Demographic Trends:
Understanding the impact of a changing population on Colorado

May 2011

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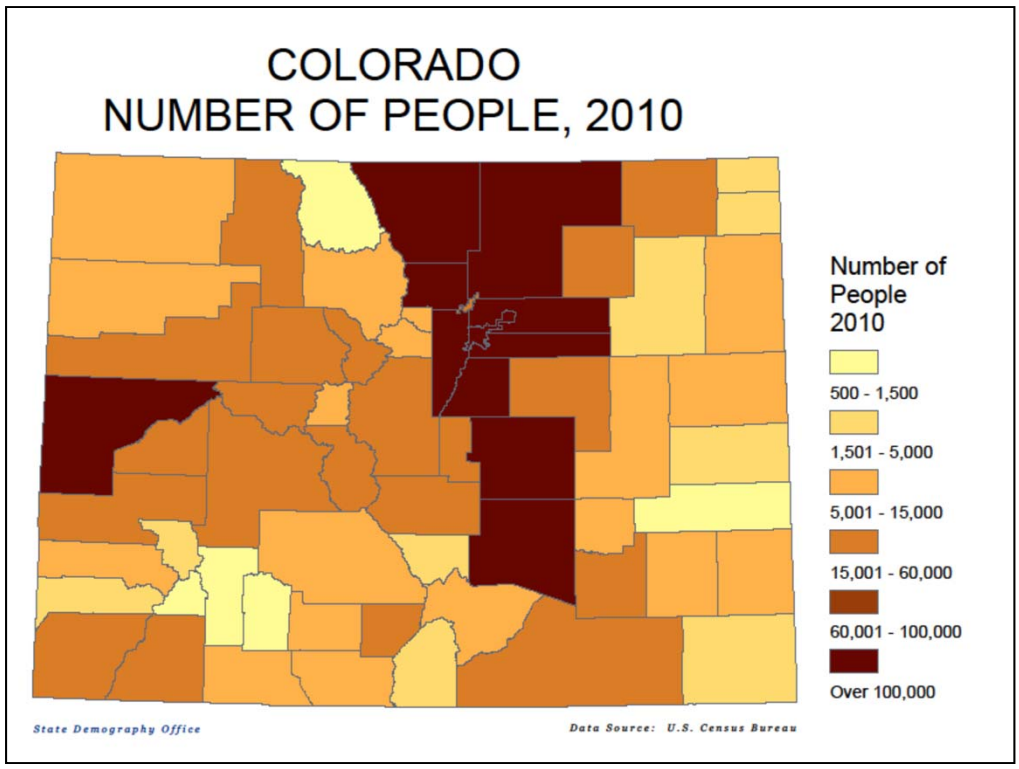
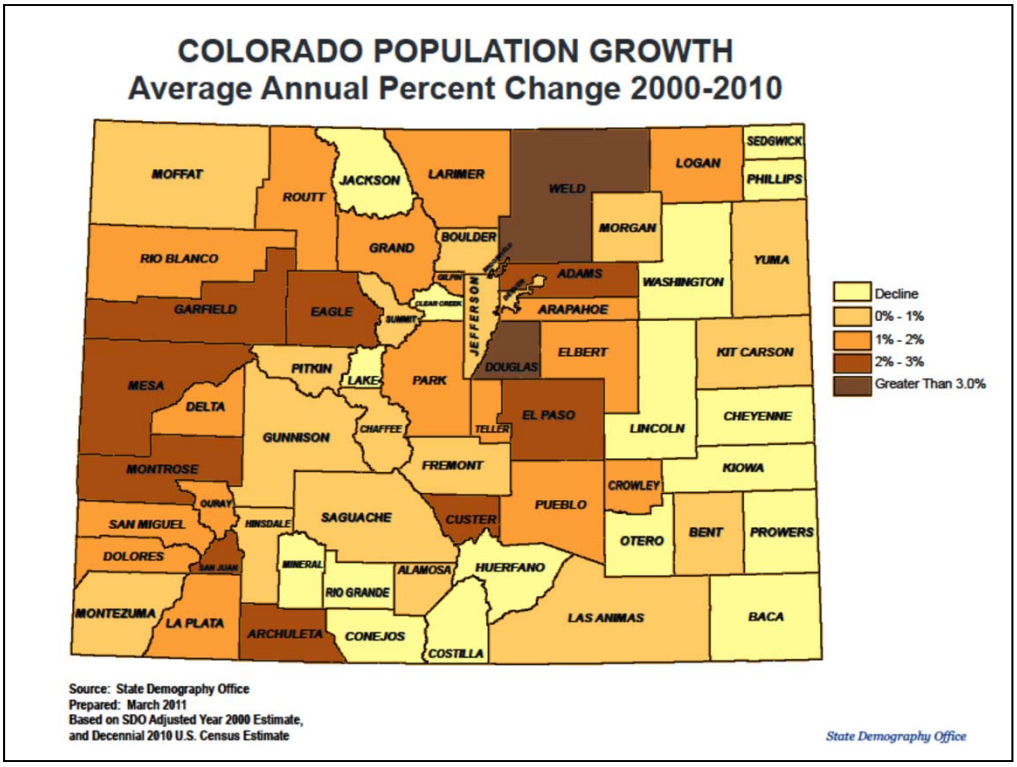
State Demography Office
www.colordo.gov/demography

State Demography Office

- State Agency
  - Responsible for population data needed by state agencies and local governments.
- Department of Local Affairs
  - Prepares data and information in ways that account for local perspectives, needs.
- Public Information
  - Makes 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


COLORADO
NUMBER OF PEOPLE, 2010
Number of People 2010
500 - 1,500
1,501 - 5,000
5,001 - 15,000
15,001 - 60,000
60,001 - 100,000
Over 100,000
State Demography Office
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau



- April 2010 population estimate of 5.03 million 9th fastest growth at 16.9% in the US from 2000.
- US grew at 9.7%
- 2000 -10 change within state ranged from 5% to -1.7%. 17 counties had declines in population.
- **Denver metro area** population was 2.78 million or 55.4% down slightly from 2000 at 55.8%.
- **The North Front Range** (552,455) share of the total population increased by about .7% while the CSprings MSA and Western Slope each increased their share by .3%.
- Since 2000 the fastest growing region has been the North Front Range at 27% followed by the Western Slope at 20%.
- The San Luis Valley experienced a slight decline. The Eastern Plains increased by 1% over the decade but the south east corner of the Eastern Plains experienced declines.

Top 5 Counties for Population Growth

Population Change 2000-2010

Percent		Total	
Colorado	16.92%	Colorado	727,935
Douglas	62.41%	Douglas	109,699
Weld	39.73%	El Paso	105,334
Garfield	28.77%	Arapahoe	84,036
Mesa	26.21%	Adams	77,746
Eagle	25.30%	Weld	71,889

Source: Census 2010

Population Change Under 18 years

Change in the Population Under 18

Growth		Decline	
Douglas	31,535	Otero	-798
Adams	22,167	Prowers	-941
El Paso	20,196	Fremont	-1,293
Weld	19,368	Boulder	-4,083
Arapahoe	16,970	Jefferson	-14,396

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

Source: Census 2010

- The over 18 population is about 3.815 million.
- It is forecast to grow by around 700K over the next 10 year but remain the same share of the total population.
- The under 18 population is 1.231 million

