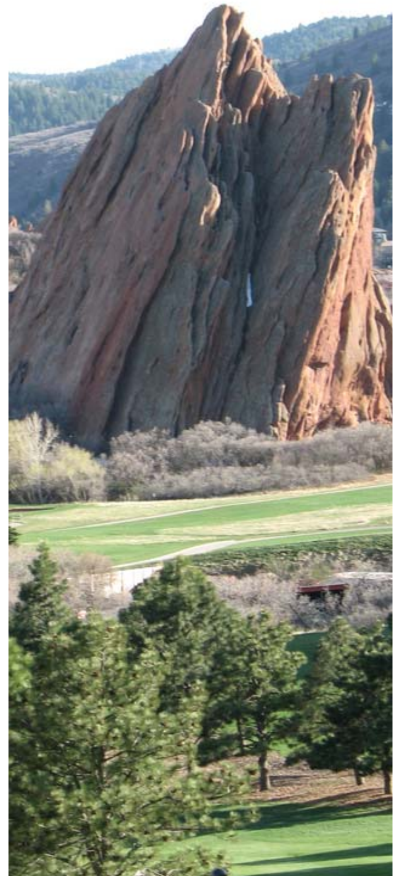
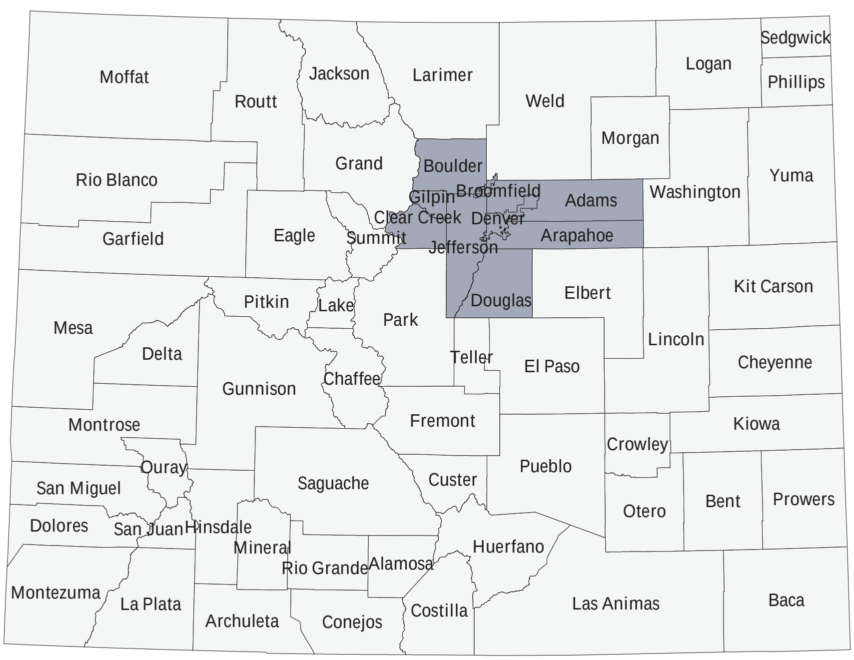
DOLA Planning and Management Region 3
Socioeconomic Profile

Regional Profile

DENVER METRO REGION

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 Denver Metro Region of Colorado.





INSIDE THIS PROFILE

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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

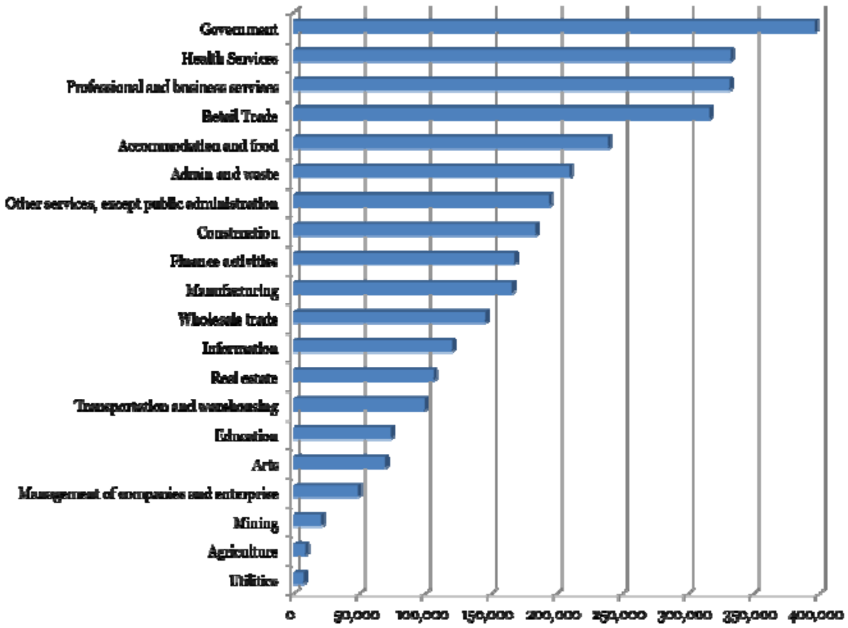
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,029,196 in 2010 to 6 million in 2020 and 7.01 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.7% followed by 1.5%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of 0.9%. The largest 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

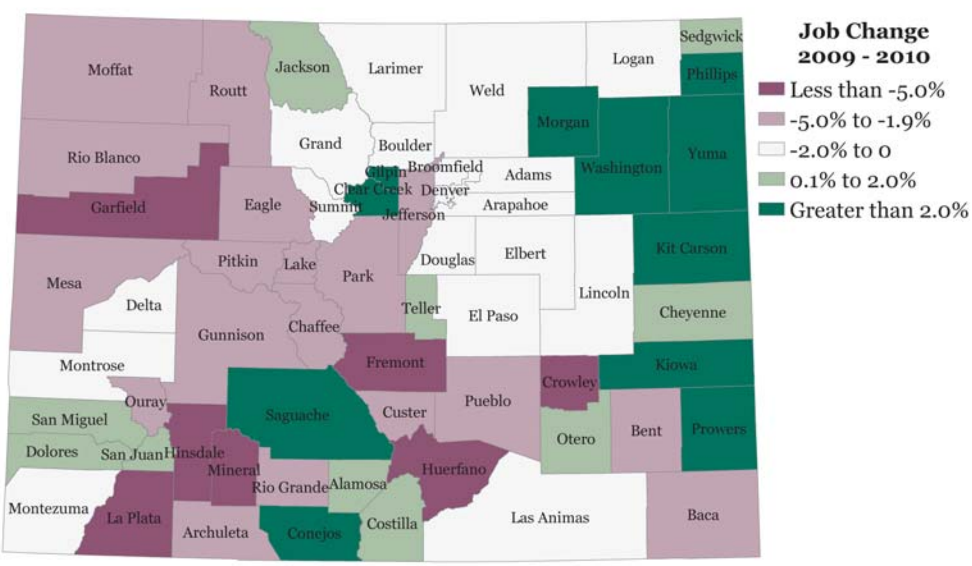


Source: State Demography Office

Region 3 had approximately 3,247,087 jobs in 2010, a decline of 55,360 (-1.7%) from 2009. Health services added the most jobs – 22,805 (7.4%) – but this could not offset slow-to-negative growth in other sectors. Government experienced the largest contraction, shedding 43,183 jobs (-9.8%). This was followed by Construction (-12,115 or -6.2%) and Professional and business services (-11,953 or -3.5%).

The largest sectors in Region 3 by employment were Government (397,052), Health services (332,759), Professional and business services (331,852), and Retail Trade (316,619).

