%
Existing Home Sales (Ths.)	8.34	8.19	8.65	9.14	-0.4%	1.1%	1.1%
Region Home Price Index [1]	254	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

NA means Not Available

[1] Index is for the Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown MSA

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Table B11. Demographic Variables for Orange County, Historical

Variable	1980	1991	2001	2006	Annual Percent Change		
					1980-91	1991-01	2001-06
Selected Demographic Variables:							
Population (Thousands):							
Total Population	260.62	312.04	349.47	376.40	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%
Population 0-4	19.52	27.32	25.38	25.55	3.1%	-0.7%	0.1%
Population 5-19	69.55	69.54	84.11	86.53	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%
Population 20-24	21.08	22.95	22.11	25.30	0.8%	-0.4%	2.7%
Population 25-44	74.02	104.41	103.48	108.34	3.2%	-0.1%	0.9%
Population 45-64	48.17	55.33	78.87	93.46	1.3%	3.6%	3.5%
Population 65+	28.27	32.49	35.52	37.22	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%
Households (Thousands):							
Number of Households	84.6	103.2	117.5	126.5	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%
Average Household Size	3.08	3.02	2.97	2.97	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%

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Table B12. Demographic Variables for Orange County, Forecast

Variable	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
Selected Demographic Variables:							
Population (Ths.):							
Total Population	376.40	387.23	400.02	411.07	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Population 0-4	25.55	26.26	27.53	28.26	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%
Population 5-19	86.53	85.50	84.53	86.95	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.6%
Population 20-24	25.30	26.98	26.94	24.14	1.6%	0.0%	-2.2%
Population 25-44	108.34	107.58	111.06	117.06	-0.2%	0.6%	1.1%
Population 45-64	93.46	101.30	104.93	103.92	2.0%	0.7%	-0.2%
Population 65+	37.22	39.60	45.02	50.74	1.6%	2.6%	2.4%
Households:							
Number of Households (Ths.)	126.5	131.6	139.0	145.3	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Average Household Size	2.97	2.94	2.88	2.83	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.3%

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Table B13. Economic Variables for Ulster County, Historical

Variable	1980	1991	2001	2006	Annual Percent Change		
					1980-91	1991-01	2001-06
Selected Economic Variables:							
Gross Regional Product (Mil.\$2000)	2,226	3,784	4,464	5,116	4.9%	1.7%	2.8%
Total Non-Farm Employment (000s)	49.79	60.09	64.44	64.81	1.7%	0.7%	0.1%
Selected Industries							
Construction (000s)	1.09	1.14	1.69	2.12	0.4%	4.0%	4.6%
Manufacturing (000s)	5.97	5.82	6.18	4.38	-0.2%	0.6%	-6.6%
Electronic & Electrical Manufacturing (000s)	1.51	1.44	0.71	0.63	-0.5%	-6.8%	-2.4%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities (000s)	9.32	11.44	12.57	12.39	1.9%	1.0%	-0.3%
Financial Activities (000s)	2.41	3.06	2.48	2.91	2.2%	-2.1%	3.2%
Education and Health Services (000s)	5.09	7.21	10.23	10.27	3.2%	3.6%	0.1%
Leisure and Hospitality (000s)	4.71	5.58	6.60	6.99	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%
Government (000s)	11.63	12.73	15.08	15.26	0.8%	1.7%	0.2%
Income:							
Total Personal Income (\$mil.-current dollars)	\$1,417	\$3,302	\$4,726	\$5,789	8.0%	3.7%	4.1%
Median HH Income (current dollars)	\$16,250	\$34,593	\$45,103	\$52,348	7.1%	2.7%	3.0%
Mortgage Origination Activity:							
REFI (\$mil.-current dollars)	NA	29.49	319.55	582.34	NA	26.9%	12.8%
Purchase (\$mil.-current dollars)	NA	34.84	284.89	443.06	NA	23.4%	9.2%
Home Prices:							
Median Existing Home Sales Price (000s)	\$59,712	\$119,971	\$130,497	\$251,776	6.5%	0.8%	14.0%
Existing Home Sales (Ths.) [1]	2.50	3.05	4.40	4.75	1.8%	3.7%	1.5%
Region Home Price Index [2]	NA	122	146	274	NA	1.8%	13.4%

Notes:

[1] 1980 data not available, the 1981 value reported for comparison

[2] Index is for the Kingston MSA

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Table B14. Economic Variables for Ulster County, Forecast

Variable	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
Selected Economic Variables:							
Gross Regional Product (Mil.\$2000)	5,116	5,374	5,892	6,427	1.2%	1.9%	1.8%
Total Non-Farm Employment (000s)	64.81	67.39	70.35	73.07	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Selected Industries							
Construction (000s)	2.12	2.13	2.15	2.29	0.1%	0.2%	1.2%
Manufacturing (000s)	4.38	4.32	4.28	4.21	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.3%
Electronic & Electrical Manufacturing (000s)	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities (000s)	12.39	12.84	13.09	13.25	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%
Financial Activities (000s)	2.91	3.36	3.59	3.81	3.7%	1.3%	1.2%
Education and Health Services (000s)	10.27	11.39	12.21	12.97	2.6%	1.4%	1.2%
Leisure and Hospitality (000s)	6.99	7.41	8.52	9.59	1.5%	2.8%	2.4%
Government (000s)	15.26	15.26	15.15	14.99	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%
Income:							
Total Personal Income (\$mil.-current dollars)	\$5,789	\$6,881	\$8,431	\$10,115	4.4%	4.1%	3.7%
Median HH Income (current dollars)	\$52,348	\$58,236	\$67,794	\$78,343	2.7%	3.1%	2.9%
Mortgage Origination Activity:							
REFI (\$mil.-current dollars)	582.34	386.09	381.78	402.26	-9.8%	-0.2%	1.1%
Purchase (\$mil.-current dollars)	443.06	481.11	595.70	732.16	2.1%	4.4%	4.2%
Home Prices:							
Median Existing Home Sales Price (000s)	\$251,776	\$259,553	\$301,398	\$352,605	0.8%	3.0%	3.2%
Existing Home Sales (Ths.)	4.75	4.18	4.34	4.53	-3.2%	0.8%	0.8%
Region Home Price Index [1]	274	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

NA means Not Available

[1] Index is for the Kingston MSA

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Table B15. Demographic Variables for Ulster County, Historical

Variable	1980	1991	2001	2006	Annual Percent Change		
					1980-91	1991-01	2001-06
Selected Demographic Variables:							
Population (Thousands):							
Total Population	158.17	168.87	178.50	184.39	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Population 0-4	9.64	12.04	9.30	9.12	2.0%	-2.6%	-0.4%
Population 5-19	38.37	32.22	36.53	35.19	-1.6%	1.3%	-0.7%
Population 20-24	13.92	12.40	11.55	13.64	-1.0%	-0.7%	3.4%
Population 25-44	44.12	57.10	51.86	50.35	2.4%	-1.0%	-0.6%
Population 45-64	31.66	33.39	45.47	51.58	0.5%	3.1%	2.6%
Population 65+	20.46	21.71	23.79	24.50	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%
Households (Thousands):							
Number of Households	55.9	62.3	67.8	70.1	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Average Household Size	2.83	2.71	2.63	2.63	-0.4%	-0.3%	0.0%

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Table B16. Demographic Variables for Ulster County, Forecast

Variable	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
Selected Demographic Variables:							
Population (Ths.):							
Total Population	184.39	187.53	192.18	197.46	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Population 0-4	9.12	9.24	9.60	9.81	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Population 5-19	35.19	34.15	33.25	34.25	-0.7%	-0.5%	0.6%
Population 20-24	13.64	14.40	14.44	13.15	1.4%	0.0%	-1.9%
Population 25-44	50.35	48.88	49.26	51.23	-0.7%	0.2%	0.8%
Population 45-64	51.58	54.90	56.30	55.83	1.6%	0.5%	-0.2%
Population 65+	24.50	25.96	29.34	33.19	1.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Households:							
Number of Households (Ths.)	70.1	72.0	74.3	76.5	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Average Household Size	2.63	2.61	2.59	2.58	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%

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Appendix C. Housing Unit Demand Projections

This appendix describes the approach and methods employed in developing the regional and county projections of housing unit demand. The projections utilized municipal and county level census data from 1990 to 2006 and were developed using an econometric model of household formation rates by age. Estimates of demand were developed for owner and renter units using the household projections presented in the economic and demographic forecast. Demand by age group was estimated using historical trends in each age group's share of the county total as defined by the underlying economic and demographic forecast. The age groups were defined as 15 to 24 years, 25 to 44 years, 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over. The trends in each age group were projected forward to 2020 to arrive at the results by tenure category and age group.

The projections resulted in a slightly lower rate of housing unit demand growth than was the case during the 1990 to 2006 period. The projections also included a shift from owner to renter units during the period due to fundamental changes that are occurring in the current housing market which will affect housing demand over the forecast period. It is expected that home ownership rates will flatten—and decline in some age categories—in comparison to the past six to seven years in conjunction to the tighter, more expensive credit market conditions for mortgage financing.

The housing unit demand projections indicate that the largest increase in housing unit demand in the 3-County region will be in the two older age groups, 45 to 64 years and 65 years and over, which are expected to exhibit strong rates of growth. Demand for units in the two younger age groups, aged 15 to 24 years and aged 25 to 44 years, will experience housing unit demand declines over the forecast period primarily due to the aging population. Overall, demand in the 3 County region is expected grow by 41,365 units by 2020 (or at an average annual rate of 2,954 units). Demand for owner units is expected to increase by 24,585 units by 2020 (or at an average annual rate of 1,756 units per year). Renter unit demand is expected to increase by 16,780 units (corresponding to an average annual increase of 1,198 units). These estimates correspond to an overall annual housing unit growth rate of 0.91%--consisting of a 0.78% annual rate for owner units, and a 1.18% annual rate of growth for renter unit demand over the forecast period. Tables H1 to H8 below show the demand projections for the 3-County region overall and for each county by tenure category and by age group.

Table C1. Housing Unit Demand in the Three County Region, Historical¹

	1990	2000	2006	Number of Units			Average Annual Growth		
				1990-00	2000-06	1990-06	1990-00	2000-06	1990-06
Total Housing Units	263,258	290,992	306,549	27,734	15,557	43,291	1.01%	0.87%	0.96%
By Tenure									
Owner	177,555	195,469	212,601	17,913	17,132	35,046	0.97%	1.41%	1.13%
Renter	85,703	95,523	93,948	9,821	-1,575	8,245	1.09%	-0.28%	0.58%
By Tenure and age									
Owner									
15-24	1,651	901	895	-750	-6	-757	-5.88%	-0.11%	-3.76%
25-44	73,532	68,048	66,707	-5,483	-1,341	-6,825	-0.77%	-0.33%	-0.61%
45-64	64,314	81,582	94,436	17,268	12,854	30,122	2.41%	2.47%	2.43%
65+	38,058	44,938	50,563	6,880	5,625	12,505	1.68%	1.99%	1.79%
55+	64,947	77,018	87,448	12,071	10,430	22,501	1.72%	2.14%	1.88%
Renter									
15-24	9,202	8,441	7,839	-761	-602	-1,364	-0.86%	-1.23%	-1.00%
25-44	46,385	47,151	44,758	767	-2,393	-1,626	0.16%	-0.86%	-0.22%
45-64	16,023	24,606	26,420	8,583	1,814	10,397	4.38%	1.19%	3.17%
65+	14,092	15,325	14,931	1,233	-394	839	0.84%	-0.43%	0.36%
55+	19,276	23,021	23,550	3,745	529	4,274	1.79%	0.38%	1.26%
Households	252,814	282,747	301,549	29,933	18,802	48,734	1.13%	1.08%	1.11%

Notes:

[1] Includes occupied and vacant units; vacant units are distributed proportionally to the age groups

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Table C2. Housing Unit Demand in the Three County Region, Projected¹

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Number of Units				Average Annual Growth			
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20	2006-20	2006-10	2010-15	2015-20	2006-20
Total Housing Units	306,549	316,478	333,549	347,914	9,929	17,071	14,366	41,365	0.80%	1.06%	0.85%	0.91%
By Tenure												
Owner	212,601	217,266	228,139	237,186	4,665	10,872	9,048	24,585	0.54%	0.98%	0.78%	0.78%
Renter	93,948	99,211	105,410	110,728	5,263	6,198	5,318	16,780	1.37%	1.22%	0.99%	1.18%
By Tenure and age												
Owner												
15-24	895	854	820	777	-41	-34	-43	-117	-1.17%	-0.80%	-1.06%	-1.00%
25-44	66,707	63,425	60,698	57,316	-3,282	-2,728	-3,381	-9,391	-1.25%	-0.88%	-1.14%	-1.08%
45-64	94,436	100,203	109,901	118,940	5,767	9,698	9,039	24,504	1.49%	1.86%	1.59%	1.66%
65+	50,563	52,784	56,720	60,152	2,221	3,936	3,432	9,589	1.08%	1.45%	1.18%	1.25%
55+	87,448	92,151	100,921	109,652	4,703	8,770	8,732	22,204	1.32%	1.83%	1.67%	1.63%
Renter												
15-24	7,839	8,003	8,041	7,916	164	39	-125	78	0.52%	0.10%	-0.31%	0.07%
25-44	44,758	45,389	45,407	44,933	631	19	-475	175	0.35%	0.01%	-0.21%	0.03%
45-64	26,420	29,979	35,051	40,156	3,559	5,072	5,105	13,736	3.21%	3.18%	2.76%	3.04%
65+	14,931	15,841	16,910	17,723	910	1,069	812	2,792	1.49%	1.32%	0.94%	1.23%
55+	23,550	25,545	28,185	30,819	1,995	2,640	2,634	7,269	2.05%	1.99%	1.80%	1.94%
Households	301,549	310,042	325,459	338,290	8,494	15,416	12,832	36,742	0.70%	0.98%	0.78%	0.82%

Notes:

[1] Includes occupied and vacant units; vacant units are distributed proportionally to the age groups

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Table C3. Housing Unit Demand in Dutchess County, Historical¹

	1990	2000	2006	Number of Units			Average Annual Growth		
				1990-00	2000-06	1990-06	1990-00	2000-06	1990-06
Total Housing Units	93,175	102,400	106,616	9,225	4,216	13,441	0.95%	0.67%	0.85%
By Tenure									
Owner	63,346	69,882	75,361	6,536	5,479	12,015	0.99%	1.27%	1.09%
Renter	29,829	32,518	31,255	2,689	-1,263	1,426	0.87%	-0.66%	0.29%
By Tenure and age									
Owner									
15-24	557	219	213	-338	-6	-344	-8.91%	-0.47%	-5.83%
25-44	26,019	24,008	22,961	-2,011	-1,047	-3,059	-0.80%	-0.74%	-0.78%
45-64	23,792	29,126	33,006	5,334	3,880	9,214	2.04%	2.11%	2.07%
65+	12,978	16,530	19,182	3,551	2,652	6,203	2.45%	2.51%	2.47%
55+	23,050	28,007	31,682	4,957	3,675	8,632	1.97%	2.08%	2.01%
Renter									
15-24	3,379	3,012	2,784	-367	-228	-595	-1.14%	-1.30%	-1.20%
25-44	15,972	15,795	14,686	-177	-1,108	-1,286	-0.11%	-1.21%	-0.52%
45-64	5,378	8,405	8,701	3,027	296	3,323	4.57%	0.58%	3.05%
65+	5,100	5,306	5,084	205	-222	-17	0.40%	-0.71%	-0.02%
55+	6,869	7,860	7,784	991	-76	915	1.36%	-0.16%	0.78%
Households	89,839	99,804	104,850	9,965	5,046	15,012	1.06%	0.83%	0.97%

Notes:

[1] Includes occupied and vacant units; vacant units are distributed proportionally to the age groups

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Table C4. Housing Unit Demand in Dutchess County, Projected¹

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Number of Units				Average Annual Growth			
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20	2006-20	2006-10	2010-15	2015-20	2006-20
Total Housing Units	106,616	109,108	115,036	119,575	2,492	5,928	4,539	12,959	0.58%	1.06%	0.78%	0.82%
By Tenure												
Owner	75,361	76,496	80,328	83,250	1,135	3,832	2,922	7,889	0.37%	0.98%	0.72%	0.71%
Renter	31,255	32,612	34,708	36,325	1,357	2,096	1,617	5,070	1.07%	1.25%	0.91%	1.08%
By Tenure and age												
Owner												
15-24	213	201	192	180	-12	-9	-12	-33	-1.44%	-0.92%	-1.27%	-1.19%
25-44	22,961	21,431	20,182	18,678	-1,530	-1,249	-1,504	-4,282	-1.71%	-1.19%	-1.54%	-1.46%
45-64	33,006	34,496	37,419	39,889	1,490	2,923	2,470	6,884	1.11%	1.64%	1.29%	1.36%
65+	19,182	20,368	22,535	24,503	1,186	2,167	1,968	5,321	1.51%	2.04%	1.69%	1.76%
55+	31,682	33,200	36,281	39,129	1,519	3,080	2,848	7,447	1.18%	1.79%	1.52%	1.52%
Renter												
15-24	2,784	2,816	2,818	2,723	32	2	-94	-60	0.29%	0.01%	-0.68%	-0.16%
25-44	14,686	14,796	14,805	14,748	110	8	-57	62	0.19%	0.01%	-0.08%	0.03%
45-64	8,701	9,647	11,426	13,072	946	1,779	1,647	4,371	2.61%	3.44%	2.73%	2.95%
65+	5,084	5,353	5,660	5,781	269	307	121	697	1.30%	1.12%	0.42%	0.92%
55+	7,784	8,286	9,041	9,701	502	755	660	1,917	1.57%	1.76%	1.42%	1.58%
Households	104,850	106,508	112,207	116,499	1,657	5,699	4,292	11,648	0.39%	1.05%	0.75%	0.76%

Notes:

[1] Includes occupied and vacant units; vacant units are distributed proportionally to the age groups

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Table C5. Housing Unit Demand in Orange County, Historical¹

	1990	2000	2006	Number of Units			Average Annual Growth		
				1990-00	2000-06	1990-06	1990-00	2000-06	1990-06
Total Housing Units	106,441	118,348	127,617	11,907	9,269	21,176	1.07%	1.26%	1.14%
By Tenure									
Owner	70,960	78,665	89,061	7,706	10,396	18,101	1.04%	2.09%	1.43%
Renter	35,481	39,683	38,556	4,201	-1,127	3,075	1.13%	-0.48%	0.52%
By Tenure and age									
Owner									
15-24	639	468	486	-171	18	-153	-3.07%	0.64%	-1.70%
25-44	31,042	29,607	30,383	-1,435	776	-659	-0.47%	0.43%	-0.13%
45-64	24,914	32,433	39,626	7,519	7,193	14,712	2.67%	3.39%	2.94%
65+	14,364	16,157	18,565	1,793	2,408	4,201	1.18%	2.34%	1.62%
55+	24,223	28,625	34,198	4,402	5,573	9,975	1.68%	3.01%	2.18%
Renter									
15-24	3,427	3,088	2,726	-339	-362	-701	-1.04%	-2.06%	-1.42%
25-44	19,456	19,763	18,813	307	-950	-643	0.16%	-0.82%	-0.21%
45-64	6,971	10,422	10,848	3,450	426	3,877	4.10%	0.67%	2.80%
65+	5,627	6,410	6,169	783	-241	542	1.31%	-0.64%	0.58%
55+	7,898	9,855	10,074	1,957	219	2,176	2.24%	0.37%	1.53%
Households	101,892	115,376	126,549	13,484	11,173	24,657	1.25%	1.55%	1.36%

Notes:

[1] Includes occupied and vacant units; vacant units are distributed proportionally to the age groups

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Table C6. Housing Unit Demand in Orange County, Projected¹

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Number of Units				Average Annual Growth			
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20	2006-20	2006-10	2010-15	2015-20	2006-20
Total Housing Units	127,617	131,753	139,584	146,329	4,136	7,831	6,745	18,712	0.80%	1.16%	0.95%	0.98%
By Tenure												
Owner	89,061	90,947	95,829	100,008	1,886	4,882	4,179	10,947	0.53%	1.05%	0.86%	0.83%
Renter	38,556	40,806	43,755	46,321	2,250	2,949	2,566	7,765	1.43%	1.41%	1.15%	1.32%
By Tenure and age												
Owner												
15-24	486	466	452	433	-20	-14	-19	-53	-1.05%	-0.60%	-0.86%	-0.82%
25-44	30,383	29,130	28,277	27,096	-1,254	-853	-1,182	-3,288	-1.05%	-0.59%	-0.85%	-0.81%
45-64	39,626	42,319	47,011	51,550	2,693	4,692	4,539	11,924	1.66%	2.13%	1.86%	1.90%
65+	18,565	19,032	20,088	20,929	467	1,056	841	2,364	0.62%	1.09%	0.82%	0.86%
55+	34,198	36,196	39,886	43,533	1,998	3,690	3,647	9,335	1.43%	1.96%	1.77%	1.74%
Renter												
15-24	2,726	2,770	2,813	2,811	44	43	-2	85	0.40%	0.31%	-0.02%	0.22%
25-44	18,813	19,094	19,363	19,298	282	268	-64	485	0.37%	0.28%	-0.07%	0.18%
45-64	10,848	12,302	14,332	16,429	1,454	2,031	2,097	5,581	3.19%	3.10%	2.77%	3.01%
65+	6,169	6,640	7,247	7,783	471	607	535	1,614	1.86%	1.77%	1.44%	1.67%
55+	10,074	11,029	12,337	13,625	955	1,308	1,288	3,551	2.29%	2.27%	2.01%	2.18%
Households	126,549	131,567	138,971	145,258	5,018	7,404	6,287	18,709	0.98%	1.10%	0.89%	0.99%

Notes:

[1] Includes occupied and vacant units; vacant units are distributed proportionally to the age groups

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Table C7. Housing Unit Demand in Ulster County, Historical¹

	1990	2000	2006	Number of Units			Average Annual Growth		
				1990-00	2000-06	1990-06	1990-00	2000-06	1990-06
Total Housing Units	63,642	70,244	72,316	6,602	2,072	8,674	0.99%	0.49%	0.80%
By Tenure									
Owner	43,250	46,921	48,179	3,671	1,258	4,929	0.82%	0.44%	0.68%
Renter	20,392	23,323	24,137	2,931	814	3,745	1.35%	0.57%	1.06%
By Tenure and age									
Owner									
15-24	455	214	195	-241	-18	-260	-7.29%	-1.48%	-5.15%
25-44	16,470	14,433	13,363	-2,037	-1,070	-3,107	-1.31%	-1.28%	-1.30%
45-64	15,608	20,023	21,804	4,414	1,781	6,195	2.52%	1.43%	2.11%
65+	10,716	12,251	12,817	1,536	565	2,101	1.35%	0.75%	1.13%
55+	17,674	20,386	21,569	2,712	1,183	3,895	1.44%	0.94%	1.25%
Renter									
15-24	2,397	2,341	2,329	-56	-12	-68	-0.24%	-0.09%	-0.18%
25-44	10,957	11,594	11,259	637	-335	302	0.57%	-0.49%	0.17%
45-64	3,674	5,779	6,871	2,105	1,092	3,197	4.63%	2.93%	3.99%
65+	3,365	3,609	3,678	245	69	313	0.70%	0.32%	0.56%
55+	4,509	5,306	5,692	797	386	1,183	1.64%	1.18%	1.47%
Households	61,084	67,567	70,149	6,483	2,583	9,066	1.01%	0.63%	0.87%

Notes:

[1] Includes occupied and vacant units; vacant units are distributed proportionally to the age groups

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Table C8. Housing Unit Demand in Ulster County, Projected¹

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Number of Units				Average Annual Growth			
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20	2006-20	2006-10	2010-15	2015-20	2006-20
Total Housing Units	72,316	75,617	78,929	82,010	3,301	3,311	3,082	9,694	1.12%	0.86%	0.77%	0.90%
By Tenure												
Owner	48,179	49,824	51,982	53,928	1,645	2,158	1,946	5,749	0.84%	0.85%	0.74%	0.81%
Renter	24,137	25,793	26,947	28,082	1,656	1,153	1,135	3,945	1.67%	0.88%	0.83%	1.09%
By Tenure and age												
Owner												
15-24	195	187	176	164	-9	-11	-12	-31	-1.15%	-1.19%	-1.36%	-1.24%
25-44	13,363	12,864	12,238	11,542	-499	-626	-696	-1,821	-0.95%	-0.99%	-1.16%	-1.04%
45-64	21,804	23,388	25,471	27,501	1,584	2,083	2,030	5,697	1.77%	1.72%	1.55%	1.67%
65+	12,817	13,385	14,098	14,721	568	713	623	1,904	1.09%	1.04%	0.87%	0.99%
55+	21,569	22,754	24,754	26,990	1,186	1,999	2,237	5,422	1.35%	1.70%	1.75%	1.61%
Renter												
15-24	2,329	2,417	2,411	2,382	88	-6	-28	54	0.93%	-0.05%	-0.24%	0.16%
25-44	11,259	11,498	11,240	10,887	239	-258	-353	-372	0.53%	-0.45%	-0.64%	-0.24%
45-64	6,871	8,031	9,293	10,654	1,160	1,262	1,361	3,783	3.98%	2.96%	2.77%	3.18%
65+	3,678	3,848	4,003	4,159	170	155	156	481	1.14%	0.79%	0.77%	0.88%
55+	5,692	6,230	6,806	7,492	538	577	686	1,800	2.28%	1.79%	1.94%	1.98%
Households	70,149	71,968	74,280	76,534	1,818	2,313	2,253	6,384	0.64%	0.63%	0.60%	0.62%

Notes:

[1] Includes occupied and vacant units; vacant units are distributed proportionally to the age groups

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Appendix D. Affordability Calculations in Detail

This appendix describes the methods used to calculate the affordable house price and rent for each of the Counties.

