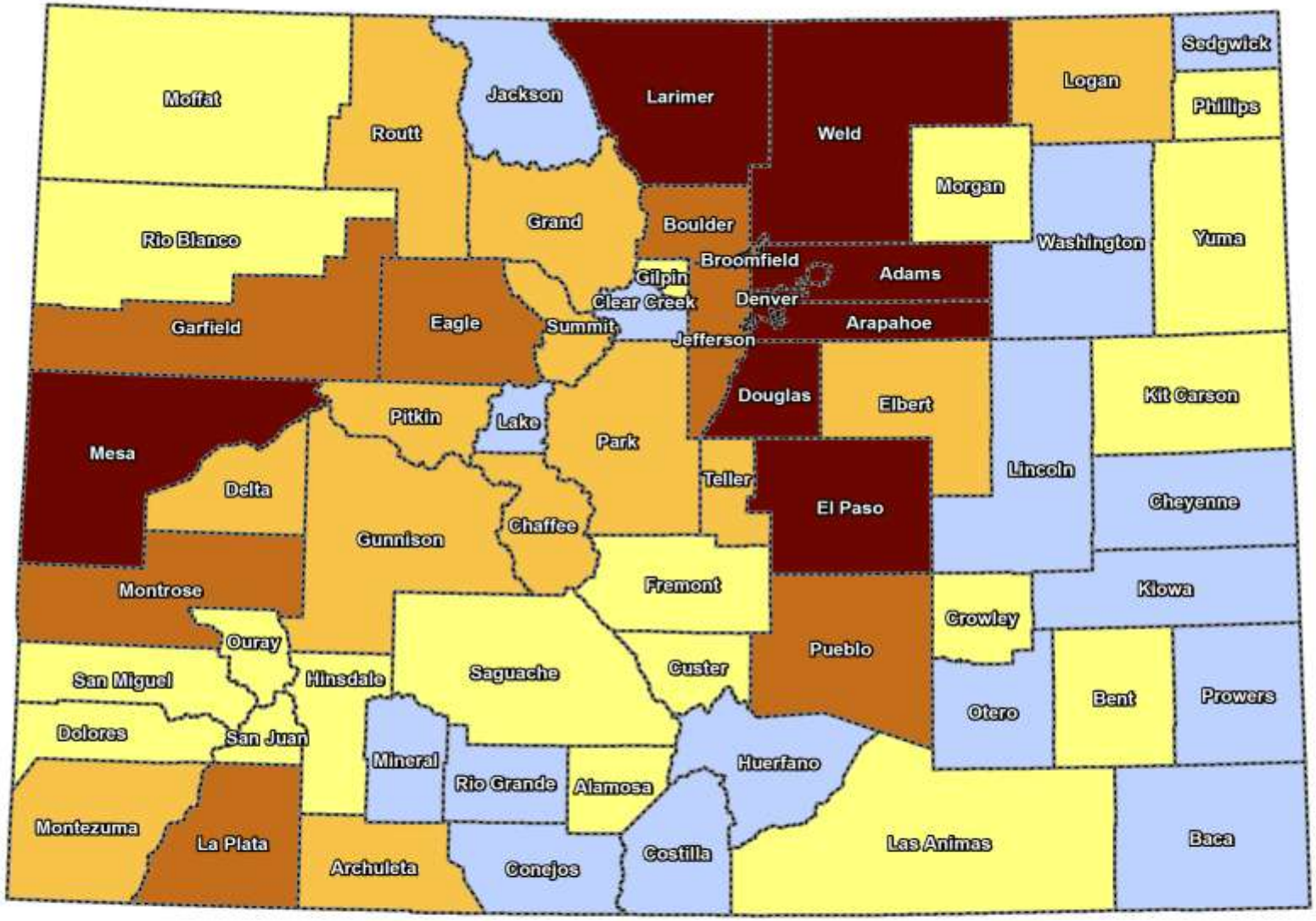
# TRANSITIONS IN POPULATION AND THE ECONOMY

State Demography Office
Colorado Department of Local Affairs
www.colorado.gov/demography
Oct 2013

# Take Aways

- Continuing to grow…. But not everywhere.
- The economy matters ….. Impacts ~ 50% pop change, drives income.
- AGE MATTERS
- We are becoming more racially/ethnically diverse ….. But not all ages.
- Household formation is changing …..Almost everywhere.
- Household income is falling.
  - Demographic
  - Economic
  - Social
  - Growing Inequality




# Population Change 2000 to 2010

Source: State Demography Office, 12/10/2012

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

N

Miles

0 25 50

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STATE OF COLORADO
1876
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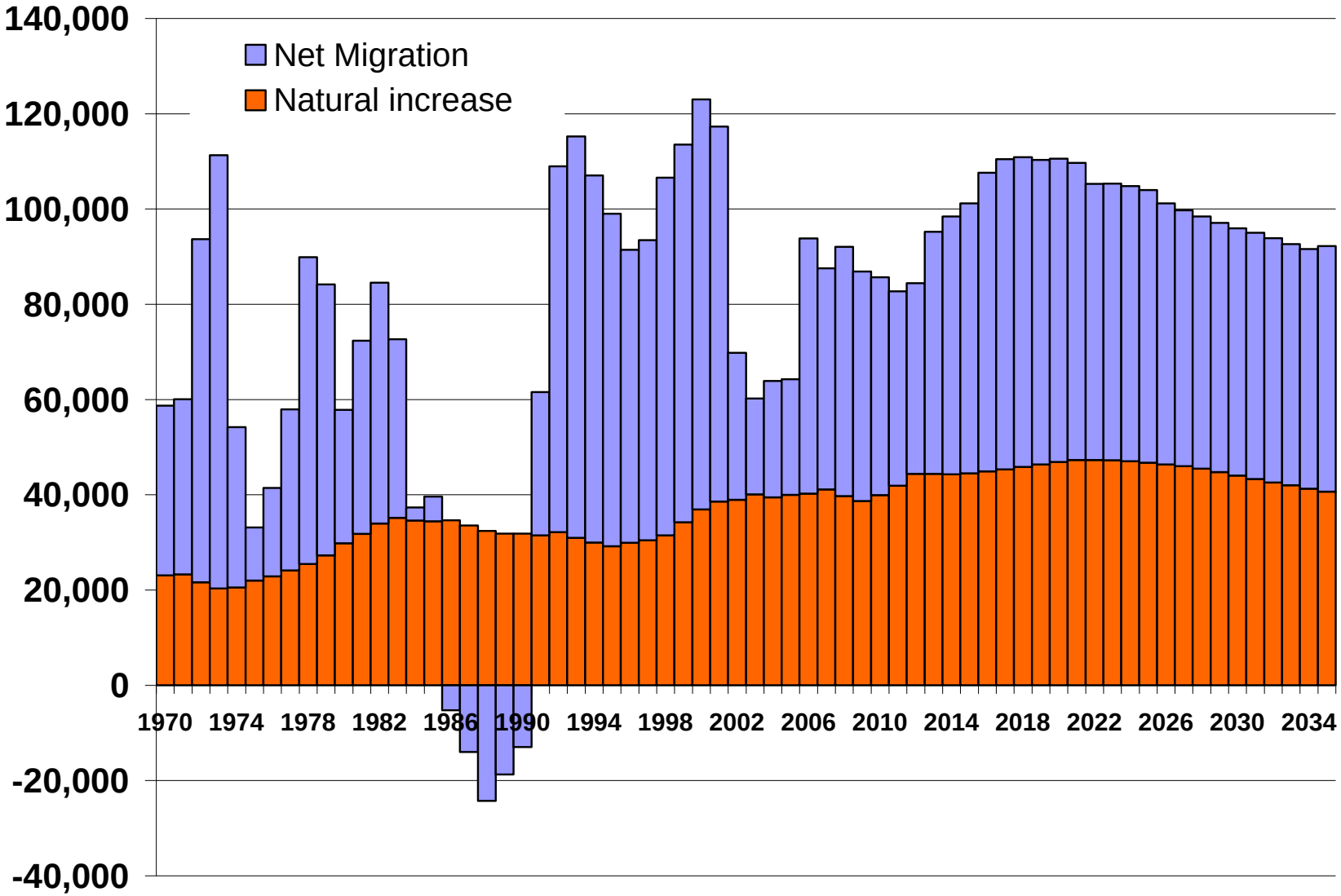
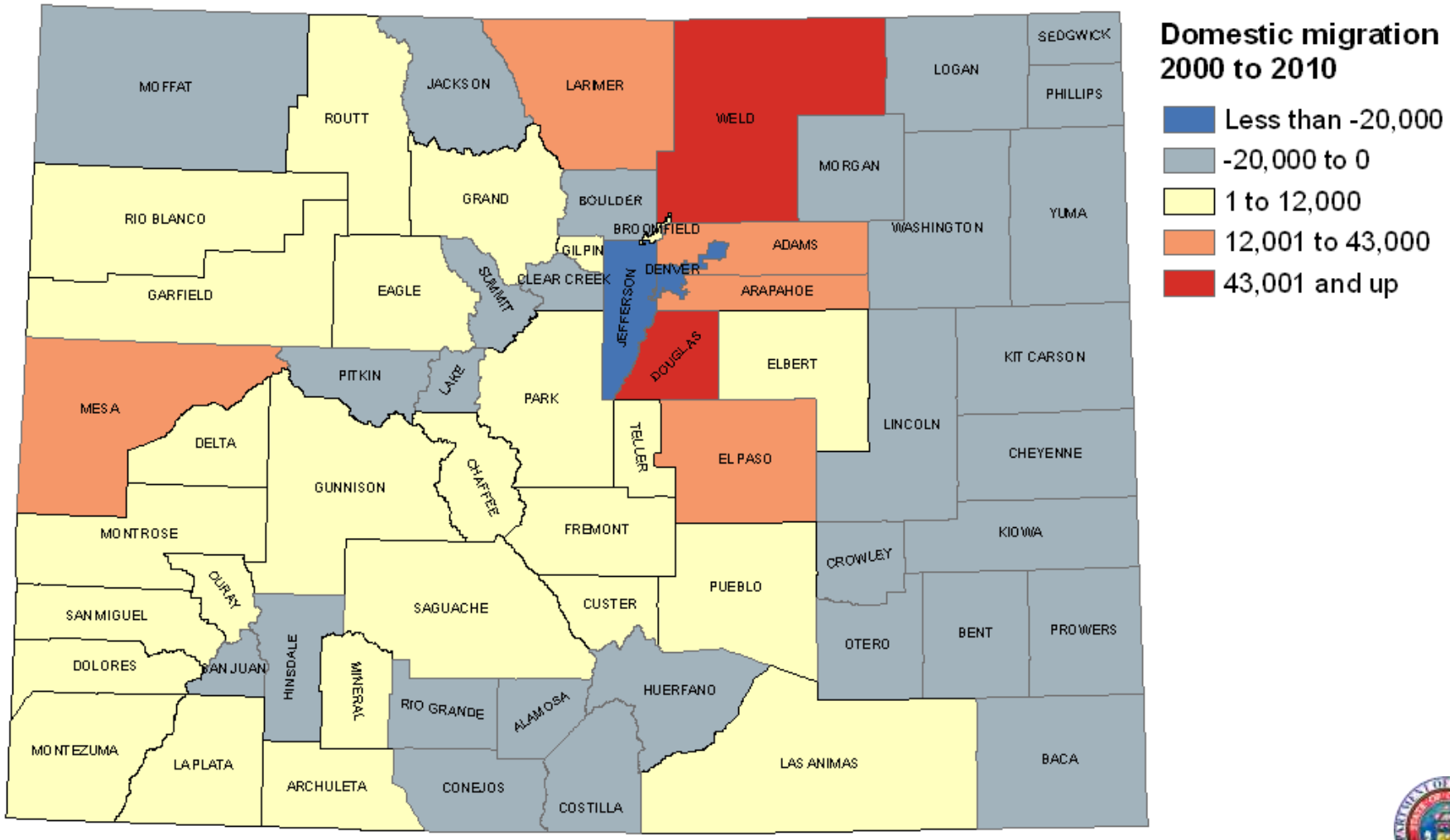
# Colorado population change

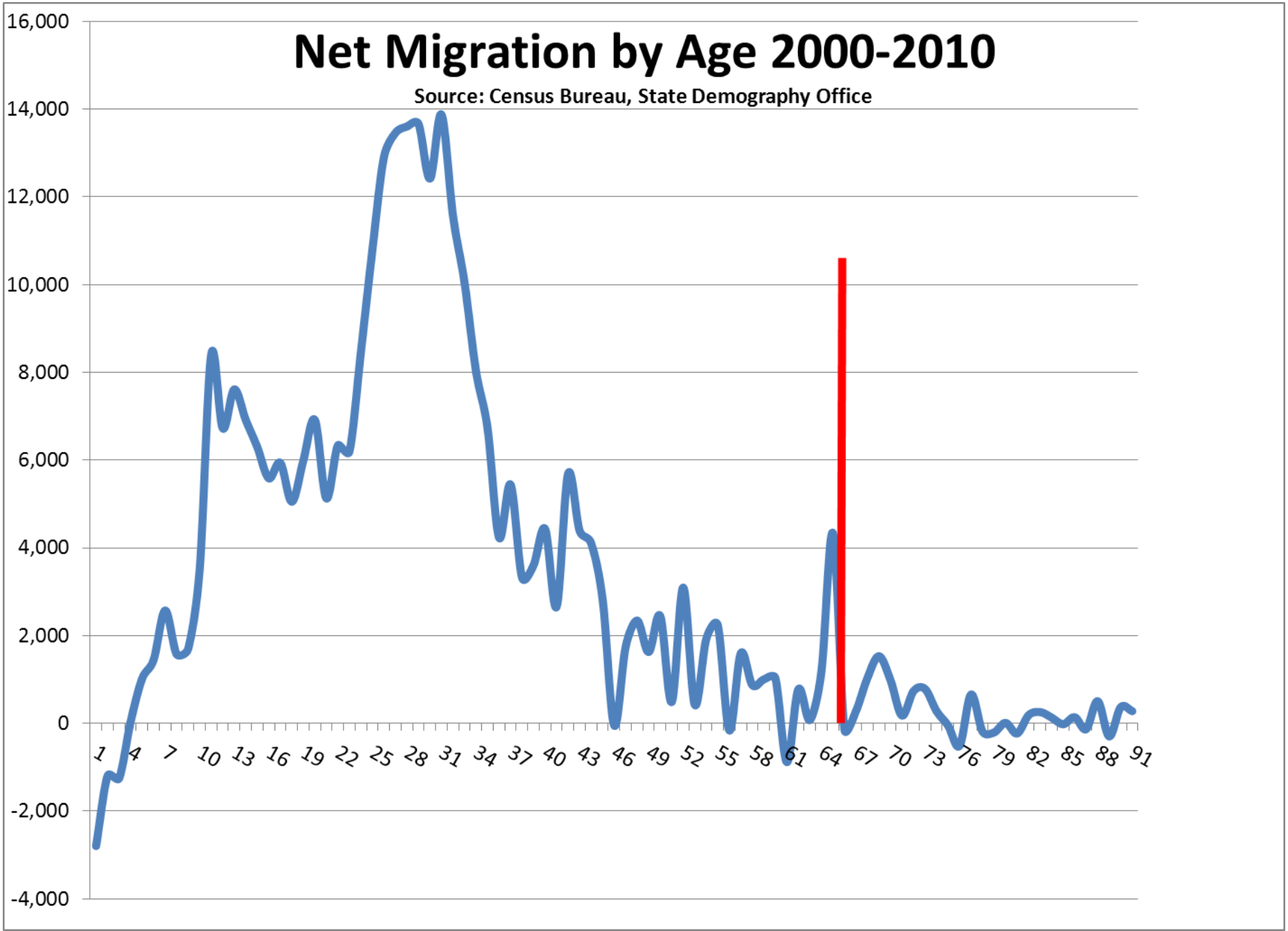



Source: State Demography Office

# Domestic migration, 2000 to 2010




Source: State Demography Office, US Census


Net Migration by Age 2000-2010
Source: Census Bureau, State Demography Office
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
-2,000
-4,000
1
4
7
10
13
16
19
22
25
28
31
34
37
40
43
46
49
52
55
58
61
64
67
70
73
76
79
82
85
88
91

