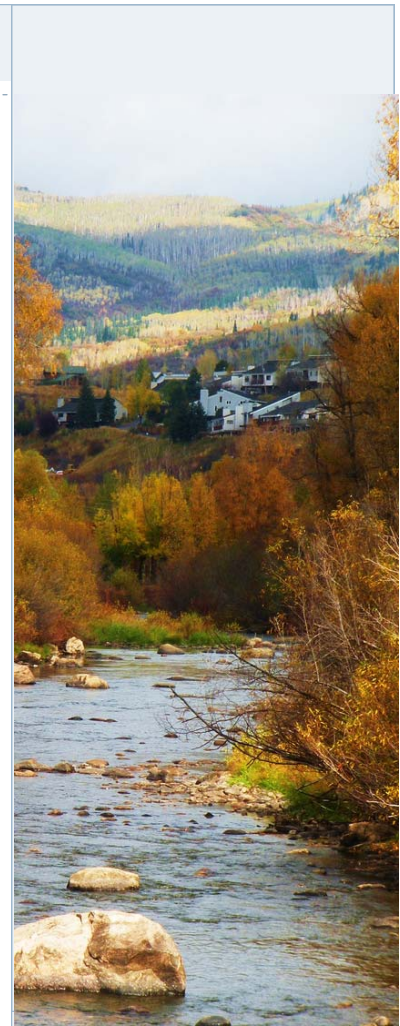
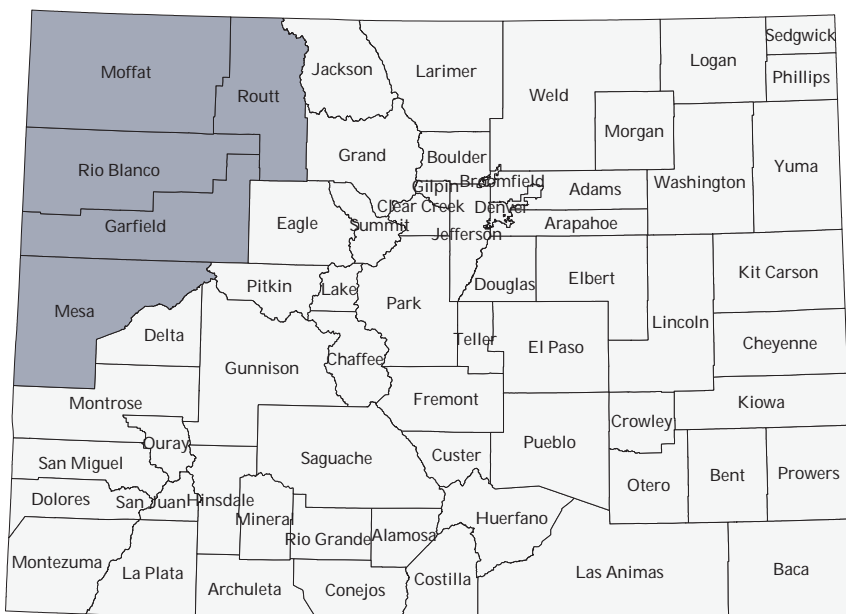




## Regional Profile

### NORTHWEST 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 northwestern section of Colorado.



### INSIDE THIS PROFILE

- State overview ..... 2
- Jobs..... 3
- Income..... 4
- Base analysis ..... 5
- Economic forecasts ..... 6
- Population estimates..... 7
- Age, race, ethnicity ..... 8
- Households..... 9
- Poverty, education..... 10
- Population projections ..... 11
- Forecasting worksheets..... 12
- Labor force participation ..... 13
- Commuting..... 14
- About us/contact ..... 17
- Appendix ..... 18

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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 9<sup>th</sup> 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

9<sup>th</sup>—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

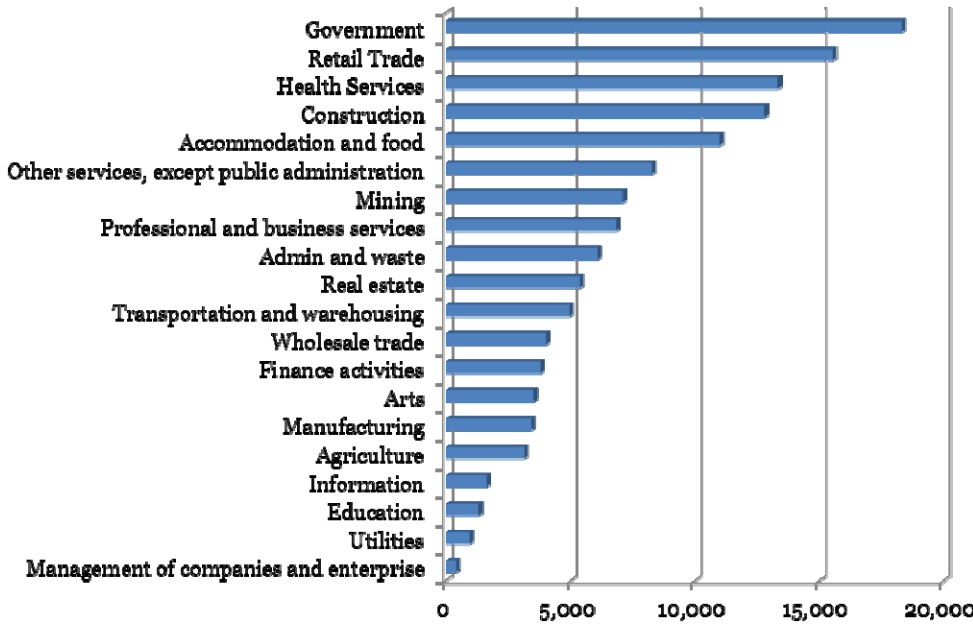
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,029,196 in 2010 to 6 million in 2020 and 7.01 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.7% followed by 1.5%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of 0.9%. The largest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

