AGING IN AURORA

State Demography Office
Colorado Department of Local Affairs
2016

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
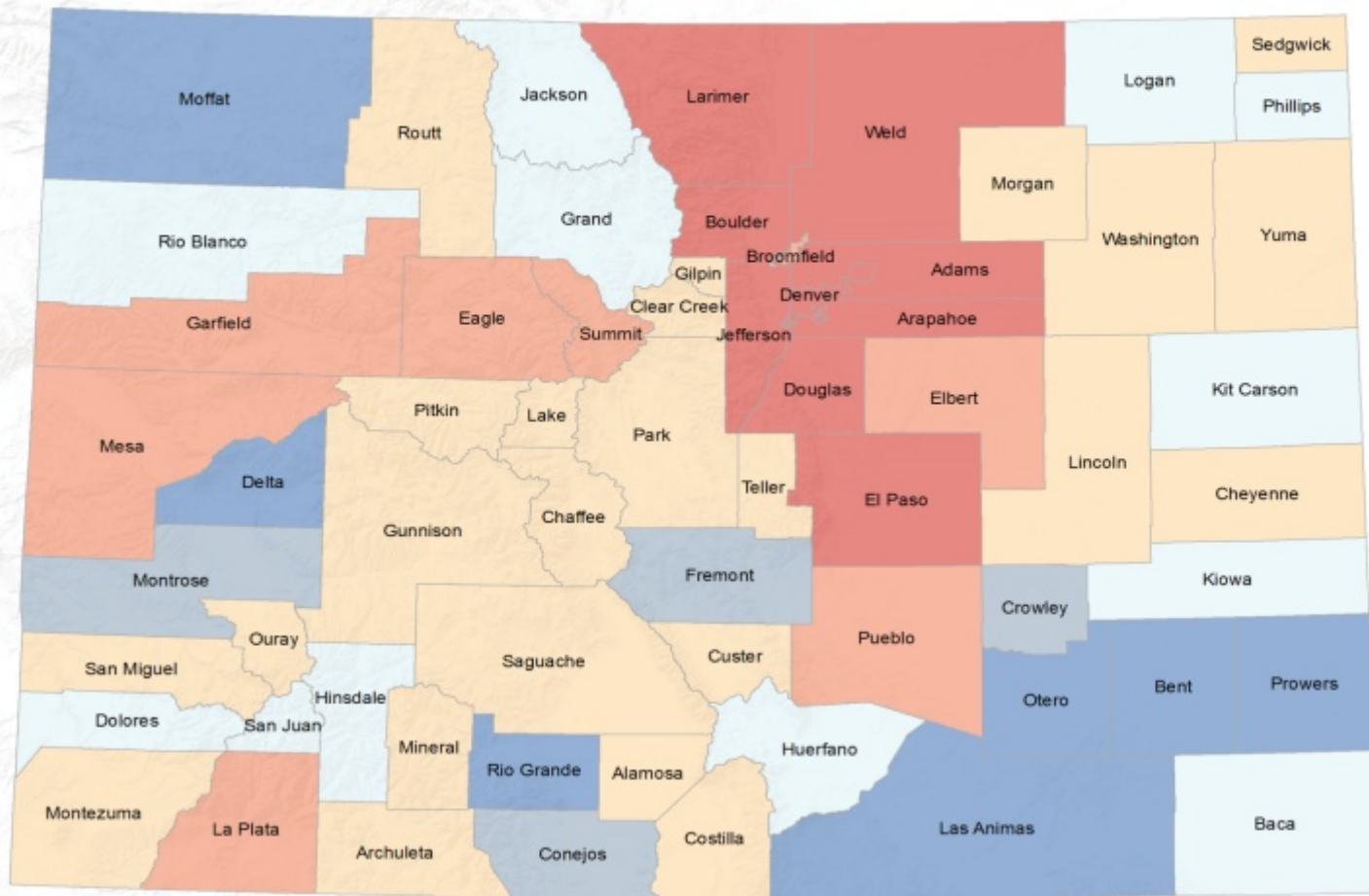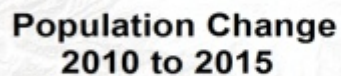
Big Picture - 2014-2015 Pop Change

- US – 321.4 million, + 2.5 million or **.8%**

- Colorado - 5,456,500

- Ranked 2nd fastest **1.9%** - North Dakota #1

- 7th absolute growth **101,000** – TX, FL, CA, GA,WA, NC

Colorado: Net Migration
2010 – 2015

Net Migration
2010 to 2015

- Loss: > 500
- Loss: 251 to 500
- Loss: 0 to 250
- Gain: 1 to 1,000
- Gain: 1,001 to 10,000
- Gain: > 10,000

Moffat
Jackson
Larimer
Sedgwick
Logan
Routt
Weld
Phillips
Grand
Morgan
Rio Blanco
Boulder
Washington
Yuma
Garfield
Broomfield
Adams
Gilpin
Denver
Eagle
Clear Creek
Summit
Arapahoe
Jefferson
Pitkin
Lake
Douglas
Elbert
Kit Carson
Mesa
Park
Lincoln
Delta
Teller
Gunnison
Chaffee
El Paso
Cheyenne
Montrose
Fremont
Ouray
Kiowa
San Miguel
Hinsdale
Saguache
Custer
Crowley
Pueblo
Dolores
Otero
Bent
Prowers
San Juan
Mineral
Rio Grande
Alamosa
Huerfano
Montezuma
La Plata
Archuleta
Conejos
Costilla
Las Animas
Baca

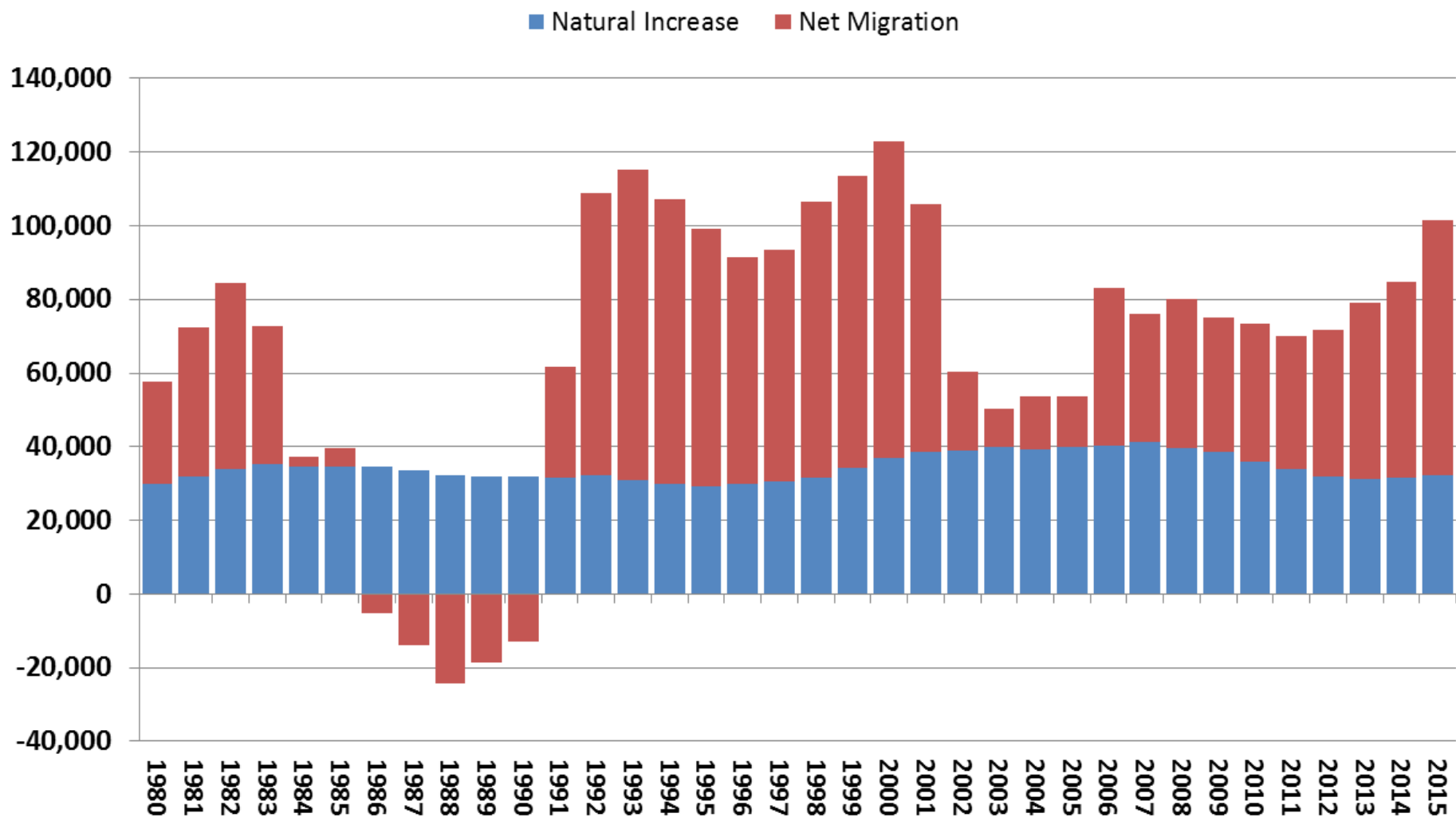Colorado State Demography Office, Draft Vintage 2015 Estimates 05/12/2016

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Components of Population Change 1980-2015

