

Restrictions on the Supply of Affordable Entry-Level Housing in Colorado

Over the last five years, home price increases in metro Denver have significantly outpaced rent growth. This has made it harder for potential buyers, particularly first-time buyers, to purchase homes. While demand for home ownership plummeted as a result of the Great Recession, it has returned in recent years in Denver and other major metro areas.

For-sale housing inventory growth has lagged population growth since 2007.

Condominium growth in particular has been largely non-existent in Denver in recent years. Recent pricing pressures suggest that there is significant unmet demand in metro Denver for affordable, entry-level housing, which has led to a “crowding out” of young buyers, forcing young households to rent rather than purchase. The inability to purchase robs a buyer of the chance to build home equity, an important financial asset which represents nearly two-thirds of the median U.S. household’s lifetime net worth.

This report explores the evidence and possible causes of restricted housing supply in Colorado and the potential economic impacts on individuals, the Denver metro area, and the state as a whole. Using the dynamic forecasting and simulation model, PI+, developed by Regional Economic Models Inc. (REMI), we are able to simulate the state-wide economic impacts of even small changes to housing prices and residential investment.

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Study using Regional Economic Models Inc. (REMI) Tax-PI and PI+

Conducted by:



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Key Findings:



Denver for-sale home prices have increased much more quickly than rent prices, particularly at the entry level. For the previous 5 years through December 2016, the median Denver home price increased 73.2%, while median rent prices increased just 46.4%.



Condominium prices in particular have skyrocketed. According to Metro Denver EDC average sales price for single-family homes in Denver rose 5.1% year-over-year to \$421,962, while the average price of condos increased 21.3%.



Median home prices in Denver have reached all-time highs partly as a result of the insufficient supply of new housing for entry-level homes, especially in the area of condominiums. During 2016, nearly 90% of all existing condos re-sold in Denver were priced below \$400,000, pointing to strong demand in the entry-level segment. However, less than 30% of the new condo supply built in 2016 was priced below \$400,000, and nearly 40% was priced over \$1 million.



Several studies from recent years have found that Colorado construction defects laws are having adverse effects on the housing market and the supply of affordable condominiums. A 2013 study released by the Denver Region Council of Governments found that the increased risk of litigation and resulting insurance costs due to Colorado's construction defect laws have increased condominium builder expenses by as much as \$15,000 per unit, potentially making any condos priced under \$450,000 uneconomic to build.



The REMI simulations found that even a 1% decrease in residential investment due to reduced building would result in over 2,300 fewer jobs for Coloradans, \$1.1 billion less in state GDP, and \$32 million less in revenue to the Colorado General Fund over the next five years. A 5% decrease in residential investment would eliminate over 11,400 Colorado jobs, \$5.2 billion in state GDP, and \$156 million in state revenue over the same period.



The simulation also found that a 1% increase in housing costs would reduce Coloradans' aggregate real disposable income by \$1.8 billion over the next five years. A 5% increase would reduce Coloradan's real disposable income by \$10.0 billion over the same period.



The crowding-out of young buyers impacts households by preventing them from building home equity, but also affects the state at large by leading to reduced migration, greater income inequality, increased infrastructure pressures as a result of urban sprawl, and disincentives for businesses to move to or open offices in the state.



Full report to be released March 1, 2017