POPULATION TRENDS

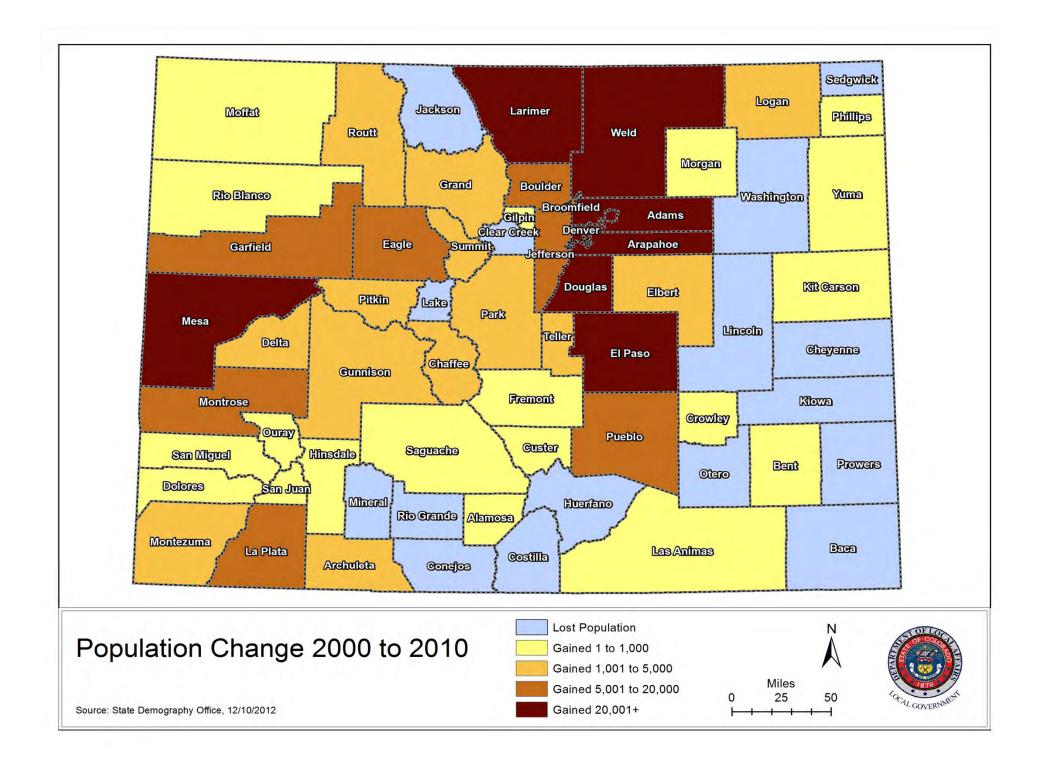
State Demography Office
Colorado Department of Local Affairs
Elizabeth Garner
2012



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





Top 5 Counties for Population Growth Population Change 2000-2010

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

Source: Census 2010

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		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

Population Change Under 18 years

Change in the Population Under 18 Growth Decline

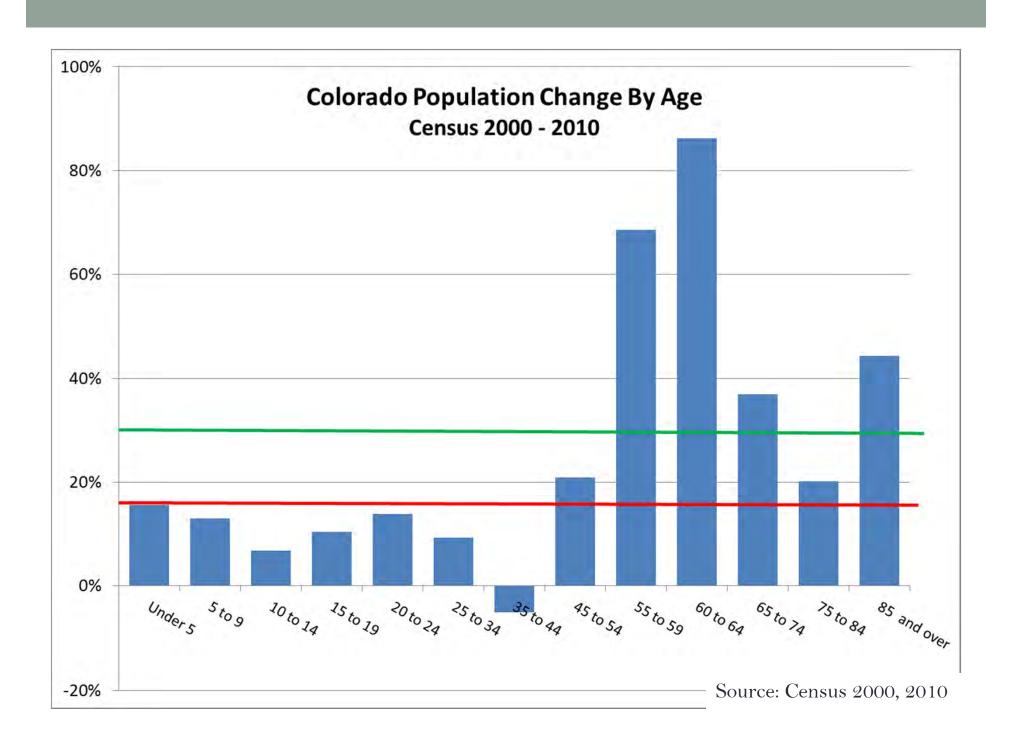
Douglas	31,535	Otero	-798
Adams	22,167	Prowers	-941
El Paso	20,196	Fremont	-1,293
Weld	19,368	Boulder	-4,083
Arapahoe	16,970	Jefferson	-14,396

