



# Regional Housing Needs Assessment

Denver City Council – October 30, 2024





# Introduction and context



# What is DRCOG?

The Denver Regional Council of Governments is a planning organization where local governments collaborate to establish guidelines, set policy and allocate funding in the areas of **transportation** and **personal mobility, growth and development**, and **aging and disability resources**.







# Housing in Metro Vision

- Diverse **housing options** meet the needs of residents of all ages, incomes and abilities.
  - Diversify the region's **housing stock**.
  - Increase the regional supply of **housing attainable** for a **variety of households**.
  - Increase opportunities for **diverse housing accessible by multimodal transportation**.





# Housing and transportation planning

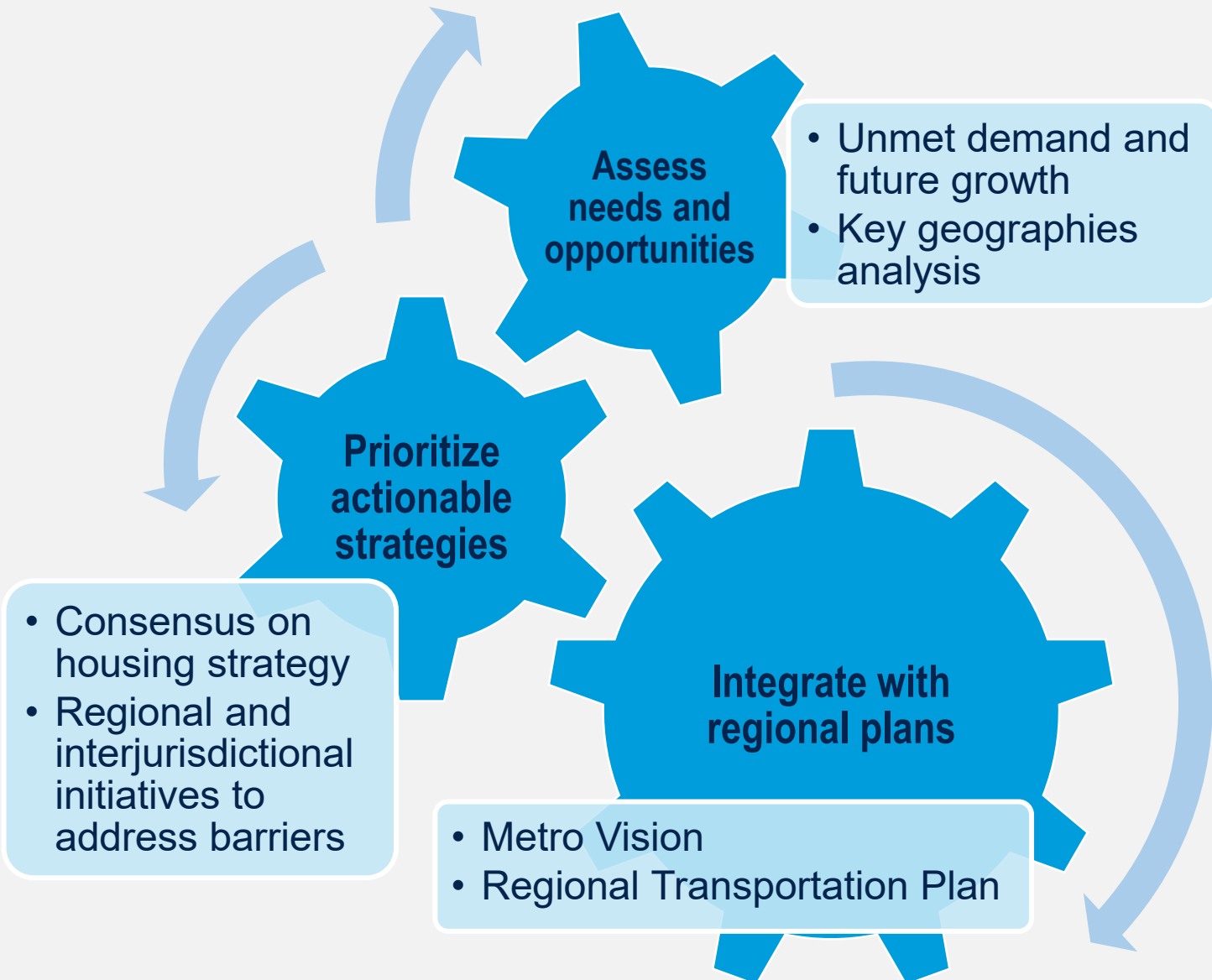
“The metropolitan planning process... **shall** provide for consideration of projects and strategies that will—...