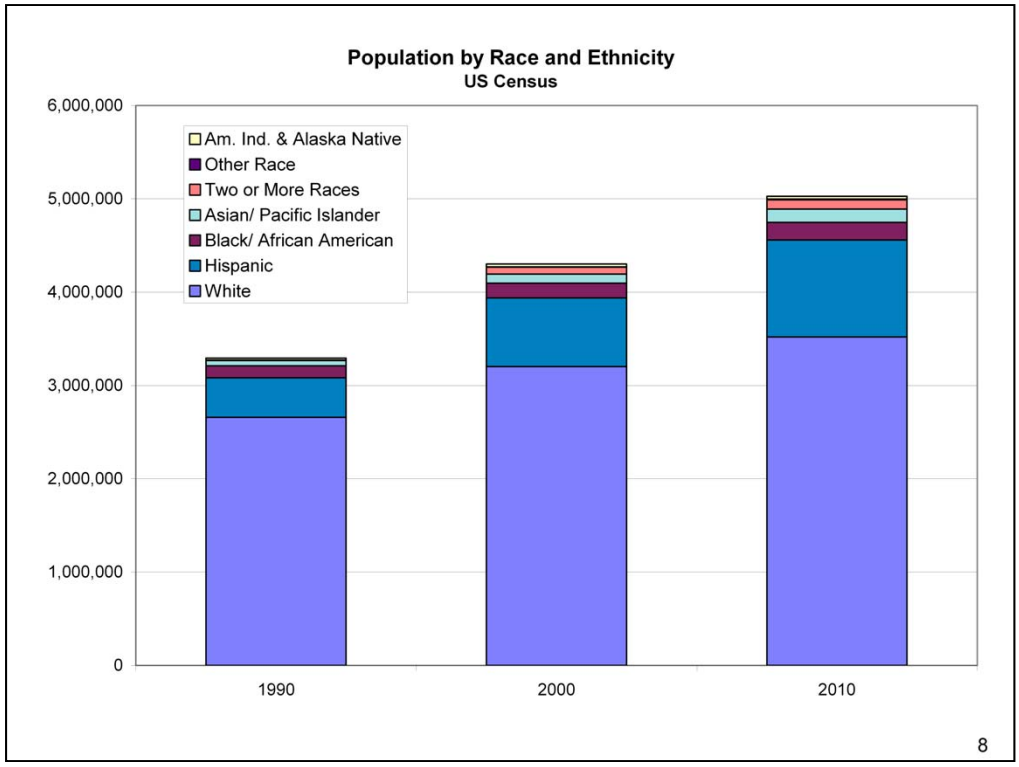
Municipal Population Change

Population Change by Municipality 2000-10

Growth		Decline	
Colorado Springs city	55,537	Wheat Ridge city	-2,747
Aurora city	48,685	Englewood city	-1,472
Denver city	45,522	Lakewood city	-1,146
Thornton city	36,388	Walsenburg city	-1,114
Castle Rock town	28,007	Lamar city	-1,065

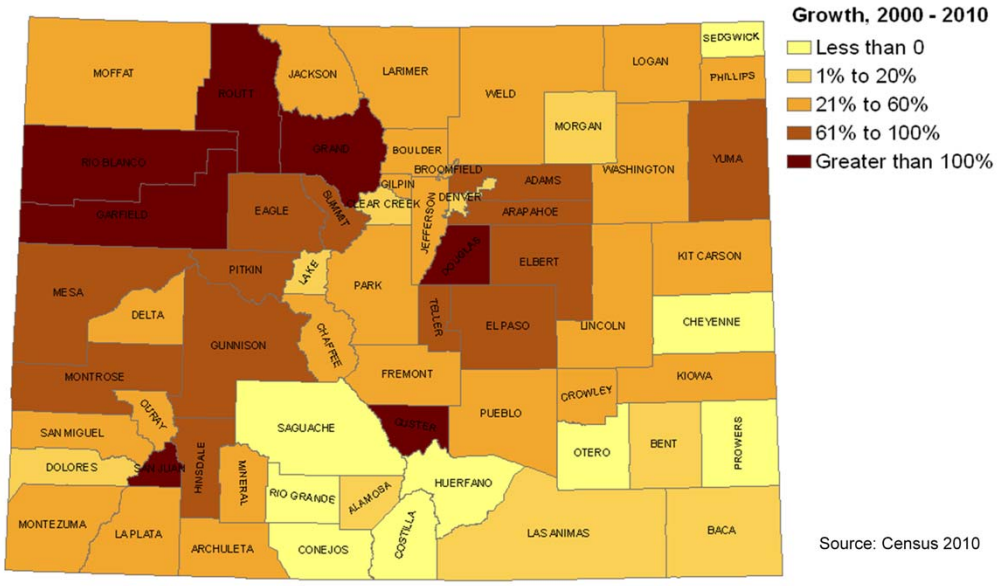
Firestone town	431.81%	South Fork town	-36.09%
Severance town	430.15%	Garden City town	-34.45%
Frederick town	251.80%	Genoa town	-34.12%
Erie town	188.27%	Campo town	-27.33%
Monument town	180.57%	Hartman town	-27.03%

Source: Census 2010

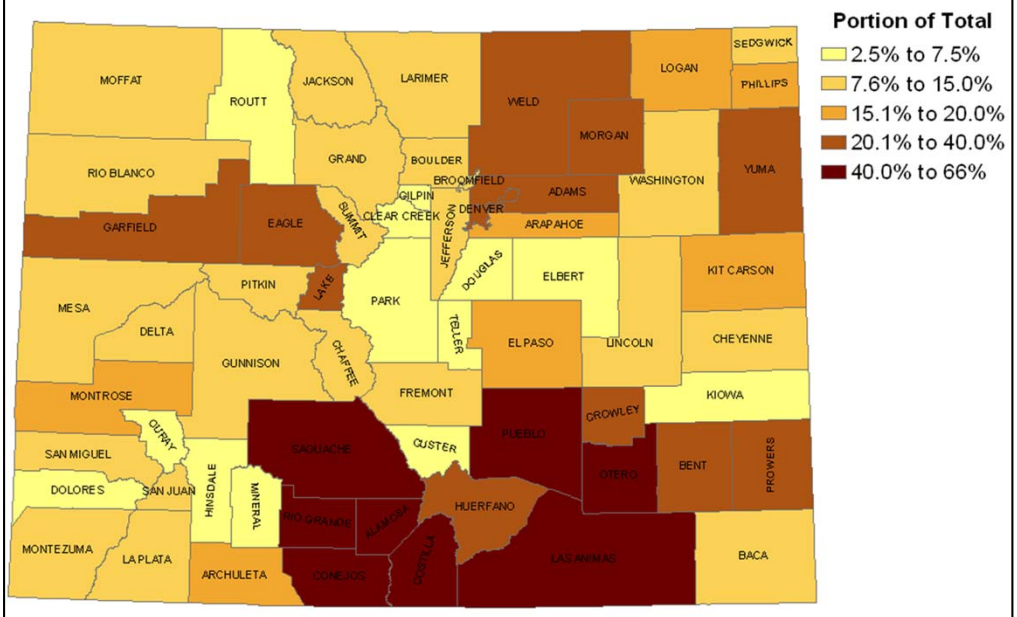


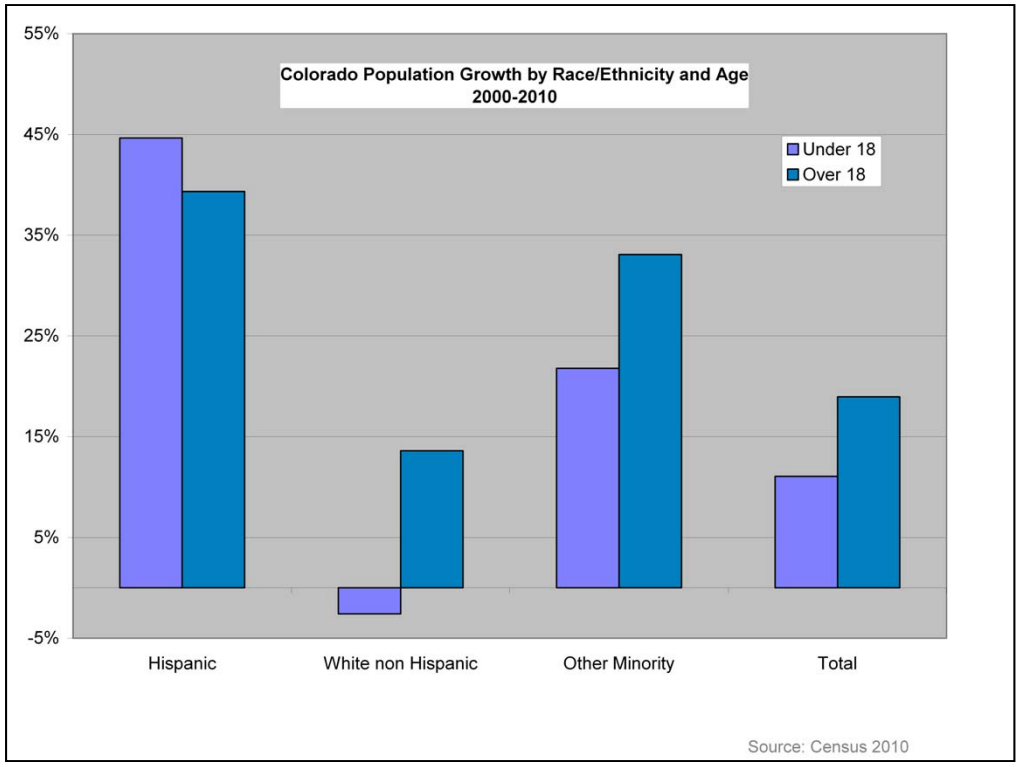
- Hispanics, Colorado's primary minority group, increased by 41% over the decade.
- Total population increased by 16.9%.
- Asians were the fastest growing race/ethnicity at 45%.
- Hispanic share increased from 17% to 20%.
- The white non-Hispanic population grew by 10% over the decade and decreased its share of the total population from 74.5% to 70%.
- There was a small increase in the share of the Black population to 3.8% and this group grew by 19% over the decade.
- Asian population is 2.8% of the total population.
- Minorities represented 45% of the total population change

Growth in Hispanic Population 2000-2010



Hispanic Share of Total Population





• Hispanics, Colorado's primary minority group, increased by 41% over the decade where the total population increased by 16.9%. Increased by 303,000 from 735K. Total is 1.038 million

• Asians were the fastest growing race/ethnicity at 45%.

