



Aging in Colorado

Introduction

The older population in Colorado is an important and growing segment of its population. Colorado has the 4th lowest share among states of its population over the age 65, yet between 2000 and 2010 its population 65 and over grew by 32% (133,552) compared to the state as a whole which grew by 17%. Colorado's growth in its 65 plus population was 4th fastest in the US. Historic migration to Colorado has led to a current age distribution with very few people over the age 65 (11%) and a larger share younger than 65. However, aging of the younger population, especially the "Baby Boomers" born between 1946 and 1964 is forecast to increase the population over 65 by 150% between 2010 and 2030. This report describes the population age groups in Colorado, focusing primarily on the over 65 population. The data for this report are based on the 2010 Census Summary File 1.

Total Population Snapshot

In 2010 Colorado's population was 5,029,196. The population increased by 17% over the decade or by 727,935. Throughout the state, county growth rates ranged from an increase of 60% to declines of 17%. Seventeen counties, primarily along the Eastern Plains, lost population. The fastest growing region was the North Front Range (Larimer and Weld Counties) at 27%

followed by the Western Slope at 20%.

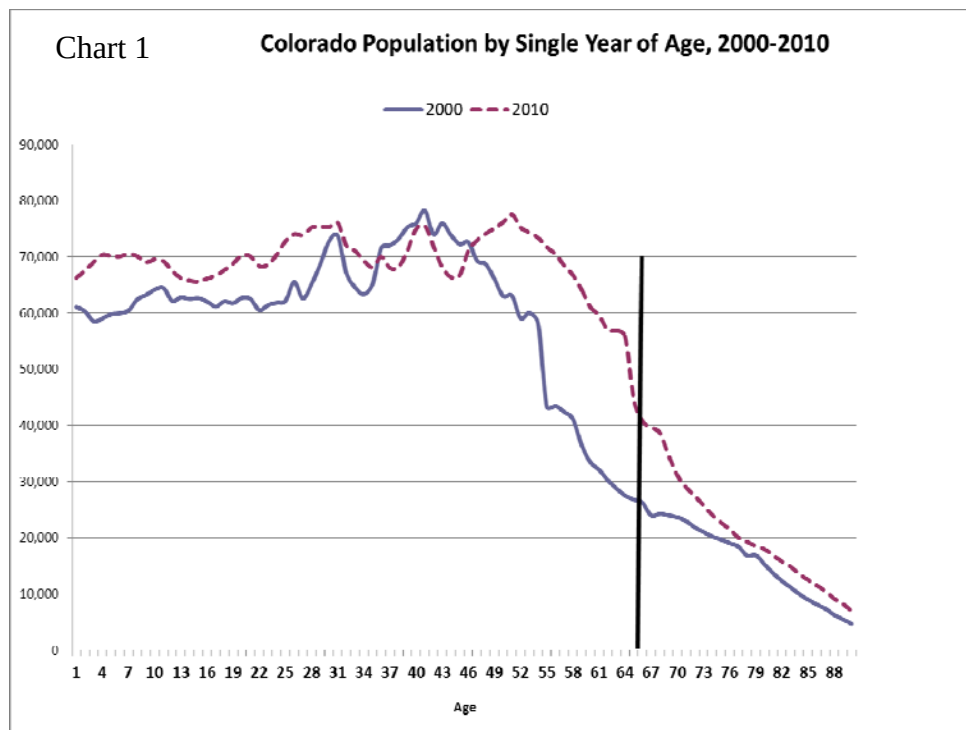


Chart 1 shows the population by single year of age for 2000 and 2010. The black vertical line is drawn at 65 years. The chart shows the relatively small population over the age 65 and the large group age 46-65 pushing up against the black line. Over the next decade (2010-2020) this large share of "Baby

Boomers” will age into the over 65 age group. It is important to note that Colorado is a sum of its counties and each county has a unique age distribution that does not necessarily match the state. County age data is available at: www.colorado.gov/demography

Population Change by Age

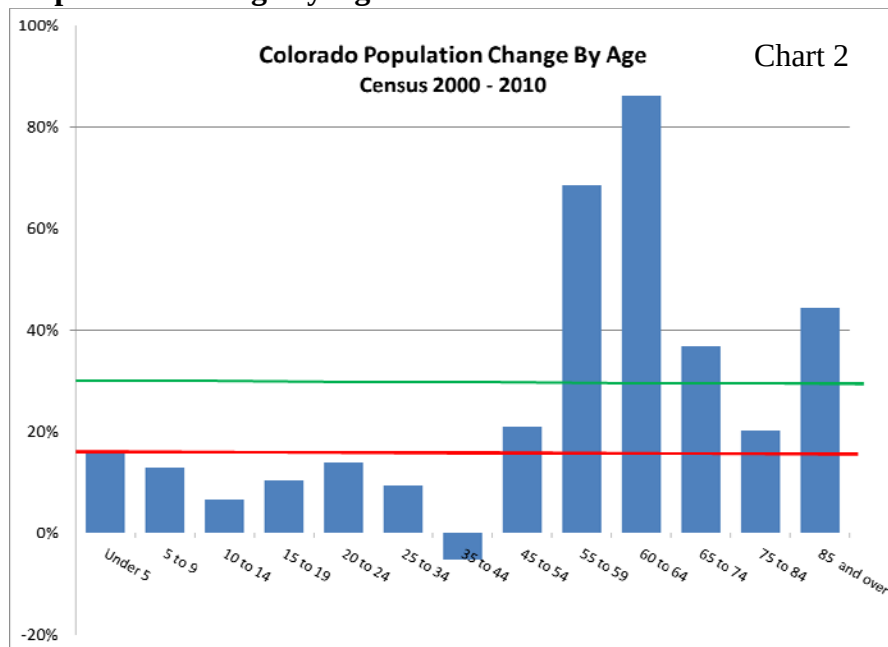


Chart 2 below shows the change in age group between 2000 and 2010. For all age groups younger than 45, the population grew at or below the state growth rate of 17% (shown dark horizontal line). The fastest growing 5 year age group was the 60-64 increasing by 86% or 124,695. The chart also shows there was a decline in the population 35-44. This decline is due to both the “Baby Boomers” aging out of the age cohort and the “Baby Bust” following the “Baby Boom”.

	2000	2010	Abs. Ch.	Pct Change
Under 5	297,505	343,960	46,455	15.6%
5 to 9	308,428	348,603	40,175	13.0%
10 to 14	311,497	332,654	21,157	6.8%
15 to 19	307,238	339,475	32,237	10.5%
20 to 24	306,238	348,615	42,377	13.8%
25 to 34	664,027	726,278	62,251	9.4%
35 to 44	736,823	699,644	-37,179	-5.0%
45 to 54	614,125	742,698	128,573	20.9%
55 to 59	194,722	328,364	133,642	68.6%
60 to 64	144,585	269,280	124,695	86.2%
65 to 74	226,310	309,960	83,650	37.0%
75 to 84	141,547	170,052	28,505	20.1%
65+	416,073	549,625	133,552	32.1%
85 +	48,216	69,613	21,397	44.4%
Total pop.	4,301,261	5,029,196	727,935	16.9%

Colorado’s population over 65 increased by 32% or 133,552 (shown by the horizontal line at 32% in Chart 2). The growth in the 65+ population was faster than the total state population and is the first time in Colorado’s history where the population over 65 grew at a faster rate than the state population.