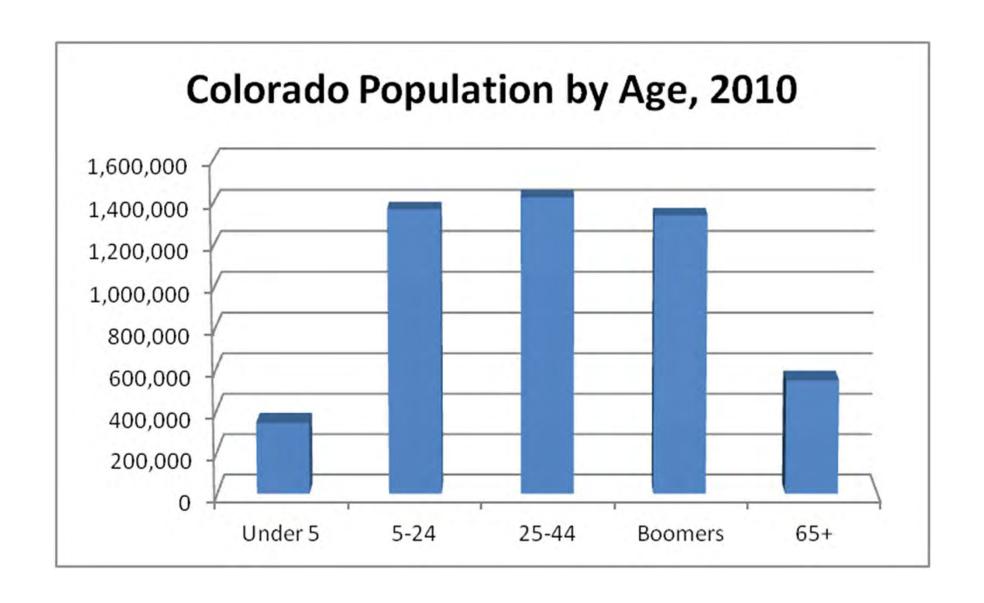
Douglas	56.8%	Sedgwick	-26.4%
Weld	38.0%	Huerfano	-27.9%
Eagle		Cheyenne	-29.9%
Garfield	28.1%	Jackson	-35.5%
San Miguel	24.4%	Mineral	-40.6%

Source: Census 2010

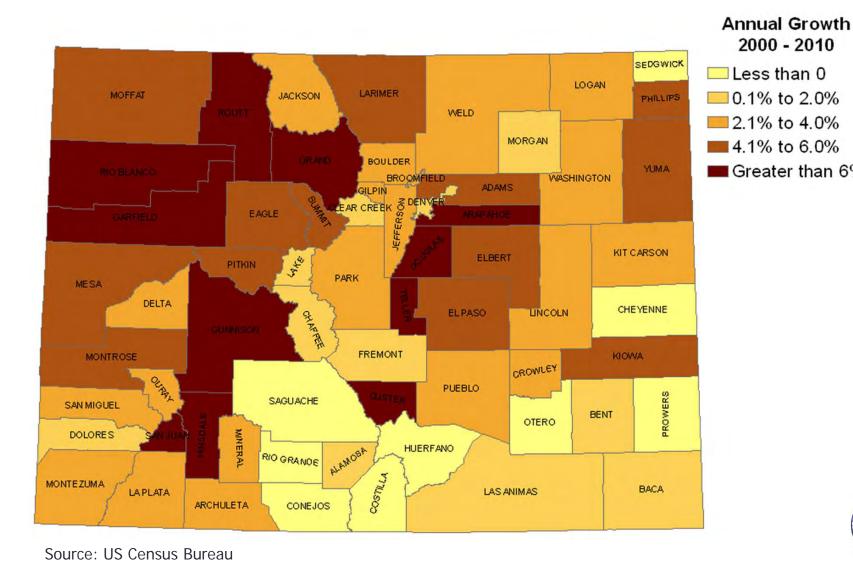
Population Change 65+

Population Change 65+ Top 5 Counties				
Growth				
El Paso	17,264	Summit	180%	
Jefferson	16,585	Douglas	178%	
Arapahoe	15,651	Eagle	135%	
Douglas	13,021	San Miguel	133%	
Larimer	11,504	San Juan	121%	
Decline				
Sedgwick	-38	Denver	0%	
Cheyenne	-42	Sedgwick	-6%	
Bent	-66	Bent	-7%	
Baca	-103	Baca	-10%	
Denver	-294	Cheyenne	-11%	



