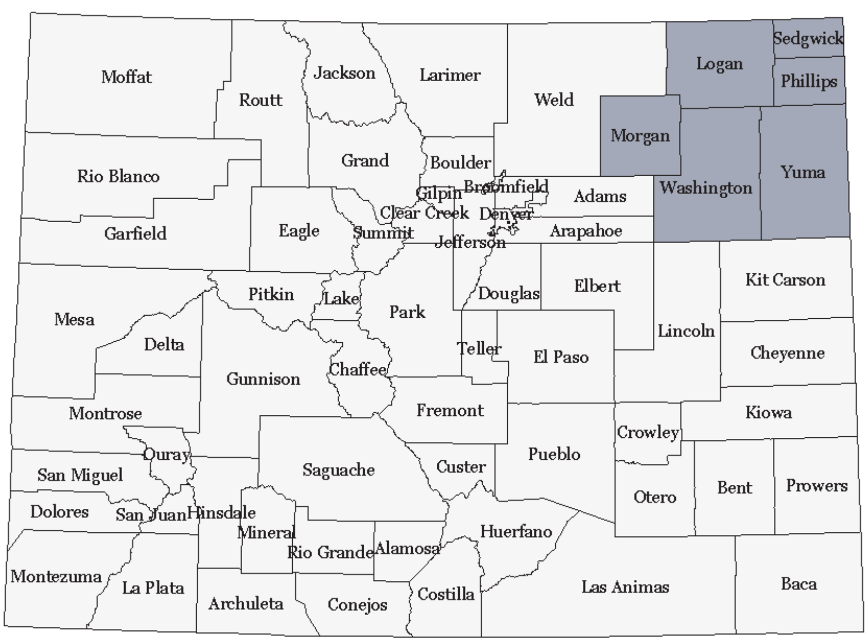
DOLA Planning and Management Region 1
Socioeconomic Profile


## 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 July 2012 was 5,188,683, an increase of 70,157 or 1.37% since 2011. Net migration was estimated to be 38,187 with 28,705 from net domestic migration and 9,482 from net international migration. Natural increase (births minus deaths) was estimated to be 31,970. Colorado's growth rate is very close to what it was between 2010 and 2011. Colorado was 7th fastest in percentage change behind North Dakota, DC, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. Colorado was 9th fastest in the U.S. for absolute change and is 22nd in the U.S. for total population.

Colorado's 2012 county population ranges from 646,160 in El Paso to 691 in San Juan County. Twenty-six or 40% of Colorado's counties have fewer than 10,000 people. Eleven or 17% of the counties had greater than 100,000 residents. Between 2011 and 2012 thirty-four counties gained population and thirty counties lost population. The counties experiencing decline are diverse ranging from mountain counties still struggling with the recession to the Eastern Plains to the San Luis Valley. The population declines were not large numbers, however, in the small counties, a loss of 500 people can be a large share of its total population

*"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

5,188,683 – Colorado population July 2012.

139,000 - Colorado population change 2010-2012.

1.4% - Colorado's population growth rate vs. US .9%

7th – Colorado's rank in US for growth rate 2011-12

9th – Colorado's rank in US for absolute growth 2011-12.

1.9% - The North Front Range (Larimer, Weld) fastest growing region in state.

30 – The number of Colorado counties losing population 2011-12

# EXPECTATIONS

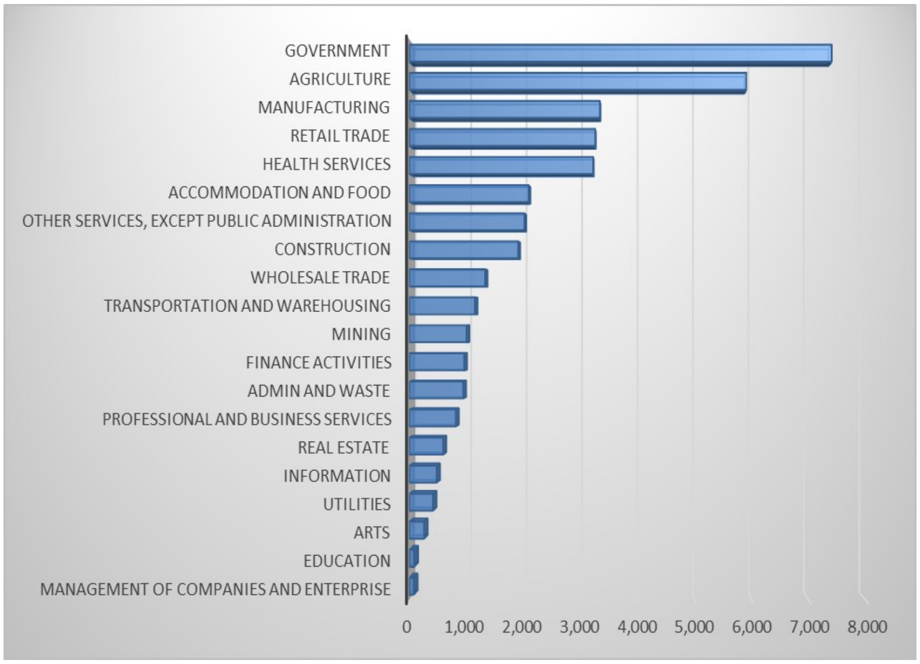
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,188,683 in 2012 to 5.9 million in 2020 and 6.9 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.6% followed by 1.4%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of .9%. The largest share of the population (82.4%) will continue to be along the Front Range with a small growing share in the Western Slope, growing from 11% to 12% between 2010 and 2020.

Over the next decade (2010 – 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 1970's. As this generation ages Colorado's population over the age of 65, a historically small portion of the population, will increase rapidly. Over the ten years, the 550,000 people over 65 will expand to 892,000 – an increase of 60% .

