



Overview

- Demographics
- · What is happening in terms of population growth and composition
- The labor market
 - Because people need jobs and employers need people
- Housing
 - Because people need a place to live

Major Trends

- Slowing Growth
- Tight Labor Market
- Tight Housing Market
- Pandemic Trend Reversals

Population Trends

- Population growing at a slowing rate
 - Births down, deaths up
- Migration and mobility slowing
 - Harder to attract and retain the best and brightest
 - Labor Tight very competitive in US
- Growth concentrated along the Front Range
- Aging impacts everything... including the economy, labor force, housing, and public finance.
 - Largest share of growth next decade will continue to be 65+

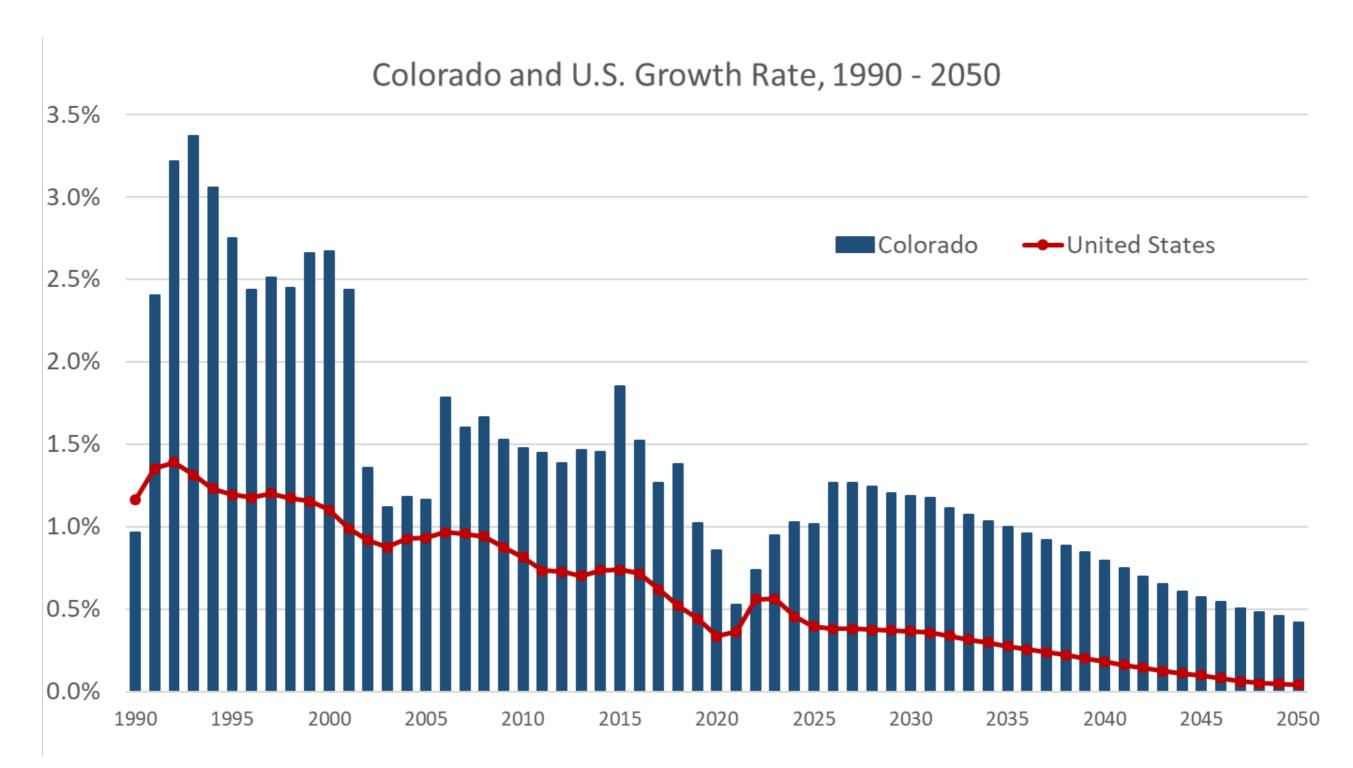
Big Picture

Growth is Slowing

	2010-	-2020	2020-2021		2021-2022	
United States	22.3MM	7.4%	520k	0.1%	1.256MM	0.4%
Colorado	744.5k	14.8%	26.5k	0.5%	27.7k	0.5%
Colorado Rank	9th	6th	11th	20th	12th	19th

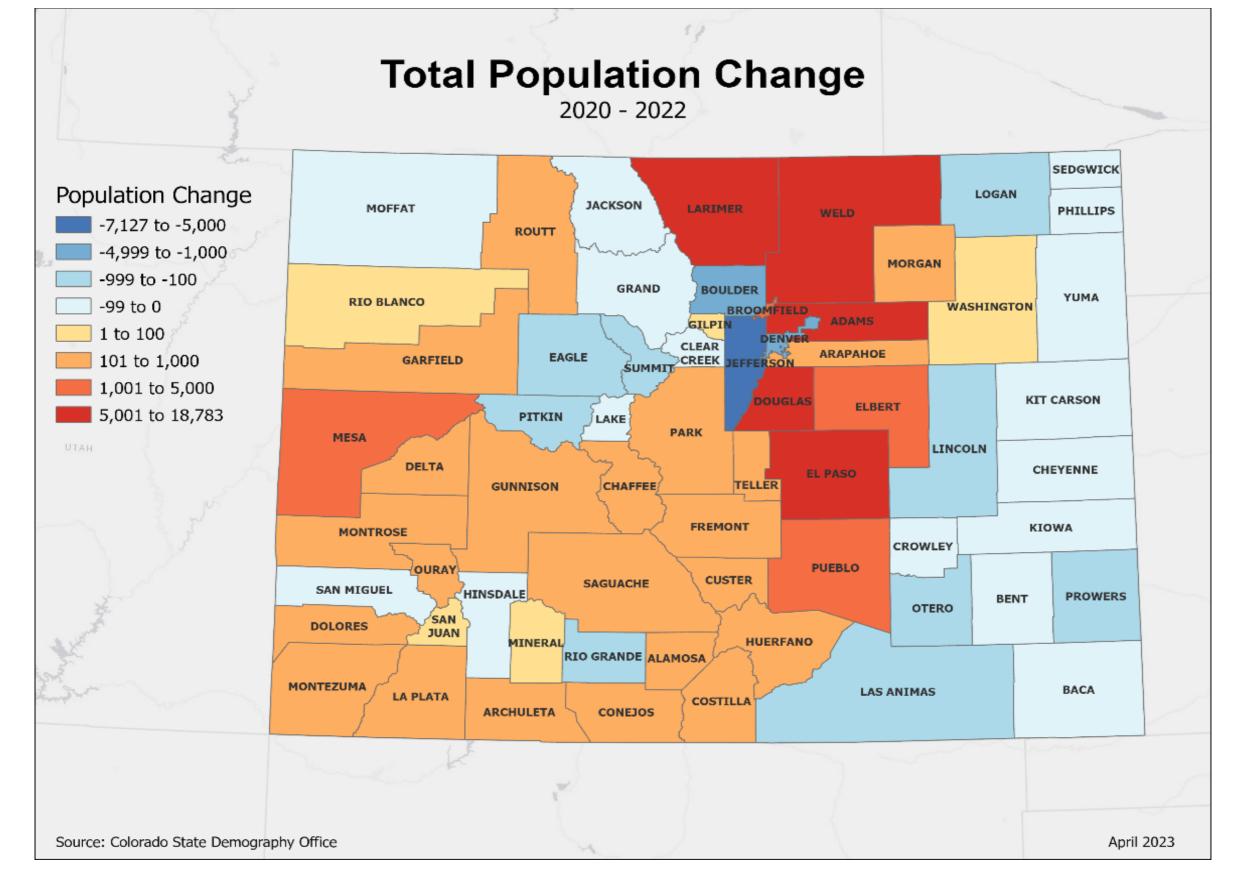
- 2010 2020
 - Second slowest decade for US in terms of growth
- 2020 2021
 - Slowest year for US growth rate;
 - 17 states lost population
- 2021 2022
 - 19 states lost population

Population growth is slowing



Total Population Change 2010 - 2020 SEDGWICK 95% of the Population Change LOGAN **JACKSON** MOFFAT **PHILLIPS** growth in the -1,189 to -1,000 ROUTT -999 to -100 Front Range MORGAN -99 to 0 GRAND BOULDER YUMA vs. 78% from **RIO BLANCO** 1 to 100 WASHINGTON 101 to 1,000 2000-2010 EAGLE SUMMIT CREEK 1,001 to 10,000 GARFIELD 10,001 to 50,000 ELBERT KIT CARSON 50,001 to 112,753 **PITKIN** LAKE PARK MESA LINCOLN DELTA CHEYENNE CHAFFEE TELLER GUNNISON **KIOWA** FREMONT MONTROSE CROWLEY OURAY PUEBLO CUSTER SAGUACHE SAN MIGUEL HINSDALE **PROWERS** BENT OTERO SAN **DOLORES** JUAN MINERAL HUERFANO RIO GRANDE ALAMOSA MONTEZUMA BACA LAS ANIMAS LA PLATA COSTILLA **ARCHULETA** CONEJOS Source: Colorado State Demography Office November 2021





2020 to 2022 - Front Range Growth 75% of total. 28 counties lose population.



Components of Population Change 1970 to 2021

Colorado



250,000 200,000 150,000 100,000 50,000 798A 7982 1980 1992 7980 299A 7998 2006 2010 1976 1978 2996 2000 2002 200A 2008 -50,000

