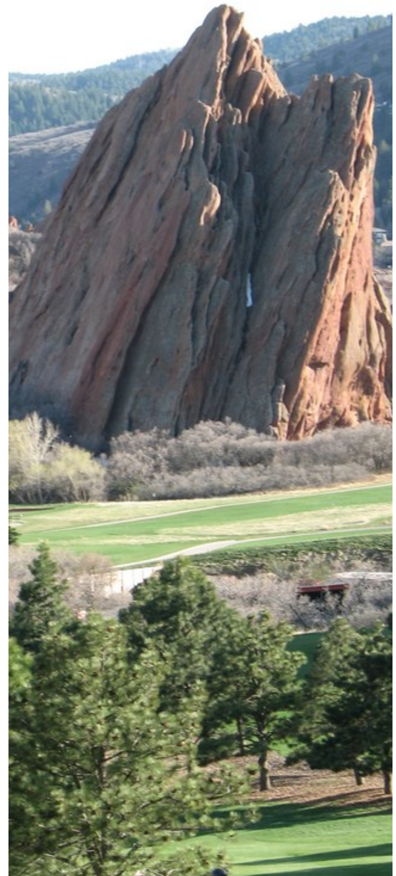
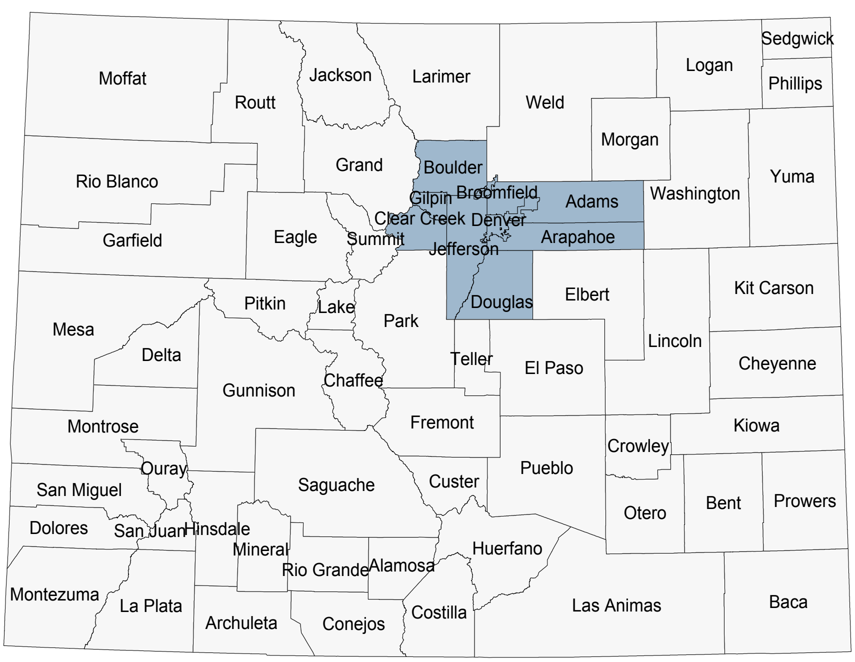
DOLA Planning and Management Region 3
Socioeconomic Profile



## Regional Profile

# DENVER METRO REGION

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




## INSIDE THIS PROFILE



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## THE STATE OF COLORADO

Colorado's population as of 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, District of Columbia, 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. There is great diversity in this growth: 26 or 40% of Colorado's counties have fewer than 10,000 people, 11 or 17% of the counties had greater than 100,000 residents. Between 2011 and 2012 34 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

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

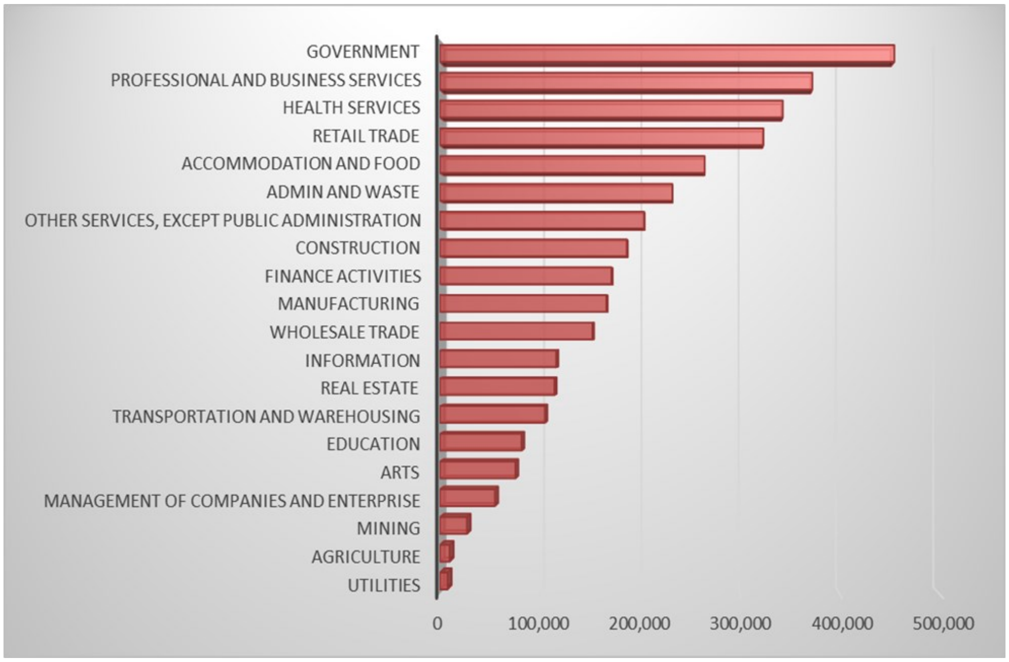
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,188,683 in 2012 to 5.9 million in 2020 and 6.9 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.6% followed by 1.4%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of .9%. The largest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

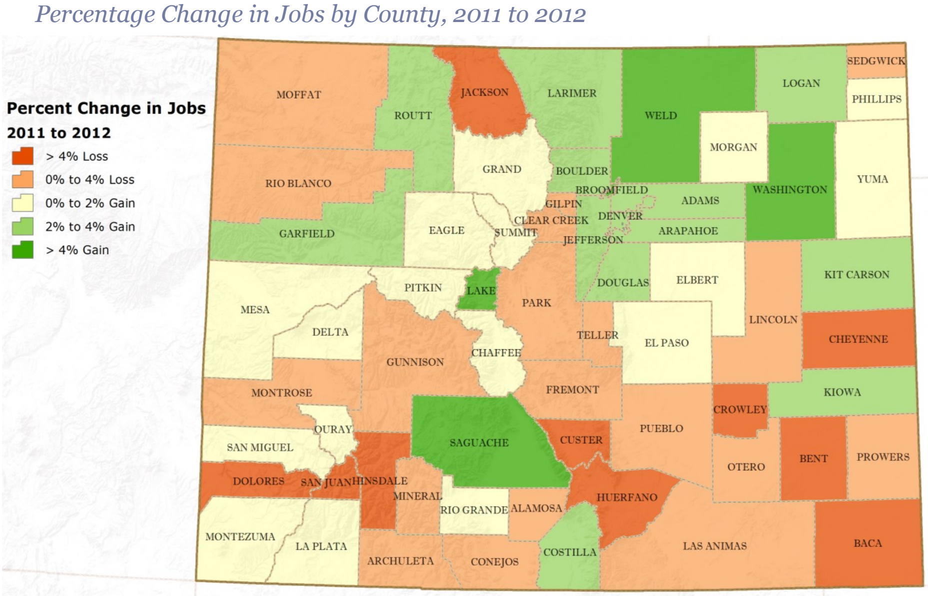



*Source: State Demography Office*

Region 3 had approximately 3,463,442 jobs in 2012, a gain of 99,695 (3.0%) from 2011. Professional and Business Services added the most jobs – 15,446 (4.3%) – or almost 1 out of every 6 jobs added. Administrative and Waste Services experienced the second largest expansion, accruing an additional 14,771 jobs (6.8%). This was followed by Health Services and Social Assistance 12,806 (3.9%) and Accommodation and Food Services 8,572 (3.3%).

