

A message from our Coordinating Committee

The mission of the Annual Five Valleys Housing Report is to provide a more complete picture of our community's housing data. We believe this data brings a voice to attainability challenges, uncovers changes in demographics, and reveals issues that require the community's attention.

We pride ourselves on providing high-quality data and on being the consolidator of many sources. As we look towards the future of more real-time data, we are also presented with the chance to shine a light on a few opportunities and challenges facing our community that we believe is derived from the data, as well as progress of our community's efforts to address the challenges.

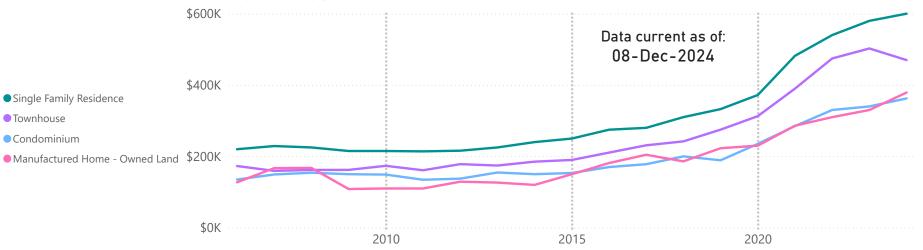
Coordinating Committee:

Brint Wahlberg, Windermere Real Estate
Jim McGrath, Missoula Housing Authority
Julie Pavlish, Homeword
Josh Plum, Plum Property Management
Matt Gehr, Mann Mortgage
Paul Forsting, IMEG
Derek Sheehan, University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research
Mandy Snook, Montana Home & Land Co.
Jason Shreder, Katie L. Ward Real Estate

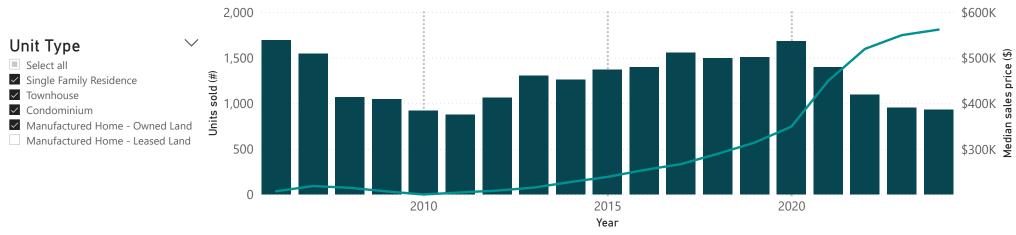
Staff:

Jim Bachand, Missoula Organization of REALTORS®, CEO
Dwight Easton, Missoula Organization of REALTORS®, Public Affairs Director
Andrew Connor, University of Montana, Adjunct Professor, Masters of Science in Business Analytics

Annual Median Sale Price by Unit Type (Missoula Urban Area)

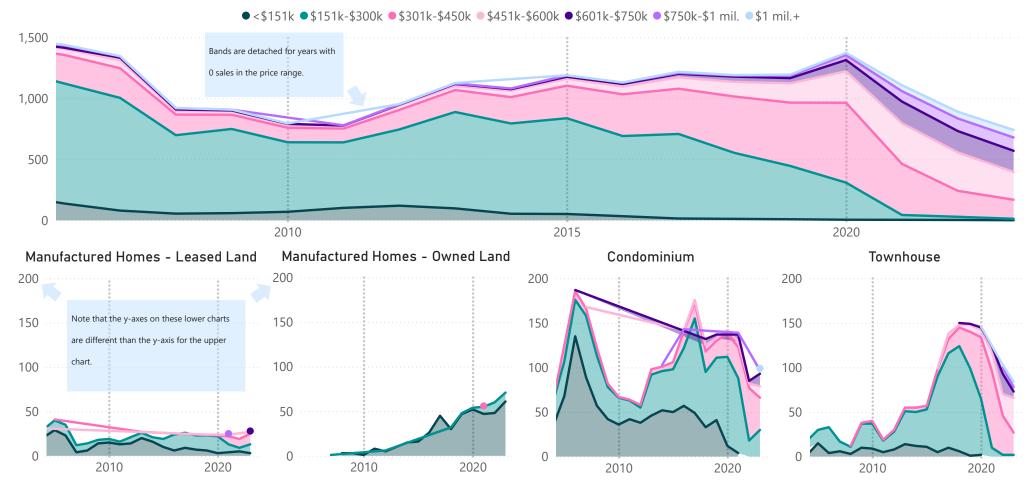


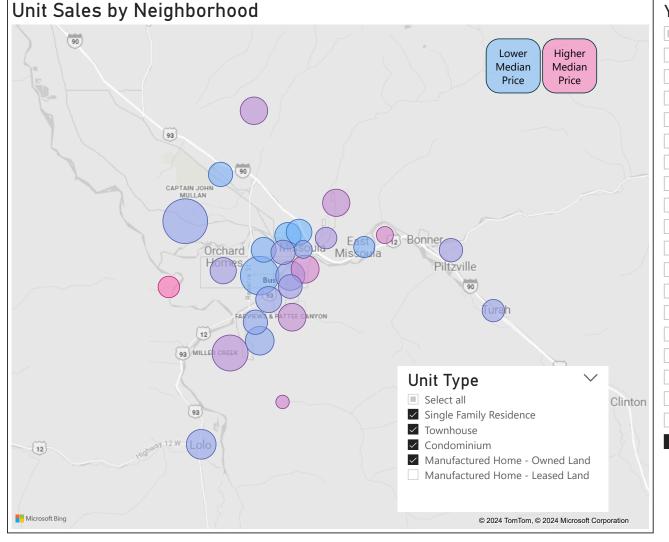
Combined Annual # Sold and Median Price for Selected Unit Types (Missoula Urban Area)





Single-Family Residences





- Year
- Select all
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010 2011
- 2012
- 2013
- 2014
- 2015
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
- 2020
- 2021
- 2022 2023
- 2024

- Bubble size represents number of units sold. Color represents median price.
- Hold down "control" key ("command" on a mac) to select multiple years.
- If you do not see a map in the left part of this slide, try viewing this page in a different browser. This module specifically has display compatibility issues with the Chrome browser when the LastPass extension is enabled.

Data current as of: 08-Dec-2024

of sales (selected years, unit types, and neighborhoods)

912

Median price (selected years, unit types, and neighborhoods)

\$560,000

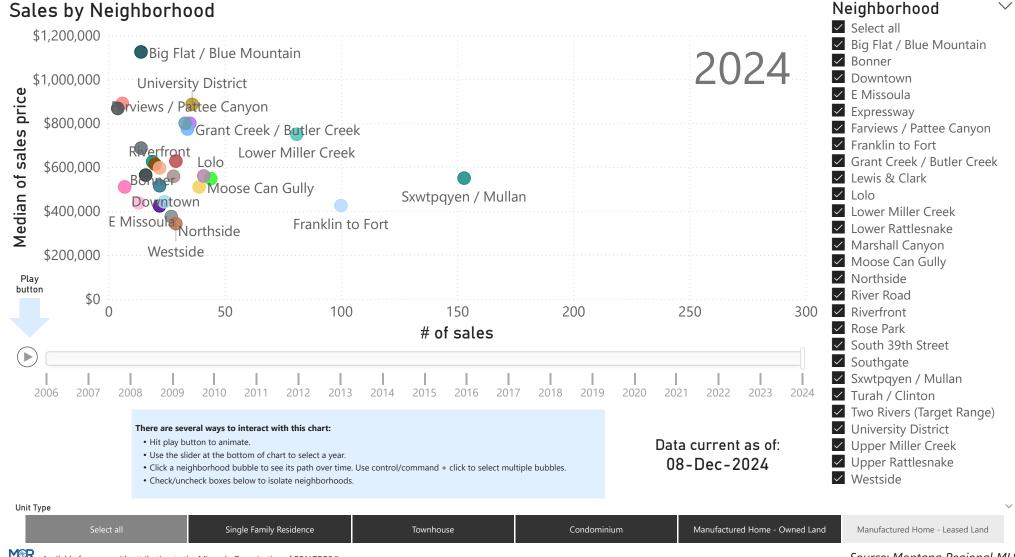
Data current as of:

