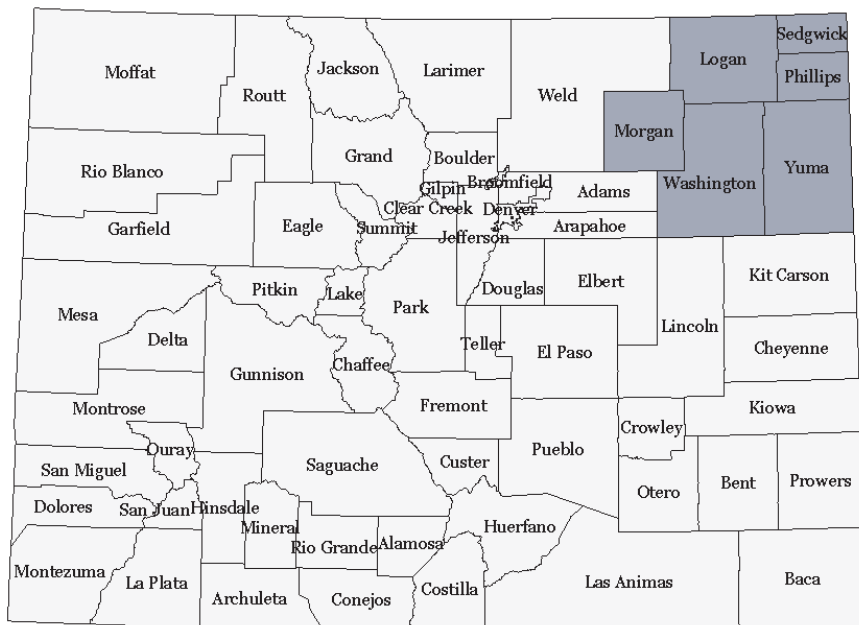




Regional Profile

NORTHEAST COLORADO

The central work of the State Demography Office is the research and production of population data and information and of the forces (fertility, mortality, migration) that lead to population change. Data and information about the population and the factors that lead to population change are critical for program and local area planning. This profile presents data on the economy and the population for the northeastern section of Colorado.



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THE STATE OF COLORADO

Colorado's population as of April 2010 was 5,029,196. Over the decade the population increased by 728,000 and was the 9th fastest growing state in the US. A natural increase (births-deaths) of 392,000 and net migration of 320,000 contributed to the population change in the state over the decade.

Positive net migration of this magnitude was a surprise for many. Most people who migrate to Colorado do so for job opportunities, and over the

past decade Colorado experienced two recessions. Colorado's economy during the first recession at the beginning of the decade was relatively worse than the rest of the US, and this was reflected in low net migration. Conversely, Colorado fared relatively better than the rest of the nation during the second recession at the end of the decade. Despite this downturn net migration has consistently been between 30,000 and 40,000 since 2006.

“In strategic partnership with local communities, the Department of Local Affairs produces the most authoritative demographic and economic data for Colorado’s regions and counties.” - Reeves Brown, Executive Director

COLORADO QUICK FACTS FROM CENSUS 2010

- 5,029,196—April population
- 716,000—Population change since 2000
- 9th—Colorado’s rank in US for growth rate
- 17% —Colorado’s population growth vs. US 9.6%
- 85% —Growth of 60-64 year olds, the fastest growing age group
- 2.53 to 2.49—Decline in average household size
- 16% —Family household growth
- 24% —Nonfamily household growth
- 26% —Single person households
- 67% to 65% —Drop in Home ownership rate

EXPECTATIONS

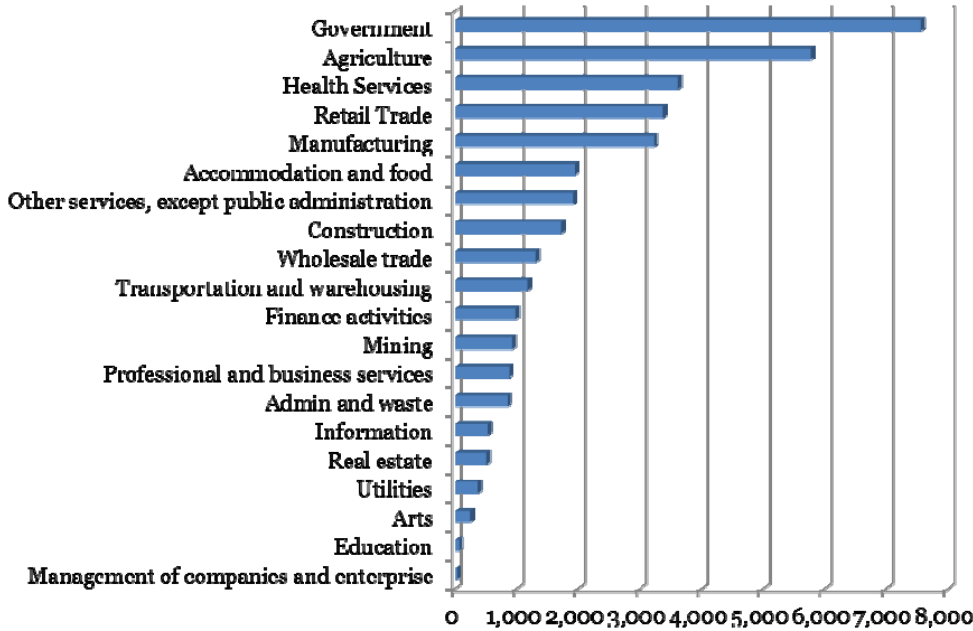
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,029,196 in 2010 to 6 million in 2020 and 7.01 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.7% followed by 1.5%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of 0.9%. The largest share of the population (82.4%) will continue to be along the Front Range with a growing share in the Western Slope, growing from 11% to 12% between 2010 and 2020.

Over the next decade (2010 to 2020) the Colorado population will also change significantly due to aging baby boomers (born 1946 to 1964), many of whom moved in to the state during the energy boom of the 1970s. As this generation ages Colorado's population over the age of 65, a historically small portion of the population, will increase rapidly. More than 550,000 people over 65 will expand to 892,000 – an increase of 60% over the ten-year period.

Job growth, a significant factor in predicting population growth, is expected to improve in 2012 and 2013 returning to pre-recession employment levels by 2014. Between 2010 and 2015 total jobs (including wage and salary and proprietors) are forecast to increase by 350,000, gaining back the 130,000 lost between 2008 and 2010. An additional gain of 340,000 jobs is expected between 2015 and 2020. Many of these jobs—approximately 10% -are forecast to be driven from growth by retiree spending. Another bright spot is the tourism industry which has also been recovering nationally. Jobs in extractive industries, health services, and business services are also forecast to experience stronger increases.