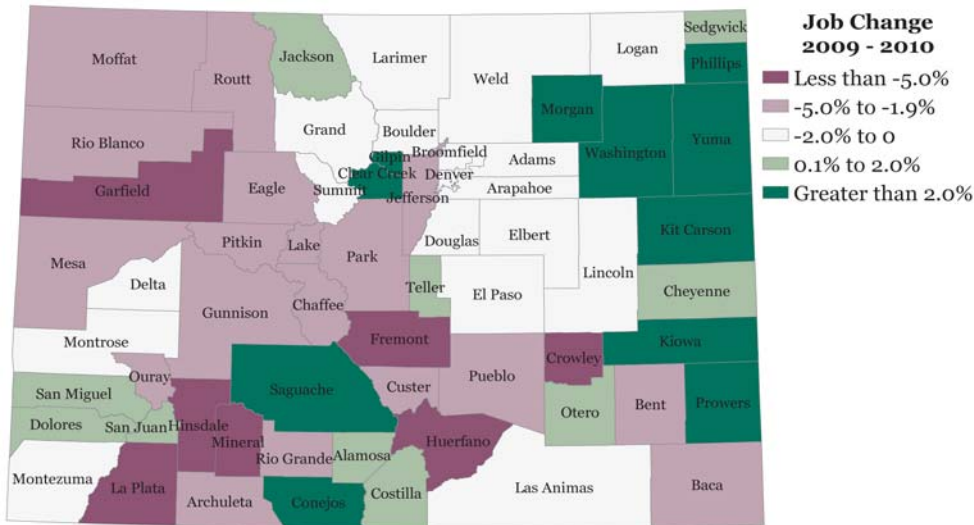


Source: State Demography Office

Region 11 had approximately 132,267 jobs in 2010, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This is down 6,508 (-4.6%) from 2009 and down 12% or (-17,533) from peak employment in 2008. The largest declines between 2009 and 2010 were in Construction -2,555 (-16%), Accommodations and Food Services -1,057 (-8%), and Government -1,022 (-5%). There were small increases in Agriculture 165, Information 127, and Transportation 124.

The largest sources of jobs in the region are from Government (including local government) 14% (18,346), Retail Trade 12% (15,574), Health Services 10% (13,352) and Construction 8% (12,823).

Net Job Change by County, 2009 to 2010



Source: State Demography Office

## JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '09 - '10

<b>Total Jobs</b>	-6508 (-4.7%)
Accommodation and food	-1057 (-8.8%)
Admin and waste	-74 (-1.2%)
Agriculture	165 (5.5%)
Arts	84 (2.4%)
Construction	-2553 (-16.6%)
Education	65 (5.1%)
Finance activities	-57 (-1.5%)
Government	-1022 (-5.3%)
Health Services	-746 (-5.3%)
Information	127 (8.3%)
Management of companies	50 (13%)
Manufacturing	-105 (-3%)
Mining	-373 (-5%)
Other services, except pub-	-105 (-1.3%)
Professional and business	-350 (-4.9%)
Real estate	-415 (-7.2%)
Retail Trade	-112 (-0.7%)
Transportation and ware-	124 (2.6%)
Utilities	-32 (-3.2%)
Wholesale trade	-119 (-2.9%)

**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2009)**

Garfield	\$37,099
Mesa	34,791
Moffat	38,469
Rio Blanco	42,882
Routt	49,139
Colorado	\$41,895
US	\$39,635

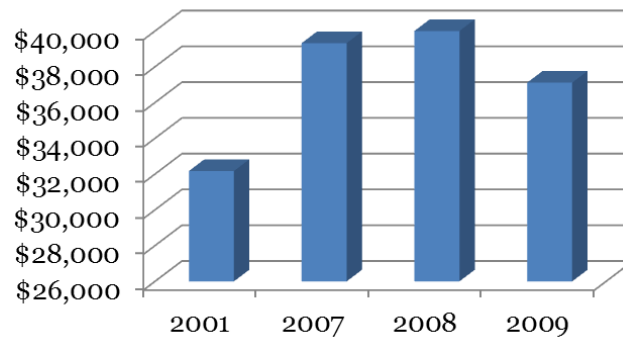
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**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 11 increased an average of 1.8% annually compared to the State, which showed a modest annual average increase of 0.3%. Increases in real per capita personal income occurred in Region 11 through 2008 with subsequent declines.

*Real Per Capita Personal Income (2009 Dollars)*

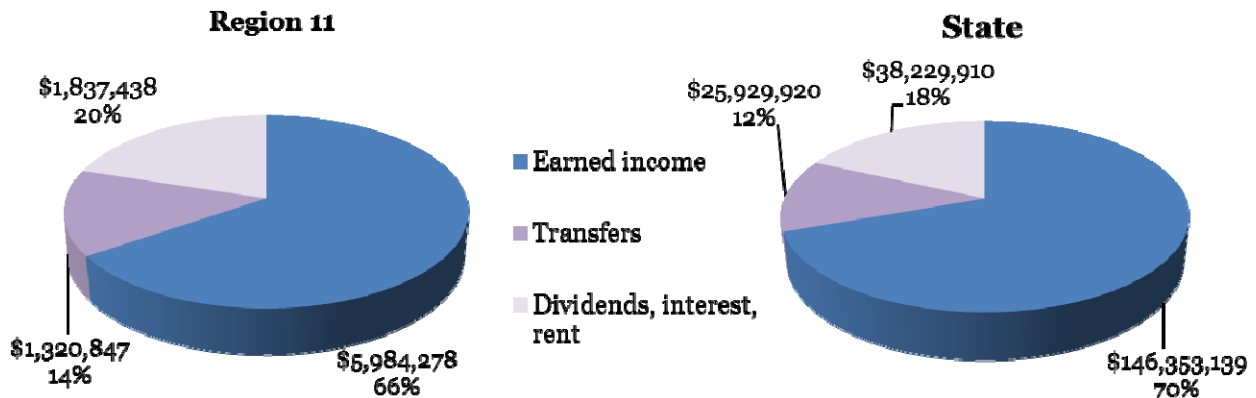


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis,

Residents of Region 11 receive about 66% of their income from earnings, which is lower than the state average of 70%. Investment income represents about 20% of the income in the region, above the state average of 18%. Region 11 receives a slightly larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 14% compared to the state at 12%. Region 11 has a slightly larger share of retirees than the state as a whole, which explains this difference.

Income from transfers grew faster than other portions of income since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 8.5% annually over the past eight years. Payments for income maintenance (welfare), Medicare and Medicaid account for the largest 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

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 11

ECONOMIC BASE, 2010

<b>Traditional</b>	<b>16,872</b>
Mining	7,047
Manufacturing	2,698
Government	7,126
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>5,484</b>
Ag. Inputs	1,016
Ag. Production	2,356
Processing - trade, transport.	1,761
Processing - food, bev.	351
<b>Regional and national services</b>	<b>20,672</b>
Prof. business svcs.	1,752
Information	596
Reg'l. constr. & utils.	5,112
Edu. & health svcs.	9,269
Finance	624
Trade & transport.	3,294
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>13,021</b>
Accommodations	7,578
Second homes	3,434
Tourism retail	1,305
Tourism transport	705
<b>Households</b>	<b>19,977</b>
Commuting	1,189
Retirees	11,301
Transfers (age < 65)	3,554
Investments (age < 65)	3,933
<b>Total Direct Basic</b>	<b>76,025</b>
<i>Indirect Basic</i>	<i>15,040</i>
<b>Non-Basic</b>	<b>91,065</b>
<b>Total Jobs</b>	<b>132,254</b>
Spinoffs per base job	1.40
Overall multiplier	2.40

