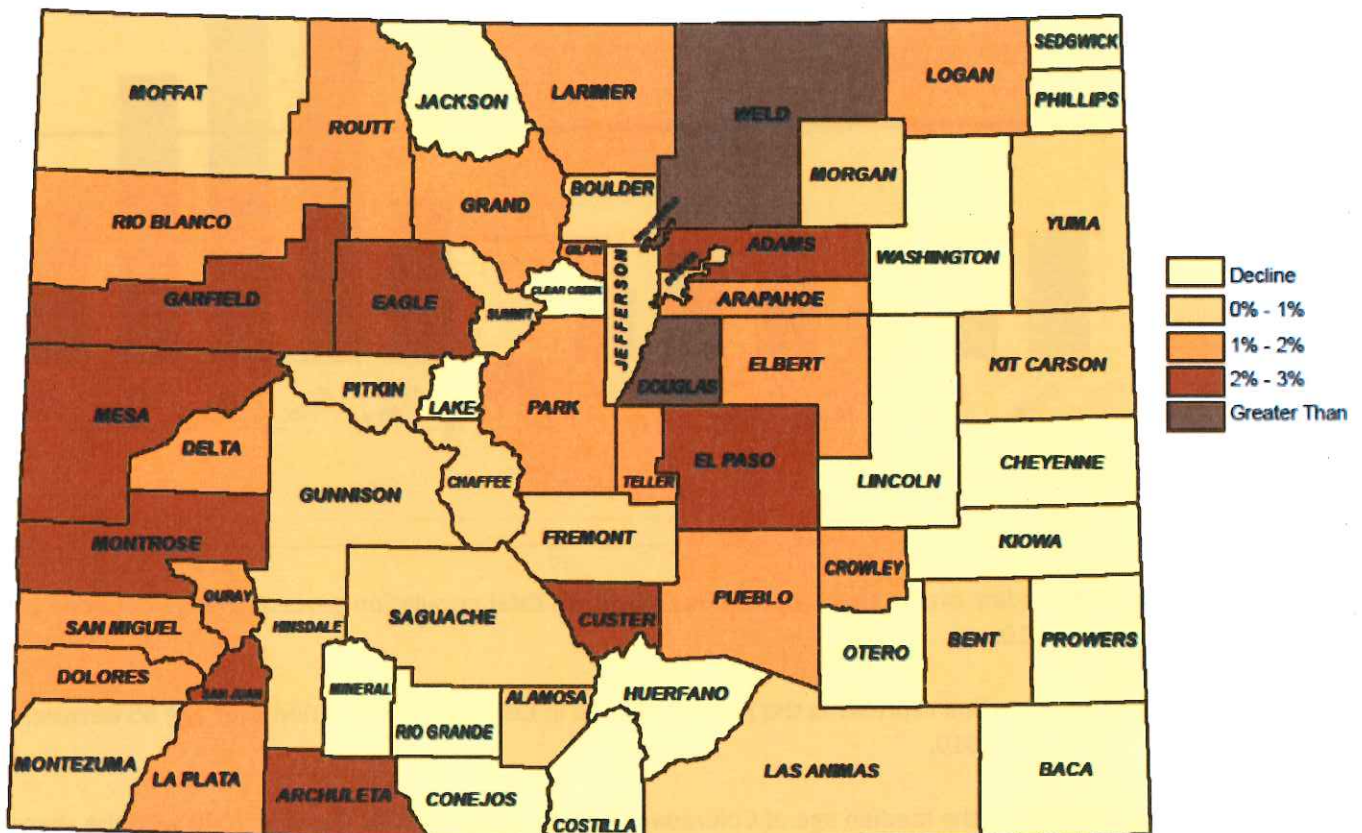


## Demographic trends affecting public schools

### Current Colorado Profile

- April 2010 population estimate of 5 million, 9th fastest growth at 16.9% in the US from 2000.
  - US grew at 9.7%
- Annual average growth rates within the state since 2000 range from 4.8% to -1.9% with Douglas County growing the fastest and Cheyenne losing the largest share of population.
- The 7 county Denver metropolitan area has an estimated 2010 population of 2.8 million or 55.4% of the total state population.
- Since 2000 the fastest growing part of the state has been the North Front Range with an annual average growth rate of 2.4% followed by the Western Slope at 1.7% compared to CO at 1.5%.

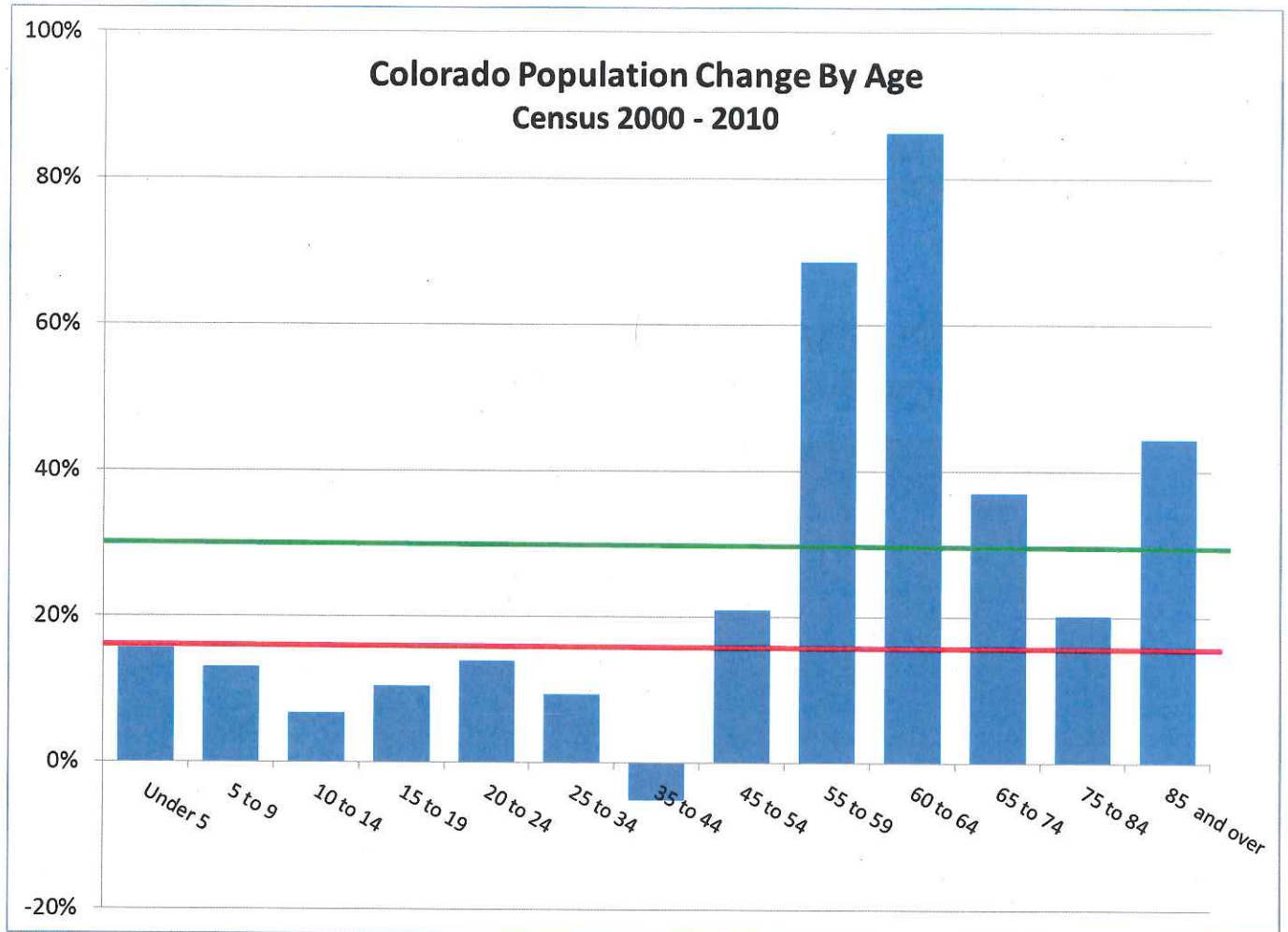
## COLORADO POPULATION GROWTH Average Annual Percent Change 2000-2010