■ Natural Increase ■ Net Migration
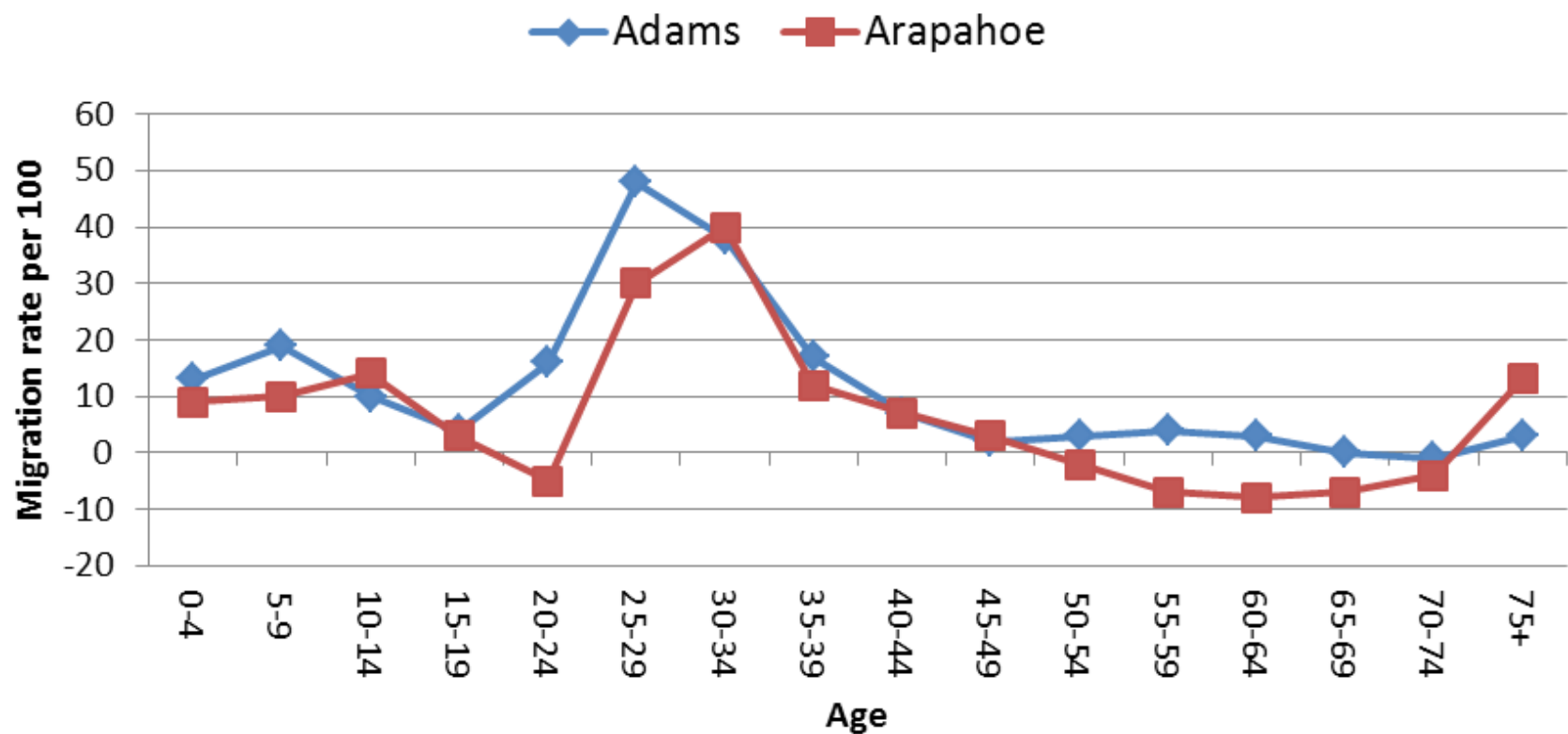
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Net Migration by Age 2000-2010

Source: Census Bureau, State Demography Office

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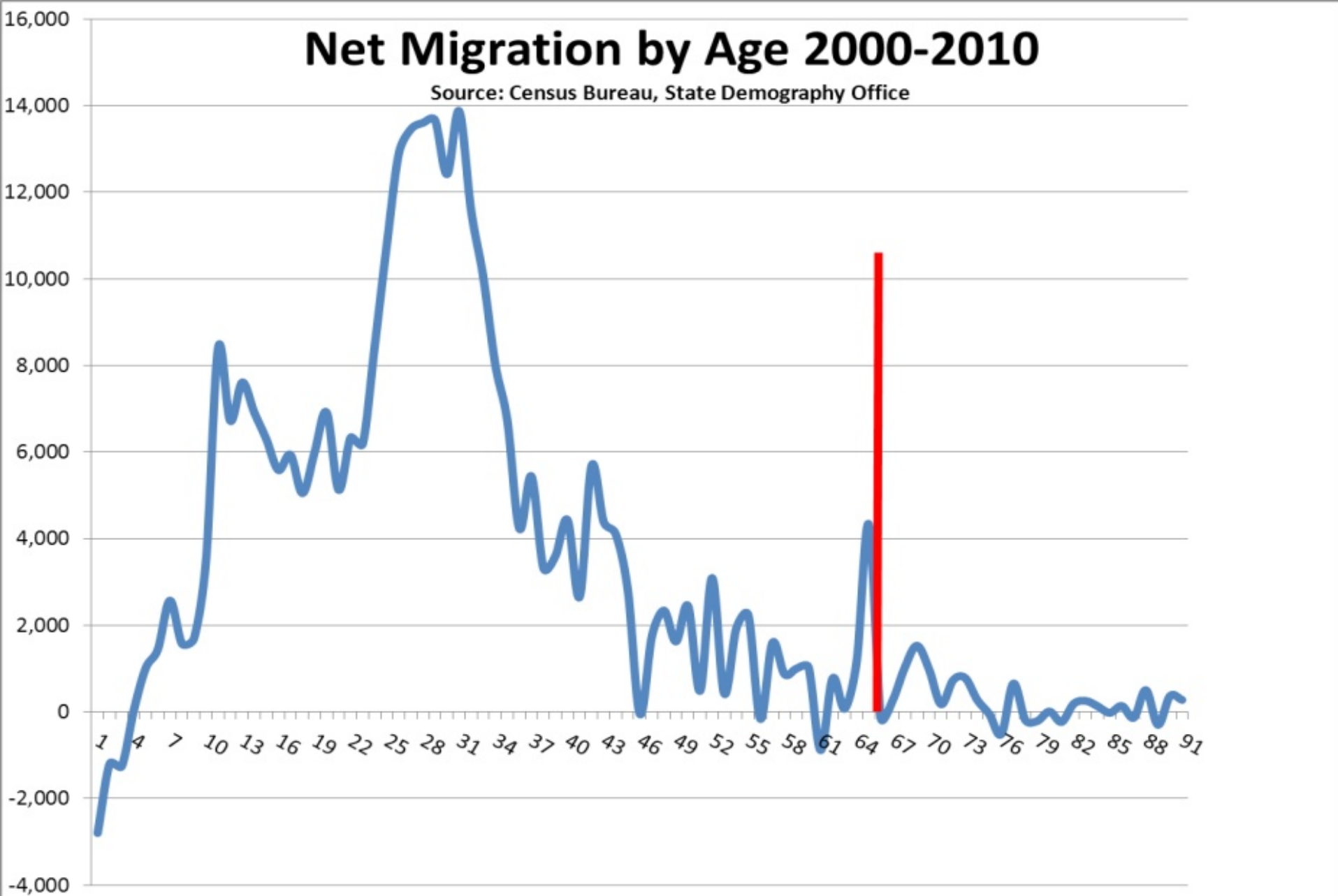
Net Migration Rate per 100 Individuals 2000-10

Colorado State to State Migration Flow Rankings

Rank	65+ Sending States	65+ Receiving States	Overall Sending States	Overall Receiving States
1	Texas	Arizona	California	Texas
2	Nebraska	Florida	Texas	California
3	Arizona	Texas	Arizona	Arizona
4	Illinois	Idaho	Florida	Florida
5	Florida	Minnesota	Illinois	Washington