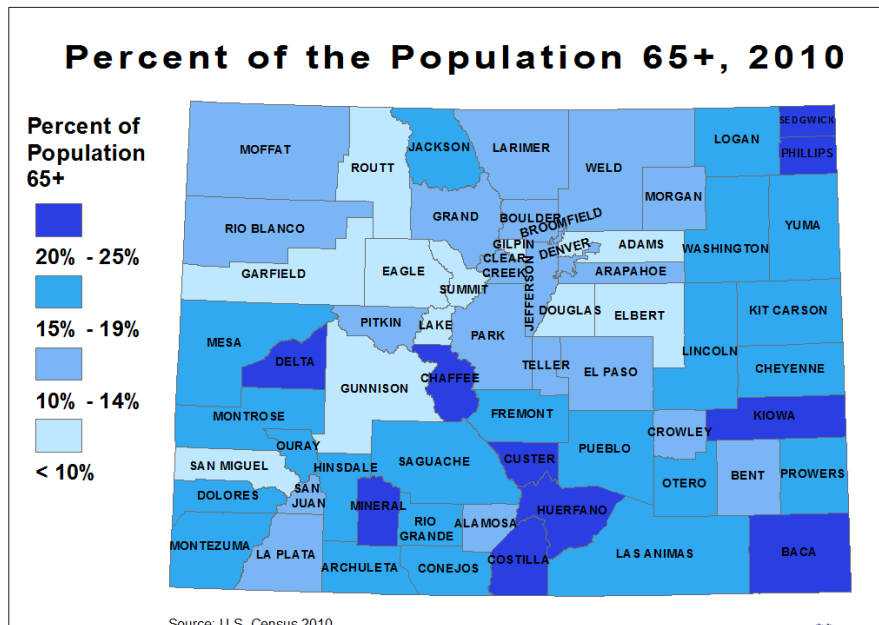
Although Colorado had the 4th fastest growth in the 65+ population in the

US, it also has the 4th smallest share of its population over 65 in the US. Of the population over 65, the population over 85 was the fastest growing age group growing by 44% or 21,397. The total population over 85 is 69,613 and is 1.3% of the population. Colorado had the 7th fastest growing population over 85 in the US. Table 1 shows the population change by age group.

Population over 65 by County

As mentioned earlier, Colorado is a sum of its counties. The counties vary by population size and growth rate as well as share of population by age group. The median age in Colorado is 36.1 meaning that 50% of the population is older than 36.1 and 50% is younger. The median age ranges by county from 53.3 in Custer to 32.4 in Adams. Map 1 shows the percent of the population over 65 years old by county. The darkest shades of blue show the largest share of the population over 65. The Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley regions of the state have the largest share of their population over 65. However, over 45% of all Coloradans over 65 live in the four counties of Jefferson, Denver, El Paso and Arapahoe. The share of the population over 65 ranges from a high of 25% in Huerfano County to a low of 5% in Eagle County. Colorado's share of the population over 65 is 11% and the US average is 13%.

Map 1



There were 5 counties experiencing over 100% growth in the population over 65 shown by the darkest red color in Map 2. Most of these counties were in the mountains except for Douglas County. Interestingly, most of these counties also have the smallest share of their population over 65. This indicates that their small base is increasing rapidly. Eagle County has the smallest share of its population over 65 in the state and over the decade it increased by 135% or by 1,689. Some counties on the Eastern Plains experienced a decline in the population over 65, due to both aging of the already older population and out migration from the area.

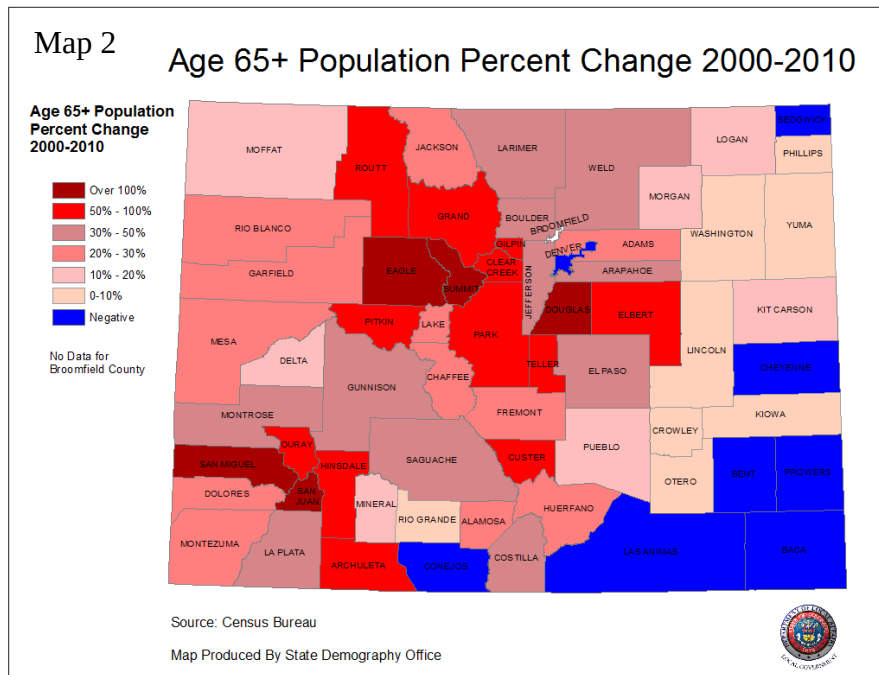


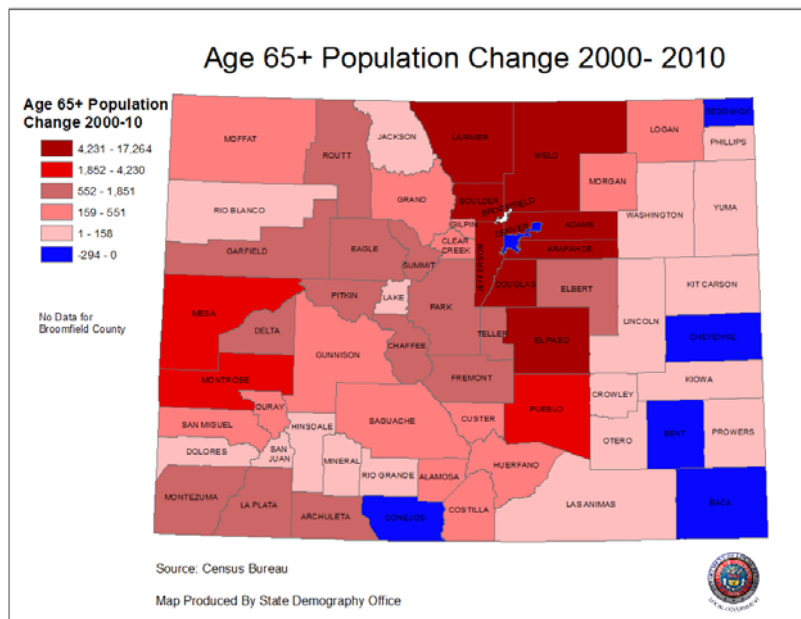
Table 2. Population Totals and by 65+ by County in Colorado.