The method employed in this study utilizes the overall approach-theory of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This approach states that no household should spend more than 30% of its income on housing costs. If a household spends more than 30% of its income on housing costs, the household is considered housing-cost stressed. This study's approach builds on the HUD theory to determine "how much house" can be affordably purchased from net household income after paying the costs of utilities and home owner's insurance, property taxes, and debt service costs on a conventional 30 year-5% down payment mortgage. This study uses an iterative model based on costs per \$1,000 in house value. A general description of the method is presented first, followed by additional details for each step in the process.

The starting point for the analysis was the estimate of 2006 median household income for each county in the study region. The estimates of 2006 household (HH) income were then segmented into four different groupings consistent with the traditional HUD approach as follows:

- <50% of HH median income
- >50% but <80% of HH median income
- >80% but <100% of HH median income
- >100% but <120% of HH median income

Calculations were made for each of the income groups described above based on the following general assumptions: (1) per the HUD definition, households would spend up to 30% of their household income on housing before feeling housing cost stress and households would spend up to that 30% level of their household income for "affordable payments," (2) the analysis would use the mortgage interest rate of 6.41% for 2006—consistent with the prevailing 30-year, 5% down payment mortgage rates that were available in the 3 county market area in calendar year 2006,¹⁴ (3) that households that own their home would insure their homes at market rates, and (4) that renter households would pay utilities costs of roughly 49% of owner households.

The following diagram lays out the step-by-step calculations used for each household income category for owner housing:

¹⁴ The average mortgage rate for 2006 is based on the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) weekly surveys of 125 nationwide lenders.

Calculation	Step
÷ 12	1. Annual HH Median Income for the household income category
× 30%	2. Equals monthly income
Subtract property tax	3. Affordable monthly payment amount
Subtract insurance	
Subtract private mortgage insurance	4. Equals: The amount available for affordable monthly mortgage payments
Reverse calculate the affordable mortgage payment (Based on a 30-year fixed rate mortgage at 6.41% interest rate after a 5% down payment)	5. Equals: Affordable home price for the household income category at the level of 30% of household income devoted to housing

D.1 Detailed Description of Methods

Property Taxes

Estimating the Property Taxes proved to be the most challenging part of the housing affordability analysis due to the variety of tax and equalization rates for counties and municipalities, “special tax districts” and homestead-designated areas. The approach used calculates effective tax rates—to determine how much a resident household can expect to pay in total property taxes based on the market value of the home. To arrive at the effective tax rate the county, municipal, and school tax rates were combined and equalized. For areas with more than one school district an average of the school tax rates was used, and in areas with homestead designation the homestead rate was used. Special tax districts (for services such as fire, water, sewer, library, and lighting) were included in the analysis by using actual tax rate data obtained from the respective assessing authorities in each municipality in the counties of Dutchess and Ulster and applying those rates on a weighted average basis (see below) to each municipal effective rate. In most cases, the addition to the tax rate is small—relative to the total tax rate for each community. The amount of the increase applied was determined by using a weighted average of each special district’s tax rate—weighted by the district’s proportion of the municipality’s total assessed property value.

As a result, only a portion of each special district tax was added to the effective town rate in recognition of the fact that the majority of these special districts are not municipal-wide districts. Special district unit taxes were not included in the analysis as most applied only to a very small number of households, some as

few as 10 households in municipalities with several thousand households. One unit tax was included—a town-wide water tax in the Town of Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County. A total tax of \$64 per year per unit was added. Overall, the method results in reasonable effective property tax rates, an average of 2.1% for Dutchess County and 2.5% for Ulster County.

The above-described method for incorporating the special tax districts into the analysis was successful for Dutchess and Ulster counties, however it could not be used for Orange County due to lack of available data. As a remedy it was determined that a “sample” of five municipalities in Orange County be taken to represent all the municipalities. The County collected special tax rates from the Towns of Wallkill, New Windsor, Montgomery, Goshen, and Warwick. Based on rates from these towns an assumption was developed that was applied to all towns in the County. This assumption was that special taxes in Orange County add about 0.1% to the estimated effective tax rate at the municipal level and this amount was applied across all municipalities in the County. The results overall appear reasonable, yielding an average effective property tax rate of 2.5% for the county.

Homeowners Insurance Costs

Homeowner’s insurance costs in the affordability analysis were estimated using 2002 data from the New York State Department of Insurance. The Department provided rates for 25 companies offering home owner’s insurance policies in the counties under study. According to the Department, “Home Owner’s-3” (HO-3) is the most common type of policy purchased and for this reason HO-3 rates were used. Using the rates provided, an average premium was calculated for “Frame Construction” and “Brick Construction” policies. An average of the two types was calculated. This average premium was divided by the median house price for the county, yielding an estimated “cost per \$1,000 in housing value.” Finally, because this estimated cost was from calendar year 2002, an insurance CPI¹⁵ from the U.S. Department of Labor—Bureau of Labor Statistics was used to convert the 2002 dollar values to 2006 dollars. The result is an estimated cost per \$1,000 of value that can be applied to the 2006 housing values which were used in the affordability calculations.

Private Mortgage Insurance

The affordability calculations assumed a 5% down payment, which requires the cost of private mortgage insurance (PMI) to be included in the analysis. PMI is insurance that protects the lender against default and is usually required when the loan value is 80% or more of the house value (i.e. the down payment is less than 20%). Borrowers continue to pay PMI premiums until the loan value is less than 80% of the value of the house. Lenders usually use third party insurance companies to insure their loans, so rates and approval can vary across

¹⁵ CPI means Consumer Price Index—a universally accepted gauge for inflation.

companies and depend on many factors such as the value of the loan, the value of the house, type of loan, credit history, and type of property being purchased. While PMI makes it possible to buy a home with less of a down payment, it also represents additional costs to borrowers even though it is insurance that protects the lender.

For the purpose of this study PMI rate quotes were obtained from several national companies that offer PMI coverage and cross checked with Ulster Savings Bank.¹⁶ Assuming the borrower has a good credit history, will make a 5% down payment and will purchase a single family home to be occupied by the owner, a reasonable PMI rate was estimated to be 0.78%. This rate was multiplied by the amount of the mortgage value to yield an annual PMI premium, and then divided by 12 for the estimated monthly payment.

Owner Utility Costs¹⁷

Owner utility costs were estimated using consumer expenditure data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics 2002-03 CEX (Consumer Expenditure Survey) for the northeast region of the United States, and data provided by Central Hudson. The CEX survey reported average expenditures on household utilities by income level. Central Hudson Utility provided average expenditures in the 3-County region for 2002, making the analysis more specific to the region, versus the CEX numbers which reflected broader regional averages for the northeastern United States.

Using the distribution of the CEX expenditures (less Telephone) for each household income category, the Central Hudson average household bill data was used to calibrate each household income category's utilities expenditures. New utilities expenditures levels were calculated for each household income category using the Central Hudson average customer bill data. For example, if households in the household income group \$30,000-\$39,999 spent 17% less than the average on natural gas in the CEX survey, this household income group spent that same proportion less for natural gas, using the Central Hudson bill data as the calibration point. This approach essentially meant that the CEX data was re-calibrated by the Central Hudson average bill data to account for the fact that resident households tend to spend somewhat more for their utilities than the average household in the northeastern United States. The result was that the utility expenditures are more specific to the actual household bills paid for utilities

¹⁶ Rates were obtained from AIG United Guaranty, PMI Mortgage Insurance Co., and Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp, and cross-checked for reasonableness with project committee member from Ulster Savings Bank. Given the assumptions described above, the committee member agreed that the rate of 0.78% was accurate to use for the study.

¹⁷ Following the consensus of the technical review committee, utility costs were not included in the "owner" affordability calculations, but were included in the "renter" calculations because of their significance to renters and that approach is consistent with federal and state renter programs. Utility costs remain as significant cost for owners, even if they are not included in the owner unit calculation in this study.

within the 3-County region. Finally, because the data was from 2002-03, a utility CPI was used convert the 2002-03 expenditures to 2006 dollars—the base year of this affordability analysis. Renter utility costs were derived from owner utility costs and are described in Section F below.

Mortgage Values and Home Prices

Once the affordable mortgage payment amount that could be paid by a household in a particular household income category without exceeding 30% of household income was determined, a calculation was made to estimate the total value of a mortgage loan that could be serviced. That total amount of mortgage loan value corresponds to the size of an affordable mortgage for the subject household. This was done using the following formula that yields the value of a loan assuming a fixed monthly payment, a fixed interest rate, and a 30 year loan term. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Loan Value} = \text{Payment} \times \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{1}{(1+r)^t}$$

Where, Loan Value is the size of the mortgage loan that can be serviced without causing the household housing cost stress, “*n*” is the number of payments (years times 12 months), “*r*” is the fixed interest rate, and “*t*” is each monthly period up to “*n*.” Once the affordable mortgage value was determined, this amount was adjusted up by 5% (e.g. the number was divided by .95) with the assumption that the household would be required to make at least a 5% down payment for the housing unit—the minimum for a conventional mortgage in the un-subsidized housing market. The result of that calculation then yields the estimated affordable housing price for that household income category.

Estimating Affordable Rents

In addition to above-described owner housing price affordability calculations, a separate set of affordability calculations was completed using the same general approach for renter housing. This was undertaken in order to determine the distribution of affordable rents in each county and municipality in the study area. The estimated household income level in calendar year 2006 was again the starting point for analysis. Household income was divided by 12 to yield monthly income, and then multiplied by 30% in order to establish the rent-utilities cost maximum amount per HUD guidelines described above. Subtracting utilities costs from this amount results in a maximum amount available for rent.

Utilities were estimated based on the utility expenditures of homeowners outlined above. According to the BLS CEX surveys of 2003, 2004 and 2005, renters consistently spend about 49% of the amount spent by homeowners on utilities.¹⁸

¹⁸ BLS CEX Surveys report renter expenditures on utilities were 49.2% of homeowners’ utilities expenditures in 2003, 49.6% in 2004, and 49.9% in 2005.

This percentage was applied to homeowners' utilities expenditures referred to above in order to estimate renters' utilities costs.

The following diagram describes the step by step calculations made for households renting their living quarters:

Calculation	Step
	1. Annual HH Median Income for the household income category
÷ 12	2. Equals monthly income
× 30%	3. Equals a total affordable housing payment
Subtract utility costs	4. Equals the amount available for an affordable rent payment per month.

After determining the affordable renter payment for each income level, the County median rent was estimated using American Community Survey Data for 2006. The survey provides renter units by rent paid for each of the three Counties. The data is reported in categories (such as the number of units available with a rent between \$900 and \$999) and interpolation was used to estimate median rent by County. The median unit in the distribution was identified and the rent was estimated on a "dollars per unit" basis, taking into account the number of units in the category and the value range of the category. The estimated median rents were checked against figures reported in the renter surveys for Dutchess and Ulster Counties for reasonableness.

Affordable Price Versus Sales Data

The estimated affordable house prices for each income category were compared to sales data from the Office of Real Property Services (ORPS) to determine the number of houses affordable at each income level. The point was raised by a member of the technical review committee that lower priced houses may require extensive repairs before a family could move in. Therefore, it is important to note that the affordable house prices reported for the lower income categories may overestimate the number of houses that could be purchased and actually used immediately. This means that the affordability calculations should be considered conservative and the number of houses available to low income households may be lower than presented in the report tables.

Appendix E. Calculation of Municipal Median Household Income

This appendix explains the method used in the study to estimate median household income for each of the municipalities of the three counties. County median household income estimates were available from Economy.com and those data were employed in the county-level affordability calculations.

While data were available for median household income at the municipal level for the census years, an estimate needed to be developed for 2006—the base year for the affordability calculations in this study. Our estimates took into account historical income growth trends for both the county and each of the towns and cities. First, Census data was used to establish average annual income growth rates for each county and municipality from 1989 to 1999. The income growth rate for each municipality was compared to income growth of its respective county and a ratio “r” was established, that is, how fast income in the municipality grew relative to its county. Average annual income growth was calculated for each county from 1999 to 2006, using Economy.com data for 2006. A “preliminary” estimate for each town/city was made by assuming that income growth continued at the same rate relative to the county, that is, the county growth rate multiplied by the ratio “r.”

This was sufficient for most towns and cities, however there were several towns that exhibited income growth that could be considered “too different” from that of the county. Therefore, we took an additional step to reconcile growth at the municipal level with that of the county. A weighted average was calculated that took into account both the county growth rate and the “preliminary” town growth rate. Because more recent data were available for the counties in calculating annual growth rates, more weight is given to the county in the calculation of the average (65% to 35%). As a result, the estimated rate of income growth for each municipality was within approximately one percentage point (plus or minus) of its respective county. A sample calculation is displayed below and the resulting estimates for the municipalities are shown in the following tables.

Example Calculation of Median Income for Municipality Y

Time Period	Growth Rate	
	County X	Municipality Y
1989-1999	a	b
1999-2006	c	d

Notes:

[1] Note: Note: $d = \text{weighted average of } c \text{ and } (c \times r)$

[2] Note: $r = b/a$, the ratio of the town rate of growth to the county rate of growth from 1989 to 1999

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Table E1. Median Household Income, Dutchess County

	1989[1]	1999[1]	2006[2]	Average Annual Growth	
				1989-99	1999-06
County	42,250	53,086	66,668	2.3%	3.3%
Municipality					
Amenia, Town of	31,136	39,231	49,320	2.3%	3.3%
Beacon, City of	32,633	45,236	58,789	3.3%	3.8%
Beekman, Town of	53,081	65,610	81,923	2.1%	3.2%
Clinton, Town of	47,656	66,406	86,448	3.4%	3.8%
Dover, Town of	37,376	50,361	64,810	3.0%	3.7%
East Fishkill, Town of	54,510	78,394	103,197	3.7%	4.0%
Fishkill, Town of	42,711	52,745	65,837	2.1%	3.2%
Hyde Park, Town of	44,064	50,870	62,043	1.4%	2.9%
La Grange, Town of	53,859	74,881	97,414	3.4%	3.8%
Milan, Town of	35,643	54,491	73,295	4.3%	4.3%
North East, Town of	30,290	42,038	54,651	3.3%	3.8%
Pawling, Town of	47,782	61,380	77,690	2.5%	3.4%
Pine Plains, Town of	33,259	43,125	54,751	2.6%	3.5%
Pleasant Valley, Town of	42,238	54,578	69,221	2.6%	3.5%
Poughkeepsie, City of	27,606	29,389	34,853	0.6%	2.5%
Poughkeepsie, Town of	45,886	55,327	68,499	1.9%	3.1%
Red Hook, Town of	38,716	46,701	57,819	1.9%	3.1%
Rhinebeck, Town of	37,235	52,679	68,949	3.5%	3.9%
Stanford, Town of	41,635	54,118	68,778	2.7%	3.5%
Union Vale, Town of	51,283	70,500	91,344	3.2%	3.8%
Wappinger, Town of	48,659	58,078	71,661	1.8%	3.0%
Washington, Town of	41,368	52,104	65,481	2.3%	3.3%

Notes:

[1] Note: Source for 1989 and 1999 is U.S. Census

[2] Note: 2006 Municipality estimates from EPR; County estimate from Moody's Economy.com

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Table E2. Median Household Income, Orange County

	1989[1]	1999[1]	2006[2]	Average Annual Growth	
				1989-99	1999-06
County	39,198	52,058	62,416	2.9%	2.6%
Municipality					
Blooming Grove, Town of	50,570	66,040	78,874	2.7%	2.6%
Chester, Town of	51,447	69,280	83,322	3.0%	2.7%
Cornwall, Town of	43,967	59,537	71,698	3.1%	2.7%
Crawford, Town of	40,893	57,062	69,182	3.4%	2.8%
Deerpark, Town of	32,781	45,000	54,357	3.2%	2.7%
Goshen, Town of	46,566	60,066	71,551	2.6%	2.5%
Greenville, Town of	41,025	60,260	73,906	3.9%	3.0%
Hamptonburgh, Town of	52,976	74,412	90,355	3.5%	2.8%
Highlands, Town of	39,234	52,816	63,521	3.0%	2.7%
Middletown, City of	30,194	39,570	47,301	2.7%	2.6%
Minisink, Town of	36,897	55,561	68,529	4.2%	3.0%
Monroe, Town of	42,878	50,889	59,505	1.7%	2.3%
Montgomery, Town of	35,000	49,422	60,076	3.5%	2.8%
Mount Hope, Town of	39,280	56,948	69,632	3.8%	2.9%
New Windsor, Town of	39,582	51,113	60,900	2.6%	2.5%
Newburgh, City of	22,224	30,332	36,591	3.2%	2.7%
Newburgh, Town of	45,101	60,017	71,993	2.9%	2.6%
Port Jervis, City of	24,683	30,241	35,609	2.1%	2.4%
Tuxedo, Town of	52,336	70,417	84,671	3.0%	2.7%
Wallkill, Town of	39,764	51,625	61,577	2.6%	2.6%
Warwick, Town of	43,021	61,094	74,361	3.6%	2.8%
Wawayanda, Town of	45,733	61,885	74,509	3.1%	2.7%
Woodbury, Town of	57,349	79,087	95,636	3.3%	2.8%

Notes:

[1] Note: Source for 1989 and 1999 is U.S. Census

[2] Note: 2006 Municipality estimates from EPR; County estimate from Moody's Economy.com

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Table E3. Median Household Income, Ulster County

	1989[1]	1999[1]	2006[2]	Average Annual Growth	
				1989-99	1999-06
County	34,033	42,551	52,348	2.3%	3.0%
Municipality					
Denning, Town of	26,964	40,893	53,564	4.3%	3.9%
Esopus, Town of	39,083	46,915	56,956	1.8%	2.8%
Gardiner, Town of	43,163	54,432	67,158	2.3%	3.0%
Hardenburgh, Town of	23,750	35,278	45,906	4.0%	3.8%
Hurley, Town of	43,954	51,055	61,318	1.5%	2.7%
Kingston, City of	29,133	31,594	37,121	0.8%	2.3%
Kingston, Town of	39,868	42,500	49,666	0.6%	2.3%
Lloyd, Town of	40,410	52,686	65,706	2.7%	3.2%
Marbletown, Town of	33,194	46,250	58,929	3.4%	3.5%
Marlborough, Town of	39,484	49,788	61,428	2.3%	3.0%
New Paltz, Town of	36,365	40,542	48,061	1.1%	2.5%
Olive, Town of	31,622	45,409	58,425	3.7%	3.7%
Plattekill, Town of	35,270	40,498	48,394	1.4%	2.6%
Rochester, Town of	27,196	43,071	57,236	4.7%	4.1%
Rosendale, Town of	32,296	44,282	56,138	3.2%	3.4%
Saugerties, Town of	32,702	42,401	52,779	2.6%	3.2%
Shandaken, Town of	22,154	31,566	40,512	3.6%	3.6%
Shawangunk, Town of	37,966	52,366	66,512	3.3%	3.5%
Ulster, Town of	37,534	43,707	52,543	1.5%	2.7%
Wawarsing, Town of	26,605	35,872	45,219	3.0%	3.4%
Woodstock, Town of	39,325	49,217	60,570	2.3%	3.0%

Notes:

[1] Note: Source for 1989 and 1999 is U.S. Census

[2] Note: 2006 Municipality estimates from EPR; County estimate from Moody's Economy.com

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Appendix F. Municipal Allocations

This appendix describes the methods used to determine each municipality's proportion of the 2006 estimated county affordability gap.

The municipal allocations were developed after full investigation of a number of alternative methodologies. More than a dozen allocation factors were studied and applied. The Planning Department staffs and the full project Steering Committee examined and commented on several versions of these municipal allocations. Final versions of these allocations included the effect of what was determined to be a structural change in the energy price environment from a period of relatively inexpensive oil and gasoline to a period of elevated energy prices. Planning Department staff and the Project Steering Committee agreed that the changed energy price environment is likely to endure throughout the study's time horizon or through calendar year 2020. Staff and the Project Steering Committee indicated that this situation, along with consideration of on-going county development policies to encourage future growth toward appropriate places in each county should be included in the allocations methodology for each respective county. These factors were incorporated via a "development capability factor," which was used as an indication of where future development is likely to occur due to the reality of increased energy prices and the stated development policies of all three County Planning Boards.

The development capability factors assigned each municipality to a category, indicating the municipality's capability for compact development, taking into account existing infrastructure (e.g. sewer and potable water capacity, transportation (e.g. transit) capacity, landscape conditions, past development (e.g. existence of villages) and others as determined by each county Planning Board staff. The municipalities were categorized into groups and received points as follows:

- 1 = "not capable of compact development" (generally the rural areas),
- 3 = "low capacity for compact development" (some suburban areas),
- 5 = "medium capacity for compact development" (some suburban areas),
- 10 = "already has compact development and/or has significant capacity for compact development" (generally the urban areas or municipalities with existing villages).

The "development capability factor" was incorporated with other variables that influence affordability issues, such as income, tax rates, poverty rates, and price growth relative to income growth, through a series of weighted indexes. Weights were assigned as follows:

(1) 1990-2000 historical trends: historical trends were carried forward to 2006 for each municipality, indexed (forced to sum to 100%), and then assigned a weight of 75%.

(2) 2006 Median Household Income: municipalities with lower the median household incomes tend to have higher proportions a county's house cost-burdened households (used as a proxy for the affordability gap here). Therefore a lower median household income, relative to other municipalities, would increase a municipality's relative position in the index. This factor was assigned a weight of 5%.

(3) 2006 property taxes: municipalities with high property taxes tend make up a larger share of the county total house-cost burdened. Therefore, a municipality with higher property taxes, relative to other municipalities, would move higher in the index, and be allocated more of the county total. This factor was assigned a weight of 5%.

(4) 2000 poverty rates: poverty tends to be associated with house-cost burdened households. A municipality with higher poverty rates, relative to other municipalities, would move up in the index. This factor was assigned a weight of 5%.

(5) Price/Income growth: a trend that has contributed to housing affordability challenges is that income growth has not kept up with growth in prices. Generally, in the 3-County region from 2000 to 2006 house prices increased at an average of 9-10% per year and rents at about 5-6% per year, while income grew at about 2-3% per year. To capture this factor a ratio was developed for owners and renters in each municipality. For owners, the ratio is the average annual percentage increase in the median house price divided by the average annual percentage increase in median household income. For renters, the average annual increase in median rent is used in the ratio. A ratio over one indicates that prices grew at a higher rate than did income, and the higher this ratio the greater the disparity in the growth in prices relative to income. The owner ratios range from 2-5 and the renter ratios range from 1 to 2. Municipalities with a higher ratio, relative to other municipalities, move higher in the index and are allocated a larger share of the house-cost burdened total. This factor was assigned a weight of 5%.

(6) The "development capability factor" was assigned a weight of 5%.

The result of incorporating the development appropriateness factors into the analysis for these allocations indicates that future development is likely to be concentrated to a higher degree in existing, well-infrastructure urban and suburban areas. These allocations suggest that future development is likely to occur in the urban and suburban areas due to (1) the existing infrastructure, and (2) the additional pressure that households and businesses will experience with

energy at elevated levels. Energy costs have increased substantially over the last 3-4 years and most credible forecasts indicate that oil, gasoline, and diesel fuel prices will remain at levels that are high relative to historical averages, despite the recent declines in the price of oil and its derivatives.

This new reality of elevated energy prices will make transportation in general more expensive in the future. Households and businesses are therefore likely to have significant and enduring financial incentives to shorten commutes and generally reduce vehicle miles traveled for both work and leisure. In short, the enduring reality of higher energy prices will likely have a significant influence on decisions such as where to live, work, and do business—all of which implies greater incentives for future compact development.

The development appropriateness factors was done for the municipal allocations process in order to properly account for this structural change in the energy price situation and the stated development policies of all three Planning Boards over the long term time horizon used in this study. These planning principles include: (1) encouraging development in priority growth areas, (2) encouraging increased development along certain transportation corridors, and (3) encouraging the efficient use of existing and least cost expansion of future public infrastructure investments.