JOBS

Number of Jobs by Sector, 2010



Source: State Demography Office

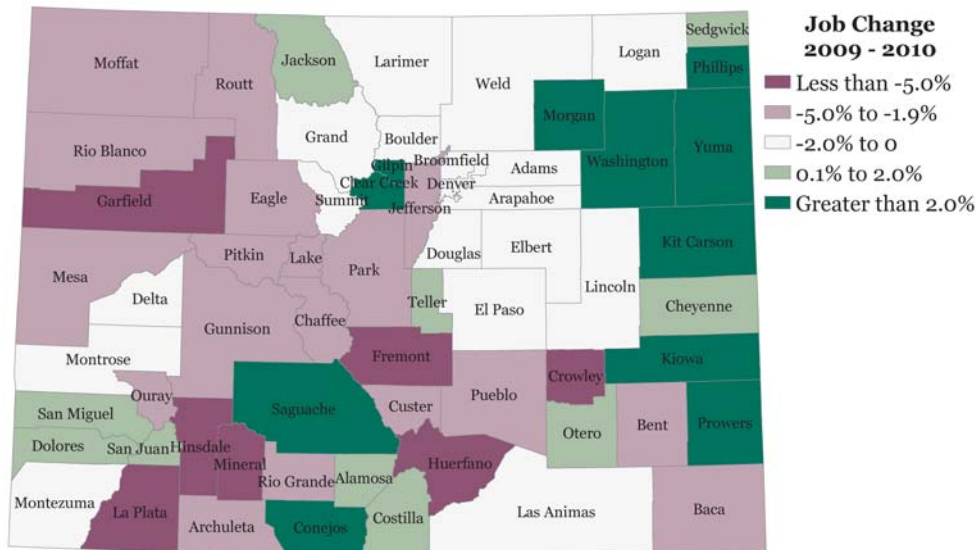
Region 1 had 37,212 jobs in 2010 – an increase of 1,061 (2.9%) over its level of 36,151 in 2009. Agriculture led this growth, contributing 790 jobs (15.8%). This number does not include seasonal migrant workers. Following agriculture were Health services (399 jobs, 12.4%), Mining (144 jobs, 18.0%), and Manufacturing (126 jobs, 4.1%).

The region's largest sector of employment is Government, which accounted for 7,572 jobs in the region. This is followed by Agriculture (5,783 jobs), Health services (3,627 jobs), and Retail trade (3,384 jobs).

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '09 - '10

Total Jobs	1061 (2.9%)
Accommodation and food	-125 (-6%)
Admin and waste	-72 (-7.7%)
Agriculture	790 (15.8%)
Arts	-14 (-5.4%)
Construction	-44 (-2.5%)
Education	5 (6.9%)
Finance activities	51 (5.4%)
Government	-87 (-1.1%)
Health Services	399 (12.4%)
Information	20 (3.8%)
Management of companies and enterprise	-7 (-14.3%)
Manufacturing	126 (4.1%)
Mining	144 (18%)
Other services, except public administration	-66 (-3.3%)
Professional and business services	-55 (-5.9%)
Real estate	-23 (-4.3%)
Retail Trade	19 (0.6%)
Transportation and warehousing	-36 (-2.9%)
Utilities	-5 (-1.4%)
Wholesale trade	42 (3.3%)

Net Job Change by County, 2009 to 2010



Source: State Demography Office

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2009)

Logan	\$33,647
Morgan	29,958
Phillips	32,518
Sedgwick	43,379
Washington	36,461
Yuma	35,446
Colorado	\$41,895
US	\$39,635

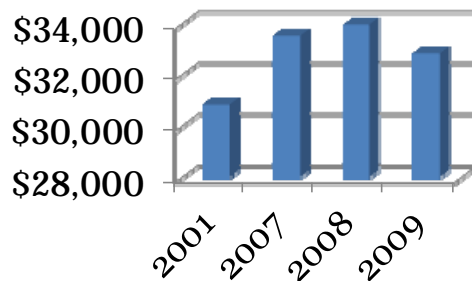
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

INCOME

Income is an important measure of economic health and widely reported. It cannot simply be viewed by itself; equally important are demographic characteristics that impact income levels.

Real (inflation adjusted) per capita personal income in Region 1 increased slowly

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2009 Dollars)



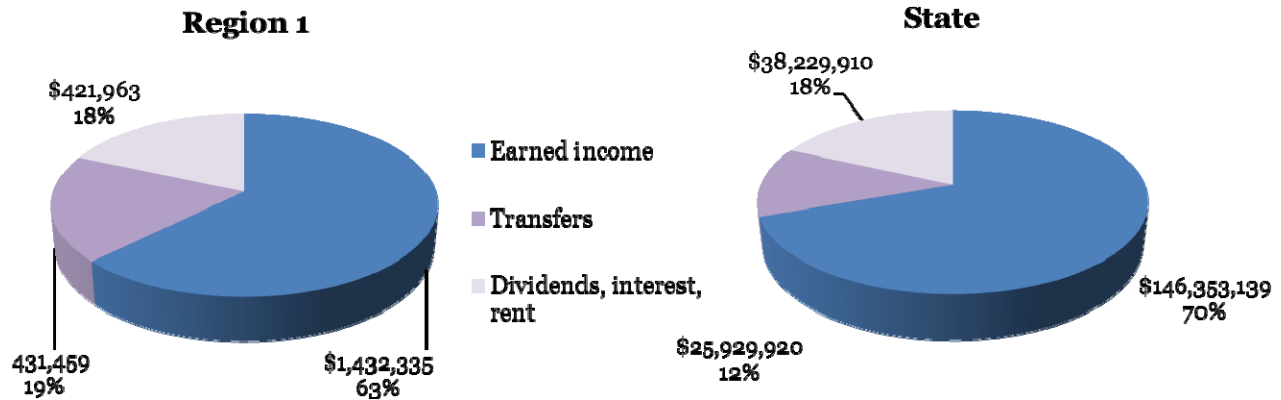
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis,

from 2001 to 2009, changing an average of 0.8% annually. However, this is faster than the state which increased by 0.3%. Region 1 has a relatively small prison population which impacts county incomes slightly in Logan.

Residents of Region 1 receive about 63% of their income from earnings, which is lower than the state average of 70%.

Both areas receive similar portions of investment income, while Region 1 receives a larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) than the state as a whole. Indeed, income from transfers was the only portion that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 6.6% annually over the past eight years. Payments for health services such as those from Medicare or Medicaid account for most transfer payments and most of the growth.

Components of Income (2009)



While not the largest sources of income, dividends, interest, and rent as well as transfer payments have been increasing as a portion of total income

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 1

ECONOMIC BASE, 2010

Traditional	3,440
Mining	995
Manufacturing	245
Government	2,200
Agriculture	10,304
Ag. Inputs	1,472
Ag. Production	5,058
Processing - trade, transport.	1,091
Processing - food, bev.	2,684
Regional and national services	4,992
Prof. business svcs.	179
Information	86
Reg'l. constr. & utils.	669
Edu. & health svcs.	3,274
Finance	132
Trade & transport.	636
Tourism	584
Accommodations	547
Second homes	5
Tourism retail	11
Tourism transport	20
Households	5,862
Commuting	225
Retirees	3,912
Transfers (age < 65)	879
Investments (age < 65)	846
Total Direct Basic	25,181
Indirect Basic	3,037
Non-Basic	8,978
Total Jobs	37,201
Spinoffs per base job	1.24
Overall multiplier	2.24

BASE ANALYSIS

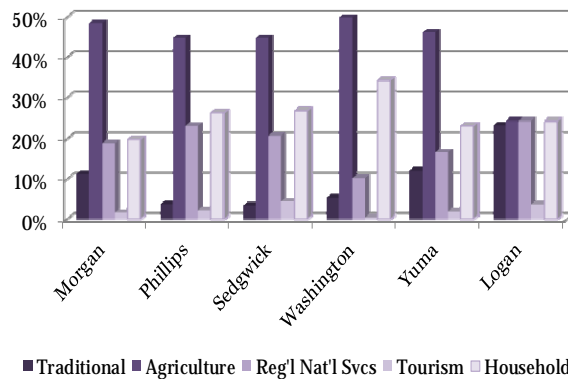
Agriculture in Region 1 brings significant amounts of money and supports over 10,000 jobs. Households – primarily retirees – support over 5,800 jobs. Regional services like education and health services are also important drivers employing almost 5,000 jobs.