The largest sectors in region 3 by employment are Government (454,053), Professional and Business Services (372,233), Health services (342,763), and Retail trade (323,352).

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




*Source: State Demography Office*

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '11- '12

Total Jobs
99695 (3%)

Accommodation and food
8572 (3.3%)

Admin and waste
14771 (6.8%)

Agriculture
734 (8.1%)

Arts
2674 (3.7%)

Construction
6888 (3.8%)

Education
4791 (6.2%)

Finance activities
3099 (1.8%)

Government
4922 (1.1%)

Health Services
12806 (3.9%)

Information
-4422 (-3.7%)

Management of companies and enterprise
3344 (6.5%)

Manufacturing
3405 (2.1%)

Mining
2161 (8.6%)

Other services, except public administration
5269 (2.7%)

Professional and business services
15446 (4.3%)

Real estate
1497 (1.3%)

Retail Trade
7081 (2.2%)

Transportation and warehousing
3818 (3.8%)

Utilities
-127 (-1.6%)

Wholesale trade
2965 (2%)

### PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2011)

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams | $ 33,061 |
| Arapahoe | $ 48,989 |
| Boulder | $ 51,893 |
| Broomfield | $ 40,892 |
| Clr Creek | $ 55,335 |
| Denver | $ 54,537 |
| Douglas | $ 71,463 |
| Gilpin | $ 43,444 |
| Jefferson | $ 45,179 |
| Colorado | $44,179 |
| US | $42,298 |

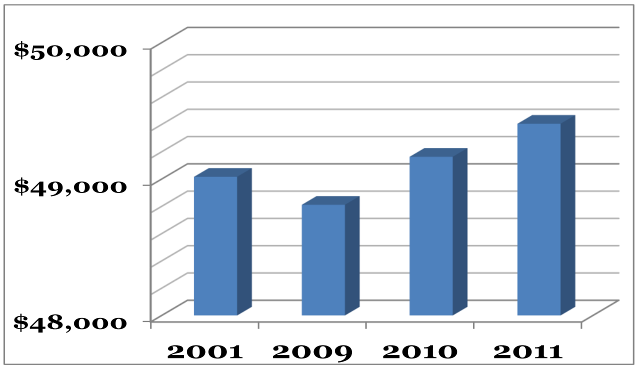
*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*

# 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 3 increased slightly, an average of 0.1% annually compared to the State, which showed a more robust annual average growth of 2.2%. Real per capita personal income is virtually unchanged since 2001 on account of two national recessions adversely impacting the region.

*Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)*

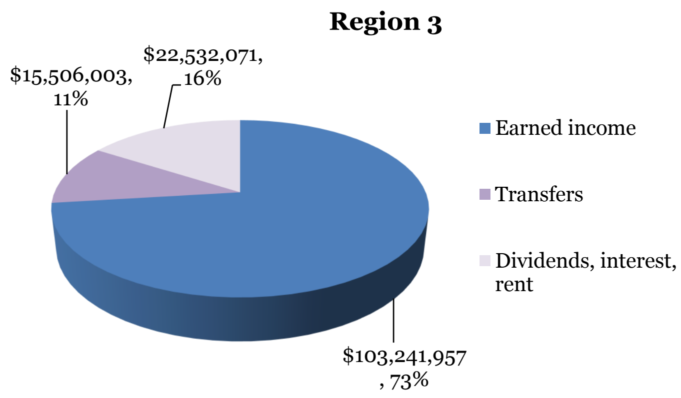


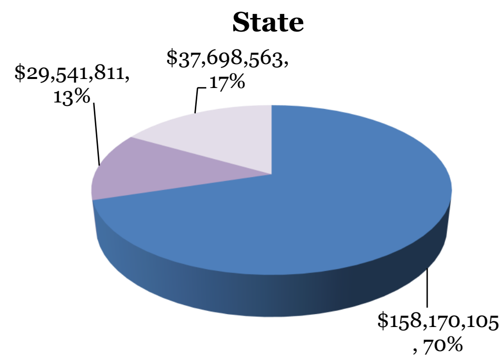

*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)*

Residents of Region 3 receive about 73% of their income from earnings, which is higher than the state average of 70%. Investment income represents about 16% of the income in the region, similar to the state. Region 3 receives a smaller share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 11% than the state as a whole due to the smaller share of retirees in the region.

Income from transfers was the only portion that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 8.6% annually over the past ten years. Payments for income maintenance, such as Temporary Aid for Needy Families and Food Stamps, and Medicare/Medicaid account for most of the growth in Transfer Payments.

*Components of Income (2011)*




*Pie Chart Verbiage: While not the largest source of income, transfer payments have been increasing as a portion of the total, nearly doubling its share from 6.8% in 2001 to 11% in 2011.*

*Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis*

## REGION 3

## ECONOMIC BASE, 2012

| | |
|---|---|
| **Traditional** | **166,668** |
| Mining | 13,976 |
| Manufacturing | 52,659 |
| Government | 100,033 |
| **Agriculture** | **36,357** |
| Ag inputs | 3,467 |
| Ag production | 3,130 |
| Processing - trade, transport | 16,275 |
| Processing - food, bev | 13,485 |
| **Regional and national services** | **345,361** |
| Prof. business svcs | 155,697 |
| Information | 8,458 |
| Reg'l constr. & utils | 20,352 |
| Edu & health svcs | 96,678 |
| Finance | 20,509 |
| Trade & transport | 43,668 |
| **Tourism** | **82,295** |
| Accommodations | 52,901 |
| Second homes | 6,394 |
| Tourism retail | 13,579 |
| Tourism transport | 9,422 |
| **Households** | **131,548** |
| Commuting | (12,934) |
| Retirees | 78,513 |
| Transfers (< 65) | 28,701 |
| Investments (< 65) | 37,268 |
| **Total Direct Basic** | **763,318** |
| *Indirect Basic* | *173,767* |
| **Non-Basic** | **799,745** |
| **Total Jobs** | **1,736,830** |
| Spinoffs per base job | 1.28 |
| Overall multiplier | 2.28 |

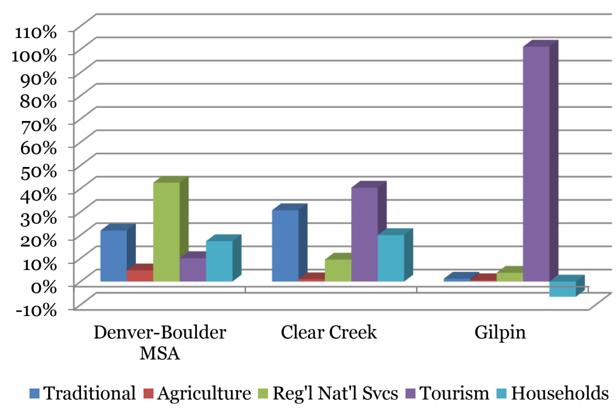
# BASE ANALYSIS

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

Regional services like education and health services and professional business services are the region's largest base sector, employing almost 345,500 jobs and representing 45% of all direct base industries. Government employment is also an important driver, employing approximately 100,000 workers. Jobs resulting from the expenditures of retirees also contribute another 78,500 base jobs to the region. Although the Denver Metro area may not be considered Colorado's primary tourism region, tourism employment is also an important driver, employing 82,300 in Region 3.

