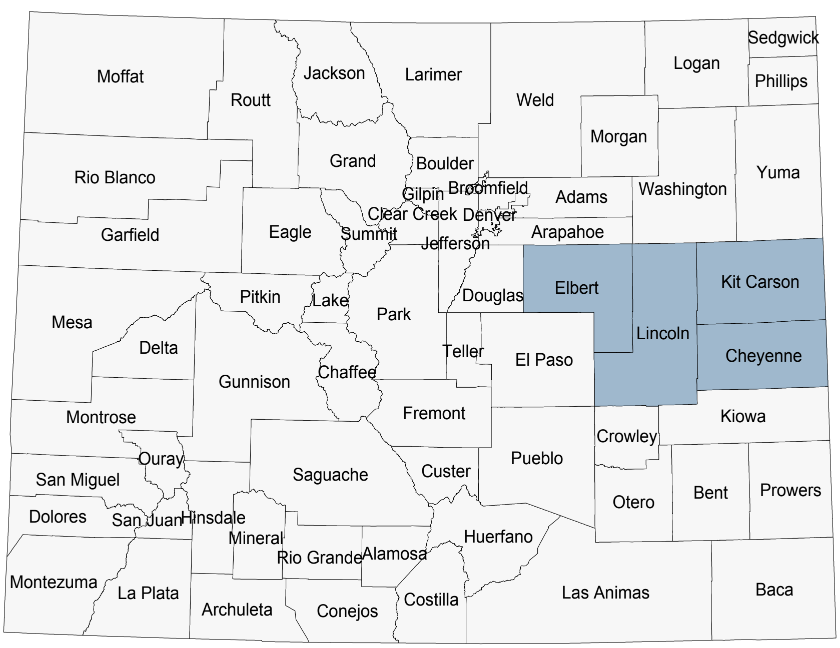
DOLA Planning and Management Region 5
Socioeconomic Profile

Regional Profile

EAST CENTRAL 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 East Central 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

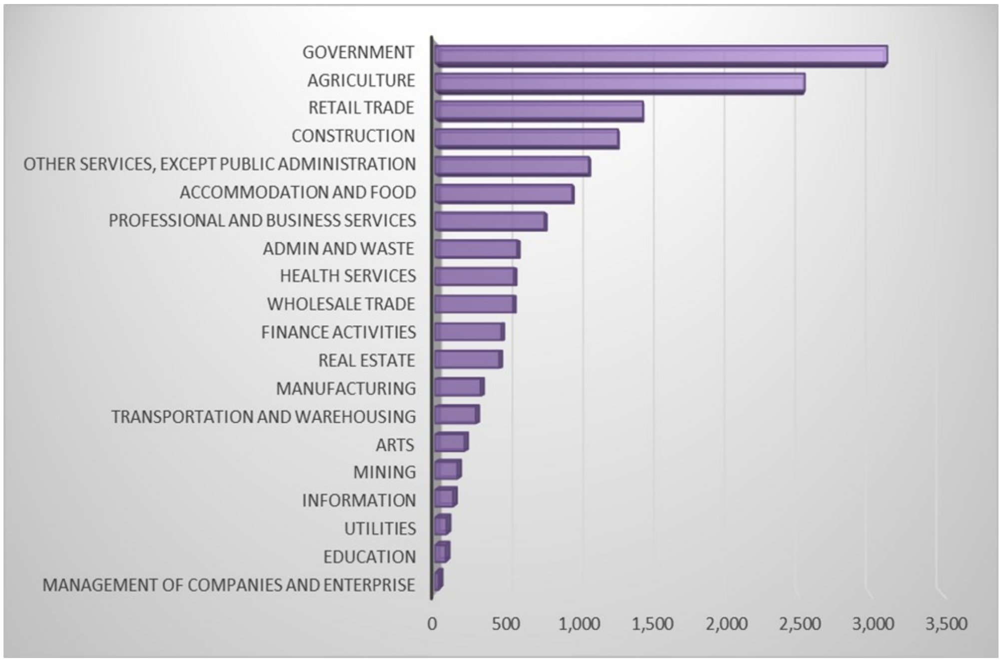
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,188,683 in 2012 to 5.9 million in 2020 and 6.9 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.6% followed by 1.4%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of .9%. The largest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

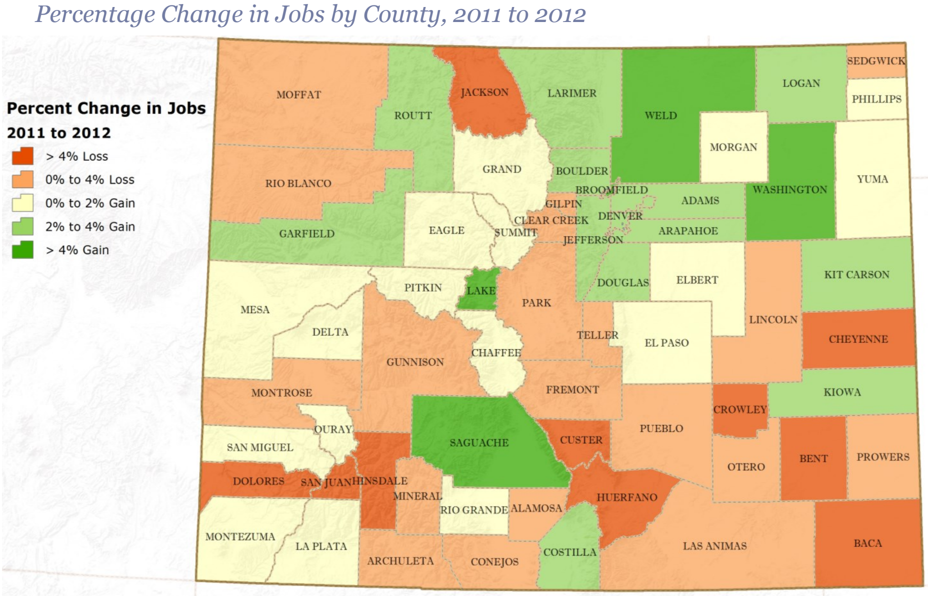


Source: State Demography Office

Region 5 had approximately 14,918 jobs in 2012, a 100-job increase from 2011. Between 2001 and 2012 there has been a similarly small increase of only 191 jobs. Professional and Business Services added the most jobs – 256 –between 2001 and 2012, followed by real estate (166) and Accommodation and Food Services (112); however, these gains were offset by losses in Construction -280, Agriculture -136, and Transportation and Warehousing -107 over the same period.