Government employment including prison employment in the region is also an important driver, employing around 2,200 workers.

While income from agricul-

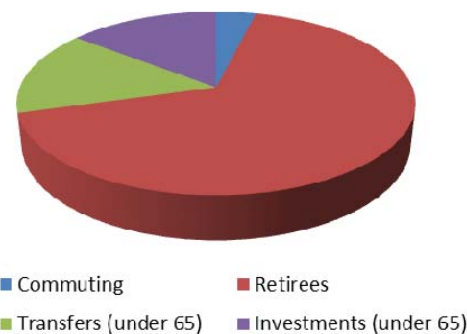
ture may be volatile and fluctuate with global markets and growing conditions, Households, Government, and Education and health services tend to be relatively stable. This is not to say that they are entirely insulated from an economic downturn as governments search for cost savings.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees drive 67% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 1.2% annually from 2010–2020.

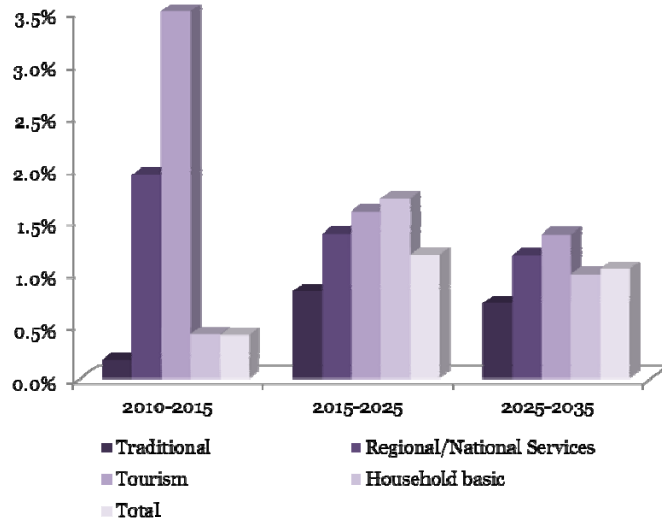
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Direct basic job growth in Region 1 is expected to increase faster, relative to this past decade, after 2015. Over the five-year period from 2010 to 2015, the region should add about 800 new direct basic jobs (0.7% average annual growth).

Agricultural production and processing will continue to be the largest base industry sector. However, growth in the Region will be led by gains in Tourism, and as the population ages and eventually retires Household basic jobs will become an increasingly large source of growth.

Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector

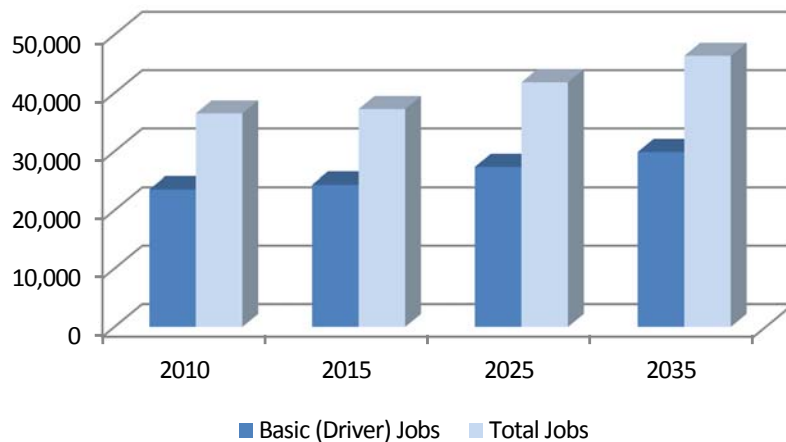


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 750 new jobs, averaging 0.4% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 1 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

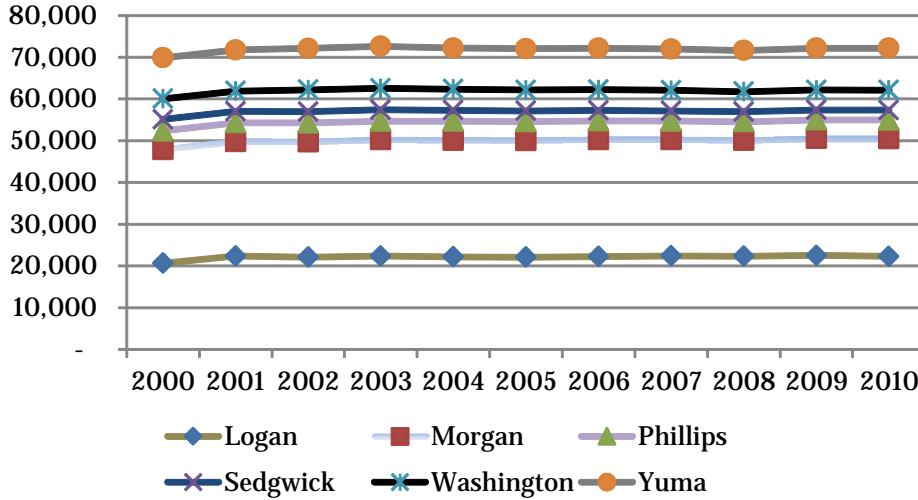


Source: State Demography Office

Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. However, the expected growth in Region 1 should continue to support approximately the same number of spin off jobs resulting in approximately 3,500 additional support jobs by 2035 as a result of the 6,300 direct basic job increases during the same time period.

POPULATION

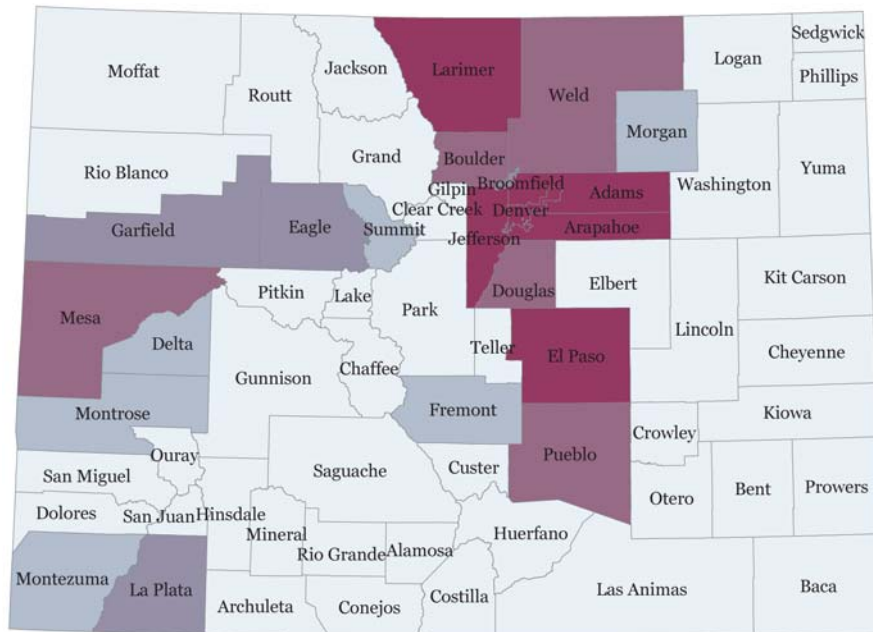
Region 1 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2010 was 72,188. There was no population increases since 2009. The population in the region in the year 2000 was 69,853. This represents an annual population increase of 0.3%. Sedgwick and Washington counties experienced population decline of 1.4% and 0.3% separately in past the decade. The population of the rest of the regions slightly increased in the past decade.

