## ADDENDUM D: BENZIE COUNTY OVERVIEW

While the primary focus of this Housing Needs Assessment is on the Northern Michigan Region, this section of the report includes a cursory overview of demographic and housing metrics of Benzie County. To provide a base of comparison, various metrics of Benzie County were compared with overall statewide numbers. A comparison of the subject county in relation with other counties in the state is provided in the Regional Overview portion of the Northern Michigan Housing Needs Assessment.

The analyses on the following pages provide overviews of key demographic data, summaries of the multifamily rental market and for-sale housing supply, and general conclusions on the housing needs of the area. It is important to note that the demographic projections included in this section assume no significant government policies, programs or incentives are enacted that would drastically alter residential development or economic activity.

## A. INTRODUCTION

Benzie County is located in the northwestern portion of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Benzie County contains approximately 347.65 square miles and has an estimated population of 17,857 for 2022, which is representative of approximately $6.0 \%$ of the total population for the 10 -county Northern Michigan Region. The village of Beulah, which serves as the county seat, is located on the east end of Crystal Lake and is accessible via U.S. Highway 31. Other notable population centers within the county include the city of Frankfort and the villages of Benzonia, Elberta, Honor, Lake Ann, and Thompsonville. In addition to the aforementioned population centers, Benzie County also comprises various waterways including Betsie Lake, Crystal Lake, Platte Lake, Lake Ann, and Upper and Lower Herring Lake. Major arterials that serve the county include U.S. Highway 31 and State Routes 22 and 115.

A map illustrating Benzie County is below.


## B. DEMOGRAPHICS

This section of the report evaluates key demographic characteristics for Benzie County. Demographic comparisons provide insights into the human composition of housing markets.

Population by numbers and percent change (growth or decline) for selected years is shown in the following table. It should be noted that some total numbers and percentages may not match the totals within or between tables in this section due to rounding. Note that declines are illustrated in red text, while increases are illustrated in green text:

|  | Total Population |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $2010$ <br> Census | $2020$ <br> Census | Change 2010-2020 |  | $2022$ <br> Estimated | Change 2020-2022 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2027 \\ \text { Projected } \end{gathered}$ | Change 2022-2027 |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| Benzie | 17,525 | 17,970 | 445 | 2.5\% | 17,857 | -113 | -0.6\% | 17,841 | -16 | -0.1\% |
| Region | 297,912 | 310,802 | 12,890 | 4.3\% | 311,690 | 888 | 0.3\% | 313,166 | 1,476 | 0.5\% |
| Michigan | 9,883,297 | 10,077,094 | 193,797 | 2.0\% | 10,077,929 | 835 | 0.0\% | 10,054,166 | -23,763 | -0.2\% |

Source: 2010, 2020 Census; ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
Between 2010 and 2020, the population within Benzie County increased by 445 $(2.5 \%)$, a slightly lower rate than the 10 -county Northern Michigan Region which increased in population by $12,890(4.3 \%)$ during this time period. However, the population declined by $113(0.6 \%)$ within the county between 2020 and 2022 and is projected to continue to decline through 2027. In contrast, the Northern Michigan Region is projected to continue to expand in population, albeit at a slow rate of $0.5 \%$ between 2022 and 2027. The state of Michigan experienced an increase in population between 2010 and 2022, but this will reverse between 2022 and 2027 and the state population is projected to decline by $23,763(0.2 \%)$. It is critical to point out that household changes, as opposed to population, are more material in assessing housing needs and opportunities. As illustrated on the following page, Benzie County experienced positive household growth between 2010 and 2020 and is expected to again experience household growth between 2022 and 2027, despite the population decline experienced and projected for the county during these time periods.

Other notable population statistics for Benzie County include the following:

- Minorities comprise $6.9 \%$ of the county's population, which is lower than the Northern Michigan Region and statewide shares of $8.7 \%$ and $26.1 \%$, respectively.
- Married persons represent more than half ( $55.6 \%$ ) of the adult population, which is similar to the share reported for the Northern Michigan Region (55.3\%) and higher than that reported for the state of Michigan (49.0\%).
- The adult population without a high school diploma is $5.5 \%$, which is lower than the shares reported for both the Northern Michigan Region (6.1\%) and the state of Michigan (7.7\%).
- Approximately $10.2 \%$ of the population lives in poverty, which is comparable to the share reported for the Northern Michigan Region (10.7\%) and lower than the share for the state of Michigan (13.7\%).
- The annual movership rate (population moving within or to Benzie County) is $8.4 \%$, which is lower than both Northern Michigan Region (12.1\%) and statewide (13.4\%) shares.

Households by numbers and percent change (growth or decline) for selected years are shown in the following table. Note that declines are illustrated in red text, while increases are illustrated in green text:

|  | Total Households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $2010$ <br> Census | $2020$ <br> Census | Change 2010-2020 |  | 2022 <br> Estimated | Change 2020-2022 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2027 \\ \text { Projected } \end{gathered}$ | Change 2022-2027 |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| Benzie | 7,298 | 7,753 | 455 | 6.2\% | 7,743 | -10 | -0.1\% | 7,797 | 54 | $0.7 \%$ |
| Region | 122,388 | 131,151 | 8,763 | 7.2\% | 131,968 | 817 | 0.6\% | 133,293 | 1,325 | 1.0\% |
| Michigan | 3,872,302 | 4,041,552 | 169,250 | 4.4\% | 4,055,460 | 13,908 | 0.3\% | 4,067,324 | 11,864 | 0.3\% |

Source: 2010, 2020 Census; ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
Between 2010 and 2020, the total number of households within Benzie County increased by $455(6.2 \%)$, less than the regional growth rate of $7.2 \%$ but greater than the statewide rate of $4.4 \%$ during this same time period. While both the region and state experienced household growth between 2020 and 2022, the Benzie County household base declined by $10(0.1 \%)$. However, household growth is again projected for the county between 2022 and 2027 during which time households are projected to increase by $54(0.7 \%)$, a similar rate to that projected for the region $(1.0 \%)$.

It should be noted that household growth alone does not dictate the total housing needs of a market. Factors such as households living in substandard or cost-burdened housing, people commuting into the county for work, pent-up demand, availability of existing housing, and product in the development pipeline all affect housing needs. These factors are addressed throughout this report.

Household heads by age cohorts for selected years are shown in the following table.
Note that five-year declines are in red, while increases are in green:


Source: 2010 Census; ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
In 2022, household heads between the ages of 55 and 64 within Benzie County comprise the largest share of households $(22.7 \%)$ by age. Household heads between the ages of 65 and 74 represent the next largest share ( $21.7 \%$ ). Notably, household heads aged 55 and older comprise more than $60.0 \%$ of all households within Benzie County. This is a higher share of senior households as compared to the Northern Michigan Region (56.8\%) and the state of Michigan (49.9\%). Household heads under the age of 35 , which are typically more likely to be renters or first-time homebuyers, comprise $11.2 \%$ of Benzie County households, which represents a smaller share of such households when compared to the region ( $14.1 \%$ ) and state ( $17.8 \%$ ). Between 2022 and 2027, household growth within Benzie County is projected to be concentrated among seniors aged 65 and older. The most significant growth will occur among households ages 75 and older, with Benzie County experiencing a $17.9 \%$ increase within this age cohort. Households under the age of 65 are projected to decline over the next five years, with the largest percentage decline of $9.9 \%$ projected for the 55 to 64 age cohort.