The largest sectors by employment in Region 5 were Government (including local government) 21% (3,113), Agriculture 17% (2,546), Retail Trade 9.5% (1,432) and Construction 8.4% (1,260).

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012



Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '11 - '12

Total Jobs
100 (0.7%)

Accommodation and food
70 (8%)

Admin and waste
15 (2.7%)

Agriculture
272 (12%)

Arts
-29 (-12.4%)

Construction
-31 (-2.4%)

Education
-2 (-2.3%)

Finance activities
2 (0.4%)

Government
-88 (-2.8%)

Health Services
-53 (-8.9%)

Information
-4 (-2.8%)

Management of companies and enterprise
0 (-1.5%)

Manufacturing
-4 (-1.1%)

Mining
-3 (-1.7%)

Other services, except public administration
5 (0.5%)

Professional and business services
31 (4.3%)

Real estate
-4 (-0.8%)

Retail Trade
-22 (-1.5%)

Transportation and warehousing
-36 (-11.2%)

Utilities
-6 (-6.5%)

Wholesale trade
-15 (-2.7%)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2009)

Cheyenne	$	57,591
Elbert	$	44,606
Kit Carson	$	39,383
Lincoln	$	31,153
Colorado		$44,179
US		$42,298

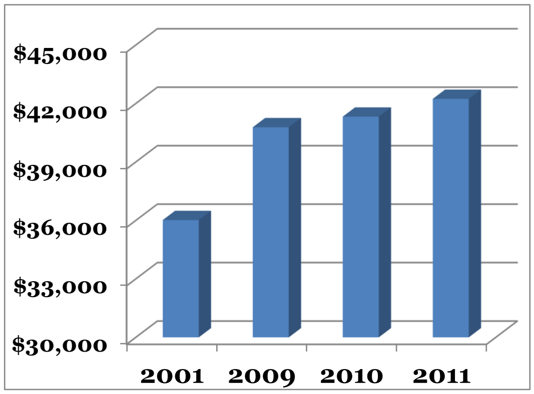
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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 5 increased an average of 1.6% annually compared to the State, which showed a more robust annual average growth of 2.2%. Real per capita personal income growth has been 3.5% from 2009 to 2011, which is about half the rate of growth of the state over the same period.

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)

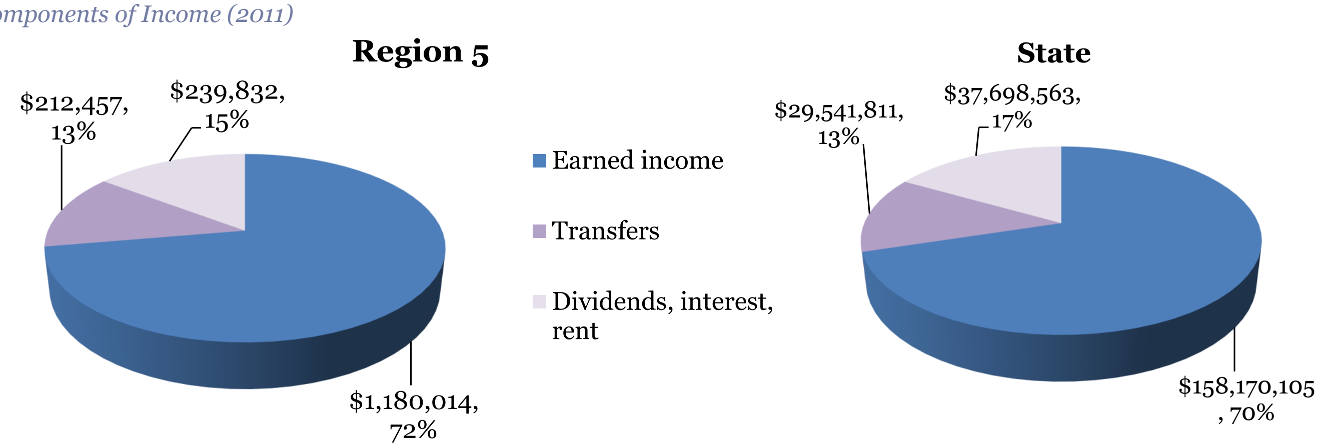


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)

Residents of Region 5 receive about 72% of their income from earnings, which is slightly above the state average. Investment income represents about 15% of the income in the region, which is below the state average. Region 5 receives a similar share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) as the state at 13%.

Income from transfers was the only portion that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 8.3% annually over the past ten years. Payments for Medicare/Medicaid account for most of the growth in Transfer Payments.