Colorado Population by County, 2010



Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2008

State	4,901,938
Region 1	71,638
Logan	22,324
Morgan	27,746
Phillips	4,451
Segwick	2,420
Washington	4,802
Yuma	9,895

2009

State	4,976,853
Region 1	72,186
Logan	22,517
Morgan	28,026
Phillips	4,454
Segwick	2,376
Washington	4,777
Yuma	10,036

2010

State	5,050,870
Region 1	72,188
Logan	22,305
Morgan	28,193
Phillips	4,472
Segwick	2,372
Washington	4,803
Yuma	10,043

Colorado Population by County, 2010

White	Fewer than 25,000
Light Blue	25,000 to 49,999
Medium Blue	50,000 to 99,999
Dark Blue	100,000 to 300,000
Maroon	Greater than 300,000

POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

From 2000 to 2010 the Asian population grew faster than any other race or ethnic group, increasing 45% to comprise 2.8% of the state population. The Hispanic population, Colorado's second largest racial/ethnic group, increased 41% to comprise 20% of the state population. Black non-Hispanics increased 19% (3.7% of total), White non-Hispanics increased 9.9% (70% of total) and all other non-White non-Hispanic race/ethnic groups decreased 11%.

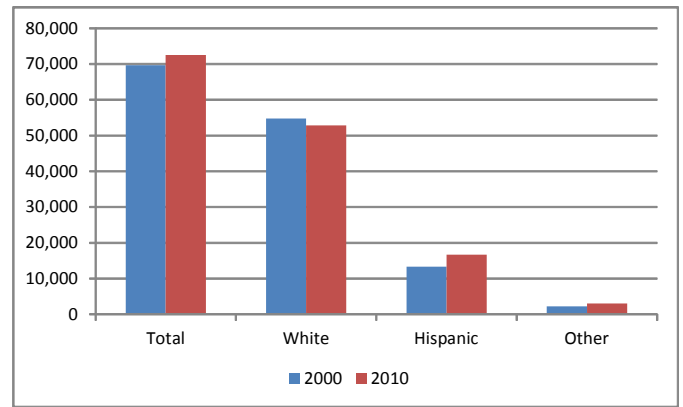
While Region 1 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 73% of the total population. White non-Hispanics declined from 2000 to 2010 (-4%), while all other non-White non-Hispanic groups increased 35%. The population as a whole increased 4%, and the Hispanic population increased 25%.

REGION 1 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Logan	22,709	17,754	3,551	1,404
Morgan	28,159	17,370	9,506	1,283
Phillips	4,442	3,526	830	86
Sedgwick	2,379	2,036	289	54
Washington	4,814	4,306	407	101
Yuma	10,043	7,824	2,088	131

Source: US Census Bureau

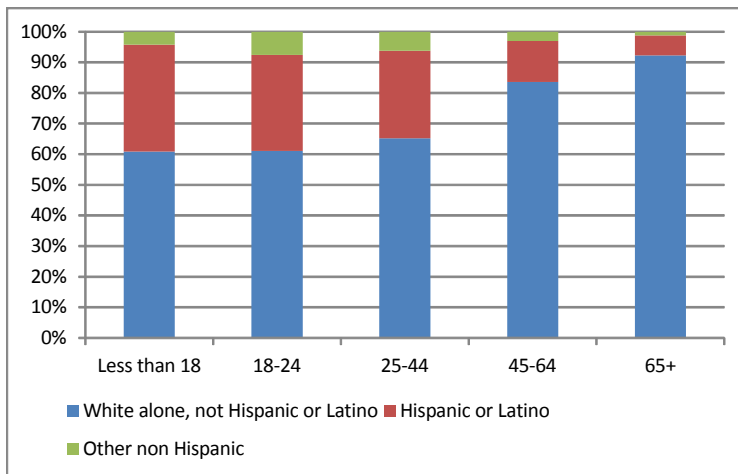
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



Source: US Census Bureau

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort



Source: US Census Bureau

Colorado's population is becoming more diverse, especially at the younger ages. The Hispanic and Other non-White population under 18 are 42% of the population and are 15% of the population over 65.

Region 1 is more diverse by race and age than the state, although there remains a significant difference between the under 18 and over 65 age groups. The Hispanic and other non-White population under 18 are 39% of the population compared to 8% of the population over 65.

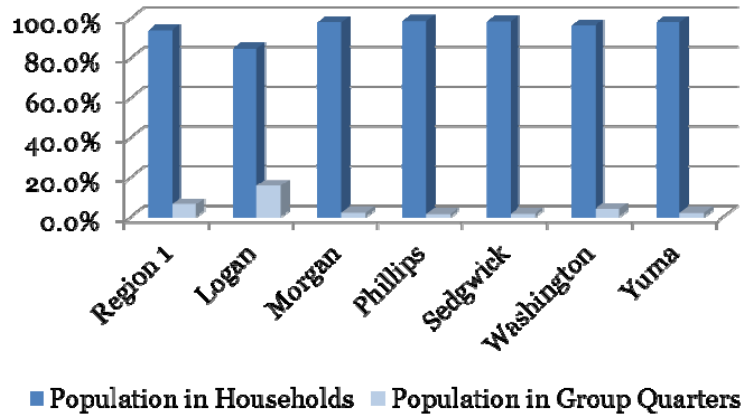
The largest share of the total population are the 45-64 year olds at 26% of the population followed by the 25-44 year olds at 25%, the under 18 at 24%, 65 and over at 16% and finally the 18-24 with 9% of the total share.

HOUSEHOLDS

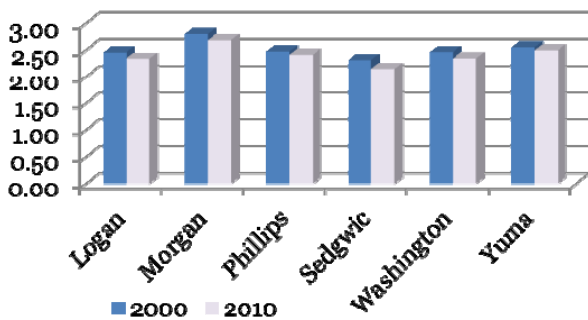
People can live in households or group quarters, with the latter including prisons, dorms, and long term care facilities. Per capita income, educational attainment, and age information may seem skewed if a large share of a community's population is in these group quarters.

Region 1 has a relatively high portion of its population in group quarters. Of 72,188 people 4,513 (6.3%) live in group quarters, with prison inmates concentrated in Logan and Washington counties. Approximately 93.7% of people live in households.