Net Job Change by County, 2009 to 2010



Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '09 - '10

Total Jobs
-55360 (-1.7%)

Accommodation and food
-3464 (-1.4%)

Admin and waste
3312 (1.6%)

Agriculture
390 (4.5%)

Arts
-1251 (-1.8%)

Construction
-12115 (-6.2%)

Education
1595 (2.2%)

Finance activities
-461 (-0.3%)

Government
-43183 (-9.8%)

Health Services
22805 (7.4%)

Information
-4179 (-3.4%)

Management of companies and enterprise
-510 (-1%)

Manufacturing
3017 (1.8%)

Mining
-1664 (-7.2%)

Other services, except public administration
1422 (0.7%)

Professional and business services
-11953 (-3.5%)

Real estate
-4246 (-3.8%)

Retail Trade
4100 (1.3%)

Transportation and warehousing
-4744 (-4.5%)

Utilities
-529 (-6.4%)

Wholesale trade
-3704 (-2.5%)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2009)

Adams	$31,727
Arapahoe	48,480
Boulder	48,056
Broomfield	37,135
Clear Creek	54,682
Denver	51,630
Douglas	31,385
Gilpin	40,808
Jefferson	45,834
Colorado	$41,895
US	$39,635

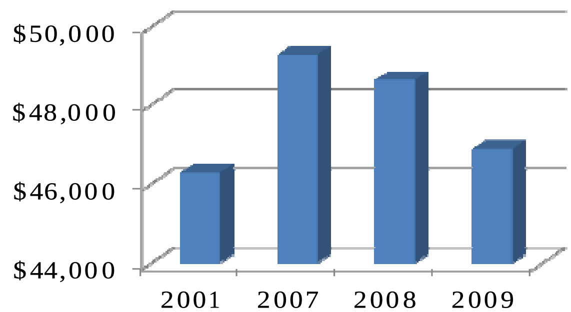
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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 3 increased slightly, an average of 0.2% annually compared to the State, which also posted a modest annual average increase of 0.3%. Increases in real per capita personal income were registered through 2007, but have declined thereafter.

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2009 Dollars)

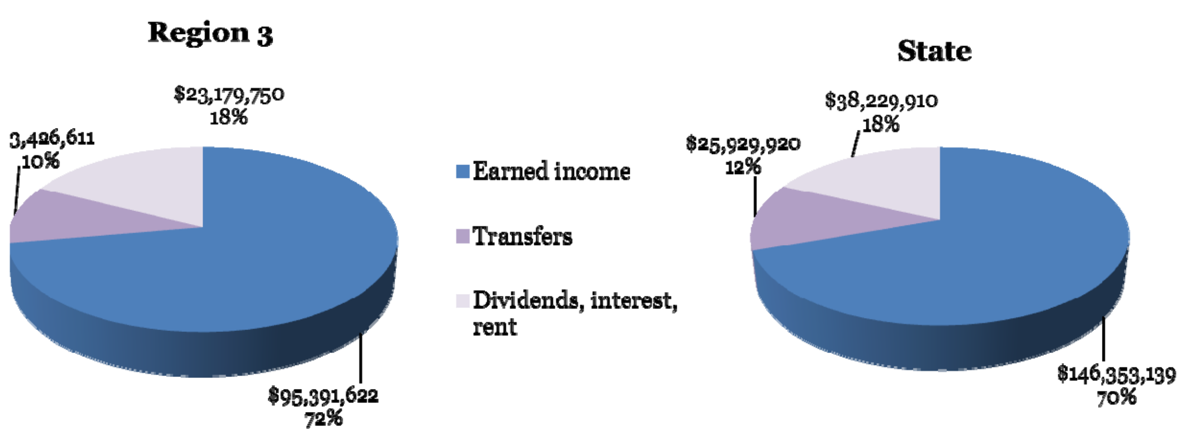


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)

Residents of Region 3 receive about 72% of their income from earnings, which is higher than the state average of 70%. Investment income represents about 18% of total income in the region, similar to the state proportion. Region 3 receives a smaller share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) than the state as a whole due to the smaller share of retirees in the region.

Income from transfers was the only portion that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 8.9% annually over the past eight years. Payments for income maintenance, such as Temporary Aid for Needy Families and Food Stamps, Medicare and Medicaid account for most of the growth in Transfer Payments.

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 3

ECONOMIC BASE, 2010

Traditional	**151,105**
Mining	11,182
Manufacturing	53,401
Government	86,523
Agriculture	**34,764**
Ag. Inputs	3,242
Ag. Production	2,917
Processing - trade, transport.	15,578
Processing - food, bev.	13,027
Regional and national services	**323,208**
Prof. business svcs.	138,306
Information	9,169
Reg'l. constr. & utils.	20,161
Edu. & health svcs.	92,999
Finance	19,498
Trade & transport.	41,783
Tourism	**77,078**
Accommodations	48,255
Second homes	6,198
Tourism retail	13,410
Tourism transport	9,214
Households	**137,491**
Commuting	(13,272)
Retirees	82,793
Transfers (age < 65)	27,754
Investments (age < 65)	40,215
Total Direct Basic	**723,646**
Indirect Basic	*162,411*
Non-Basic	**886,056**
Total Jobs	**1,628,774**
Spinoffs per base job	1.45
Overall multiplier	2.45

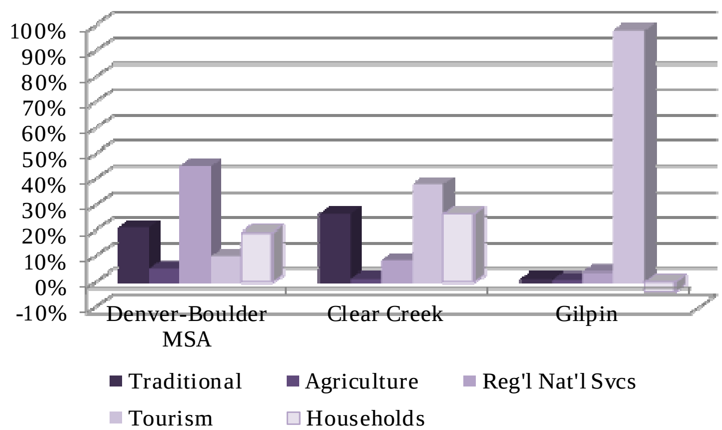
BASE ANALYSIS

A base analysis identifies key economic drivers that bring money into a region.

Regional services like education and health services and professional business services are the region's largest base sector, employing more than 323,200 jobs and representing 45% of all direct base industries. Government employment is also an important driver, employing around 86,500 workers. Jobs resulting from the expenditures of retirees also contribute almost 83,000 base industry jobs to the region. Although the Denver Metro area may not be considered Colorado's primary Tourism region, Tourism employment is also an important driver, employing 77,000 in Region 3.