1. Statewide net migration of the 65+ has average 4.3% relative to the population aging into the 65+ since 2010
2. There are two ways to increase the population 65+
   - Birthdays and
   - Net migrants
   - The share due to net migration ranges across the state from:
     - Broomfield – 44%, Douglas – 27%, Elbert – 17%, Larimer – 15%, Weld – 11%, Adams – 10%, Arapahoe-8%, Mesa – 6%).
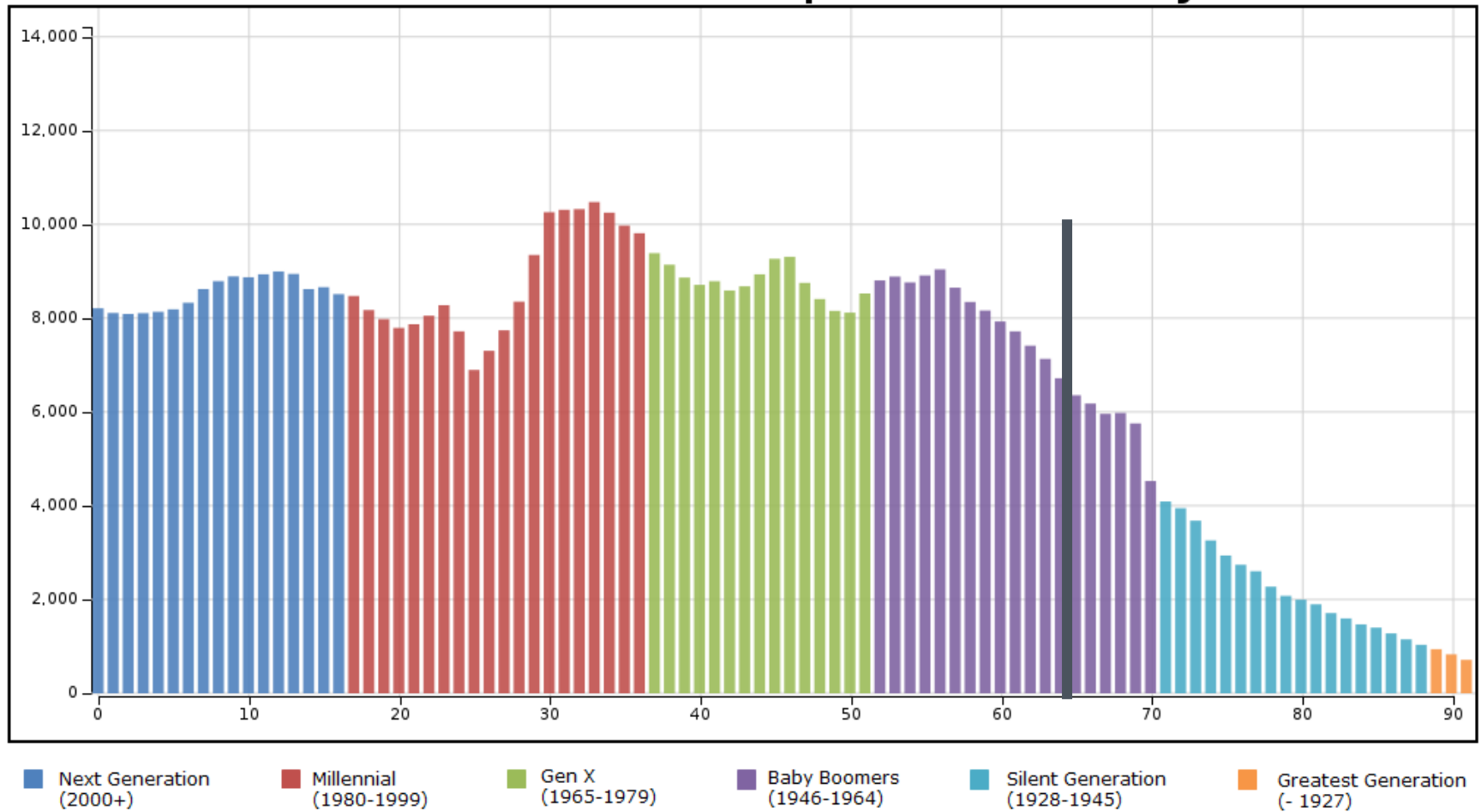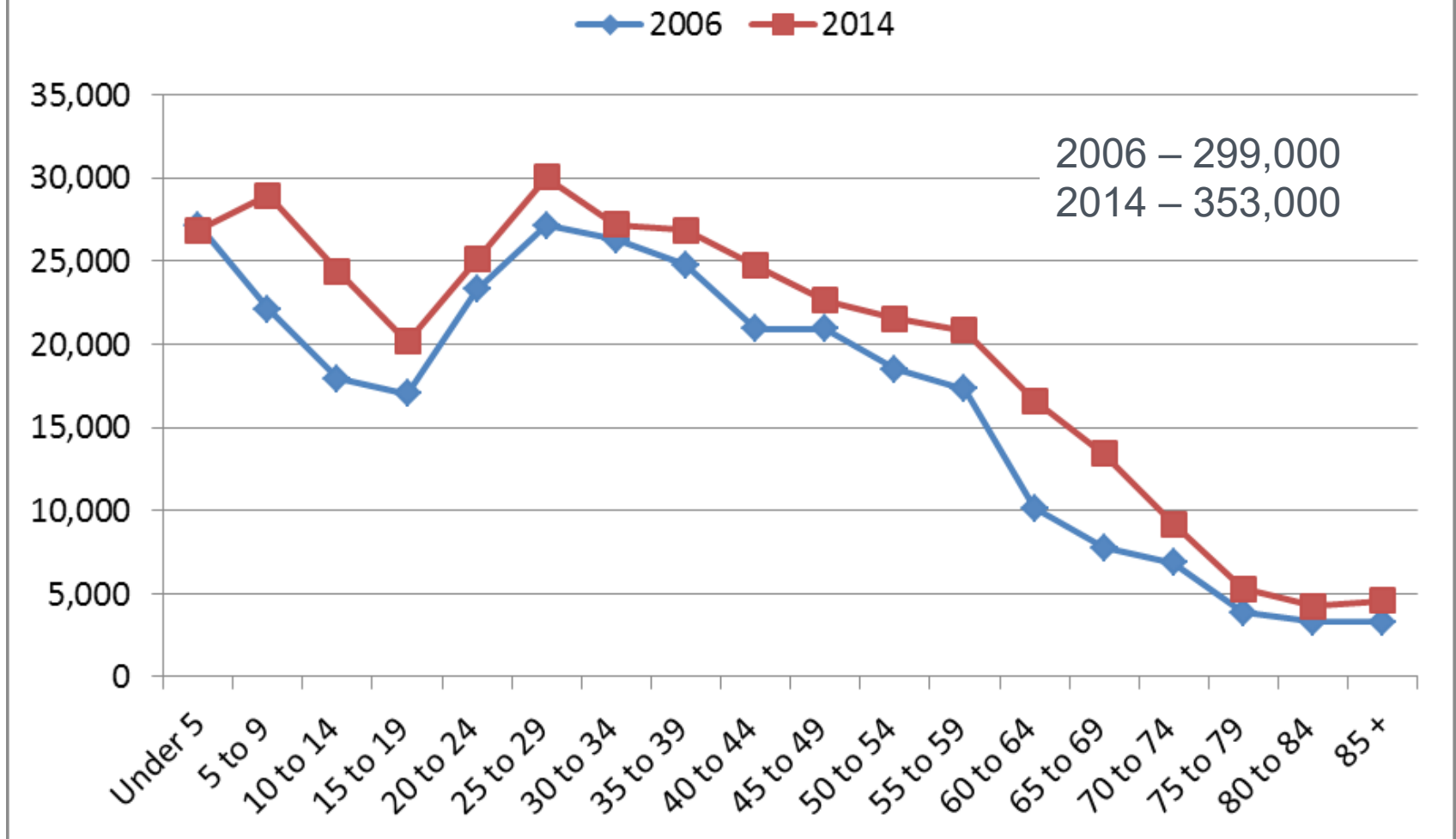3. We expect these shares to decline over time following trend

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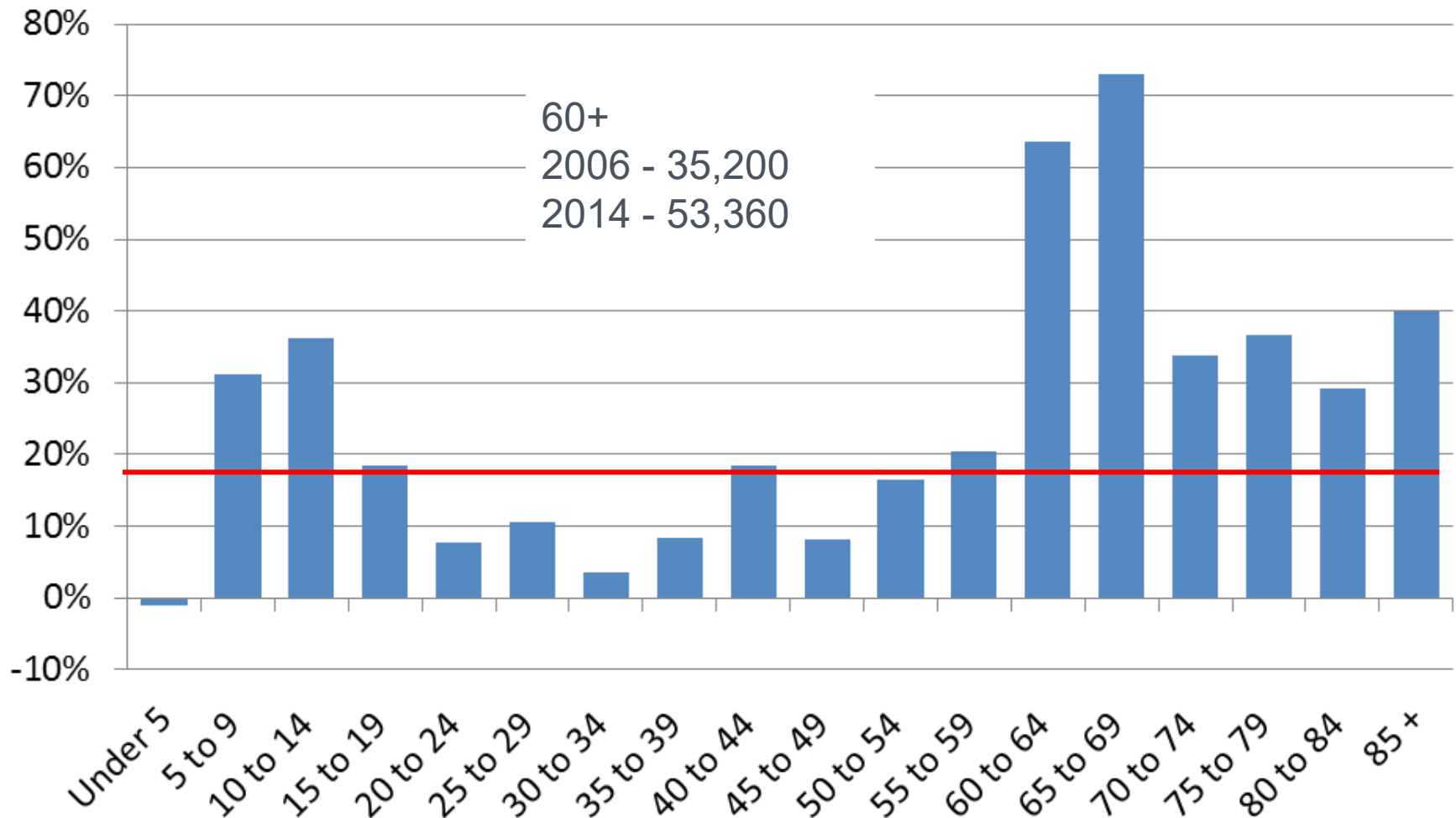
Adams County   2016

