

-
- Are We Better Off Than We Were
- Four Years Ago?

Colorado-based Business and Economic Research

October 23, 2012

Are We Better Off than Four Years Ago?

For the past year political candidates at all levels have been addressing the question, “Are we better off than we were four years ago?”

This presentation uses the most current data available for 2011/2012 and compares it to data from 2008 (during the recession) and 2007 (prior to the recession). The analysis is intended to provide a snapshot of some of important economic indicators (It is not possible to include them all). This is not intended to represent the viewpoints of any political party or special interest.

A synopsis can be found in the Summary, beginning on #76.

In simplistic terms, the economy was plunging into a recession in 2008 and it is still slowly recovering in 2012. Employment and output are improving slowly, but there is not sufficient demand to support significant new firm and job creation.



Overview

United States Data

- U.S. Output
- U.S. Debt
- U.S. Employment and Unemployment
- Financial Well-Being
- Transportation

Colorado Data

- Colorado Population
- Colorado Output
- Colorado Sector Output
- Colorado Employment and Unemployment
- Colorado Sector Employment
- Colorado Job Creation
- Colorado and U.S. Inflation
- Transportation
- Construction and Housing
- Wages and Income
- Tourism
- General Fund and Retail Trade Sales



U.S. Output

Real GDP Growth – United States

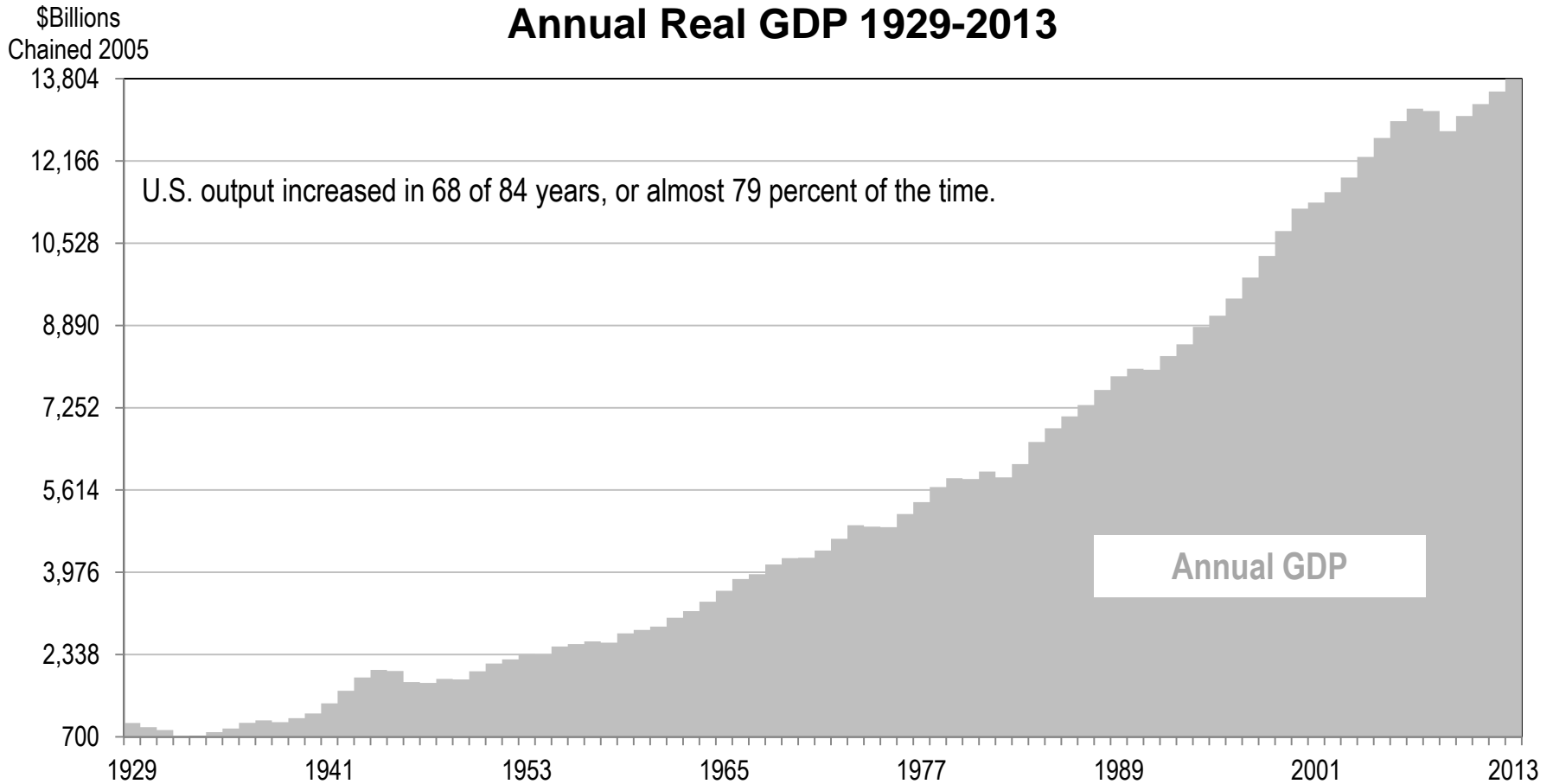
The United States has the largest economy in the world. As such, it is a mature economy that has expanded about 79% of the time over the past 84 years (68 out of 84 years). Clearly, we have a “growth” economy.

The rate of annualized Real GDP growth for 2000 to 2011 is 1.6%. Growth for 2011 (1.8%), 2012 (projected to be 2.0%), and 2013 (forecasted to be 1.8%) is greater than that average.

The rate of annualized Real GDP growth for 2007 was 1.9%. Real GDP growth for 2012 will be about the same as 2007.

The rate of annualized Real GDP growth for 2008 was -0.3%. Real GDP growth for 2011-2012 will be much better than 2008.

Real GDP Growth – United States

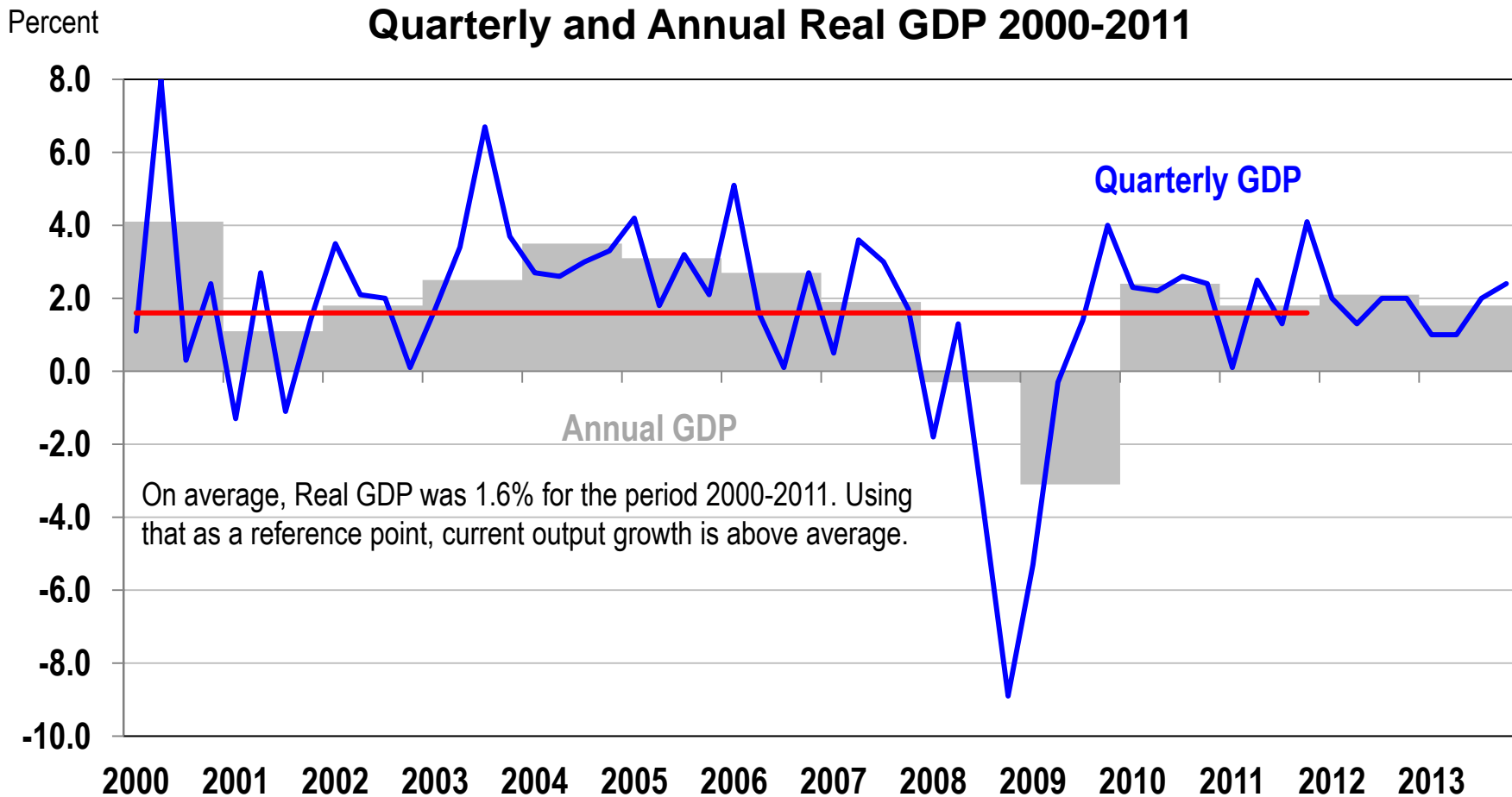


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, The Conference Board, CBER.

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Real GDP Growth – United States



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, The Conference Board, CBER.

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U.S. Debt

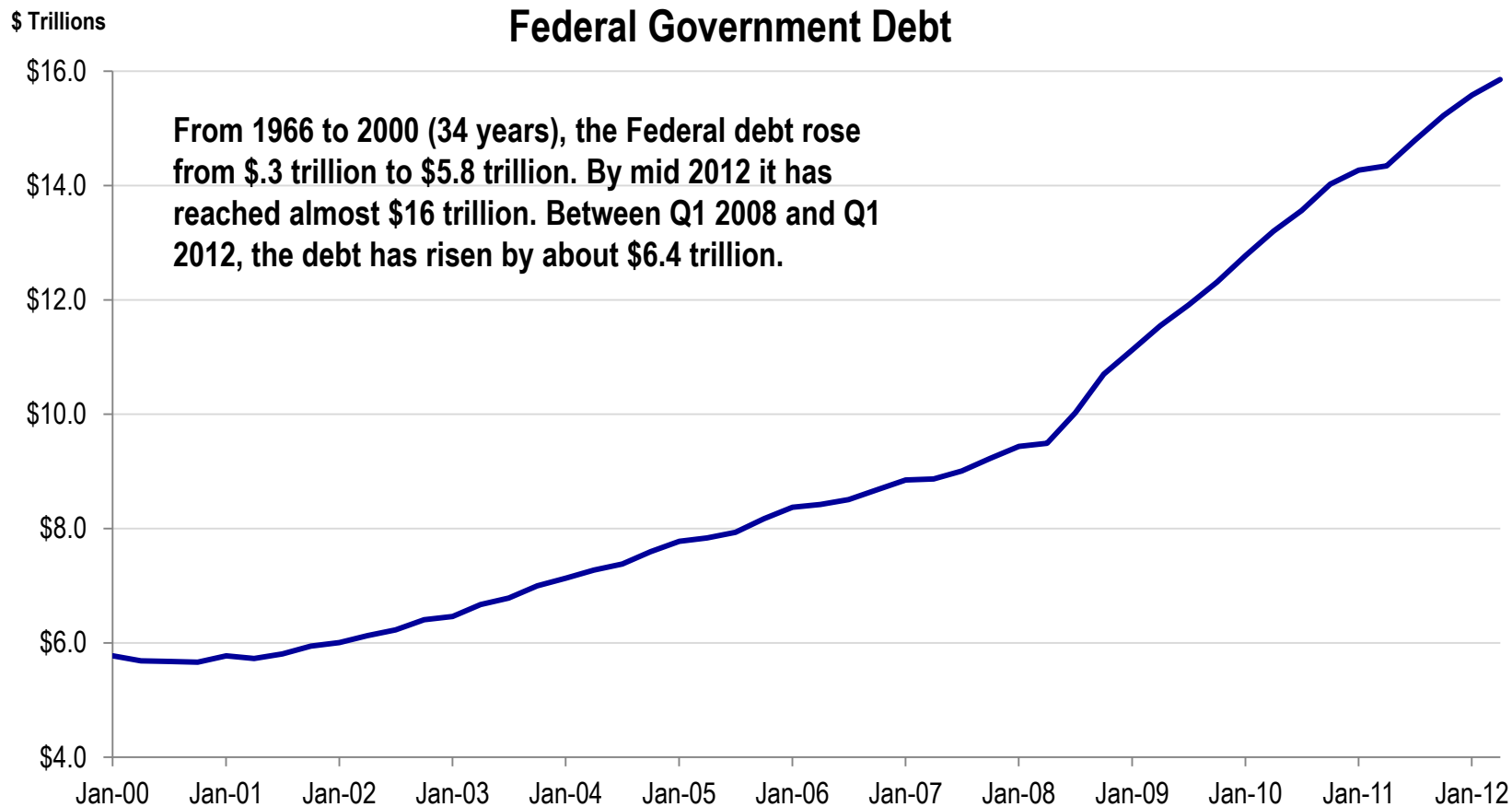


U.S. Debt

The following slides look at trends for Federal Government Debt and Consumer Debt

- Beginning in 2008, the amount of federal debt began increasing at a noticeably higher rate.
- As a result of the Great Recession, consumers began deleveraging (this includes defaulting on loans). For about two years they have continued to take on debt at a pace similar to Q3 2008.

Federal Government Debt

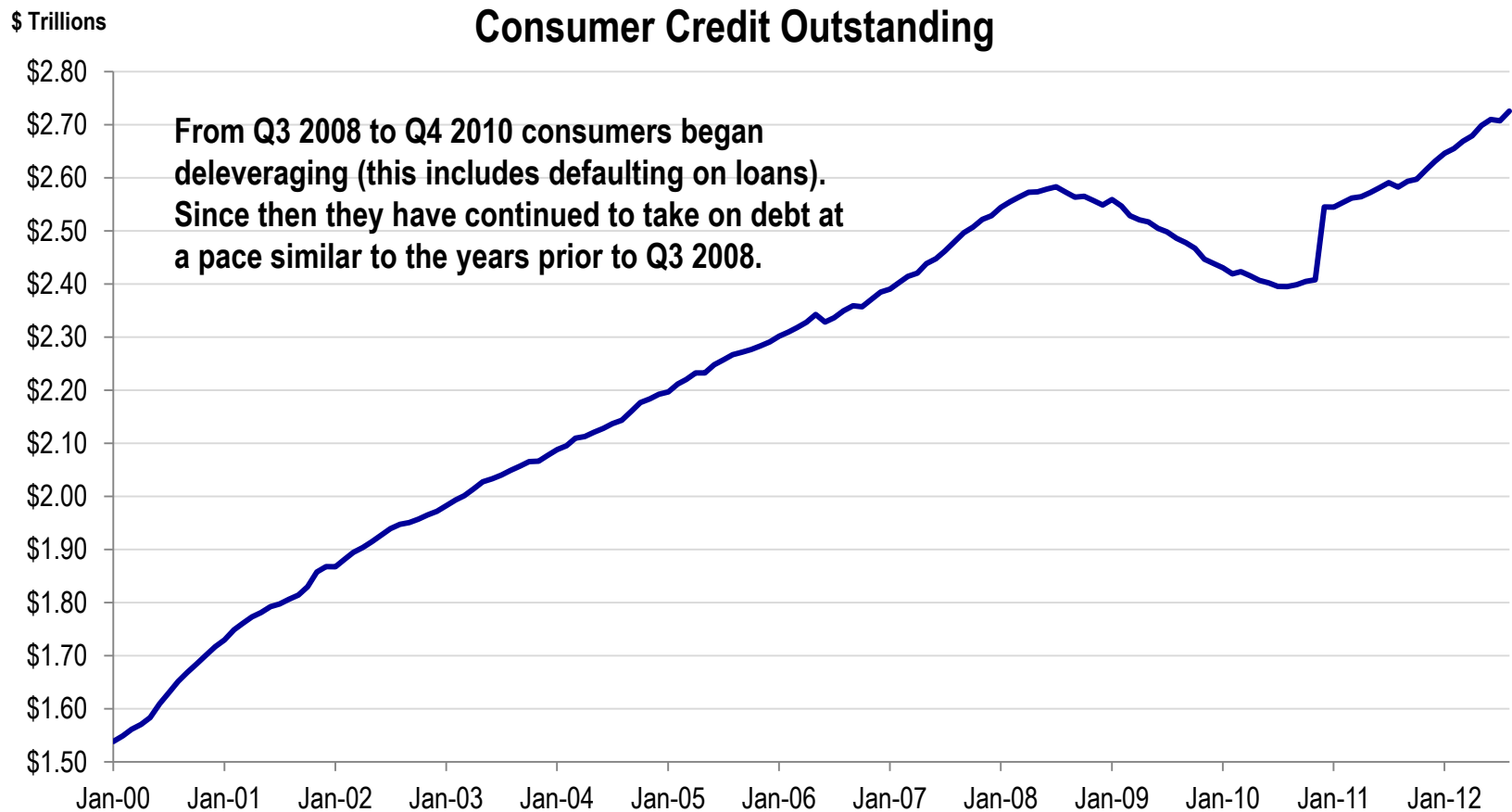


Source: FRED.

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Consumer Credit Outstanding



Source: Federal Reserve, G.19.

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U.S. Employment and Unemployment



U.S. Employment and Unemployment

Employment

- During the 69 months between January 2007 and September 2012 the U.S. lost jobs in 31 months and gained jobs in 38 months.
- In 2012, U.S. employment is well below employment of 2007 and 2008.
- In 2012, jobs are being added at a faster rate than they were in 2007 and 2008.
- In 2012 the number of jobs added is trending upward, whereas it was trending downward in 2008.

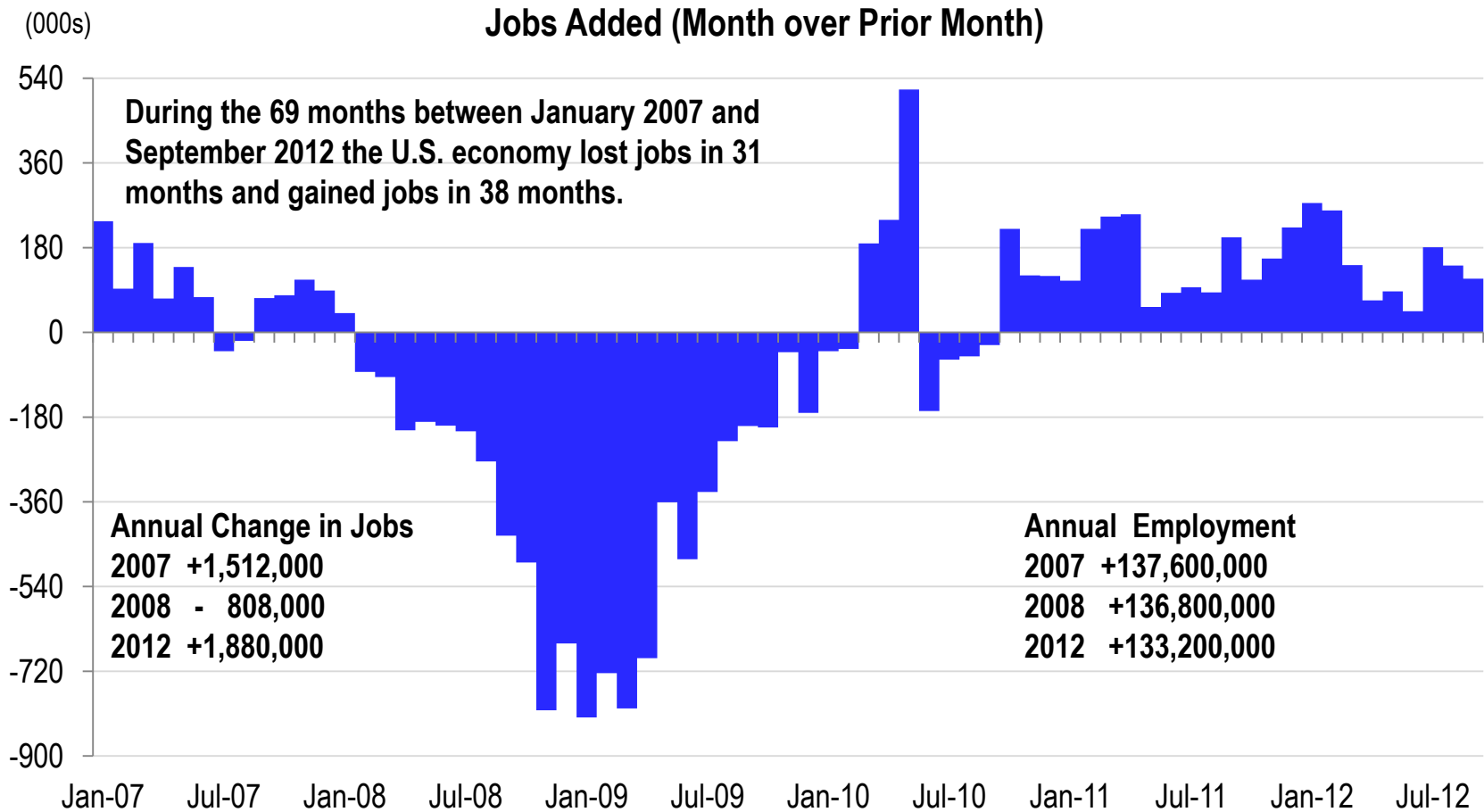
Unemployment

- The number of unemployed workers is much higher in 2012 than in 2007 and 2008.
- The unemployment rate in 2012 is much higher than in 2008.
- In 2012, the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed workers is trending downward, whereas, it was trending upward in 2008.

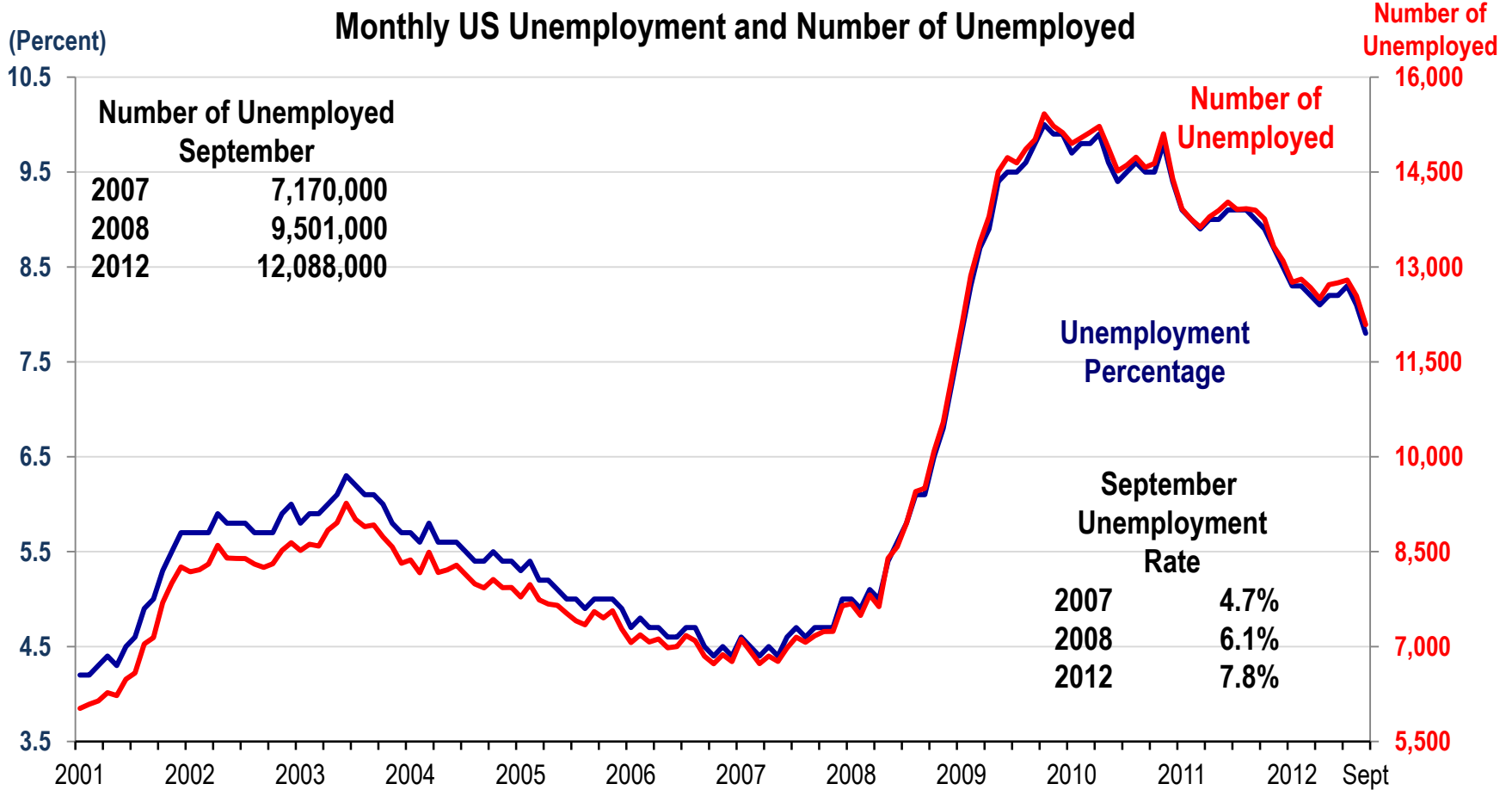
Jobless Claims

- In late September 2012, fewer people filed both initial and continuing claims compared to the same period in 2008; however, the amount was well above claims for the same period in 2007.
- In 2012, both initial and continuing claims are trending downward, whereas, they were both trending upward in 2008.

U.S. Employment Situation From End of Recession to Current



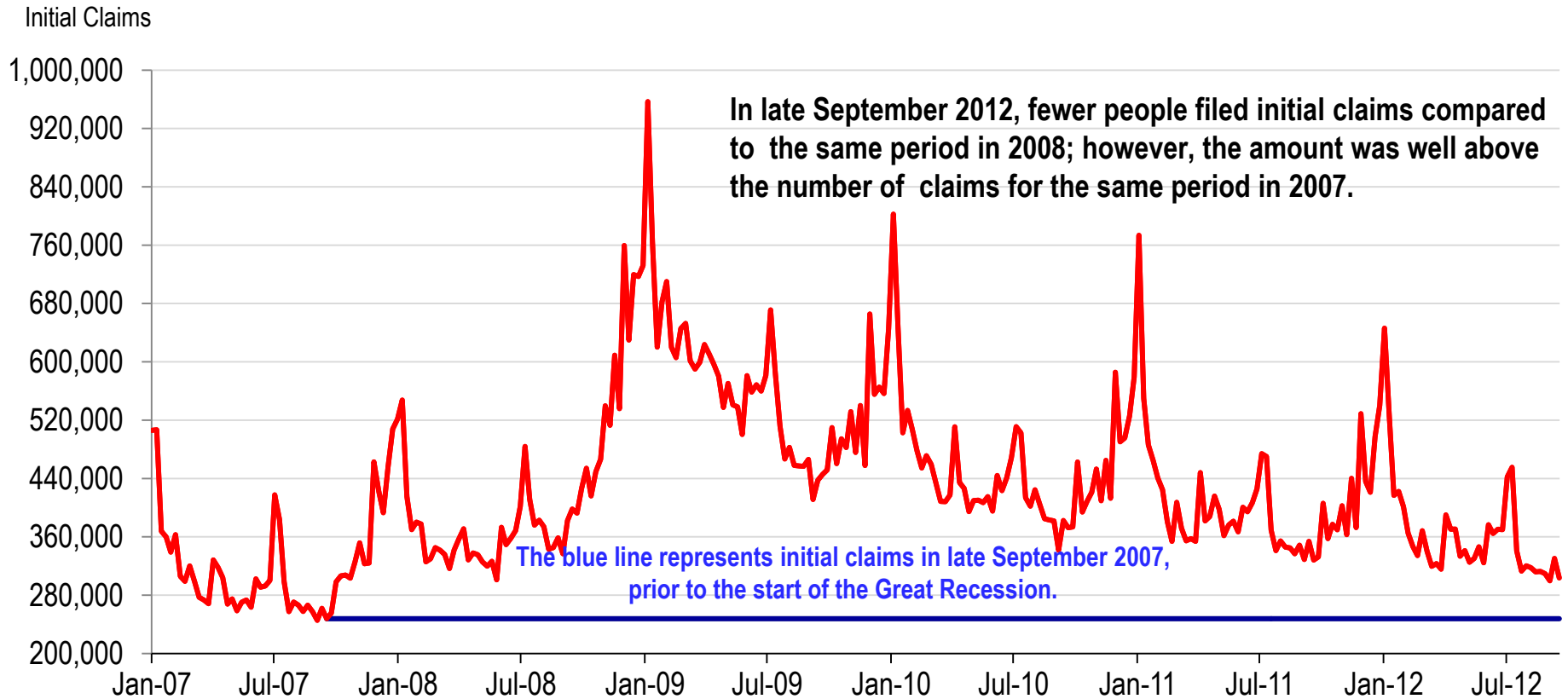
US Unemployment and Unemployed



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, SA.
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U.S. Jobless Claims

US Initial Jobless Claims

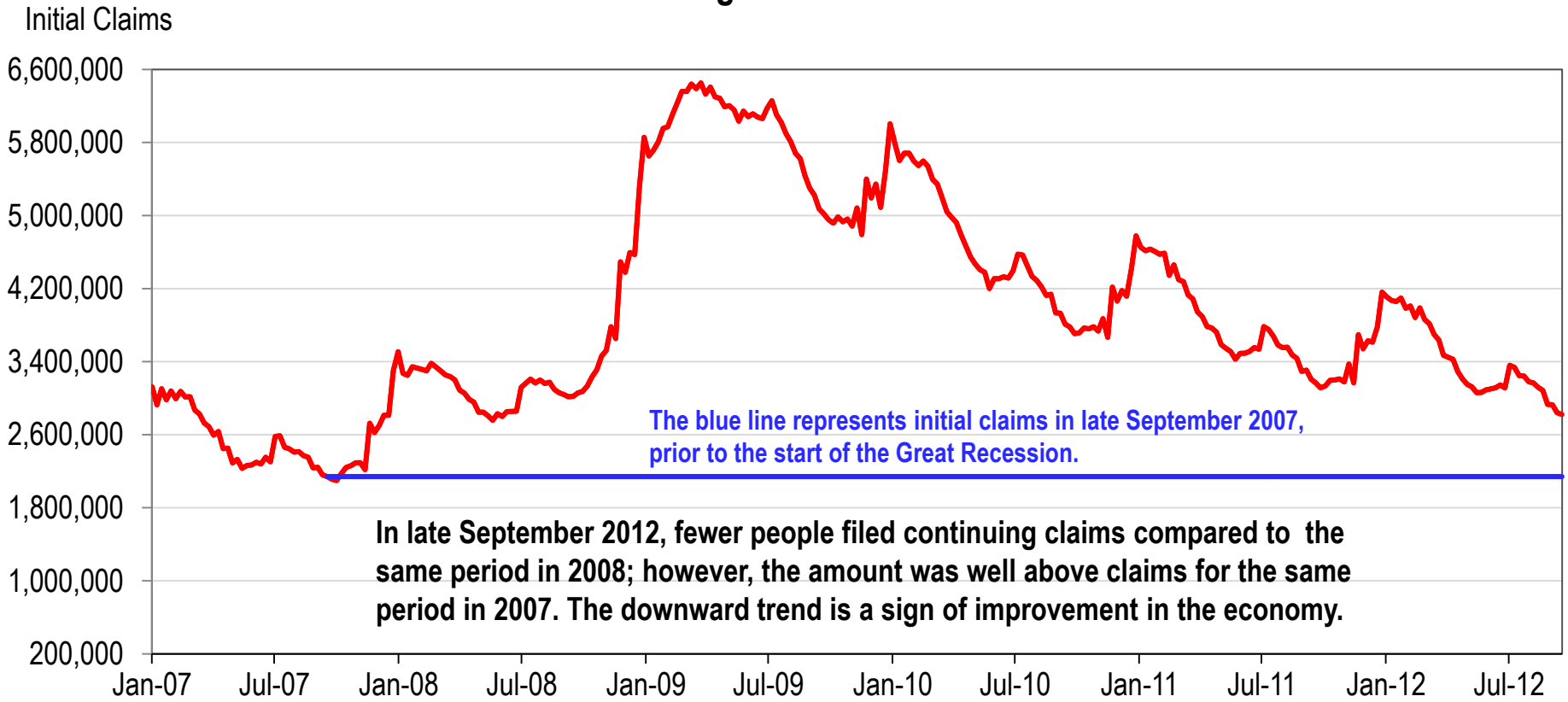


Source: US Department of Labor, ETA, NSA.