•The white non-Hispanic population decreased from 74.5% to 70%.

• There was a small increase in the share of the Black and Asian population to 3.8% and 2.8% respectively.

• The 18+ (18.8%) grew faster than the <18 (11.3%).

• The Hispanic population <18 grew by 44% compared to the Hispanic population 18+ which grew at 39.3%.

• Hispanics only group where <18 population grew faster than the 18+ population. Population growth was almost split between under and over 18.

• White non-Hispanics under 18 population declined from 2000-10 by 9,000.

• The African American population under 18 grew by 2,800 or 6%

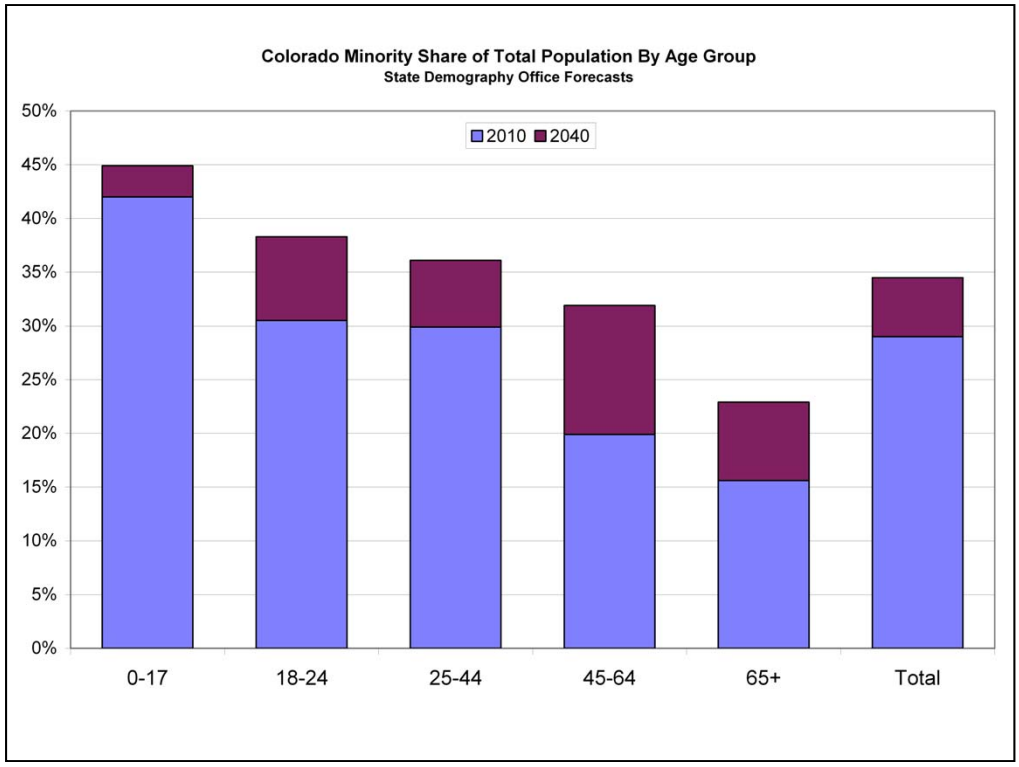
Take away: Diversity is at the young end. Next 20 years our largest spending age co-hort will be more diverse.

Population Change by Ethnicity

Hispanic Population Change 303,086 and 41.2%
Top 5 Counties

Total Change		Percentage Change		
Adams	65,293	Routt	152.37%	966
Arapahoe	47,910	Douglas	140.74%	12,506
El Paso	35,264	Custer	127.27%	112
Jefferson	23,996	Rio Blanco	124.66%	369
Weld	22,745	Garfield	118.88%	8,678

Source: Census Bureau


Colorado Minority Share of Total Population By Age Group
State Demography Office Forecasts
2010
2040
50%
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
0-17
18-24
25-44
45-64
65+
Total

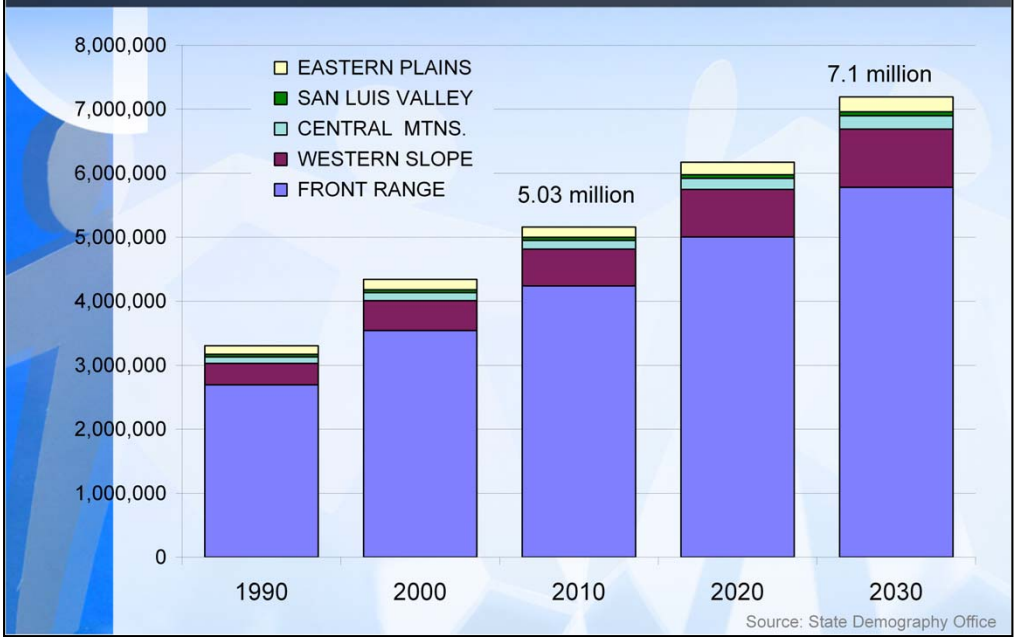
Trends we're watching

- Relationship of jobs, people and community services.
- Aging of the "Baby Boomers"
- Household formation
- Income distribution
- Increasing racial and ethnic diversity
- Changes in occupational mix