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 8.7% in 2001 to 13% in 2011.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 5

ECONOMIC BASE, 2012

Traditional	**1,165**
Mining	155
Manufacturing	187
Government	822
Agriculture	**3,236**
Ag inputs	805
Ag production	2,076
Processing - trade, transport	257
Processing - food, bev	98
Regional and national services	**1,635**
Prof. business svcs	128
Information	23
Reg'l constr. & utils	547
Edu & health svcs	784
Finance	65
Trade & transport	88
Tourism	**534**
Accommodations	374
Second homes	0
Tourism retail	9
Tourism transport	151
Households	**6,255**
Commuting	3,195
Retirees	1,553
Transfers (< 65)	746
Investments (< 65)	760
Total Direct Basic	**12,827**
Indirect Basic	*1,776*
Non-Basic	**315**
Total Jobs	**14,918**
Spinoffs per base job	0.16
Overall multiplier	1.16

BASE ANALYSIS

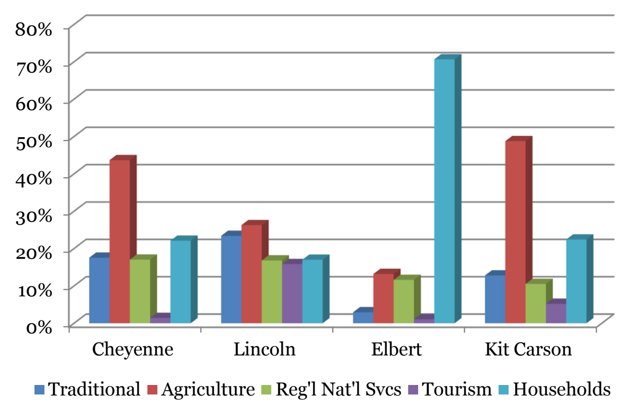
A base analysis identifies key economic drivers that bring money into a region.

Agriculture in Region 5 brings in significant amounts of money and supports over 3,200 jobs. Households – primarily retirees and commuters – support over 6,200 jobs, by far the largest base industry component. Commuters are considered economic drivers because they work outside of the county and bring their income back into the county. Regional services like education and health services are also important base industries, employing almost 1,600 jobs.

Government employment, including prison employment, in the region is also an important driver, employing around 800 workers.

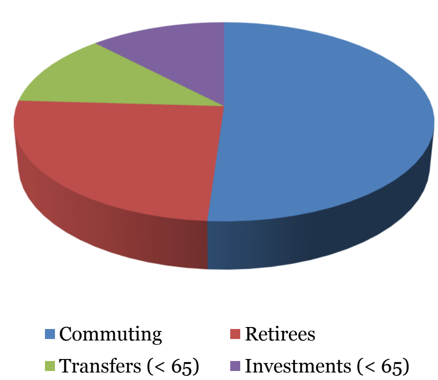
While income and employment from agriculture may be volatile and fluctuate with global commodity markets and weather conditions, households, government, and education and health services tend to be relatively stable industries, diversifying the employment mix and reducing the region's susceptibility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

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees comprise 25% of household basic jobs and 12% of the basic jobs in the region. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 6.6% annually from 2010—2020

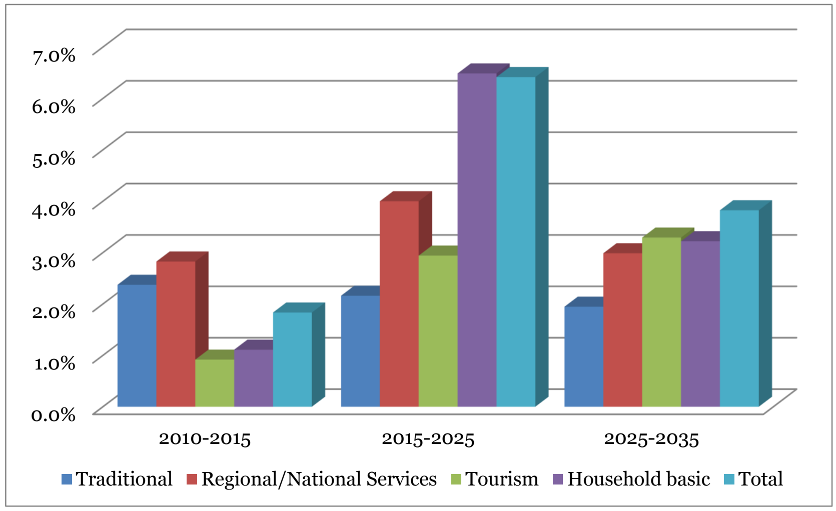
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 5 is expected to increase this next decade. Over the five year period from 2010 to 2015, the region should add about 1,150 new direct basic jobs or 1.8% average annual growth.

Much of the growth will be related to a rebound in regional and national services growth, as well as the aging of the population and the resultant spending of retirement savings as opposed to earnings. Household basic jobs will therefore become an increasingly large source of growth increasing from 1.1% annual growth rate from 2010-15 to a 3.2% annual growth rate between 2015 and 2025.

Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector

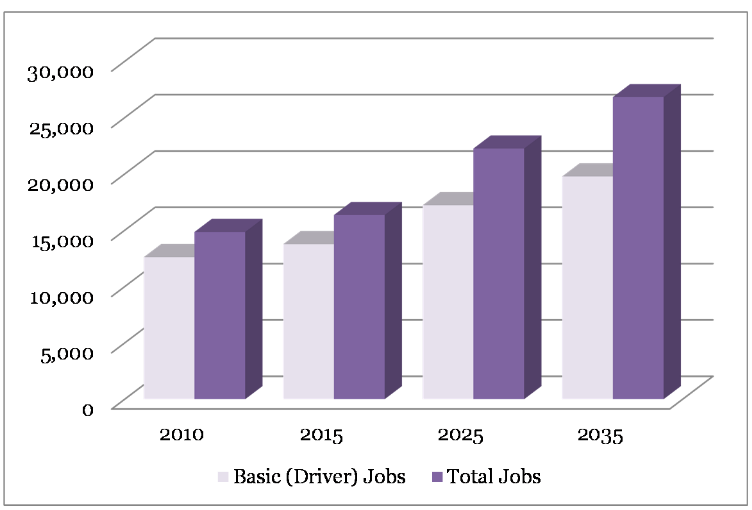


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 1,400 new jobs, averaging 1.8% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 5 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