Colorado-based Business and Economic Research
<http://cber.co>

U.S. Jobless Claims

US Continuing Jobless Claims



Source: US Department of Labor, ETA, NSA.

Colorado-based Business and Economic Research
<http://cber.co>



Financial Well-Being

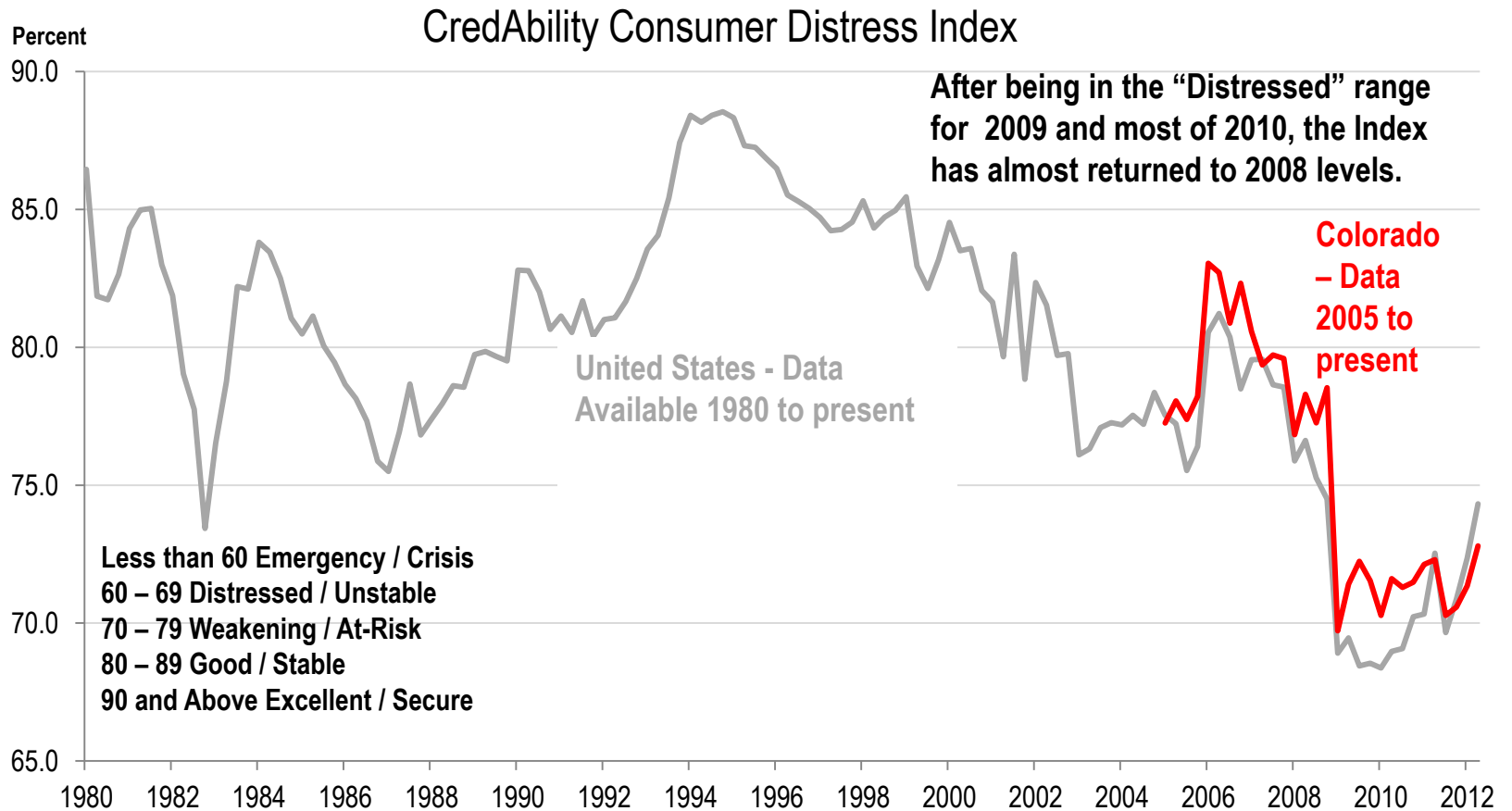
Financial Well-Being

This section of the analysis looks at areas that touch on the financial well-being of individuals.

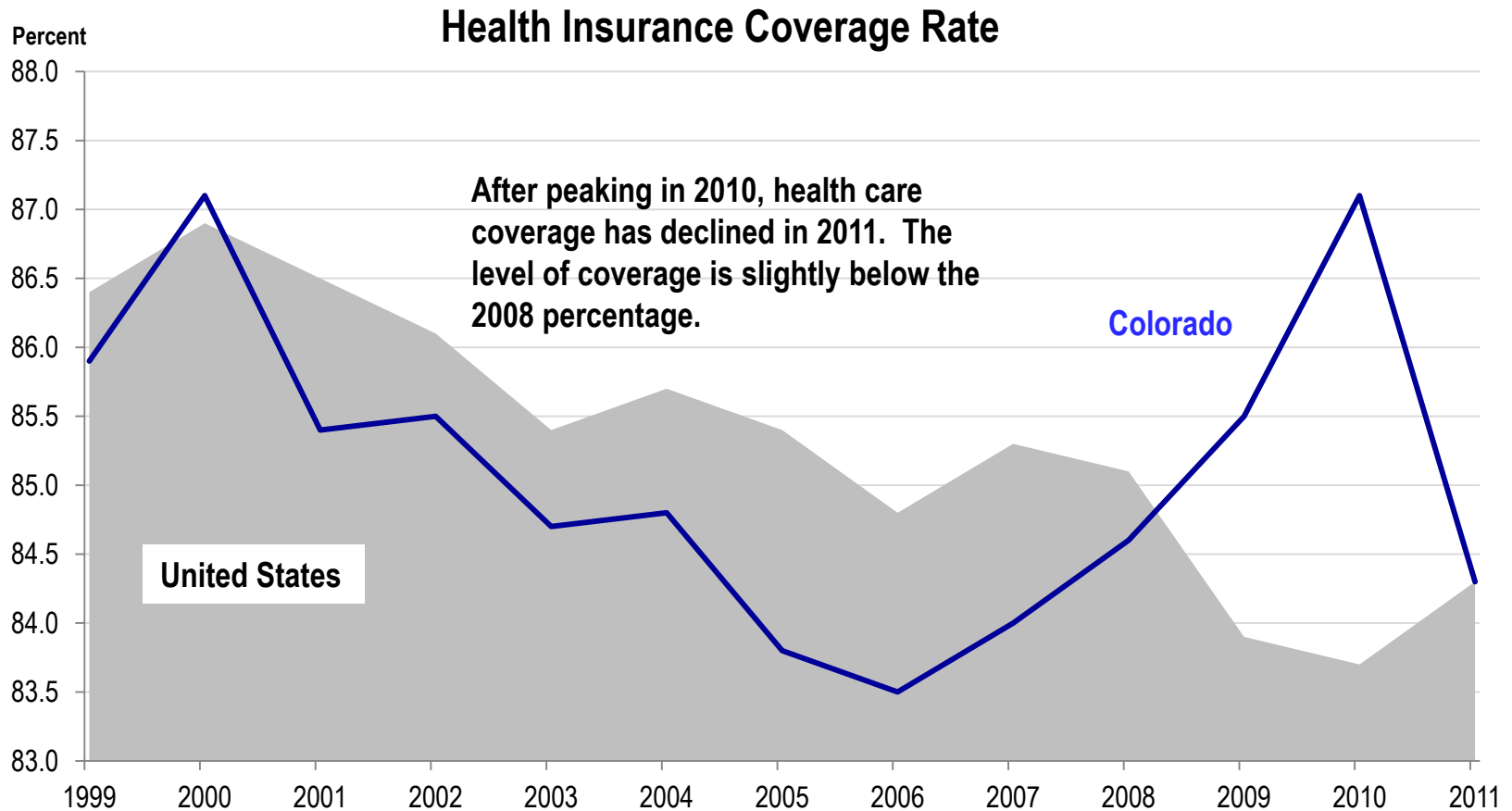
Key points are:

- The 2012 Credability Consumer Distress Index is above the level for 2008 and trending upwards (a positive indicator). Consumers are still “At Risk.”
- Health Care Coverage - The percentage of coverage is slightly below the 2008 level.
- Dow Jones Industrial Average – the DJIA is about 4,800 points above its level in October 2008; however, it is about 900 points below the record peak. The portfolio of investors is much rosier in 2008.
- Housing prices – Nationally, 2012 housing prices are below 2008 levels.

U.S. CredAbility Consumer Distress Index



Health Insurance Coverage Rate U.S. and Colorado

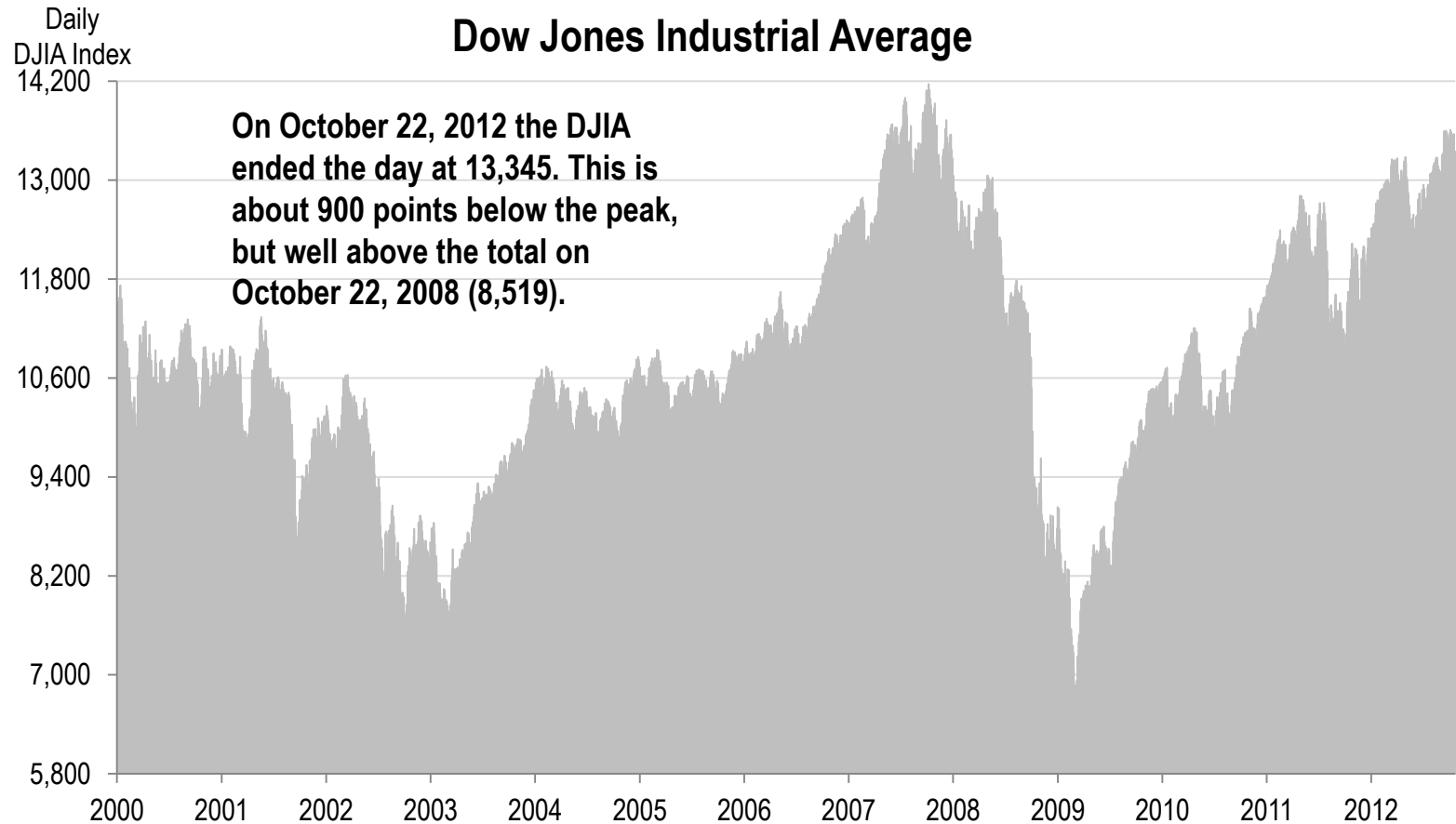


Source: FRED, Census.

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Equities Dow Jones Industrial Average

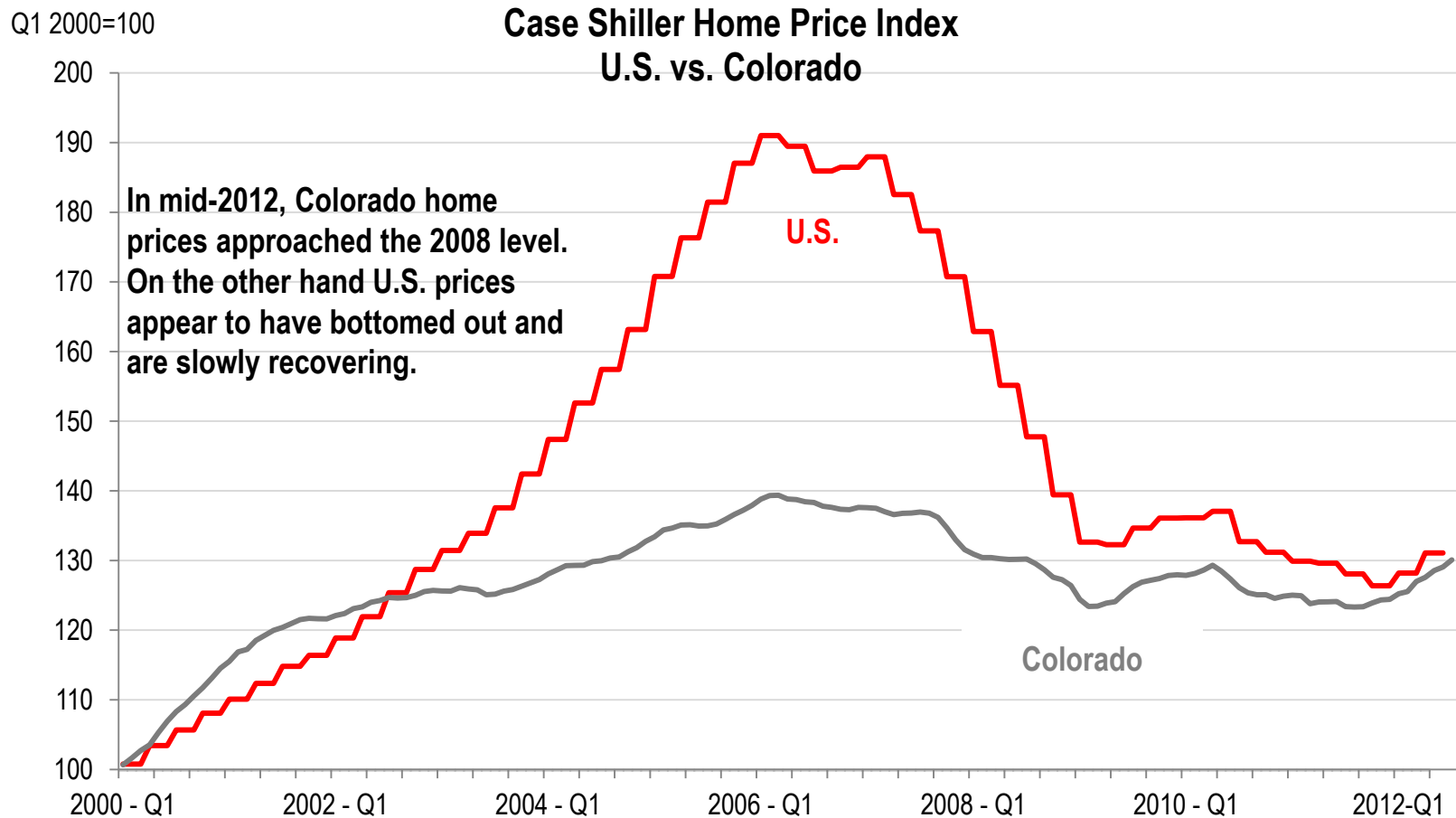


Source: FRED, DJIA.

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Housing Prices – Case Shiller



Source: Case-Shiller, SA.

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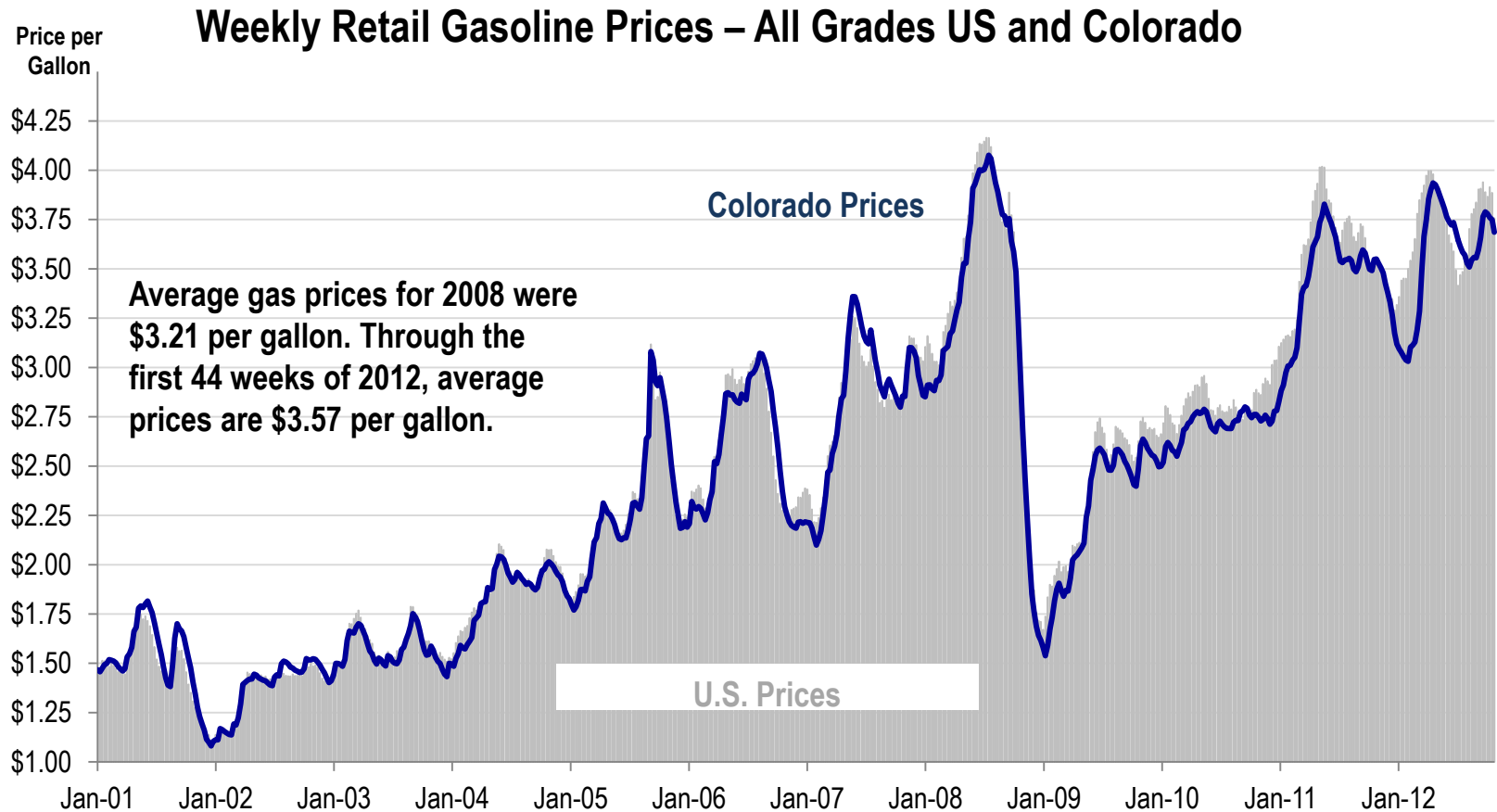
Transportation

Transportation

The following data addresses the recovery from a transportation perspective.

- Average gas prices for 2008 were \$3.21 per gallon. Through the first 44 weeks of 2012, average prices are \$3.57 per gallon, or \$5.40 for each 15 gallons purchased.
- After bottoming out in early 2009 U.S. auto sales have trended upward and are approaching 15 million a year. Sales in 2012 are better than 2008.

Weekly Gas Prices

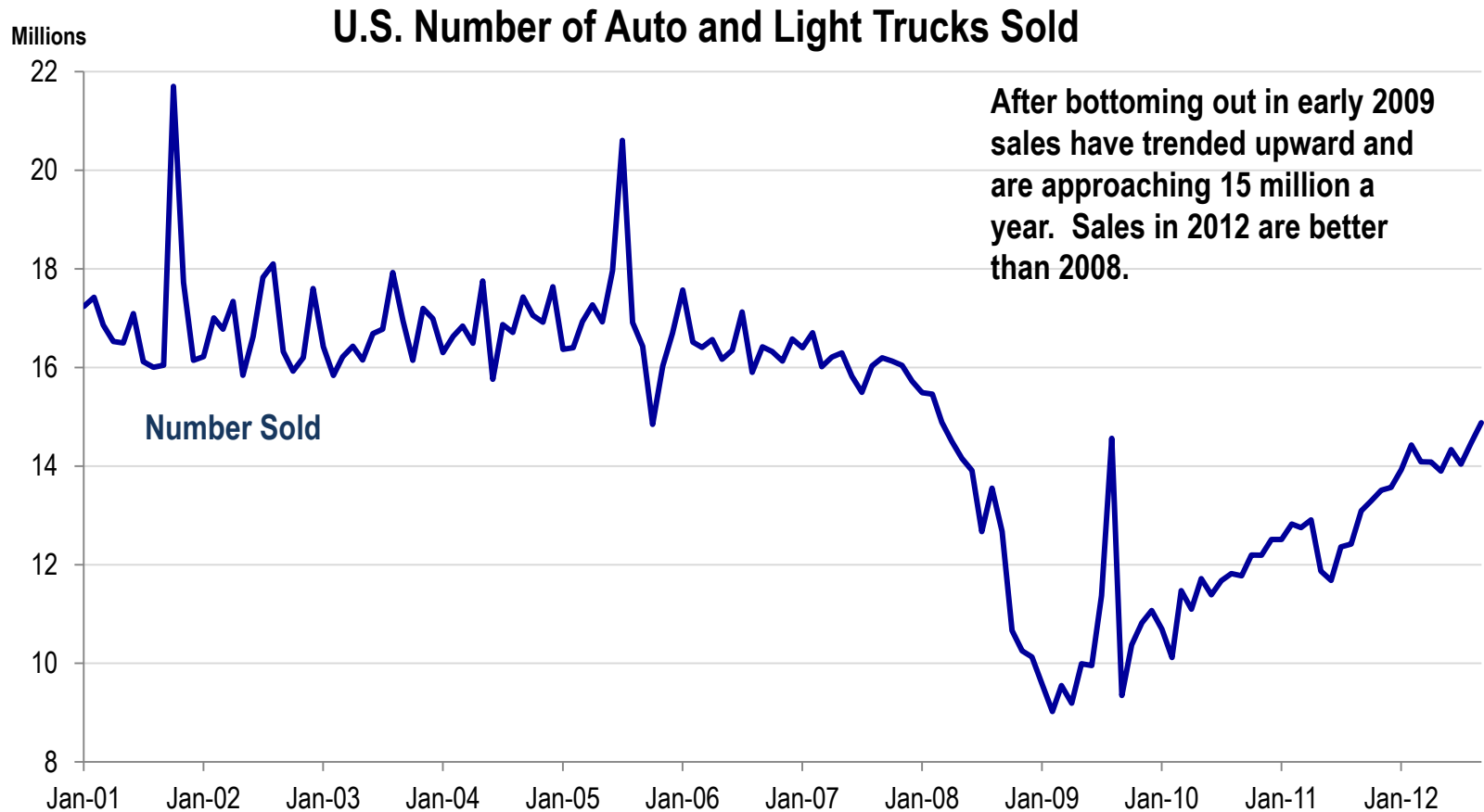


Source: EIA.

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Weekly Auto and Light Truck Sales



Source: FRED, BEA.

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Colorado Population

Change in Population

Variances in the population are based on the natural rate of change (births minus deaths) and the change in net migration (people moving into the state minus people moving out of the state).

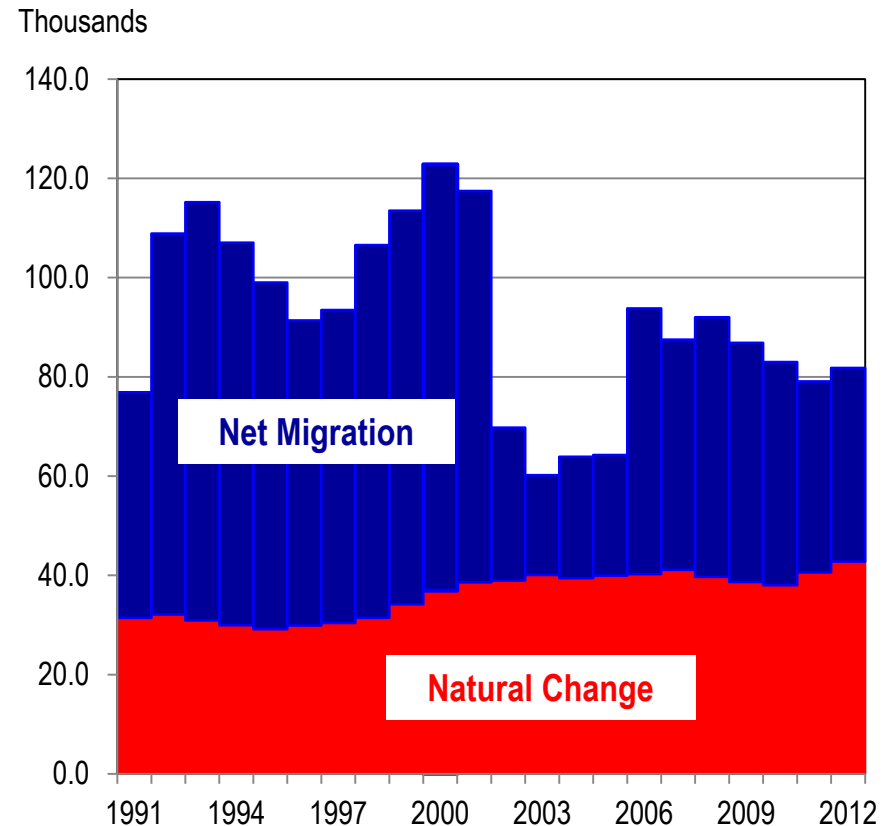
Over the past two decades the natural rate of change has gradually increased from 31,400 in 1991 to 42,800 in 2012.