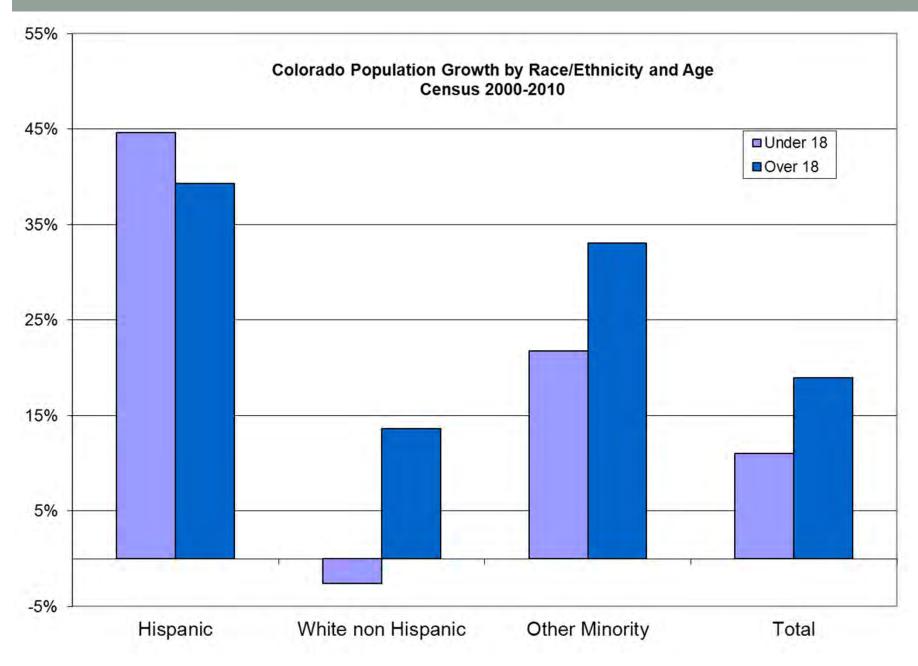


Change in Hispanic Population



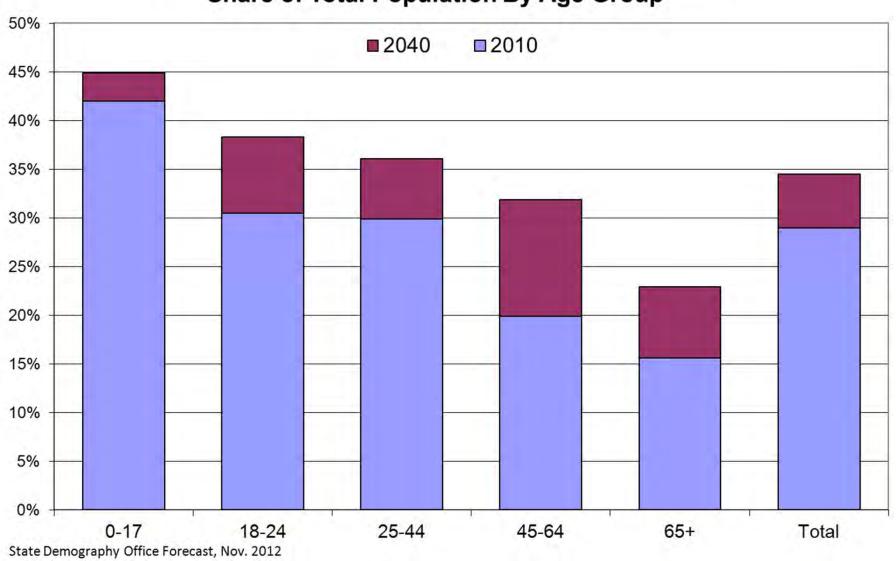
■ Greater than 6%



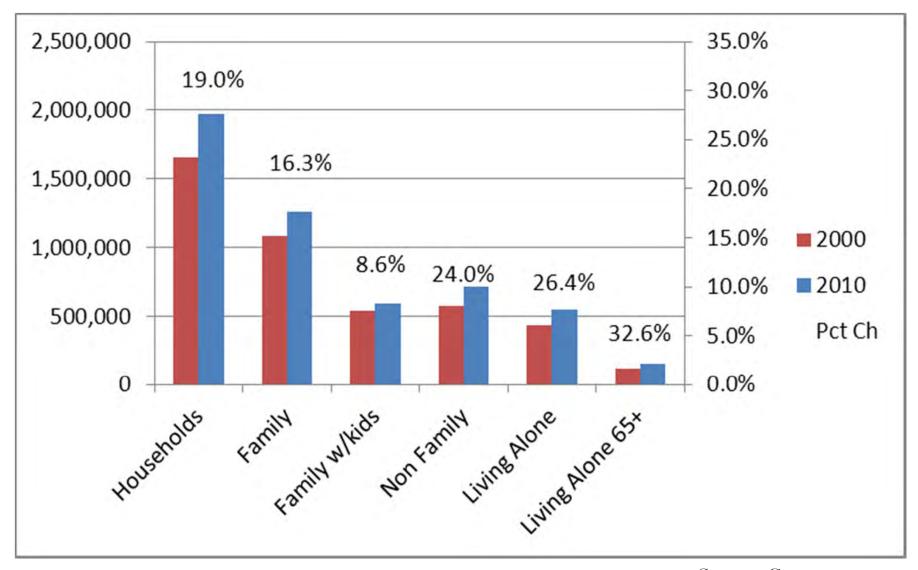


Source: Census 2000, 2010

Colorado Hispanic, Black, Asian, and Other Minority Share of Total Population By Age Group



Colorado Households (HH size declining)



