DOLA Planning and Management Region 6
Socioeconomic Profile

Regional Profile

SOUTHEAST 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 southeastern section of Colorado.
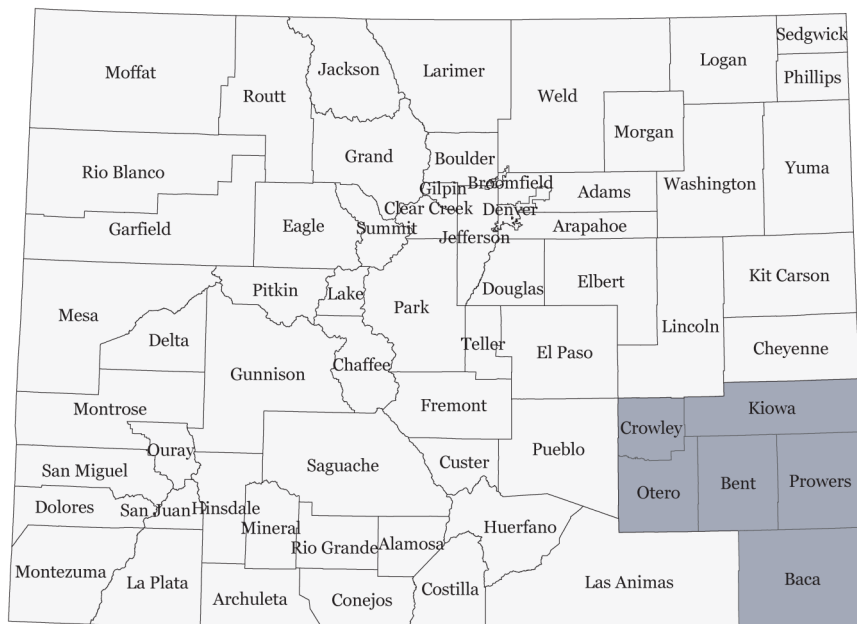
Photo credit: J. Stephen Conn/flickr

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.
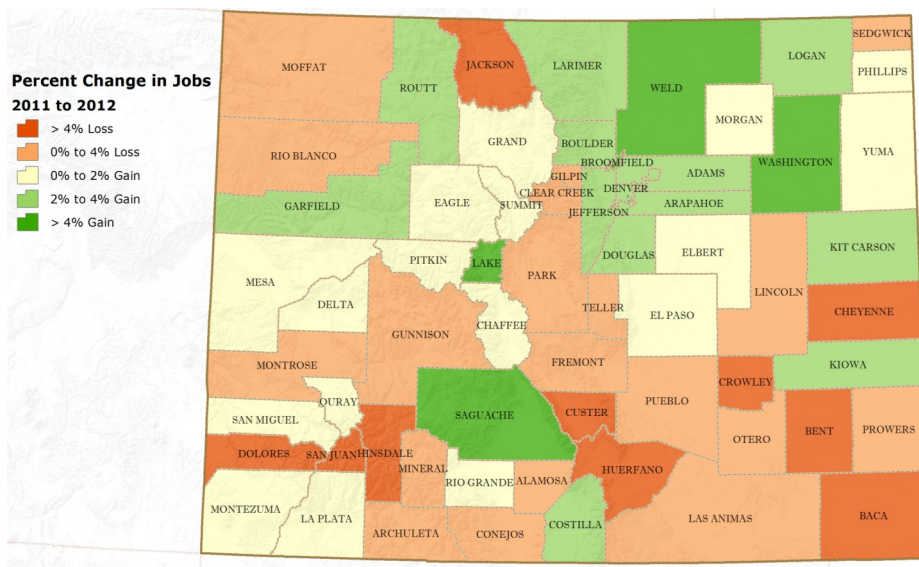
JOBS

Number of Jobs by Sector, 20102
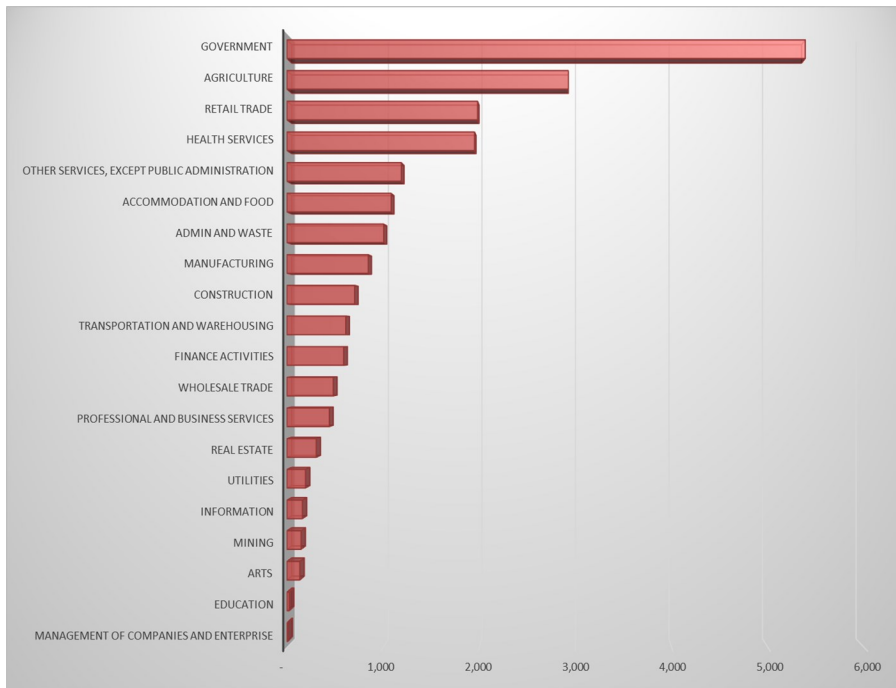
Source: State Demography Office

Region 6 had 20,182 jobs in 2012, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This represents a decrease of 698 jobs from 2011 (-1.2%). Government (-276 jobs) led the decline, with the closure of Fort Lyon State Correctional Facility in Bent County, followed by Administrative and Waste Services (-179 jobs), and Retail Trade (-108 jobs). Positive job growth occurred in Agriculture (215 jobs), Manufacturing (24 jobs), and Mining (13 jobs).