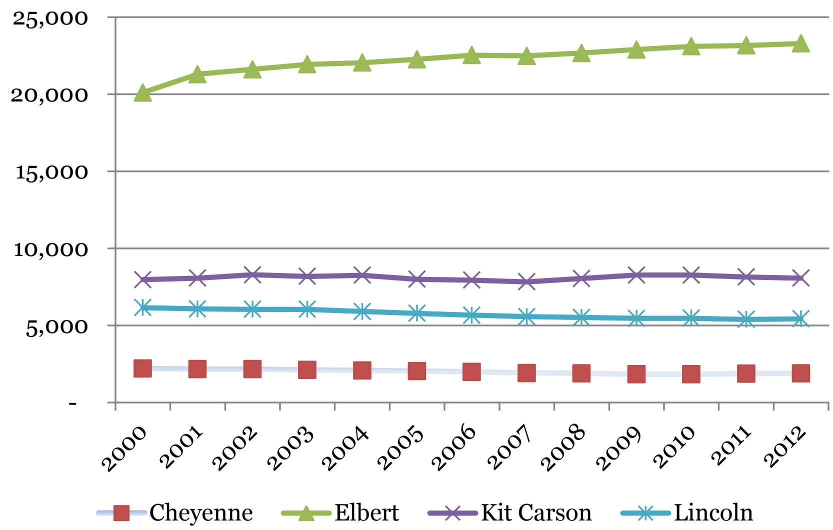


Source: State Demography Office

Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. Retiree generated jobs tend to be in service industries with lower income. The secondary jobs created from their spending are smaller. However, over time in Region 5, the ratio of secondary jobs to direct basic jobs will grow due to robust increases in traditional and regional center industry base jobs.

POPULATION

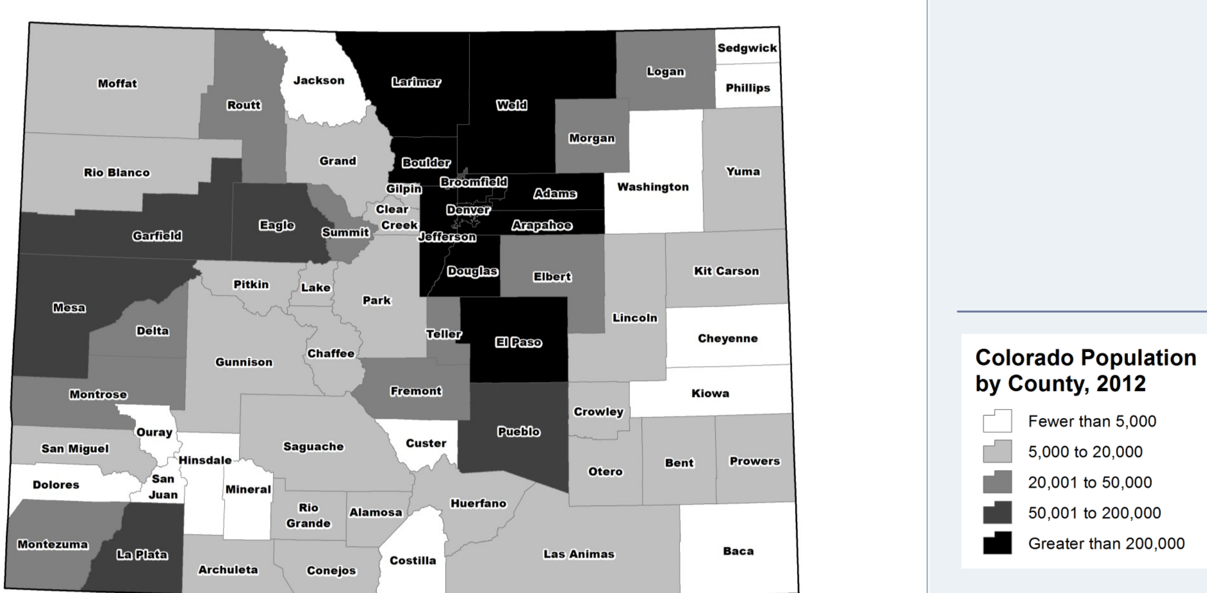
Region 5 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2012 was 38,689. This represents flat growth since 2010. Growth in the region has been disparate with growth in Elbert and Cheyenne (186 and 54 respectively) and declines in Kit Carson and Lincoln (-197 and -36 respectively) Counties. Although the agricultural industry fared well during the recession, counties in this region still lost jobs which impacted economic migration. Aging of the population is also leading to negative natural increase (more deaths than births).

Colorado Population by County, 2012



Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2010	
State	5,049,717
Region 5	38,682
Cheyenne	1,834
Elbert	23,107
Kit Carson	8,267
Lincoln	5,474
2011	
State	5,118,526
Region 5	38,577
Cheyenne	1,872
Elbert	23,156
Kit Carson	8,150
Lincoln	5,399
2012	
State	5,188,683
Region 5	38,689
Cheyenne	1,888
Elbert	23,293
Kit Carson	8,070
Lincoln	5,438

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%.

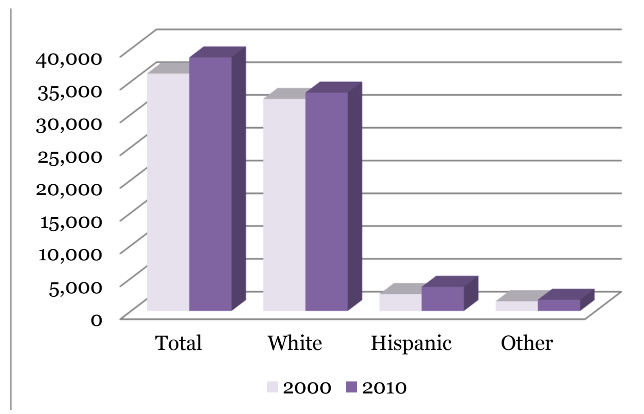
Region 5 is the least diverse region in the state by race and ethnicity, although diversity is increasing. White non-Hispanics account for 86% of the total population. Between 2000 and 2010, the White non-Hispanics population increased by 3% compared to the total population increase of 7%. All other non-White non-Hispanic groups increased 14%. The Hispanic population increased most significantly during the same time period (43%).