# 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 |

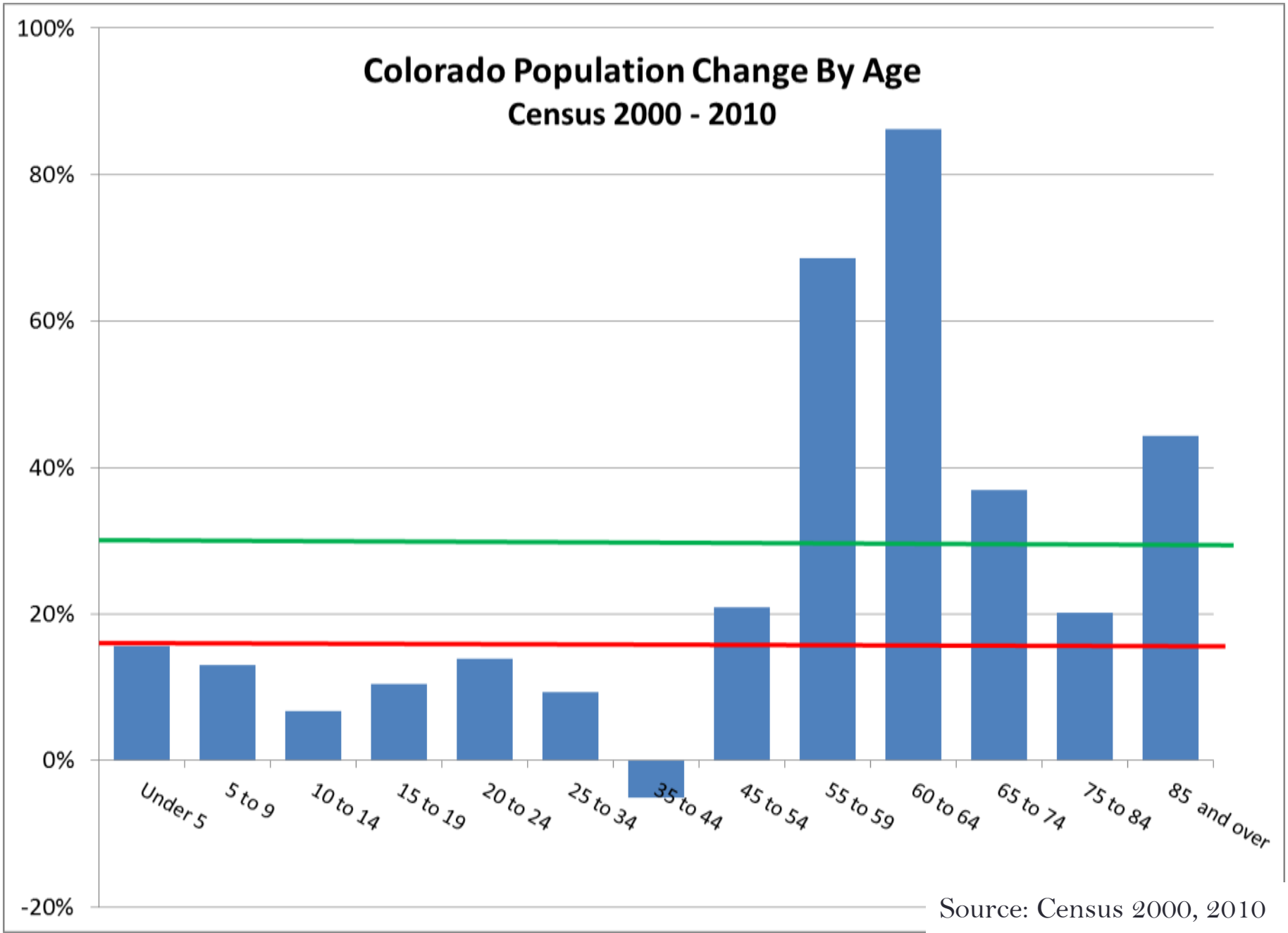
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas | 56.8% | Sedgwick | -26.4% |
| Weld | 38.0% | Huerfano | -27.9% |
| Eagle | 30.8% | Cheyenne | -29.9% |
| Garfield | 28.1% | Jackson | -35.5% |
| San Miguel | 24.4% | Mineral | -40.6% |

