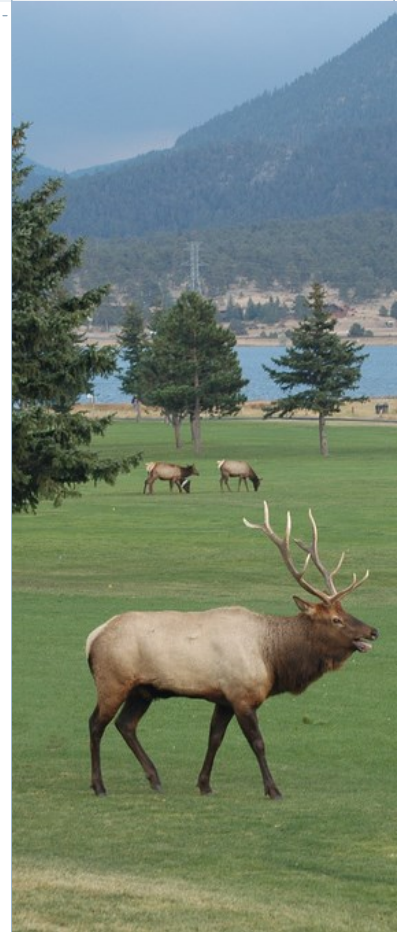




## Regional Profile

### NORTH CENTRAL 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 North Central 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.

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

Colorado’s 2012 county 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

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 total 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

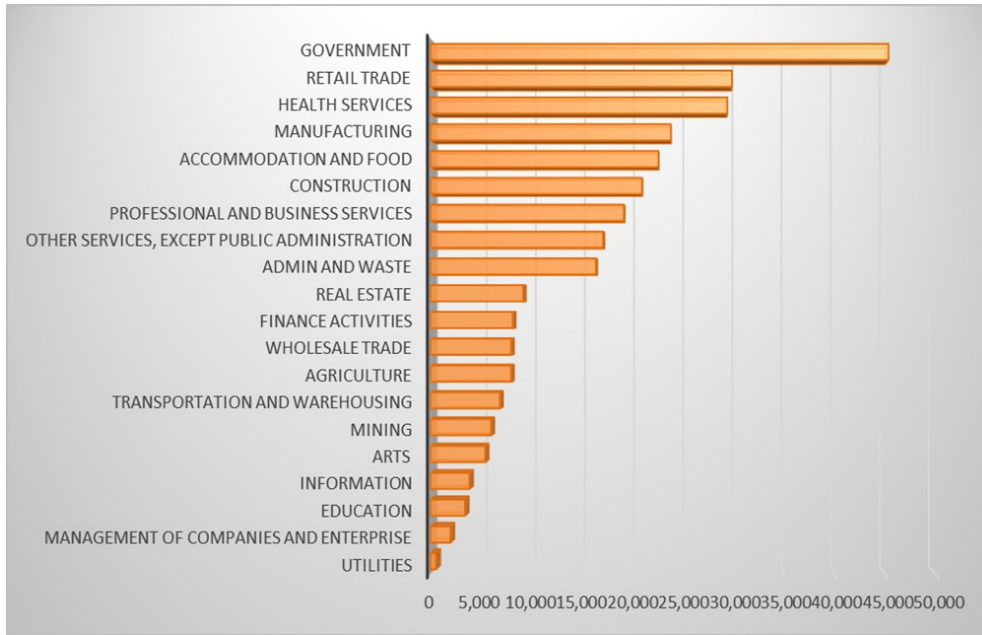
Colorado’s population is forecast to increase from 5,188,683 in 2012 to 5.9 million in 2020 and 6.9 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.6% followed by 1.4%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of .9%. The largest 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

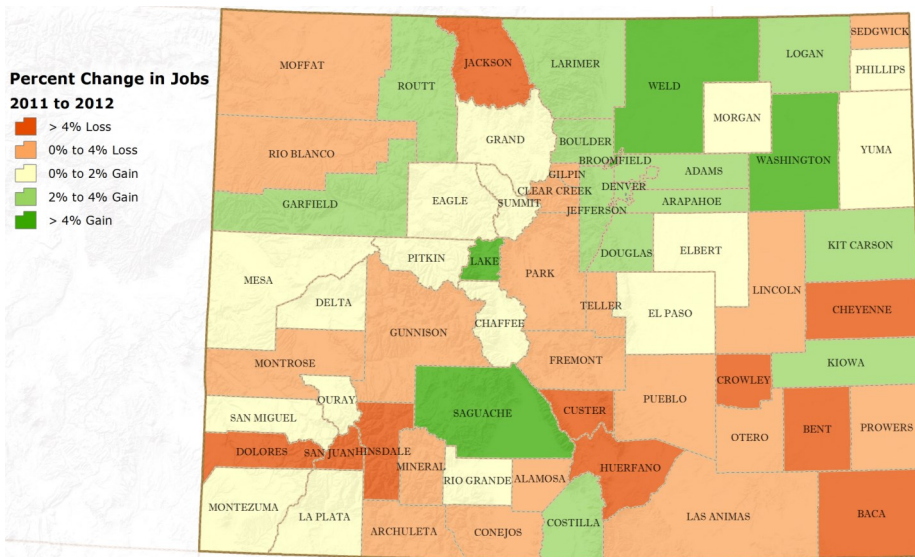
Number of Jobs by Sector, 2012



Source: State Demography Office

Region 2 had 285,695 jobs in 2012, representing 3.5% growth over the prior year. The largest proportion of jobs in the region is Government (45,305 or 15.9% of the total), Retail Trade (29,835 or 10.4%), Health Services and Social Assistance (29,370 or 10.3%), and Manufacturing (23,780 or 8.3%). With the onset of the national recession in 2007-2009 the job total reached a low of 269,199 in 2009. Since then, the region has added 16,496 jobs through 2012, with the greatest increases occurring in Mining (2,503), Health Services and Social Assistance (2,150), and Administrative and Waste Services (1,981). Weld County alone produces 75% of the state's total oil production and total mining jobs in the region have increased from 1,900 jobs in 2001 to 5,996 in 2012.