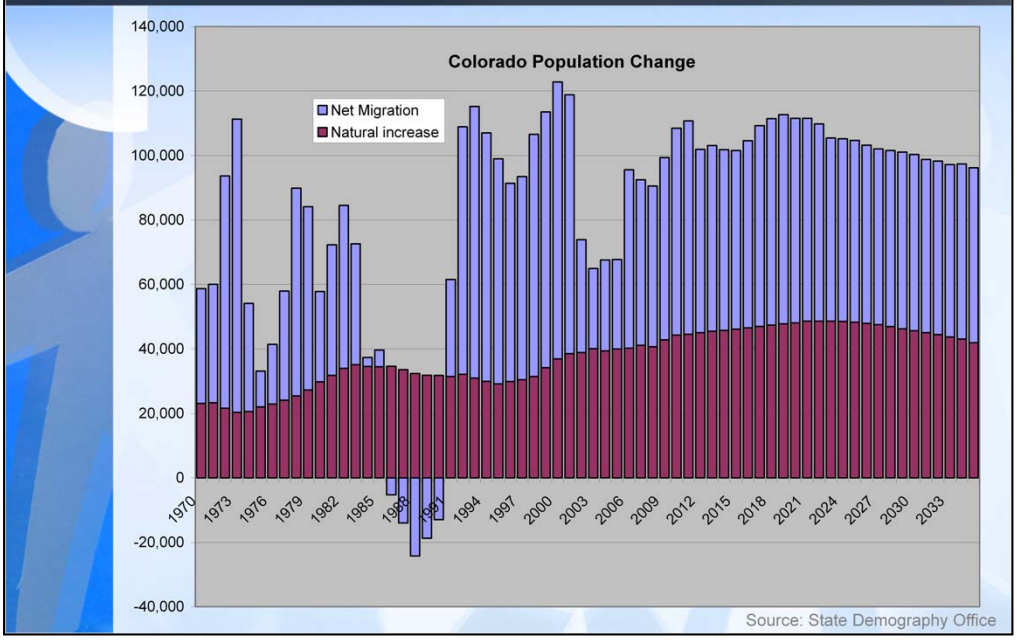
Economic and Population Forecasts

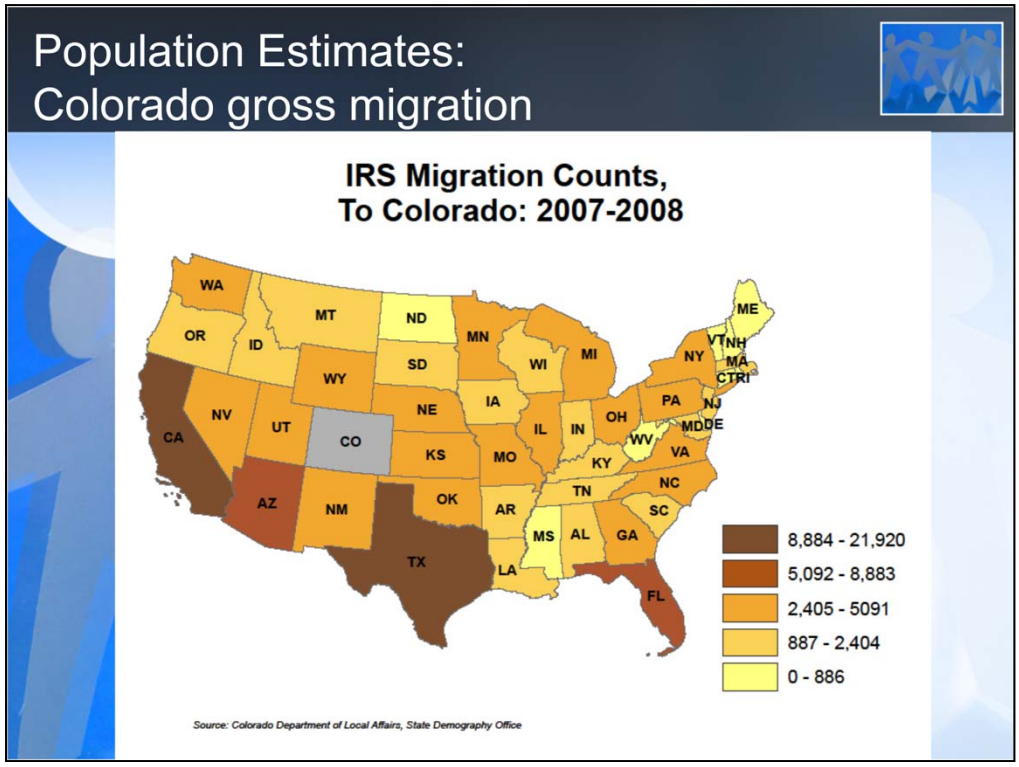
- **Population change tied to understandings of both economic and demographic change**.
  - Demographic cohort-survival model = supply of labor provided by existing populations.
  - Economic forecast = demand for labor.
    - Economic Drivers
    - National Forecast
    - Local information – openings/closures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

Population by Sub-State Area



Components of Population Change

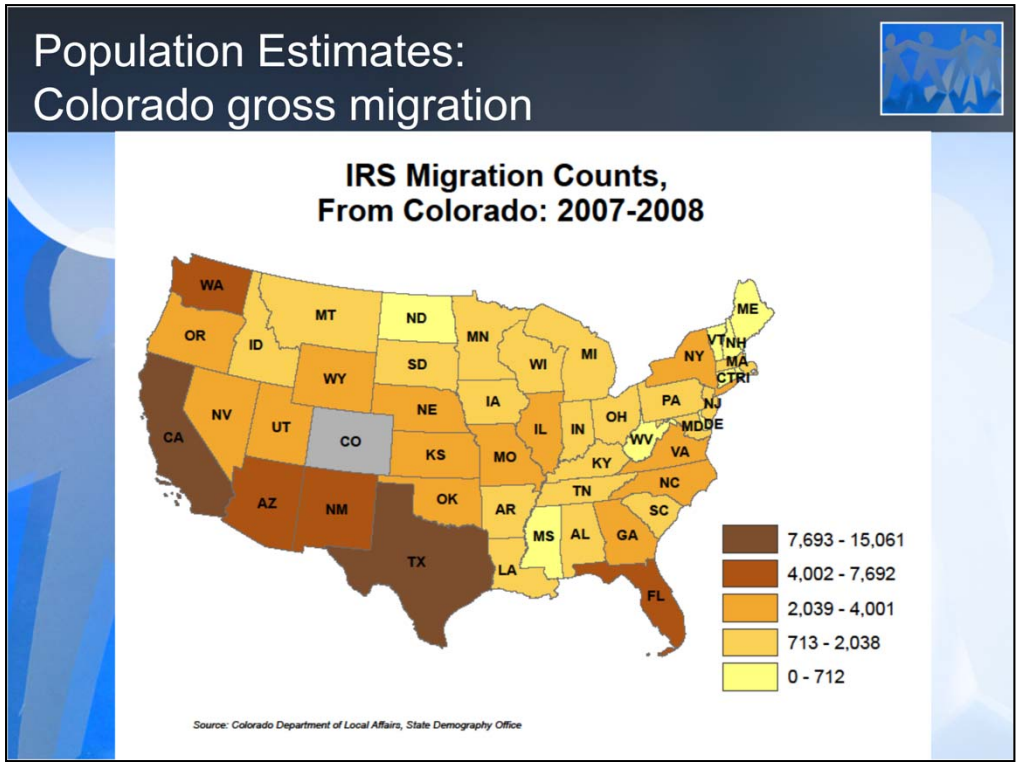




This is a map of where people move to Colorado from, based on that IRS data

Two factors seem to play a role in where people move to Colorado from: (1) size, and (2) distance

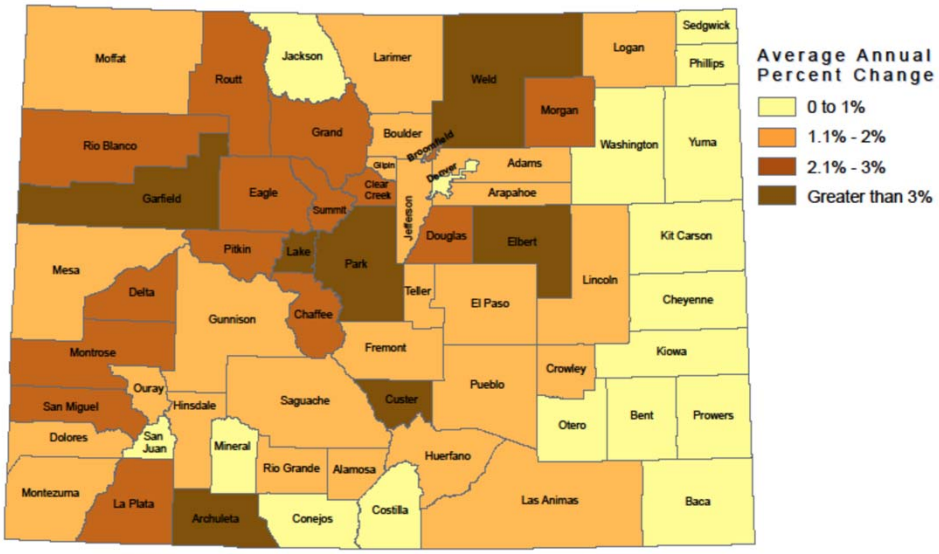
If I were to make a map of this for each year back to 1980, it wouldn't change much



While Californians, Texans and Floridians, etc are moving to Colorado, Coloradan's are moving to these states too (but, of course, not quite as much)