Households by tenure (renter and owner) for selected years are shown in the following table. Note that 2027 numbers which represent a decrease from 2022 are illustrated in red text, while increases are illustrated in green text:

|  | Houscholds by Tenure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Houschold Type | 2000 |  | 2010 |  | 2022 |  | 2027 |  |
|  |  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Benzie | Owner-Occupied | 6,256 | 85.7\% | 6,223 | 85.3\% | 6,957 | 89.8\% | 7,029 | 90.2\% |
|  | Renter-Occupied | 1,042 | 14.3\% | 1,075 | 14.7\% | 786 | 10.2\% | 768 | 9.8\% |
|  | Total | 7,298 | 100.0\% | 7,298 | 100.0\% | 7,743 | 100.0\% | 7,797 | 100.0\% |
| Region | Owner-Occupied | 98,506 | 80.5\% | 96,114 | 78.5\% | 105,039 | 79.6\% | 106,857 | 80.2\% |
|  | Renter-Occupied | 23,882 | 19.5\% | 26,274 | 21.5\% | 26,929 | 20.4\% | 26,436 | 19.8\% |
|  | Total | 122,388 | 100.0\% | 122,388 | 100.0\% | 131,968 | 100.0\% | 133,293 | 100.0\% |
| Michigan | Owner-Occupied | 2,857,499 | 73.8\% | 2,793,208 | 72.1\% | 2,895,751 | 71.4\% | 2,936,335 | 72.2\% |
|  | Renter-Occupied | 1,014,803 | 26.2\% | 1,079,094 | 27.9\% | 1,159,709 | 28.6\% | 1,130,990 | 27.8\% |
|  | Total | 3,872,302 | 100.0\% | 3,872,302 | 100.0\% | 4,055,460 | 100.0\% | 4,067,325 | 100.0\% |

Source: 2000 Census; 2010 Census; ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
In 2022, Benzie County has an $89.8 \%$ share of owner households and a $10.2 \%$ share of renter households. Benzie County has a higher share of owner households and lower share of renter households as compared to both the Northern Michigan Region and state of Michigan. Notably, Benzie County renter households represent less than 3.0\% of all renter households within the Northern Michigan Region. Between 2022 and 2027, the number of owner households is projected to increase by 72 ( $1.0 \%$ ), while the number of renter households is projected to decline by 18 ( $2.3 \%$ ). The increase among owner households in Benzie County will likely contribute to an increase in demand within the for-sale housing market over the next five years.

Median household income for selected years is shown in the following table:

|  | Median Household Income |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2010 <br> Census | 2022 <br> Estimated | 2027 Change <br> 2010-2022 | 2027 <br> Projected | \% Change <br> 2022-2027 |
| Benzie | $\$ 45,871$ | $\$ 62,022$ | $35.2 \%$ | $\$ 70,382$ | $13.5 \%$ |
| Region | $\$ 44,261$ | $\$ 63,085$ | $42.5 \%$ | $\$ 71,177$ | $12.8 \%$ |
| Michigan | $\$ 46,042$ | $\$ 65,507$ | $42.3 \%$ | $\$ 75,988$ | $16.0 \%$ |

Source: 2010 Census; ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
In 2022, the estimated median household income in Benzie County is $\$ 62,022$. Between 2010 and 2022, Benzie County experienced a notable increase (35.2\%) in median household income. The increase in Benzie County, however, was less than the increases for both the region ( $42.5 \%$ ) and the state of Michigan ( $42.3 \%$ ). The median household income is projected to increase by an additional $13.5 \%$ between 2022 and 2027, resulting in a projected median income of $\$ 70,382$ in 2027, which will remain below those projected for both the region $(\$ 71,177)$ and state $(\$ 75,988)$.

The distribution of renter households by income is illustrated below. Note that declines between 2022 and 2027 are in red, while increases are in green:

|  |  | Renter Households by Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | <\$10,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 10,000- \\ & \$ 19,999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 20,000- \\ & \$ 29,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 30,000- \\ & \$ 39,999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 40,000- \\ & \$ 49,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 50,000- \\ & \$ 59,999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 60,000- \\ & \$ 99,999 \end{aligned}$ | \$100,000+ |
| Benzie | 2010 | $\begin{gathered} 126 \\ (11.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 244 \\ (22.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 207 \\ (19.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 145 \\ (13.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 133 \\ (12.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 66 \\ (6.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 127 \\ (11.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ (2.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} 101 \\ (12.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 141 \\ (17.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 143 \\ (18.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 129 \\ (16.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 76 \\ (9.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42 \\ (5.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 108 \\ (13.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 47 \\ (6.0 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2027 | $\begin{gathered} 91 \\ (11.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120 \\ (15.6 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 131 \\ (17.1 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 144 \\ (18.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68 \\ (8.8 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41 \\ (5.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 114 \\ (14.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ (7.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { 2022-2027 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -10 \\ (-9.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -21 \\ (-14.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -12 \\ (-8.4 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ (11.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -8 \\ (-10.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1 \\ (-2.4 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ (5.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ (25.5 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Region | 2010 | $\begin{gathered} 3,632 \\ (13.8 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,097 \\ (23.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4,944 \\ (18.8 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,611 \\ (13.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,920 \\ (11.1 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,464 \\ (5.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2,903 \\ (11.1 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 702 \\ (2.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} 2,324 \\ (8.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,845 \\ (14.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,696 \\ (17.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4,084 \\ (15.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,979 \\ (11.1 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,099 \\ (7.8 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,829 \\ (17.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,074 \\ (7.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2027 | $\begin{gathered} 1,965 \\ (7.4 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,032 \\ (11.5 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,394 \\ (16.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,134 \\ (15.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,829 \\ (10.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,222 \\ (8.4 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,265 \\ (19.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,596 \\ (9.8 \%) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change } \\ 2022-2027 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -359 \\ (-15.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -813 \\ (-21.1 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -302 \\ (-6.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ (1.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -150 \\ (-5.0 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 123 \\ (5.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 436 \\ (9.0 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 522 \\ (25.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Michigan | 2010 | $\begin{aligned} & 199,712 \\ & (18.5 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 246,606 \\ & (22.9 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177,623 \\ & (16.5 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 132,096 \\ & (12.2 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 102,309 \\ (9.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 60,184 \\ & (5.6 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 120,836 \\ & (11.2 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 39,728 \\ & (3.7 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2022 | $\begin{aligned} & 130,946 \\ & (11.3 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162,366 \\ & (14.0 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160,440 \\ & (13.8 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142,557 \\ & (12.3 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118,579 \\ & (10.2 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91,322 \\ & (7.9 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228,712 \\ & (19.7 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124,786 \\ & (10.8 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2027 | $\begin{gathered} 101,174 \\ (8.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121,966 \\ & (10.8 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136,822 \\ & (12.1 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131,187 \\ & (11.6 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112,648 \\ & (10.0 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96,571 \\ & (8.5 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 262,502 \\ & (23.2 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168,120 \\ & (14.9 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { 2022-2027 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -29,772 \\ (-22.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline-40,400 \\ (-24.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -23,618 \\ (-14.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -11,370 \\ & (-8.0 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -5,931 \\ (-5.0 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,249 \\ (5.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33,790 \\ (14.8 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,334 \\ (34.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Source: 2010 Census; ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
In 2022, renter households earning between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 19,999$ ( $17.9 \%$ ) and $\$ 20,000$ and $\$ 29,999$ ( $18.2 \%$ ) comprised the largest shares of renter households by income level within the county. Nearly two-thirds ( $65.4 \%$ ) of all renter households within the county earn less than $\$ 40,000$ which is higher than the regional share $(55.5 \%)$ and the statewide share ( $51.4 \%$ ). Growth among renter households within Benzie County is projected to occur among households earning between $\$ 30,000$ and $\$ 39,999$ and among those earning $\$ 60,000$ or more between 2022 and 2027, similar to projections for the Northern Michigan Region during this time period. The greatest growth ( 15 households) within the county is projected to occur within the $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ income segment. Despite the projected growth among households earning $\$ 60,000$ or more, renter households earning less than $\$ 40,000$ will continue to comprise the majority ( $63.3 \%$ ) of renter households within the county through 2027.

