

R. Clark

# COLORADO LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL TRENDS:

## AN ANALYSIS BY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGIONS OF 1960 THROUGH 1971

by Lynn Behrns



Resources Development Internship Program  
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Colorado Division of Local Government/Denver, Colorado

COLORADO LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
FINANCIAL TRENDS:  
AN ANALYSIS BY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT  
REGIONS OF 1960 THROUGH 1971

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## FOREWORD

The Division of Local Government believes that identifying public financial trends can assist decision-makers in studying the courses to be taken in achieving Colorado's future planning approach. Since the state is divided into thirteen Planning and Management Districts, the first necessary step is to aggregate yearly data according to the districts and secondly to present the data meaningfully.\* To accomplish this, public expenditures per adjusted gross personal income as well as per capita expenditures are presented. Through the efforts of Lynn P. Behrns, a "Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education" intern, the task was completed and presented here. The Division of Local Government hopes this effort will contribute to the knowledge guiding the future of Colorado and its political subdivisions.

J. D. Arehart  
Director  
Division of Local Government

\*The report divides Region 7 into 7a and 7b to allow for the possible realignment of the state into 13 regions. Subsequently the Governor, by executive order, established Region 13 which corresponds to Region 7b in this report.

### Author's Preface

Research projects are seldom the result of solely individual efforts and this project is no exception. I am very indebted to J. D. Arehart and Robert Ekland for their invaluable guidance and constructive criticism of the early drafts of this report. In addition, I must thank Wesley Letz for much information and insight concerning the original data and Dodie Gale and Janet Bronstein for their help in the physical production of the final report.

Lynn P. Behrns  
December 20, 1973

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Colorado as a state has experienced phenomenal growth over the past decade, both through the number of persons residing within its borders and the earning power of those citizens. Between 1960 and 1970 the population increased from 1,753,947 to 2,209,528, a growth of 25.9%. In 1972 the population was estimated to have risen to 2,357,000 and by 1980 it is possible that the Colorado population will reach 3,227,718 or 46.1% growth for the decade of the seventies.<sup>1</sup>

Similarly, between 1960 and 1971 annual adjusted gross personal income has risen from \$2,520,492,178 to \$6,547,368,123 or \$1,437.04 per capita to \$2,873.56 per capita--an increase of 99.96% in eleven years.<sup>2</sup>

Obviously, such growth must have had effects upon the magnitude and allocation of public goods and services. This report has been prepared for the purpose of attempting to locate these effects within the cities and counties in Colorado by detailing the trends in local government expenditures over the past decade.

The bulk of the data presented here comes ultimately from the final audit reports required by law from each of the counties and incorporated cities within the state. Abstracts from these audits have been collected for the years 1958, 1960, 1962 and 1964 by the Governor's Local Affairs Study Commission<sup>3</sup> and in 1966 and annually to the present in the Local Government Financial Compendium.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 1960 and 1970 figures from the Bureau of the Census, other figures from David E. Monarchi, "County Population, Methods and Estimate--1971 and 1972" and "Colorado Population Projections for 1975 and 1980", Colorado Population Trends, Vol. 2, nos. 1 and 2, (Colorado Division of Planning, 1973.)

<sup>2</sup> 20th and 30th Annual Reports, (Colorado Department of Revenue, 1961 and 1971.)

<sup>3</sup> Local Government Data and Fiscal Facts, final report, (Governor's Local Affairs Study Commission, June 1966.)

<sup>4</sup> Local Government Financial Compendium, (Colorado Division of Local Government, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971.)

Besides collecting data, the Compendium attempts to unify the myriad of accounting variations with governmental audits into one standardized format. In preparing the 1972 Compendium the format has been modified, partially for reasons of economic theory and partially to allow for the eventual recording of the local government operating statements in an electronic data bank.

During the summer of 1973, using the original Compendium worksheets, the audit data of the years up through 1971 were adopted to the new 1972 format. The adapted data in a much summarized form are presented herein.