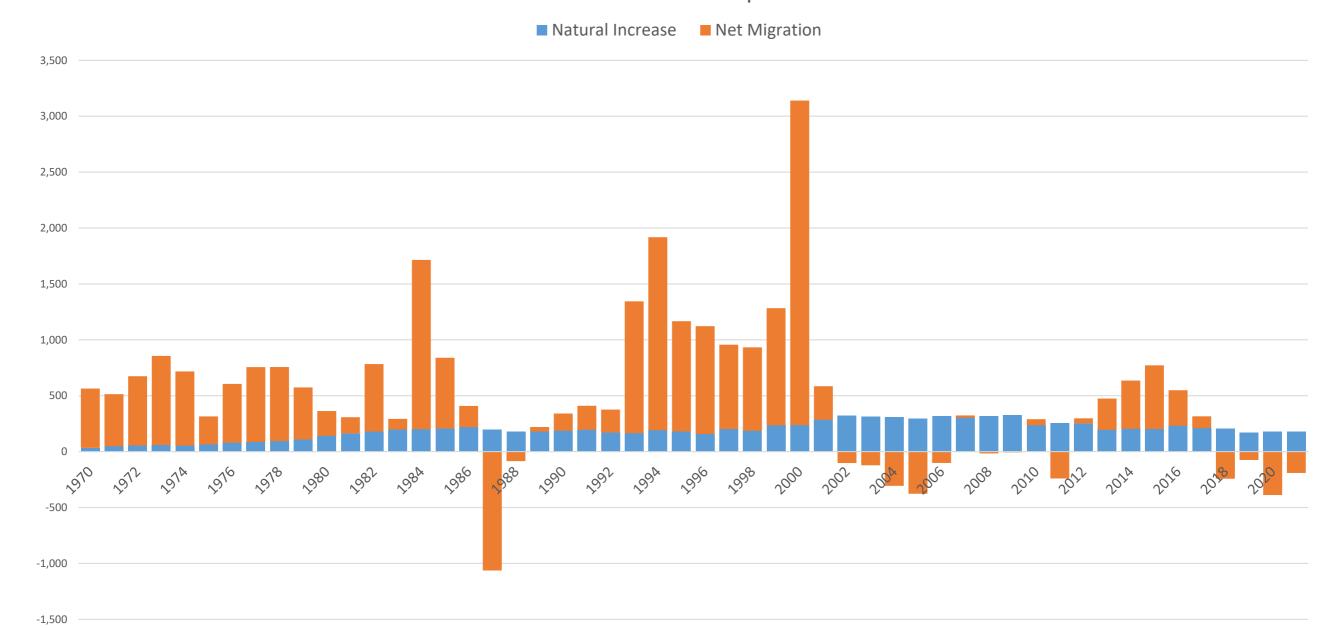
DOLA DOLA

-100,000

300,000

Components of Population Change 1970 to 2021

NWCCOG Economic Development District

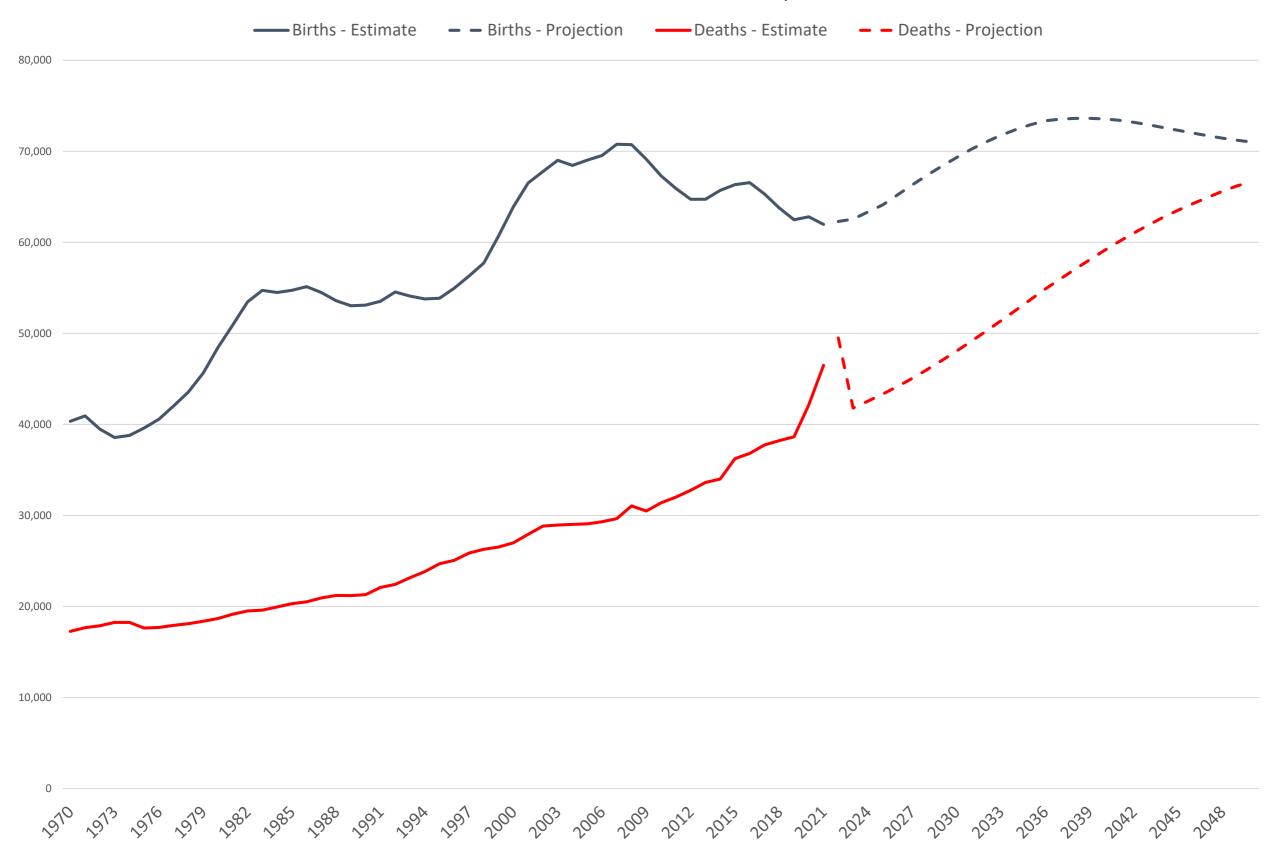


						NWCCOG	
	Eagle	Grand	Jackson	Pitkin	Summit	Total	Colorado
Births	6,694	1,287	115	1,540	3,011	9,636	710,364
Deaths	1,405	766	130	645	728	2,946	408,728
Natural Increase	5,289	521	-15	895	2,283	6,690	301,636
Net Migration	-1,645	527	-15	-724	614	-1,857	462,739
Change	3,644	1,048	-30	171	2,897	4,833	764,375
Total Population 2010	52,057	14,790	1,387	17,156	28,073	85,390	5,050,332
Total Population 2021	55,701	15,838	1,357	17,327	30,970	90,223	5,814,707
Percent Population Change	6.54%	6.62%	-2.21%	0.99%	9.35%	5.36%	13.15%



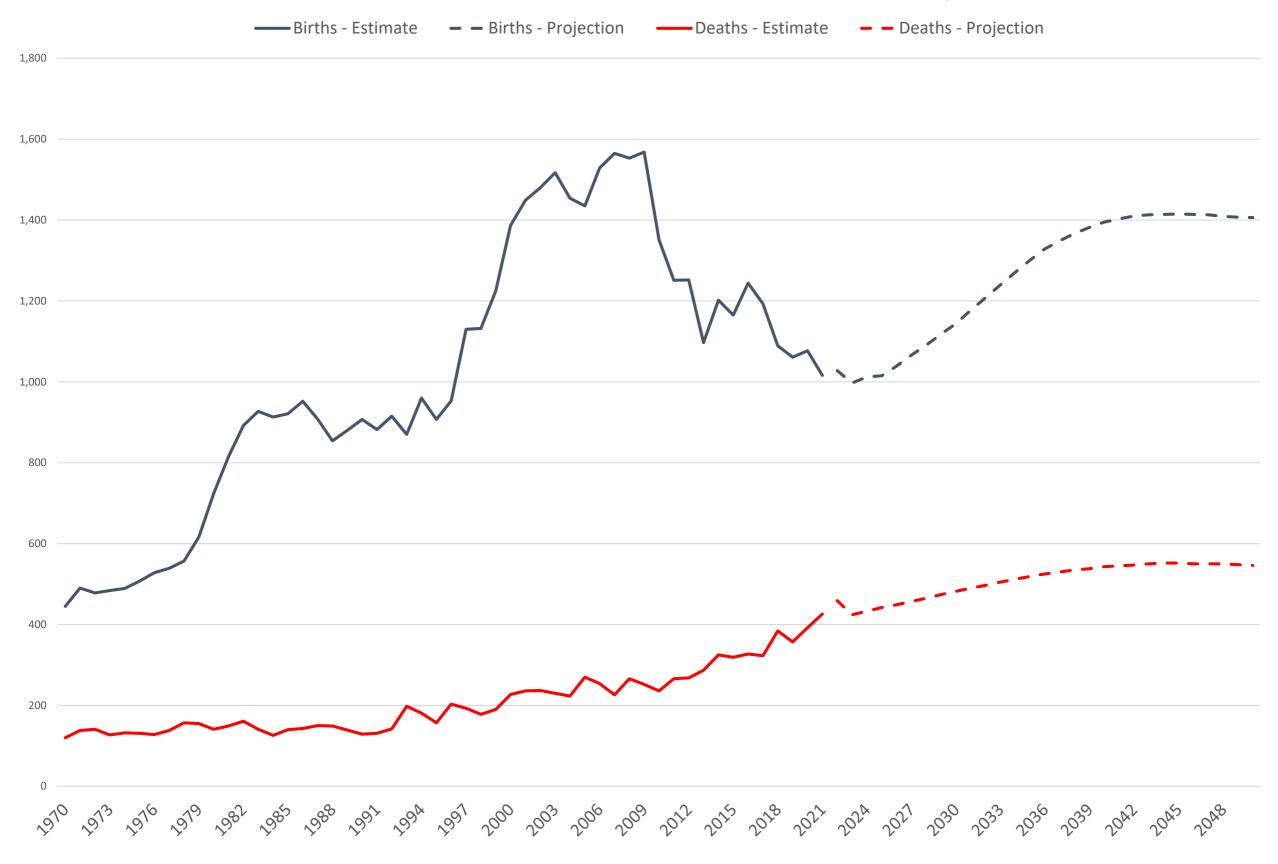
COLORADO

Births and Deaths 1970 to 2050, Colorado





Births and Deaths 1970 to 2050, NWCCOG Economic Development District





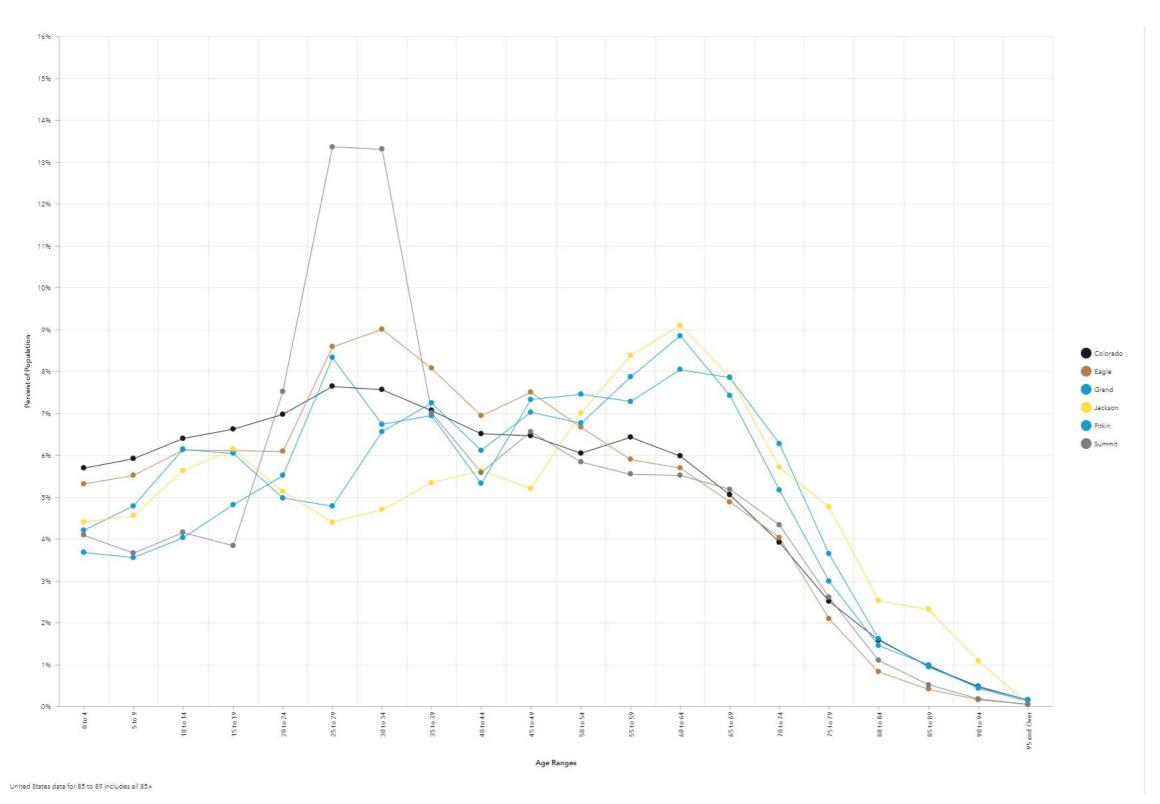
Colorado is Aging

- Increasing share of population 65+
- Decreasing share of population under 18
- Colorado historically has been great at attracting people in their twenties
 - Will this continue?
 - Can they retain them?