Legend:
- Next Generation (2000+)
- Millennial (1980-1999)
- Gen X (1965-1979)
- Baby Boomers (1946-1964)
- Silent Generation (1928-1945)
- Greatest Generation (- 1927)

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Arapahoe County   2016

Legend:
- Next Generation (2000+)
- Millennial (1980-1999)
- Gen X (1965-1979)
- Baby Boomers (1946-1964)
- Silent Generation (1928-1945)
- Greatest Generation (- 1927)
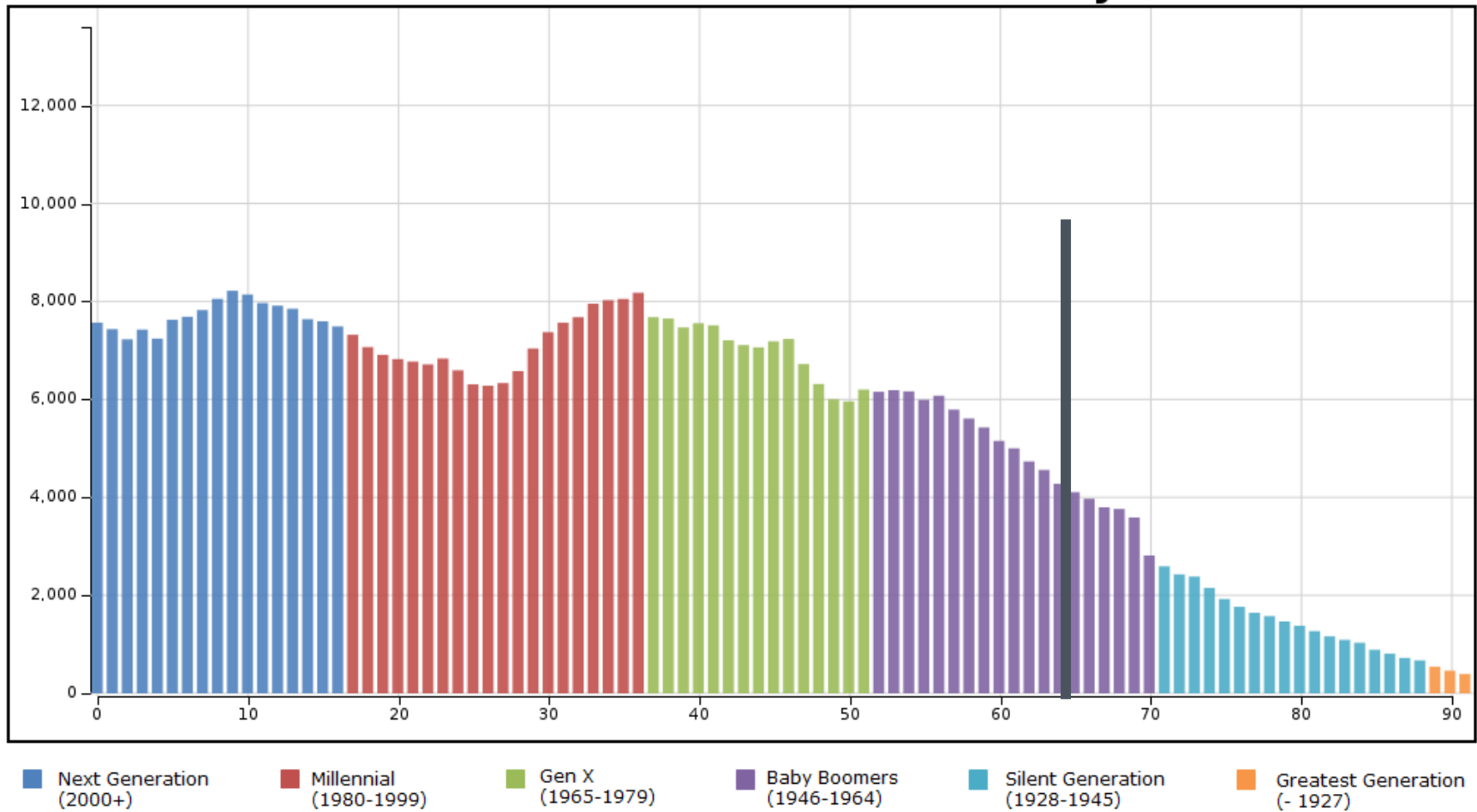
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Aurora Population by Age, 2006 and 2014

Legend: 2006, 2014

2006 – 299,000
2014 – 353,000

Age categories (x-axis): Under 5, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 40 to 44, 45 to 49, 50 to 54, 55 to 59, 60 to 64, 65 to 69, 70 to 74, 75 to 79, 80 to 84, 85+

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Aurora Population Growth by Age 2006-14

60+
2006 - 35,200
2014 - 53,360

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Colorado Population by Region

Source: State Demography Office, v2014

Legend: FRONT RANGE, WESTERN SLOPE, CENTRAL MTNS., SAN LUIS VALLEY, EASTERN PLAINS

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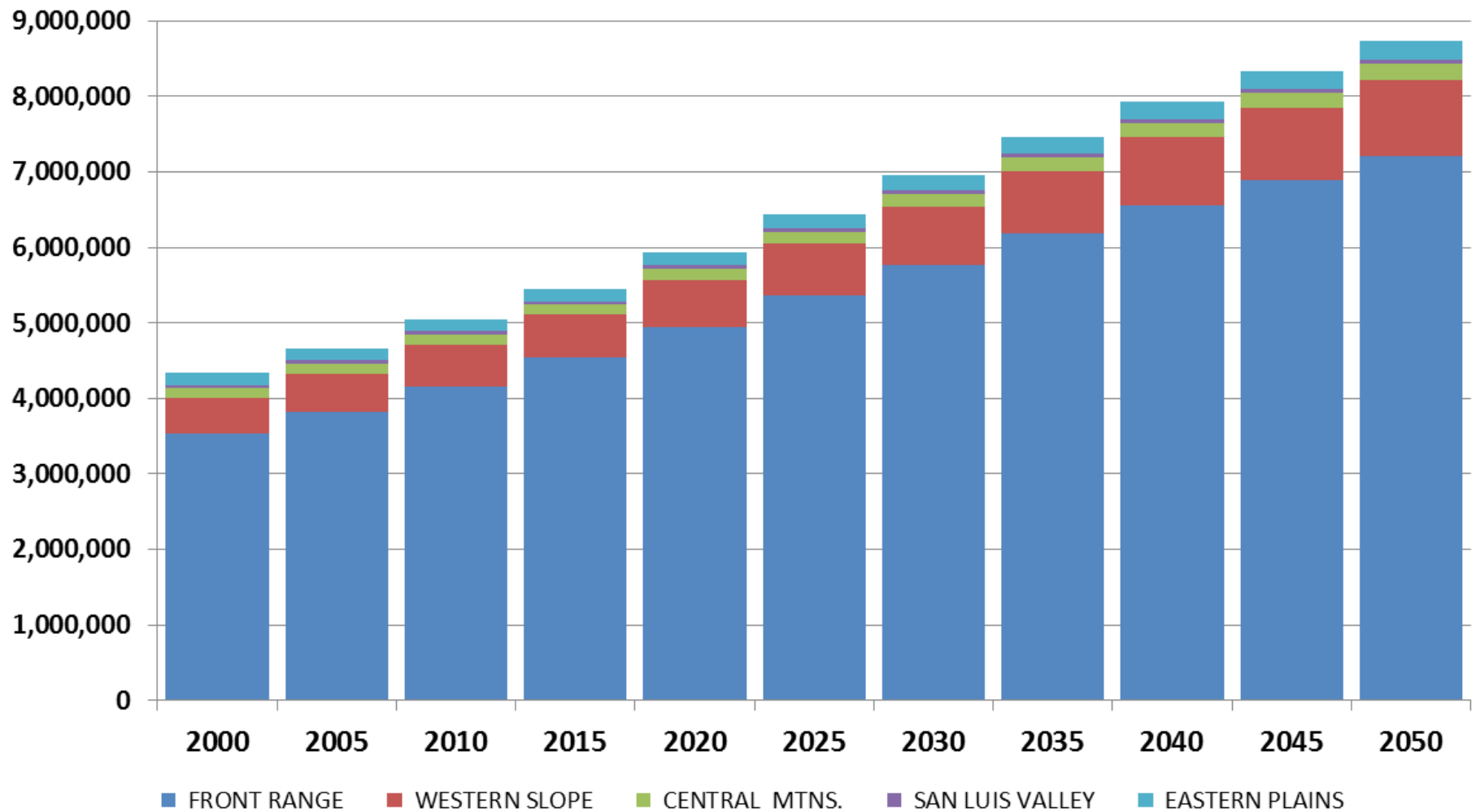
2010-40	
State	2.8M
Front Range	2.4M
Denver Metro	1.5 M
North Front Range	500K
South Front Range	400K
Rest of State	400K
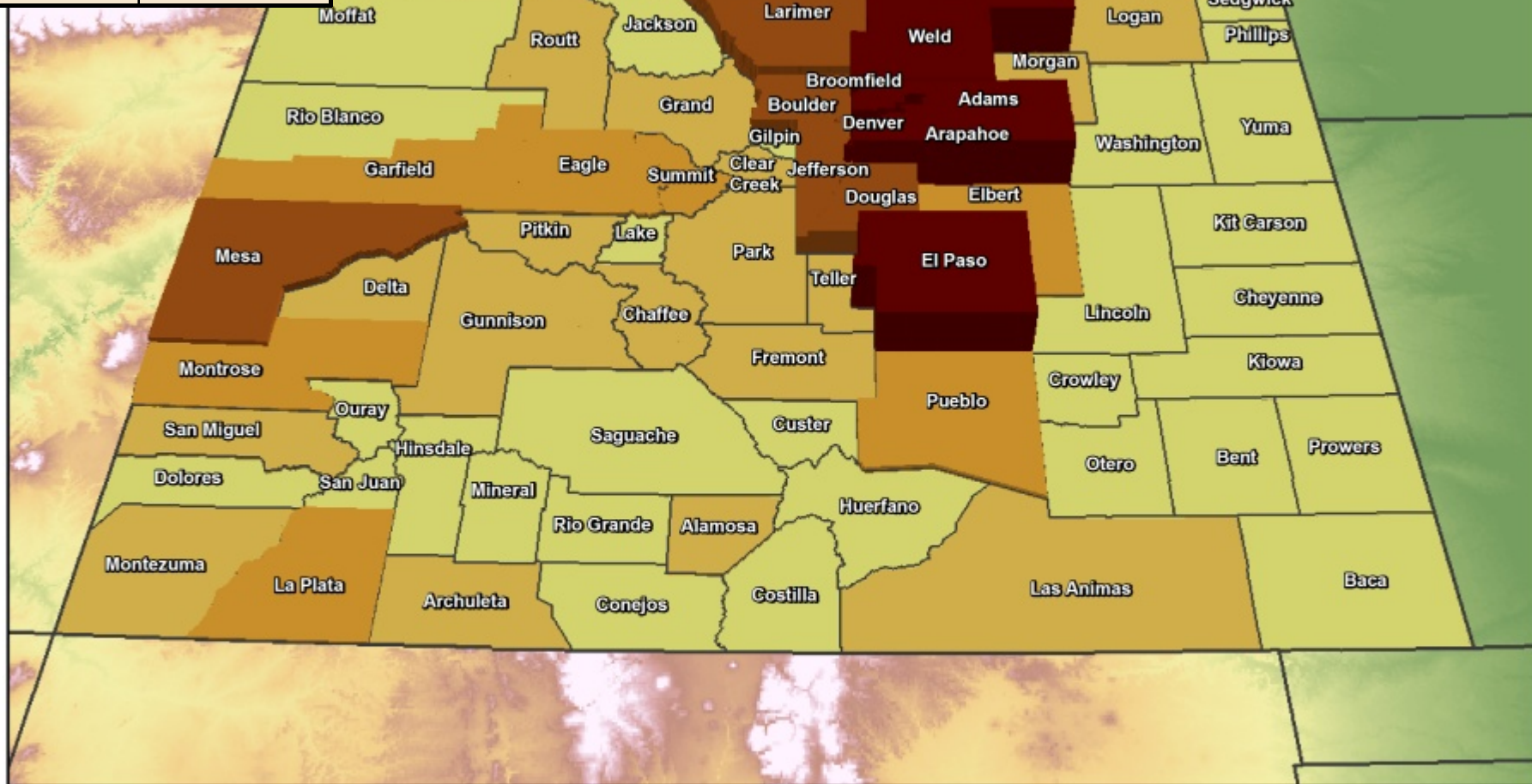
Projected Population Change
2010 to 2040