Population by group, 2010



Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



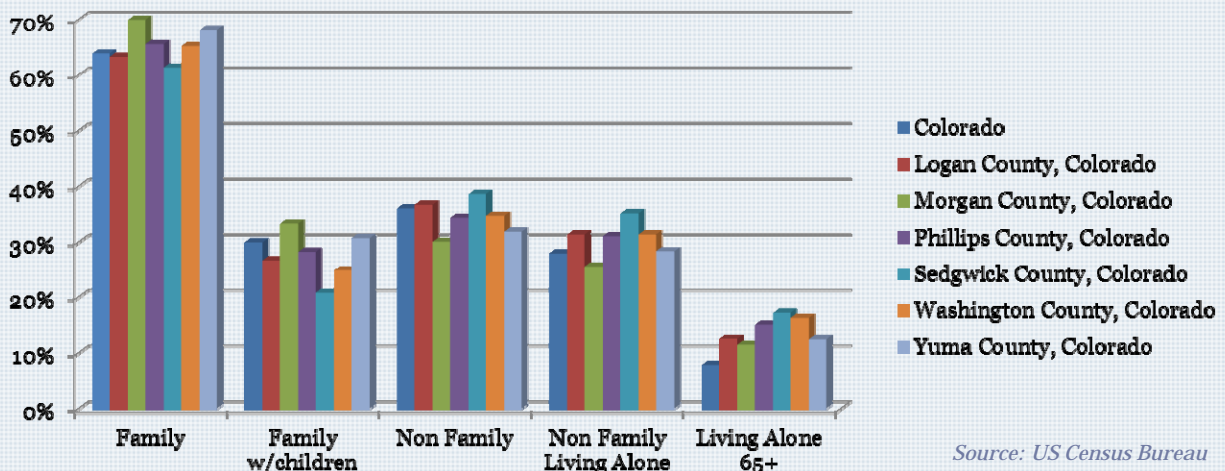
Source: US Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split into several different types. This is especially useful in determining housing needs and planning communities. Family households, which have been declining as a portion of all households statewide and in Region 1 over the past 10 years, contain two or more related individuals. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all counties except Morgan and Yuma counties.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew the fastest over the past decade. Region 1 has a larger concentration of these than the state average, especially households composed of a single person over age 65.

Households by Type (2010)



Source: US Census Bureau

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSING AND INCOME

Percent of Households spending greater than 30 percent on housing:

Colorado

Renter: 48% (+/-0.4)
Owner: 37% (+/-0.3)

Logan

Renter: 25.5% (+/-6.3)
Owner: 29.4% (+/-5.7)

Morgan

Renter: 34.1% (+/-6.2)
Owner: 38% (4.9)

Phillips

Renter: 27.5% (+/-10.7)
Owner: 30.2% (+/-7.1)

Sedgwick

Renter: 33.6% (+/-10.8)
Owner: 27.5% (+/-8.2)

Washington

Renter: 26.1% (+/-7.6)
Owner: 34.6% (+/-6.5)

Yuma

Renter: 17.3% (+/-7.6)
Owner: 30.9% (+/-7.6)

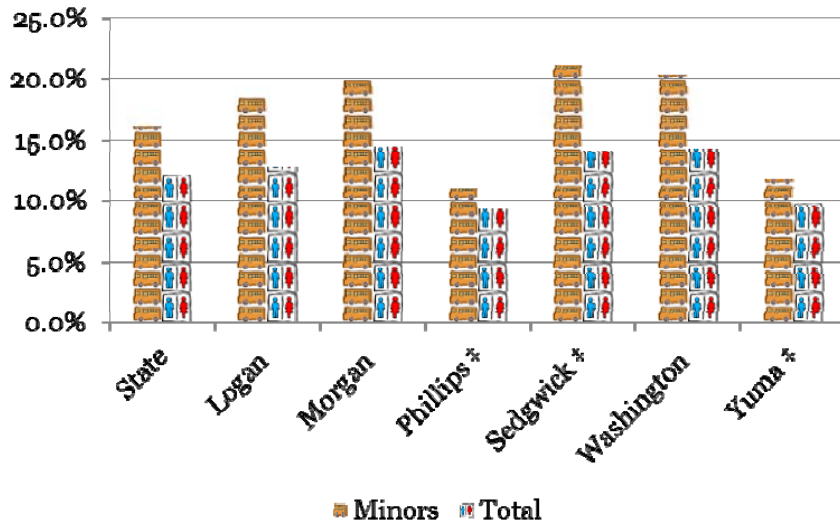
Source: 2010 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2010 in poverty in Region 1 is slightly higher than the state average of 12.2%. The percentage of children in poverty was also slightly higher in this region than the state average of 16.2%.

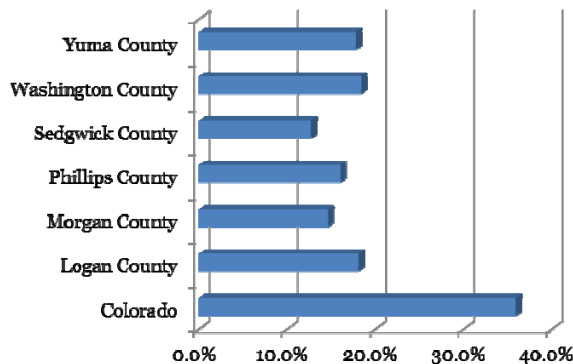
The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not matter) with two minors, for example, was \$22,350 in 2010.

Poverty Rates, 2006-2010



Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



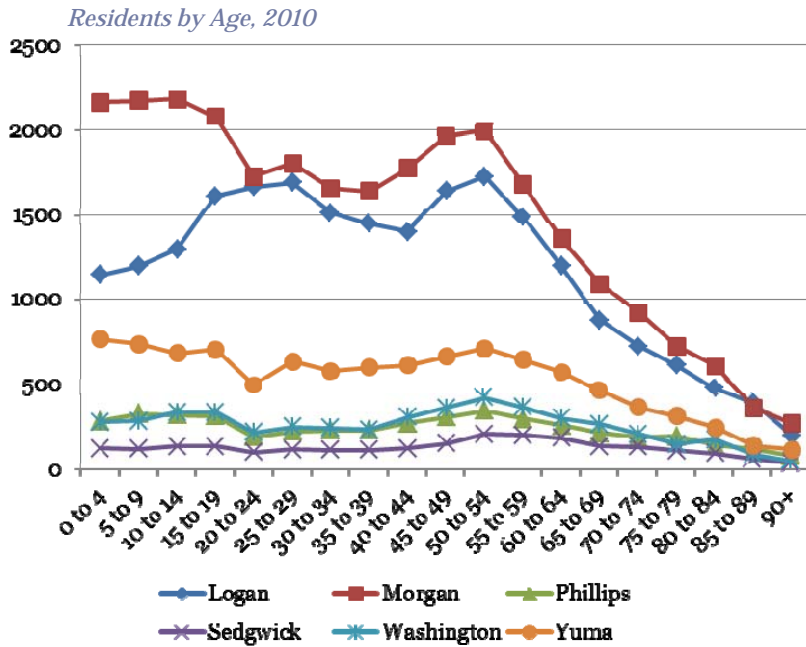
Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 1 is fairly consistent across counties with the highest levels in Logan and Washington Counties. The Region 1 average of 16.4% is lower than the state average of 35%. On average for the region, 33.4% of the population have high school degrees and another 32.8% of the population have some college or associates degrees.

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 38.5 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to somewhat larger proportions of the population in the older age groups – 15.6% over 65 for the region versus 11% for the state. The median age of the region is expected to fall slightly – to 38.2 by 2030 – as more working-age adults move into the region – while that of the state is expected to rise to 37.8 with the aging of the baby boomers during this period.