The forecast for job growth, a significant factor for population growth, is expected to improve in 2014 and 2015 after returning to peak employment in 2013. 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 315,000 jobs is expected between 2015 and 2020. Many of these jobs are forecast to be driven from growth by retiree spending, approximately 10%. 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, 2012*

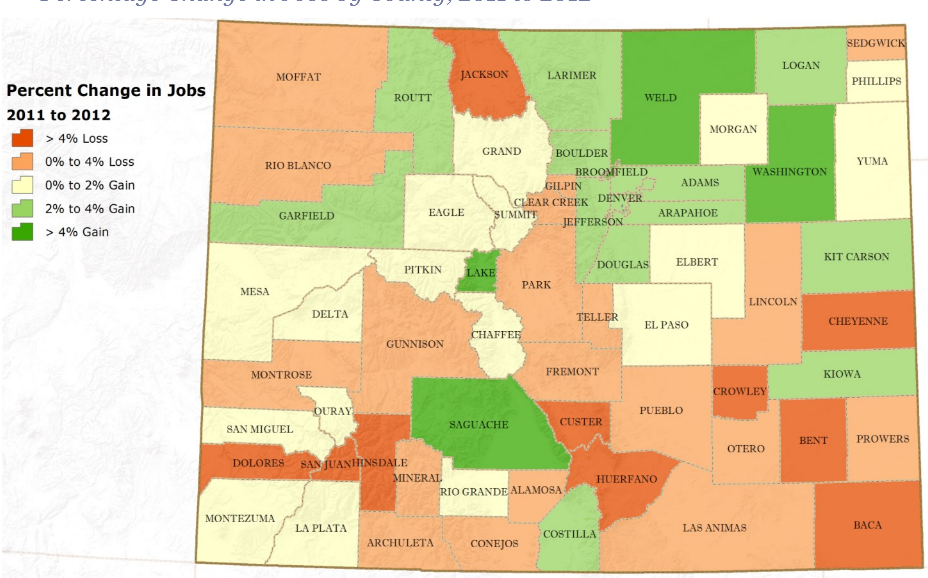



*Source: State Demography Office*

Region 1 had 37,260 jobs in 2012 – an increase of 695 (1.9%) over its level of 36,565 in 2011. Agriculture led this growth, contributing 836 jobs or 16.5% growth, which does not include seasonal migrant workers. Following agrarian activities were Accommodation and Food Services (73 jobs, 3.6%), and Administrative and Waste Services (70 jobs, 8.0%).

The region's largest sector of employment is Government, which accounted for 7,403 jobs in the region. This is followed by Agriculture (5,908 jobs), Manufacturing (3,340 jobs), and Retail trade (3,257 jobs).

*Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012*




*Source: State Demography Office*

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR,

Total Jobs
695 (1.9%)

Accommodation and food
73 (3.6%)

Admin and waste
70 (8%)

Agriculture
836 (16.5%)

Arts
-6 (-2.4%)

Construction
-193 (-9.2%)

Education
19 (28.5%)

Finance activities
7 (0.7%)

Government
-84 (-1.1%)

Health Services
-15 (-0.5%)

Information
-20 (-3.9%)

Management of companies and enterprise
0 (0.4%)

Manufacturing
-20 (-0.6%)

Mining
-8 (-0.8%)

Other services, except public administration
42 (2.1%)

Professional and business services
11 (1.4%)

Real estate
6 (1.1%)

Retail Trade
-41 (-1.2%)

Transportation and warehousing
5 (0.4%)

Utilities
8 (2%)

Wholesale trade
3 (0.2%)

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2011)

| | |
|---|---|
| Logan | 34,725 |
| Morgan | 33,489 |
| Phillips | 40,055 |
| Sedgwick | 50,745 |
| Washington | 41,158 |
| Yuma | 42,572 |
| Colorado | $44,179 |
| US | $42,298 |

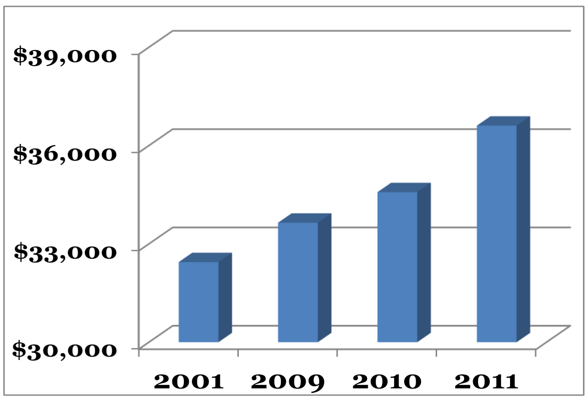
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*

# 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 from 2001 to 2011, changing an average of 1.2% annually. This growth lags the state, which increased by 2.2% annually over the same period. However, real per capita personal income growth has been 8.8% from 2009 to 2011, outstrips the rate of growth of the state over the same period at 7%. Region 1 has a relatively small prison population which impacts county incomes slightly in Logan County.

*Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)*

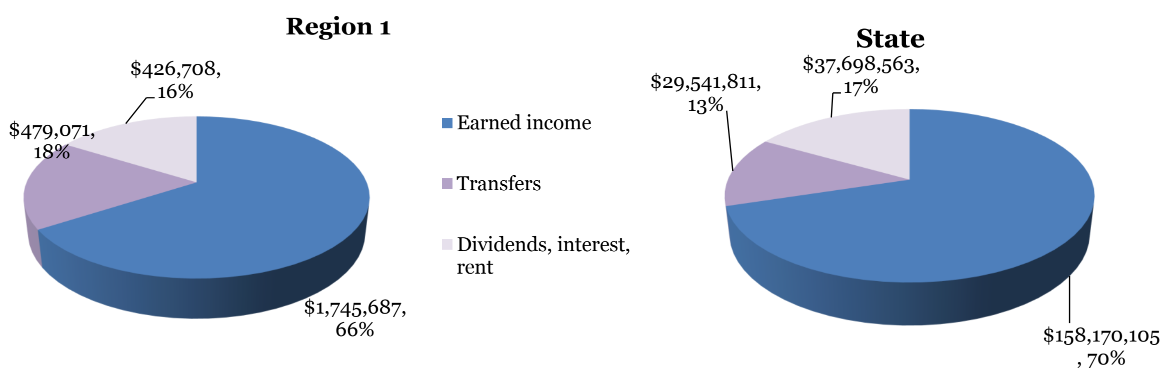



*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)*

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 6.4% annually over the past ten 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 (2011)*




*While not the largest source of income, transfer payments have been increasing as a portion of the total, increasing its share from 13.7% in 2001 to 18.1% in 2011.*

*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*

REGION 1

ECONOMIC BASE, 2012

| | |
|---|---|
| **Traditional** | **3,581** |
| Mining | 1,032 |
| Manufacturing | 341 |
| Government | 2,209 |
| **Agriculture** | **10,439** |
| Ag inputs | 1,609 |
| Ag production | 5,021 |
| Processing - trade, transport | 1,112 |
| Processing - food, bev | 2,697 |
| **Regional and national services** | **4,603** |
| Prof. business svcs | 129 |
| Information | 59 |
| Reg'l constr. & utils | 712 |
| Edu & health svcs | 2,947 |
| Finance | 131 |
| Trade & transport | 626 |
| **Tourism** | **569** |
| Accommodations | 533 |
| Second homes | 6 |
| Tourism retail | 11 |
| Tourism transport | 19 |
| **Households** | **5,588** |
| Commuting | 231 |
| Retirees | 3,682 |
| Transfers (< 65) | 885 |
| Investments (< 65) | 790 |
| **Total Direct Basic** | **24,796** |
| *Indirect Basic* | *3,153* |
| **Non-Basic** | **9,280** |
| **Total Jobs** | **37,229** |
| Spinoffs per base job | 0.50 |
| Overall multiplier | 1.50 |