|	< 5,000
	5,001 to 20,000
	20,001 to 50,000
	50,001 to 200,000
	> 200,000
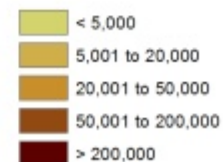
Created: 10/26/2015

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.
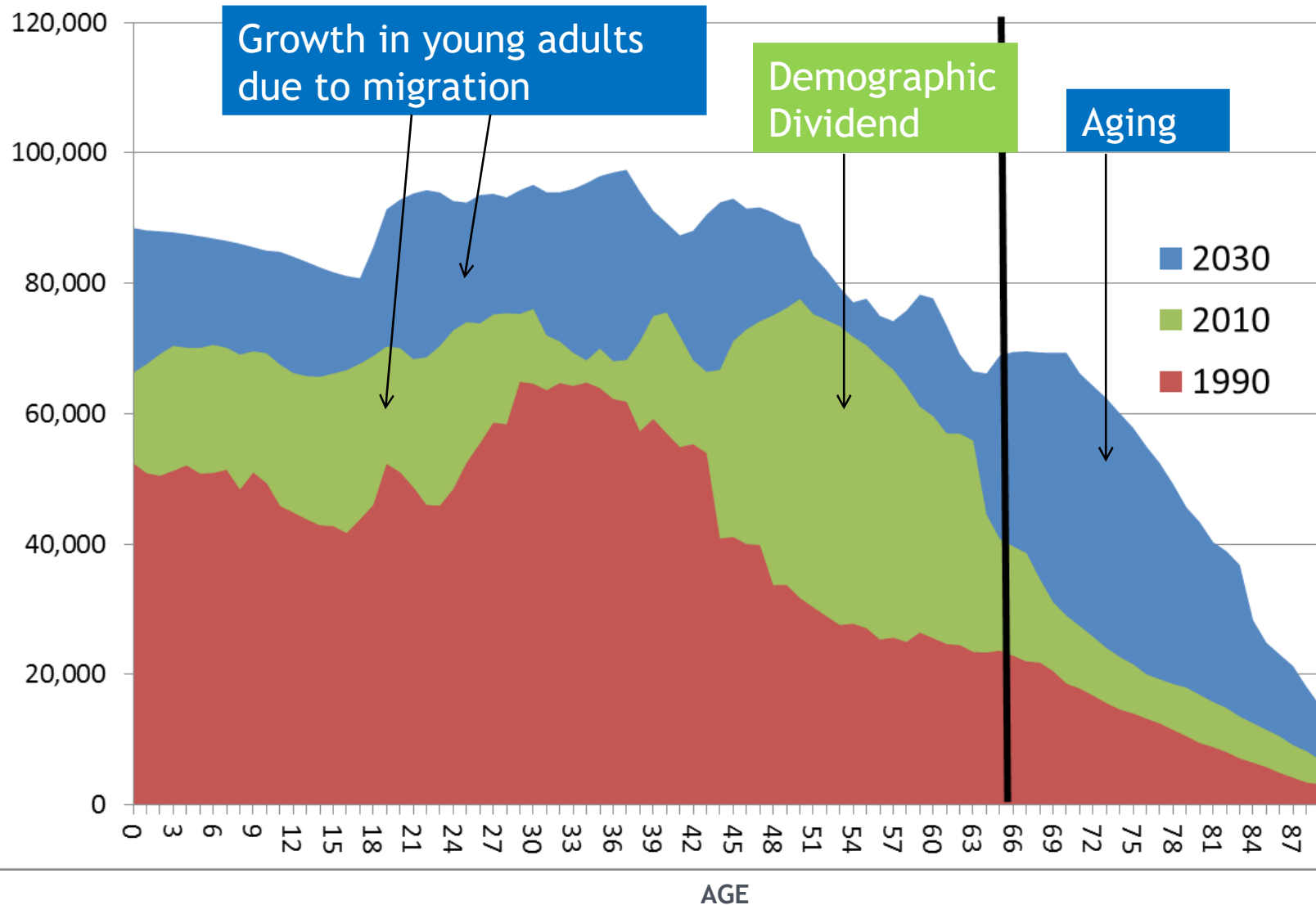
Forecast for the Population 65+ in Colorado