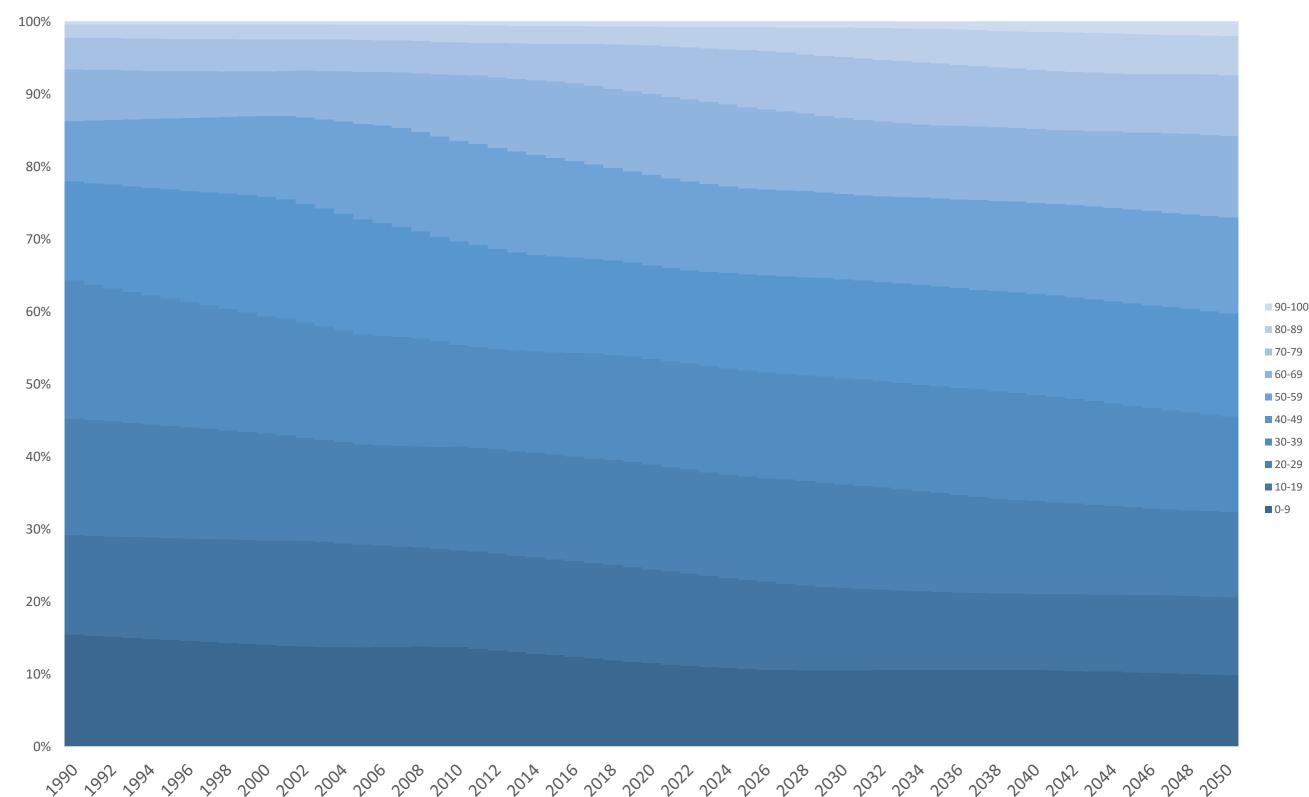
Colorado Age Distribution by County, 2021

Percentage of Population by Decade of Age



Colorado Age Distribution 1990 to 2050

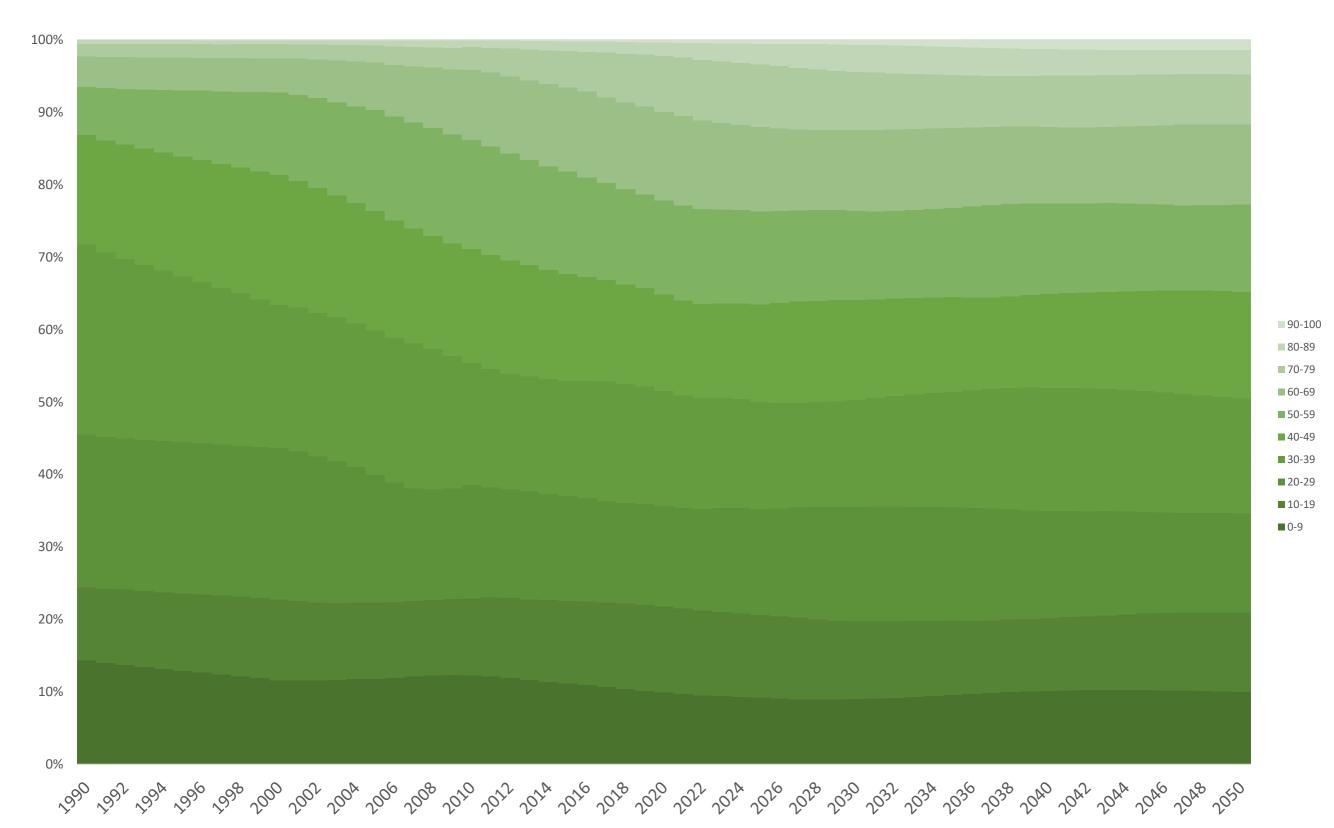
Percentage of Population by Decade of Age





NWCCOG Economic Development District Age Distribution 1990 to 2050

Percentage of Population by Decade of Age





Under 18 Population Change by County 2010 to 2020



-5,246 to -1,000

-999 to -500

-499 to -100

-99 to 0

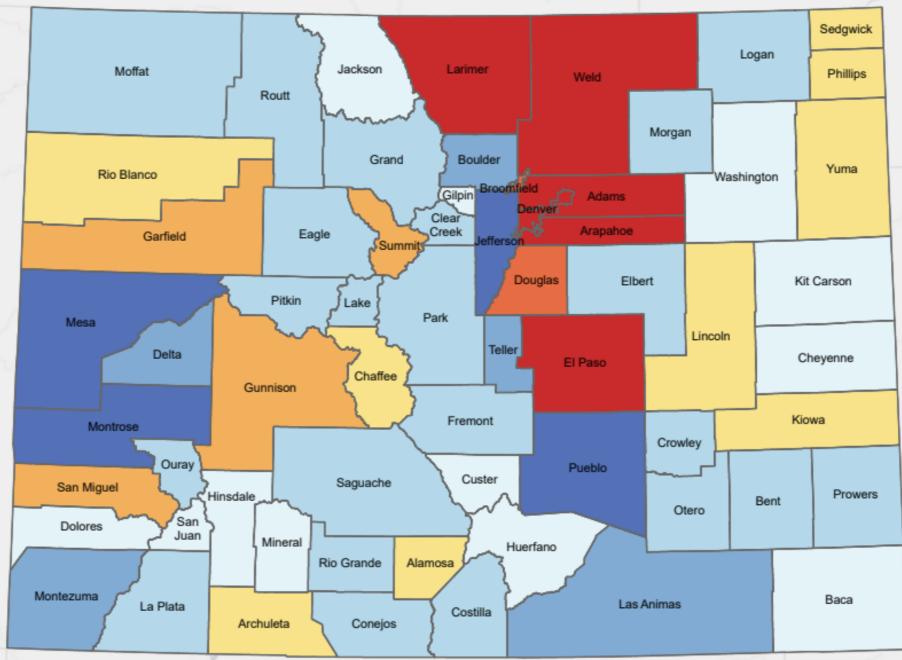
1 to 100

101 to 500

501 to 5,000

5,001 to 16,747

UTAH



Population Under 18 increased by 38K over the decade.