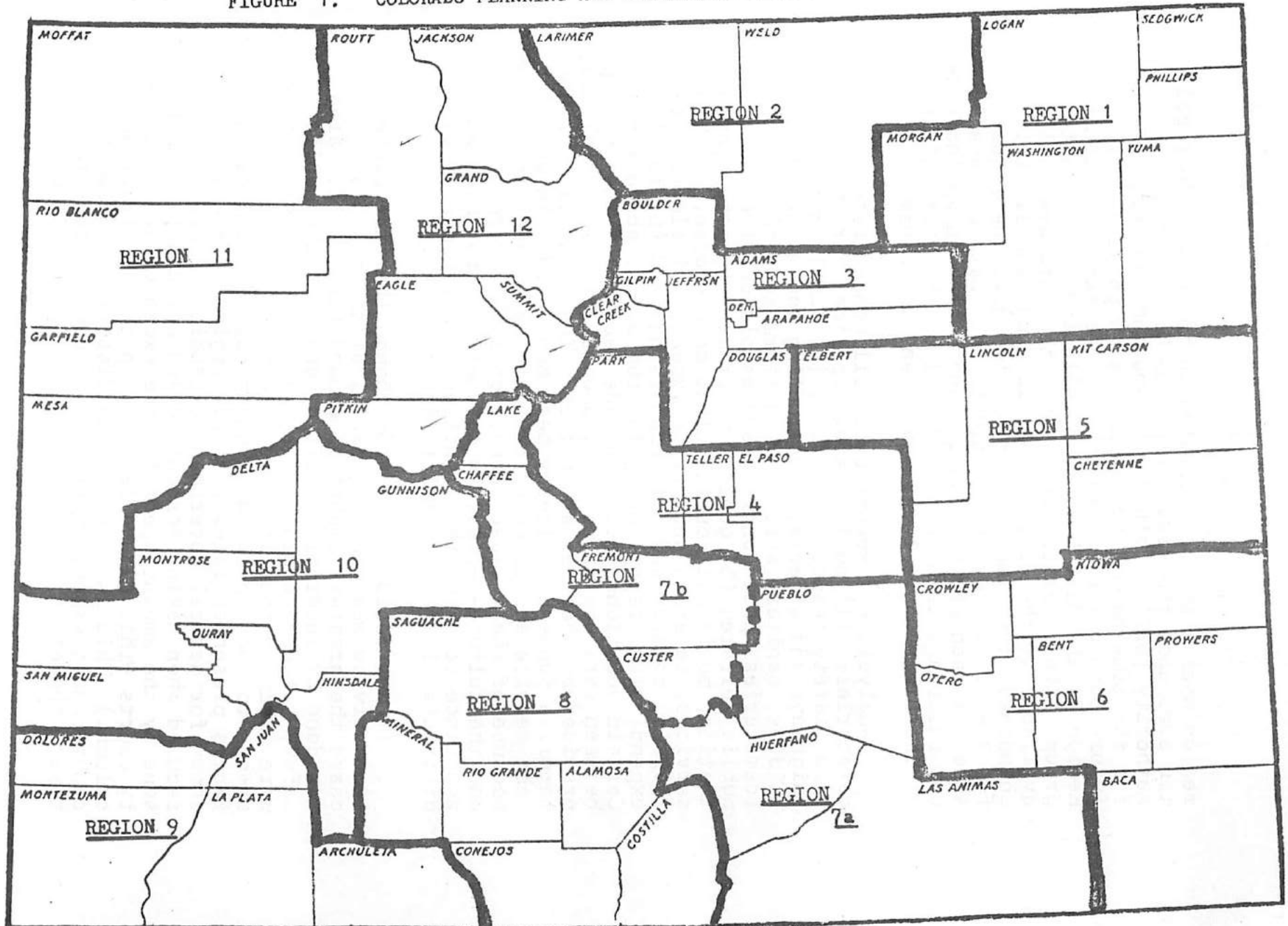
One of the major features of the new format is that utilities and similar enterprise funds have been segregated so that it may be possible to compare and aggregate them with relevant special districts. Time and limitations and the sheer number of special districts have precluded their inclusions in this report. The major effect of this loss is to limit the number of areas of local government expenditures which can be analyzed here. This is unfortunate since the effects of growth would presumably be very evident in the areas of utility expenditures. Work is currently being done so that special district operating statements can be more standardized and included. Likewise, those Colorado cities under 1,000 population are not included here because they were not included in the past Compendiums and the time necessary to review the original audits would definitely have been prohibitive. Since cities of less than 1,000 people account for less than 5% of the total of municipal expenditures and much less of total local government expenditures, the effect of leaving them out is almost negligible.

To make the report manageable the data have been aggregated on the basis of the state Planning and Management Regions (shown in figure 1.)<sup>5</sup> Currently there are twelve of these regions, consisting of from two to eight counties and based on geographic and economic similarities. The 1973 legislative session's prospective land use bill (SB 377) indicated legislative intent to divide Planning Region 7 into two new regions: 7 and 13. There was also the possibility that a fourteenth

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<sup>5</sup> These regions were created by an executive order from Governor John Love, signed into effect on November 17, 1972.

FIGURE 1. COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGIONS



region would have been created in the Denver metropolitan area upon the creation of the Urban Service Authority (USA). Both SB 377 and the USA were defeated for the time being; but, since it is possible for future land use bills to contain the same division of Region 7, the data have been collected here into two groups labeled 7a and 7b. Thus, the data are easily available if the division should occur and if it is abandoned, the simple addition will give the figures for 7 as it is currently structured. Data are available for each of the counties and cities on an individual basis and in much more detail at the state office of the Division of Local Government in Denver.

Analysis of expenditures will concentrate on six categories: (1) public safety (police, fire protection, safety inspection, etc.); (2) public works (highways and streets, constructing and maintaining bridges, sanitary services and storm sewers); (3) health (cemeteries, pest control, and people services); (4) public welfare; (5) general government (general administration, municipal courts, plant maintenance, planning services, salaries and office expenses of elected officials, records and data processing); and (6) total expenditures, representing the sum of the above five. Certain deletions have been made because of the overlap between services provided by special districts and those provided by counties and cities. The separation of enterprise funds has already been mentioned. In addition, debt service and transfer payments have been passed over because of their close connection with enterprise funds, and the culture-recreation category has not been analyzed since so often this function is performed by park districts, library districts and the like.

It was decided that even though the fire protection service was done by special districts in some cases the greatest amount of expenditure in this area was done by incorporated cities and that the public safety category would be less valid if fire protection were excluded than if it were left in. Also, in reference to the general government category in the data tables presented later for each region, the amount shown for general government expenditures has been reduced when making percentage and per capita comparisons by the amount spent for the expenses of the county courts (this figure is noted in the auxiliary data column.) This is to eliminate distortion caused because county court expenditures were assumed by the state toward the end of the report period. If the court

expenditures were left in, there would be a sudden and misleading drop in the general government expenditure trends. Some of the older figures are thus understated but the trend is more closely related to the current definition of the category.

The total expenditures category represents just the total of the five specific categories (without the county courts) rather than the total from all funds in the regional data tables (with one exception to be discussed below).

To start the analysis it was postulated that the level of government expenditures at the local level is dependent on several variables: total population (or possibly the number of families); population density; available taxing resources; availability of intergovernmental revenues; the preference demand of citizen consumers; changes in real income; and inflation being the most important. Of these only population data were available on a county basis for the full period to any degree of accuracy. The population for 1960 and 1970 comes, of course, from the U.S. Census Bureau.

The intervening populations are the estimates from Monarchi's population studies as previously cited. These latter, naturally, cannot be totally accurate; but they should be statistically close to reality and are the best figures available.<sup>6</sup>

The number of families per region might be a better indicator than straight population, but accurate figures are available only for 1960 and 1970. The number of state personal income tax returns might have been an adequate approximation except that the rules and incentives for filing were repeatedly modified during this period.

Similarly, population density is difficult to measure since much of the western slope population is limited to small areas because of federal ownership of land and geographic limitations of use and habitability that

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<sup>6</sup> Monarchi's estimates are derived from computer analysis of several variables, but the selection of variables in the current analysis apparently does not overlap and, hence, do not reinforce and distort the correlations described later.



would create real densities that are difficult to estimate and more concentrated than the large total land areas would at first imply.