Source: State Demography Office  
 Prepared: March 2011  
 Based on SDO Adjusted Year 2000 Estimate,  
 and Decennial 2010 U.S. Census Estimate

## Colorado and the Nation are growing older.

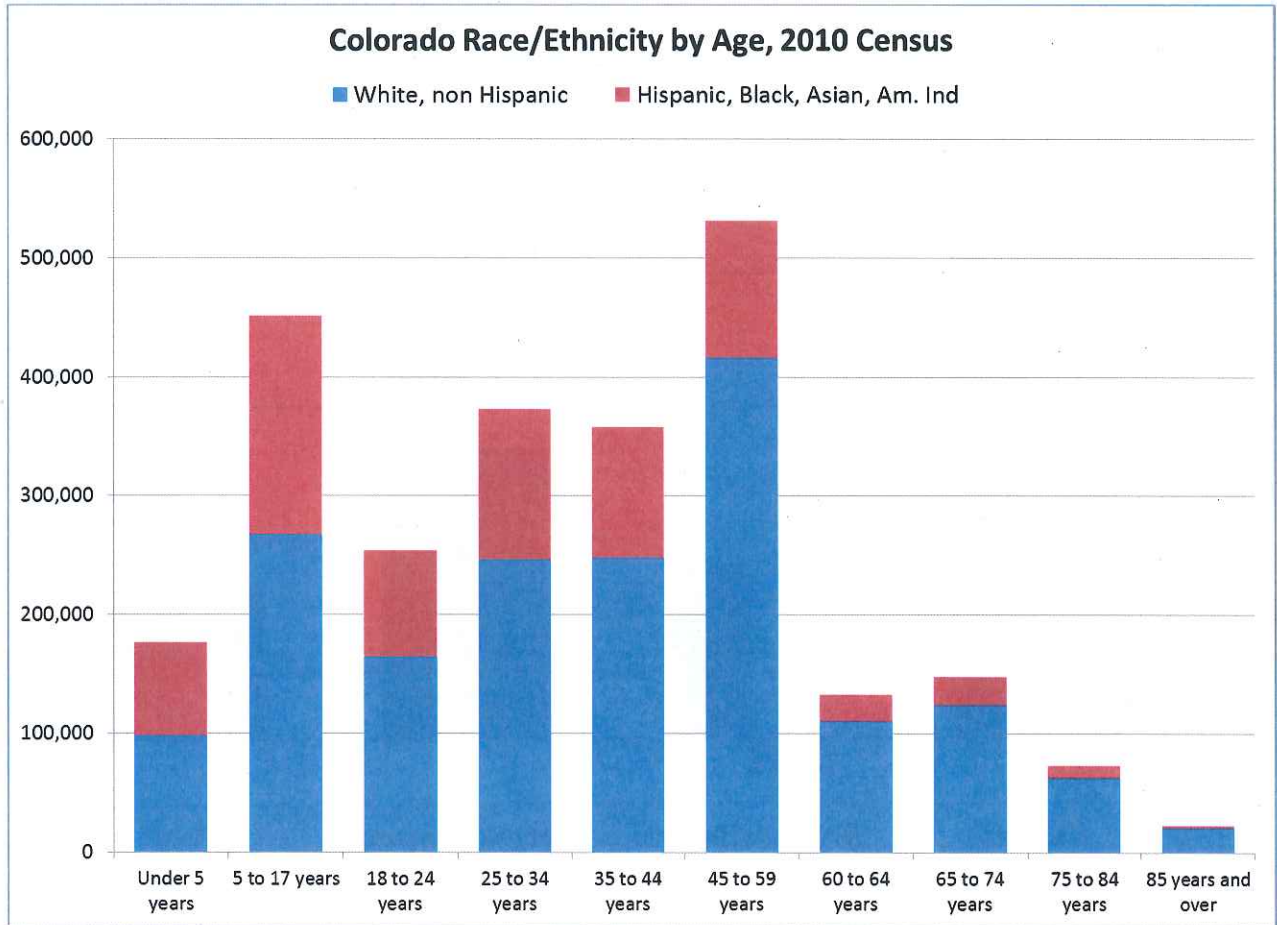
In 2010, the median age in Colorado reached 36.1, compared to a National median age of 37.2. The share of the Colorado's total population over 65 was 10.9% compared to 13% in the U.S. in 2010. Every age group in Colorado experienced an increase in population with the exception of persons ages 35-44.



- The red line on the chart represents Colorado's total population percent change between 2000 and 2010.
- The green line represents the percent change in Colorado's population over age 65 between 2000 and 2010.
- We expect the median age of Coloradans to increase to 37.8 by the year 2040 with the share of the population over age 65 increasing from 11% in 2010 to 18% in 2040.
- Colorado's age distribution will look more like that of the Nations.