Despite the year-over-year loss, Government remains the largest industry in Region 6 with 5,388 jobs. Agriculture is the second largest industry with 2,831 jobs and is followed by Retail Trade, and Health Services (1,982 and 1,950 jobs, respectively).

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012

Source: State Demography Office

Total Jobs
       -698 (-3.3%)

Accommodation and food
       -54 (-4.7%)

Admin and waste
       -179 (-15.1%)

Agriculture
       215 (7.9%)

Arts
       -3 (-2.3%)

Construction
       -66 (-8.5%)

Education
       -28 (-52.5%)

Finance activities
       -53 (-8.2%)

Government
       -276 (-4.9%)

Health Services
       -81 (-4%)

Information
       -27 (-14.3%)

Management of companies and enterprise
       -1 (-8.7%)

Manufacturing
       24 (3%)

Mining
       13 (9.3%)

Other services, except public administration
       -3 (-0.3%)

Professional and business services
       -8 (-1.8%)

Real estate
       0 (0%)

Retail Trade
       -108 (-5.1%)

Transportation and warehousing
       -29 (-4.6%)

Utilities
       4 (2%)

Wholesale trade
       -39 (-7.5%)

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PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2011)

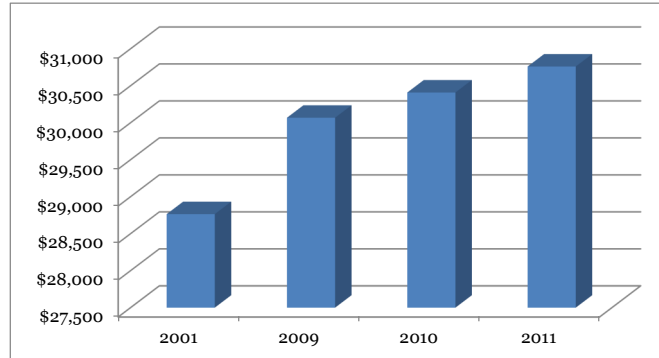|	
Baca	$44,860
Bent	$23,827
Crowley	$16,752
Kiowa	$43,447
Otero	$31,370
Prowers	$33,985
Colorado	$44,179
US	$42,298

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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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 6 increased slowly from 2001 to 2011, changing an average of 0.8% annually. Region 6 has a relatively large population of prisoners whose incomes range from very low to zero. This in part explains the region's slow income growth and explains low per capita personal income in counties with especially large prison populations such as Crowley.

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)

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

Residents of Region 6 receive about 56% of their income from earnings, which is markedly lower than the state average of 70%. Both areas receive similar portions of investment income, while Region 6 receives a significantly larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) than the state as a whole.

Indeed, income from transfers was the only portion that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 3.4% annually over the past ten years. Payments for health services such as those from Medicare or Medicaid account for most transfer payments and most of the growth.

Components of Income (2011)
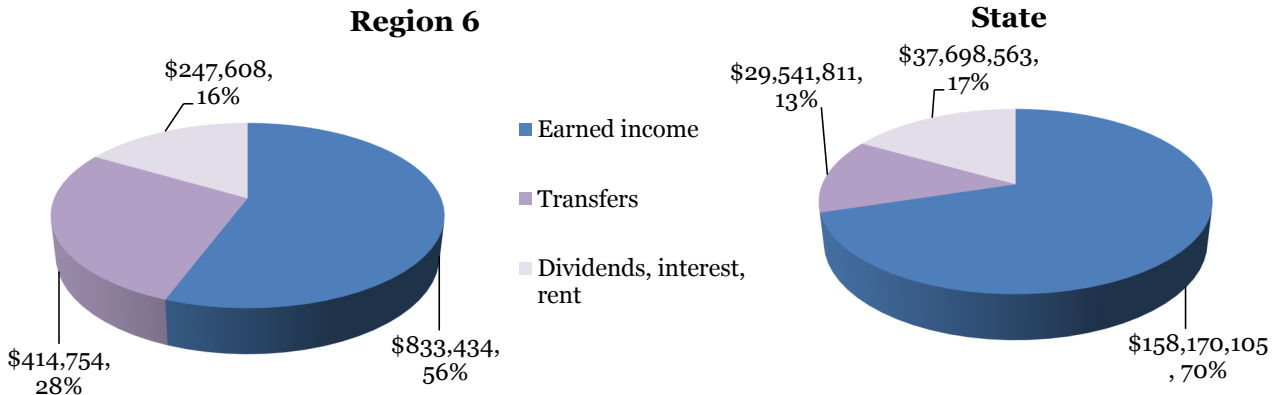
While not the largest sources of income, dividends, interest, and rent as well as transfer payments have been increasing as a portion of total income

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

| REGION 6 ECONOMIC BASE, 2012	
Traditional	**2,716**
Mining	82
Manufacturing	428
Government	2,205
Agriculture	**3,803**
Ag inputs	747
Ag production	2,427
Processing - trade, transport	456
Processing - food, bev	173
Regional and national services	**2,823**
Prof. business svcs	57
Information	43
Reg'l constr. & utils	225
Edu & health svcs	2,151
Finance	72
Trade & transport	275
Tourism	**393**
Accommodations	322
Second homes	-
Tourism retail	8
Tourism transport	63
Households	**4,232**
Commuting	101
Retirees	2,726
Transfers (< 65)	970
Investments (< 65)	436
Total Direct Basic	**13,969**
Indirect Basic	*1,829*
Non-Basic	**4,374**
Total Jobs	**20,173**
Spinoffs per base job	0.44
Overall multiplier	1.44

BASE ANALYSIS

Households in Region 6 – especially retirees – bring in significant amounts of money and support nearly 4,250 jobs – more than the region's historic agricultural base of 3,800 jobs. This does not diminish the importance of agriculture – it supports nearly as many jobs as households.