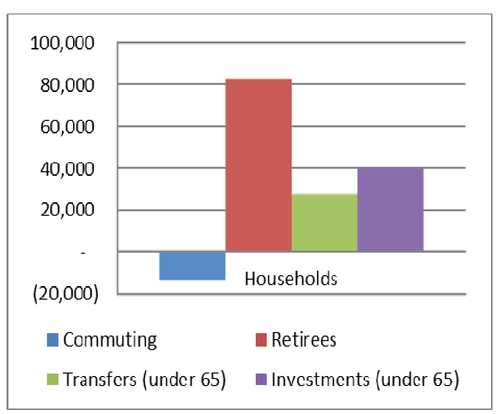
Employment in professional business services and other national and regional services can be volatile and fluctuate with business cycles. However, Households (retirees primarily), Health Services, and Government tend to be relatively stable, balancing base industry drivers in the region.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees drive 11% of the basic jobs in the region. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 6% annually from 2010—2020

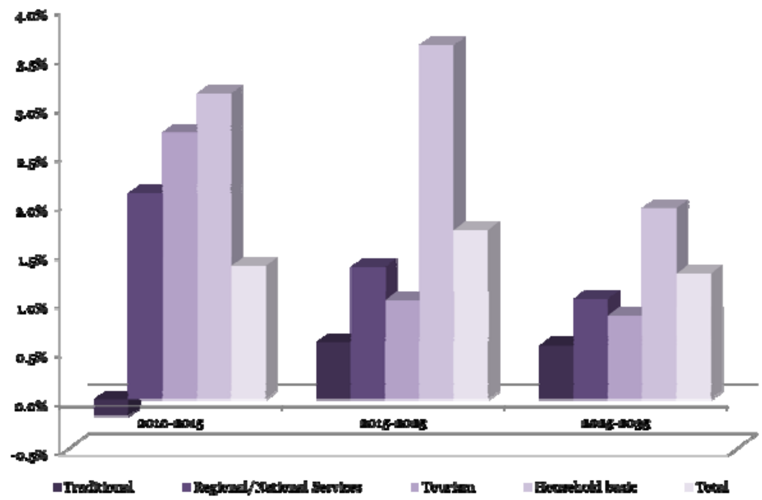
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 3 is expected to increase 1.8% this next five-year period and then decline slowly to just over 1% by 2035. Over the five-year period from 2010 to 2015, the region should add about 70,000 new direct basic jobs.

This growth will be led by Regional and National Services, especially in the health services sector. However, as the population ages and eventually retires Household basic jobs will become an increasingly larger source of growth.

Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector

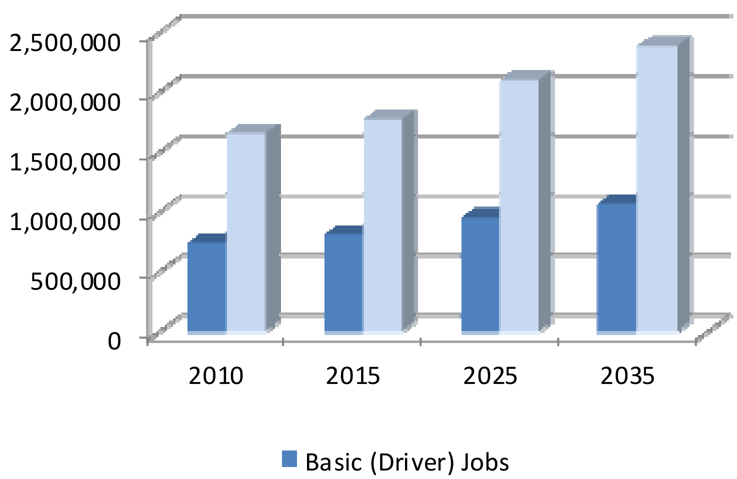


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 115,500 new jobs, averaging 1.4% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 3 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

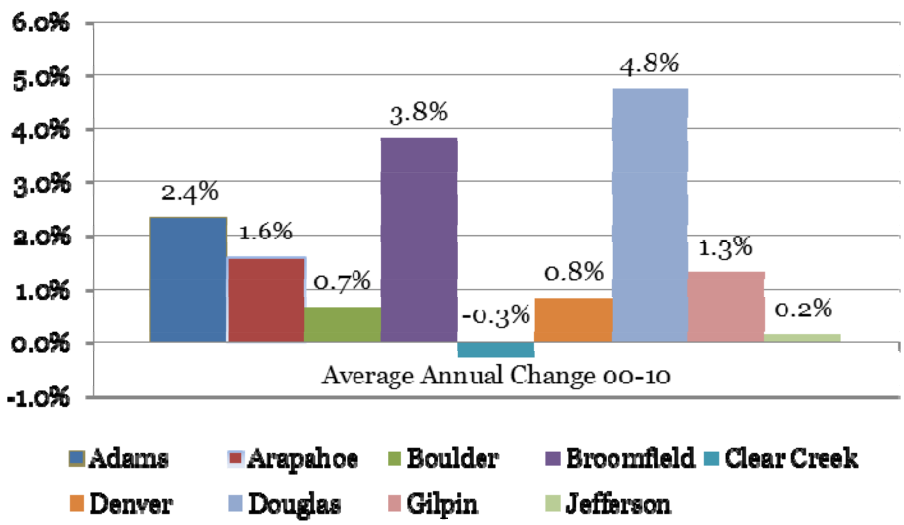


Source: State Demography Office

It is expected that the ratio of secondary jobs to direct base industry jobs will remain close to the same in 2035 as it is today, as the share of regional and national service jobs to total direct basic jobs is maintained over the forecast period.

POPULATION

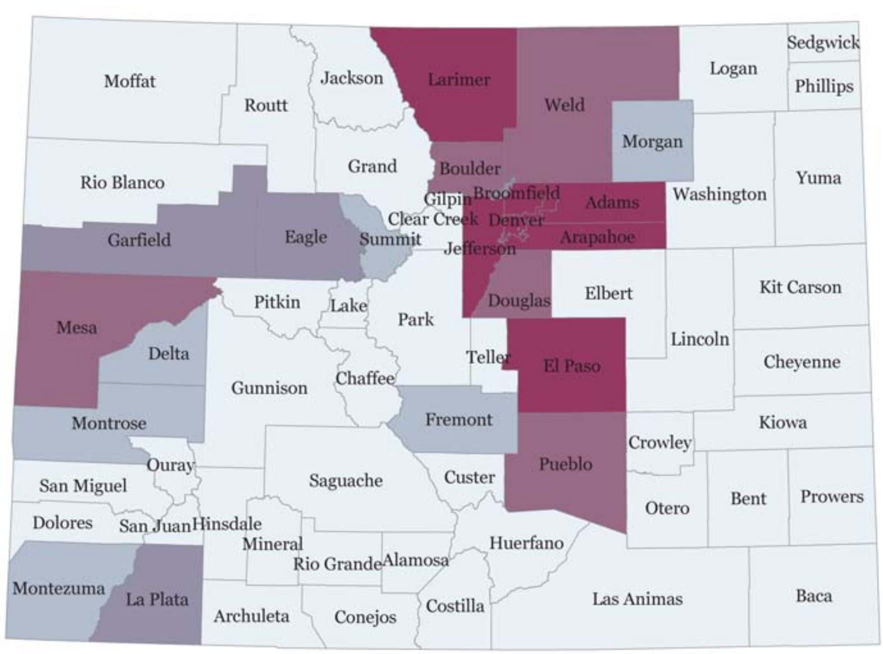
Region 3 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2010 was 2,813,356. This represents an increase of 1.3% since 2009. The population in the region in the year 2000 was 2,435,386. This represents an annual population increase of 1.5%, which is the same as the annual population increase of 1.5% statewide during the decade of 2000 to 2010. Douglas County experienced a marked population boost during the past decade. The population increased from 180,510 in 2000 to 287,152 in 2010, which represents an average annual increase of 4.8% since 2000.

Colorado Population by County, 2010



Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2008

State	4,901,938
Region 3	2,731,197
Adams	425,138
Arapahoe	556,246
Boulder	291,827
Broomfield	54,400
Clear Creek	9,294
Denver	581,903
Douglas	276,740
Gilpin	5,084
Jefferson	530,565

2009

State	4,976,853
Region 3	2,776,620
Adams	436,323
Arapahoe	566,480
Boulder	293,641
Broomfield	55,378
Clear Creek	9,060
Denver	595,573
Douglas	282,163
Gilpin	5,396
Jefferson	532,606

2010

State	5,050,870
Region 3	2,813,356
Adams	443,715
Arapahoe	575,022
Boulder	295,487
Broomfield	56,135
Clear Creek	9,112
Denver	605,722
Douglas	287,152
Gilpin	5,478
Jefferson	535,533

Colorado Population by County, 2010

- Fewer than 25,000
- 25,000 to 49,999
- 50,000 to 99,999
- 100,000 to 300,000
- 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%.