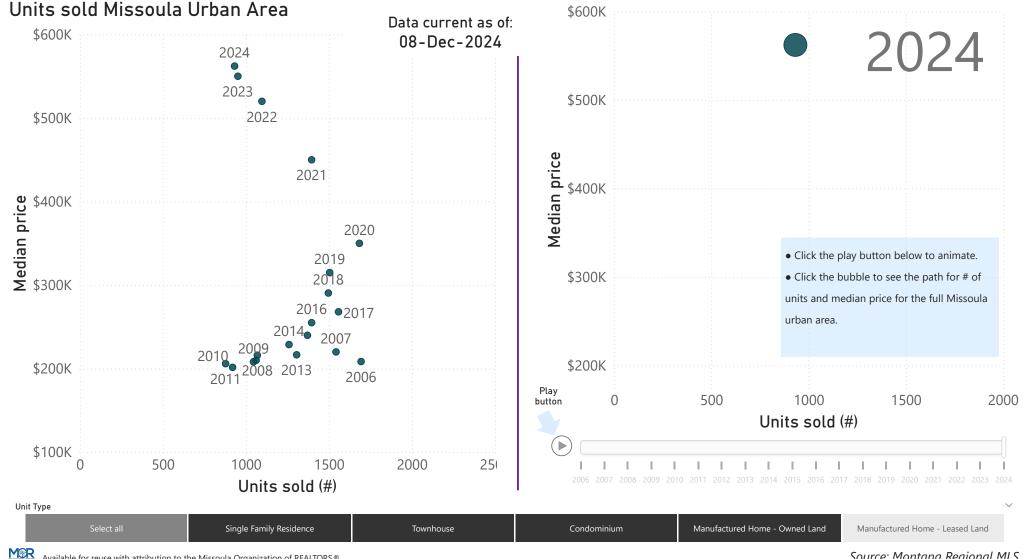
08-Dec-2024

Results are not shown for a neighborhood when there are fewer than 3 sales.

Unit Type

Single Family Residence Condominium Manufactured Home - Owned Land Manufactured Home - Leased Land Townhouse





Year

- O 2013
- 0 2014
- 0 2015
- 0 2016
- 0 2017
- 0 2018
- 2010
- 20192020
- 0 2021
- 0 2022
- 2023

Property Type

- Select all
- Single Family Residence
- Townhouse
- Condominium
- Manufactured Home Own...
- Manufactured Home Leas...

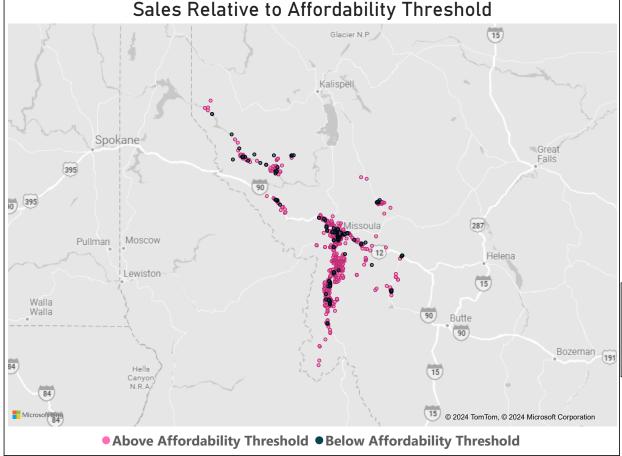
If only one box below is checked, hold down the "Ctrl" key ("Command" on a Mac) to click both options.

Lot size

- 1 acre or smaller
- Larger than 1 acre

County

- Select all
- Granite
- Mineral
- Missoula
- Ravalli
- Sanders



Affordability thresholds are the amount a Missoula County median income earner in a given year could afford to pay for a home purchase (factoring in taxes, interest rates, and a 5% down payment) without spending more than 30% of their monthly income on housing.

Zoom and drag to focus map

2023

Year

\$305,200

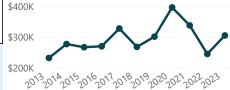
Affordability Threshold

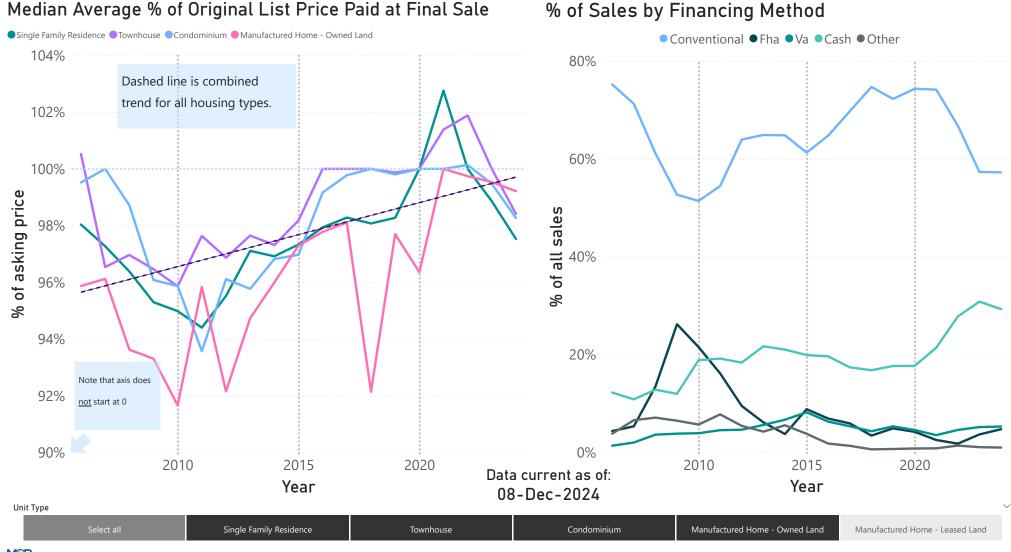
\$100,900

Median income

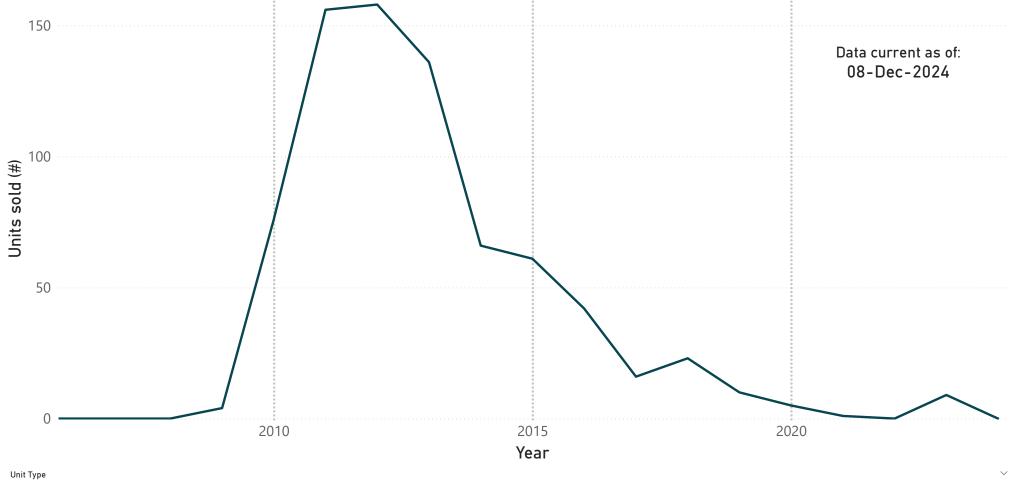
For selected sales:			
Category	Count	%	
Above Affordability Threshold	1625	87.55%	
Below Affordability Threshold	231	12.45%	
Total	1856	100.00%	





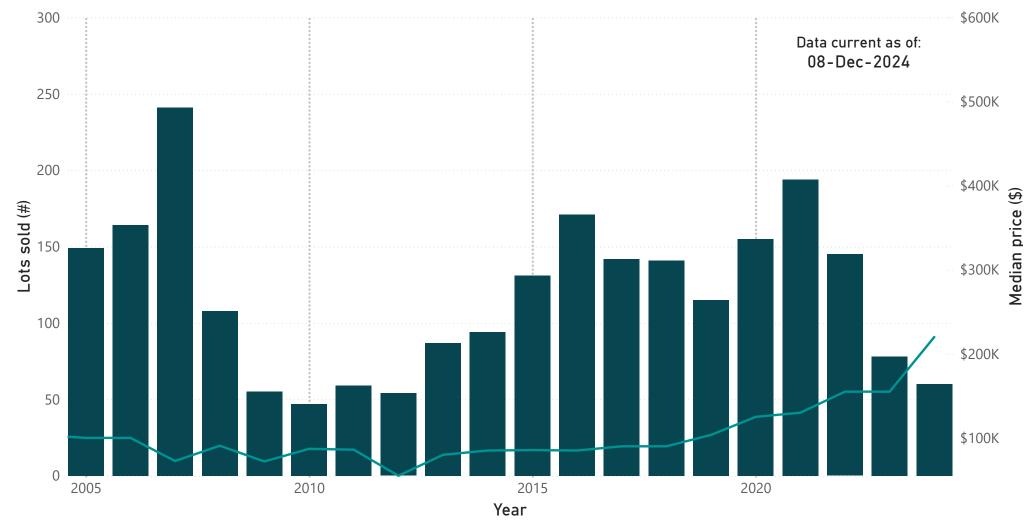


Real Estate-Owned (REO), Bank-Owned, Probate, & Short Sales



Single Family Residence Manufactured Home - Owned Land Select all Townhouse Condominium