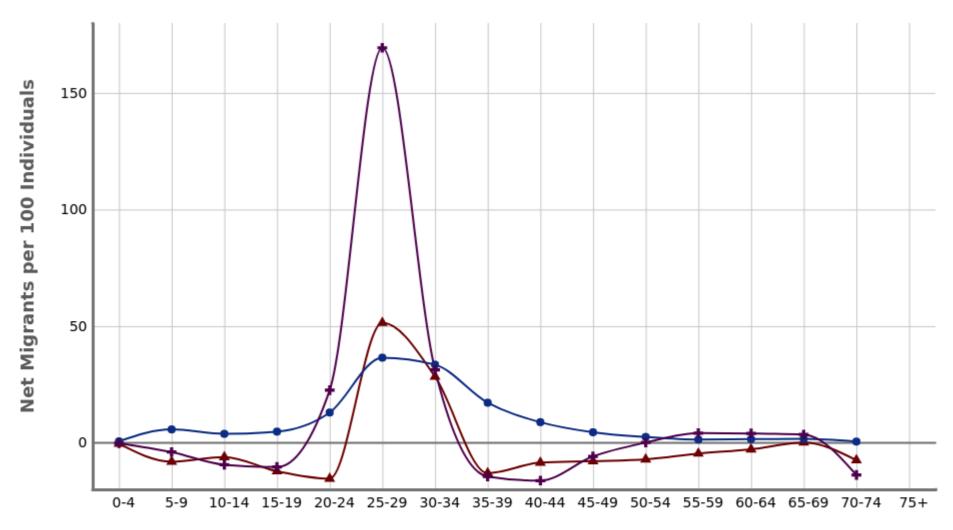
Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS



Source: 2020 US Census

Net Migration by Age

Net Migration by Age



Colorado: State Total, 2010s

▲ Colorado: Eagle County, 2010s

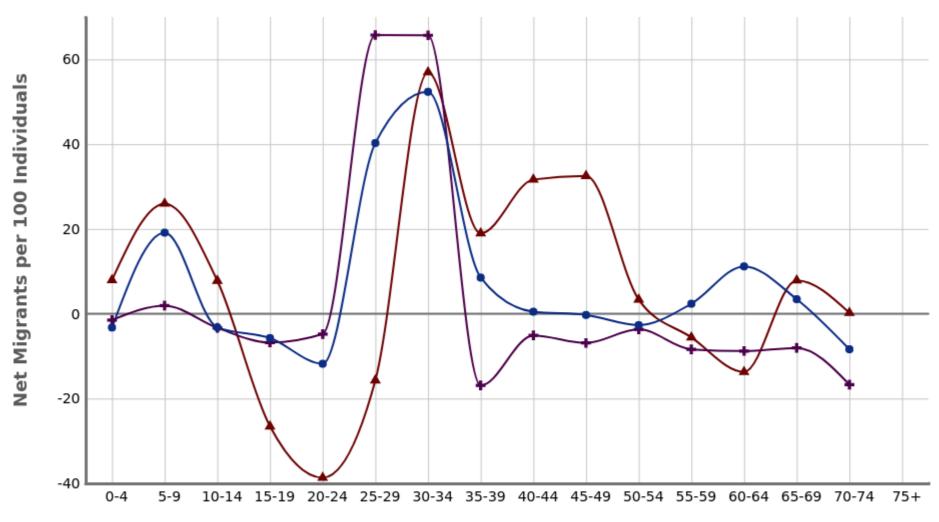
+ Colorado: Summit County, 2010s

Egan-Robertson, David, Katherine J. Curtis, Richelle L. Winkler, Kenneth M. Johnson, and Caitlin Bourbeau, Age-Specific Net Migration Estimates for US Counties, 1950-2020. Applied Population Laboratory, University of Wisconsin - Madison, 2023 (Beta Release). Web.



Net Migration by Age

Net Migration by Age



• Colorado: Grand County, 2010s

▲ Colorado: Jackson County, 2010s

+ Colorado: Pitkin County, 2010s

Egan-Robertson, David, Katherine J. Curtis, Richelle L. Winkler, Kenneth M. Johnson, and Caitlin Bourbeau, Age-Specific Net Migration Estimates for US Counties, 1950-2020. Applied Population Laboratory, University of Wisconsin - Madison, 2023 (Beta Release). Web.



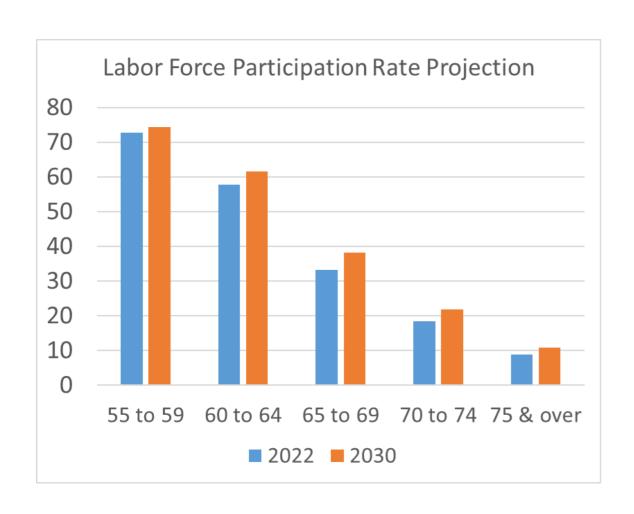
Age Matters

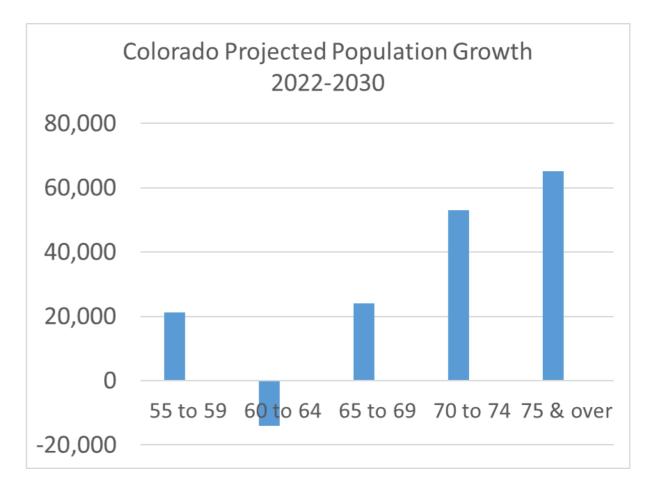
- Preferences where people shop and what they buy.
- Service Demands
- Income
- Labor Force
- Housing type, size, mobility

Labor Force Participation by Age

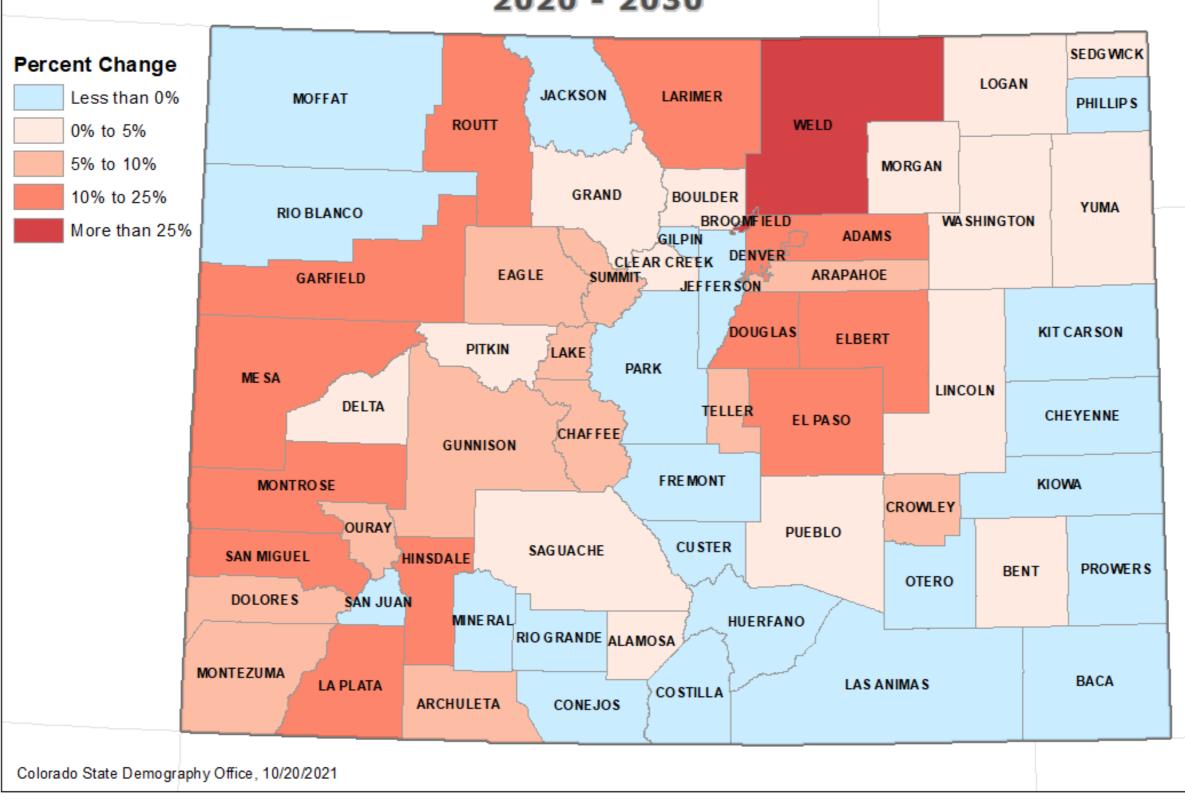
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor Force participation of persons ages 55+ projected to decline in aggregate