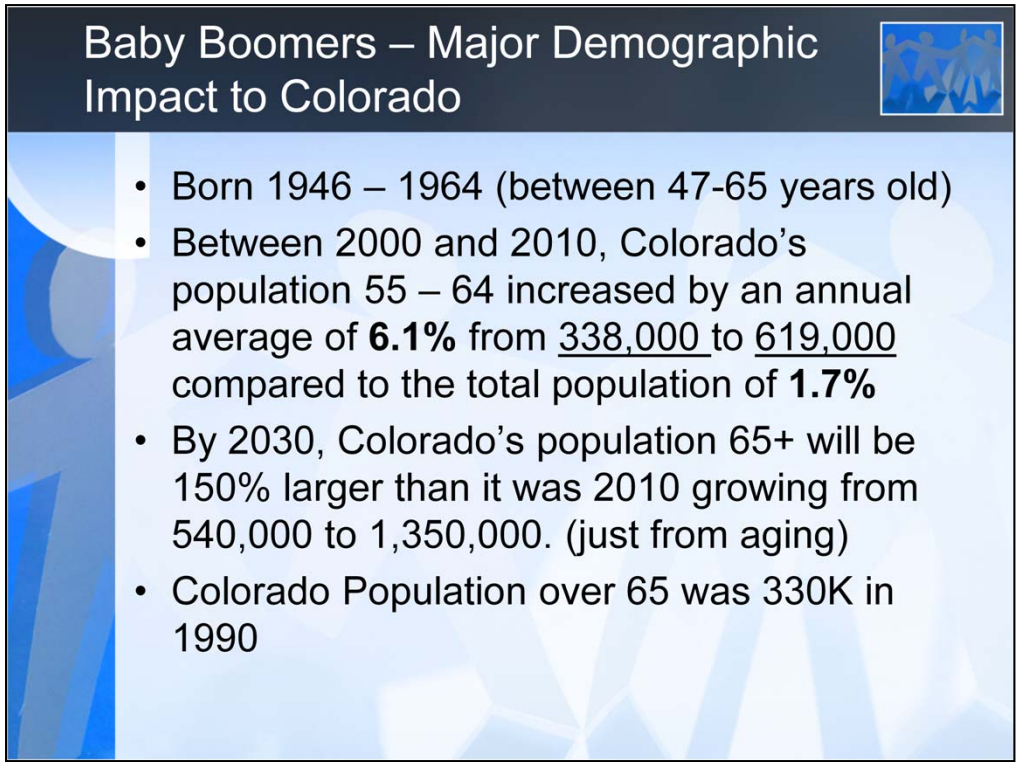
Colorado Population Growth

Average Annual Percent Change
2010 - 2030



Source: State Demography Office
Data prepared: February, 2011

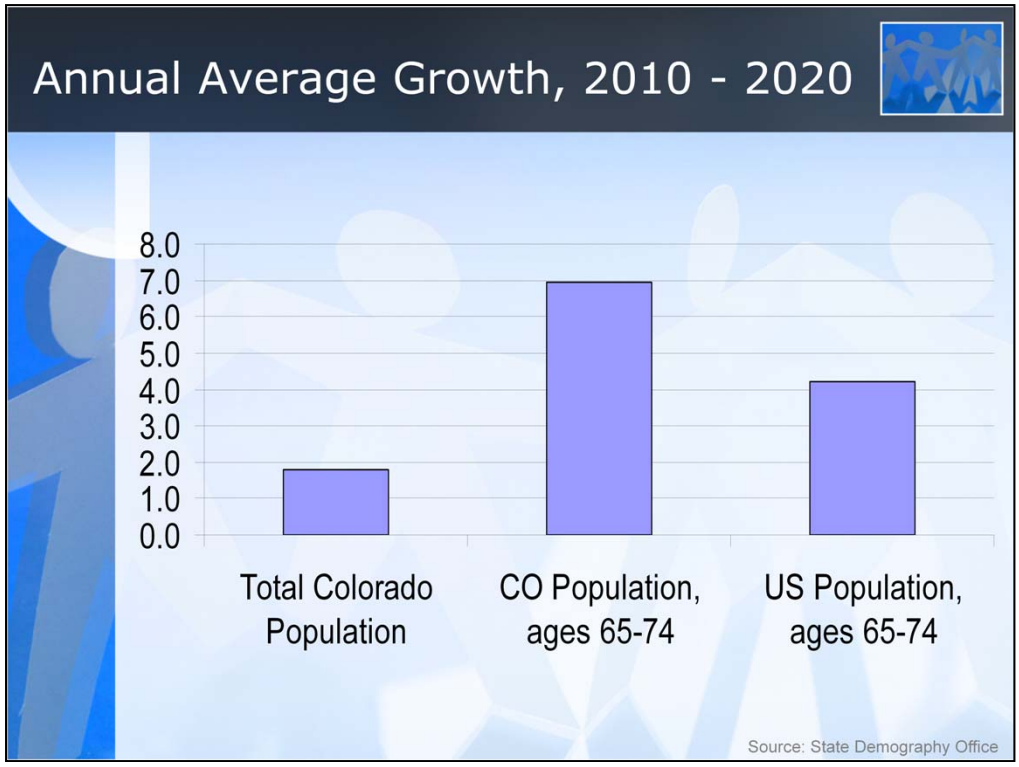
State Demography Office



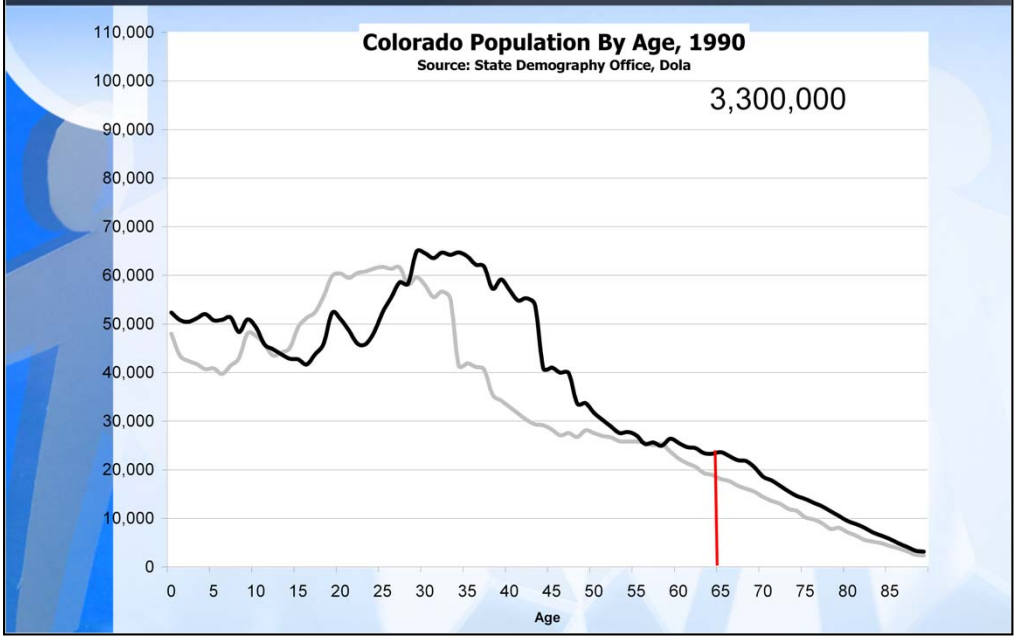
First "Boomers" will soon reach 65 and are currently aged between 45 and 65.

Colorado's population 65+ increased by approximately 200K over the last 20 years.

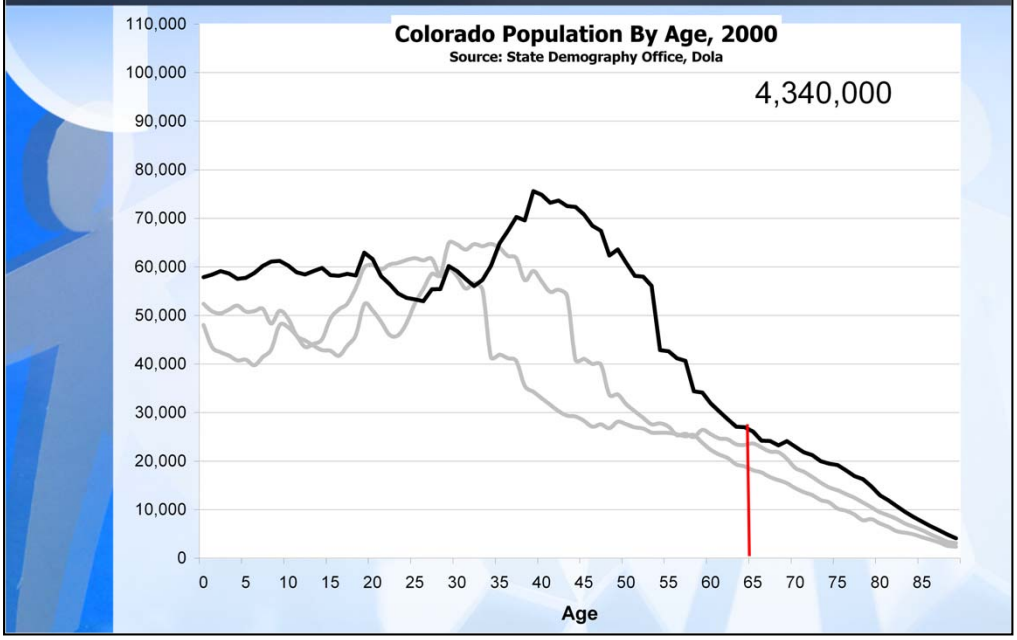
The next 20 years it is expected to increase by 800K and this is due to aging not net migration.


