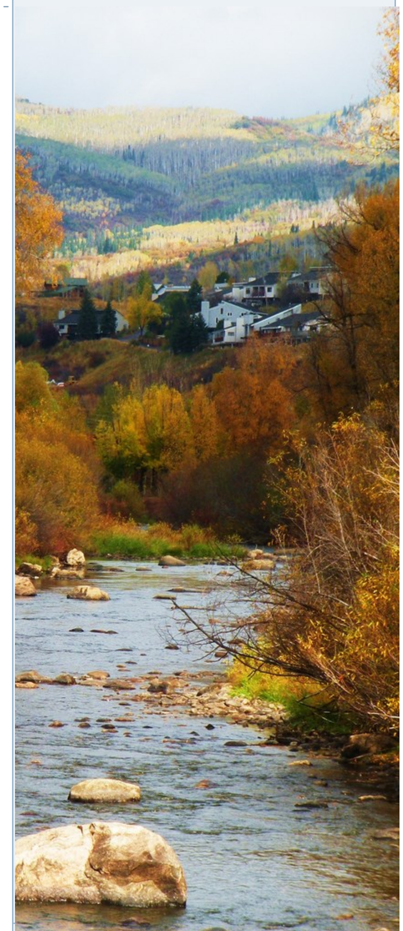
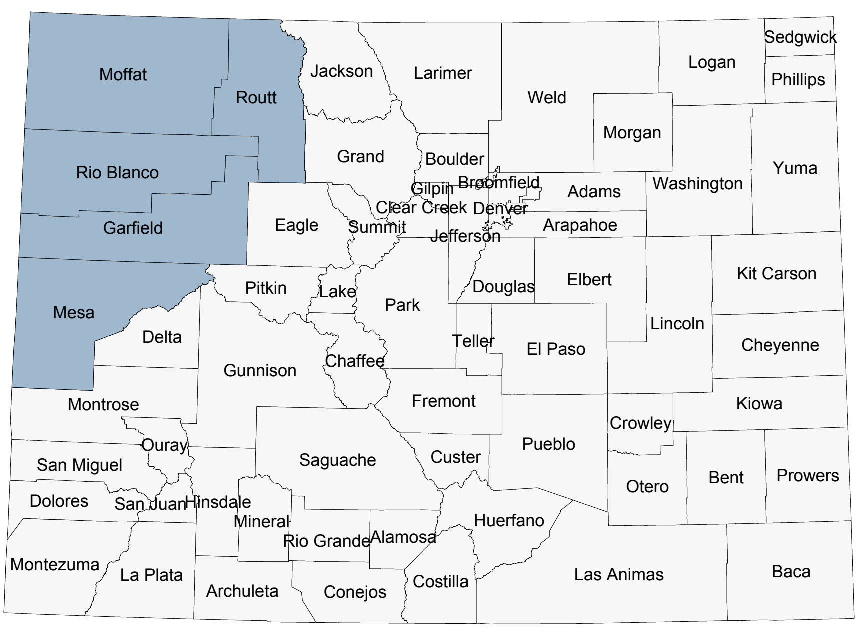
DOLA Planning and Management Region 11
Socioeconomic Profile



Regional Profile

NORTHWEST 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 northwestern section 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

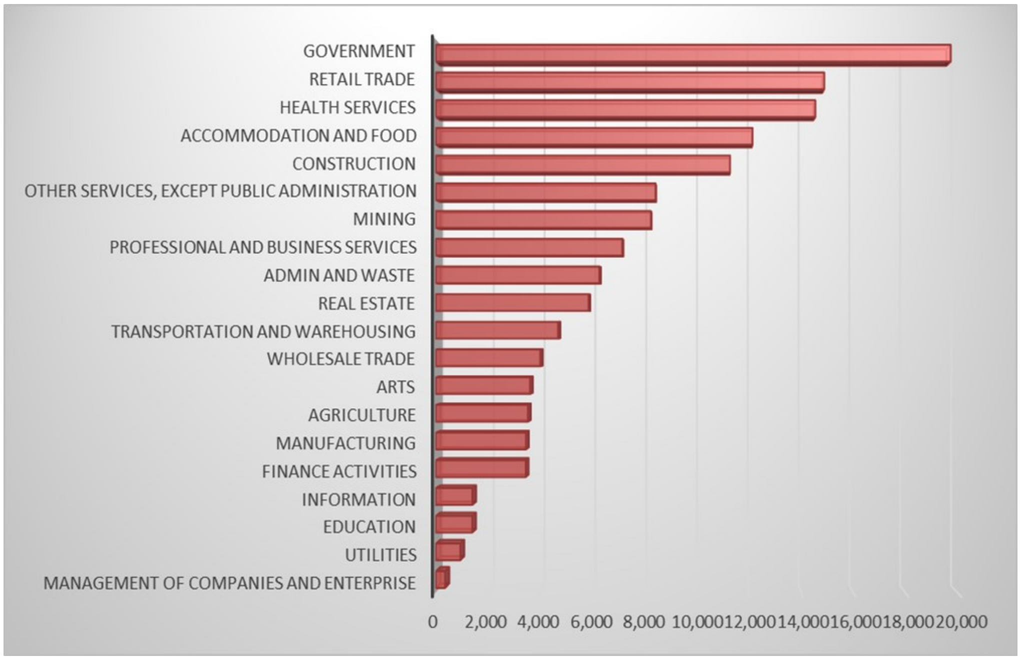
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,188,683 in 2012 to 5.9 million in 2020 and 6.9 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.6% followed by 1.4%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of .9%. The largest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