Citizen demand is almost impossible to quantify. It is also closely interrelated to real income. Historically, the real income of Colorado citizens has increased since World War II, though it is often hidden by inflation. As the real income increases it is likely that citizens are willing to pay for more governmental services; and, whether income rises or not, there is an apparently continuous demand for more and better provision of some services in relation to existing funding levels.

Inflation is also difficult to estimate. While cost-of-living figures exist for the nation as a whole, they are not necessarily reflective of state trends during the short run, and estimations of inflation rates for the Planning and Management Regions would be prohibitively difficult at this time.

The capacity to tax is related to many factors of a political nature; but, for simplicity's sake, adjusted gross personal income was selected to measure this since taxing capacity is related to personal income and the figures for income are more reliable than those of assessed property valuation. The breakdown by county for 1958 is not available, and so most analyses are for the years 1960 through 1971 (complete audit returns are not available for all cities and counties for 1972 at the time of this writing).

To gain a base for interregional comparison, expenditure figures were transformed to per capita data. These were examined for both apparent trends and the relationships of each expenditure category to population and adjusted gross personal income.

A second analysis was performed using the calculated values of each expenditure category as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income for each year. It was felt that the inflation rate for each region should be almost the same for the public and private sectors. By using the percentage values, the inflation factors (which might mask other trends) would theoretically be eliminated, leaving the other variables for more independent scrutiny. The percentages were compared on an interregional basis for trends and relationships to the variables of population and time.

With inflation eliminated, time seemed likely to be a measure of changes in demand for government service brought on by increases of real income (the margin of increases of dollar income over paralled increases in the cost-of-living) and by general increases in citizen preferences.

## II. INTERREGIONAL COMPARISONS

Before proceeding to a region-by-region analysis, it seems best to present an overview of the results and some interregional comparisons.

Included in the analysis were two computer runs using a canned program. Each run generates correlation matrices, using each of the expenditure categories their total as dependent variables, and regression coefficients for each of the independent variables. Results were obtained for each of the planning regions and the state as a whole. The pattern of correlations seemed to point out some trends but was not rigorously conclusive.

Correlation coefficients for the first run related the expenditures per capita to population and adjusted gross personal income (and also included time as an independent variable). Most correlations are .90000 or higher, indicating very high correlation of expenditures to all three variables. Only in a few, rare instances does the correlation fall below .80000. The drawback is that the three independent variables are correlated to each other to much the same degree. In addition, there are a few regions that have actually lost population in the last decade and yet, in the case where the decrease has been persistent, correlations remain high but negative. The lowest correlations come for regions where the population has fluctuated in a see-saw manner with neither an increasing nor decreasing pattern over the whole period. Examination of expenditure trends for the regions show steady and pervasive increases in both total and per capita expenditures. A substantial portion of these trends is the result of inflation. Dominance of the inflation variable would certainly cause the correlation pattern described above. Steady population trends would make the population variable time-related and thus tend to interrelate all three independent variables. The data would thus seem to indicate that:

The most important and controlling factor in the determination of change in levels of expenditure for local governments is usually inflation.

To counter the possible dominance of inflation the second computer run explored the relationships of expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income to the independent variables of population and time.

As expected, the correlation coefficients were generally lower and showed a much greater range of variation. By a slight margin correlations for expenditures to population seemed higher than to time.

Correlations for public safety expenditures were almost always high and positive. Public works expenditures were almost always negatively related, but the coefficients were low.

Other indicators within the computer program run tend to show that the statistical relationships for both variables are weak and that other, independent variables may exist which better describe the expenditure patterns.

There exists some evidence, though not conclusive, that growth in population in each region will contribute to lower per capita costs, meaning economies of scale. In the cases of decreasing population, indications are that reductions of service levels may fall behind population declines and result in diseconomies.

Evidence also seems to show that citizen preference demand may be partially responsible for increases in public safety expenditures and decreases of expenditures for public works. Evidences for the latter is weaker owing to the importance of capital related costs (which are not included in the current operating expenditure variable being used throughout this analysis).<sup>6</sup>

One of the problems encountered in trying to define the impact of population on expenditures is that while population and density differences between regions describe a wide range, the variation within each particular region is over a much shorter range and does not des-

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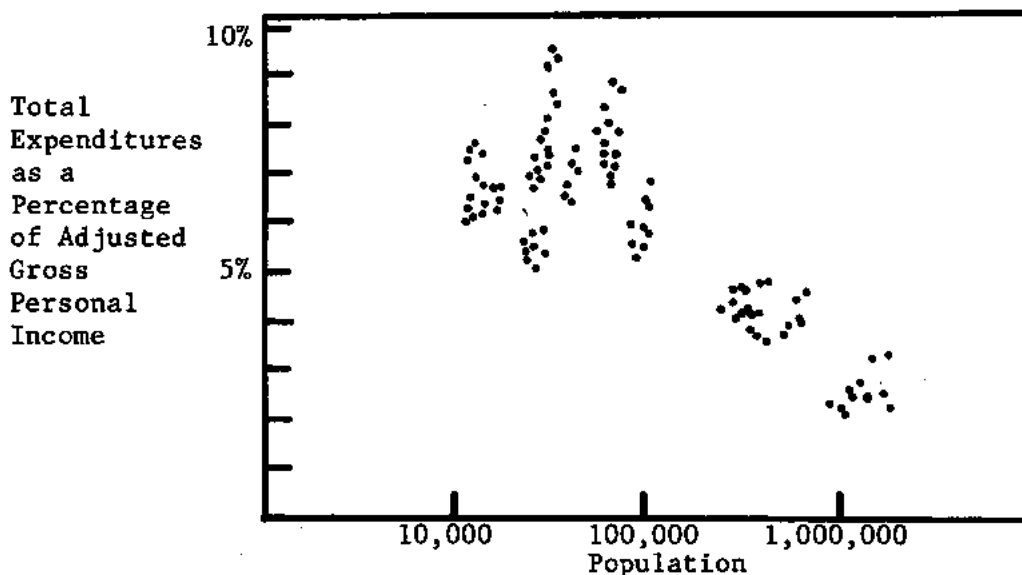
<sup>6</sup> Capital expenditures generally reflect large one-shot costs which would distort the normal operating costs of providing services and, therefore, disguise the trends of those operating costs. To enable the trends to be shown as accurately as possible, capital expenditures have been listed separately.

cribe major changes in the urban or rural characteristics of the region (i.e., static comparisons are apparent but no dynamic analysis is yet possible). While some regions appear to be going through such changes, the time span of change is greater than the decade presented in our data. No region has made any clear change from primarily rural-agrarian characteristics to urban-industrial characteristics during the 1960's.