Changes resulting from net migration are closely tied to the strength of the economy. For example, there were five years, from 1986 to 1990, when net migration was negative. More people moved out of state than moved into the state to escape a regional recession.

During the past two recessions net migration declined; however, it remained positive. In 2012, net migration will be about 39,200.

Net Migration was stronger during the Great Recession than the 2001 recession. While it is less in 2011 than 2008, Colorado continues to be an attractive place where people want to live, work, and play.

Change in Colorado Population 1991 - 2012



Sources: State Demography Office .

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<http://cber.co>



Output Colorado vs. U.S.

Colorado Real Gross Domestic Product Overall Performance

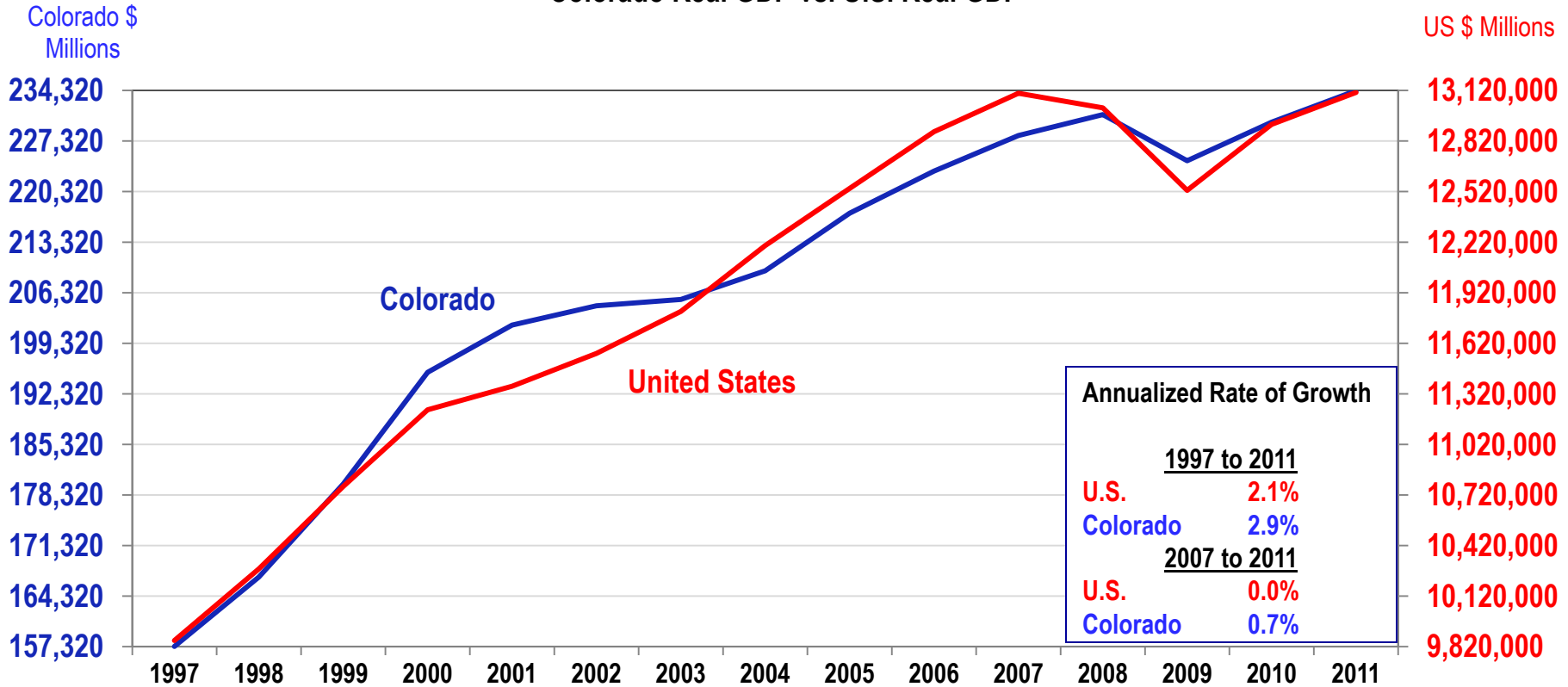
This section looks at Colorado sector Real GDP growth. Key points are:

- Despite recent economic woes, both the U.S. and Colorado have growth economies over time. Total output for both is greater in 2012 than 2008.
- Real output for the Construction sector was greater in 2007 and 2008 than 2011 for both Colorado and the U.S.
- Colorado Real GDP was greater than the U.S. for 2007 to 2011.

This section only includes a summary of the sectors. Additional slides for the sector are available in the APPENDIX.

- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)
-

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



Colorado Real Gross Domestic Product Sector Performance

The following sectors have shown steady growth since 1997 and 2011 output is greater than 2007 and 2008:

- Retail Trade
- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
- Health Care
- Finance and Insurance
- Information

Since 1997, real output for the following sectors has been positive, but the 2011 total was less than 2008 for both Colorado and the U.S. for the following sectors:

- Transportation and Warehousing
- Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
- Agriculture
- Wholesale Trade

The following sectors have mixed results:

- Real output for the Management of Companies and Enterprises sector was greater in 2007 and 2008 than 2011 for the U.S.; however, it posted steady growth from 1997 to 2011 in Colorado.
- Since 1997 the U.S. Extractive Industries (Mining) output has been more volatile than Colorado. Both have trended upward since 2006.
- 2011 output for the Accommodations and Food Services sector is below the 2008 Colorado total (barely), while it is above the 2008 total for the U.S. (barely).
- 2011 output for the Manufacturing sector is above the 2007 and 2008 totals for Colorado. It is above the 2008 total for the U.S., but below the 2007 total.



Colorado Employment and Unemployment



Colorado Employment and Unemployment

Employment

- During the 69 months between January 2007 and September 2012 Colorado only gained jobs in 34 months.
- In 2012, Colorado employment is well below employment of 2007 and 2008.
- In 2012, jobs are being added at a faster rate than they were in 2008, but not 2007.
- In 2012 the number of jobs added is trending upward, whereas it was trending downward in 2008.

Unemployment

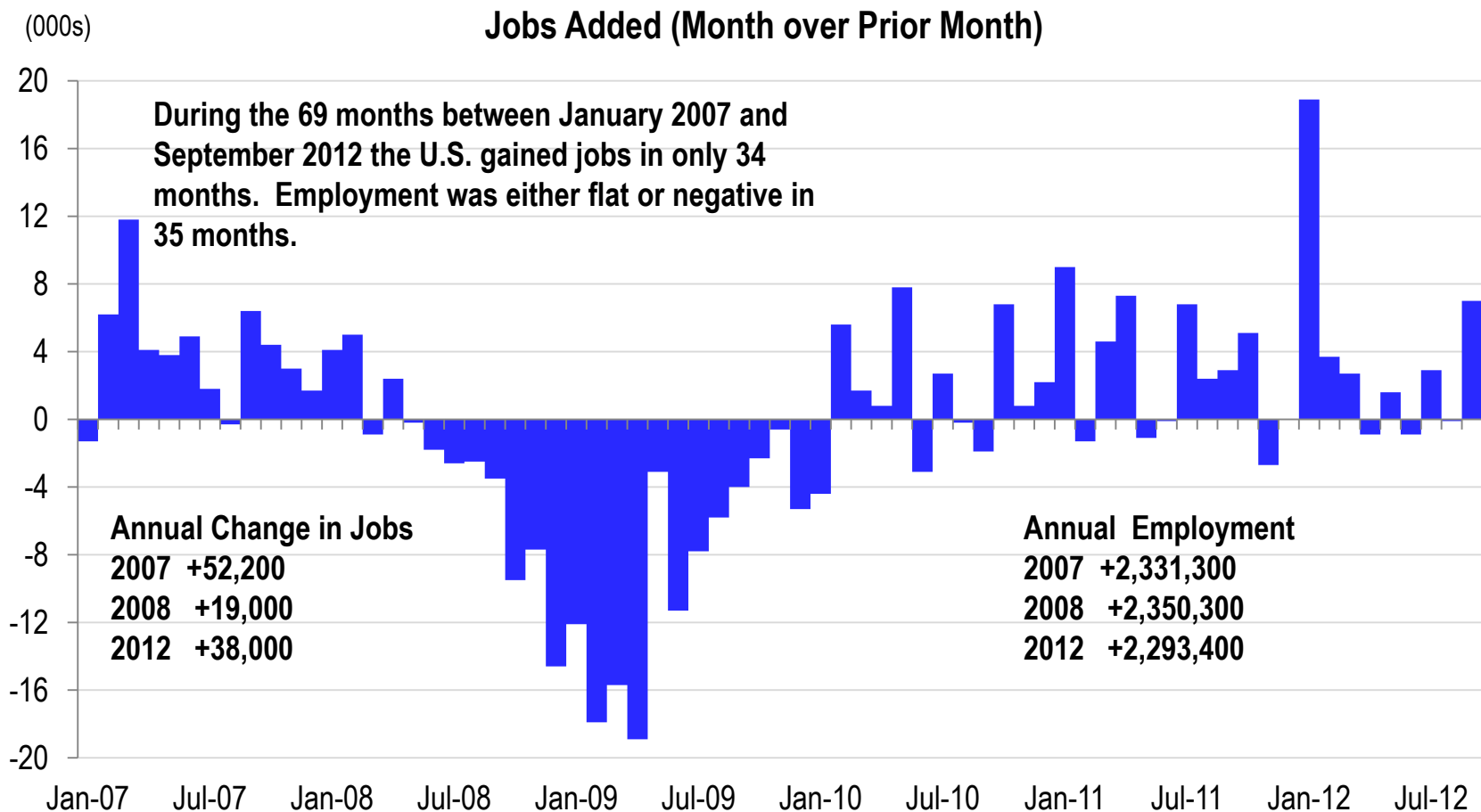
- The number of unemployed workers is more than twice as much in 2012 as it was in 2007. It is also much higher than 2008.
- The unemployment rate in 2012 is twice the 2007 rate and much higher than in 2008.
- In 2012, the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed workers is trending downward, whereas, it was trending upward in 2008.

Jobless Claims

- In late September 2012, about the same number of people filed initial claims compared to the same period in 2008; however, the amount was well above claims for the same period in 2007.
- In late September 2012, significantly more people filed continuing claims compared to the same period in 2007 and 2008.
- In 2012, both initial and continuing claims are trending downward, whereas, they were both trending upward in 2008.

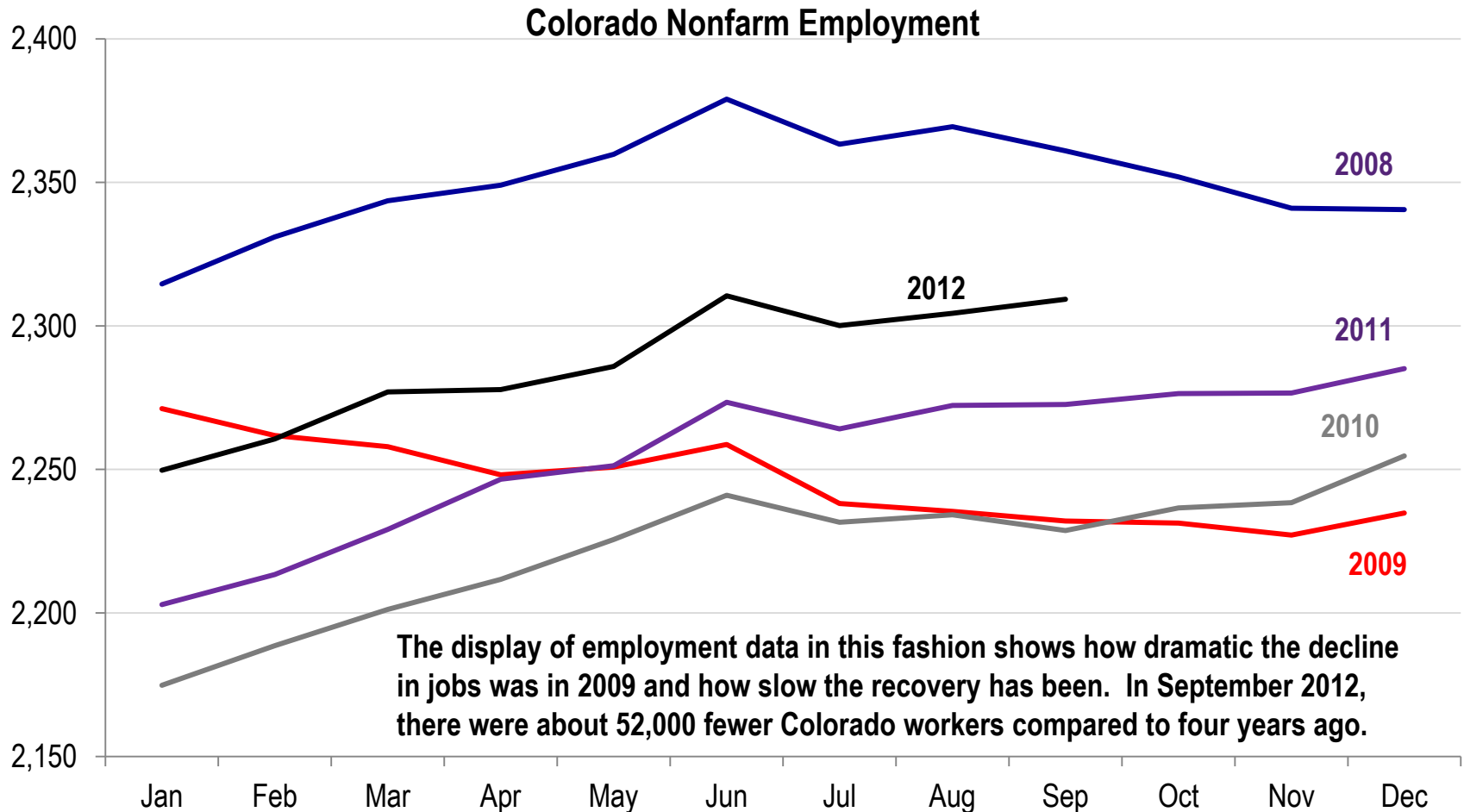
Colorado Employment Situation

From End of Recession to Current



Colorado Nonfarm Employment

(000s)

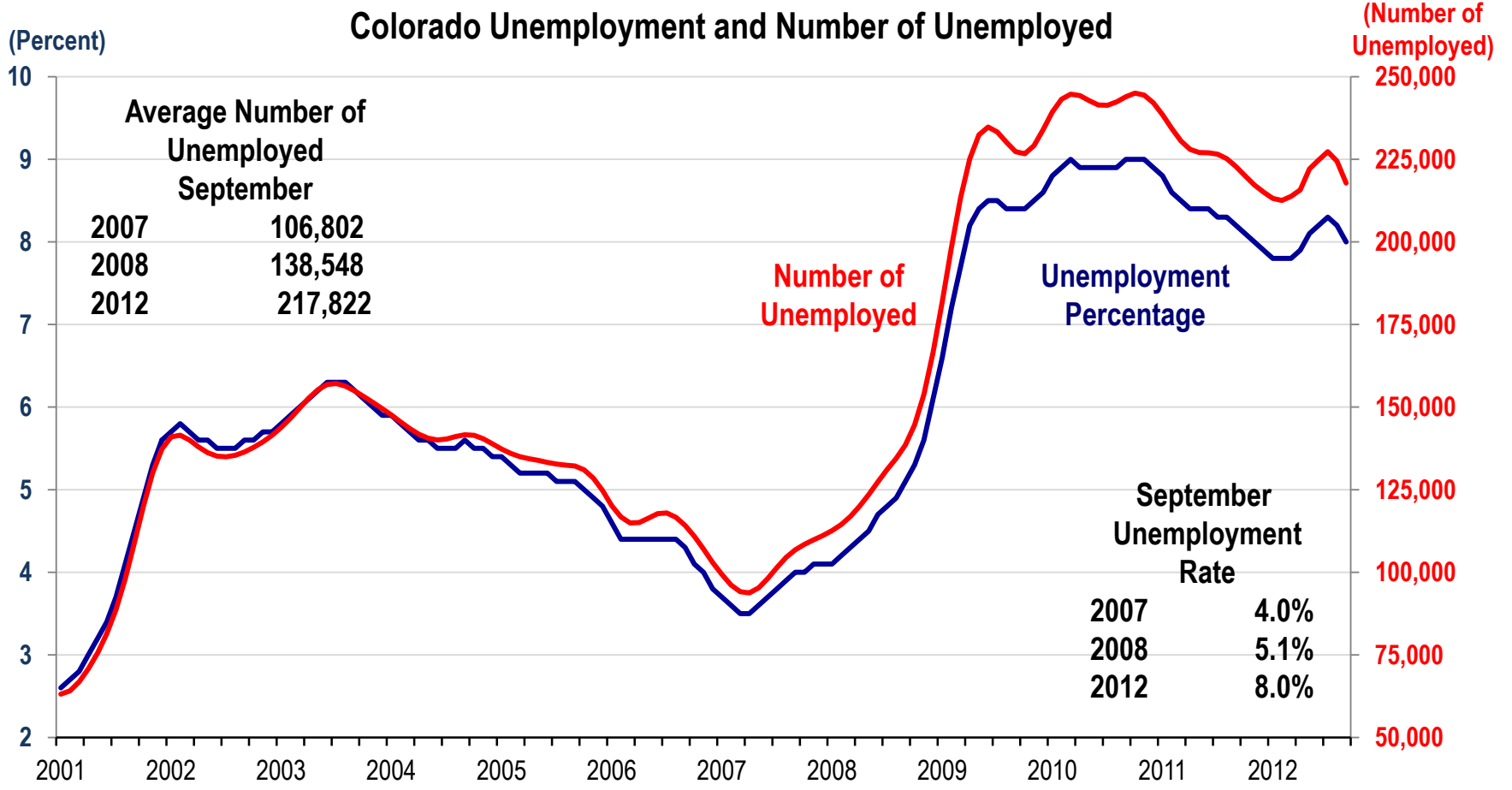


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, NSA.

Colorado-based Business and Economic Research

<http://cber.co>

Colorado Unemployment and Unemployed



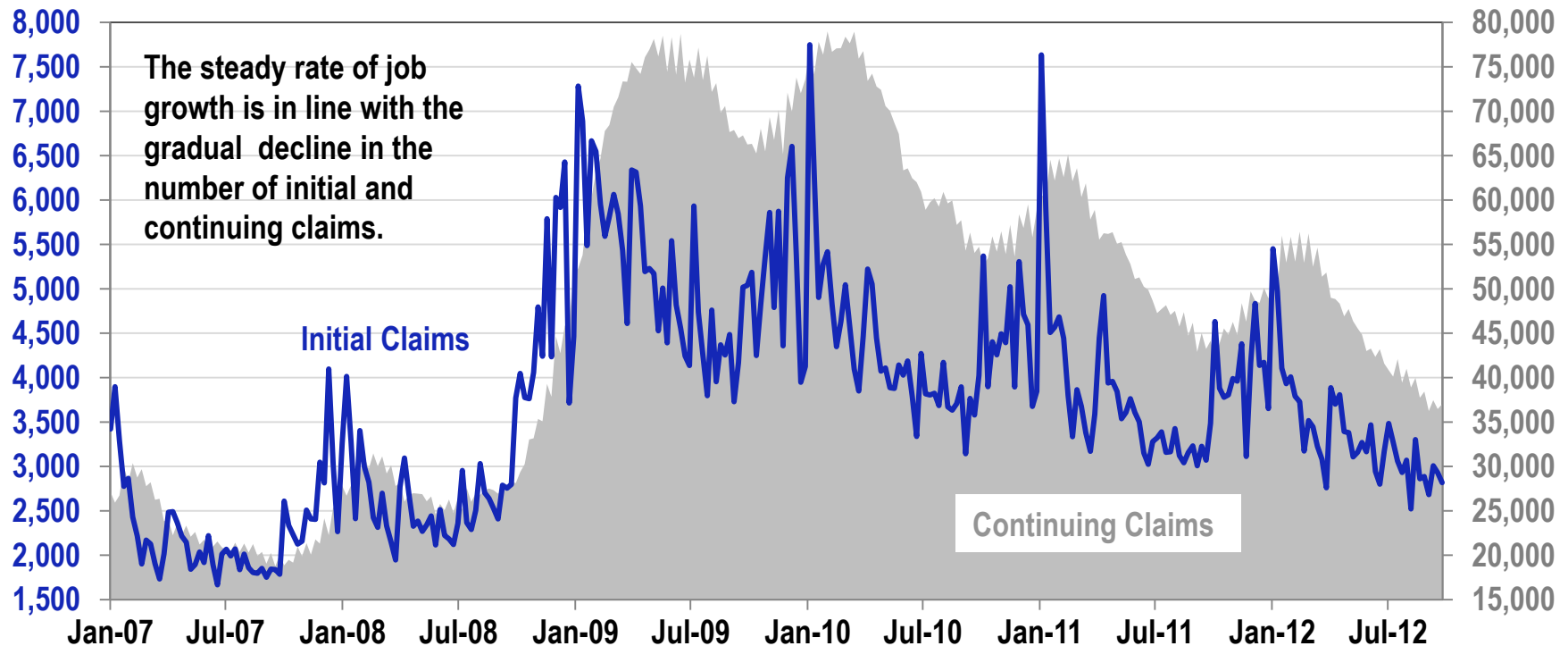
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, SA.
 Colorado-based Business and Economic Research
<http://cber.co>

Colorado Jobless Claims

Colorado Initial and Continuing Jobless Claims

Initial Claims

Continuing Claims



Source: US Department of Labor, ETA, NSA.

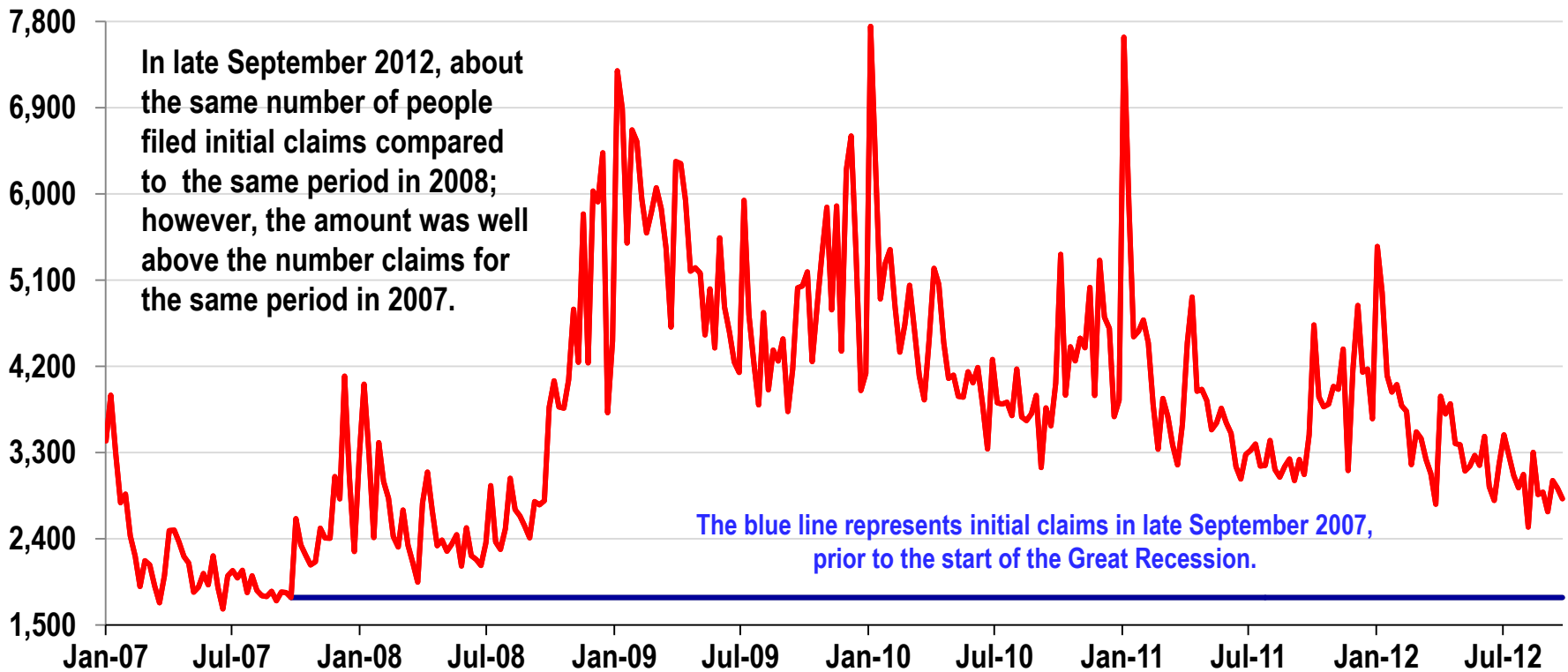
Colorado-based Business and Economic Research

<http://cber.co>

Colorado Jobless Claims

US Initial Jobless Claims

Initial Claims



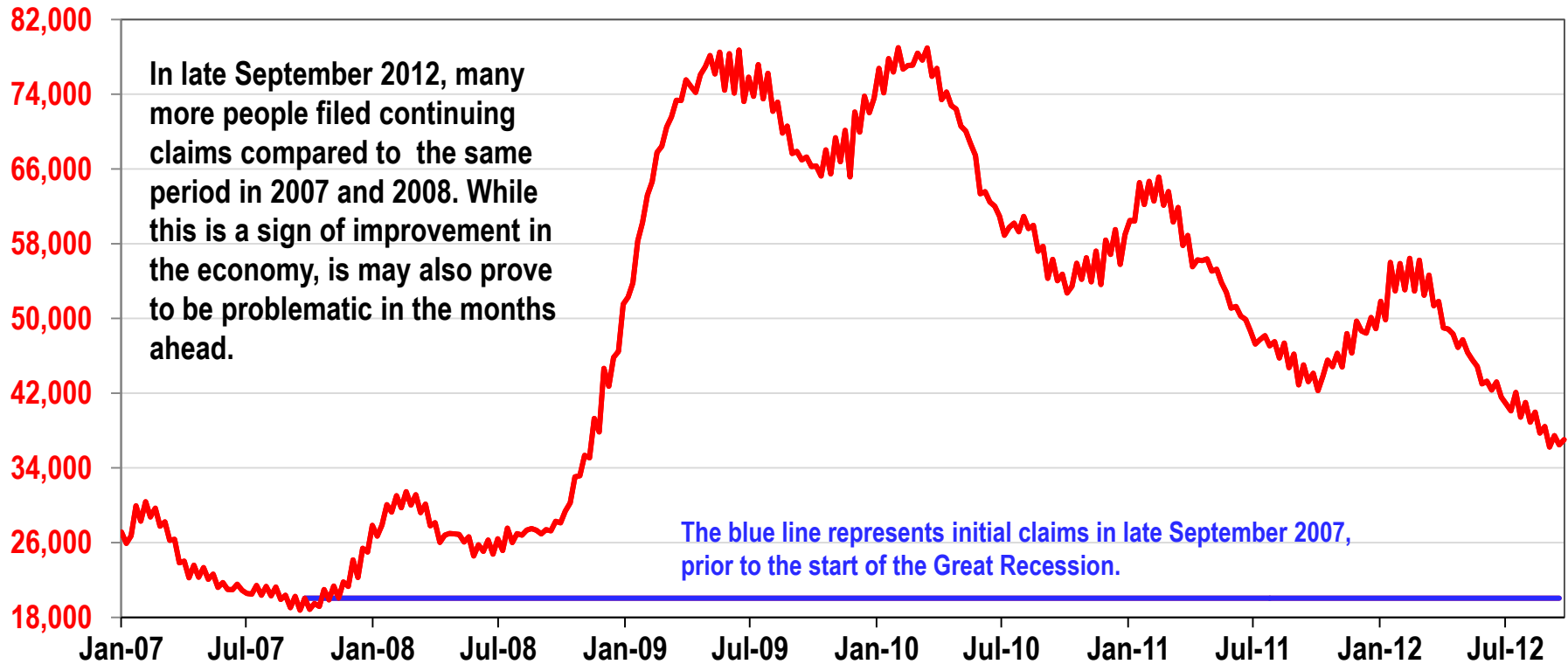
Source: US Department of Labor, ETA, NSA.

Colorado-based Business and Economic Research
<http://cber.co>

Colorado Jobless Claims

CO Continuing Jobless Claims

Initial Claims



Source: US Department of Labor, ETA, NSA.

Colorado-based Business and Economic Research
<http://cber.co>



Colorado Sector Employment

Changes in Job Growth 2008 vs. 2012 (estimated)

The following slides evaluate changes in the number of jobs for the Solid Growth, Limited Growth, and Volatile categories of NAICS sectors:

- Solid Growth sectors – The sectors in this group employ about 42% of the workers and will add about 68% of total jobs in 2012. Over time this group of sectors provides strong employment growth. These sectors will add about 34,300 jobs between 2008 and 2012.
- Limited Growth sectors – These sectors employ about 26% of the workers and have added about 26% of total jobs. Other time this group of sectors has provided stable growth. These sectors will lose about 24,700 jobs between 2008 and 2012.
- Volatile sectors – On average they have added 2,500 jobs through September. They employ about 32% of all workers and will add about 6% of total jobs. These sectors will lose about 66,500 jobs between 2008 and 2012.