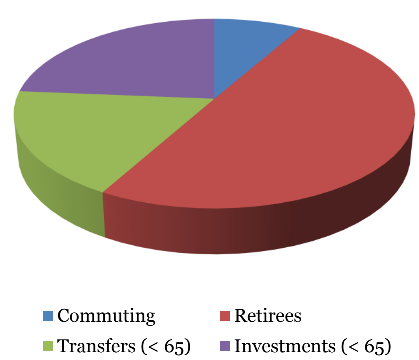
Employment in professional business services and other national and regional services tend to be volatile and fluctuate with business cycles. However, households (retirees primarily), health services, and government, tend to be relatively stable, diversifying the base industry employment

*Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs*




*Source: State Demography Office*

# HOUSEHOLD BASIC




*Retirees comprise 60% of household basic jobs and 10% of the basic jobs in the entire region. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 6.7% annually from 2010—2020*

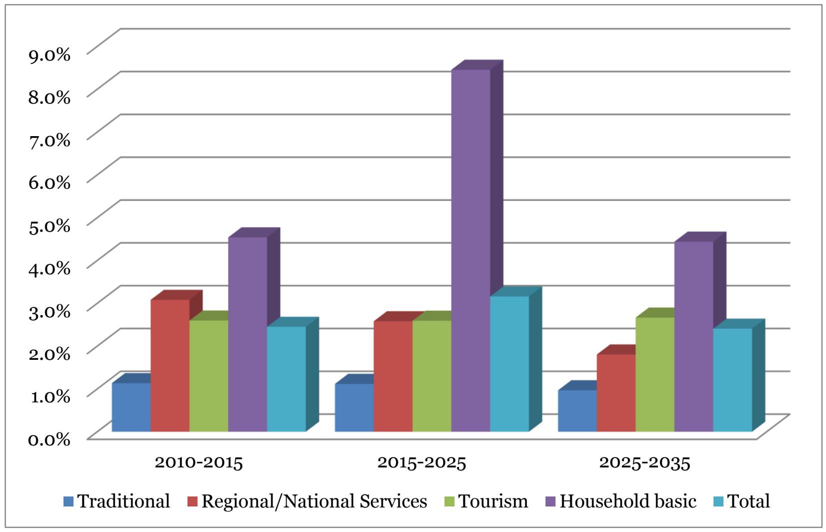
*Source: State Demography Office*

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 3 is expected to increase 2.6% during this current five-year period, and then decline slowly to just over 1.1% by 2035. Over the five year period from 2010 to 2015, the region should add about 100,000 new direct basic jobs.

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

*Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector*

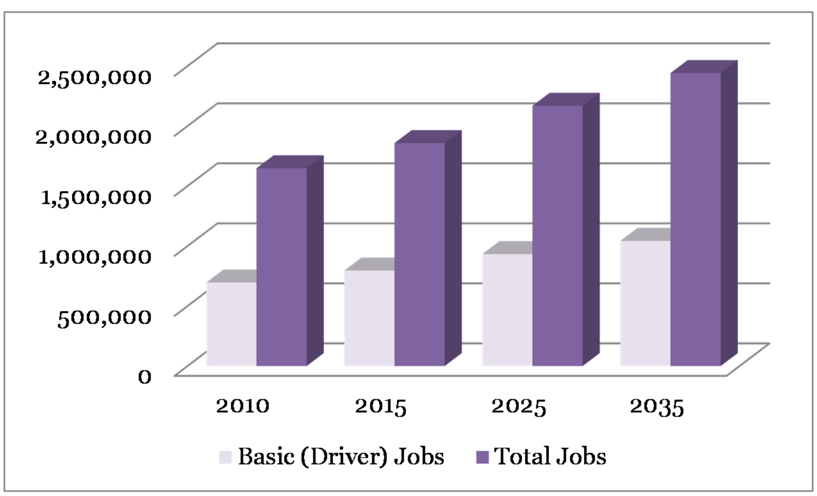



*Source: State Demography Office*

*From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 210,000 new jobs, averaging 2.5% annual growth.*

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

*Region 3 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs*

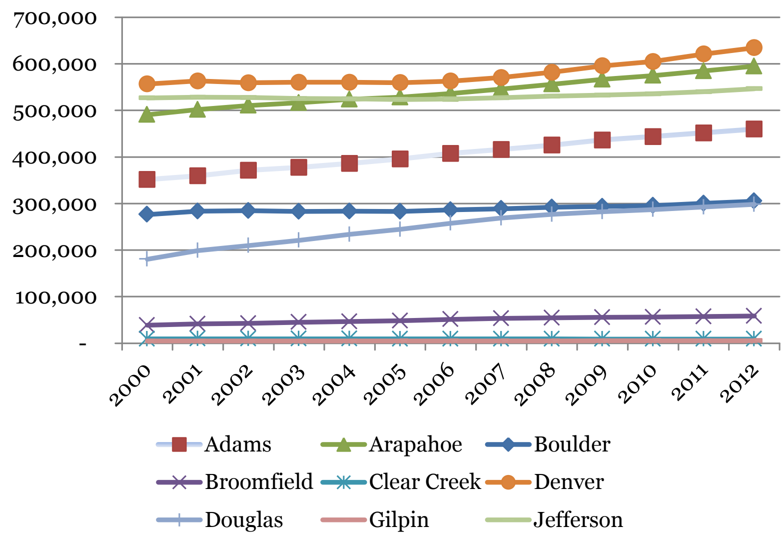



*Source: State Demography Office*

It is expected that the ratio of secondary jobs to direct base industry jobs will remain close to the same in 2035 as it is today as the share of regional and national service jobs to total direct basic jobs is maintained over the forecast period and the ratio of retirees grows. Retirees tend to have lower incomes and spend less than those earning income during their working years.

# POPULATION

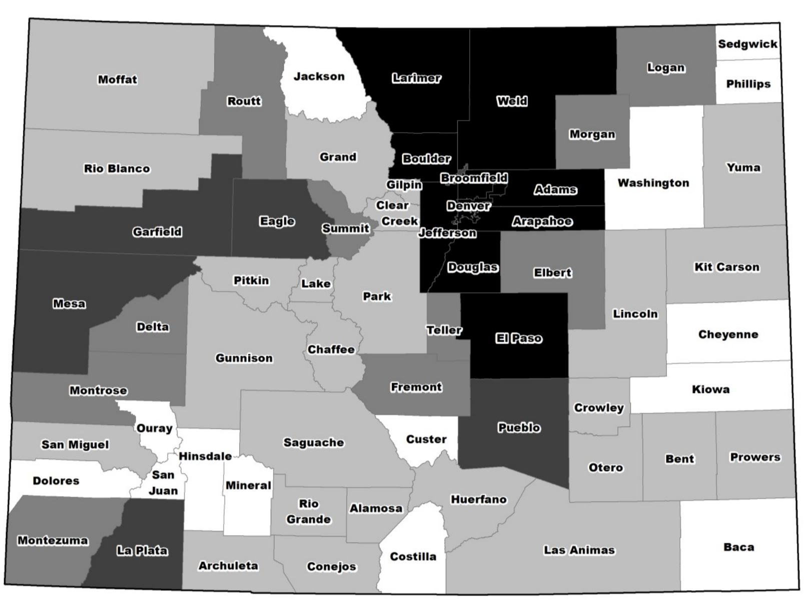
*Region 3 Population Estimates by County*




*Source: State Demography Office*

The population of the region in 2012 was 2,911,749. This represents an average annual increase of 1.7% or almost 100,000 since 2010, representing 71% of the growth in the state. The growth in the Denver Metro area has been faster than the state growth of 1.4%. The fastest growth in the region has been in Denver and Douglas Counties with growth above 2%. In absolute terms Denver has also had the most growth with an additional 29,740 people since 2010. The next largest growth was in Arapahoe County with an additional 19,912 residents.