Government employment related to prisons in the region is also an important driver, employing nearly the same number of people as education and health services.
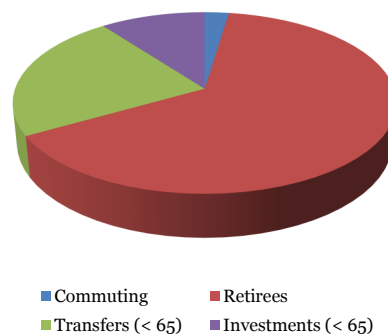
While income and employment from agriculture may be volatile and fluctuate with global commodity markets and weather conditions, households, government, and education and health services tend to be relatively stable industries, diversifying the employment mix and reducing the region's susceptibility to job losses during troughs in the business cycle.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs

■ Traditional ■ Agriculture ■ Reg'l Nat'l Svcs ■ Tourism ■ Households
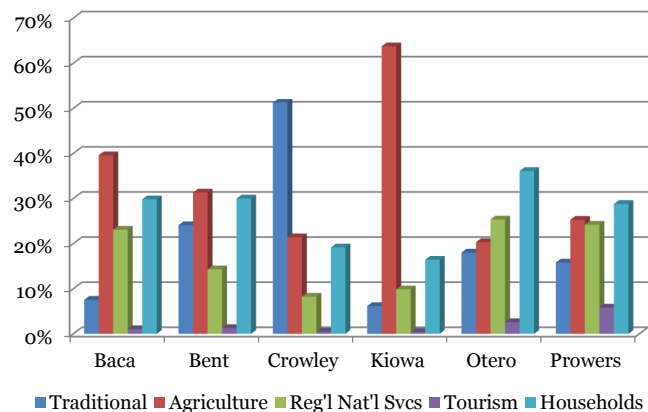
Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC

■ Commuting ■ Retirees ■ Transfers (< 65) ■ Investments (< 65)

Retirees comprise 64% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 2.2% annually from 2010—2020
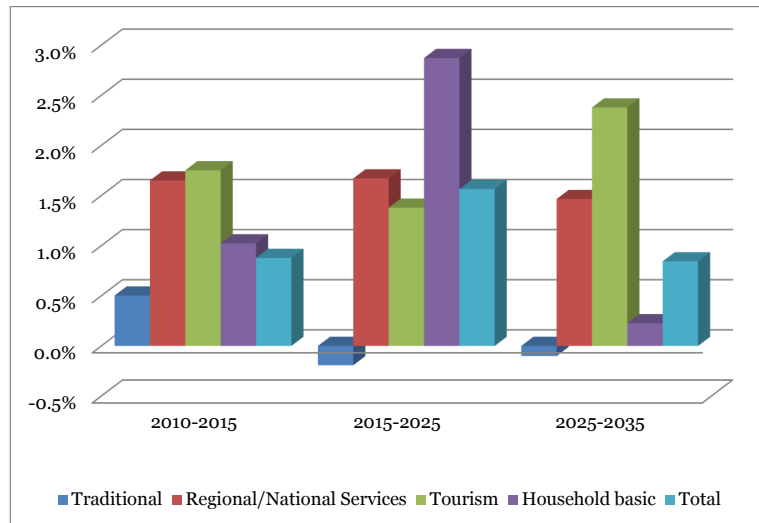
Source: State Demography Office

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LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 6 is positive, although less than 1% over the entire forecast period. Over the five year period from 2010 to 2015, the region should add about 680 new direct basic jobs or 0.9% average annual growth.

This growth will be led by regional and national services, especially in the Health services sector. Agriculture will continue to be important, although 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*

Legend: ■ Traditional ■ Regional/National Services ■ Tourism ■ Household basic ■ Total

Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 680 base industry jobs, averaging 0.9% annual growth.

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 6 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

Legend: ■ Direct Basic (Drivers) ■ Total
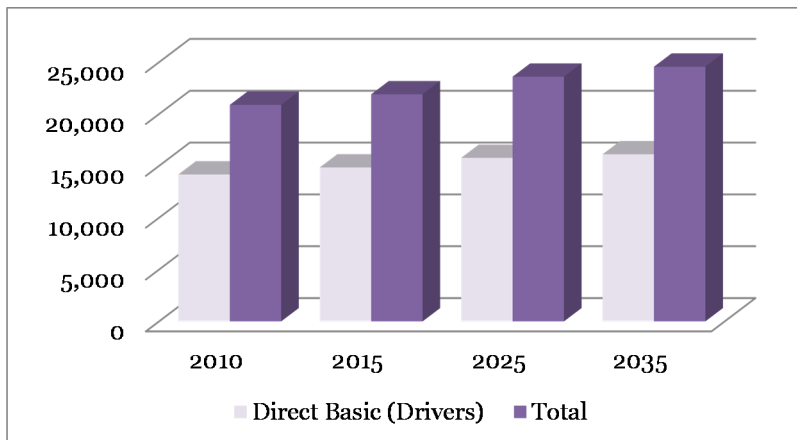
Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. Retiree generated jobs tend to be in service industries with lower income. The secondary jobs created from their spending are smaller, but can be offset by gains in other base industries like regional and national services. Over time in Region 6, direct basic jobs will support slightly more secondary jobs.

Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION

Region 6 Population Estimates by County
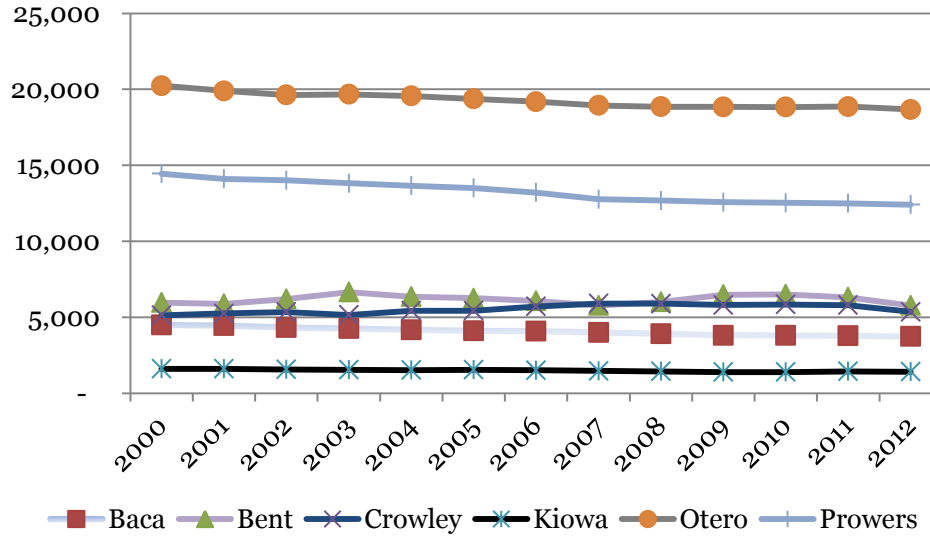
Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2012 was 47,350. This represents an average annual decline of -1.6% or -1,557 since 2010. Since 2000 this region has been losing population, 4,600 from both out migration and negative natural increase (more deaths than births) Job losses and declines in prison population in the region have contributed to the decline in population since 2000.