	2000 Total	2000 65+	2000 Share 65+	2010 Total	2010 65+	2010 Share 65+	Total Ch. 2000-2010	Pct Ch. 2000-2010
Colorado	4,301,261	416,073	9.7%	5,029,196	549,625	10.9%	133,552	32.1%
Adams	363,857	28,382	7.8%	441,603	36,862	8.3%	8,480	29.9%
Alamosa	14,966	1,440	9.6%	15,445	1,752	11.3%	312	21.7%
Arapahoe	487,967	41,929	8.6%	572,003	57,580	10.1%	15,651	37.3%
Archuleta	9,898	1,178	11.9%	12,084	2,116	17.5%	938	79.6%
Baca	4,517	1,014	22.4%	3,788	911	24.0%	-103	-10.2%
Bent	5,998	954	15.9%	6,499	888	13.7%	-66	-6.9%
Boulder	291,288	22,670	7.8%	294,567	29,521	10.0%	6,851	30.2%
Broomfield	NA	NA	NA	55,889	5,508	9.9%	NA	NA
Chaffee	16,242	2,762	17.0%	17,809	3,523	19.8%	761	27.6%
Cheyenne	2,231	370	16.6%	1,836	328	17.9%	-42	-11.4%
Clear Creek	9,322	658	7.1%	9,088	1,132	12.5%	474	72.0%
Conejos	8,400	1,258	15.0%	8,256	1,254	15.2%	-4	-0.3%
Costilla	3,663	616	16.8%	3,524	807	22.9%	191	31.0%
Crowley	5,518	597	10.8%	5,823	614	10.5%	17	2.8%
Custer	3,503	517	14.8%	4,255	954	22.4%	437	84.5%
Delta	27,834	5,473	19.7%	30,952	6,239	20.2%	766	14.0%
Denver	554,636	62,426	11.3%	600,158	62,132	10.4%	-294	-0.5%
Dolores	1,844	316	17.1%	2,064	388	18.8%	72	22.8%
Douglas	175,766	7,322	4.2%	285,465	20,343	7.1%	13,021	177.8%
Eagle	41,659	1,249	3.0%	52,197	2,938	5.6%	1,689	135.2%
Elbert	19,872	1,192	6.0%	23,086	2,193	9.5%	1,001	84.0%
El Paso	516,929	44,787	8.7%	622,263	62,051	10.0%	17,264	38.5%
Fremont	46,145	6,729	14.6%	46,824	8,244	17.6%	1,515	22.5%
Garfield	43,791	3,840	8.8%	56,389	4,717	8.4%	877	22.8%
Gilpin	4,757	270	5.7%	5,441	514	9.4%	244	90.4%
Grand	12,442	968	7.8%	14,843	1,519	10.2%	551	56.9%
Gunnison	13,956	965	6.9%	15,324	1,351	8.8%	386	40.0%
Hinsdale	790	92	11.6%	843	147	17.4%	55	59.8%
Huerfano	7,862	1,338	17.0%	6,711	1,689	25.2%	351	26.2%
Jackson	1,577	206	13.1%	1,394	257	18.4%	51	24.8%
Jefferson	527,056	50,826	9.6%	534,543	67,411	12.6%	16,585	32.6%
Kiowa	1,622	285	17.6%	1,398	300	21.5%	15	5.3%
Kit Carson	8,011	1,171	14.6%	8,270	1,322	16.0%	151	12.9%
Lake	7,812	513	6.6%	7,310	647	8.9%	134	26.1%
La Plata	43,941	4,128	9.4%	51,334	5,979	11.6%	1,851	44.8%
Larimer	251,494	24,037	9.6%	299,630	35,541	11.9%	11,504	47.9%
Las Animas	15,207	2,732	18.0%	15,507	2,748	17.7%	16	0.6%
Lincoln	6,087	868	14.3%	5,467	918	16.8%	50	5.8%
Logan	20,504	2,965	14.5%	22,709	3,321	14.6%	356	12.0%
Mesa	116,255	17,642	15.2%	146,723	21,872	14.9%	4,230	24.0%
Mineral	831	144	17.3%	712	164	23.0%	20	13.9%
Moffat	13,184	1,233	9.4%	13,795	1,454	10.5%	221	17.9%
Montezuma	23,830	3,299	13.8%	25,535	4,269	16.7%	970	29.4%
Montrose	33,432	5,098	15.2%	41,276	7,349	17.8%	2,251	44.2%
Morgan	27,171	3,541	13.0%	28,159	3,965	14.1%	424	12.0%
Otero	20,311	3,342	16.5%	18,831	3,458	18.4%	116	3.5%
Ouray	3,742	457	12.2%	4,436	777	17.5%	320	70.0%
Park	14,523	1,059	7.3%	16,206	1,881	11.6%	822	77.6%
Phillips	4,480	867	19.4%	4,442	919	20.7%	52	6.0%
Pitkin	14,872	1,013	6.8%	17,148	1,964	11.5%	951	93.9%
Prowers	14,483	1,832	12.6%	12,551	1,835	14.6%	3	0.2%
Pueblo	141,472	21,456	15.2%	159,063	24,346	15.3%	2,890	13.5%
Rio Blanco	5,986	669	11.2%	6,666	827	12.4%	158	23.6%
Rio Grande	12,413	1,822	14.7%	11,982	1,945	16.2%	123	6.8%
Routt	19,690	992	5.0%	23,509	1,909	8.1%	917	92.4%
Saguache	5,917	641	10.8%	6,108	893	14.6%	252	39.3%
San Juan	558	39	7.0%	699	86	12.3%	47	120.5%
San Miguel	6,594	222	3.4%	7,359	517	7.0%	295	132.9%
Sedgwick	2,747	607	22.1%	2,379	569	23.9%	-38	-6.3%
Summit	23,548	770	3.3%	27,994	2,158	7.7%	1,388	180.3%
Teller	20,555	1,540	7.5%	23,350	3,023	12.9%	1,483	96.3%
Washington	4,926	898	18.2%	4,814	928	19.3%	30	3.3%
Weld	180,936	16,240	9.0%	252,825	24,235	9.6%	7,995	49.2%
Yuma	9,841	1,607	16.3%	10,043	1,623	16.2%	16	1.0%

NA = Broomfield became a county in 2001 therefore 2000 data does not exist.

