# The Economics of Urban Amenities

Edited by DOUGLAS B. DIAMOND, Jr. / GEORGE S. TOLLEY

pts., Unfurn., D.C.

AVE/ —Finest plevel of hi-rise overlook(k. 2 BR, 2 ba., pools, club rms, pvi, parko, Security, \$850/mo.

IVE-sunny effey, nr metro

AVE. -Eff'cy, CAC. Aetra, 24 hr sec'y \$410 incl

AVE-1 BR. Nr. Cleveland

AVE -Lg. 1 BR, second kit, pkg, drman, all util,

AVE —Enorm.

sep kir, D.W. Metro, open

w, gar Metro \$630

AVE. 1 BR. mo , w/w, ac. Open Sun. 2-

AVE,—Sunny views frontesigner condo at Met BR, built-ins, mire ghts CAC, sec'll,; \$69.

ury Downtown Living

W HAMPSHIRI VENUE, NW

kecutive Studio Apts. erlooking Metidan Parl

From \$375

inig: nen w/Breakfast Room iper Location — ½ blk Bus Stop/1½ blks, froi Metro

e & Spaclous Floorplans

New Wall to Wall Carpet

S.W./TOWNSQUARE TOWERS— Lge efflc, quiel. Nr. Metro & Car-Hili. walk to Hud, DOT & HHS, lgs balc. A/C. All. utilis. Incl. 24/h/ answ. serv. pool sauna, security \$400/cme.

SW-3 BR TH, nr gov'l building, 350 mg including utils.

6th — Large sunny, affic, apt., A/C, sep bath 8 kitchen, \$300 per mo.

VAN NESS, CT AVE—renov. 1 BR, balc By Mela + shapping. Pool. \$600 inc util

VAN NESS-2 BR, 2 bath lux blogoverlooking park, \$950 mo, call

VOODV (K-1 BR nr Wood Subway Avail

CAP HILL-Ave. SE. 2 down, 12%. OP

sumption on iq. 3 BR, lust off Penn. Av. nr. Market. Call for appt.

Climate 388

Totality new, quality renoves BR, 2 % beth, full ban garage. 2-level mast incl. lacuzti & fol. Frat vacuum, ser lans. microw Energy-effic

sa. mil, owner finan.

ASSUME 80K 181, CTB 2nd 11% 5 vrs. 3 BR, 1 ½ ba, sur rm., unlaue klt. + DR, patlo, deck, bsmt 3 3-car pkg. Energy eff. \$110,000 E4es.

AP. HILL-Wonderful TH on excel. black, restored by builder for his own use 2 BR, ige. den, huge VA. CONDOMINIUMS OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY

ALEXANDRIA

MANUA NA'ARO

CONDOMINIUMS

Monument. & Capifol from
Monument. & Capifol f

rket financing i I.A. subject to as

n cho

E. ROM \$40,50

I ANGLI

Ist arrived! New
le removes féar Access

ates! Excellent stadem, homes remain mid-rise, log ted just 10 mins for DC Sy construction, ose-in log ow monthly

Par vviida

o A.P.R. Final fill hold 1st trust der 2nd trust trom present home in close-in and Wooded tots in White cross from Cana

datry Club. New conrampler, Tudor & French Jesigns, From 1000-4600 sq. ft. w.

NEW HOMES

ON 1 ACRELOTS

We have immediate op degrees in EE, AE, CS give you a chance to n positions:

ELECTRICAL, ENGINEERS

Signal Processing
 Switching Systems
 Nand Integration
 Designation
 Designation

OMPUTER S

 Software Engineerin Verification and Validat Database Managemen

1204 Offi Tpace, Ren

rice Space

Impressive finished space w. 9500 sq. ... parquet floors, conf rm, ell windowed ofcs., sep. secv stations. Avail 3/1/82.

2 Commercial

DWNTN. OFFICE BLDG.

3 stories + bsml. w/approx. 444
sq. ft. above grade, zoned C4
2000 sq. ft. of ground. Excel. calls
3x00.000 with terms.