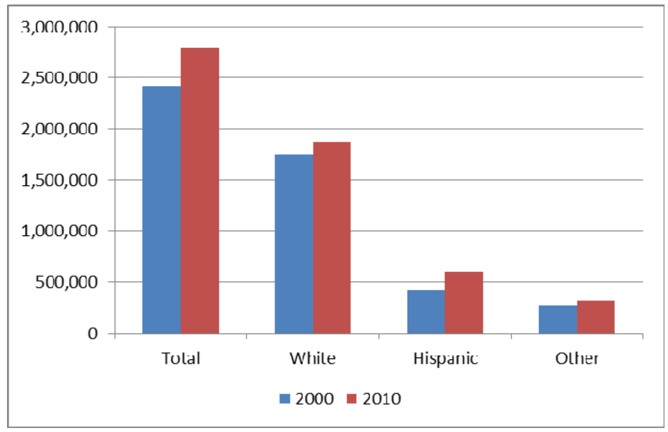
While Region3 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 67% of the total population. White non-Hispanics increased from 2000 to 2010 (8%) as did all other non-White non-Hispanic groups (16%) and the population as a whole (16%). The Hispanic population increased significantly over this time (42%).

REGION 3 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Adams	441,603	234,970	167,878	38,755
Arapahoe	572,003	361,747	105,522	104,734
Boulder	294,567	233,741	39,276	21,550
Broomfield	55,889	44,358	6,216	5,315
Clear Creek	9,088	8,371	429	288
Denver	600,158	313,012	190,965	96,181
Douglas	285,465	243,297	21,392	20,776
Gilpin	5,441	4,947	267	227
Jefferson	534,543	427,160	76,445	30,938

Source: US Census Bureau

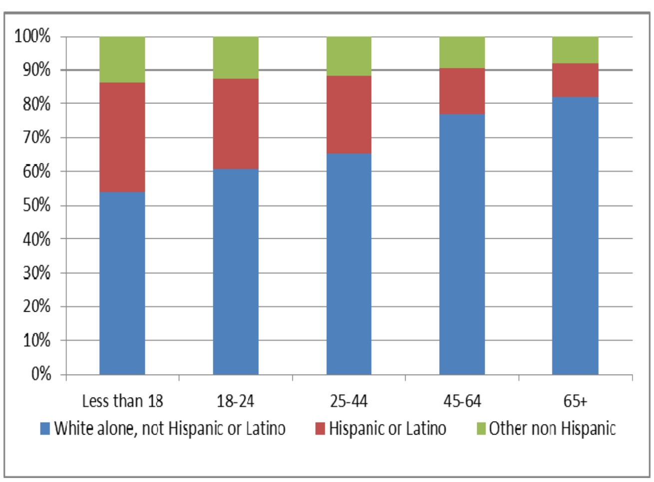
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



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 3 is more diverse by race than the state, although there remains a significant difference between the under 18 and over 65 age group. The Hispanic and other non-White population under 18 are 46% of the population compared to 18% of the population over 65.

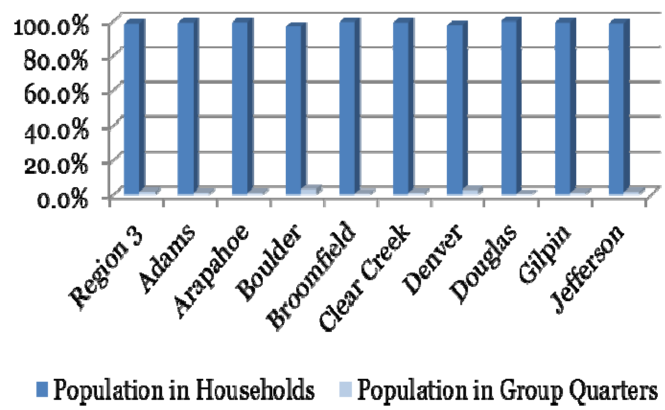
The largest share of the total population are the 25-44 year olds at 28% of the population followed by the 25-44 year olds at 25%, the under 18 at 23%, 65 and over at 16% and finally the 18-24 group with 9%.

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.

Of the region's 2,813,356 people, 42,966 live in group quarters, the remaining 2,770,390 in households. A large part of the group quarters population is students in dormitories at University of Colorado, University of Denver and Colorado School of Mines, as well as the group quarters population in correctional facilities in Denver and Jefferson Counties.

Population by group, 2010



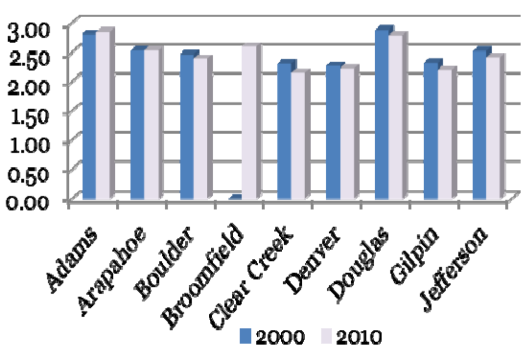
Source: US Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split into several different types. This is especially useful in determining housing needs and planning communities. Adams County, Arapahoe County, Broomfield County, Douglas County and Jefferson County have a larger portion of family households than the state average. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all counties except Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield and Douglas counties.

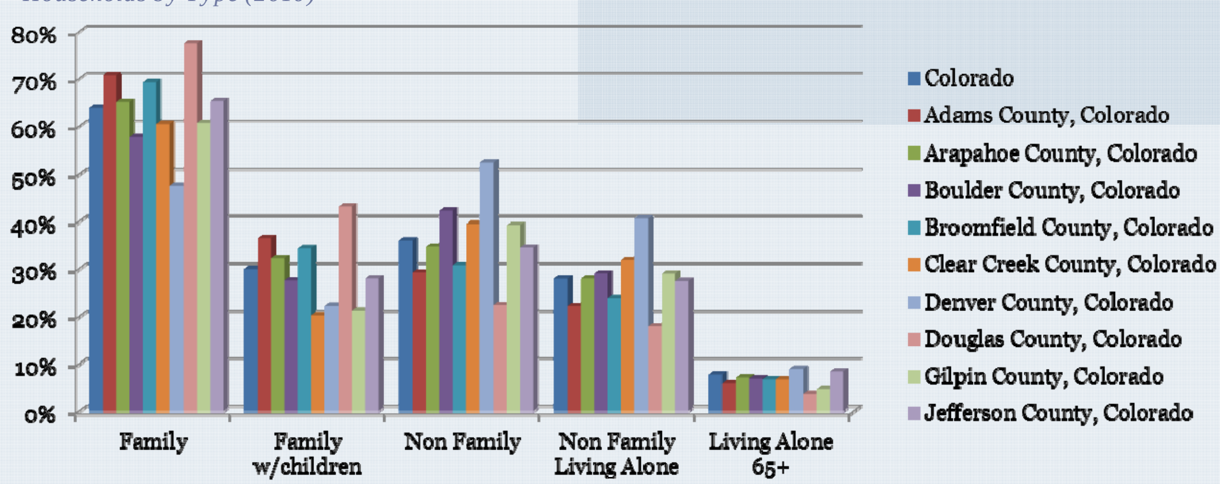
Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew the fastest over the past decade in Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver and Gilpin Counties. Jefferson County has a larger concentration of households comprised of a single person over age 65 than the state average.