Colorado Population by County, 2012

Source: State Demography Office
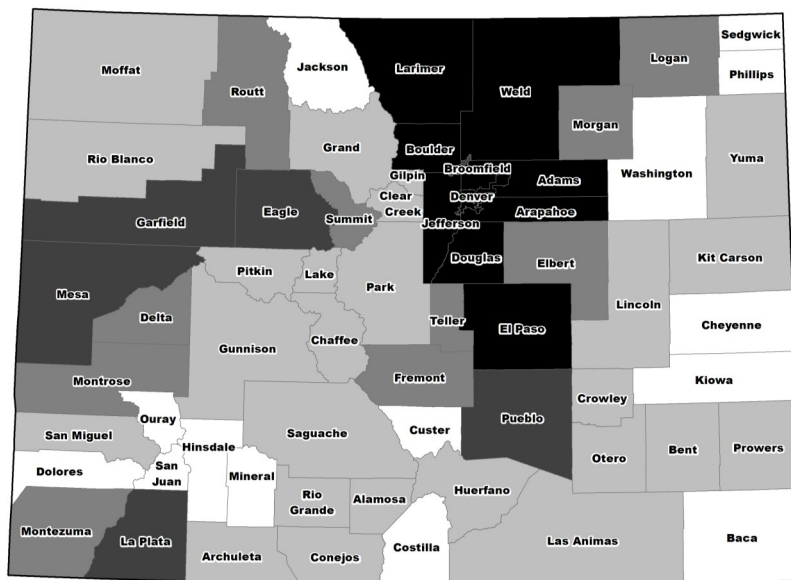
POPULATION TOTALS

2010

State	5,049,717
Region 6	48,907
Baca	3,795
Bent	6,506
Crowley	5,838
Kiowa	1,399
Otero	18,838
Prowers	12,531

2011

State	5,118,526
Region 6	48,700
Baca	3,786
Bent	6,311
Crowley	5,801
Kiowa	1,433
Otero	18,866
Prowers	12,503

2012

State	5,188,683
Region 6	47,350
Baca	3,731
Bent	5,775
Crowley	5,354
Kiowa	1,412
Otero	18,668
Prowers	12,410

Colorado Population by County, 2012

☐	Fewer than 5,000
☐	5,000 to 20,000
☐	20,001 to 50,000
■	50,001 to 200,000
■	Greater than 200,000

POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

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

While Region 6 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 60% of the total population. White non-Hispanics declined from 2000 to 2010 (-9%) as did all other non-White non-Hispanic groups (-25%) and the population as a whole (-9%). The Hispanic population remained relatively unchanged over this time.

REGION 6 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

|	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other non-White
Baca	3,788	3,323	348	117
Bent	6,499	3,832	1,985	682
Crowley	5,823	3,369	1,686	768
Huerfano	6,711	4,151	2,368	192
Kiowa	1,398	1,304	78	16
Las Animas	15,507	8,399	6,446	662
Otero	18,831	10,639	7,596	596
Prowers	12,551	7,873	4,417	261

Source: US Census Bureau

Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10
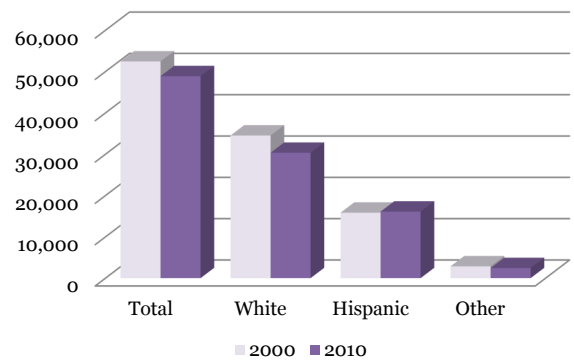
Source: US Census Bureau

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort
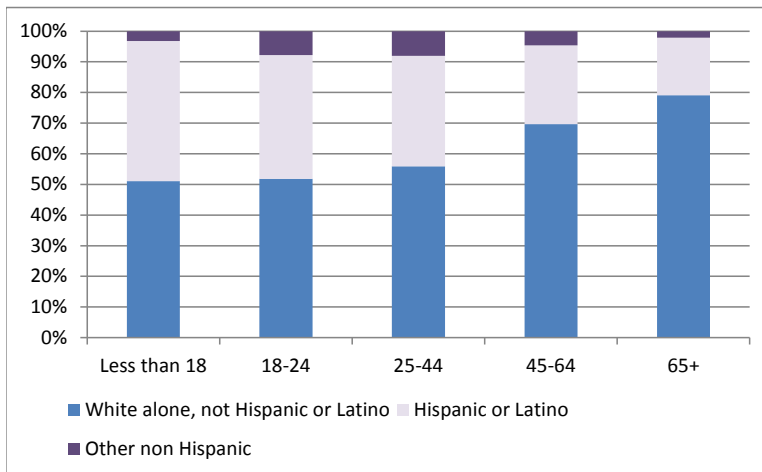
Colorado's population is becoming more diverse, especially at the younger ages. The Hispanic and Other non-White population are 42% of the population under 18 and 15% of the population over 65.

Region 6 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 are 51% of the population under 18 compared to 25% of the population over 65.

The largest share of the total population are the 45-64 year olds at 29% of the population followed by the 25-44 year olds at 23%, the under 18 at 22%, 65 and over at 17% and finally the 18-24 with 8%.

Source: US Census Bureau

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HOUSEHOLDS

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

Region 6 has a high portion of its population in group quarters. Of 48,943 people, 5,734 (11%) live in group quarters, with prison inmates concentrated in Bent and Crowley Counties. The planned 2012 closure of the Fort Lyons prison in Bent County will exacerbate a pre-existing trend of declining group quarters population in Region 6, although this may be countered by the facility re-opening with a different purpose.