BASE ANALYSIS

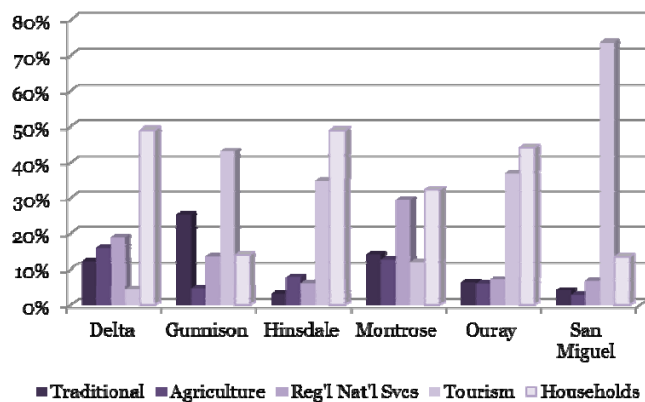
Regional and National Services in Region 11 – especially Health Services and Education – support nearly 20,000 jobs. Households – especially retirees – bring significant amounts of money and support nearly 19,000 jobs.

ment in natural resource extraction may be volatile and fluctuate with global markets, employment and income from Households and Education and Health Services tend to be relatively stable.

This is not to diminish the importance of the region's Traditional Base Industries (mining, manufacturing and government) – it supports nearly 16,000 jobs.

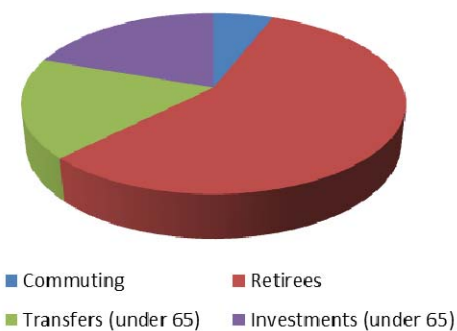
While income and employ-

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees drive 56% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 4.6% annually from 2010–2020.

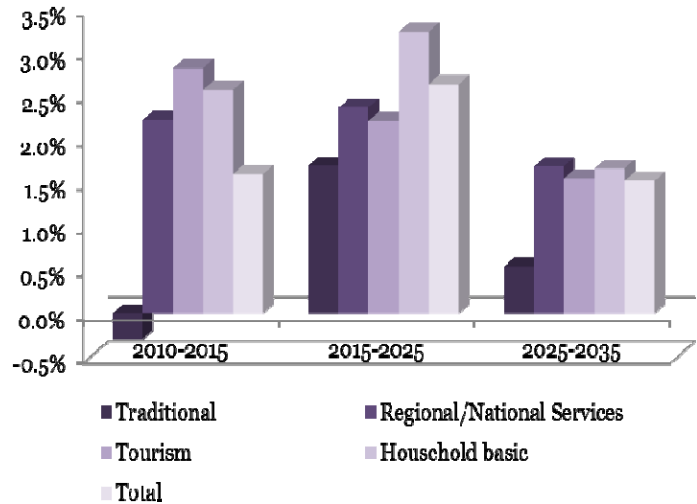
Source: State Demography Office

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 11 from 2010-2015 is forecast to be slightly faster than the previous 5 years, increasing by around 1.8% per year. Much of the growth will be in regaining jobs lost since 2008.

Job growth between 2010 and 2015 is forecast across most base industries, with the strongest growth shared in Regional and National Services (+2,800), Household Basic – primarily related to retiree spending - (+2,300), and Tourism (+2,400). Net job growth in the Traditional base industries of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and government is forecast close to zero.

*Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector*

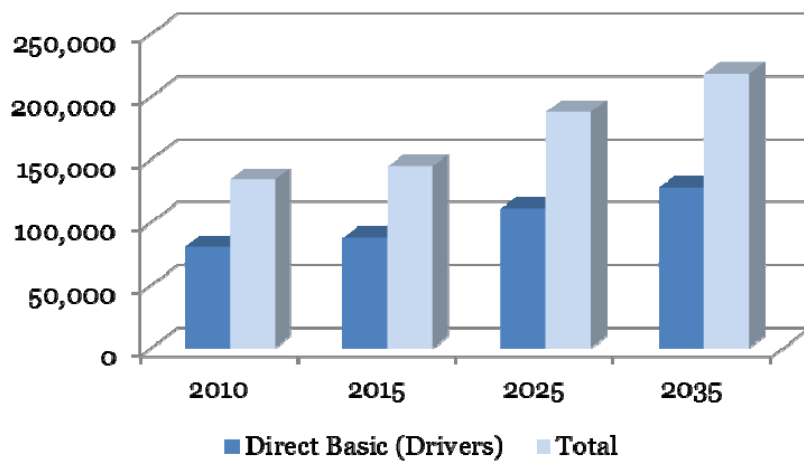


*Source: State Demography Office*

*From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 10,000 new jobs, averaging 1.6% annual growth.*

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

*Region 11 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs*

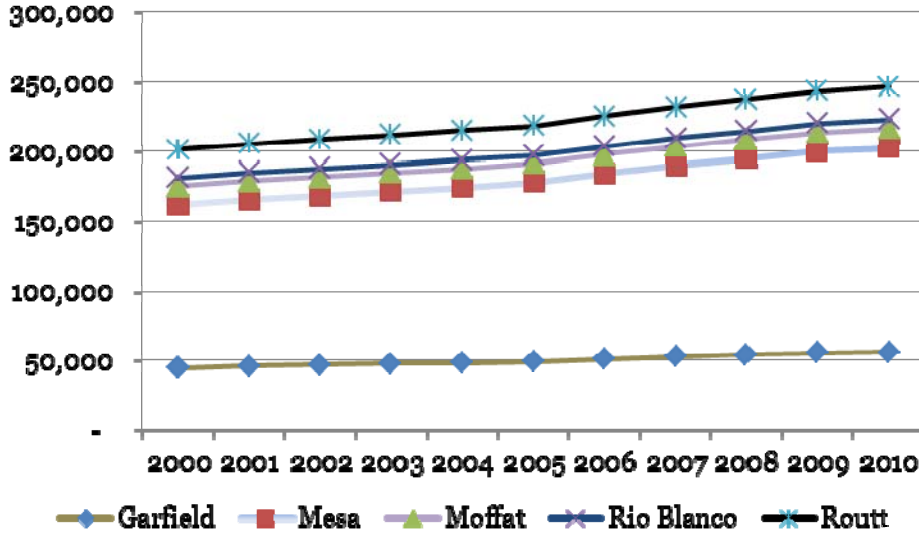


*Source: State Demography Office*

Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. Retiree-generated jobs tend to be in service industries with lower income. The secondary jobs created from their spending are smaller. However, over time in Region 11 the ratio of secondary jobs to direct basic jobs will remain virtually the same given large increases in Regional and National Services base jobs.