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

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)

Adams
Renter: 50.2% (+/-1.8)
Owner: 41.1% (+/-1.1)

Arapahoe
Renter: 49.9% (+/-1.4)
Owner: 36.5% (+/-0.9)

Boulder
Renter: 55.9% (+/-1.8)
Owner: 35.8% (+/-1.2)

Broomfield
Renter: 43.4% (+/-4.8)
Owner: 30.7% (+/-2.8)

Clear Creek
Renter: 47.5% (+/-13.2)
Owner: 44.4% (+/-6.1)

Denver
Renter: 48.4% (+/-0.9)
Owner: 39.4% (+/-1.1)

Douglas
Renter: 38.4% (+/-2.4)
Owner: 32.8% (+/-1.1)

Gilpin
Renter: 67% (+/-15.1)
Owner: 41.1% (+/-9.5)

Jefferson
Renter: 46.9% (+/-1.4)
Owner: 35.4% (+/-0.9)

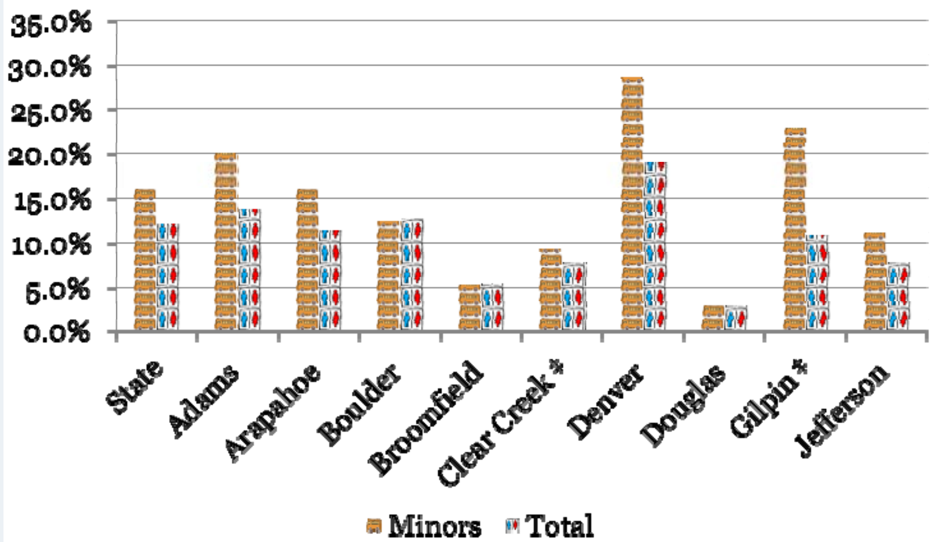
Source: 2010 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2010 in poverty in Region 3 is about even with the state average of 12.2%. The percentage of children in poverty in Region 3 was also about even with the state average of 16.2%. Broomfield and Douglas Counties have the lowest levels of poverty for both minors and total population in the region.

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

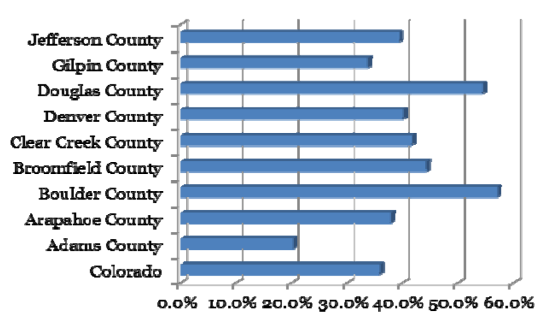


Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 3 is fairly consistent across the counties with the highest levels in Boulder and Douglas Counties and the lowest in Adams County. The average share is higher in Region 3 (39.8%) than the state average of 35%. On average for the region, 21.2% of the population have high school degrees and another 28.2% have some college or an associate's degree.

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

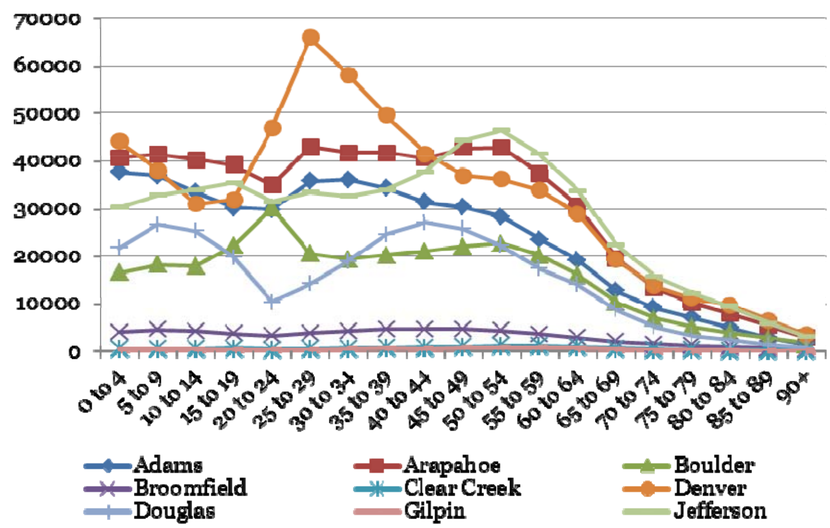


Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 35.9, just slightly younger than the state's median age of 36.1. The largest age groups are those from 25 to 44 (28.3%) and 45 to 64 (26.9%). However, the population over 65 will increase just over 100 percent during the next fifteen years, shifting this age group's proportion of the total population from 10.1% in 2010 to 16.3% in 2025.

Residents by Age, 2010



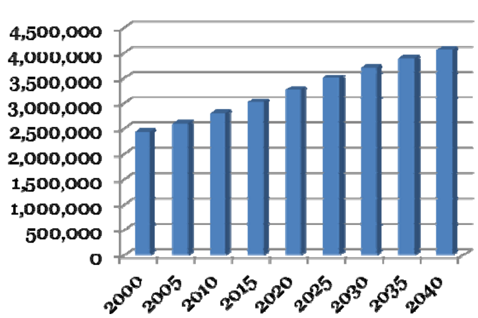
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 5.1% percent annually, faster than the state average of 4.9%.

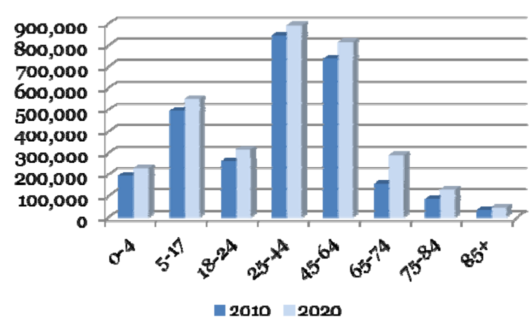
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow strongly in the next five years (1.4%) with continued improvement in the region's economy, particularly in the professional services and management and support services sectors. Lastly, there will be increases in the number of retirees as the region's baby boomers reach retirement age.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