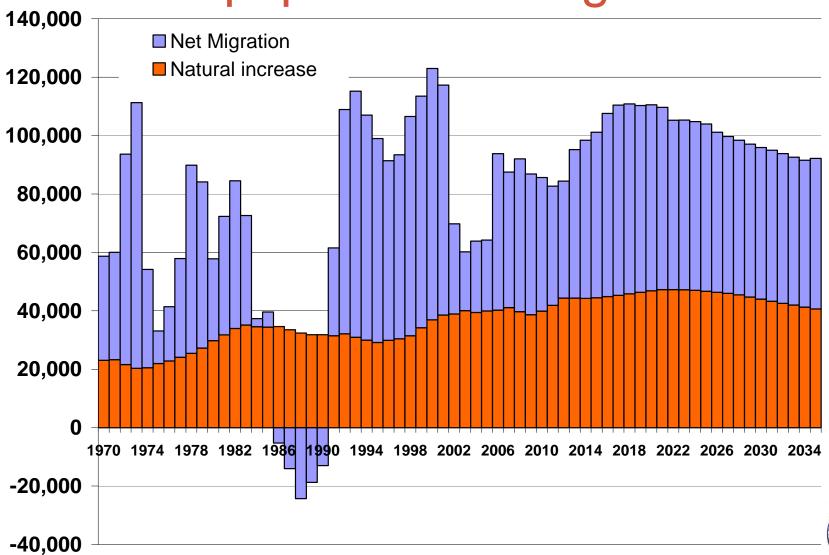
Source: Census 2000, 2010

Economic and Population Forecasts

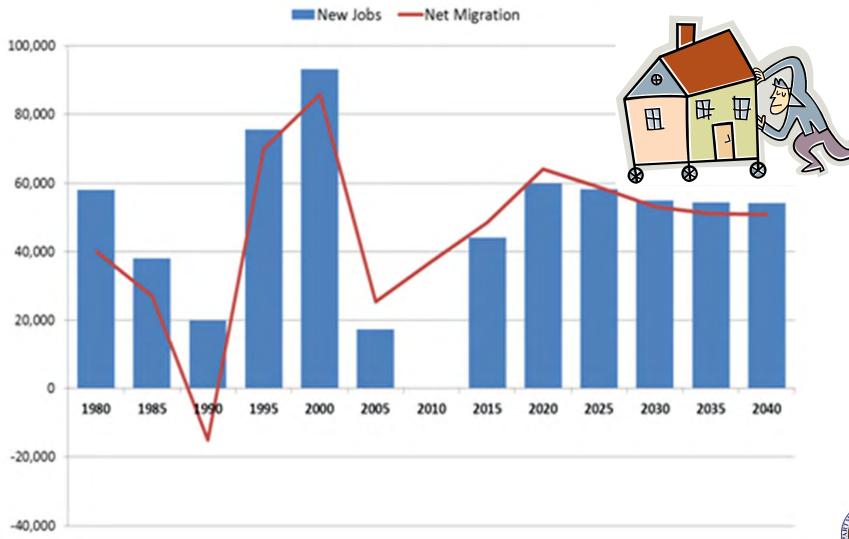
County level revised annually

- 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



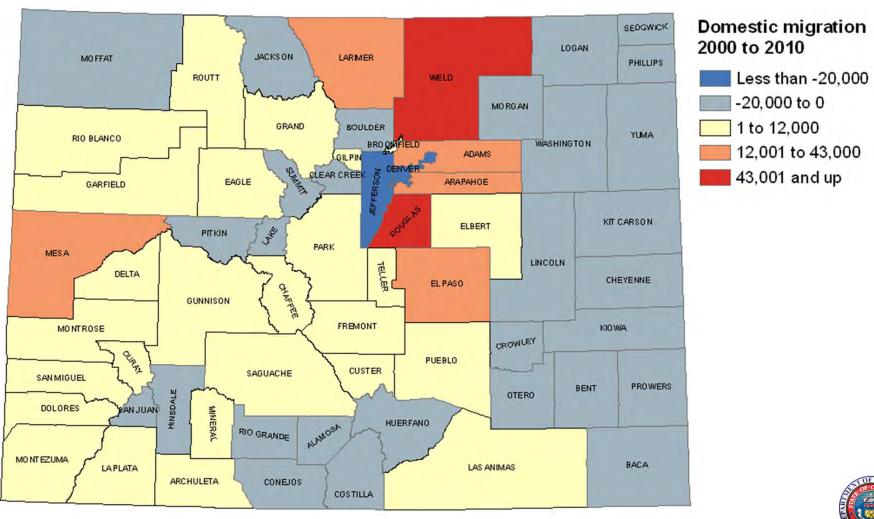
Colorado New Jobs and Net Migration





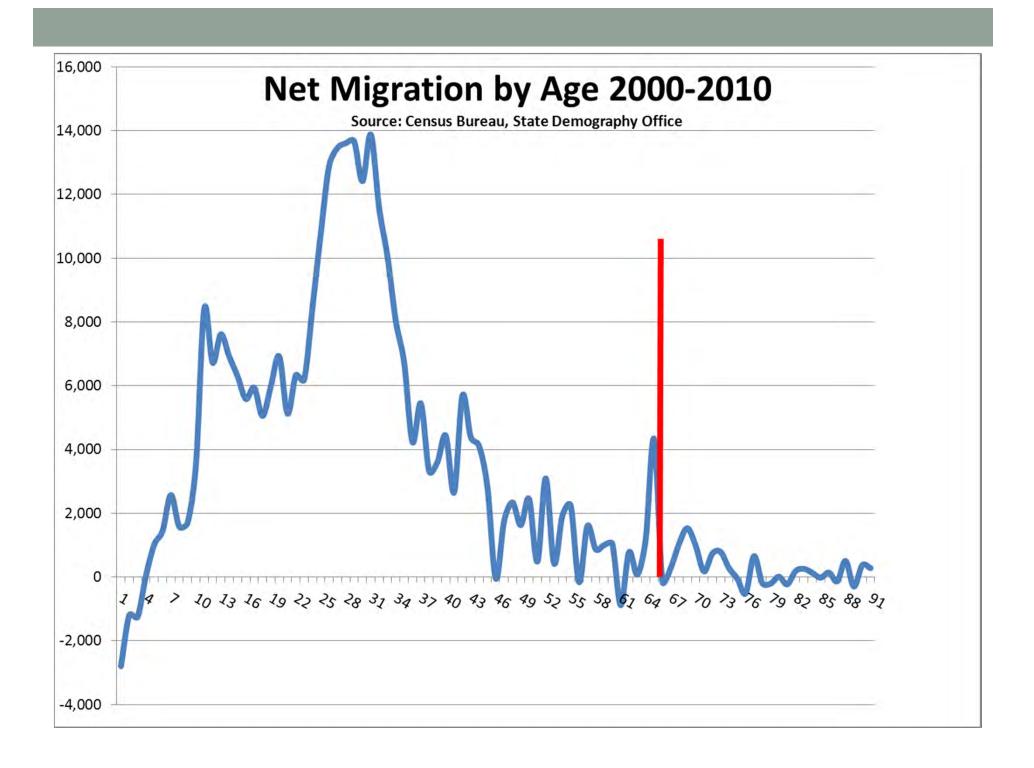
Source: State Demography Office

Domestic migration, 2000 to 2010



Source: State Demography Office, US Census

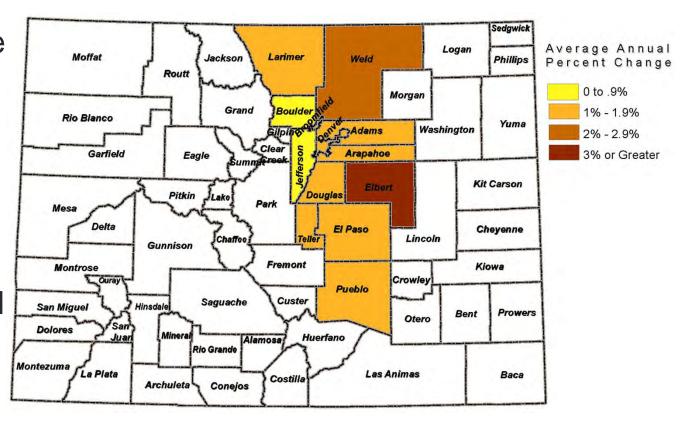




Expectations of Growth 2010-2040 Metropolitan Front Range

North Front Range fastest growing region

Elbert County
stronger growth
due to expected
job growth.





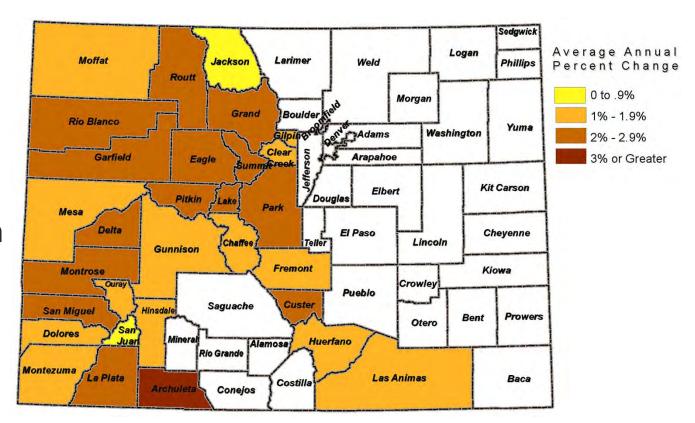
Expectations of Growth 2010-2040 Western Slope and Central Mountains

Northwestern CO

Revised, slower growth for Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Garfield

Continued growth

Older in-migration profile for Mesa, Delta, Archuleta, and Montrose

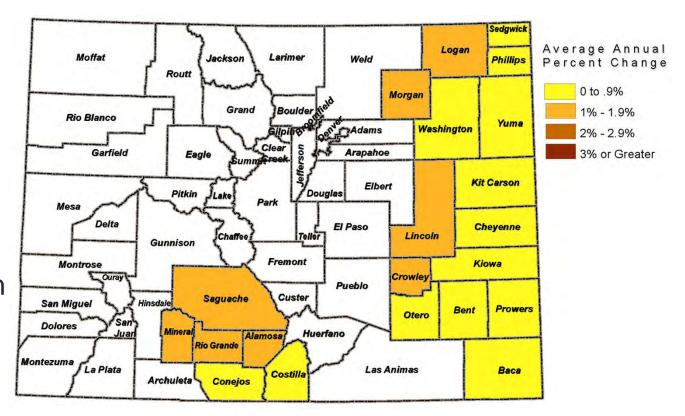




Expectations of Growth 2010-2040 Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley

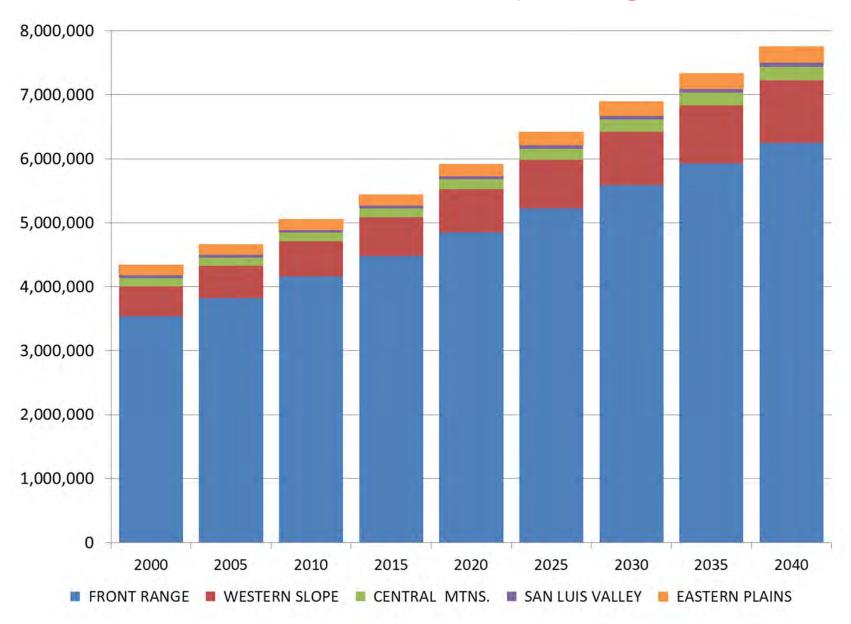
Eastern Plains continued slower growth expected

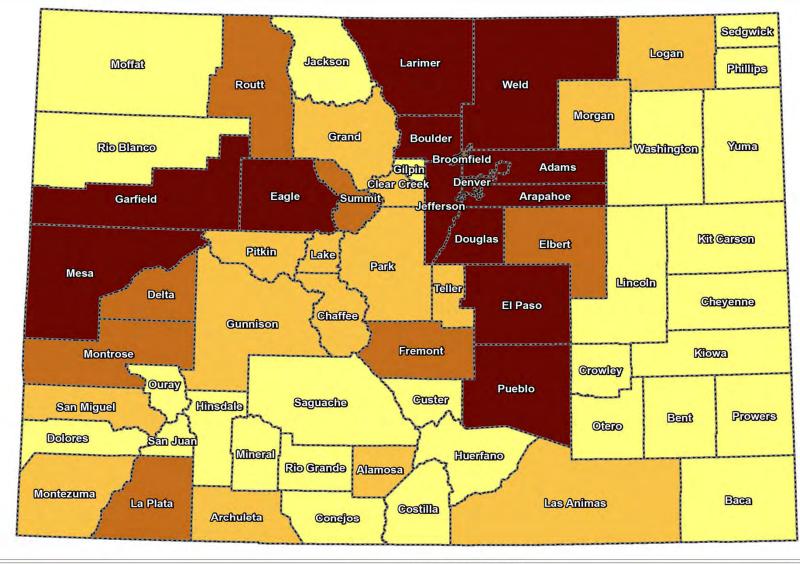
Southeastern
Plains
Continued growth
due to renewable
energy

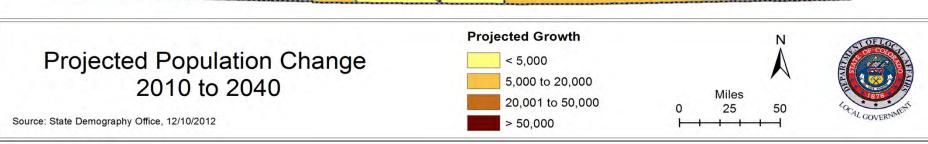




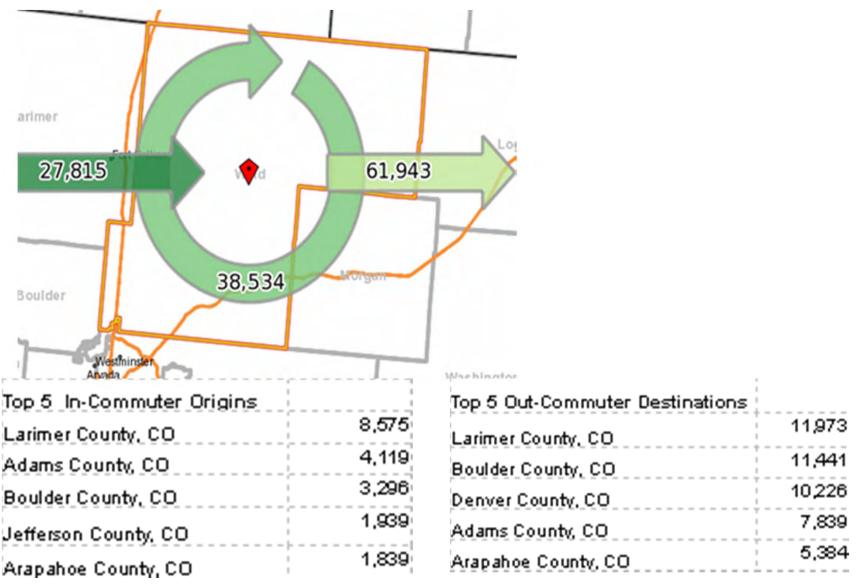
Colorado Population by Region







Not Everyone Works and Lives in the Same County



Source: Local Employment Dynamics, Census Bureau, Department of Labor

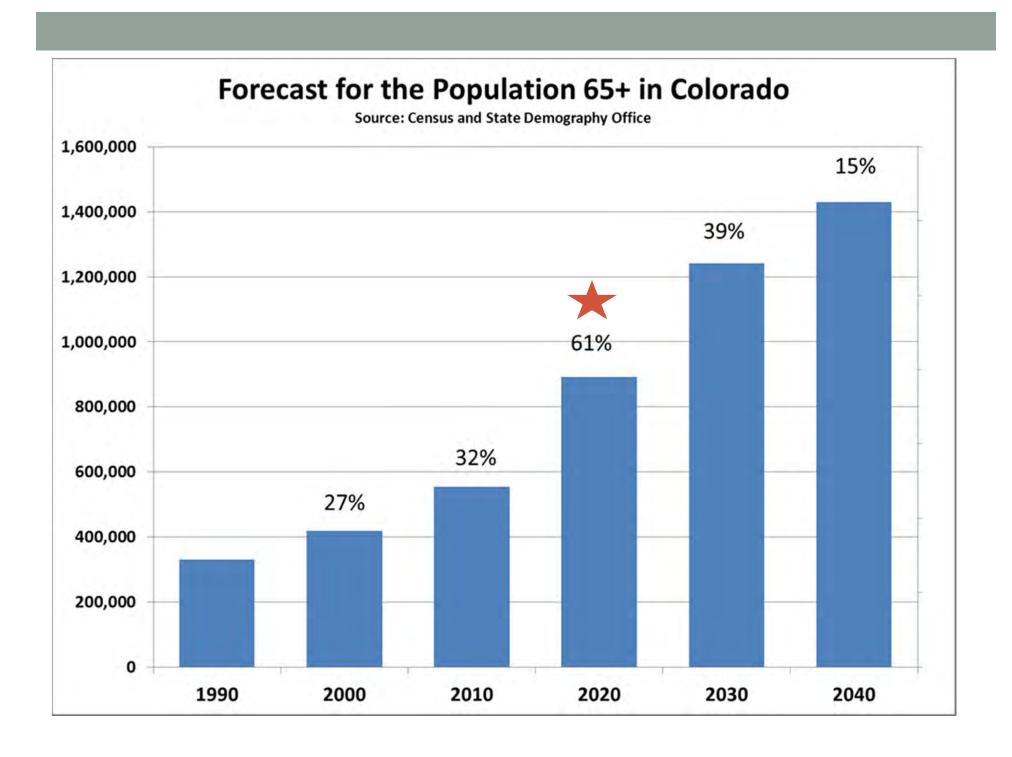
Forecasting Worksheet for Weld Relating Jobs to Population