*Colorado Population by County, 2010*



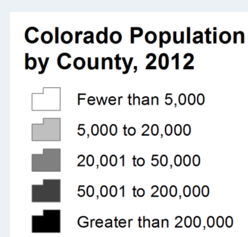

*Source: State Demography Office*

## POPULATION TOTALS

| 2010 | |
|---|---|
| State | 5,049,717 |
| Region 3 | 2,812,467 |
| Adams | 443,711 |
| Arapahoe | 574,819 |
| Boulder | 295,605 |
| Broomfield | 56,107 |
| Clear Creek | 9,108 |
| Denver | 604,879 |
| Douglas | 287,124 |
| Gilpin | 5,463 |
| Jefferson | 535,651 |

| 2011 | |
|---|---|
| State | 5,118,526 |
| Region 3 | 2,861,627 |
| Adams | 451,576 |
| Arapahoe | 584,703 |
| Boulder | 300,383 |
| Broomfield | 57,305 |
| Clear Creek | 8,965 |
| Denver | 620,917 |
| Douglas | 292,305 |
| Gilpin | 5,450 |
| Jefferson | 540,023 |

| 2012 | |
|---|---|
| State | 5,188,683 |
| Region 3 | 2,911,749 |
| Adams | 459,555 |
| Arapahoe | 594,731 |
| Boulder | 305,251 |
| Broomfield | 58,322 |
| Clear Creek | 8,987 |
| Denver | 634,619 |
| Douglas | 298,167 |
| Gilpin | 5,464 |
| Jefferson | 546,653 |



# POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

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

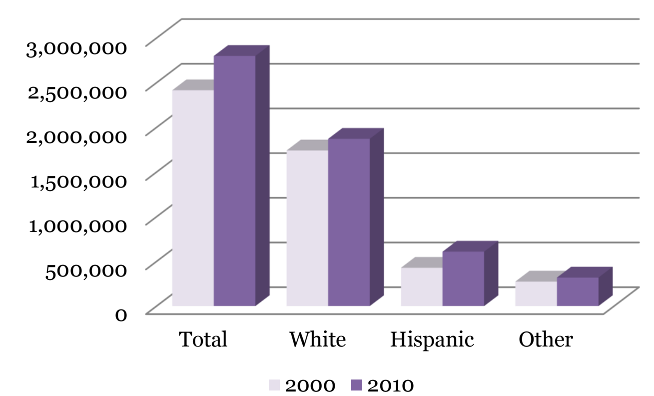
While Region3 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 67% of the total population. White non-Hispanics increased from 2000 to 2010 (8%) as did all other non-White non-Hispanic groups (16%) and the population as a whole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

## REGION 3 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

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

*Source: US Census Bureau*

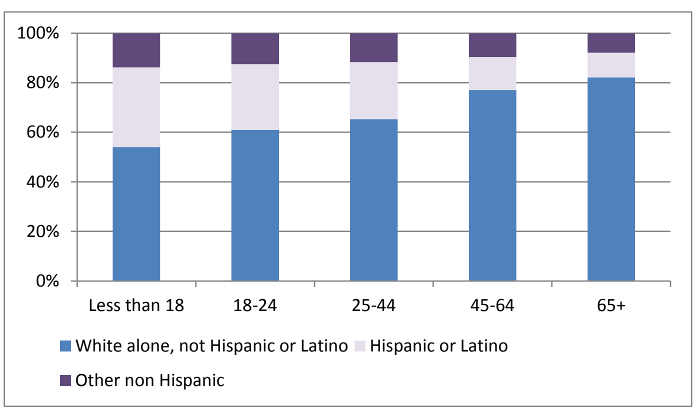
*Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10*




*Source: US Census Bureau*

# AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

*Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort*




Colorado's population is becoming more diverse, especially at the younger ages. The Hispanic and Other non-White population under 18 are 42% of the population and are 15% of the population over 65. Region 3 is more diverse by race than the state, although there remains a significant difference between the under 18 and over 65 age group. The Hispanic and other non-White population under 18 are 46% of the population compared to 18% of the population over 65.

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

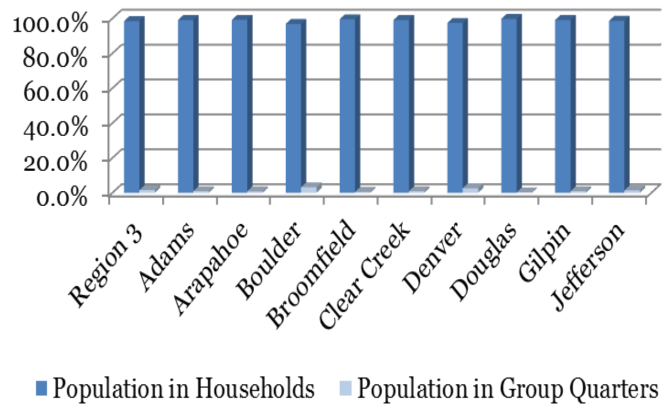
*Source: US Census Bureau*

# HOUSEHOLDS

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

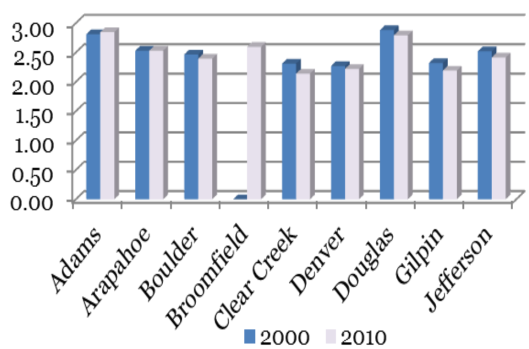
Of the region's 2,813,356 people, 42,966 live in group quarters, the remaining 2,770,390 in households. A large part of the group quarters population is students in dormitories at University of Colorado, University of Denver and Colorado School of Mines, as well as the group quarters population in correctional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

*Population by group, 2010*




*Source: US Census Bureau*

*Persons per household, 2000 to 2010*



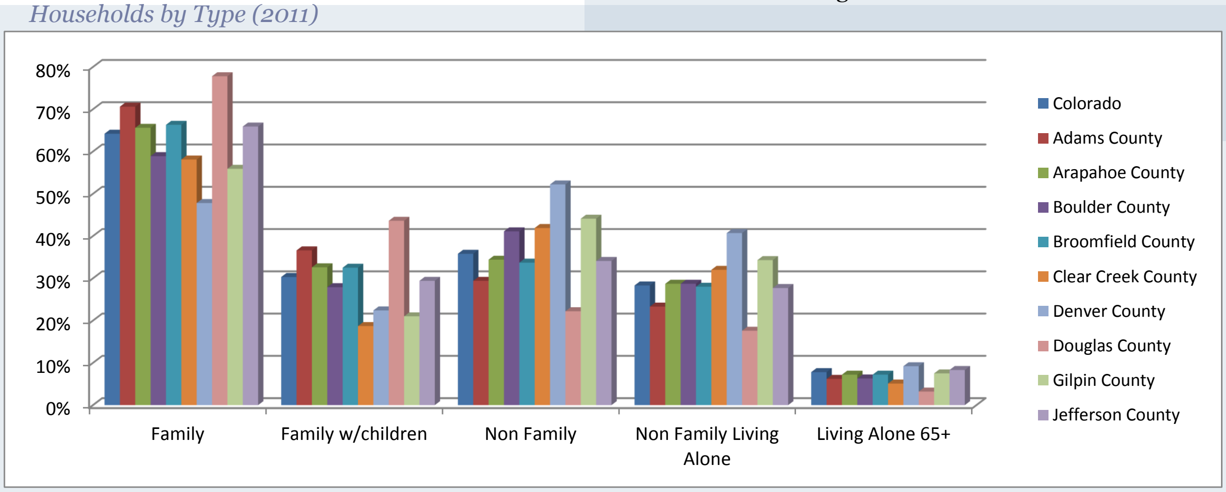

*Source: US Census Bureau*

## 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. Adams County, Arapahoe County, Broomfield County, Douglas County and Jefferson County have larger portion of family households than the state average. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all counties except Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, and Douglas counties.