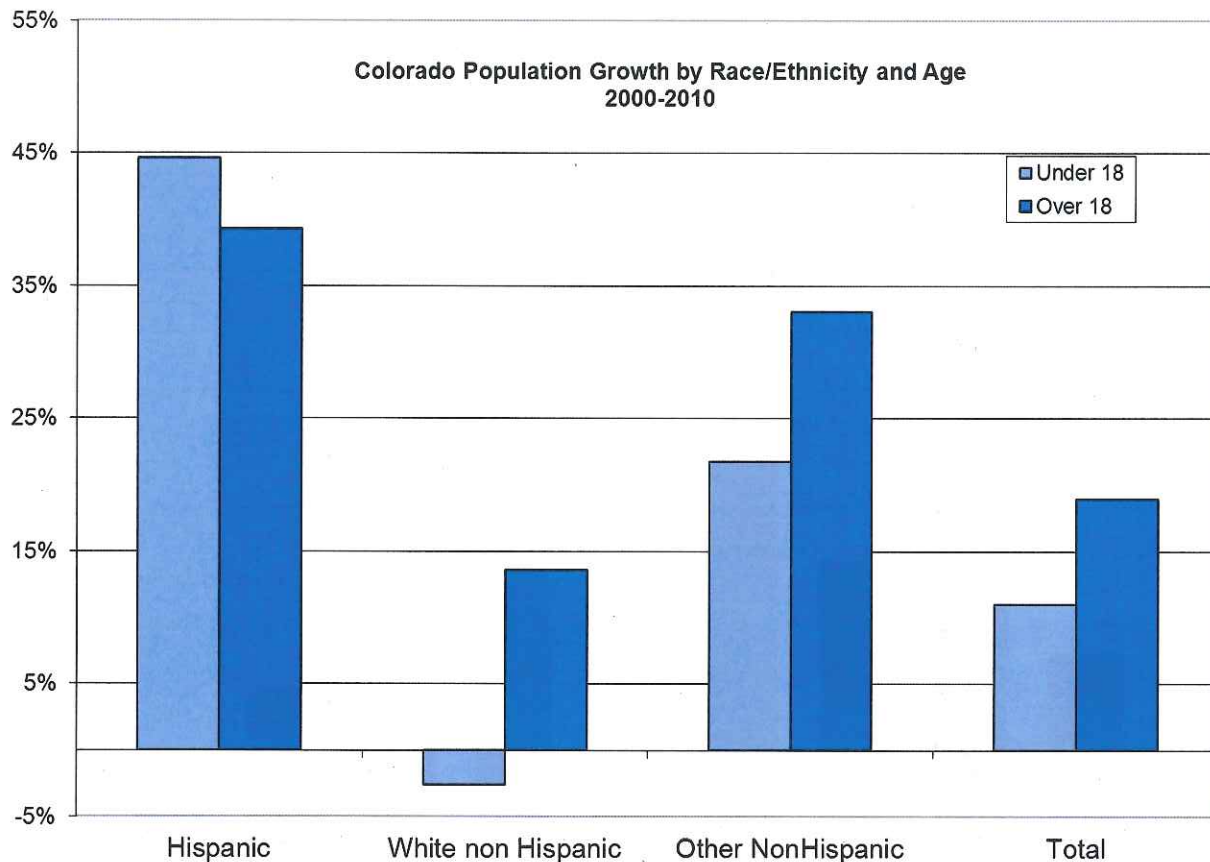
## Colorado and the Nation are growing more diverse.

Diversity in Colorado is currently at the young end.



- Two Counties within Colorado had a population that was more than fifty percent minority in the year 2010 (Conejos and Costilla).
- More than 20% or 14 of Colorado counties had a population that was a majority minority in the population ages 5 to 17. The counties are mainly concentrated in Southern Colorado and include several Front Range Counties.
- We are growing older and more diverse at the same time.  
Colorado 2010 median age - 36.1  
Non-Hispanic White median age – 40.3  
Hispanic median age - 26.5

**Hispanics were the only race and ethnic group where the under age 18 population grew faster than the 18+ population.**



- The Hispanic population under age 18 grew by 44% compared to the Hispanic population over age 18 which grew at 39.3%.
- White non-Hispanics under 18 population declined from 2000-10 by 9,000.
- Of the other non-Hispanics, the African American population under 18 grew by 2,800 or 6%.
- Asians were the fastest growing race/ethnicity at 45%.
- 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 just over 1 million.
- The white non-Hispanic share of the total 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 total population over age 18 (18.8%) grew faster than the total under age 18 (11.3%).

We expect the share of minorities within Colorado to increase from 29% in 2010 to 43% in 2040. As the young minorities age, share of total population that is a minority in young age groups won't change much over time, however, the share that is minority in older age groups will. The most significant changes over the next 30 years will be for persons over age 45.

**Change in Colorado's student age (5-17) population Census 2000 – Census 2010**

Growth		Decline	
Douglas	25,786	Jefferson	-11,708
Adams	18,313	Fremont	-1,196
El Paso	13,799	Prowers	-755
Weld	13,191	Otero	-650
Arapahoe	9,469	Teller	-559

Douglas	65.0%	Huerfano	-30.4%
Weld	35.2%	Lincoln	-31.0%
Broomfield	28.4%	Cheyenne	-35.8%
Adams	25.9%	Jackson	-37.4%
Eagle	25.8%	Mineral	-39.6%