The distribution of owner households by income is included below. Note that declines between 2022 and 2027 are in red, while increases are in green:

|  |  | Owner Households by Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | <\$10,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 10,000- \\ & \$ 19,999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 20,000- \\ & \$ 29,999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 30,000- \\ & \$ 39,999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 40,000- \\ & \$ 49,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 50,000- \\ & \$ 59,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 60,000- \\ & \$ 99,999 \end{aligned}$ | \$100,000+ |
| Benzie | 2010 | $\begin{gathered} 248 \\ (4.0 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 589 \\ (9.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 738 \\ (11.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 779 \\ (12.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 843 \\ (13.6 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 701 \\ (11.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,545 \\ (24.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 781 \\ (12.6 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} 234 \\ (3.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 417 \\ (6.0 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 576 \\ (8.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 757 \\ (10.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 615 \\ (8.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 532 \\ (7.6 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,013 \\ (28.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,812 \\ (26.0 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2027 | $\begin{gathered} 192 \\ (2.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 320 \\ (4.6 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 444 \\ (6.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 744 \\ (10.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 553 \\ (7.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 503 \\ (7.2 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,052 \\ (29.2 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,221 \\ (31.6 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ 2022-2027 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -42 \\ (-17.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -97 \\ (-23.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -132 \\ (-22.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -13 \\ (-1.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -62 \\ (-10.1 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -29 \\ (-5.5 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39 \\ (1.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 409 \\ (22.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Region | 2010 | $\begin{gathered} 4,344 \\ (4.5 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 9,146 \\ (9.5 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,100 \\ (11.5 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,022 \\ (12.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,861 \\ (12.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 10,277 \\ (10.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,379 \\ (24.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 13,986 \\ (14.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} 2,552 \\ (2.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,891 \\ (4.7 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,765 \\ (7.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,550 \\ (9.1 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,967 \\ (8.5 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,135 \\ (8.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30,773 \\ (29.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31,405 \\ (29.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2027 | $\begin{gathered} 2,034 \\ (1.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,540 \\ (3.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,333 \\ (5.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,594 \\ (8.0 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,858 \\ (7.4 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,551 \\ (8.0 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31,453 \\ (29.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38,493 \\ (36.0 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change } \\ 2022-2027 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -518 \\ (-20.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1,351 \\ (-27.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1,432 \\ (-18.4 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -956 \\ (-10.0 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1,109 \\ (-12.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -584 \\ (-6.4 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 680 \\ (2.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 7,088 \\ (22.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Michigan | 2010 | $\begin{gathered} 135,263 \\ (4.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 233,420 \\ (8.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 278,350 \\ & (10.0 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300,038 \\ & (10.7 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 283,387 \\ & (10.1 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 274,521 \\ (9.8 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 702,775 \\ & (25.2 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 585,454 \\ & (21.0 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2022 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 79,236 \\ & (2.7 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 127,936 \\ (4.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 183,925 \\ (6.4 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 219,479 \\ (7.6 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 219,662 \\ (7.6 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 236,316 \\ (8.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 752,251 \\ & (26.0 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,076,947 \\ (37.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2027 | $\begin{aligned} & 62,652 \\ & (2.1 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95,491 \\ & (3.3 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 147,512 \\ (5.0 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 184,824 \\ (6.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 191,349 \\ (6.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 215,963 \\ (7.4 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 741,472 \\ & (25.3 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,297,072 \\ (44.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change } \\ \text { 2022-2027 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -16,584 \\ (-20.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -32,445 \\ (-25.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline-36,413 \\ (-19.8 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -34,655 \\ (-15.8 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -28,313 \\ (-12.9 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-20,353 \\ & (-8.6 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10,779 \\ & (-1.4 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220,125 \\ & (20.4 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

Source: 2010 Census; ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
In 2022, more than half (55.0\%) of owner households in Benzie County earn $\$ 60,000$ or more annually, a lower share compared to the Northern Michigan Region (59.2\%). Both the county and region have lower shares of owner households earning \$60,000 or more as compared to the state of Michigan (63.2\%). More than one-quarter (25.9\%) of owner households in Benzie County earn between $\$ 30,000$ and $\$ 59,999$, and the remaining $17.6 \%$ earn less than $\$ 30,000$. The overall distribution of owner households by income in the county is comparable to that within the Northern Michigan Region. Between 2022 and 2027, owner household growth is projected to be concentrated among households earning $\$ 60,000$ or more within both Benzie County and the Northern Michigan Region whereas owner household growth within the state of Michigan will be concentrated among households earning $\$ 100,000$ or more.

The following table illustrates the cumulative change in total population for Benzie County and the PSA (Northern Michigan Region) between April 2010 and July 2020.

|  | Population |  | Change* |  | Components of Change |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | 2010 | 2020 | Number | Percent | Natural Increase | Domestic Migration | International Migration | Net <br> Migration |
| Benzie County | 17,519 | 17,852 | 333 | 1.9\% | -599 | 947 | -7 | 940 |
| Region | 297,921 | 307,719 | 9,798 | 3.3\% | -3,601 | 12,217 | 1,320 | 13,537 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, October 2021
*Includes residuals ( -8 , Benzie County; -138 , Region) representing the change that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component
Based on the preceding data, the population increase within Benzie County from 2010 to 2020 was primarily the result of domestic migration. While the county experienced a natural population decrease of 599 (more deaths than births), positive domestic migration of 947 resulted in an overall population increase in the county of 333 (1.9\%). This trend of positive domestic migration and natural decrease in Benzie County is consistent with the regionwide trends within the PSA (Northern Michigan Region). In order for Benzie County to continue benefiting from positive net migration and to potentially retain young families in the area, which can improve the natural increase of a population base, it is important that an adequate supply of income-appropriate rental and for-sale housing is readily available within the market.

The following table illustrates the top 10 gross migration counties (total combined inflow and outflow) for Benzie County with the resulting net migration (difference between inflow and outflow) for each. Note that data for counties contained within the PSA (Northern Michigan Region) are highlighted in red text.

| County-to-County Domestic Population Migration for Benzie County <br> Top 10 Gross Migration Counties* |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County | Gross Migration | Net-Migration |  |
| Grand Traverse County, MI | Number |  | -167 |
| Manistee County, MI | $\mathbf{1 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 7 \%}$ |
| Wexford County, MI | $\mathbf{8 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{- 4 3}$ |
| Lucas County, OH | 80 | $3.9 \%$ | 80 |
| Kent County, MI | 74 | $3.6 \%$ | 10 |
| Leelanau County, MI | $\mathbf{6 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 8}$ |
| Wayne County, MI | 68 | $3.3 \%$ | 36 |
| Macomb County, MI | $\mathbf{5 7}$ | $2.8 \%$ | 31 |
| Cook County, IL | 49 | $2.4 \%$ | 49 |
| Arenac County, MI | 41 | $2.0 \%$ | 41 |
| All Other Counties | 910 | $44.3 \%$ | $\mathbf{- 2 3 6}$ |
| Total Migration | $\mathbf{2 , 0 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{- 3 0 0}$ |

[^0]As the preceding illustrates, over half ( $55.7 \%$ ) of the gross migration for Benzie County is among the top 10 counties listed. Grand Traverse County, which is the top gross migration county and is within the PSA (Northern Michigan Region), has an overall negative net-migration (-167) influence for Benzie County. In total, four of the top 10 migration counties (Grand Traverse, Manistee, Wexford, and Leelanau) for Benzie County are within the PSA. Combined, these four PSA counties have a negative net-migration (-311) influence for Benzie County. The counties in which Benzie County has the largest net gain of residents include Lucas County, Ohio (80) and Cook County, Illinois (49). It is also noteworthy that data from the components of change table, which covers the time period from 2010 to 2020, shows domestic migration to be positive while the county-to-county data, which only encompasses data from 2015 to 2019, shows overall negative domestic migration. This likely indicates that Benzie County lost more residents to migration than it gained in recent years. This can occur for a variety of reasons including an inadequate housing inventory or economic downturns.

The following table details the shares of domestic in-migration by three select age cohorts for Benzie County from 2012 to 2021.

| Benzie County |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Domestic County Population In-Migrants by Age, 2012 to 2021 |  |  |
| Age | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2 - 2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 - 2 0 2 1}$ |
| 1 to 24 | $33.7 \%$ | $20.2 \%$ |
| 25 to 64 | $60.1 \%$ | $55.5 \%$ |
| $65+$ | $6.2 \%$ | $24.3 \%$ |
| Median Age (In-state migrants) | 34.8 | 37.6 |
| Median Age (Out-of-state migrants) | 26.4 | 64.7 |
| Median Age (County Population) | 48.8 | 50.6 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2021 5-Year ACS Estimates (S0701); Bowen National Research
The American Community Survey five-year estimates from 2012 to 2016 in the preceding table illustrate that $60.1 \%$ of in-migrants to Benzie County were between the ages of 25 and 64 , while $33.7 \%$ were less than 25 years of age and $6.2 \%$ were age 65 or older. The share of in-migrants age of 65 and older increased to $24.3 \%$ during the time period between 2017 and 2021, while the share of in-migrants less than 25 years of age decreased to $20.2 \%$. The data between 2017 and 2021 also illustrates that the median age of in-state migrants ( 37.6 years) is notably less than out-of-state migrants ( 64.7 years). Overall, it appears that in-migrants to Benzie County from outside Michigan in recent years are generally much older than those in previous years.