# BASE ANALYSIS

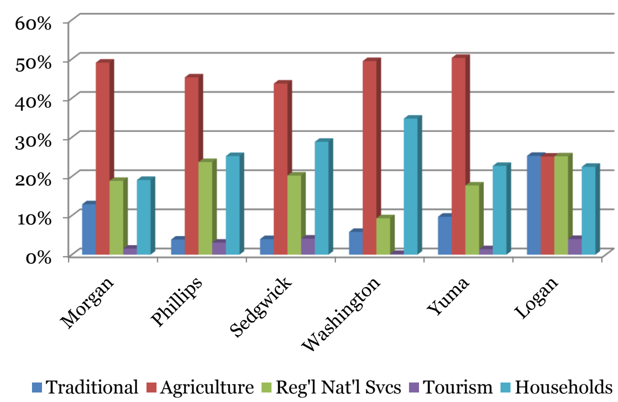
A base analysis identifies key economic drivers that bring money into a region.

Agriculture in Region 1 brings in significant amounts of money and supports nearly 10,500 jobs. Households – primarily retirees – support over 5,500 jobs. Regional services like education and health services are also important drivers employing almost 4,600.

Government employment, including prison employment, in the region is also an important economic engine, employing just over 2,200 workers.

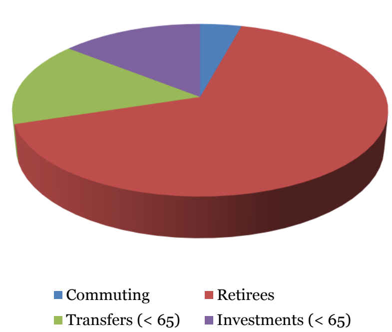
While income and employment from agriculture may be volatile and fluctuate with global commodity markets and weather conditions, households, government, and education and health services tend to be relatively stable, diversifying the employment mix and reducing the region's susceptibility to job losses during troughs in the business cycle.

*Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs*




*Source: State Demography Office*

# HOUSEHOLD BASIC




*Source: State Demography Office*

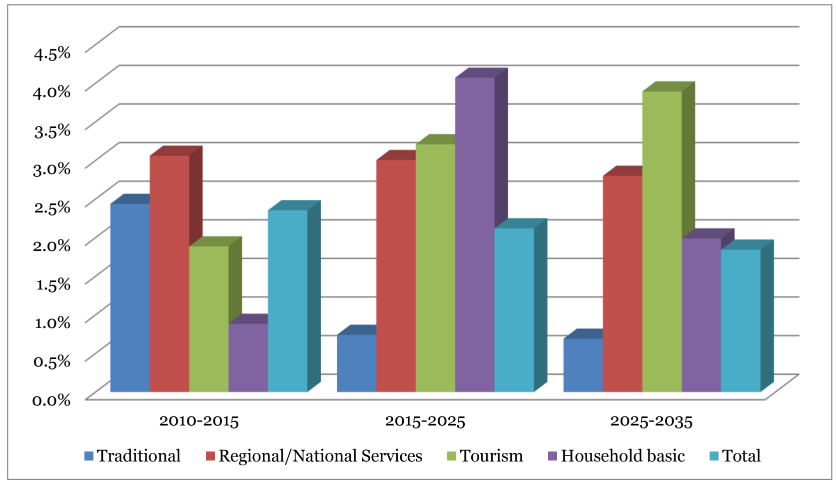
*Retirees comprise almost 67% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 1.9% annually from 2010—2020*

# LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Job growth in Region 1 is expected to increase significantly faster from 2010-15 than it did from 2005-10. Over the five year period from 2010 to 2015, the region should add new direct basic jobs and total jobs at average annual growth rates of 2.2% and 2.4%, respectively.

Agricultural production and processing will continue to be the largest base industry sectors. However, growth after 2015 in the Region will be led by Tourism. In addition, as the population ages and eventually retires Household basic jobs will become an increasingly large source of growth, particularly from 2015-2025.

*Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector*

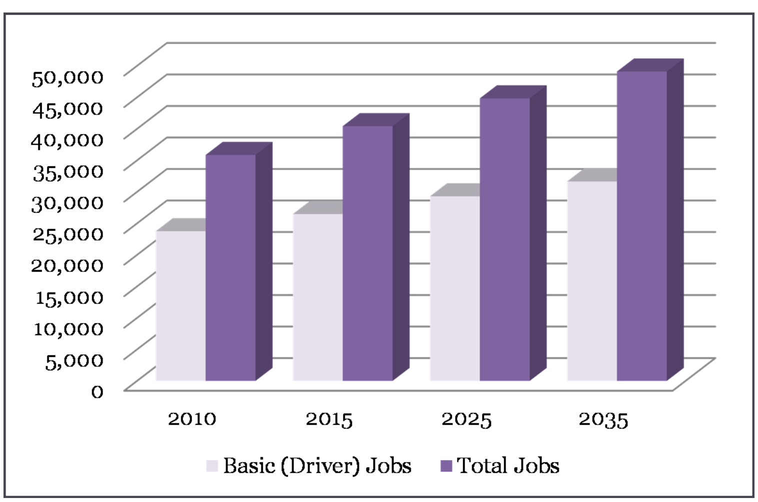



*Source: State Demography Office*

*From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 4,300 jobs, averaging 2.4% annual growth.*

# ECONOMIC GROWTH

*Region 1 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs*

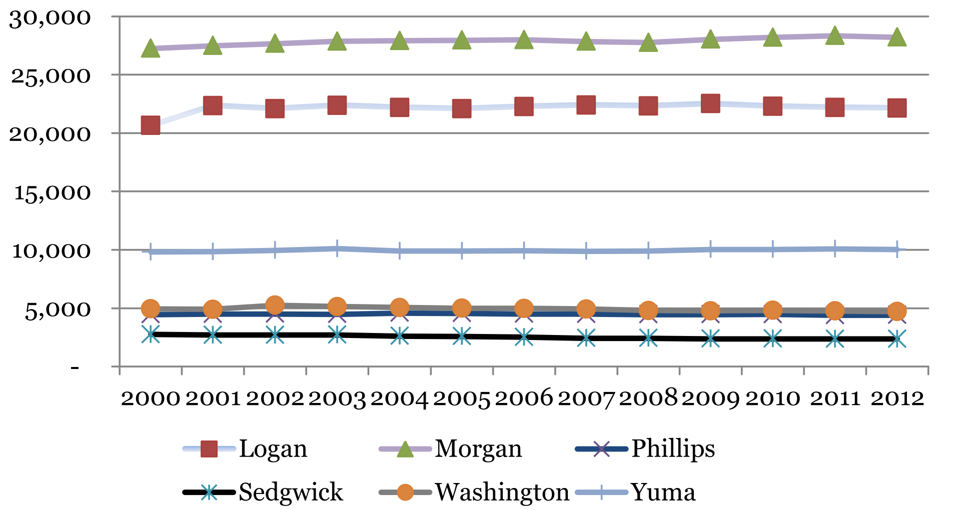



*Source: State Demography Office*

Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. However, the expected growth in Region 1 should support an increasingly larger share of spin off jobs resulting in approximately 3,500 additional support jobs from 2015-2035 as a result of the 5,200 direct basic job increases during the same time period.