**Forecast of change in Colorado's student age (5-17) population 2010- 2020**

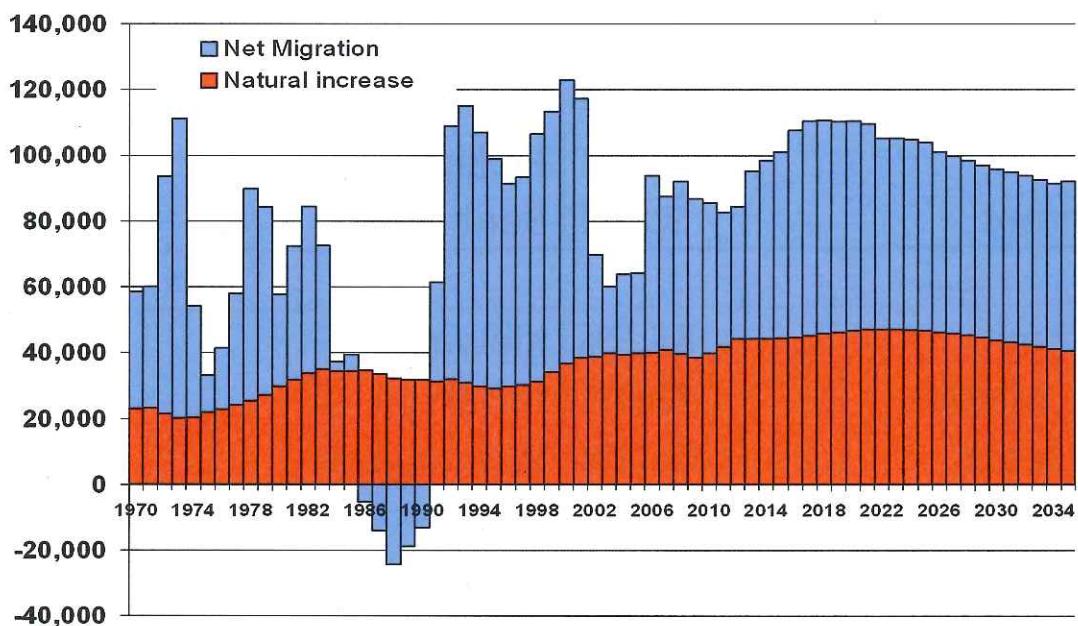
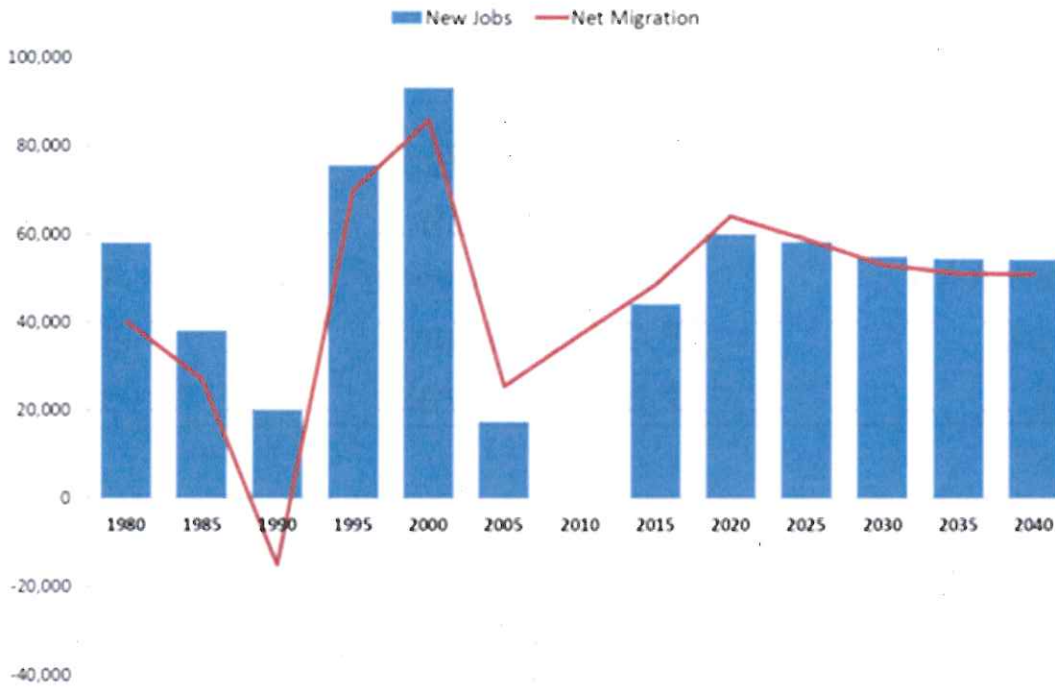
Growth		Decline	
Denver	25,570	Jefferson	-4,519
Adams	19,281	Kiowa	-14
Arapahoe	11,664	Washington	-9
Weld	10,494	Phillips	-3
Larimer	9,864	Bent	2

Summit	83.3%	Kiowa	-5.8%
San Miguel	73.3%	Jefferson	-5.1%
Hinsdale	66.1%	Washington	-1.1%
Park	62.6%	Phillips	-0.4%
Eagle	51.2%	Bent	0.2%

## Colorado population change is tied to understandings of both economic and demographic change.

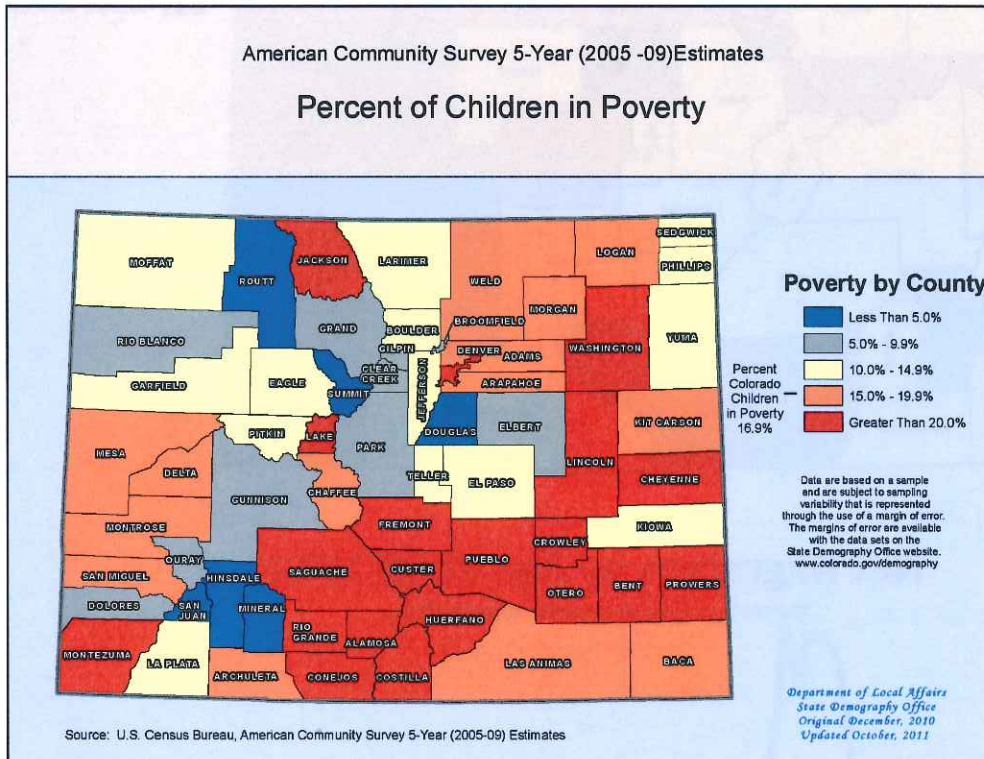
- Demographic cohort-survival model where supply of labor provided by existing populations.
- Economic forecast is used to derive the demand for labor.
- Differences in labor supply and labor demand resolved by the net migration of populations and associated household members