Geographic mobility by per-person income is distributed as follows (Note that this data is provided for the county population, not households, ages 15 and above):

| Benzie County: Income Distribution by Mobility Status for Population Age 15+ Years* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2021 Inflation Adjusted Individual Income | Moved Within Same County |  | Moved From Different County, Same State |  | Moved From Different State |  |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| <\$10,000 | 68 | 16.9\% | 60 | 15.2\% | 11 | 3.7\% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 77 | 19.2\% | 53 | 13.4\% | 25 | 8.3\% |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 65 | 16.2\% | 61 | 15.4\% | 93 | 31.0\% |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 31 | 7.7\% | 61 | 15.4\% | 15 | 5.0\% |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 77 | 19.2\% | 70 | 17.7\% | 28 | 9.3\% |
| \$50,000 to \$64,999 | 21 | 5.2\% | 29 | 7.3\% | 34 | 11.3\% |
| \$65,000 to \$74,999 | 11 | 2.7\% | 19 | 4.8\% | 14 | 4.7\% |
| \$75,000+ | 52 | 12.9\% | 42 | 10.6\% | 80 | 26.7\% |
| Total | 402 | 100.0\% | 395 | 100.0\% | 300 | 100.0\% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 5-Year American Community Survey (B07010); Bowen National Research
*Excludes population with no income
According to data provided by the American Community Survey, over two-fifths $(44.0 \%)$ of the population that moved to Benzie County from a different county within Michigan earned less than $\$ 25,000$ per year. While a comparably smaller number of individuals moved to Benzie County from out-of-state, a similar share ( $43.0 \%$ ) of these individuals earned less than $\$ 25,000$ per year. By comparison, the share of individuals earning $\$ 50,000$ or more per year is much smaller for the in-migrants from a different county within Michigan ( $22.7 \%$ ), while a notable share ( $42.7 \%$ ) of those from outside the state have such incomes. Although it is likely that a significant share of the population earning less than $\$ 25,000$ per year consists of children and young adults considered to be dependents within a larger family, this illustrates that affordable housing options are likely important for a significant portion of in-migrants to Benzie County.

## Labor Force

The following table illustrates the employment base by industry for Benzie County, the PSA (Northern Michigan Region), and the state of Michigan.

| NAICS Group | Employment by Industry |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Benzie County |  | Region |  | Michigan |  |
|  | Employees | Percent | Employees | Percent | Employees | Percent |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing \& Hunting | 26 | 0.5\% | 1,037 | 0.6\% | 18,094 | 0.4\% |
| Mining | 9 | 0.2\% | 416 | 0.2\% | 6,059 | 0.1\% |
| Utilities | 25 | 0.5\% | 566 | 0.3\% | 14,450 | 0.3\% |
| Construction | 329 | 6.1\% | 8,709 | 4.9\% | 163,027 | 3.6\% |
| Manufacturing | 322 | 6.0\% | 16,371 | 9.1\% | 513,197 | 11.2\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 157 | 2.9\% | 4,703 | 2.6\% | 193,695 | 4.2\% |
| Retail Trade | 690 | 12.8\% | 25,115 | 14.0\% | 576,665 | 12.6\% |
| Transportation \& Warehousing | 117 | 2.2\% | 2,863 | 1.6\% | 95,658 | 2.1\% |
| Information | 42 | 0.8\% | 2,773 | 1.5\% | 91,050 | 2.0\% |
| Finance \& Insurance | 187 | 3.5\% | 4,834 | 2.7\% | 168,540 | 3.7\% |
| Real Estate \& Rental \& Leasing | 166 | 3.1\% | 3,412 | 1.9\% | 95,407 | 2.1\% |
| Professional, Scientific \& Technical Services | 138 | 2.6\% | 7,617 | 4.3\% | 295,491 | 6.5\% |
| Management of Companies \& Enterprises | 126 | 2.3\% | 227 | 0.1\% | 8,827 | 0.2\% |
| Administrative, Support, Waste Management \& Remediation Services | 43 | 0.8\% | 4,042 | 2.3\% | 111,717 | 2.4\% |
| Educational Services | 385 | 7.1\% | 9,834 | 5.5\% | 378,891 | 8.3\% |
| Health Care \& Social Assistance | 791 | 14.6\% | 38,645 | 21.6\% | 765,165 | 16.7\% |
| Arts, Entertainment \& Recreation | 178 | 3.3\% | 7,845 | 4.4\% | 139,513 | 3.1\% |
| Accommodation \& Food Services | 736 | 13.6\% | 20,986 | 11.7\% | 398,782 | 8.7\% |
| Other Services (Except Public Administration) | 302 | 5.6\% | 8,794 | 4.9\% | 270,042 | 5.9\% |
| Public Administration | 620 | 11.5\% | 9,313 | 5.2\% | 238,652 | 5.2\% |
| Non-classifiable | 22 | 0.4\% | 914 | 0.5\% | 30,131 | 0.7\% |
| Total | 5,411 | 100.0\% | 179,016 | 100.0\% | 4,573,053 | 100.0\% |

Source: 2010 Census; ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
Note: Since this survey is conducted of establishments and not of residents, some employees may not live within each market. These employees, however, are included in our labor force calculations because their places of employment are located within each market.

Benzie County has an employment base of approximately 5,411 individuals within a broad range of employment sectors. The labor force within the county is based primarily in four sectors: Health Care and Social Assistance (14.6\%), Accommodation \& Food Services (13.6\%), Retail Trade (12.8\%), and Public Administration (11.5\%). Combined, these four job sectors represent over one-half ( $52.5 \%$ ) of the county employment base. This represents a smaller concentration of employment within the top four sectors compared to the top four sectors in the PSA (56.4\%), but a larger concentration compared to the state $(49.2 \%)$. Areas with a heavy concentration of employment within a limited number of industries can be more vulnerable to economic downturns with greater fluctuations in unemployment rates and total employment. With a less concentrated overall distribution of employment, the economy within Benzie County may be slightly less vulnerable to economic downturns compared to the PSA. Although many occupations within the healthcare and public administration sectors offer competitive wages, it is important to understand that a significant number of the support occupations in these industries, as well as those within the retail trade and accommodation and food services sectors, typically have lower average wages which can contribute to demand for affordable housing options.