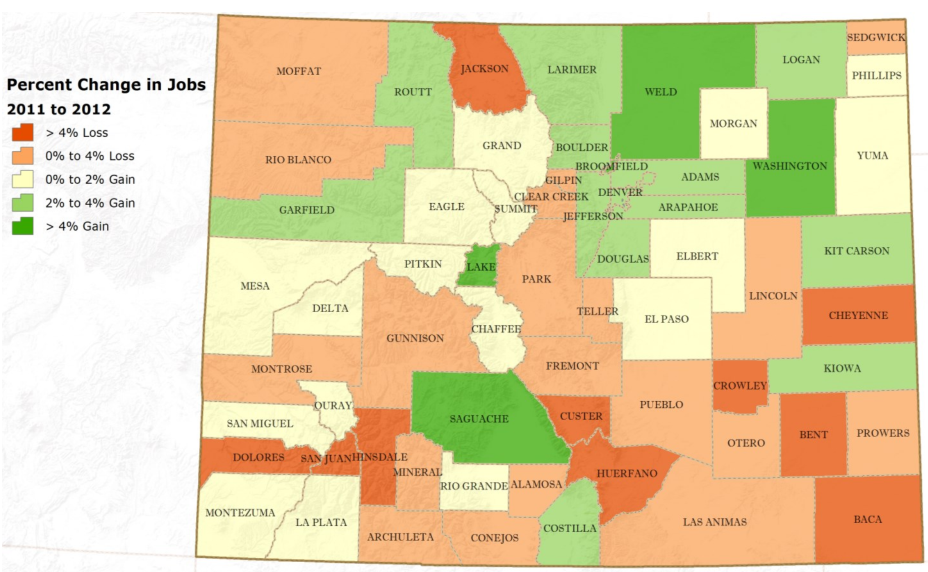


Source: State Demography Office

Region 11 had approximately 135,243 jobs in 2012, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This figure is up 1,984 jobs (1.5%) from 2011 but remains significantly below (-9.9%, or 14,880 jobs) peak employment in 2008. The largest losses between 2008 and 2012 were in Construction (-8,245 jobs, -42.3%), Retail Trade (-2,275 jobs, -13.3%), and Mining (-1,310 jobs, -13.7%). These significant declines were slightly offset by increases in Government (694 jobs), Health Services (560 jobs), and Agriculture (500 jobs) over the same period.

The largest sources of jobs in the region are from Government (including local government) 14.6% (19,708), Retail Trade 11% (14,869), Health Services 10.7% (14,529) and Construction 8.3% (11,268).

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012



Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '11 - '12

Total Jobs	1984	(1.5%)
Accommodation and food	559	(4.8%)
Admin and waste	205	(3.4%)
Agriculture	542	(18.1%)
Arts	73	(2.1%)
Construction	-142	(-1.2%)
Education	154	(12.4%)
Finance activities	-69	(-2%)
Government	70	(0.4%)
Health Services	166	(1.2%)
Information	-32	(-2.2%)
Management of companies and enterprise	9	(2.4%)
Manufacturing	-85	(-2.4%)
Mining	-9	(-0.1%)
Other services, except public administration	165	(2%)
Professional and business services	175	(2.5%)
Real estate	148	(2.6%)
Retail Trade	13	(0.1%)
Transportation and warehousing	-22	(-0.5%)
Utilities	-20	(-2.1%)
Wholesale trade	82	(2.1%)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2011)

Garfield	$37,858
Mesa	$35,169
Moffat	$40,945
Rio Blanco	$40,792
Routt	$51,628
Colorado	$44,179
US	$42,298

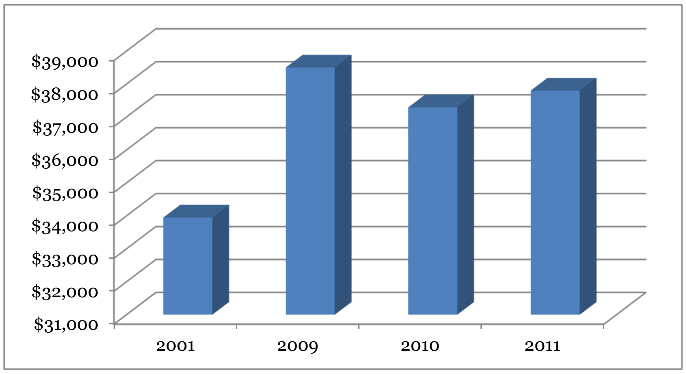
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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 11 increased an average of 1.1% annually compared to the State, which showed a more robust annual average growth of 2.2%. Real per capita personal income growth has been negative (-1.8%) from 2009 to 2011, while the state has increased 7% over the same period.

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)

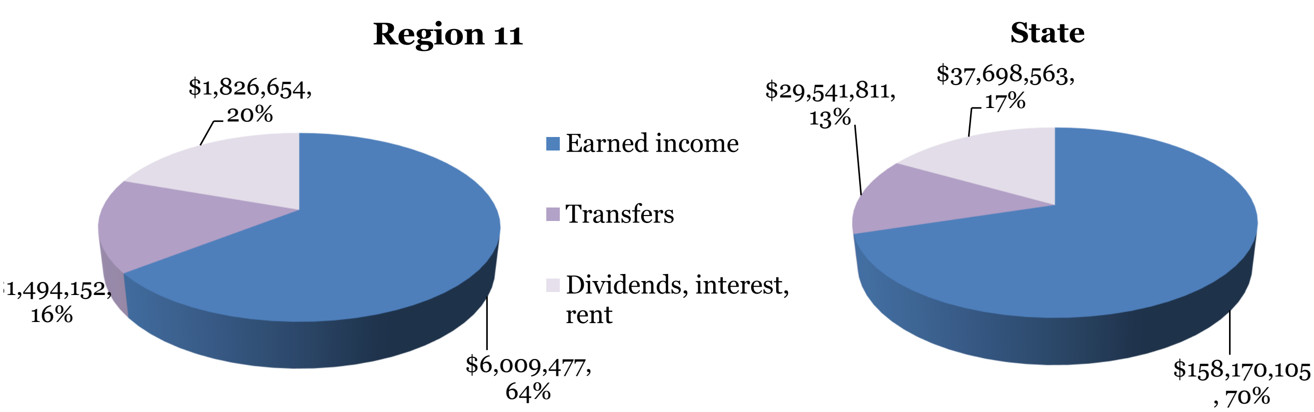


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)

Residents of Region 11 receive about 64% of their income from earnings, which is lower than the state average of 70%. Investment income represents about 20% of the income in the region, above the state average of 17%. Region 11 receives a slightly larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 16% compared to the state at 13%. Region 11 has a slightly larger share of retirees than the state as a whole, which explains this difference.

Income from transfers grew faster than other portions of income since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 8.1% annually over the past ten years. Payments for income maintenance (welfare) and Medicare and Medicaid account for the largest 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, increasing its share from 12% in 2001 to 16% in 2011, which exceeds the state average.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 11

ECONOMIC BASE, 2012

Traditional	**18,625**
Mining	8,194
Manufacturing	2,678
Government	7,753
Agriculture	**5,710**
Ag inputs	1,019
Ag production	2,682
Processing - trade, transport	1,593
Processing - food, bev	416
Regional and national services	**20,561**
Prof. business svcs	1,842
Information	432
Reg'l constr. & utils	4,455
Edu & health svcs	10,046
Finance	563
Trade & transport	3,223
Tourism	**13,657**
Accommodations	8,318
Second homes	3,398
Tourism retail	1,231
Tourism transport	710
Households	**19,542**
Commuting	1,056
Retirees	11,007
Transfers (< 65)	3,719
Investments (< 65)	3,761
Total Direct Basic	**78,114**
Indirect Basic	*15,337*
Non-Basic	**41,786**
Total Jobs	**135,237**
Spinoffs per base job	0.73
Overall multiplier	1.73

