POPULATION AND ECONOMIC TRENDS

State Demography Office
Colorado Department of Local Affairs
www.colorado.gov/demography
2012
State Demography Office

• State agency
  • Responsible for population data needed by state agencies

• Department of Local Affairs
  • Prepare data and information in ways that account for local perspectives, needs

• Public information
  • Make data and information readily available to the public, including citizens, businesses and non-profit agencies

• Outreach
  • Work with local governments and others to understand what the numbers are saying
Population Change 2000 to 2010

- Lost Population
- Gained 1 to 1,000
- Gained 1,001 to 5,000
- Gained 5,001 to 20,000
- Gained 20,001+

Source: State Demography Office, 12/10/2012
COLORADO POPULATION GROWTH
Average Annual Percent Change 2000-2010

Source: State Demography Office
Prepared: March 2011
Based on SDO Adjusted Year 2000 Estimate,
and Decennial 2010 U.S. Census Estimate
## Top 5 Counties for Population Growth

**Population Change 2000-2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>16.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>62.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weld</td>
<td>39.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield</td>
<td>28.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa</td>
<td>26.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>25.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>727,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>109,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>105,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arapahoe</td>
<td>84,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>77,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weld</td>
<td>71,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2010
## Municipal Population Change

### Population Change by Municipality 2000-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Decline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Springs city</td>
<td>Wheat Ridge city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurora city</td>
<td>Englewood city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver city</td>
<td>Lakewood city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornton city</td>
<td>Walsenburg city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Rock town</td>
<td>Lamar city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firestone town</td>
<td>431.81%</td>
<td>South Fork town</td>
<td>-36.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severance town</td>
<td>430.15%</td>
<td>Garden City town</td>
<td>-34.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick town</td>
<td>251.80%</td>
<td>Genoa town</td>
<td>-34.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie town</td>
<td>188.27%</td>
<td>Campo town</td>
<td>-27.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument town</td>
<td>180.57%</td>
<td>Hartman town</td>
<td>-27.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2010
## Population Change Under 18 years

### Change in the Population Under 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Decline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>Otero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31,535</td>
<td>-798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>Prowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,167</td>
<td>-941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>Fremont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,196</td>
<td>-1,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weld</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19,368</td>
<td>-4,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arapahoe</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,970</td>
<td>-14,396</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Douglas      | Sedgwick      |
| 56.8%        | -26.4%        |
| Weld         | Huerfano      |
| 38.0%        | -27.9%        |
| Eagle        | Cheyenne      |
| 30.8%        | -29.9%        |
| Garfield     | Jackson       |
| 28.1%        | -35.5%        |
| San Miguel   | Mineral       |
| 24.4%        | -40.6%        |

Source: Census 2010
## Population Change 2000-2010 65+

### Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>17,264</td>
<td>180%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>16,585</td>
<td>178%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arapahoe</td>
<td>15,651</td>
<td>135%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>13,021</td>
<td>133%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer</td>
<td>11,504</td>
<td>121%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Decline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sedgwick</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bent</td>
<td>-66</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baca</td>
<td>-103</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>-294</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2000, 2010
Colorado Population by Age, 2010

Source: Census 2010
Colorado Population Growth by Race/Ethnicity and Age
Census 2000-2010

Source: Census 2000, 2010
Colorado Hispanic, Black, Asian, and Other Minority Share of Total Population By Age Group

State Demography Office Forecast, Nov. 2012
Colorado Households (HH size declining)

Source: Census 2000, 2010
Households

- Family households growing slower than non-family households.
- Except in mountain counties
- Households with children – slower, dropping from 33% to 30%.
- The largest growth of households has been of the non-family households growing at 24% vs 16% for family households.
  - 1 person households fastest of all types 26% and 28% of all households.

Source: Census 2000, 2010
Households In Colorado

- Overall, household size is decreasing (2.53 to 2.49)
  - Only two counties with growth – Garfield and Adams - .04
- Factors pushing household sizes down
  - “Echo boomers moving out”
  - Young people delaying marriage and children
  - Increase in 65+ age single person households
- Factors pushing household sizes up
  - Hispanics tend to have larger households
  - Older households consolidating
  - Economy – families and friends moving in together.

Source: Census 2000, 2010
Trends and Forecasts

- Relationship of jobs – population demand, people - labor force supply.
- Aging of the “Baby Boomers”
- Incomes
Economic and Population Forecasts

County level revised annually

- Population change tied to both economic and demographic change.
  - Demographic cohort-survival model = supply of labor provided by existing populations.
  - Economic forecast = demand for labor.
    - Economic Drivers
    - National Forecast
    - Local information – openings/closures
    - Differences in labor supply vs. labor demand resolved by the net migration of populations and associated household members
Colorado population change

Source: State Demography Office
Colorado New Jobs and Net Migration

Source: State Demography Office
Domestic migration, 2000 to 2010

Source: State Demography Office, US Census
Reasons for Continued In-migration Despite Slow Job Growth

- CO unemployment rate relative to U.S.
  - Gap has narrowed.
- Jobs mismatch
- Aging out of labor force
- Additional Combat Aviation Brigade, El Paso County 2013-14

Source: State Demography Office, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Net Migration by Age 2000-2010

Source: Census Bureau, State Demography Office
Expectations of Growth 2010-2040
Metropolitan Front Range

North Front Range
fastest growing region

Elbert County
stronger growth
due to expected job growth.