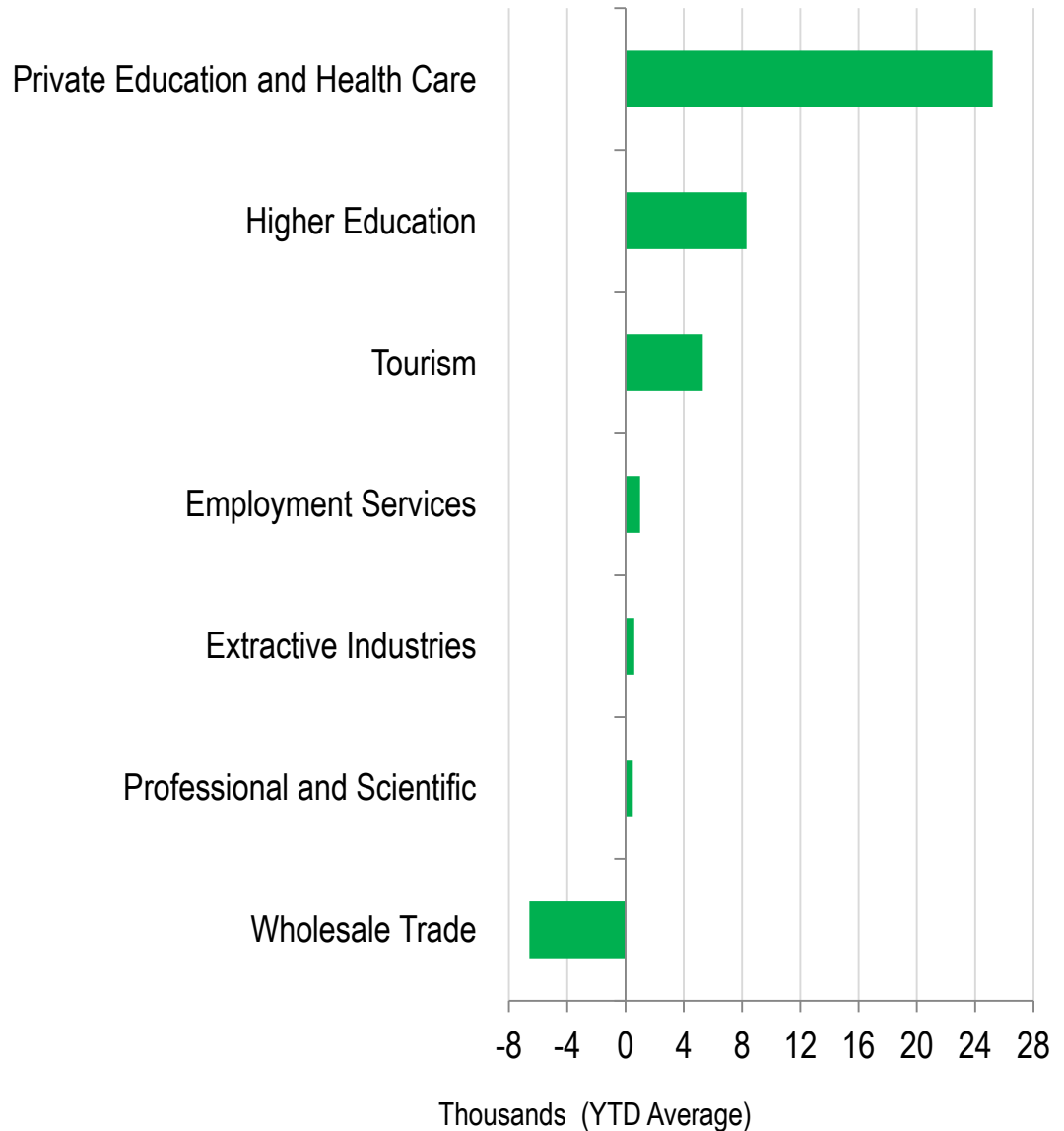
Average annual employment for 2012 will be about 56,900 less than the year-end total for 2008.

2012 Less 2008 Employment Change

Solid Growth Sectors

- These sectors currently account for 42% of total employment and they are responsible for 68% of state job growth in 2012.

- At the end of 2012, employment in this group of sectors will be about 34,300 greater than it was in 2008. A majority of the growth has been in the Private Education and Health Care; Higher Education, and Tourism. Minimal gains were seen in Employment Services; Extractive Industries; Professional and Scientific Services; and Professional and Scientific Services.

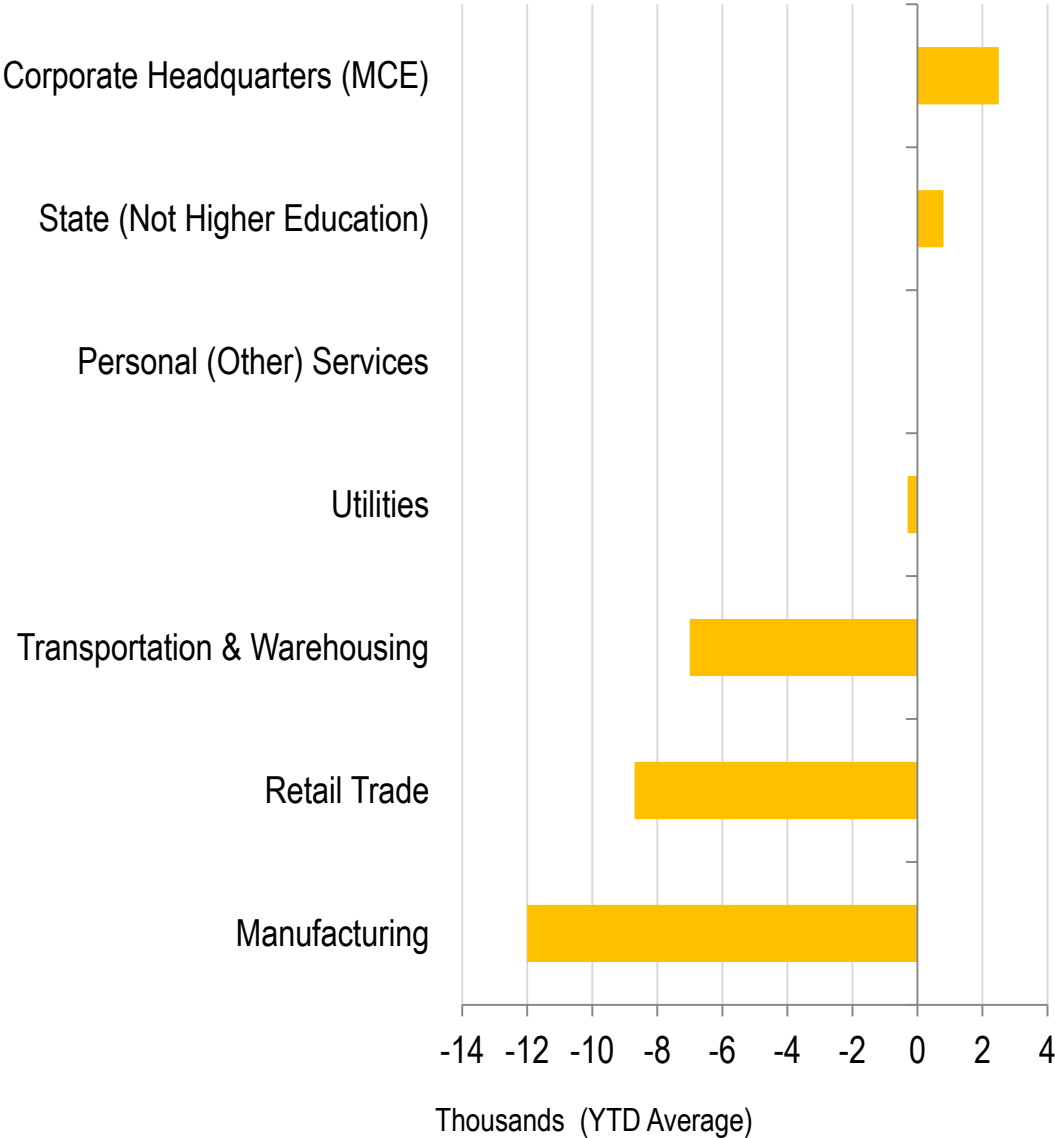


2012 Less 2008 Employment Change

Limited Growth Sectors

These sectors account for 26% of total employment and 26% of total growth in 2012.

At the end of 2012, employment in this group of sectors will be about 24,700 less than it was in 2008. Most of the negative variance is in the Transportation and Warehousing, Retail Trade, and Manufacturing sectors. Jobs were added in the Management of Corporations and Enterprises and State Government.



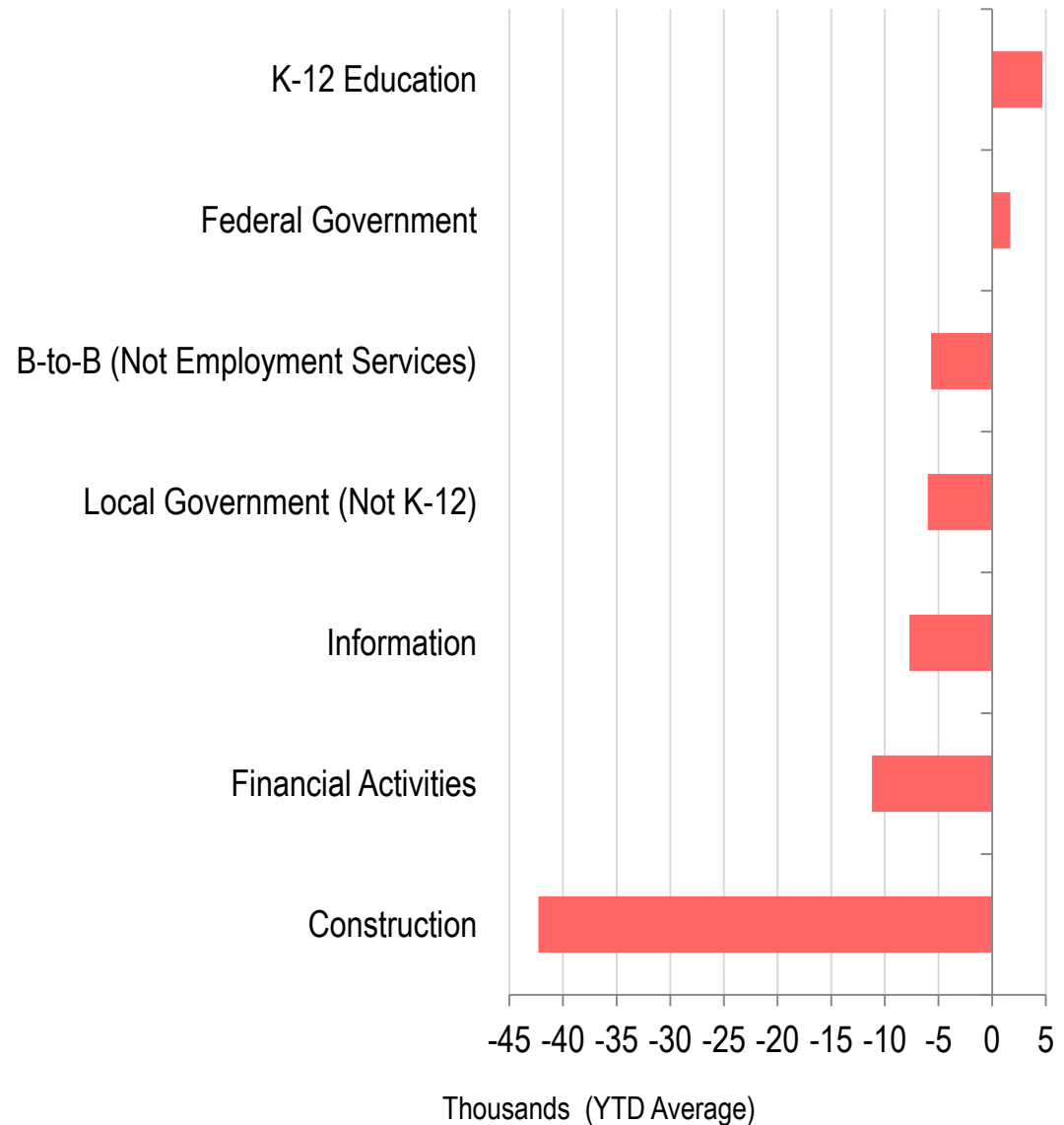
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Colorado-based Business and Economic Research
<http://cber.co>

2012 Less 2008 Employment Change

Volatile Sectors

- These sectors account for 32% of total employment and 6.0% of the growth in 2012.

- At the end of 2012, employment in this group of sectors will be about 66,500 less than it was in 2008. Most of the negative variance is in the Construction and Financial Activities sectors. Jobs were added in K-12 Education and Federal Government.





Gross Job Creation



Gross Job Creation

Gross job gains were weak during 2010 and 2011, averaging 127,691 for the eight quarters.

In the seven previous quarters, average quarterly gains were 124,895. This period included much of the Great Recession.

For the eight quarters in 2010 and 2011, average job losses were 120,452.

In the seven previous quarters, average job losses were 148,913.

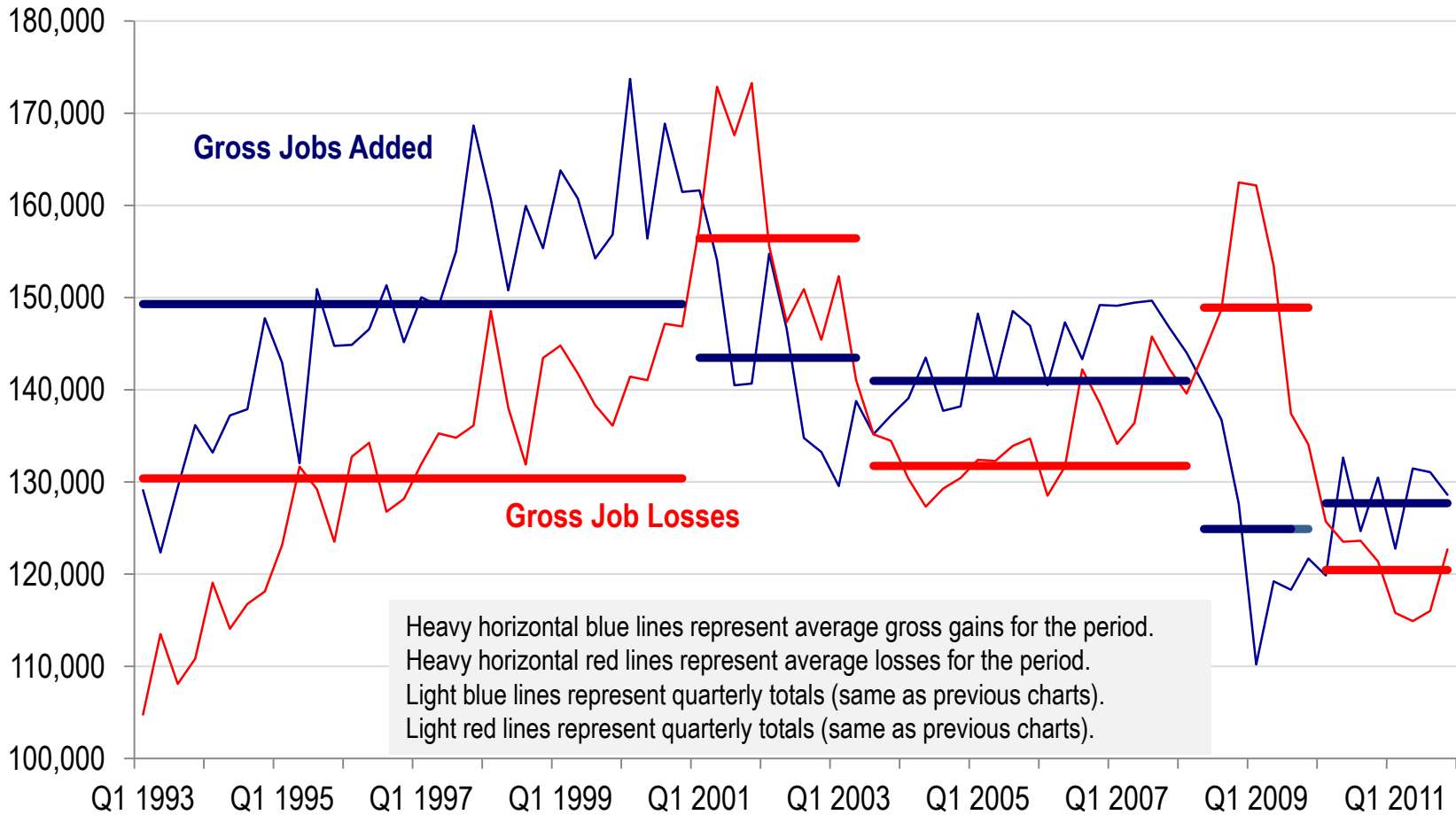
For 2010 and 2011, net job gains were primarily a result of a reduction in gross job losses, rather than a strong increase in job gains.


Gross job losses and job gains for 2011 were less than 2008.

Currently, there is not sufficient demand to support the creation of new firms or new jobs.

Colorado Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Employees





Inflation Colorado and U.S.



Colorado and U.S. Inflation

The following slides look at annual inflation rates for the United States and Colorado during five time periods:

- 2002 to 2006 (Five years)
- 2007 to 2011 (Five years)
- 2007
- 2008
- 2011

The 2011 data series is the most current.

The rate of inflation is presented for the following categories:

- All Items
- Apparel
- Education and Communications
- Food and Beverage
- Housing
- Medical Care
- Recreation
- Transportation

Category details are provided in the Appendix.

The scale for each of the inflation charts is the same to assist with making comparisons between categories. The various components of the CPI have values that range from -3.3% to 10.1%.

Colorado and U.S. Inflation Summary

For the period 2007 to 2011:

- The rate of growth of the CPI for Colorado and the U.S. was the same (2.2%).
- The U.S. rate was greater than the Colorado rate for Apparel, Education and Communication, Food and Beverage, and Housing.
- The Colorado rate was greater than the U.S. rate for Medical Care, Recreation, and Transportation.

When comparing the rate of growth of the CPI for 2007, 2008, and 2011:

- The highest rate of growth for All Items occurred in 2008 for Colorado and the U.S.
- For the U.S., the highest rate of growth for Medical Care was in 2007. For Transportation and Apparel, the highest rate occurred in 2011. The top growth rate for the other four categories was in 2008.
- In Colorado, the top growth rate for Education and Communication was in 2007. The highest growth rates for Apparel, Food and Beverage, Housing, and Medical Care were in 2008 and the peak for Recreation and Transportation was in 2011.

This section only includes a summary of the sectors. Additional sector information is available in the APPENDIX.

Colorado and U.S. Inflation

Category - Rank

U.S. 2007 to 2011

- 3.5% Medical Care
- 3.3% Transportation
- 3.1% Food and Beverage
- 2.4% Education and Communication
- **2.2% ALL ITEMS**
- 1.5% Housing
- 0.4% Apparel
- 0.4% Recreation

Colorado 2007 to 2011

- 3.6% Medical Care
- 3.4% Recreation
- 3.3% Transportation
- 2.5% Food and Beverage
- 2.3% Education and Communication
- **2.2% ALL ITEMS**
- 1.1% Housing
- -0.3% Apparel

Consumer Price Index

United States (Red)

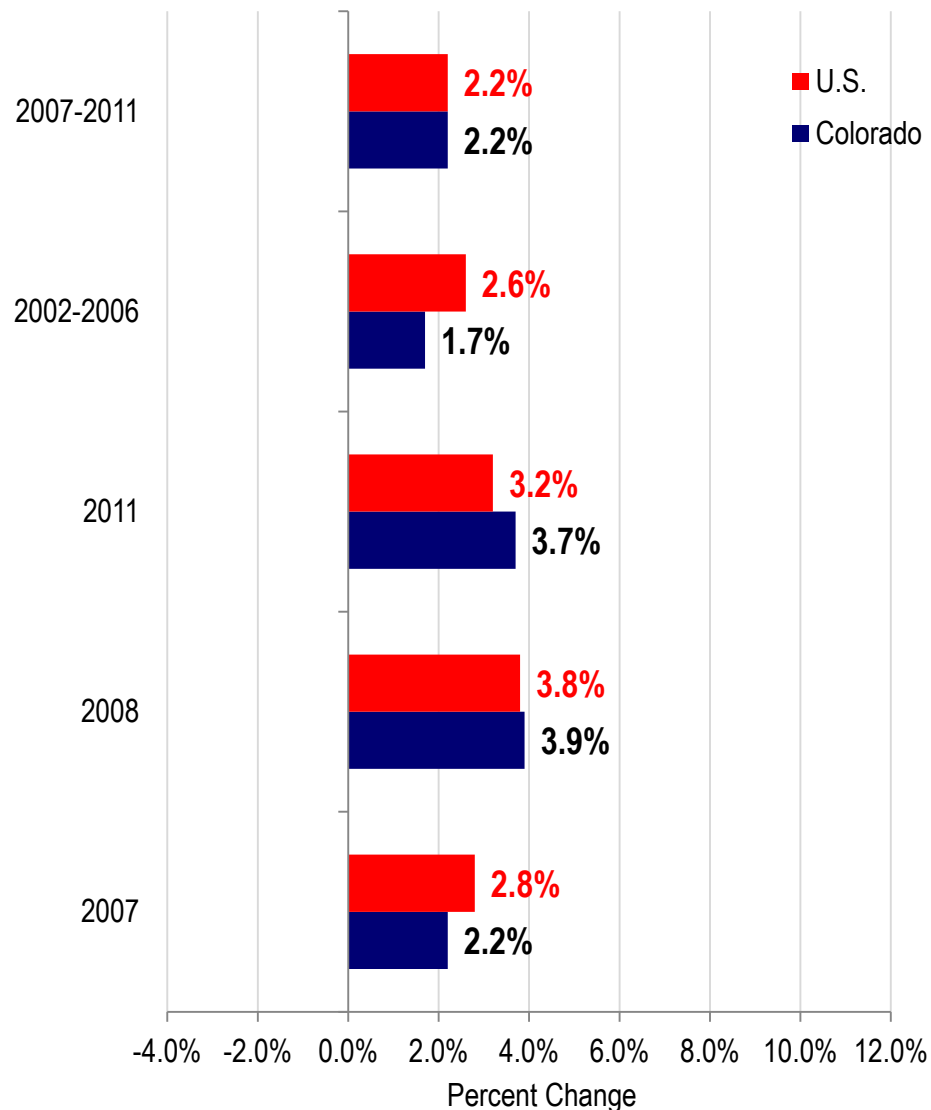
- The inflation rate for 2002-2006 was greater than the rate for 2007-2011.
- The inflation rate for 2008 was the highest followed by 2011.

Colorado (Blue)

- The inflation rate for 2007-2011 was greater than the rate for 2002-2006.
- The inflation rate for 2008 was the highest followed by 2011.

The inflation rate for the period 2007-2011 was the same for Colorado and the U.S.

Consumer Price Index All Items





Construction and Housing

Construction and Housing

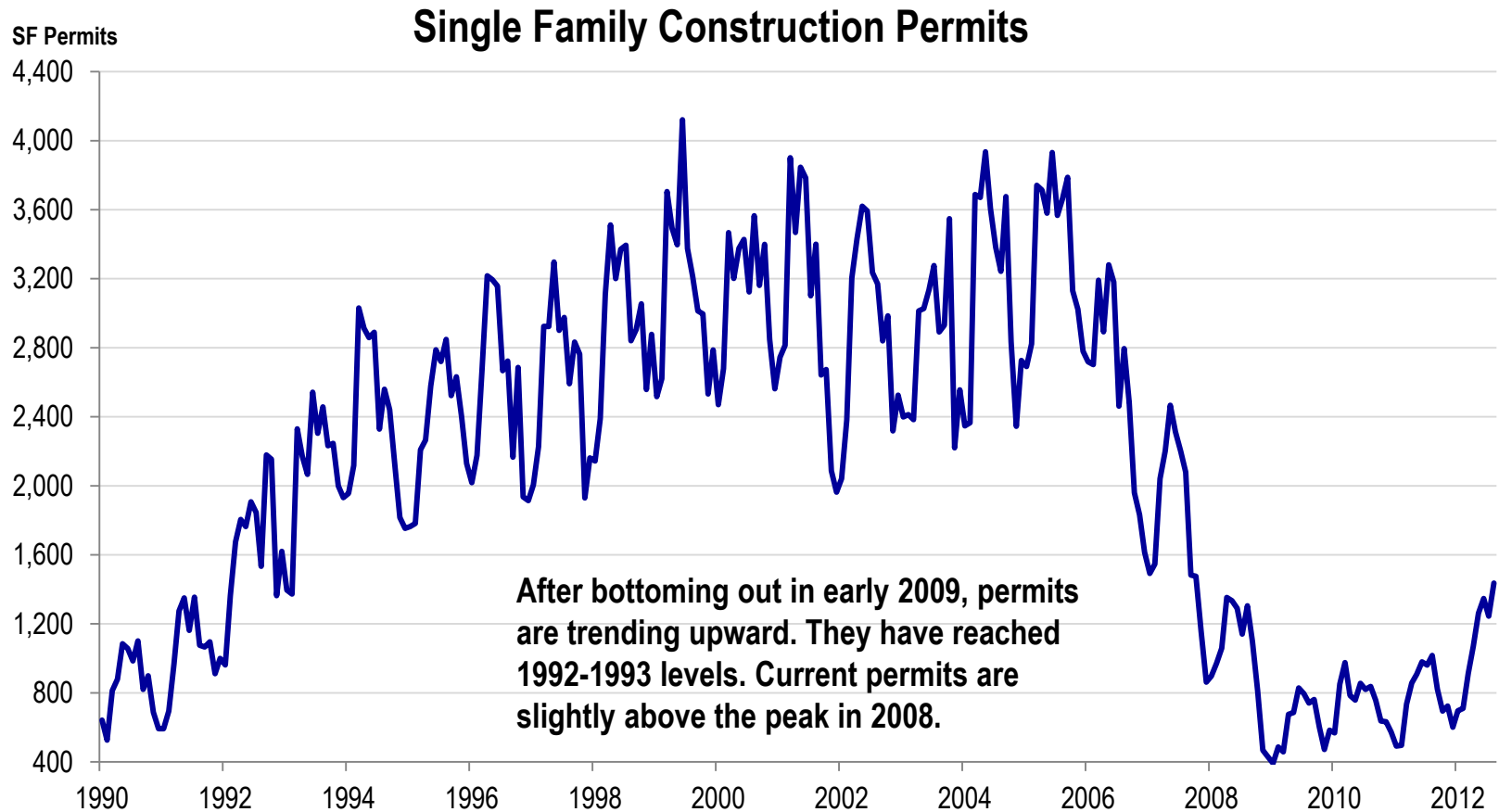
Construction and related data is included in other sections (Output and Employment). This section looks at:

- Colorado construction permits
- Colorado and U.S. housing prices
- Colorado home ownership rate.

Key findings are:

- The number of permits in 2012 are greater than 2008, although they are well below the levels shown in the 2000s. Most importantly, permits are trending upwards – slowly.
- U.S. housing prices are below 2008 levels, while 2012 Colorado prices are approaching 2008 levels.
- Home ownership rates in 2011 are below the rates in 2008. More importantly, they are trending downwards.

Colorado Single Family Construction Permits



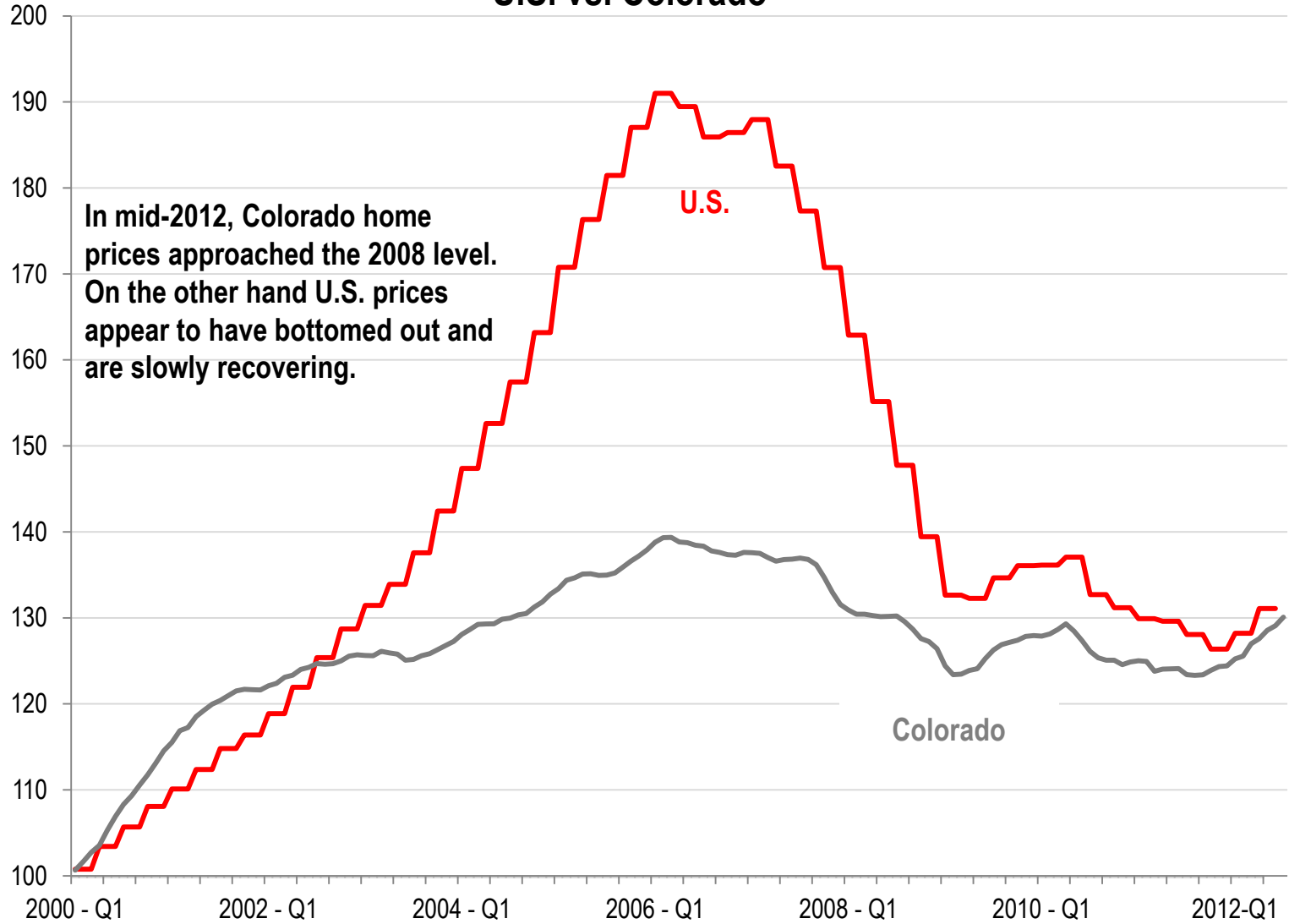
Source: FRED, Census.