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

**Adams**
Renter: 49.5% (+/-1.8)
Owner: 39.9% (+/-1.1)

**Arapahoe**
Renter: 50.3% (+/-1.4)
Owner: 35.7% (+/-0.9)

**Boulder**
Renter: 56.8% (+/-1.8)
Owner: 34.3% (+/-1.2)

**Broomfield**
Renter: 43.5% (+/-4.8)
Owner: 30.2% (+/-2.8)

**Clear Creek**
Renter: 42.6% (+/-13.2)
Owner: 41.1% (+/-6.1)

**Denver**
Renter: 47.9% (+/-0.9)
Owner: 37.2% (+/-1.1)

**Douglas**
Renter: 38.6% (+/-2.4)
Owner: 32.0% (+/-1.1)

**Gilpin**
Renter: 63.1% (+/-15.1)
Owner: 39.2% (+/-9.5)

**Jefferson**
Renter: 47.1% (+/-1.4)
Owner: 34.4% (+/-0.9)

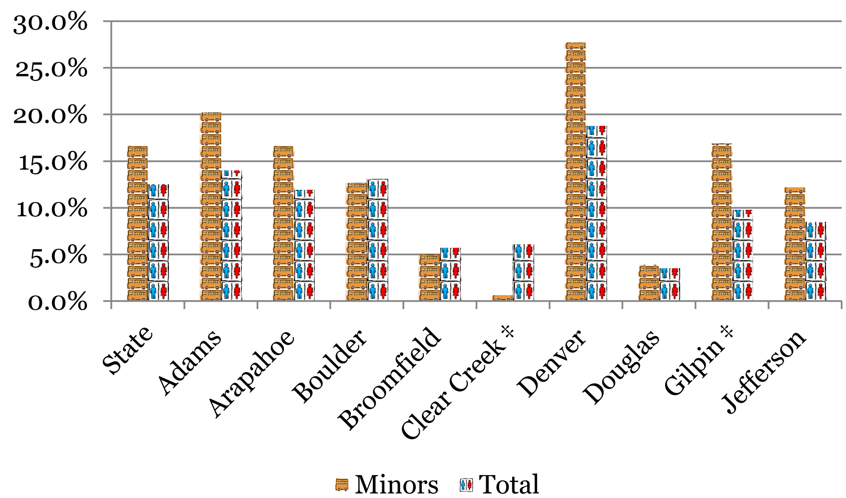
*Source: 2012 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.*

## POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 3 is slightly lower than the state average of 12.5%. The percentage of children in poverty in Region 3 was also lower than the state average of 16.6%. Broomfield and Douglas Counties have the lowest levels of poverty for both minors and total population in the region.

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

*Poverty Rates, 2007-2011*

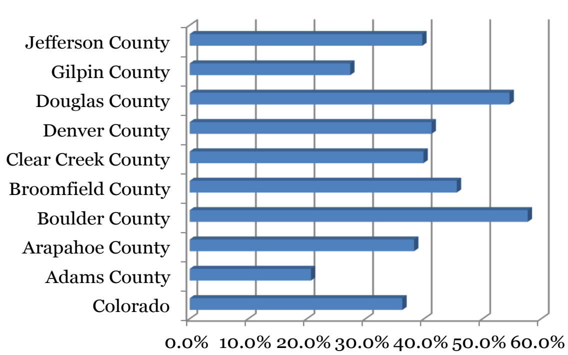



*Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample*

## EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 3 is fairly consistent across the counties with the highest levels in Boulder and Douglas Counties, and the lowest in Adams County. The average share is higher in Region 3 (40.6%) than the state average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 20.9% of the population have high school degrees and another 30.4% have some college or an associate's degree.

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

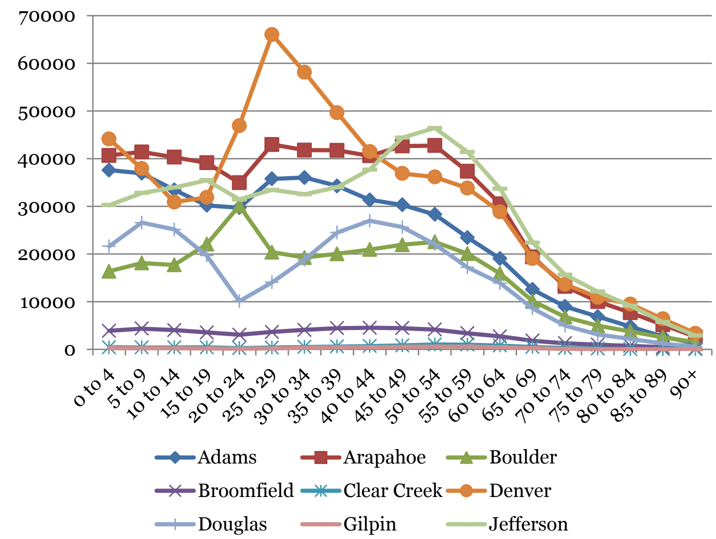



*Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample*

# POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 35.9, just slightly younger than the state's median age of 36.1.
The largest age groups are those from 25 to 44 (28.3 percent) and 45 to 64 (26.9 percent).
However, the population over 65 will increase just over 100 percent during the next fifteen years, shifting this age group's proportion of the total population from 10.1 percent in 2010 to 14.3 percent in 2020.

*Residents by Age, 2010*



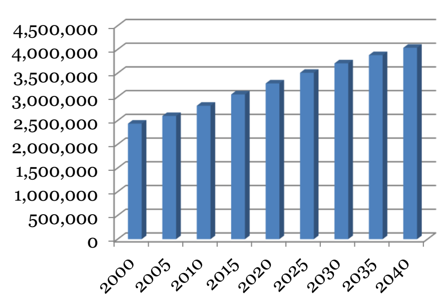

*Source: State Demography Office*

*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*

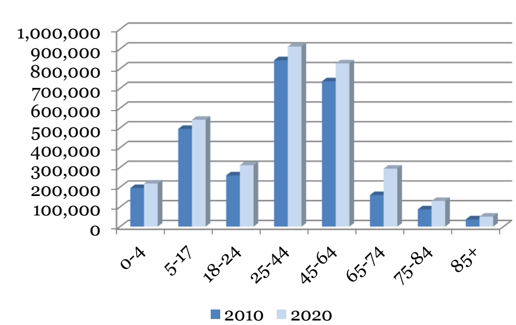
# FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow strongly in the next five years (1.5 percent) with continued improvement in the region's economy, particularly in the professional services and management and support services sectors. Lastly, there will be increases in the number of retirees as its own baby-boomers reach retirement age.