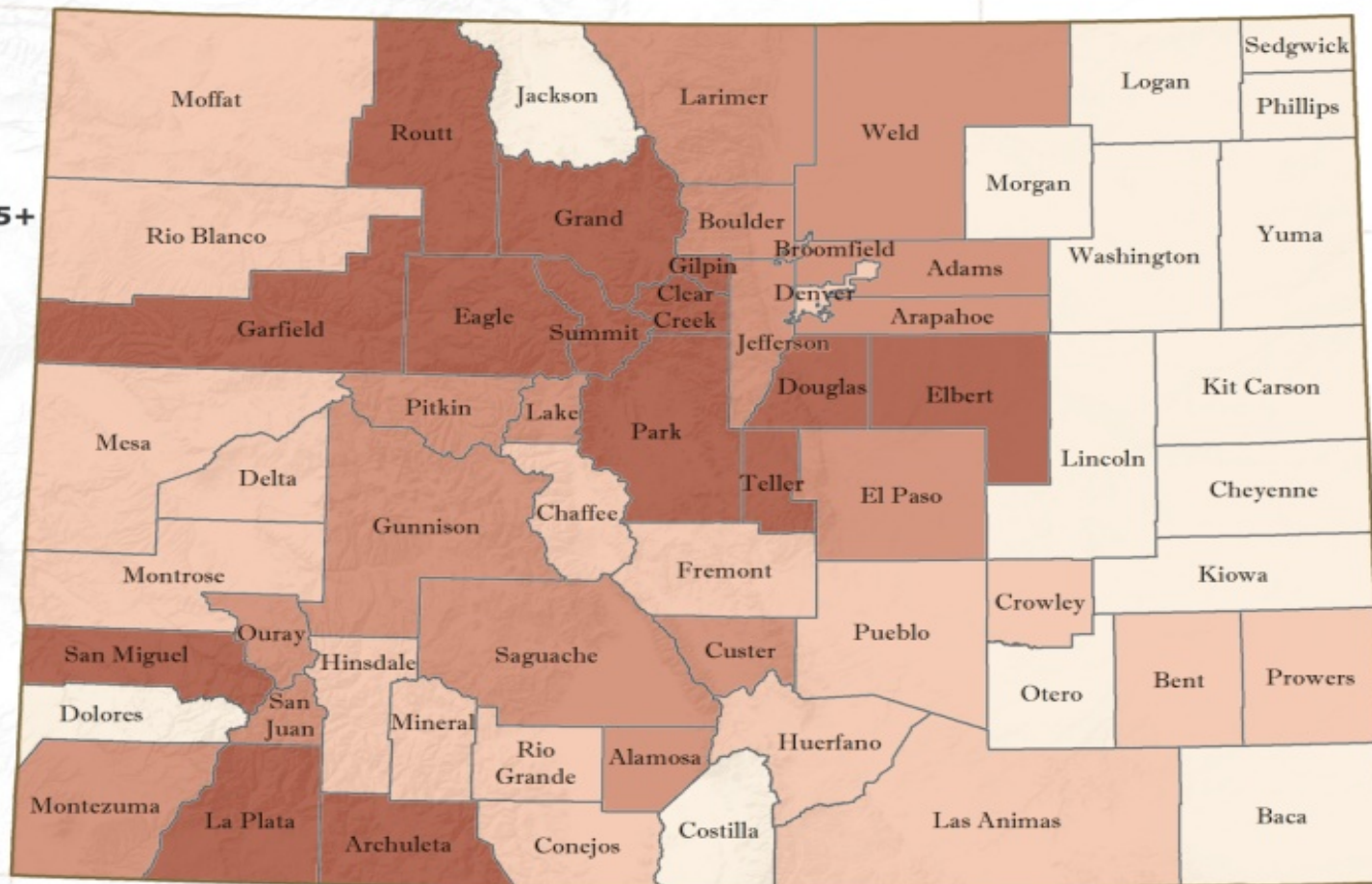Source: Census and State Demography Office
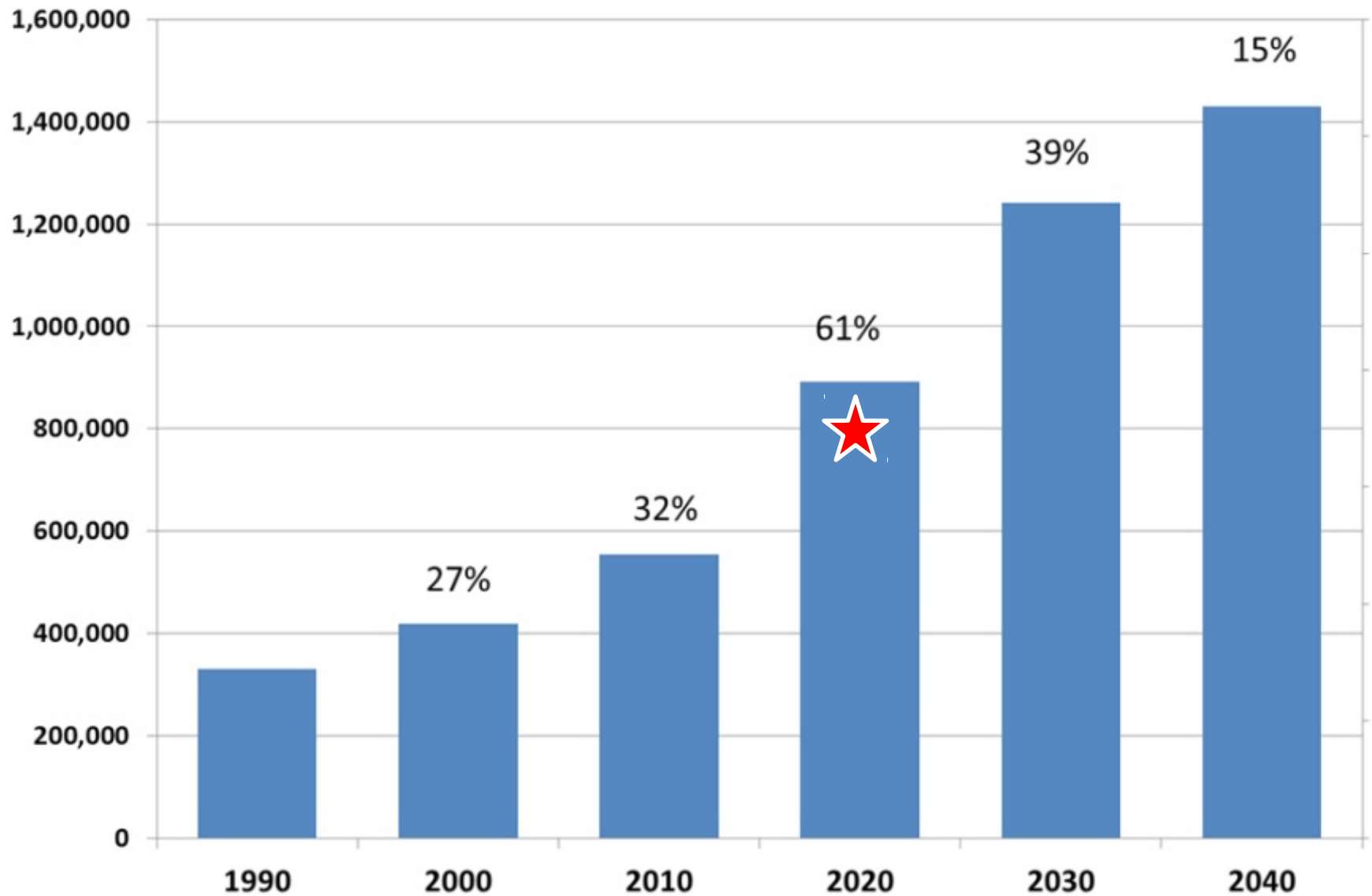
Colorado Population by Age 1990-2030

Forecast Change in the Population 65+
2010 - 2020

Percent Change 65+
- 0% to 25%
- 25% to 50%
- 50% to 75%
- > 75%

Colorado State Demography Office, 10/27/2014

Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

Aging Issues – to name a few

- Numbers – both total change and %
- **Economy -** .25 jobs created by spending per person 65+
- Labor Force
- Housing
- **Income – downward pressure**
- Health/Disabilities
- **Transportation – usage by age, "access-a-ride"**
- **Public Finance – downward pressure**
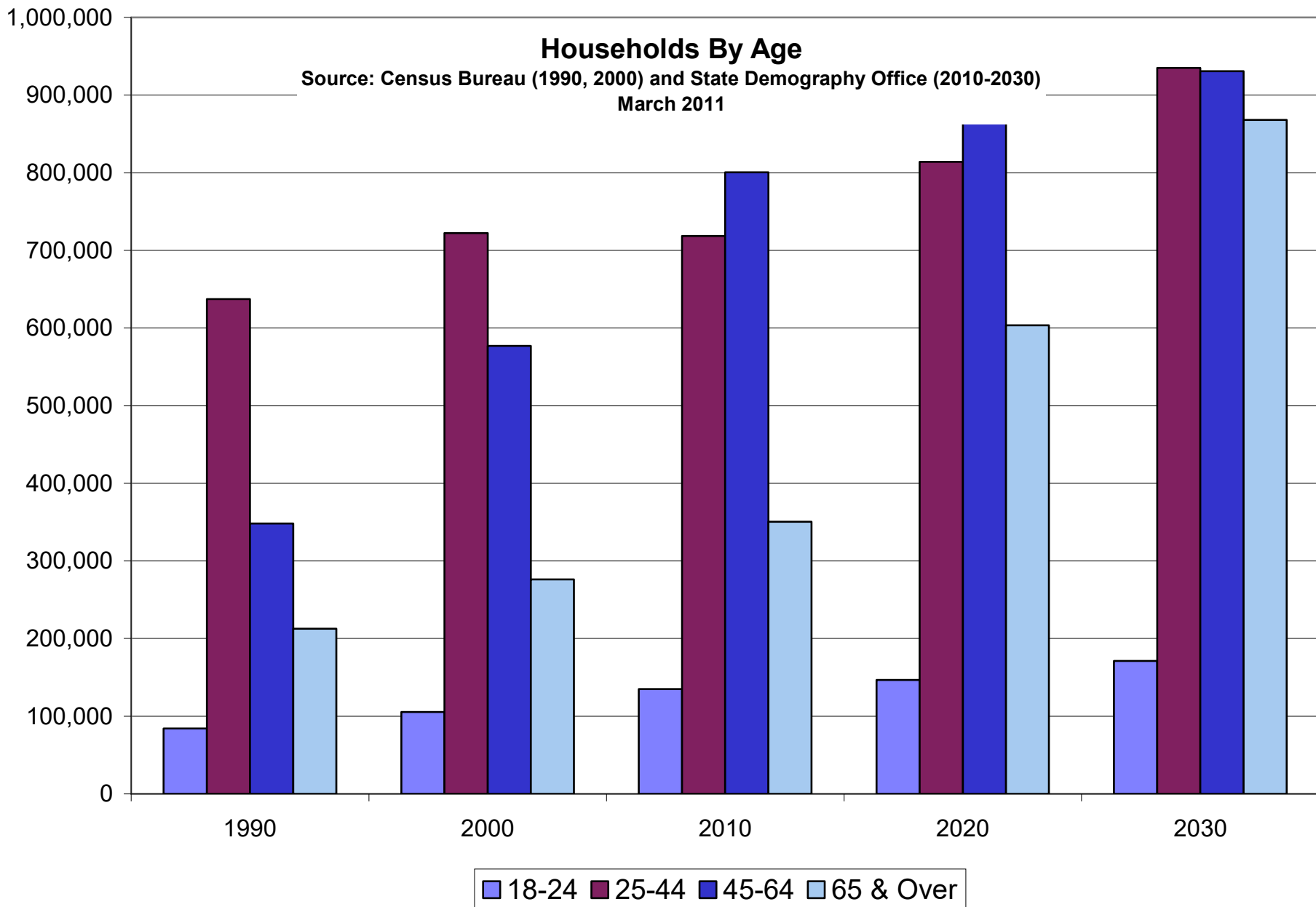
Labor Force

- Boomers are 37% of the labor force (2010)
  - Staying longer in workforce – want and need to
  - Participation rates for ages 65+ increasing.
  - 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
- 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

Housing and Household Trends

- Retirees – will they stay or go? – where will they go? Migration?
- 38% of households over 65 are living alone
- Fastest growing household type is 65+ living alone
- **Households at risk – especially single older women**.
- Type of housing – demand by age.
- Worker vs. non-worker – tight housing markets
- Location choice related to amenities, health services, transportation services, costs.
  - 80% age in place
  - 81% home owners – did not fall with recession like other ages.