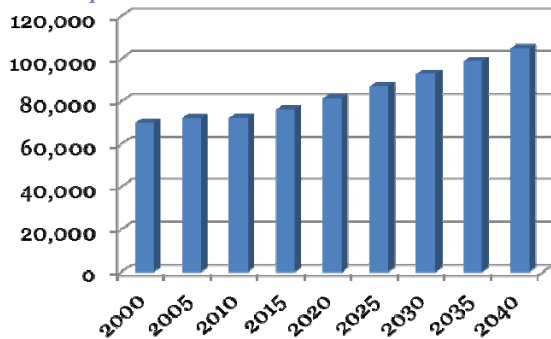


From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 1.9 percent annually, far slower than the state average of 4.9 percent.

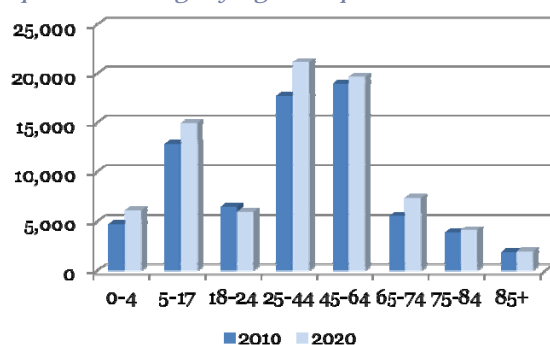
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow slightly stronger at average annual rates over 1% after 2010, driven primarily by growth in Logan and Morgan Counties. Some of this is related to some recovery and extensions in agriculture. Other contributors will be from businesses serving markets in the Front Range. Lastly, the region will see some increases in retirees as its own baby-boomers retire and as others in the state are attracted to the region's low cost of living and rural lifestyle.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

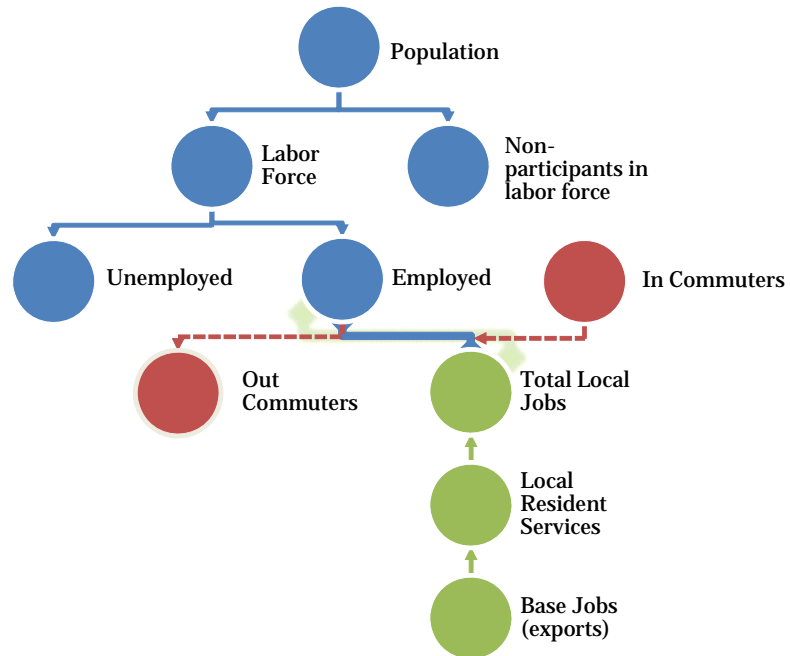


Source: State

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

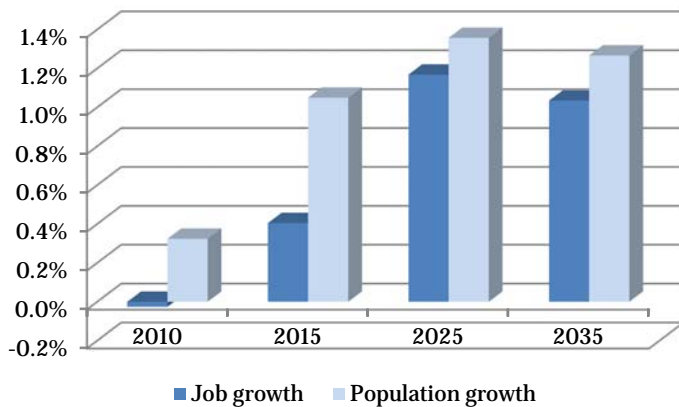
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market

The separate forecasts of the jobs and the population of a county are integrated through an analysis of the labor market. The analysis reviews whether the population forecast in the demographic model and the workforce they are expected to supply will be sufficient to meet the demands of the economy created through the jobs forecast. If not, the migration assumption in the demographic model is adjusted so that the jobs supplied by the population are more in line with the jobs forecast.



The analysis begins with the labor force participation rates being applied to the population forecasts of the non-institutional population over age 16 by age and gender to produce a forecast of the labor force for the projected population. The forecasted numbers of unemployed persons are then subtracted from the labor force and a forecast of the number of employed persons results. This number combined with the number of second third jobs held by multiple job holders yields the total number of jobs held by residents. The net number of commuters is then added or subtracted resulting in the number of total local jobs as derived from the population. This number is then reconciled with the number of total jobs as it is derived from a forecast of the base jobs (exports) within a county. A multiplier is applied to the forecasted number of base jobs to derive the resulting number of local resident service jobs that are then added to the forecast of base jobs to determine the final number of total local jobs. This analysis is essential to establishing an appropriate relationship between the forecasted number of jobs and the forecast of the population within a county.

Job and Population Growth



Source: State Demography Office

Retirees generate fewer jobs than traditional base industries, so retiree growth can cause the population as a whole to increase more quickly than jobs. This in part explains the large gap between job and population growth through 2025.

LABOR FORECASTS

FORECASTING WORKSHEETS

The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting.

For example, between 2010 and 2015 job growth in the region is expected to be 0.4% per year while population growth will be 1.0%. This faster growth in population relative to jobs is the result of an increase in the proportion of the population that is expected to commute outside of the region for work.

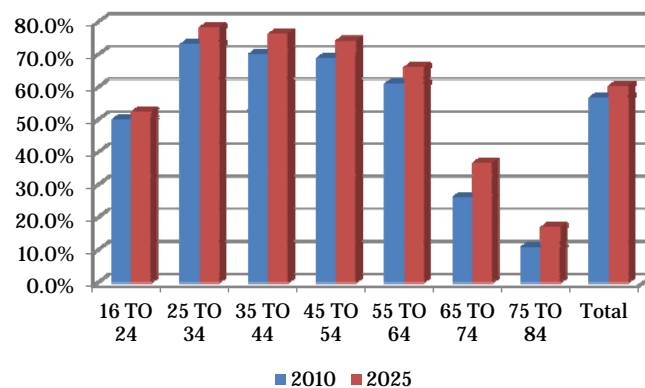
These differences continue over time, with the population growing at a faster rate than jobs. However, labor force growth will begin to slow relative to population growth as a result of the growing share of persons over the age of 65.