Annual Average Growth, 2010 - 2020
8.0
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
Total Colorado Population
CO Population, ages 65-74
US Population, ages 65-74
Source: State Demography Office

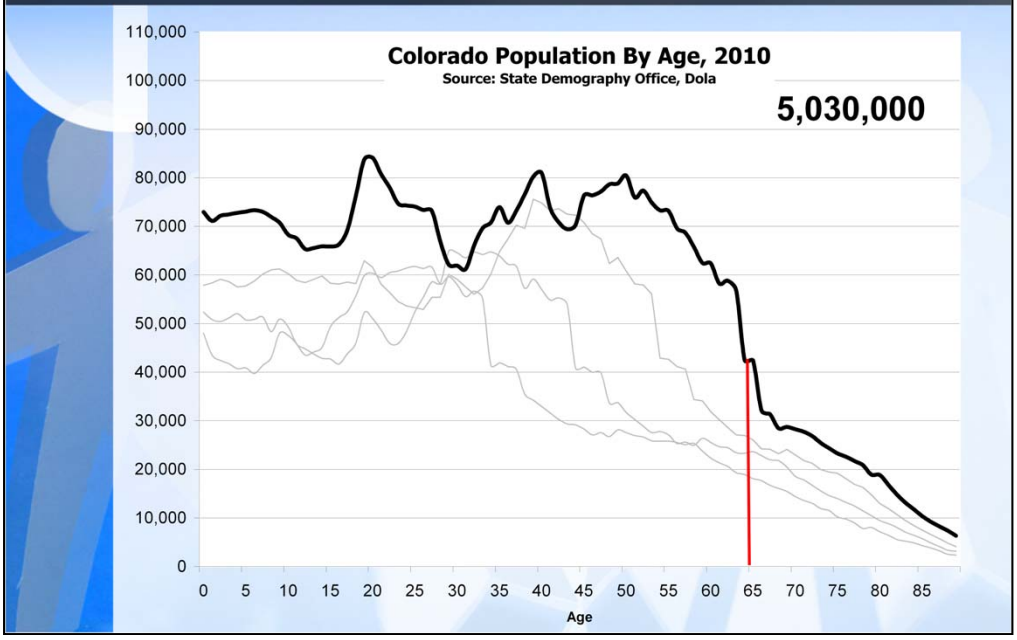
Colorado Population by Age, 1990



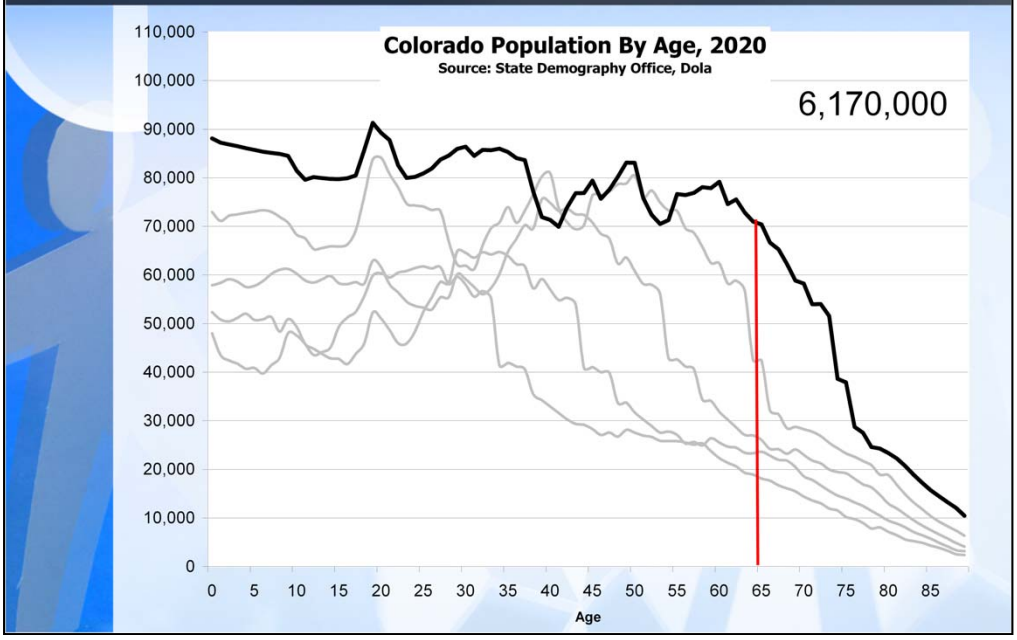
Colorado Population by Age, 2000



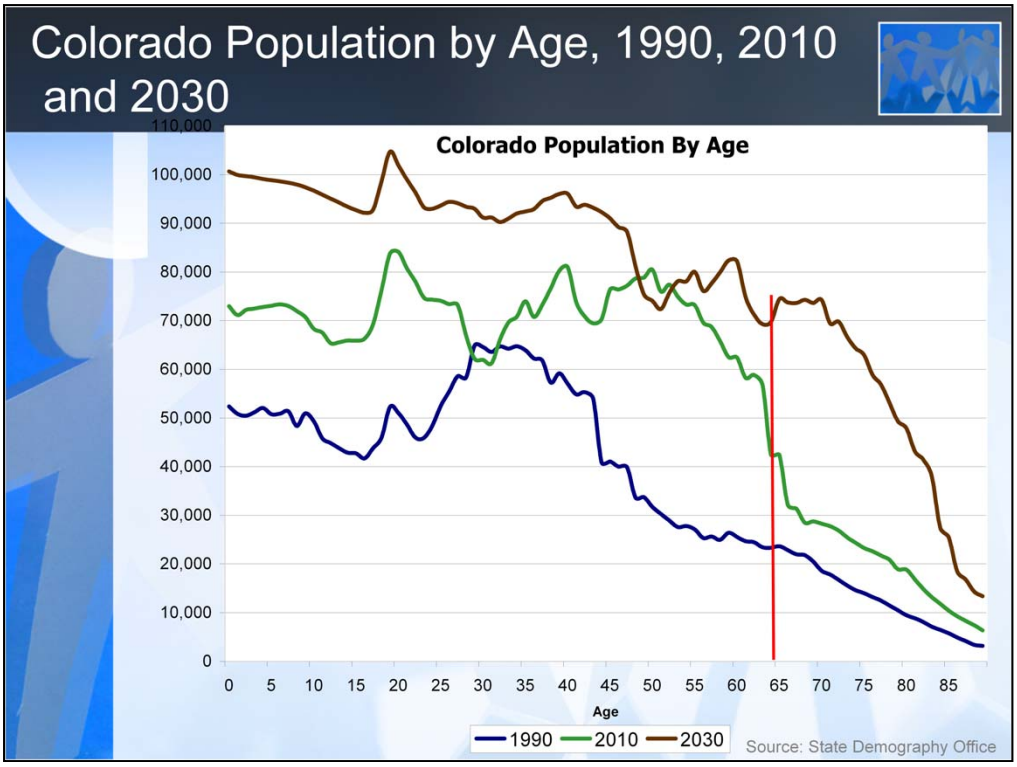
Colorado Population by Age 2010



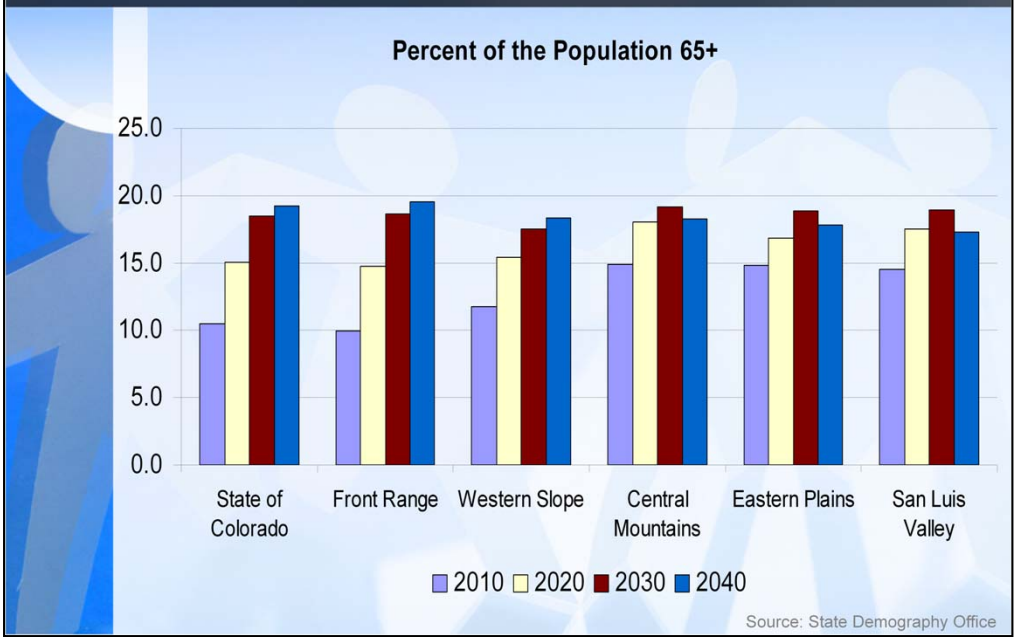
Colorado Population by Age 2020

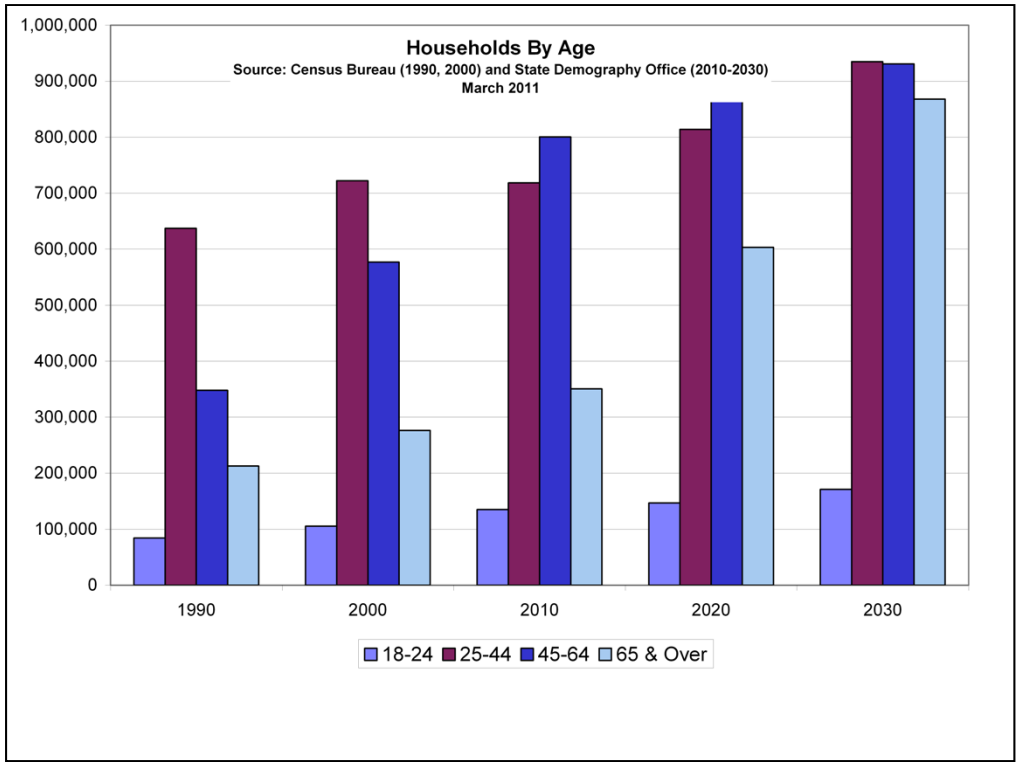


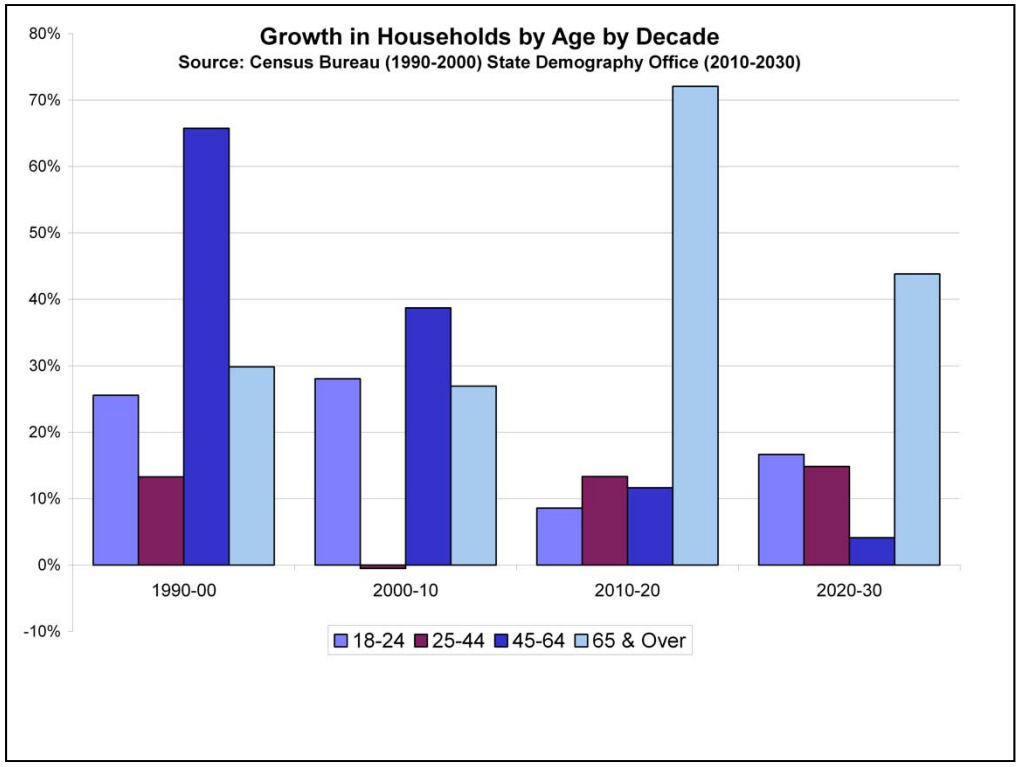
Colorado Population by Age, 1990, 2010 and 2030



Regional differences




Households By Age
Source: Census Bureau (1990, 2000) and State Demography Office (2010-2030)
March 2011
1,000,000
900,000
800,000
700,000
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
0
1990
2000
2010
2020
2030
18-24
25-44
45-64