Source: Census 2010

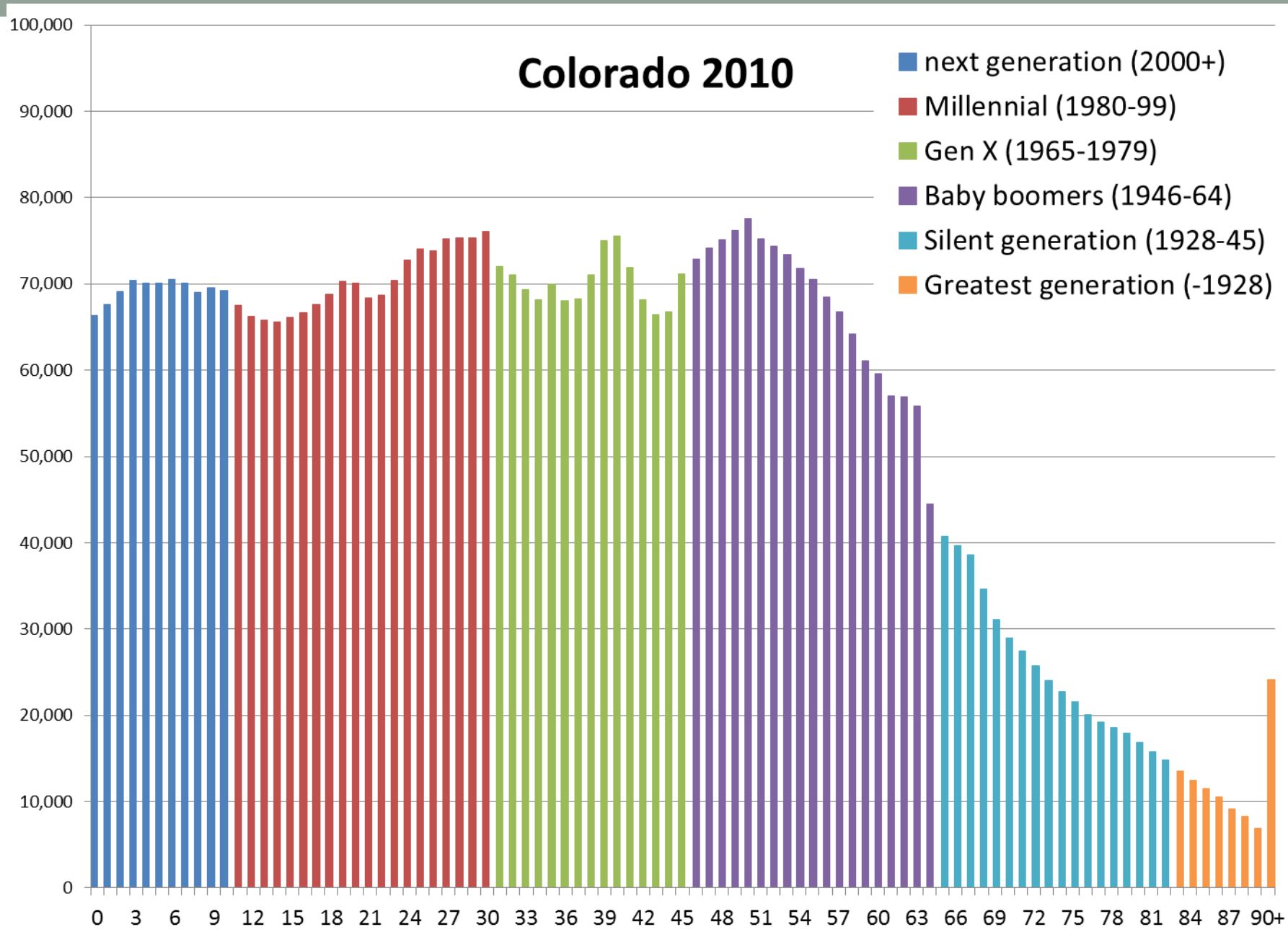
# Population Change 2000-2010 65+

| 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% |

Source: Census 2000, 2010

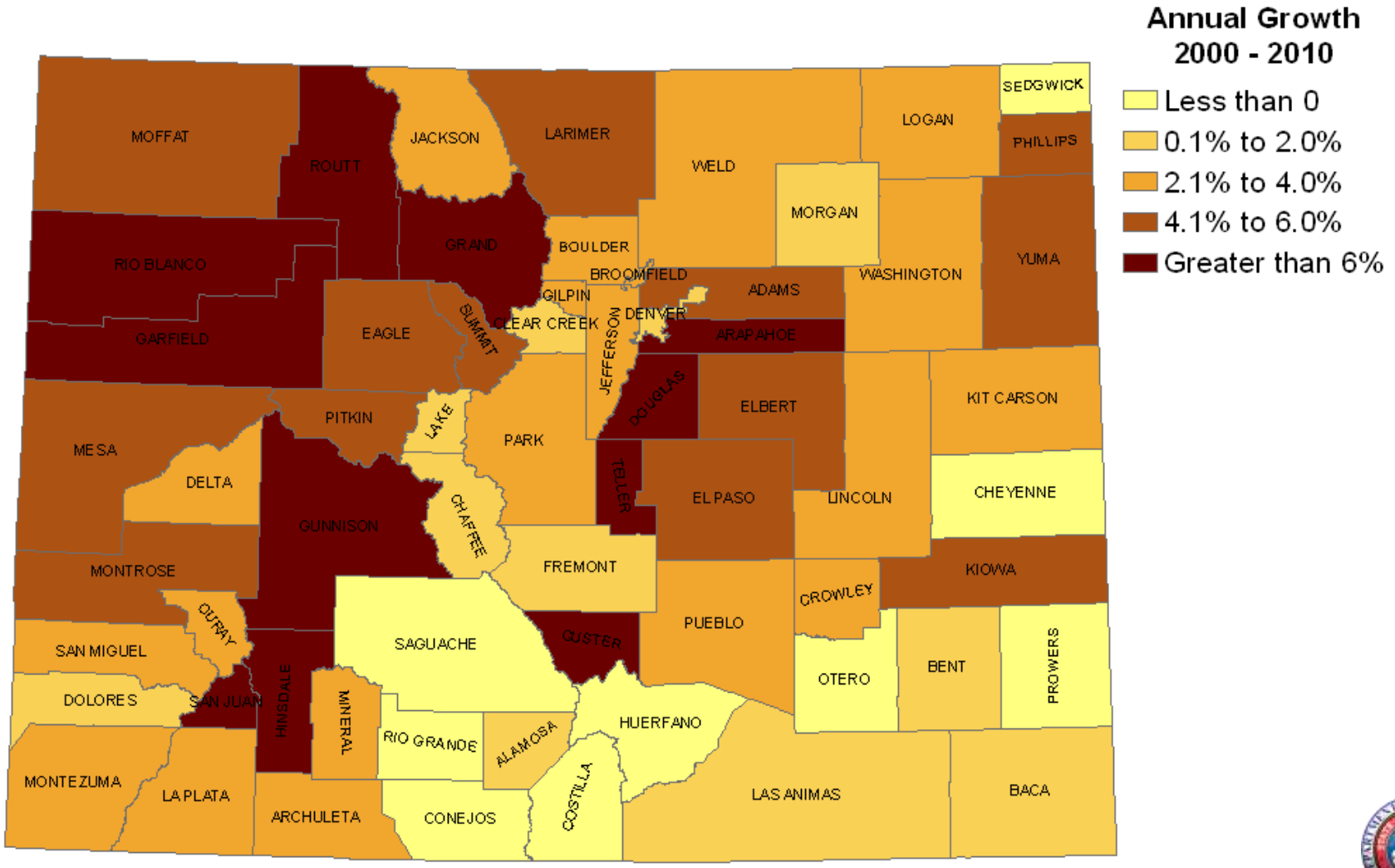



Source: Census 2000, 2010

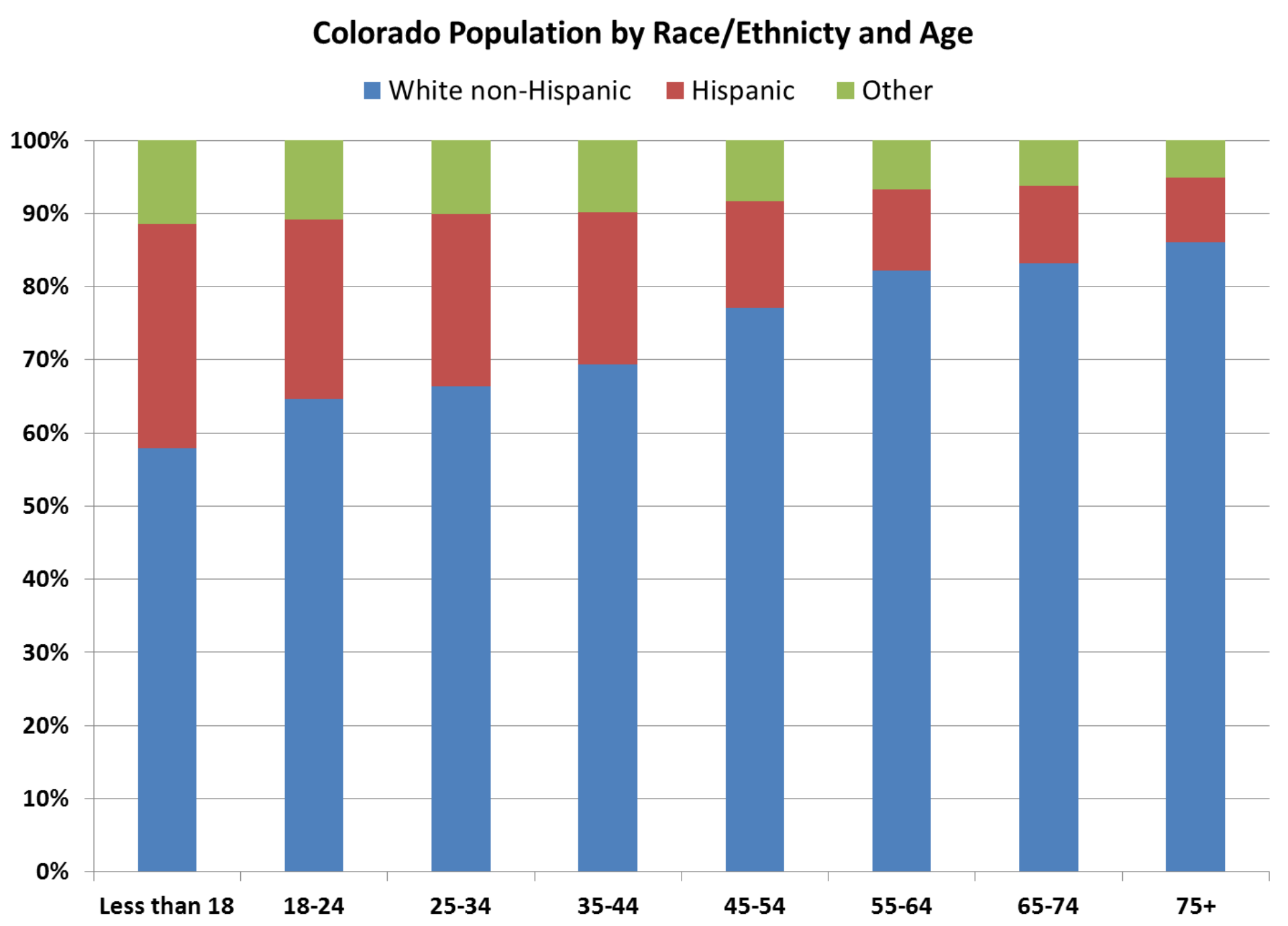



Source: State Demography Office, US Census

# Change in Hispanic Population

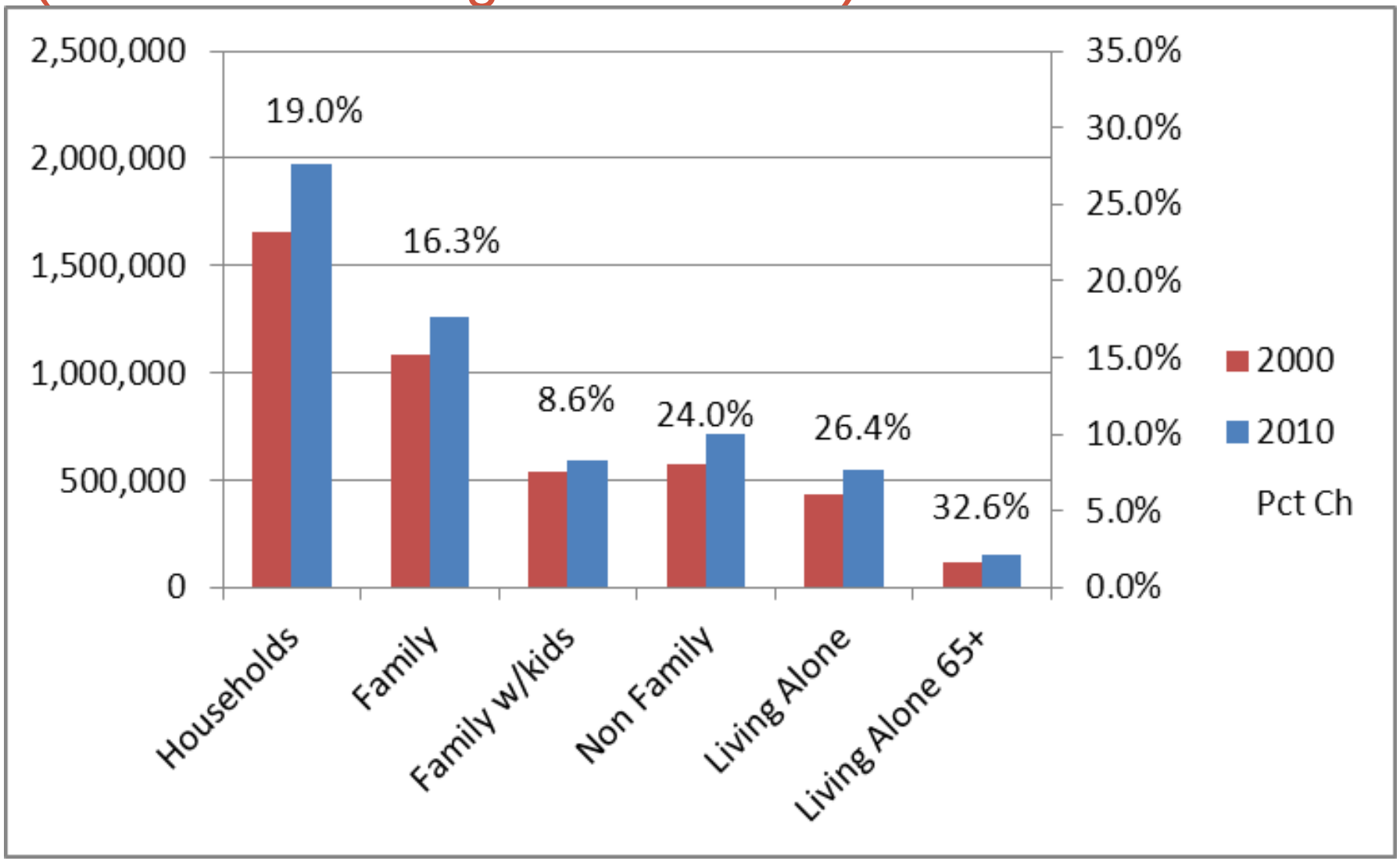



Source: Census 2000 and 2010



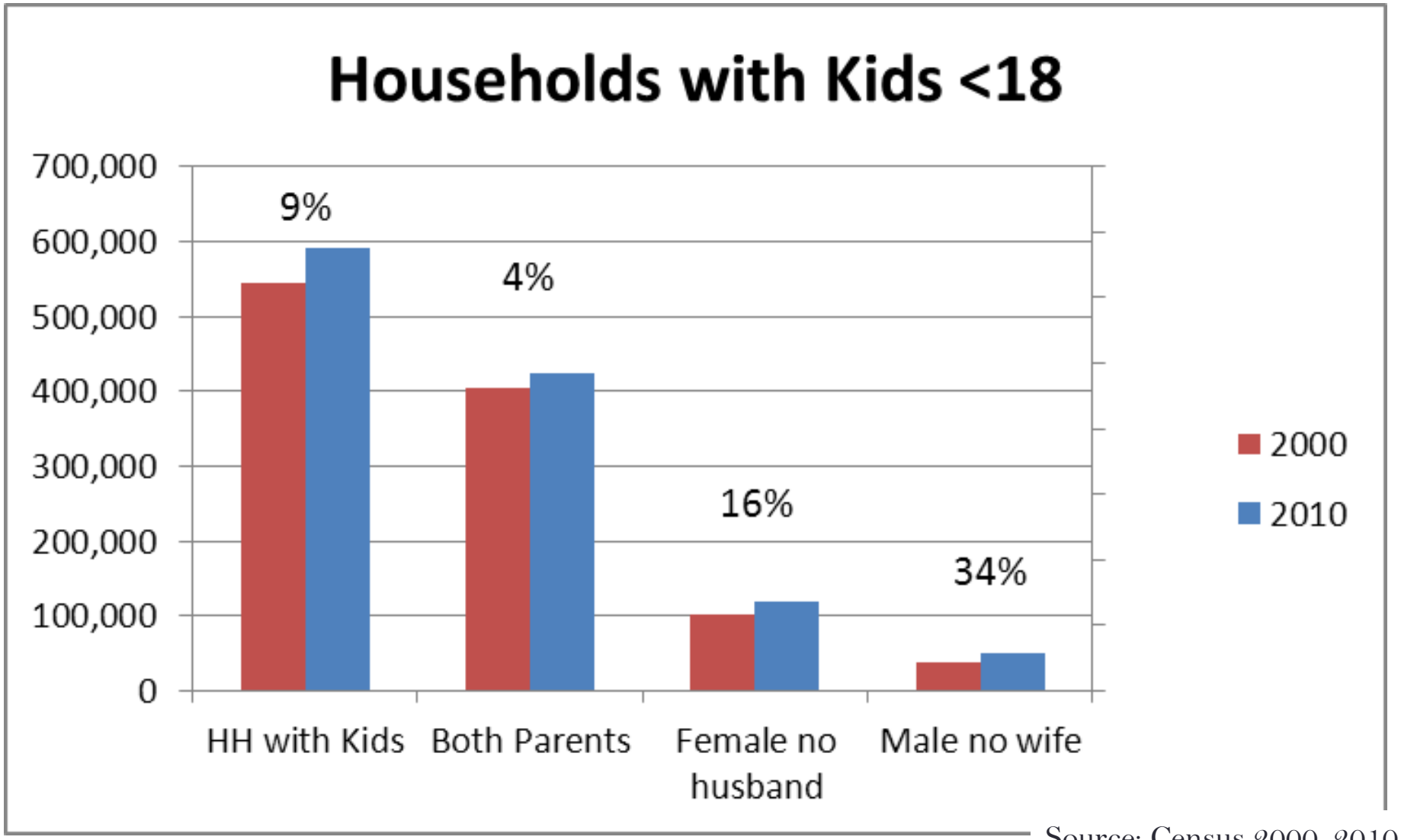

Source: Census 2000, 2010

# Colorado Households
## (HH size declining 2.53 to 2.49)




Source: Census 2000, 2010

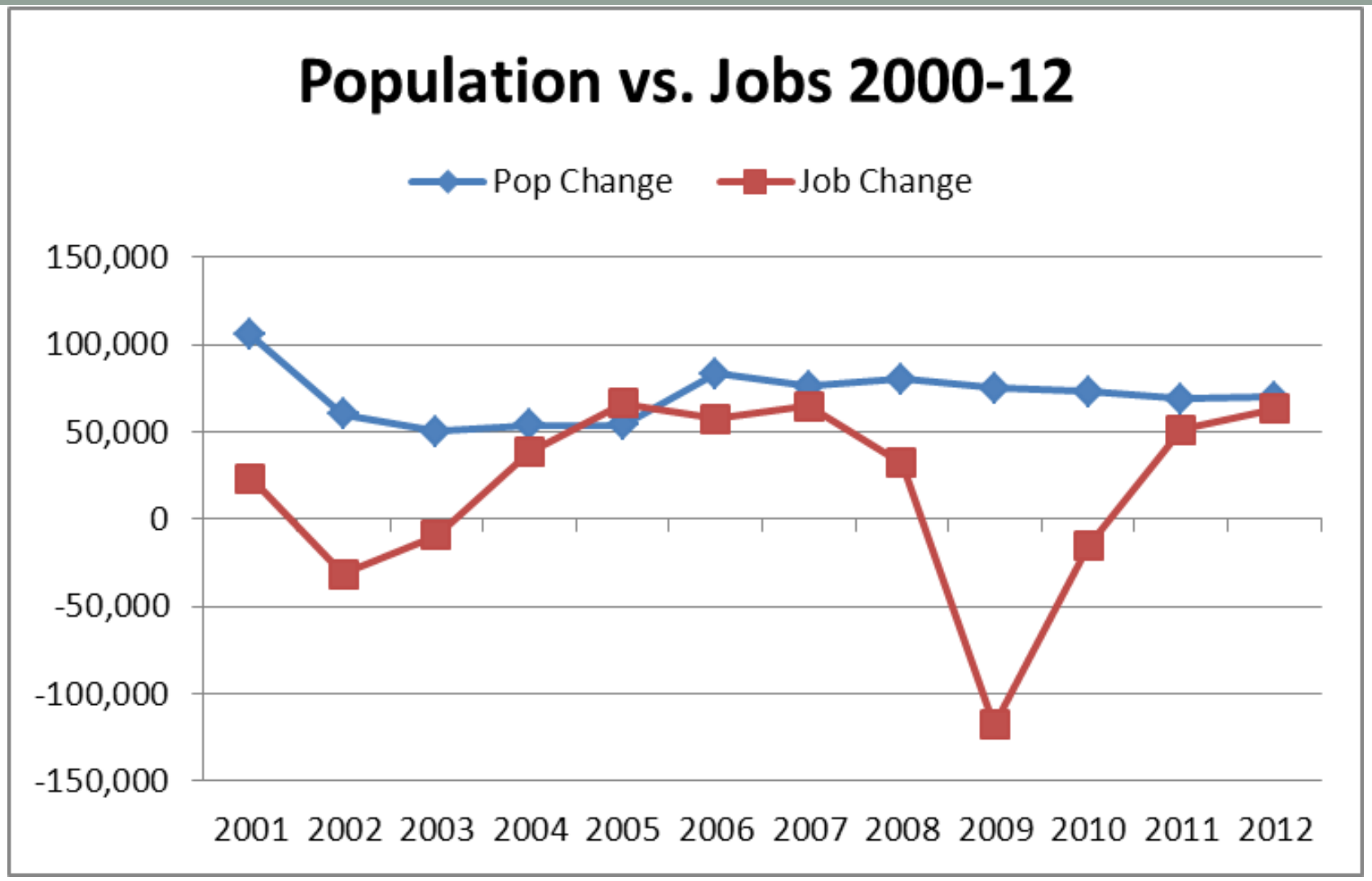
# Households with kids




Source: Census 2000, 2010

# Household Income….its falling.

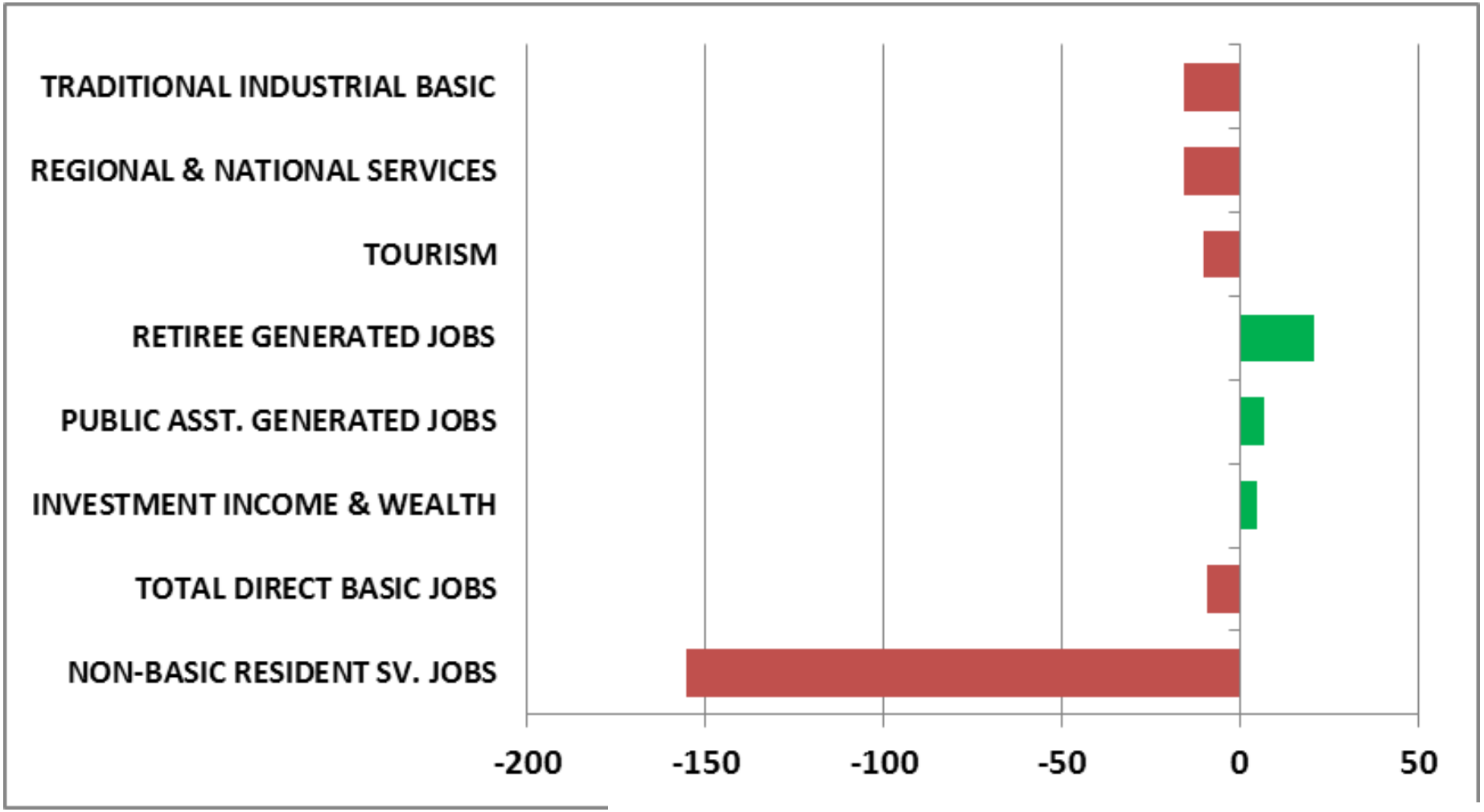
- Colorado Real Median HH Income fell between 2000-2010 by $7,700 (12%). US median HH Income fell by $4,900 (8%)
- Continued to fall from 2010-11,
- 2012 – first increase since before 2008
- Colorado 18th largest drop in US from 2007-2011
- Household Income can be influenced by:
  - Age distributions – end of demographic dividend.
  - Household type – 1 or 2 adults, with or without kids
  - Job loss
  - Youth Un and Under-employment
  - Educational attainment
  - Race/ethnicity and gender of householder
  - Other variables