Prospective Demand and Allocation of the Affordability Gap

Prospective demand at the municipal level must sum to the county total prospective demand. An index was developed for each of 5-year intervals in the demand projections – 2010, 2015, and 2020. The index method, again, allowed us to determine each municipality's proportion of the county total demand. Each index is created by factoring in historical growth rates and the price/income growth ratio described above, each being assigned a weight (90% to historic growth and 10% to Price/Income growth ratio). The Price/Income growth ratio is included in the model here to capture the slightly greater demand in municipalities with higher ratios, indicating the greater need.

Once demand was determined for each municipality, an estimate of each municipality's projected affordability gap was developed. First, the county affordability gaps were estimated and provided a county total from which to allocate to the municipalities in the forecasted years. The county total was estimated using cross-sectional county level data with two regression models (one for owners and one for renters) for the State of New York from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. The models determined the relationship between growth in prices (house prices and rents), income, and growth in the affordability gap. The hypothesis was that as the price/income growth ratio increases, the affordability gap should increase as well. The model results confirmed this relationship and allowed to us to quantify how price/income growth influences the change in the affordability gap. This provided us with a method to project the 2006 affordability

gap forward to 2020 using forecasts of prices and income previously presented in the economic and demographic forecast. The forecasted county level affordability gap was then allocated to the municipalities based on 1990-2006 trends.

Constraints and Opportunities Analysis

The municipal allocations were complemented with a constraints and opportunities analysis completed by the County Planning Departments. The analysis was designed to serve as a check for the statistical models of the municipal allocation process – essentially to ensure that the models were appropriately allocating the county total figures. The constraints and opportunities analysis identified natural resource, infrastructure and regulatory characteristics of municipalities that would likely constrain future development, such as steep slopes, lack of water and sewer services and facilities, or regulations and policies that were not conducive to housing development. The analysis also identified municipalities that would be likely to host additional development, based on available developable land, housing development-friendly policies, and local government openness and commitment to building additional housing units. Overall, the constraints and opportunities analysis was a qualitative “reality check” on the quantitative estimates developed in the municipal allocation process.

Appendix G. Housing Wage Analysis

This supplemental analysis connects the abstract concept of housing affordability to the region's labor market. In order to accomplish this, earnings in selected job sectors in the 3-County region are compared to the earnings necessary to affordably own a median-priced house, or pay rent on a two bedroom apartment. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages are used in the analysis. This data set allows for comparison between the average earnings in the top sectors of the regional labor market (as measured by the sector's share of total employment) and the income necessary to avoid being house cost-burdened.

The New York Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, conducts the QCEW census every quarter for employers "covered" under the state's unemployment insurance program (UI). The QCEW is part of the quarterly UI filing by employers and requires employers report the number of employees and the total wages paid during the preceding quarter. The data used in assessment is for 2006, and wage figures used are the average of total wages paid from the lowest to the highest paid workers in each sector.

Relating Earnings to Housing Affordability

Housing affordability is typically measured by the proportion of income used for the cost of housing - if more than 30% of a household's income goes to costs associated with housing the household is deemed "house cost burdened". For home owners, the gap between income and home prices is typically measured by comparing household income needed to afford a median priced home without exceeding the 30% housing cost stress threshold. This study relates QCEW wage estimates to typical mortgage payments in the 3 counties. For renters, this analysis focuses on average wages paid to workers by sector in comparison to the median rent for a two bedroom unit in Dutchess, Orange, and Ulster counties. The analysis includes a brief household income distribution analysis in order to help the reader keep the housing wage in perspective. The housing wage concept is useful for assessing the potential for a single earner household to be housing cost burdened. Because today's economy typically includes many households with more than one earner (e.g. working parents), a straight housing wage comparison is in many ways a worst-case housing affordability scenario. As a result, this study uses earnings multiples for sector-by-sector comparison purposes.¹⁹

Defining the Housing Wage

¹⁹ Earnings multiple refers to the number of wage earners that would be needed for a household to affordably purchase a median priced house (or the median rent for a two-bedroom apartment).

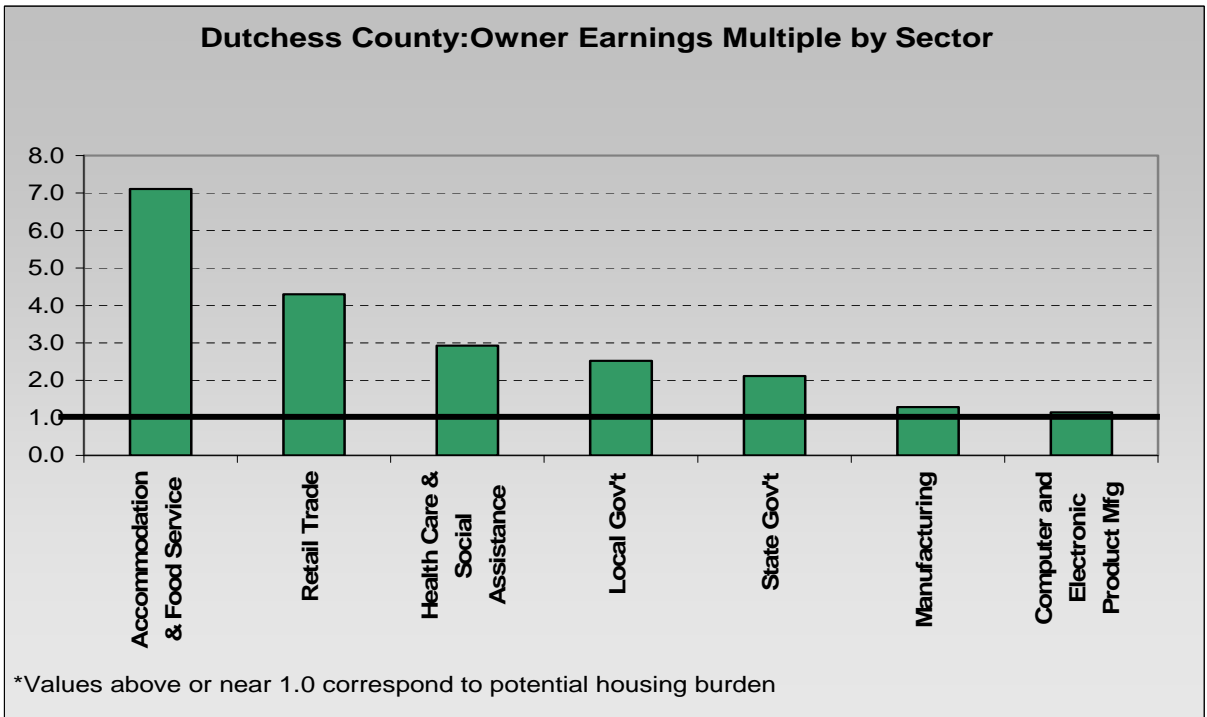
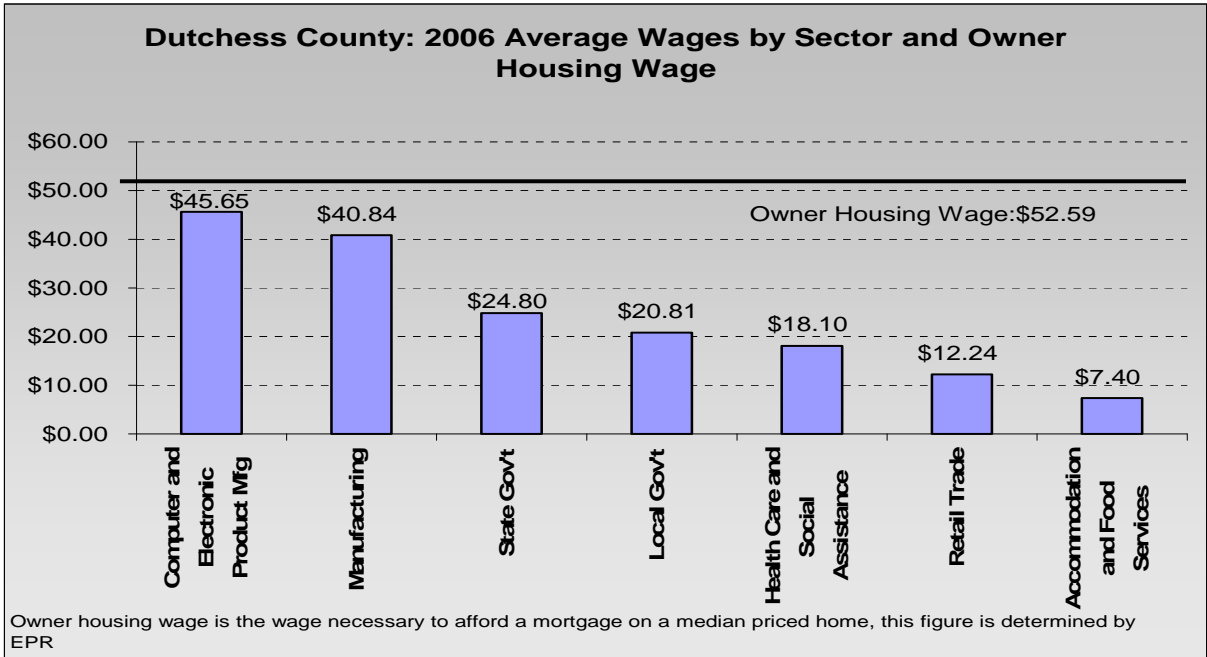
The housing wage figure used in the analysis for owners is the amount of household income per year required to afford a median priced house in each of three counties divided by 2,080 work hours per year (40 hour work week times 52 weeks per year). The amount is calculated using the same set of assumptions described in the affordability calculation section of this report (Section 2.1): beginning with a median priced house, we assume a 5% down payment, a fixed rate 30-year mortgage, property taxes, and insurance costs, and arrive at an annual household income. The annual household income is divided by 2080 to calculate an hourly wage.

For renters, the housing wage is provided for each county by the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC). NLIHC computes housing wage figures for various sized apartments at the county level, workers earning above the housing wage are considered able to affordably rent. The two bedroom housing wage is used as the threshold for potential housing burden; this represents the minimum hourly wage a full time worker in a single earner household would need to affordably rent a unit at the median rent level in a given county. While income includes payments from sources other than wages such as capital gains and dividends from equities and other securities, the households of interest in this study (owner and renters with income at 120% of median income or less) receive most of their income from wages.

The following section presents the housing wage analyses by county.

Dutchess County Owner Housing Wage

The gap between the owner housing wage and average wages in Dutchess County indicates that owning a median-priced home is beyond the means of many single earner households, and indeed even many dual earner households. Average wages in all of the top seven sectors fall short of the owner housing wage; it appears that only the highest paid employees in Dutchess County's major sectors would be able to afford a new mortgage on a median-price house.

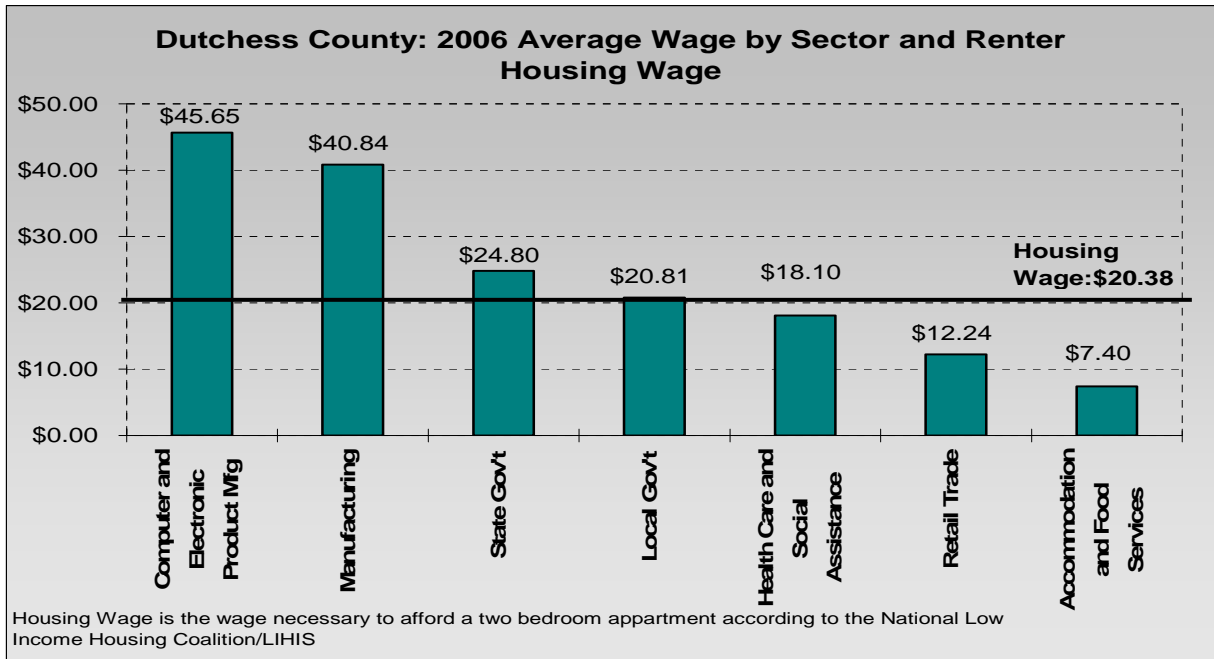


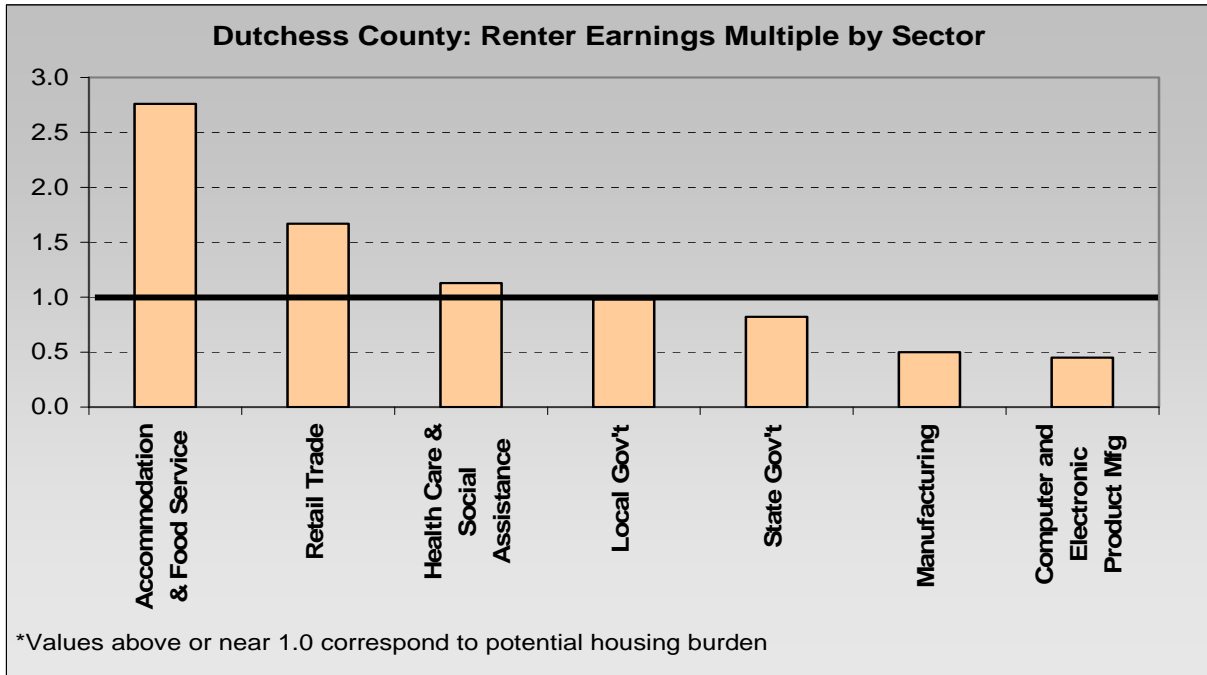
The multiple earner analysis suggests that average wages in all major sectors but two fail to provide adequate income for a two earner household to afford a new mortgage on a median priced home. Wages from the lowest paying major sector would require seven full time workers per household to afford a new mortgage. It can be reasonably concluded from this analysis that average wages

in Dutchess County fail to provide many multiple earner households with income adequate to affordably own a home.

Dutchess County Renter Housing Wage

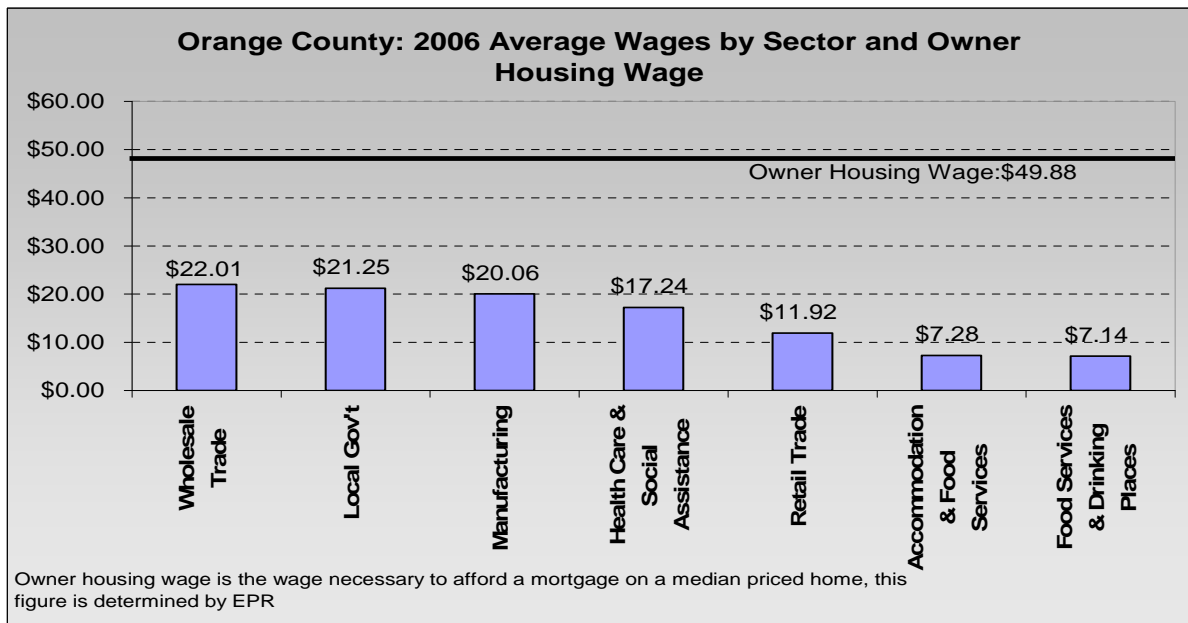
The charts below indicate that workers at four of the top seven sectors in Dutchess County earn average wages which would leave a single earner renter household potentially house cost burdened. While both state and local government wages are reported to be above the minimum housing wage, it should be emphasized that these are average figures; many workers in these sectors likely earn wages below the housing wage. The gap between wages in the retail and accommodation sectors suggests single earner renter households in these industries would likely be house cost burdened. Additionally it is possible that wages from tipping in the accommodation and food service sector are under-reported, exaggerating the magnitude of the gap.

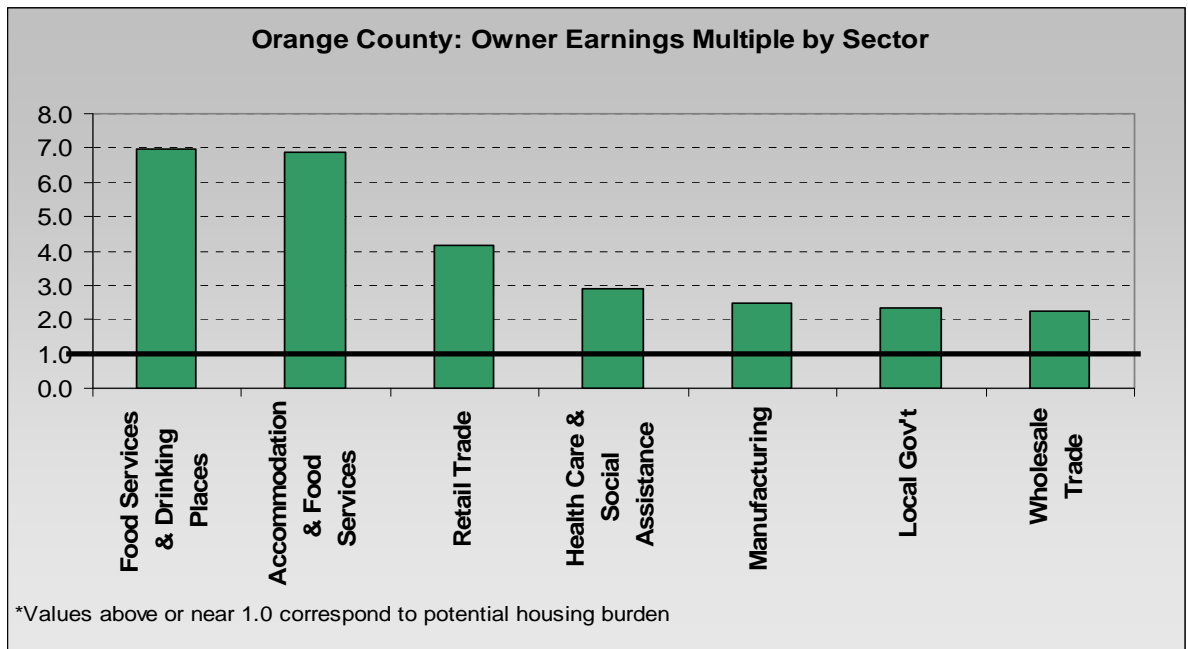




Orange County Owner Housing Wage

Typical wages in Orange County fall well below the owner housing wage; this indicates that most single earner households would be unable to afford a new mortgage. The highest of the average wages represented below is still less than half that needed to afford a new mortgage on a median priced home, meaning that even dual earner households working in the top employment industries may have trouble finding an affordable home.

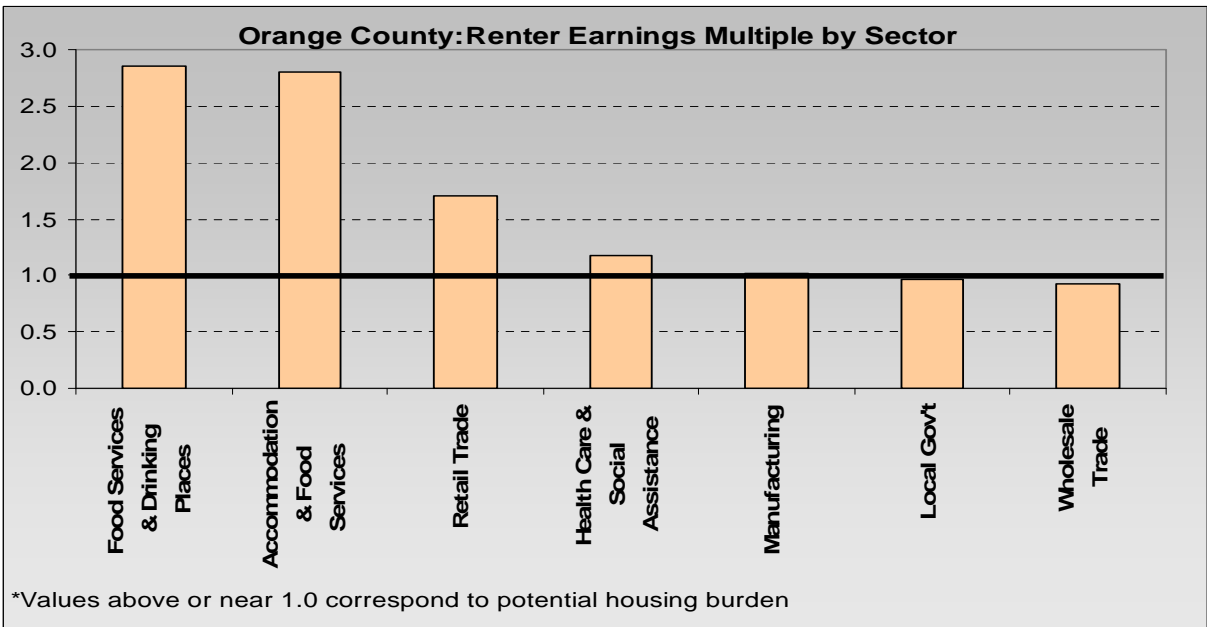
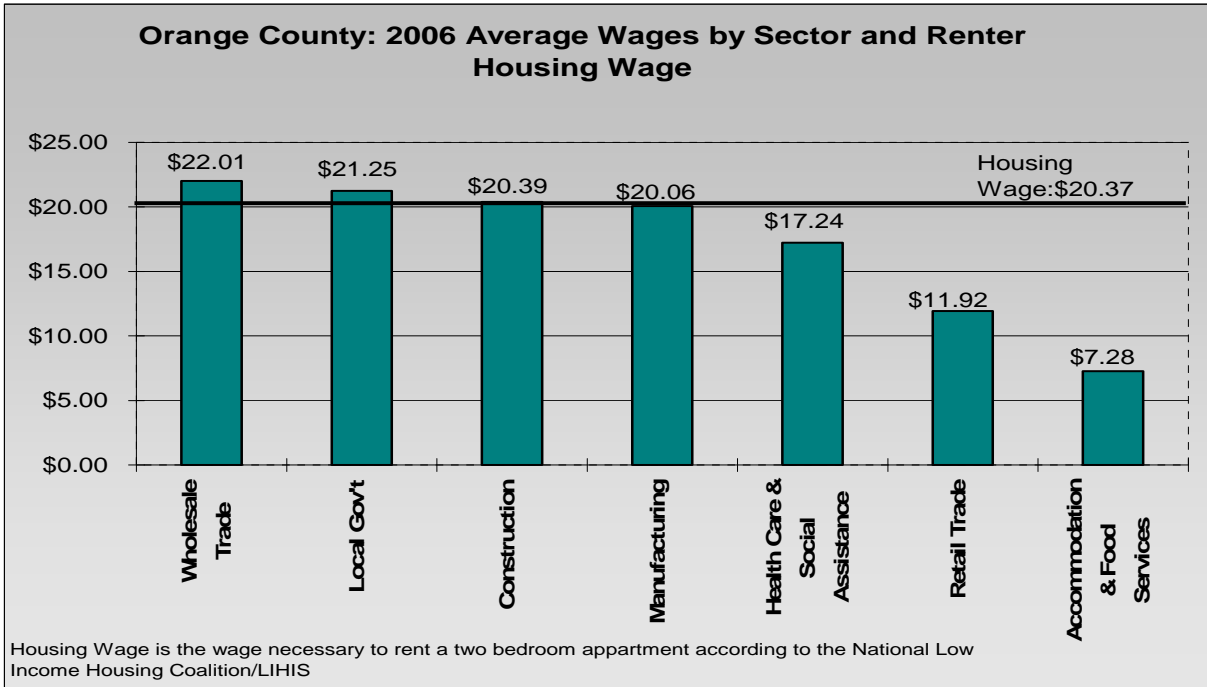




Multiple earner analysis shows that all of the top seven employment sectors pay averages wages below that needed for a two earner household employed in any combination of the largest employment sectors to meet the owner housing wage.

