



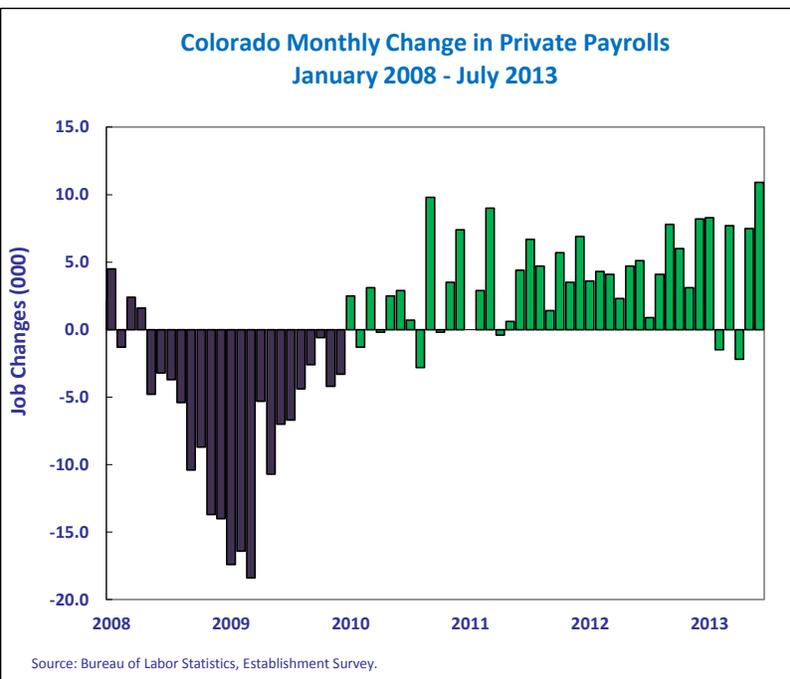
## Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

### JOBS

- Including July, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 41 consecutive months.
- In Colorado, private sector employment fell by 7.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 8.5 percent.
- In Colorado, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Colorado have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.\*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 7.1 percent in July 2013, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.1 percent in November 2010.
- 196,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during July 2013.
- In Colorado, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 14,751 during July, up 16.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 26,624 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 44.6 percent.



### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2013, total personal income is 2.5 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Colorado was \$39,182.20 in the 1st quarter of 2013, up from \$38,856.40 in the 1st quarter of 2011.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 17.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2013, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 2.4 percent.
- In Colorado, home prices fell by 9.2 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Colorado have risen by 5.8 percent.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2013, 1.2 percent of all mortgages, including 3.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 22,670 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in June 2013, a decrease of 4.7 percent from May.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 124,000 units in June 2013, an increase of 13.8 percent from May. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.8 percent to 1,070,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2013.

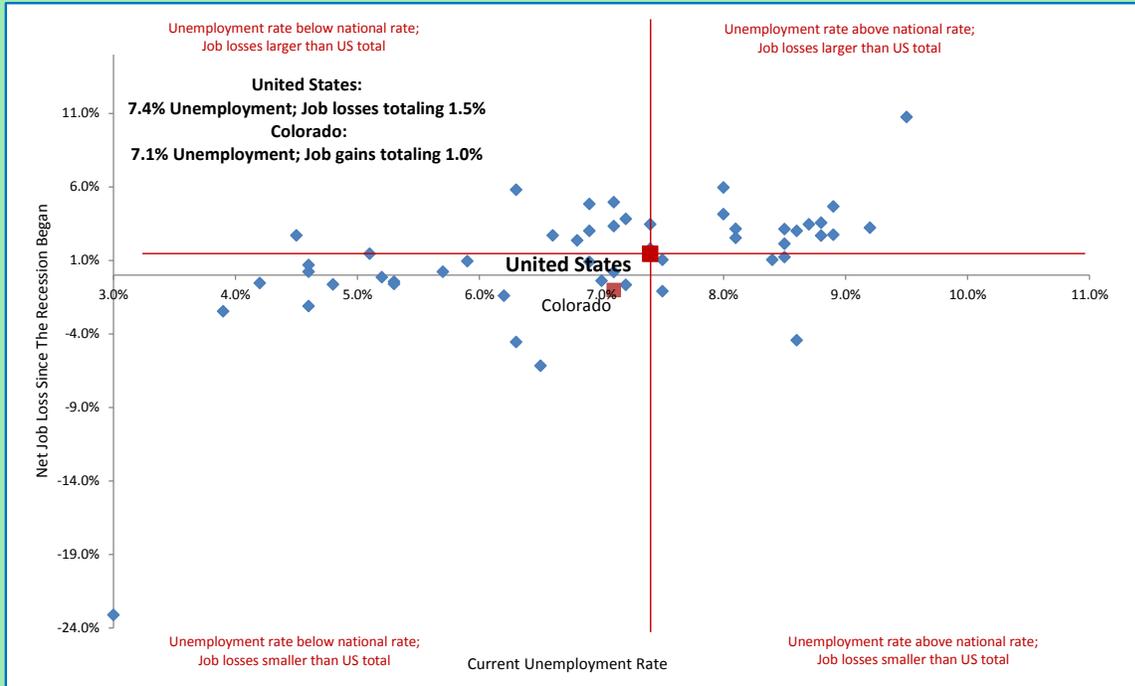
\* For Colorado-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Colorado office:  
<http://lmigateway.coworkforce.com/lmigateway/gsipub/index.asp?docid=363>

## How Does Colorado Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Colorado to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Colorado since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in Colorado.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		<b>Colorado</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	July 2010	8.9%	9.5%
	July 2011	8.6%	9.0%
	July 2012	8.1%	8.2%
	July 2013	7.1%	7.4%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2012	10.1%	9.0%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2012	7.1%	7.0%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2012	2.1%	9.9%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 66,321	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 58,629	\$ 50,054
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.8%	12.5%
	2011	13.2%	15.0%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	16.0%	14.7%
	2011	15.7%	15.7%