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012



Source: State Demography Office

## JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '11-'12

Total Jobs	9547 (3.5%)
Accommodation and food	1065 (5%)
Admin and waste	543 (3.4%)
Agriculture	1342 (20.2%)
Arts	156 (2.9%)
Construction	861 (4.3%)
Education	146 (4.5%)
Finance activities	144 (1.8%)
Government	531 (1.2%)
Health Services	594 (2.1%)
Information	-66 (-1.7%)
Management of companies and enterprise	36 (1.9%)
Manufacturing	634 (2.7%)
Mining	1086 (22.1%)
Other services, except public administration	413 (2.5%)
Professional and business services	335 (1.8%)
Real estate	257 (2.9%)
Retail Trade	678 (2.3%)
Transportation and warehousing	409 (6.3%)
Utilities	5 (0.9%)
Wholesale trade	379 (5%)

**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2011)**

Larimer	\$39,767
Weld	\$29,986
Colorado	\$44,179
US	\$42,298

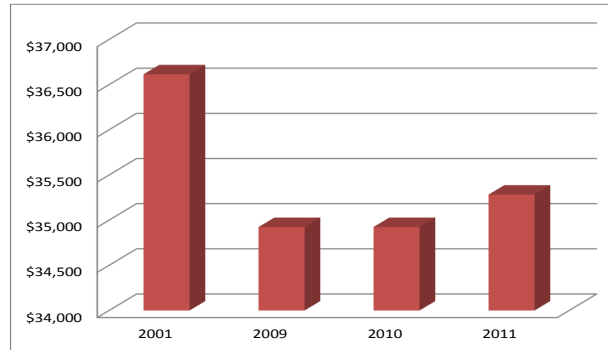
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**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 2 declined between

*Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)*



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

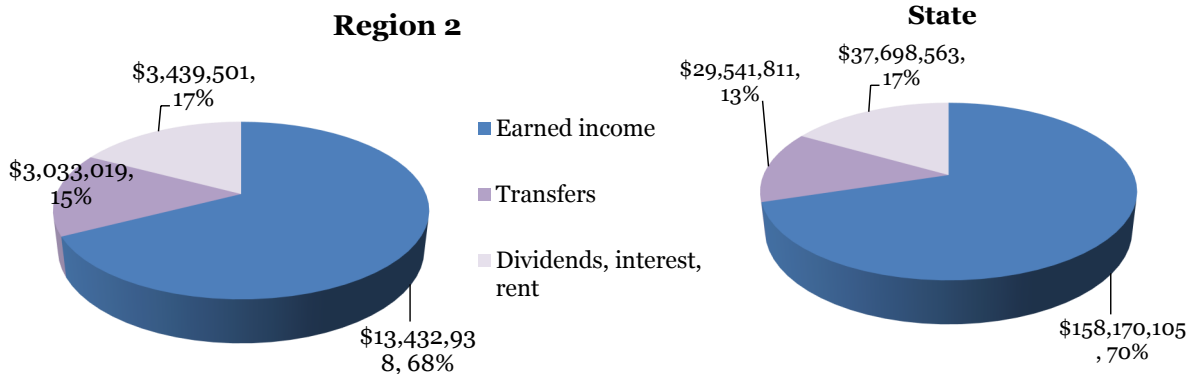
2001 to 2011, declining an average of -0.4% annually compared to the State, which showed a more robust annual average growth of 2.2%. Declines in the region are due to the economic recession starting in 2007.

Residents of Region 2 receive about 68% of their income from earnings, which is lower than the state average of

70%. Investment income represents about 17% of the income in the region, similar to the state. Region 2 receives a larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) than the state as a whole due to the larger share of retirees in the region.

Indeed, income from transfers was the only portion that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 9.7% annually over the past ten years. Payments for health services such as those from Medicare or Medicaid and Retirement & Disability 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, nearly doubling its share from 8.8% in 2001 to 15.2% in 2011.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 2

ECONOMIC BASE, 2012

<b>Traditional</b>	<b>40,177</b>
Mining	5,751
Manufacturing	12,596
Government	21,830
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>19,788</b>
Ag inputs	3,131
Ag production	6,566
Processing - trade, transport	3,721
Processing - food, bev	6,369
<b>Regional and national services</b>	<b>39,869</b>
Prof. business svcs	11,729
Information	1,184
Reg'l constr. & utils	4,387
Edu & health svcs	16,473
Finance	1,394
Trade & transport	4,702
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>13,534</b>
Accommodations	9,660
Second homes	1,502
Tourism retail	1,593
Tourism transport	780
<b>Households</b>	<b>43,633</b>
Commuting	9,793
Retirees	17,505
Transfers (< 65)	8,044
Investments (< 65)	8,290
<b>Total Direct Basic</b>	<b>157,030</b>
Indirect Basic	24,891
<b>Non-Basic</b>	<b>103,774</b>
<b>Total Jobs</b>	<b>285,695</b>
Spinoffs per base job	0.82
Overall multiplier	1.82