65 & Over


Growth in Households by Age by Decade
Source: Census Bureau (1990-2000) State Demography Office (2010-2030)
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
-10%
1990-00
2000-10
2010-20
2020-30
18-24
25-44
45-64
65 & Over

Aging Issues

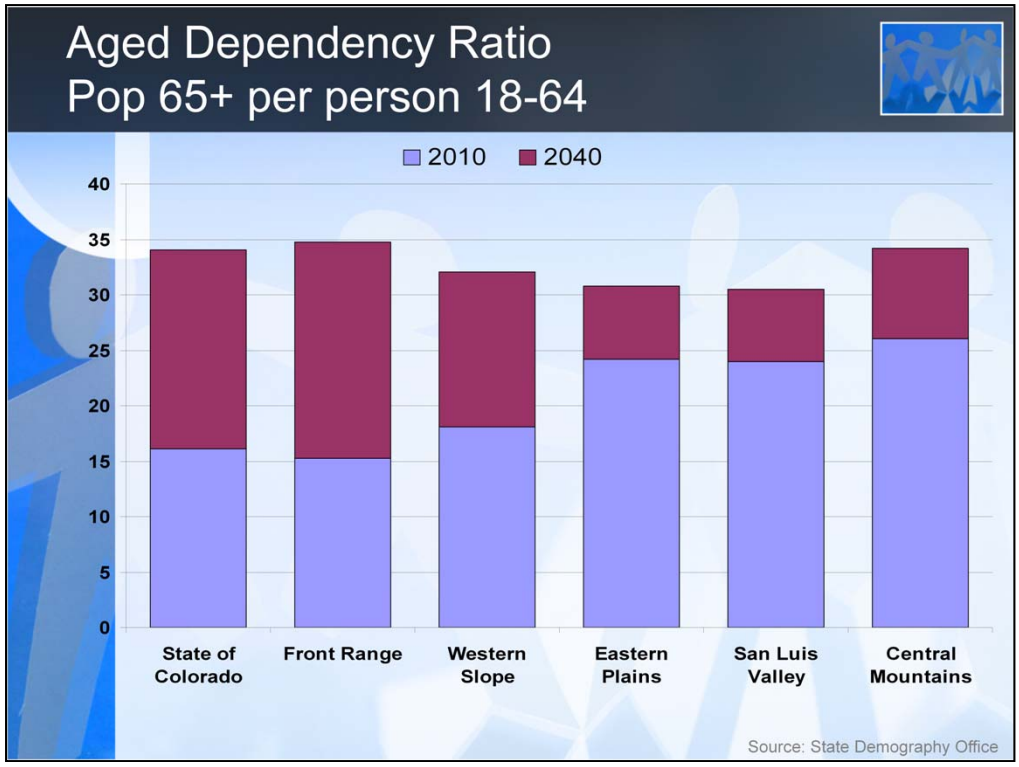
- Numbers
  - Colorado has never had many older people
    - 4th lowest in 65+ (2000 Census)
    - 6th highest in baby boomers - 31% (2000 Census)
    - Migrate in people primarily 20-40
- Economic Driver - wealthier …. depends
  - Spending of people 65+ supported approximately 118,000 jobs in 2009. (.25 jobs per person 65+)
  - Forecast to support 346,000 by 2030
  - Impact on occupational mix
    - Health Services both high and low end
- Retirees – will they stay or go? – where will they go? Migration?
  - Location choice related to amenities, health services, transportation services, costs.
  - Disabilities