REGION 5 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Cheyenne	1,836	1,617	178	41
Elbert	23,086	21,005	1,234	847
Kit Carson	8,270	6,320	1,574	376
Lincoln	5,467	4,345	683	439

Source: US Census Bureau

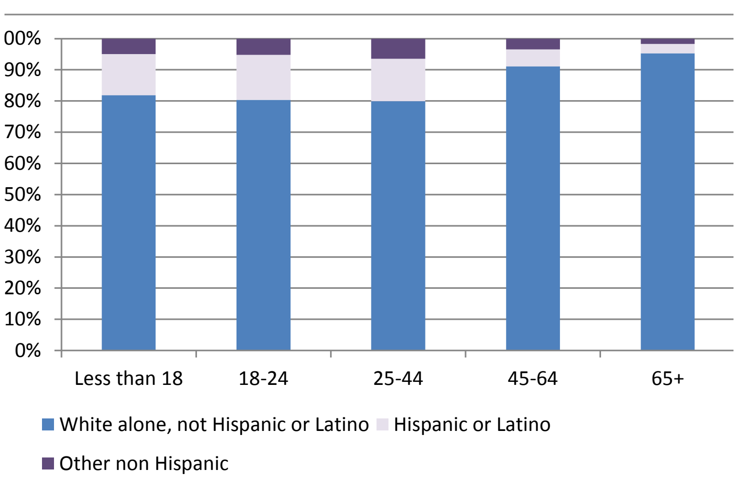
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



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. Similar to the State, Region 5 has a significant difference between the diversity of the under 18 and over 65 age group. The Hispanic and other non-White population under 18 are 18% of the population compared to just 5% of the population over 65.

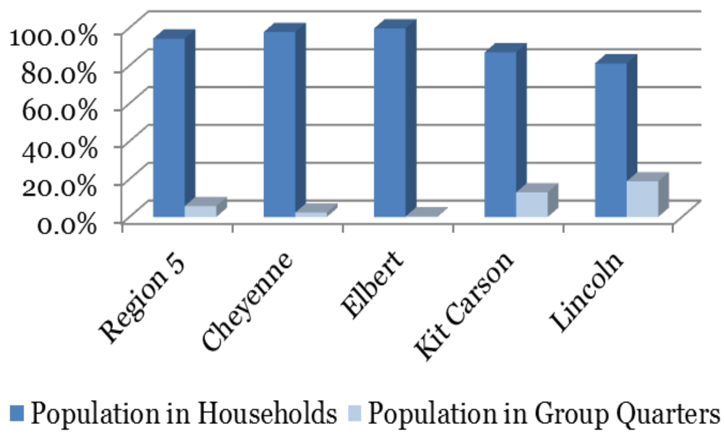
The majority of Region 5's population is between the ages of 45 and 64 (34%), followed by those that are under the age of 18 (24%) and between the ages of 25 and 44 (23%). Only 6% of the population is ages 18-24 and 12% is over age 65.

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.

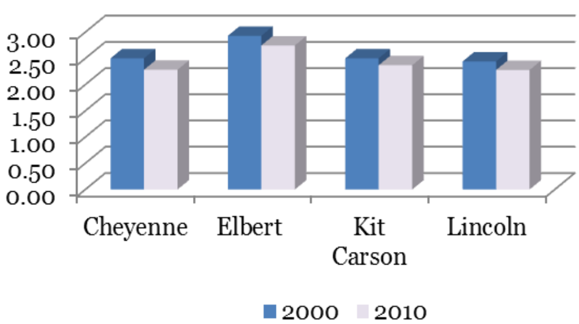
Of the region's 38,717 people, 2,220 live in group quarters, the remaining 36,497 in households. A large part of the group quarters population is in correctional facilities in Kit Carson County.

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



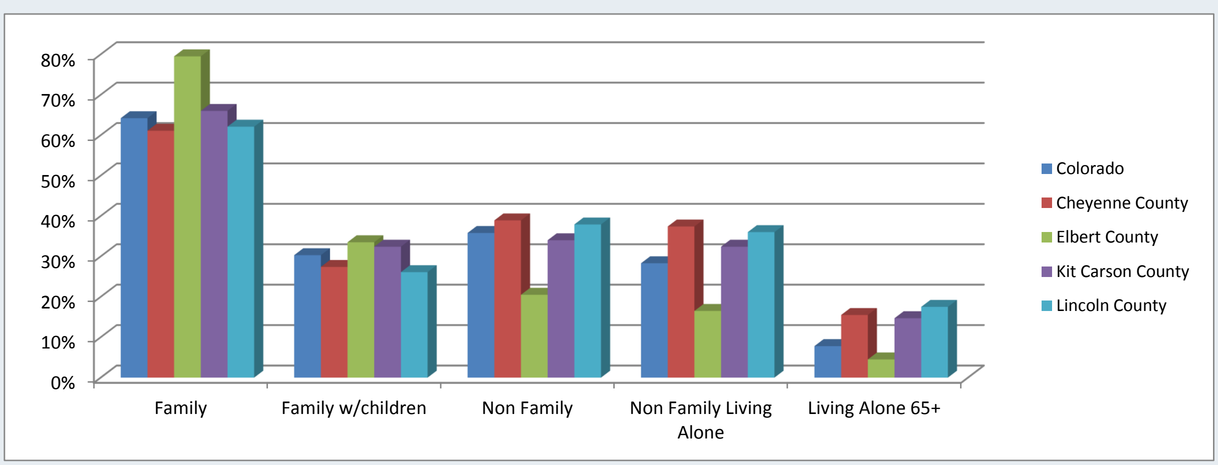
Source: US Census Bureau

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. Elbert and Kit Carson have larger portions of family households than the state average. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all counties except Elbert and Kit Carson Counties.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew faster than the state average in region 5. Region 5 has a larger concentration of households composed of a single person over age 65 than the state average with the exception of Elbert County.