- 2000-2012 – 850,000 people vs. 223,000 jobs

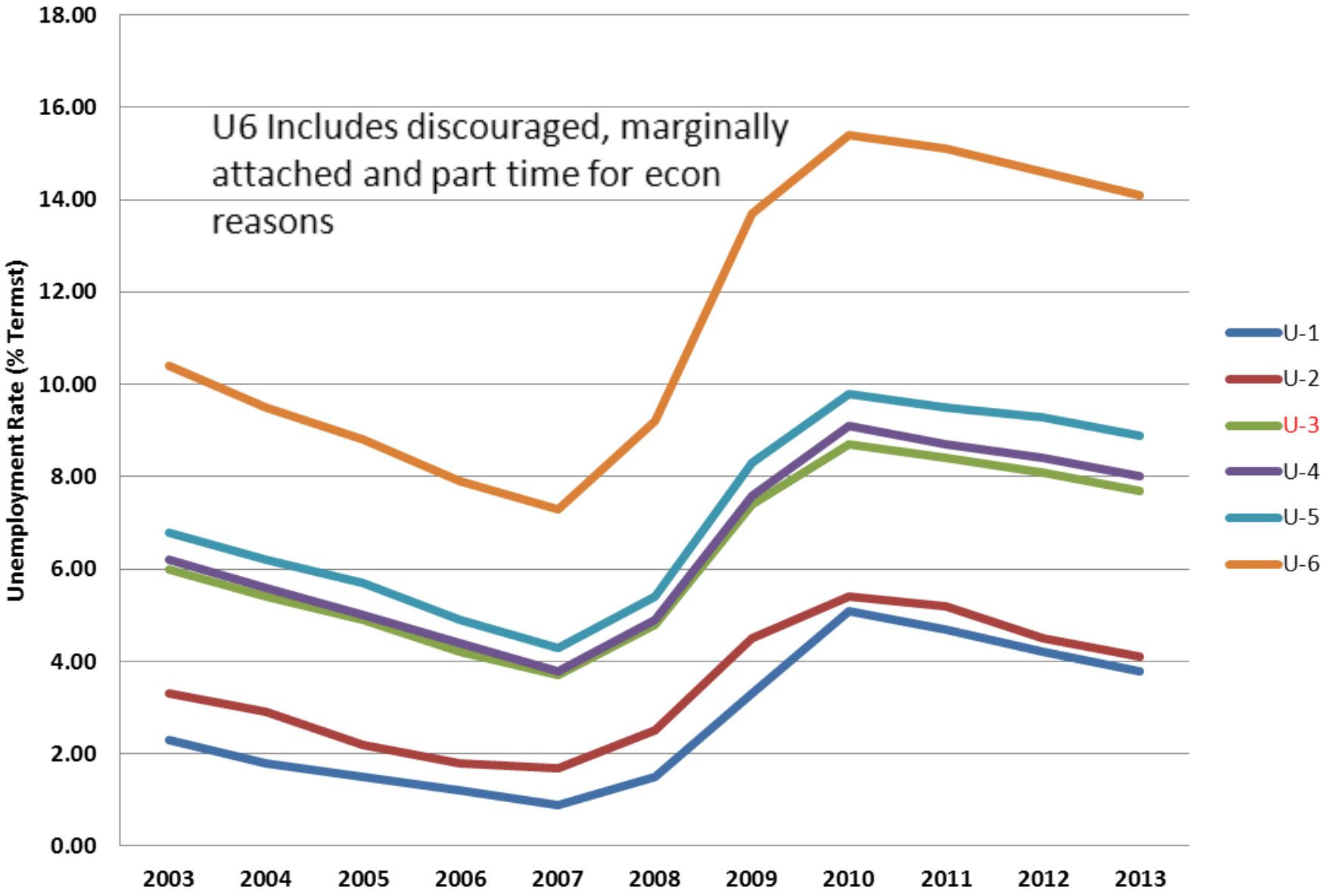
Source: State Demography Office, CO Department of Labor

# 94% of job losses 2008-2010 were in Non-Basic Industries




Source: State Demography Office, CO Department of Labor

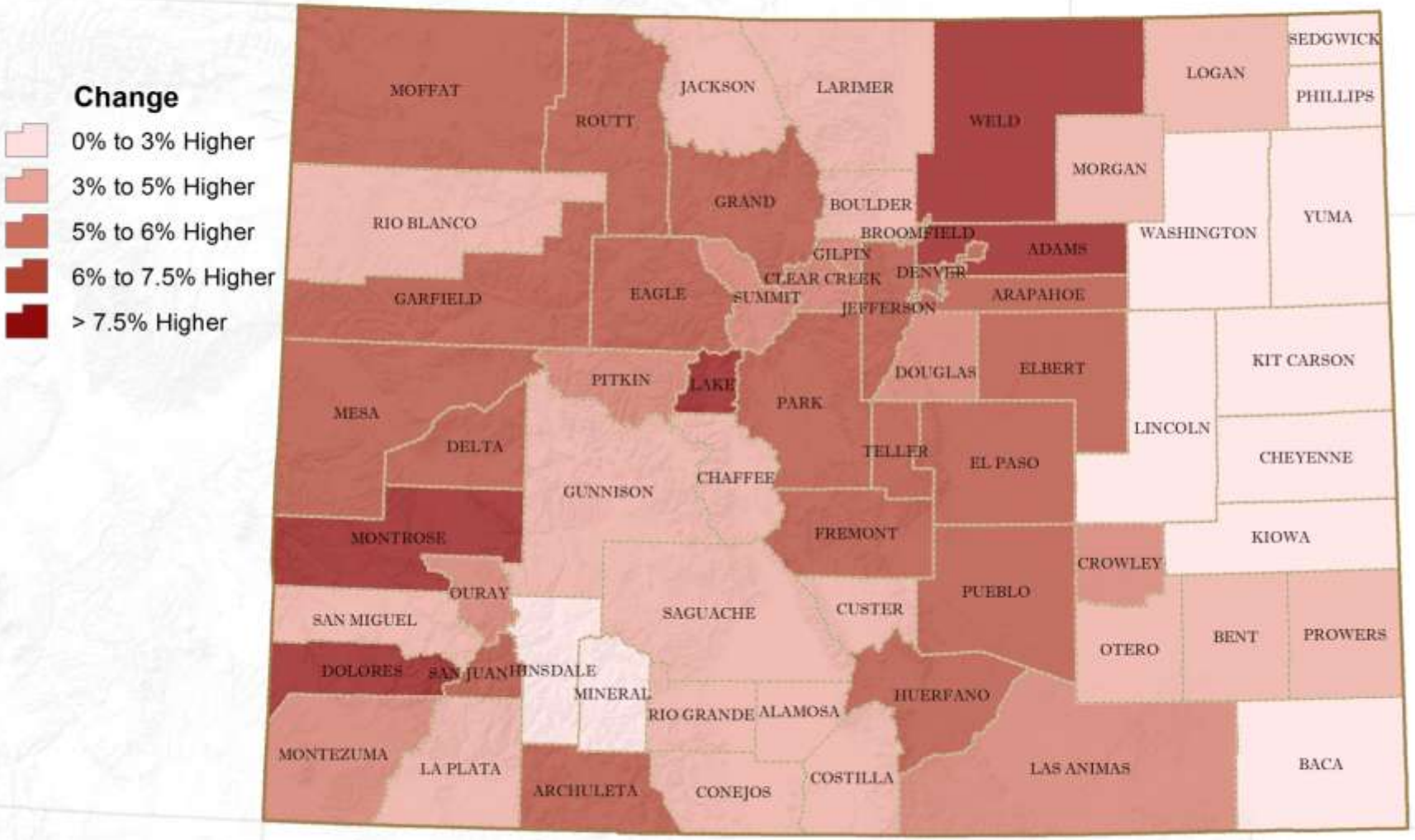
# Colorado Unemployment Rates by Six Measures




Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

# Change in Unemployment Rate, 2000 to 2010

## Data: Bureau of Labor Statistics, by County



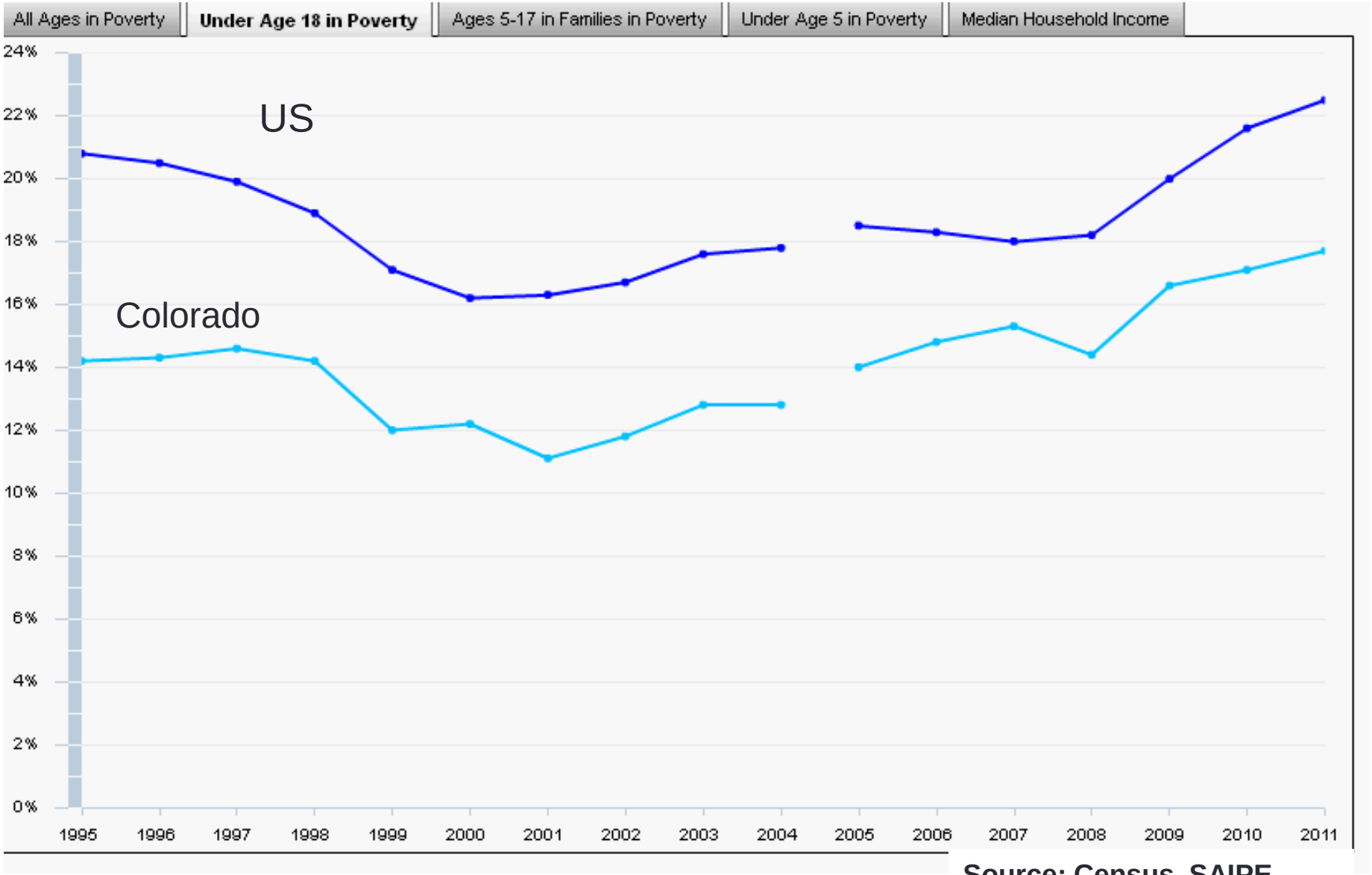

Colorado State Demography Office, 10/02/2013

Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

# Unemployment tidbits

- More Families with unemployed parent
  - The number of households with children under 18 who had at least one unemployed parent rose by 33 percent, from 2.4 million to 3.2 million, between 2005 and 2011.
  - Colorado Increase was 56% - 6$^{th}$ highest in US.
- Labor force16-34 years old – 35% of labor force yet 50% unemployed.
- Unemployment Improves with Education
  - decreases by half between by attaining a bachelors vs. high school degree