### Colorado New Jobs and Net Migration



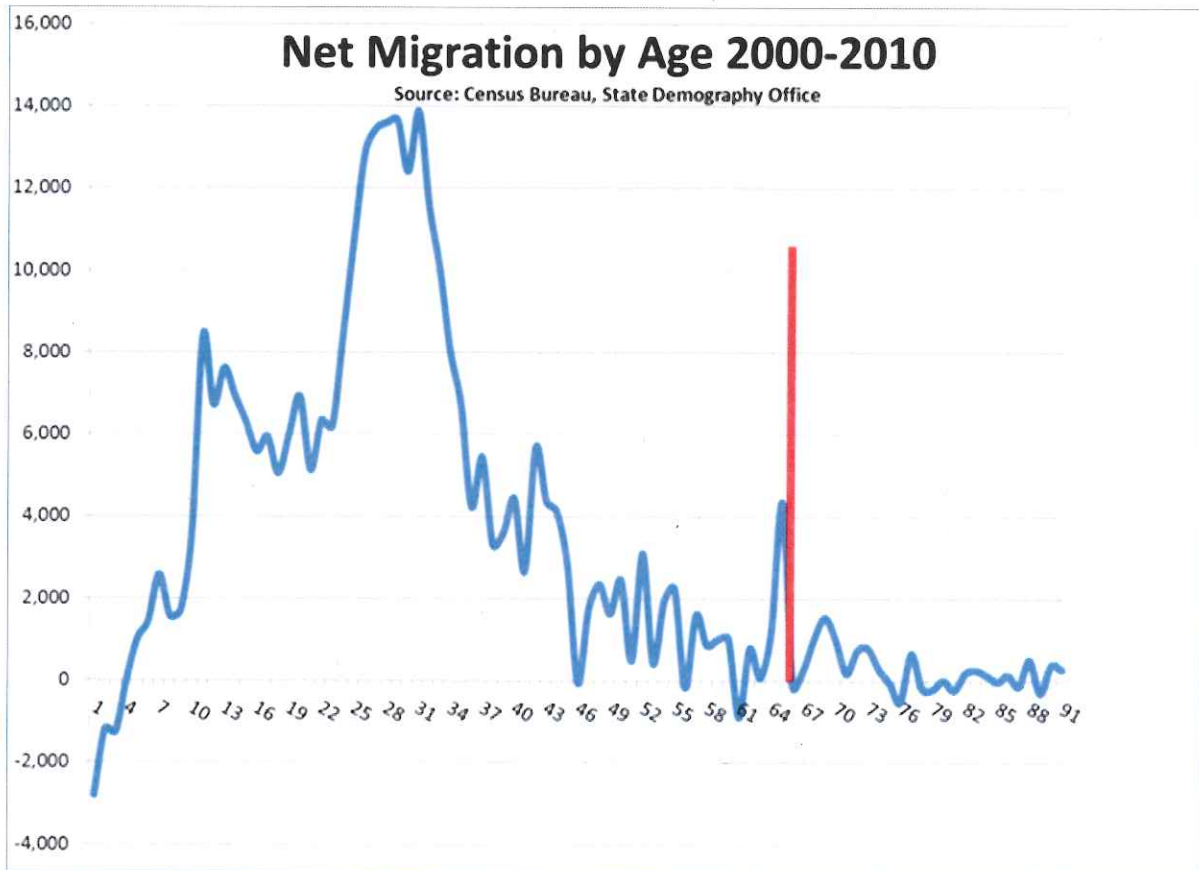
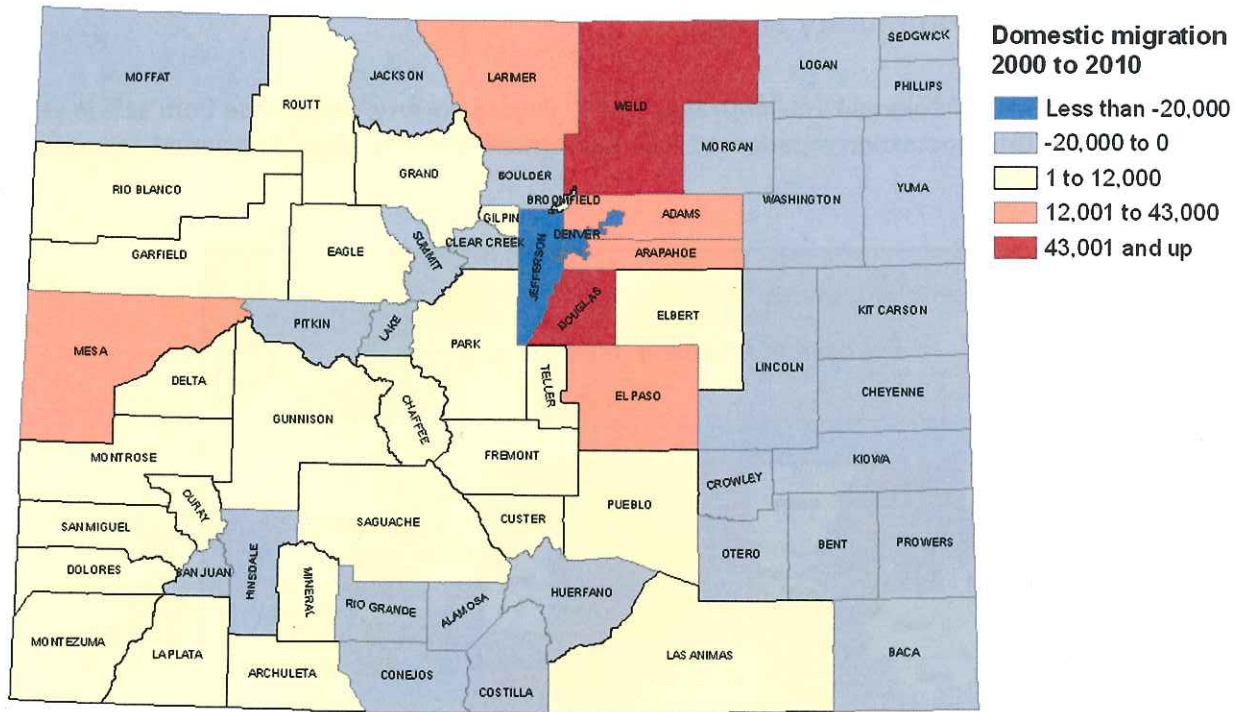
**Younger workers experienced higher unemployment rates during this past recession increasing the needs of young families. According to the Census Bureau American Community Survey:**

- In 2010, 15.1% of Colorado’s children ages 5 to 17 lived in poverty, an increase from 11% in year 2000. The total population experienced a similar increase over the same time period, increasing to 13.2%.



- The number of households with children under 18 receiving SNAP benefits increased over 60% between 2006 and 2010 compared to an overall household increase of 6% during the same time period.
- An estimated 53,000 Colorado children were living with an unemployed parent during 2010, a 75% increase from the number living with an unemployed parent during 2006.
- In 2010, 20% percent of Colorado's population ages five to seventeen speak a language other than English at home. Eighty percent of who also speak English very well.
- Just over 20% of children in Colorado ages 6-17 were born to a foreign born parent including the 4% who are foreign born themselves.