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)

Cheyenne
Renter: 16.4% (+/-12.7)
Owner: 15.7% (+/-10.3)

Elbert
Renter: 45.7% (+/-11.6)
Owner: 44.1% (+/-3.6)

Kit Carson
Renter: 31.3% (+/-7.9)
Owner: 36.2% (+/-8.2)

Lincoln
Renter: 40.1% (+/-11.7)
Owner: 28.9% (+/-7.6)

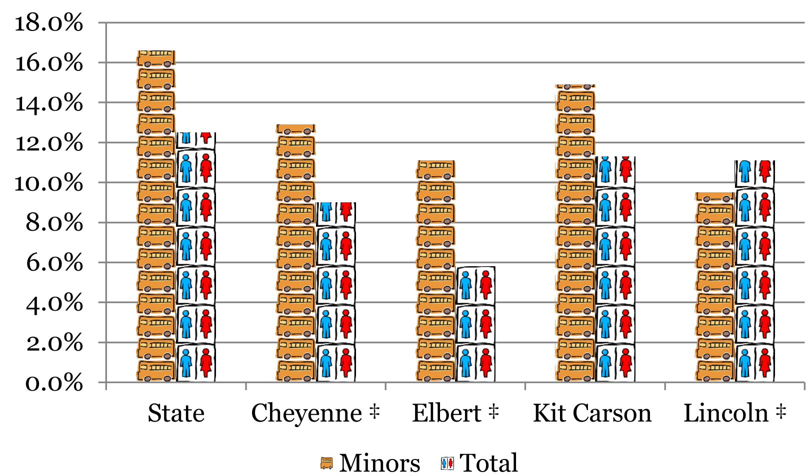
Source: 2012 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 5 is lower than the state average of 12.5%. The percentage of children in poverty was also lower than the state average of 16.6%.

The US Department of Health and Human Services annual 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.

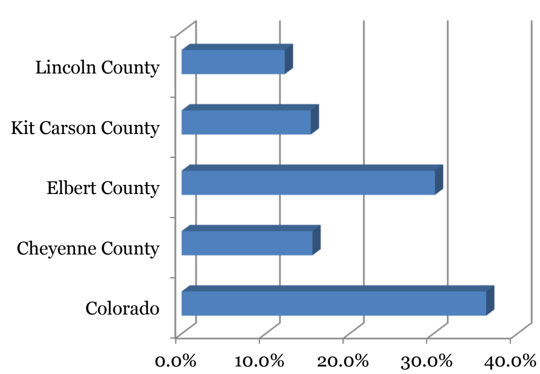
Poverty Rates, 2007-2011



Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

EDUCATION

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



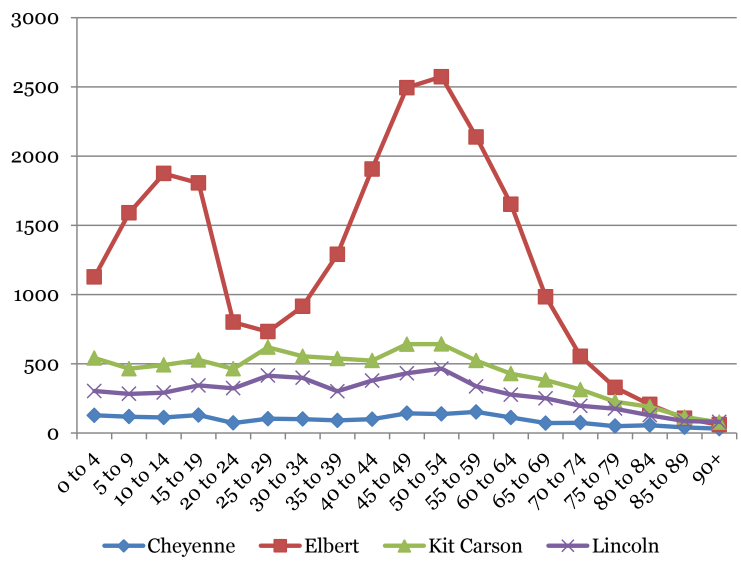
Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 5 is consistent across the counties with the exception of Elbert County which has the highest level. The average share is lower in Region 5 (18.4%%) than the state average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 33.8% of the population have high school degrees and another 34% have some college or an associate's degree.

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 42.7 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to somewhat larger proportions of the population in the age group 45 - 64 – 34.0 percent for the region versus 26.7 percent for the state. The median age of the region is expected to decline to 38.0 by 2020 as it becomes more a part of the Denver metropolitan area housing market for young adults, while the State's median age is expected to rise to 38.1 with the aging of the baby-boomers.

Residents by Age, 2010



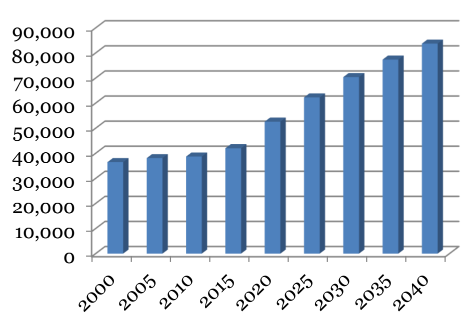
Source: State Demography Office

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.

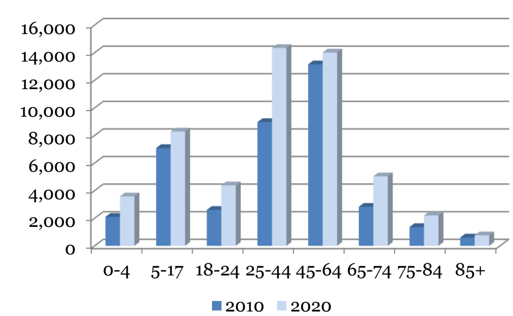
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow more strongly after 2010, reaching populations close to 45,000 by 2015 and 65,000 by 2025. Most of this increase is expected to occur in Elbert county, but the other counties of the region are also expected to increase somewhat. Most of this new growth will be the result of the increased number of retirees in Douglas County and the proximity of Elbert County for the related workforce. The region itself may attract a small number of retirees because of its low cost of living and rural life style.