## POPULATION

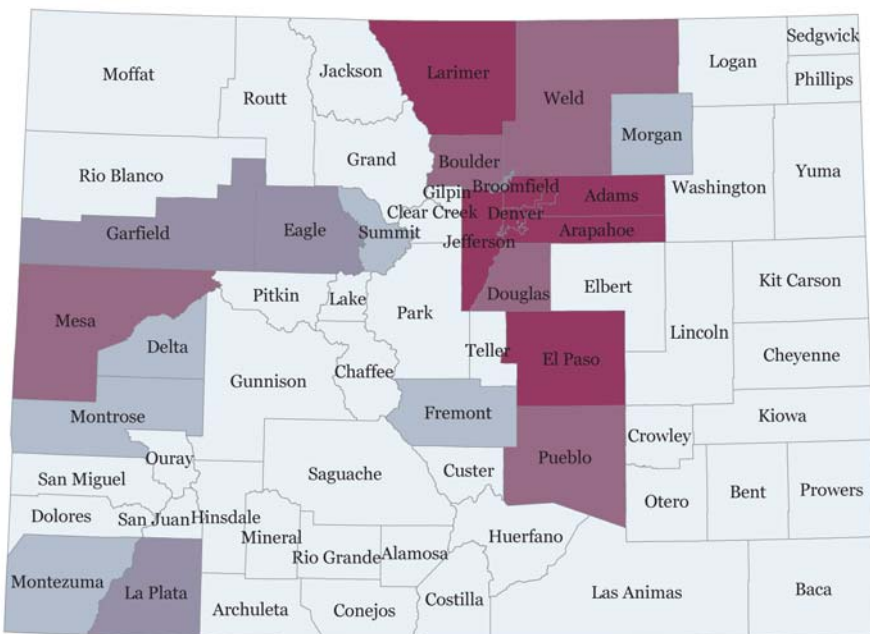
Region 11 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2010 was 246,605. This represents an increase of 1.3% since 2009. The region had grown at nearly 2.1% per year from 2000 to 2010. The region has grown increasingly strong since 2000 with the growth of energy-related activities in the area and the growth of tourism-related activities, especially second homes, in Routt and other counties. Garfield (2.4% per year), Mesa (2.2%), and Routt (1.5%) counties have grown strongly throughout the ten-year period, while strong growth in Moffat and Rio Blanco counties has only occurred since 2006.

Colorado Population by County, 2010



### POPULATION TOTALS

#### 2008

State	4,901,938
Region 11	237,443
Garfield	54,226
Mesa	140,680
Moffat	13,446
Rio Blanco	6,160
Routt	22,931

#### 2009

State	4,976,853
Region 11	243,381
Garfield	55,400
Mesa	144,795
Moffat	13,544
Rio Blanco	6,317
Routt	23,325

#### 2010

State	5,050,870
Region 11	246,605
Garfield	56,139
Mesa	146,581
Moffat	13,818
Rio Blanco	6,620
Routt	23,447

### Colorado Population by County, 2010

Lightest Blue	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
Darkest Blue	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%.

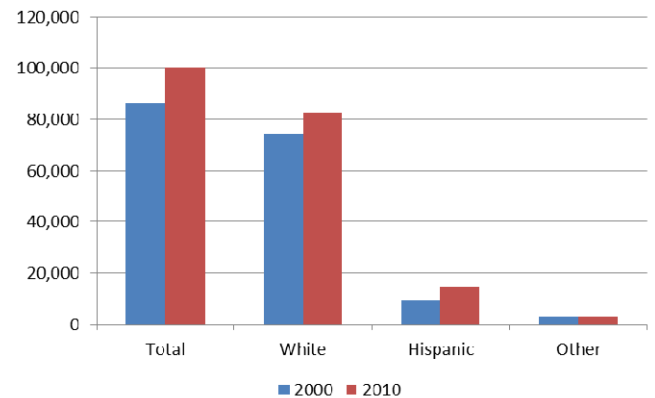
While Region 11 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 81% of the total population. From 2000 to 2010, the Hispanic population increased 88%. White non-Hispanics increased 16%, while all other non-White non-Hispanic groups increased 20%, and the population as a whole increased 24%.

REGION 11 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Garfield	56,389	38,784	15,978	1,627
Mesa	146,723	121,944	19,552	5,227
Moffat	13,795	11,412	1,985	398
Rio Blanco	6,666	5,756	665	245
Routt	23,509	21,310	1,600	599

Source: US Census Bureau

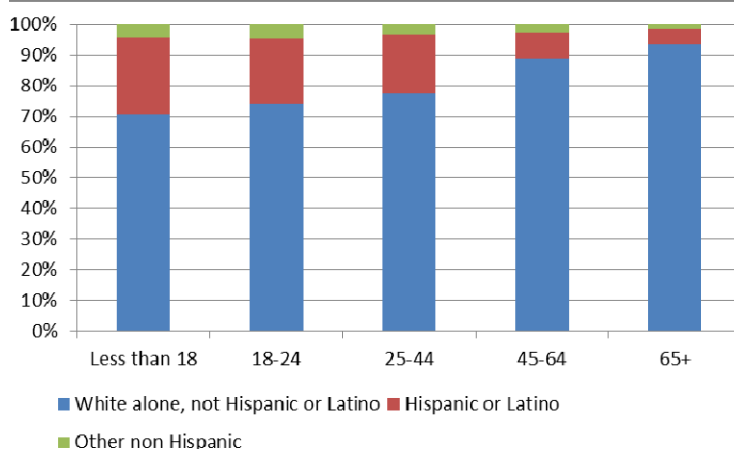
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



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 11 is less diverse by race and age 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 29% of the population compared to 7% of the population over 65.

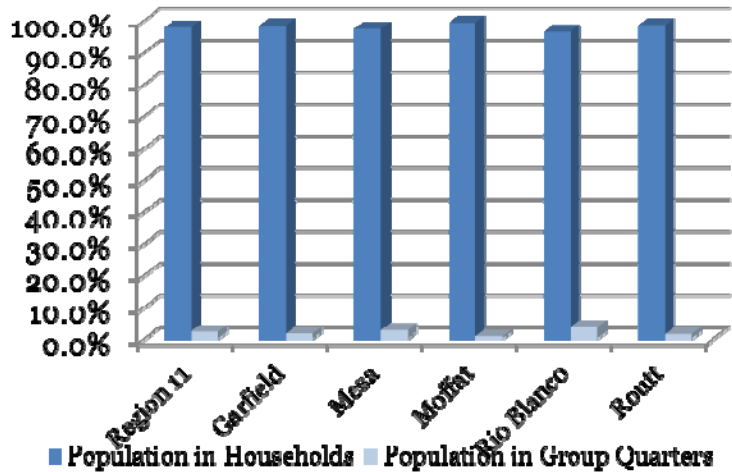
By age, 54% of the Region's population was between the ages of 25 and 64 in 2010, followed by 24% of the population less than 18. In 2010, 9% of the population was between the ages 18 and 24 and 12% were older than 65.