		<u>2010</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>2040</u>
	TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS	56,527	88,514	102,500
	NON-BASIC RESIDENT SV. JOBS	47,588	89,772	106,443
	TOTAL JOBS	104,115	178,286	208,943
•	CIVILIAN JOBS (DEMAND)	103,460	177,254	207,903
	*Statistical Discrepancy	14,469	4,308	-12,206
t	CIVILIAN JOBS HELD (SUPPLY)	88,991	172,946	220,109
L	COMMUTING (+ = IN)	-34,000	-66,076	-84,095
	JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS (includes multiple jobs)	122,991	239,022	304,204
	Employed Persons (Residents)	112,569	218,123	277,592
	LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	125,232	232,921	296,543
1	Population	254,230	445,160	567,218

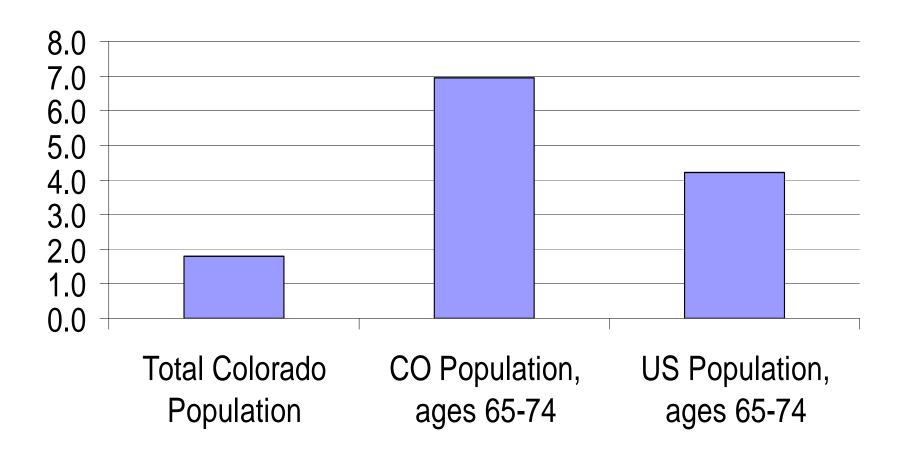
Why Are We Getting Old Fast?

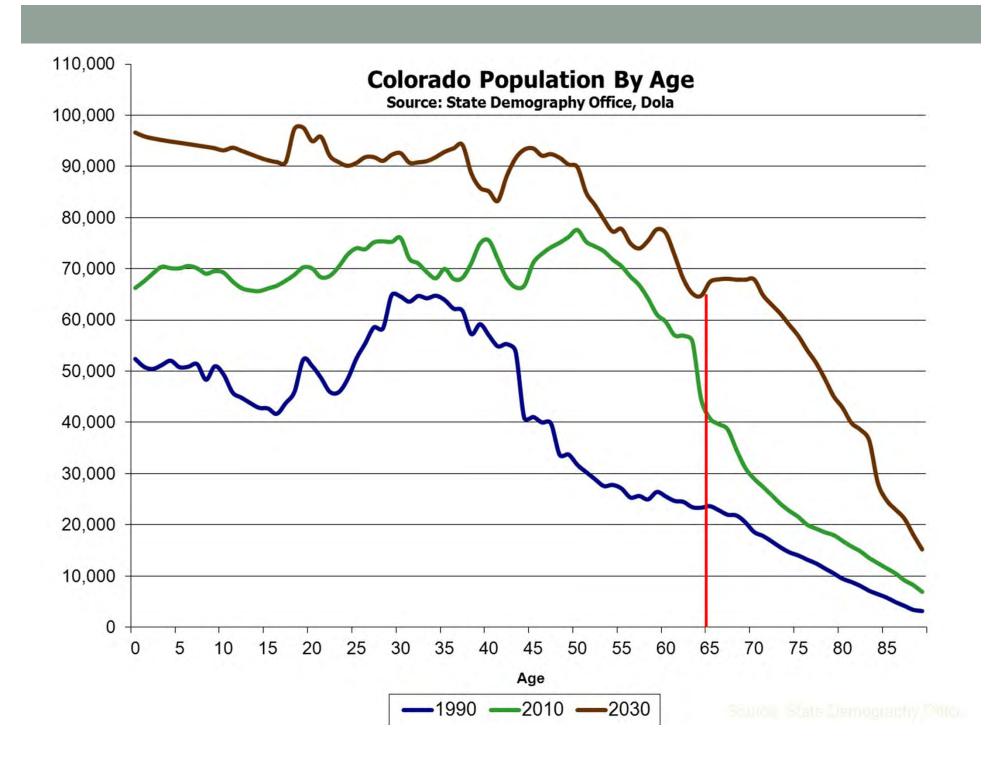
- Currently very few people over the age 65.
 - 4th lowest share of all states in US (10%)
- Baby Boomers
 - Born 1946 1964
 - 1,340,000 Boomers in Colorado (26% of pop. in 2010)
- By 2030, Colorado's population 65+ will be 125% larger than it was in 2010 growing from 555,000 to 1,243,000. (just from aging)
- Transition age distribution from "young" to more US average between 2010 and 2030.