Total Population



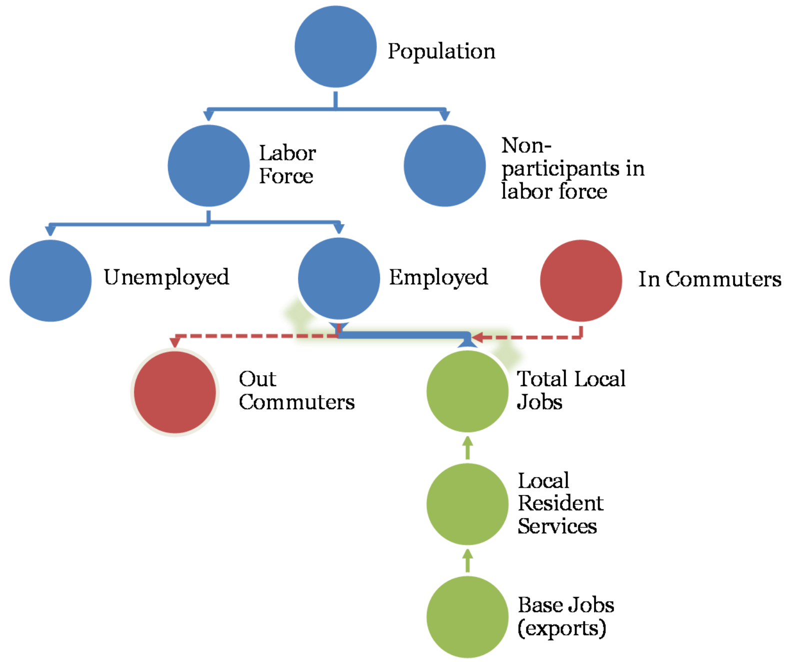
Population Change by Age Group



Source: State Demography Office

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

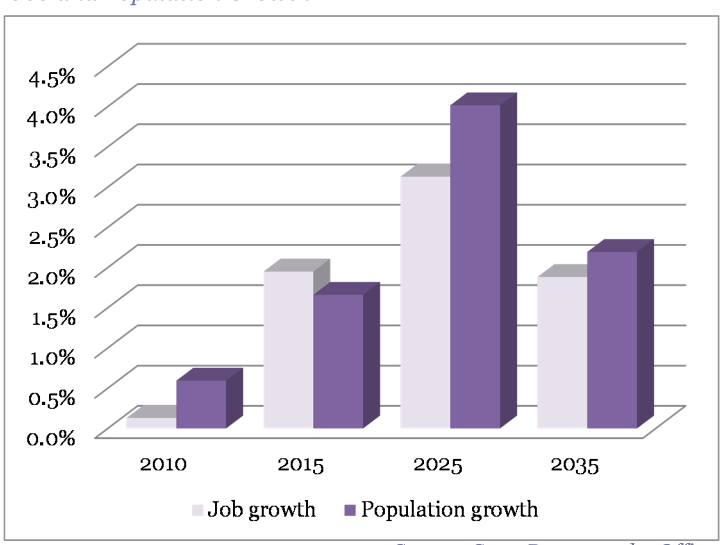
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market



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

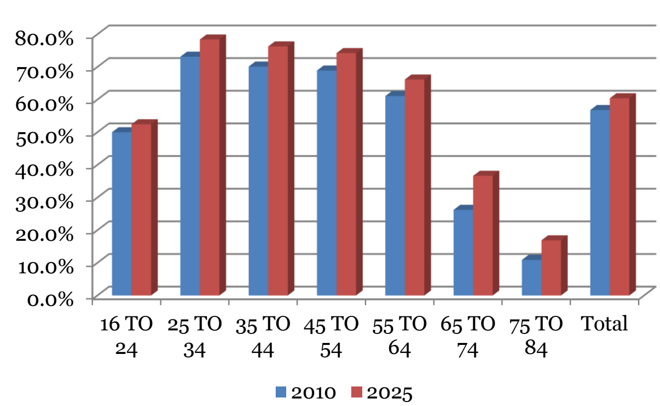
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple 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 1.9% per year while population growth will be 1.7%. 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	12,614	13,762	17,221	19,779
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
TOTAL JOBS	14,849	16,354	22,256	26,819
Average Annual Percent Change	0.1%	1.9%	3.1%	1.9%
*Statistical Discrepancy	1,011	-206	828	1,028
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	20,698	23,085	33,056	41,038
Average Annual Percent Change	0.9%	2.2%	3.7%	2.2%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-6,970	-6,739	-11,859	-15,496
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	20,698	23,085	33,056	41,038
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	1,364	1,481	2,058	2,528
= Employed Persons (Residents)	19,334	21,604	30,998	38,510
- Unemployed Persons	1,438	1,164	1,505	1,802
Unemployment Rate	6.9%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	20,772	22,769	32,503	40,312
Labor Force Participation Rate	70.2%	69.5%	68.3%	67.8%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	38,682	42,002	62,266	77,352
Average Annual Percent Change	0.6%	1.7%	4.0%	2.2%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Changes in the overall or total labor force participation rate(s) (LFPR) are really a function of changes LFPR by age and gender and changes in the relative proportions in each. In general, LFPR for each age-gender group are expected to rise slightly to 2025. Those of women – especially those in upper age groups – are expected to increase more substantially, as the result of 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.

