





City of Philadelphia Licenses and Inspections: Act 90 Enforcement Analysis

William Penn Data Collaborative January 21, 2014





Licenses and Inspection's Act 90 Enforcement

- The City's Doors and Windows Ordinance requires all structures on blocks with at least 80% occupancy to have working doors and windows (i.e., not plywood or other blighting materials). Fines are \$300 per opening per day.
- Act 90 allows the City to attach fines to the personal property of Philadelphia Property Maintenance Code violators.
- Taken together, L&I enforcement activity has included:
 - Citing vacant properties that are found upon inspection to violate the Doors and Windows Ordinance
 - Targeting owners of multiple properties for a Blight Court date to arbitrate a resolution of the violations and accrued fines.



TRF Evaluation of Act 90 Enforcement

- Theory: Blighting properties have a depressing effect on real estate sales and sales prices for nearby properties.
- Code enforcement that reduces the number of blighting properties therefore mitigates or eliminates the negative externality on the real estate market.
- Therefore neighborhoods that receive concentrated code enforcement should later exhibit more and higher value real estate sales than similar areas that have not.



Methodology for Testing this Theory

- TRF received a database from L&I containing a variety of data on vacant Philadelphia properties as of May 2013, including:
 - Known vacant properties
 - Whether those properties are in areas eligible for Doors and Windows citations
 - Whether the property was cited
 - If there was a Blight Court date scheduled for the violation
- TRF identifies Census block groups as "Neighborhood Enforcement Clusters" (NEC) based on:
 - At least 50% of known vacant properties cited
 - More than 5 citations in the block group
- Comparable neighborhoods (Comps) are then identified based on a number of data points, including: sales price before the intervention, percentage change in sales price, owner occupancy, number of households, HUD determined foreclosure risk score, percentage of properties in foreclosure and distance from the NEC.

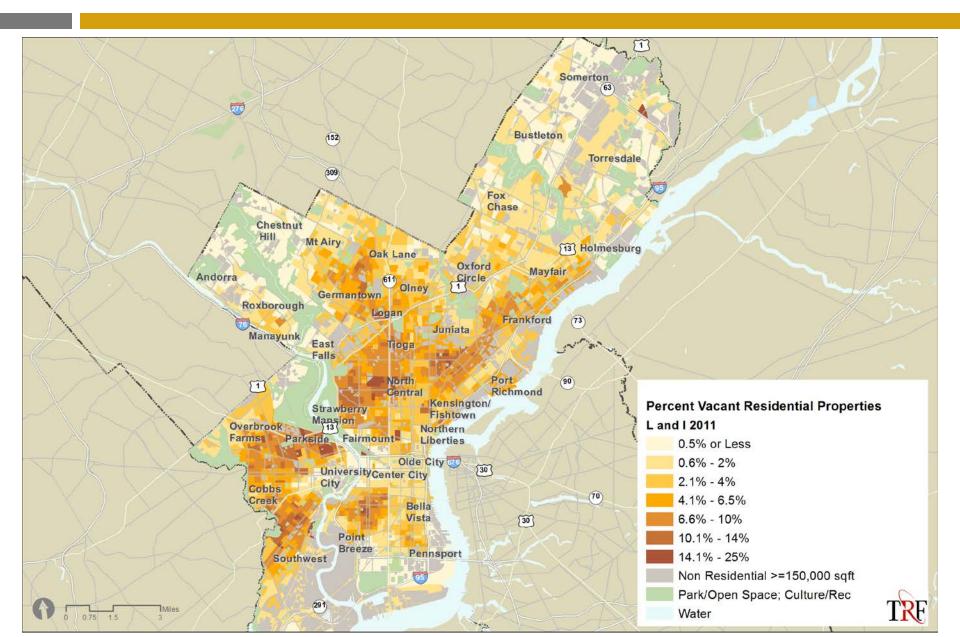


Summary of Activity as of May 2013

	Vacant	Cited	Percentage Cited
Philadelphia	25,100	7,533	30.0%
NEC	3,612	2,600	72.0%