	2010	2015	2025	2035
TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS	23,556	24,360	27,346	29,900
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
TOTAL JOBS	36,517	37,261	41,850	46,385
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.0%	0.4%	1.2%	1.0%
*Statistical Discrepancy	3,968	1,809	1,013	477
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	32,548	36,492	42,346	47,751
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	-0.3%	2.3%	1.5%	1.2%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-174	-1,212	-1,687	-2,025
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	32,548	36,492	42,346	47,751
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	2,325	2,477	2,877	3,250
= Employed Persons (Residents)	30,223	34,015	39,469	44,501
- Unemployed Persons	1,206	1,288	1,480	1,674
Unemployment Rate	3.8%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	31,428	35,303	40,949	46,176
Labor Force Participation Rate	61.3%	65.0%	66.8%	65.8%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	72,147	76,012	86,982	98,647
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.3%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Changes in the overall or total labor force participation rate(s) (LFPR) are really a function of changes in LFPR by age and gender and changes in the relative proportions in each. In general, LFPR for each age-gender group are expected to rise slightly to 2025. Those of women – especially those in upper age groups -- are expected to increase more substantially, as the result of greater women’s participation in younger age groups in past decades. Changes in the overall or total LFPR of a region, if declining, are due to increases in the number of people in younger or older age groups where participation rates are expected to remain relatively low.

Labor Force Participation Rates by Age Group



Source: State Demography Office

COMMUTING

Commuter flows are significant in reconciling a region's jobs with its population. A region could have a completely different population during business hours compared to night time, and often different regions are inextricably connected by these flows.

The US Census Bureau, in cooperation with several other federal agencies, compiles information that reconciles place of residence with place of employment.

The specific employment numbers differ from those used in the forecasting worksheets because both the labor and population data come from different sources than those used by the State Demography Office. This resource still provides valuable information about commuter flows.

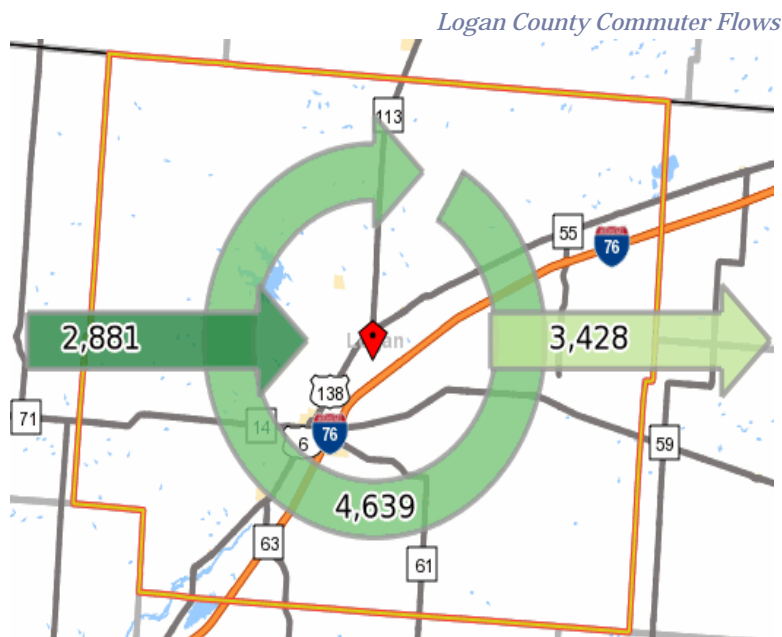
Each map presented shows the number of in-commuters, the number of residents who live and are employed in the specified county, and the number of out-residents. Additionally, a table next to each map shows origin and destination counties of commuters.

The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.



Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

LOGAN COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

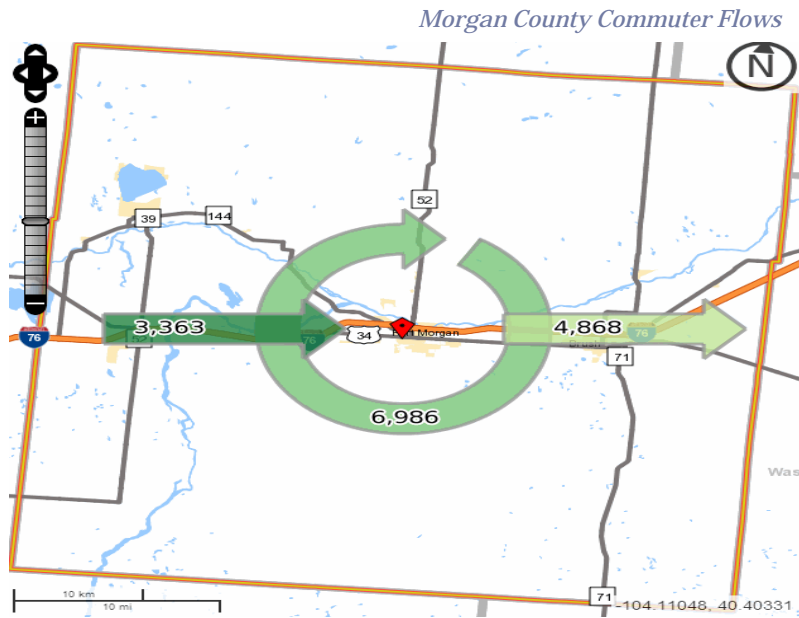
Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Morgan County, CO	369
Weld County, CO	227
El Paso County, CO	194
Jefferson County, CO	166
Arapahoe County, CO	164

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	482
Morgan County, CO	334
Weld County, CO	282
Larimer County, CO	278
Adams County, CO	255

COMMUTING—MORGAN COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

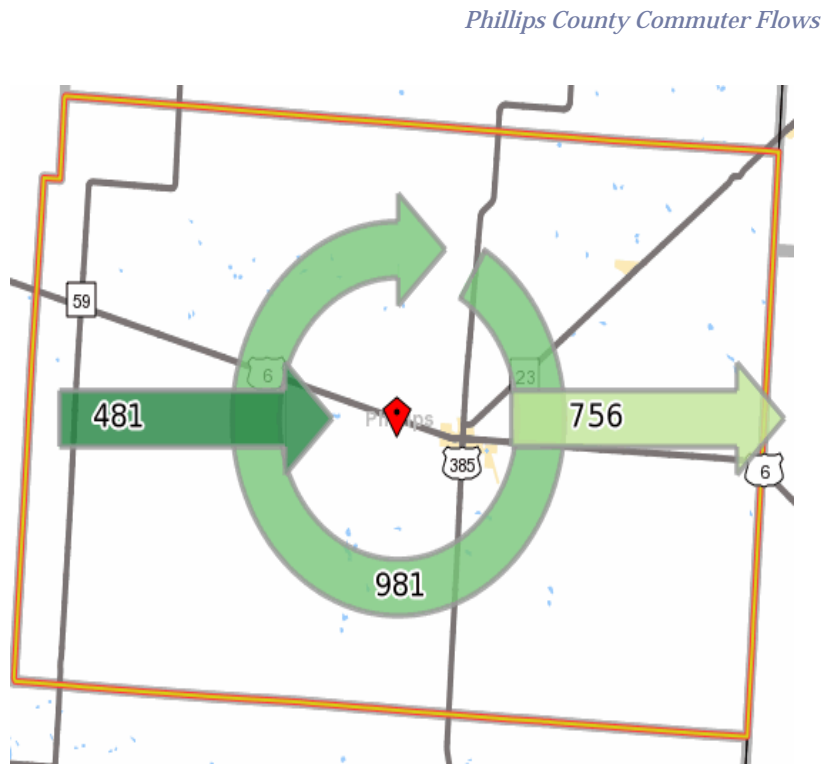
Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Weld County, CO	897
Logan County, CO	334
Jefferson County, CO	233
Arapahoe County, CO	222
Adams County, CO	209