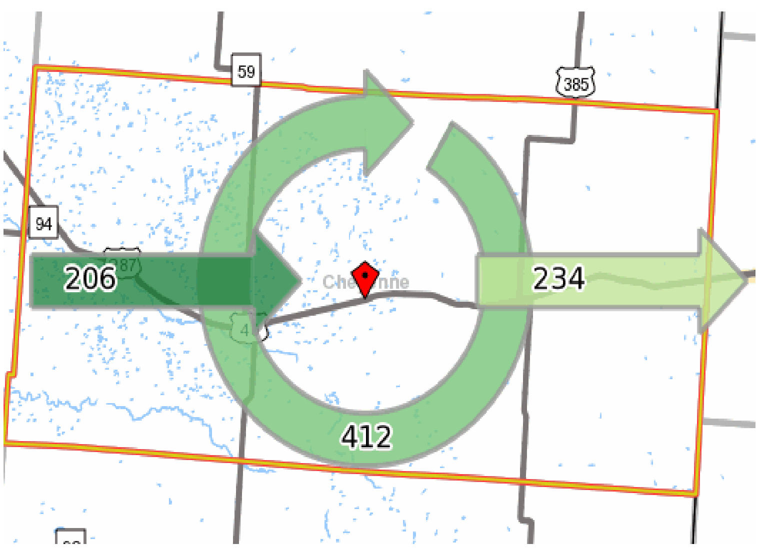
The specific employment numbers differ from those used in the forecasting worksheets because both the labor and population data come from different sources than those used by the State Demography Office. This resource still provides valuable information about commuter flows.

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.

CHEYENNE COUNTY

Cheyenne County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

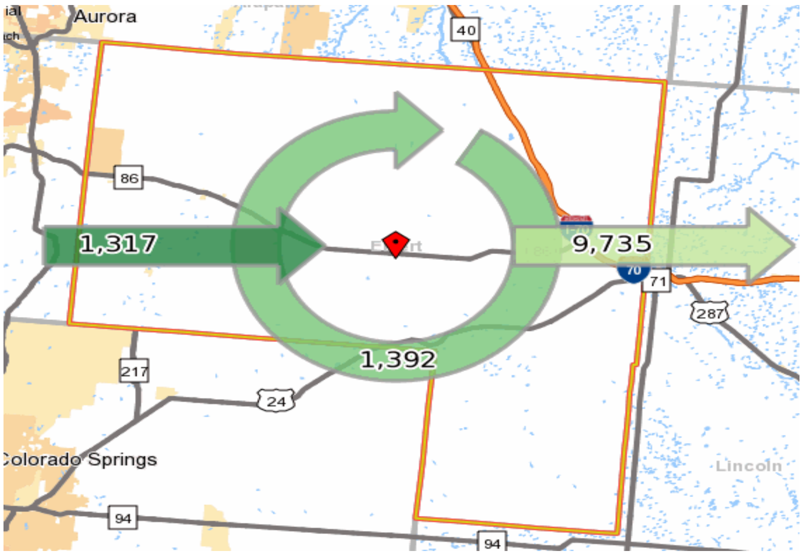
COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Kit Carson County, CO	29
Kiowa County, CO	24
El Paso County, CO	22
Prowers County, CO	21
Weld County, CO	13

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Kit Carson County, CO	37
El Paso County, CO	23
Denver County, CO	22
Weld County, CO	20
Pueblo County, CO	14

COMMUTING—ELBERT COUNTY

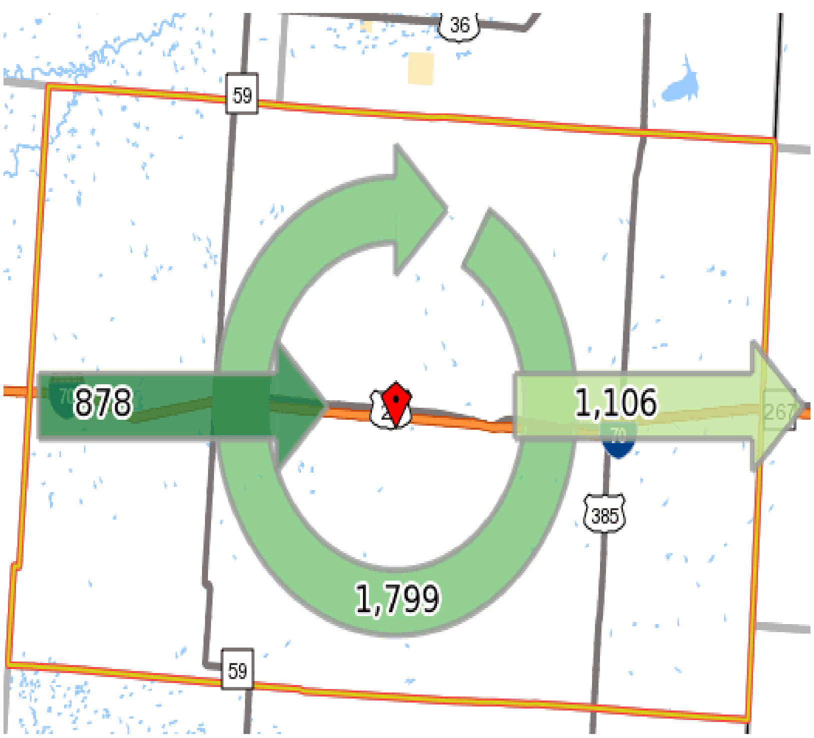
Elbert County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—KIT CARSON COUNTY

Kit Carson County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Douglas County, CO	444
Arapahoe County, CO	205
El Paso County, CO	148
Adams County, CO	96
Jefferson County, CO	93

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Arapahoe County, CO	2,387
Denver County, CO	1,839
Douglas County, CO	1,643
El Paso County, CO	817
Jefferson County, CO	799

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Lincoln County, CO	70
Sherman County, KS	66
Yuma County, CO	50
El Paso County, CO	48
Arapahoe County, CO	46

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Denver County, CO	108
El Paso County, CO	79
Jefferson County, CO	75
Arapahoe County, CO	65
Adams County, CO	55

COMMUTING—LINCOLN COUNTY

Lincoln County Commuter Flows

Source: Census LEHD

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
El Paso County, CO	109
Arapahoe County, CO	100
Elbert County, CO	97
Kit Carson County, CO	53
Adams County, CO	49

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
El Paso County, CO	145
Denver County, CO	128
Adams County, CO	87
Jefferson County, CO	81
Kit Carson County, CO	70

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

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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)