## HOUSEHOLDS

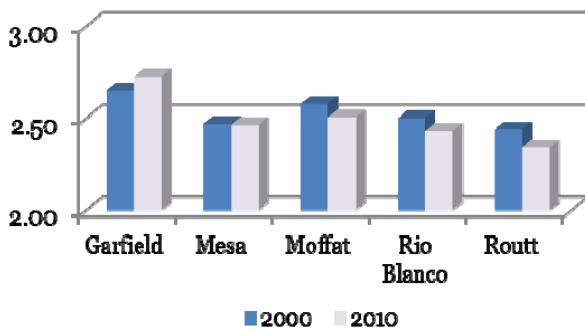
Of the region's 246,605 people, 5,455 live in group quarters, the remaining 241,150 in households. Of those living in group quarters, A large part of the group quarters population is students in dormitories at Mesa State College. The region averages 2.50 persons per household (occupied housing units) with Garfield County having a higher ratio (2.71) relative to other counties in the region. The region's 13.7% overall vacancy rate includes a significant number of houses – in Routt, especially, -- used for seasonal recreational purposes.

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



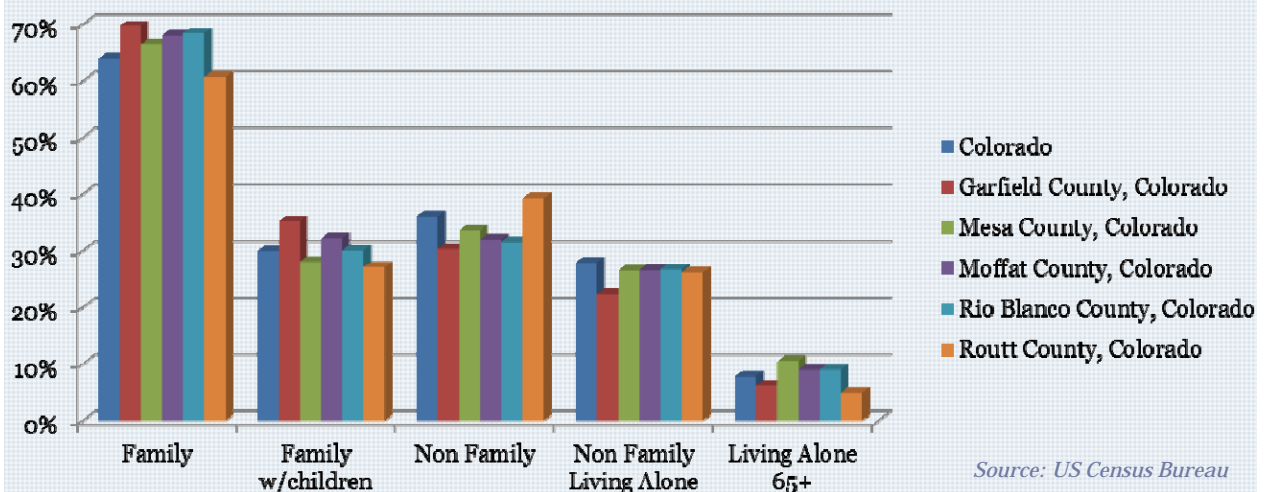
Source: US Census Bureau

### HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split into several different types. This is especially useful in determining housing needs and planning communities. Region 11 has a larger portion of family households than the state average except Routt County. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in Mesa and Routt Counties.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew faster than the state average in Mesa and Routt Counties. Region 11 has a lower concentration of households comprised of a single person over age 65 than the state except Mesa County.

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)

**Garfield**

Renter: 43.8% (+/-5.3)  
Owner: 40.4% (+/-3.3)

**Mesa**

Renter: 43.3% (+/-3.0)  
Owner: 36% (+/-2.1)

**Moffat**

Renter: 42% (+/-9.7)  
Owner: 32% (+/-5.8)

**Rio Blanco**

Renter: 19.9% (+/-10.3)  
Owner: 25.6% (+/-7.4)

**Routt**

Renter: 42.6% (+/-8.1)  
Owner: 48.9% (+/-5.2)

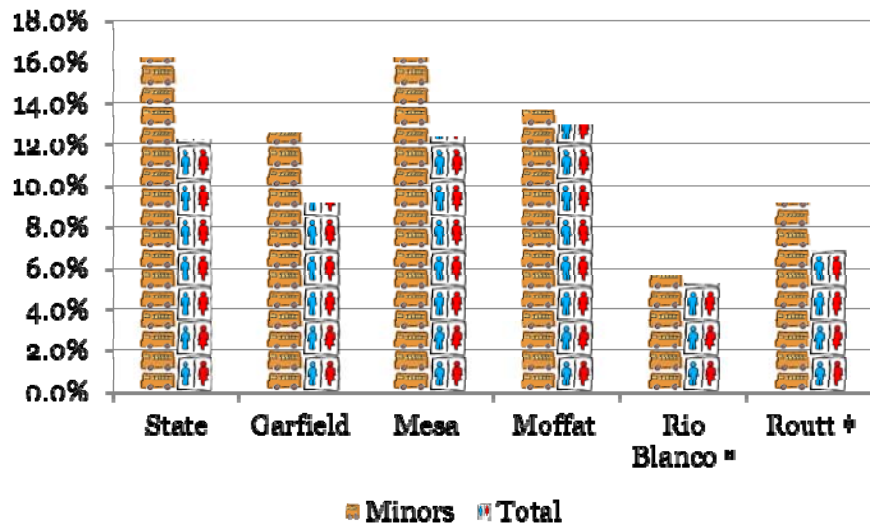
Source: 2010 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

### POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2010 in poverty in Region 11 is lower than the state average of 12.2%. The percentage of children in poverty was also lower in Region 11 than the state average of 16.2%.