*Total Population*




*Population Change by Age Group*

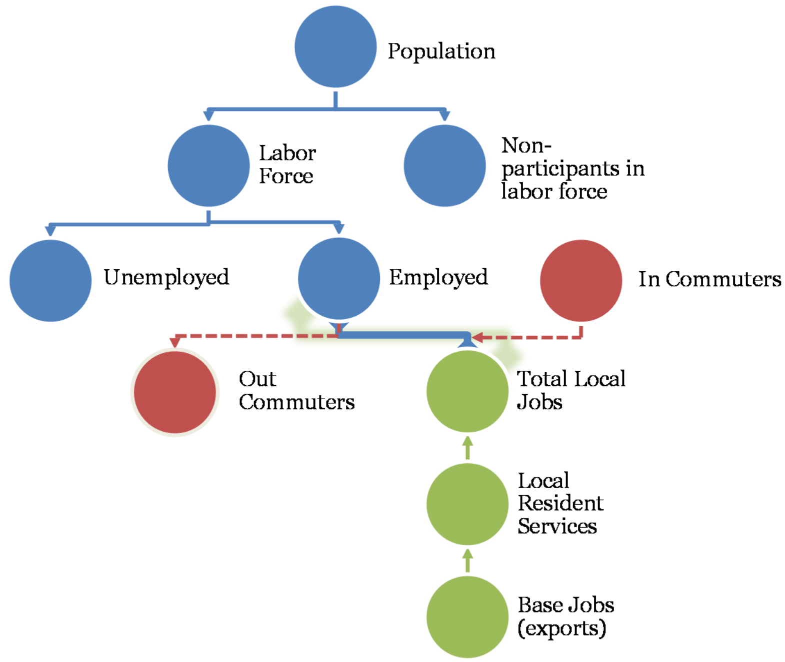



*Source: State Demography Office*

# LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

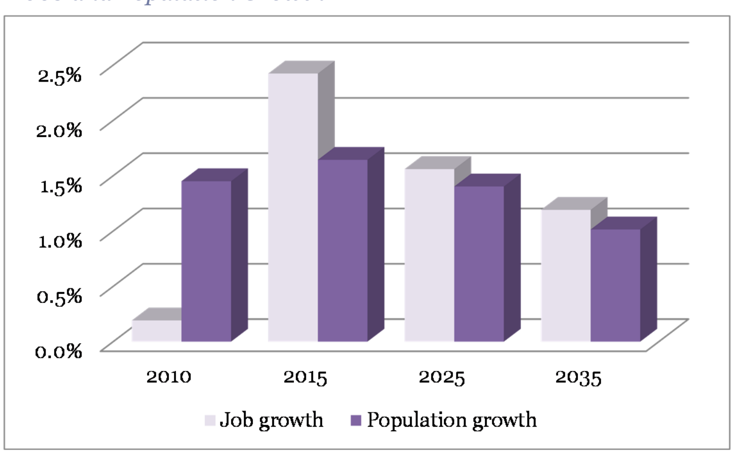
***Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market***

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




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

*Job and Population Growth*




*Source: State Demography Office*

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

# LABOR FORECASTS

## FORECASTING WORKSHEETS

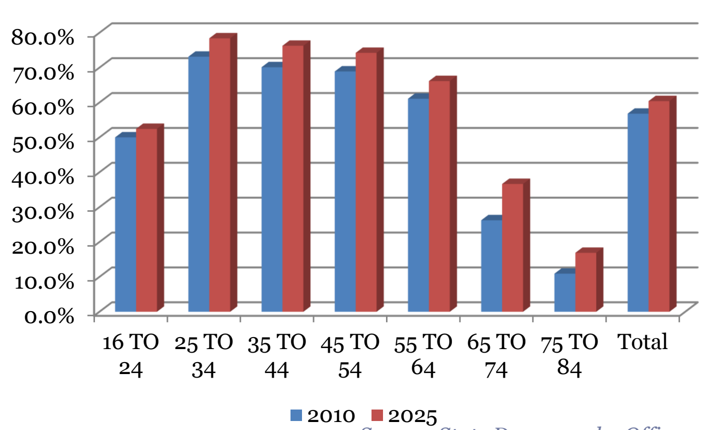
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting. 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 1.6%. 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 decline after 2015, with job growth more similar to population growth thereafter.

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2025 | 2035 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS | 696,535 | 796,226 | 933,403 | 1,043,506 |
| Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| TOTAL JOBS | 1,648,448 | 1,858,108 | 2,169,102 | 2,441,793 |
| *Average Annual Percent Change* | 0.2% | 2.4% | 1.6% | 1.2% |
| *Statistical Discrepancy | 59,055 | 95,598 | 201,004 | 320,060 |
| JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res) | 1,543,960 | 1,707,610 | 1,898,016 | 2,020,712 |
| *Average Annual Percent Change* | 0.6% | 2.0% | 1.1% | 0.6% |
| + Commuters (+ = IN) | 34,882 | 45,470 | 60,652 | 91,591 |
| = JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS | 1,543,960 | 1,707,610 | 1,898,016 | 2,020,712 |
| + 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res. | 101,297 | 108,838 | 120,532 | 128,669 |
| = Employed Persons (Residents) | 1,442,663 | 1,598,772 | 1,777,483 | 1,892,043 |
| - Unemployed Persons | 139,583 | 100,637 | 103,789 | 116,019 |
| Unemployment Rate | 8.8% | 5.9% | 5.5% | 5.8% |
| LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS) | 1,582,246 | 1,699,409 | 1,881,272 | 2,008,062 |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 72.8% | 71.4% | 67.9% | 65.9% |
| POPULATION - CENSUS BASED | 2,812,467 | 3,051,288 | 3,507,253 | 3,879,425 |
| *Average Annual Percent Change* | 1.4% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 1.0% |

## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Changes in the overall or total labor force participation rate(s) (LFPR) are 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 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.

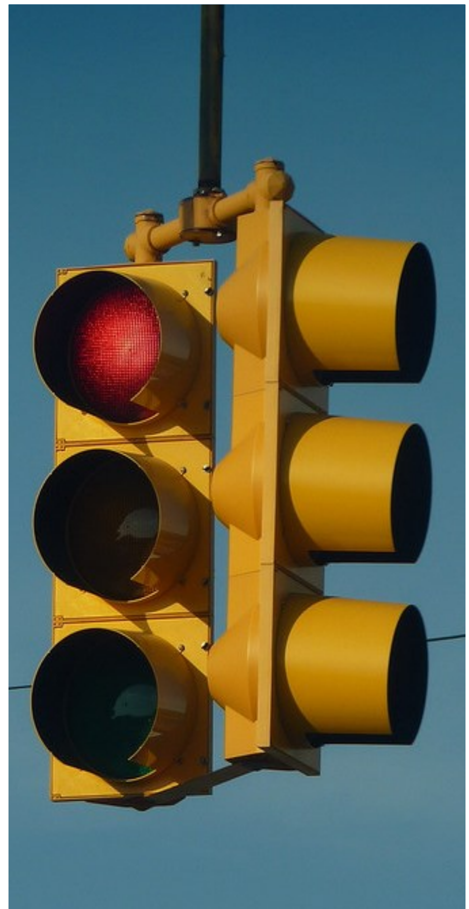
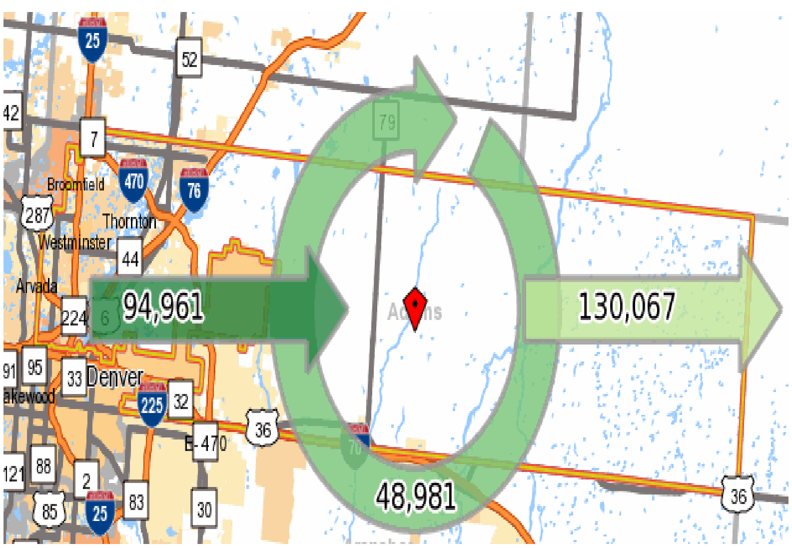


Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

## ADAMS COUNTY

*Adams County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

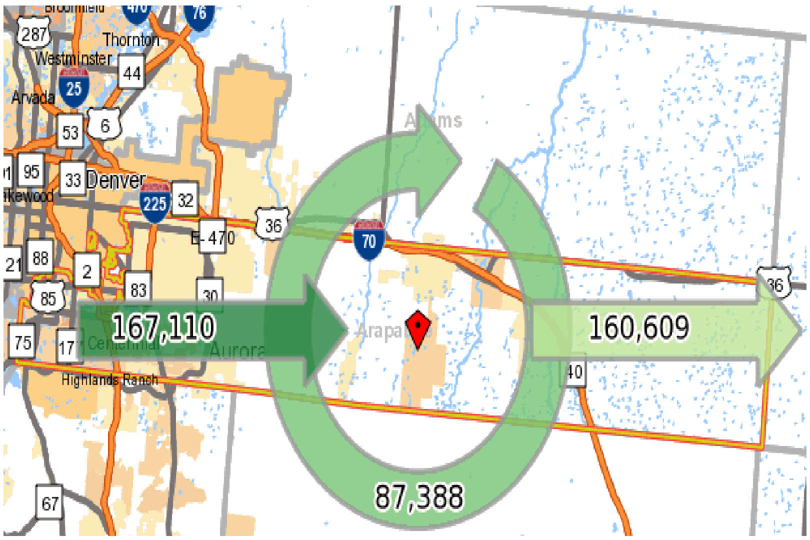
## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

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

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

# COMMUTING—ARAPAHOE COUNTY

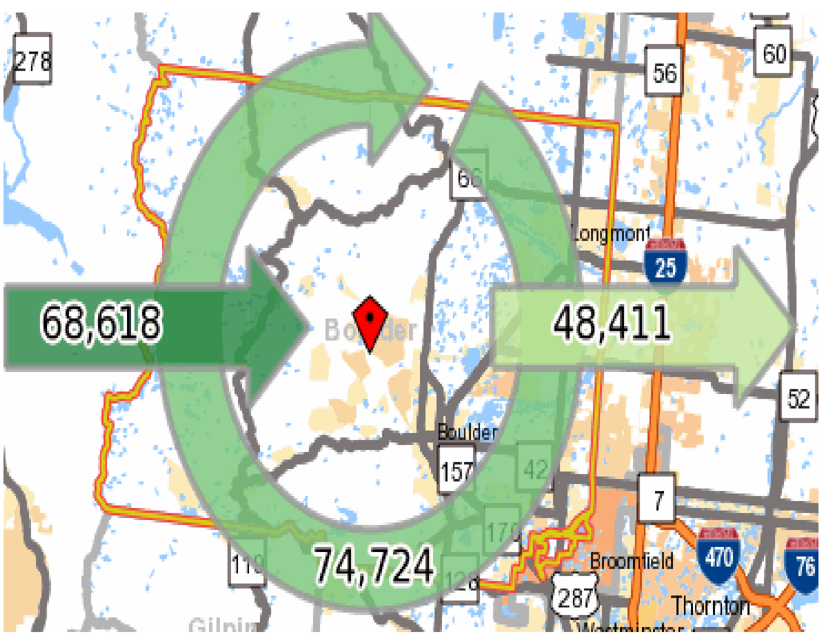
*Arapahoe County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

# COMMUTING—BOULDER COUNTY

*Boulder County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

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

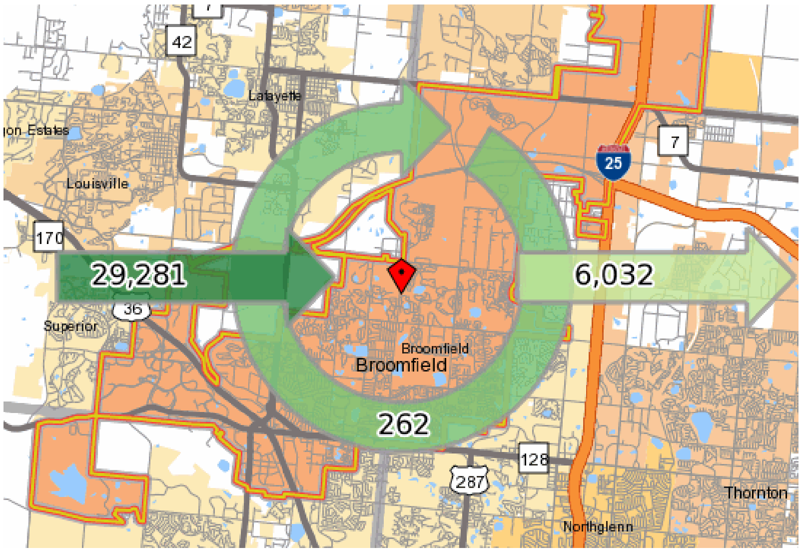
| Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations | |
|---|---|
| Denver County, CO | 78,436 |
| Jefferson County, CO | 19,637 |
| Douglas County, CO | 19,129 |
| Adams County, CO | 18,591 |
| El Paso County, CO | 5,537 |

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

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

## COMMUTING—BROOMFIELD COUNTY

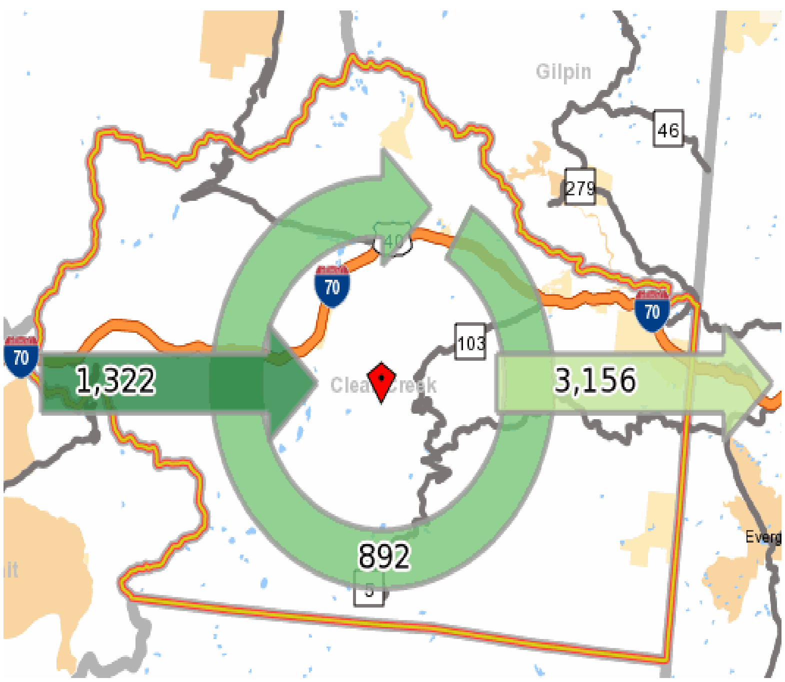
*Broomfield County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING—CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