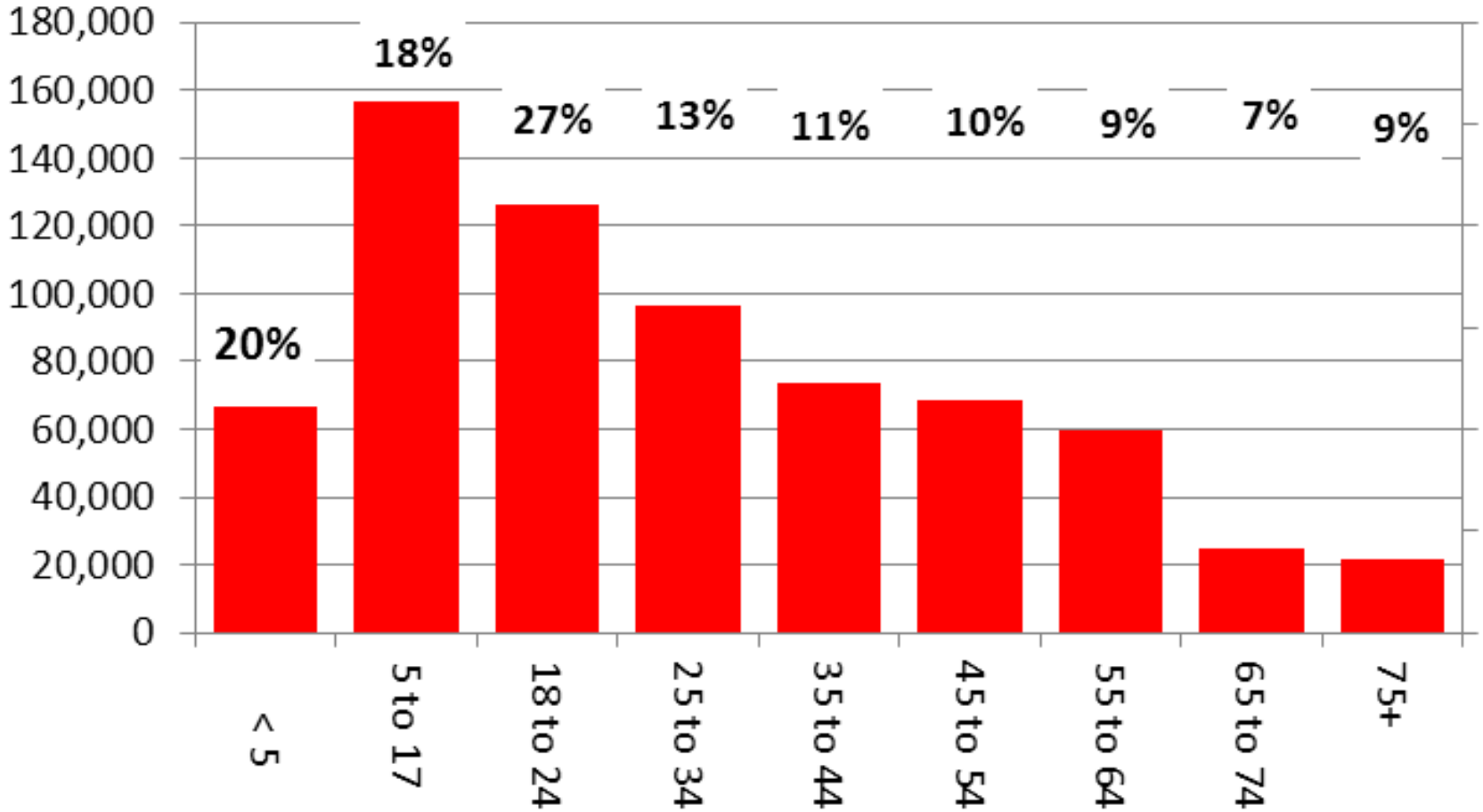
# Colorado vs US Poverty 1995 - 2011

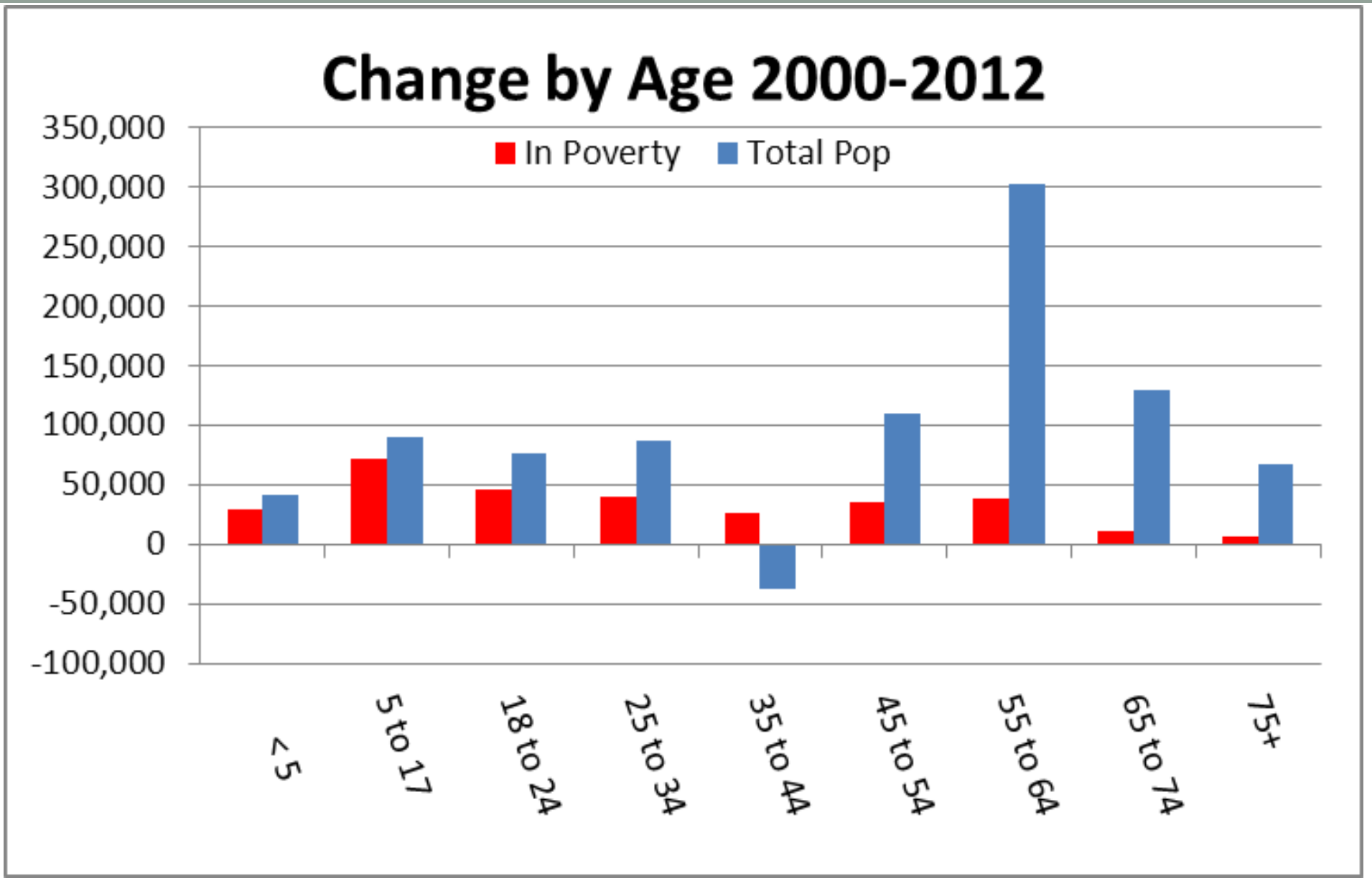


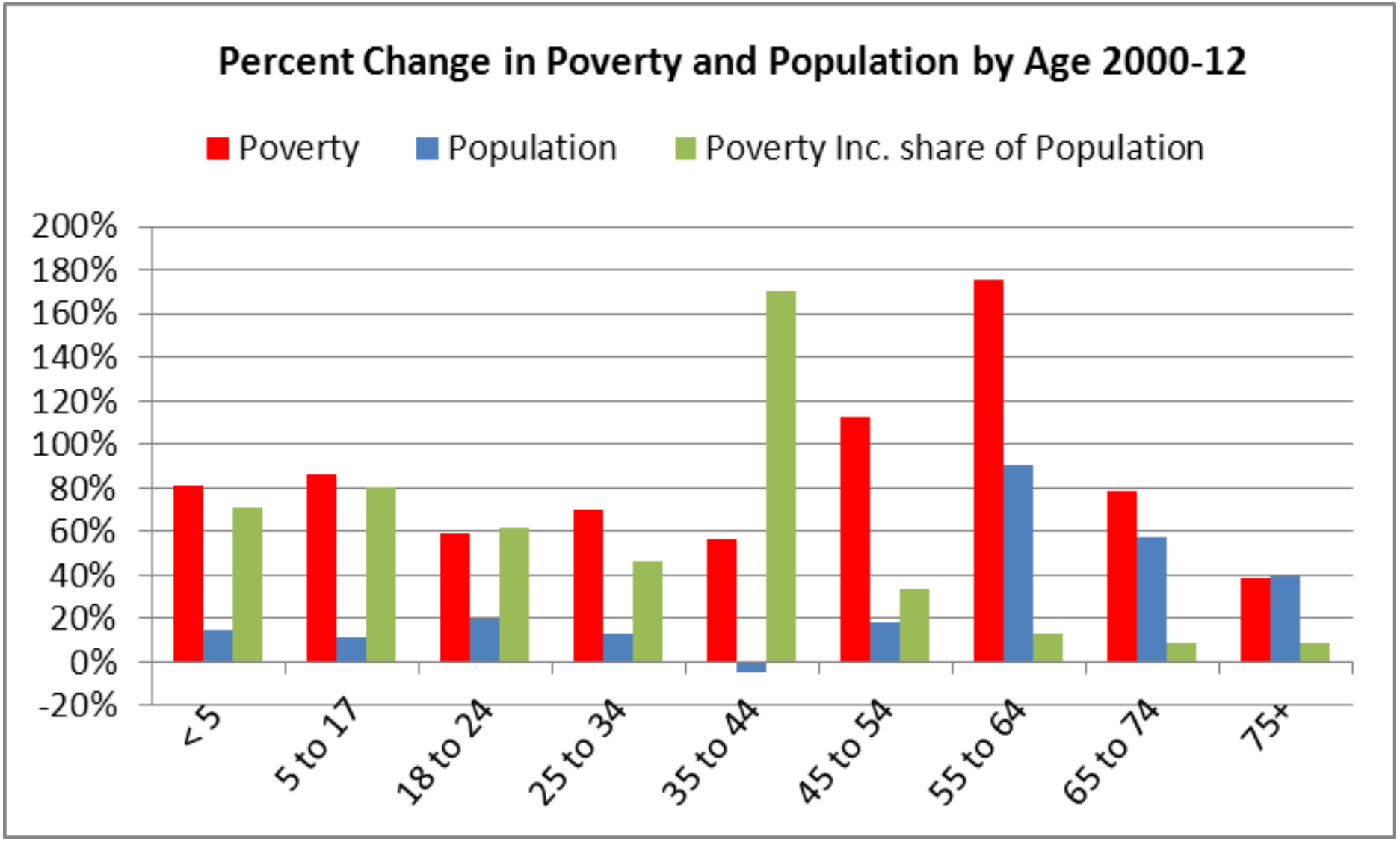

**Source: Census, SAIPE**

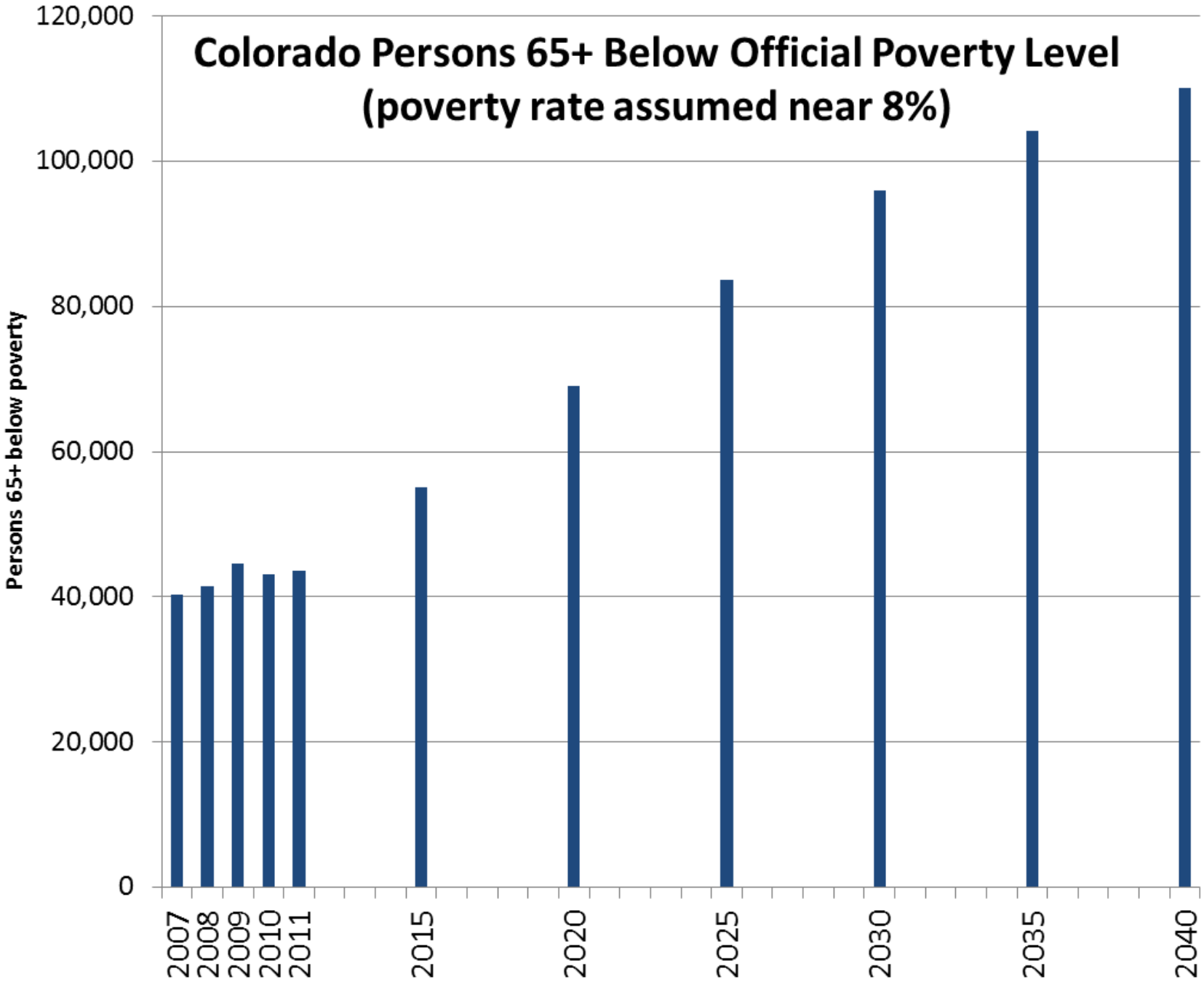
# Colorado Poverty by Age

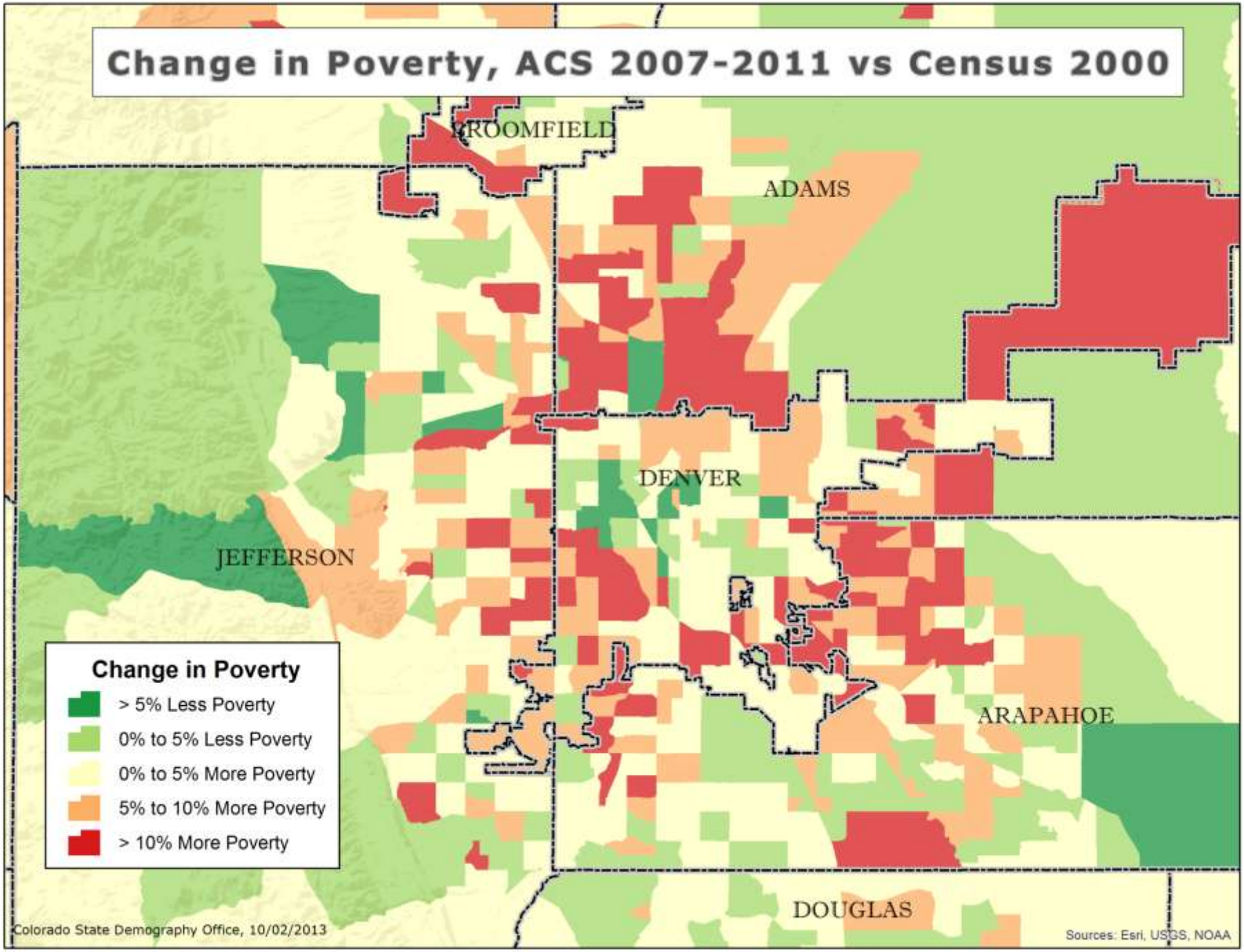
ACS 2012 1 Yr.