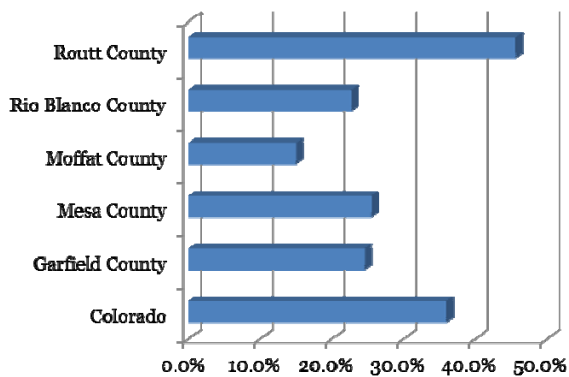
The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not 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



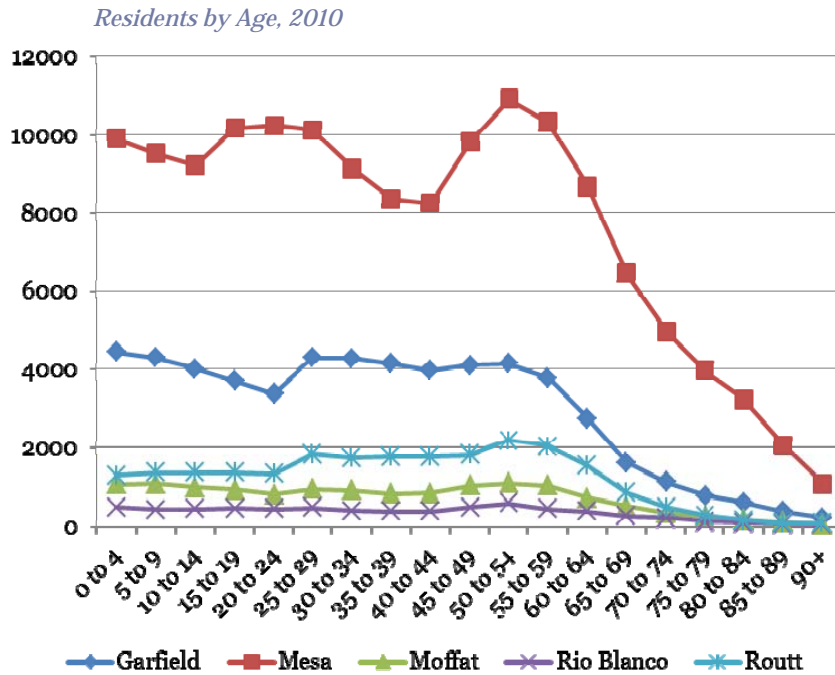
Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

### EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 11 is fairly consistent across the counties with the exception of Routt County, which has the highest. The average share is lower in Region 11 (26.6%) than the state average of 35%. On average for the region, 29.8% of the population have high school degrees and another 32.8% have some college or an associate's degree.

## POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 37.2 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to slightly larger proportions of the population in the older age groups – 40.1% over 45 for the region versus 37.6% for the state. The median age of the region is expected to increase to 36.0 by 2030 with an increased proportion of working age adults while that of the state is expected to rise to 36.6 with the aging of the baby boomers.



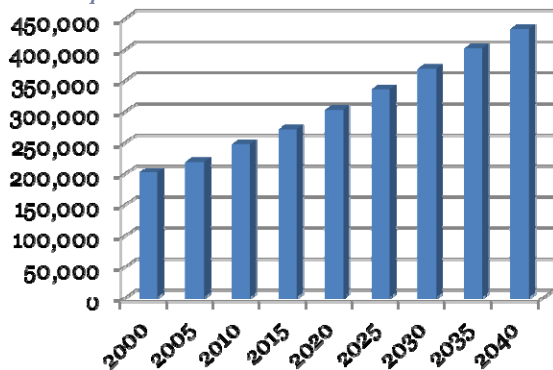
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 4.6 percent annually, similar to the state average of 4.9 percent.

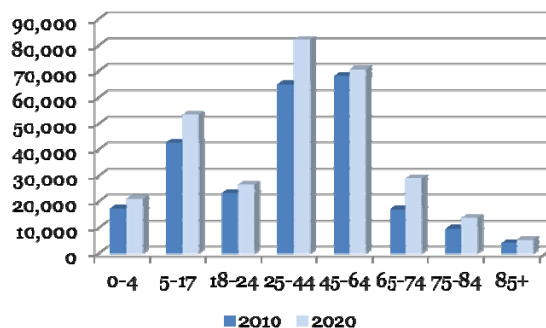
## FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to continue to grow strongly in the next twenty years with continued development of the health services related industries. In addition, the region has a very strong destination tourist industry and is an attraction for second homes. Lastly, the region will see strong increases in retirees as its own baby-boomers retire and as others in the state are drawn to the region's amenities, low cost of living and rural lifestyle.

*Total Population*



*Population Change by Age Group*

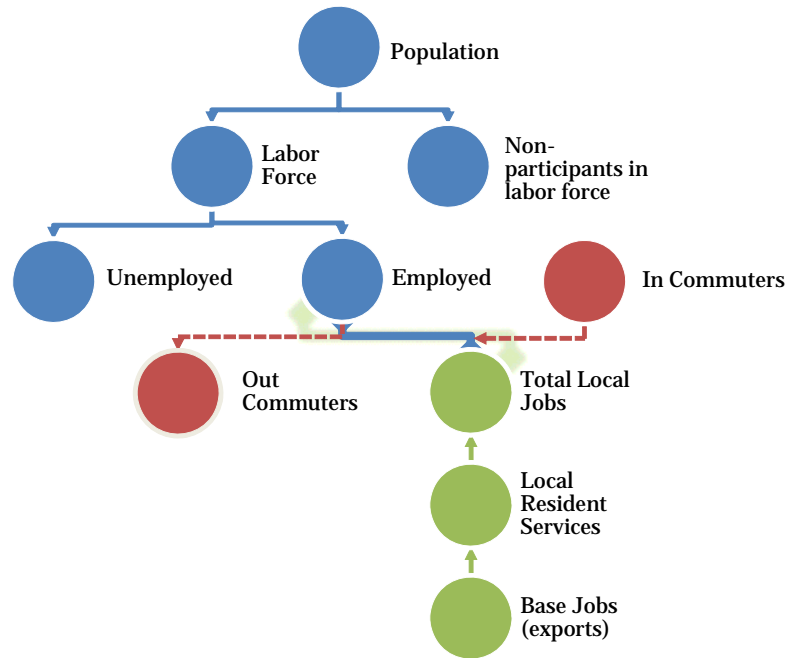


Source: State Demography Office

## LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

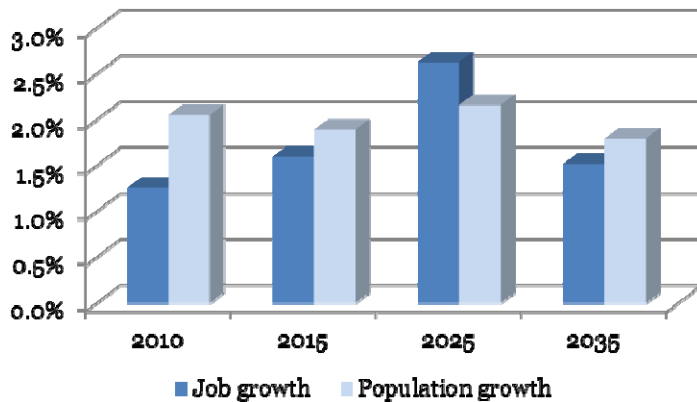
### *Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market*