Labor Force

- Boomers are 37% of the labor force (2010)
  - Staying longer in workforce – want and need to
  - LFPR for ages 65+ has been increasing since 1998. Had been declining since 1946
  - By 2020 workers 65+ 6.7% of labor force compared to 3.4% in 2010.
  - Approx. 1,000,000 workers will be aging out of the labor force over the next 20 years.
- Increase demands
  - Replacement
  - new demands created by retiree needs
  - Increase in demand for caregivers – informal sector
- Demands will vary by industry

Aging Issues - Public Policy/Public Finance

- Ratio of 65+ per 20-64 year olds in CO
  - Becoming more “normal”
- Workers vs. non workers
- Civic Engagement – voting block
- Sales Tax – change in expenditures
- Transportation – public
- Health Services
- Age Relationships
    - Demands of 65+ vs. demands <65.



Colorado's -When we want to look at the population age 65+ relative to persons ages 18-64 or the working age population.

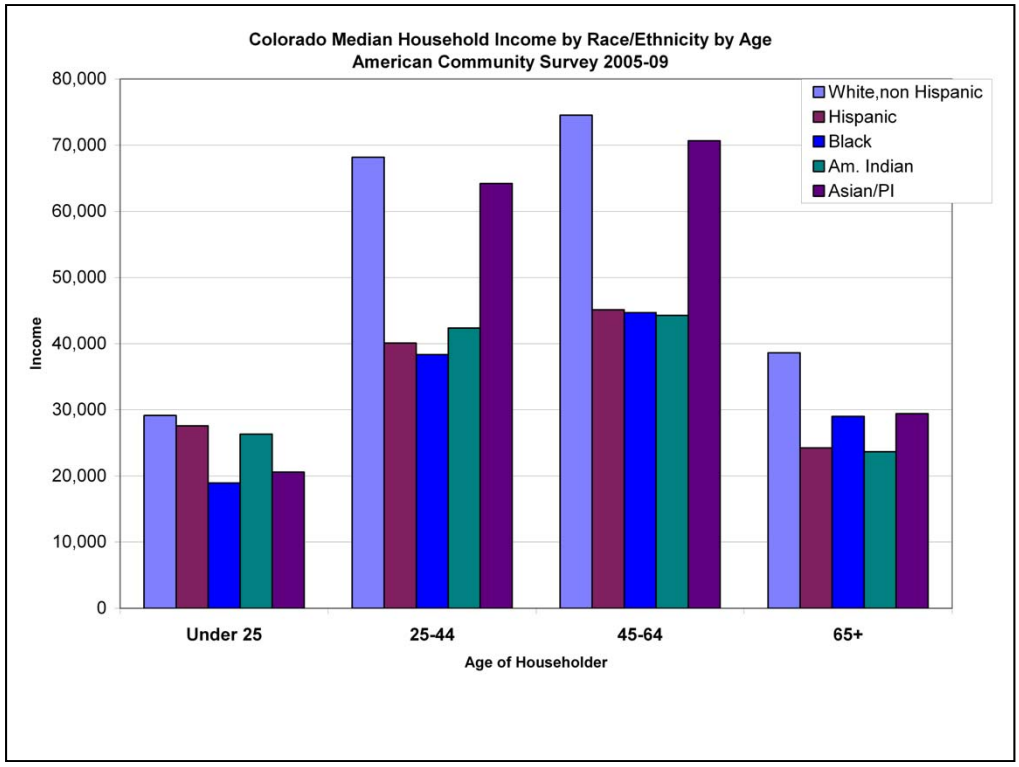
Again…the current aged dependency ratio is lowest in the front range, with the exception of Pueblo (Region 7) and highest in the Eastern Plains, San Luis Valley and Central Mountains.

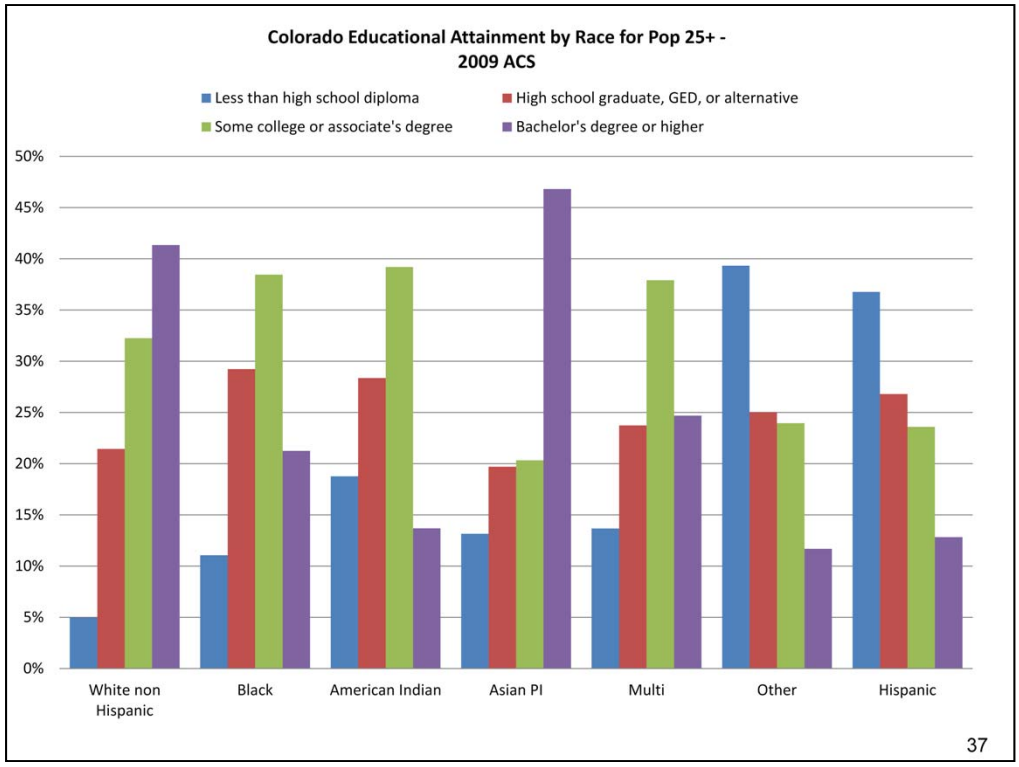
However, you can see the expected changes over the next 30 years with the red bars – all parts of the state will see increases, however those increases will be greatest in the front range followed by the Western Slope, where if many of the current residents of Region 12 decide to age in place their aged dependency ratio will increase the most of any region during that time period.

The increase in dependency ratios will be new for Colorado and will impact areas such as the labor force, housing and public finance.

Declines in Household Income

- Age distributions
  - An increase at the young or older end will cause median HH Inc. to fall.
- Household size declines
- Race/ethnicity of householder
- Occupational Structure – high and low end
- Growing poverty and income inequality.
- Youth unemployment – long term permanent impact on earnings.


Colorado Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity by Age
American Community Survey 2005-09
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
Income
White,non Hispanic
Hispanic
Black
Am. Indian
Asian/PI
Under 25
25-44
45-64
65+
Age of Householder


Colorado Educational Attainment by Race for Pop 25+ - 2009 ACS
Less than high school diploma
High school graduate, GED, or alternative
Some college or associate's degree
Bachelor's degree or higher
50%
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
White non Hispanic
Black
American Indian
Asian PI
Multi
Other
Hispanic
37

Conclusions

- The number, types and location of jobs we create greatly influence the characteristics of our population and their service demands for years.
- The aging of the “baby boomers” will greatly impact our concept of retirement and aging. End of “Demographic Dividend”
- Income inequality and declining MHI
- Racial/Ethnic diversity increasing.

Thank you!

www.colorado.gov/demography

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