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Case Shiller Home Price Index U.S. vs. Colorado

Q1 2000=100

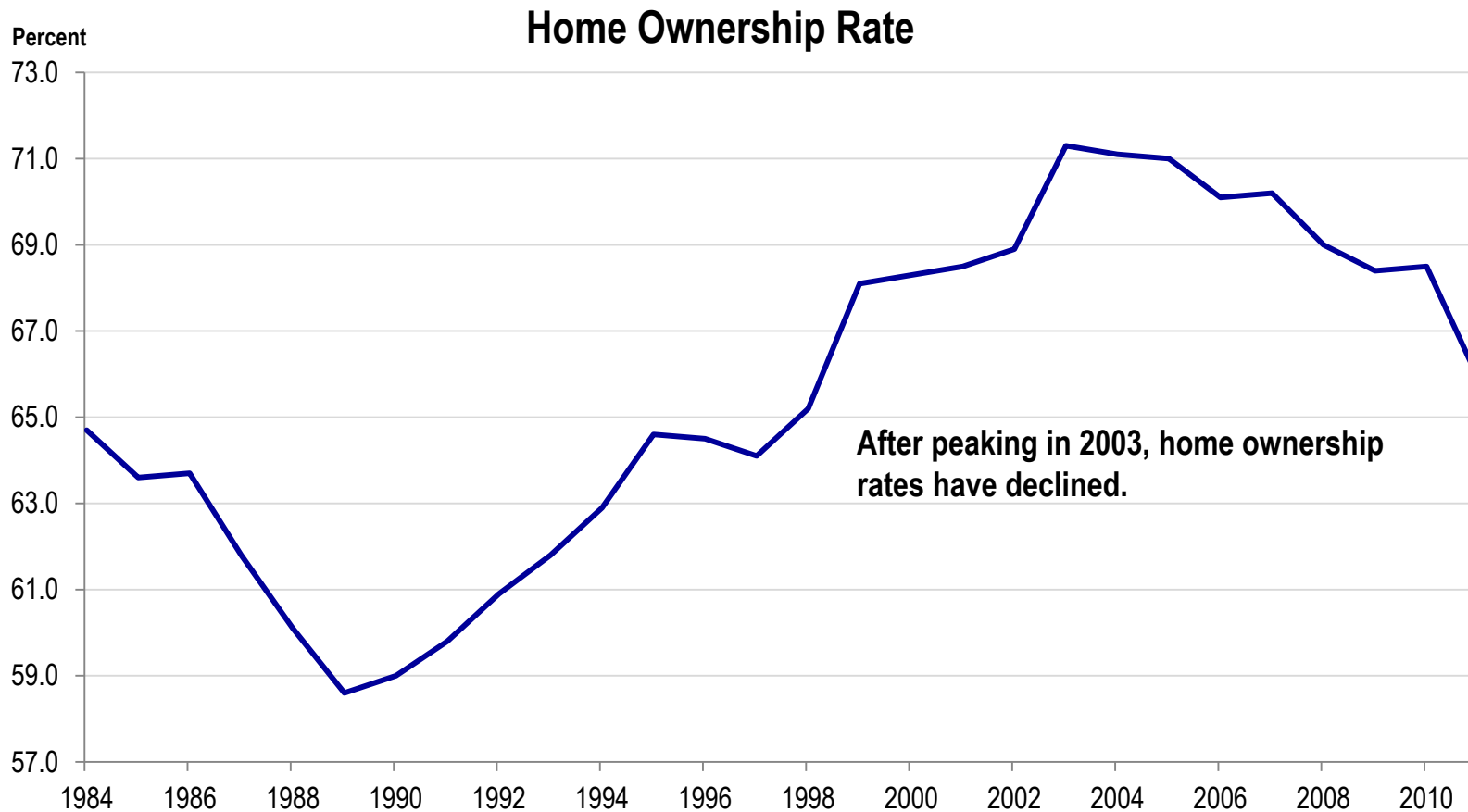


Source: Case-Shiller, SA.

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Colorado Home Ownership Rate



Source: FRED, Census.

Colorado-based Business and Economic Research

<http://cber.co>



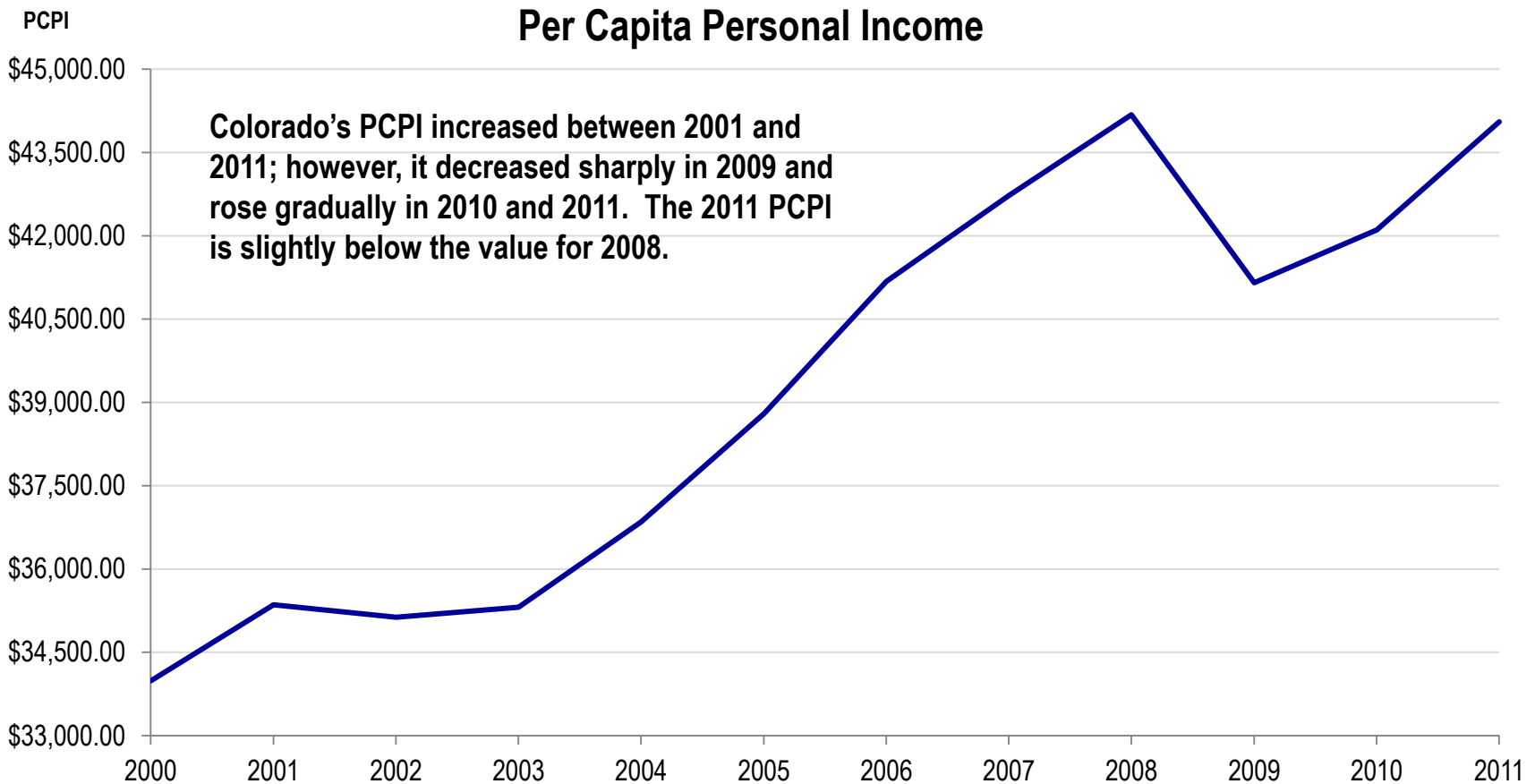
Wages and Income

Income and Wages

Key points are:

- Per Capita Personal Income - The 2011 total is slightly below the value for 2008.
- Colorado Median Household Income – The 2011 value is below the value for 2008.
- Annual Wages – The 2011 value is above the value for 2008.

Colorado Per Capita Personal Income



Source: BEA.

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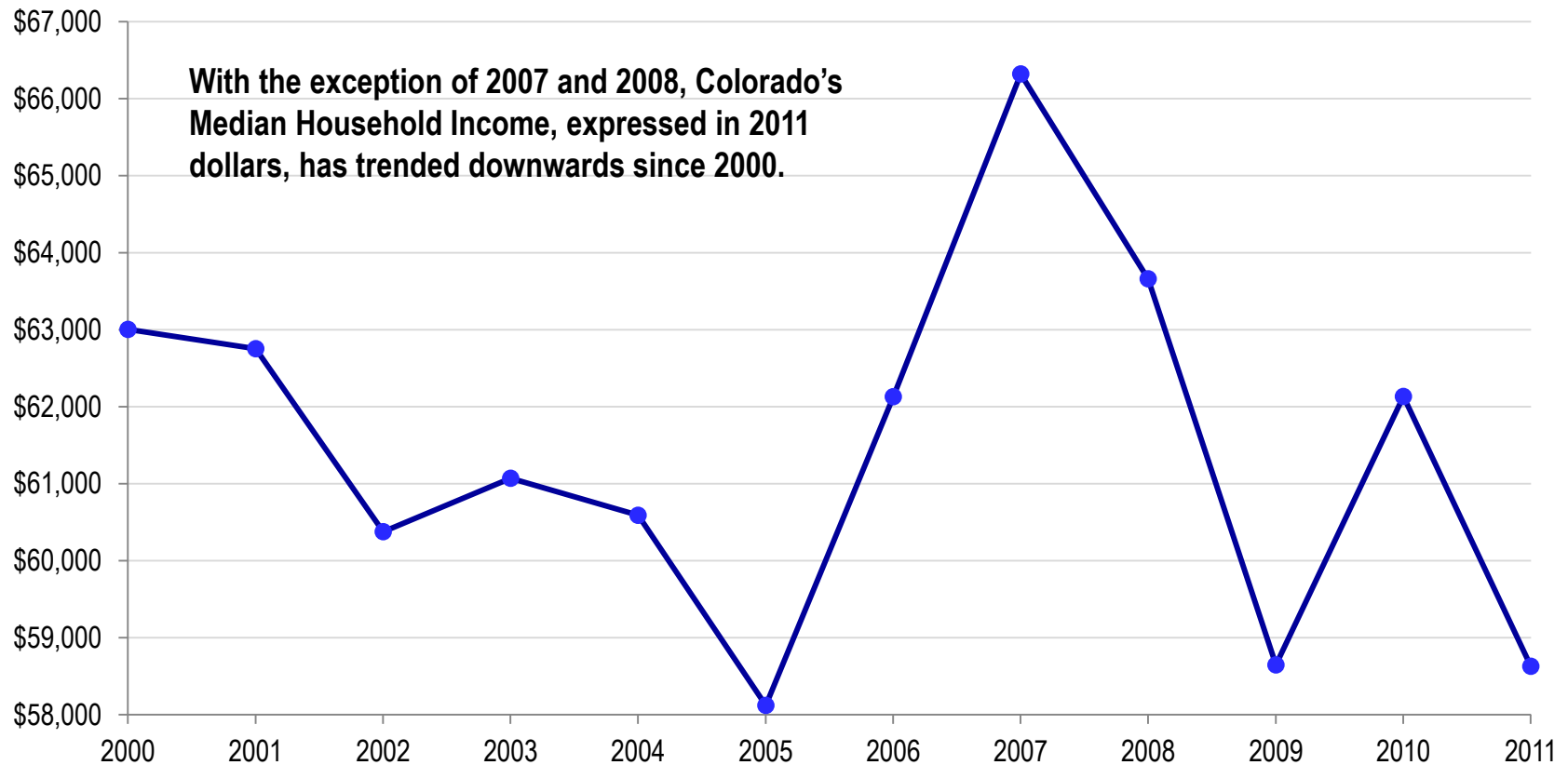
<http://cber.co>

Colorado Median Household Income

Income

In 2011 dollars

Median Household Income – 2011 Dollars



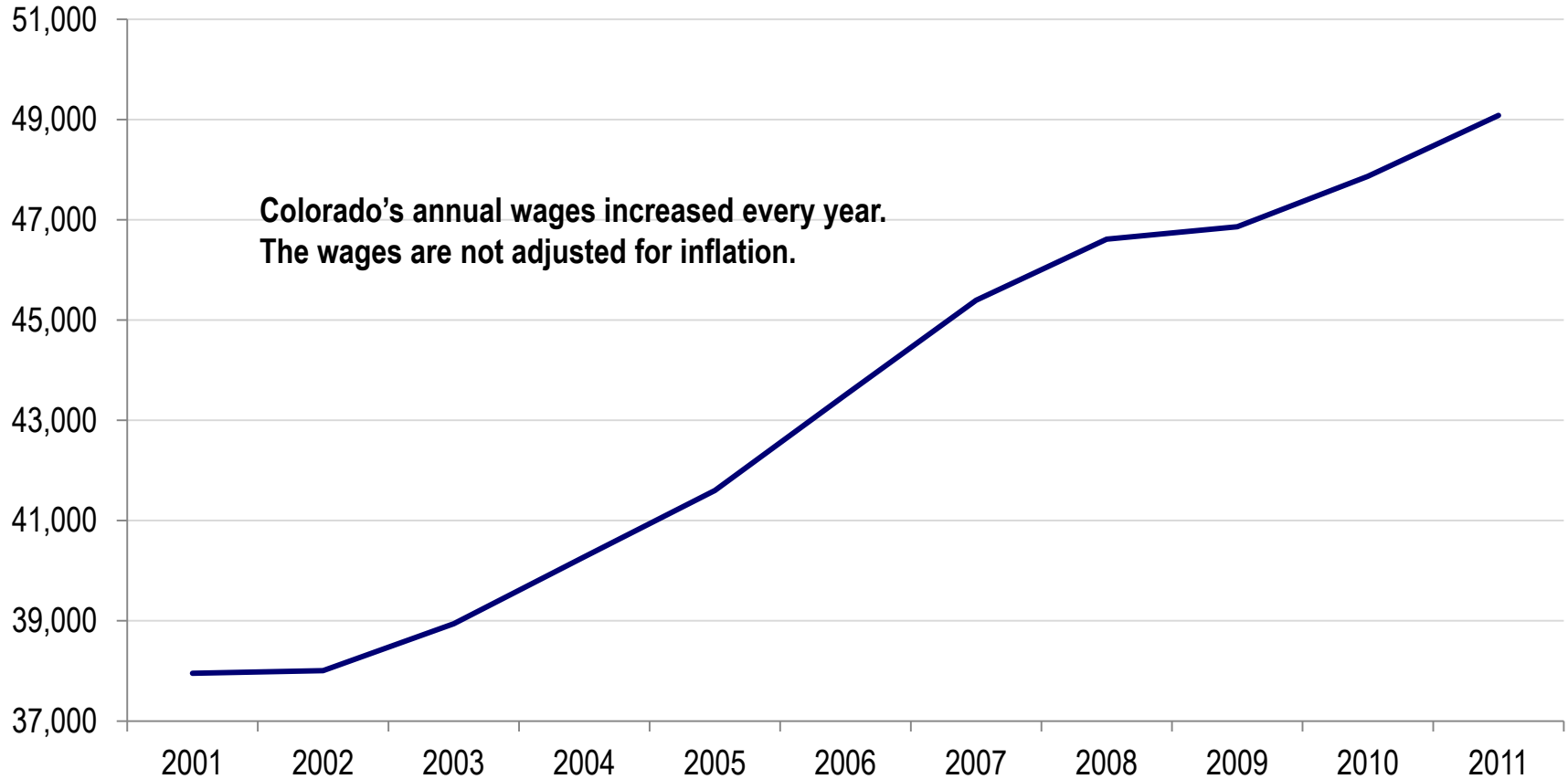
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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QCEW Annual Wages - Colorado

Colorado Annual Wages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, NSA.

Colorado-based Business and Economic Research

<http://cber.co>



Tourism



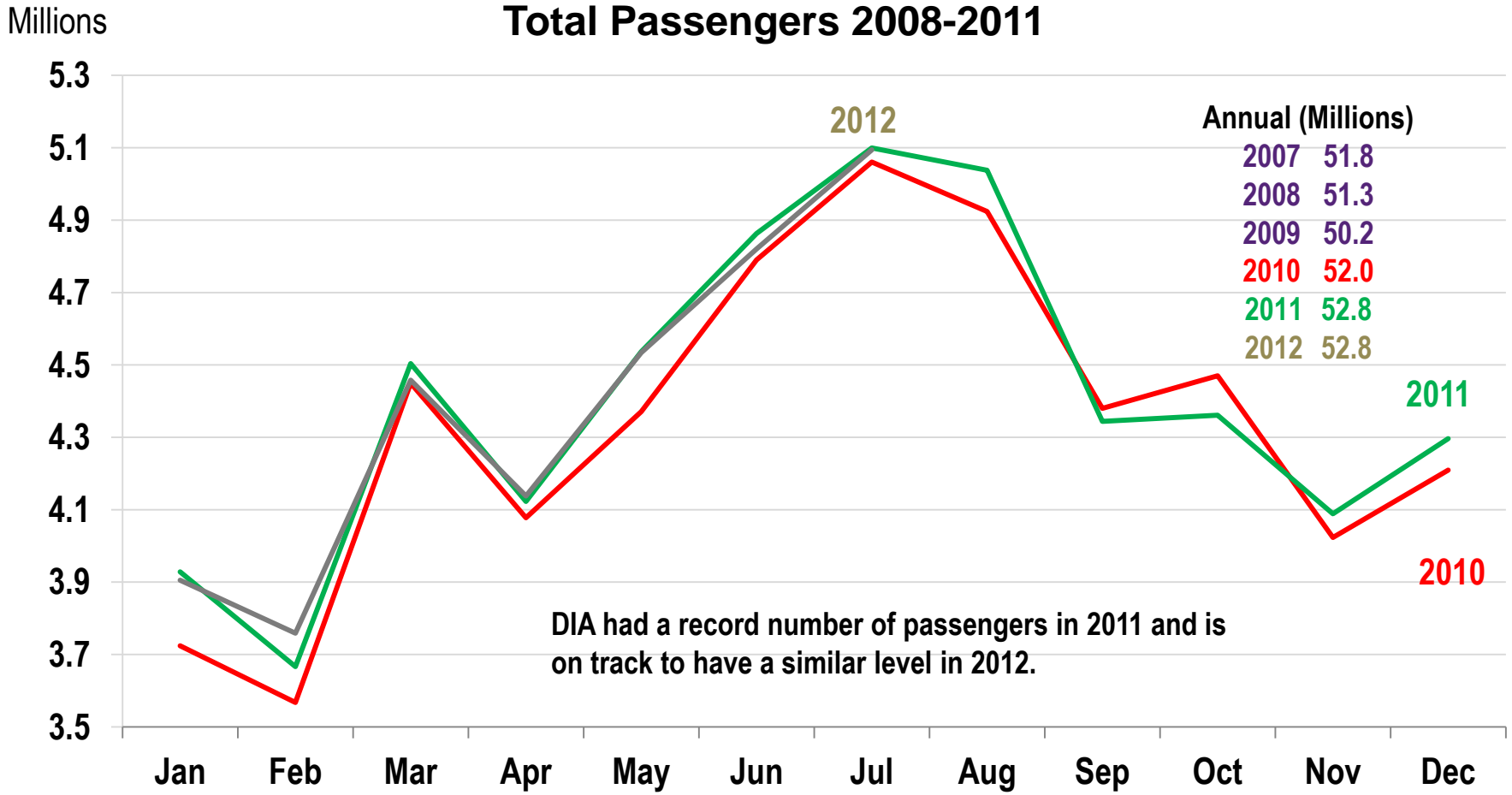
Tourism

This analysis looks at two tourism indicators, DIA passengers and skier visits.

Key points are:

- DIA Passengers - The projected 2012 total for passengers is above the number for 2008. This increase is a measure of improvement in the state and national economy.
- Skier Visits – Visits for the most recent season were down compared to 2011. While part of the decline may be attributed to the economy, the primary reasons were warmer weather and poorer than normal ski conditions.

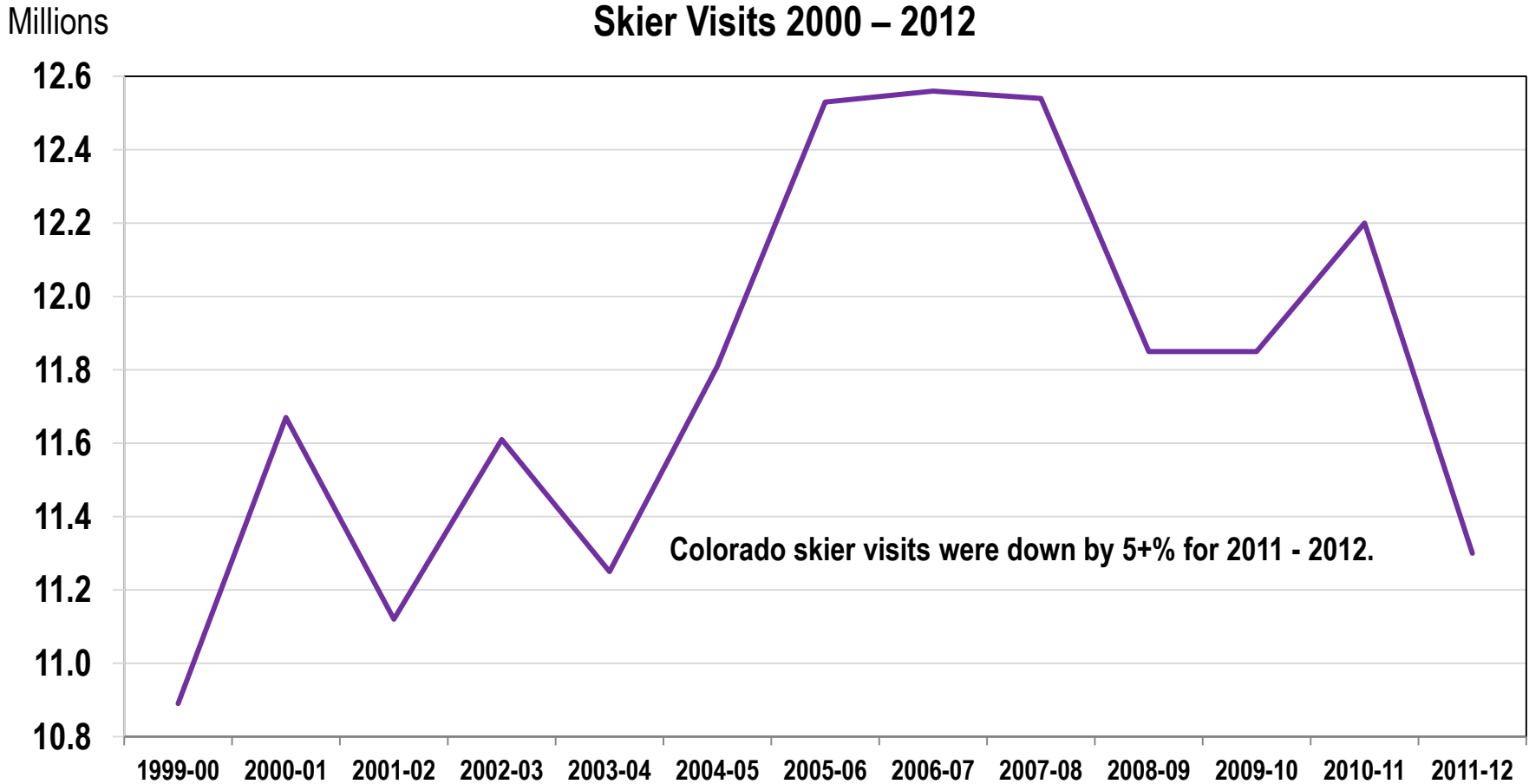
DIA Total Passengers 2008-2011



Source: FlyDenver.com.
 Colorado-based Business and Economic Research
<http://cber.co>

Skier Visits Slip Downhill in 2012

2000-2012



Source: Colorado Ski Country, Other.

[Colorado-based Business and Economic Research](http://cber.co)

<http://cber.co>



General Fund and Retail Trade Sales

Retail and General Fund

Retail trade sales are an important part of the revenue stream for State Government.

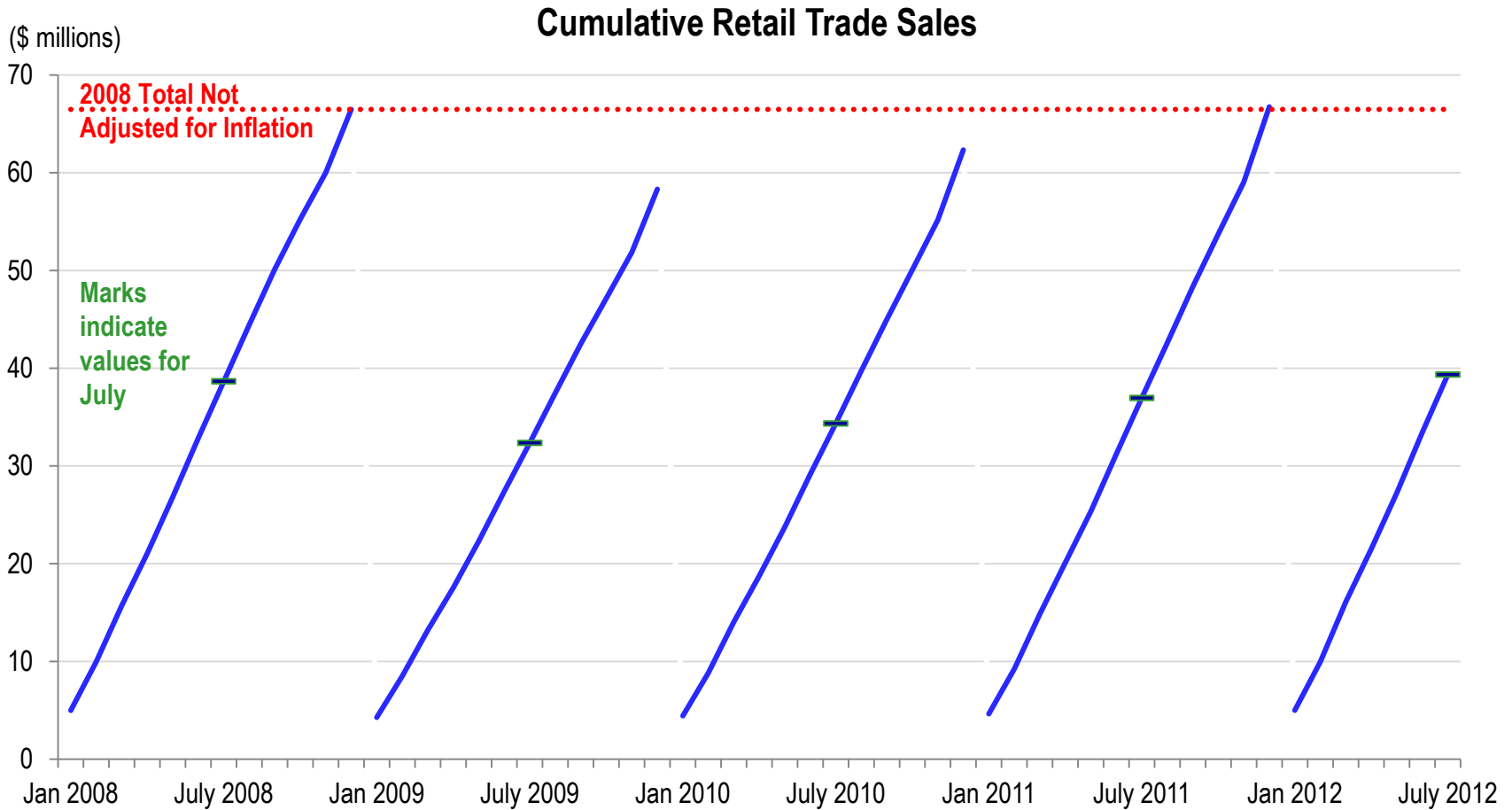
Cumulative retail trade sales for 2012, not adjusted for inflation, are slightly above 2008.

Sales Tax Revenue accounts for about one-fourth of the Gross General Fund. It is projected that Sales Tax Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 2013 will exceed STR for FYE 2008 (not adjusted for inflation).

It is projected that Net Individual Income Tax for the fiscal year ending June 2012 will exceed FYE 2008 (not adjusted for inflation). This tax accounts for about two-thirds of Gross General Fund Revenue.

It is projected that General Fund Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 2012 will match FYE 2008 (not adjusted for inflation).