Change by Age 2000-2012
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
-50,000
-100,000
In Poverty
Total Pop
<5
5 to 17
18 to 24
25 to 34
35 to 44
45 to 54
55 to 64
65 to 74
75+

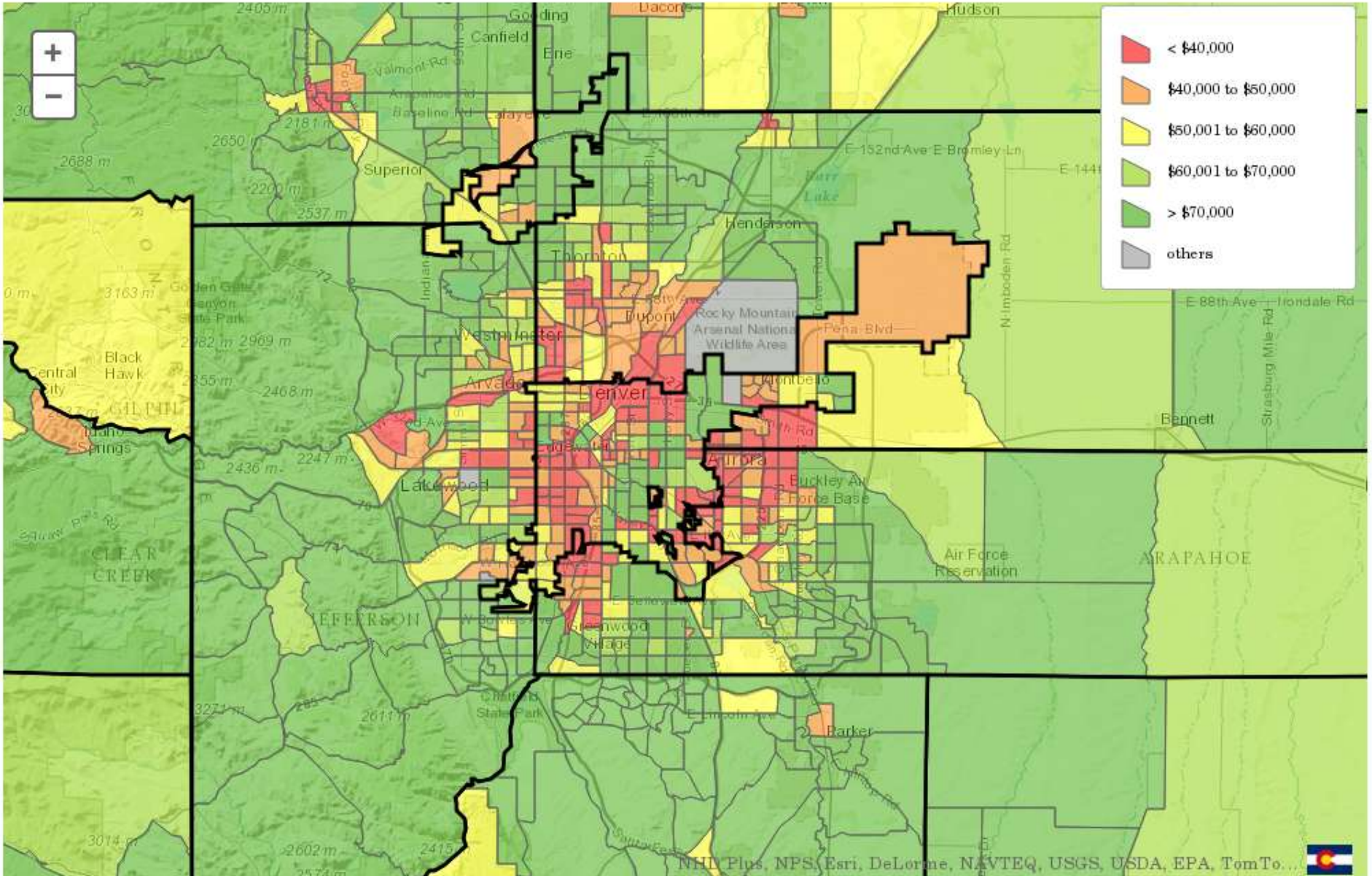

Percent Change in Poverty and Population by Age 2000-12
Poverty
Population
Poverty Inc. share of Population
200%
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
-20%
< 5
5 to 17
18 to 24
25 to 34
35 to 44
45 to 54
55 to 64
65 to 74
75+


Colorado Persons 65+ Below Official Poverty Level
(poverty rate assumed near 8%)
Persons 65+ below poverty
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2015
2020
2025
2030
2035
2040


Change in Poverty, ACS 2007-2011 vs Census 2000
BROOMFIELD
ADAMS
DENVER
JEFFERSON
ARAPAHOE
DOUGLAS
Change in Poverty
> 5% Less Poverty
0% to 5% Less Poverty
0% to 5% More Poverty
5% to 10% More Poverty
> 10% More Poverty
Colorado State Demography Office, 10/02/2013
Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

# Median Household Income

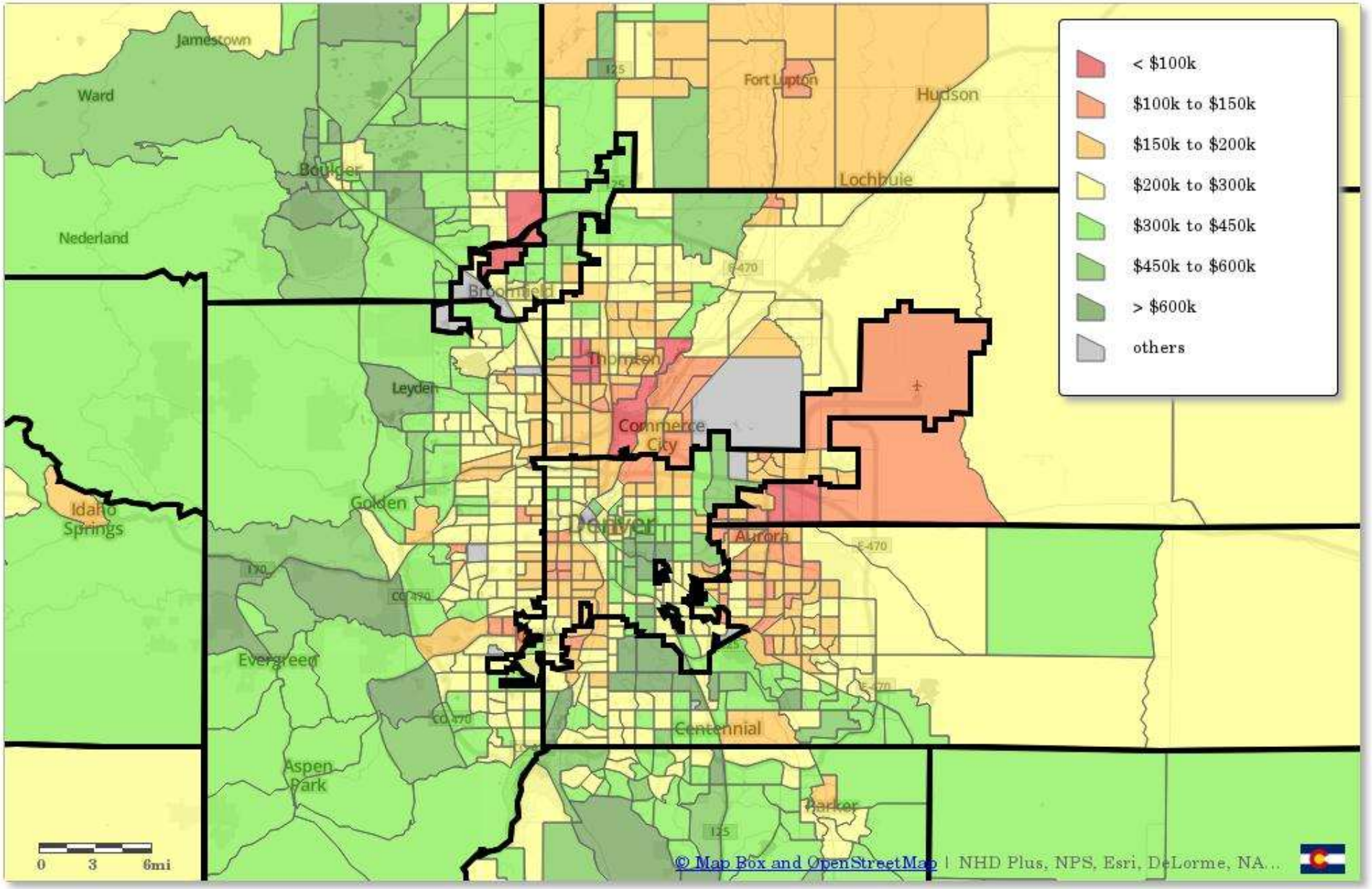
American Community Survey 2007-2011 5 Year, by Census Tract