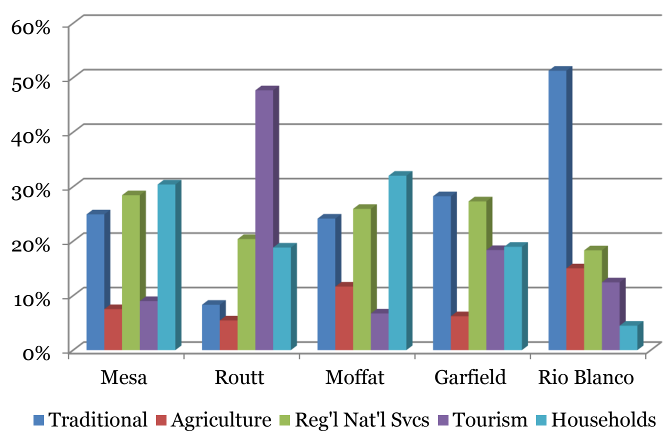
BASE ANALYSIS

Regional and National Services in Region 11 – especially health services and education – support nearly 20,500 jobs. Households – especially retirees – bring in significant amounts of money and support nearly 19,500 jobs as well.

This is not to diminish the importance of the region's traditional base industries (mining, manufacturing and government) – which total approximately 18,600 jobs.

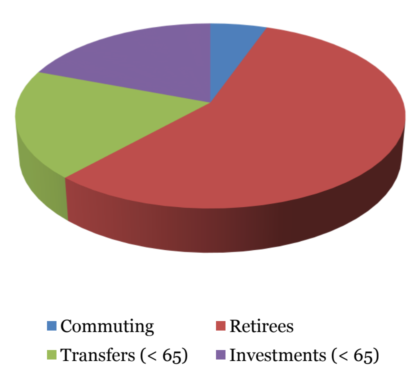
While income and employment in non-renewable resource extraction (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) may be volatile and fluctuate with global commodity markets, employment and income from households, government, and education and health services tend to be relatively stable, diversifying the employment mix and reducing the region's susceptibility to job losses during troughs in the business cycle.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees comprise 56% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 6% annually from 2010—2020.

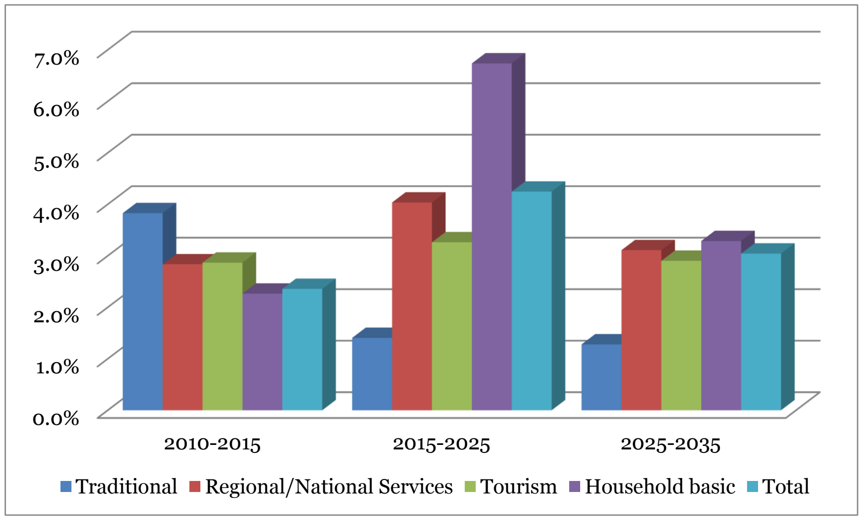
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 11 from 2010-2015 is forecast to be faster than the previous 5 years increasing by around 3% per year. Much of the growth will be in regaining jobs lost since 2008.

Job growth between 2010 and 2015 is forecast across most base industries with the strongest growth shared in in the traditional base industries of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, Regional and national services, and household basic – primarily related to retiree spending.

Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector

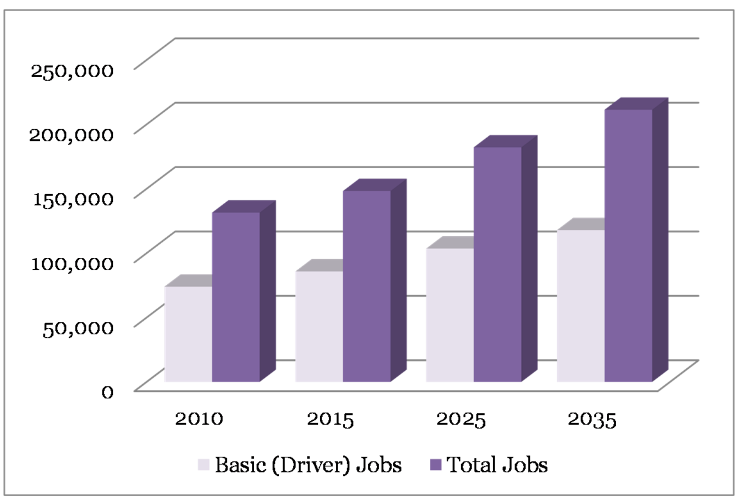


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 16,000 new jobs, averaging 2.4% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 11 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

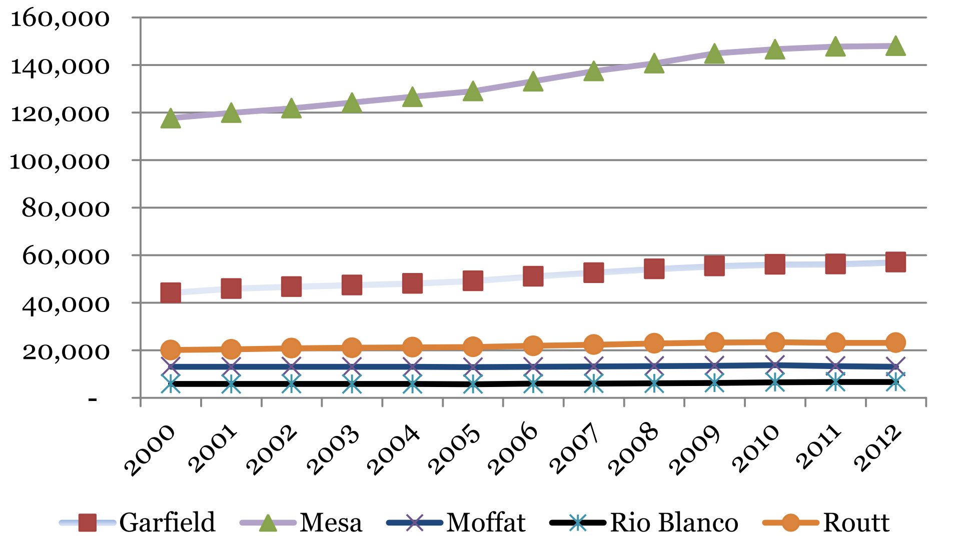


Source: State Demography Office

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 11, the ratio of secondary jobs to direct basic jobs will remain close to the same given large increases in Regional and National Services base jobs.