Orange County Renter Housing Wage

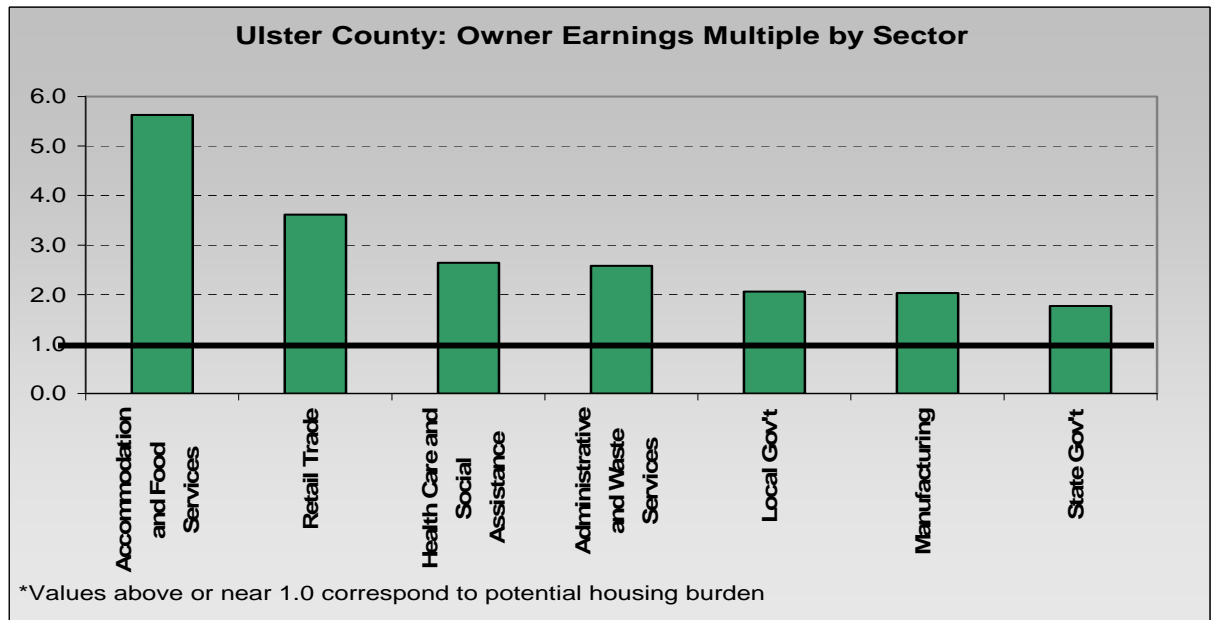
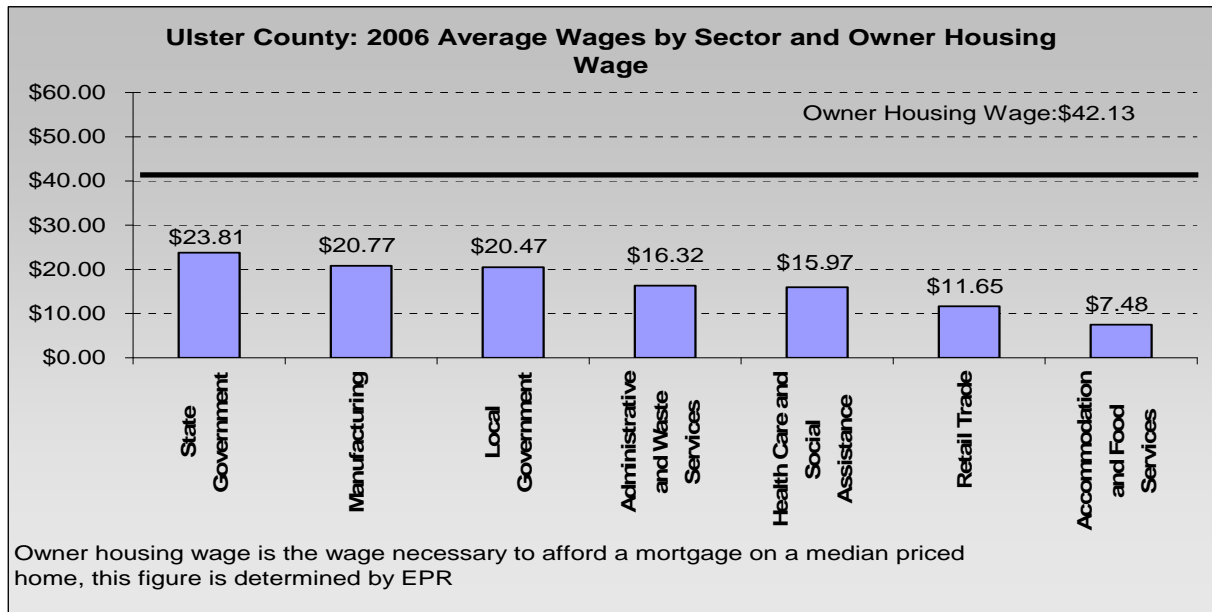
Average wages at Orange County's major employers are all near or well below the minimum housing wage. While it is again likely that wages from tipping are undercounted in food service and drinking sectors, average wages in these industries are still less than half that needed to affordably rent in Orange County, suggesting these workers are still potentially house cost burdened. From these results alone it is reasonable to conclude that most workers in Orange County's largest employment sectors do not meet the NLIHC housing wage threshold.



When the data are analyzed from the earnings multiple perspective it can be seen that the average worker in the best paying major employment sectors (Manufacturing, Local Government, and Wholesale Trade) are likely able to affordably rent in Orange County. Those in the lower paying sectors would require two or more household members to break the housing wage threshold. Give how close even the comparatively high wages are to the threshold, it is clear that those earning below average wages in these sectors are potentially housing burdened.

Ulster County Owner Housing Wage

Affordable home ownership appears to be beyond the means of the typical single earner owner household in Ulster County. While the owner housing wage is about 20% lower than that in Dutchess and about 16% lower than that in Orange County, typical wages in Ulster are also lower.

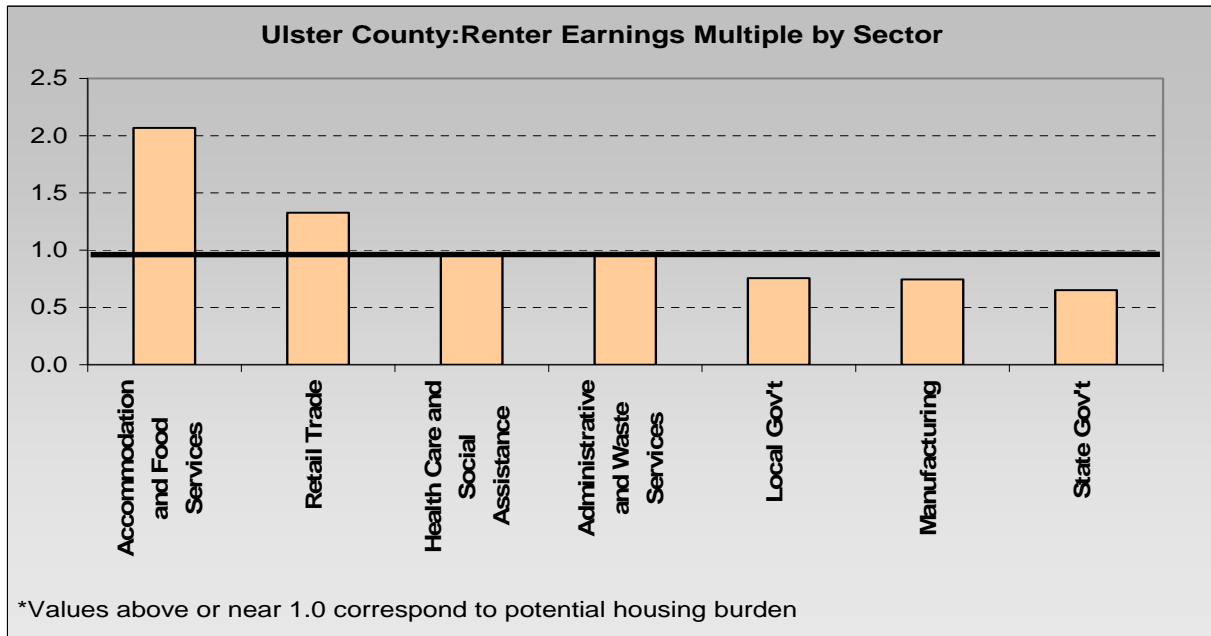
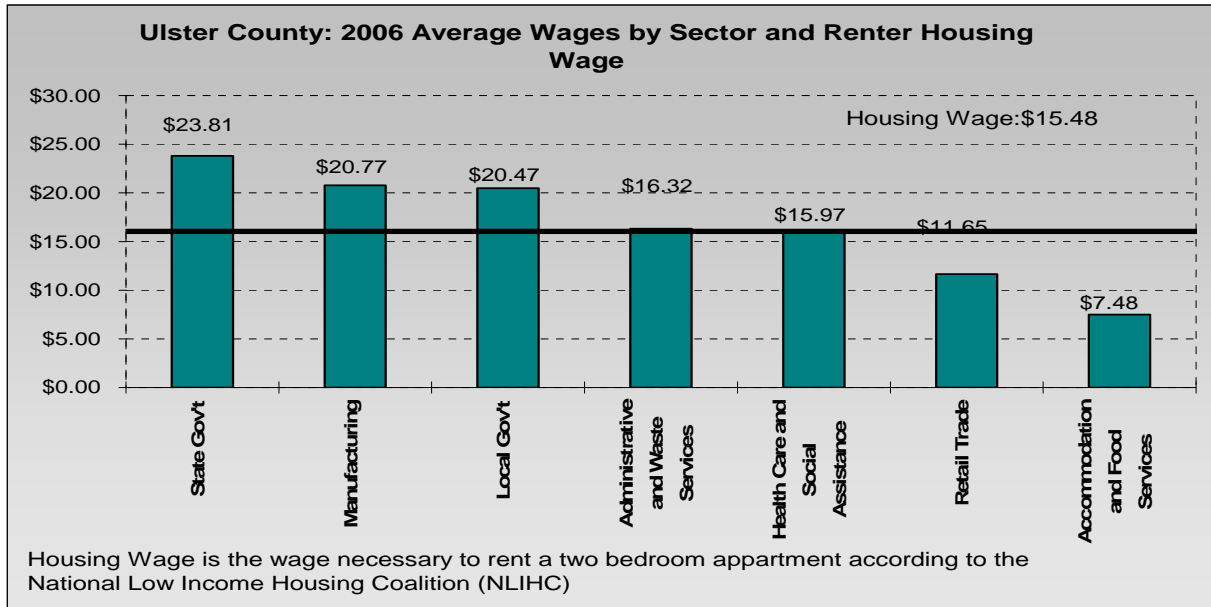


Multiple earner analysis shows that some sectors in Ulster County pay wages such that a two earner household could afford a new mortgage on a typical

home. As in the other counties in this study, the lowest paying of the major employment sectors pay wages below that needed for even a five-earner household to afford a new mortgage.

Ulster County Renter Housing Wage

Average wages in Ulster County's largest employment sectors are similar to those in Orange County. While the renter housing wage is lower than that in the other counties, average income in four of the top seven sectors falls short of the NLIHC housing wage.



Multiple earner analysis bears results similar to those in Orange County, most of the major employment sectors appear to pay average wages such that one or two earner households can affordably rent. The exception is again in the Accommodation and Food Service sectors, which would both require a household have more than two earners before a home could be affordably rented.

Conclusion

This analysis of typical wages in the 3-County area suggests that many of the largest employment sectors pay wages less than that needed to rent a two bedroom apartment, and average wages in few industries are sufficient to afford a new mortgage on a medium-priced house, even for multiple earner households. Below are additional tables that offer detailed data on employment sectors in the three counties. Each sector's share of County employment, the average wage and the renter and owner housing wage multiples are shown for each county.

Dutchess County

Sector	Share of total employment	Average Wage	Earnings Multiple Renter HW	Earnings Multiple Owner HW
Accommodation and Food Services	8.10%	\$7.40	2.8	7.1
Administrative and Waste Services	5.50%	\$15.16	1.3	3.5
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0.60%	\$12.52	1.6	4.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2.20%	\$9.11	2.2	5.8
Construction	6.50%	\$22.78	0.9	2.3
Educational Services	7.20%	\$16.87	1.2	3.1
Finance and Insurance	3.30%	\$25.60	0.8	2.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	17.70%	\$17.99	1.1	2.9
Information	2.10%	\$20.59	1	2.6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.80%	\$25.86	0.8	2
Manufacturing	15.60%	\$40.84	0.5	1.3
Mining	0.20%	\$27.06	0.8	1.9
Other Services	3.60%	\$12.20	1.7	4.3
Professional and Technical Services	4.10%	\$24.24	0.8	2.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1.60%	\$14.47	1.4	3.6
Retail Trade	14.80%	\$12.24	1.7	4.3
Transportation and Warehousing	3.70%	\$16.53	1.2	3.2
Unclassified	0.40%	\$13.83	1.5	3.8
Wholesale Trade	2.20%	\$27.31	0.7	1.9

Orange County

Sector	Share of total employment	Average Wage	Earnings Multiple Renter HW	Earnings Multiple Owner HW
Accommodation and Food Services	8.00%	\$7.28	2.8	6.9
Administrative and Waste Services	4.50%	\$12.66	1.6	3.9
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0.80%	\$10.35	2	4.8
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.60%	\$8.39	2.4	5.9
Construction	5.30%	\$20.39	1	2.4
Educational Services	1.80%	\$13.26	1.5	3.8
Finance and Insurance	3.50%	\$21.50	0.9	2.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	17.30%	\$17.24	1.2	2.9
Information	2.40%	\$21.31	1	2.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.00%	\$40.63	0.5	1.2
Manufacturing	7.70%	\$20.06	1	2.5
Mining	0.10%	\$31.48	0.6	1.6
Other Services	5.00%	\$11.04	1.8	4.5
Professional and Technical Services	4.80%	\$22.22	0.9	2.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1.70%	\$15.12	1.3	3.3
Retail Trade	21.20%	\$11.92	1.7	4.2
Transportation and Warehousing	4.90%	\$17.97	1.1	2.8
Unclassified	0.60%	\$11.63	1.8	4.3
Utilities	0.60%	\$38.24	0.5	1.3
Wholesale Trade	7.10%	\$22.01	0.9	2.3

Ulster County

Sector	Share of total employment	Average Wage	Earnings Multiple Renter HW	Earnings Multiple Owner HW
Accommodation and Food Services	12.80%	\$7.48	2.1	5.6
Administrative and Waste Services	6.80%	\$16.32	0.9	2.6
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2.00%	\$10.20	1.5	4.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.50%	\$10.45	1.5	4
Construction	5.80%	\$17.64	0.9	2.4
Educational Services	1.60%	\$11.46	1.4	3.7
Finance and Insurance	4.40%	\$22.93	0.7	1.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	17.40%	\$15.97	1	2.6
Information	2.30%	\$17.56	0.9	2.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.00%	\$24.52	0.6	1.7
Manufacturing	9.10%	\$20.77	0.7	2
Mining	0.30%	\$20.11	0.8	2.1
Other Services	4.60%	\$11.00	1.4	3.8
Professional and Technical Services	3.30%	\$16.82	0.9	2.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1.60%	\$14.80	1	2.8
Retail Trade	19.30%	\$11.65	1.3	3.6
Transportation and Warehousing	3.00%	\$13.40	1.2	3.1
Unclassified	0.60%	\$11.95	1.3	3.5
Wholesale Trade	2.70%	\$20.47	0.8	2.1

Appendix H. SWOT Analysis: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats for the 3-County Region

As part of this Regional Housing Needs Assessment, a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats assessment (or what is commonly known as a SWOT) was conducted. Key regional stakeholders active in housing issues were identified in each county by the respective County Planning Departments. The interviews were conducted during late October-early November 2007. Those selected for interviews involved a broad range of participants in the regional housing arena including local government officials, non profit administrators, and private developers.

The objectives of these interviews were: (1) to obtain a “reality check” on the data our analysis team had assembled to date, (2) to get a face to face description of the facts and nuances of the situation “on the ground” including any possible constraints and/or opportunities, (3) to identify what stakeholders view as notable constraints to housing development in the region, and (4) to solicit ideas and insights which might lead to solutions to the housing market issues and identify housing market opportunities that could be of use to stakeholders in the deliberations that are likely to follow the completion of this housing needs assessment.

While there are many findings of note in this SWOT analysis, one general finding came clearly through from the interview process. SWOT respondents in various ways indicated that although the three County governments, several competent non-profit agencies and a handful of private developers understand the problem and are willing to take action, only a scattering of municipalities outside of the region’s cities have shown a willingness to undertake necessary actions to address the region’s housing challenges. This condition will likely act as a general impediment to the development of housing in at least parts of the 3 county region.

The final part of this SOWT assessment included the development of an inventory of ideas from stakeholders that could be used to jumpstart the development of an action agenda. Among the key necessary actions identified by SWOT respondents to address the regional housing challenges included: (1) housing-friendly adjustments to land use regulations, and (2) critical direct capital spending that would permit/encourage the development of housing that is affordable at the price points in the range of need identified by this assessment.

H1. Strengths

This analysis uncovered a number of reported strengths for the 3-County region. These ranged from the activities and programs of several dedicated and effective non-profits involved in affordable housing development, to an excellent specific

example of a municipal affordable housing initiative, to conversations with a few dedicated advocates and practitioners in the private sector. Based on these SWOT interviews, it appears all the expertise, models for success and financial resources needed to add significantly to the affordable housing stock of the region are all present as of the time of the SWOT interviews late in calendar year 2007.

a. Regional Organizations

SWOT participants indicated that they felt a local strength of the 3-County region was the relatively few, but active organizations that are working on the housing affordability issue. All three counties contain at least one urban core city that is an “Entitlement Community” for HUD CBDG and HOME programs. The three county Planning departments are also the administrators of HUD funds for non-entitlement communities.

SWOT participants, including those directly involved in administering HUD funds, cited satisfaction with how funds were being used for housing directly and for infrastructure to support housing development. Clearly more could be done with more funds. Several SWOT participants indicated they were hopeful that a new administration in Washington would increase support for affordable housing programs. SWOT respondents also stated that the 3-County region’s county and city governments all understand the affordable housing issues, are well grounded in the techniques and politics of housing development and are experienced in the use of federal, state, local, and private funding.

SWOT participants also recognized the efforts of the non-governmental organizations working to bring more affordable housing to the smaller communities and rural areas of the region. Organizations whose executives were interviewed for this study included Hudson River Housing, Inc. (HRH), Rural Ulster Preservation Company (RUPCO), Orange County Rural Development and Regional Economic Community Action (RECAP). SWOT interviewees from these organizations and outside these organizations all pointed to the important counseling and financing roles these organizations fill in support of first time home buyers in the region. For example, RUPCO administers a County Home Ownership Grant Program, providing down payment and closing cost assistance to low-income and moderate-income households. These non-profits also take on projects to build and revitalize affordable housing, both in partnership with private developers and on their own. In many cases, these organizations actually manage the rental housing they have developed.

The SWOT interviews also indicated there is an atmosphere of mutual respect, even admiration, among: (1) professionals both in county and city government, (2) the non-governmental organizations which work in affordable housing development, and (3) among “housing-friendly” private developers. The SWOT interviews indicated there would seem to be few, if any “turf” barriers to the

emergence of new cooperative efforts in the region to increase the supply of affordable housing. In that regard, one SWOT participant spoke of a new organization being formed called the Orange County Housing Partnership. It would include not-for-profits, large scale developers, attorneys, banks, and other interested stakeholders to help develop the leadership needed to support the development of workforce housing, including devising strategies, identifying sites, expediting planning and zoning, and developing housing. This initiative could serve as a model and bears watching by the other two counties.

Finally, the “Weaknesses” section of this report will dwell on the resistance of many towns in the region to affordable housing initiatives. However, SWOT participants pointed to one model for changing public opinion about housing issues that was tried in Dutchess County a few years ago with some success that could possibly be used elsewhere in the 3-County region. This model included the development of a Workforce Housing Coalition comprised of business owners, county officials, and housing advocates in the county. Over the course of the effort, SWOT respondents indicated that Coalition members met with local town government officials to promote housing for business employees, teachers, first responders, medical employees, and others. These were people and their families who were working in the community but who were unable to find housing close to their work. According to SWOT participants, from these efforts along with technical assistance from the County Planning Department came inclusionary zoning measures in the towns of Red Hook, East Fishkill, Pawling, and perhaps most significantly, Fishkill.

b. The Town of Fishkill—A Municipal Model in the Region?

The Town of Fishkill, as mentioned above, has recently taken actions to embrace affordable housing as a priority to an extent rarely observed in the northeast. SWOT participants report that Town government leadership is committed. The Town has established a Town Housing Department, adopted zoning amendments providing a density bonus for including units affordable for ownership to households at 100% of median household income or below and at 80% of median household income level or below for renters. The Town requires affordable units to be integrated through design with a development. Developers who do not wish to comply must make a cash payment to a housing trust fund based on negotiations with the Town. The Town Housing Department screens and places applicants in the affordable units. Perhaps more remarkably, the impetus for this program reportedly came from the grassroots, a surprising development in a time when NIMBY²⁰ is the norm for such development.

SWOT participants pointed out that the original work was completed as part of the process of updating the Town’s Comprehensive Plan, when a survey was distributed to residents asking them to rank various issues. The survey had a

²⁰ NIMBY refers to the “Not In My Back Yard” attitude that is prevalent in housing issues throughout the country.

17% rate of return and the need for affordable housing for seniors and working people in the community ranked near the top of issues impacting the residents of the town. SWOT participants in this investigation elsewhere in the 3-County region were nearly unanimous in stating that the public in the region was opposed to affordable housing. It was refreshing to see at least one municipality in the region where the opposite of the norm of the public opinion on housing issues apparently is prevailing. This experience represents an opportunity that needs to be studied further after the completion of this housing needs assessment as to the “applicability” of this experience to other more recalcitrant municipalities in the region with respect to housing.

c. Financial Resources

Several SWOT participants stated that at the moment they felt financing is not a barrier to affordable housing in the region. Although “plenty of money for housing development” is listed here as a strength, it tends to reveal a weakness. One participant reported that he recently was asked by the New York State Housing Finance Agency why the county is not requesting its money. His answer was that there was a lack of viable projects. Another participant, also citing financial resources as a strength, mentioned the need for better coordination among funding sources. Referring back to the capabilities of the government and non-government players in the affordable housing arena cited previously, finding and using money to finance new housing initiatives in the region should not be a problem, at least for the short term. Siting and permitting development looms as a much greater problem that could act as a constraint to the development of housing in many parts of the 3-County region.