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

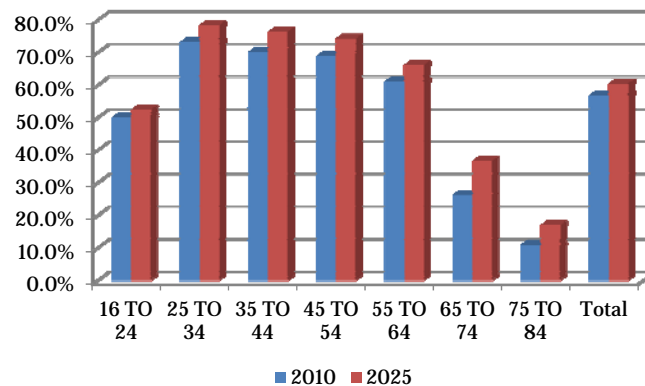
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting. For example, between 2010 and 2015 job growth in the region is expected to be 1.6% per year while population growth will be 1.9%. 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. However, after 2015 combined increases in labor force participation and a shift commuters coming into the county will cause job growth to exceed population growth for the following decade.

	2010	2015	2025	2035
TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS	80,240	87,639	110,924	127,561
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
TOTAL JOBS	133,607	144,617	187,448	217,955
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	1.3%	1.6%	2.6%	1.5%
*Statistical Discrepancy	9,099	1,855	1,480	-74
JOB'S HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	120,879	142,499	184,531	216,650
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.8%	3.3%	2.6%	1.6%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	3,019	-351	818	759
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	120,879	142,499	184,531	216,650
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	11,376	12,644	16,554	19,454
= Employed Persons (Residents)	109,503	129,854	167,978	197,195
- Unemployed Persons	7,788	6,570	8,398	9,840
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	117,291	136,424	176,376	207,036
Labor Force Participation Rate	61.7%	65.2%	68.3%	67.1%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	246,465	270,649	335,105	400,337
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%

### 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.

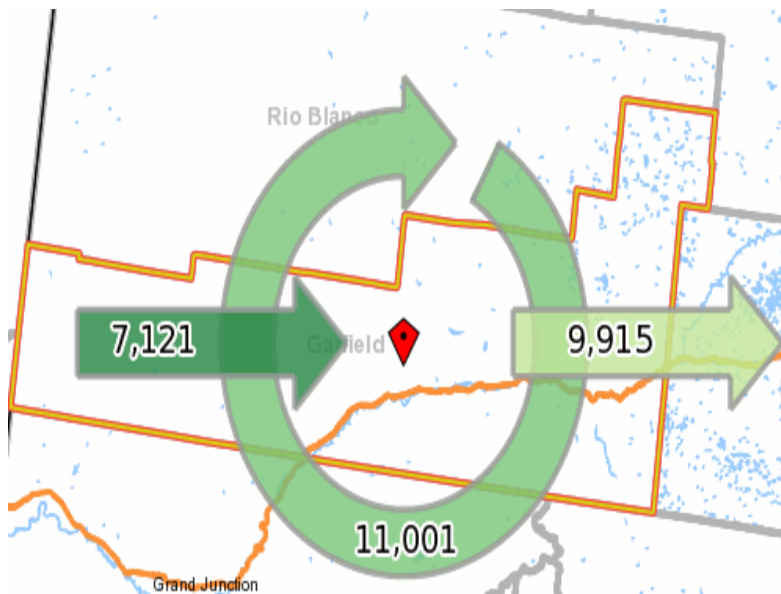
The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.



Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

## GARFIELD COUNTY

Garfield County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

### COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

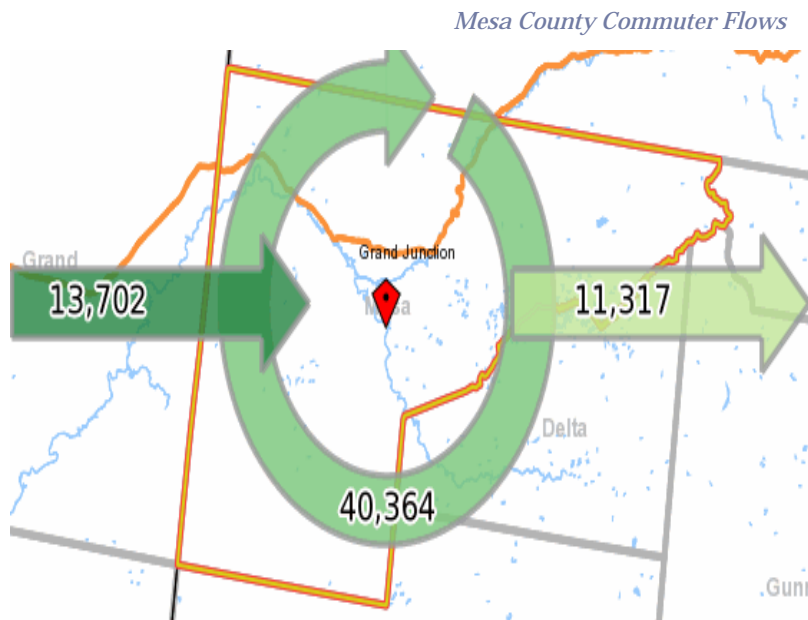
**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

Mesa County, CO	1,667
Eagle County, CO	885
Pitkin County, CO	428
Jefferson County, CO	313
Denver County, CO	288