Data of overall total employment and unemployment rates of the county and the overall state since 2013 are compared in the following tables.

|  | Total Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Benzie County |  | Michigan |  | United States |  |
| Year | Total <br> Number | Percent <br> Change | Total <br> Number | Percent <br> Change | Total <br> Number | Percent <br> Change |
| 2013 | 7,745 | - | $4,323,410$ | - | $143,929,000$ | - |
| 2014 | 7,986 | $3.1 \%$ | $4,416,017$ | $2.1 \%$ | $146,305,000$ | $1.7 \%$ |
| 2015 | 8,103 | $1.5 \%$ | $4,501,816$ | $1.9 \%$ | $148,833,000$ | $1.7 \%$ |
| 2016 | 8,276 | $2.1 \%$ | $4,606,948$ | $2.3 \%$ | $151,436,000$ | $1.7 \%$ |
| 2017 | 8,276 | $0.0 \%$ | $4,685,853$ | $1.7 \%$ | $153,337,000$ | $1.3 \%$ |
| 2018 | 8,313 | $0.4 \%$ | $4,739,081$ | $1.1 \%$ | $155,761,000$ | $1.6 \%$ |
| 2019 | 8,396 | $1.0 \%$ | $4,773,453$ | $0.7 \%$ | $157,538,000$ | $1.1 \%$ |
| 2020 | 7,853 | $-6.5 \%$ | $4,379,122$ | $-8.3 \%$ | $147,795,000$ | $-6.2 \%$ |
| 2021 | 7,980 | $1.6 \%$ | $4,501,562$ | $2.8 \%$ | $152,581,000$ | $3.2 \%$ |
| 2022 | 8,278 | $3.7 \%$ | $4,632,539$ | $2.9 \%$ | $158,291,000$ | $3.7 \%$ |
| $2023 *$ | 8,006 | $-3.3 \%$ | $4,624,229$ | $-0.2 \%$ | $159,715,000$ | $0.9 \%$ |

Source: Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics
*Through March

|  | Unemployment Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Benzie County | Michigan | United States |
| 2013 | $10.2 \%$ | $8.7 \%$ | $7.4 \%$ |
| 2014 | $8.7 \%$ | $7.2 \%$ | $6.2 \%$ |
| 2015 | $7.1 \%$ | $5.4 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ |
| 2016 | $6.7 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $4.9 \%$ |
| 2017 | $6.4 \%$ | $4.6 \%$ | $4.4 \%$ |
| 2018 | $5.5 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ | $3.9 \%$ |
| 2019 | $5.2 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ |
| 2020 | $9.8 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $8.1 \%$ |
| 2021 | $5.9 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | $5.4 \%$ |
| 2022 | $5.3 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ |
| $2023 *$ | $7.6 \%$ | $4.5 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ |

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
*Through March
From 2013 to 2019, the employment base in Benzie County increased by 651 employees, or $8.4 \%$, which was less than the increase in the state ( $10.4 \%$ ) during that time. In 2020, which was largely impacted by the economic effects related to COVID19, total employment decreased in Benzie County by $6.5 \%$, which was a smaller decline compared to the state ( $8.3 \%$ ). In 2021, total employment for Benzie County increased by $1.6 \%$, followed by an additional increase of $3.7 \%$ in 2022. Although total employment in Benzie County has declined 3.3\% through March 2023, which may be due, in part, to seasonality, the significant increases in total employment over the last two full years are a positive sign that the local economy is recovering from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. While total employment still remains below the 2019 level, Benzie County has recovered to within $98.6 \%$ ( 2022 full year) of the total employment in 2019, which represents a recovery rate above that for the state of Michigan (97.0\%).

The unemployment rate within Benzie County steadily declined from 2013 (10.2\%) to 2019 ( $5.2 \%$ ). In 2020, the unemployment rate increased sharply to $9.8 \%$, which is consistent with the increase that occurred within the state during that time. In 2021, the unemployment rate within the county decreased to $5.9 \%$. As of 2022, the unemployment rate within the county decreased to $5.3 \%$. While this represents an unemployment rate that is higher than the state (4.2\%) and nation (3.7\%), the 5.3\% unemployment rate within the county is nearly equal to the rate in $2019(5.2 \%)$ and is a positive sign of recovery in the local economy.

## Commuting Data

According to the 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS), 89.5\% of Benzie County commuters either drive alone or carpool to work, $1.2 \%$ walk to work, and $6.9 \%$ work from home. ACS also indicates that $57.8 \%$ of Benzie County workers have commute times of less than 30 minutes, $31.3 \%$ have commutes of between 30 and 59 minutes, and $4.0 \%$ have commutes of 60 minutes or more. This represents slightly longer commute times compared to the state where $62.6 \%$ of workers have commute times less than 30 minutes, $25.3 \%$ have commutes of between 30 and 59 minutes, and $6.0 \%$ have commutes of at least 60 minutes. Tables illustrating detailed commuter data are provided on pages V-18 and V-19 in Section V: Economic Analysis.

According to 2020 U.S. Census Longitudinal Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES), of the 6,687 employed residents of Benzie County, 4,776 (71.4\%) are employed outside the county, while the remaining 1,911 ( $28.6 \%$ ) are employed within Benzie County. In addition, 1,561 people commute into Benzie County from surrounding areas for employment. These 1,561 non-residents account for over twofifths ( $45.0 \%$ ) of the people employed in the county and represent a notable base of potential support for future residential development.

The following illustrates the number of jobs filled by in-commuters and residents, as well as the number of resident out-commuters. The distribution of age and earnings for each commuter cohort is also provided.


Source: U.S. Census, Longitudinal Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES)
Note: Figures do not include contract employees and self-employed workers

Of the county's 1,561 in-commuters, over one-half ( $53.5 \%$ ) are between the ages of 30 and $54,24.9 \%$ are age 55 or older, and $21.7 \%$ are under the age of 30 . This is a similar distribution of workers by age compared to the resident outflow workers. Nearly two-fifths ( $39.9 \%$ ) of inflow workers earn between $\$ 1,251$ and $\$ 3,333$ per month (approximately $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 40,000$ annually), over one-third ( $34.2 \%$ ) earn more than $\$ 3,333$ per month and the remaining $25.9 \%$ earn $\$ 1,250$ or less per month. By comparison, over two-fifths ( $40.6 \%$ ) of outflow workers earn more than $\$ 3,333$ per month, over one-third ( $34.0 \%$ ) earn between $\$ 1,251$ and $\$ 3,333$ per month, and the remaining $25.4 \%$ earn $\$ 1,250$ or less per month. Based on the preceding data, people that commute into Benzie County for employment are generally similar in age and more likely to earn low to moderate wages (less than $\$ 3,333$ per month) when compared to residents commuting out of the county for work. Regardless, given the diversity of incomes and ages of the over 1,560 people commuting into the area for work each day, a variety of housing product types could be developed to potentially attract these commuters to live in Benzie County.

## C. HOUSING METRICS

The estimated distribution of the area housing stock by tenure for Benzie County for 2022 is summarized in the following table:

|  |  | Occupied and Vacant Housing Units by Tenure 2022 Estimates |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total Occupied | Owner Occupied | Renter Occupied | Vacant | Total |
| Benzie County | Number | 7,743 | 6,957 | 786 | 4,451 | 12,194 |
|  | Percent | 63.5\% | 89.8\% | 10.2\% | 36.5\% | 100.0\% |
| Region | Number | 131,968 | 105,039 | 26,929 | 52,017 | 183,985 |
|  | Percent | 71.7\% | 79.6\% | 20.4\% | 28.3\% | 100.0\% |
| Michigan | Number | 4,055,460 | 2,895,751 | 1,159,709 | 533,313 | 4,588,773 |
|  | Percent | 88.4\% | 71.4\% | 28.6\% | 11.6\% | 100.0\% |

Source: 2010 Census; ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
In total, there are an estimated 12,194 housing units within Benzie County in 2022. Based on ESRI estimates and 2020 Census data, of the 7,743 total occupied housing units in Benzie County, $89.8 \%$ are owner occupied, while the remaining $10.2 \%$ are renter occupied. Approximately $36.5 \%$ of the housing units within Benzie County are classified as vacant, which is a notably higher share than that reported for the Northern Michigan Region (28.3\%) and is more than three times as high as that reported for the state of Michigan (11.6\%). Vacant units are comprised of a variety of units including abandoned properties, unoccupied rentals, for-sale homes, and seasonal housing units. While more than one-third ( $36.5 \%$ ) of the total housing units within Benzie County are reported as vacant, it is important to point out that $90.0 \%$ of the vacant housing units within the county are classified as "Seasonal or Recreational" based on American Community Survey (ACS) data. Thus, the vacant housing units illustrated in the preceding table for the county are not reflective of true vacant/unoccupied housing units. In comparison, $82.6 \%$ of all vacant housing units within the Northern Michigan Region and $45.7 \%$ of those throughout the state of Michigan are classified as "Seasonal or Recreational." Thus, the county and region contain a significantly higher share of seasonal properties as compared to the state.