BASE ANALYSIS

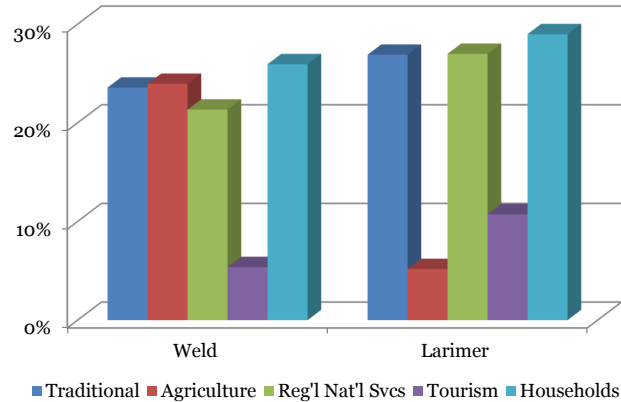
A base analysis identifies key economic drivers that bring money into a region.

Households – primarily retirees – support nearly 43,600 jobs in Region 2. Regional services like education and health services are also important drivers employing nearly 40,000 jobs. Government employment is also a key segment, employing around 19,000 workers, to include Colorado’s second and third largest public universities – Colorado State University and the University of Northern Colorado. Agricultural employment in the region accounts for 19,800

jobs in the region, while mining jobs have made significant gains over the last decade with the onset of extensive petroleum and natural gas extraction in Weld County.

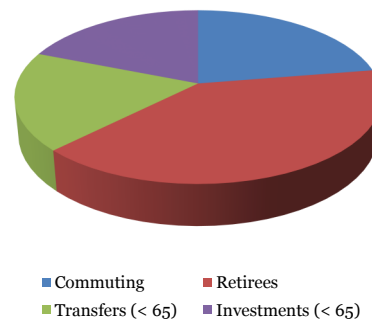
While income from agriculture and mining may be volatile and fluctuate with global commodity markets and growing/production conditions, households, government, and education and health services tend to be relatively stable, diversifying the employment mix and reducing the region’s susceptibility to job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

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees comprise 40% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 6.6% annually from 2010–2020

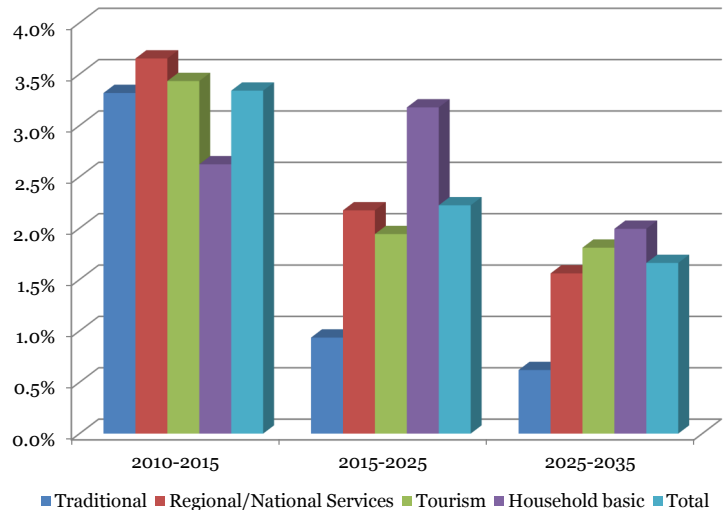
Source: State Demography Office

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Job growth in Region 2 is expected to increase grow 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 3.2% and 3.3%, respectively.

Regional center and national services jobs, especially in the Health services sector, and traditional industrial basic industry jobs, led by the oil and gas sector, will account for the majority of the new base industry jobs.

*Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector*

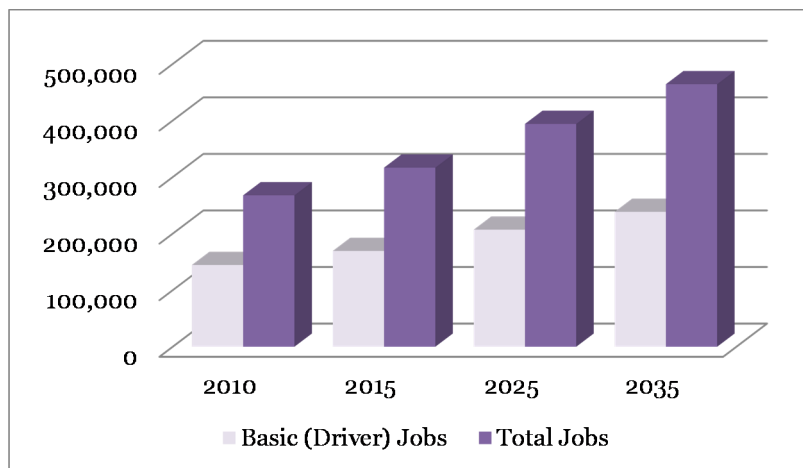


*Source: State Demography Office*

*From 2010 to 2015 the region’s economy should add approximately 47,500 jobs, averaging 3.3% annual growth.*