POPULATION

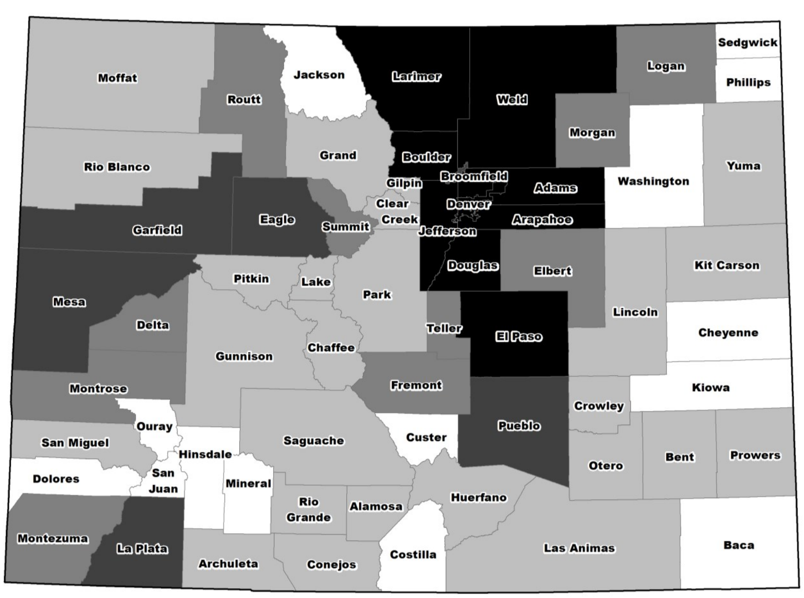
Region 11 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

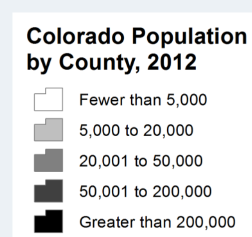
The population of the region in 2012 was 248,318. This represents an average annual increase of .3% since 2012. The region was the second fastest growing region at nearly 2.1% per year from 2000 to 2010 so this is a significant slowdown. Since 2010 the recession has had a negative impact on tourism and the declines in natural gas prices have negatively impacted the oil and gas industry leading to slow population growth and even declines in both Moffat and Routt counties.

Colorado Population by County, 2012



POPULATION TOTALS

2010	
State	5,049,717
Region 11	246,599
Garfield	56,150
Mesa	146,587
Moffat	13,806
Rio Blanco	6,617
Routt	23,439
2011	
State	5,118,526
Region 11	247,425
Garfield	56,237
Mesa	147,753
Moffat	13,434
Rio Blanco	6,785
Routt	23,216
2012	
State	5,188,683
Region 11	248,318
Garfield	57,148
Mesa	148,013
Moffat	13,154
Rio Blanco	6,763
Routt	23,240



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%.

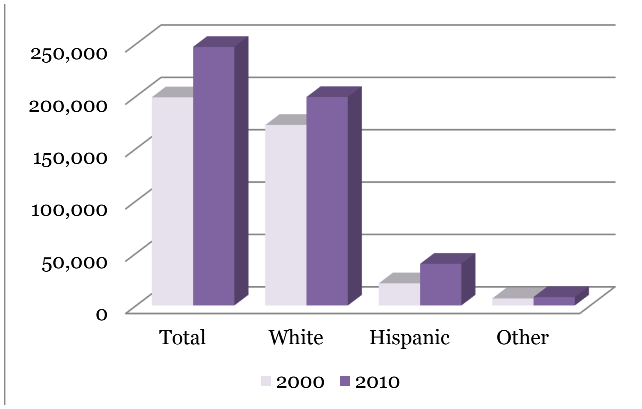
While Region 11 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 81% of the total population. From 2000 to 2010, the Hispanic population increased 88%. White non-Hispanics increased 16%, while all other non-White non-Hispanic groups increased 20%, and the population as a whole increased 24%.

REGION 11 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Garfield	56,389	38,784	15,978	1,627
Mesa	146,723	121,944	19,552	5,227
Moffat	13,795	11,412	1,985	398
Rio Blanco	6,666	5,756	665	245
Routt	23,509	21,310	1,600	599

Source: US Census Bureau

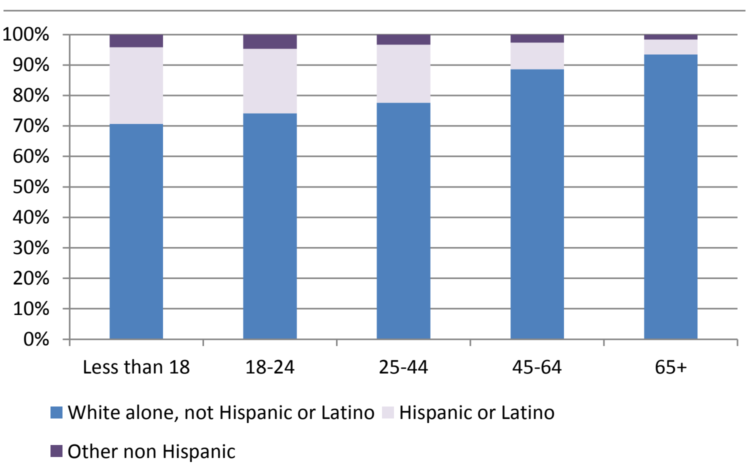
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



Source: US Census Bureau

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort



Source: US Census Bureau

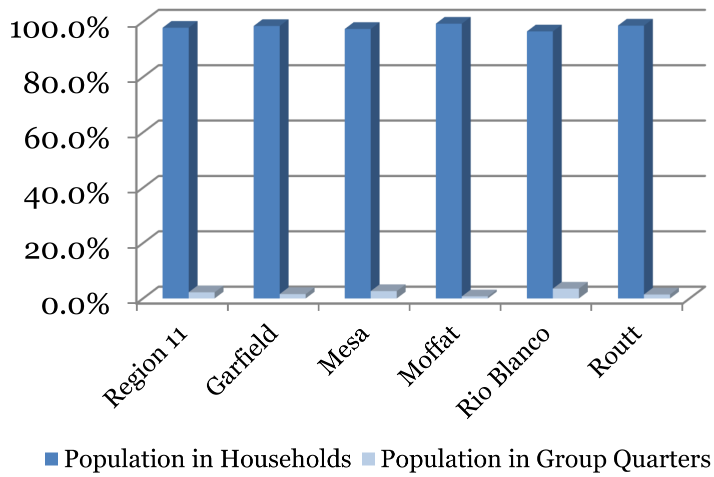
Colorado's population is becoming more diverse, especially at the younger ages. The Hispanic and Other non-White population under 18 are 42% of the population and are 15% of the population over 65. Region 11 is less diverse by race and age than the state, although there remains a significant difference between the under 18 and over 65 age group. The Hispanic and other non-White population under 18 are 29% of the population compared to 7% of the population over 65.