RIVERDALE, MD—Free standistore containing 1800 sc. 1. freeing on Bird at Hw Ample pkg, on 7500 sq. 11. fPresent lease expires 11/30/1 Excel, buy for owner-occupiedall business. Terms avail. Mr. Holland eves.

# The Economics of Urban Amenities

#### EDITED BY

### DOUGLAS B. DIAMOND, JR.

Department of Economics and Business North Carolina State University Raleigh, North Carolina

#### GEORGE S. TOLLEY

Department of Economics University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois



#### **ACADEMIC PRESS**

A Subsidiary of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers

New York London

Paris San Diego San Francisco São Paulo Sydney Tokyo Toronto

Copyright © 1982, by Academic Press, Inc. all rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

ACADEMIC PRESS, INC. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003

United Kingdom Edition published by ACADEMIC PRESS, INC. (LONDON) LTD. 24/28 Oval Road, London NW1 7DX

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Main entry under title:

The Economics of urban amenities.

(Studies in urban economics)
Includes bibliographies and index.
1. Urban economics. 2. Space in economics.
3. Homesites. 4. Real property—Valuation. 5. Land use, Urban. I. Diamond, Douglas B. (Douglas Byrnne), Date. II. Tolley, George S., Date.
III. Series.
HT321.E33 330.9173'2 81-22794
ISBN 0-12-214840-1 AACR2

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

82 83 84 85 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

### **Contributors**

Numbers in parentheses indicate the pages on which the authors' contributions begin.

- GLENN BLOMQUIST (89), Department of Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506
- DOUGLAS B. DIAMOND, JR. (3), Department of Economics and Business, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27650
- PHILIP E. GRAVES (211), Department of Economics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309
- ORVILLE F. GRIMES, JR. (143), Eastern Africa Projects Department, The World Bank, Washington, D.C. 20433
- C. HARRELL (55), Department of Economics and Business, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27650
- R.N.S. HARRIS (55), Food and Agriculture Organization, Via Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy
- DONALD R. HAURIN (195), Department of Economics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210
- LARRY E. HUCKINS (125), Center for the Study of Business and Government and Department of Economics and Finance, Baruch College, New York, New York 10010
- PETER LINNEMAN (69), Finance Department, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Present address: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410.

#### X Contributors

- ROBERT POLLARD (105), Department of Economics, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
- JOANNA REGULSKA (211), Department of Geography, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309
- BARTON A. SMITH (165), Department of Economics, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004
- GEORGE S. TOLLEY (3,55), Department of Economics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637
- ROGER J. VAUGHAN (125), Office of Development Planning, State of New York, Albany, New York 12224
- LAWRENCE WORLEY (89), Department of Economics, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843

## **Preface**

Amenities are increasingly recognized as a major determinant of people's well-being. However, the analysis of amenities has remained outside the mainstream of economics. Only in the past two decades have concerted attempts been made to bring the tools of economics to bear on them. These efforts, while useful, have been somewhat fragmented. Though amenities are important to behavior generally, most analyses have focused on a particular regional, urban, or neighborhood phenomenon, such as air pollution, crime, education, housing, taxes, or commutation. General principles for the analysis of amenities have not been formulated.

Amenities have proven to be difficult to analyze using traditional tools. The dimensions of amenities are not those in which most other commodities are measured, nor do amenities have observable prices in the usual sense. Despite the fact that a great deal of effort is devoted to their production and distribution, amenities are not directly bought and sold. Some amenities, like clean air and open space, have been ubiquitous over wide areas in the past and did not have a positive price. In the increasingly prevalent cases in which amenities are scarce, amenities are priced indirectly through the prices of other things—notably land and human resources as well as buildings and other capital—with which they become inextricably related. The demand and supply of amenities must be analyzed through these indirect effects on other markets.

Another reason that amenities are challenging to analyze is that they are spatially differentiated. As in the case of amenities, the analysis of the

spatial dimensions of activities has remained underdeveloped. One of the best hopes for progress in understanding spatial phenomena is through their joint analysis with amenities.

The importance of amenity analysis to policy and planning can hardly be overestimated. Governments from federal down to local units use such analysis, either implicity or explicitly, to determine service and tax levies and to regulate and zone. Policies to influence the location of people and jobs must be grounded in an understanding of amenity markets. Private firms and individuals must also make periodic location decisions, which will determine their access to amenities. Beyond those decisions based on the given pattern of amenity supplies, there are public policies which seek directly to change amenities such as pollution, crime, and neighborhood public services of various kinds, to name only a few.