# POPULATION

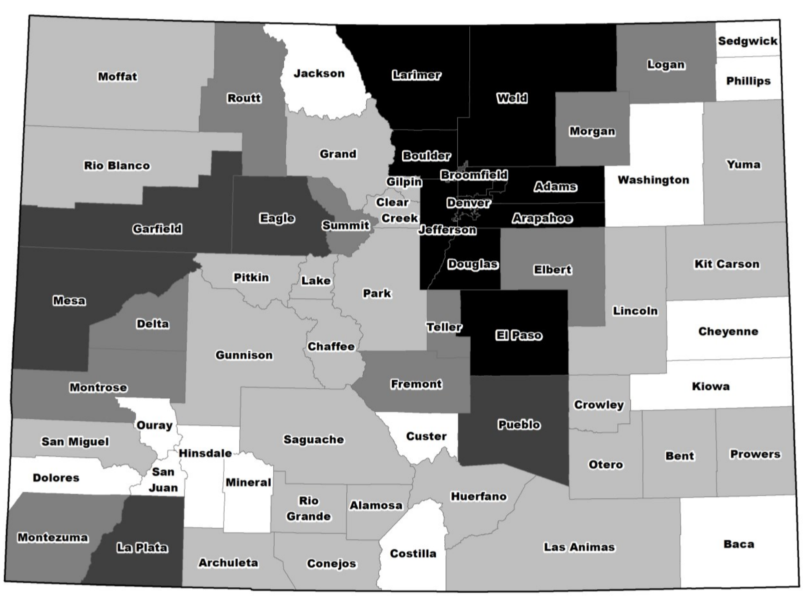
*Region 1 Population Estimates by County*




*Source: State Demography Office*

The population of the region in 2012 was 71,824. There has been a slight population decline of 344 people since 2010. The population in the region in the year 2010 was 72,168. This represents an average annual population decline of 0.2%. All counties except Morgan are estimated to have experienced population declines with largest in Logan and Washington of 160 and 109 respectively. Since 2000 Region 1 has increased by approximately 2,000 people.

*Colorado Population by County, 2012*



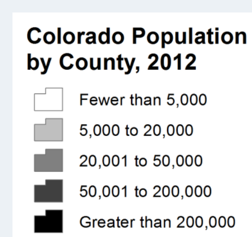

*Source: State Demography Office*

## POPULATION TOTALS

| **2010** | |
|---|---|
| State | 5,049,717 |
| Region 1 | 72,168 |
| Logan | 22,293 |
| Morgan | 28,196 |
| Phillips | 4,465 |
| Segwick | 2,367 |
| Washington | 4,815 |
| Yuma | 10,032 |

| **2011** | |
|---|---|
| State | 5,118,526 |
| Region 1 | 72,105 |
| Logan | 22,193 |
| Morgan | 28,338 |
| Phillips | 4,387 |
| Segwick | 2,358 |
| Washington | 4,759 |
| Yuma | 10,070 |

| **2012** | |
|---|---|
| State | 5,188,683 |
| Region 1 | 71,824 |
| Logan | 22,133 |
| Morgan | 28,206 |
| Phillips | 4,401 |
| Segwick | 2,355 |
| Washington | 4,706 |
| Yuma | 10,023 |



# 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%.

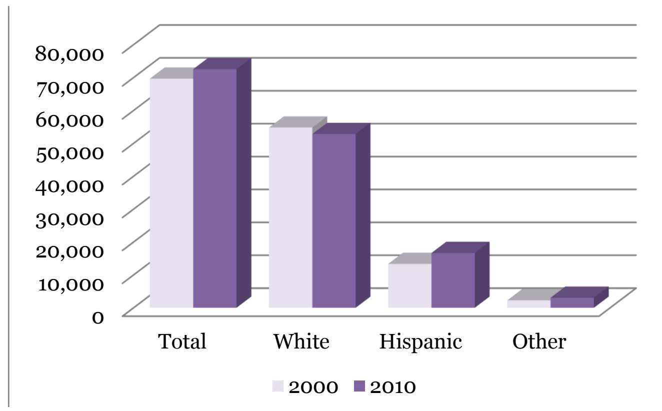
While Region 1 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 73% of the total population. White non-Hispanics declined from 2000 to 2010 (-4%), while all other non-White non-Hispanic groups increased 35%. The population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

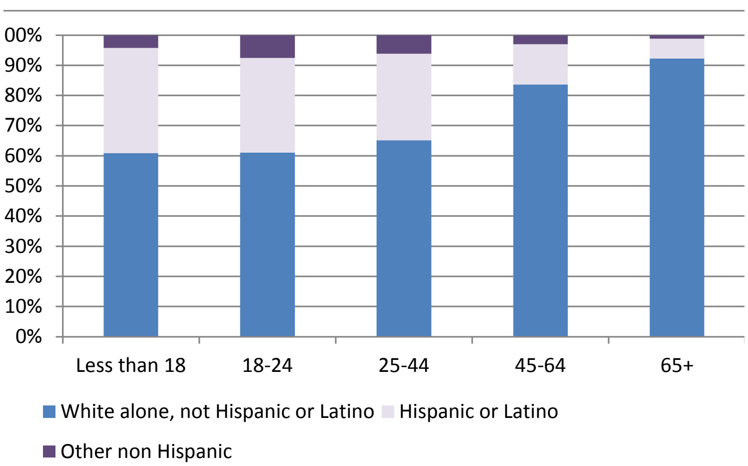
*Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10*




*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.