*Clear Creek County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

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

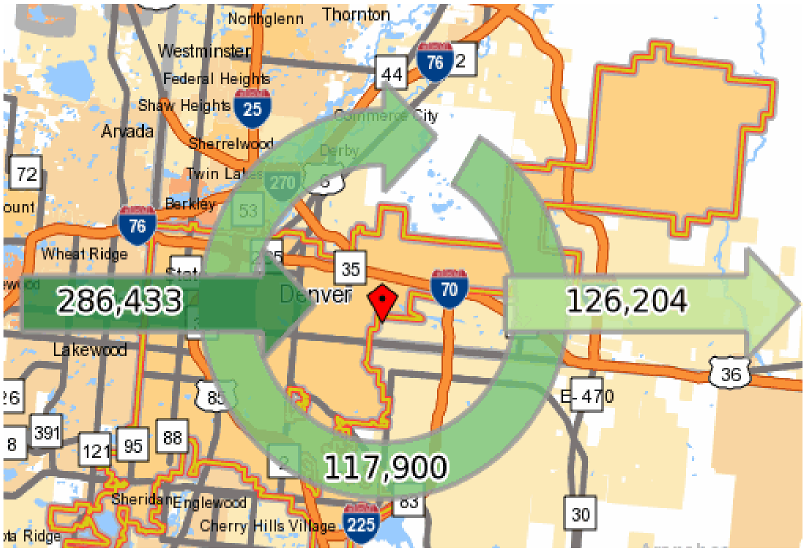
| **Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations** | |
|---|---|
| Denver County, CO | 1,240 |
| Arapahoe County, CO | 940 |
| Adams County, CO | 852 |
| Jefferson County, CO | 805 |
| Boulder County, CO | 799 |

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

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

## COMMUTING—DENVER COUNTY

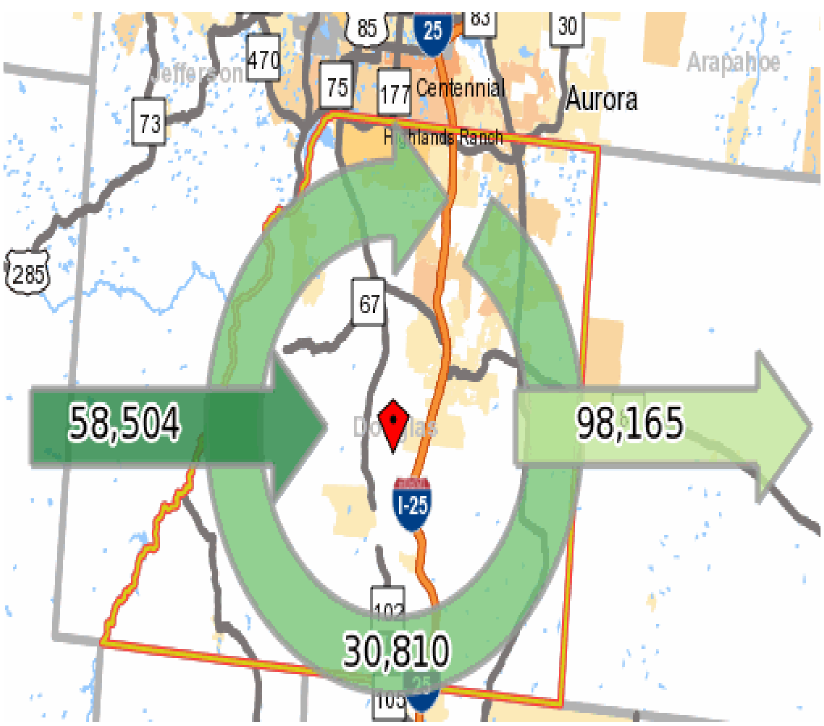
*Denver County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING—DOUGLAS COUNTY

*Douglas County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

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

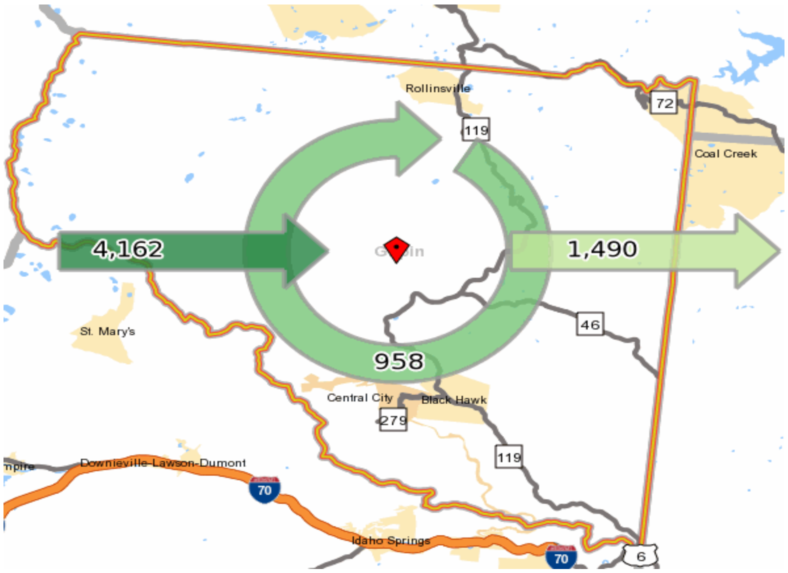
| **Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations** | |
|---|---|
| Arapahoe County, CO | 43,050 |
| Jefferson County, CO | 26,924 |
| Adams County, CO | 19,708 |
| Douglas County, CO | 10,357 |
| Boulder County, CO | 7,170 |

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

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

## COMMUTING—GILPIN COUNTY

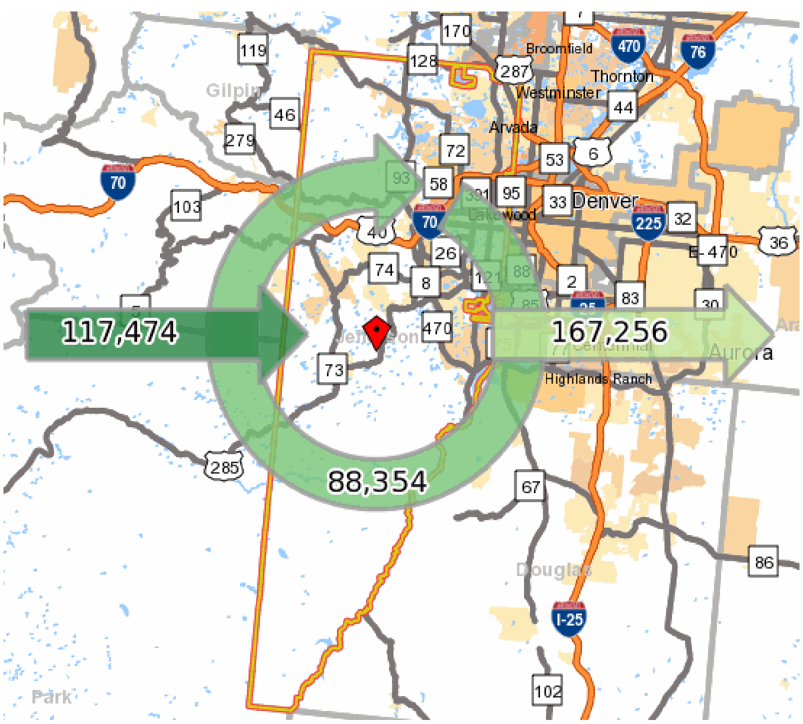
*Gilpin County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING—JEFFERSON COUNTY

*Jefferson County Commuter Flows*




*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

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

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

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

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

## STATE DEMOGRAPHY OFFICE

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

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

http://colorado.gov/demography

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

# COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS

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

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

*Strengthening Colorado Communities*

## DEMOGRAPHY STAFF

**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.**

| 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) |