This book advances the analysis of amenities by providing conceptual, methodological, and empirical foundations for such analysis. It also applies amenity concepts to a wide variety of specific phenomena. These phenomena are associated with access to places for buying and selling outputs and inputs, as well as with environmental and topographic features, collectively provided goods, and people themselves in their roles as neighbors. The topics range from benefit—cost analysis to gentrification, from the effect of climate on regional migration to the effect of racial prejudice on urban housing markets.

Part I deals with amenities most generally. Diamond and Tolley (Chapter 1) develop a framework within which to place the heretofore disparate parts of amenity analysis. Extensions within the framework are also developed. Based on a rigorous definition of amenities, the chapter examines approaches to modeling effects of amenities on urban form and other phenomena under static and dynamic conditions, giving attention also to the effects of amenities in a regional context. Harris, Tolley, and Harrell (Chapter 2) provide a model of the effects of amenities on the residence site choice. It demonstrates the great influence on land values of amenities other than distance to the central business district, indicating that models of urban form must move beyond those in which the latter variable is the single or dominant explanatory variable.

In Part II on methods of amenity market analysis, Linneman (Chapter 3) reviews a wide range of issues in the hedonic demand estimation literature as it bears on estimating the determinants of residential location. Blomquist and Worley (Chapter 4) examine a specific controversy in the hedonic literature, the degree of endogeneity in the levels of dwelling characteristics and amenities. They specify and illustrate a hedonic demand and supply framework in which econometric tests for simultaneity can be made.

Part III is concerned with the empirical analysis of urban amenity markets. Pollard (Chapter 5) provides a unique analysis of the joint effects on building heights of access to downtown and view amenities. Vaughan and Huckins (Chapter 6) develop the benefit—cost analysis for evaluating measures to control the disamenity, urban expressway noise. Grimes (Chapter 7) estimates rent gradients connected with recreational amenities near a large urban center. In doing so, he models and estimates the effects of competition for recreational land by people from towns and cities outside the dominant urban center. Smith (Chapter 8) investigates racial composition as a neighborhood amenity, estimating how racial preferences effect house prices and testing whether it is preferences or discrimination that causes segregation.

Part IV turns to regional amenity markets. Haurin (Chapter 9) develops a rigorous model of how regional amenities jointly affect regional wage rate differentials and city size. Graves and Regulska (Chapter 10) estimate the effects on migration of climate, access to recreational opportunities, and other amenities, showing how the effects depend on life-cycle variables and race.

Much of the work in this book began as thesis or other research by the contributors while they were associated with the Department of Economics and Center for Urban Studies at the University of Chicago. The contributions in this volume go well beyond that research, however.

We wish to thank Dennis Carlton, Gideon Fishelson, Arnold Harberger, J. Vernon Henderson, D. Gale Johnson, Ronald Krumm, Robert Lucas, Margaret Reid, Sherwin Rosen, Larry Sjastadd, and other colleagues who contributed to the thinking underlying this book. Special recognition is due to Charles Upton whose contributions were immeasurable in dissertation advising and in the Urban Economics Workshop. The patience and help of the members of the editors' families—Alice and Catherine Tolley and Alice Diamond—should also be acknowledged, as should the painstaking and good-spirited help by Betty Raff and June Nelson.

GEORGE S. TOLLEY DOUGLAS B. DIAMOND, JR.