(E) ...promote **consistency** between **transportation improvements** and State and local planned **growth, housing, and economic development** patterns

*23 United States Code § 134(h)*



# DRCOG's path to a regional housing strategy



## Regional Housing Needs Assessment

October 2023–July 2024

- Data analysis.
- Understand barriers.
- Framework for strategy.

## Regional Housing Strategy

December 2024–January 2026

- Regional implementation structure.

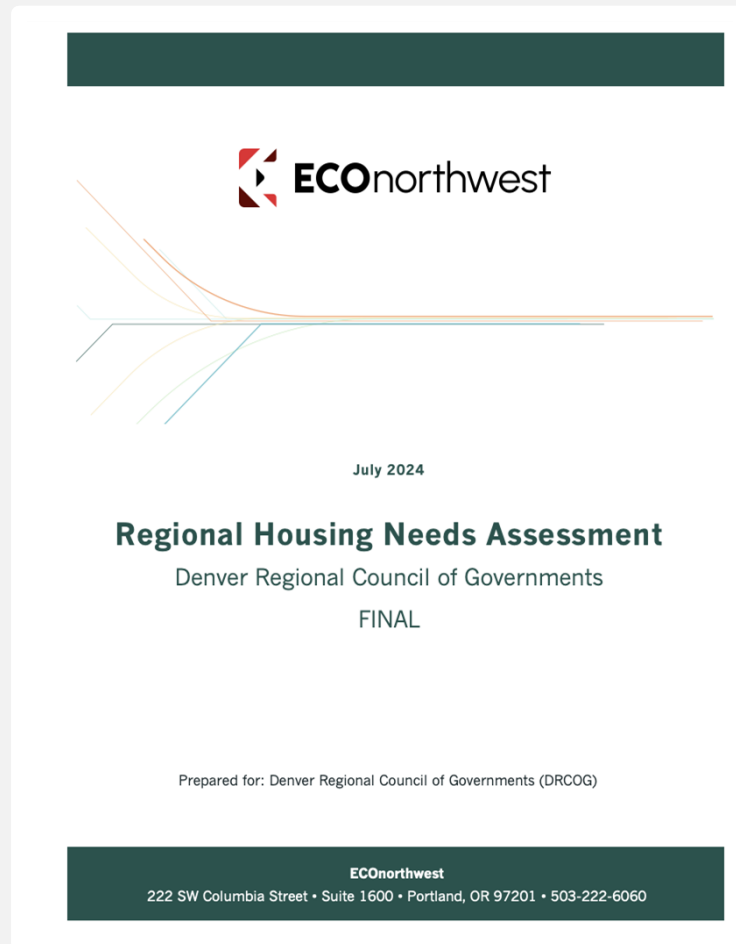
## Regional plan updates

2025–2026

- Guide Metro Vision and regional transportation plan updates.



# Regional Housing Needs Assessment report



## 1. Data analysis:

- Identified gaps in housing supply and affordability across income levels and household types.

## 2. Barriers analysis:

- Collaborated to identify barriers to housing development.

## 3. Strategy framework:

- Outlined direction to move toward a regional strategy.



# Stakeholder engagement







# Data analysis



# Summary of key findings

- Despite periodic building booms, the **region has not produced enough housing to keep pace** with population and job growth.
- **Low-income households** (below 60% Area Median Income) represent the greatest need for additional housing.
- **Aging population and smaller household** trends will require more diverse housing types.
- Housing types and affordability are **unevenly distributed across the region**.

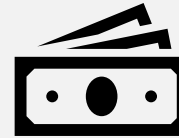


# Housing need methodology

1. Housing need: current and future



2. Income distribution of households and units



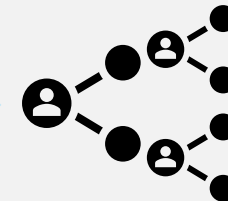
3. Defining regional submarkets



4. Distribute need to submarkets



5. Distribute need to local level





# Total regional need

To address current and future needs across the income spectrum, the Denver region needs to build 511,000 units by 2050. To stay on track to reach that goal, the region should work toward building 216,000 new units through 2032.