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

*Region 2 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs*

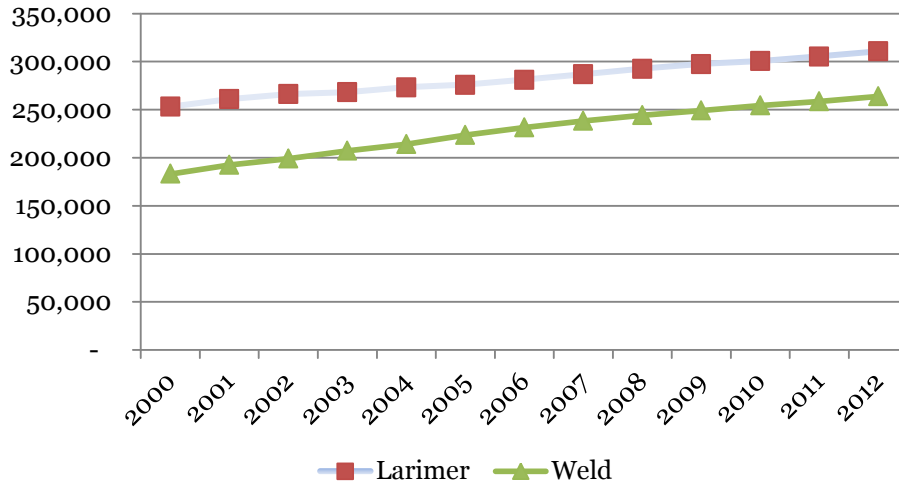


*Source: State Demography Office*

Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. Short term increases in regional and national service industries and traditional and industrial basic will likely lead to higher numbers of spin off jobs increasing the ratio of secondary jobs to total direct base industry jobs. However, similar growth in household basic jobs will temper the increases in the ratio over time as retirees tend to have lower incomes and spend less than those earning income during their working years.

## POPULATION

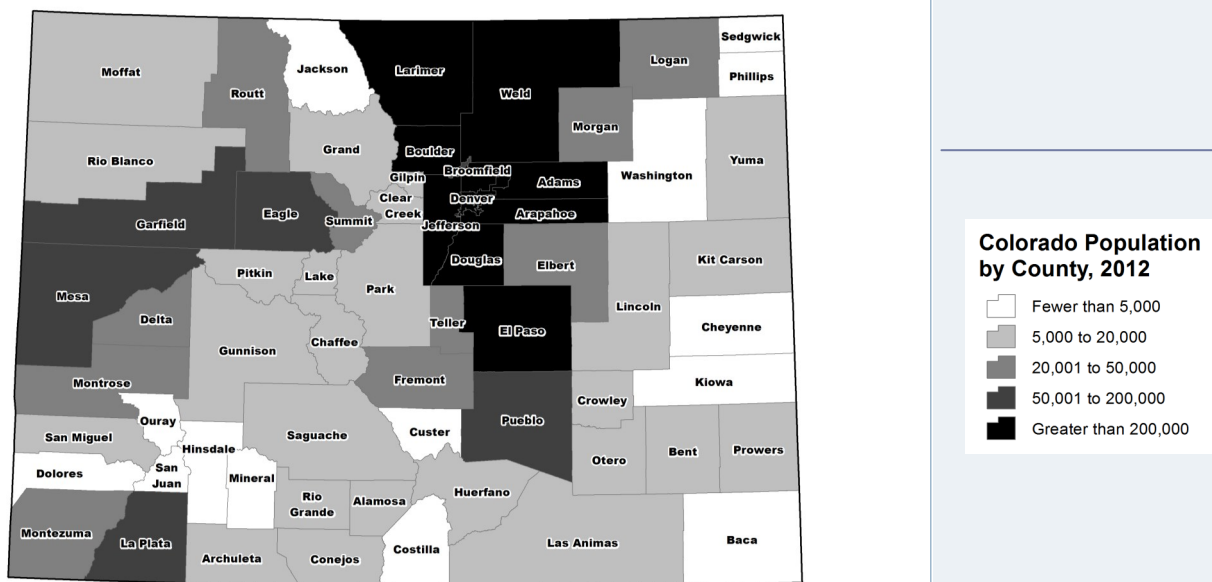
Region 2 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2012 was 574,461. This represents an average annual increase of 1.8% since 2010 and is the fastest regional growth in the state and faster than the state average growth of 1.4%. The population in the region in 2010 was 554,762. The total population increase between 2010-12 was 19,700. Weld County has had a slightly faster growth rate than Larimer (1.9 vs 1.7) but Larimer has had slightly more growth. The region has grown from 436,164 in 2000 – by almost 140,000.

Colorado Population by County, 2012



Source: State Demography Office

### POPULATION TOTALS

2010	
State	5,049,717
Region 2	554,762
Larimer	300,532
Weld	254,230

2011	
State	5,118,526
Region 2	563,757
Larimer	305,309
Weld	258,448

2012	
State	5,188,683
Region 2	574,461
Larimer	310,715
Weld	263,746

## 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%.

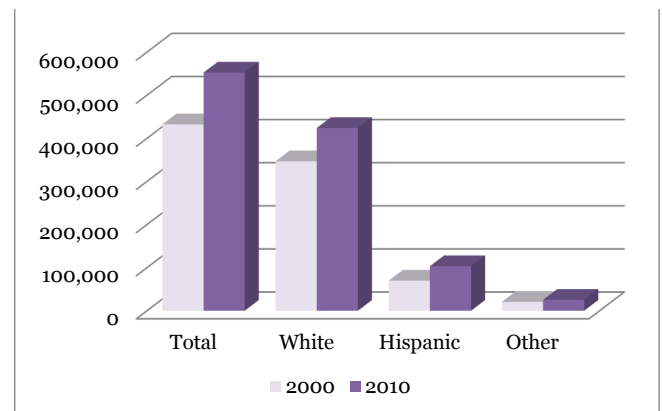
The largest race/ethnic group in Region 2 is White non-Hispanics, which accounted for 77% of the total population in 2010. The Hispanic population within the region increased 48% from 2000 to 2010, increasing its share of the total population from 16% to 19%. The non-white, non-Hispanic population grew by 23% during this same time period.