H2. Weaknesses

As with the Strengths listed above, SWOT respondents also pointed out there were a number of weaknesses that in their view needed to be addressed or overcome. If these weaknesses are addressed, they would to improve the climate for affordable housing and generate more balanced housing development progress across the region.

a. The Local Political Environment is Indifferent or Even Hostile to Housing Needs

With the exception of the larger cities and a very few towns, SWOT respondents indicated there was very little municipal support in the three counties for initiatives that would produce housing affordable to the households with household incomes at or below 120% of the county medians. SWOT participants noted that not only is there a paucity of positive measures such as inclusionary zoning and other housing friendly incentives but there is also a gamut of prohibitions against multi-family housing, accessory units, mobile or manufactured homes, special needs housing, and similar types of housing that

would reach the affordable price point of moderate and low income households in the region. In some municipalities where the prohibitions may not be so specific, the process of obtaining a permit is hampered by a lack of specific, applicable regulations. This precipitates a lengthy, expensive, unfocused, and often rancorous development review process which discourages potential developers.

Several SWOT participants cited the influence of newcomer residents from New York metropolitan and Westchester County areas for creating a negative environment for affordable work force housing. They stated that many newcomers have exhibited what the participants call a “Drawbridge Mentality”—having bought their piece of “upstate paradise,” they want to keep the status quo by excluding additional newcomers that might make their part of paradise more like what they had recently left—or fled. Some of these newer residents come equipped with the knowledge and the motivation to participate in local government and others join groups advocating for open space and/or environmental regulation that often excludes housing development. One SWOT participant made an interesting observation: some newcomers continue to maintain ties to their downstate roots due to jobs, family or friends, and do not participate much in their community of residence—except for perhaps strong negative reaction to any change.

This dynamic often complicates the already difficult development review process since long-time residents of the towns, villages and rural areas in the three counties are often conflicted. They are dismayed by the conversion of open fields and forests to large lot subdivisions and mini-estates and do not like the increased traffic that often accompanies housing development. On the other hand, they may enjoy some of the amenities (parks, shopping) community growth has produced. According to several SWOT participants, their less than total support for new development—including negative feelings about growth and change that are often stoked by the strong negative reactions of newer residents—generally prevail and therefore they, too, react negatively to housing related zoning and other initiatives that will potentially accelerate change and open the door to new housing development. With this dynamic and admittedly speculative development profile in mind, one SWOT respondent asked how could it be surprising that the local political (and largely volunteer) leadership is unwilling to take on a controversial issue like the development of affordable housing? Given the SWOT-indicated prevalence of this attitude throughout many parts of the study region, it appears that this attitude will be acting as at least a near-term constraint to the development of appropriately priced housing in many parts of the 3-County study region.

b. Decision Making and Planning Processes: Lack of Local-Municipal Planning Capacity.

Most SWOT participants observed that there is a serious lack of understanding of what “affordable housing” means among local officials and members of the

general public. One SWOT respondent stated that the need extends from “low income handicapped to households earning \$90,000”. As SWOT participants in the previous section pointed out, the combination of busy volunteer public planning and zoning officials with limited understanding of the issue that are surrounded by a cadre of anti-growth constituents results in local officials conducting their duties in a largely reactive way. Very few communities have a paid planner on staff. Zoning enforcement officers, department secretaries, or volunteer board chairs staff the planning departments in the other municipalities in the region. These volunteer positions exist mainly to review development proposals and enforce existing codes. Very little proactive planning occurs. County Planning Departments, although offering planning services to municipalities, apparently have few takers.

This was viewed by SWOT participants as a serious weakness because professional planners on staff at the municipal level can provide a proactive view on development, in addition to reviewing development proposals and assisting in code enforcement. Planners also can help the community better prepare for its unique needs, create development codes and incentives to implement community-supported decisions, negotiate development projects in the interest of the town, and provide consistent policy implementation—and advocacy where warranted—for the town over time. This is important to encourage a fair and consistent development review climate for the municipalities in the 3-County region over time.

SWOT participants also noted that the demand for, supply, and benefits of developing work force housing at the low-income to moderate-income end of the price spectrum is not well known “on the street level,” especially among municipal boards and staff in many of the counties’ municipalities. Likewise, educational materials about the housing issues in this regard are not commonly produced and reviewed, and the number of housing developers actually engaged in the practice of developing affordably-priced housing also has been relatively low. SWOT respondents also noted that, even worse than all of the above, informed public discussions about the housing affordability issue are minimal. Moreover, they also pointed out that the words “affordable housing” spoken in most any forum often creates false images and impressions in the minds of many. SWOT participants also noted there is little public understanding with respect to the linkage between economic development and housing. That reaction will have to be addressed if it is the intent of the stakeholders involved in this study to build the type of broad consensus needed to make significant progress towards addressing the counties’ apparently increasing housing affordability problem. At the minimum this attitude will need to be addressed over time or this could represent a formidable constraint to affordable workforce housing and affordable housing development over time.

c. Housing Costs Are Leveling but are Still High; Other Costs are Barriers to Home Ownership

Consistent with the transactions data reviewed by this study, several of the SWOT participants commented that contrary to the national trends reported by the media, the cost of single family homes in the region has not yet begun to decline. Prices are in general remaining steady as is the demand, although recent data indicates that properties have begun to stay on the market longer than in past years. SWOT respondents report their view is that the cost of utilities, taxes, and insurance are all rising. As a side note, although many SWOT participants advocated town house development as a way to build affordable housing, it also was pointed out that the associated ownership association or similar types of fees made it more difficult for financially struggling households to afford those units. At the minimum, SWOT respondents indicated that these fees need to be included when calculating this type of housing's affordability.

SWOT participants pointed out another barrier to home ownership. The only housing on the private market selling for under \$200,000 and not in cities is generally old and in need of expensive major repairs and upgrade. Affordable homes do exist in the region's cities. However, these too require extensive repairs and upgrading. Many are in designated historic districts, which can significantly complicate rehabilitation work. Finally, there are actual or perceived neighborhood issues which discourage all but the hardiest of urban pioneers. However, while discussed here as a weakness, the region's urban housing stock presents a huge opportunity and major new urban development in the works should make the region's cities much more attractive for affordable housing development in the coming years.

d. Land and Development Costs

SWOT participants cited finding land available for affordable housing was perhaps the biggest obstacle to developing housing in the price range under consideration in this housing assessment. Between environmental limitations (wetlands, agricultural soils, etc.) and inflexible large-lot zoning restrictions, SWOT respondents indicated that advocates and housing friendly developers have been frustrated. Open space planning is very popular in the 3-County region. Unfortunately, SWOT respondents believe this planning is being "done in a vacuum." This view holds that while open space advocates are working hard to preserve land or limit density in the rural areas, the other side of the anti-sprawl equation is not receiving much attention. That side is the idea that town, village, and hamlets already served by utilities should be the location for development of housing, utilizing higher densities and "infill" development strategies to more efficiently spread the cost of providing such infrastructure.

e. Rental Housing is a Need in Both Urban and Rural Areas

The findings of this study make clear what all SWOT participants recognized; no matter how much is done in the region to enable the construction or rehabilitation of housing for new home owners among households at the top of the income range (e.g. 100%-120% of median household income), roughly half of the region's households will still have incomes below median. Unless they are already home owners, they likely will need to rent their living space. As of November 2007, several SWOT participants observed that the region had an acute rental housing shortage. They indicated that they believed that the rental shortage was especially severe in the towns and rural areas where the overwhelming majority of new rental housing that has recently been built has been for seniors, not families. One SWOT respondent stated that public policy at all levels needs to be more balanced. This respondent stated that "Heavy emphasis on home ownership is not realistic and results in wasted effort not reaching working people whose household income is well short of what is needed to afford home ownership." Another SWOT participant identified the plight of the thousands of poorest elderly and/or handicapped residents who receive federal and state rent subsidies. The cash subsidies are generally too low to meet market rents in the region except for units where maintenance and services are substandard. Those units are typically located in the region's urban areas.

SWOT participants observed that the region's urban areas by design and default house most of the households who rent. The region's cities were described as "conflicted" by several SWOT participants who work with urban housing issues. While cities recognize they have a severe affordable housing need, they also want to add value to the municipal property tax base and to avoid concentrations of low income residents. In one of the region's cities, a 19 unit development by a non-profit was permitted only if it was built and marketed for a mix of incomes. In another city, the housing authority has frozen its waiting list for rental housing largely because the city cannot find another site on which to build additional renter units. Such restrictions for the purposes of this study will act to constrain the ability of such municipalities to provide for their share of the anticipated future housing unit demand for renters.

H3. Opportunities

SWOT participants identified a number of opportunities for the region to tackle its housing affordability issues. A good opportunity stems from the large historic neighborhoods in the region's cities where creative planning and program development could produce hundreds of ownership and rental units. Another opportunity with some historic success in the region centers on initiatives by coalitions of businesses and community leaders to promote workforce housing for all towns. As a result, if the smaller municipalities begin to accept the village growth center side of the anti-sprawl equation, there are excellent development opportunities for infill and other sites. Finally, many SWOT participants

recommended a public policy initiative with the state legislature to modify home rule with a law similar to Connecticut's Affordable Housing Appeal Act.

a. Affordable Housing in Urban Historic Districts and Other Neighborhoods

SWOT participants observed that in all of the region's largest cities, there are block after block of older single family houses, some of which have been divided into rental apartments. SWOT respondents also observed that often there was a history of owner neglect and even abandonment. Because these neighborhoods are 100 or more years old, historic district designations have been obtained in several cases to preserve the appearance and to encourage rehabilitation. Unfortunately, the downward spiral of landlord neglect and tenant abuse has blighted many of these properties. At the bottom of the decline, houses are condemned and owners stop paying property taxes. For example in Newburgh, the city has taken ownership of 150 properties through tax forfeiture. One SWOT participant stated that city officials in that municipality were looking into a housing trust or authority that could, side-by-side with City government, own and implement a systematic process to reduce blight and incrementally improve the quality of housing in the City. One SWOT participant described the concept of how such an entity could work:

- a. The City establishes a housing trust with the authority to take ownership of some or all of the city's tax forfeiture properties. Initially, the entity could be funded with City money, HUD and historic preservation grants so that it can begin to rehab and renovate the currently vacant houses to make them attractive, safe, and saleable,
- b. Meanwhile, the City undertakes an aggressive code enforcement effort to stimulate elimination of blight in other adjacent and nearby neighborhood properties,
- c. Target the sale of renovated homes at a below market price to first time homebuyers and other homebuyers that are part of the City and region's young entry-level professionals and hard-pressed working families, and
- d. Once the rehab-to-sale cycle is established, the trust could be largely self sustaining through a revolving fund.

Depending on what model housing trust is chosen, trust rehabbed houses could be maintained in perpetuity as "affordable" or the new owners could be free to accumulate all increased equity in the property as time passes.

Experience in other jurisdictions indicates that undertaking efforts that result in immediate, "little victories" should help to improve the community's attitude and support a degree of optimism among residents that can be built upon. Over time,

implementation of this opportunity will reduce the blighted neighborhoods, bring more jobs and improved commercial enterprises and represent an opportunity for the City to attract and retain young working residents seeking to own a single-family neighborhood home. If such a model were developed and implemented, this approach could be seen as strong encouragement to the development of affordable work force and other housing in municipalities.

b. Build Support with Organizations Promoting “Workforce Housing” and Other Public Education Measures

As mentioned previously, SWOT participants in Dutchess County cited the efforts of a Workforce Housing Coalition a few years ago as helping several communities adopt housing friendly zoning amendments. Public misinformation and apathy regarding the need for affordable work force and other housing and the identity of the occupations of people who are actually unable to afford housing near their jobs was cited as a serious weakness in the region by these SWOT respondents.

They also echoed the previously mentioned point that local governments are largely reactive in nature when it comes to issues such as affordable workforce and other housing. Pressure for change in the past has come primarily from developers and out-of-town housing advocates. SWOT respondents thought that an organization or consortium of organizations led by local business owners, hospital officials, union officials and others promoting public policy and zoning that would enable the development of affordable workforce and other housing may be able to bring about positive change in at least some of the region’s municipalities. A SWOT participant spoke of an organization forming in Orange County to both promote affordable housing and develop affordable housing projects. The findings of this study will provide the statistical demand and supply framework for such an effort, but groups such as that organization will need to provide the leadership to move such projects forward. In the opinion of SWOT participants who supported this approach, one of the benefits associated with such an organization is that support for affordable housing would be coming from those who not always are associated with the issue. It was felt that that would bring a new, heightened level of credibility to the issue and would therefore potentially be more influential than advocacy that in the past always seemed to come from familiar—a.k.a. the same old—housing advocates.

SWOT participants suggested that the public opinion questionnaire regarding municipal issues used by Fishkill as part of their comprehensive planning process could serve as a model for other municipalities that might be receptive to housing development as they updated their comprehensive plans. The emergence of housing as a major issue in Fishkill came as a surprise to the SWOT participant who reported on it. The three county planning departments might consider promoting and supporting the Fishkill survey or a similar vehicle for use by local planning commissions.

c. “Smart Growth” Planning Should Include Town Center Density

One public official, when asked his #1 priority action to increase affordable housing said, “Find scraps of land in towns and villages and infill with dense housing development”. He went on to suggest as a first step, the county planning departments could each compile an inventory of open or derelict properties served by utilities. This kind of effort undertaken in another county in western New York identified a surprising number of possible sites—see above where lack of available sites is thought by SWOT participants to be a major obstacle to affordable work force and other housing development. If the efforts to promote affordable housing cited above are successful in any communities and more housing friendly land use regulation ensues, the identification of such sites with potential will be a useful tool. The identification of these sites also will be an important part of the constraints analysis that was completed for this study (see Appendix F on the municipal allocations).

The anti-sprawl and open space planning in the 3-County region that has been reportedly popular was branded as anti-growth by several SWOT participants. Although some of the open space advocates are truly against growth of any kind anywhere near their property, there is an opportunity to present to municipal officials and open space advocates the rational principle put forth by professional “smart growth” planners: discourage low intensity development (a.k.a. sprawl), and encourage “smart growth” development in town centers where the public investment in infrastructure has already been made and the fixed costs per unit developed can be reduced and made affordable for potential owners and renters.

Perhaps some positive examples of attractive “infill” development will emerge soon. One SWOT respondent, a developer, described the project he has in front of a municipality in the region this way: “It is located on a former commercial site in the town center. There will be 70 units and 30,000 square feet of commercial space. It will be marketed to young, ‘hip’ educated working people and empty nest ‘boomers’. Units will sell for \$250 to \$350k. It will have an intergenerational, romantic streetscape. Apartments above the retail space will rent for 70% of median income.” The developer is offering the municipality recreation space and sidewalks. This project illustrates the kind of trade-off several SWOT participants talked about. Some of the people who need affordable housing will find it closer to their work, the municipality will increase its property tax base significantly and gain some important amenities for all its residents. The residents, including the anti-growth advocates, will benefit from the development of new retail—because of the new population density in the development. In some cases SWOT participants noted, this new development could provide a stronger footing for stores and/or restaurants they already patronize, include a broader choice close-by for area residents, and provide new

municipal amenities and tax capacity that could perhaps even lower their current property tax bills and keep future increases under more control.

d. Advocate for Recognition by New York State Legislature of Housing Need

Nearly all SWOT participants cited the role home rule plays in preventing the development of affordable workforce and other housing in the region. Because the local elected officials have the final say on zoning and other land use regulation, very few communities encourage the development of affordable housing (work force or otherwise) for the reasons described above. One SWOT participant went so far as to suggest a state or federal lawsuit based on “economic discrimination” arising from zoning that requires a large lot in order to build a housing unit. Others suggested legislation passed in nearby Connecticut could serve as a model for New York. SWOT participants noted that the Connecticut Affordable Housing Appeals Act (Chapter 126a) does not mandate affordable housing nor does it dictate what must appear in local zoning ordinances. Rather, it establishes a process whereby applications from developers for affordable housing must be considered by a municipality. If an application for a permit is denied, the developer may appeal and the burden of proof is placed on the municipality to defend its rejection of the permit.

H4. Threats

The next section of the SWOT analysis deals with those issues that participants identified as threats to the region. Threats, as opposed to weaknesses, are those challenges that are generated from external factors and organizations over which the three individual counties have little direct control. The following issues were identified by SWOT participants as the principal threats to meeting the region’s future affordable housing needs.

a. All Three Counties in Path of In-migration from NYC and Westchester

SWOT respondents pointed out that the region is a magnet for emigrating, disenfranchised residents of New York City, Long Island, and Westchester County. Orange and Dutchess Counties currently appear to be receiving the brunt of new residents from those areas, but Ulster County is not far behind. The impact of wealthier newcomers has been described as the “Drawbridge Mentality” by several SWOT participants. Having moved away from more congested places to their relatively rural new home, they tend to oppose new development including affordable housing. To the extent that the flow of this group of people will continue, and local leaders cannot educate the newcomers to accept balanced development as their new communities grow, this demographic trend constitutes a very real threat to the potential future development of affordably priced workforce and other housing.

b. Local Property Taxes: High School Property Taxes/Strained School Capacity.

SWOT respondents also reported that rising property taxes and the school funding formula threatens the ability to construct either sub-market priced or affordable housing. As taxes increase, the ability of many households of those who are trying to work and live in the 3-County region to afford such housing becomes increasingly difficult—especially for households at or below the median household income level. School crowding and rising costs have resulted in increased public pressure to restrict the number of housing projects. SWOT respondents pointed out that it is often assumed by many that more housing—particularly lower priced units—leads to an increase in the number of school age children that could further burden an already overcrowded school system. This perception coupled with the tax abatement needed for many sub-market units makes it much more difficult for proposed projects to receive the necessary local development review approvals.

c. Federal and State Standards for Affordable Housing Assistance Not Keeping Up With Economic Trends

SWOT participants familiar with federal and state housing programs cited an important area where rising housing cost are rendering government assistance programs inadequate. They pointed specifically to rental properties that must rent at 60% of median household income or below and home ownership programs that have a ceiling of 80% of median household income or below. In the 3-County region, these standards were thought by SWOT respondents to be too low and they prevent development of affordably priced housing. If positive local measures are taken to develop affordable work force and other housing, the inability to successfully utilize federal and state money constitutes a threat.

d. Cost of Land, Construction and Building Materials

Land availability and the cost of construction will continue to be barriers to increasing the stock of affordable housing regardless of public sentiment and the state of planning and zoning in the three counties. The demographic pressures of in-migration by people with the means to buy larger tracts of land coupled with the removal of more land from potential development by sound local environmental planning will make “developable land” an even scarcer commodity in the opinion of SWOT participants. Furthermore, the spike in cost of building materials caused by the hurricanes of 2005 and the rebuilding effort for the war in Iraq is not over—and it is even intensifying. It is likely prices are not going to decline significantly over the near-term even with the recent downturn in housing markets and new home construction. SWOT participants felt this has and will likely continue to impact the ability of developers to construct below market rate-priced housing with conventional arrangements and resources.

H5. The Use of This Information in This Study

In addition to the observations and good ideas uncovered in this SWOT assessment analysis, the information gleaned from these interviews was employed in this study to augment the natural resource and regulatory constraints analysis in the sub-county allocations. The existence of natural resource and regulatory constraints obviously can have both enabling and constricting impacts when it comes to the expansion of the inventory of the housing stock in a municipality. However, even housing-friendly zoning/subdivision regulations and the relative absence of natural resource constraints can result in little housing development—particularly affordable work force and other affordable housing development—if the public’s attitude is not supportive of such development (e.g. dominated by NIMBY). Therefore, this SWOT analysis information had multiple uses for this study and beyond and was utilized accordingly.

Appendix I. Supplemental Analysis: the Age Group 55 Year and Over

A supplemental analysis was conducted to make a separate estimate of the affordability gap for the age group 55 and over, for each county and for each tenure category. Table A1 below shows these projections and expected annual rates of growth for each tenure category. The projections were made based on the 55 and over age group's estimated share of the 2006 affordability gap, and expected rates of growth in housing unit demand for the age group.

In the near-term, calendar year 2006-10 period for Dutchess and Orange Counties, growth on the owner side for this age group category is expected to be relatively weaker than time periods beyond calendar year 2010. This is a function of house price declines that are expected over the initial time period of the 2007-2020 long-term economic and demographic forecast. While these price declines are expected to alleviate some of the affordability pressures in the study region, the absolute numbers of households and persons with affordability pressures are still expected to increase, as shown in the table below. The projections show that the renter affordability gaps for this age group are expected to increase at steady rates in all three Counties consistent with expected growth in unit demand in the 55 and over age group.

Table I-1. Projection of County Affordability Gaps For Age Group 55 and Over, 2006 to 2020

	2006	2010	2015	2020	Annual Percent Change		
					2006-10	2010-15	2015-20
Dutchess County							
Owners	7,273	7,412	8,100	8,736	0.5%	1.8%	1.5%
(<i>% of total Gap</i>)	40.6%	44.8%	41.7%	40.2%			
Renters	2,214	2,357	2,571	2,759	1.6%	1.8%	1.4%
(<i>% of total Gap</i>)	32.1%	27.7%	26.7%	25.7%			
Orange County							
Owners	8,188	8,430	9,289	10,139	0.7%	2.0%	1.8%
(<i>% of total Gap</i>)	37.4%	40.4%	36.6%	35.1%			
Renters	3,098	3,392	3,794	4,190	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%
(<i>% of total Gap</i>)	33.1%	29.1%	28.0%	27.2%			
Ulster County							
Owners	5,217	5,504	5,987	6,528	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%
(<i>% of total Gap</i>)	48.8%	48.6%	47.6%	46.7%			
Renters	1,717	1,879	2,053	2,260	2.3%	1.8%	1.9%
(<i>% of total Gap</i>)	32.7%	28.7%	28.3%	28.1%			

Prepared By Economic & Policy Resources, Inc

Appendix J. Calculation of Energy Price Impact

This appendix describes how the estimated impact of elevated energy prices in the 3-County region was calculated. The estimate used 2006 data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) for the State of New York. The calculation assumes that per capita petroleum consumption in the 3-County region is equal to that at the state level. Total state petroleum consumption was divided by the state population to estimate per capita consumption. Per capita consumption was adjusted downward for 2007 and 2008 estimates based on the estimated elasticity of demand for oil obtained from a Congressional Budget Office report released in January of 2008 titled "The Effects of Gasoline Prices on Driving Behavior and Vehicle Markets." The report implies that as prices increase, consumption of oil and petroleum products will decrease, but only slightly in the near term. Per capita consumption figures were then multiplied by each county's population to arrive at total consumption estimates. Total consumption was multiplied by the respective average price levels from January to June 2007 and January to June 2008, which yielded a total amount of money spent on petroleum. The difference between these two was taken, representing the additional amount of money spent on petroleum during the first half of 2008 versus the first half of 2007. The table below shows the calculation.

Table J1. Estimated Impact of Elevated Oil Prices in The Three-County Region

	Estimated Consumption 2007 Jan-Jun (Bbl)	Avg Price 2007 (Jan-Jun)	Amount Spent on Petroleum 2007 (Jan-Jun)	Estimated Consumption 2008 Jan-Jun (Bbl)	Avg Price 2008 (Jan-Jun)	Amount Spent on Petroleum 2008 (Jan-Jun)	2008-2007 Difference	2007-2008 Percent Change
Dutchess County	2,235,070	\$61.53	\$137,512,670	2,127,351	\$110.95	\$236,018,904	\$98,506,234	
Orange County	2,868,975	\$61.53	\$176,513,695	2,730,705	\$110.95	\$302,958,039	\$126,444,344	
Ulster County	1,400,342	\$61.53	\$86,156,035	1,332,852	\$110.95	\$147,873,305	\$61,717,270	
Region Total	6,504,387		\$400,182,401	6,190,908		\$686,850,249	\$286,667,848	71.6%

Sources: Energy Information Administration and the Congressional Budget Office

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Appendix K. Glossary of Terms

Affordability Gap: the difference between unit demand and unit supply, calculated by tenure and income category.

Affordable House Price: the price of a house at which the amount paid toward housing costs does not exceed 30% of household income. This is consistent with the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) definition of affordability, and for the purposes of this study takes into account costs associated with home ownership as described in the affordability calculations.

Affordable Rent: the rent at which the amount paid toward housing costs does not exceed 30% of a household's income. This is consistent with HUD's definition of affordability, and takes into account the costs associated with renting as described in the affordability calculations.

Bureau of Economic Analysis: the federal government agency charged with conducting analysis and maintaining economic data at the national, state and regional level.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: a federal government agency that maintains a variety of economic and labor related data, such as wages, employment and unemployment, and inflation statistics.

Consumer Price Index: a commonly used measure of inflation that is produced by the BLS.

Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research (CISER): a research department of Cornell University that maintains a variety of demographic and economic data, some of which was used in this study.

Correlation: the tendency of two variables to move up and down together.

Home Owners Insurance: insurance purchased by home owners to cover loss incurred by natural causes and by other events such as robbery or fire.

House-Cost Burdened: a household spending 30% or more of household income on housing costs.