Population by group, 2010

■ Population in Households ■ Population in Group Quarters
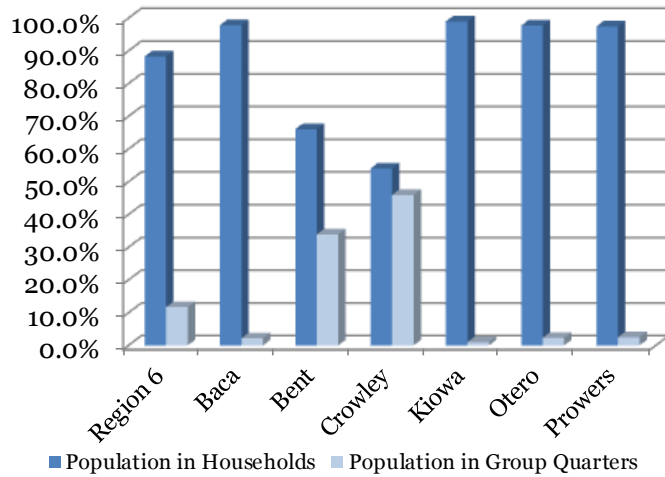
Source: US Census Bureau

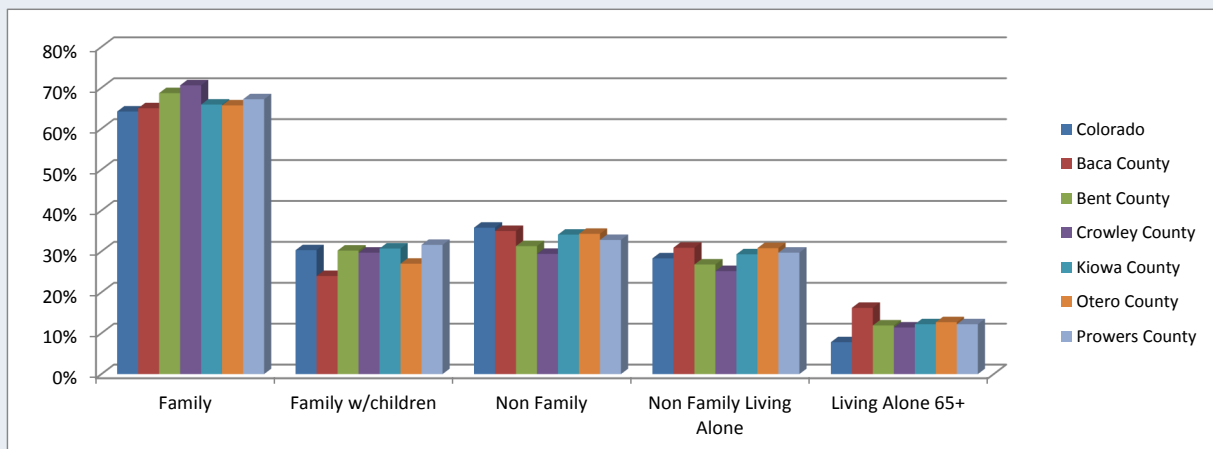*Persons per household, 2000 to 2010*

■ 2000 ■ 2010
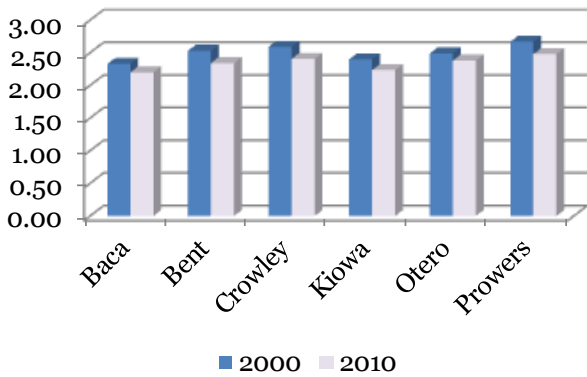
Source: US Census Bureau

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 6 over the past 10 years, contain two or more related individuals. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all counties except Prowers and Kiowa Counties.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew the fastest over the past decade. Region 6 has a larger concentration of these than the state, especially households composed of a single person over age 65.

Households by Type (2011)

■ Colorado
■ Baca County
■ Bent County
■ Crowley County
■ Kiowa County
■ Otero County
■ Prowers County

Source: US Census Bureau

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
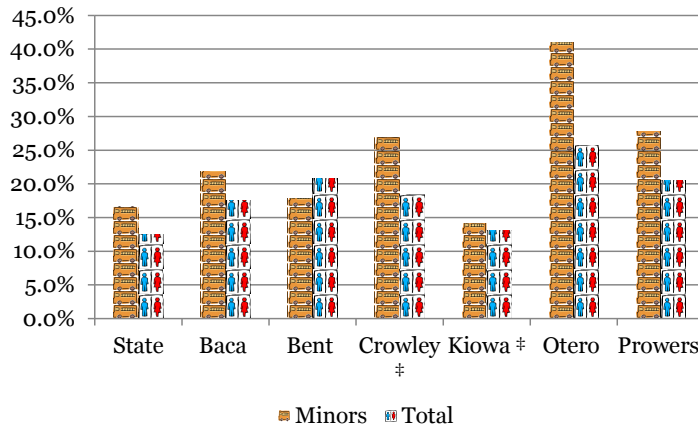
POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 6 is higher than the state average of 12.5%. Most of the counties in Region 6 rank toward the highest percentage in poverty in the state. The percentage of children in poverty was also higher in Region 6 than the state average of 16.6%.
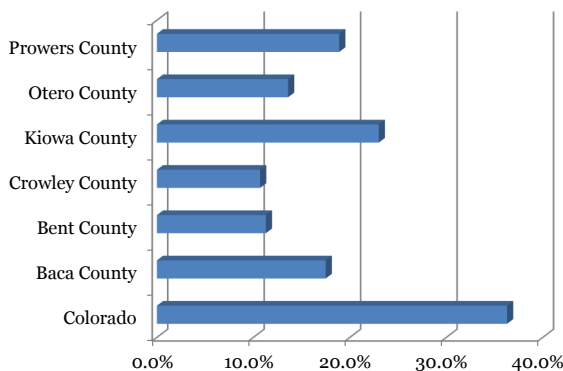
The US Department of Health and Human Services annual sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not matter) with two minors, for example, was $22,350 in 2011. Both Bent and Prowers Counties have a large prison population with low to no income and many likely fall below the poverty line influencing the high poverty rates in these counties.