Households By Age
Source: Census Bureau (1990, 2000) and State Demography Office (2010-2030)
March 2011

Legend: 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 & Over

Movers and Ownership for the 60+

Non Movers by Age	
60 to 64	92%
65 to 69	94%
70 to 74	93%
75 +	92%

Owners by Age	
60 to 64	81%
65 to 74	82%
75 to 84	79%
85 +	63%

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

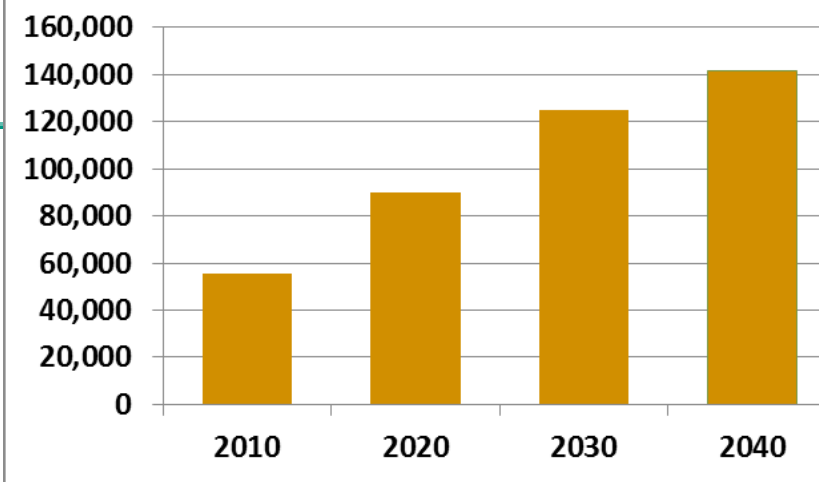Increase in demand for transportation services for those with disabilities.

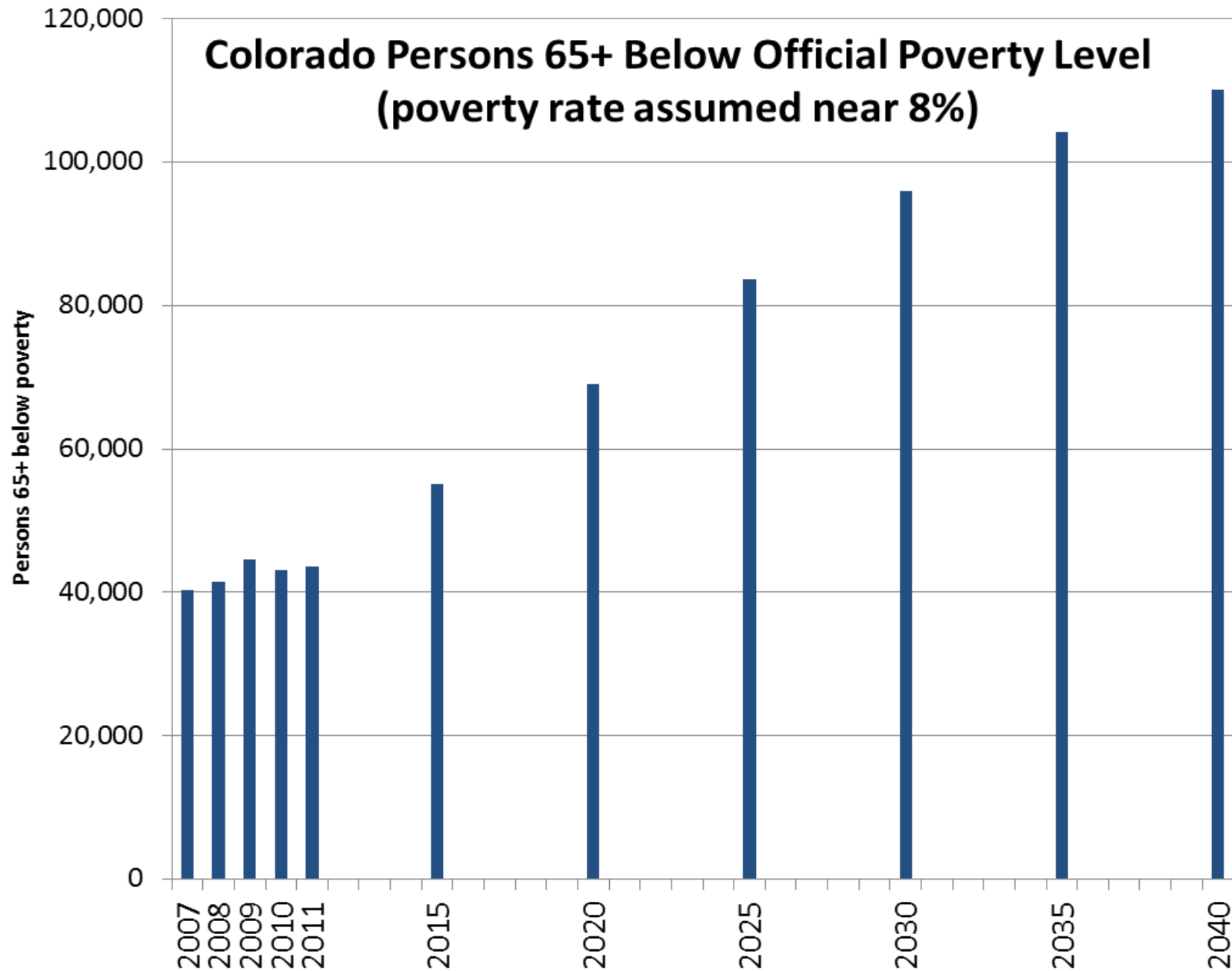Source: Johnson, Toohey, Wiener (2007); Mulvey, Stucki (1998)

Percentage of seniors with Alzheimer's disease

Estimated Forcast Growth in Alzheimers 10% of 65+ Pop

10%

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Alzheimer's Association

Colorado Persons 65+ Below Official Poverty Level (poverty rate assumed near 8%)

Source: State Demography Office
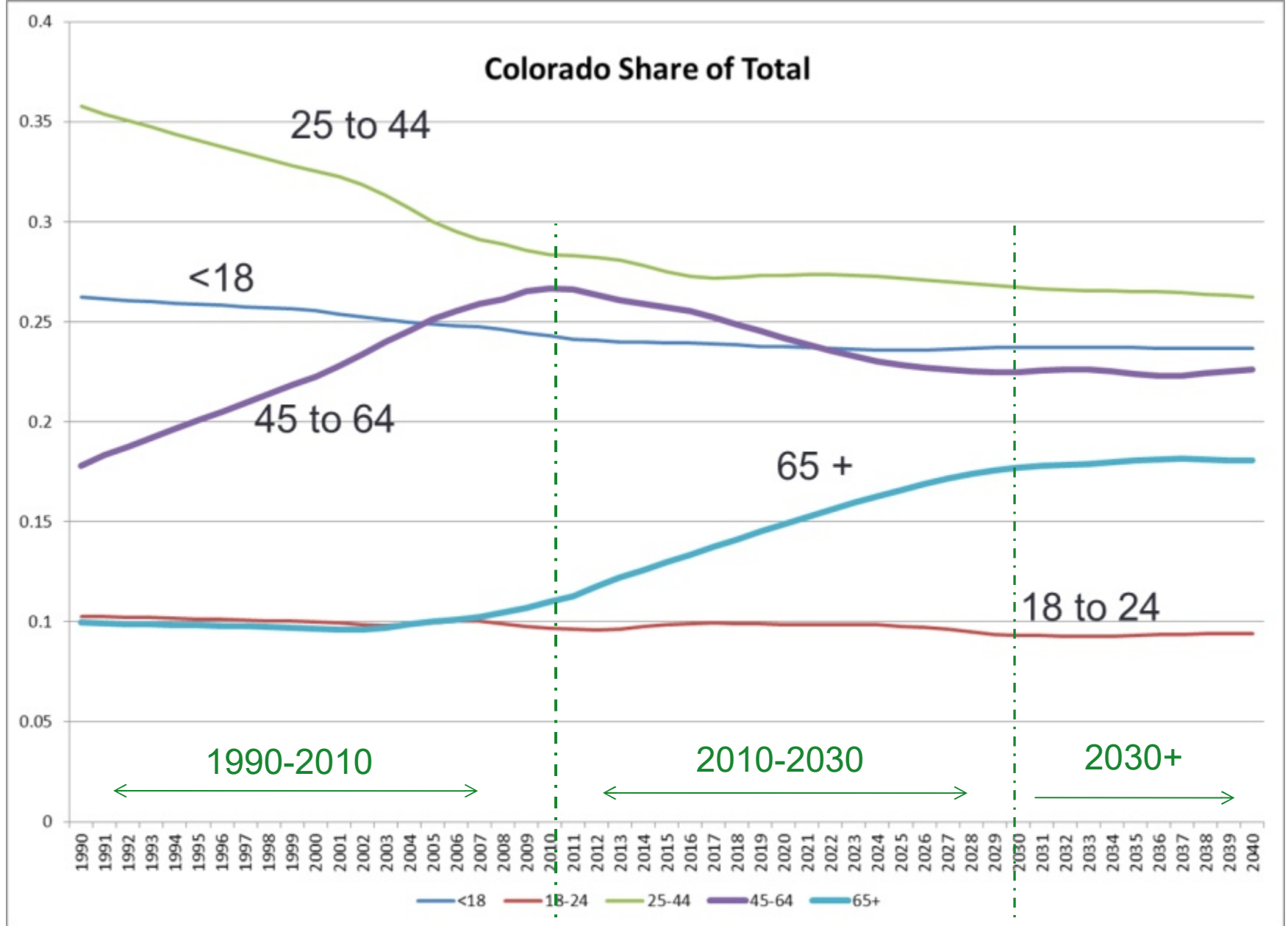
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Aging and Public Finance

- 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

Transition

Colorado Share of Total

Source: State Demography Office

The Future of Aging In Colorado

- In general, we expect most existing residents to retire in Colorado – may vary with age and location.