By age, 54% of the Region's population was between the ages of 25 and 64 in 2010, followed by 24% of the population less than 18. In 2010, 9% of the population was between the ages 18 and 24 and 12% were older than 65.

HOUSEHOLDS

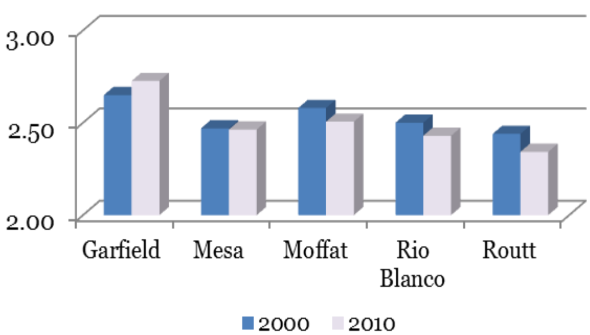
Of the region's 246,605 people, 5,455 live in group quarters, the remaining 241,150 in households. Of those living in group quarters, a large part of the group quarters population is students in dormitories at Mesa State College. The region averages 2.50 persons per household (occupied housing units) with Garfield County having a higher ratio (2.71) relative to other counties in the region. The region's 13.7% overall vacancy rate includes a significant number of houses – in Routt, especially, — used for seasonal recreational purposes.

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



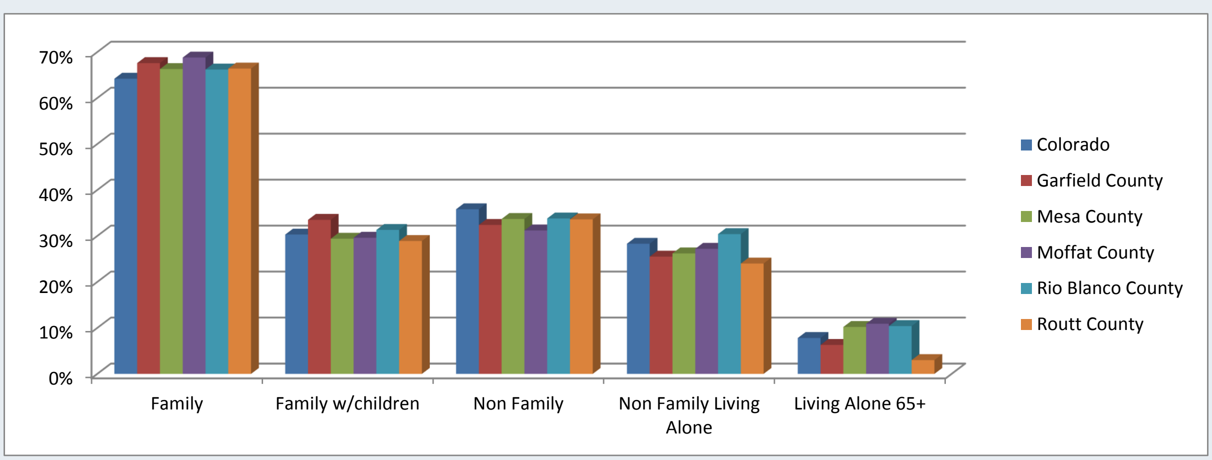
Source: US Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split into several different types. This is especially useful in determining housing needs and planning communities. Region 11 has a larger portion family households than the state average. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in Garfield and Rio Blanco Counties.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew faster than the state average in Mesa and Routt Counties. Region 11 has a higher concentration of households composed of a single person over age 65 than the state except Garfield and Routt Counties.

Households by Type (2011)



Source: US Census Bureau

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSING AND INCOME

Percent of Households spending greater than 30 % on housing:

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

Garfield
Renter: 48.9% (+/-5.3)
Owner: 43.0% (+/-3.3)

Mesa
Renter: 46.0% (+/-3.0)
Owner: 36.6% (+/-2.1)

Moffat
Renter: 42.9% (+/-9.7)
Owner: 37.2% (+/-5.8)

Rio Blanco
Renter: 22.3% (+/-10.3)
Owner: 23.1% (+/-7.4)

Routt
Renter: 42.8% (+/-8.1)
Owner: 46.2% (+/-5.2)

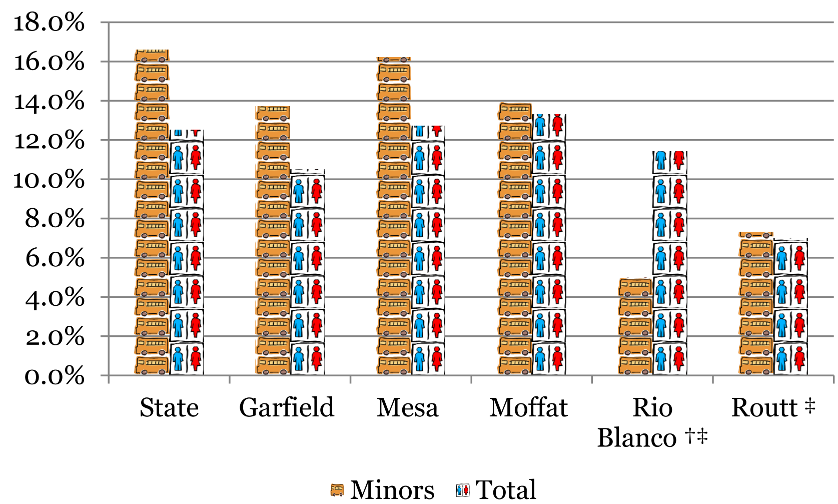
Source: 2011 Census ACS 5-yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 11 is slightly lower than the state average of 12.5%. The percentage of children in poverty was also lower in Region 11 than the state average of 16.6%