Includes all units to address current shortages

# 10-year regional housing needs

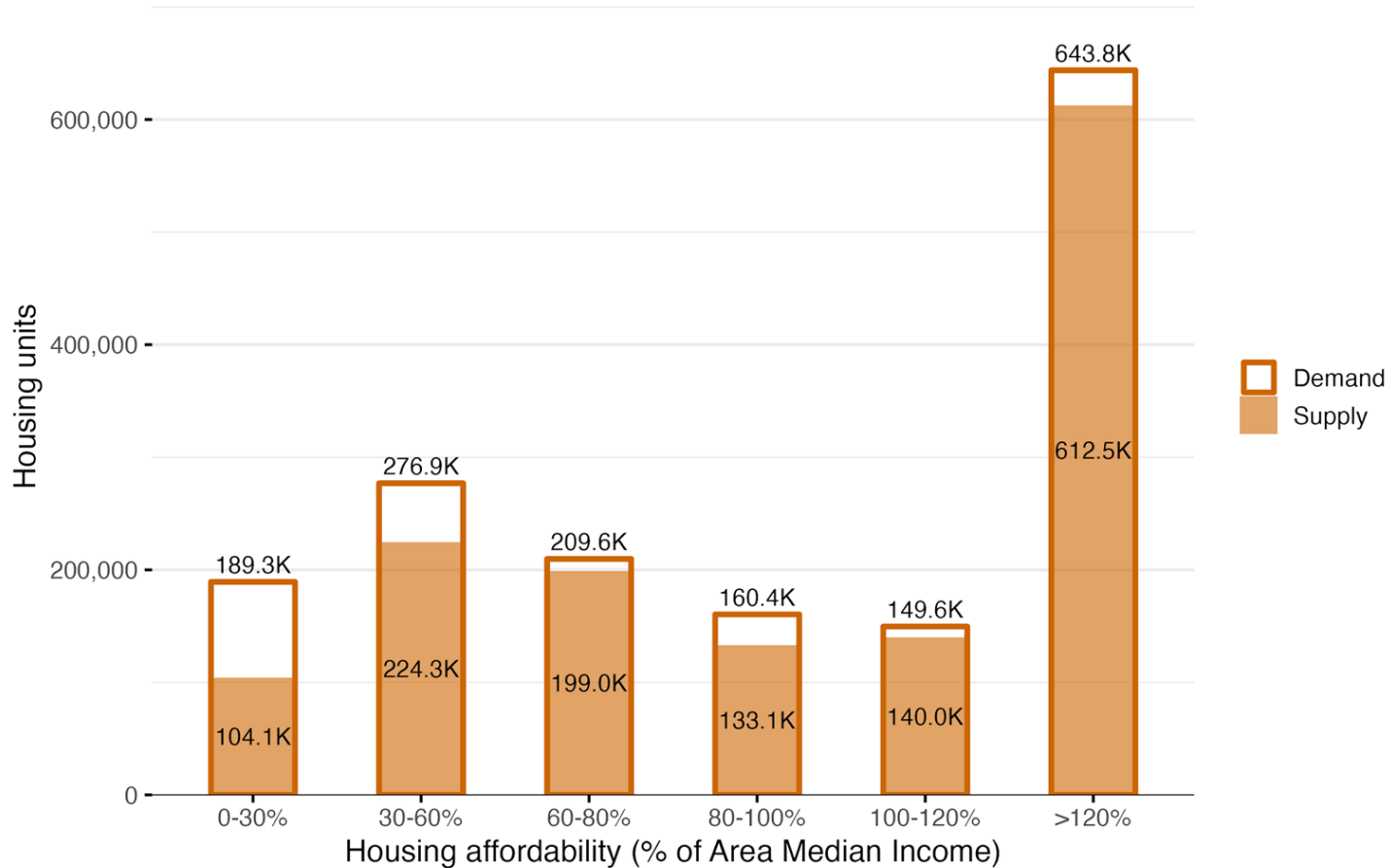
Component	Housing units
Current need	52,000
Future need	164,000
<b>Total units</b>	<b>216,000</b>

- The Denver region will need to produce about **216,000 new housing units between 2023-2032** to meet current and future regional housing needs.

Source: ECONorthwest analysis; DRCOG synthesis of State Demography Office 2022 Household Forecast and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year 2013 Public Use Microdata Sample estimates; Metro Denver Homeless Initiative State of Homelessness Report, 2022–2023