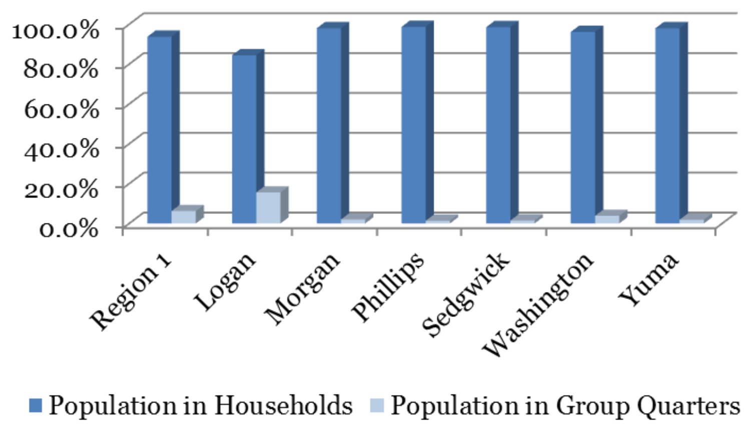
The largest share of the total population are the 45-64 year olds at 26% of the population followed by the 25-44 year olds at 25%, the under 18 at 24%, 65 and over at 16% and finally the 18-24 with 9% of the total share.

## 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.

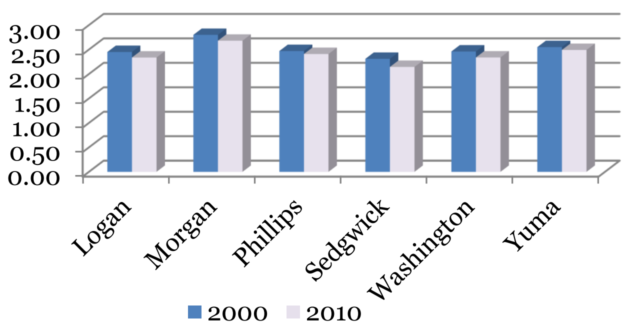
Region 1 has a relatively high portion of its population in group quarters. Of 72,188 people, 4,513 (6.3%) live in group quarters, with prison inmates concentrated in Logan and Washington counties.  Approximately 93.7% of people live in households.

*Population by group, 2010*




*Source: US Census Bureau*

*Persons per household, 2000 to 2010*



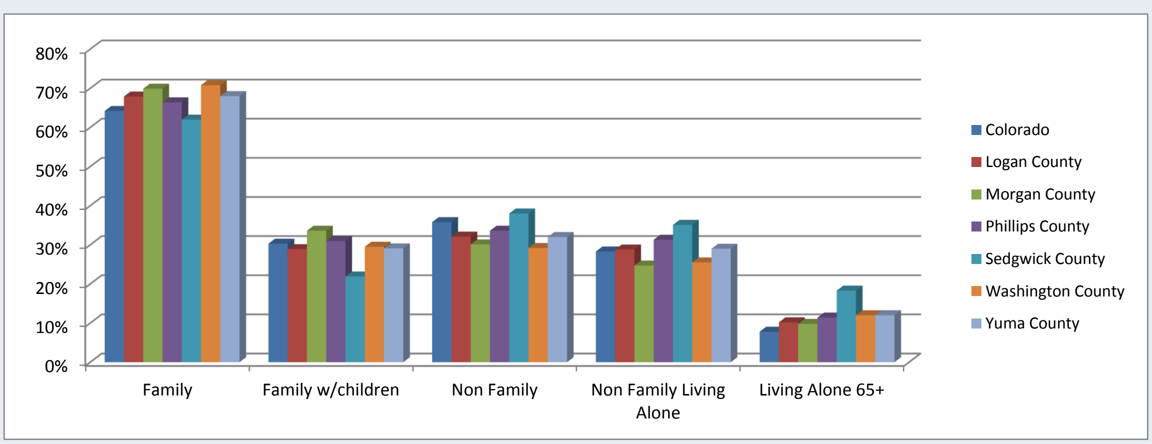

*Source: US Census Bureau*

## HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split in to 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. All counties in Region 1 have a larger share of family households than the State with the exception of Sedgwick County.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew the fastest over the past decade. Due to their older age distribution, 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 (2011)*




*Source: US Census Bureau*

# POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

## HOUSING AND INCOME

**Percent of Households spending greater than 30 percent on housing:**

**Colorado**
Renter: 48.2 % (+/-0.4)
Owner: 36.3% (+/-0.3)

**Logan**
Renter: 31.7% (+/-6.3)
Owner: 27.2% (+/-5.7)

**Morgan**
Renter: 39.7% (+/-6.2)
Owner: 36.3% (4.9)

**Phillips**
Renter: 30.4% (+/-9.2)
Owner: 35.5% (+/-6.7)

**Sedgwick**
Renter: 31.4% (+/-9.2)
Owner: 24.9% (+/-6.8)

**Washington**
Renter: 28.3% (+/-8.1)
Owner: 30.2% (+/-5.9)

**Yuma**
Renter: 17.0% (+/-6.2)
Owner: 32.3% (+/-6.6)

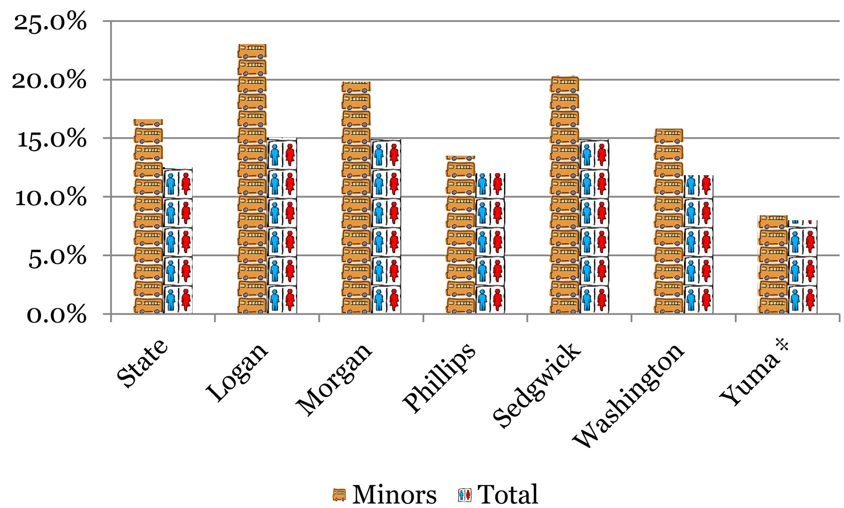
*Source: 2012 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.*

## POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 1 is slightly higher than the state average of 12.5%. The percentage of children in poverty was also slightly higher in this region than the state average of 16.6%

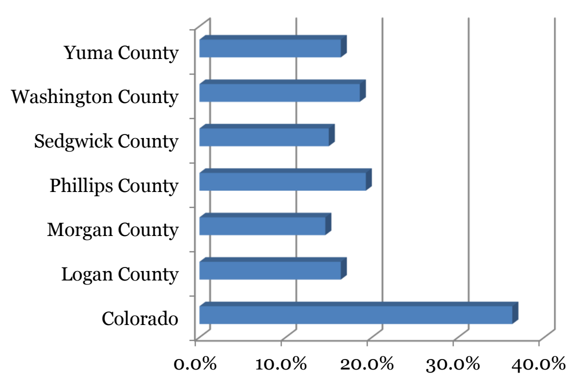
The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not matter) with two minors, for example, was $22,350 in 2011.