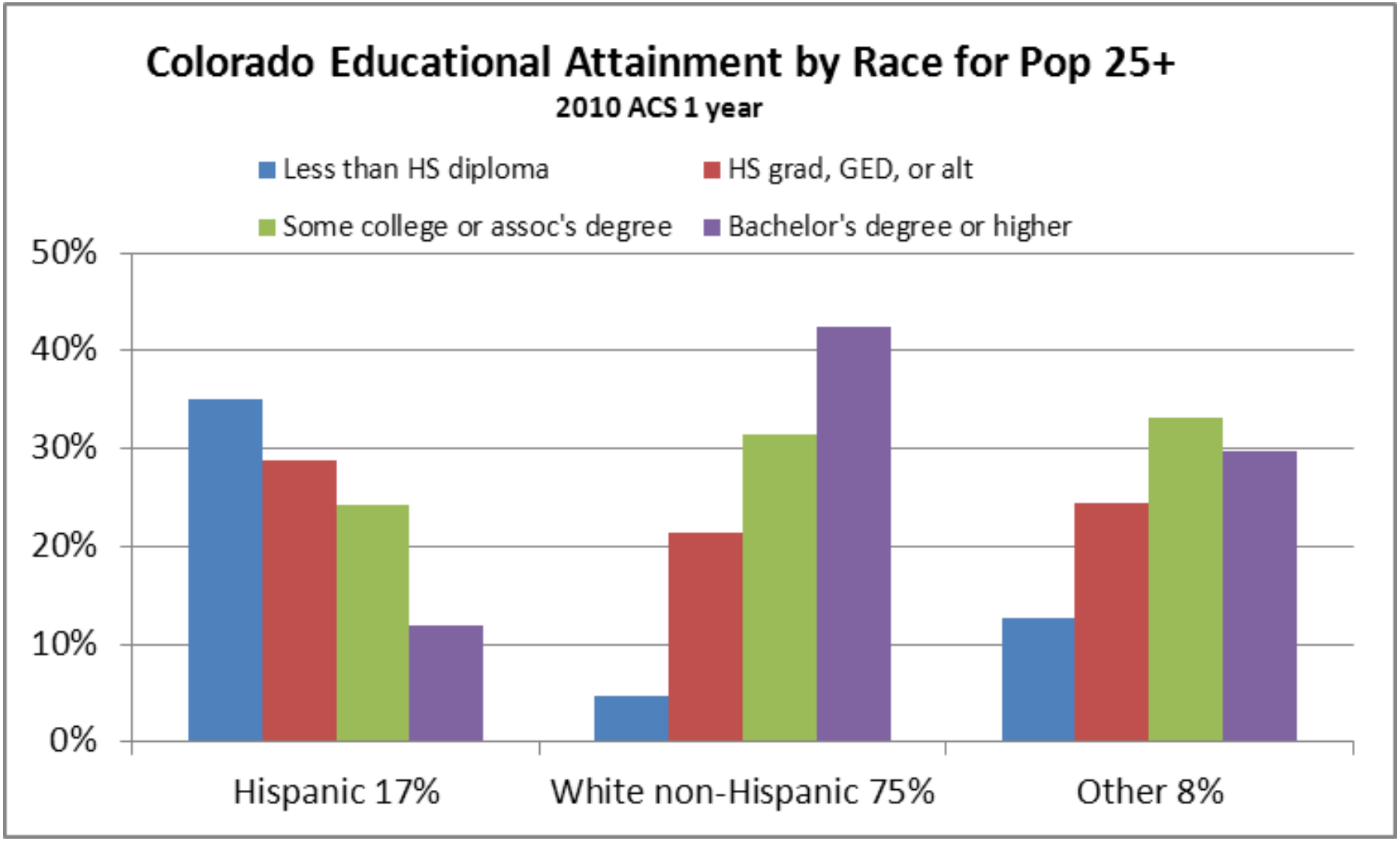


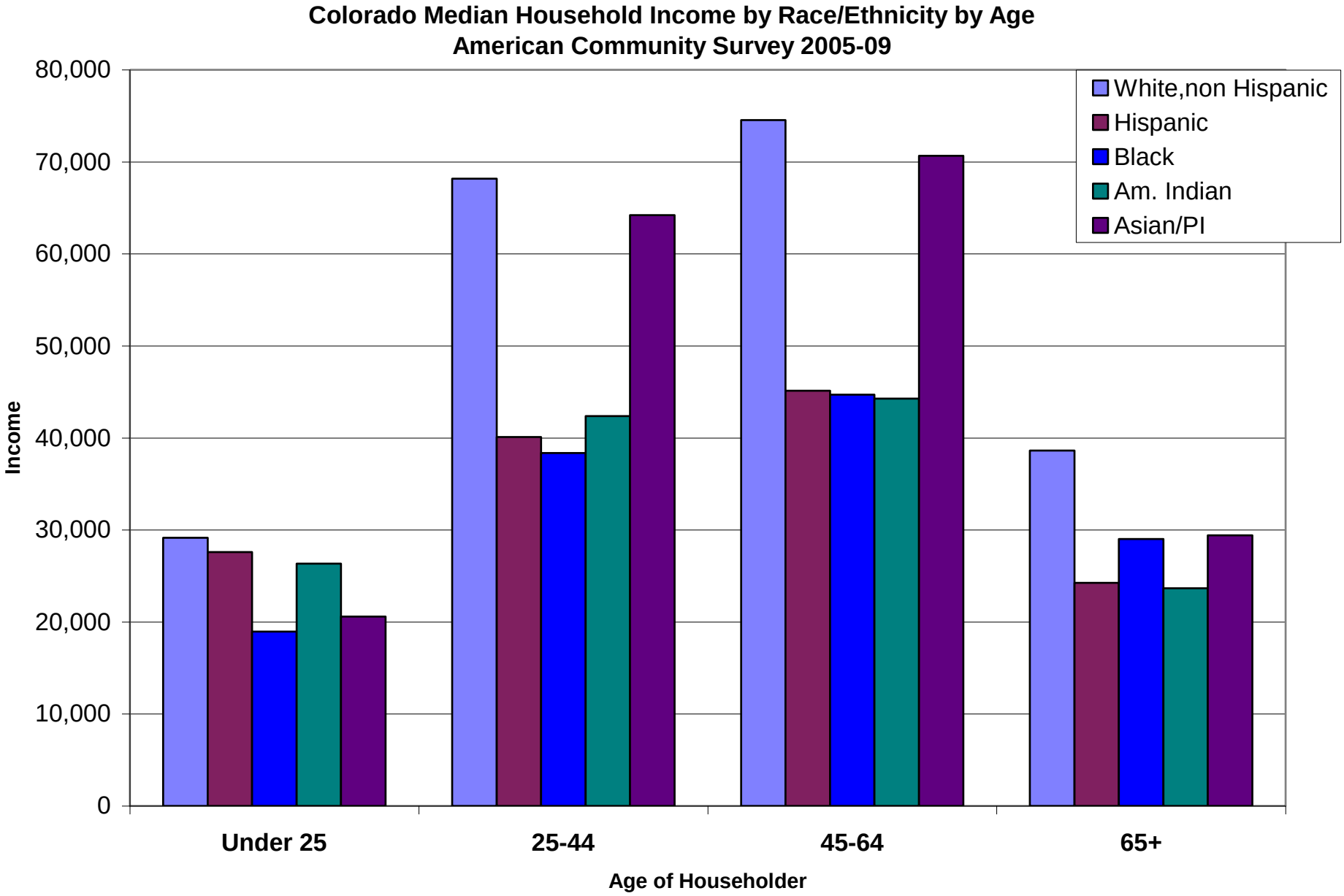
# Median Home Value

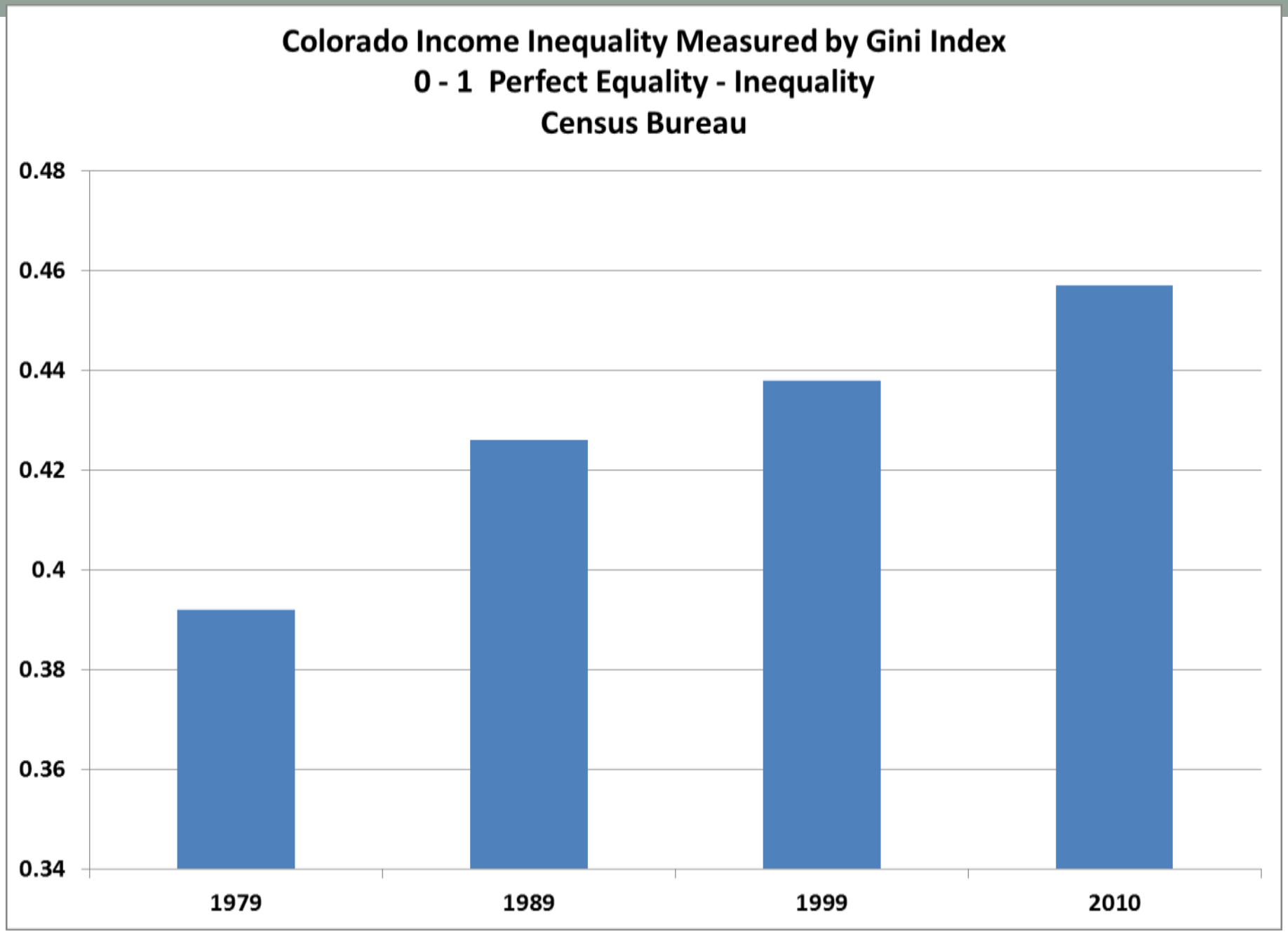
**Created by:** Colorado State Demography Office

**Data**: American Community Survey 2007-2011, by Census Tract




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
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Hispanic 17%
White non-Hispanic 75%
Other 8%

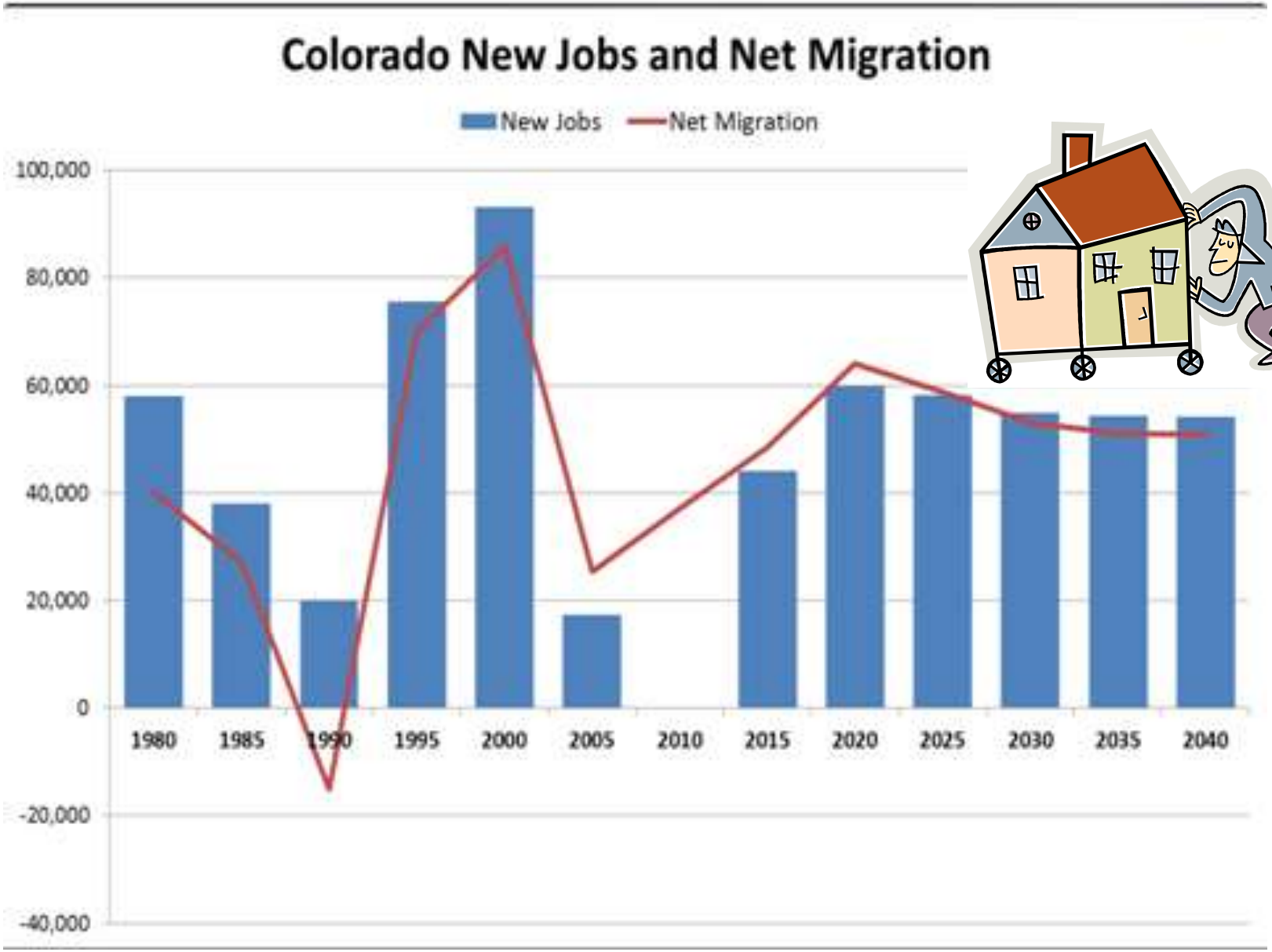

Colorado Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity by Age
American Community Survey 2005-09
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
Income
White,non Hispanic
Hispanic
Black
Am. Indian
Asian/PI
Under 25
25-44
45-64
65+
Age of Householder


Colorado Income Inequality Measured by Gini Index
0 - 1 Perfect Equality - Inequality
Census Bureau
0.48
0.46
0.44
0.42
0.4
0.38
0.36
0.34
1979
1989
1999
2010

# What's the Forecast?

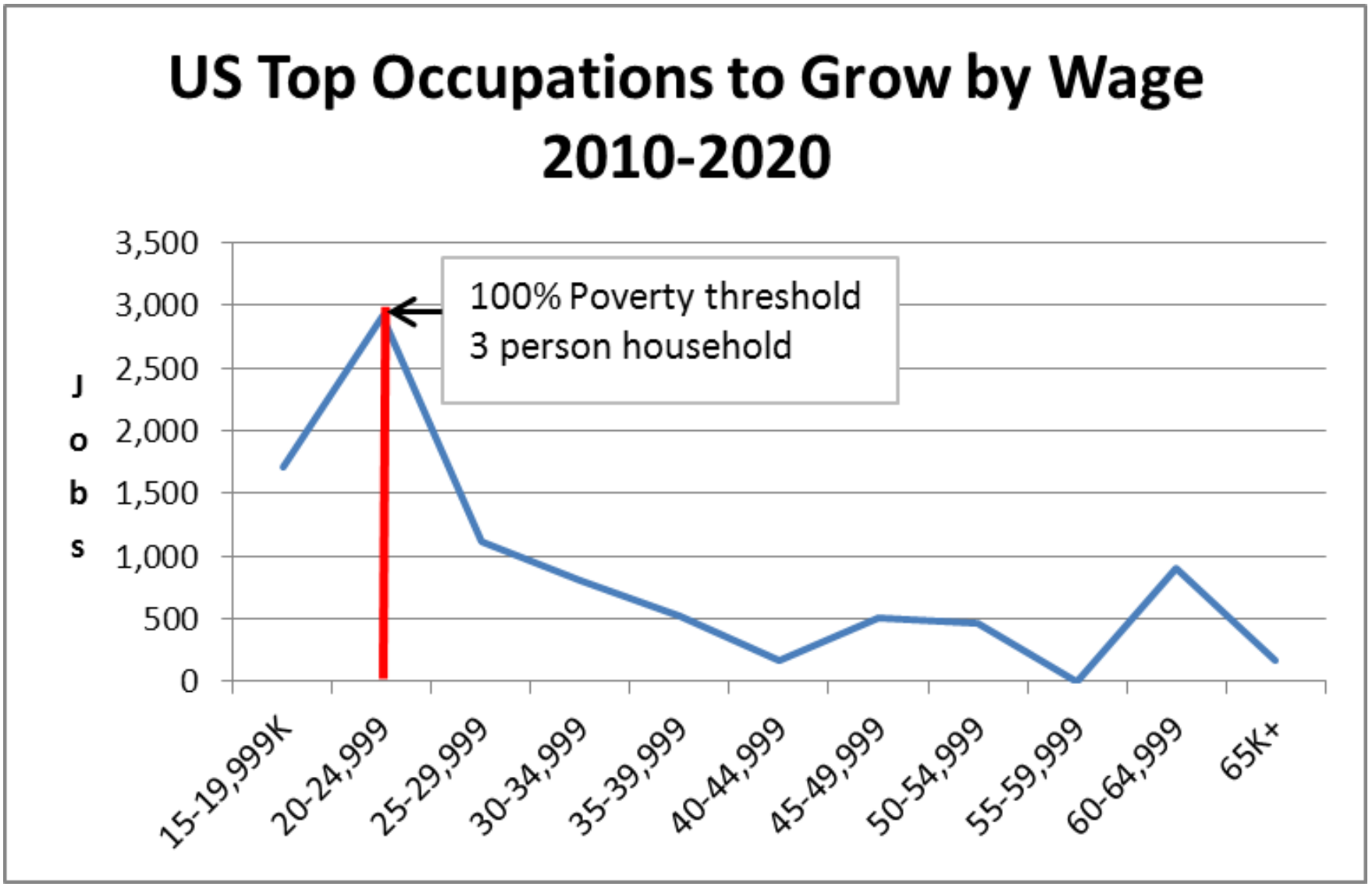
- Population and job growth still related
  - But increase in non working population.
- Transition decades
  - More similar to US average
  - Aging
- Incomes - Downward pressure.