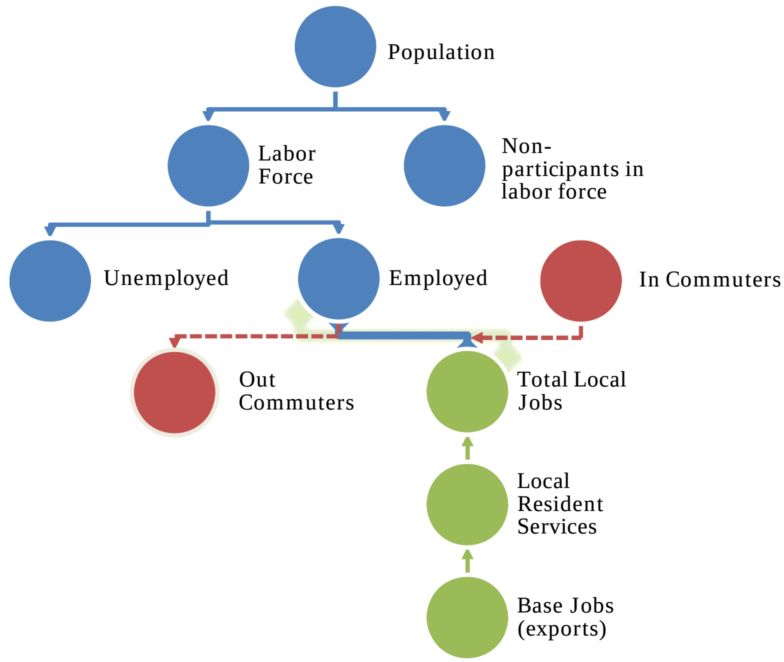


Source: State Demography Office

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

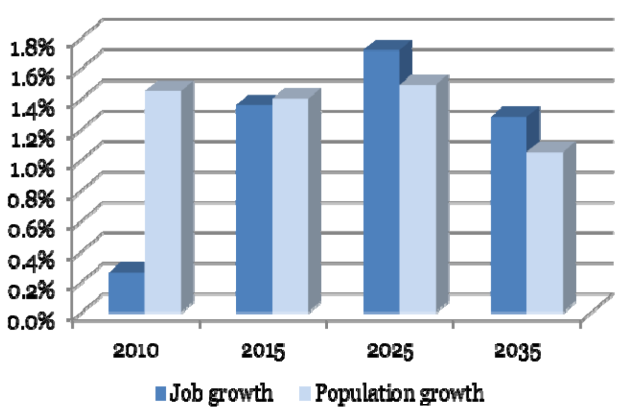
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market

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

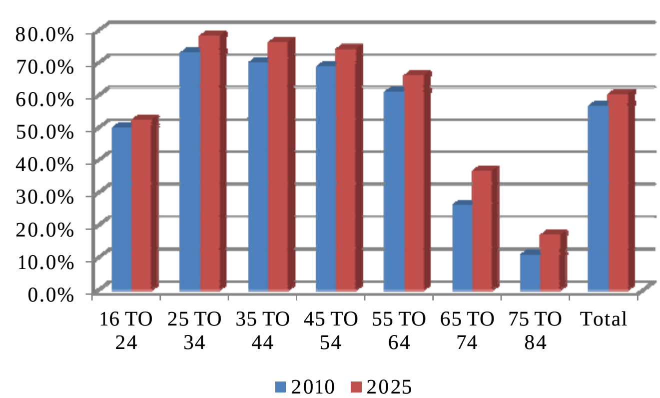
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting. For example, between 2010 and 2015 job and population growth in the region is expected to be 1.4%. A combination of increased labor force participation and a decline in the number of commuters into the region will continue to balance growth between jobs and the population. The labor force participation rate is expected to begin to decline after 2015 and force growth will begin to slow relative to population growth as a result of the growing share of persons over the age of 65. After 2025, the number of commuters into the region is expected to increase once again in response to the slower labor force growth.

	2010	2015	2025	2035
TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS	744,821	814,206	955,367	1,068,990
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
TOTAL JOBS	1,659,415	1,774,981	2,104,077	2,389,111
Average Annual Percent Change	0.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%
*Statistical Discrepancy	160,559	105,598	141,919	229,279
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	1,439,978	1,638,092	1,912,683	2,066,635
Average Annual Percent Change	-0.1%	2.6%	1.6%	0.8%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	48,977	21,390	39,574	83,296
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	1,439,978	1,638,092	1,912,683	2,066,635
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	108,506	113,738	132,544	143,403
= Employed Persons (Residents)	1,331,473	1,524,354	1,780,140	1,923,232
- Unemployed Persons	137,110	96,257	102,123	111,407
Unemployment Rate	9.3%	5.9%	5.4%	5.5%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	1,468,583	1,620,611	1,882,262	2,034,639
Labor Force Participation Rate	67.1%	69.4%	69.0%	67.2%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	2,811,753	3,013,934	3,493,946	3,877,918
Average Annual Percent Change	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Changes in the overall or total labor force participation rate(s) (LFPR) are really a function of changes 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 it's 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.

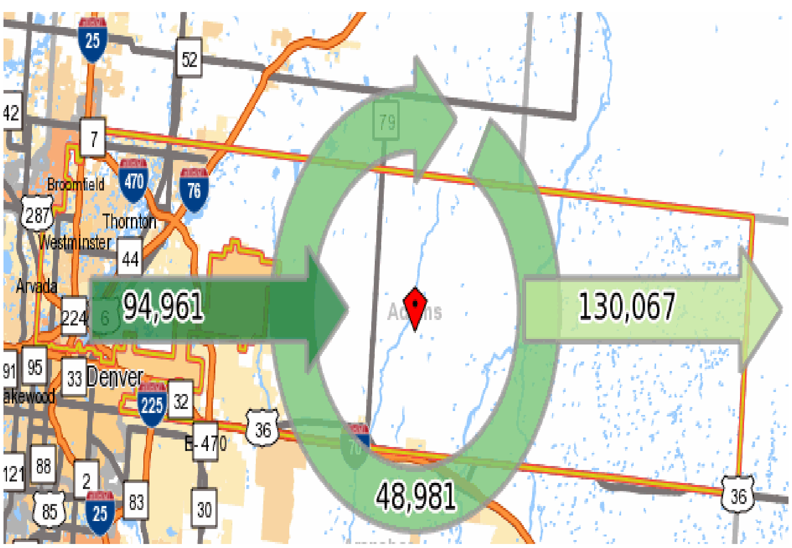
Each map presented shows the number of in-commuters, the number of residents who live and are employed in the specified county, and the number of out-residents. Additionally, a table next to each map shows origin and destination counties of commuters.

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

ADAMS COUNTY

Adams County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

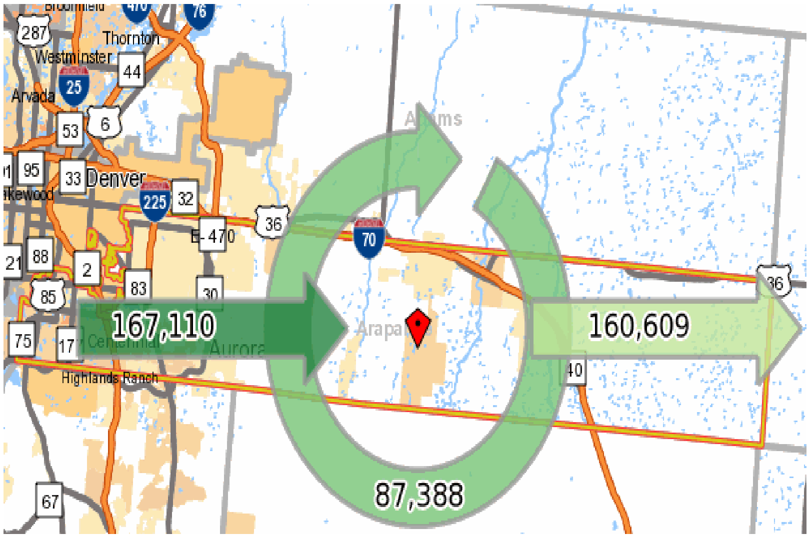
COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Jefferson County, CO	20,659
Denver County, CO	19,708
Arapahoe County, CO	18,591
Weld County, CO	7,839
Boulder County, CO	5,816