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	796
Weld County, CO	620
Adams County, CO	480
Arapahoe County, CO	427
Jefferson County, CO	403

COMMUTING—PHILLIPS COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

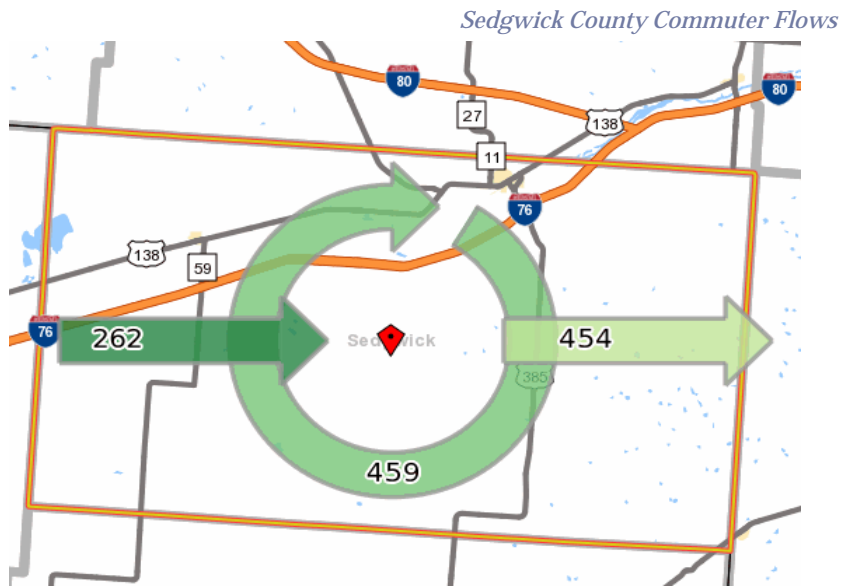
Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Logan County, CO	134
Yuma County, CO	69
Sedgwick County, CO	65
Morgan County, CO	16
Washington County, CO	15

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Logan County, CO	147
Sedgwick County, CO	69
Denver County, CO	66
Yuma County, CO	64
El Paso County, CO	47

COMMUTING— SEDGWICK COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—WASHINGTON COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Phillips County, CO	69
El Paso County, CO	30
Logan County, CO	26
Deuel County, NE	23
Yuma County, CO	16

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Logan County, CO	85
Phillips County, CO	65
Cheyenne County, NE	48
Deuel County, NE	32
Morgan County, CO	23

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

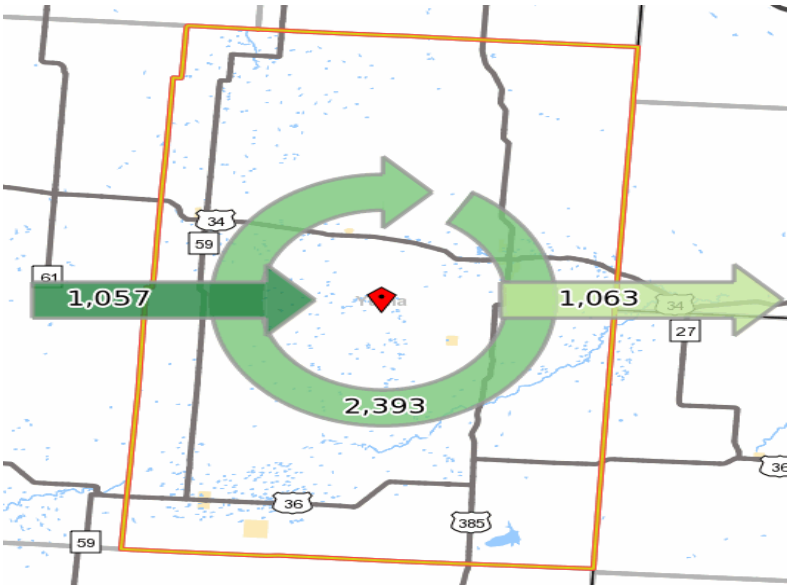
Yuma County, CO	31
Morgan County, CO	29
Logan County, CO	26
Weld County, CO	14
Denver County, CO	7

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Morgan County, CO	200
Yuma County, CO	192
Logan County, CO	155
Weld County, CO	114
Denver County, CO	112

COMMUTING—YUMA COUNTY

Yuma County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Washington County, CO	192
Logan County, CO	95
Morgan County, CO	84
Weld County, CO	72
Phillips County, CO	64

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Logan County, CO	104
Weld County, CO	102
Denver County, CO	98
Morgan County, CO	70
Phillips County, CO	69

STATE DEMOGRAPHY OFFICE

The State Demography Office is the primary state agency for population and demographic information. Its data are used by state agencies to forecast demand for facilities and services. These data are also used by local governments and non-profit organizations in the state to anticipate growth or decline and to plan and develop programs and community resources. The office's location in the Department of Local Affairs insures that its data and information is developed in ways that account for local input and needs. The office makes the data publicly available on their website, answers requests for economic and demographic data and provides training workshops on accessing and using the data.

State Demography Office
1313 Sherman St., Ste 521
Denver, CO 80203

<http://colorado.gov/demography>

Phone: 303-866-2156
E-mail: dlg.helpdesk@state.co.us



COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS

For many communities throughout Colorado, the Department of Local Affairs is the "face of state government" —that initial and primary point of contact where local communities work in partnership with the state. Our department's mission statement, "Strengthening Colorado Communities," exemplifies the level of responsiveness and attentiveness that lies at the heart of our services.

Through financial and technical assistance, emergency management services, property tax administration and programs addressing affordable housing and homelessness, our department works in cooperation with local communities. It is through that work where we learn firsthand how to build on the strengths, unique qualities and priorities of Colorado.

Strengthening Colorado Communities

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Sheila Dorrell, GIS Developer

Geographic information systems design, analysis, development, mapping support, GIS technical support

Appendix: Sources and Web Locations for Data.

Topic	Website	Source
Total Estimated Jobs	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLayout&cid=1251593348674&pagename=CBONWrapper	State Demography Office
Personal Income	http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1&isuri=1&acrdn=5	Bureau of Economic Analysis
Base Analysis	https://dola.colorado.gov/demog_webapps/eba_parameters.jsf	State Demography Office
Job Forecasts	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593349151	State Demography Office
Population Estimates	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593300013	State Demography Office
Population by Race	http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/2010censusdata.html	Census 2010 and Census 2000
Households	http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/2010censusdata.html	Census 2010
Group Quarters	http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/2010censusdata.html	Census 2010
Poverty	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLayout&cid=1251593751983&pagename=CBONWrapper	American Community Survey, Census Bureau
Educational Attainment	http://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/data/acs/index.html	American Community Survey, Census Bureau
Cost Burden Housing	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLayout&cid=1251593751983&pagename=CBONWrapper	American Community Survey, Census Bureau
Population by Age	https://dola.colorado.gov/demog_webapps/pag_category.jsf	State Demography Office
Population Forecasts	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLayout&cid=1251593346867&pagename=CBONWrapper	State Demography Office
Labor Forecasts	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593349151	State Demography Office
Labor Force Participation by Age and Gender	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLayout&cid=1251593348662&pagename=CBONWrapper	State Demography Office
Commuting	http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/	Census, Labor Employment Dynamics (LED)