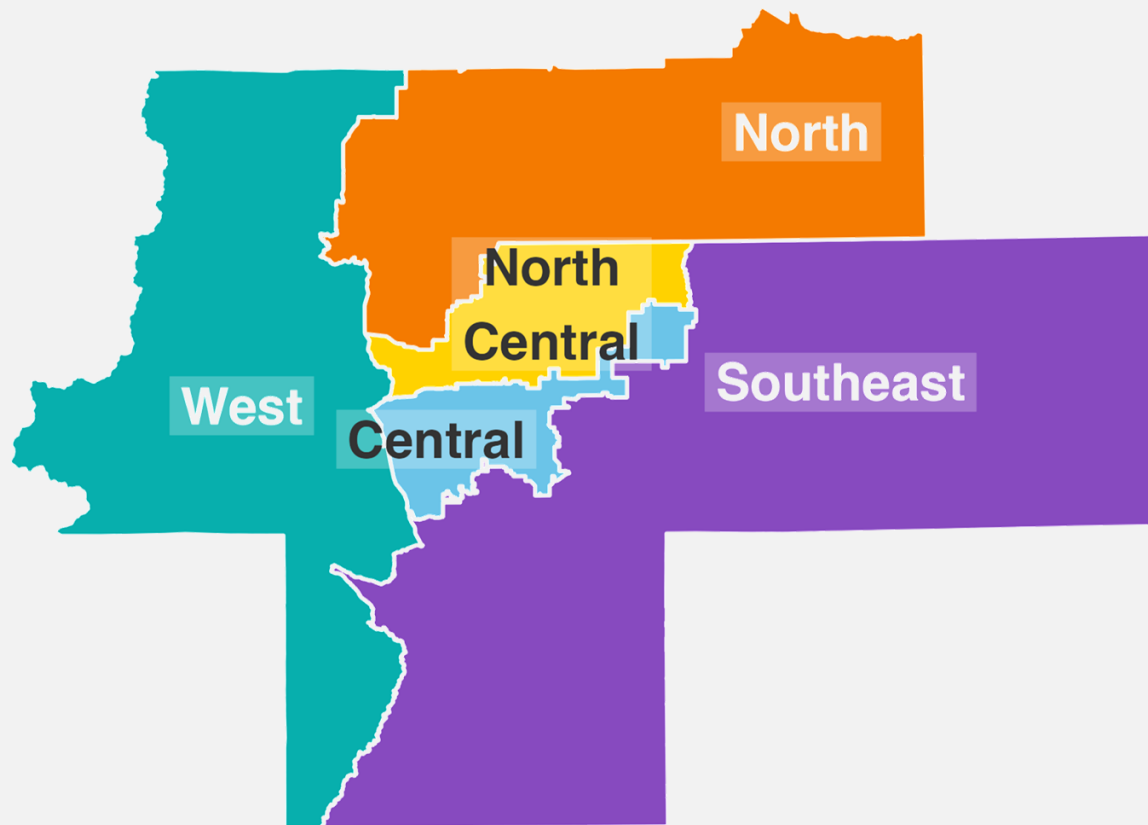
# Distribution of need – 2032



- Over 137,000 units for households earning 0–60% Area Median Income are needed to meet current and future demand by 2032.

Source: ECONorthwest analysis; DRCOG synthesis of State Demography Office 2022 Household Forecast and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year 2013 Public Use Microdata Sample estimates; Metro Denver Homeless Initiative State of Homelessness Report, 2022–2023

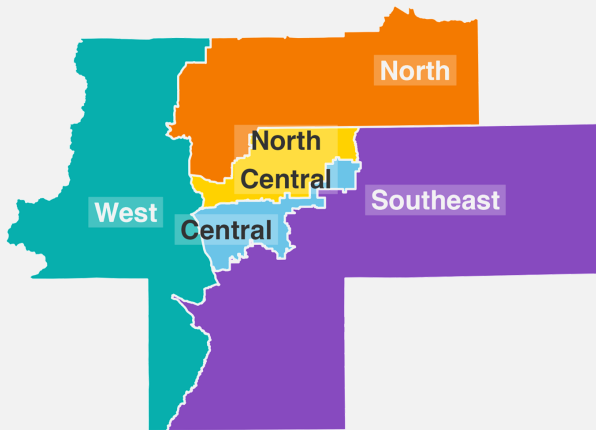
# Regional submarket geographies



- Contiguous geographies.
- Linked by Census Bureau data and commute patterns.