Forecast Change in the Working Age Population (Ages 16 - 64) 2020 - 2030





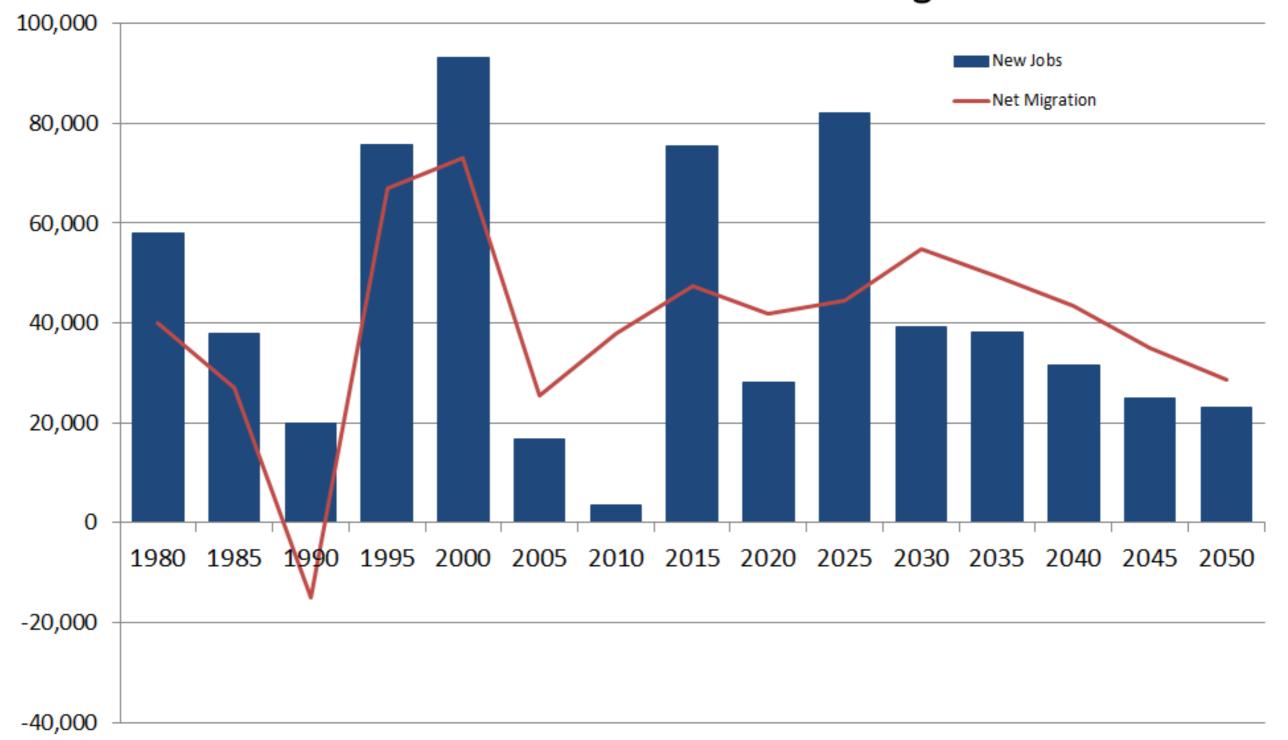
Implications From Aging

- Slowing young adult growth next decade across US
- Consumer demand driving job creation occupations
- Labor force older, retirements, tight labor force
- Housing household size, lower household turnover
- Public finance
- Downward pressure on income tax, sales tax, and property tax.
- Increase demand for services

Economic Trends

- People Follow Jobs
- Net Migration tends to follow jobs
- Colorado has been good at attracting skilled labor
- Pandemic Job Recovery
- Much of the state has recovered jobs and then some
- Changes in Job Composition
- Gains in Professional Services, Transportation and Warehousing, Real Estate, and Finance
- Losses in Accommodation and Food Services; Arts and Entertainment; Mining; and Administrative Support