# Colorado New Jobs and Net Migration

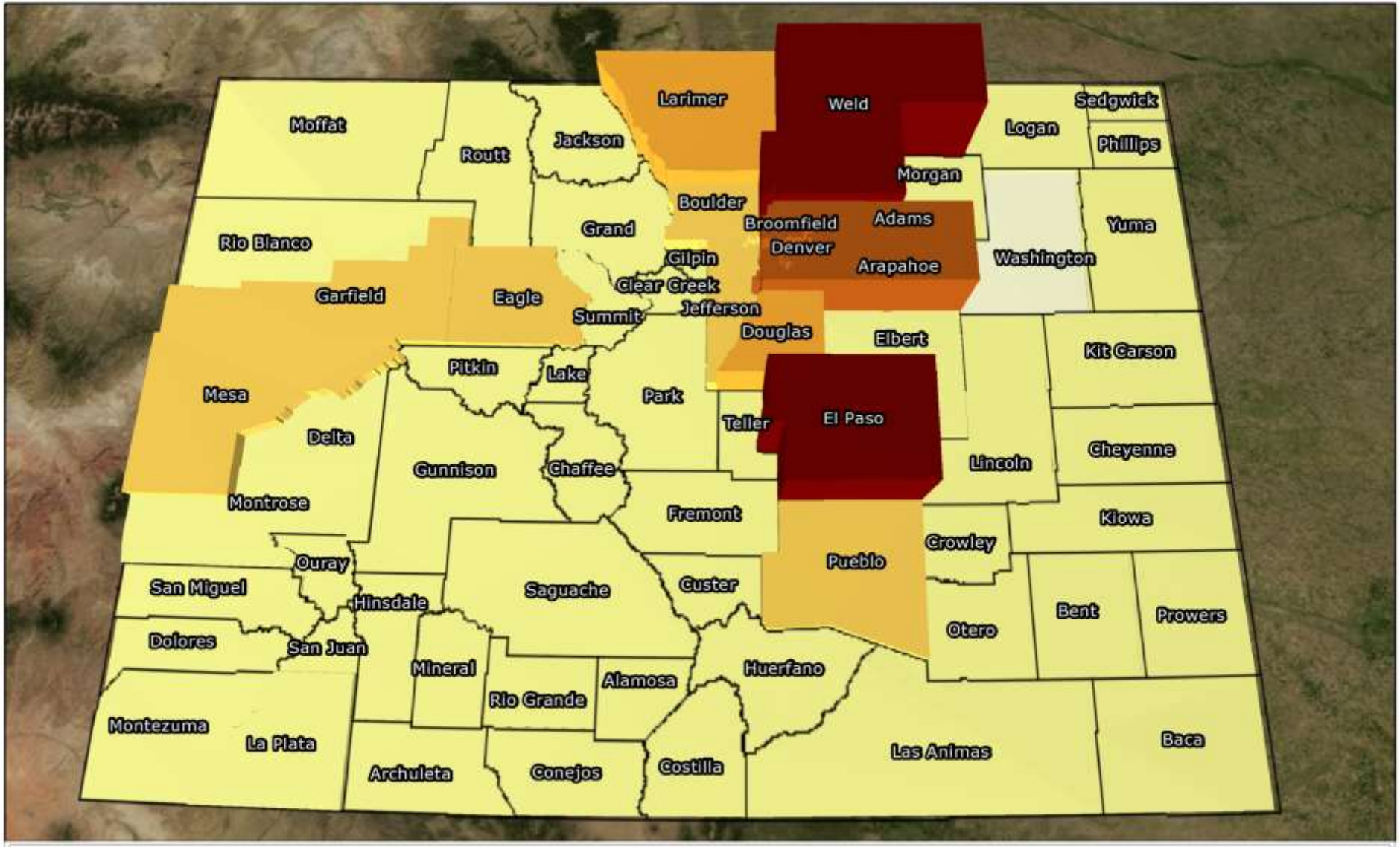


Source: State Demography Office

# Occupational Wage Outlook




**Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics**




# Projected Population Change
# 2010 to 2040

Source: State Demography Office, 03/28/2013

- Population Loss
- 0 to 50,000
- 50,001 to 100,000
- 100,001 to 200,000
- 200,001 to 300,000
- > 300,000

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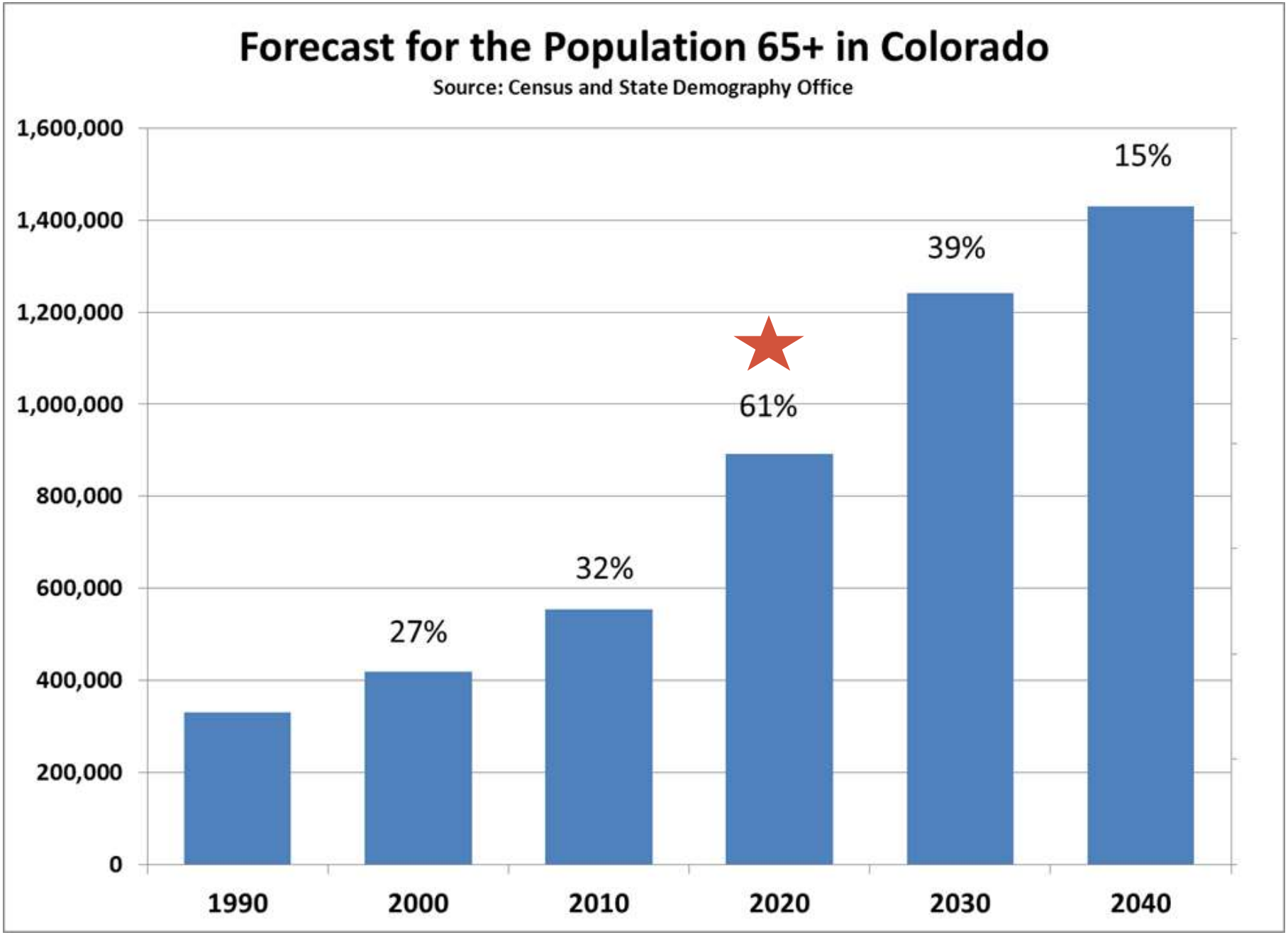
Forecast for the Population 65+ in Colorado
Source: Census and State Demography Office
1,600,000
1,400,000
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
0
27%
32%
61%
39%
15%
1990
2000
2010
2020
2030
2040

# Summary – Transition Time

- Population – communities are cyclical.
- Job change drives population change – lower wage jobs growing fast.
- 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.
- Income – downward pressure on per household income.
  - Age
  - Educational attainment – potential
  - Long run un and under employment

# Thank you

State Demography Office

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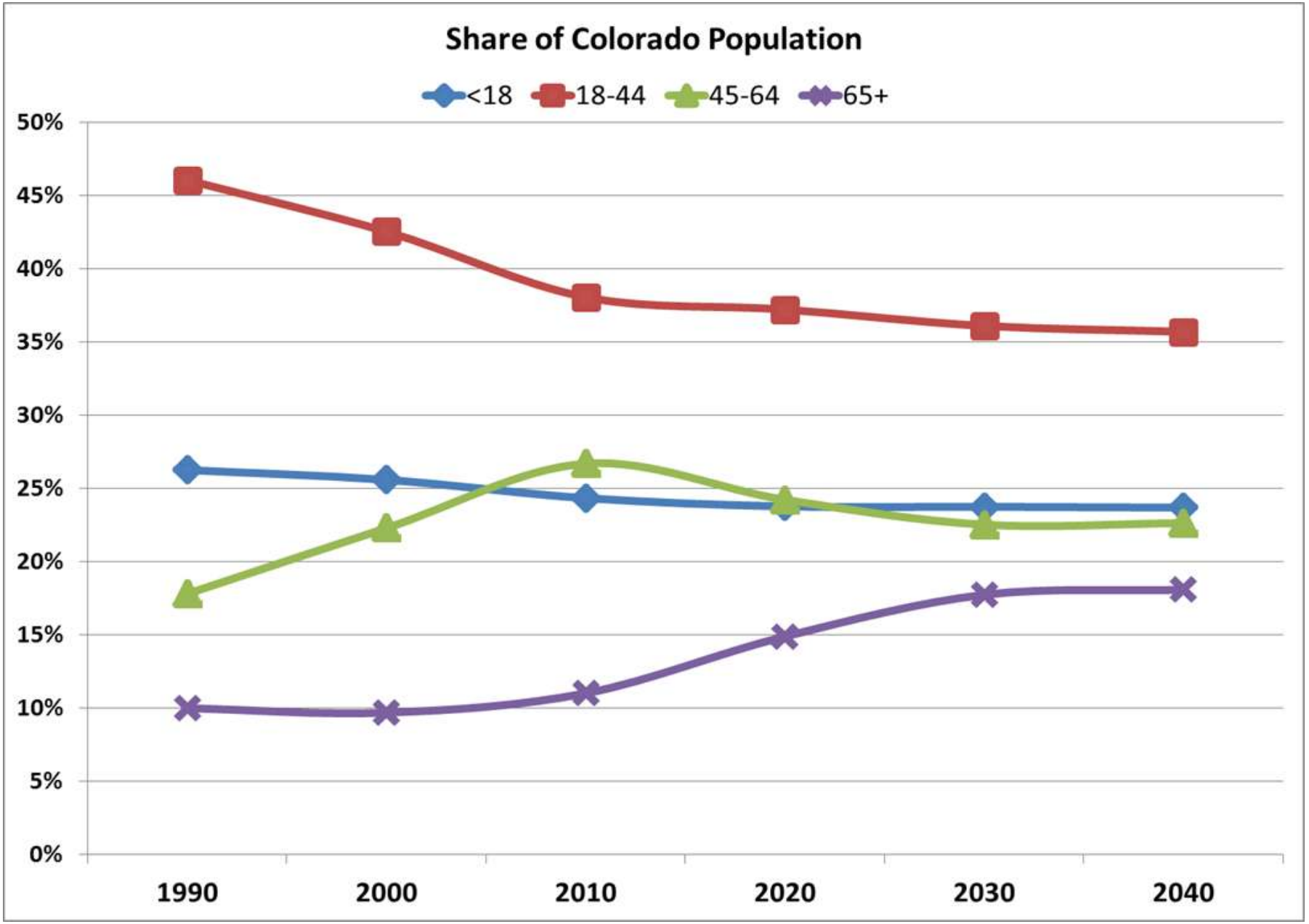
# Thoughts

- What are the various incentives for communities to build different types of housing units.
  - Short run benefit/cost vs. long run benefit/cost.
- Jobs are forecast to increase at all income levels
  - Home health aids to Drs.
  - Do communities consider current housing stock and try and balance home prices to income distribution.?
- Neighborhoods can take 20-30 years to turn over. Counties are impacted by those same turn overs.
  - Do communities plan for the long run transitions.




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

# 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

# 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

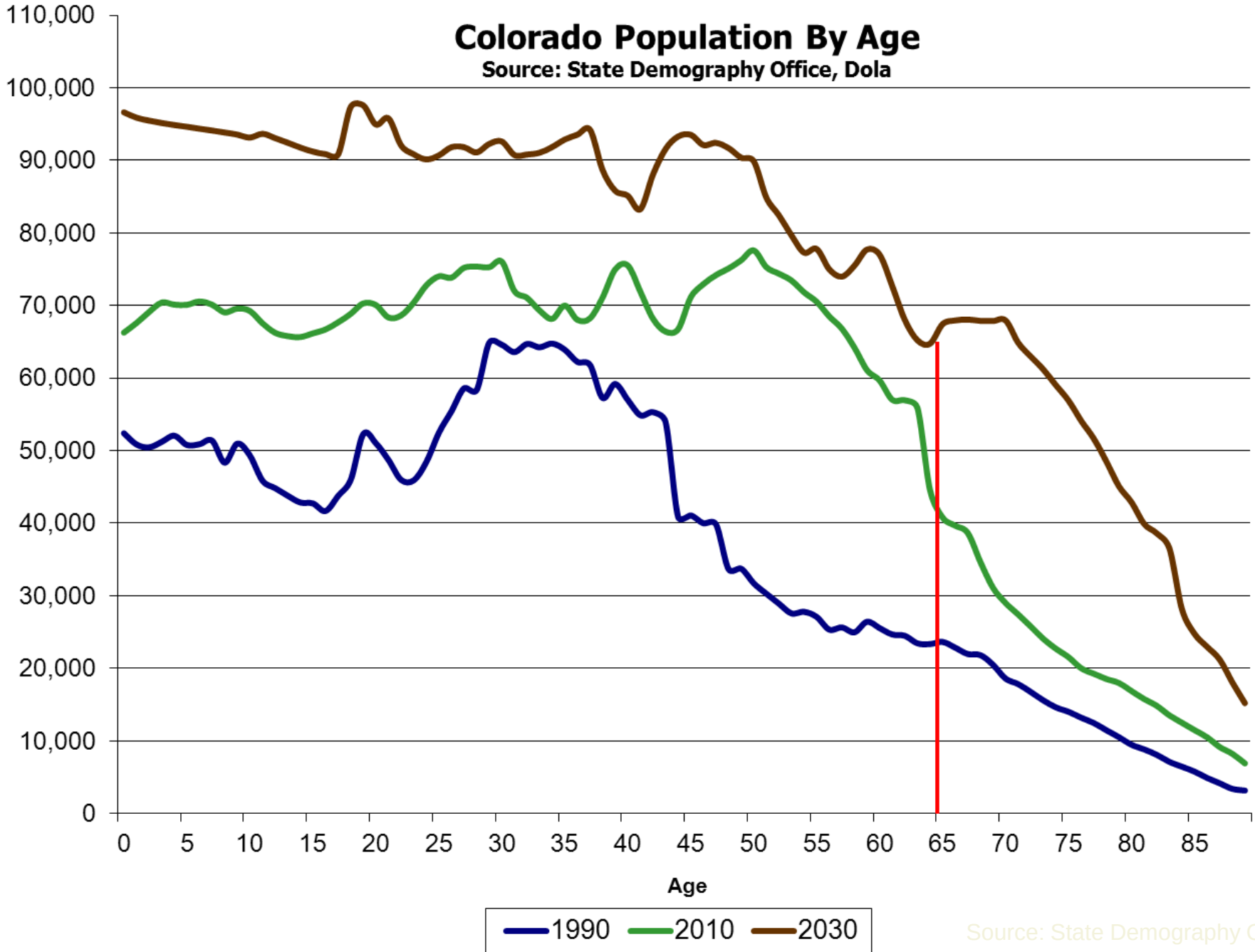
- Boomers are 37% of the labor force (2010)
  - Staying longer in workforce – want and need to
  - Participation rates for ages 65+ increasing.
    - Flexible work schedules
  - Age relations in the workplace
  - Approx. 1,000,000 workers aging out  the next 20 years.
- Increase demands
  - Replacement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

# Grandparent Households

- Growing number of people entering the 55+ age group
- However, households with children have not been growing at same rate as all households.
- 20% - grandparent responsible for grandchild living in poverty.

| Grandparents and Grandkids | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2011** | **2007** |
| Living with Grandchildren | 92,500 | 80,887 |
| Responsible for Grandchild % | 40% | 43% |
| Number responsible | 37,189 | 34,962 |
| % Grandparent Married | 68.4 | 71.4 |

Source: 2011 1 Year ACS




Source: State Demography Office