The following table compares key housing age and conditions based on 2016-2020 American Community Survey data. Housing units built over 50 years ago (pre-1970), overcrowded housing (1.01+ persons per room), or housing that lacks complete indoor kitchens or bathroom plumbing are illustrated by tenure. It is important to note that some occupied housing units may have more than one housing issue.

|  | Housing Age and Conditions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pre-1970 Product |  |  |  | Overcrowded |  |  |  | Incomplete Plumbing or Kitchen |  |  |  |
|  | Renter |  | Owner |  | Renter |  | Owner |  | Renter |  | Owner |  |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Benzie County | 190 | 30.2\% | 1,486 | 23.5\% | 16 | 2.5\% | 79 | 1.3\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 57 | 0.9\% |
| Region | 7,662 | 31.6\% | 30,923 | 30.2\% | 781 | 3.2\% | 1,204 | 1.2\% | 619 | 2.5\% | 605 | 0.6\% |
| Michigan | 526,133 | 46.8\% | 1,373,485 | 48.1\% | 32,741 | 2.9\% | 31,181 | 1.1\% | 24,376 | 2.2\% | 16,771 | 0.6\% |

Source: American Community Survey (2016-2020); ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
In Benzie County, nearly one-third of the renter-occupied (30.2\%) housing units were built prior to 1970, as compared to less than one-quarter (23.5\%) of owner-occupied housing units. The housing stock in Benzie County appears to be slightly newer as compared to the Northern Michigan Region and housing product throughout the state of Michigan. The shares of renter and owner households in Benzie County that experience overcrowding, $2.5 \%$ and $1.3 \%$, respectively, are similar to those of the region and state. The share of renter households in Benzie County with incomplete plumbing or kitchens ( $0.8 \%$ ) is lower than both regional ( $2.5 \%$ ) and statewide levels $(2.2 \%)$, while the share of owner households ( $0.9 \%$ ) in Benzie County experiencing this issue is higher than the $0.6 \%$ shares reported for the Northern Michigan Region and state of Michigan.

The following table compares key household income, housing cost, and housing affordability metrics. It should be noted that cost burdened households pay over 30\% of income toward housing costs, while severe cost burdened households pay over $50 \%$ of income toward housing.

|  | Household Income, Housing Costs and Affordability |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Median <br> Household <br> Income | Estimated Median Home Value | Average Gross Rent | Share ofCost BurdenedHouseholds* |  | Share of Severe Cost Burdened Households* |  |
|  |  |  |  | Renter | Owner | Renter | Owner |
| Benzie County | \$62,022 | \$227,810 | \$828 | 38.1\% | 23.9\% | 18.4\% | 9.6\% |
| Region | \$63,085 | \$209,788 | \$888 | 43.3\% | 20.4\% | 20.0\% | 7.7\% |
| Michigan | \$65,507 | \$204,371 | \$968 | 44.9\% | 18.8\% | 23.1\% | 7.4\% |

[^1]The estimated median home value in Benzie County of $\$ 227,810$ is $8.6 \%$ higher than the median home value for the region $(\$ 209,788)$ and $11.5 \%$ higher than that reported for the state $(\$ 204,371)$. Conversely, the average gross rent in Benzie County ( $\$ 828$ ) is $6.8 \%$ lower than the regional average gross rent (\$888) and $14.5 \%$ lower than the statewide average (\$968). The lower median household income level and higher median home value reported for the county likely contribute to the higher share of cost burdened owner households within the county as compared to the region and state. However, the lower average gross rent for the county likely contributes to the lower share of cost burdened renter households within the county as compared to regional and state levels. Regardless, more than one-third (38.1\%) of renter households in Benzie County are cost burdened, while nearly one-quarter (23.9\%) of owner households are cost burdened. Overall, Benzie County has an estimated 240 renter households and 1,506 owner households that are housing cost burdened. Further, more than $41.0 \%$ of all cost burdened households (renters and owners combined) within Benzie County are severe cost burdened (paying more than $50 \%$ of income toward housing). As such, affordable housing alternatives should be part of future housing solutions.

Based on the 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the following is a distribution of all occupied housing by units in structure by tenure (renter or owner) for the county, region, and the state.

|  |  | Renter-Occupied Housing <br> by Units in Structure |  |  |  | Owner-Occupied Housing by Units in Structure |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4 Units or Less | 5 Units <br> or More | Mobile <br> Home/ <br> Other | Total | 4 Units or Less | 5 Units or More | Mobile Home/ Other | Total |
| Benzie County | Number | 464 | 112 | 54 | 630 | 5,764 | 52 | 494 | 6,310 |
|  | Percent | 73.7\% | 17.8\% | 8.6\% | 100.0\% | 91.3\% | 0.8\% | 7.8\% | 100.0\% |
| Region | Number | 13,338 | 8,236 | 2,710 | 24,284 | 93,237 | 969 | 7,958 | 102,164 |
|  | Percent | 54.9\% | 33.8\% | 11.1\% | 100.0\% | 91.3\% | 0.9\% | 7.8\% | 100.0\% |
| Michigan | Number | 588,520 | 488,828 | 47,520 | 1,124,868 | 2,669,942 | 35,543 | 149,878 | 2,855,363 |
|  | Percent | 52.3\% | 43.5\% | 4.2\% | 100.0\% | 93.5\% | 1.2\% | 5.2\% | 100.0\% |

Source: American Community Survey (2016-2020); ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
Nearly three-quarters (73.7\%) of the rental units in Benzie County are within structures of four units or less, with mobile homes comprising an additional $8.6 \%$ of the county rental units. The combined share of these two types of structures ( $82.2 \%$ ) is considerably higher when compared to that of the region (66.1\%) and state (56.5\%). Overall, the county has a disproportionately low share (17.8\%) of multifamily rental housing (five or more units within a structure) when compared to the region (33.8\%) and state ( $43.5 \%$ ). More than $91.0 \%$ of owner-occupied units in the county are within structures of four units or less while $7.8 \%$ are mobile homes. These shares are virtually identical to those for the region. While the shares of owner-occupied housing units within structures containing four or less units within the county and region are slightly lower than the statewide share of $93.5 \%$, the county and region report slightly higher shares of mobile homes ( $7.8 \%$ ) as compared to the state ( $5.2 \%$ ). There is a minimal share (between $0.8 \%$ and $1.2 \%$ ) of owner-occupied housing within structures of five or more units within each of the geographies evaluated within this analysis.

The following table summarizes monthly gross rents (per unit) for area rental alternatives within the county, region, and the state of Michigan. While this data encompasses all rental units, which includes multifamily apartments, a sizable majority ( $82.2 \%$ ) of the county's rental supply consists of non-conventional rentals. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the following provides insight into the overall distribution of rents among the non-conventional rental housing units. It should be noted, gross rents include tenant-paid rents and tenant-paid utilities.

|  |  | Estimated Monthly Gross Rents by Market |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | <\$300 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 300- \\ \$ 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500- \\ \$ 750 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 750- \\ & \$ 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000- \\ \$ 1,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500- \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | \$2,000+ | No Cash Rent | Total |
| Benzie County | Number | 48 | 61 | 105 | 126 | 128 | 21 | 0 | 141 | 630 |
|  | Percent | 7.6\% | 9.7\% | 16.7\% | 20.0\% | 20.3\% | 3.3\% | 0.0\% | 22.4\% | 100.0\% |
| Region | Number | 1,235 | 2,176 | 5,475 | 6,155 | 6,264 | 794 | 375 | 1,810 | 24,284 |
|  | Percent | 5.1\% | 9.0\% | 22.5\% | 25.3\% | 25.8\% | 3.3\% | 1.5\% | 7.5\% | 100.0\% |
| Michigan | Number | 51,846 | 69,698 | 227,872 | 314,293 | 299,877 | 70,403 | 33,633 | 57,245 | 1,124,867 |
|  | Percent | 4.6\% | 6.2\% | 20.3\% | 27.9\% | 26.7\% | 6.3\% | 3.0\% | 5.1\% | 100.0\% |

Source: American Community Survey (2016-2020); ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
As the preceding table illustrates, the largest share (20.3\%) of cash paying Benzie County rental units have rents between $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 1,500$, followed by units with rents between $\$ 750$ and $\$ 1,000$ (20.0\%). Collectively, units with gross rents between $\$ 750$ and $\$ 1,500$ account for $40.3 \%$ of all Benzie County rentals. In comparison, rental units priced between $\$ 750$ and $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,500$ represent the two largest segments of both the Northern Michigan Region and state of Michigan rental markets. It is estimated that just under one-quarter (23.7\%) of Benzie County rentals are priced at $\$ 1,000$ or more, as compared to shares of $30.6 \%$ and $35.9 \%$ for the region and state, respectively. The preceding indicates that rental product within Benzie County is comparatively more affordable than rental product within the region and throughout the state of Michigan.