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

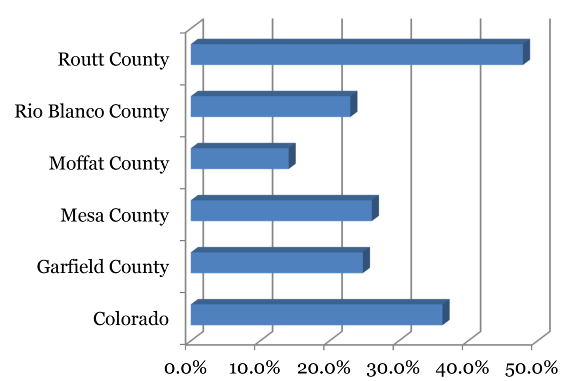
Poverty Rates, 2007-2011



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

EDUCATION

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



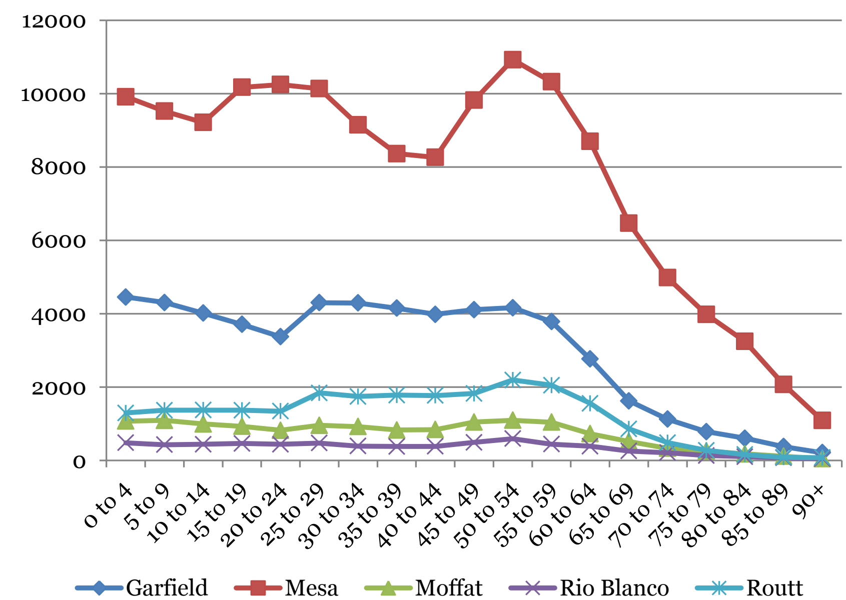
Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5-year sample

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 11 is varied across the counties with the highest percent in Routt County. The average share is lower in Region 11 (27.2%) than the state average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 29.3% 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 37.0 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to slightly larger proportions of the population in the older age groups – 40.1% over 45 for the region versus 37.6 %for the state. The median age of the region is expected to increase to 39.6 by 2030 with an increased proportion of population over age 65, while that of the state is expected to rise to 38.1 with the aging of the baby boomers.

Residents by Age, 2010



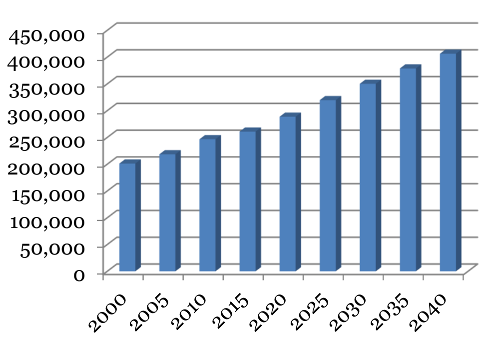
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 4.8% annually, similar to the state average of 5.0%.

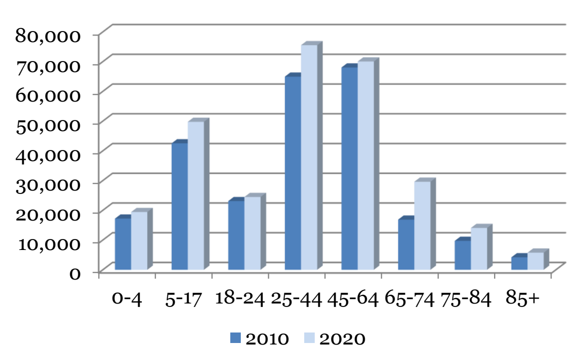
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to continue to grow strongly in the next 20 years with continued development of the health services related industries. In addition, the region has a very strong destination tourist industry and an attraction to second-home buyers. Lastly, the region will see strong increases in retirees as its own baby-boomers retire and as others in the state are attracted to the region's amenities, low cost of living and rural lifestyle.

Total Population



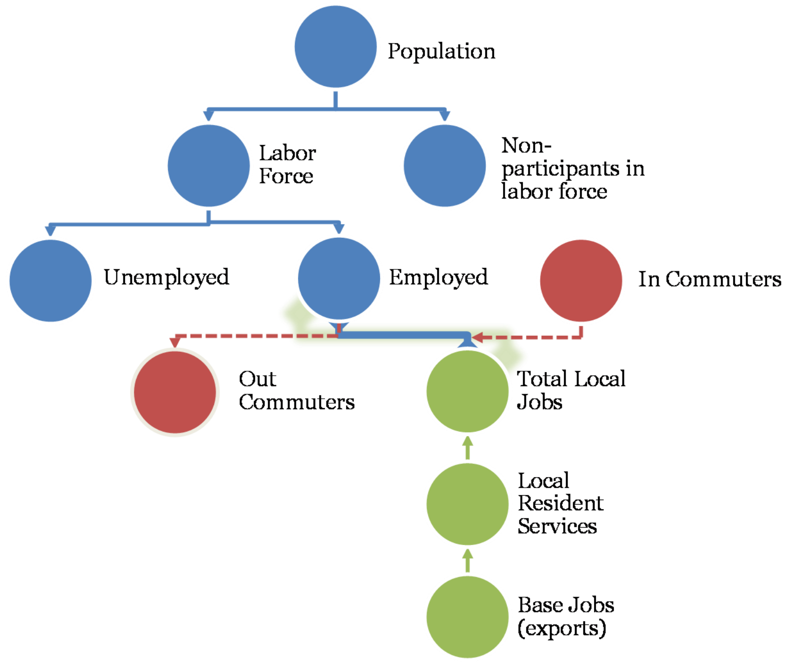
Population Change by Age Group



Source: State Demography Office

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

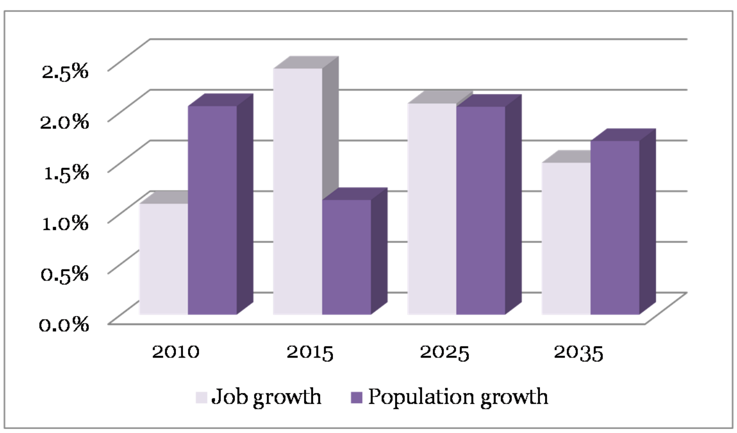
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market