Certain trends indicate that there are important population effects on expenditures. For instance, if expenditures are plotted as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income for all years and all regions (using semi-log relationships for graphic convenience), the graph in Figure 1 is obtained.

This approach, from a static analysis view, would tend to indicate that at higher population total expenditures for local government services are less of a burden to the citizen. What cannot be proven here is whether the expenditures will decrease for any particular region as its population increases to, say, the one million level. That is, economic factors such as industrial base cannot be eliminated and it is difficult to predict how they will change as population changes. Thus, this analysis cannot predict changes in the need and demand for various local government services as the population increases.

FIGURE 2. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME VERSES POPULATION FOR EACH REGION, 1960-1971.



The solution lies in collecting long time series data for each region. Since data from before 1958 are of more suspect accuracy because of laxity in uniform government accounting procedures, these data will have to be accumulated over future years. Each new year's data will build upon the current base to help make the relationships clearer.

Bearing in mind the limitations of interregional comparison, such analysis is still useful in giving indications of trends related to time and population which might be true if such relationships are significant over the long run.

Initial findings can be tested through time series data as the total span becomes long enough to encompass major changes in any region's population and economic character. The limited time series data available now does seem to describe trends which also are apparent in the interregional comparisons below.

Table 1 shows the ranking of each planning region with respect to the total expenditures per capita in 1960 and 1971. The highest population and the lowest expenditure amounts are given the lower rankings. The results are inconclusive with respect to the per capita rankings.

TABLE 1. REGIONAL RANKINGS OF PER CAPITA TOTAL EXPENDITURES, AND EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME.

<u>REGION AND POP. RANK</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1960-1971 AVERAGE AS %</u>
Region 3 (1)	3	6	1
Region 4 (2)	1	2	2
Region 2 (3)	4	3	3 or 4*
Region 7a (4)	5	13	6
Region 11 (5)	9	10	5
Region 1 (6)	11	5	7
Region 6 (7)	6	9	12
Region 10 (8)	7	4	10
Region 7b (9)	2	1	3 or 4*
Region 9 (10)	8	7	8
Region 8 (11)	10	8	13
Region 12 (12)	13	12	9
Region 5 (13)	12	11	11

\*averages are the same

Total geographic area for each region is roughly the same as all others, so population rankings also correspond to some degree to rankings by density and urbanization. However, on the west slope not all the land is habitable and so effective density is higher in some cases than rank would indicate.

Taken by themselves, the 1960 figures would seem to indicate that expenditures per capita are lower in the more heavily populated regions. The relationship grows more strained in 1971, though. If one makes the rather heroic assumption that the level of service (both quality and quantity per dollar expenditure is the same for the average person in each region) then the 1960 pattern would indicate that there are economies of scale in effect. The 1971 figures would tend to negate this; however, it should be noted that expenditures per capita are not necessarily good indicators of the quality of service being provided. Service in urban areas might not only be cheaper compared to personal income, but also be better quality service for the money being spent. Many people feel that the levels of service provided are, indeed, higher in more urbanized areas. This feeling might contribute to their willingness to "invest" more in local government services and raise the level of expenditures. Motivation of this sort and the distortion because of density ranking might explain a large degree of the deviation from the proposed trend.

Region 7b is an apparent anomaly. This region seems to have low ranking because of a unique situation where there are low public works expenditures because of few county and city roads and yet a higher income base and lower welfare burden than other rural-type regions.

Also, Table 1 shows the average ranking of regions for the period 1960 through 1971 with respect to their expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income. Here the relationship between population rank is closer. Region 3 fits into the pattern better and Region 7b is not as far out of place as previously presented above. The implication here is that urbanization is related to higher income levels and that the burden of local expenditures relative to income is less for the more populous areas.

Up till now the effects of intergovernmental revenue transfers from the state and federal governments in the form of tax sharing and special grants have been overlooked. (The data here are exclusive of the federal revenue sharing program which will become a factor in future analyses.) Table 2 shows the relative rankings of regions which occurs when total expenditures are reduced in each year by the amount of intergovernmental revenue taken in during that year. A few distortions occur due to delays in spending some earmarked grants, thus understating one year and overstating a later year. Over all, however, a definite shift can be noted. The more heavily urbanized regions (2, 3, 4 and 7a) no longer show an advantage of less expenditures per capita or as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income.

TABLE 2. REGIONAL RANKING OF EXPENDITURES LESS INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES, PER CAPITA FOR 1960 AND 1971 AND AVERAGE AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME.

<u>REGION AND POP. RANK</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1960-1971 AVERAGE AS %</u>
Region 3 (1)	13	13	10
Region 4 (2)	11	9	5 or 6*
Region 2 (3)	3	7	3
Region 7a (4)	9	11	11
Region 11 (5)	10	10	5 or 6*
Region 1 (6)	12	5	8
Region 6 (7)	7	6	13
Region 10 (8)	1	1	1
Region 7b (9)	4	3	2
Region 9 (10)	5	4	7
Region 8 (11)	2	2	12
Region 12 (12)	6	12	4
Region 5 (13)	8	8	9

\*averages are the same

Variations of expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income are relatively small. Most values fall between 2.5% and 3.5% in all regions. Because of a lack of detailed breakdown some of the intergovernmental revenues relate to expenditure categories which have not elsewhere been included within the total expenditure figures. For that reason and only in the section here relating to regional rankings, the ranking



is for an amount shown in the rows labeled "total current expenditures" in the data table for each region minus the sum listed there for all intergovernmental revenues in the same table. The overall relationships remain the same although the percentage figures would be around two tenths of one percent lower if the more limited expenditure and revenue figures could be used.