*Poverty Rates, 2007-2011*




*Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample*

*Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher*




*Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample*

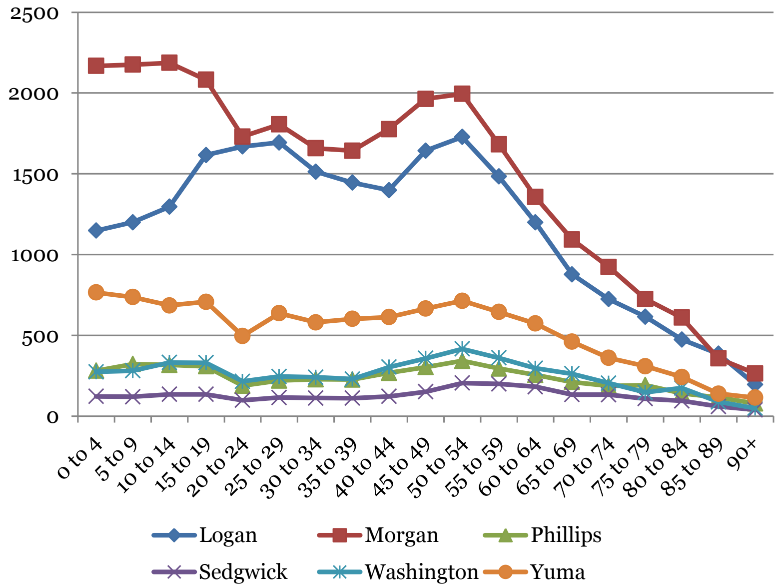
## EDUCATION

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 Phillips and Washington Counties. The Region 1 average of 16.7% is lower than the state average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 32.9% of the population have high school degrees and another 35.4% 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 age 65 for the region versus 11% for the state. The median age of the region is expected to fall slightly – to 38.0 by 2030 – as more working-age adults move into the region – while that of the state is expected to rise to 38.1 with the aging of the baby boomers during this period.

*Residents by Age, 2010*



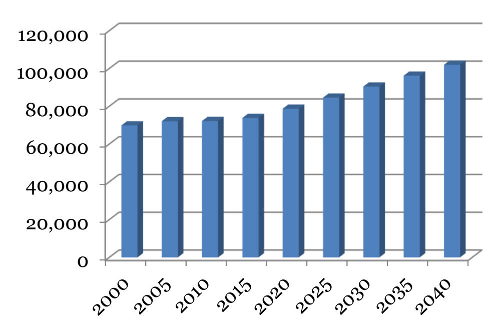

*Source: State Demography Office*

*From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 1.8 percent annually, far slower than the state average of 5.0 percent.*

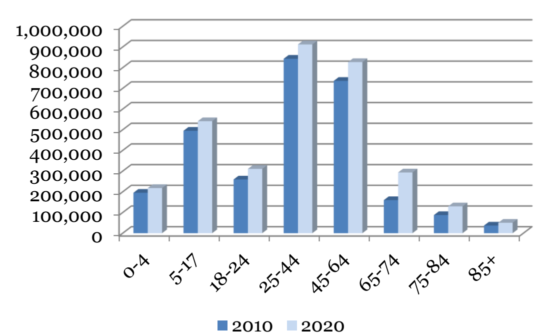
## FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

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 growth is related to 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 life style.

*Total Population*




*Population Change by Age Group*

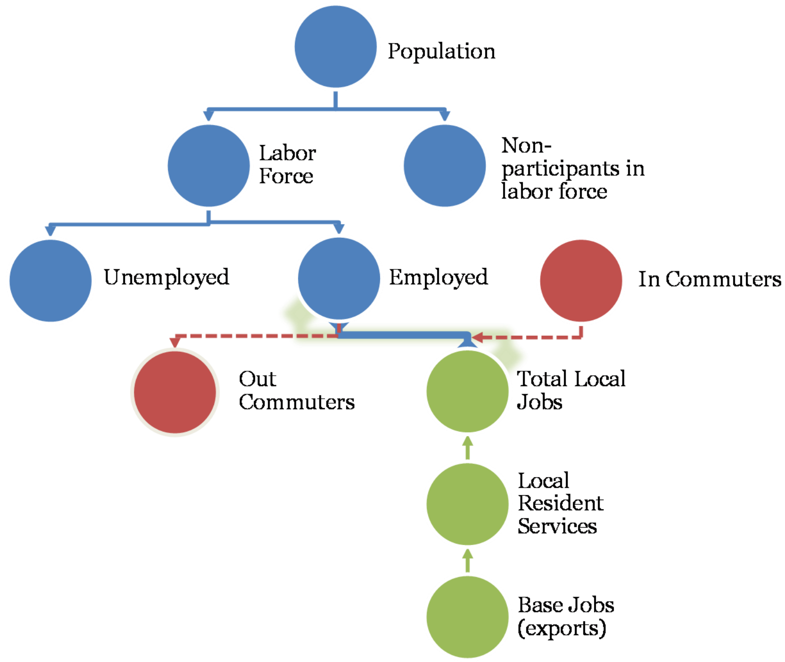



*Source: State Demography Office*

# LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

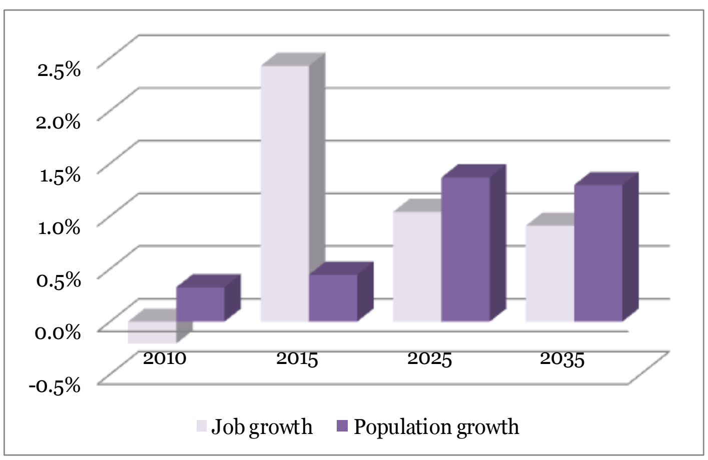
***Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market***