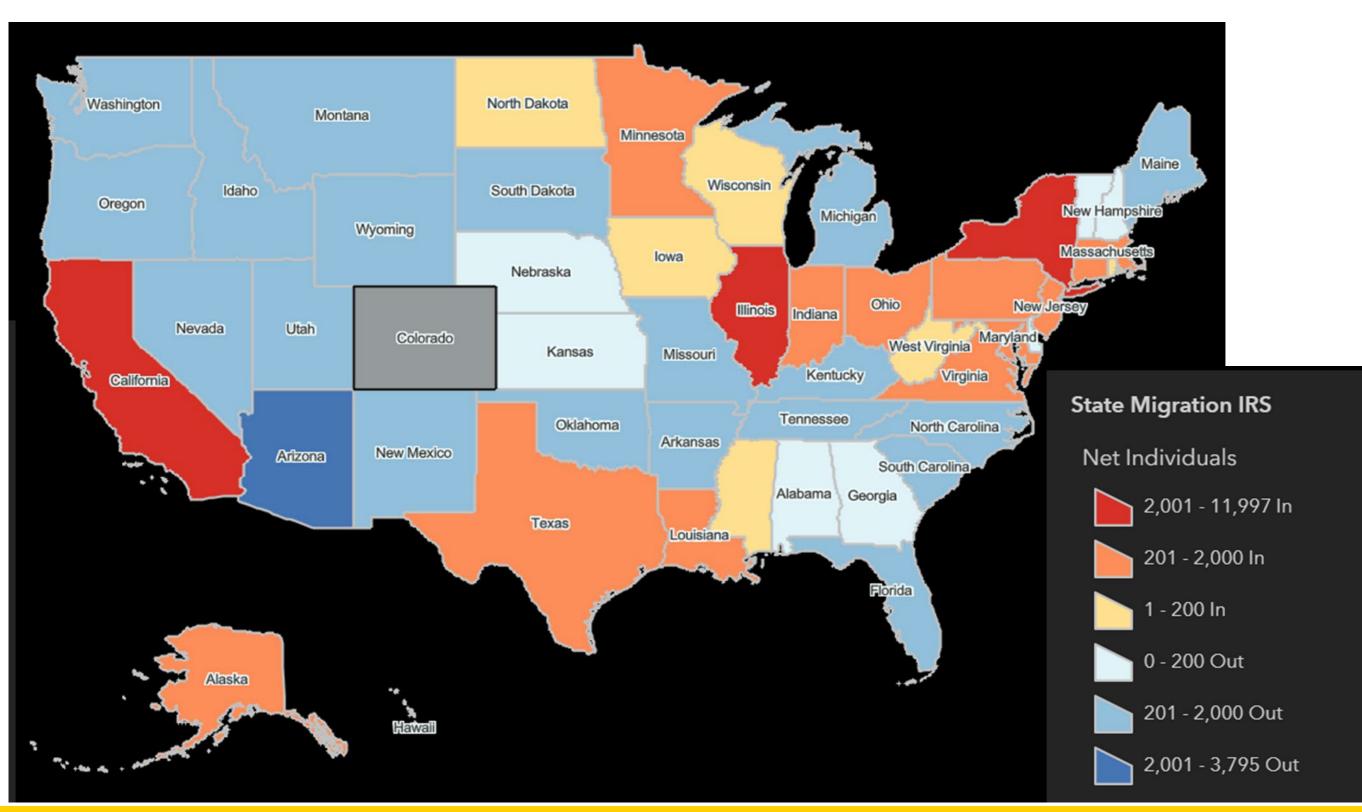
Colorado New Jobs and Net Migration



Jobs Are People



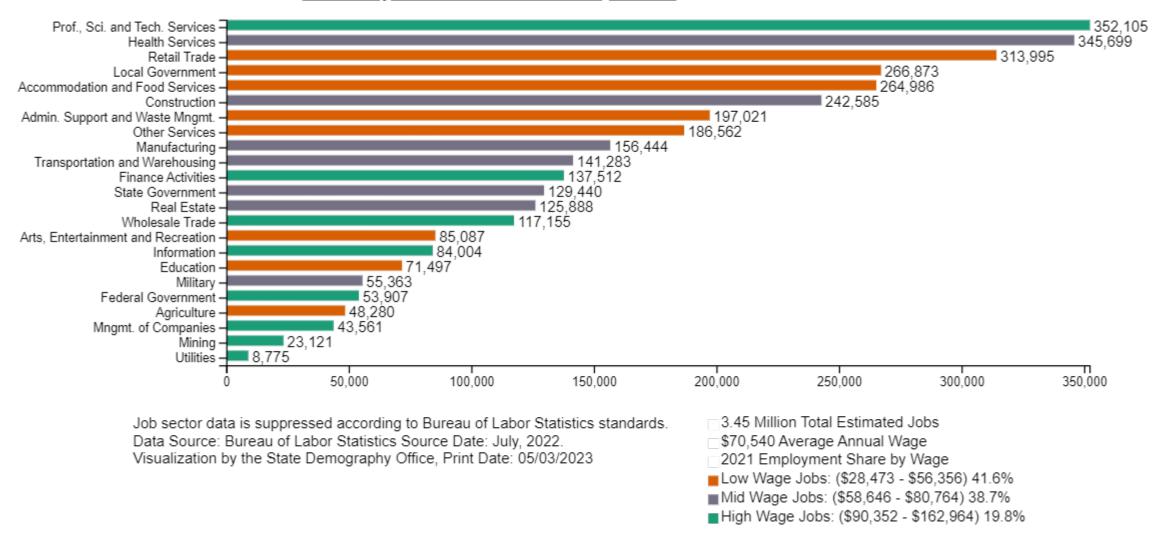
Net Migration 2019-2020



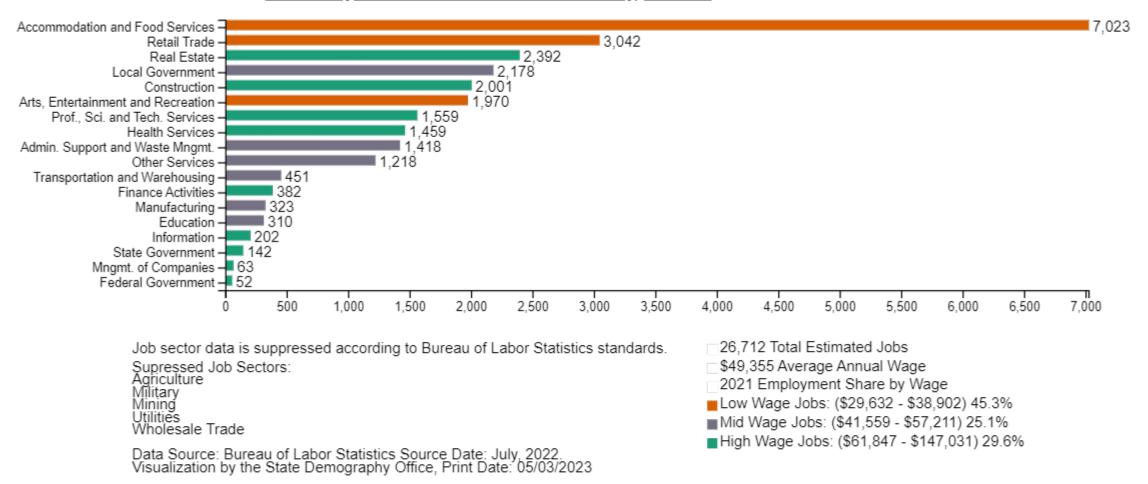
Source: IRS 2019-2020



Jobs by Sector: Colorado, 2021

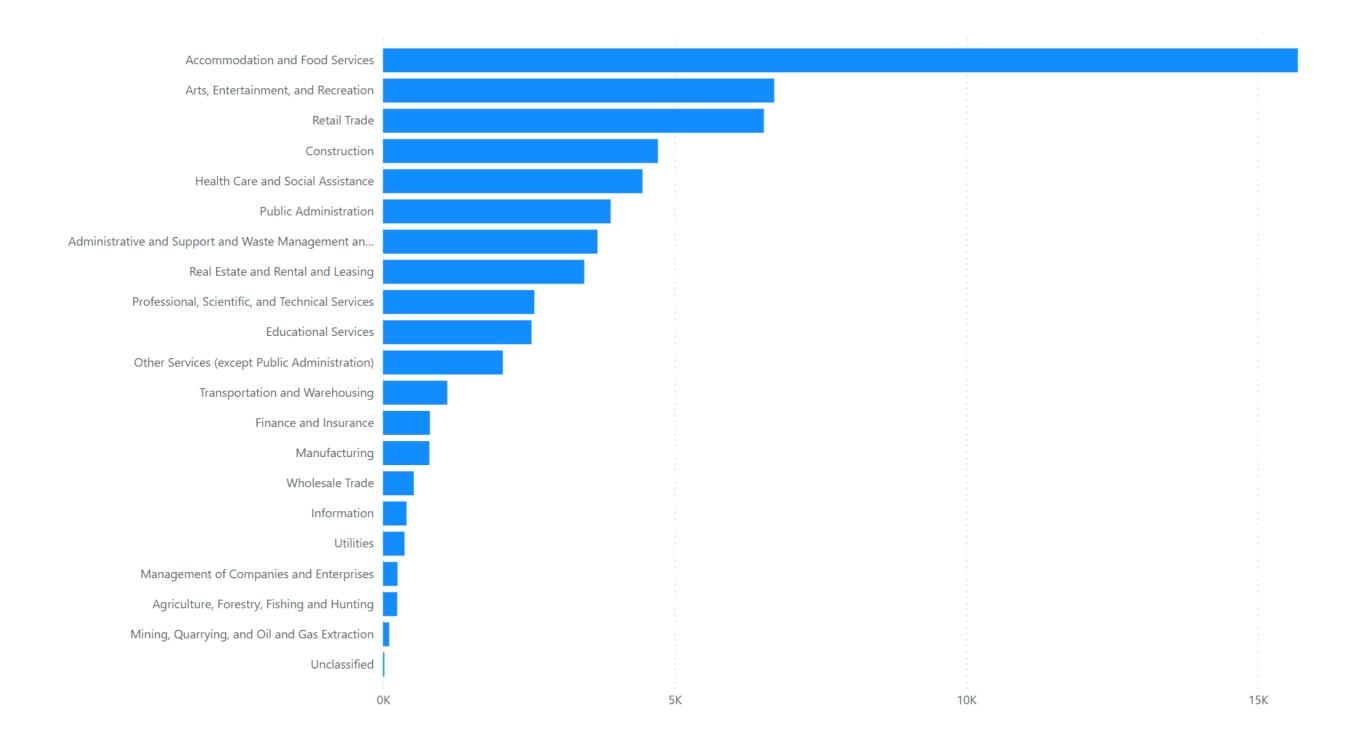


Jobs by Sector: Summit County, 2021

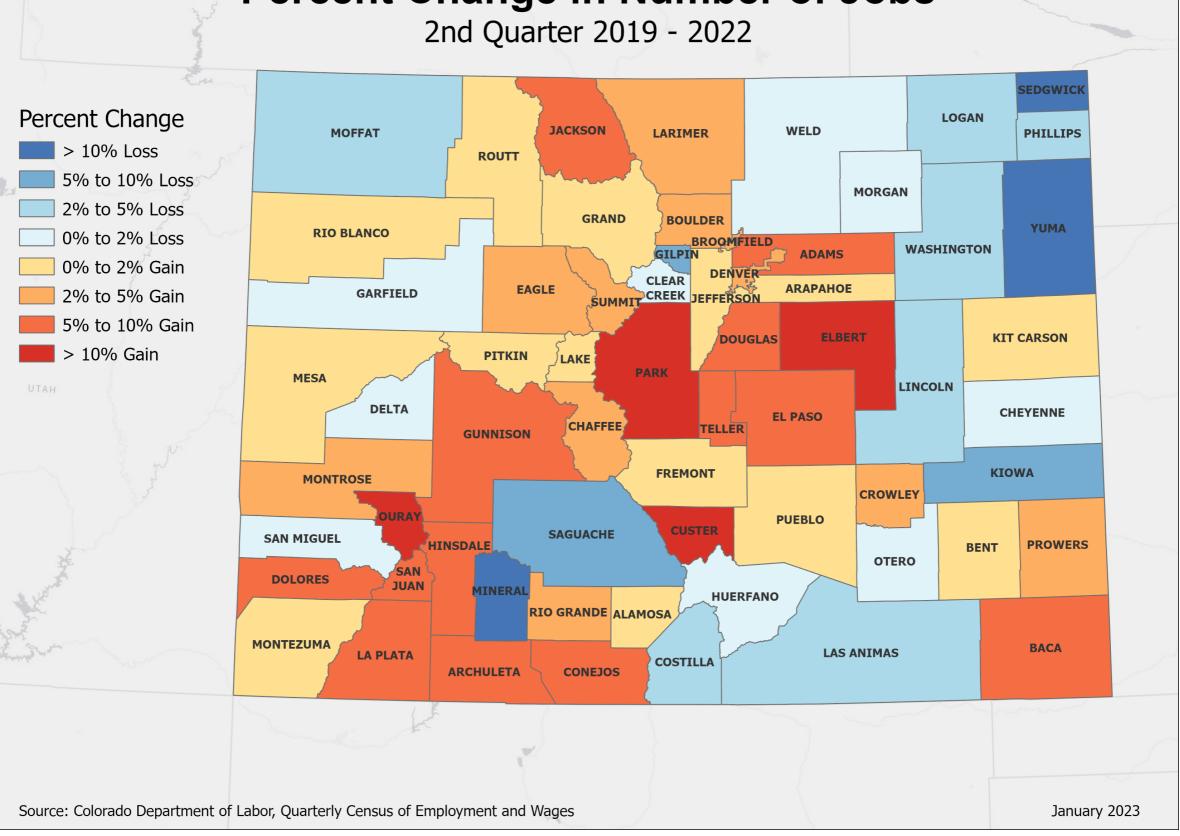


NWCCOG Economic Development District Wage Employment by Sector

Average Monthly Employment, Twelve Months Ending September 2022

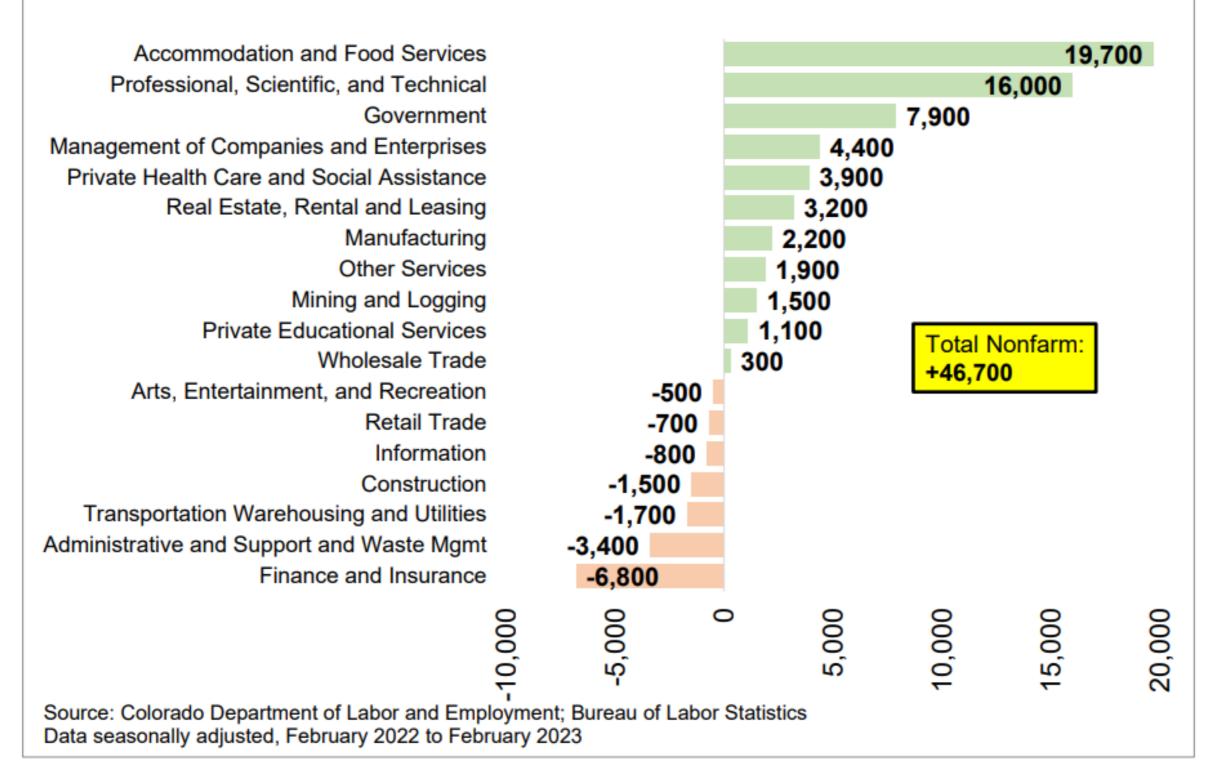


Percent Change in Number of Jobs





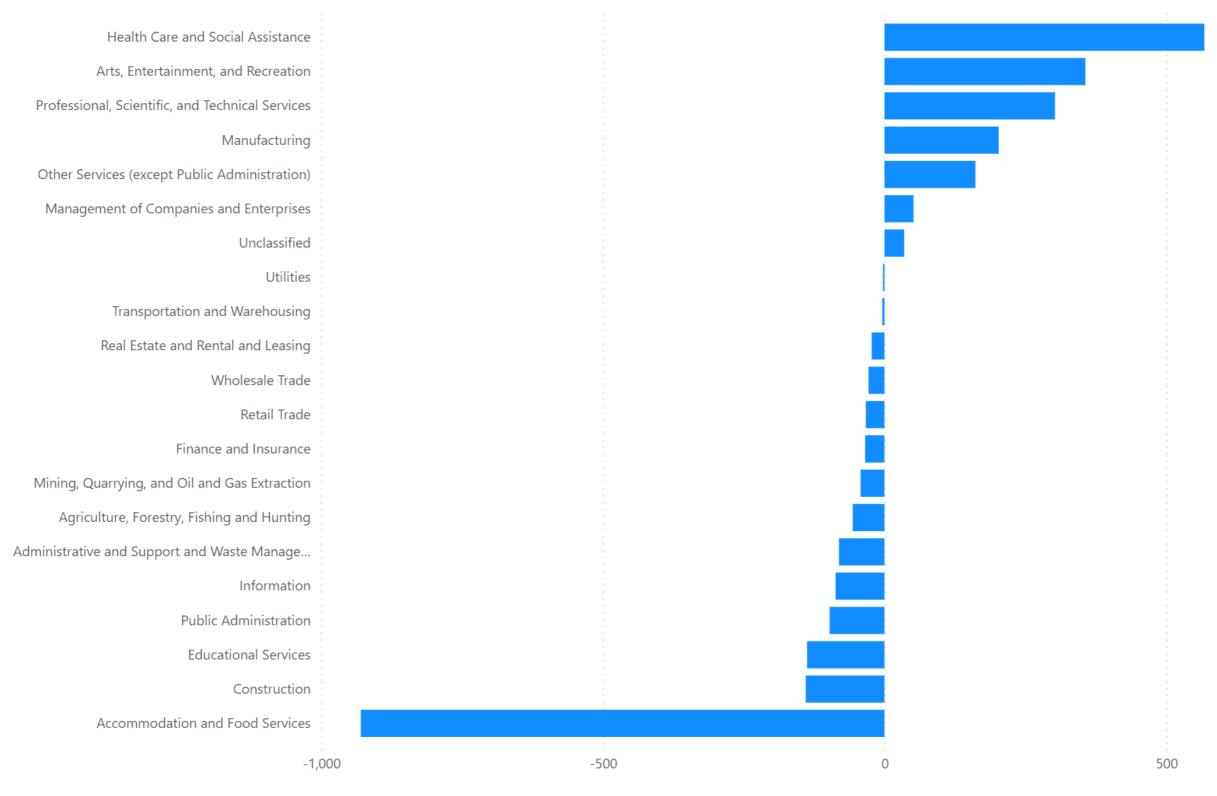
Change in Payroll Jobs Over Past 12 Months, by Industry Sector





