Income Approach

Overview of Income Models by Jon Van Nurden



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Income Approach Models

• Direct Capitalization

• Yield Capitalization



Direct Capitalization

- Direct capitalization converts an estimate of a single year's income expectancy into an indication of value in one step.
- Value = Income / Rate
- Value = NOI_1 / D_0



Yield Capitalization

• Yield capitalization calculates the present value of the anticipated future income by discounting cash flows using the yield rate.



Yield Capitalization Discounted Cash Flows (DCF)

- Uses explicit forecasts of cash flows.
- Value = NCF₁ / $(1+Y_0)^1$ + NCF₂ / $(1+Y_0)^2$ + NCF₃ / $(1+Y_0)^3$ + ... + NCF_n / $(1+Y_0)^n$

Yield Capitalization DCF with reversion

- When you do not have forecasts into perpetuity.
- Value = NCF₁ / $(1+Y_0)^1$ + NCF₂ / $(1+Y_0)^2$ + NCF₃ / $(1+Y_0)^3$ + $((NCF_3 * (1+g)/(Y_0-g)) / (1+Y_0)^3)$



Yield Capitalization Stable Growth Yield Capitalization

- Used when the forecasted growth in net cash flows is stable or when explicit forecasts of net cash flows are not available.
- Value = NCF₁ / $(Y_0 g)^1$



Yield Capitalization 0% Growth Yield Capitalization

• The model can be reduced further if the growth rate is assumed to be 0%.

• Value = NCF₁ /
$$(Y_0 - 0\%)^1$$

• Value = NCF₁ / (Y₀)¹



Yield Capitalization 0% Growth Yield Capitalization

• If:

- Net Cash Flows = Net Operating Income
- Growth = 0%
- Then:
- Value = NCF₁ / $(Y_0 0\%)^1$
- Value = NOI₁ / $(Y_0 0\%)^1$
- Value = NOI_1 / Y_0

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Which is the best?

Direct Cap

- V = I / R
- $V = NOI_1 / D_0$

Yield Cap

- $V = NCF_1 / (1+Y_0)^1 + NCF_2 / (1+Y_0)^2 + NCF_3 / (1+Y_0)^3 + ... + NCF_n / (1+Y_0)^n$
- $V = NCF_1 / (1+Y_0)^1 + NCF_2 / (1+Y_0)^2 + NCF_3 / (1+Y_0)^3 + ((NCF_3 * (1+g)/(Y_0-g)) / (1+Y_0)^3)$

• $V = NCF_1 / (Y_0 - g)^1$

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