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Denver County, CO	49,158
Jefferson County, CO	22,657
Arapahoe County, CO	18,906
Boulder County, CO	12,319
Broomfield County, CO	6,853

COMMUTING—ARAPAHOE COUNTY

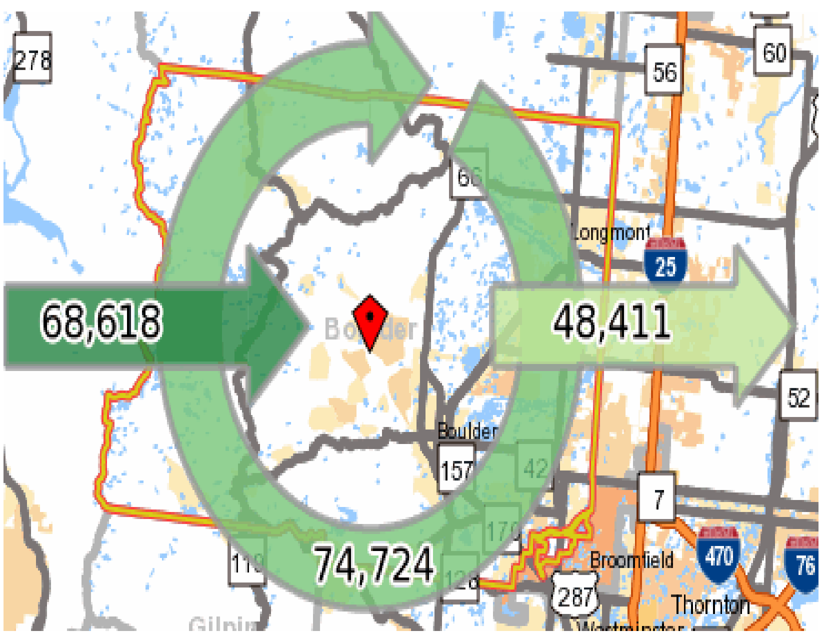
Arapahoe County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—BOULDER COUNTY

Boulder County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Denver County, CO	43,050
Douglas County, CO	36,737
Jefferson County, CO	31,148
Adams County, CO	18,906
El Paso County, CO	8,995

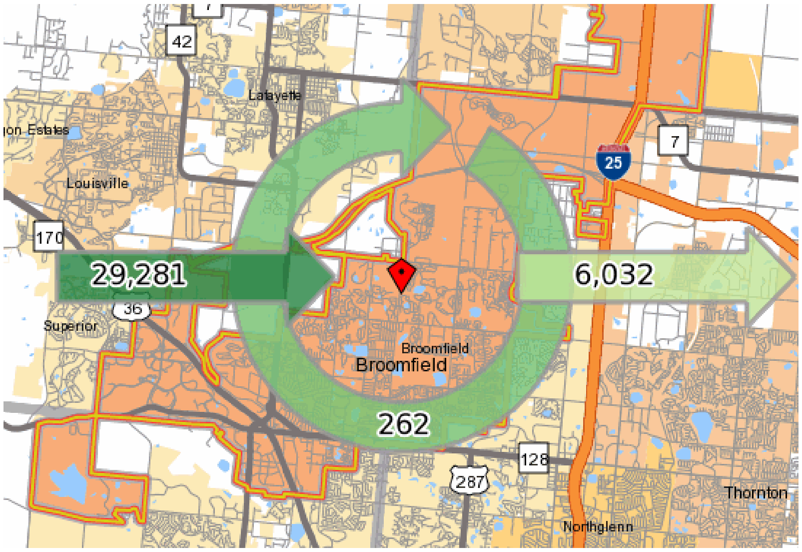
Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Denver County, CO	78,436
Jefferson County, CO	19,637
Douglas County, CO	19,129
Adams County, CO	18,591
El Paso County, CO	5,537

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Adams County, CO	12,319
Jefferson County, CO	11,835
Weld County, CO	11,441
Larimer County, CO	8,770
Denver County, CO	7,170

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Denver County, CO	10,724
Jefferson County, CO	7,872
Adams County, CO	5,816
Arapahoe County, CO	5,182
Broomfield County, CO	4,984

COMMUTING—BROOMFIELD COUNTY

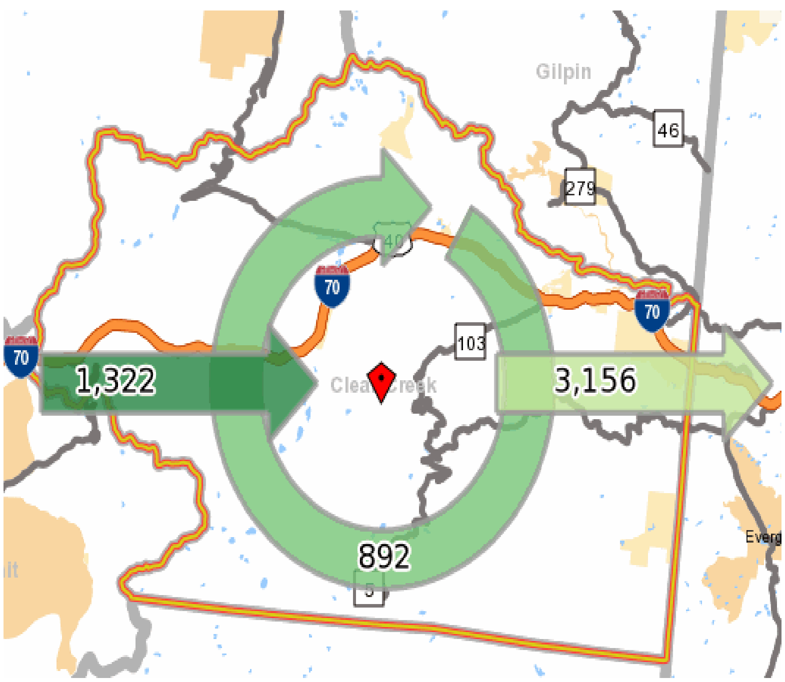
Broomfield County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

Clear Creek County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Adams County, CO	6,853
Jefferson County, CO	5,590
Boulder County, CO	4,984
Denver County, CO	3,070
Arapahoe County, CO	2,240

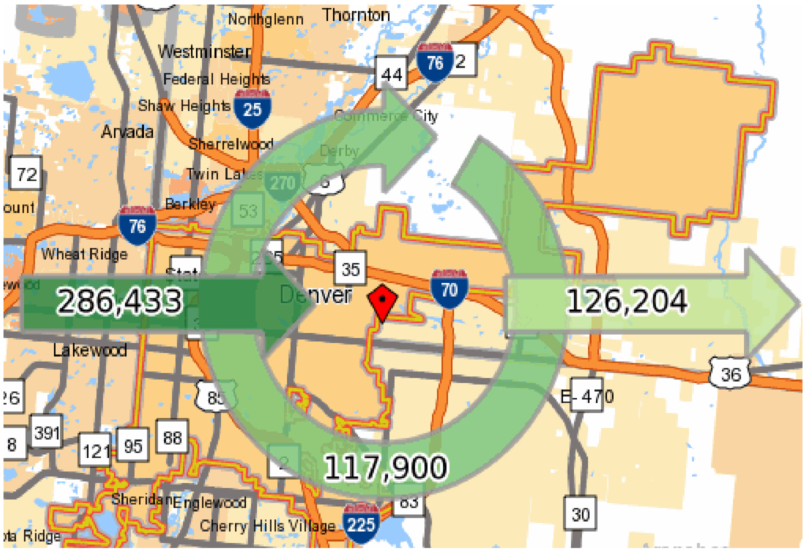
Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Denver County, CO	1,240
Arapahoe County, CO	940
Adams County, CO	852
Jefferson County, CO	805
Boulder County, CO	799