Lot Sales (Missoula Urban Area)

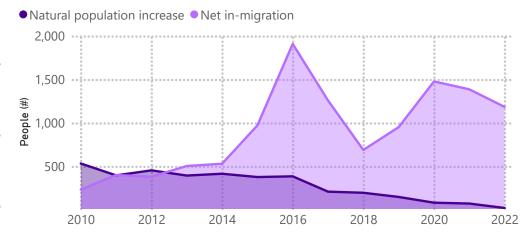




Population

City of Missoula Missoula County non-city Missoula County total 100K 50K 0K 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020

Missoula County Population Change Sources



Year-Over-Year % Change in Population



This chart shows the % change in population from one year to the next. For example, if population increased from 100,000 in one year to 101,000 the next year, it would be marked as 1% for the second year.

Any positive % change value means an increase in population, even if the trend is downward.

Net In-Migration to Missoula County

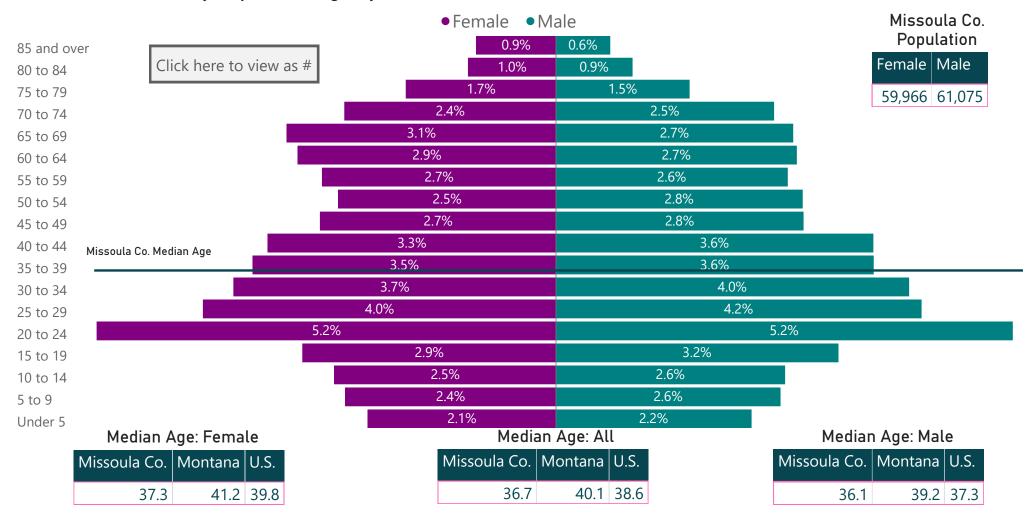


- From non-Montana states
- From international
- Total net in-migration

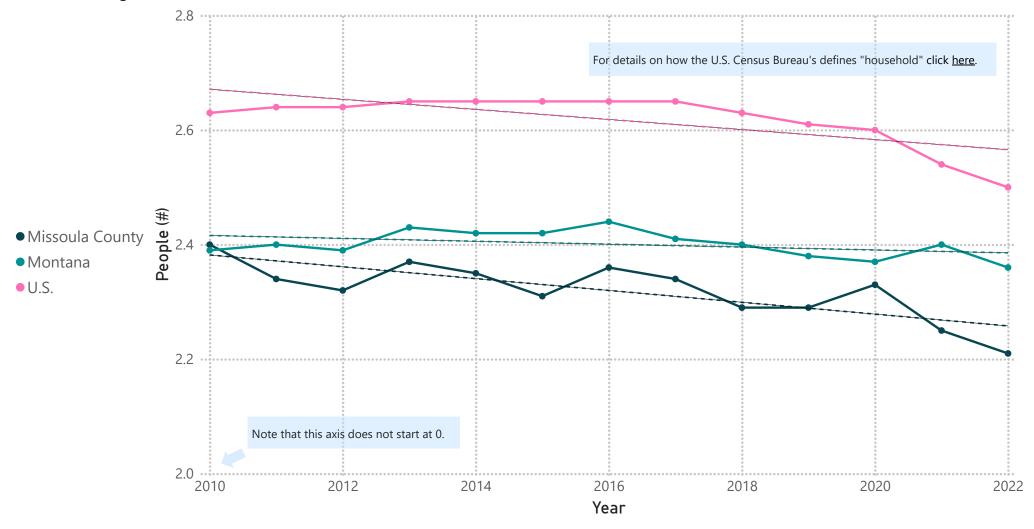




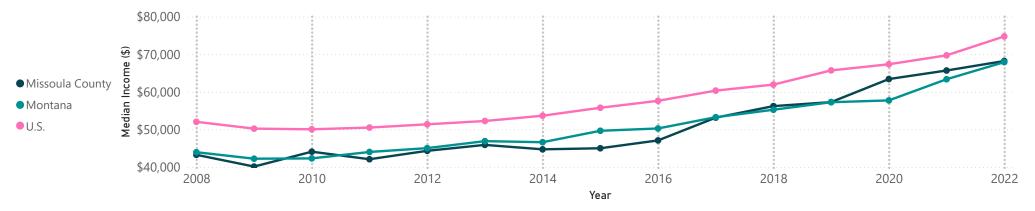
2022 Missoula County Population Age Pyramid (%)