Intergovernmental revenues clearly enable rural regions to pay most of the costs that are higher on a per capita basis than urban regions.

Examination of selected audit reports also shows that, in the case of public works expenditures, such revenue (as from the Highway Users' Tax Fund) may actually have led to higher expenditure levels in some counties. The frequently high year end balances in some road and bridge funds (even in counties with low mill levies for that purpose) indicate that needed and desired expenditures are less than the funds available for those purposes. Upon examination of specific budgets and audit reports, it can be observed that expenditures may at times be made for the primary purpose of reducing fund balances.

### III. REGIONAL ANALYSES

Below are individual analyses of each region along with summaries of the data pertaining to that region. Revenue and expenditure figures are from the revised worksheets of the Local Government Financial Compendium for 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971 and the Governor's Local Affairs Study Commission's Local Government Data and Fiscal Facts. All population figures are from Monarchi's reports for the Colorado Division of Planning. Figures for adjusted gross personal income and the number of personal state income tax returns come from the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth through Thirtieth Annual Reports of the Colorado Department of Revenue. The figures for assessed property valuation came from the Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, and Fifty-fourth through Fifty-ninth Annual Reports of the Colorado Tax Commission.

A. REGION 1

Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma Counties

Region 1 is on the east plains and is primarily agricultural in nature. It has a moderately low and declining population density although the projection for 1980 indicates a possible increase to about 70,000, thus reversing the trend.

The relation of expenditures to time and population is complex. General government expenditures as a percentage of personal income have small negative relationships to population and time (meaning that as population decreases expenditures still rise or remain constant as a percent of adjusted gross income). The negative relation to population at a time of population decline may indicate an inability to scale down service as fast as the loss of population might justify. Most of the other expenditure categories also seemed to exhibit this since as the population decline bottomed out, a decrease in expenditures began to show up even in categories which previously had a generally increasing trend.

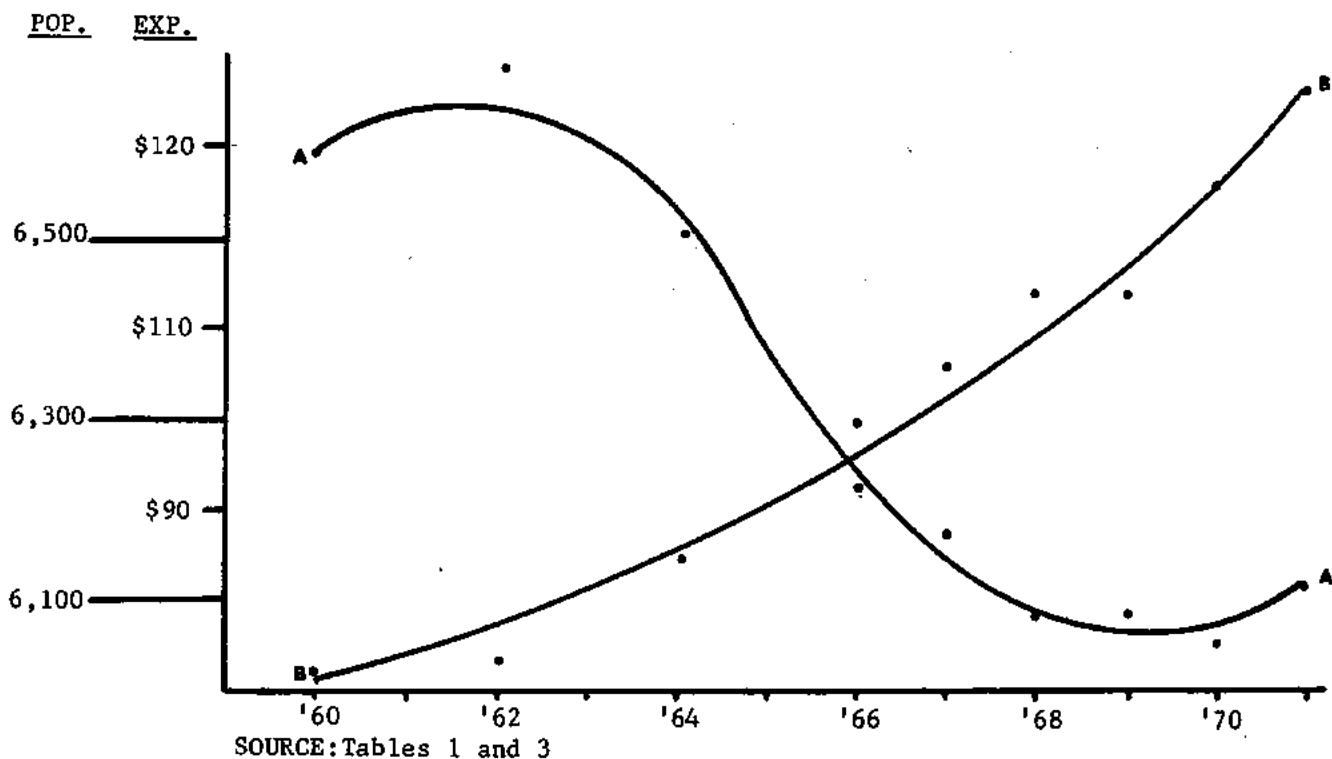
Table 3. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$11.06	\$ 6.96	\$33.36	\$ 4.66	\$14.41	\$ 70.45
1962	12.01	7.28	32.74	5.15	15.17	72.34
1964	13.27	8.84	38.19	6.60	16.00	82.90
1966	16.03	10.11	42.54	4.21	24.16	97.05
1967	15.79	10.60	45.26	5.19	26.44	103.30
1968	16.70	12.09	47.67	5.00	29.45	110.91
1969	18.04	13.10	45.43	7.04	27.72	111.32
1970	19.10	14.91	49.05	6.02	34.01	123.10
1971	19.90	16.37	52.03	6.33	39.52	134.15