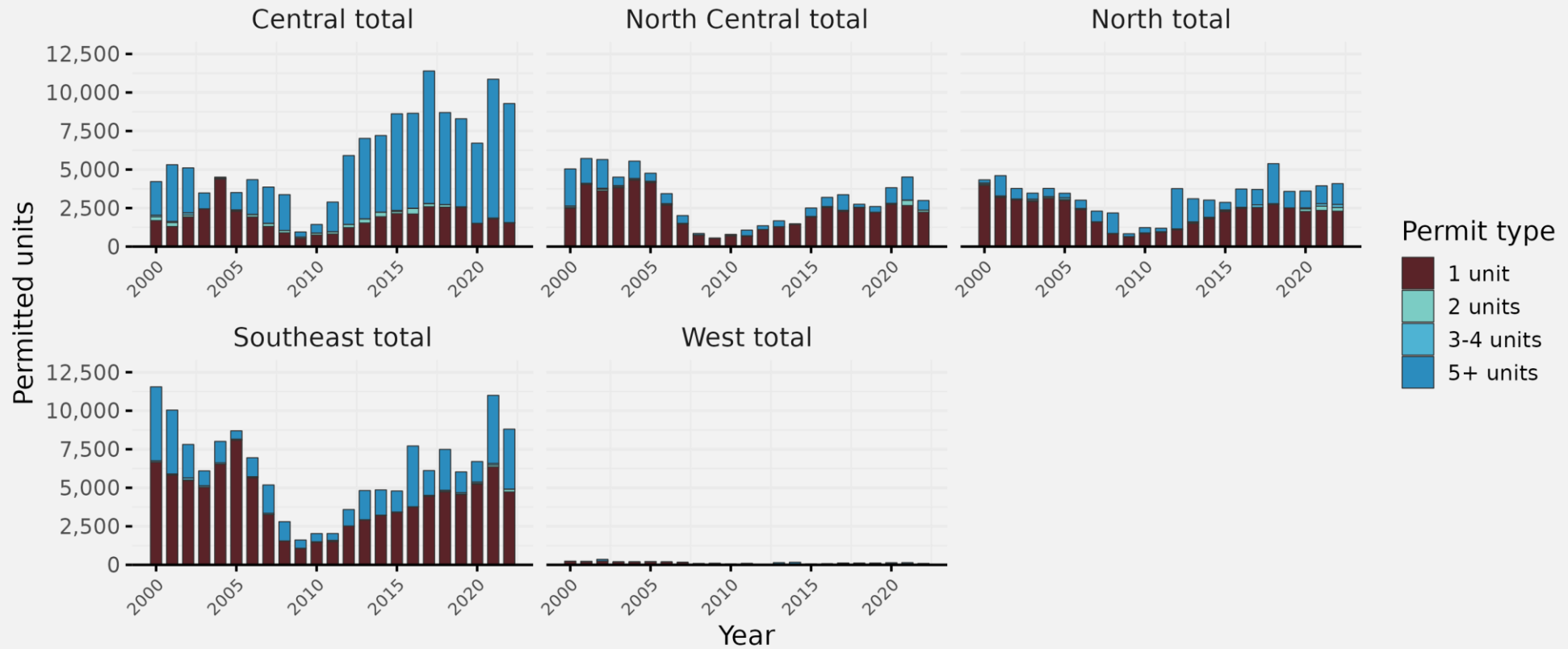
# Regional submarket geographies and jurisdictions



Central	North	North Central	Southeast	West
Denver	Arvada*	Arvada*	Aurora	Arvada*
Edgewater	Boulder*	Brighton*	Bennett	Black Hawk
Glendale	Brighton*	Broomfield	Bow Mar	Boulder*
Golden*	Broomfield	Dacono	Castle Pines	Central City
Lakewood	Dacono	Erie	Castle Rock	Empire
Morrison*	Erie	Firestone	Centennial	Georgetown
Wheat Ridge*	Firestone	Frederick	Cherry Hills Village	Golden*
	Lafayette	Lafayette	Columbine Valley	Idaho Springs
	Lochbuie*	Lochbuie*	Deer Trail	Lyons
	Longmont	Northglenn*	Englewood	Morrison*
	Louisville	Thornton	Foxfield	Nederland
	Mead	Westminster*	Greenwood Village	Silver Plume
	Northglenn*	Wheat Ridge*	Larkspur	
	Superior		Littleton	
	Westminster*		Lone Tree	
			Parker	
			Sheridan	

\*: Jurisdiction overlaps with multiple regional submarkets

# Permitting trends by submarket



Source: HUD SOCDs

Note: Permit data is not available for entire counties or unincorporated Weld County (DRCOG portion).



# Identifying local housing needs

- Model for identifying the need to submarkets and local communities.