It is also of note that nearly one-quarter (22.4\%) of renter-occupied units within the county are classified as "No Cash Rent" units. Units which are under this classification could include units provided free of charge by friends/family, housing units located on military bases, and/or units provided in exchange for services (i.e., resident manager, caretaker, minister, and/or tenant farmer). Nonetheless, the $22.4 \%$ share of such units for the county is considerably higher than those reported for the region ( $7.5 \%$ ) and state ( $5.1 \%$ ).

## Bowen National Research's Survey of Housing Supply

## Multifamily Rental Housing

A field survey of conventional apartment properties was conducted as part of this Housing Needs Assessment. The following table summarizes the county's surveyed multifamily rental supply.

| Multifamily Supply by Product Type - Benzie County |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Projects <br> Surveyed | Total <br> Units | Vacant <br> Units | Occupancy <br> Rate |  |
| Tax Credit | 1 | 36 | 0 | $100.0 \%$ |
| Tax Credit/Government-Subsidized | 1 | 56 | 0 | $100.0 \%$ |
| Total | 2 | 92 | 0 | $100.0 \%$ |

In Benzie County, a total of two apartment properties were surveyed, which comprised a total of 92 units. Note that 36 of the 92 total units are at a non-subsidized Tax Credit property with rents ranging from $\$ 643$ for a one-bedroom unit to $\$ 872$ for a threebedroom unit. The remaining 56 units in the county are at a Tax Credit property offering subsidized units. The two surveyed properties each have a quality rating of "B+," signifying good quality housing. The overall occupancy rate of $100.0 \%$ is very high and indicative of a strong market for apartments. Both properties surveyed in the county have wait lists, which are reflective of pent-up demand for apartment units.

## Non-Conventional Rental Housing

Non-conventional rentals are considered rental units typically consisting of singlefamily homes, duplexes, units over store fronts, and mobile homes, and account for $82.2 \%$ of the total rental units in Benzie County. The following table illustrates the distribution of renter-occupied housing by the number of units in the structure for Benzie County.

|  | Renter-Occupied Housing by Units in Structure |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ to 4 <br> Units | or More <br> Units | Mobile Homes/ <br> Boats/RVs | Total <br> Units |  |
| Benzie County | Number | 464 | 112 | 54 | 630 |
|  |  |  | Percent | $73.7 \%$ | $17.8 \%$ | $8.6 \%$ |
| Region | Number | 13,338 | 8,236 | 2,710 | 24,284 |
|  | Percent | $54.9 \%$ | $33.9 \%$ | $11.2 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| Michigan | Number | 588,520 | 488,828 | 47,520 | $1,124,868$ |
|  | Percent | $52.3 \%$ | $43.5 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |

Source: American Community Survey (2016-2020); ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
Nearly three-quarters (73.7\%) of non-conventional rental units in the county are within structures containing one to four units. This is a higher rate of rental units within oneto four-unit structures compared to the Northern Michigan Region (54.9\%) and the state of Michigan (52.3\%). As a significant share of the rental housing stock in Benzie County is comprised of non-conventional rentals, it is clear that this housing segment warrants additional analysis.

Bowen National Research conducted an online survey between March and May 2023 and identified two non-conventional rentals that were listed as available for rent in Benzie County. While these rentals do not represent all non-conventional rentals, they are representative of common characteristics of the various non-conventional rental alternatives available in the market. As a result, these rentals provide a baseline to compare the rental rates, number of bedrooms, number of bathrooms, and other characteristics of non-conventional rentals.

The following table summarizes the sample survey of available non-conventional rentals identified in Benzie County.

| Surveyed Non-Conventional Rental Supply - Benzie County |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bedroom | Vacant Units | Rent Range | Median Rent | Median Rent <br> Per Square Foot |  |
| Studio | 0 | - | - | - |  |
| One-Bedroom | 1 | $\$ 950$ | $\$ 950$ | - |  |
| Two-Bedroom | 0 | - | - | - |  |
| Three-Bedroom | 1 | $\$ 1,600$ | $\$ 1,600$ | - |  |
| Four-Bedroom+ | 0 | - | - | - |  |
| Total | 2 |  |  |  |  |

Source: Zillow; Apt.com; Trulia; Realtor.com; Facebook
Note: Square footage for some non-conventional rental units could not be verified.
When compared with all non-conventional rentals in the county, the two available rentals represent a vacancy rate of $0.4 \%$. This is an extremely low vacancy rate. The identified non-conventional rentals in Benzie County consist of a one-bedroom unit renting for $\$ 950$ and a three-bedroom unit renting for $\$ 1,600$. These rents are unaffordable to most households in the county.

## For-Sale Housing

The following table summarizes the available (as of February 2023) and recently sold (between September 2022 and March 2023) housing stock for Benzie County.

| Benzie County - Owner For-Sale/Sold Housing Supply |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Homes | Median Price |
| Available* $^{*}$ Sold** | 24 | $\$ 447,450$ |
|  | 123 | $\$ 295,000$ |

Source: Realtor.com and Bowen National Research
*As of Feb. 28, 2023
**Sales from Sept. 12, 2022 to Mar. 15, 2023
The available for-sale housing stock in Benzie County as of February 2023 consists of 24 total units with a median list price of $\$ 447,450$. The 24 available units represent $4.4 \%$ of the 551 available units within the Northern Michigan Region. Historical sales ranging from September 2022 to March 2023 consisted of 123 homes sold during this period with a median sale price of $\$ 295,000$. Note that the median price of available product ( $\$ 447,450$ ) is significantly higher than the median price of recently sold homes. The 24 available homes represent only $0.3 \%$ of the estimated 6,957 owneroccupied units in Benzie County. Typically, in healthy, well-balanced markets,
approximately $2 \%$ to $3 \%$ of the for-sale housing stock should be available for purchase to allow for inner-market mobility and to enable the market to attract households. Benzie County appears to have a disproportionately low number of housing units available to purchase.

The following table illustrates sales activity from September 2022 to March 2023 for Benzie County.

| Benvie County Sales History by Price <br> (Sept. 12, 2022 to Mar. 15, 2023) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sale Price | Number <br> Available | Percent of <br> Supply |
| Up to $\$ 99,999$ | 5 | $4.1 \%$ |
| $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 199,999$ | 21 | $17.1 \%$ |
| $\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 299,999$ | 36 | $29.3 \%$ |
| $\$ 300,000$ to $\$ 399,999$ | 23 | $18.7 \%$ |
| $\$ 400,000+$ | 38 | $30.9 \%$ |
|  | Total | 123 |

Source: Realtor.com and Bowen National Research
Recent sales activity in Benzie County primarily favors homes at higher price points. Note that nearly half ( $49.6 \%$ ) of the 123 homes sold between September 2022 and March 2023 were priced at $\$ 300,000$ and above. By comparison, only $21.2 \%$ of sales were for units priced under $\$ 200,000$, a price point generally targeted by first-time homebuyers. Nearly $30 \%$ of homes sold in the county were between $\$ 200,000$ and $\$ 299,999$, a price range typically sought after by middle-class home buyers.