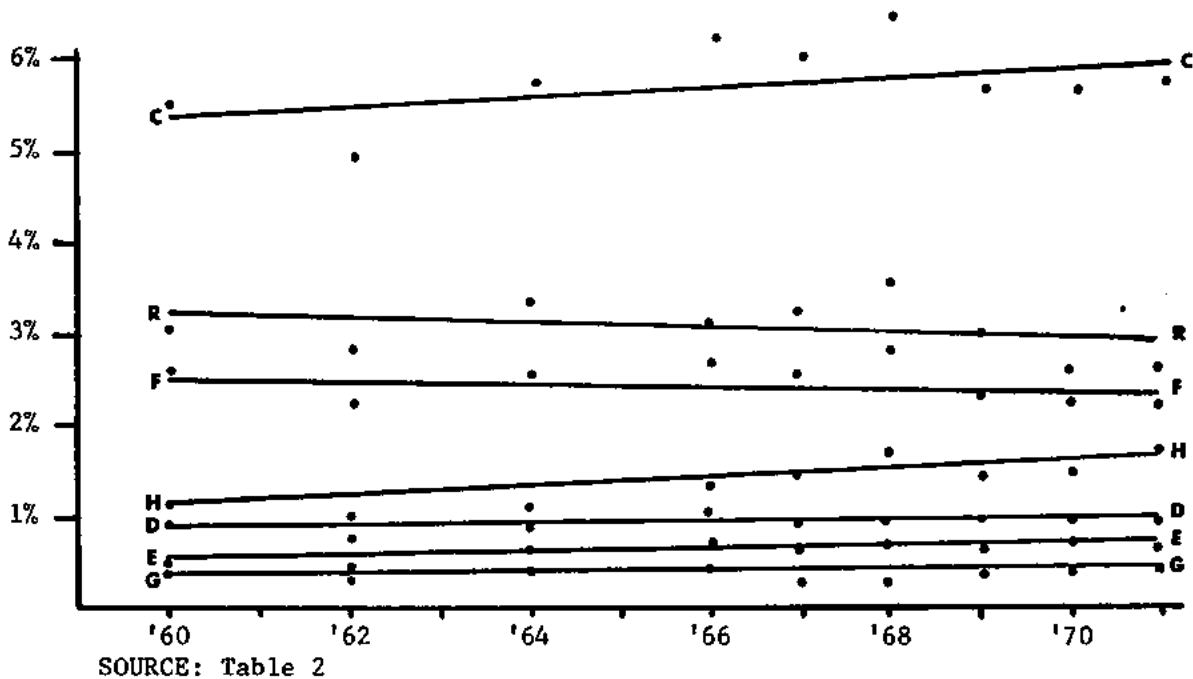
Public safety and public welfare have become relatively more important expenditure categories, but it would be difficult to assess how much of the increase was because of loss of economies of scale as opposed to general upgrading of service. Certainly the latter is an important factor in the increase of welfare costs.

Figure 3. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 1)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, 1960 through 1971 (REGION 1)



EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME, 1960 through 1971 (REGION 1)



- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| A-A Population   | E-E Public Safety  |
| B-B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                          | F-F Public Works   |
| C-C Total Expenditures (%)                             | G-G Health         |
| D-D General Government                                 | H-H Public Welfare |
| R-R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues |                    |

Public works (i.e. road, bridge and sanitation services) is fast losing the position of most important expenditure in this region. This may be due to the lessened need for capital outlay and maintenance due to decreased usage by the lower population.

While total expenditures have experienced a small increase relative to the private sector, subtraction of intergovernmental revenue reveals that the increase is being financed through state and federal contributions and that the local share is decreasing.

Table 4. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED  
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	.87%	.55%	2.62%	.37%	1.13%	5.53%	3.04%
1962	.82	.50	2.24	.35	1.04	4.96	2.80
1964	.91	.61	2.63	.45	1.10	5.70	3.35
1966	1.03	.65	2.74	.27	1.55	6.24	3.11
1967	.93	.62	2.65	.30	1.55	6.05	3.32
1968	.98	.71	2.80	.29	1.73	6.52	3.57
1969	.92	.67	2.31	.36	1.41	5.65	2.95
1970	.88	.69	2.27	.28	1.57	5.69	2.71
1971	.86	.70	2.24	.27	1.70	5.77	2.61