- Some are expected to leave:

  ○ Some to Arizona and Florida and to follow children.

  ○ Foreign-Born: return home (family, climate)

- Others will migrate here to be near children:

  ○ From North, e.g, Minnesota

  ○ From South, e.g., Texas

  ○ From West, e.g., California

  ○ From East, e.g., New York

Overall

- Numbers issue because Colorado has really never had a large share of people over 65 compared to the rest of its population.

- Largest changes expected in Front Range and Western Slope but will have statewide impact due to numbers.

- Implications for Labor Force, Housing, Transportation, economy.

- Downward pressure per capita output, per capita personal income

- Decreased per capita/household expenditures and tax revenues

To Ponder in My Community

- The largest share of growth in the 65+ will be current residents.

- Are we set to cope with opportunities and challenges of an aging population?

- Can we compete for best and brightest?
  - Attract and retain workers
  - Maintaining Economic and Amenity Advantages

- Can we manage growth in high and low skill/wage service jobs – bifurcation

- How could downward pressure on household income impact our community

Thank you

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Elizabeth Garner
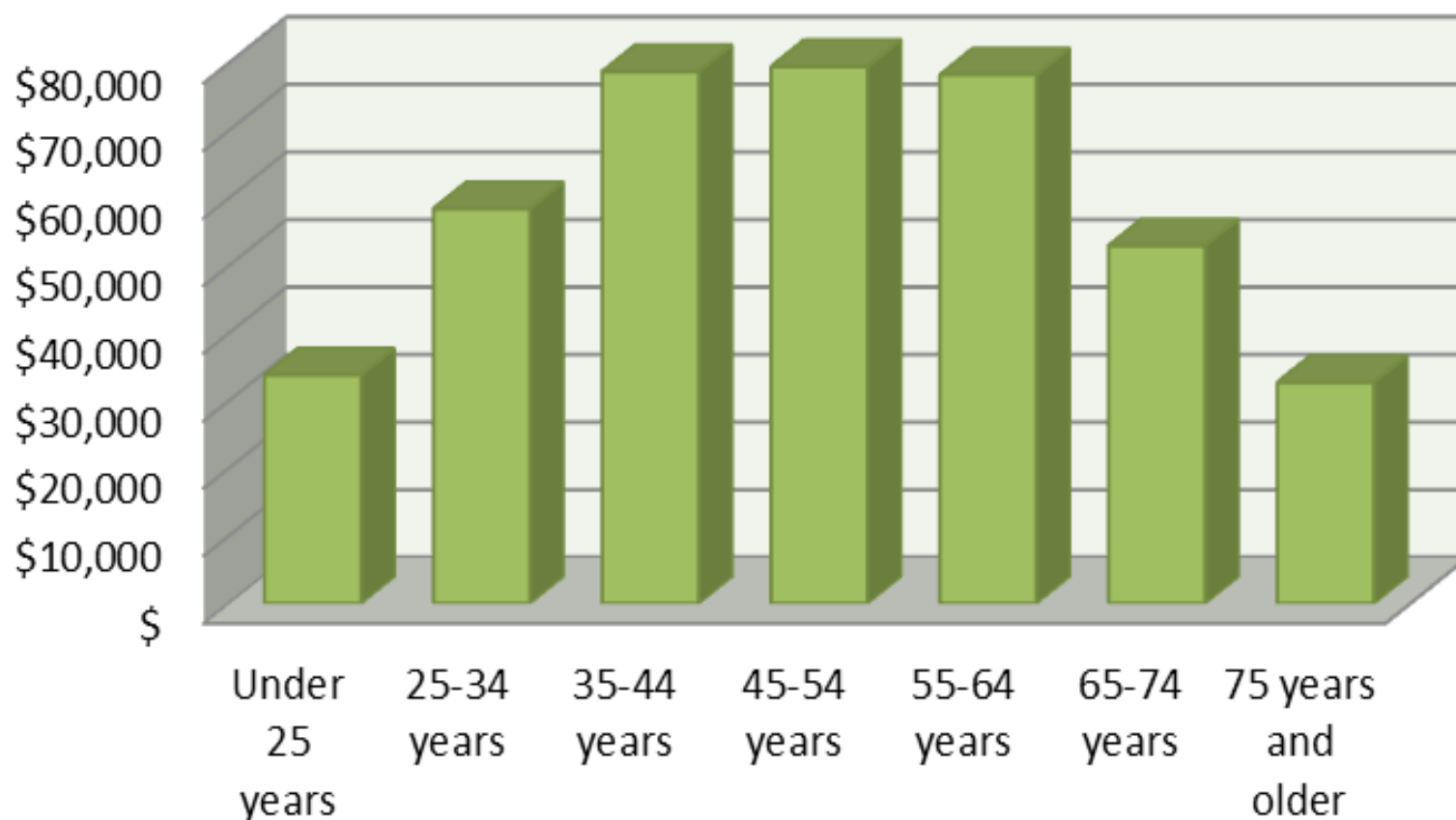
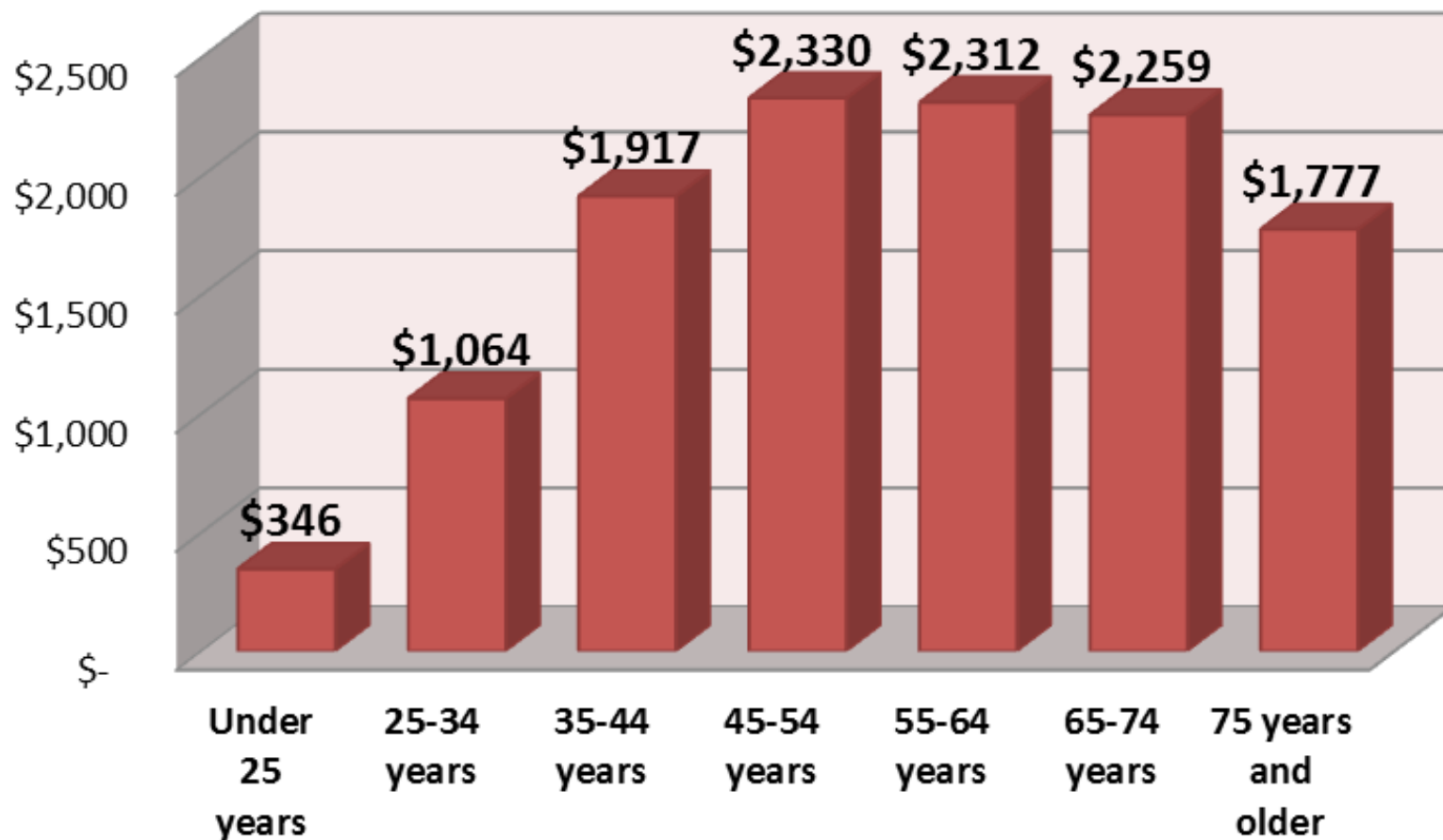Elizabeth.garner@state.co.us

303-864-7750

www.colorado.gov/demography

Average Income Before Taxes by Age Cohort, 2011-12

Average Property Taxes Paid by Age Cohort

Colorado Dependency Ratio
Share of youth and old age of 18-64 working age population