Household: a household is defined as all members that live together in a housing unit, not including group quarters or institutions like colleges or prisons.

Housing Unit: a physical structure

Housing Wage: the wage required to affordably purchase a median price home or a two bedroom apartment.

Housing Wage Earnings Multiple: the number of earners needed in a household, earning a specific wage, for the household to be able to affordably purchase a median-priced home or two-bedroom apartment. For example, an earnings multiple of 2 indicates that 2 wage earners would be needed in order to avoid being house cost-burdened.

Median Household Income: a central measure of household income. Median income in this study always refers to County median household income.

Municipality: for the purpose of this study municipality refers to the towns and cities in the 3-County region.

Private Mortgage Insurance: insurance required by most lenders that protects the lender against mortgage default. The borrower pays a monthly premium until 20% of the mortgage is paid off. The assumed rate in this study is 0.0078% per \$1000 in mortgage value.

Regression Analysis: a statistical analysis often employed by economists in order to determine the relationship between two or more variables.

Seasonal Units: housing units that are occasionally occupied or for recreational use, as defined by the U.S. Census.

Severely House-Cost Burdened: a household spending 50% or more of household income on housing costs.

Study Region: the study region consists of Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Counties.

Utility Costs: costs incurred by homeowners and renters for electricity, water and heating services. The BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2003 to 2006 is used as a source in this study to estimate utility costs for home owners and renters.

Vacancy Rate: the number of unoccupied housing units divided by the total number of housing units; a vacancy rate is calculated for both owner occupied units and renter occupied units.

Weighted Average: a weighted average determines how much influence a factor has in the calculation of an average. The more weight assigned to a factor the more influence it has in the calculation. This is opposed to a simple average where each factor has equal weight in the outcome.

Appendix L. Affordability Calculation Tables By Municipality

L1. Dutchess County

Amenia, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Amenia

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$24,660	\$39,456	\$49,320	\$59,183
Monthly Household Income	\$2,055	\$3,288	\$4,110	\$4,932
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$616	\$986	\$1,233	\$1,480
Insurance	\$19	\$30	\$38	\$46
Taxes	\$120	\$192	\$240	\$288
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$45	\$72	\$90	\$108
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$432	\$692	\$865	\$1,038
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$72,682	\$116,291	\$145,364	\$174,437
Median Price Home (2006)	\$288,320	\$288,320	\$288,320	\$288,320
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$215,638)	(\$172,029)	(\$142,956)	(\$113,883)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	1	1	1
Percent of the Total (27 Total Single Family House Sales)	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Amenia

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$24,660	\$39,456	\$49,320	\$59,183
Monthly Household Income	\$2,055	\$3,288	\$4,110	\$4,932
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$616	\$986	\$1,233	\$1,480
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$84	\$89	\$100	\$102
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$532	\$897	\$1,133	\$1,378
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$100)	\$265	\$501	\$746

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Beacon, City of

2006 Affordable Home Price: City of Beacon

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$29,394	\$47,031	\$58,789	\$70,547
Monthly Household Income	\$2,450	\$3,919	\$4,899	\$5,879
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$735	\$1,176	\$1,470	\$1,764
Insurance	\$22	\$35	\$44	\$53
Taxes	\$157	\$251	\$314	\$377
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$52	\$84	\$105	\$125
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$503	\$805	\$1,007	\$1,208
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$84,627	\$135,403	\$169,253	\$203,104
Median Price Home (2006)	\$281,500	\$281,500	\$281,500	\$281,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$196,873)	(\$146,097)	(\$112,247)	(\$78,396)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	5	9	22
Percent of the Total (149 Total Single Family House Sales)	0.7%	3.4%	6.0%	14.8%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: City of Beacon

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$29,394	\$47,031	\$58,789	\$70,547
Monthly Household Income	\$2,450	\$3,919	\$4,899	\$5,879
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$735	\$1,176	\$1,470	\$1,764
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$84	\$100	\$102	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$650	\$1,076	\$1,368	\$1,653
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$835	\$835	\$835	\$835
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$185)	\$240	\$533	\$817

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Beekman, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Beekman

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$40,962	\$65,539	\$81,923	\$98,308
Monthly Household Income	\$3,413	\$5,462	\$6,827	\$8,192
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$1,024	\$1,638	\$2,048	\$2,458
Insurance	\$32	\$51	\$63	\$76
Taxes	\$199	\$319	\$398	\$478
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$75	\$119	\$149	\$179
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$719	\$1,150	\$1,437	\$1,725
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$120,802	\$193,283	\$241,603	\$289,924
Median Price Home (2006)	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$370,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$249,198)	(\$176,717)	(\$128,397)	(\$80,076)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	0	2	16	44
Percent of the Total (155 Total Single Family House Sales)	0.0%	1.3%	10.3%	28.4%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Beekman

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$40,962	\$65,539	\$81,923	\$98,308
Monthly Household Income	\$3,413	\$5,462	\$6,827	\$8,192
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$1,024	\$1,638	\$2,048	\$2,458
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$100	\$102	\$111	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$924	\$1,537	\$1,937	\$2,347
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$1,015	\$1,015	\$1,015	\$1,015
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$91)	\$522	\$922	\$1,332

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Clinton, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Clinton

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$43,224	\$69,158	\$86,448	\$103,737
Monthly Household Income	\$3,602	\$5,763	\$7,204	\$8,645
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$1,081	\$1,729	\$2,161	\$2,593
Insurance	\$34	\$55	\$69	\$83
Taxes	\$184	\$295	\$369	\$443
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$81	\$130	\$162	\$194
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$781	\$1,249	\$1,561	\$1,874
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$131,240	\$209,985	\$262,481	\$314,977
Median Price Home (2006)	\$399,950	\$399,950	\$399,950	\$399,950
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$268,710)	(\$189,965)	(\$137,469)	(\$84,973)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	4	7	9
Percent of the Total (44 Total Single Family House Sales)	2.3%	9.1%	15.9%	20.5%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Clinton

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$43,224	\$69,158	\$86,448	\$103,737
Monthly Household Income	\$3,602	\$5,763	\$7,204	\$8,645
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$1,081	\$1,729	\$2,161	\$2,593
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$100	\$102	\$111	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$981	\$1,627	\$2,050	\$2,482
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$969	\$969	\$969	\$969
Affordable Rent Gap	\$11	\$658	\$1,081	\$1,513

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Dover, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Dover

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$32,405	\$51,848	\$64,810	\$77,773
Monthly Household Income	\$2,700	\$4,321	\$5,401	\$6,481
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$810	\$1,296	\$1,620	\$1,944
Insurance	\$25	\$40	\$50	\$60
Taxes	\$159	\$254	\$317	\$380
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$59	\$94	\$118	\$141
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$568	\$908	\$1,135	\$1,362
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$95,428	\$152,684	\$190,855	\$229,027
Median Price Home (2006)	\$298,000	\$298,000	\$298,000	\$298,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$202,572)	(\$145,316)	(\$107,145)	(\$68,973)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	5	8	15
Percent of the Total (76 Total Single Family House Sales)	1.3%	6.6%	10.5%	19.7%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Dover

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$32,405	\$51,848	\$64,810	\$77,773
Monthly Household Income	\$2,700	\$4,321	\$5,401	\$6,481
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$810	\$1,296	\$1,620	\$1,944
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$102	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$721	\$1,195	\$1,519	\$1,833
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$793	\$793	\$793	\$793
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$72)	\$401	\$726	\$1,040

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

East Fishkill, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of East Fishkill

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$51,599	\$82,558	\$103,197	\$123,837
Monthly Household Income	\$4,300	\$6,880	\$8,600	\$10,320
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$1,290	\$2,064	\$2,580	\$3,096
Insurance	\$40	\$64	\$80	\$96
Taxes	\$248	\$395	\$496	\$595
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$94	\$159	\$188	\$226
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$908	\$1,446	\$1,816	\$2,179
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$152,613	\$243,168	\$305,227	\$366,272
Median Price Home (2006)	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$297,387)	(\$206,832)	(\$144,773)	(\$83,728)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	4	14	44	90
Percent of the Total (343 Total Single Family House Sales)	1.2%	4.1%	12.8%	26.2%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of East Fishkill

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$51,599	\$82,558	\$103,197	\$123,837
Monthly Household Income	\$4,300	\$6,880	\$8,600	\$10,320
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$1,290	\$2,064	\$2,580	\$3,096
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$102	\$111	\$111	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$1,188	\$1,953	\$2,469	\$2,985
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$775	\$775	\$775	\$775
Affordable Rent Gap	\$413	\$1,178	\$1,694	\$2,210

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Fishkill, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Fishkill

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$32,919	\$52,670	\$65,837	\$79,005
Monthly Household Income	\$2,743	\$4,389	\$5,486	\$6,584
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$823	\$1,317	\$1,646	\$1,975
Insurance	\$26	\$42	\$52	\$62
Taxes	\$146	\$233	\$291	\$350
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$61	\$98	\$129	\$147
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$590	\$944	\$1,175	\$1,416
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$99,152	\$158,644	\$197,466	\$237,965
Median Price Home (2006)	\$359,650	\$359,650	\$359,650	\$359,650
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$260,498)	(\$201,006)	(\$162,184)	(\$121,685)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	2	7	13	43
Percent of the Total (345 Total Single Family House Sales)	0.6%	2.0%	3.8%	12.5%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Fishkill

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$32,919	\$52,670	\$65,837	\$79,005
Monthly Household Income	\$2,743	\$4,389	\$5,486	\$6,584
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$823	\$1,317	\$1,646	\$1,975
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$102	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$734	\$1,215	\$1,544	\$1,864
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$1,007	\$1,007	\$1,007	\$1,007
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$273)	\$208	\$537	\$857

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Hyde Park, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Hyde Park

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$31,022	\$49,635	\$62,043	\$74,452
Monthly Household Income	\$2,585	\$4,136	\$5,170	\$6,204
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$776	\$1,241	\$1,551	\$1,861
Insurance	\$24	\$38	\$47	\$56
Taxes	\$163	\$261	\$326	\$392
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$55	\$89	\$111	\$133
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$533	\$854	\$1,067	\$1,280
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$89,683	\$143,492	\$179,365	\$215,239
Median Price Home (2006)	\$268,000	\$268,000	\$268,000	\$268,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$178,317)	(\$124,508)	(\$88,635)	(\$52,761)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	9	22	45	65
Percent of the Total (244 Total Single Family House Sales)	3.7%	9.0%	18.4%	26.6%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Hyde Park

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$31,022	\$49,635	\$62,043	\$74,452
Monthly Household Income	\$2,585	\$4,136	\$5,170	\$6,204
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$776	\$1,241	\$1,551	\$1,861
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$100	\$102	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$686	\$1,141	\$1,449	\$1,750
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$818	\$818	\$818	\$818
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$131)	\$323	\$632	\$933

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

La Grange, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of La Grange

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$48,707	\$77,932	\$97,414	\$116,897
Monthly Household Income	\$4,059	\$6,494	\$8,118	\$9,741
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$1,218	\$1,948	\$2,435	\$2,922
Insurance	\$38	\$61	\$77	\$92
Taxes	\$220	\$353	\$441	\$529
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$90	\$144	\$180	\$216
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$869	\$1,390	\$1,738	\$2,085
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$146,059	\$233,694	\$292,118	\$350,542
Median Price Home (2006)	\$365,000	\$365,000	\$365,000	\$365,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$218,941)	(\$131,306)	(\$72,882)	(\$14,458)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	3	9	36	70
Percent of the Total (162 Total Single Family House Sales)	1.9%	5.6%	22.2%	43.2%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of La Grange

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$48,707	\$77,932	\$97,414	\$116,897
Monthly Household Income	\$4,059	\$6,494	\$8,118	\$9,741
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$1,218	\$1,948	\$2,435	\$2,922
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$100	\$111	\$111	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$1,118	\$1,837	\$2,324	\$2,811
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$1,081	\$1,081	\$1,081	\$1,081
Affordable Rent Gap	\$37	\$757	\$1,244	\$1,731

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Milan, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Milan

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$36,648	\$58,636	\$73,295	\$87,954
Monthly Household Income	\$3,054	\$4,886	\$6,108	\$7,330
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$916	\$1,466	\$1,832	\$2,199
Insurance	\$29	\$47	\$58	\$70
Taxes	\$158	\$252	\$315	\$378
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$69	\$110	\$137	\$165
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$661	\$1,058	\$1,322	\$1,586
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$111,110	\$177,776	\$222,220	\$266,664
Median Price Home (2006)	\$332,500	\$332,500	\$332,500	\$332,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$221,390)	(\$154,724)	(\$110,280)	(\$65,836)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	1	4	8
Percent of the Total (21 Total Single Family House Sales)	4.8%	4.8%	19.0%	38.1%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Milan

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$36,648	\$58,636	\$73,295	\$87,954
Monthly Household Income	\$3,054	\$4,886	\$6,108	\$7,330
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$916	\$1,466	\$1,832	\$2,199
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$111	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$827	\$1,364	\$1,721	\$2,088
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$748	\$748	\$748	\$748
Affordable Rent Gap	\$79	\$616	\$973	\$1,339

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

North East, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of North East

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$27,326	\$43,721	\$54,651	\$65,582
Monthly Household Income	\$2,277	\$3,643	\$4,554	\$5,465
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$683	\$1,093	\$1,366	\$1,640
Insurance	\$22	\$35	\$43	\$52
Taxes	\$118	\$188	\$235	\$282
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$51	\$82	\$102	\$123
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$493	\$788	\$985	\$1,182
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$82,823	\$132,517	\$165,646	\$198,775
Median Price Home (2006)	\$290,000	\$290,000	\$290,000	\$290,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$207,177)	(\$157,483)	(\$124,354)	(\$91,225)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	3	4	7
Percent of the Total (23 Total Single Family House Sales)	4.3%	13.0%	17.4%	30.4%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of North East

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$27,326	\$43,721	\$54,651	\$65,582
Monthly Household Income	\$2,277	\$3,643	\$4,554	\$5,465
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$683	\$1,093	\$1,366	\$1,640
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$84	\$100	\$102	\$102
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$599	\$993	\$1,265	\$1,538
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$809	\$809	\$809	\$809
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$210)	\$184	\$455	\$729

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Pawling, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Pawling

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$38,845	\$62,152	\$77,690	\$93,228
Monthly Household Income	\$3,237	\$5,179	\$6,474	\$7,769
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$971	\$1,554	\$1,942	\$2,331
Insurance	\$30	\$48	\$60	\$72
Taxes	\$192	\$307	\$384	\$461
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$70	\$113	\$141	\$169
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$679	\$1,086	\$1,358	\$1,629
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$114,110	\$182,577	\$228,221	\$273,865
Median Price Home (2006)	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$285,890)	(\$217,423)	(\$171,779)	(\$126,135)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	3	9	13
Percent of the Total (92 Total Single Family House Sales)	1.1%	3.3%	9.8%	14.1%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Pawling

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$38,845	\$62,152	\$77,690	\$93,228
Monthly Household Income	\$3,237	\$5,179	\$6,474	\$7,769
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$971	\$1,554	\$1,942	\$2,331
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$111	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$882	\$1,452	\$1,831	\$2,220
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$849	\$849	\$849	\$849
Affordable Rent Gap	\$33	\$603	\$982	\$1,370

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Pine Plains, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Pine Plains

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$27,376	\$43,801	\$54,751	\$65,701
Monthly Household Income	\$2,281	\$3,650	\$4,563	\$5,475
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$684	\$1,095	\$1,369	\$1,643
Insurance	\$22	\$35	\$44	\$53
Taxes	\$113	\$181	\$226	\$271
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$52	\$83	\$103	\$124
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$498	\$796	\$996	\$1,195
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$83,677	\$133,883	\$167,354	\$200,825
Median Price Home (2006)	\$277,500	\$277,500	\$277,500	\$277,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$193,823)	(\$143,617)	(\$110,146)	(\$76,675)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	2	2	3
Percent of the Total (16 Total Single Family House Sales)	6.3%	12.5%	12.5%	18.8%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Pine Plains

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$27,376	\$43,801	\$54,751	\$65,701
Monthly Household Income	\$2,281	\$3,650	\$4,563	\$5,475
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$684	\$1,095	\$1,369	\$1,643
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$84	\$100	\$102	\$102
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$600	\$995	\$1,267	\$1,541
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$727	\$727	\$727	\$727
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$127)	\$268	\$540	\$814

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Pleasant Valley, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Pleasant Valley

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,611	\$55,377	\$69,221	\$83,066
Monthly Household Income	\$2,884	\$4,615	\$5,768	\$6,922
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$865	\$1,384	\$1,731	\$2,077
Insurance	\$27	\$43	\$54	\$65
Taxes	\$163	\$260	\$325	\$390
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$64	\$102	\$127	\$153
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$612	\$980	\$1,224	\$1,469
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$102,919	\$164,671	\$205,838	\$247,006
Median Price Home (2006)	\$340,000	\$340,000	\$340,000	\$340,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$237,081)	(\$175,329)	(\$134,162)	(\$92,994)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	5	10	14	19
Percent of the Total (89 Total Single Family House Sales)	5.6%	11.2%	15.7%	21.3%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Pleasant Valley

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,611	\$55,377	\$69,221	\$83,066
Monthly Household Income	\$2,884	\$4,615	\$5,768	\$6,922
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$865	\$1,384	\$1,731	\$2,077
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$102	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$776	\$1,283	\$1,629	\$1,966
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$871	\$871	\$871	\$871
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$95)	\$412	\$758	\$1,095

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Poughkeepsie, City of

2006 Affordable Home Price: City of Poughkeepsie

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$17,427	\$27,883	\$34,853	\$41,824
Monthly Household Income	\$1,452	\$2,324	\$2,904	\$3,485
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$436	\$697	\$871	\$1,046
Insurance	\$13	\$20	\$25	\$31
Taxes	\$104	\$166	\$208	\$250
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$30	\$48	\$60	\$72
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$289	\$462	\$578	\$693
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$48,576	\$77,721	\$97,151	\$116,582
Median Price Home (2006)	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$201,424)	(\$172,279)	(\$152,849)	(\$133,418)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	0	2	6	9
Percent of the Total (381 Total Single Family House Sales)	0.0%	0.5%	1.6%	2.4%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: City of Poughkeepsie

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$17,427	\$27,883	\$34,853	\$41,824
Monthly Household Income	\$1,452	\$2,324	\$2,904	\$3,485
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$436	\$697	\$871	\$1,046
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$84	\$89	\$100
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$355	\$613	\$782	\$946
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$728	\$728	\$728	\$728
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$373)	(\$115)	\$54	\$218

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Poughkeepsie, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Poughkeepsie

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,249	\$54,799	\$68,499	\$82,198
Monthly Household Income	\$2,854	\$4,567	\$5,708	\$6,850
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$856	\$1,370	\$1,712	\$2,055
Insurance	\$25	\$39	\$49	\$59
Taxes	\$216	\$343	\$428	\$513
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$58	\$93	\$116	\$139
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$558	\$895	\$1,119	\$1,344
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$93,771	\$150,389	\$188,134	\$225,879
Median Price Home (2006)	\$304,500	\$304,500	\$304,500	\$304,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$210,729)	(\$154,111)	(\$116,366)	(\$78,621)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	2	7	12	49
Percent of the Total (253 Total Single Family House Sales)	0.8%	2.8%	4.7%	19.4%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Poughkeepsie

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,249	\$54,799	\$68,499	\$82,198
Monthly Household Income	\$2,854	\$4,567	\$5,708	\$6,850
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$856	\$1,370	\$1,712	\$2,055
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$102	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$767	\$1,268	\$1,611	\$1,944
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$924	\$924	\$924	\$924
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$157)	\$344	\$687	\$1,020

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Red Hook, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Red Hook

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$28,909	\$46,255	\$57,819	\$69,383
Monthly Household Income	\$2,409	\$3,855	\$4,818	\$5,782
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$723	\$1,156	\$1,445	\$1,735
Insurance	\$23	\$36	\$46	\$55
Taxes	\$129	\$206	\$258	\$310
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$54	\$86	\$107	\$129
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$517	\$828	\$1,034	\$1,241
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$86,953	\$139,125	\$173,906	\$208,687
Median Price Home (2006)	\$307,000	\$307,000	\$307,000	\$307,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$220,047)	(\$167,875)	(\$133,094)	(\$98,313)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	0	4	6	9
Percent of the Total (87 Total Single Family House Sales)	0.0%	4.6%	6.9%	10.3%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Red Hook

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$28,909	\$46,255	\$57,819	\$69,383
Monthly Household Income	\$2,409	\$3,855	\$4,818	\$5,782
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$723	\$1,156	\$1,445	\$1,735
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$84	\$100	\$102	\$102
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$638	\$1,056	\$1,344	\$1,633
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$743	\$743	\$743	\$743
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$105)	\$314	\$601	\$890

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Rhinebeck, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Rhinebeck

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,475	\$55,160	\$68,949	\$82,739
Monthly Household Income	\$2,873	\$4,597	\$5,746	\$6,895
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$862	\$1,379	\$1,724	\$2,068
Insurance	\$27	\$43	\$54	\$64
Taxes	\$164	\$262	\$328	\$393
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$63	\$101	\$126	\$152
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$608	\$973	\$1,216	\$1,459
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$102,230	\$163,569	\$204,461	\$245,353
Median Price Home (2006)	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$287,770)	(\$226,431)	(\$185,539)	(\$144,647)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	2	3	6	8
Percent of the Total (97 Total Single Family House Sales)	2.1%	3.1%	6.2%	8.2%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Rhinebeck

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,475	\$55,160	\$68,949	\$82,739
Monthly Household Income	\$2,873	\$4,597	\$5,746	\$6,895
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$862	\$1,379	\$1,724	\$2,068
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$102	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$773	\$1,277	\$1,622	\$1,957
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$923	\$923	\$923	\$923
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$150)	\$355	\$699	\$1,035

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Stanford, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Stanford

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,389	\$55,022	\$68,778	\$82,533
Monthly Household Income	\$2,866	\$4,585	\$5,731	\$6,878
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$860	\$1,376	\$1,719	\$2,063
Insurance	\$28	\$44	\$55	\$66
Taxes	\$142	\$226	\$283	\$340
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$65	\$104	\$130	\$156
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$626	\$1,001	\$1,251	\$1,502
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$105,179	\$168,286	\$210,357	\$252,429
Median Price Home (2006)	\$369,500	\$369,500	\$369,500	\$369,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$264,321)	(\$201,214)	(\$159,143)	(\$117,071)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	0	2	4	6
Percent of the Total (32 Total Single Family House Sales)	0.0%	6.3%	12.5%	18.8%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Stanford

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,389	\$55,022	\$68,778	\$82,533
Monthly Household Income	\$2,866	\$4,585	\$5,731	\$6,878
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$860	\$1,376	\$1,719	\$2,063
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$102	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$770	\$1,274	\$1,618	\$1,952
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$903	\$903	\$903	\$903
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$132)	\$371	\$715	\$1,050

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Union Vale, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Union Vale

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$45,672	\$73,075	\$91,344	\$109,613
Monthly Household Income	\$3,806	\$6,090	\$7,612	\$9,134
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$1,142	\$1,827	\$2,284	\$2,740
Insurance	\$36	\$57	\$72	\$86
Taxes	\$206	\$330	\$413	\$496
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$85	\$135	\$169	\$203
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$815	\$1,304	\$1,630	\$1,956
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$136,977	\$219,164	\$273,954	\$328,745
Median Price Home (2006)	\$368,250	\$368,250	\$368,250	\$368,250
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$231,273)	(\$149,086)	(\$94,296)	(\$39,505)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	2	5	10
Percent of the Total (38 Total Single Family House Sales)	2.6%	5.3%	13.2%	26.3%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Union Vale

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$45,672	\$73,075	\$91,344	\$109,613
Monthly Household Income	\$3,806	\$6,090	\$7,612	\$9,134
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$1,142	\$1,827	\$2,284	\$2,740
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$100	\$111	\$111	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$1,042	\$1,716	\$2,173	\$2,629
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$765	\$765	\$765	\$765
Affordable Rent Gap	\$277	\$951	\$1,407	\$1,864

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Wappinger, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Wappinger

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$35,831	\$57,329	\$71,661	\$85,994
Monthly Household Income	\$2,986	\$4,777	\$5,972	\$7,166
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$896	\$1,433	\$1,792	\$2,150
Insurance	\$28	\$45	\$56	\$67
Taxes	\$165	\$264	\$330	\$395
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$66	\$106	\$132	\$159
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$637	\$1,019	\$1,274	\$1,528
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$107,056	\$171,289	\$214,112	\$256,934
Median Price Home (2006)	\$338,870	\$338,870	\$338,870	\$338,870
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$231,814)	(\$167,581)	(\$124,758)	(\$81,936)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	7	28	40
Percent of the Total (211 Total Single Family House Sales)	0.5%	3.3%	13.3%	19.0%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Wappinger