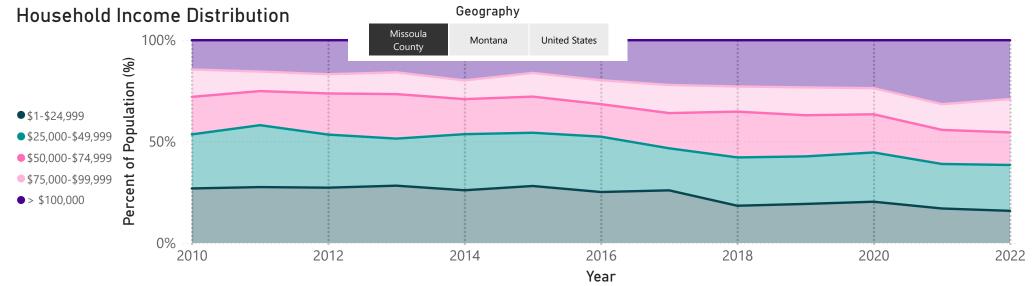
Mean Average Household Size



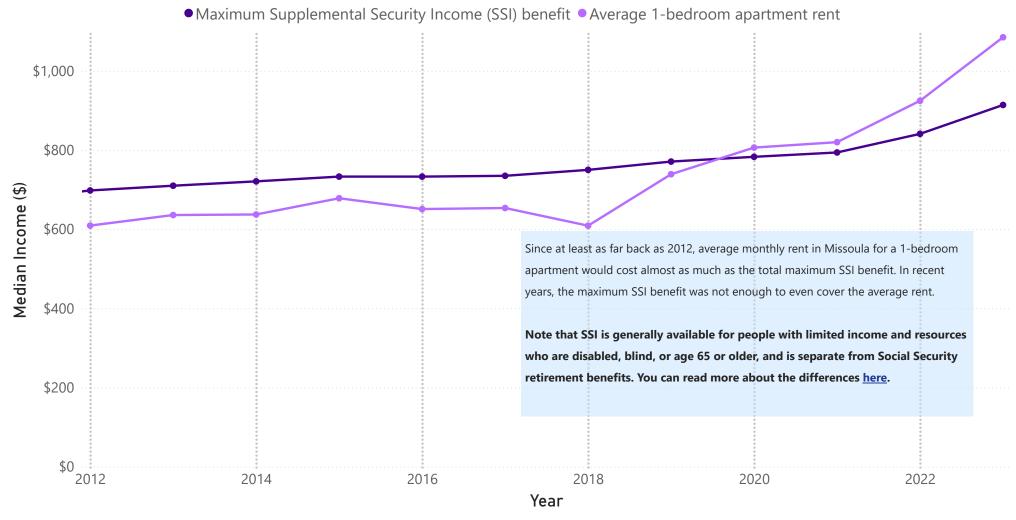
Median Household Income



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program

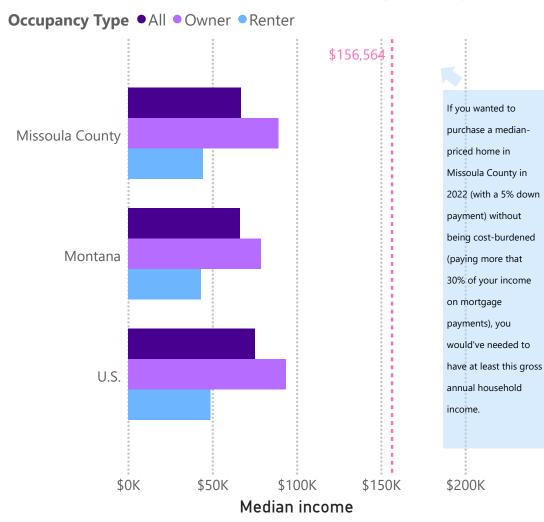


Maximum Social Security (SSI) Benefit & Average Rent for 1-Bedroom Apartment by Year

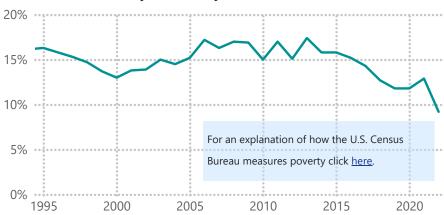




2022 Median Income by Location and Occupancy Type

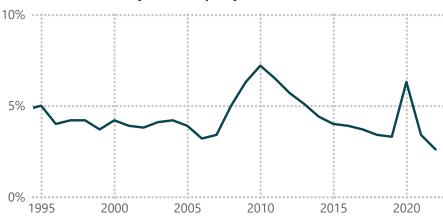


Missoula County Poverty Rate



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

Missoula County Unemployment Rate

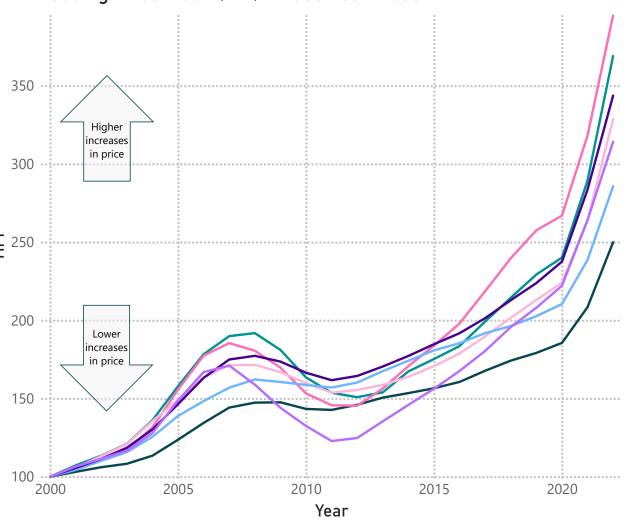


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Housing Price Index (HPI) - Base Year: 2000

- Cascade County
- Flathead County
- Gallatin County
- Missoula County
- Yellowstone County
- Montana
- Mountain States

Click on one of the regions above to highlight its line.



Select Geography

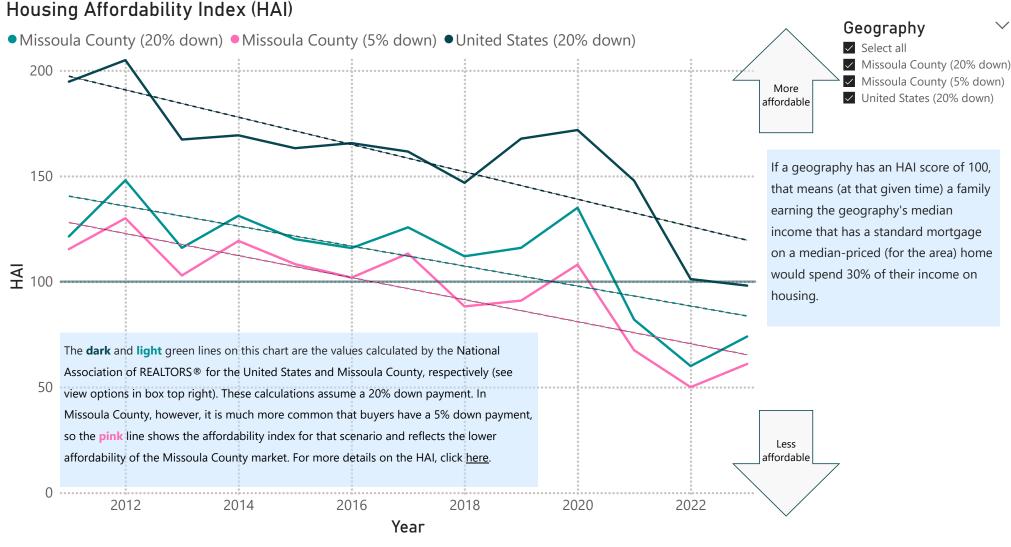
- ✓ Select all
- Cascade County
- ✓ Flathead County
- ✓ Gallatin County
- ✓ Missoula County
- ✓ Yellowstone County
- Montana
- ✓ Mountain States

For more information about the Housing Price Index (HPI) please visit:

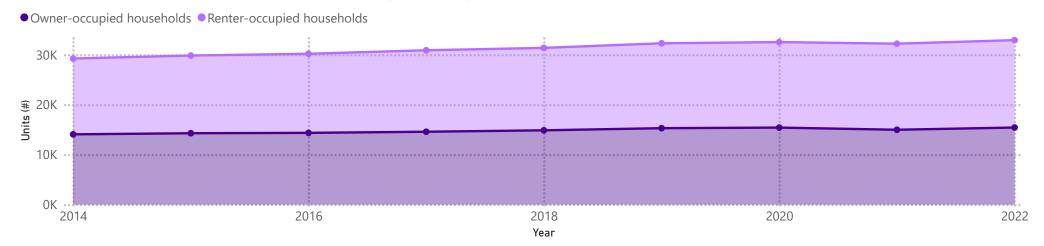
https://www.fhfa.gov/Media/ PublicAffairs/Pages/House-

<u>Price-Index-Frequently-</u>

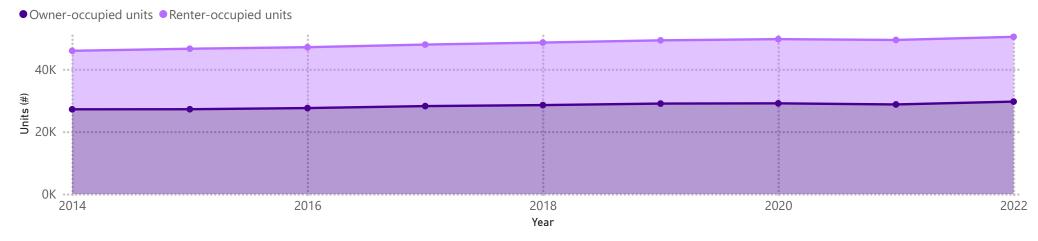
Asked-Questions.aspx



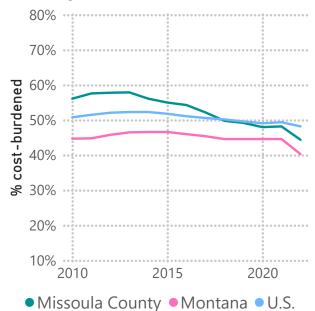
City of Missoula: Units of Housing by Occupancy Type



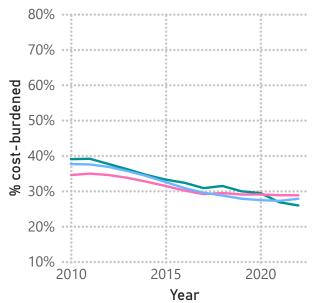
Missoula County: Units of Housing by Occupancy Type