Table 5. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 1

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$ 2,595,000	\$ 3,135,900	\$ 3,482,800	\$ 3,472,300	\$ 3,444,600	\$ 3,653,500	\$ 3,840,000	\$ 4,121,900	\$ 4,038,800	\$ 4,476,800
Licenses & Permits	34,900	34,400	38,800	50,300	68,300	74,500	85,200	81,500	82,500	131,000
Intergovernmental Rev.	2,144,800	2,240,000	2,265,000	2,387,500	3,261,400	3,130,000	3,260,200	3,461,500	4,152,300	4,884,800
Charges for Current Ser.	463,900	431,500	443,500	513,800	489,400	557,800	583,700	626,400	690,000	830,300
Fines & Forfeits	116,600	111,900	115,200	115,900	140,100	139,100	154,700	203,200	85,000	109,100
Miscellaneous	263,900	253,400	237,000	312,200	315,700	429,700	558,300	469,000	605,100	572,700
Trans. from Other Funds	186,700	482,600	330,600	359,900	384,100	519,400	484,100	620,800	642,000	424,800
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 5,805,800</b>	<b>\$ 6,689,700</b>	<b>\$ 6,912,900</b>	<b>\$ 7,211,900</b>	<b>\$ 8,103,600</b>	<b>\$ 8,504,000</b>	<b>\$ 8,966,200</b>	<b>\$ 9,584,300</b>	<b>\$10,295,700</b>	<b>\$11,429,500</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 836,700	\$ 883,600	\$ 972,000	\$ 1,044,600	\$ 1,217,700	\$ 1,210,200	\$ 1,291,500	\$ 1,378,100	\$ 1,227,200	\$ 1,317,400
Public Safety	426,000	457,500	483,500	572,700	628,000	653,200	734,100	795,000	903,500	999,400
Public Works	2,013,300	2,192,200	2,175,200	2,474,900	2,641,500	2,788,300	2,894,700	2,757,400	2,971,900	3,177,100
Health	263,400	306,300	342,000	427,700	261,100	320,000	303,800	427,200	364,800	386,800
Public Welfare	803,200	947,100	1,007,900	1,036,900	1,500,300	1,629,000	1,788,700	1,682,500	2,060,700	2,413,200
Culture-Recreation	222,900	359,000	444,800	449,600	456,600	480,600	494,300	525,600	558,900	661,100
Debt Service	21,800	20,700	36,300	35,700	44,400	33,100	42,200	57,100	52,600	65,500
Miscellaneous	167,500	166,500	191,300	211,300	235,700	215,800	235,300	263,400	354,400	426,300
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPEND.</b>	<b>\$ 4,754,800</b>	<b>\$ 5,332,900</b>	<b>\$ 5,653,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,253,400</b>	<b>\$ 6,985,300</b>	<b>\$ 7,330,200</b>	<b>\$ 7,784,600</b>	<b>\$ 7,886,300</b>	<b>\$ 8,494,000</b>	<b>\$ 9,446,800</b>
Capital Outlay	1,078,800	1,479,600	1,177,200	597,200	1,007,600	919,300	883,600	1,036,400	1,154,200	1,488,500
Trans. to Other Funds	1,900	4,500					21,000	200		9,700
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 5,835,500</b>	<b>\$ 6,817,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,830,200</b>	<b>\$ 6,850,600</b>	<b>\$ 7,992,900</b>	<b>\$ 8,249,500</b>	<b>\$ 8,689,200</b>	<b>\$ 8,922,700</b>	<b>\$ 9,648,400</b>	<b>\$ 1,094,500</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	63,300	65,713	66,440	64,810	62,090	61,600	60,730	60,700	60,587	61,060
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$210,449,788	\$230,173,860	\$240,015,295	\$230,238,382	\$211,655,456	\$210,848,110	\$215,577,786	\$222,445,157	\$222,469,594	\$228,605,130
ADJ. GROSS PERS. INCOME	NA	\$ 83,673,076	\$ 96,984,501	\$ 94,203,583	\$ 96,495,427	\$105,132,565	\$103,300,153	\$119,562,251	\$130,997,436	\$141,928,920
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	20,931	20,431	21,631	22,112	23,048	24,208	24,222
<b>(JUSTICE-COUNTY</b>	<b>\$ 135,600</b>	<b>\$ 157,000</b>	<b>\$ 174,100</b>	<b>\$ 184,300</b>	<b>\$ 222,600</b>	<b>\$ 237,600</b>	<b>\$ 277,100</b>	<b>\$ 283,000</b>	<b>\$ 69,700</b>	<b>\$ 102,500</b>



B. REGION 2

Larimer and Weld Counties

Region 2 is located along the northern front range. While still primarily rural and small-town in character, it has experienced a large population increase and urbanizing development. A large portion of this growth seems to have been the spill-over effect of the pressing growth in Region 3 to the south. Estimates indicate that this growth will continue and might well reach almost 300,000 people by 1980.

The urbanization has seemed to have had economizing effects with relation to most categories of expenditures (although this cannot be said conclusively since the urbanizing effect may also be responsible for the rise in income which has kept down the relative burden of local public expenditures). General government expenditures have decreased slightly in importance. Though there is some correlation to population and a slightly more important correlation to personal income per capita for these expenditures, expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income is negatively related to time and (to an even greater degree) to population. This indicates that, as population has risen, the expenditures have decreased relative to adjusted gross personal income. Similar characteristics mark the trends of expenditures for public welfare.

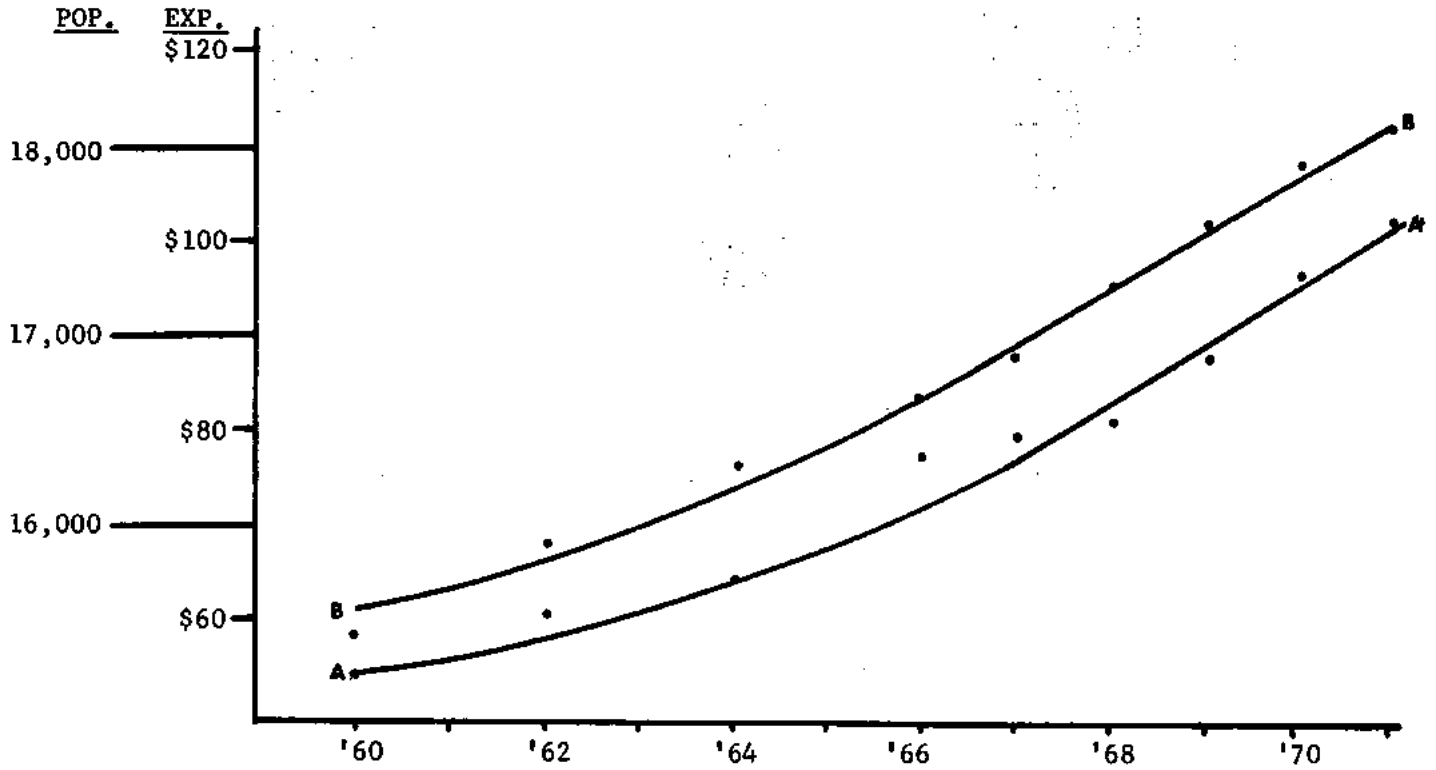
Table 6. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$10.03	\$ 6.54	\$19.82	\$ 3.33	\$19.52	\$ 59.24
1962	11.24	7.34	18.17	3.52	21.69	61.96
1964	11.64	8.18	18.84	3.41	23.76	65.83
1966	13.52	10.58	21.65	3.61	29.21	78.57
1967	13.76	11.03	22.05	3.54	29.76	80.12
1968	14.74	11.89	21.48	4.05	29.27	81.44
1969	15.99	13.72	23.45	9.22	26.03	88.41
1970	18.26	16.14	22.11	5.70	35.07	97.29
1971	18.88	17.93	25.62	8.82	41.76	113.02