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$35,831	\$57,329	\$71,661	\$85,994
Monthly Household Income	\$2,986	\$4,777	\$5,972	\$7,166
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$896	\$1,433	\$1,792	\$2,150
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$111	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$807	\$1,332	\$1,681	\$2,039
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$981	\$981	\$981	\$981
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$175)	\$350	\$699	\$1,057

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Washington, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Washington

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$32,740	\$52,385	\$65,481	\$78,577
Monthly Household Income	\$2,728	\$4,365	\$5,457	\$6,548
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$819	\$1,310	\$1,637	\$1,964
Insurance	\$26	\$42	\$52	\$63
Taxes	\$137	\$219	\$273	\$328
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$62	\$99	\$123	\$148
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$594	\$950	\$1,188	\$1,426
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$99,863	\$159,780	\$199,725	\$239,670
Median Price Home (2006)	\$353,000	\$353,000	\$353,000	\$353,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$253,137)	(\$193,220)	(\$153,275)	(\$113,330)
Home Sales Priced At or Below Median Price in 2006	1	2	2	5
Percent of the Total (39 Total Single Family House Sales)	2.6%	5.1%	5.1%	12.8%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Washington

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$32,740	\$52,385	\$65,481	\$78,577
Monthly Household Income	\$2,728	\$4,365	\$5,457	\$6,548
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$819	\$1,310	\$1,637	\$1,964
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$89	\$102	\$102	\$111
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$729	\$1,208	\$1,535	\$1,853
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$880	\$880	\$880	\$880
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$150)	\$328	\$656	\$974

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

L2. Orange County

Blooming Grove, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Blooming Grove

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$39,437	\$63,099	\$78,874	\$94,648
Monthly Household Income	\$3,286	\$5,258	\$6,573	\$7,887
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$986	\$1,577	\$1,972	\$2,366
Insurance	\$34	\$55	\$69	\$82
Taxes	\$230	\$367	\$459	\$551
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$68	\$109	\$136	\$163
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$654	\$1,047	\$1,308	\$1,570
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$109,964	\$175,943	\$219,929	\$263,914
Median Price Home (2006)	\$317,000	\$317,000	\$317,000	\$317,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$207,036)	(\$141,057)	(\$97,071)	(\$53,086)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	7	44	78	106
Percent of Total (265 Total Single Family Sales)	2.6%	16.6%	29.4%	40.0%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Blooming Grove

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$39,437	\$63,099	\$78,874	\$94,648
Monthly Household Income	\$3,286	\$5,258	\$6,573	\$7,887
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$986	\$1,577	\$1,972	\$2,366
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$106	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$900	\$1,480	\$1,866	\$2,260
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$843	\$843	\$843	\$843
Affordable Rent Gap	\$58	\$638	\$1,023	\$1,417

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Chester, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Chester

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$41,661	\$66,658	\$83,322	\$99,986
Monthly Household Income	\$3,472	\$5,555	\$6,944	\$8,332
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$1,042	\$1,666	\$2,083	\$2,500
Insurance	\$37	\$59	\$74	\$88
Taxes	\$231	\$370	\$463	\$556
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$73	\$116	\$145	\$175
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$701	\$1,121	\$1,401	\$1,681
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$117,766	\$188,425	\$235,531	\$282,638
Median Price Home (2006)	\$309,000	\$309,000	\$309,000	\$309,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$191,234)	(\$120,575)	(\$73,469)	(\$26,362)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	1	9	42	82
Percent of Total (185 Total Single Family Sales)	0.5%	4.9%	22.7%	44.3%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Chester

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$41,661	\$66,658	\$83,322	\$99,986
Monthly Household Income	\$3,472	\$5,555	\$6,944	\$8,332
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$1,042	\$1,666	\$2,083	\$2,500
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$96	\$97	\$106	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$946	\$1,569	\$1,977	\$2,393
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$956	\$956	\$956	\$956
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$10)	\$613	\$1,021	\$1,438

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Cornwall, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Cornwall

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$35,849	\$57,358	\$71,698	\$86,037
Monthly Household Income	\$2,987	\$4,780	\$5,975	\$7,170
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$896	\$1,434	\$1,792	\$2,151
Insurance	\$31	\$50	\$63	\$75
Taxes	\$207	\$331	\$413	\$496
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$62	\$99	\$124	\$149
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$596	\$954	\$1,193	\$1,431
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$100,235	\$160,376	\$200,470	\$240,564
Median Price Home (2006)	\$380,000	\$380,000	\$380,000	\$380,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$279,765)	(\$219,624)	(\$179,530)	(\$139,436)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	1	3	6	13
Percent of Total (143 Total Single Family Sales)	0.7%	2.1%	4.2%	9.1%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Cornwall

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$35,849	\$57,358	\$71,698	\$86,037
Monthly Household Income	\$2,987	\$4,780	\$5,975	\$7,170
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$896	\$1,434	\$1,792	\$2,151
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$106	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$811	\$1,337	\$1,686	\$2,045
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$821	\$821	\$821	\$821
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$10)	\$516	\$866	\$1,224

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Crawford, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Crawford

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,591	\$55,346	\$69,182	\$83,019
Monthly Household Income	\$2,883	\$4,612	\$5,765	\$6,918
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$865	\$1,384	\$1,730	\$2,075
Insurance	\$31	\$49	\$61	\$74
Taxes	\$189	\$302	\$377	\$453
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$61	\$97	\$121	\$146
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$585	\$936	\$1,170	\$1,404
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$98,310	\$157,296	\$196,620	\$235,943
Median Price Home (2006)	\$332,500	\$332,500	\$332,500	\$332,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$234,190)	(\$175,204)	(\$135,880)	(\$96,557)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	1	2	6	21
Percent of Total (108 Total Single Family Sales)	0.9%	1.9%	5.6%	19.4%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Crawford

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,591	\$55,346	\$69,182	\$83,019
Monthly Household Income	\$2,883	\$4,612	\$5,765	\$6,918
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$865	\$1,384	\$1,730	\$2,075
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$779	\$1,286	\$1,632	\$1,969
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$20)	\$487	\$833	\$1,170

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Deerpark, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Deerpark

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$27,178	\$43,486	\$54,357	\$65,228
Monthly Household Income	\$2,265	\$3,624	\$4,530	\$5,436
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$679	\$1,087	\$1,359	\$1,631
Insurance	\$24	\$38	\$47	\$57
Taxes	\$158	\$252	\$315	\$378
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$47	\$75	\$94	\$112
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$451	\$722	\$902	\$1,083
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$75,856	\$121,370	\$151,712	\$182,055
Median Price Home (2006)	\$219,450	\$219,450	\$219,450	\$219,450
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$143,594)	(\$98,080)	(\$67,738)	(\$37,395)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	12	14	23	34
Percent of Total (92 Total Single Family Sales)	13.0%	15.2%	25.0%	37.0%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Deerpark

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$27,178	\$43,486	\$54,357	\$65,228
Monthly Household Income	\$2,265	\$3,624	\$4,530	\$5,436
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$679	\$1,087	\$1,359	\$1,631
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$599	\$991	\$1,262	\$1,533
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$703	\$703	\$703	\$703
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$104)	\$288	\$559	\$830

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Goshen, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Goshen

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$35,776	\$57,241	\$71,551	\$85,861
Monthly Household Income	\$2,981	\$4,770	\$5,963	\$7,155
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$894	\$1,431	\$1,789	\$2,147
Insurance	\$32	\$51	\$63	\$76
Taxes	\$198	\$317	\$397	\$476
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$62	\$100	\$125	\$150
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$602	\$963	\$1,204	\$1,445
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$101,185	\$161,896	\$202,370	\$242,844
Median Price Home (2006)	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$288,815)	(\$228,104)	(\$187,630)	(\$147,156)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	1	1	6	12
Percent of Total (139 Total Single Family Sales)	0.7%	0.7%	4.3%	8.6%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Goshen

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$35,776	\$57,241	\$71,551	\$85,861
Monthly Household Income	\$2,981	\$4,770	\$5,963	\$7,155
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$894	\$1,431	\$1,789	\$2,147
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$106	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$809	\$1,334	\$1,683	\$2,040
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$1,063	\$1,063	\$1,063	\$1,063
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$254)	\$271	\$619	\$977

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

Greenville, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Greenville

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$36,953	\$59,125	\$73,906	\$88,687
Monthly Household Income	\$3,079	\$4,927	\$6,159	\$7,391
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$924	\$1,478	\$1,848	\$2,217
Insurance	\$33	\$53	\$66	\$79
Taxes	\$201	\$321	\$401	\$481
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$65	\$104	\$130	\$156
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$625	\$1,001	\$1,251	\$1,501
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$105,142	\$168,227	\$210,283	\$252,340
Median Price Home (2006)	\$349,800	\$349,800	\$349,800	\$349,800
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$244,658)	(\$181,573)	(\$139,517)	(\$97,460)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	2	2	8	10
Percent of Total (55 Total Single Family Sales)	3.6%	3.6%	14.5%	18.2%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Greenville

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$36,953	\$59,125	\$73,906	\$88,687
Monthly Household Income	\$3,079	\$4,927	\$6,159	\$7,391
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$924	\$1,478	\$1,848	\$2,217
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$106	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$838	\$1,381	\$1,741	\$2,111
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$876	\$876	\$876	\$876
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$38)	\$504	\$865	\$1,234

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Hamptonburgh, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Highlands

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$31,761	\$50,817	\$63,521	\$76,225
Monthly Household Income	\$2,647	\$4,235	\$5,293	\$6,352
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$794	\$1,270	\$1,588	\$1,906
Insurance	\$26	\$41	\$52	\$62
Taxes	\$225	\$361	\$451	\$541
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$51	\$82	\$102	\$123
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$492	\$787	\$983	\$1,180
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$82,665	\$132,264	\$165,329	\$198,395
Median Price Home (2006)	\$297,450	\$297,450	\$297,450	\$297,450
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$214,785)	(\$165,186)	(\$132,121)	(\$99,055)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	0	0	1	6
Percent of Total (66 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	9.1%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Highlands

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$31,761	\$50,817	\$63,521	\$76,225
Monthly Household Income	\$2,647	\$4,235	\$5,293	\$6,352
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$794	\$1,270	\$1,588	\$1,906
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$709	\$1,173	\$1,491	\$1,799
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$940	\$940	\$940	\$940
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$232)	\$233	\$550	\$859

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Highlands, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Highlands

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$31,761	\$50,817	\$63,521	\$76,225
Monthly Household Income	\$2,647	\$4,235	\$5,293	\$6,352
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$794	\$1,270	\$1,588	\$1,906
Insurance	\$26	\$41	\$52	\$62
Taxes	\$225	\$361	\$451	\$541
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$51	\$82	\$102	\$123
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$492	\$787	\$983	\$1,180
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$82,665	\$132,264	\$165,329	\$198,395
Median Price Home (2006)	\$297,450	\$297,450	\$297,450	\$297,450
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$214,785)	(\$165,186)	(\$132,121)	(\$99,055)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	0	0	1	6
Percent of Total (66 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	9.1%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Highlands

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$31,761	\$50,817	\$63,521	\$76,225
Monthly Household Income	\$2,647	\$4,235	\$5,293	\$6,352
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$794	\$1,270	\$1,588	\$1,906
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$709	\$1,173	\$1,491	\$1,799
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$940	\$940	\$940	\$940
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$232)	\$233	\$550	\$859

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Middletown, City of

2006 Affordable Home Price: City of Middletown

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$23,650	\$37,841	\$47,301	\$56,761
Monthly Household Income	\$1,971	\$3,153	\$3,942	\$4,730
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$591	\$946	\$1,183	\$1,419
Insurance	\$20	\$32	\$40	\$48
Taxes	\$152	\$244	\$304	\$365
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$39	\$63	\$79	\$95
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$380	\$607	\$759	\$911
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$63,826	\$102,121	\$127,652	\$153,182
Median Price Home (2006)	\$226,913	\$226,913	\$226,913	\$226,913
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$163,087)	(\$124,791)	(\$99,261)	(\$73,730)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	3	7	18	49
Percent of Total (378 Total Single Family Sales)	0.8%	1.9%	4.8%	13.0%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: City of Middletown

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$23,650	\$37,841	\$47,301	\$56,761
Monthly Household Income	\$1,971	\$3,153	\$3,942	\$4,730
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$591	\$946	\$1,183	\$1,419
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$85	\$96	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$510	\$861	\$1,087	\$1,322
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$783	\$783	\$783	\$783
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$273)	\$78	\$304	\$539

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Minisink, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Minisink

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,264	\$54,823	\$68,529	\$82,234
Monthly Household Income	\$2,855	\$4,569	\$5,711	\$6,853
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$857	\$1,371	\$1,713	\$2,056
Insurance	\$31	\$49	\$61	\$74
Taxes	\$182	\$292	\$365	\$438
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$61	\$97	\$121	\$145
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$583	\$933	\$1,166	\$1,399
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$98,028	\$156,845	\$196,056	\$235,267
Median Price Home (2006)	\$364,500	\$364,500	\$364,500	\$364,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$266,472)	(\$207,655)	(\$168,444)	(\$129,233)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	2	2	4	7
Percent of Total (53 Total Single Family Sales)	3.8%	3.8%	7.5%	13.2%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Minisink

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,264	\$54,823	\$68,529	\$82,234
Monthly Household Income	\$2,855	\$4,569	\$5,711	\$6,853
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$857	\$1,371	\$1,713	\$2,056
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$771	\$1,273	\$1,616	\$1,950
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$740	\$740	\$740	\$740
Affordable Rent Gap	\$31	\$533	\$876	\$1,210

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Monroe, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Monroe

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$29,752	\$47,604	\$59,505	\$71,406
Monthly Household Income	\$2,479	\$3,967	\$4,959	\$5,950
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$744	\$1,190	\$1,488	\$1,785
Insurance	\$28	\$45	\$56	\$67
Taxes	\$130	\$208	\$260	\$311
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$55	\$88	\$110	\$132
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$531	\$850	\$1,062	\$1,274
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$89,269	\$142,830	\$178,538	\$214,245
Median Price Home (2006)	\$318,000	\$318,000	\$318,000	\$318,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$228,731)	(\$175,170)	(\$139,462)	(\$103,755)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	11	24	44	100
Percent of Total (486 Total Single Family Sales)	2.3%	4.9%	9.1%	20.6%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Monroe

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$29,752	\$47,604	\$59,505	\$71,406
Monthly Household Income	\$2,479	\$3,967	\$4,959	\$5,950
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$744	\$1,190	\$1,488	\$1,785
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$663	\$1,094	\$1,390	\$1,679
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$928	\$928	\$928	\$928
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$265)	\$166	\$462	\$751

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Montgomery, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Montgomery

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,038	\$48,061	\$60,076	\$72,091
Monthly Household Income	\$2,503	\$4,005	\$5,006	\$6,008
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$751	\$1,202	\$1,502	\$1,802
Insurance	\$27	\$43	\$53	\$64
Taxes	\$164	\$262	\$328	\$393
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$53	\$84	\$105	\$127
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$508	\$812	\$1,016	\$1,219
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$85,359	\$136,574	\$170,717	\$204,861
Median Price Home (2006)	\$259,700	\$259,700	\$259,700	\$259,700
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$174,341)	(\$123,126)	(\$88,983)	(\$54,839)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	0	4	19	55
Percent of Total (245 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	1.6%	7.8%	22.4%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Montgomery

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,038	\$48,061	\$60,076	\$72,091
Monthly Household Income	\$2,503	\$4,005	\$5,006	\$6,008
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$751	\$1,202	\$1,502	\$1,802
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$96	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$666	\$1,106	\$1,405	\$1,696
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$847	\$847	\$847	\$847
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$182)	\$258	\$557	\$849

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Mount Hope, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Mount Hope

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,816	\$55,706	\$69,632	\$83,558
Monthly Household Income	\$2,901	\$4,642	\$5,803	\$6,963
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$870	\$1,393	\$1,741	\$2,089
Insurance	\$30	\$48	\$60	\$72
Taxes	\$207	\$331	\$414	\$497
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$60	\$95	\$119	\$143
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$574	\$918	\$1,147	\$1,377
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$96,445	\$154,311	\$192,889	\$231,467
Median Price Home (2006)	\$299,900	\$299,900	\$299,900	\$299,900
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$203,455)	(\$145,589)	(\$107,011)	(\$68,433)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	1	7	11	17
Percent of Total (71 Total Single Family Sales)	1.4%	9.9%	15.5%	23.9%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Mount Hope

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$34,816	\$55,706	\$69,632	\$83,558
Monthly Household Income	\$2,901	\$4,642	\$5,803	\$6,963
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$870	\$1,393	\$1,741	\$2,089
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$785	\$1,295	\$1,643	\$1,983
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$778	\$778	\$778	\$778
Affordable Rent Gap	\$7	\$518	\$866	\$1,205

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

New Windsor, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of New Windsor

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,450	\$48,720	\$60,900	\$73,079
Monthly Household Income	\$2,537	\$4,060	\$5,075	\$6,090
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$761	\$1,218	\$1,522	\$1,827
Insurance	\$27	\$43	\$53	\$64
Taxes	\$174	\$279	\$348	\$418
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$53	\$84	\$105	\$126
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$508	\$812	\$1,015	\$1,219
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$85,353	\$136,565	\$170,707	\$204,848
Median Price Home (2006)	\$290,250	\$290,250	\$290,250	\$290,250
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$204,897)	(\$153,685)	(\$119,543)	(\$85,402)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	2	32	49	69
Percent of Total (342 Total Single Family Sales)	0.6%	9.4%	14.3%	20.2%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of New Windsor

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,450	\$48,720	\$60,900	\$73,079
Monthly Household Income	\$2,537	\$4,060	\$5,075	\$6,090
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$761	\$1,218	\$1,522	\$1,827
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$96	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$676	\$1,122	\$1,425	\$1,721
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$877	\$877	\$877	\$877
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$201)	\$245	\$548	\$844

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Newburgh, City of

2006 Affordable Home Price: City of Newburgh

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$18,296	\$29,273	\$36,591	\$43,909
Monthly Household Income	\$1,525	\$2,439	\$3,049	\$3,659
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$457	\$732	\$915	\$1,098
Insurance	\$15	\$24	\$30	\$36
Taxes	\$127	\$203	\$254	\$304
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$30	\$47	\$59	\$71
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$286	\$457	\$572	\$686
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$48,059	\$76,894	\$96,118	\$115,341
Median Price Home (2006)	\$205,000	\$205,000	\$205,000	\$205,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$156,941)	(\$128,106)	(\$108,882)	(\$89,659)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	0	11	17	23
Percent of Total (201 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	5.5%	8.5%	11.4%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: City of Newburgh

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$18,296	\$29,273	\$36,591	\$43,909
Monthly Household Income	\$1,525	\$2,439	\$3,049	\$3,659
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$457	\$732	\$915	\$1,098
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$77	\$81	\$85	\$96
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$380	\$651	\$829	\$1,002
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$703	\$703	\$703	\$703
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$323)	(\$52)	\$126	\$299

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Newburgh, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Newburgh

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$35,997	\$57,595	\$71,993	\$86,392
Monthly Household Income	\$3,000	\$4,800	\$5,999	\$7,199
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$900	\$1,440	\$1,800	\$2,160
Insurance	\$31	\$50	\$63	\$75
Taxes	\$209	\$335	\$419	\$502
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$62	\$99	\$124	\$149
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$597	\$956	\$1,195	\$1,433
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$100,407	\$160,651	\$200,814	\$240,976
Median Price Home (2006)	\$303,425	\$303,425	\$303,425	\$303,425
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$203,018)	(\$142,774)	(\$102,611)	(\$62,449)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	8	34	61	123
Percent of Total (450 Total Single Family Sales)	1.8%	7.6%	13.6%	27.3%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Newburgh

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$35,997	\$57,595	\$71,993	\$86,392
Monthly Household Income	\$3,000	\$4,800	\$5,999	\$7,199
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$900	\$1,440	\$1,800	\$2,160
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$106	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$814	\$1,343	\$1,694	\$2,054
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$971	\$971	\$971	\$971
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$157)	\$371	\$722	\$1,082

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Port Jervis, City of

2006 Affordable Home Price: City of Port Jervis

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$17,805	\$28,487	\$35,609	\$42,731
Monthly Household Income	\$1,484	\$2,374	\$2,967	\$3,561
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$445	\$712	\$890	\$1,068
Insurance	\$14	\$23	\$29	\$34
Taxes	\$130	\$208	\$260	\$313
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$28	\$45	\$57	\$68
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$272	\$436	\$545	\$654
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$45,780	\$73,248	\$91,560	\$109,872
Median Price Home (2006)	\$168,000	\$168,000	\$168,000	\$168,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$122,220)	(\$94,752)	(\$76,440)	(\$58,128)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	0	1	11	13
Percent of Total (67 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	1.5%	16.4%	19.4%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc.

2006 Affordable Rent: City of Port Jervis

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$17,805	\$28,487	\$35,609	\$42,731
Monthly Household Income	\$1,484	\$2,374	\$2,967	\$3,561
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$445	\$712	\$890	\$1,068
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$77	\$81	\$85	\$96
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$368	\$631	\$805	\$973
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$697	\$697	\$697	\$697
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$329)	(\$66)	\$107	\$275

Tuxedo, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Tuxedo

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$42,336	\$67,737	\$84,671	\$101,605
Monthly Household Income	\$3,528	\$5,645	\$7,056	\$8,467
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$1,058	\$1,693	\$2,117	\$2,540
Insurance	\$37	\$59	\$74	\$88
Taxes	\$250	\$399	\$499	\$599
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$73	\$116	\$145	\$174
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$699	\$1,119	\$1,399	\$1,679
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$117,586	\$188,138	\$235,172	\$282,207
Median Price Home (2006)	\$478,500	\$478,500	\$478,500	\$478,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$360,914)	(\$290,362)	(\$243,328)	(\$196,293)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	1	5	11	14
Percent of Total (72 Total Single Family Sales)	1.4%	6.9%	15.3%	19.4%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Tuxedo

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$42,336	\$67,737	\$84,671	\$101,605
Monthly Household Income	\$3,528	\$5,645	\$7,056	\$8,467
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$1,058	\$1,693	\$2,117	\$2,540
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$96	\$97	\$106	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$963	\$1,596	\$2,011	\$2,434
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$1,035	\$1,035	\$1,035	\$1,035
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$72)	\$561	\$975	\$1,399

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Wallkill, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Wallkill

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,788	\$49,261	\$61,577	\$73,892
Monthly Household Income	\$2,566	\$4,105	\$5,131	\$6,158
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$770	\$1,232	\$1,539	\$1,847
Insurance	\$27	\$44	\$55	\$66
Taxes	\$168	\$269	\$336	\$403
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$54	\$86	\$108	\$130
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$520	\$833	\$1,041	\$1,249
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$87,478	\$139,964	\$174,955	\$209,946
Median Price Home (2006)	\$286,000	\$286,000	\$286,000	\$286,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$198,522)	(\$146,036)	(\$111,045)	(\$76,054)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	4	15	30	78
Percent of Total (361 Total Single Family Sales)	1.1%	4.2%	8.3%	21.6%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Wallkill

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,788	\$49,261	\$61,577	\$73,892
Monthly Household Income	\$2,566	\$4,105	\$5,131	\$6,158
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$770	\$1,232	\$1,539	\$1,847
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$96	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$684	\$1,136	\$1,442	\$1,741
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$874	\$874	\$874	\$874
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$190)	\$262	\$568	\$867

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Warwick, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Warwick

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$37,181	\$59,489	\$74,361	\$89,234
Monthly Household Income	\$3,098	\$4,957	\$6,197	\$7,436
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$930	\$1,487	\$1,859	\$2,231
Insurance	\$33	\$54	\$67	\$80
Taxes	\$193	\$308	\$385	\$462
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$66	\$106	\$132	\$159
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$637	\$1,020	\$1,275	\$1,530
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$107,143	\$171,429	\$214,286	\$257,143
Median Price Home (2006)	\$340,600	\$340,600	\$340,600	\$340,600
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$233,457)	(\$169,171)	(\$126,314)	(\$83,457)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	9	21	59	123
Percent of Total (521 Total Single Family Sales)	1.7%	4.0%	11.3%	23.6%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Warwick

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$37,181	\$59,489	\$74,361	\$89,234
Monthly Household Income	\$3,098	\$4,957	\$6,197	\$7,436
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$930	\$1,487	\$1,859	\$2,231
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$106	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$844	\$1,390	\$1,753	\$2,125
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$857	\$857	\$857	\$857
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$13)	\$533	\$896	\$1,268

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Wawayanda, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Wawayanda

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$37,255	\$59,607	\$74,509	\$89,411
Monthly Household Income	\$3,105	\$4,967	\$6,209	\$7,451
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$931	\$1,490	\$1,863	\$2,235
Insurance	\$33	\$53	\$67	\$80
Taxes	\$200	\$319	\$399	\$479
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$66	\$105	\$131	\$158
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$633	\$1,013	\$1,266	\$1,519
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$106,392	\$170,227	\$212,784	\$255,341
Median Price Home (2006)	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$320,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$213,608)	(\$149,773)	(\$107,216)	(\$64,659)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	0	1	8	17
Percent of Total (83 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	1.2%	9.6%	20.5%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Wawayanda