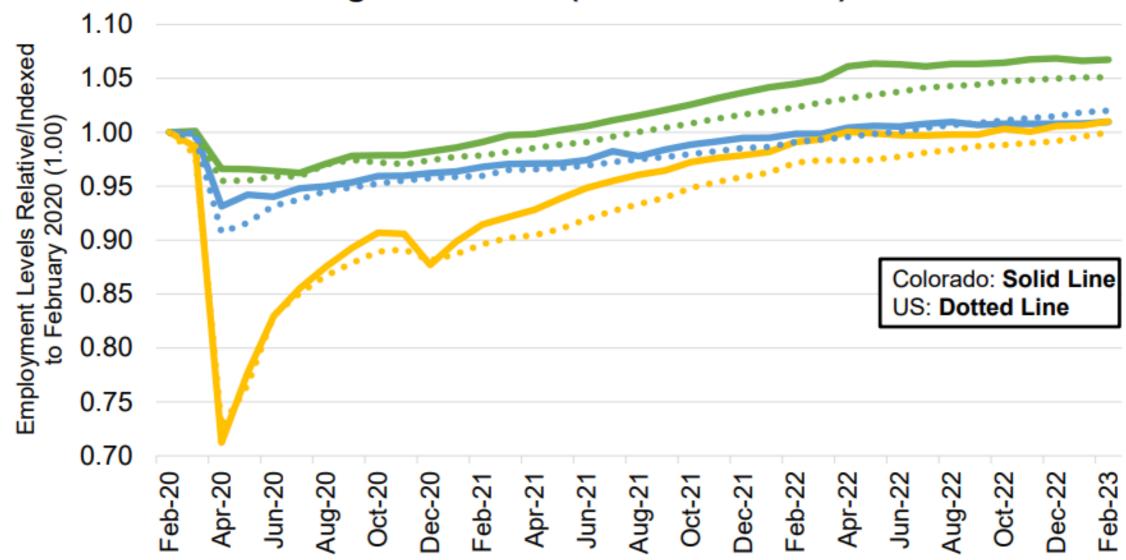
NWCCOG Economic Development District Wage Employment Change by Sector

Change in Average Monthly Employment, 2019-Q3 to 2022-Q3







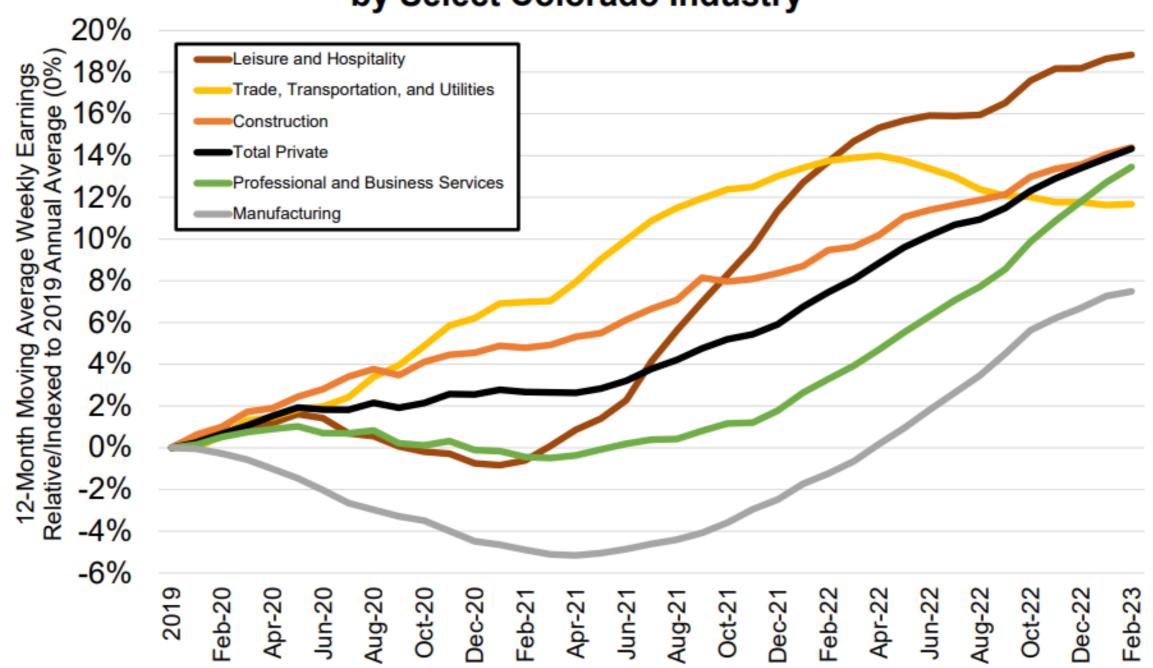


Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment; Bureau of Labor Statistics
Data seasonally adjusted. Note: low, medium, and high wage industries are determined by the 2019 state-level average weekly wage estimates from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Low wage industries include: retail trade; admin support/waste mgmt; private education services; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services. Medium wage industries include: construction; manufacturing; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; real estate, rental, and leasing; private health care and social assistance; state government; and local government.

High wage industries include: mining and logging; wholesale trade; information; finance and insurance; professional and technical services; management of companies; and federal government.







Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment; Bureau of Labor Statistics

Data not seasonally adjusted. Note: each month on this chart represents a 12-month moving average and measures the percent change in average weekly earnings compared to the 2019 annual average for that industry.

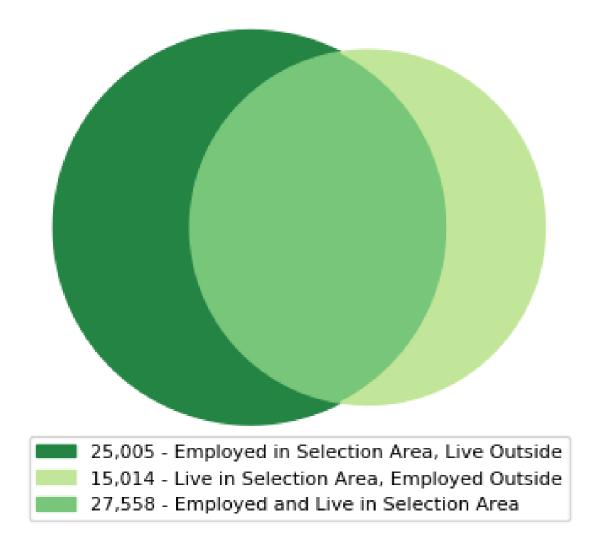


Commuting

- Region sees a net inflow of commuters
- Jobs are generally clustered around resort areas
- Many commuters travel long distances

Worker Inflow/Outflow

Inflow/Outflow Job Counts in 2020



Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (Private Primary Jobs)

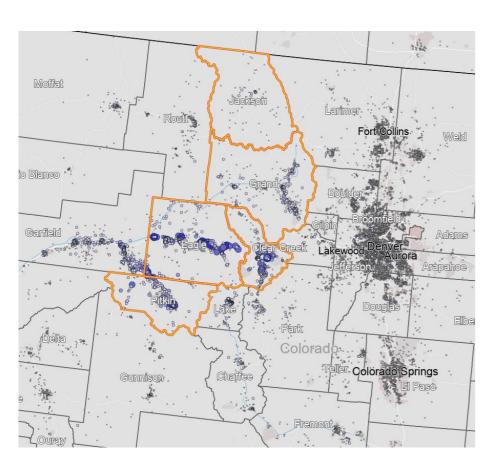
Employed in the Selection Area
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside
Employed and Living in the Selection Area
Living in the Selection Area
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside
Living and Employed in the

Selection Area

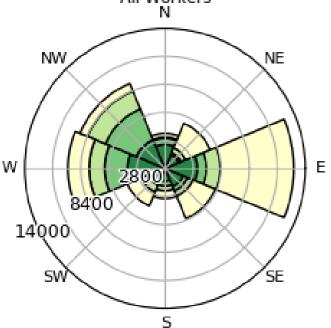
Count	Share			
52,563	100.0%			
25,005	47.6%			
27,558	52.4%			
42,572	100.0%			
15,014	35.3%			
07.550	C4 70/			
27,558	64.7%			

2020

Worker Profile, NWCCOG Economic Development District



Job Counts by Distance/Direction in 2020 All Workers



Jobs by Distance - Work Census Block to Home Census Block

	Count	Share
Total Private Primary Jobs	52,563	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	18,579	35.3%
10 to 24 miles	8,634	16.4%
25 to 50 miles	7,332	13.9%

2020

18,018

2020

34.3%

Denver Comparison

Jobs by Distance - Work Census Block to Home Census Block

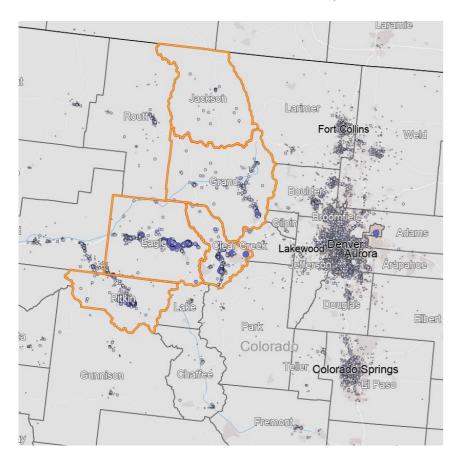
Greater than 50 miles

	Count	Share	
Total Private Primary Jobs	413,785	100.0%	
Less than 10 miles	215,303	52.0%	
10 to 24 miles	135,633	32.8%	
25 to 50 miles	25,351	6.1%	
Greater than 50 miles	37,498	9.1%	

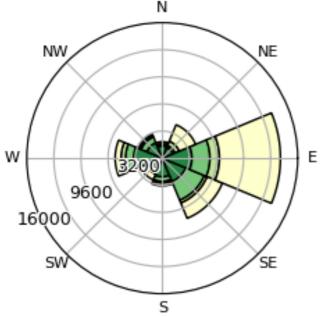


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Resident Profile, NWCCOG Economic Development District