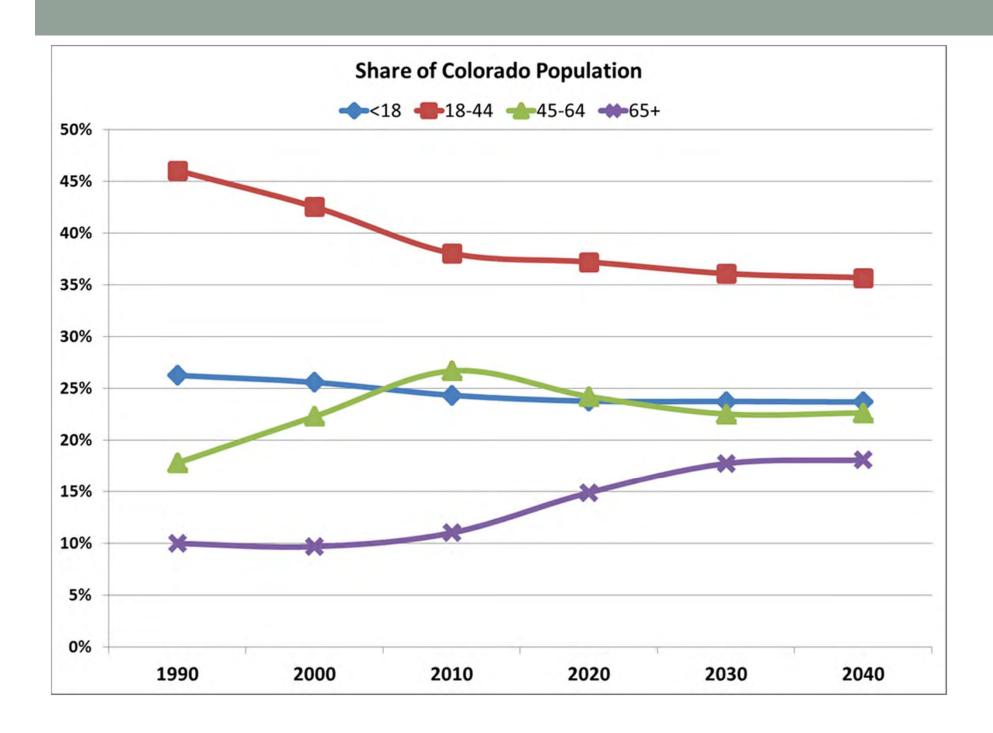
Source: Census 2010 and State Demography Office



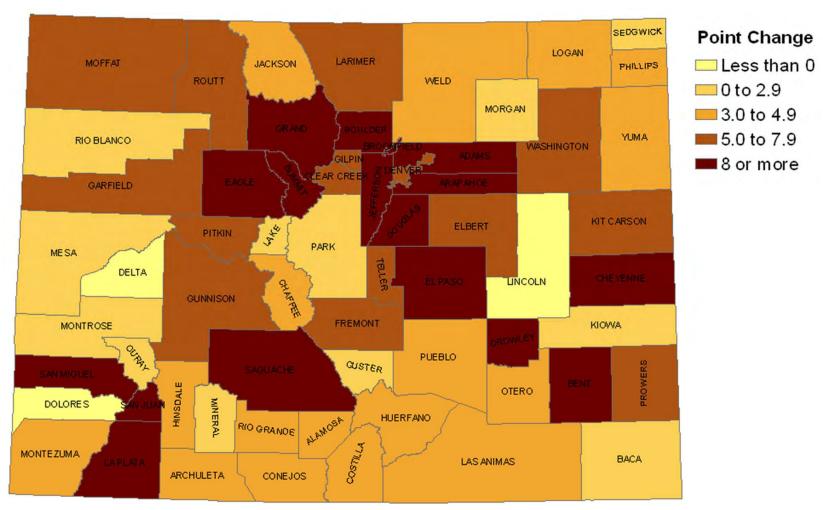
Annual Average Growth, 2010 - 2020







Percentage point change of 65+ share of population, 2010 - 2030







Aging Issues

- Numbers
 - Colorado has never had many older people
- Economic Driver wealthier depends
 - Spending of people 65+ supported approximately 137,000 jobs in 2010. (.25 jobs per person 65+)
- Labor Force
 - 37% of Labor Force succession planning, gov't is one of the oldest average age sectors.
 - Worker to non worker share changing non commute traffic
- Housing
 - Location choice related to amenities, health services, transportation services, costs.

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.

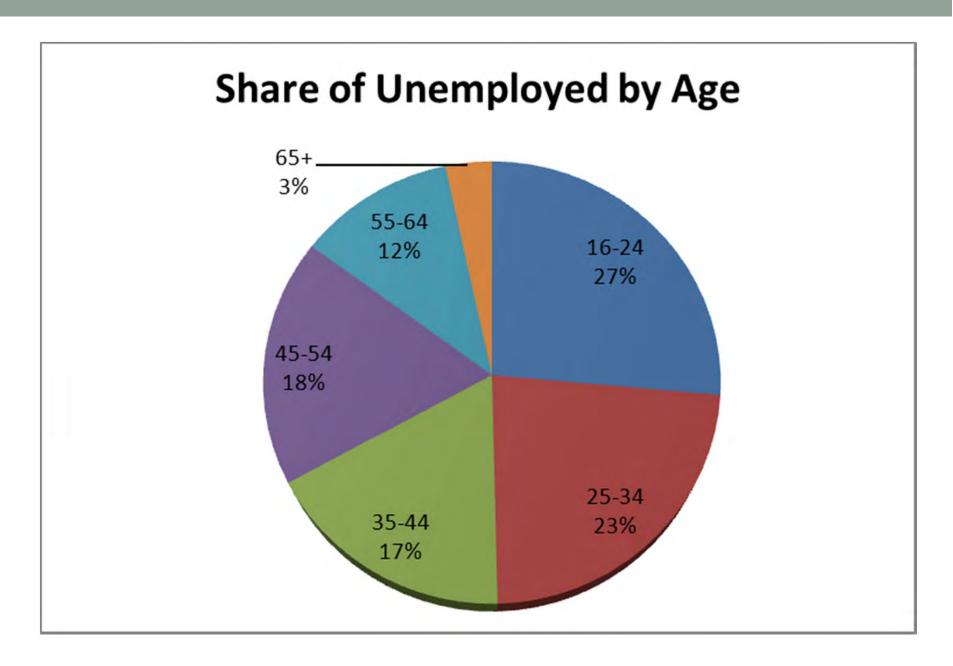


Aging and Public Finance

- 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

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.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2011 Annual Average