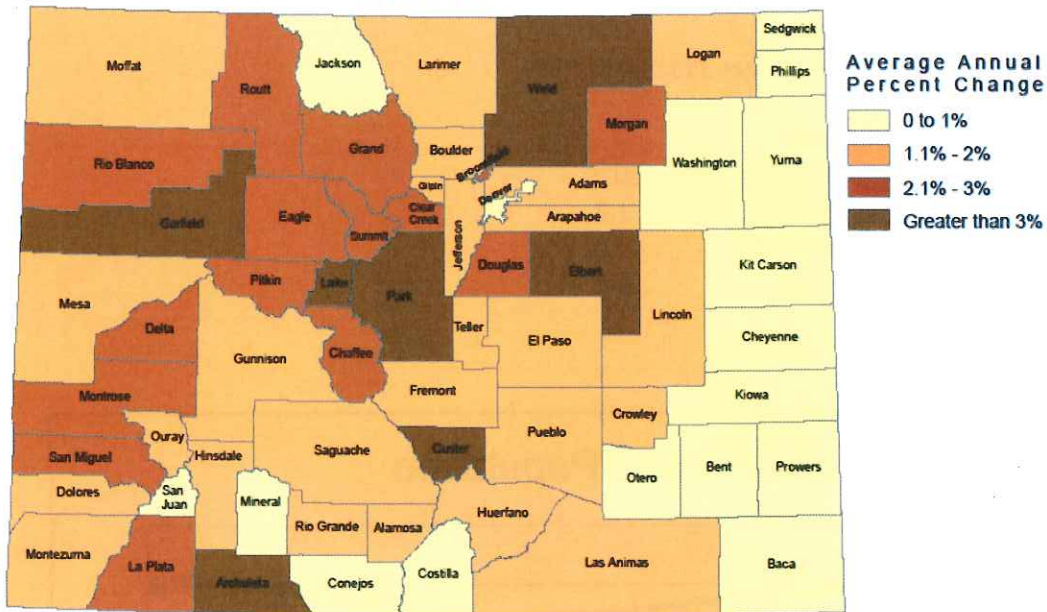
## Domestic migration to Colorado 2000 to 2010.





Colorado population is forecast to grow 1.6% per year over the next five years increasing to 1.8% per year before the end of the decade resulting in just over 7 million by 2030.

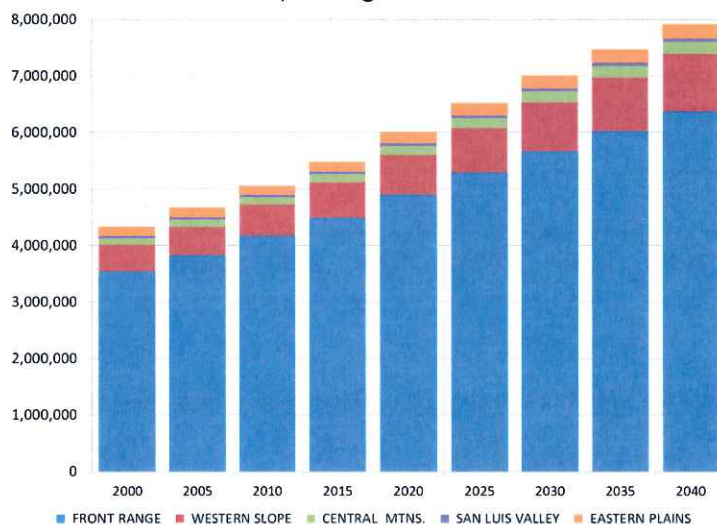
### Colorado Population Growth Average Annual Percent Change 2010 - 2030



Source: State Demography Office  
Data prepared: February, 2011

State Demography Office

- Fastest growing counties include Elbert, Weld, and Park (for its growth related to growth along the front range)
- Garfield (for its growth related to surrounding counties and in its own regional service industry)
- And Archuleta (for its growth related to health services, tourism, and retiree spending)



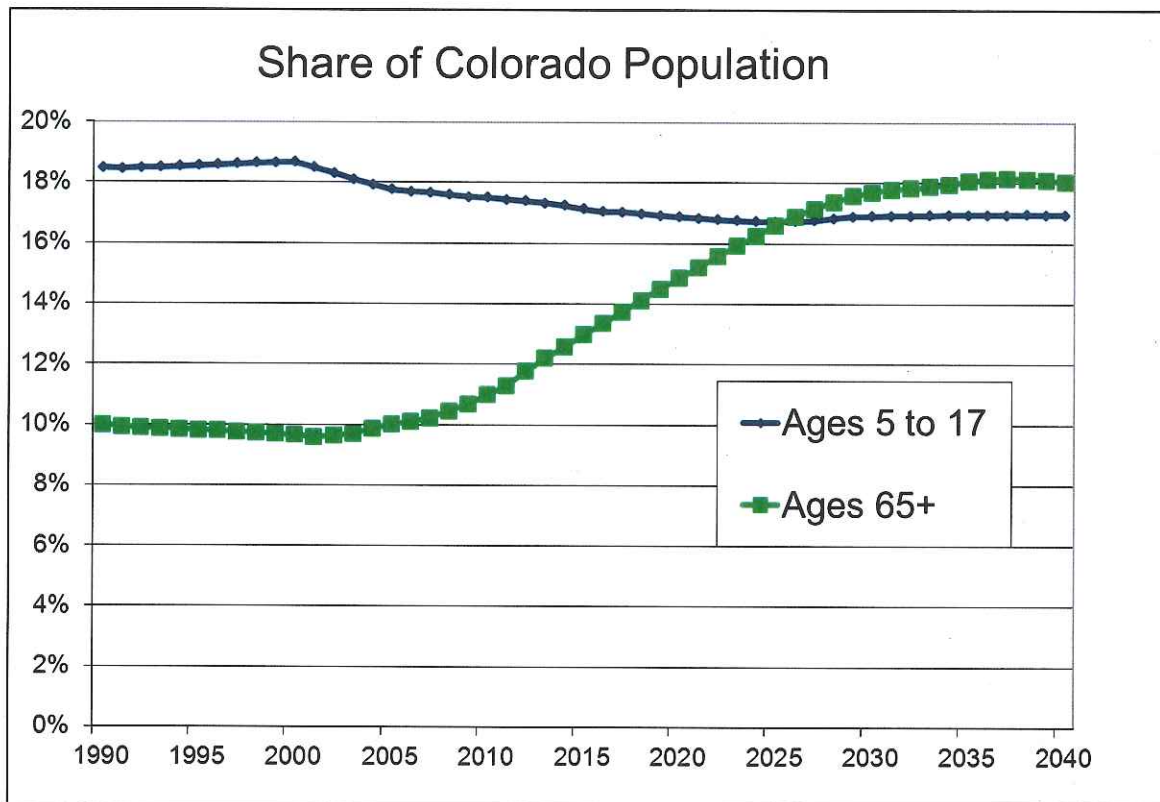
The majority of Colorado's population will continue to reside along the Front Range with both the Western Slope and the Central Mountains increasing their share of the state's population.

## The aging of Colorado's baby boomers will have significant demographic and economic impacts to Colorado.

- Born 1946 – 1964 (between 47-65 years old)
- Between 2000 and 2010, Colorado's population 55 – 64 increased by an annual average of 6.1% from 338,000 to 619,000 compared to the total population increase of 1.7%.
- By 2030, Colorado's population 65+ will be 150% larger than it was 2010 growing from 540,000 to 1,350,000. (just from aging)
- Colorado Population over 65 was 330,000 in 1990.