In absolute terms the population over 65 increased by 133,552 between 2000 and 2010. The 5 fastest growing counties in absolute terms for the population over 65 were: El Paso, Jefferson, Arapahoe, Douglas and Larimer representing 55% of the increase in the population over 65.

The counties shaded blue in Map 3 declined in population. Interestingly, Denver County lost population over 65. The decline was due primarily to an out-migration of the population 75-84.



Why is Colorado Aging So Fast?

Colorado is aging fast (represented by a growth rate of the 65+) primarily due to the current relatively small share of the population over the age 65 and the large group of Baby Boomers and pre Baby Boomers aging into the 65+ age group. Migration and aging are the two factors leading to change in the population over 65. Net in-migration was only responsible for approximately 6,000 of the 133,552 increase Colorado's population over 65, the rest was due to people aging into the 65+ age cohort.

Chart 3.

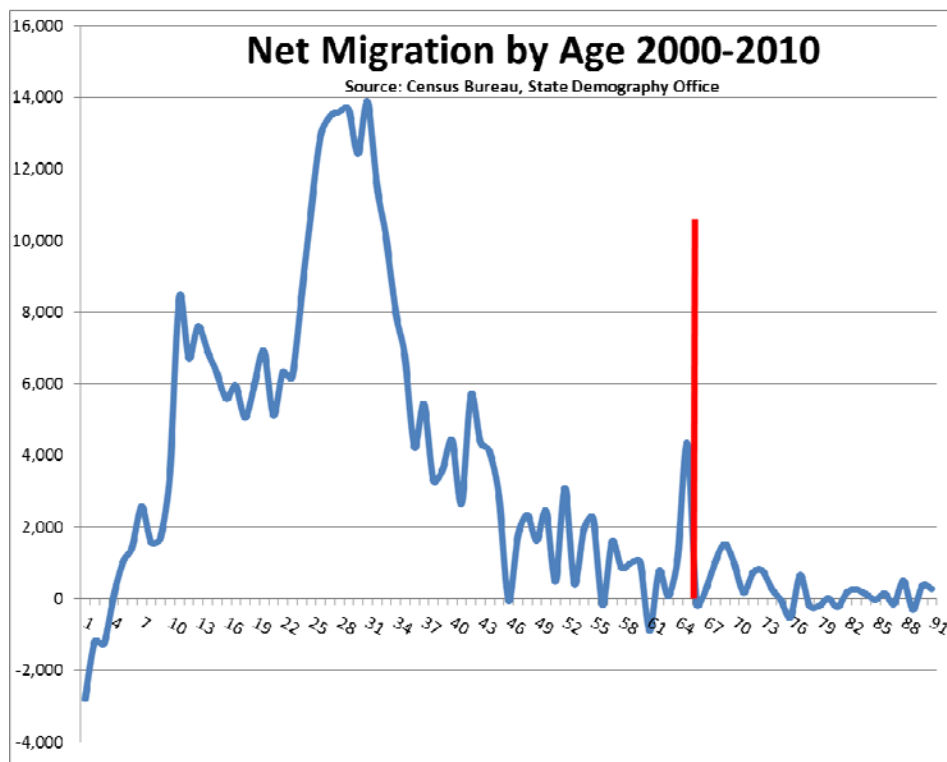


Chart 3 illustrates Colorado net migration by age. The red line is drawn at age 65. The largest share of net migration ("in" minus "outs") was for ages 23-35. Colorado has a historical pattern for attracting this age group which has

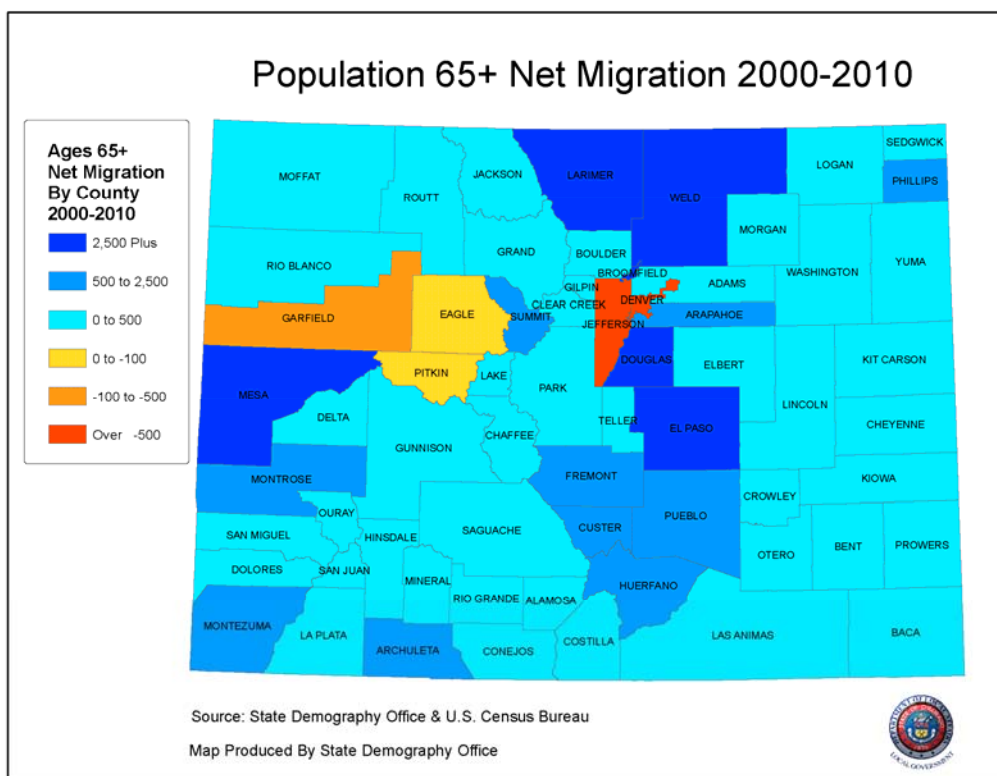
impacted Colorado's age distribution for decades. Since the majority of the migrants to Colorado are young, Colorado has back-filled its age distribution resulting in a small share of its population over 65 (See Chart 1). It has taken decades for the large group of young migrants in the 1970s to age to 65. Migration was responsible for 70% of the population increase in Colorado from 1970 to 1980. Again they were primarily aged 25-35 and many of them were "Baby Boomers".

People migrate to Colorado from all age groups but there is a relatively small share migrating to Colorado over the age 65 compared to other age groups. There is a small spike around 64-65 and then slightly positive for most ages over 65.

Migration by age varies by county as well. Not all counties attract and retain the population over 65. Map 4 shows net migration of the population over 65 from 2000-2010. Shades of orange and yellow indicate net out-migration where shades of blue indicate net in-migration. Net in-migration to a county can be from moving from out of state into Larimer County for example, or moving from Denver County to Larimer County.

Denver is highlighted as a county with net out migration for the 65+ population and using both the migration information and total population change, we can calculate that out-migration is the largest factor for the decline in the population over 65 (see Map 3), rather than a large number of deaths.