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

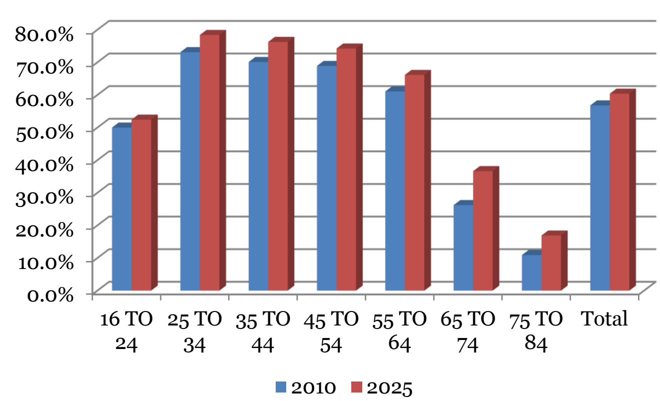
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting. In addition, macroeconomic conditions such as business cycle fluctuations and faster or slower periods of U.S. and Colorado economic growth can affect overall job growth in a region. For example, between 2010 and 2015 job growth in the region is expected to be 2.4% per year while population growth will be 0.4%. This differential is in part attributable to the region experiencing a recession-induced decline in jobs from 2005-2010, with the job total reaching a low point in 2010. By starting from a low base, job growth will be more robust in percentage terms out to 2015. This differential will reverse after 2015, with job growth trailing population growth thereafter. This faster growth in population relative to jobs is the result of an increase in the proportion of the population over the age of 65 and expected slower medium and long-run rates of U.S. and Colorado economic growth.

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2025 | 2035 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS | 23,754 | 26,478 | 29,290 | 31,650 |
| Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| TOTAL JOBS | 35,857 | 40,421 | 44,837 | 49,089 |
| *Average Annual Percent Change* | -0.2% | 2.4% | 1.0% | 0.9% |
| *Statistical Discrepancy | -1,921 | 1,396 | 1,784 | 75 |
| JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res) | 38,290 | 39,371 | 43,413 | 49,377 |
| *Average Annual Percent Change* | 1.3% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 1.3% |
| + Commuters (+ = IN) | -710 | -710 | -710 | -710 |
| = JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS | 38,290 | 39,371 | 43,413 | 49,377 |
| + 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res. | 2,676 | 2,712 | 2,988 | 3,402 |
| = Employed Persons (Residents) | 35,614 | 36,659 | 40,425 | 45,975 |
| - Unemployed Persons | 2,385 | 1,894 | 2,084 | 2,528 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.3% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 5.2% |
| LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS) | 37,999 | 38,552 | 42,509 | 48,503 |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 70.9% | 71.0% | 69.4% | 69.4% |
| POPULATION - CENSUS BASED | 72,168 | 73,789 | 84,533 | 96,155 |
| *Average Annual Percent Change* | 0.3% | 0.4% | 1.4% | 1.3% |

## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Changes in the overall or total labor force participation rate (s) (LFPR) are 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 the aging female labor force that had greater participation than previous generations of women. 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. Those of women, especially those in upper age groups, are expected to increase more substantially as women who historically had high labor force participation rates age.

*Labor Force Participation Rates by Age Group*




*Source: State Demography Office*


Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

# 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.

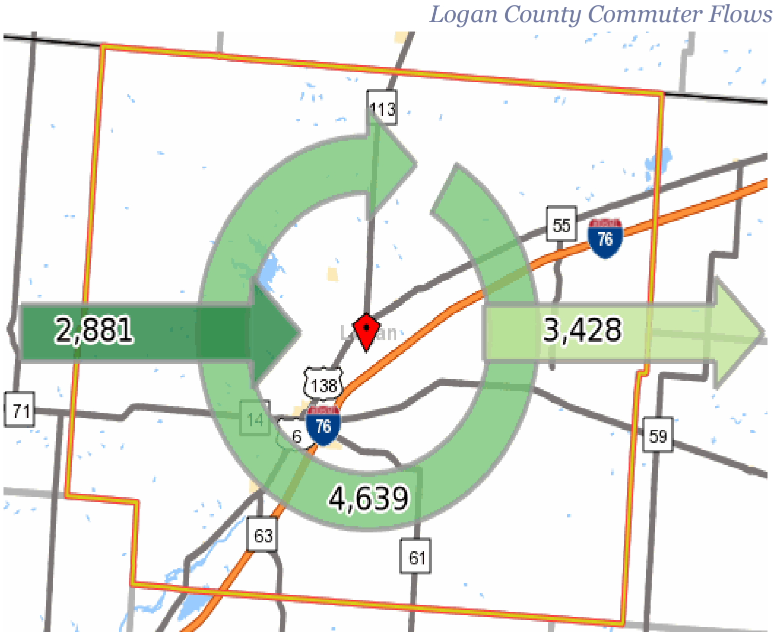
The specific employment numbers differ from those used in the forecasting worksheets because both the labor and population data come from different sources than those used by the State Demography Office. This resource still provides valuable information about commuter flows.

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.

# LOGAN COUNTY

*Logan County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

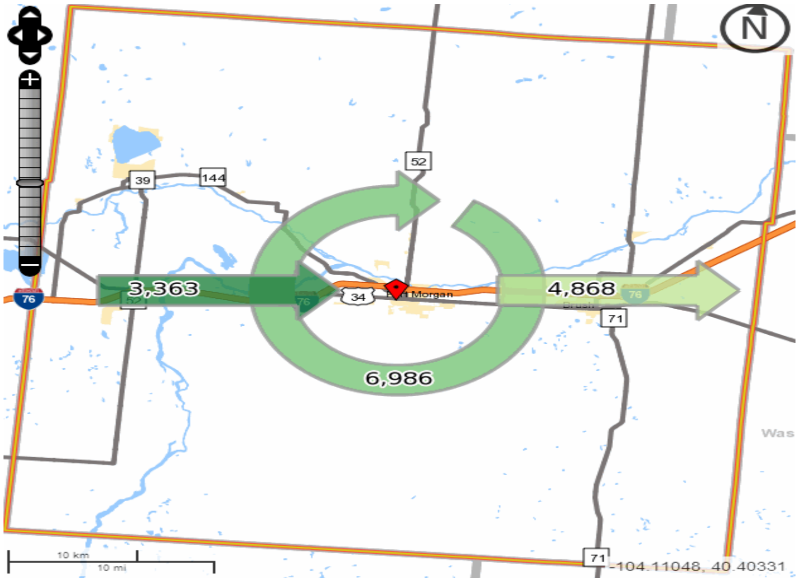
## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