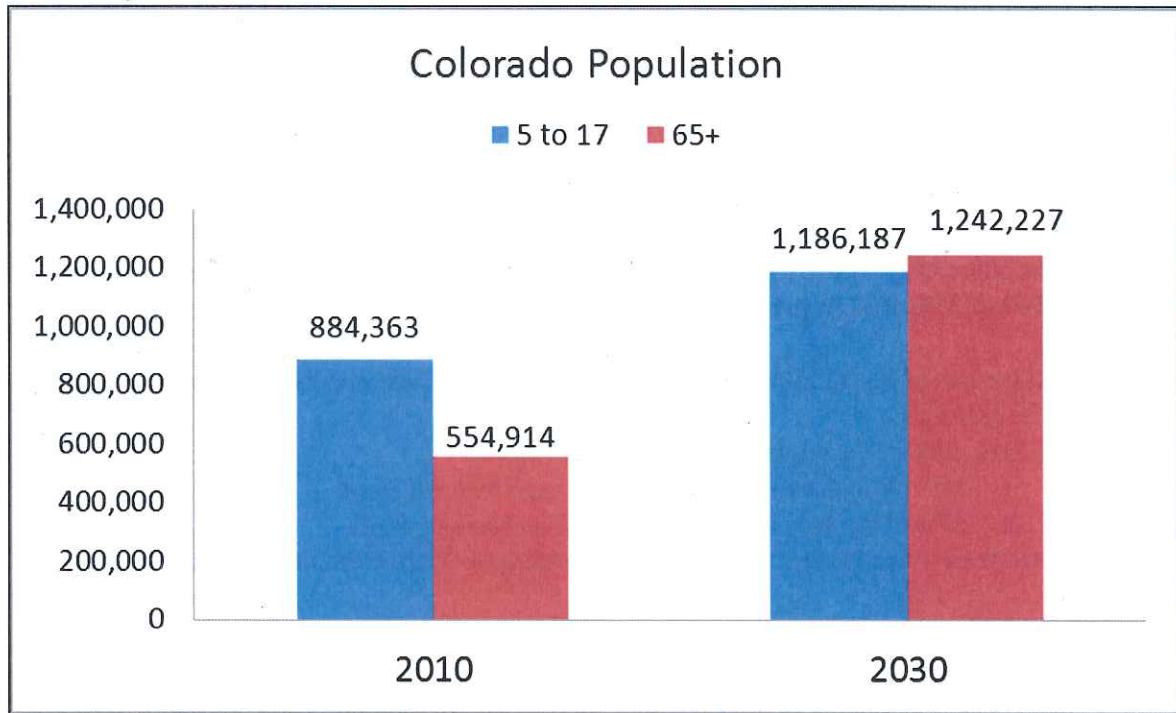
Why is this significant for Colorado?

- Forecasted annual growth rates, 2010 - 2020
  - Total Colorado population 1.7
  - Colorado population ages 65-74 7.0
  - U.S. population ages 65-74 4.2

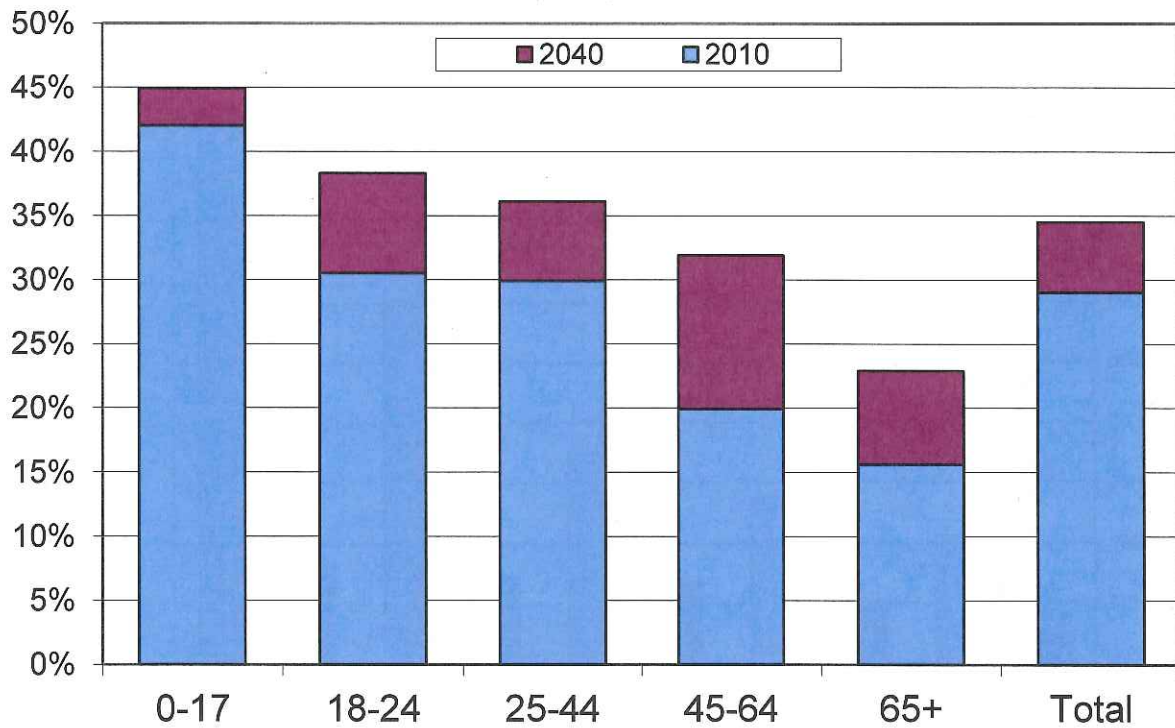


The share of the population over age 65 will change significantly through 2030. After which time the share should remain somewhat constant.

Unlike the population over age 65, the share of Colorado's population ages 5 to 17 will not change much over time in terms of its share of the State's total or its diversity.