## Population

e.g., current population,  
future population

## Employment

e.g., current jobs,  
future jobs



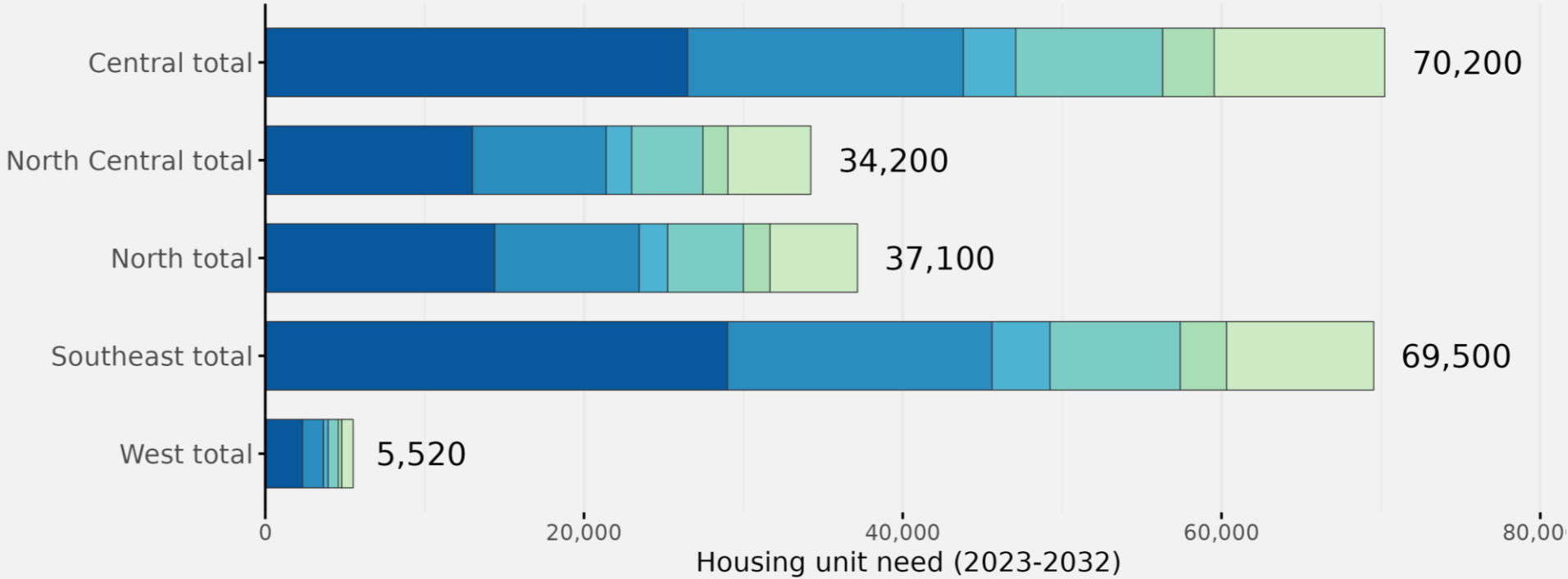
## Sustainability

e.g., current transit,  
future transit,  
commute times

## Housing

e.g., affordable  
units, vacancy rates

# Housing needs by submarket, 2023–2032

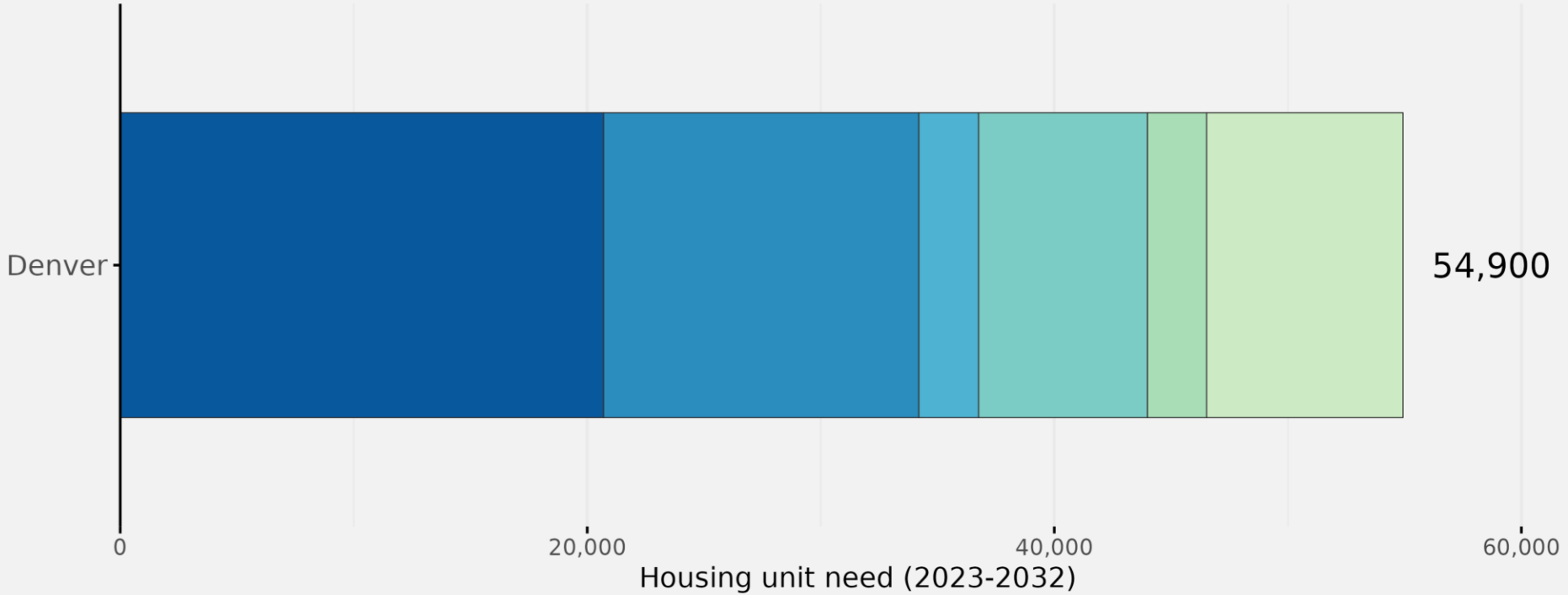


Household income as percent of area median income  
 ■ 0-30% ■ 30-60% ■ 60-80% ■ 80-100% ■ 100-120% ■ >120%