Colorado Retail Trade Sales

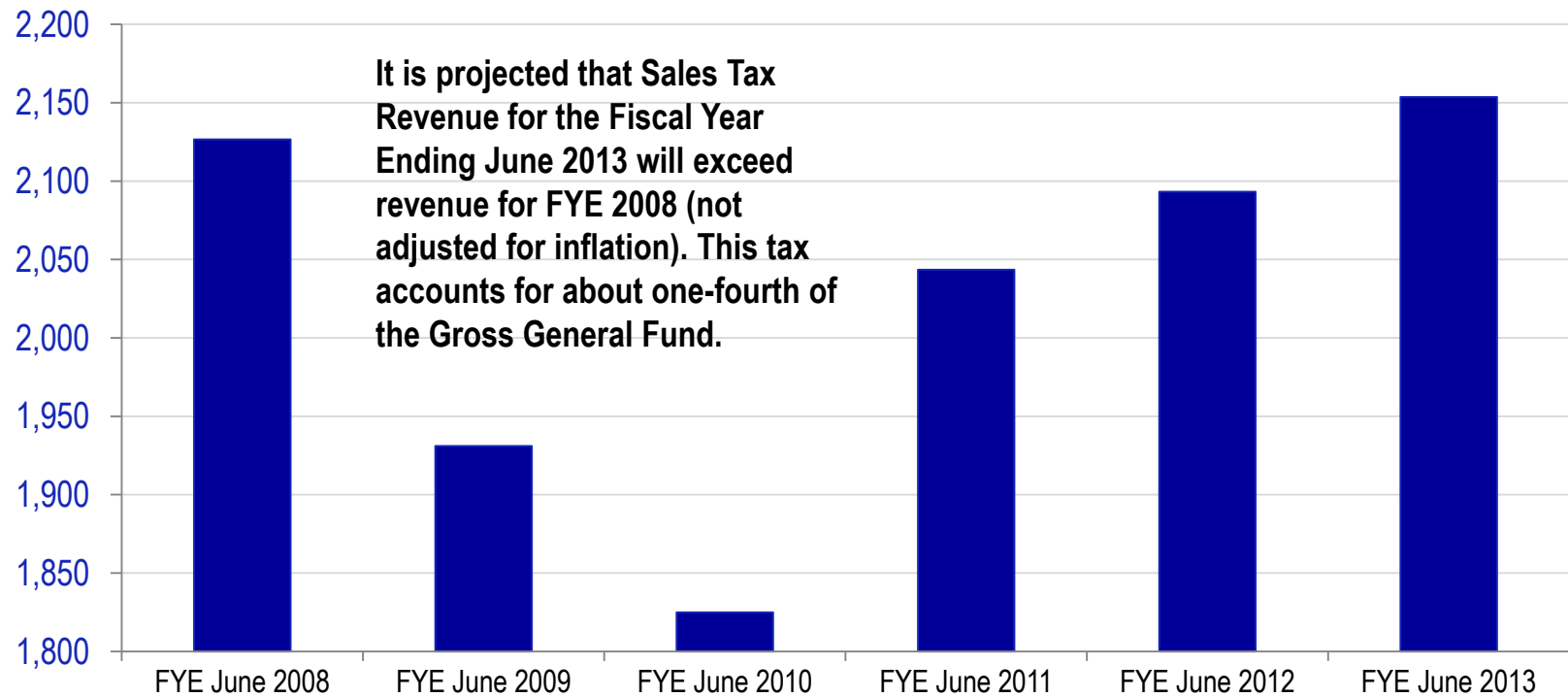


Source: Colorado Department of Revenue (Data not adjusted for inflation).
Colorado-based Business and Economic Research
<http://cber.co>

Colorado Sales Tax Revenue

Sales Tax Revenue

Millions \$



Source: Colorado Legislative Council.

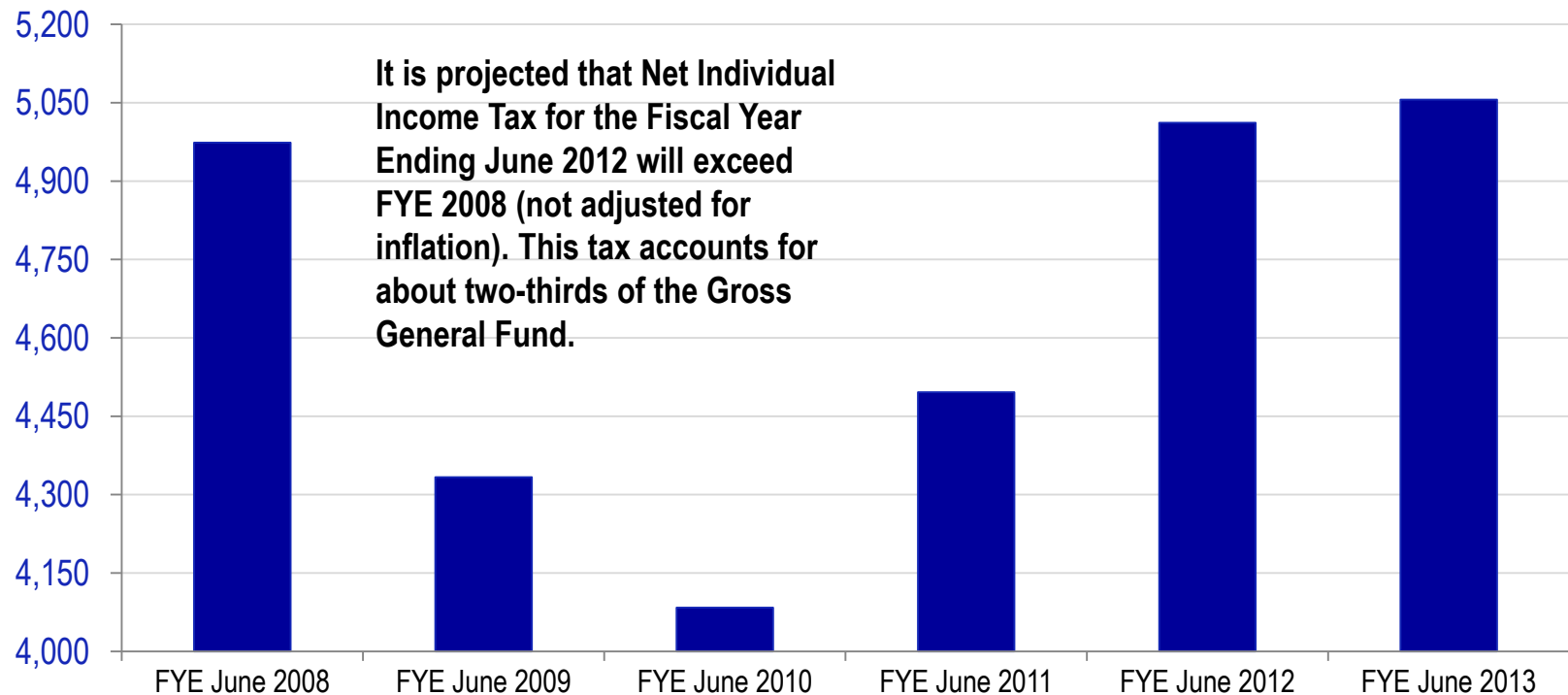
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<http://cber.co>

Colorado Net Individual Income Tax

Net Individual Income Tax

Millions \$



Source: Colorado Legislative Council.

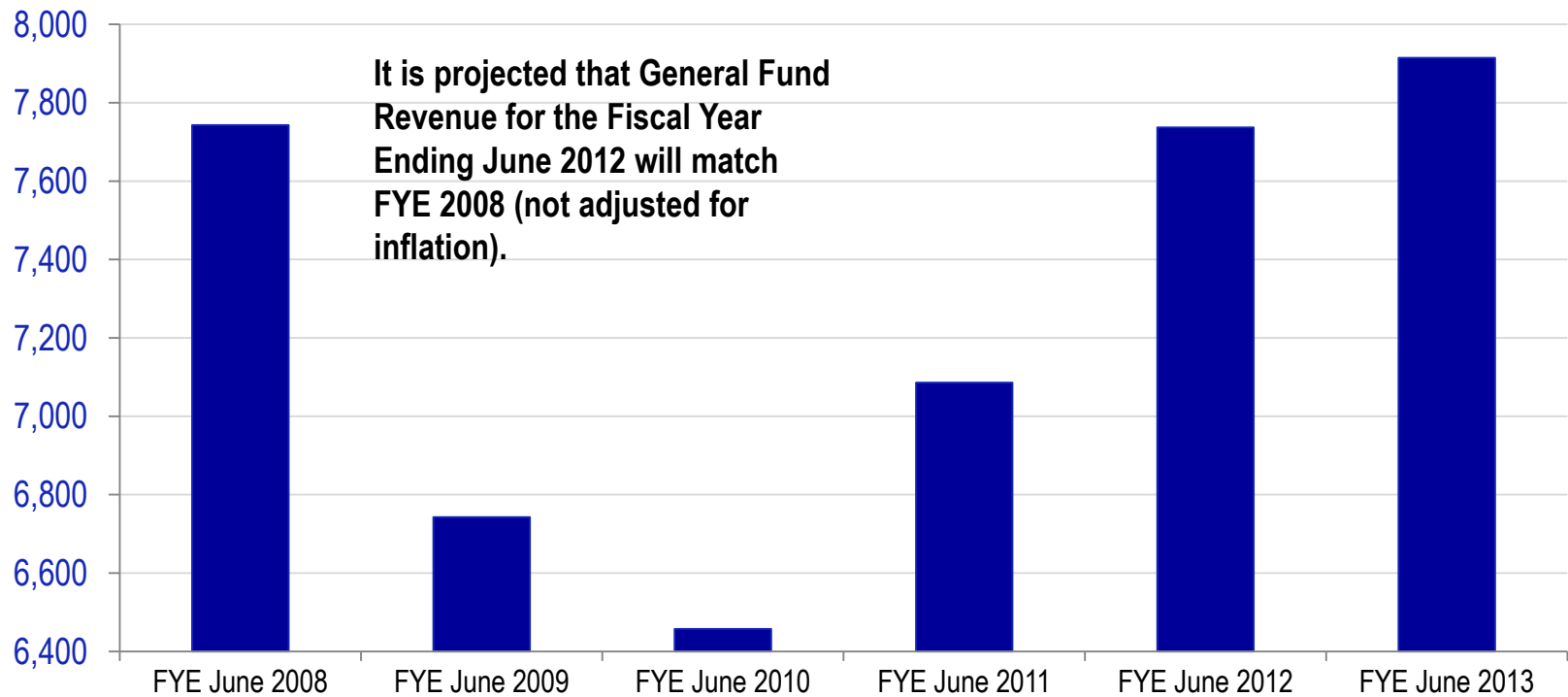
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Colorado Gross General Fund

Gross General Fund

Millions \$



Source: Colorado Legislative Council.

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Summary



Summary

United States

U.S. Output

- Real GDP output is stronger than 4 years ago, although it is increasing at a less than desirable rate.

U.S. Debt

- From 1966 to 2000, the Federal debt rose from \$.3 trillion to \$5.8 trillion. By mid-2012 it has reached almost \$16 trillion.
- From Q3 2008 to Q4 2010 consumers began deleveraging. Since then, they have continued to take on debt at a pre-2008 pace.

U.S. Employment and Unemployment

- During the 69 months between January 2007 and September 2012 the U.S. lost jobs in 31 months and gained jobs in 38 months.
- In 2012, total U.S. employment is below total employment in 2008; jobs are being added at a faster rate than they were in 2008.
- In 2012 the number of jobs added is trending upward, whereas it was trending downward in 2008.
- The number of unemployed workers is much higher in 2012 than in 2007 and 2008.
- The unemployment rate in 2012 is much higher than in 2008.
- In 2012, the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed workers is trending downward, whereas, it was trending upward in 2008.



Summary

United States

Financial Well-Being

- The 2012 Credability Consumer Distress Index is above the 2008 level and trending upwards (this is good news). Consumers are still “At Risk.”
- Health Care Coverage - The 2011 percentage of coverage is slightly below the 2008 level.
- Dow Jones Industrial Average – the DJIA is about 4,800 points above its level at this time (October) in 2008.
- Housing prices – Nationally, 2012 housing prices are below 2008 levels.

Transportation

- Average gas prices for 2008 were \$3.21 per gallon. Through the first 44 weeks of 2012, average prices are \$3.57 per gallon.
- After bottoming out in early 2009 U.S. auto sales have trended upward and are approaching 15 million a year. Sales in 2012 are better than 2008.



Summary Colorado

Colorado Population

- Although Net Migration has slowed, Colorado's population continues to grow at a steady pace.

Colorado Output

- Colorado Real GDP was greater than the U.S. for 2007 to 2011.
- The following sectors have shown steady growth since 1997 and 2011 output is greater than 2007 and 2008: Retail Trade; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Health Care; Finance and Insurance; and Information.
- Real output for the Construction sector was greater in 2007 and 2008 than 2011 for both Colorado and the U.S.



Summary Colorado

Colorado Employment and Unemployment

- During the 69 months between January 2007 and September 2012 Colorado only gained jobs in 34 months.
- In 2012, Colorado employment is well below employment of 2007 and 2008, but it is trending upwards.
- In 2012, jobs are being added at a faster rate than they were in 2008, but not 2007.
- The number of unemployed workers is more than twice as much in 2012 as it was in 2007. It is also greater than 2008.
- The unemployment rate in 2012 is twice the 2007 rate and much higher than in 2008.
- In 2012, the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed workers is trending downward, whereas, it was trending upward in 2008.

Colorado Sector Employment

- Projected annual state employment for 2012 will be about 56,900 less than the total for 2008. The following sectors have greater 2012 employment than 2008: Private Education and Health Care, Higher Education, Tourism, K-12 Education, Corporate Headquarters (MCE), Federal Government, Employment Services, State Government, Extractive Industries, and Professional and Scientific and Technical Services.

Colorado Job Creation

- Gross job losses and job gains for 2011 are less than 2008. Improvement in net job gains is more a result of decreased layoffs than actual job creation.



Summary Colorado

Colorado and U.S. Inflation

- Overall inflation has been minimal since the beginning of the Great Recession. Apparel and Housing are the only sectors that have grown at a lower rate than All Items for Coloradans.

Construction and Housing

- The number of permits in 2012 are greater than 2008, although they are well below the levels shown in the 2000s. Most importantly, permits are slowly trending upwards.
- 2012 Colorado housing prices are approaching 2008 levels.
- Home ownership rates in 2011 are below the rates in 2008. More importantly, they are trending downwards.

Income and Wages

- Per Capita Personal Income - The 2011 average is slightly below the value for 2008.
- Colorado Median Household Income – The 2011 median is below the value for 2008.
- Average Annual Wages – The 2011 average is above the value for 2008.

General Fund and Retail Trade Sales

- Retail Sales are improving. Projected Sales Tax Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 2013 will exceed revenue for FYE 2008 (not adjusted for inflation). This tax accounts for about one-fourth of Gross General Fund Revenue.
- Projected Net Individual Income Tax for the fiscal year ending June 2012 will exceed FYE 2008 (not adjusted for inflation). This tax accounts for about two-thirds of Gross General Fund Revenue.
- Projected General Fund Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 2012 will match FYE 2008 (not adjusted for inflation).

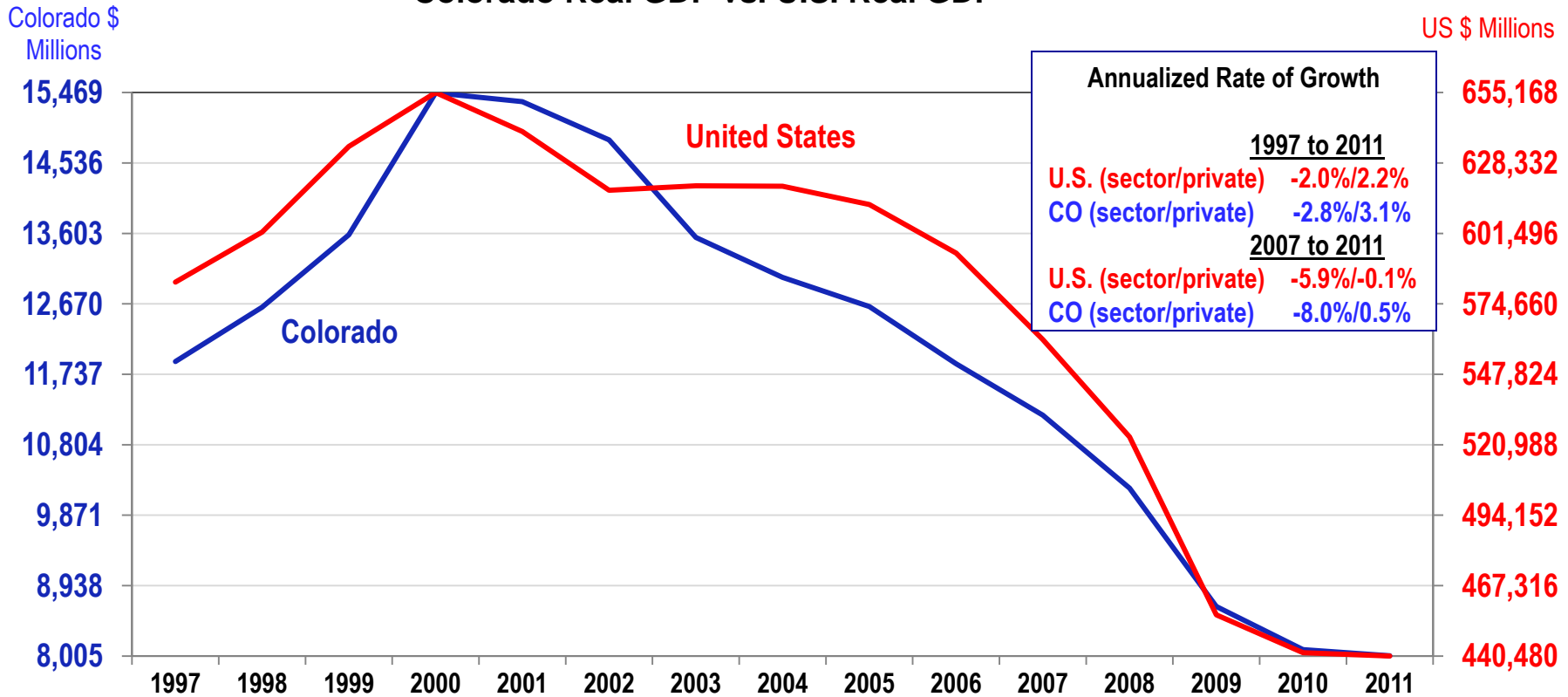


Appendix – State Output

This section includes Output information by sector

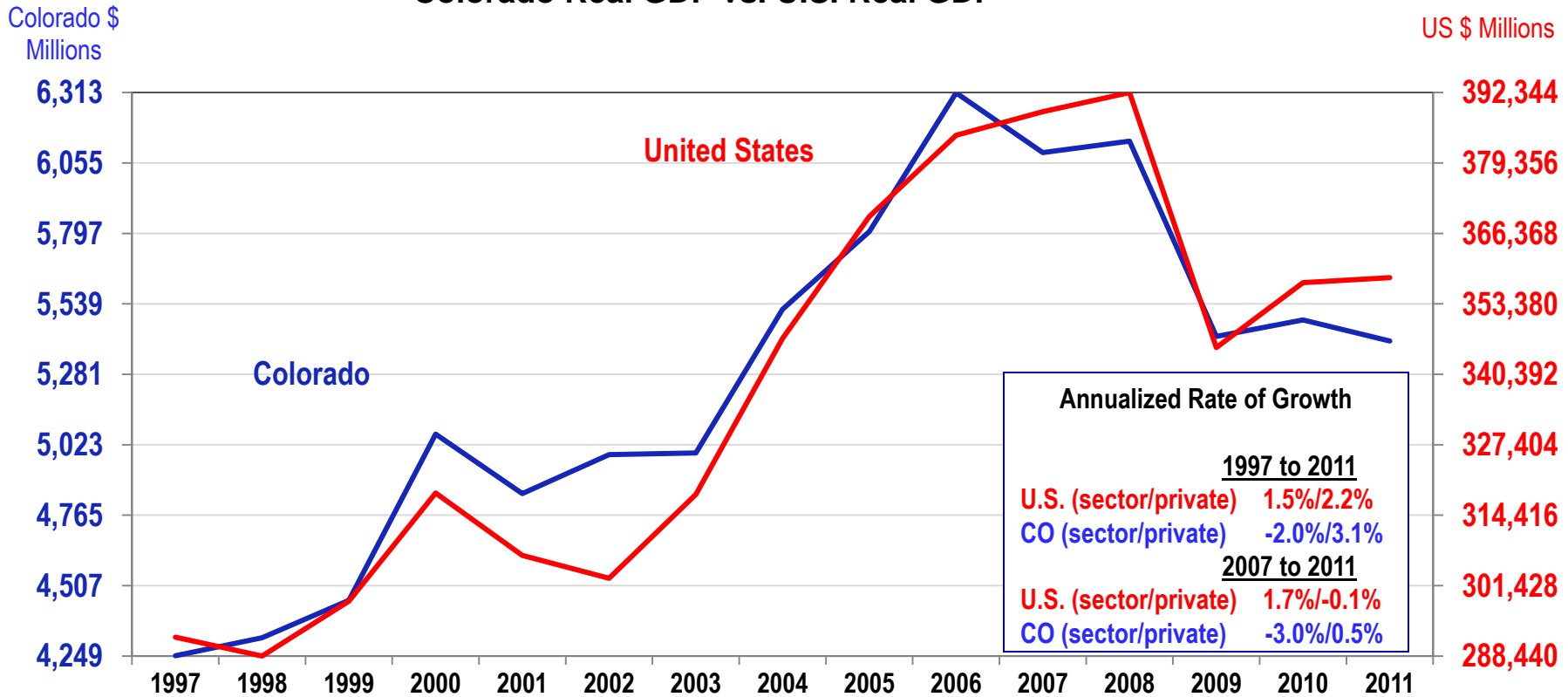
- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Construction
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



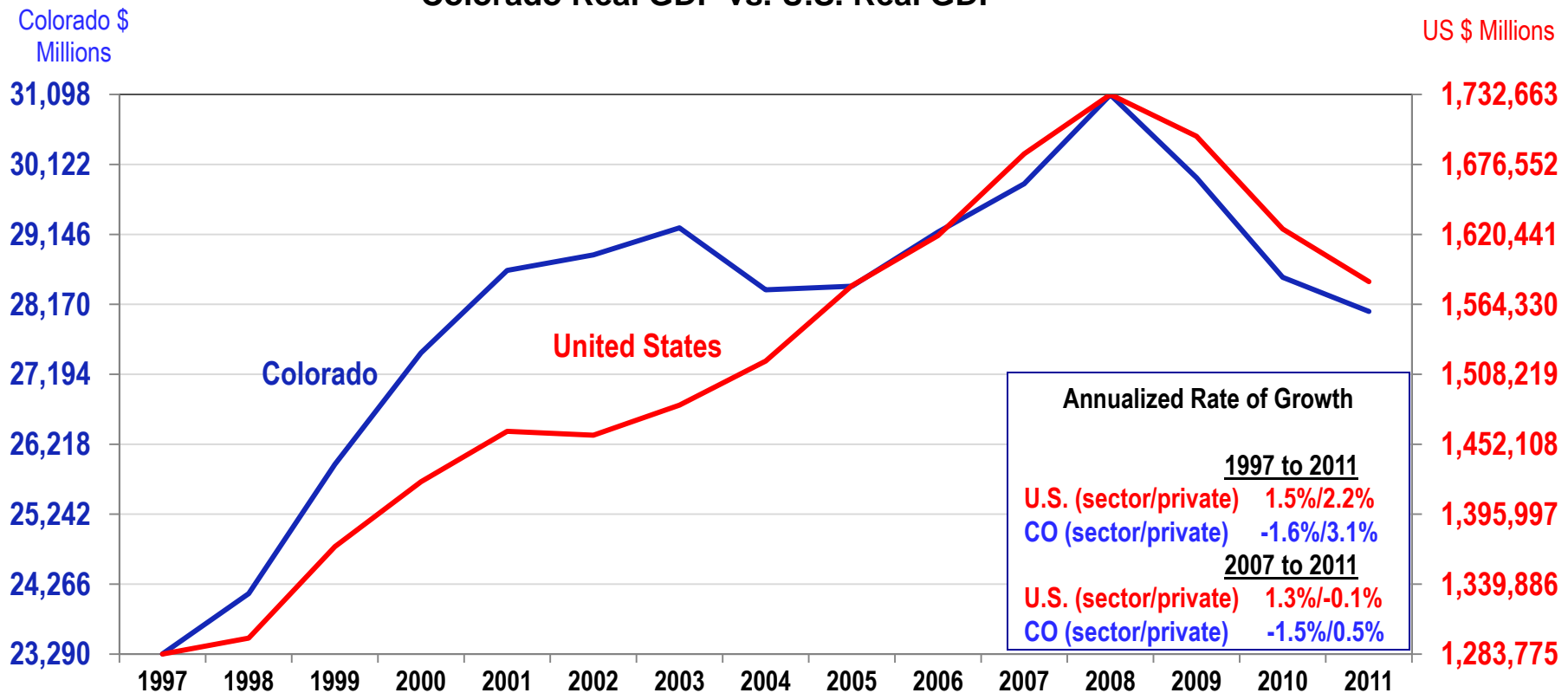
- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Transportation and Warehousing
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



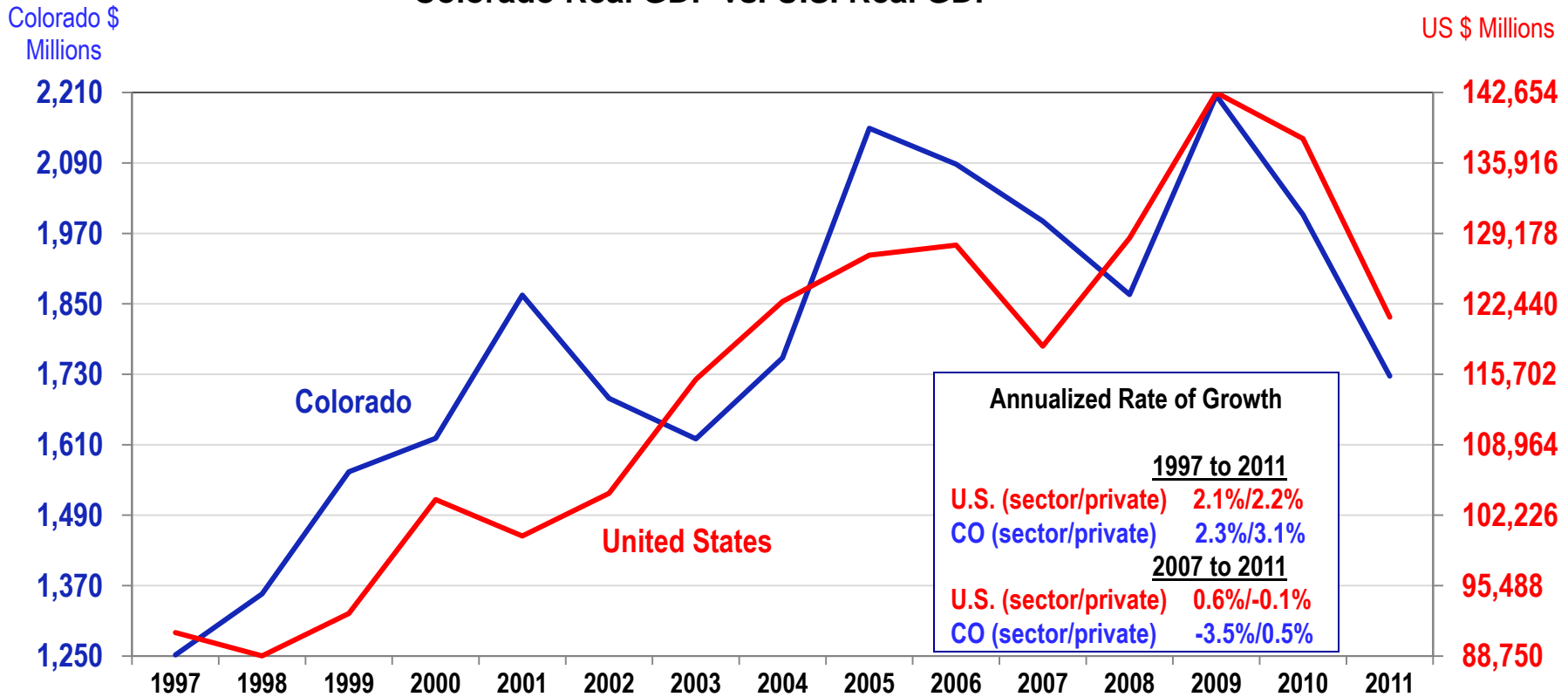
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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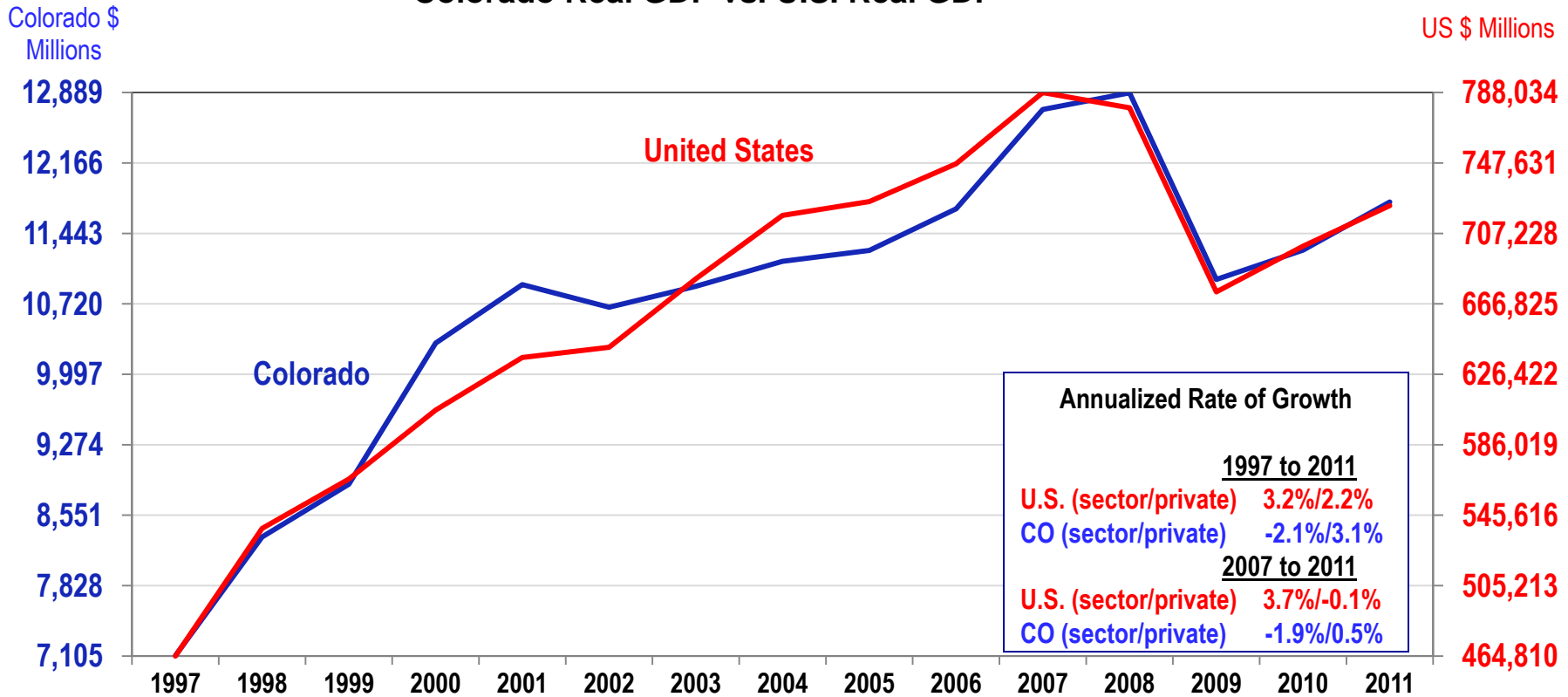
- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Agriculture
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