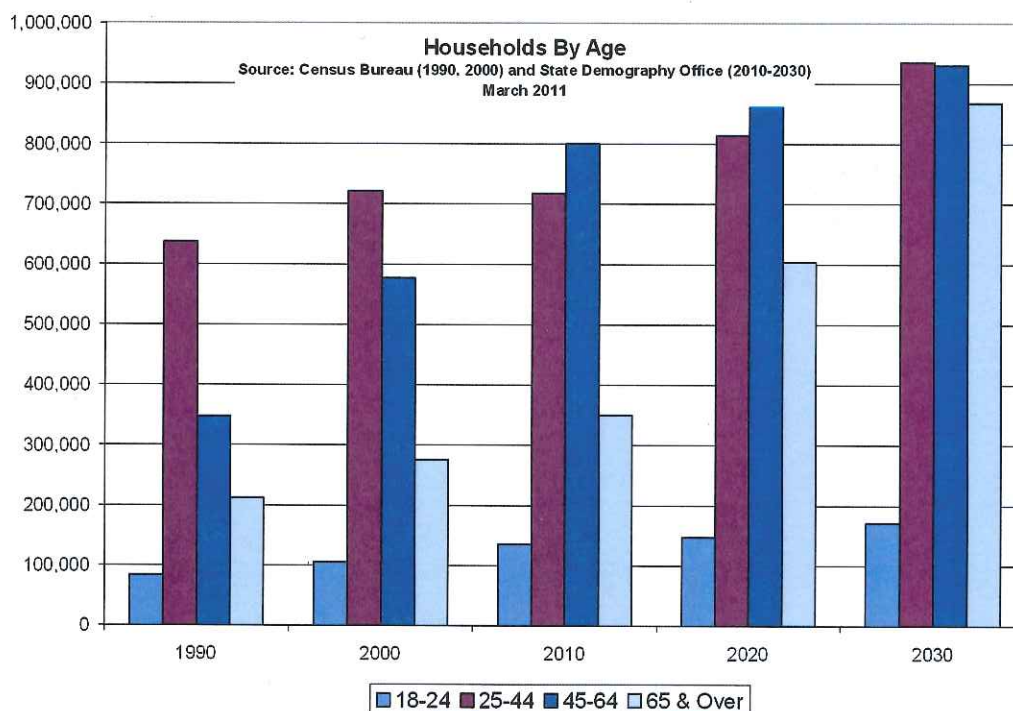


**Colorado Minority Share of Total Population By Age Group**  
State Demography Office Forecasts



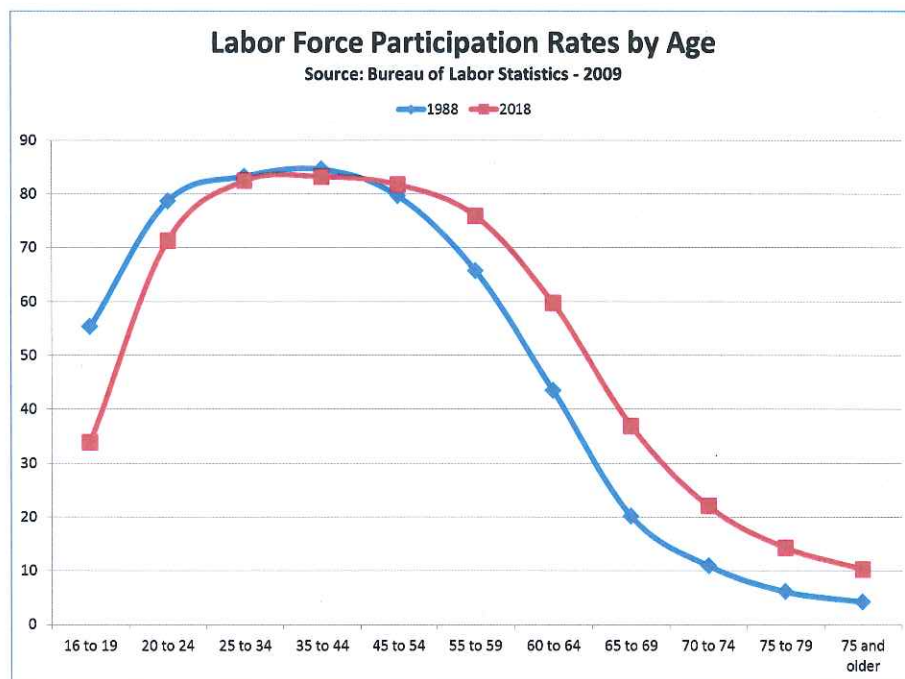
## Colorado will continue to experience changes in household formation by age due to the normalization of Colorado's age distribution.

- Colorado has historically never had a large share of people over age 65.
  - 5<sup>th</sup> lowest nationally in share of population over age 65 in 2010.
  - Colorado attracts movers into state primarily between ages of 20-40.
  
- Persons per household are forecast to shrink
  - Baby boomers are aging and their kids are leaving home creating a larger number of households with fewer people within each household.
  - The share of children living in a married couple family households declined from 76% in 2000 to 70% of all households with children in 2010.
  
- The largest growth of households has been of the non-family households growing at 24% vs 16% for family households.
  - In 2010, 28% of Colorado's population lived alone.
    - 28% of Colorado's population over age 65 lived alone.
    - 37% of females living alone were over the age of 65.
  - Changes in household size will result in an increase in the demand for housing units.
  
- Fastest growth in 65+ will be this next decade 2012-2022. Retirees – will they stay or go?
  - Cost of living in Colorado continues to be lower than some parts of US
  - Colorado is attractive to active, young retirees due to amenities and climate
  - Growth in the 1990's resulted in many Baby Boomer's children relocating to CO.
  - Growth rates will vary by county. Eastern Plains is currently oldest, Front Range is youngest.



## Aging Issues

- Numbers
  - Colorado has never had many older people relative to the size of the total population.
  - The share of the population 65 and over will grow from 6% in 2010 to 10% in 2030.
- Healthier
  - This generation of baby boomers will be the healthiest generation to retire in the U.S.
  - The increases will also impact the population over age 75, increasing demands for services.
- Wealthier
  - Baby boomers had higher incomes and are generally wealthier than previous generations
  - Spending of people 65+ supported approximately 118,000 jobs in 2009. (.25 jobs per person 65+), forecast to support 346,000 by 2030.
  - Changes will also impact Colorado's current occupational mix. Expected increases in jobs within health services industry both high and low end of pay scale.



- Boomers are currently 37% of the labor force (2010)
  - Expected to stay longer in workforce, they both want and need to.
  - Labor force participation rates for ages 65+ are increasing.
- Approx. 1,000,000 workers will be aging out of the labor force over the next 20 years.
- Increase demands will impact several industries
  - Replacement and demands created by retirements in education, health, utilities, mining.
  - Baby boomers better educated relative to following generations and Colorado will continue to attract highly educated persons for replacement
  - Largest increase in leavers between 2020-2025
  - Expected increase in demand for informal caregivers that could keep potential labor force participants out of the labor force as they care for older parents.

## Additional resources

### State Demography Office

- \* <http://colorado.gov/demography>
- \* Population estimates and forecasts, employment

### Census American Community Survey

- \* <http://census.gov>
- \* American Community Survey (ACS) public use microdata sample (PUMS)

### Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information

- \* <http://lmigateway.coworkforce.com/lmigateway/>
- \* Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
- \* Occupation data, forecasts

### Bureau of Labor Statistics

- \* <http://bls.gov>
- \* Current Population Survey (CPS)
- \* Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX)
- \* Occupation data, forecasts
- \* Consumer Price Index

### Bureau of Economic Analysis

- \* <http://bea.gov>
- \* Personal income
- \* Per capita personal income
- \* GDP