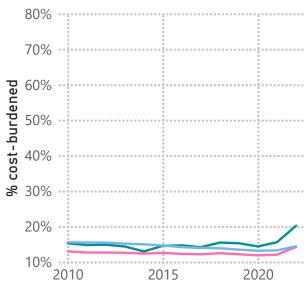
% of RENTER Households Paying 30% or More of Their Income for Housing



% of HOMEOWNER Households WITH a Mortgage Paying 30% or more of Their Income for Housing



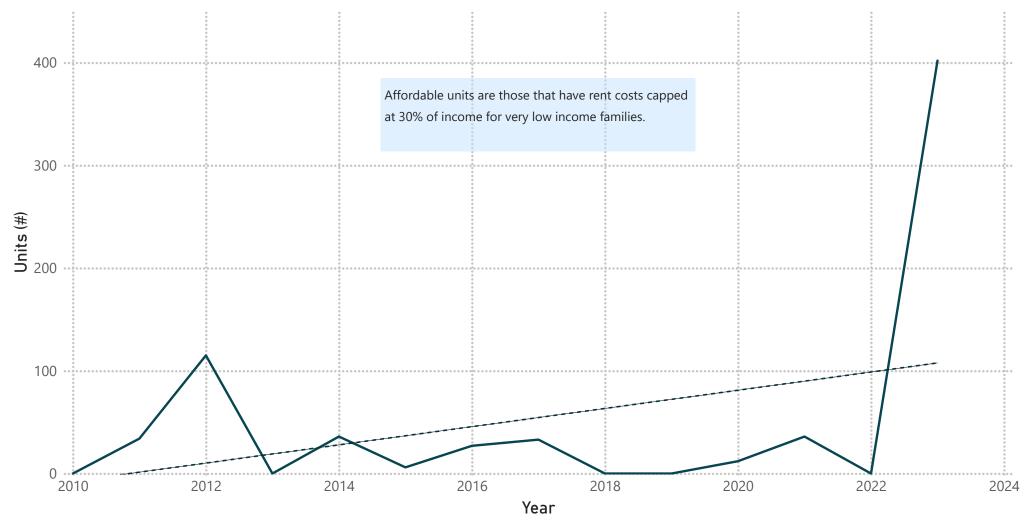
% of HOMEOWNER Households WITHOUT a Mortgage Paying 30% or more of Their Income for Housing

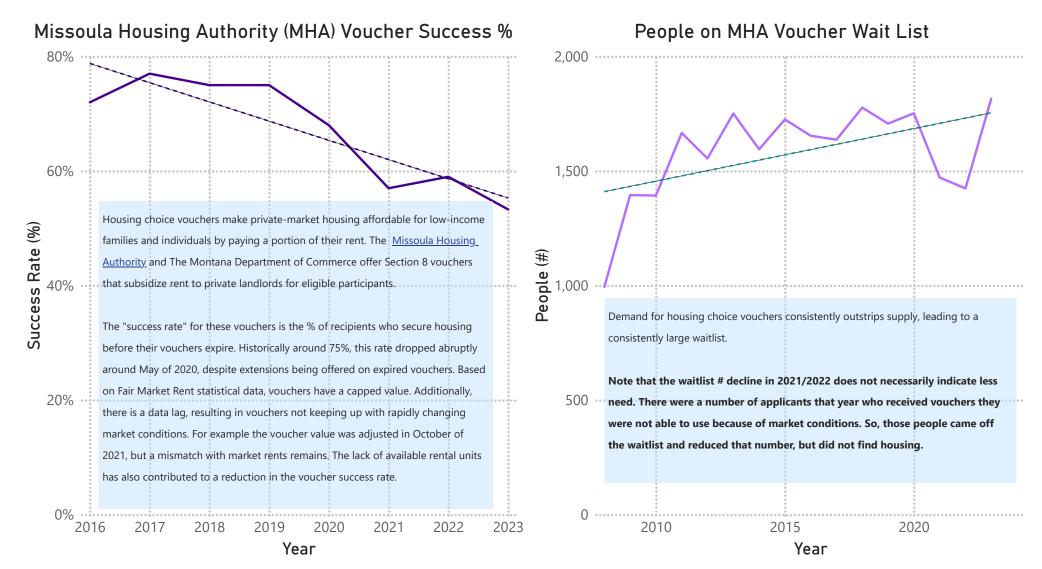


It is generally accepted that households should spend no more than 30% of their gross monthly income on housing. Those spending a larger portion of their income on housing are considered "cost-burdened." This standard, however, primarily applies to middle-income households. Higher-income households can generally spend well over 30% of their income on housing, and lower-income households generally cannot afford to spend even 30% of their income on housing.

This report separates out homeowners with and without mortgages, because of the different implications of cost burden to those two different populations. If you see cost-burdened owners with mortgages, you have an issue where people in general aren't earning enough to pay off their homes. Cost-burdened households without mortgages, however, tend to be either retirees who are income poor and asset rich, or people suffering cost burdens from property taxes, utilities, etc..

Affordable Housing Units Built in Missoula County



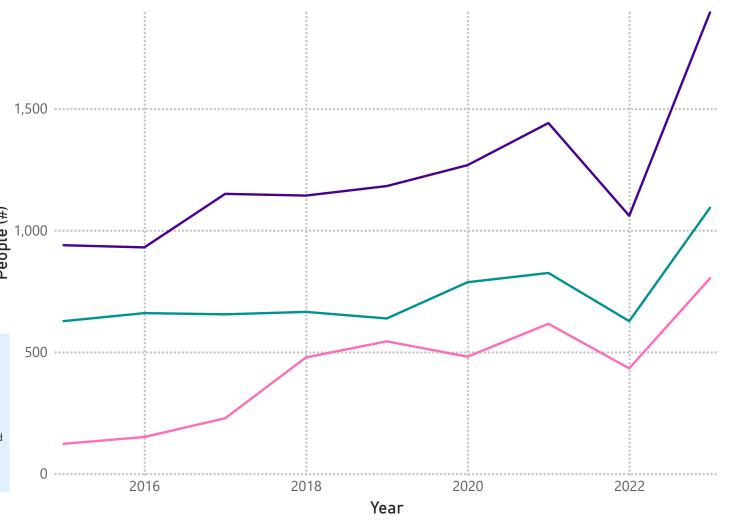


Number of People Served by Homeword



- Homebuyer education & counseling
- Financial education & counseling

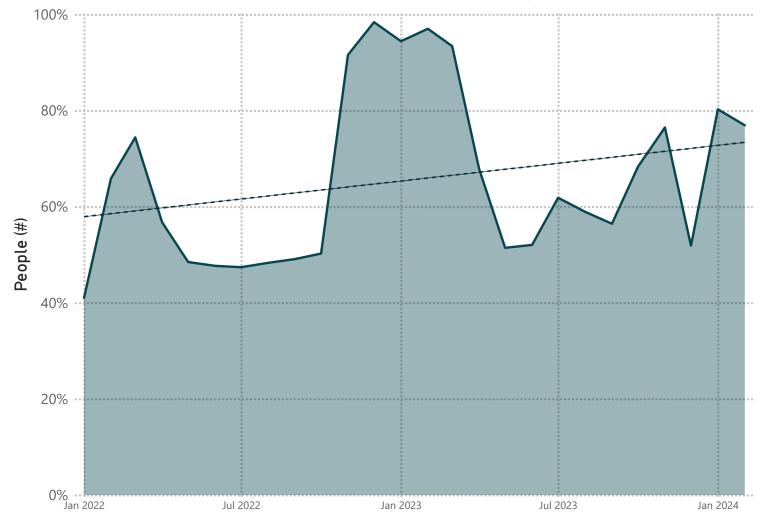
The need for Homeword's HomeOwnership Center programs has increased over the past years, as they continue to adjust their programs to meet the community needs. Homeword is proud to empower people through homebuyer and financial education and coaching as well as renter education.