The following table summarizes the distribution of available for-sale residential units by price point for Benzie County:

| Benzie County Available For-Sale Housing by List Price <br> (As of Feb. 28, 2023) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| List Price | Number <br> Available | Percent of <br> Supply |
| Up to $\$ 99,999$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 199,999$ | 4 | $16.7 \%$ |
| $\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 299,999$ | 2 | $8.3 \%$ |
| $\$ 300,000$ to $\$ 399,999$ | 5 | $20.8 \%$ |
| $\$ 400,000+$ | 13 | $54.2 \%$ |
| Total |  |  |

Source: Realtor.com and Bowen National Research
Homes available for-sale in Benzie County as of February 2023 primarily target higher price points. Over half ( $54.1 \%$ ) of available housing units in Benzie County are priced at $\$ 400,000$ or above, while $75 \%$ of available housing units are priced at $\$ 300,000$ and above. By comparison, only four of 24 homes available for sale (16.7\%) are priced below $\$ 200,000$, while only two homes are priced between $\$ 200,000$ and $\$ 299,999$. Based on these listings, there are very few homes available to Benzie County households earning less than $\$ 100,000$.

The distribution of available homes in Benzie County by price point is illustrated in the following graph:


The distribution of available homes by bedroom type is summarized in the following table.

| Benzie County Available For-Sale Housing by Bedrooms |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (As of Feb. 28, 2023) |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Realtor.com and Bowen National Research

As shown in the preceding table, the largest share (41.7\%) of the available for-sale housing product in the county are three-bedroom units, while nearly $30 \%$ of available homes in the county are four-bedroom units or larger. None of the available for-sale homes in the county are one-bedroom units, while only seven of the 24 units have twobedrooms. Median list prices by bedroom type range from $\$ 375,900$ for two-bedroom units to $\$ 750,000$ for four-bedroom units or larger. Current home listings in the county generally lack smaller, affordable units for first-time homebuyers as well as middleclass homebuyers.

## D. HOUSING GAP

Based on the demographic data for both 2022 and 2027 and taking into consideration the housing data from our field survey of area housing alternatives, we are able to project the potential number of new housing units Benzie County can support. The following summarizes the metrics used in our demand estimates.

- Rental Housing - We included renter household growth, the number of units required for a balanced market, the need for replacement housing, commuter/ external market support, severe cost-burdened households, and step-down support as the demand components in our estimates for new rental housing units. As part of this analysis, we accounted for vacancies reported among all rental alternatives. We concluded this analysis by providing the number of units that the market can support by different income segments and rent levels.
- For-Sale Housing - We considered potential demand from owner household growth, the number of units required for a balanced market, the need for replacement housing, commuter/external market support, severe cost-burdened households, and step-down support in our estimates for new for-sale housing. As part of this analysis, we accounted for vacancies reported among all surveyed forsale alternatives. We concluded this analysis by providing the number of units that the market can support by different income segments and price points.

The county has an overall housing gap of 1,508 units, with a gap of 214 rental units and a gap of 1,294 for-sale units. The following tables summarize the rental and forsale housing gaps by income and affordability levels for Benzie County. Details of the methodology used in this analysis are provided in Section VII of this report.

|  | Benzie County, Michigan |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rental Housing Gap Estimates (2022-2027) |  |  |  |
| Percent of Median Income | $\leq \mathbf{5 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 \% - 8 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 \% - 1 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 1 \% +}$ |
| Household Income Range | $\leq \$ 41, \mathbf{5 5 0}$ | $\$ 41, \mathbf{5 5 1 - \$ 6 6 , 4 8 0}$ | $\$ 66, \mathbf{4 8 1 - \$ 9 9 , 7 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 9 9 , 7 2 1 +}$ |
| Monthly Rent Range | $\leq \$ 1,039$ | $\$ 1,040-\$ 1,662$ | $\$ 1,663-\$ 2,493$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 4 9 4 +}$ |
| Household Growth | -28 | -8 | 6 | 11 |
| Balanced Market* | 26 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Replacement Housing** | 26 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| External Market Support^ | 21 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Severe Cost Burdened^^ | 86 | 44 | 15 | 0 |
| Step-Down Support | 10 | -1 | 0 | -6 |
| Less Pipeline Units | -12 | 0 | $\mathbf{2 6}$ | 0 |
| Overall Units Needed | $\mathbf{1 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ |  |

[^2]|  | Benzie County, Michigan |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For-Sale Housing Gap Estimates (2022-2027) |  |  |  |
| Percent of Median Income | $\leq 50 \%$ | 51\%-80\% | 81\%-120\% | 121\% + |
| Household Income Range | $\leq \$ 41,550$ | \$41,551-\$66,480 | \$66,481-\$99,720 | \$99,721+ |
| Price Point | $\leq \$ 138,500$ | \$138,501-\$221,600 | \$221,601-\$332,400 | \$332,401+ |
| Household Growth | -295 | -87 | 44 | 410 |
| Balanced Market* | 61 | 38 | 48 | 37 |
| Replacement Housing** | 54 | 18 | 11 | 6 |
| External Market Support^ | 84 | 55 | 68 | 74 |
| Severe Cost Burdened^^ | 400 | 200 | 68 | 0 |
| Step-Down Support | 45 | 27 | 139 | -211 |
| Less Pipeline Units | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overall Units Needed | 349 | 251 | 378 | 316 |

*Based on Bowen National Research's analysis of for-sale product within county
**Based on ESRI/ACS estimates of units lacking complete indoor plumbing or are overcrowded
${ }^{\wedge}$ Based on Bowen National Research proprietary research and ACS migration patterns for the county
$\wedge \wedge$ Based on ACS estimates of households paying in excess of $50 \%$ of income toward housing costs
As the preceding tables illustrate, the projected housing gaps over the next five years encompass a variety of affordability levels for both rental and for-sale housing product. It appears the greatest rental housing gap in the county is for the lowest housing affordability segment (rents below $\$ 1,040$ that are affordable to households earning up to $50 \%$ of AMHI ). Within the for-sale housing gap estimates, it appears that all home price segments have housing gaps of 251 or more units. Although development within Benzie County should be prioritized to the housing product showing the greatest gaps, it appears efforts to address housing should consider most rents and price points across the housing spectrum. The addition of a variety of housing product types and affordability levels would enhance the subject county's ability to attract potential workers and help meet the changing and growing housing needs of the local market.

## E. STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT)

A SWOT analysis often serves as the framework to evaluate an area's competitive position and to develop strategic planning. It considers internal and external factors, as well as current and future potential. Ultimately, such an analysis is intended to identify core strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that can lead to strategies that can be developed and implemented to address local housing issues.

The following is a summary of key findings from this SWOT analysis for Benzie County.

| SWOT Analysis |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Strengths | Weaknesses |
| - High level of rental housing demand <br> - Strong demand for for-sale housing <br> - Positive projected household growth <br> - Positive median household income growth | - Limited available rentals and for-sale housing <br> - Extremely low share of rentals <br> - Lack of affordable workforce and senior housing alternatives |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| - Housing need of 214 rental units <br> - Housing need of 1,294 for-sale units <br> - Attract some of the 1,561 commuters coming into the county for work to live in the county <br> - Approximately 41 parcels that could potentially support residential development (see page VI-56) | - The county risks losing residents to other areas/communities <br> - Vulnerable to deteriorating and neglected housing stock <br> - Inability to attract businesses to county <br> - Inability of employers to attract and retain workers due to local housing issues <br> - Influence of seasonal/recreational housing |

The county's housing market has availability and affordability issues, particularly among housing that serves lower income households. These housing challenges expose the county to losing residents to surrounding areas, making the community vulnerable to the existing housing stock becoming neglected, discouraging potential employers coming to the area, and creating challenges for local employers to retain and attract workers. There are housing gaps for both rental and for-sale housing alternatives at a variety of rents and price points. As such, county housing plans should encourage and support the development of a variety of product types at a variety of affordability levels.


[^0]:    Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 5-Year American Community Survey; Bowen National Research
    *Only includes regional counties within nearby states

[^1]:    Source: American Community Survey (2016-2020); ESRI; Urban Decision Group; Bowen National Research
    *Paying more than $30 \%$ of income toward housing costs
    **Paying more than $50 \%$ of income toward housing costs

[^2]:    *Based on Bowen National Research's survey of area rentals
    **Based on ESRI/ACS estimates of units lacking complete indoor plumbing or are overcrowded
    ${ }^{\wedge}$ Based on Bowen National Research proprietary research and ACS migration patterns for the county
    $\wedge \wedge$ Based on ACS estimates of households paying in excess of $50 \%$ of income toward housing costs