Council District	Total OPA Properties	Share of Vacant Properties	Vacant	Percent Vacant	Cited	Percent of Vacants Cited	Share of Cited Properties
1	74,872	10.7%	2,697	3.6%	912	33.8%	12.1%
2	64,509	13.0%	3,260	5.1%	1,326	40.7%	17.6%
3	49,713	15.3%	3,832	7.7%	1,185	30.9%	15.7%
4	53,060	8.1%	2,023	3.8%	705	34.8%	9.4%
5	68,443	18.0%	4,529	6.6%	873	19.3%	11.6%
6	55,634	5.9%	1,492	2.7%	357	23.9%	4.7%
7	60,395	12.6%	3,155	5.2%	791	25.1%	10.5%
8	51,221	10.0%	2,516	4.9%	823	32.7%	10.9%
9	50,347	4.8%	1,198	2.4%	485	40.5%	6.4%
10	50,619	1.6%	395	0.8%	73	18.5%	1.0%
Total	578,813	100.0%	25,100	4.3%	7,533	30.0%	100.0%

Residential Vacancy in Philadelphia

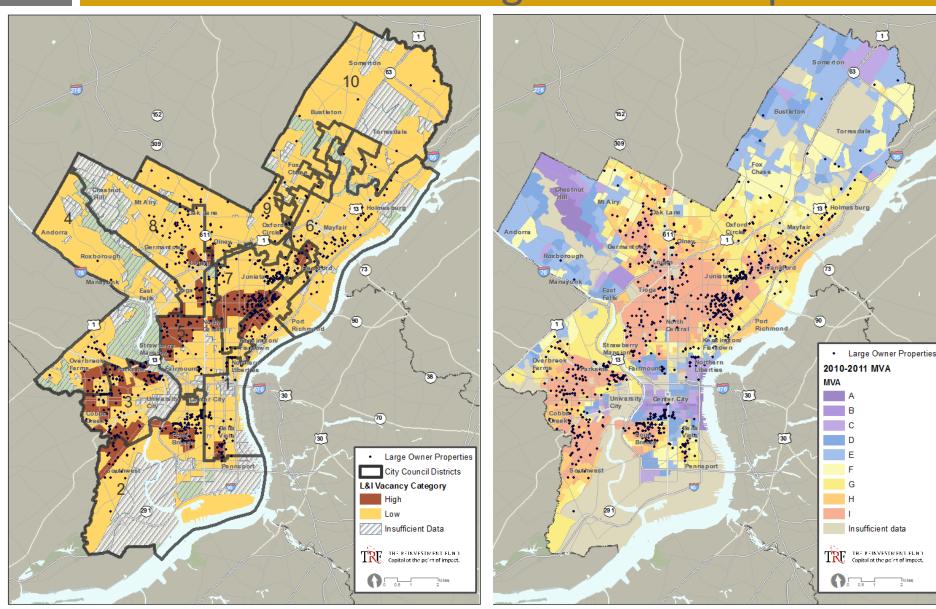


Large Owner Calculations as of May 2013

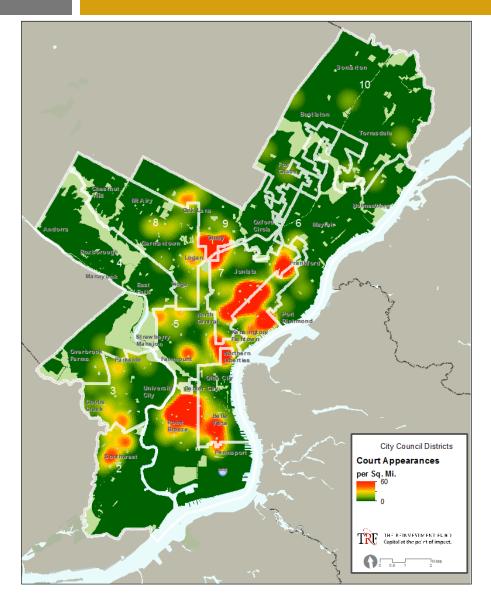
	Totals	Cited	Complied	% Compliance
Large Owners	1,072	1,072	479	44.7%
Blight Court	144	144	115	79.9%
No Blight Court	928	928	364	39.2%