Job Counts by Distance/Direction in 2020 All Workers



Jobs by Distance - Home Census Block to Work Census Block

2020

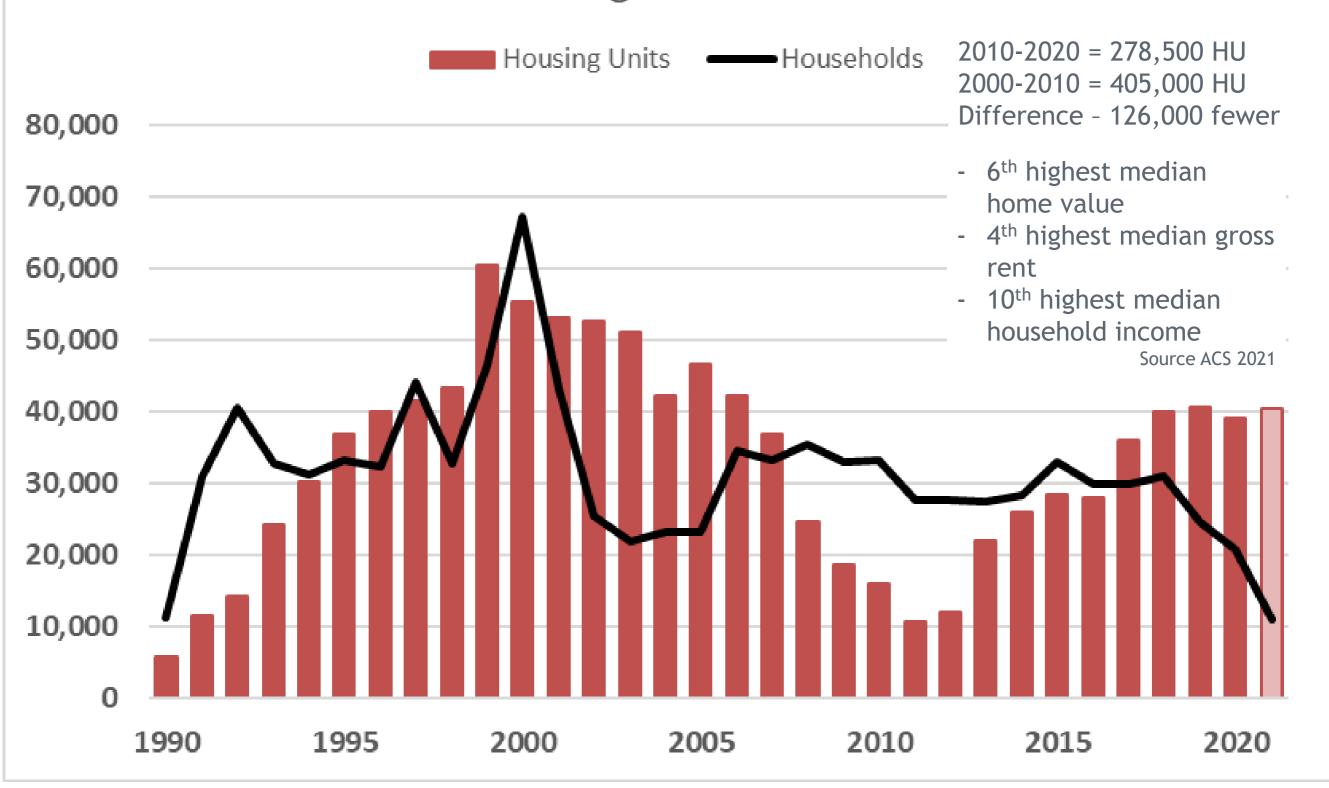
	Count	Share
Total Private Primary Jobs	42,572	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	18,348	43.1%
10 to 24 miles	7,429	17.5%
25 to 50 miles	3,340	7.8%
Greater than 50 miles	13,455	31.6%



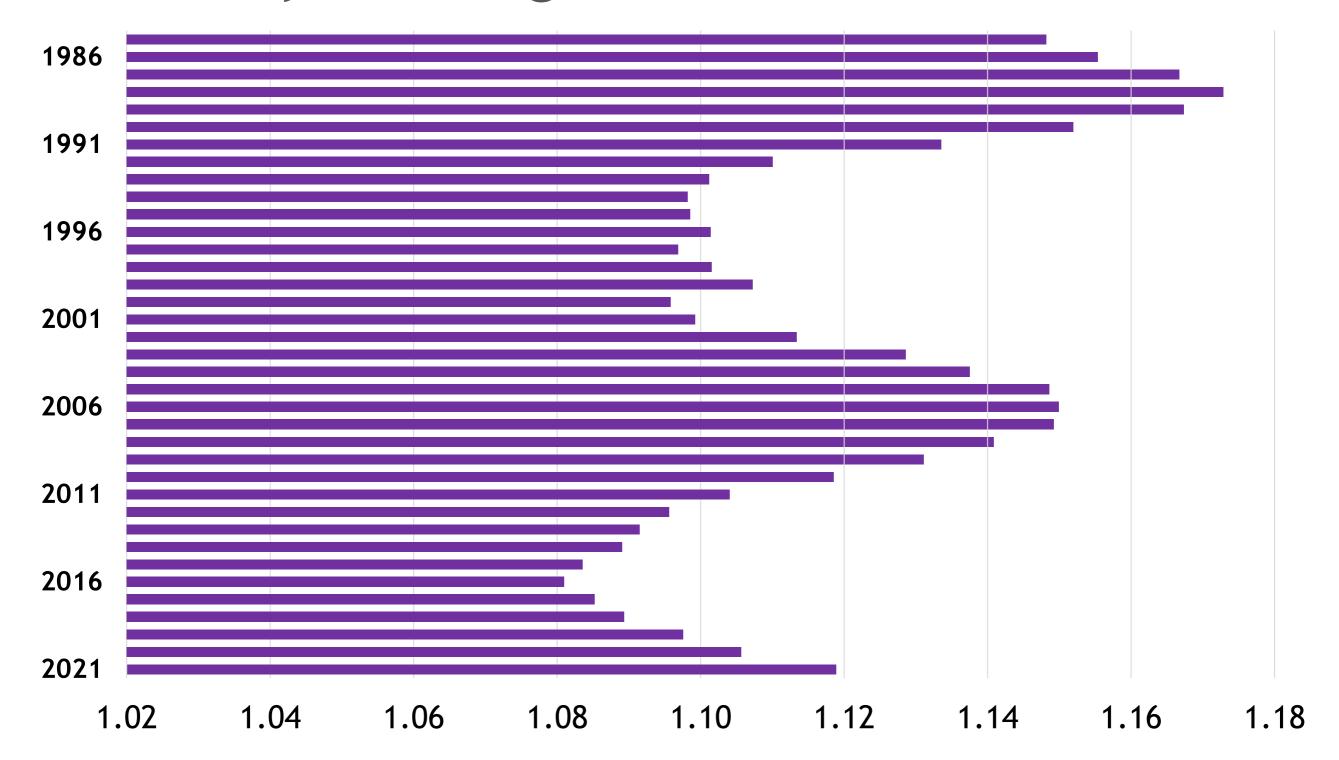
Housing Trends

- Housing in Colorado tends to follow a boom/bust pattern
- Housing is tight, but hope is on the way
- Potential backlog of permits/construction means opportunity to loosen the market
- Uncertainty about future
- Housing is critical to meeting population and workforce demands

Colorado Annual Housing Units and Household Growth



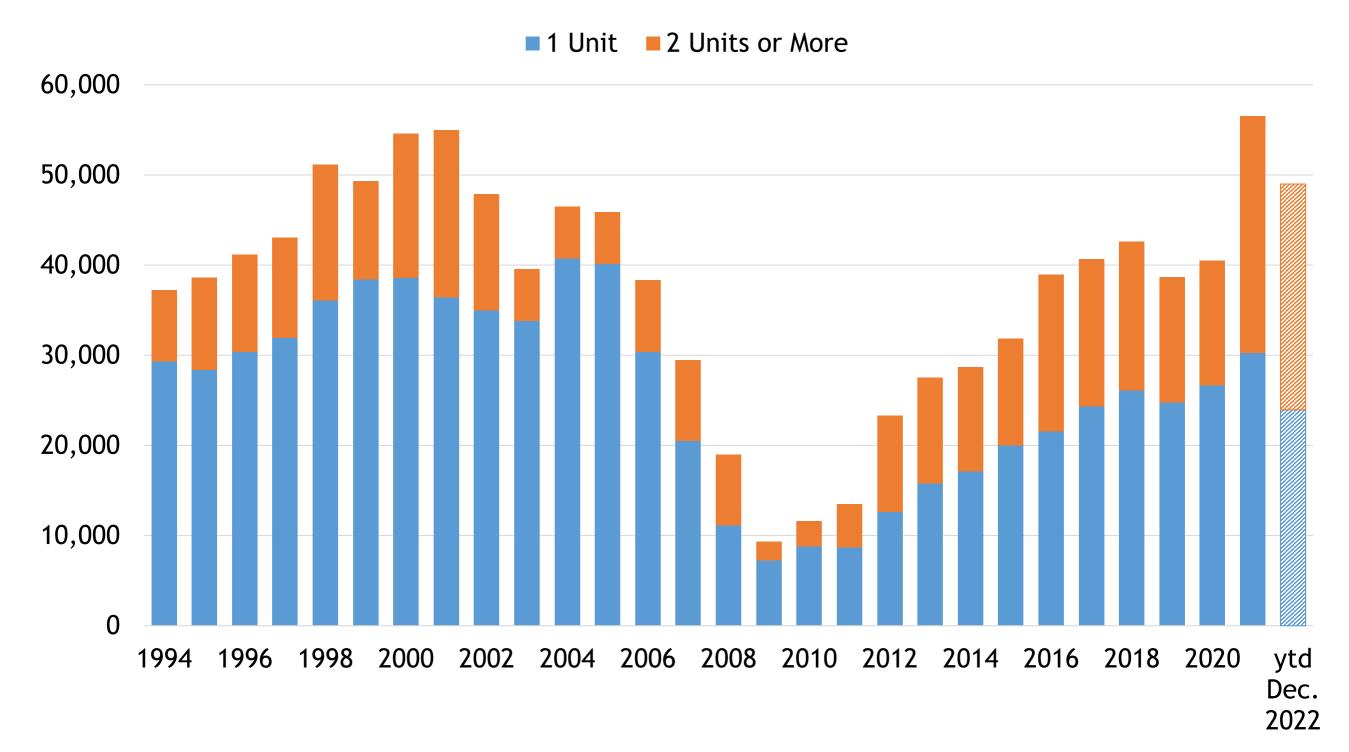
Ratio of Housing Units to Households



Source: Colorado State Demography Office, Vintage 2021 Population Estimates



New Residential Building Permits Colorado



Factors Influencing Housing

- Supply
 - Fewer units built last decade
 - Slow industry to start and stop
 - Supply chain and tight labor
 - Public will NIMBY, Antigrowth/density
 - Water, infrastructure
 - Financing
 - But.... permits and new housing back to 40K+ since 2018.

Demand

- Job growth = workers = people
- Aging smaller household size
- Millennials Prime home buying and second home buying
- Gen Z entering first time apt/home
- Changes in where people lived
- Interest rates
- Household formation rates

Uncertainties to the Forecast +/-

- Intl' immigration
- Water
- Housing supply, price, type, location
- Infrastructure/Transportation
- Aging labor force, prepared labor force
- Natural disasters nationally
- State Budget
- Industry changes boom/bust, competitiveness
- Banking what will be impact on regional banking?
- Will we see further consolidation?
- How will this impact rural markets?

Thank you

State Demography Office
Department of Local Affairs
Greg Totten

Greg.totten@state.co.us

303-864-7751

Demography.dola.colorado.gov