Source: DRCOG, ACS PUMS 1-Year 2022, ECONW calculations



# Housing needs for Denver, 2023-2022



Household income as percent of area median income  
■ 0-30% ■ 30-60% ■ 60-80% ■ 80-100% ■ 100-120% ■ >120%

Source: DRCOG, ACS PUMS 1-Year 2022, ECONW calculations





# Understand systemic barriers



# Categorizing barriers

Land use and  
process

Infrastructure

Development  
costs and  
market factors

Funding and  
finance

Community will  
and collective  
action

# Example barriers (slide 1 of 2)

## Land use and process

- Permitting and procedures.
- Zoning that supports a narrow range of housing types.
- Open space and off-street parking requirements.
- Exclusively commercial zones.
- Incentives not matched to needed housing types.

## Infrastructure

- Limited infrastructure funding.
- Limited capacity of existing systems.
- Multiple service providers.
- High access to opportunity and affordability.



# Example barriers (slide 2 of 2)

## Development costs and market factors

- Rising interest rates and insurance costs.
- Elevated land values.
- Cost of water supply.
- Labor shortage.
- Construction defect liability laws.

## Funding and finance

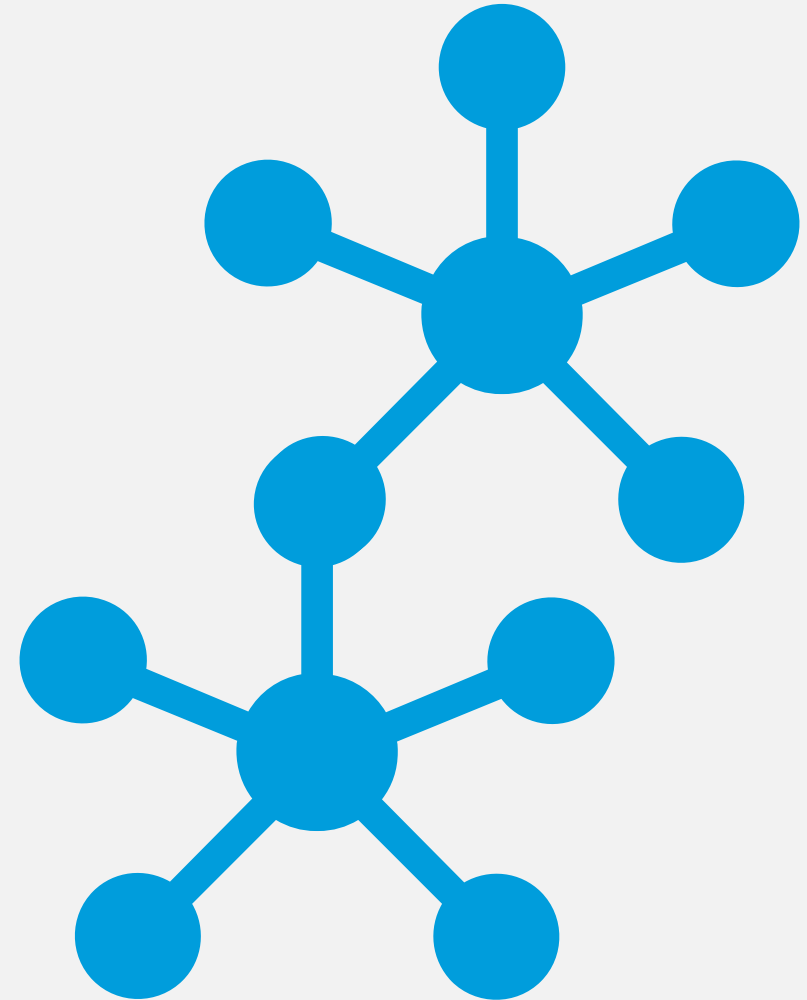
- Limited federal resources.
- No dedicated regional gap funding source.
- Local incentive programs.
- Existing funding programs and risk.

## Community will and collective action

- Local resistance to new housing development.
- Lack of consistent local data.
- State tax policy and ability to generate revenue with growth.

# Interplay of barriers

- Complex and interconnected.
- Collectively limit opportunities to feasibly:
  - Produce more housing.
  - Preserve affordable housing options.
  - Create more housing types in more places.