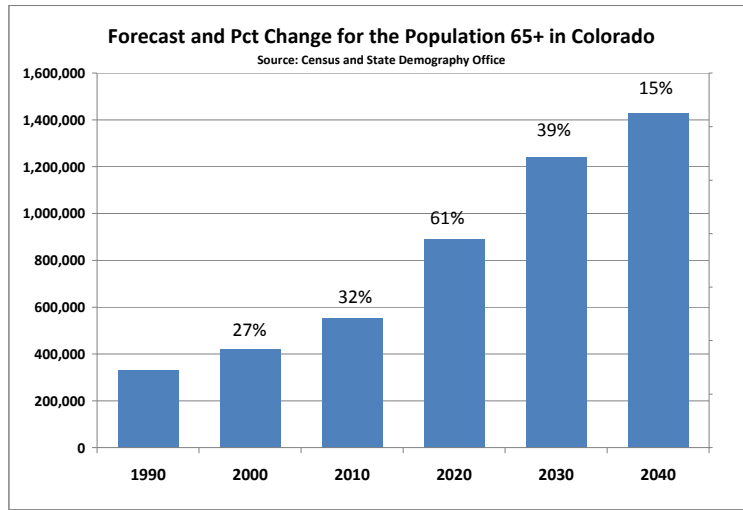
Map 4



Aging Forecast

The aging of Colorado is a significant change for two primary reasons: 1. Colorado currently does not have a large share of its population over 65 due to its migration pattern and 2. the “Baby Boomers” age 46-64 in 2010 are 1.3 million strong in Colorado and will be entering the over 65 age cohort over the next 20 years. As mentioned earlier, Colorado has the 4th smallest share of its population over 65, 11% vs 13% for the US. Take a current relatively small number of 65+, 549,629 and add 1.3 million “Baby Boomers” and you get a significant shift. Contrary to some beliefs, Colorado does not have a disproportionately large share of “Baby Boomers”. They are 26% of the population and number 1,346,000 strong but their share of the state’s population ranks 21st in the US.

Chart 4

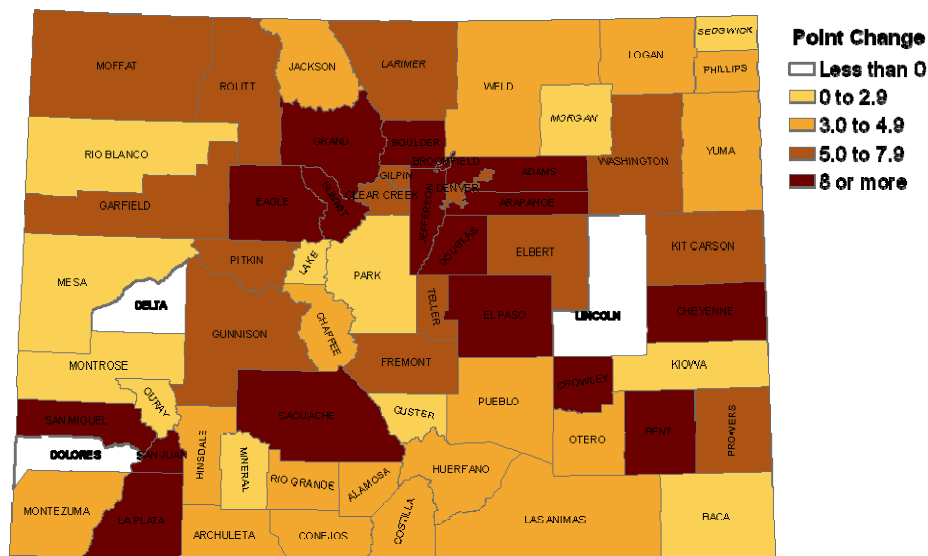


Between 2010 and 2020 Colorado’s 65+ population is forecast to increase by 61% growing from 549,629 (Chart 4) to 891,970. This current decade will be the fastest growing decade for the population over 65. By 2030 the population over 65 is forecast to be 1,242,000. The majority of the increase in the population over 65 will be due to aging rather than migration as discussed earlier. After 2030 the growth rate for the 65+ is expected to slow to a similar rate as the total population, an annual average rate of

1.5%

The leading edge of the “Baby Boomers” (aged 55-64 in 2010) will be aging into the 65-74 age cohort by 7% per year or 70% between 2010 and 2020. The US population of the same age will be increasing by 4.2% per year, again demonstrating that Colorado is different than the US average.

Map 5. Percentage point change of 65+ share of population, 2010 - 2030

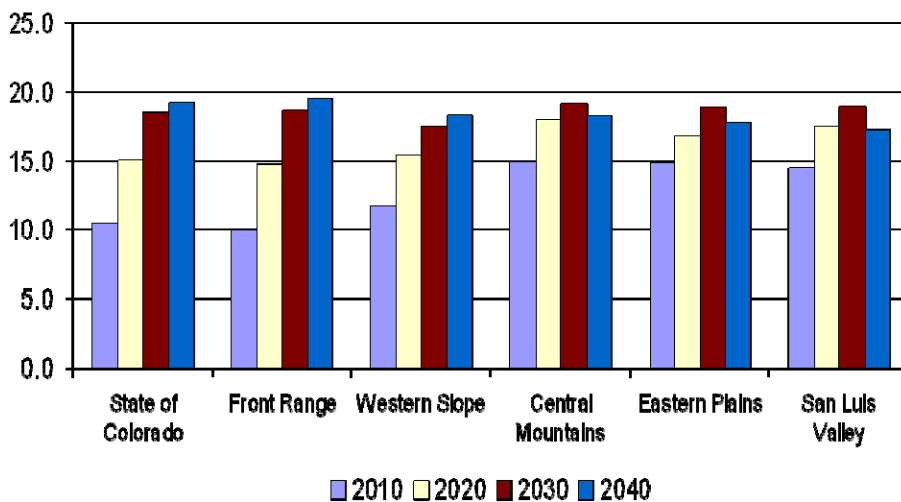


The forecast growth by county will depend on its current age structure and the migration by age pattern. The current (2010) youngest counties (fewest people over 65) are forecast to age the fastest where the older counties (larger share over 65) will change the least. Map 5 shows from darkest to lightest the

fastest growing counties for the 65+ population from 2010 to 2030. Forecast of the population by age by county are in Appendix 1.

The fastest growth for the 65+ population will be along the Front Range and Resort Counties in the Western Slope increasing from 10% to 18% of the population. The change for the Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley will be smaller, increasing from an estimated 15% to 18% of the population. Chart 5 below shows the change in share of the population 65+ by decade by region. Interestingly, by 2040 the Front Range is forecast to have a larger share of its population over 65 compared to the Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley which are regions that have historically had an older population compared to the state and Front Range.

Chart 5
Percent of the Population 65+



Implications

The significant growth in the population over 65 from 2010 through 2030 will impact Colorado in multiple ways primarily because the 65+ age group on average, buys, works, lives and receives services differently from other age groups. Growth in the 65+ population will impact the labor force, economic development, housing, transportation, health services and public finance just to name a few. Below is a discussion of some of these impacts.