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$37,255	\$59,607	\$74,509	\$89,411
Monthly Household Income	\$3,105	\$4,967	\$6,209	\$7,451
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$931	\$1,490	\$1,863	\$2,235
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$106	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$846	\$1,393	\$1,756	\$2,129
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$802	\$802	\$802	\$802
Affordable Rent Gap	\$44	\$591	\$954	\$1,327

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Woodbury, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Woodbury

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$47,818	\$76,509	\$95,636	\$114,763
Monthly Household Income	\$3,985	\$6,376	\$7,970	\$9,564
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$1,195	\$1,913	\$2,391	\$2,869
Insurance	\$42	\$67	\$84	\$101
Taxes	\$271	\$434	\$542	\$650
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$83	\$133	\$166	\$199
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$799	\$1,279	\$1,599	\$1,919
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$134,392	\$215,027	\$268,783	\$322,540
Median Price Home (2006)	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$240,608)	(\$159,973)	(\$106,217)	(\$52,460)
Home Sales Priced At or Median Price	4	6	24	47
Percent of Total (164 Total Single Family Sales)	2.4%	3.7%	14.6%	28.7%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Woodbury

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$47,818	\$76,509	\$95,636	\$114,763
Monthly Household Income	\$3,985	\$6,376	\$7,970	\$9,564
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$1,195	\$1,913	\$2,391	\$2,869
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$96	\$106	\$106	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$1,100	\$1,806	\$2,285	\$2,763
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$950	\$950	\$950	\$950
Affordable Rent Gap	\$150	\$856	\$1,335	\$1,813

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

L3. Ulster County

Denning, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Denning

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$26,782	\$42,851	\$53,564	\$64,277
Monthly Household Income	\$2,232	\$3,571	\$4,464	\$5,356
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$670	\$1,071	\$1,339	\$1,607
Insurance	\$29	\$46	\$58	\$69
Taxes	\$173	\$277	\$346	\$415
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$44	\$70	\$88	\$106
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$424	\$678	\$848	\$1,017
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$71,257	\$114,011	\$142,513	\$171,016
Median Price Home (2006)	\$107,500	\$107,500	\$107,500	\$107,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$36,243)	\$6,511	\$35,013	\$63,516
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	1	2	2	3
Percent of the Total (3 Total Single Family Sales)	0	66.67%	66.67%	100.00%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Denning

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$26,782	\$42,851	\$53,564	\$64,277
Monthly Household Income	\$2,232	\$3,571	\$4,464	\$5,356
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$670	\$1,071	\$1,339	\$1,607
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$589	\$976	\$1,242	\$1,510
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$786	\$786	\$786	\$786
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$198)	\$189	\$455	\$723

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Esopus, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Esopus

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$28,478	\$45,565	\$56,956	\$68,348
Monthly Household Income	\$2,373	\$3,797	\$4,746	\$5,696
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$712	\$1,139	\$1,424	\$1,709
Insurance	\$32	\$51	\$63	\$76
Taxes	\$166	\$265	\$332	\$398
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$48	\$77	\$97	\$116
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$466	\$746	\$932	\$1,119
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$78,348	\$125,357	\$156,696	\$188,035
Median Price Home (2006)	\$245,000	\$245,000	\$245,000	\$245,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$166,652)	(\$119,643)	(\$88,304)	(\$56,965)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	3	6	10	20
Percent of the Total (96 Total Single Family Sales)	3.1%	6.3%	10.4%	20.8%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Esopus

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$28,478	\$45,565	\$56,956	\$68,348
Monthly Household Income	\$2,373	\$3,797	\$4,746	\$5,696
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$712	\$1,139	\$1,424	\$1,709
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$631	\$1,043	\$1,327	\$1,611
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$874	\$874	\$874	\$874
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$243)	\$170	\$453	\$738

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Gardiner, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Gardiner

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$33,579	\$53,726	\$67,158	\$80,589
Monthly Household Income	\$2,798	\$4,477	\$5,596	\$6,716
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$839	\$1,343	\$1,679	\$2,015
Insurance	\$39	\$62	\$78	\$93
Taxes	\$171	\$273	\$341	\$410
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$59	\$95	\$118	\$142
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$571	\$913	\$1,141	\$1,370
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$95,939	\$153,502	\$191,877	\$230,253
Median Price Home (2006)	\$362,500	\$362,500	\$362,500	\$362,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$266,561)	(\$208,998)	(\$170,623)	(\$132,247)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	0	0	2	5
Percent of the Total (67 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Gardiner

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$33,579	\$53,726	\$67,158	\$80,589
Monthly Household Income	\$2,798	\$4,477	\$5,596	\$6,716
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$839	\$1,343	\$1,679	\$2,015
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$754	\$1,246	\$1,582	\$1,908
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$921	\$921	\$921	\$921
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$167)	\$325	\$661	\$988

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Hardenburgh, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Hardenburgh

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$22,953	\$36,725	\$45,906	\$55,087
Monthly Household Income	\$1,913	\$3,060	\$3,825	\$4,591
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$574	\$918	\$1,148	\$1,377
Insurance	\$26	\$42	\$53	\$63
Taxes	\$120	\$192	\$239	\$287
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$40	\$64	\$80	\$97
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$388	\$620	\$775	\$930
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$65,148	\$104,237	\$130,296	\$156,356
Median Price Home (2006)	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$85,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$19,852)	\$19,237	\$45,296	\$71,356
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	0	1	1	1
Percent of the Total (1 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Hardenburgh

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$22,953	\$36,725	\$45,906	\$55,087
Monthly Household Income	\$1,913	\$3,060	\$3,825	\$4,591
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$574	\$918	\$1,148	\$1,377
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$85	\$96	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$493	\$833	\$1,052	\$1,280
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$791	\$791	\$791	\$791
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$298)	\$42	\$261	\$489

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Hurley, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Hurley

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,659	\$49,054	\$61,318	\$73,581
Monthly Household Income	\$2,555	\$4,088	\$5,110	\$6,132
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$766	\$1,226	\$1,533	\$1,840
Insurance	\$35	\$56	\$71	\$85
Taxes	\$159	\$254	\$317	\$381
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$54	\$86	\$108	\$129
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$519	\$830	\$1,037	\$1,245
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$87,198	\$139,516	\$174,395	\$209,274
Median Price Home (2006)	\$255,000	\$255,000	\$255,000	\$255,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$167,802)	(\$115,484)	(\$80,605)	(\$45,726)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	0	1	7	13
Percent of the Total (63 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	1.6%	11.1%	20.6%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Hurley

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,659	\$49,054	\$61,318	\$73,581
Monthly Household Income	\$2,555	\$4,088	\$5,110	\$6,132
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$766	\$1,226	\$1,533	\$1,840
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$96	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$681	\$1,131	\$1,436	\$1,733
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$832	\$832	\$832	\$832
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$151)	\$298	\$603	\$901

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Kingston, City of

2006 Affordable Home Price: City of Kingston

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$18,561	\$29,697	\$37,121	\$44,546
Monthly Household Income	\$1,547	\$2,475	\$3,093	\$3,712
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$464	\$742	\$928	\$1,114
Insurance	\$20	\$32	\$39	\$47
Taxes	\$124	\$199	\$248	\$298
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$30	\$48	\$60	\$72
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$290	\$464	\$580	\$696
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$48,745	\$77,992	\$97,490	\$116,988
Median Price Home (2006)	\$190,800	\$190,800	\$190,800	\$190,800
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$142,055)	(\$112,808)	(\$93,310)	(\$73,812)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	2	7	15	22
Percent of the Total (243 Total Single Family Sales)	0.8%	2.9%	6.2%	9.1%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: City of Kingston

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$18,561	\$29,697	\$37,121	\$44,546
Monthly Household Income	\$1,547	\$2,475	\$3,093	\$3,712
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$464	\$742	\$928	\$1,114
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$77	\$81	\$85	\$96
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$387	\$662	\$843	\$1,018
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$737	\$737	\$737	\$737
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$350)	(\$76)	\$105	\$281

Kingston, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Kingston

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$24,833	\$39,732	\$49,666	\$59,599
Monthly Household Income	\$2,069	\$3,311	\$4,139	\$4,967
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$621	\$993	\$1,242	\$1,490
Insurance	\$27	\$43	\$53	\$64
Taxes	\$161	\$258	\$322	\$387
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$41	\$65	\$81	\$98
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$392	\$628	\$784	\$941
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$65,931	\$105,489	\$131,861	\$158,233
Median Price Home (2006)	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$134,069)	(\$94,511)	(\$68,139)	(\$41,767)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	0	0	0	1
Percent of the Total (7 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Kingston

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$24,833	\$39,732	\$49,666	\$59,599
Monthly Household Income	\$2,069	\$3,311	\$4,139	\$4,967
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$621	\$993	\$1,242	\$1,490
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$85	\$96	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$540	\$908	\$1,146	\$1,393
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$779	\$779	\$779	\$779
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$239)	\$129	\$367	\$613

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Lloyd, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Lloyd

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$32,853	\$52,565	\$65,706	\$78,847
Monthly Household Income	\$2,738	\$4,380	\$5,475	\$6,571
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$821	\$1,314	\$1,643	\$1,971
Insurance	\$36	\$58	\$72	\$87
Taxes	\$200	\$320	\$400	\$479
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$55	\$88	\$110	\$132
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$530	\$849	\$1,061	\$1,273
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$89,170	\$142,672	\$178,341	\$214,009
Median Price Home (2006)	\$307,500	\$307,500	\$307,500	\$307,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$218,330)	(\$164,828)	(\$129,159)	(\$93,491)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	2	2	8	25
Percent of the Total (132 Total Single Family Sales)	1.5%	1.5%	6.1%	18.9%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Lloyd

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$32,853	\$52,565	\$65,706	\$78,847
Monthly Household Income	\$2,738	\$4,380	\$5,475	\$6,571
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$821	\$1,314	\$1,643	\$1,971
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$736	\$1,217	\$1,545	\$1,865
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$836	\$836	\$836	\$836
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$100)	\$381	\$710	\$1,029

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Marbletown, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Marbletown

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$29,465	\$47,143	\$58,929	\$70,715
Monthly Household Income	\$2,455	\$3,929	\$4,911	\$5,893
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$737	\$1,179	\$1,473	\$1,768
Insurance	\$34	\$55	\$68	\$82
Taxes	\$149	\$238	\$298	\$357
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$52	\$83	\$104	\$125
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$502	\$802	\$1,003	\$1,204
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$84,312	\$134,900	\$168,625	\$202,350
Median Price Home (2006)	\$277,915	\$277,915	\$277,915	\$277,915
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$193,603)	(\$143,015)	(\$109,290)	(\$75,565)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	1	4	11	14
Percent of the Total (60 Total Single Family Sales)	1.7%	6.7%	18.3%	23.3%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Marbletown

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$29,465	\$47,143	\$58,929	\$70,715
Monthly Household Income	\$2,455	\$3,929	\$4,911	\$5,893
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$737	\$1,179	\$1,473	\$1,768
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$656	\$1,083	\$1,376	\$1,662
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$805	\$805	\$805	\$805
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$149)	\$278	\$571	\$857

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Marlborough, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Marlborough

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,714	\$49,142	\$61,428	\$73,714
Monthly Household Income	\$2,560	\$4,095	\$5,119	\$6,143
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$768	\$1,229	\$1,536	\$1,843
Insurance	\$34	\$55	\$68	\$82
Taxes	\$180	\$289	\$361	\$433
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$52	\$83	\$104	\$125
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$501	\$802	\$1,003	\$1,203
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$84,278	\$134,844	\$168,556	\$202,267
Median Price Home (2006)	\$299,350	\$299,350	\$299,350	\$299,350
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$215,072)	(\$164,506)	(\$130,794)	(\$97,083)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	3	6	10	18
Percent of the Total (86 Total Single Family Sales)	3.5%	7.0%	11.6%	20.9%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Marlborough

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,714	\$49,142	\$61,428	\$73,714
Monthly Household Income	\$2,560	\$4,095	\$5,119	\$6,143
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$768	\$1,229	\$1,536	\$1,843
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$96	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$682	\$1,133	\$1,438	\$1,737
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$793	\$793	\$793	\$793
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$111)	\$340	\$645	\$943

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

New Paltz, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of New Paltz

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$24,031	\$38,449	\$48,061	\$57,673
Monthly Household Income	\$2,003	\$3,204	\$4,005	\$4,806
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$601	\$961	\$1,202	\$1,442
Insurance	\$26	\$42	\$52	\$63
Taxes	\$150	\$239	\$299	\$359
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$40	\$64	\$80	\$96
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$385	\$616	\$770	\$924
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$64,726	\$103,562	\$129,452	\$155,343
Median Price Home (2006)	\$286,250	\$286,250	\$286,250	\$286,250
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$221,524)	(\$182,688)	(\$156,798)	(\$130,907)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	0	0	1	10
Percent of the Total (126 Total Single Family Sales)	0%	0%	1%	8%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of New Paltz

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$24,031	\$38,449	\$48,061	\$57,673
Monthly Household Income	\$2,003	\$3,204	\$4,005	\$4,806
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$601	\$961	\$1,202	\$1,442
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$85	\$96	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$520	\$876	\$1,106	\$1,345
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$819	\$819	\$819	\$819
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$299)	\$57	\$287	\$525

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Olive, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Olive

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$29,212	\$46,740	\$58,425	\$70,109
Monthly Household Income	\$2,434	\$3,895	\$4,869	\$5,842
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$730	\$1,168	\$1,461	\$1,753
Insurance	\$35	\$56	\$70	\$84
Taxes	\$128	\$205	\$256	\$308
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$53	\$85	\$107	\$128
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$514	\$822	\$1,028	\$1,233
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$86,371	\$138,194	\$172,743	\$207,291
Median Price Home (2006)	\$271,500	\$271,500	\$271,500	\$271,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$185,129)	(\$133,306)	(\$98,757)	(\$64,209)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	0	0	3	6
Percent of the Total (36 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	16.7%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Olive

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$29,212	\$46,740	\$58,425	\$70,109
Monthly Household Income	\$2,434	\$3,895	\$4,869	\$5,842
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$730	\$1,168	\$1,461	\$1,753
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$649	\$1,073	\$1,363	\$1,646
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$798	\$798	\$798	\$798
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$148)	\$275	\$566	\$849

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Plattekill, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Plattekill

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$24,197	\$38,715	\$48,394	\$58,072
Monthly Household Income	\$2,016	\$3,226	\$4,033	\$4,839
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$605	\$968	\$1,210	\$1,452
Insurance	\$27	\$44	\$55	\$66
Taxes	\$132	\$212	\$265	\$318
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$42	\$67	\$84	\$100
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$403	\$645	\$806	\$968
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$67,784	\$108,455	\$135,568	\$162,682
Median Price Home (2006)	\$322,000	\$322,000	\$322,000	\$322,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$254,216)	(\$213,545)	(\$186,432)	(\$159,318)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	0	0	0	0
Percent of the Total (86 Total Single Family Sales)	0%	0%	0%	0%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Plattekill

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$24,197	\$38,715	\$48,394	\$58,072
Monthly Household Income	\$2,016	\$3,226	\$4,033	\$4,839
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$605	\$968	\$1,210	\$1,452
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$85	\$96	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$524	\$882	\$1,114	\$1,354
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$841	\$841	\$841	\$841
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$317)	\$41	\$273	\$513

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Rochester, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Rochester

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$28,618	\$45,789	\$57,236	\$68,683
Monthly Household Income	\$2,385	\$3,816	\$4,770	\$5,724
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$715	\$1,145	\$1,431	\$1,717
Insurance	\$32	\$51	\$64	\$76
Taxes	\$168	\$269	\$336	\$403
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$49	\$78	\$97	\$116
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$467	\$748	\$935	\$1,122
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$78,559	\$125,695	\$157,118	\$188,542
Median Price Home (2006)	\$227,000	\$227,000	\$227,000	\$227,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$148,441)	(\$101,305)	(\$69,882)	(\$38,458)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	2	9	17	30
Percent of the Total (93 Total Single Family Sales)	2.2%	9.7%	18.3%	32.3%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Rochester

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$28,618	\$45,789	\$57,236	\$68,683
Monthly Household Income	\$2,385	\$3,816	\$4,770	\$5,724
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$715	\$1,145	\$1,431	\$1,717
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$635	\$1,049	\$1,334	\$1,620
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$765	\$765	\$765	\$765
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$130)	\$284	\$568	\$855

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Rosendale, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Rosendale

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$28,069	\$44,910	\$56,138	\$67,366
Monthly Household Income	\$2,339	\$3,743	\$4,678	\$5,614
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$702	\$1,123	\$1,403	\$1,684
Insurance	\$31	\$50	\$62	\$75
Taxes	\$165	\$264	\$330	\$396
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$48	\$76	\$95	\$114
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$458	\$733	\$916	\$1,099
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$77,013	\$123,221	\$154,026	\$184,832
Median Price Home (2006)	\$213,000	\$213,000	\$213,000	\$213,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$135,987)	(\$89,779)	(\$58,974)	(\$28,168)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	4	12	14	28
Percent of the Total (67 Total Single Family Sales)	6.0%	17.9%	20.9%	41.8%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Rosendale

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$28,069	\$44,910	\$56,138	\$67,366
Monthly Household Income	\$2,339	\$3,743	\$4,678	\$5,614
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$702	\$1,123	\$1,403	\$1,684
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$621	\$1,027	\$1,306	\$1,587
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$855	\$855	\$855	\$855
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$234)	\$172	\$451	\$732

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Saugerties, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Saugerties

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$26,390	\$42,223	\$52,779	\$63,335
Monthly Household Income	\$2,199	\$3,519	\$4,398	\$5,278
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$660	\$1,056	\$1,319	\$1,583
Insurance	\$29	\$47	\$59	\$70
Taxes	\$154	\$247	\$309	\$370
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$45	\$72	\$90	\$107
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$431	\$690	\$863	\$1,035
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$72,506	\$116,010	\$145,012	\$174,014
Median Price Home (2006)	\$219,500	\$219,500	\$219,500	\$219,500
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$146,994)	(\$103,490)	(\$74,488)	(\$45,486)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	10	21	32	59
Percent of the Total (226 Total Single Family Sales)	4.4%	9.3%	14.2%	26.1%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Saugerties

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$26,390	\$42,223	\$52,779	\$63,335
Monthly Household Income	\$2,199	\$3,519	\$4,398	\$5,278
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$660	\$1,056	\$1,319	\$1,583
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$579	\$960	\$1,222	\$1,486
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$741	\$741	\$741	\$741
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$162)	\$219	\$481	\$745

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Shandaken, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Shandaken

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$20,256	\$32,409	\$40,512	\$48,614
Monthly Household Income	\$1,688	\$2,701	\$3,376	\$4,051
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$506	\$810	\$1,013	\$1,215
Insurance	\$24	\$38	\$47	\$57
Taxes	\$98	\$157	\$196	\$235
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$36	\$58	\$72	\$87
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$349	\$558	\$697	\$837
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$58,607	\$93,771	\$117,214	\$140,657
Median Price Home (2006)	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$141,393)	(\$106,229)	(\$82,786)	(\$59,343)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	2	5	7	9
Percent of the Total (43 Total Single Family Sales)	4.7%	11.6%	16.3%	20.9%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Shandaken

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$20,256	\$32,409	\$40,512	\$48,614
Monthly Household Income	\$1,688	\$2,701	\$3,376	\$4,051
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$506	\$810	\$1,013	\$1,215
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$85	\$96	\$96
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$426	\$725	\$917	\$1,120
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$709	\$709	\$709	\$709
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$283)	\$16	\$209	\$411

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Shawangunk, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Shawangunk

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$33,256	\$53,210	\$66,512	\$79,814
Monthly Household Income	\$2,771	\$4,434	\$5,543	\$6,651
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$831	\$1,330	\$1,663	\$1,995
Insurance	\$38	\$60	\$75	\$90
Taxes	\$183	\$293	\$366	\$440
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$57	\$92	\$115	\$138
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$553	\$885	\$1,106	\$1,328
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$92,990	\$148,783	\$185,979	\$223,175
Median Price Home (2006)	\$265,000	\$265,000	\$265,000	\$265,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$172,010)	(\$116,217)	(\$79,021)	(\$41,825)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	2	6	20	32
Percent of the Total (122 Total Single Family Sales)	1.6%	4.9%	16.4%	26.2%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Shawangunk

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$33,256	\$53,210	\$66,512	\$79,814
Monthly Household Income	\$2,771	\$4,434	\$5,543	\$6,651
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$831	\$1,330	\$1,663	\$1,995
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$97	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$746	\$1,233	\$1,565	\$1,889
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$898	\$898	\$898	\$898
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$152)	\$335	\$667	\$991

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Ulster, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Ulster

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$26,271	\$42,034	\$52,543	\$63,051
Monthly Household Income	\$2,189	\$3,503	\$4,379	\$5,254
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$657	\$1,051	\$1,314	\$1,576
Insurance	\$28	\$46	\$57	\$68
Taxes	\$167	\$267	\$333	\$400
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$43	\$69	\$87	\$104
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$418	\$669	\$836	\$1,004
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$70,311	\$112,498	\$140,622	\$168,746
Median Price Home (2006)	\$229,000	\$229,000	\$229,000	\$229,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$158,689)	(\$116,502)	(\$88,378)	(\$60,254)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	1	5	10	17
Percent of the Total (107 Total Single Family Sales)	0.9%	4.7%	9.3%	15.9%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Ulster

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$26,271	\$42,034	\$52,543	\$63,051
Monthly Household Income	\$2,189	\$3,503	\$4,379	\$5,254
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$657	\$1,051	\$1,314	\$1,576
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$96	\$97	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$576	\$955	\$1,216	\$1,479
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$852	\$852	\$852	\$852
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$276)	\$103	\$364	\$627

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Wawarsing, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Wawarsing

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$22,610	\$36,175	\$45,219	\$54,263
Monthly Household Income	\$1,884	\$3,015	\$3,768	\$4,522
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$565	\$904	\$1,130	\$1,357
Insurance	\$24	\$38	\$48	\$57
Taxes	\$155	\$248	\$310	\$372
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$36	\$58	\$73	\$87
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$350	\$560	\$700	\$840
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$58,867	\$94,187	\$117,734	\$141,280
Median Price Home (2006)	\$155,000	\$155,000	\$155,000	\$155,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$96,133)	(\$60,813)	(\$37,266)	(\$13,720)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	11	40	46	62
Percent of the Total (143 Total Single Family Sales)	7.7%	28.0%	32.2%	43.4%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Wawarsing

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$22,610	\$36,175	\$45,219	\$54,263
Monthly Household Income	\$1,884	\$3,015	\$3,768	\$4,522
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$565	\$904	\$1,130	\$1,357
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$81	\$85	\$96	\$97
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$484	\$819	\$1,035	\$1,259
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$744	\$744	\$744	\$744
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$259)	\$75	\$291	\$516

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

Woodstock, Town of

2006 Affordable Home Price: Town of Woodstock

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,285	\$48,456	\$60,570	\$72,684
Monthly Household Income	\$2,524	\$4,038	\$5,048	\$6,057
% of Income for Payments	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Mortgage, Property Tax and Insurance Payments/Month	\$757	\$1,211	\$1,514	\$1,817
Insurance	\$35	\$56	\$70	\$83
Taxes	\$158	\$253	\$316	\$379
Private Mortgage Insurance (@ 0.78%)	\$53	\$85	\$106	\$127
Mortgage Payments (@ 6.41%)	\$511	\$818	\$1,023	\$1,227
Affordable Home Price (2006)	\$85,977	\$137,564	\$171,954	\$206,345
Median Price Home (2006)	\$368,000	\$368,000	\$368,000	\$368,000
Affordable Price-Difference from Median	(\$282,023)	(\$230,436)	(\$196,046)	(\$161,655)
Home Sales Priced At or Below the Median Price	0	1	4	6
Percent of the Total (97 Total Single Family Sales)	0.0%	1.0%	4.1%	6.2%

Prepared by Economic and Policy Resources, Inc

2006 Affordable Rent: Town of Woodstock

Percent of Median Household Income	A 50%	B 80%	C 100%	D 120%
Annual Household Income	\$30,285	\$48,456	\$60,570	\$72,684
Monthly Household Income	\$2,524	\$4,038	\$5,048	\$6,057
% of Income for Rent and Utilities	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Affordable Renter Payments/Month (Rent Plus Utilities)	\$757	\$1,211	\$1,514	\$1,817
Monthly Utility Expense (Excluding Telephone)	\$85	\$96	\$97	\$106
Monthly Affordable Rent (Excluding Utilities)	\$672	\$1,116	\$1,417	\$1,711
Estimated 2006 Median Rent	\$999	\$999	\$999	\$999
Affordable Rent Gap	(\$327)	\$117	\$418	\$712