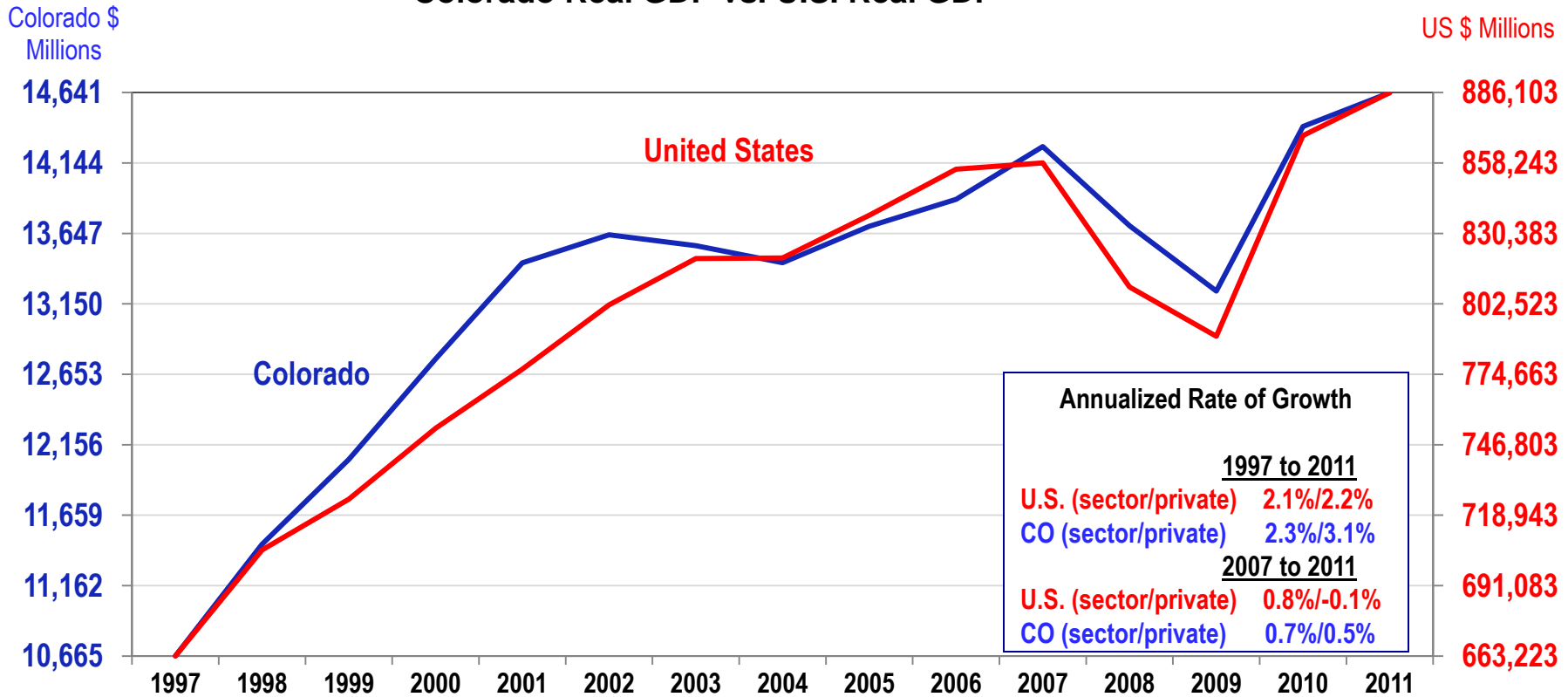
- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Wholesale Trade
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



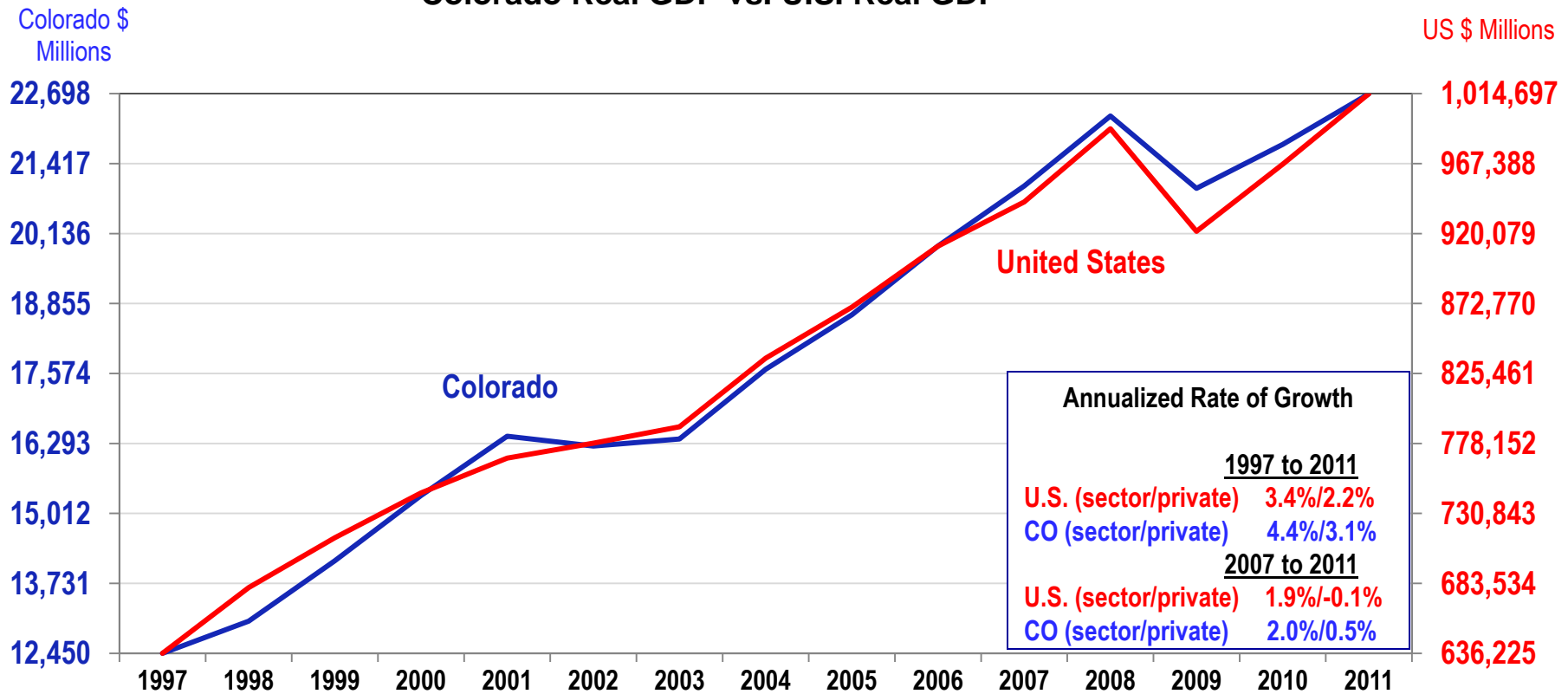
- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Retail Trade
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



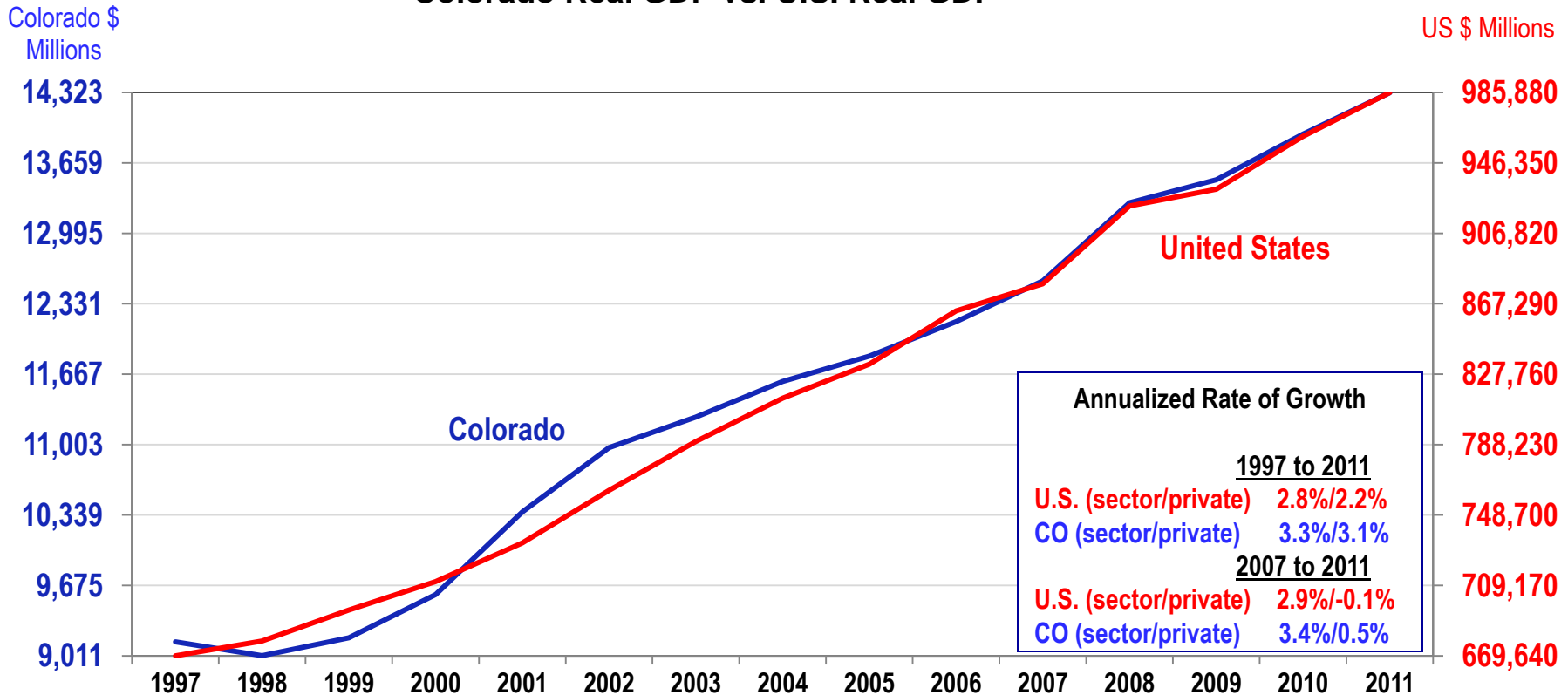
- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Professional, Scientific, and Technical
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



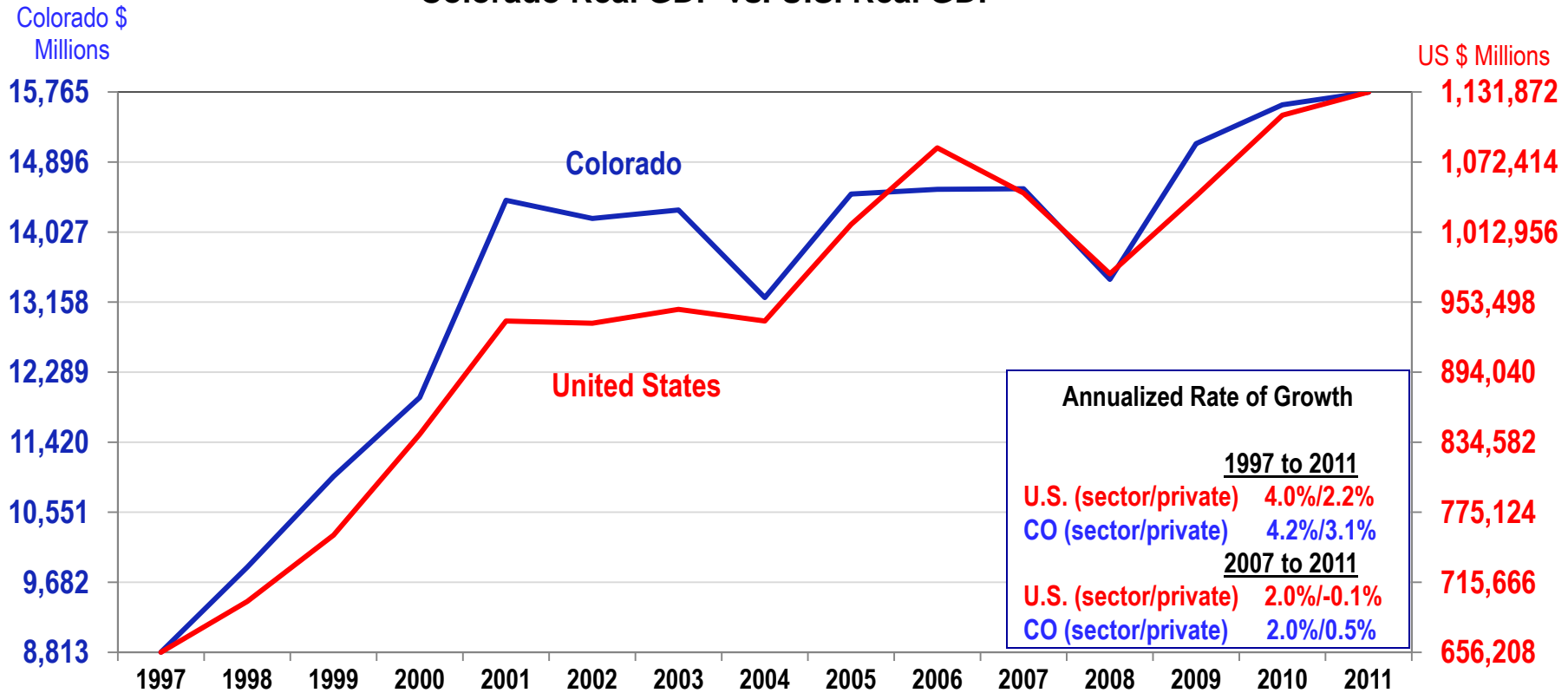
- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Health Care and Social Assistance
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



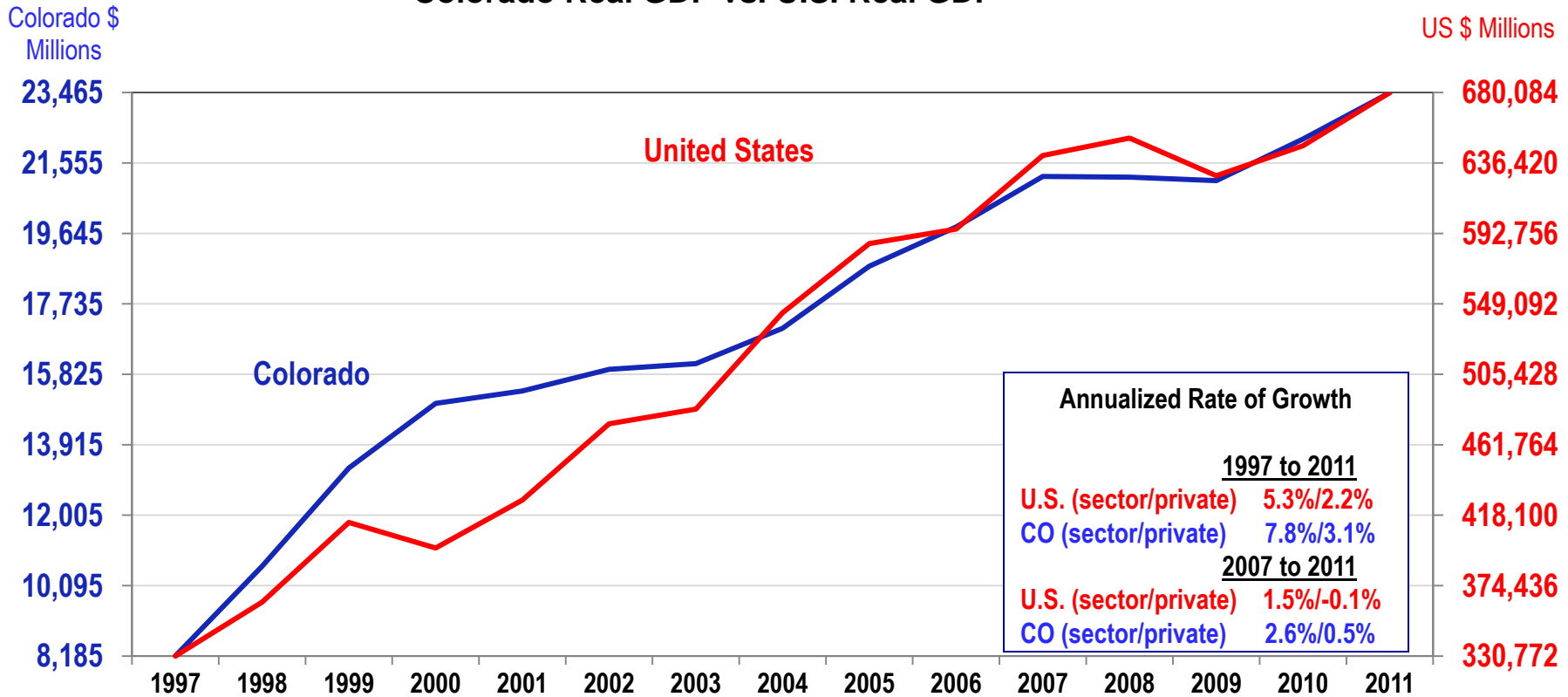
- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Finance and Insurance
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



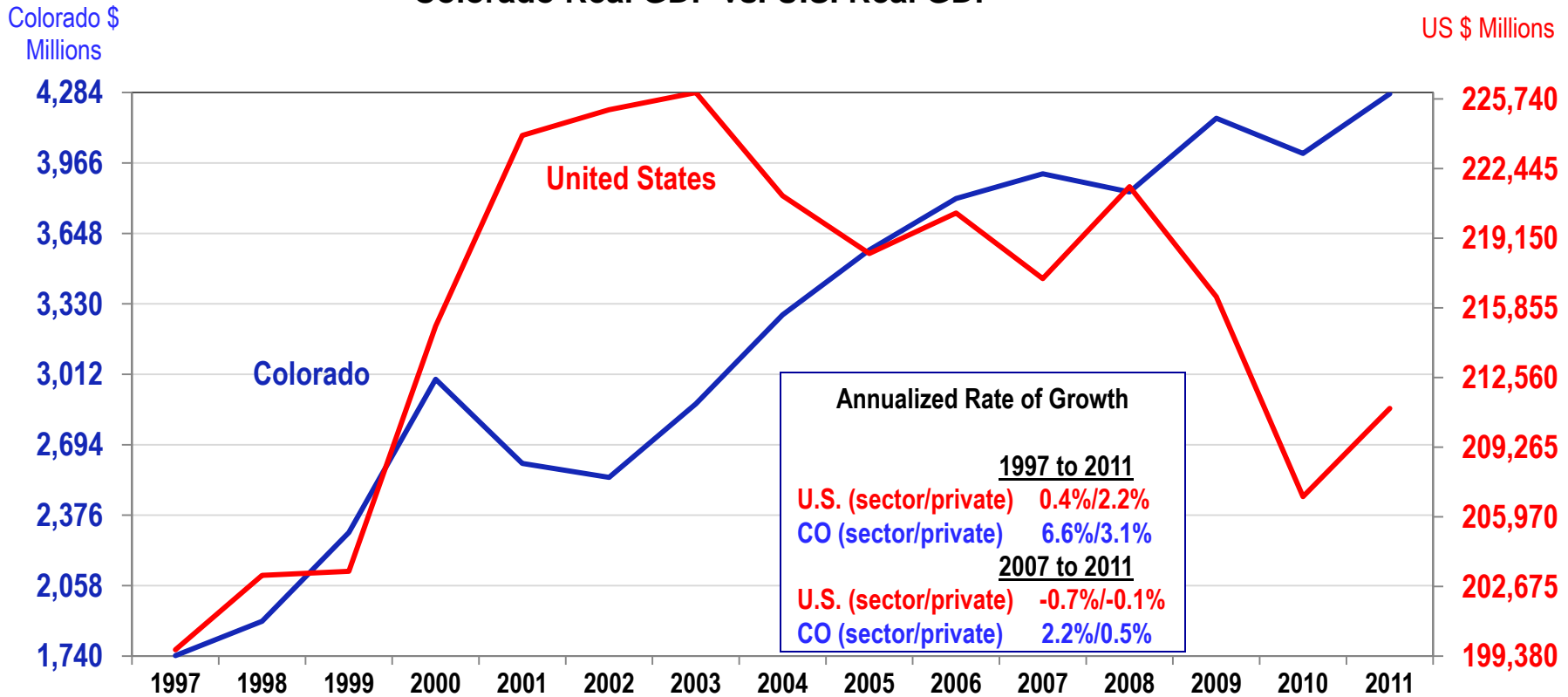
- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Information
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Management of Companies and Enterprises
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

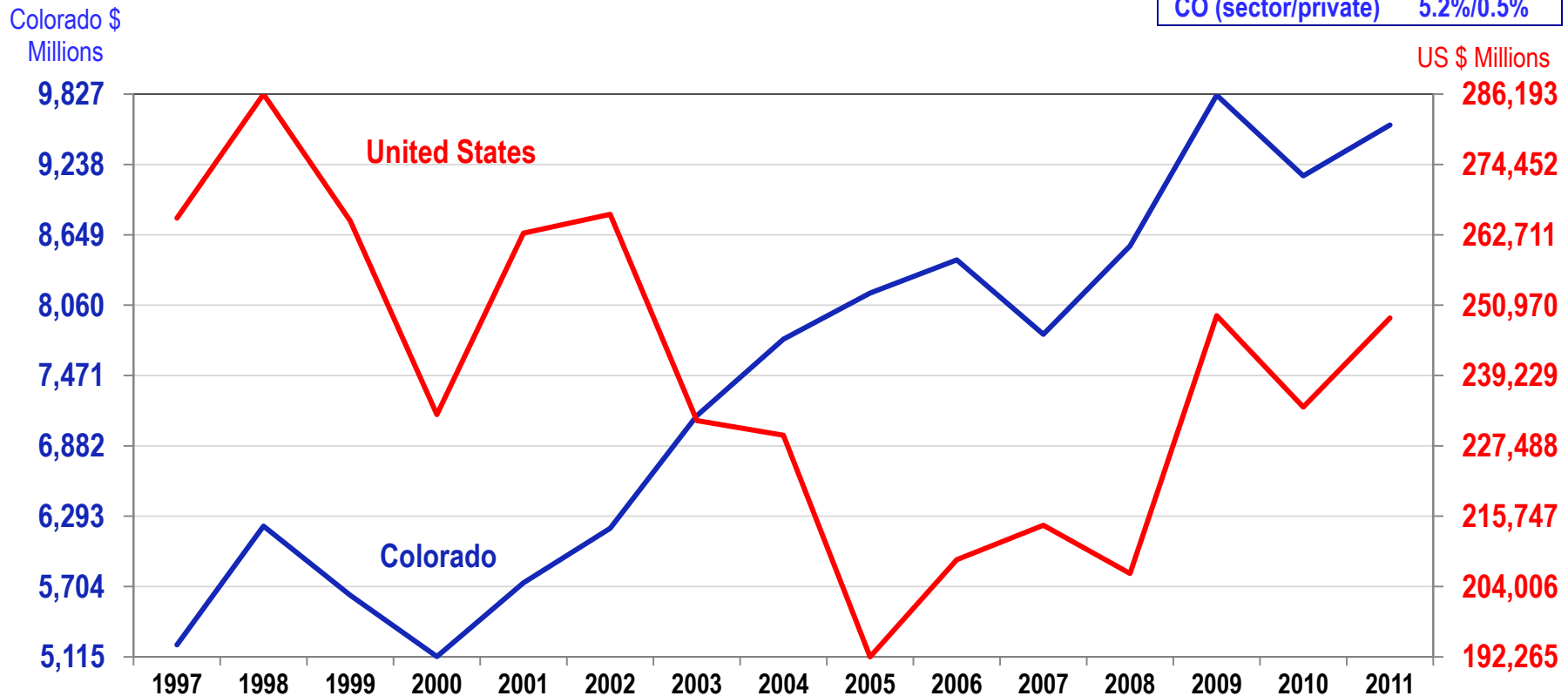
Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Mining
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

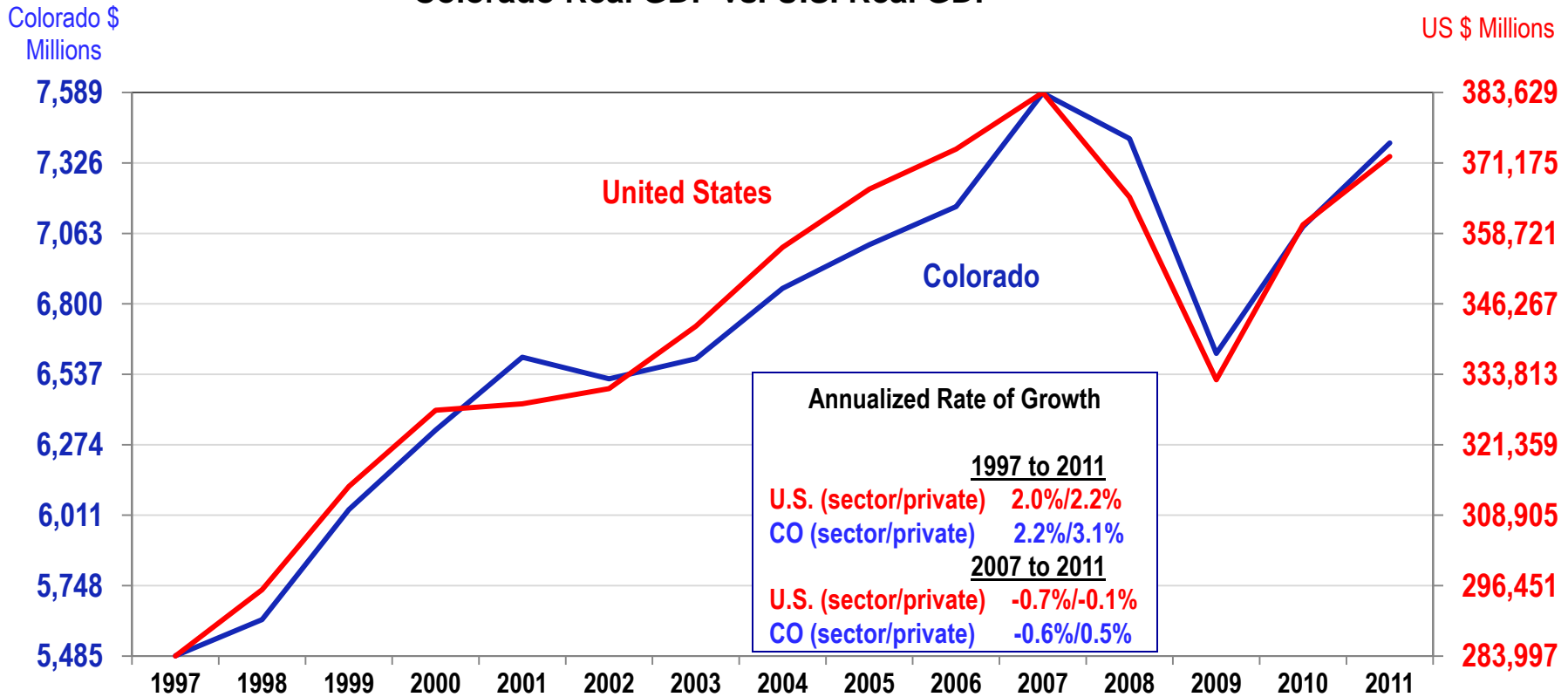
Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP

Annualized Rate of Growth	
<u>1997 to 2011</u>	
U.S. (sector/private)	-0.5%/2.2%
CO (sector/private)	4.4%/3.1%
<u>2007 to 2011</u>	
U.S. (sector/private)	3.8%/-0.1%
CO (sector/private)	5.2%/0.5%