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 6 is varied across counties with the highest levels in Kiowa County. The average share is lower in Region 6 (15.8%) than the state average of 36.3%. The estimates are again impacted by the prisoners in Bent and Crowley Counties putting downward pressure on their educational attainment levels. On average for the region, 32.7% of the population have high school degrees and another 32.5% have some college or associates degree.

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

POPULATION AND AGING

Region 6, as well as the remainder of the Eastern Plains, is currently older than the state. The median age of the region in 2010 was 40.1 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to lower proportions of the population 25 to 44, 24.7% for the region versus 28.3% for the state. Both are expected to continue aging and Region 6 is expected to remain older than the state throughout the forecast horizon. However, as a result of the currently older age distribution, Region 6 will not experience the high growth rates in the population over age 65 that will be typical of other regions within the state. The median ages of the region and the state are expected to experience a similar increase through 2040 rising to 40.7 and 38.7, respectively with the aging of the baby boomers age during this period.

Residents by Age, 2010
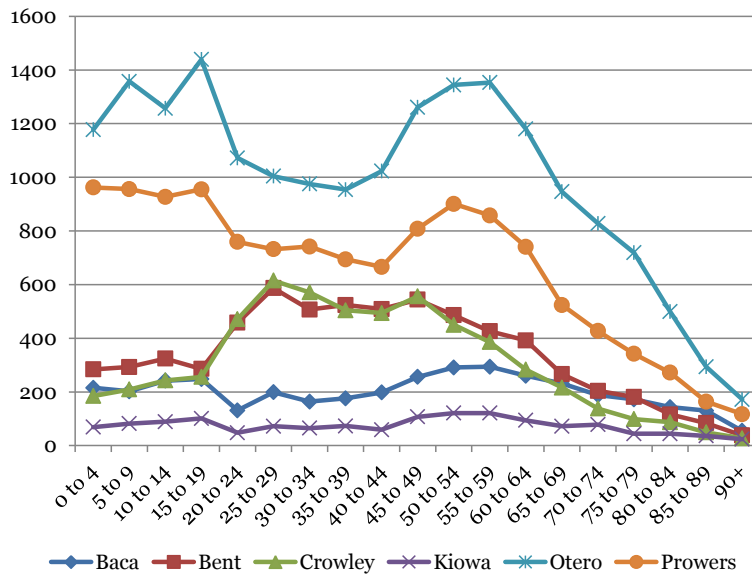
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 2.0 percent annually, far slower than the state average of 5.0 percent.

FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The total population in Region 6 is forecast to increase by 2,500 between 2010 and 2020. Forecasted growth is related to growth in households and their related expenditures. The region will also see increases in retirees as its own baby-boomers retire and as others in the state are attracted to the region's low cost of living and rural life style. The proportion of the population ages 65 and over will increase from 16.4% in 2010 to 19.1% by the end of this decade.

Total Population
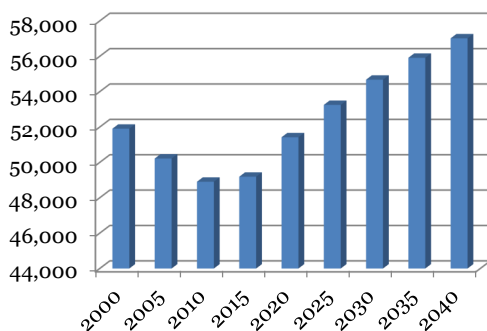
Population Change by Age Group
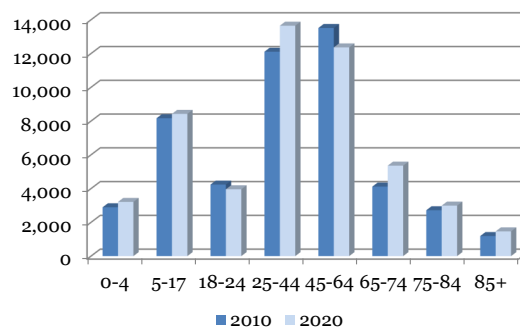
Source: State Demography

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 analys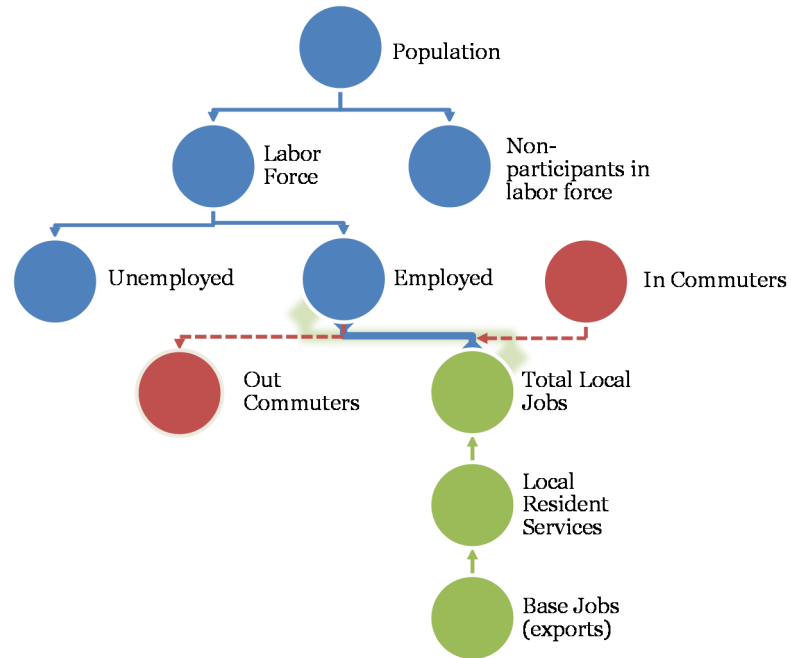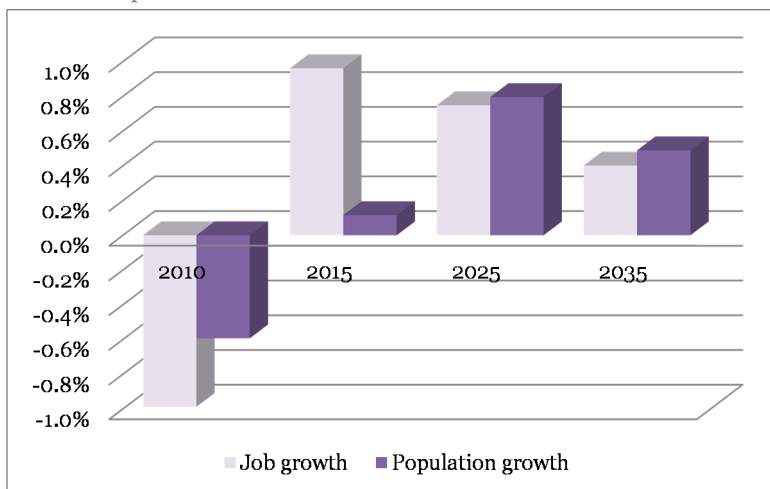is reviews whether the population forecast in the demographic model and the workforce they are expected to supply will be sufficient to meet the demands of the economy created through the jobs forecast. If not, the migration assumption in the demographic model is adjusted so that the jobs supplied by 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.