Labor Force

The labor force will be impacted by the aging of Colorado in three primary ways.

1. An increasing number of people aging out of the labor force and subsequent replacement,
2. Varying impact by industry. Some industries have a larger share of older workers than others including utilities, government, education, health services.
3. Increase in demands by retirees creating new jobs (health services, tourism etc.).

“Boomers” are 37% of the labor force and over the next 20 years approximately 1 million workers will be aging out of the labor force even with workers staying in the labor force longer. Labor force participation rates (share of the population actively in the labor force) for the 65+ have been increasing both because they want and need to stay in the labor force longer. The labor force participation rate in 2010 for workers over 65 in Colorado is 18% compared to the national rate of 16%. In comparison, the labor force participation rate for 55-59 years olds is 78%.

It is forecast that the largest growth of leavers from the labor force will occur around the years 2020-2022 – basically when the peak of the “Baby Boom” generation reaches 65 years of age. Between 2010 and 2025 the annual numbers of leavers (retirees) are forecasts to increase from 33,000 to 58,000 a 74% increase compared to only a 27% increase in the labor force over the same time period.

It is difficult to imagine now in 2012 with high unemployment that by 2020 Colorado could be facing tight labor markets simply due to aging. Typically employment opportunities are created both by people exiting the labor force and by the creation of new jobs. As the number of people aging out of the labor force increases, more employment opportunities will be created through retirements than through “new” jobs. In 2005 it was estimated that “new jobs” created about 60% of the employment opportunities in the state. “New jobs” are forecast to provide 43% of the employment opportunities by 2025.

Understanding that Colorado could be facing a tight labor market in 2022 gives us an opportunity to plan and take the most advantage of an increased demand for labor. Current research has shown that there are not enough long-term-care workers as well as gerontologists. Additional research on future labor force demands and skills will help to identify education and skills that will be needed by Colorado workers. The increase in leavers (retirees) and subsequent increase in demand for labor will also occur nationally. A prepared and skilled labor force will be critical to maintain Colorado’s competitive edge.

Growth in employment opportunities from both retirements and “new jobs” should also be balanced or compared to the growth of potential “new entrants” into the labor force. If employment opportunities grow faster than potential “new entrants”, increased immigration could occur which brings with it its own set of challenges. Net migration is forecast to be larger than new jobs created from 2015-2025 due to aging of the labor force. This means that for every new job created, Colorado is forecast to need to migrate in a person from out of state.

Economic Impact

Retiree spending is an important economic driver or base industry in Colorado. An economic driver is an industry that brings in money from outside of the area. It is estimated that spending of savings, pensions, 401Ks, etc. by people over the age 65 supported approximately 137,000 jobs in 2010. This equates to approximately one job supported by every 4 people over the age 65. By 2030 it is forecasted that 346,000 jobs will be supported through retiree spending. In specifically the Health Services industry, it is estimated that one job is supported by the spending of every 10 people over the age 65. Jobs in the Health Services industry supported by spending of those over 65 (often Medicare dollars) is forecast to increase from 55,000 in 2010 to 124,500 in 2030 in Colorado.

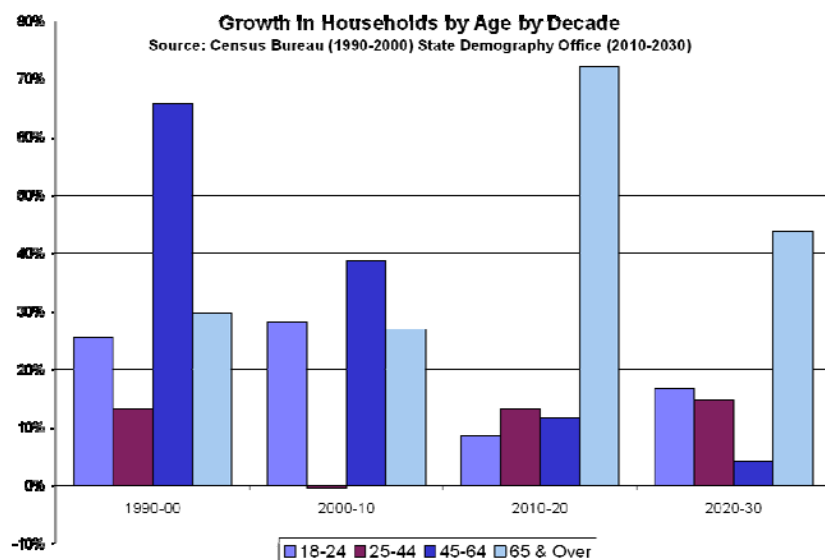
There is a large growth potential for products, services, entertainment, housing etc. demanded by people over 65 years of age. The market segment of 65+ is forecast to increase by 6% per year from 2010 through 2020 followed by 4% per year from 2020 through 2030. Rarely do businesses have an opportunity to create and provide products and services for a segment growing by 6% per year when the entire population is only increasing by 1.5% per year.

Housing

The fastest growing household by age over the next twenty years will be households over the age 65 as shown below in Chart 6. Reviewing the historical growth in households by age helps to explain housing construction by type especially in the 1990s. There is no forecast decline in any

household age group; however, growth in all but the 65+ households will be hovering around 1% per year compared to the 65+ at over 7% per year.

Chart 6



Location choices for the 65+ will vary by age and disability. Other factors heavily influencing housing choices include proximity to amenities and health services, availability of health services, costs of housing, transportation, and family. If a community has a shortage of doctors accepting Medicare, it will have a difficult time attracting and retaining the 65+ population.

According to the 2010 American Community Survey, 92% people over the age 65 lived in the same house one year ago. 80% of the 65+ live in owner occupied units and 26% of the owners are cost burdened and 54% of the renters are cost burdened (spending more than 30% of their income on housing).

Health Care

Demand for health services increases with age. The Health Care industry has been one of the only industries to continue to add jobs during the recession in part due to an aging population. Below in Table 3, data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey show the considerable increase in annual health care expenditures by age. Colorado's 1.3 million "Baby Boomers" entered the 45-64 age group from 2000 to 2010, partially explaining the increase in health care demand. The demand will continue to increase as "Baby Boomers" enter the 65+ age group where health care expenditures are estimated to increase by 18% to \$4,843 annually.

Table 3

Average annual health care expenditures by age, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2010						
All consumer units	Under 25 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
\$3,157	\$775	\$1,800	\$2,583	\$3,261	\$3,859	\$4,843

The increase in demand for health care will flow through to increased demand for health care workers. These workers will vary from highly skilled gerontologists and cardiologists to lower skilled home health aides. In order for Colorado to benefit from the growth in this sector, it will be important to have a skilled workforce. Most states will also be confronting growth in the health care industry due to aging of the "baby boomers" and Colorado will be competing with all states to attract and retain quality health care workers.