| 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

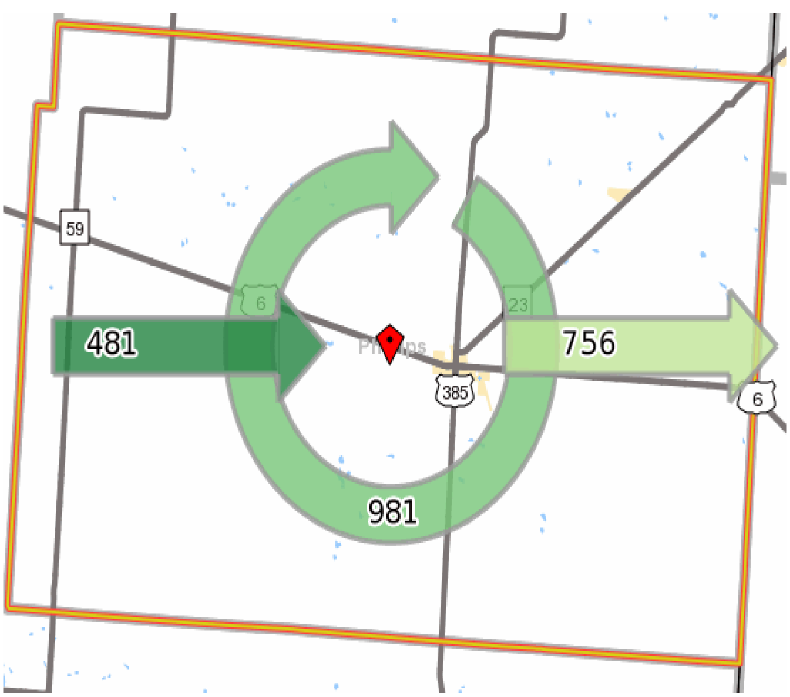
*Morgan County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING—PHILLIPS COUNTY

*Phillips County Commuter Flows*




*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 |

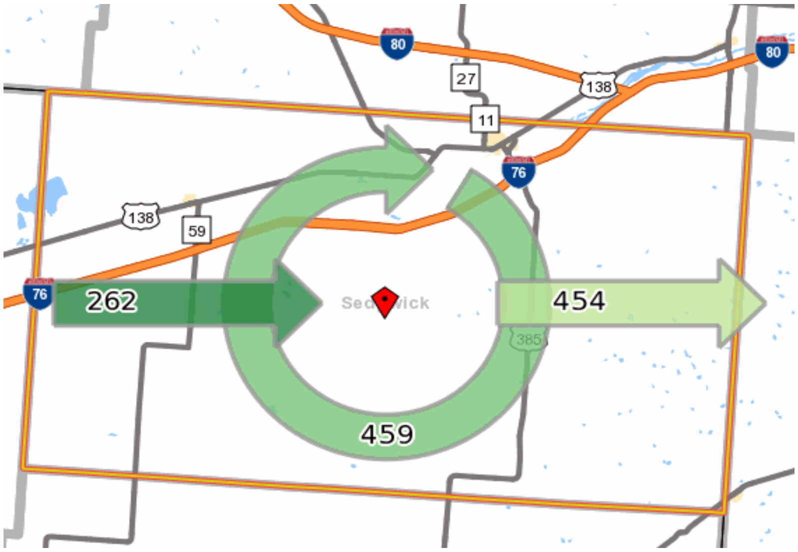
| **Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations** | |
|---|---|
| Denver County, CO | 796 |
| Weld County, CO | 620 |
| Adams County, CO | 480 |
| Arapahoe County, CO | 427 |
| Jefferson County, CO | 403 |

| **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

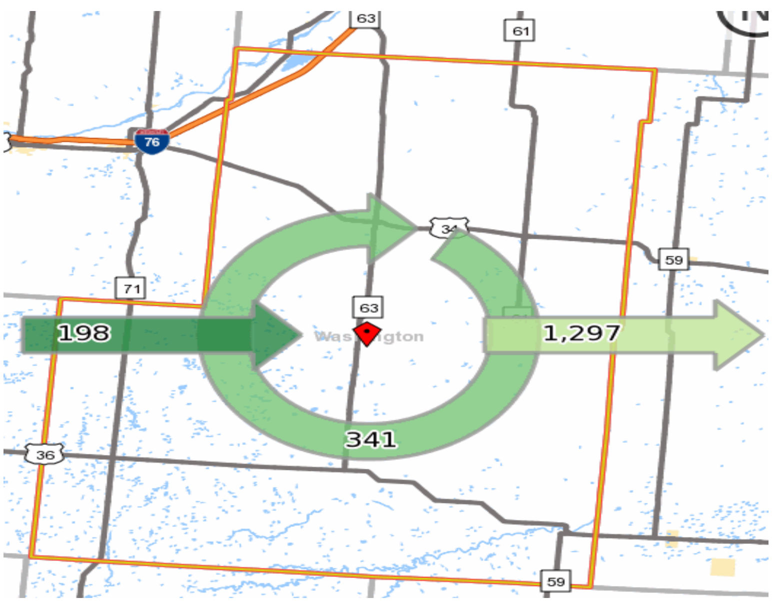
*Sedgwick County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING—WASHINGTON COUNTY

*Washington County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

**Sedgwick County**

| 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 |

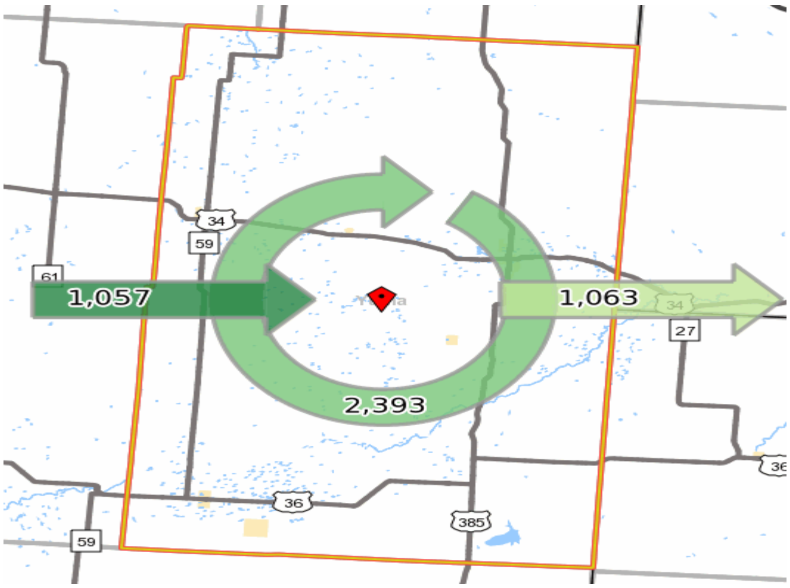
**Washington County**

| 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 |

# 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

**Rob Kemp, 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

**Daniel Trone, GIS Developer**

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

## 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: 303-864-7720
E-mail: dlg.helpdesk@state.co.us

**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) |