# Contents

Contributors

Preface

<del></del>				
THE AMENITY CONCEPT				
The Economic Roles of Urban Amenities     DOUGLAS B. DIAMOND, JR. and GEORGE S. TOLLEY	3			
I. Introduction	3 5			
II. The Amenity Concept	5			
III. Markets in Amenities	11 17			
IV. Estimating Household Demands for Amenities V. Amenities and Residential Location Patterns				
VII. Amenities, Filtering, and Renewal VIII. Amenities and Regional Location	39 45			
IX. Conclusion	51			
References	51			
2. The Residence Site Choice	55			
R.N.S. HARRIS, GEORGE S. TOLLEY, and C. HARRELL				
I. Framework	56			
II. Measurement of Amenity and Travel Savings Components				
of Land Value	58			

ix

хi

vi	Contents	
IV.	Supply Attributes Affecting Amenity Values Demand Conclusion References	61 63 65 65
	METHODS OF AMENITY MADRET ANIALYSIS	
	METHODS OF AMENITY MARKET ANALYSIS	
3.	Hedonic Prices and Residential Location PETER LINNEMAN	69
II. III. IV. V.	Introduction The Bid-Rent Model of Residential Choice Housing Market Hedonic Function Specification Errors Specification of the Locational Demand Function The Use of Implicit Market Housing Market Models Conclusion References	69 69 73 77 81 86 87
I. II. III.	Specifying the Demand for Housing Characteristics: The Exogeneity Issue GLENN BLOMQUIST and LAWRENCE WORLEY Hedonic Prices and Demand for Housing Characteristics The Hedonic Housing Equation Demands for Housing Characteristics The Relative Exogeneity of Prices and Quantities	89 91 95 98
	Conclusions References	101 102
	URBAN AMENITY MARKETS	
5.	View Amenities, Building Heights, and Housing Supply ROBERT POLLARD	105
II. III.	Introduction The Basic Model Empirical Results The Importance of Topographic Amenities Appendix A: Variable Definitions and Sampling Statistics	105 106 113 117 119

	Contents vii
Appendix B Appendix C References	120 122 123
<ol><li>The Costs of Urban Expressway Noise ROGER J. VAUGHAN and LARRY E. HUCKINS</li></ol>	125
<ul> <li>I. The Measurement of Noise</li> <li>II. Measuring the Impact of a Disamenity</li> <li>III. The Damages from Expressway Noise</li> <li>IV. Conclusion and Implications References</li> </ul>	126 129 132 140 140
7. The Influence of Urban Centers on Recreational Land Use ORVILLE F. GRIMES, JR.	143
<ul> <li>I. Introduction</li> <li>II. A Model of the Demand for Recreational Land</li> <li>III. Land Use around Multiple Urban Centers</li> <li>IV. Empirical Evaluation</li> <li>V. Conclusions <ul> <li>References</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	143 145 147 149 163 163
8. Racial Composition as a Neighborhood Amenity BARTON A. SMITH	165
<ul> <li>I. Introduction</li> <li>II. Racial Prejudice in Housing Markets</li> <li>III. Evidence from the Houston Housing Market</li> <li>IV. Conclusion References</li> </ul>	165 167 180 188 190
REGIONAL AMENITY MARKETS	
9. Urban Structure, Wage Rates, and Regional Amenit	ties 195
I. Introduction II. A Model of an Urban Area with Pollution III. Small External Changes in the Level of Pollution IV. A Solution if the Amenity Level is Endogenous V. Summary Appendix References	195 197 202 205 205 207 208

#### viii Contents

10. Amenities and Migration over the Life-Cycle PHILIP E. GRAVES and JOANNA REGULSKA	211
I. Introduction II. Data III. Regression Results	211 213 215
IV. Summary References	221 221
Subject Index	223

# THE AMENITY CONCEPT

# 1

## The Economic Roles of Urban Amenities

DOUGLAS B. DIAMOND, JR. GEORGE S. TOLLEY

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Urban and regional economics address a large set of market and social phenomena that intrinsically possess a spatial dimension. That is, the location of the activity matters to the economic agents. There are, undoubtedly, hundreds of reasons why location matters. However, all of these reasons can be captured in one general concept, that of locational amenities. Amenities, like other goods, affect the level of either firm profits or household satisfactions. But, unlike for other goods, increments to amenities can be gained solely through a change in location. This unique characteristic of amenities means that location matters to people. It also means that amenities are the essence of urban and regional economics.

This chapter will demonstrate that amenities provide a unifying concept central to the explanation of

- 1. Urban land values
- 2. Patterns of urban density
- 3. The locations of households and businesses within and among cities

These subjects encompass topics as diverse as hedonic estimation, the timing of residential land use, neighborhood filtering or gentrification, industrial location, and household migration. All of these involve locational decisions and therefore amenities.