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

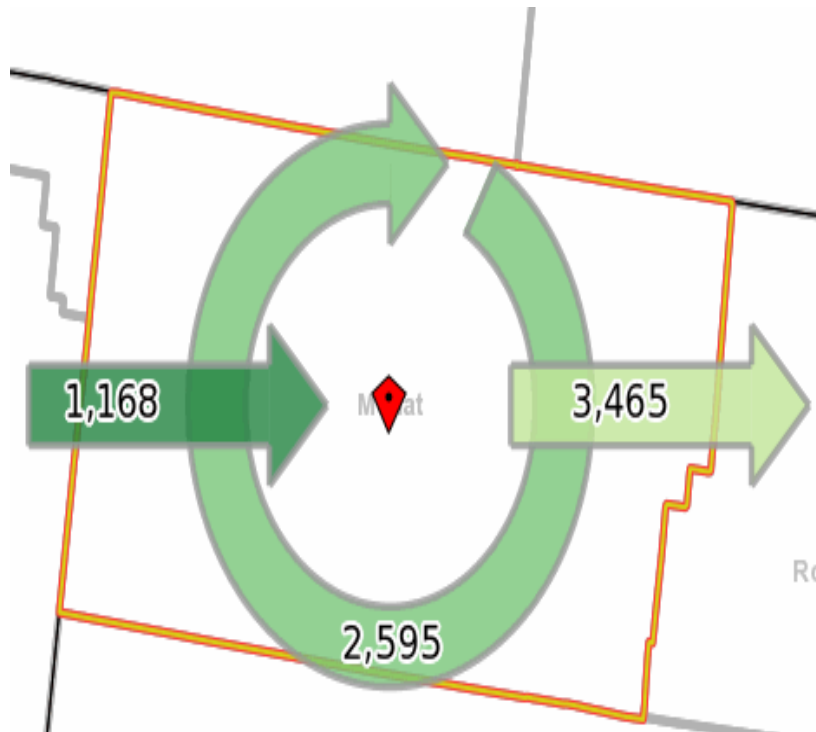
Pitkin County, CO	2,444
Eagle County, CO	1,268
Denver County, CO	1,176
Mesa County, CO	1,070
Jefferson County, CO	470

## COMMUTING—MESA COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

## COMMUTING—MOFFAT COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

### COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

Jefferson County, CO	1,353
Montrose County, CO	1,176
Garfield County, CO	1,070
Delta County, CO	1,052
El Paso County, CO	975

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

Denver County, CO	1,890
Garfield County, CO	1,667
Jefferson County, CO	1,070
Arapahoe County, CO	828
Adams County, CO	557

**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

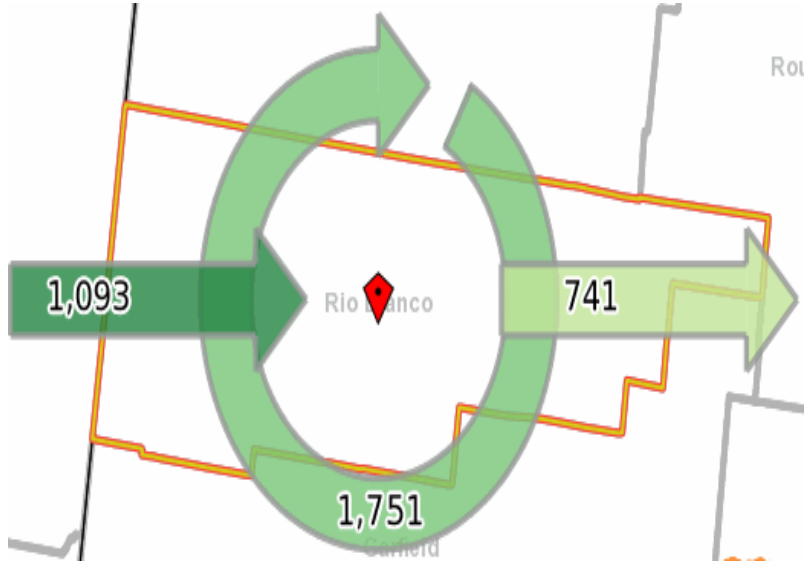
Routt County, CO	297
Mesa County, CO	99
Garfield County, CO	68
Jefferson County, CO	56
Larimer County, CO	56

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

Routt County, CO	1,008
Rio Blanco County, CO	355
Denver County, CO	289
Mesa County, CO	245
Adams County, CO	188

## COMMUTING—RIO BLANCO COUNTY

Rio Blanco County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

### COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

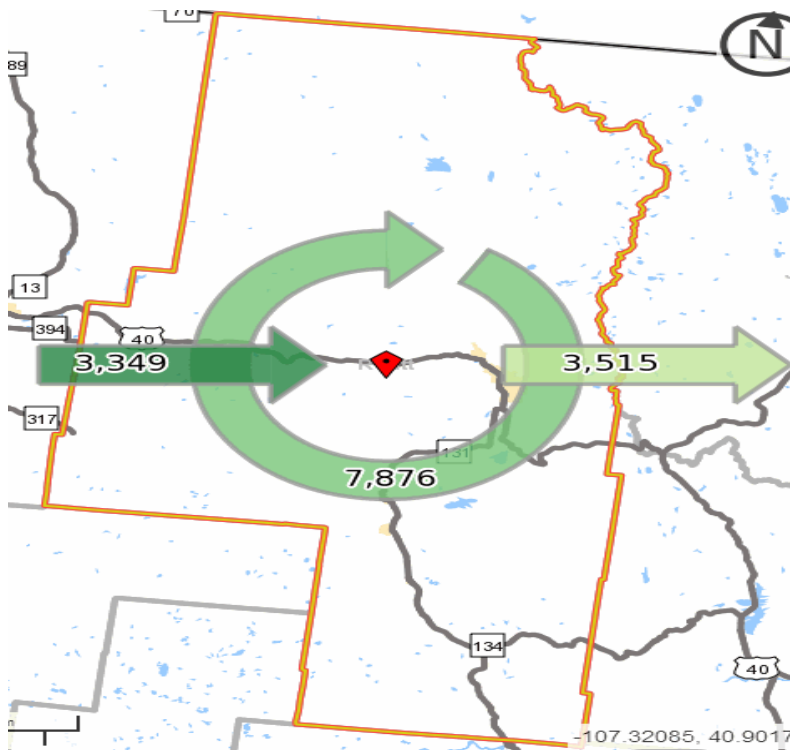
Moffat County, CO	355
Mesa County, CO	239
Garfield County, CO	111
Uintah County, UT	74
Routt County, CO	32

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

Mesa County, CO	138
Garfield County, CO	119
Denver County, CO	69
Uintah County, UT	37
Moffat County, CO	34

## COMMUTING—ROUTT COUNTY

Routt County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

Moffat County, CO	1,008
Jefferson County, CO	191
Eagle County, CO	172
Larimer County, CO	169
Arapahoe County, CO	155

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

Denver County, CO	451
Boulder County, CO	299
Moffat County, CO	297
Larimer County, CO	267
Eagle County, CO	257



## 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](mailto: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

### **Elizabeth Garner, State Demographer**

Media contact, demographic and economic overviews

### **Cindy DeGroen, Projections Demographer**

Population forecasts, household and labor force forecasts

### **Deying Zhou, Estimates Demographer**

Population estimates, demographic methods

### **Grant Nülle, Economist**

Economic Data & Analysis, Economic & Demographic Relationships

### **Barbara Musick, Marketing and Data Manager**

Census and ACS data, data requests, user training, product development, demography webmaster

### **Sheila Dorrell, GIS Developer**

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

**Appendix: Sources and Web Locations for Data**

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