Source: Homeword

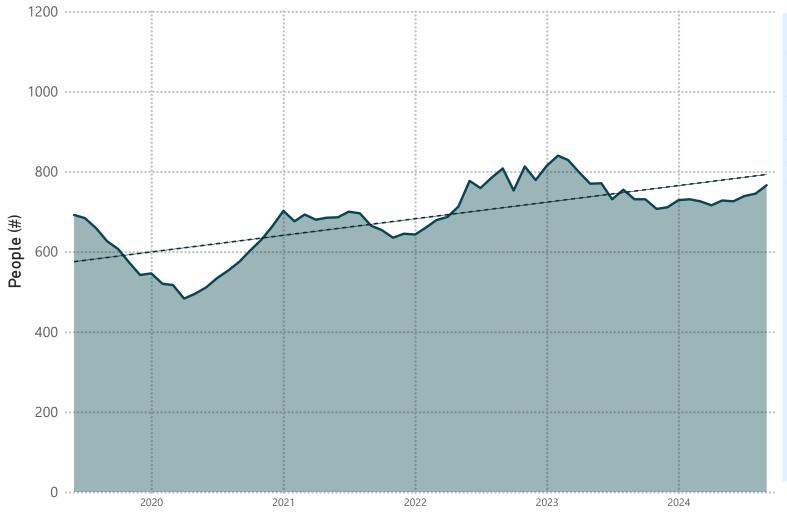
Utilization % for Shelters Serving Missoula's Unhoused Population



This chart shows the utilization percentages by month for the Poverello Center's main shelter, its Winter Shelter (a.k.a. the Johnson Street Shelter) and the Hope Rescue Mission's Temporary Safe Outdoor Space Shelter.

The figures are calculated by dividing the total bed nights used each month by the total bed nights available.

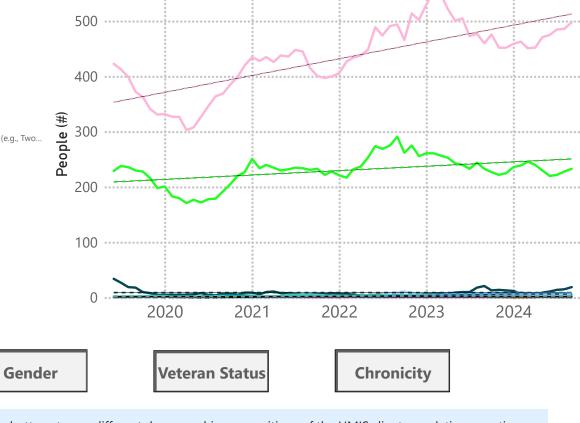
Clients Enrolled In Missoula's Coordinated Entry System (MCES)



• The Missoula Coordinated Entry System (MCES) uses a centralized database called the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). MCES has a comprehensive record of unhoused Missoulians receiving services from local non-profits and private organizations, stored in HMIS. Profiles and situations are updated at least every 90 days, but are often updated daily or any time something changes for a household.

• Dashed line shows trend over time

Clients Enrolled in Missoula's Coordinated Entry System (MCES) - Gender



Click the above buttons to see different demographic compositions of the HMIS client population over time.

- The Missoula Coordinated Entry System (MCES) uses a centralized database called the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). MCES has a comprehensive record of unhoused Missoulians receiving services from local non-profits and private organizations, stored in HMIS. Profiles and situations are updated at least every 90 days, but are often updated daily or any time something changes for a household.
- Note that "chronicity" refers to the unhoused individuals who have either been unhoused continuously for the last year or have been unhoused four times in the last three years and also have a disabling condition of some kind.
- Dashed lines show trends over time

(No response)

Man (Boy, if child)

Non-Binary

Transgender

Client prefers not to answer

Man (Boy, if child); Transgender

Woman (Girl, if child); Transgender

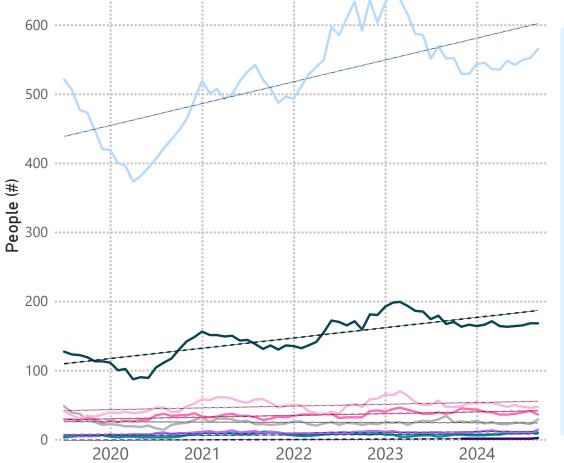
Transgender; Non-Binary

Woman (Girl, if child)

Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)

Man (Boy, if child); Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two..

Clients Enrolled in Missoula's Coordinated Entry System (MCES) - Race & Ethnicity



Clients in Missoula's Coordinated Entry System (MCES) system can choose any values that apply for their race and ethnicity from among the options in the legend at left.

The counts on this chart show the number of clients in the system in each month who have selected each race or ethnicity.

Some clients select multiple options and are therefore counted in each category.

(No response)

Asian or Asian American

Hispanic/Latina/e/o

White

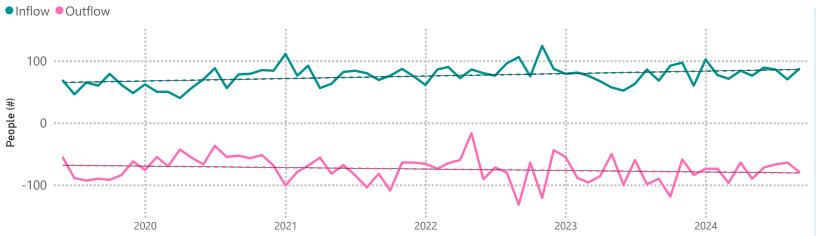
Black, African American, or African

Middle Eastern or North African

Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous

Monthly Intakes and Exits from Missoula's Coordinated Entry System (MCES)

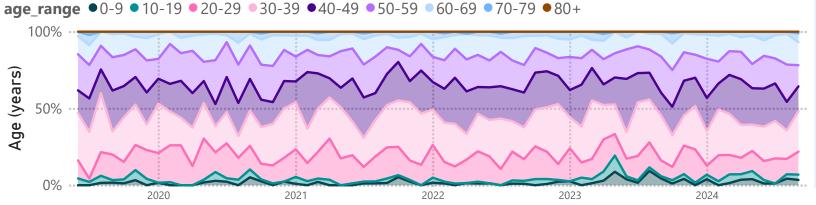


Missoula's Coordinated Entry System (MCES) is the comprehensive record of unhoused individuals receiving service from city agencies and local non-profits.

This top chart shows both the number of clients who entered (inflow) and who left (outflow) MCES each month.

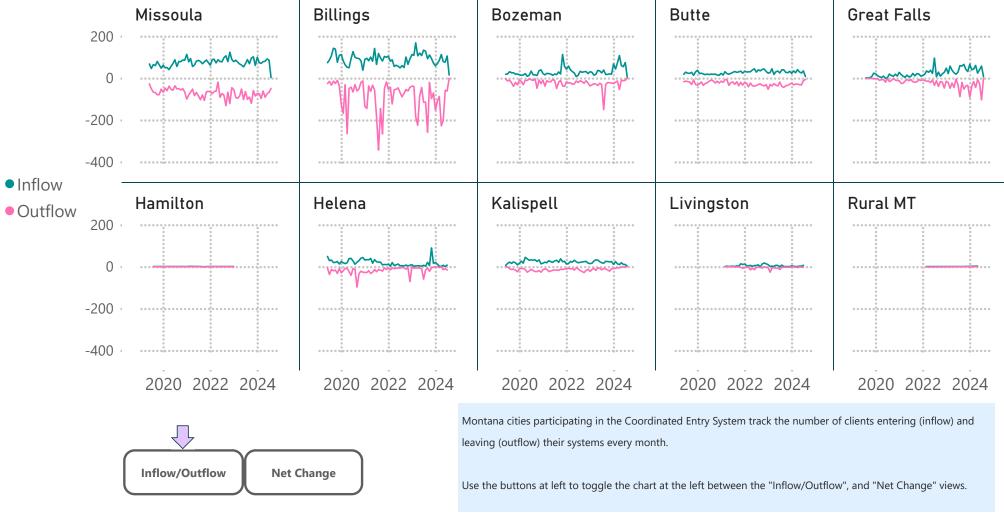
New inflow clients are those who are experiencing houselessness for the first time. This count does not include those returning from inactivity or a housing placement that didn't work out.