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

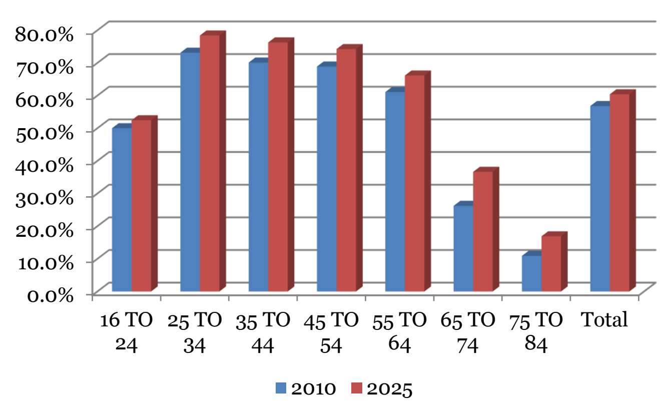
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple 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 1.1%. 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 2025, 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 long-run rates of U.S. and Colorado economic growth.

	2010	2015	2025	2035
TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS	73,993	85,761	103,510	117,890
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
TOTAL JOBS	131,456	148,207	182,146	211,367
Average Annual Percent Change	1.1%	2.4%	2.1%	1.5%
*Statistical Discrepancy	-1,656	-72	671	583
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	135,161	146,033	173,649	204,573
Average Annual Percent Change	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-2,721	980	6,581	4,991
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	135,161	146,033	173,649	204,573
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	10,058	10,495	12,499	14,836
= Employed Persons (Residents)	125,103	135,538	161,151	189,738
- Unemployed Persons	14,328	9,309	9,666	11,583
Unemployment Rate	10.3%	6.4%	5.7%	5.8%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	139,431	144,847	170,817	201,321
Labor Force Participation Rate	72.5%	71.3%	68.8%	68.7%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	246,599	260,866	319,587	378,759
Average Annual Percent Change	2.1%	1.1%	2.1%	1.7%

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

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.

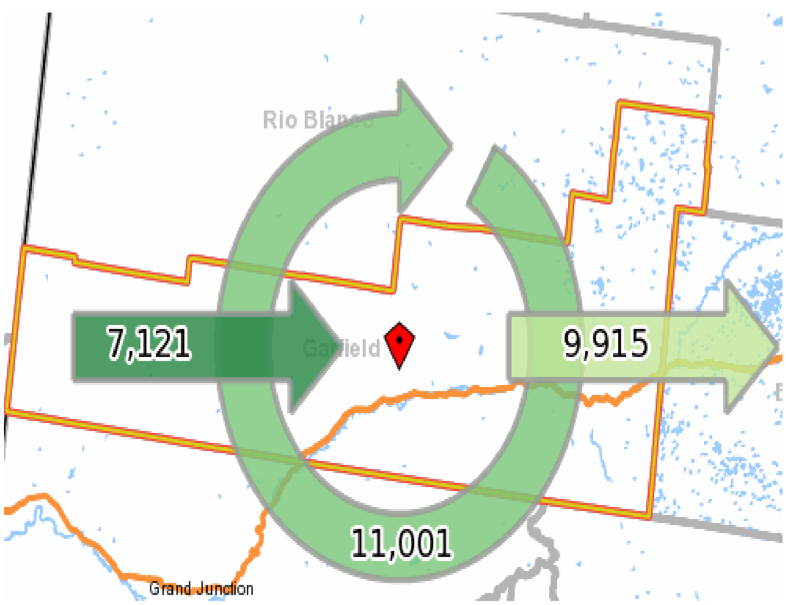
Each map presented shows the number of in-commuters, the number of residents who live and are employed in the specified county, and the number of out-residents. Additionally, a table next to each map shows origin and destination counties of commuters.

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

GARFIELD COUNTY

Garfield County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

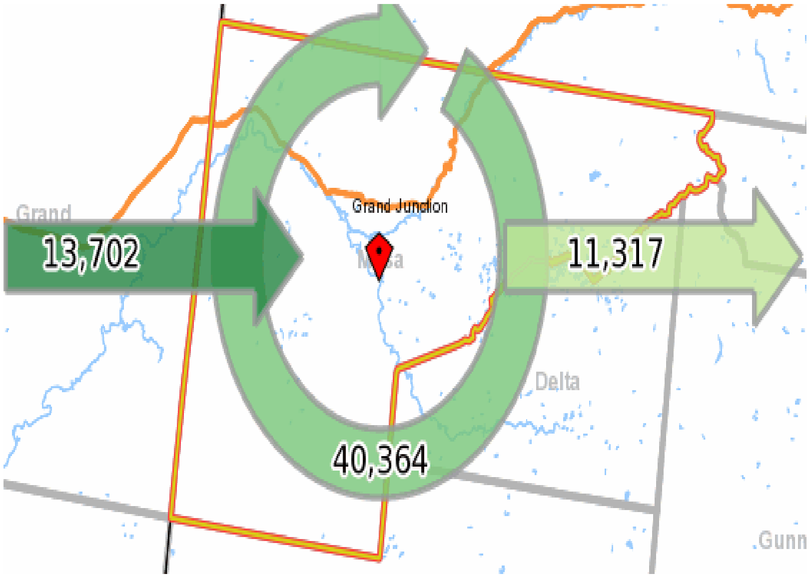
COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Mesa County, CO	1,667
Eagle County, CO	885
Pitkin County, CO	428
Jefferson County, CO	313
Denver County, CO	288

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Pitkin County, CO	2,444
Eagle County, CO	1,268
Denver County, CO	1,176
Mesa County, CO	1,070
Jefferson County, CO	470