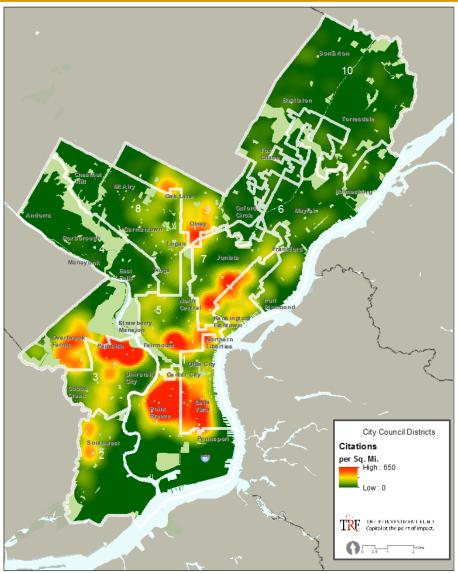


Areas Eligible for L&I Intervention and Location of Large Owner Properties

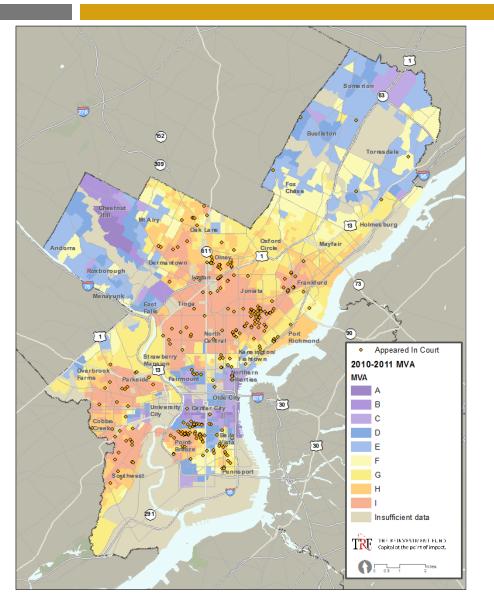


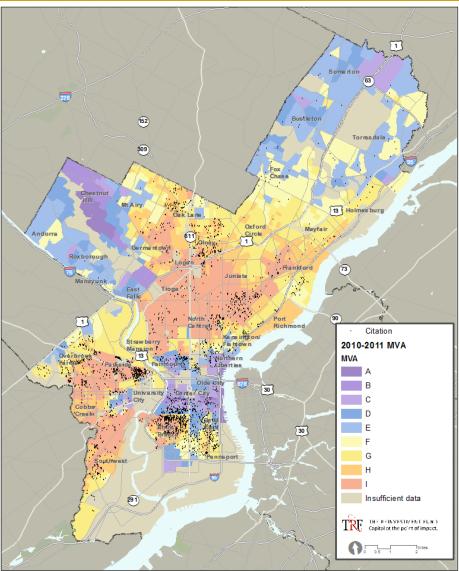
Location of Act 90 Enforcement Activities by City Council District





Enforcement by MVA Category





2010/2011 MVA Characteristics

MVA						Percent				Foreclosures	Percent
Market	Med	lian Sale	N	lean Sale	Coefficient of	Owner	Percent	Percent New	Percent	as a Percent	Public/Assiste
Category	F	Price		Price	Variation	Occupied	Vacant (L & I)	Construction	Commercial	of Sales	d Housing
Α	\$	624,122	\$	707,042	0.584	39.8%	1.6%	11.5%	5.7%	6.3%	0.0%
В	\$	435,249	\$	502,392	0.496	48.8%	0.7%	7.0%	7.3%	5.9%	0.0%
С	\$	325,897	\$	354,545	0.462	49.3%	1.4%	9.7%	6.6%	9.0%	0.8%
D	\$	245,930	\$	267,304	0.497	51.2%	2.1%	6.5%	5.9%	17.7%	2.1%
E	\$	194,459	\$	196,960	0.387	63.9%	1.0%	2.8%	3.3%	24.1%	0.5%
F	\$	148,066	\$	148,958	0.393	66.4%	1.6%	1.9%	4.0%	33.5%	0.4%
G	\$	97,860	\$	100,361	0.480	62.4%	2.7%	1.5%	3.9%	38.4%	3.8%
Н	\$	51,190	\$	64,001	0.657	61.4%	4.2%	0.6%	3.9%	45.9%	2.3%
l .	\$	19,649	\$	31,094	0.935	48.1%	8.1%	1.1%	5.1%	33.5%	10.3%