Distribution of Client Age at Entry into Missoula's Coordinated Entry System (MCES)



MOF

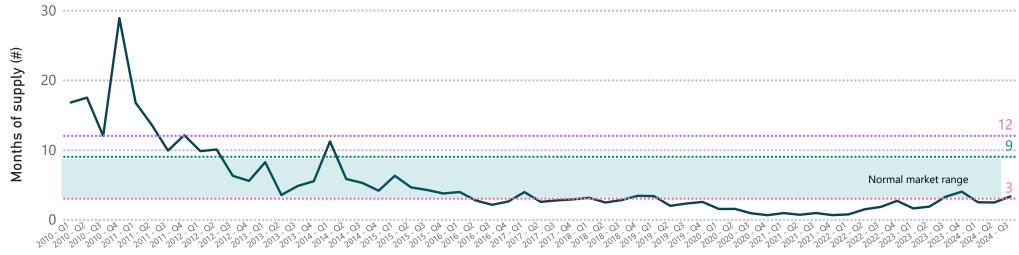
Unhoused Client INFLOW/OUTFLOW for Coordinated Entry Systems in Montana Cities

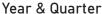


The **absorption rate** is one of the best ways to talk about market supply as it measures the pace of home sales, taking into account both the days a house is on the market and the number of available homes for sale. It is calculated by dividing the total number of available homes on the market by the number of homes sold in the prior month. The resulting absorption rate signifies how many months worth of inventory are listed for sale, indicating whether there's an undersupply or oversupply of listings:

- Less than 3 months is an under-supply.
- 3-9 months is a normal market.
- 9-12 months is an over-supply.
- More than 12 months is an overloaded market.

Total Market Supply - Missoula Urban Area





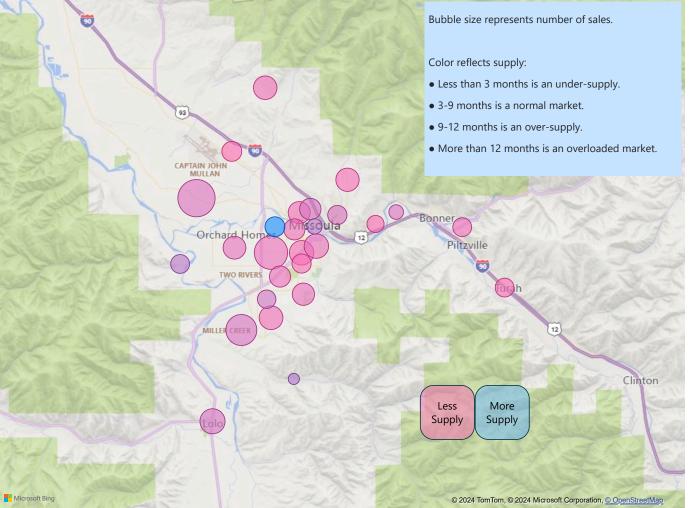
Year

Select all

2012 2013

2014

Market Supply by Neighborhood (Sept. 30, 2024)



Neighborhood	YTD sold	Median price	Supply
Big Flat / Blue Mountain	13	\$1,100,000	6.75
Bonner	13	\$400,000	2.25
Downtown	6	\$552,500	7.00
E Missoula	9	\$455,000	1.50
Expressway	16	\$435,000	1.20
Farviews / Pattee Canyon	24	\$868,000	2.73
Franklin to Fort	87	\$425,000	2.71
Grant Creek / Butler Creek	29	\$796,000	2.25
Lewis & Clark	14	\$575,000	1.50
Lolo	36	\$502,989	4.50
Lower Miller Creek	70	\$750,000	4.43
Lower Rattlesnake	14	\$687,000	4.00
Marshall Canyon	5	\$889,000	4.00
Moose Can Gully	30	\$511,500	2.25
Northside	21	\$365,000	4.50
River Road	16	\$596,450	21.00
Riverfront	20	\$450,000	2.50
Rose Park	33	\$540,000	1.67
South 39th Street	12	\$515,250	5.00
Southgate	20	\$489,000	2.50
Sxwtpqyen / Mullan	119	\$545,000	3.84
Turah / Clinton	13	\$585,000	1.50
Two Rivers (Target Range)	26	\$613,750	3.00
University District	33	\$894,000	2.77
Upper Miller Creek	3	\$810,000	7.50
Upper Rattlesnake	28	\$790,000	1.67
Westside	23	\$337,500	2.18

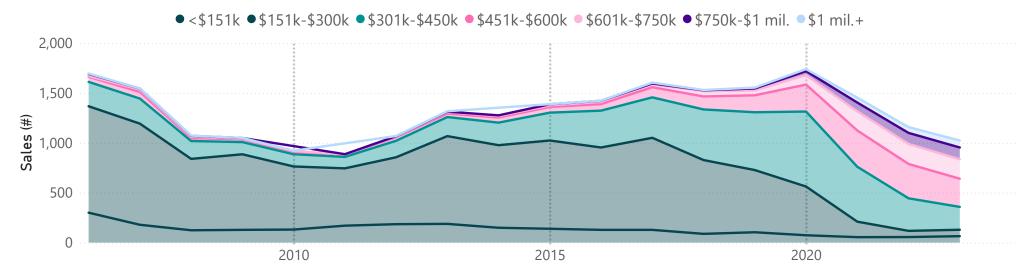
Supply Gap & Absorption Rate by Price Range (Sept. 30, 2024)

Price range	Sold YTD (#)	Sold Last 30 Days (#)	Active listings (#)	Theoretical normal market listings (#)	Estimated supply gap (#)	Absorption Rate
< \$150,001	3	0	1	0	1	0.00
\$150,001 - \$300,000	26	9	9	54	-45	1.00
\$300,001 - \$450,000	175	21	49	126	-77	2.33
\$450,001 - \$600,000	219	23	78	138	-60	3.39
\$600,001 - \$750,000	141	19	48	114	-66	2.53
\$750,001 - \$1,000,000	125	14	59	84	-25	4.21
\$1,000,000 +	63	10	74	60	14	7.40
Totals	752	96	318	576	-258	

The absorption rate measures the pace of home sales in months of supply:

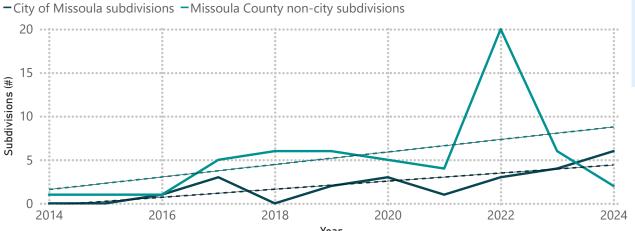
- Fewer than 3 months is an under-supply.
- 3-9 months is a normal market.
- 9-12 months is an over-supply.
- 12+ months is an overloaded market.

Sales by Price Range - Missoula Urban Area (all housing unit types)



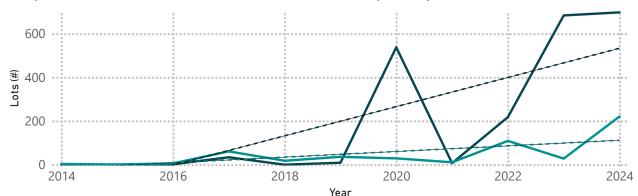


Residential Subdivisions - PRELIMINARY Plat Approvals



Lots Created from Residential Subdivision - PRELIMINARY Plat Approvals

-City of Missoula lots created from subdivision -Missoula County non-city lots created from subdivision



Preliminary plat approval is when a governing body and a developer agree on conditions required for obtaining final plat approval.

Data are through:

Q3 - 2024

City of Missoula

Year	Preliminary plat approvals	Preliminary lots created from subdivision	Average lots per subdividsion
2016	1	2	2
2017	3	34	11
2018	0	0	0
2019	2	9	5
2020	3	538	179
2021	1	7	7
2022	3	218	73
2023	4	684	171
2024	6	698	116

Missoula County non-City

Year	Preliminary plat approvals	Preliminary lots created from subdivision	Average lots per subdividsion
2016	1	6	6
2017	5	61	12
2018	6	18	3
2019	6	36	6
2020	5	29	6
2021	4	11	3
2022	20	109	5
2023	6	28	5
2024	2	221	111



Lots Created from Residential Subdivision - FINAL Plat Approvals

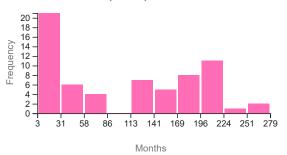
-City of Missoula - Missoula County non-city Total # of Final Plat Approvals since 2018 Data are through: Q3 - 2024 100 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024 Year

Final plat approval is when a governing body certifies that a developer has met the conditions established in the preliminary plat approval. This results in the ability to file permitting for the plat, and to construct and sell properties.