COMMUTING—MESA COUNTY

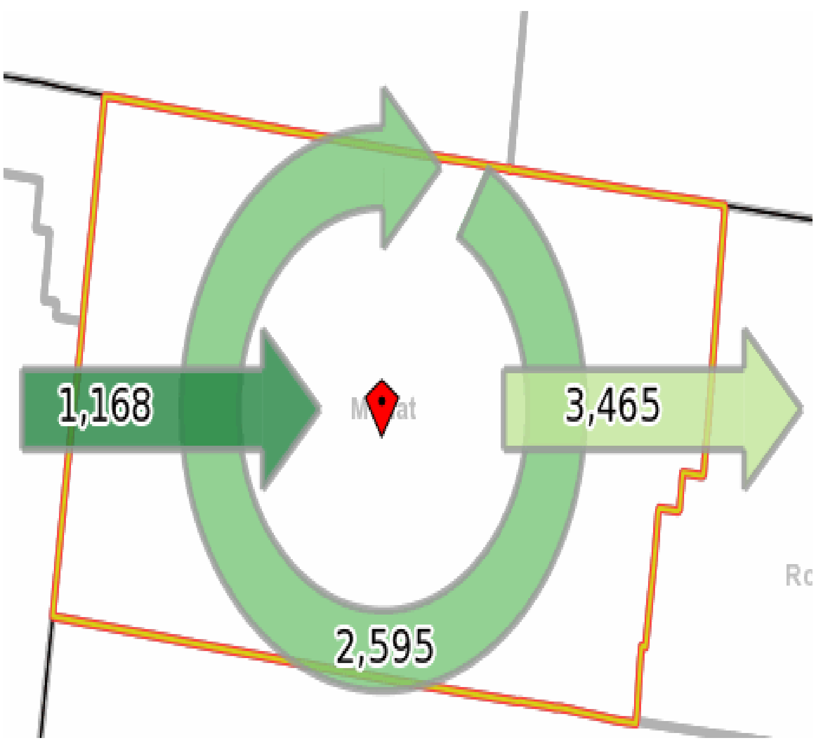
Mesa County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—MOFFAT COUNTY

Moffat County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Jefferson County, CO	1,353
Montrose County, CO	1,176
Garfield County, CO	1,070
Delta County, CO	1,052
El Paso County, CO	975

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	1,890
Garfield County, CO	1,667
Jefferson County, CO	1,070
Arapahoe County, CO	828
Adams County, CO	557

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

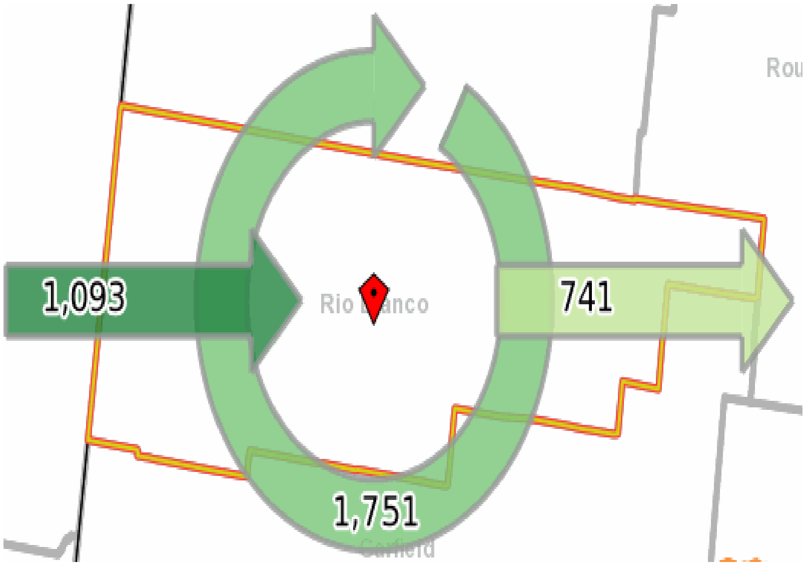
Routt County, CO	297
Mesa County, CO	99
Garfield County, CO	68
Jefferson County, CO	56
Larimer County, CO	56

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Routt County, CO	1,008
Rio Blanco County, CO	355
Denver County, CO	289
Mesa County, CO	245
Adams County, CO	188

COMMUTING—RIO BLANCO COUNTY

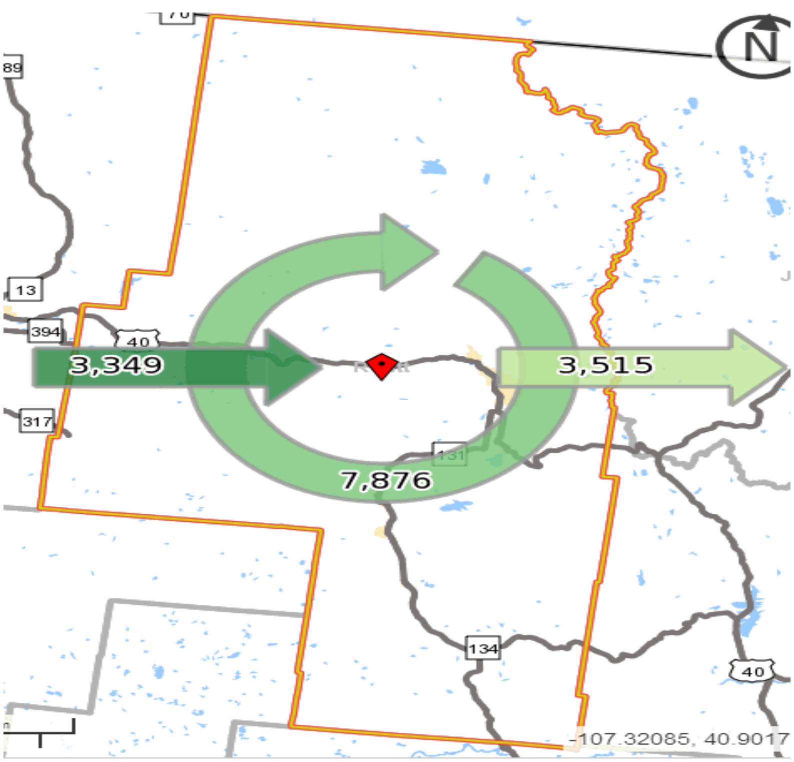
Rio Blanco County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—ROUTT COUNTY

Routt County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Moffat County, CO	355
Mesa County, CO	239
Garfield County, CO	111
Uintah County, UT	74
Routt County, CO	32

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Mesa County, CO	138
Garfield County, CO	119
Denver County, CO	69
Uintah County, UT	37
Moffat County, CO	34

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Moffat County, CO	1,008
Jefferson County, CO	191
Eagle County, CO	172
Larimer County, CO	169
Arapahoe County, CO	155

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	451
Boulder County, CO	299
Moffat County, CO	297
Larimer County, CO	267
Eagle County, CO	257

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%2FCBONLay-	State Demography Office
Personal Income	http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?	Bureau of Economic Analy-
Base Analysis	https://dola.colorado.gov/demog_webapps/	State Demography Office
Job Forecasts	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/	State Demography Office
Population Estimates	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/	State Demography Office
Population by Race	http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/2010censusdata.html	Census 2010 and Census
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-	American Community Survey, Census Bureau
Educational Attainment	http://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/data/acs/	American Community Sur-
Cost Burden Housing	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-	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-	State Demography Office
Labor Forecasts	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/	State Demography Office
Labor Force Participation by Age and Gender	http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-	State Demography Office
Commuting	http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/	Census, Labor Employment