For more information on the impact of aging to the health care sector please see the document titled **The Aging of the Baby Boomers in Colorado and Related Fiscal Impacts** also posted on our website www.colorado.gov/demography under presentations.

Public Finance

Aging of the “Baby Boomers” will also impact taxes raised through income taxes and sales taxes and property taxes. According to the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), average income taxes paid and taxable expenditures decline by age after peaking in the 45-54 year old age cohort. This makes sense as typically incomes decline after retirement. Taxable expenditures also decline with age lower expenditures and a larger share of expenditures in health services. The CES also reports that property taxes paid also decline by age – again peaking in the 45-54 year old age group. Estimated market value of owned homes decline for the population over 65, primarily for the 75+ population where they may have downsized. The lower-valued homes generate lower property taxes. Additionally, Colorado’s Homestead Act provides property tax abatements for several 65+ households resulting in lower property tax revenues to counties.

The impact on revenues results from a decline in the share of the population 18-64 and an increase in the share of the population 65+ as shown in Chart 7. The forecast for Colorado does not suggest an absolute decline in population 18-64, rather a decline in its relative share.

Chart 7

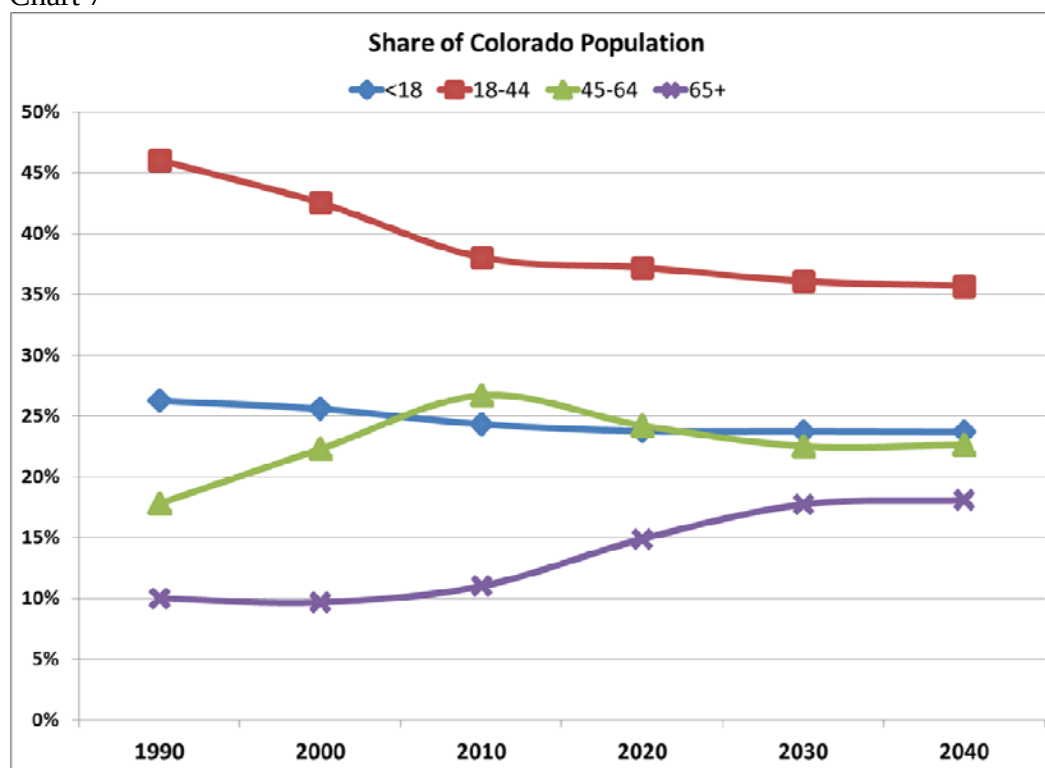


Chart 7 also displays the “Demographic Dividend” Colorado experienced between 1990 and 2010 with a growing share of its population aged 45-64. This age cohort tends to have highest incomes, highest taxable expenditures, and highest property taxes paid. Colorado derived several benefits from this growth including growth in productivity and incomes. From 2010 through 2030 the population 18-64 (working age population) will be declining as a share of the total population from approximately 68% of the population to 59% and then holding relatively stable through the forecast period.

Total tax revenues to state and local governments are not forecast to decrease due to the aging in Colorado, primarily because population declines are not forecasted, especially those aged 25-64. However, per capita tax revenues to the state and many local governments are forecast to decline due to the relative increase in the 65+ population.

Illustrative Example of Tax and Expenditure Impact using Colorado Household Numbers

Table 4 is an illustrative example of the impact of household age structure on federal income taxes paid and taxable expenditures (in 2010 dollars) based on Colorado's households by age. The top line in each panel shows the forecasted increase in households from 2010 through 2030. Taxes paid is computed by taking expenditure data by age from the Consumer Expenditure Survey and applying it to Colorado's households by age group over time. Taxes paid are forecast to increase as are the number of households; however, due to the changing age structure of households and that households over the age of 65 pay less in federal taxes and spend less on taxable goods, per household taxes paid are forecast to decline.

Table 4.

Example of Potential Changes to Federal Taxes Paid			
	Est 2010	Est 2020	Est 2030
Households in CO	2,005,046	2,458,401	2,905,180
Taxes Paid	2.86 Billion	3.31 Billion	3.67 Billion
Per Household Taxes Paid	1,430	1,350	1,266
Example of Potential Changes to Taxable Expenditures			
	Est 2010	Est 2020	Est 2030
Households in CO	2,005,046	2,458,401	2,905,180
Taxable Expenditures	29.4 Billion	35.2 Billion	39.2 Billion
Per Household Taxable Expenditures	14,673	14,345	13,499

Source: Households – State Demography Office, Federal Taxes Paid and Taxable Expenditures – Consumer Expenditure Survey, BLS.

Conclusion

The older population in Colorado is an important and growing segment of its population. State and local governments need information on aging populations to implement, evaluate and aid programs that plan services for older adults. It is important to understand the size of the growth itself and why it is so significant in some areas of the state. Baby Boomers have always been in Colorado, first impacting grade schools, then high schools, then universities and the labor force. Now the “boomers” will impact the concept of “retirement” and “aging”. The labor force, economy, housing, transportation, health care and public finance will all be impacted by the aging in Colorado. The fastest growth in the 65+ population is this current decade 2010-2020. Colorado must be ready to confront both the challenges and opportunities this growth generates.

For additional Colorado demographic and economic data please visit the State Demography Office website at www.colorado.gov/demography or contact our office at 303-866-2156.