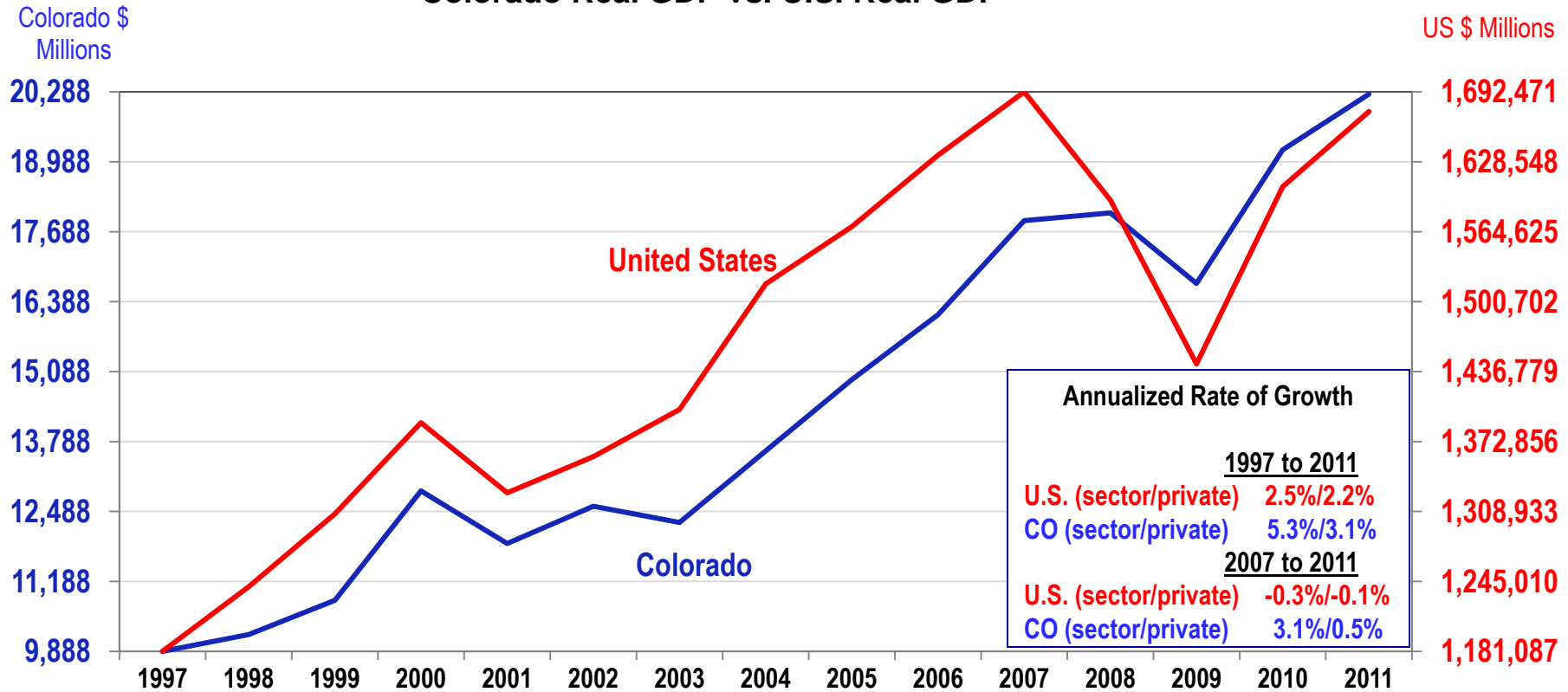
- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Accommodation and Food Services
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



- Total Real Gross Domestic Product
- Manufacturing
- Colorado vs. U.S. (Sum of States)

Colorado Real GDP vs. U.S. Real GDP



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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Appendix – Inflation

This section includes Inflation information by category

Consumer Price Index

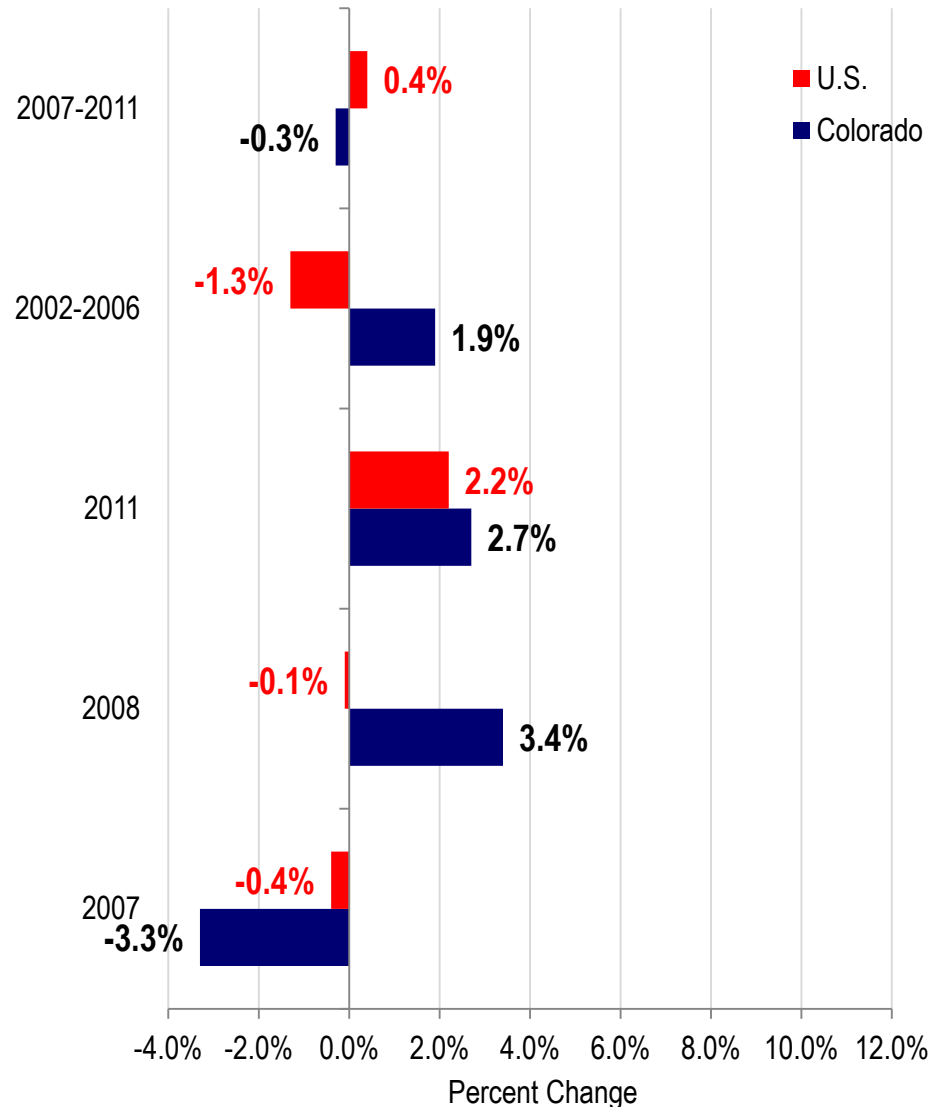
United States (Red)

- Inflation was higher for the period 2007-2011 than 2002-2006.
- Inflation was highest in 2011 followed by 2008.

Colorado (Blue)

- Inflation was higher for the period 2002-2006 than 2007-2011.
- Inflation was highest in 2008 followed by 2011.
- Inflation for the period 2007-2011 was greater for the U.S. than Colorado.
- The Colorado CPI for All Items (2.2%) for 2007-2011 was greater than the Apparel Component.

Consumer Price Index Apparel



Consumer Price Index

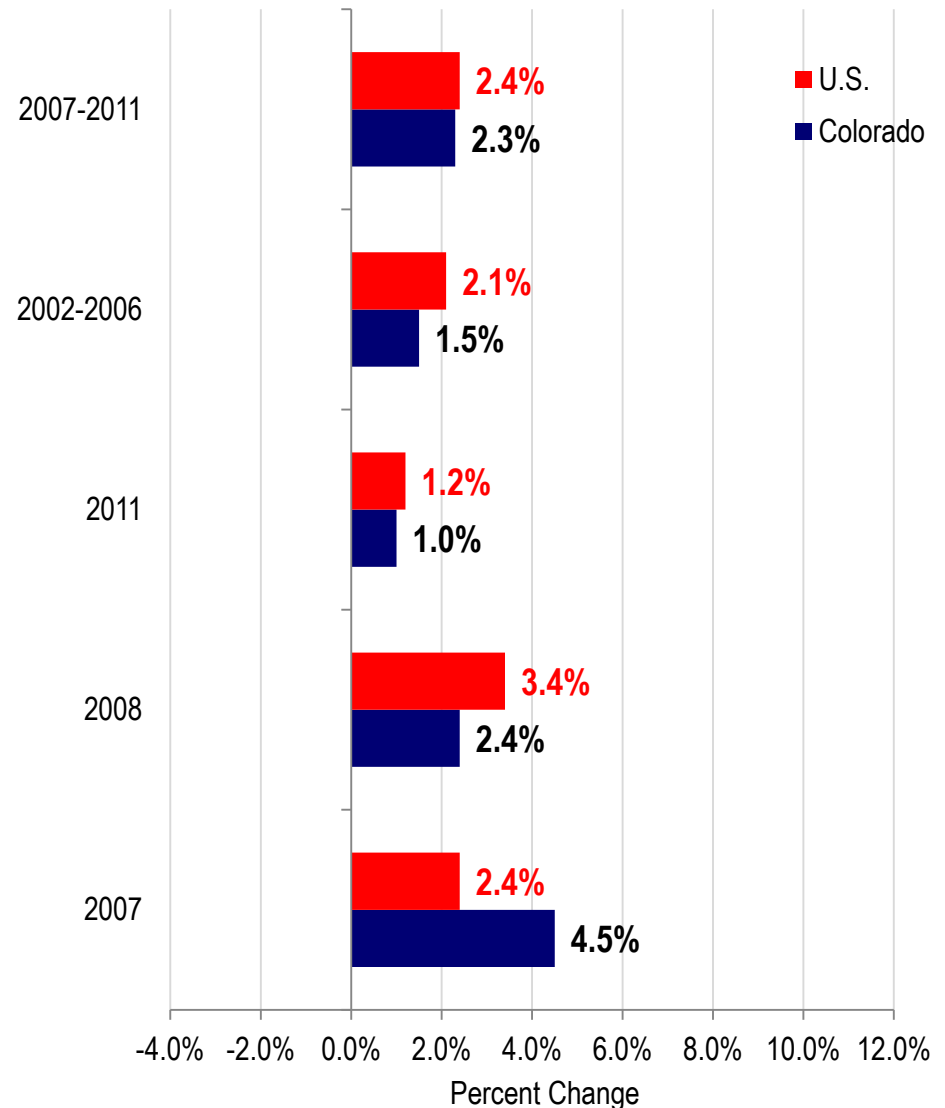
United States (Red)

- Inflation was higher for the period 2007-2011 than 2002-2006.
- Inflation was highest in 2008 followed by 2007.

Colorado (Blue)

- Inflation was higher for the period 2007-2011 than 2002-2006.
- Inflation was highest in 2007 followed by 2008.
- Inflation for the period 2007-2011 was greater for the U.S. than Colorado.
- The Colorado CPI for All Items (2.2%) for 2007-2011 was less than the Education and Communication Component.

Consumer Price Index Education and Communication



Consumer Price Index Food and Beverage

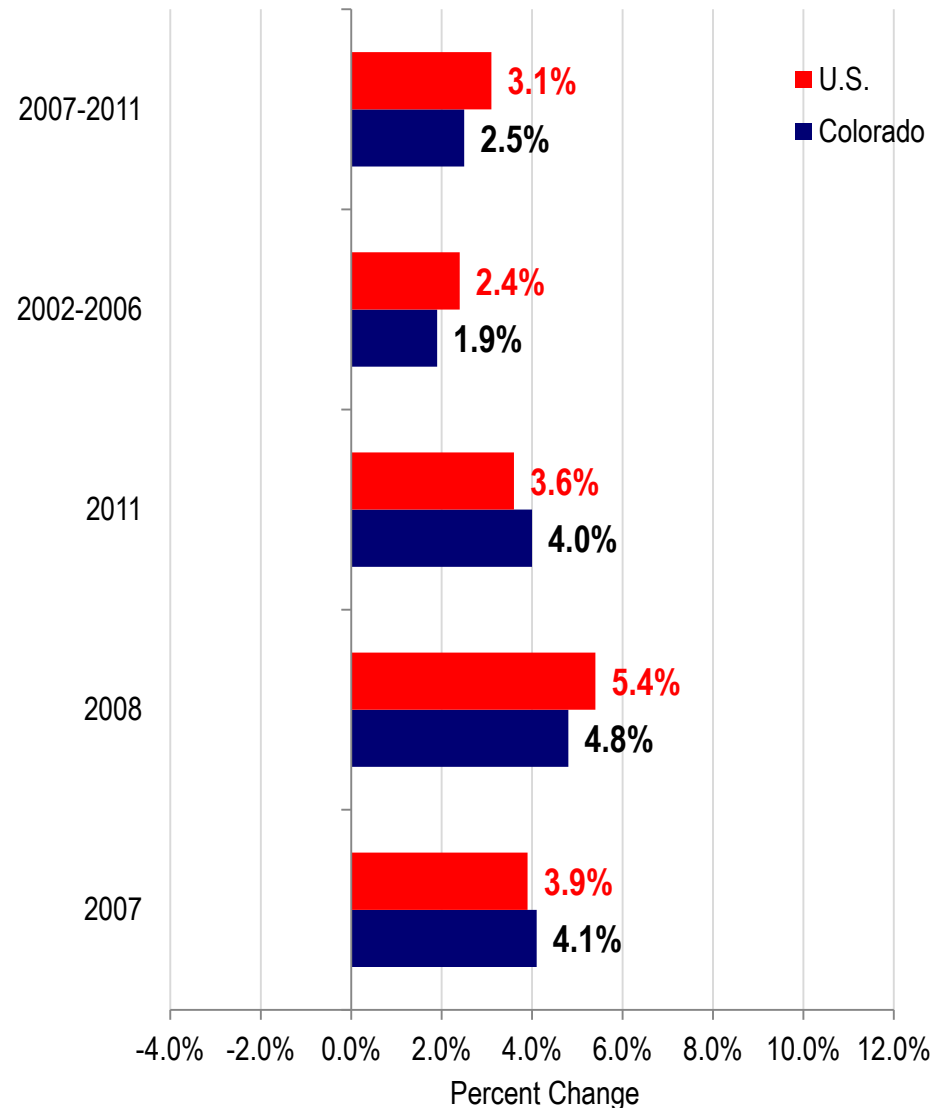
Consumer Price Index

United States (Red)

- Inflation was higher for the period 2007-2011 than 2002-2006.
- Inflation was highest in 2008 followed by 2007.

Colorado (Blue)

- Inflation was higher for the period 2007-2011 than 2002-2006.
- Inflation was highest in 2008 followed by 2007.
- Inflation for the period 2007-2011 was greater for the U.S. than Colorado.
- The Colorado CPI for All Items (2.2%) for 2007-2011 was less than the Food and Beverage Component.



Consumer Price Index

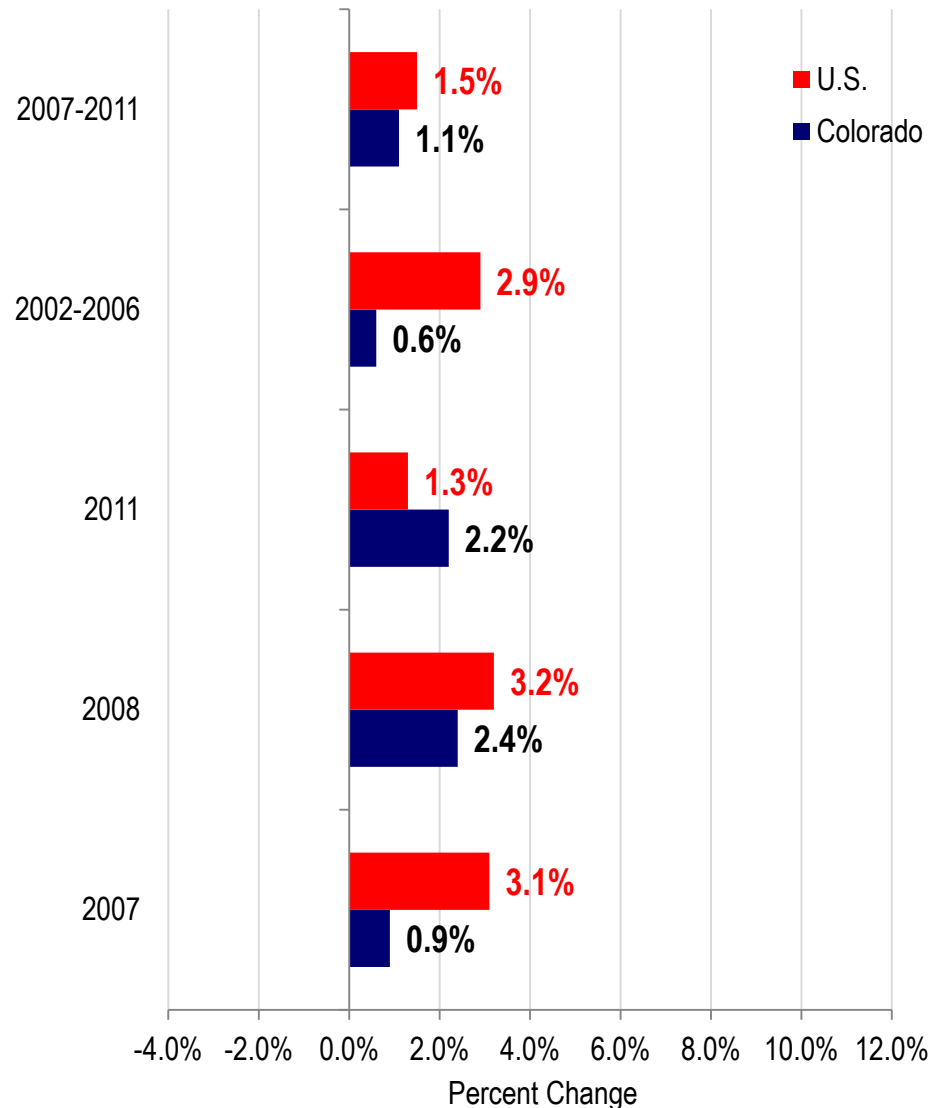
United States (Red)

- Inflation was higher for the period 2002-2006 than 2007-2011.
- Inflation was highest in 2008 followed by 2007.

Colorado (Blue)

- Inflation was higher in for the period 2007-2011 than 2002-2006.
- Inflation was highest in 2008 followed by 2011.
- Inflation for the period 2007-2011 was greater for the U.S. than Colorado.
- The Colorado CPI for All Items (2.2%) for 2007-2011 was greater than the Housing Component.

Consumer Price Index Housing



Consumer Price Index

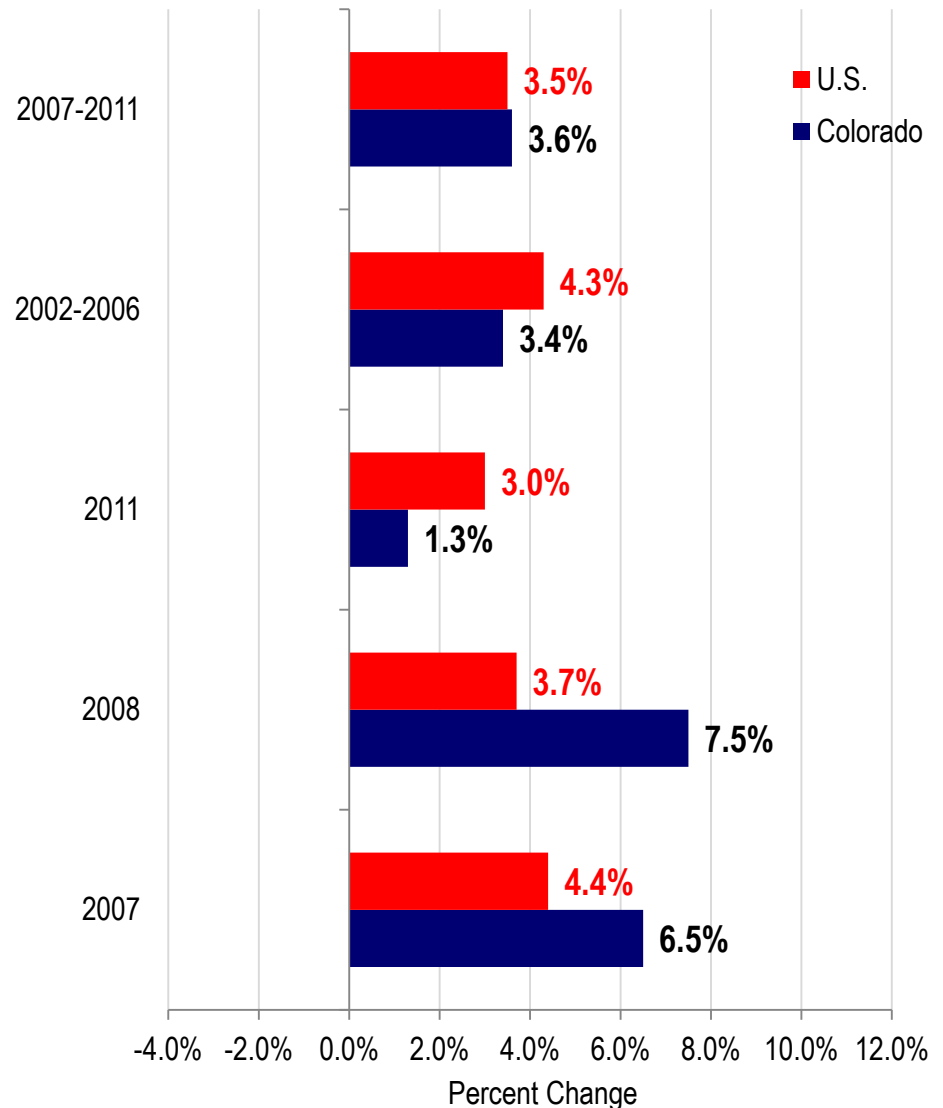
United States (Red)

- Inflation was higher for the period 2002-2006 than 2007-2011.
- Inflation was highest in 2007 followed by 2008.

Colorado (Blue)

- Inflation was higher in for the period 2007-2011 than 2002-2006.
- Inflation was highest in 2008 followed by 2007.
- Inflation for the period 2007-2011 was greater for Colorado than the U.S.
- The Colorado CPI for All Items (2.2%) for 2007-2011 was less than the Medical Care Component.

Consumer Price Index Medical Care



Consumer Price Index

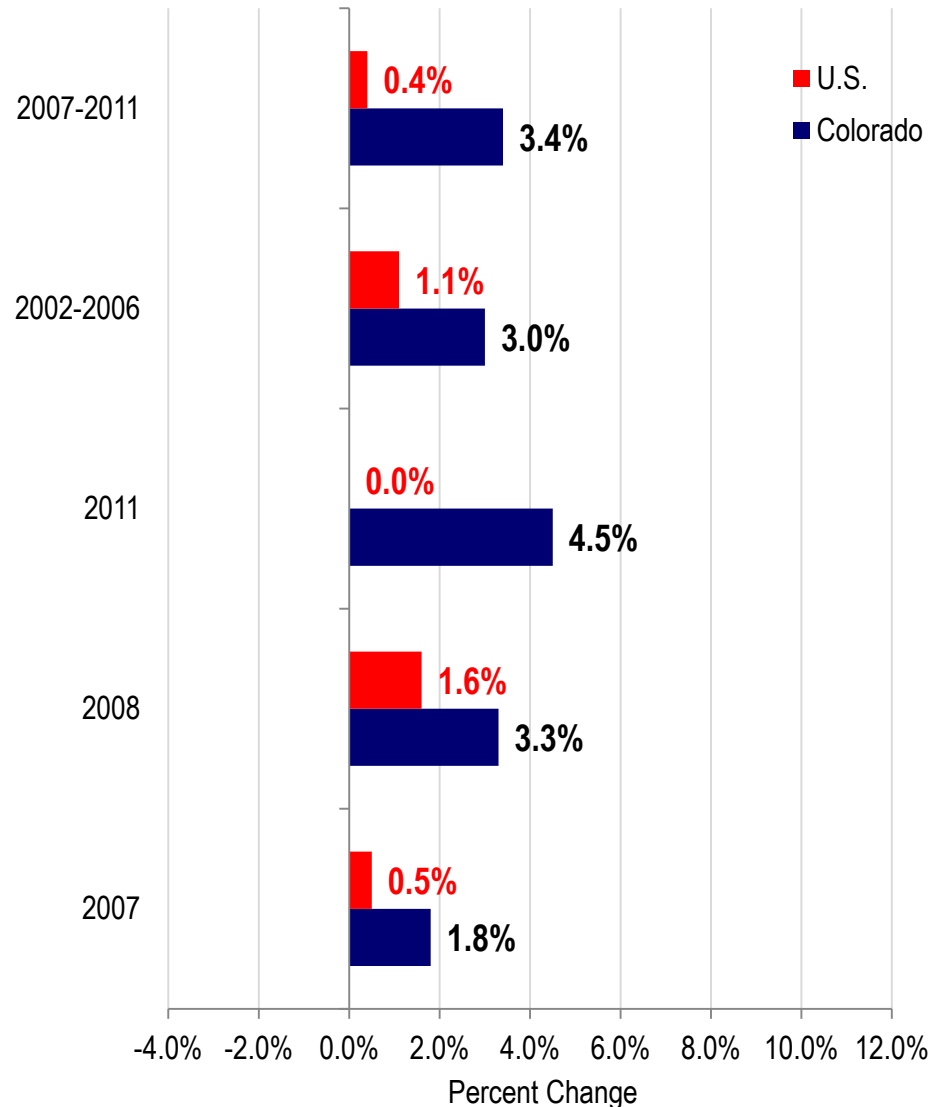
United States (Red)

- Inflation was higher for the period 2002-2006 than 2007-2011.
- Inflation was highest in 2008 followed by 2007.

Colorado (Blue)

- Inflation was higher in for the period 2007-2011 than 2002-2006.
- Inflation was highest in 2011 followed by 2008.
- Inflation for the period 2007-2011 was greater for Colorado than the U.S.
- The Colorado CPI for All Items (2.2%) for 2007-2011 was less than the Recreation Component.

Consumer Price Index Recreation



Consumer Price Index Transportation

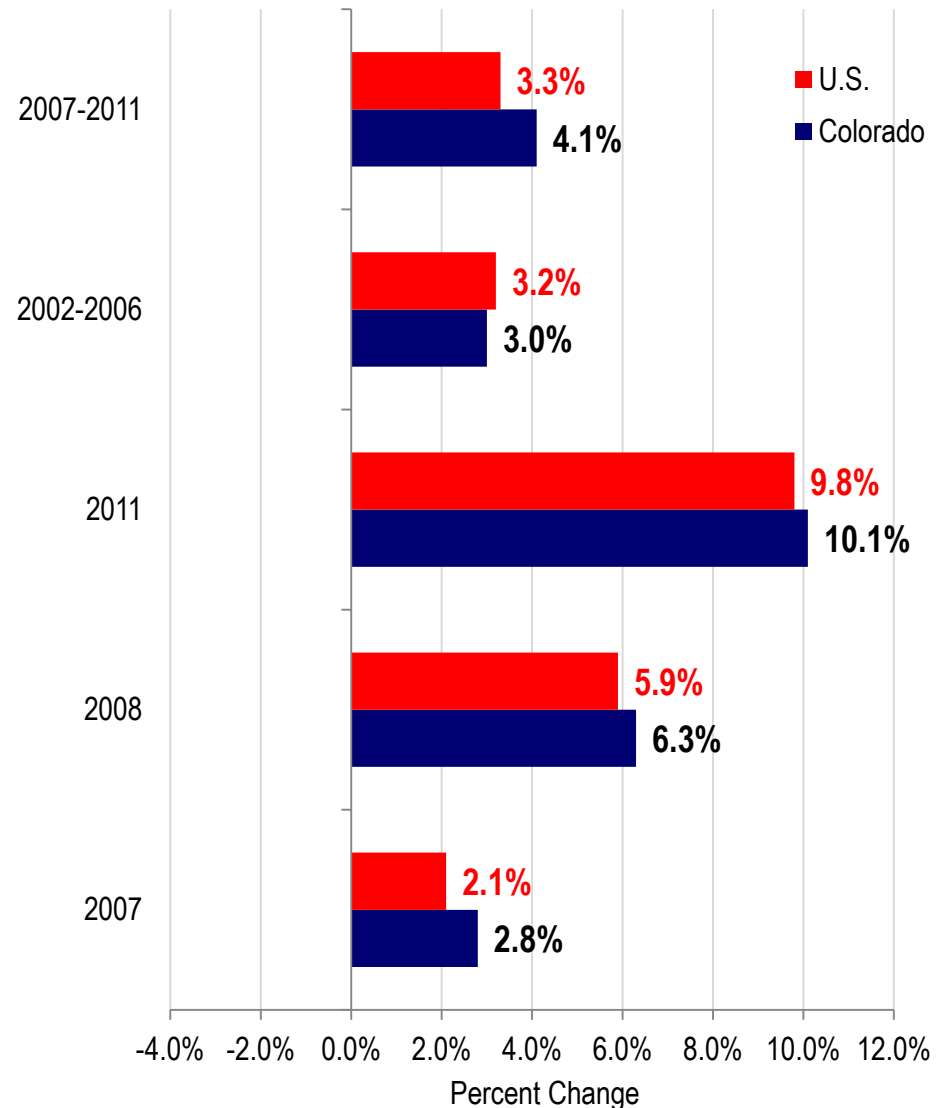
Consumer Price Index

United States (Red)

- Inflation was higher in for the period 2007-2011 than 2002-2006.
- Inflation was highest in 2011 followed by 2008.

Colorado (Blue)

- Inflation was higher in for the period 2007-2011 than 2002-2006.
- Inflation was highest in 2011 followed by 2008.
- Inflation for the period 2007-2011 was greater for Colorado than the U.S.
- The Colorado CPI for All Items (2.2%) for 2007-2011 was less than the Transportation Component.





Are We Better Off Than We Were Four Years Ago?

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