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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 1.0% per year while population growth will be virtually flat. This differential is in part attributable to the region experiencing a recession-induced loss of jobs from 2005-2010, with the job total reaching a low point in 2010. By starting from a low base, job growth will be more robust in percentage terms out to 2015. This differential will reverse after 2015, with job growth trailing population growth. 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	14,176	14,851	15,775	16,118
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
TOTAL JOBS	20,880	21,904	23,601	24,566
Average Annual Percent Change	-1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%
*Statistical Discrepancy	-1,204	-757	-511	-836
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	22,501	22,980	24,484	25,813
Average Annual Percent Change	-0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-556	-556	-556	-556
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	22,501	22,980	24,484	25,813
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	1,634	1,647	1,744	1,835
= Employed Persons (Residents)	20,867	21,334	22,739	23,978
- Unemployed Persons	1,741	1,465	1,361	1,354
Unemployment Rate	7.7%	6.4%	5.6%	5.3%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	22,608	22,798	24,100	25,332
Labor Force Participation Rate	63.7%	63.9%	62.7%	62.5%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	48,907	49,191	53,251	55,916
Average Annual Percent Change	-0.6%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Changes in the overall or total labor force participation rate(s) (LFPR) are really a function of changes LFPR by age and gender and changes in the relative proportions in each. In general, LFPR for each age-gender group are expected to rise slightly to 2025. Those of women – especially those in upper age groups -- are expected to increase more substantially, as the result of greater women's participation in younger age groups in past decades. Changes in the overall or total LFPR of a region, if it's declining, are due to increases in the number of people in younger or older age groups where participation rates are expected to remain relatively low.

Labor Force Participation Rates by Age Group

Source: State Demography Office

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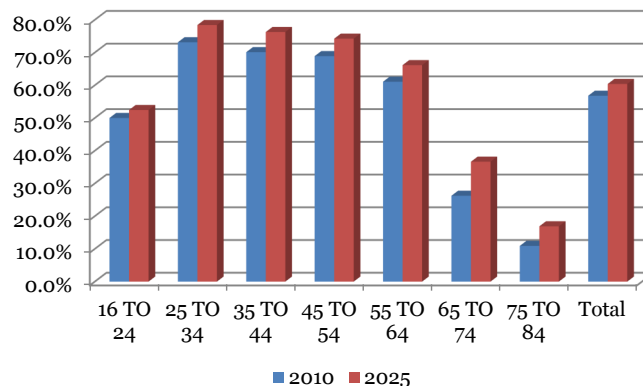
COMMUTING

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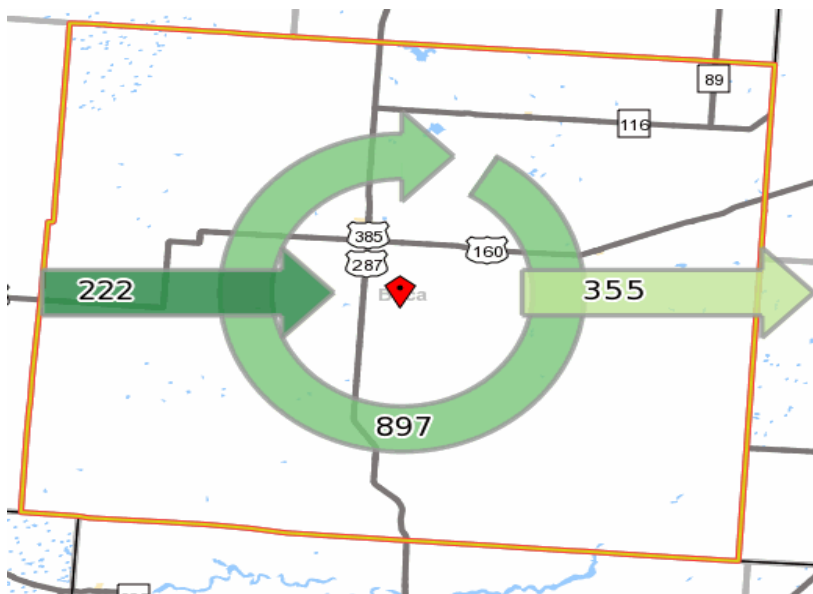
The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.

Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

BACA COUNTY

Baca County Commuter Flows

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Prowers County, CO	65
Adams County, CO	9
Jefferson County, CO	9
Las Animas County, CO	8
Otero County, CO	8

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Prowers County, CO	52
El Paso County, CO	27
Pueblo County, CO	22
Otero County, CO	19
Adams County, CO	18

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COMMUTING—BENT COUNTY

Bent County Commuter Flows

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—CROWLEY COUNTY

Crowley County Commuter Flows
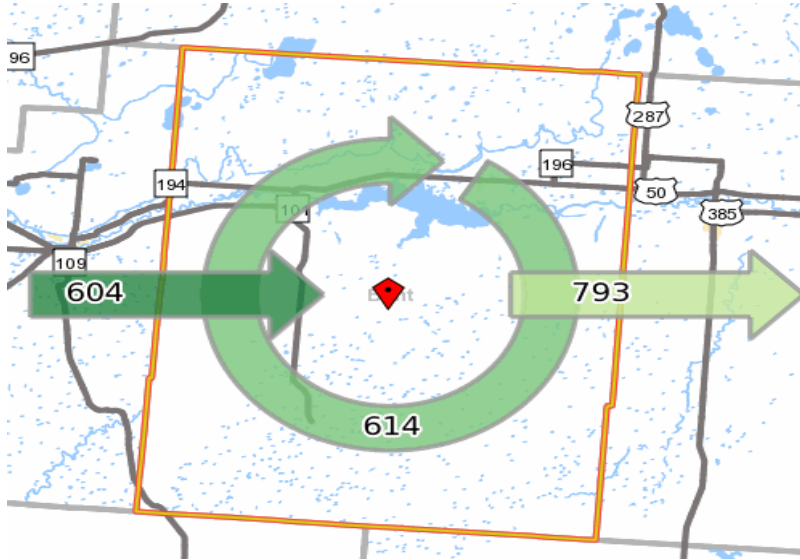
Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Otero County, CO	225
Prowers County, CO	107
Pueblo County, CO	49
Kit Carson County, CO	40
Huerfano County, CO	22

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Otero County, CO	181
Prowers County, CO	114
Denver County, CO	87
Pueblo County, CO	71
El Paso County, CO	52

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Otero County, CO	198
Pueblo County, CO	117
Kit Carson County, CO	33
Bent County, CO	27
Prowers County, CO	21

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Otero County, CO	187
Pueblo County, CO	89
El Paso County, CO	53
Denver County, CO	41
Arapahoe County, CO	24

COMMUTING—KIOWA COUNTY

Kiowa County Commuter Flows

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Otero County, CO	19
Prowers County, CO	16
Logan County, CO	6
Bent County, CO	5
Baca County, CO	4

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

El Paso County, CO	33
Denver County, CO	26
Cheyenne County, CO	24
Arapahoe County, CO	23
Prowers County, CO	20
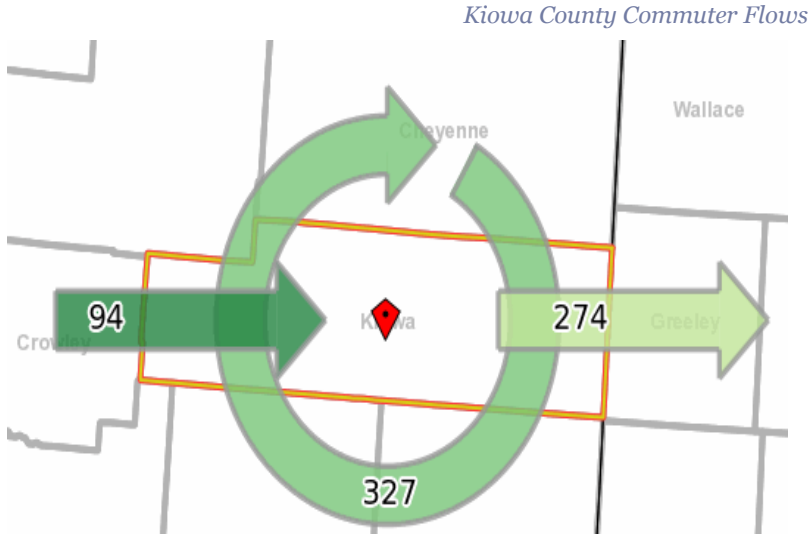
Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—OTERO COUNTY

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Pueblo County, CO	263
Crowley County, CO	187
Bent County, CO	181
El Paso County, CO	162
Prowers County, CO	114

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Pueblo County, CO	534
El Paso County, CO	507
Denver County, CO	300
Bent County, CO	225
Arapahoe County, CO	206

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—PROWERS COUNTY

Prowers County Commuter Flows
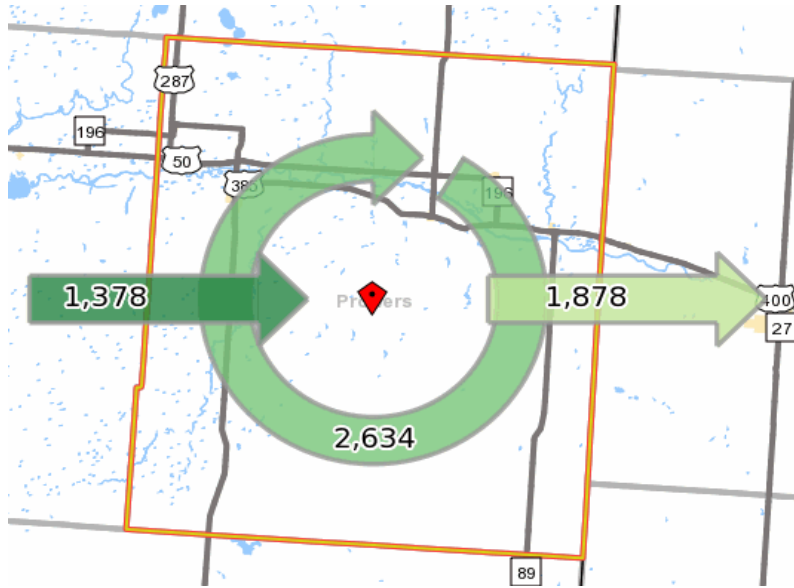
Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

El Paso County, CO	156
Bent County, CO	114
Otero County, CO	94
Arapahoe County, CO	82
Pueblo County, CO	81

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

El Paso County, CO	194
Denver County, CO	191
Pueblo County, CO	159
Weld County, CO	125
Otero County, CO	114

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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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%2FCBONLay-out&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%2FCBONLay-out&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%2FCBONLay-out&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%2FCBONLay-out&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%2FCBONLay-out&cid=1251593348662&pagename=CBONWrapper	State Demography Office
Commuting	http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/	Census, Labor Employment Dynamics (LED)