**REGION 2 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY**

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Larimer	299,630	253,047	31,628	14,955
Weld	252,825	170,827	71,680	10,318

*Source: US Census Bureau*

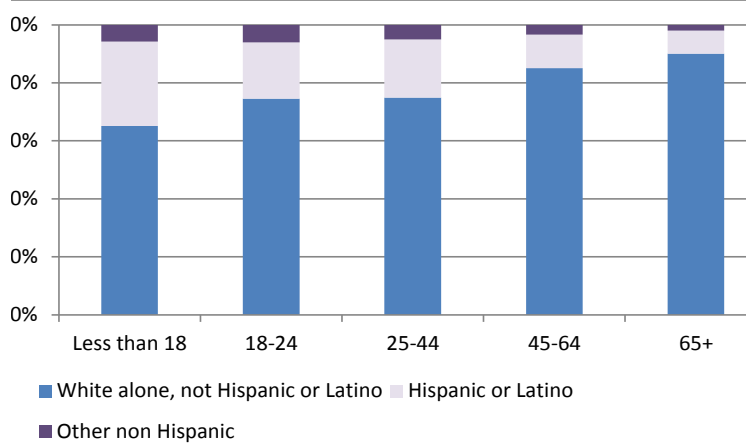
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



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 2 is more 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 35% of the population compared to 10% of the population over 65.

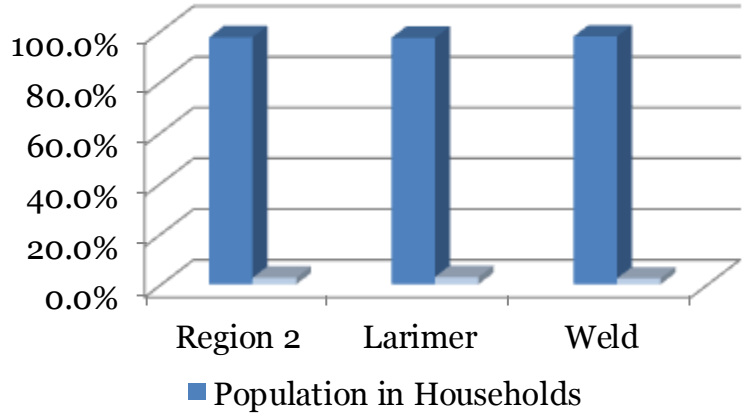
The age group with the largest share of the total population is the 25-44 year olds at 27% of the population. Region 2 is home to the state's largest share of the population between the ages of 18-24, or 13%. The 45-64 year olds are 25% and the 65 and over constitute 11%.



## HOUSEHOLDS

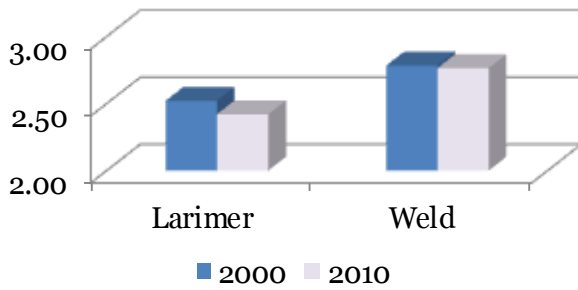
Of the region's 554,907 people, 14,425 live in group quarters, the remaining 540,482 in households. A large part of the group quarters population is students in dormitories at Colorado State University in Fort Collins and the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley. The region averages 2.59 persons per household (occupied housing units) with Weld County having a higher ratio (2.76) than Larimer County (2.42). The region's 8.45% vacancy rate includes houses, mainly in Larimer County, used for seasonal and recreation purposes.

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



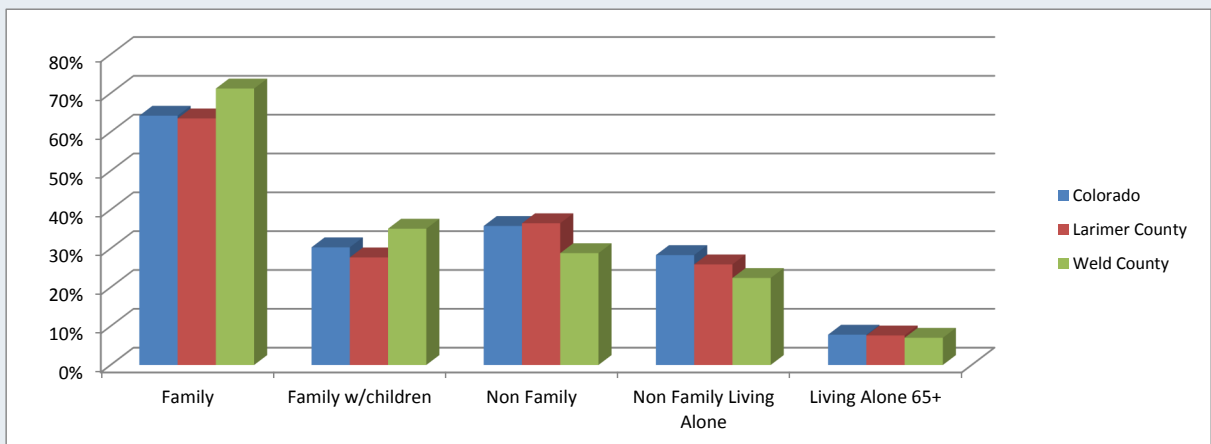
Source: US Census Bureau

### HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split 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 2 over the past 10 years, contain two or more related individuals. In Weld County, a higher portion of these households have children than the state average.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew the fastest over the past decade in Larimer County. Larimer County has a larger concentration of these than the state average.