Appendix 1. Forecast Population Totals and 65+ by County 2010-2040								Percentage Change for the 65+			
	2010 65+	2010 Total Pop	2020 65+	2020 Total Pop	2030 65+	2030 Total Pop	2040 65+	2040 Total Pop	Pct Ch 2010-20	Pct Ch. 2020-30	Pct Ch. 2030-40
Adams	36,862	441,603	62,915	544,258	94,384	645,884	121,570	742,459	71%	50%	15%
Alamosa	1,752	15,445	2,712	17,860	3,542	21,734	3,641	25,949	55%	31%	19%
Arapahoe	57,580	572,003	98,063	673,230	141,931	774,353	168,034	861,329	70%	45%	11%
Archuleta	2,116	12,084	3,882	17,127	4,851	23,462	4,951	29,892	83%	25%	27%
Baca	911	3,788	927	3,893	955	4,059	881	4,202	2%	3%	4%
Bent	888	6,499	1,073	6,832	1,375	7,011	1,676	6,876	21%	28%	-2%
Boulder	29,521	294,567	51,236	332,107	74,066	366,960	85,227	391,834	74%	45%	7%
Broomfield	5,508	55,889	9,372	71,211	14,346	82,049	18,347	85,929	70%	53%	5%
Chaffee	3,523	17,809	5,325	23,052	6,302	27,700	6,314	30,208	51%	18%	9%
Cheyenne	328	1,836	390	2,082	463	2,263	465	2,391	19%	19%	6%
Clear Creek	1,132	9,088	2,005	10,710	2,395	12,969	2,360	15,198	77%	19%	17%
Conejos	1,254	8,256	1,661	9,253	1,919	10,048	1,926	10,584	32%	16%	5%
Costilla	807	3,524	1,004	3,871	1,018	4,128	883	4,335	24%	1%	5%
Crowley	614	5,823	898	6,643	1,213	7,563	1,333	8,443	46%	35%	12%
Custer	954	4,255	1,660	5,866	1,851	7,590	1,726	9,116	74%	11%	20%
Delta	6,239	30,952	8,749	41,311	10,371	52,713	10,646	61,274	40%	19%	16%
Denver	62,132	600,158	89,171	686,613	112,265	749,555	128,015	817,093	44%	26%	9%
Dolores	388	2,064	450	2,436	459	2,884	467	3,385	16%	2%	17%
Douglas	20,343	285,465	43,828	373,308	75,433	450,846	102,092	510,548	115%	72%	13%
Eagle	2,938	52,197	7,903	71,076	13,280	85,235	18,874	105,511	169%	68%	24%
Elbert	2,193	23,086	5,150	38,173	8,397	54,315	9,821	66,204	135%	63%	22%
El Paso	62,051	622,263	100,786	734,862	144,931	861,381	160,441	984,019	62%	44%	14%
Fremont	8,244	46,824	11,097	54,217	13,156	61,404	13,426	67,381	35%	19%	10%
Garfield	4,717	56,389	9,637	76,939	15,239	101,646	19,659	123,572	104%	58%	22%
Gilpin	514	5,441	1,138	6,519	1,466	7,578	1,506	8,639	121%	29%	14%
Grand	1,519	14,843	3,471	20,090	5,190	25,544	5,983	30,280	129%	50%	19%
Gunnison	1,351	15,324	2,253	17,895	2,729	20,189	3,123	22,034	67%	21%	9%
Hinsdale	147	843	205	1,027	211	1,228	190	1,418	40%	3%	16%
Huerfano	1,689	6,711	2,270	7,527	2,472	8,507	2,166	9,286	34%	9%	9%
Jackson	257	1,394	318	1,598	341	1,709	303	1,802	24%	7%	5%
Jefferson	67,411	534,543	109,193	571,753	150,232	612,885	156,902	630,029	62%	38%	3%
Kiowa	300	1,398	338	1,509	384	1,637	355	1,777	13%	14%	9%
Kit Carson	1,322	8,270	1,533	8,893	1,903	9,401	1,984	9,770	16%	24%	4%
Lake	647	7,310	1,108	9,642	1,354	12,368	1,586	13,958	71%	22%	13%
La Plata	5,979	51,334	11,343	66,714	15,741	81,544	17,849	94,191	90%	39%	16%
Larimer	35,541	299,630	57,592	360,274	78,491	427,926	87,730	487,114	62%	36%	14%
Las Animas	2,748	15,507	4,075	19,217	4,974	22,553	5,062	25,277	48%	22%	12%
Lincoln	918	5,467	1,024	6,193	1,337	7,084	1,305	7,885	11%	31%	11%
Logan	3,321	22,709	4,124	25,734	5,258	29,621	5,609	33,469	24%	27%	13%
Mesa	21,872	146,723	31,221	171,581	39,711	201,973	42,180	231,795	43%	27%	15%
Mineral	164	712	254	870	263	959	211	1,001	55%	3%	4%
Moffat	1,454	13,795	2,198	15,464	2,847	17,689	2,978	19,352	51%	30%	9%
Montezuma	4,269	25,535	6,542	31,171	8,032	37,623	8,343	43,522	53%	23%	16%
Montrose	7,349	41,276	10,350	54,718	12,954	69,252	14,273	80,114	41%	25%	16%
Morgan	3,965	28,159	4,762	32,209	6,095	38,348	6,845	45,292	20%	28%	18%
Otero	3,458	18,831	4,076	20,802	4,431	21,771	4,296	22,351	18%	9%	3%
Ouray	777	4,436	1,212	5,832	1,243	6,177	1,132	6,373	56%	3%	3%
Park	1,881	16,206	3,747	23,816	4,932	32,873	4,938	35,758	99%	32%	9%
Phillips	919	4,442	923	4,670	1,018	4,882	1,013	4,998	0%	10%	2%
Pitkin	1,964	17,148	3,331	21,929	4,032	26,952	4,477	31,725	70%	21%	18%
Prowers	1,835	12,551	2,355	13,633	2,770	14,682	2,817	15,456	28%	18%	5%
Pueblo	24,346	159,063	34,160	185,227	42,353	217,043	44,922	249,435	40%	24%	15%
Rio Blanco	827	6,666	1,180	9,056	1,576	11,503	1,731	13,390	43%	34%	16%
Rio Grande	1,945	11,982	2,600	13,887	3,037	15,520	3,059	16,492	34%	17%	6%
Routt	1,909	23,509	3,859	28,563	5,101	36,367	5,794	44,934	102%	32%	24%
Saguache	893	6,108	1,505	7,101	1,725	8,132	1,650	8,940	69%	15%	10%
San Juan	86	699	152	784	166	811	157	845	77%	9%	4%
San Miguel	517	7,359	1,227	10,367	1,741	13,561	2,177	16,512	137%	42%	22%
Sedgwick	569	2,379	630	2,689	650	2,913	601	3,087	11%	3%	6%
Summit	2,158	27,994	5,269	38,568	8,179	49,267	10,654	57,956	144%	55%	18%
Teller	3,023	23,350	5,336	28,142	6,351	33,058	5,813	37,499	77%	19%	13%
Washington	928	4,814	1,055	5,054	1,217	5,222	1,162	5,279	14%	15%	1%
Weld	24,235	252,825	42,228	331,341	63,347	448,215	81,766	570,463	74%	50%	27%
Yuma	1,623	10,043	1,914	11,001	2,230	11,934	2,371	12,638	18%	17%	6%