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Jefferson County, CO	507
Grand County, CO	109
Denver County, CO	81
Adams County, CO	73
Arapahoe County, CO	69

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Jefferson County, CO	915
Denver County, CO	774
Arapahoe County, CO	328
Adams County, CO	249
Gilpin County, CO	192

COMMUTING—DENVER COUNTY

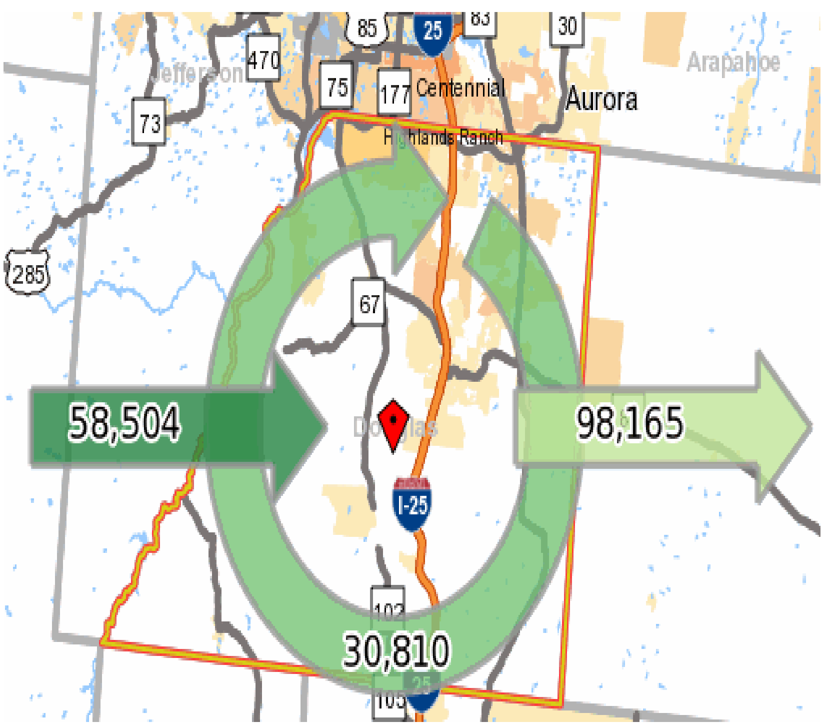
Denver County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—DOUGLAS COUNTY

Douglas County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Arapahoe County, CO	78,436
Jefferson County, CO	67,316
Adams County, CO	49,158
Douglas County, CO	29,929
El Paso County, CO	10,945

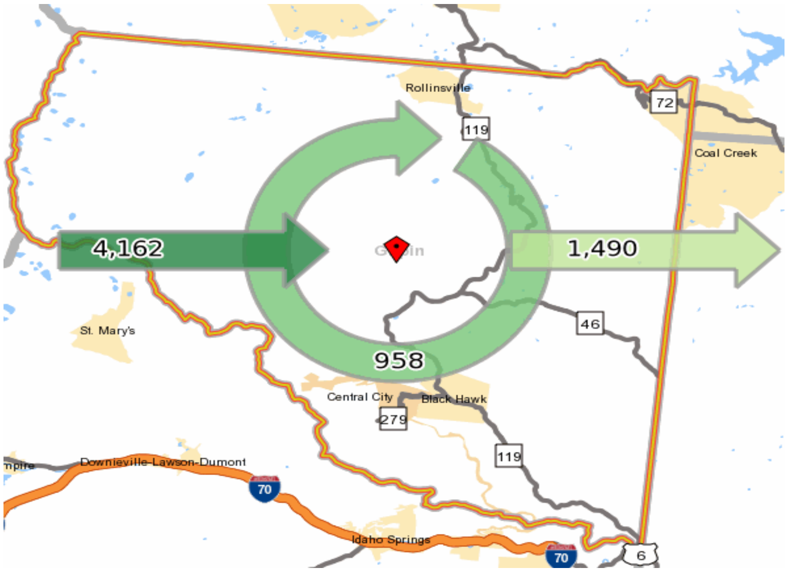
Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Arapahoe County, CO	43,050
Jefferson County, CO	26,924
Adams County, CO	19,708
Douglas County, CO	10,357
Boulder County, CO	7,170

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Arapahoe County, CO	19,129
Denver County, CO	10,357
Jefferson County, CO	9,108
Adams County, CO	4,625
El Paso County, CO	4,176

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Arapahoe County, CO	36,737
Denver County, CO	29,929
Jefferson County, CO	12,987
Adams County, CO	5,800
El Paso County, CO	3,391

COMMUTING—GILPIN COUNTY

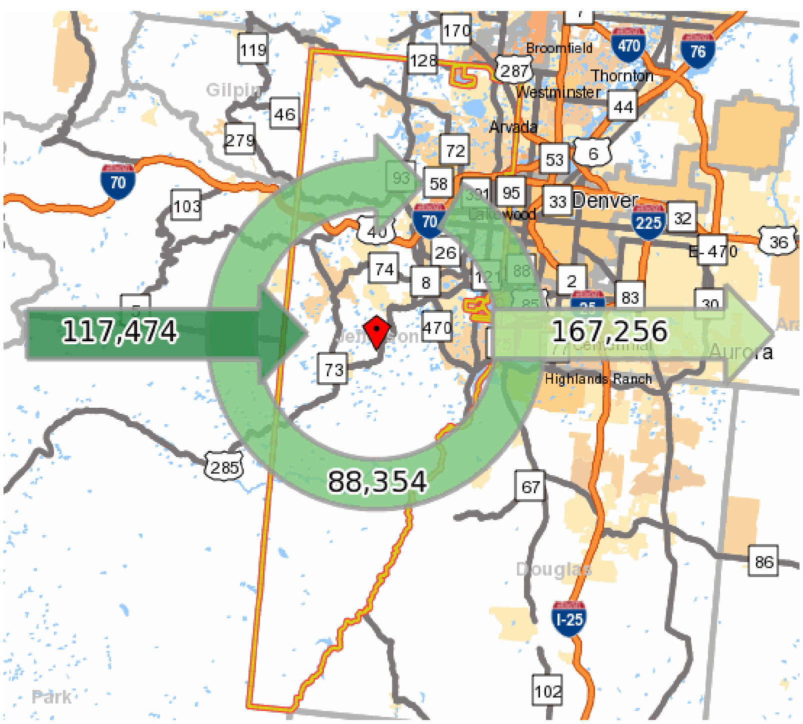
Gilpin County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—JEFFERSON COUNTY

Jefferson County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Jefferson County, CO	1,869
Denver County, CO	674
Adams County, CO	640
Arapahoe County, CO	344
Clear Creek County, CO	192

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Boulder County, CO	367
Jefferson County, CO	336
Denver County, CO	245
Arapahoe County, CO	144
Adams County, CO	114

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Denver County, CO	26,924
Adams County, CO	22,657
Arapahoe County, CO	19,637
Douglas County, CO	12,987
Boulder County, CO	7,872

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Denver County, CO	67,316
Arapahoe County, CO	31,148
Adams County, CO	20,659
Boulder County, CO	11,835
Douglas County, CO	9,108

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

DEMOGRAPHY STAFF

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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)