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)

**Larimer**

Renter: 54.1% (+/-1.6)  
 Owner: 36.7% (+/-1.3)

**Weld**

Renter: 49.2% (+/-2.4)  
 Owner: 36.7% (+/-1.5)

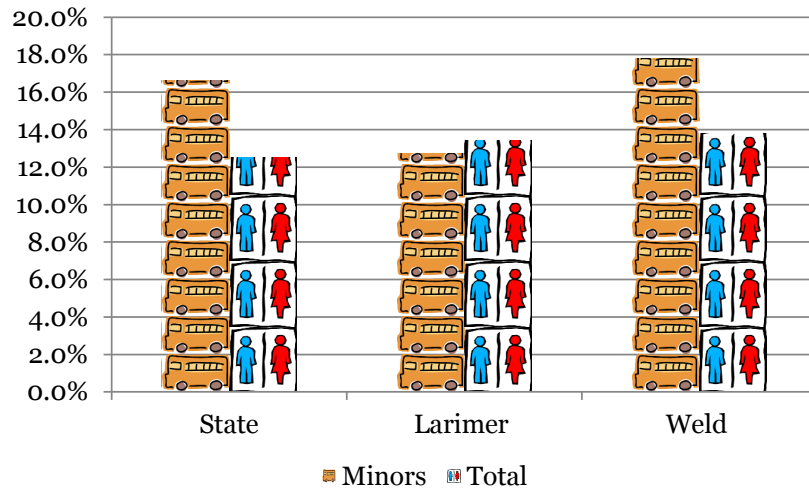
Source: 2012 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

### POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 2 is slightly higher than the state average of 12.5%. The overall percentage of children in poverty was lower in Region 2 than the state average of 16.6%, although Weld County's percentage was higher.

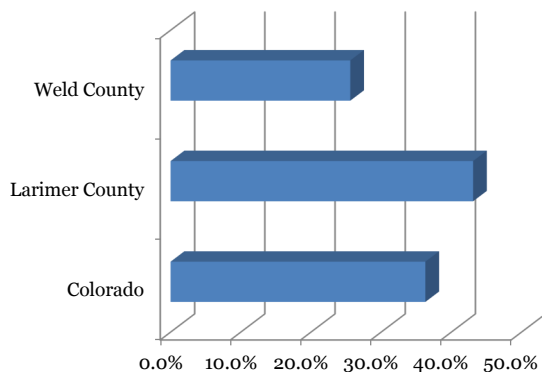
The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not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

Poverty Rates, 2007-2017



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

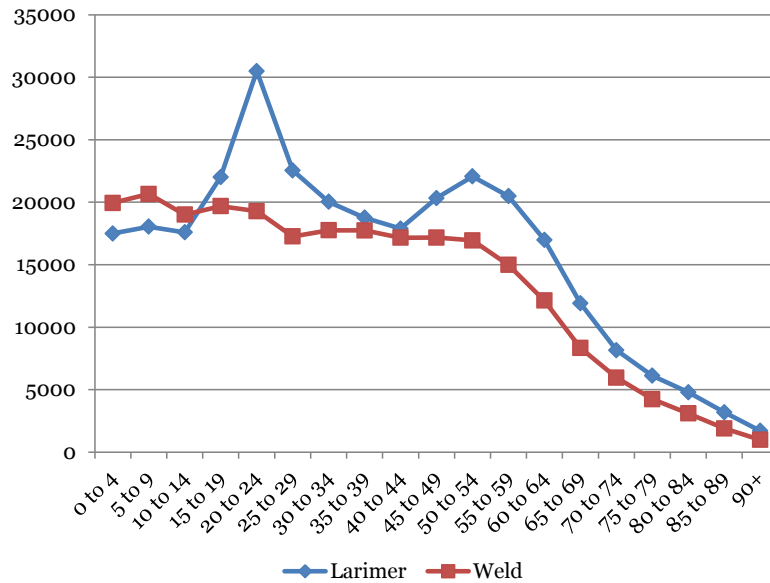
### EDUCATION

Larimer County has a higher share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher compared to Weld County. The Region 2 average (34.4%) is just below the state's average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 23.2% of the population have high school degrees and another 32% have some college or an associate's degree.

## POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 34.5 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to somewhat larger proportions of young people and its college student populations. The median ages of the region and the state are expected to rise to 36.1 and 38.1 respectively by 2030 with the aging of the baby boomers age during this period. The Region's population over 65 will increase just over 100 percent during the next fifteen years, shifting this age group's proportion of the total from being 10.8 percent in 2010 to 14.4 percent by the end of the decade.

Residents by Age, 2010



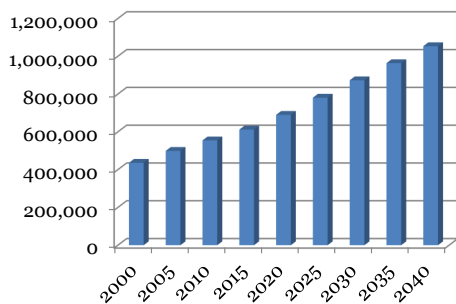
Source: State Demography Office

*From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 5.2 percent annually, faster than the state average of 5.0 percent.*