Use this slider to adjust recording date range for below reports:

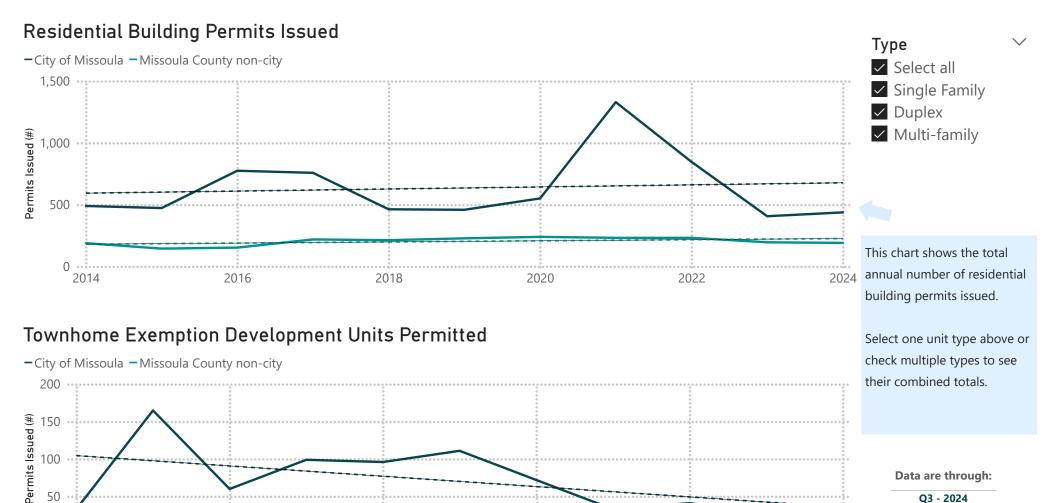


Distribution of Durations from Preliminary to Final Status (city/county combined)



Mean average time taken between preliminary & final approvals:

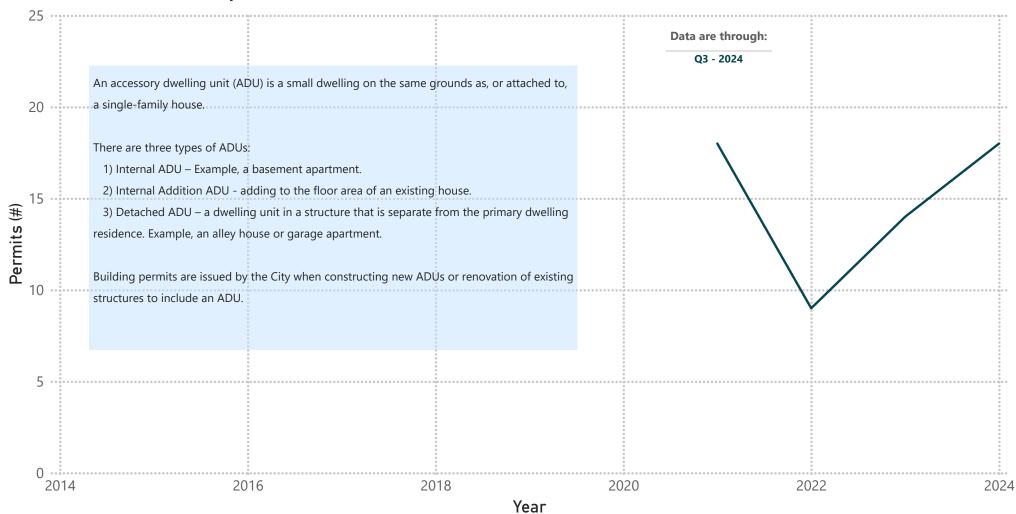
City of Missoula	Missoula County non-City
102	71
Months	Months





Q3 - 2024

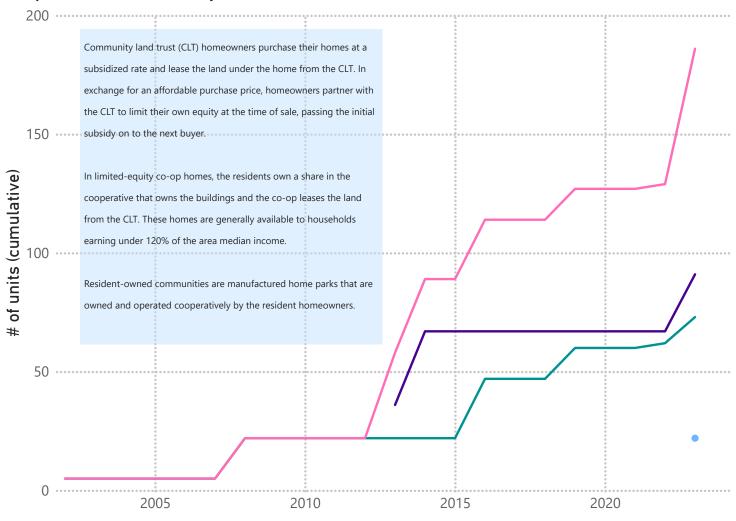
ADU Permits Granted (City of Missoula)



Conditional Pathways to Ownership In Missoula County

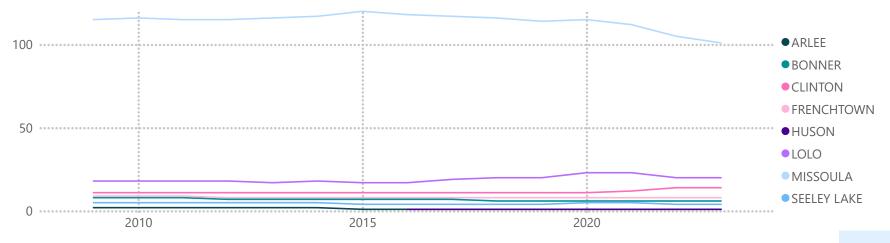


- Community land trust co-op homes
- Resident-owned community homes
- Total homes

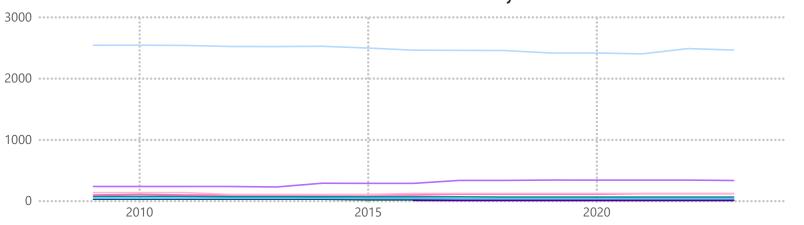




Number of Manufactured Home PARKS in Missoula County

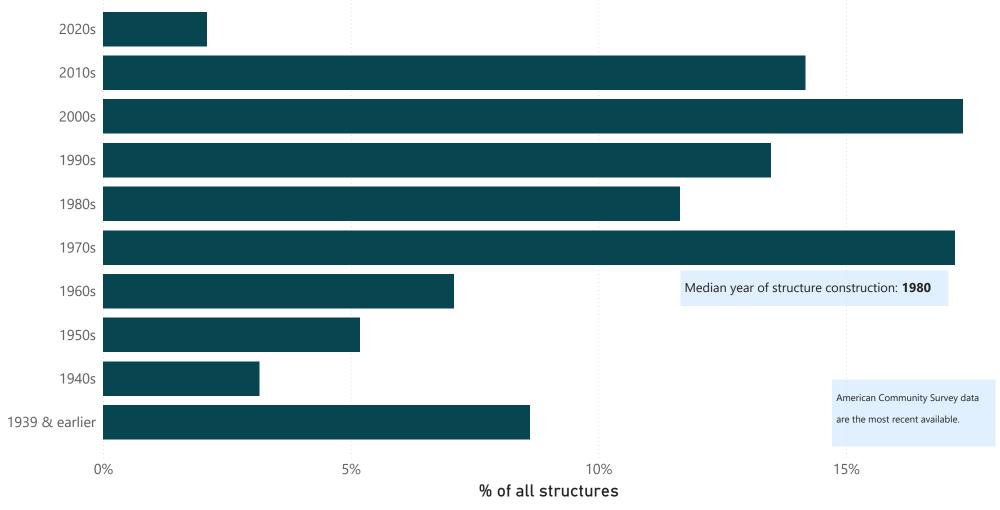


Number of Manufactured Home UNITS in Missoula County



Manufactured home data are very complex. Data come from several sources (such as the Census, the MLS, and the Department of Revenue), which each have different definitions and levels of detail. We chose to use Department of Revenue data because it best illustrates the trends in manufactured home availability over time in our service area.

Decade of Construction for Residential Structures as of 2023 (Missoula County)



Median Rent Cost