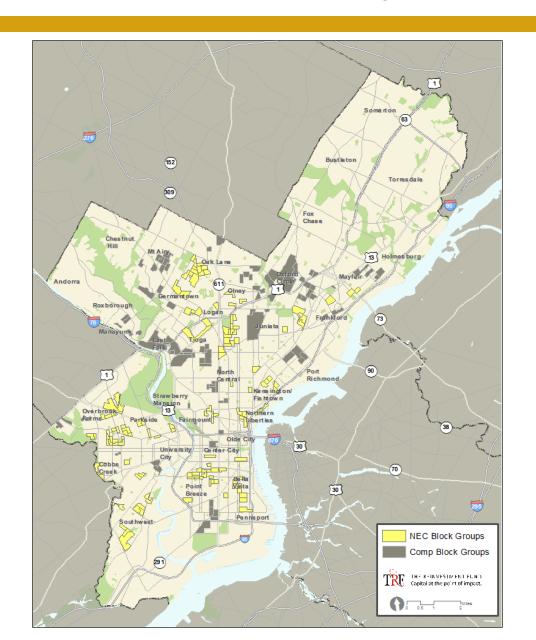


Scoring of NEC Performance Since Intervention

- NECs are compared to their top three comps on:
 - Change in residential real estate market sales price from 2008/2009 to 2011/2012 (data source: BRT)
 - Change in number of residential real estate sales per number of housing units from 2008/2009 to 2011/2012 (data source: BRT)
- NECs are then graded from A D on both comparisons. Details of grading:
 - A if NEC 'beat' all three comps or all comps for which data were available (if less than 5 arms length sales comp was not graded)
 - B if NEC 'beat' all but one comp
 - C if NEC 'beat' one of three comps
 - D if NEC did not beat any comps