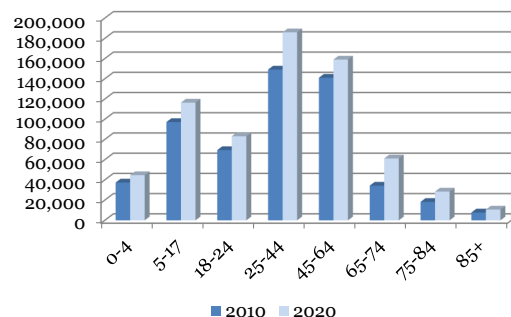
## FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to continue to grow strongly after 2010, at annual growth rates of 2.5% or more. Most of this growth will continue to come from industrial activities related to the Denver Metro area and further increases in commuters, though there will also be industrial growth in the northern part of the region. Furthermore, the region will see strong increases in retirees as its own baby-boomers retire and as others in the Front Range are attracted to the region's beautiful rural environment, university culture, and strong urban services.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

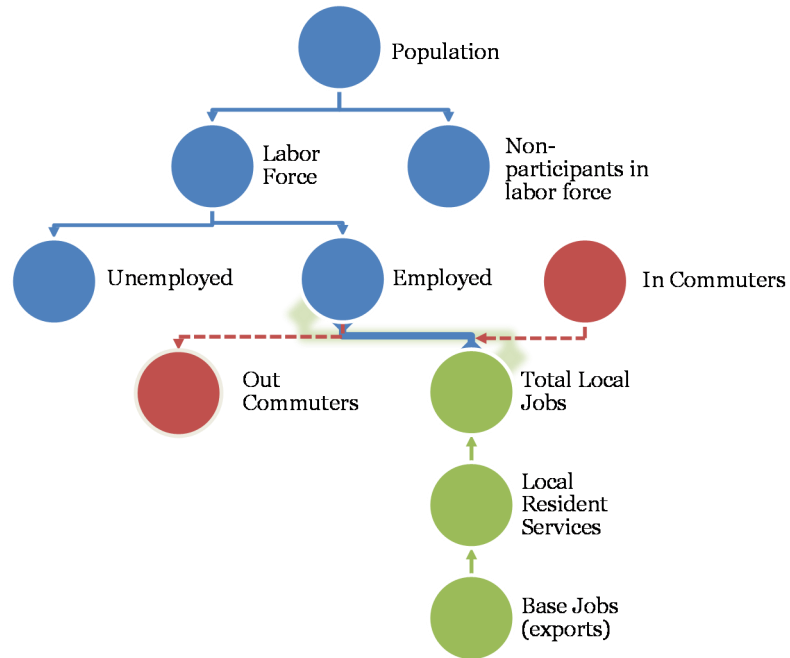


Source: State Demography Office

## LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

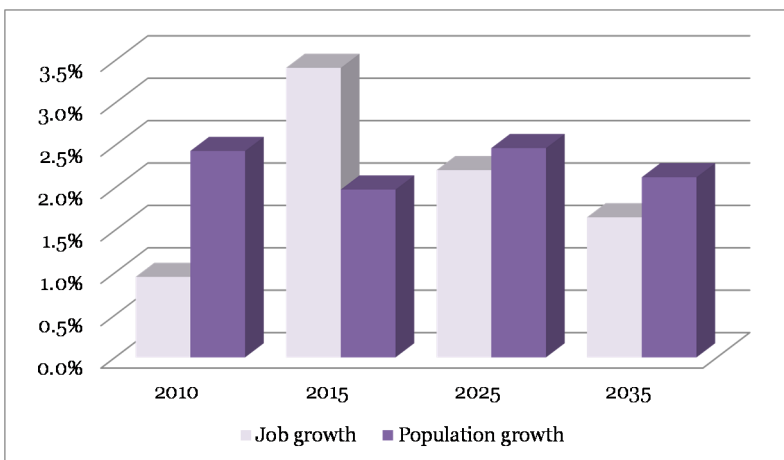
### *Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market*

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

### *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.*

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.

## LABOR FORECASTS

### FORECASTING WORKSHEETS

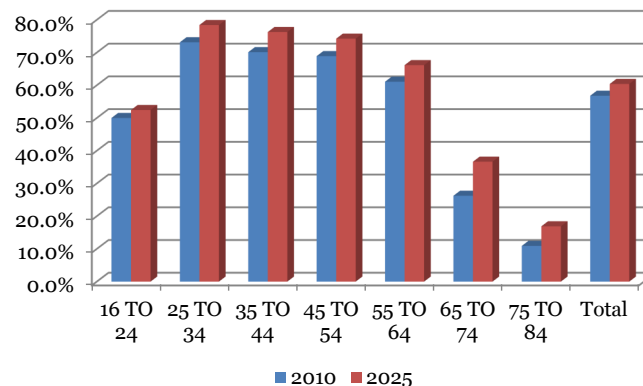
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple 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 3.4% per year while population growth will be 2.0%. This differential is in part attributable to the region experiencing a recession-induced reduction in job growth 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	144,659	169,475	207,055	238,572
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
TOTAL JOBS	267,806	316,760	394,083	464,256
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.9%	3.4%	2.2%	1.7%
*Statistical Discrepancy	-5,502	-751	-2,187	-4,431
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	302,847	340,428	423,130	517,598
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-31,073	-25,882	-29,988	-52,173
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	302,847	340,428	423,130	517,598
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	19,154	20,881	25,924	31,762
= Employed Persons (Residents)	283,693	319,548	397,206	485,836
- Unemployed Persons	26,801	18,935	22,221	28,048
Unemployment Rate	8.6%	5.6%	5.3%	5.5%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	310,494	338,482	419,427	513,884
Labor Force Participation Rate	71.8%	70.5%	68.0%	67.6%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	554,762	611,893	780,855	963,527
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	2.4%	2.0%	2.5%	2.1%