# Framing a Regional Housing Strategy

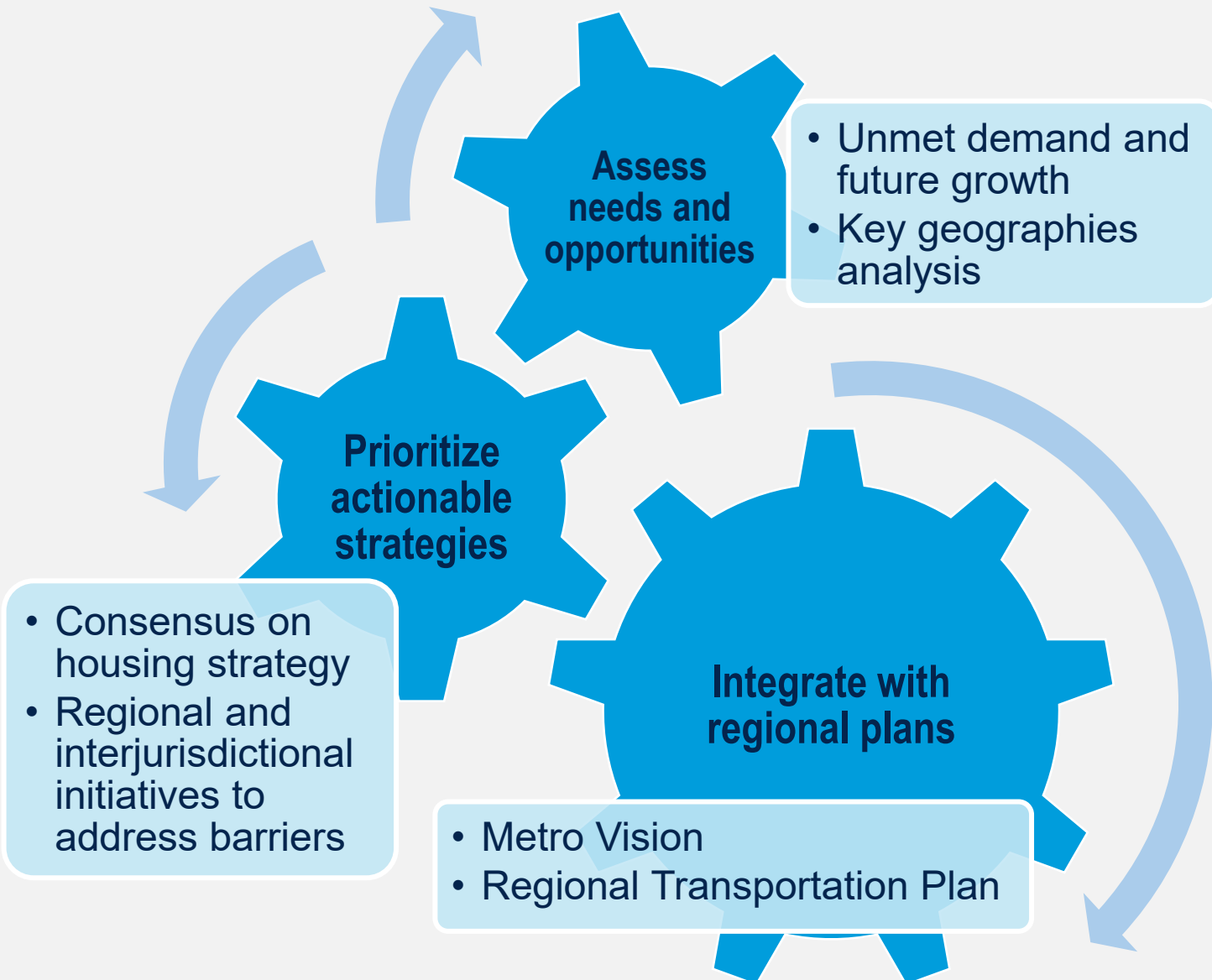


# Guiding principles

*A regional housing strategy should...*

- 1) **Align with the region's equity vision** for communities that offer access to opportunity and meet the needs of all races, ages, incomes, and abilities.
- 2) **Be data-informed**, grounded in a shared understanding of the region's diverse housing needs.
- 3) **Ensure flexibility** in responding to the contexts of communities across the region.
- 4) **Be comprehensive** in addressing the barriers to more housing and more diverse types.
- 5) **Reflect the unique roles and authorities of each sector** while facilitating collaboration and shared accountability.
- 6) **Identify resource requirements** to ensure actionable plans and deliver desired outcomes.
- 7) **Balance near-term results with long-term resilience** to meet housing needs under varied economic conditions.

# Continuing path to a regional housing strategy



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# Thank you

[Regional Housing Needs Assessment | Denver Regional Council of Governments \(drcog.org\)](#)

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