Identified NECs and Block Groups used as Comps



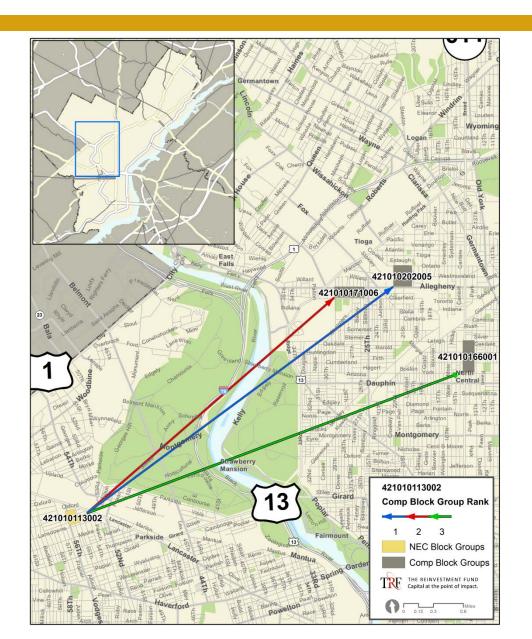


NEC Example #1: Southwest Philadelphia



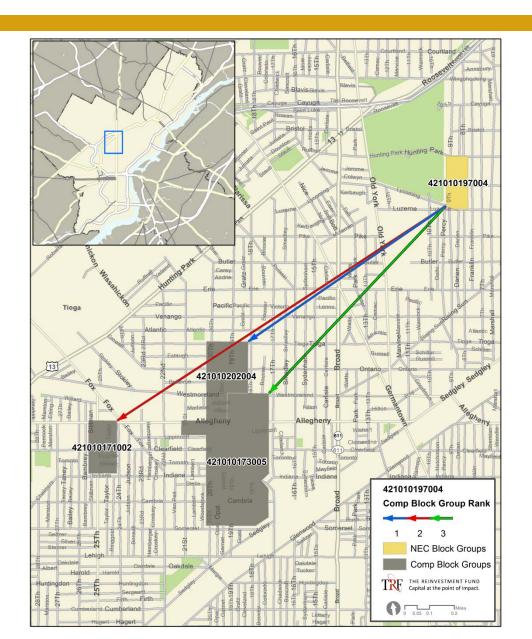


NEC Example #2: West Philadelphia





NEC Example #3: Hunting Park





NEC Performance: Change in Sales Price and Number by Group

	Me	an Sales P	rice	Mean Rate of Tax Delinquency		
	2008-2009	2011-2012	Change	2008-2009	2011-2012	Change
NECs	\$72,526	\$95,651	31.9%	36.1%	35.7%	-1.1%
Comps	\$72,239	\$73,411	1.6%	27.0%	28.1%	4.1%

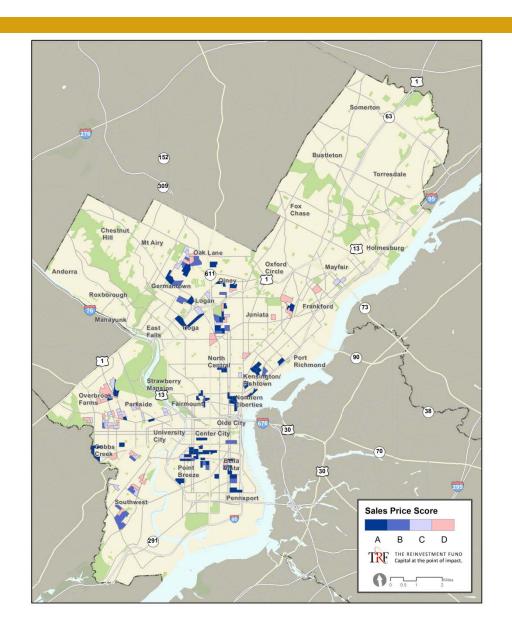


NEC Performance: Residential Sales Price Change

Performance - Sales Price Change							
A B C D							
52	27	27	28				
38.8% 20.1% 20.1% 20.9%							



NEC Performance: Sales Price Change



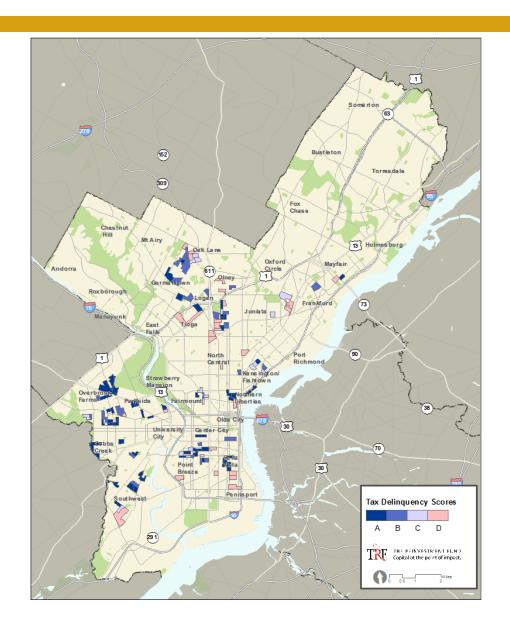


NEC Performance: Change in Tax Delinquency

Performance – Change in Tax Delinquency						
A	В	С	D			
53	32	19	30			
39.6%	23.9%	14.2%	22.4%			



NEC Performance: Tax Delinquency





Effect of Removing Blight on Nearby Properties

- TRF recreated an algorithm from Econsult's 2010 report Vacant Land Management in Philadelphia that measures the effect of blight on nearby property sales.
- Using BRT sales data from 2011 2012, TRF found that properties that complied with L&I citations created \$74 million in sales value for surrounding properties. This created value resulted in \$2.34 million in increased transfer tax revenue to the City.
- L&I estimates that an additional \$1.1 million was returned to the City through permit fees and fines and judgments from Blight Court against owners of blighting properties.



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