### 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

## 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.

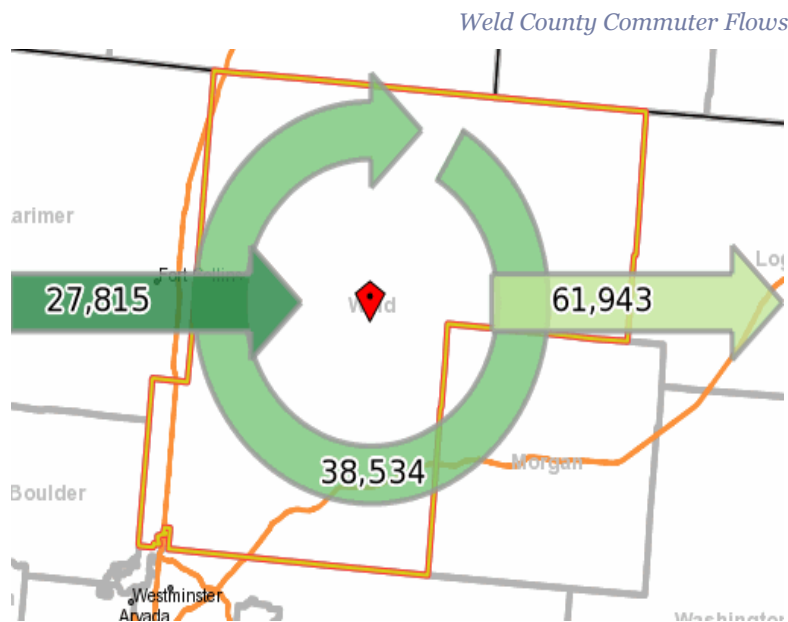
Each map presented shows the number of in-commuters, the number of residents who live and are employed in the specified county, and the number of out-residents. Additionally, a table next to each map shows origin and destination counties of commuters.

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

## WELD COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

### COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

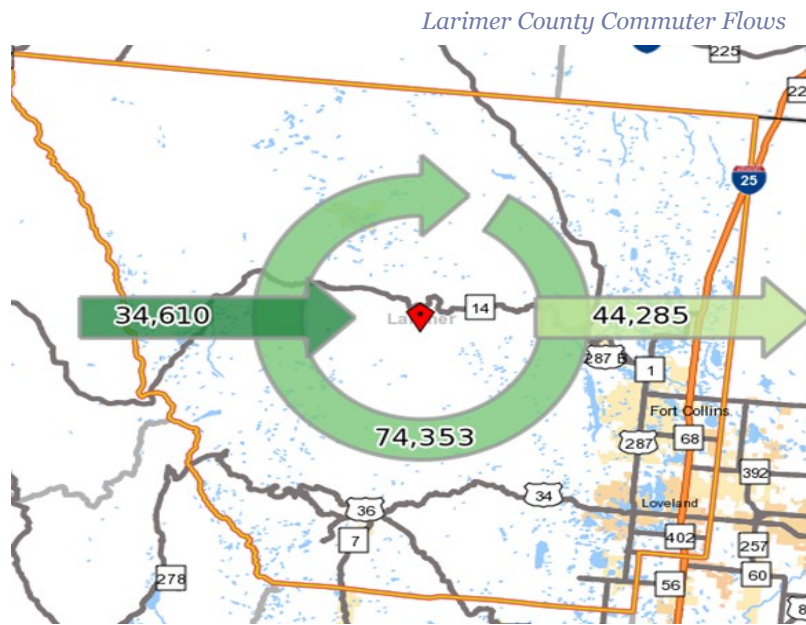
**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

Larimer County, CO	8,575
Adams County, CO	4,119
Boulder County, CO	3,296
Jefferson County, CO	1,939
Arapahoe County, CO	1,839

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

Larimer County, CO	11,973
Boulder County, CO	11,441
Denver County, CO	10,226
Adams County, CO	7,839
Arapahoe County, CO	5,384

## COMMUTING—LARIMER COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

### COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

Weld County, CO	11,973
Boulder County, CO	3,349
Jefferson County, CO	3,247
Arapahoe County, CO	2,606
El Paso County, CO	2,406

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

Boulder County, CO	8,770
Weld County, CO	8,575
Denver County, CO	6,092
Arapahoe County, CO	3,789
Jefferson County, CO	3,628

## 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](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

### **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



**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%2FCBONLayout&amp;cid=1251593348674&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLayout&amp;cid=1251593348674&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper</a>	State Demography Office
Personal Income	<a href="http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&amp;step=1&amp;isuri=1&amp;acrnd=5">http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&amp;step=1&amp;isuri=1&amp;acrnd=5</a>	Bureau of Economic Analysis
Base Analysis	<a href="https://dola.colorado.gov/demog_webapps/eba_parameters.jsf">https://dola.colorado.gov/demog_webapps/eba_parameters.jsf</a>	State Demography Office
Job Forecasts	<a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593349151">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593349151</a>	State Demography Office
Population Estimates	<a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593300013">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593300013</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%2FCBONLayout&amp;cid=1251593751983&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLayout&amp;cid=1251593751983&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper</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%2FCBONLayout&amp;cid=1251593751983&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLayout&amp;cid=1251593751983&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper</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%2FCBONLayout&amp;cid=1251593346867&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLayout&amp;cid=1251593346867&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper</a>	State Demography Office
Labor Forecasts	<a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593349151">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593349151</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%2FCBONLayout&amp;cid=1251593348662&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLayout&amp;cid=1251593348662&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper</a>	State Demography Office
Commuting	<a href="http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/">http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/</a>	Census, Labor Employment Dynamics (LED)