Traditionally, this central role in spatial analysis has been held by a subset of all amenities, the transportation or access amenities. The analy-

sis of firm location has emphasized the transportation costs of inputs and outputs. Intraurban patterns of land prices and residential location were said to be driven by the desire for access to workplaces. However, much work (e.g., Bradford and Kelejian, 1973; Diamond, 1980; Graves and Linneman, 1979; Harris, Tolley, and Harrell, 1968 and in this volume; Wheaton, 1977) on these and other urban phenomena has concluded that nontransportation amenities can be as important or even more important than transportation costs. Thus it is appropriate to delineate in detail just what all amenities have in common and how they influence so many facets of economic life.

The pursuit of amenities is clearly an important household undertaking. Locational amenities affect such major determinants of household well-being as personal security and health, leisure time, housing quality, child quality, and the opportunity set facing the household for maket consumption activities. The effects of amenities on firm location can be just as profound. The choice of both a region and the location within the region will reflect the pursuit of factors affecting profits (such as transportation facilities and work force characteristics) over which the firm has no other influence.

In addition to providing an understanding of how amenities shape economic activity, another major reason for examining amenities is that governmental units can directly influence the spatial pattern of amenities and the course of urban economic events. The presence and growth of this power has raised a number of policy concerns that can be addressed only through the analysis of amenity markets. What is the value of decreased noise and pollution? What is the spatial impact of heavily subsidized mass transit? Is the decay of some cities and the sprawling growth of others an efficient use of resources? How can racial and economic integration be achieved? These questions and many others being pondered by the public and its public servants can be at least partially answered through the careful empirical and theoretical analysis of urban amenity markets.

In this chapter we provide a conceptual structure for synthesizing a wide variety of urban and regional economic analyses. We also attempt to summarize the most important insights of amenity market analysis. References to earlier and more recent works in these areas are given. However, the amenity phenomenon is too pervasive to permit a complete review of the amenity-related literature since that would be equivalent to a review of nearly all the literature in urban and regional economics.

The approach is first to describe and classify amenities (Section II) and to explore the implications of their peculiar properties for the way they are allocated through an implicit price system (Section III). We find that, since they are part and parcel of the residence and firm site choice, ameni-

ties are sold through a tie-in with either vacant land or existing structures. The analysis suggests how the demands for amenities might be estimated from property prices (Section IV).

Since all locational distinctions are captured in the amenity bundle, we then analyze residential location patterns of various socioeconomic groups by examining how the residence market allocates amenities over such competing groups in a given city (Section V). In the allocation process, the pattern of lot sizes, and thus urban density, is determined (Section VI). More generally, the whole gamut of the structural characteristics of development is influenced by amenities. The dynamic nature of this development is also recognized in Section VI. The fact that structures are durable implies that both past and future expected conditions in the amenity market will influence present location and density patterns. Moreover, the attractiveness of maintaining or renewing structural characteristics of dwellings is very much a function of amenity market conditions (Section VII) since the amenity market determines the payoff to such investments at a given location.

A quite different allocation process operates to determine the residential location choice across urban areas or regions. Since movement across areas implies a change of labor market and perhaps relative prices and the price level, the regional amenity market intrinsically involves wages as well as property prices. These links among amenities, household migration, and compensating differentials in wages and prices are developed in Section VIII.

#### II. THE AMENITY CONCEPT

An amenity may be defined as a location-specific good. As we shall see, this simple definition covers a broad range of things. In doing so, it encompasses all aspects of the consumption or production decision that influence the location of the household or firm. However, such a concise definition also hides important nuances of the amenity concept that must be clearly understood before applying the concept to the full scope of urban and regional analysis.

First of all, an amenity is a good. Thus, things such as food and utensils

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The vernacular meaning of the word "amenity" is similar but somewhat narrower. Developers and realtors use it to describe features which are specific to their development or to particular houses (e.g., tennis courts, walk-in closets). To the extent that such features are easily replicable elsewhere, they are not truly location-specific. However, the more general advantages and disadvantages of a location are also amenities and are really the focus of our discussion.