Summary

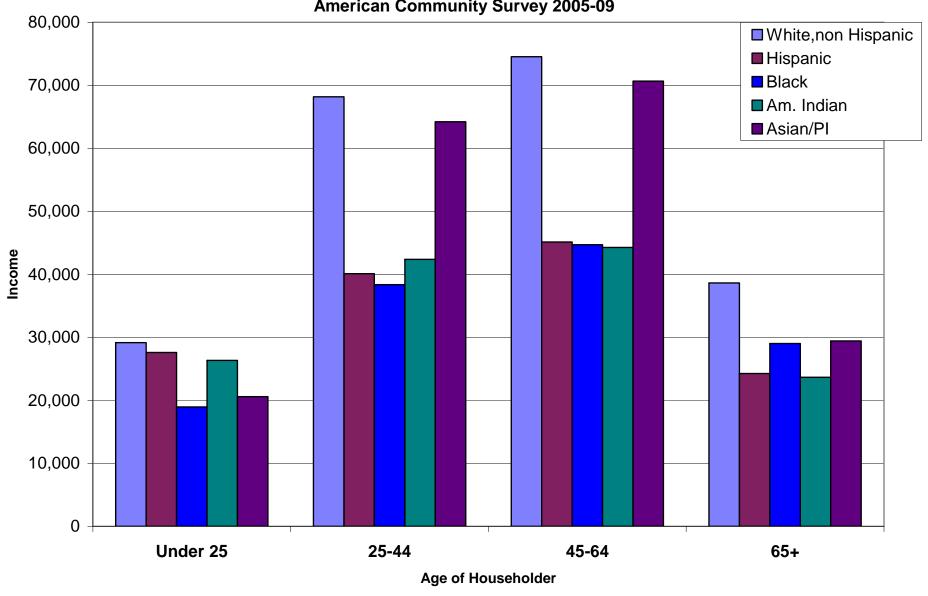
- Population growth (rate) slowing but faster than US.
- Job change drives population change.
- Household formation changes single person
- More diverse racially/ethnically especially at young end.
- Aging Fundamental change to our state due to current low share over 65.
 - Primary impact Front Range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

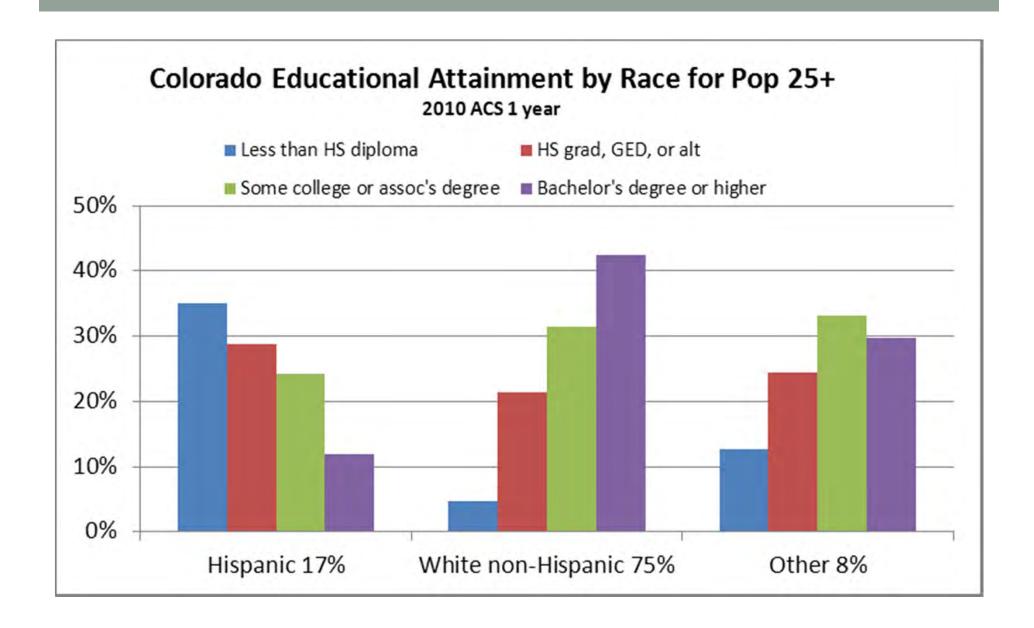
Thank you

State Demography Office
Department of Local Affairs
Elizabeth Garner
Elizabeth.garner@state.co.us
303-866-3096

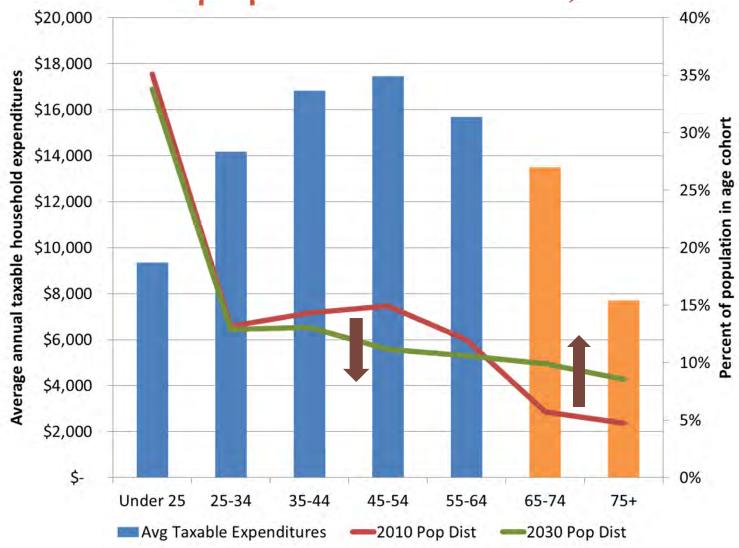
www.colorado.gov/demography

Colorado Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity by Age American Community Survey 2005-09





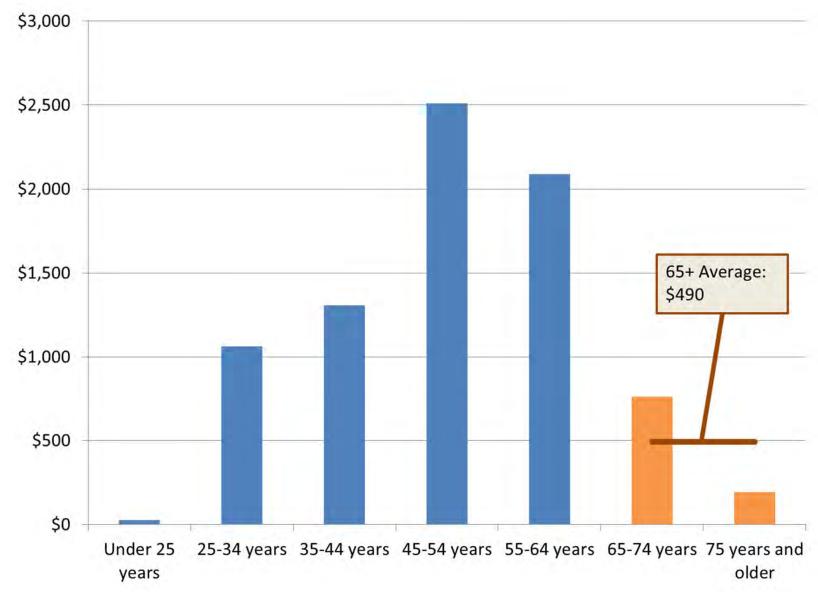
Average Taxable Expenditures and Colorado population in 2010, 2030





Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (2009), State Demography Office

Average federal income tax paid by age





Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (2009)