Source: State Demography Office
Northwestern CO
Revised, slower growth for Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Garfield
Continued growth
Older in-migration profile for Mesa, Delta, Archuleta, and Montrose

Source: State Demography Office
Expectations of Growth 2010-2040
Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley

Eastern Plains
continued slower growth expected

Southeastern Plains
Continued growth due to renewable energy

Source: State Demography Office
Why Are We Getting Old Fast?

• Currently very few people over the age 65.
  • 4th lowest share of all states in US (10%)

• Baby Boomers
  • Born 1946 – 1964
  • 1,340,000 Boomers in Colorado (26% of pop. in 2010)

• By 2030, Colorado’s population 65+ will be 125% larger than it was in 2010 growing from 555,000 to 1,243,000. (just from aging)

• Transition age distribution from “young” to more US average between 2010 and 2030.

Source: Census 2010 and State Demography Office
Annual Average Growth, 2010 - 2020

Source: State Demography Office, Census Bureau
Regional differences

Percent of the Population 65+

Source: State Demography Office
Percentage point change of 65+ share of population, 2010 - 2030

Source: State Demography Office
Aging Issues

• Numbers
  • Colorado has never had many older people
  • Migrate people primarily between the ages of 24 and 37.
  • Varies by region

• Economic Driver - wealthier …. depends
  • Spending of people 65+ supported approximately 137,000 jobs in 2010. (.25 jobs per person 65+)
  • Forecast to support 346,000 by 2030
  • Impact on occupational mix
    • Health Services both high and low end
  • Health Services – est. .1 job per person 65+ (55,000 in 2010 growing to 124,500 in 2030)
Labor Force

• Boomers are 37% of the labor force (2010)
  • Staying longer in workforce – want and need to
  • Participation rates for ages 65+ increasing.
    • Flexible work schedules
  • Age relations in the workplace
  • Approx. 1,000,000 workers aging out the next 20 years.

• Increase demands
  • Replacement and demands created by retiree needs
  • Largest increase in leavers between 2020-2025
    • 26,000 ann. ave. in 2000 to 58,000 in 2020
    • Leaver share of LF increasing from 5% to 9%

• Demands will vary by industry –
  • Education, Health, Utilities, Mining, Govt.
  • Current low numbers of Long Term Care Workers and Gerontologist
  • Doctors accepting Medicare
  • Increase in demand for caregivers – informal sector

• Metro/urban demands will impact rural areas
Disabilities 65+

• Currently 34% have a disability

• Probabilities:
  • 69% 65+ will have a disability at some point
  • 35% 65+ will enter a nursing home
  • 50% 85+ will need assistance with everyday tasks

• Increase in demand for transportation services for those with disabilities.

Housing and Household Trends

- Retirees – will they stay or go? – where will they go? Migration?
- 38% of households over 65 are living alone
- Households at risk – especially single older women.
- Type of housing – demand by age.
- Location choice related to amenities, health services, transportation services, costs.
- Workers vs. non workers
  - Challenge in tight housing market.
- More people at home during the day.
Source: State Demography Office
Aging and Public Finance

- Ratio of 65+ per 20-64 year olds in CO
  - Becoming more “normal”
- End of the “demographic dividend”
- Public Finance – change in revenue and expenditures.
  - Income tax – downward pressure
  - Sales tax – downward pressure
  - Property tax – downward pressure
  - Health services – increasing
  - Medicaid - increasing
Average Taxable Expenditures and Colorado population in 2010, 2030

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (2009), State Demography Office
Household Income….its falling.

- Colorado Real Median HH Income fell between 2000-2010 by $7,700 (12%). US median HH Income fell by $4,900 (8%)
- Age distributions – “End of “Demographic Dividend”
- Occupational Mix – high and low service
- Race/ethnicity of householder + Educational attainment.
- Household type and size – single and smaller.
- Youth un and under employment - Long term permanent impacts on earnings.
Share of Unemployed by Age

- 65+: 3%
- 55-64: 12%
- 45-54: 18%
- 35-44: 17%
- 25-34: 23%
- 16-24: 27%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2011 Annual Average
Unemployment Rate by Education, 2011

Bureau of Labor Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school diploma</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school, GED, or alt</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or associate degree</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree or higher</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colorado Educational Attainment by Race for Pop 25+
2010 ACS 1 year

- Less than HS diploma
- HS grad, GED, or alt
- Some college or assoc's degree
- Bachelor's degree or higher

Hispanic: 17%
White non-Hispanic: 75%
Other: 8%
Colorado Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity by Age
American Community Survey 2005-09

- Income
- Age of Householder
- Under 25
- 25-44
- 45-64
- 65+

- White, non Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Black
- Am. Indian
- Asian/PI
Summary

• Population growth (rate) slowing but faster than US.
• Job change drives population change.
• Household formation changes – single person
• More diverse racially/ethnically – especially at young end.
• Aging - Fundamental change to our state due to current low share over 65.
  • Primary impact Front Range and Western Slope
• Income – downward pressure on per household income.
  • Age
  • Educational attainment – potential
  • Long run un and under employment
Thank you

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