The per capita public works expenditures are leveling off which may indicate economies of scale. Correlation to population is weak for per capita expenditures but positive, indicating that most of the increase is probably the result of inflation. The negative rela-

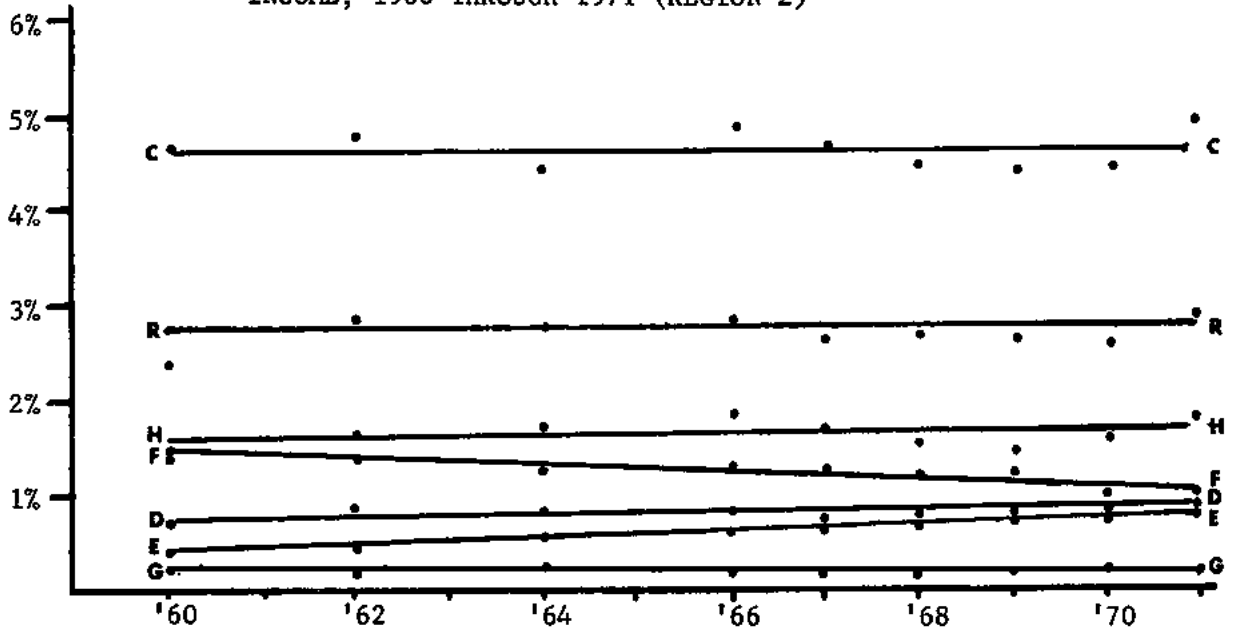
Figure 4. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 2)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 2)



SOURCE: Tables 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 2)



SOURCE: Table 2

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| A-A Population   | E-E Public Safety  |
| B-B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                          | F-F Public Works   |
| C-C Total Expenditures (%)                             | G-G Health         |
| D-D General Government                                 | H-H Public Welfare |
| R-R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues |                    |



tionships to time of the public works expenditures as percentage of adjusted gross personal income indicates that even citizen demand for public works may have decreased. Public safety follows the state-wide trend with expenditures that are increasing far more than inflation would direct.

The net effect for the region is for a slight general decline in the fiscal importance of total local public expenditures vis-a-vis private income. Without intergovernmental revenues this trend is still visible and progresses at about the same rate. The federal and state shares of total expenditures have remained relatively constant during this period so that economies would accrue to the region's population, though decreases in the impact of local taxation efforts.

Table 7. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	.79%	.52%	1.56%	.26%	1.54%	4.67%	2.51%
1962	.88	.57	1.42	.28	1.70	4.85	2.90
1964	.83	.58	1.34	.24	1.69	4.68	2.81
1966	.84	.66	1.35	.23	1.82	4.90	2.91
1967	.80	.64	1.28	.21	1.73	4.66	2.74
1968	.80	.65	1.17	.22	1.59	4.43	2.70
1969	.80	.69	1.17	.46	1.30	4.41	2.62
1970	.83	.74	1.07	.26	1.60	4.44	2.58
1971	.82	.78	1.11	.38	1.81	4.91	2.87

Table 8. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 2

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Taxes	\$ 3,720,900	\$ 4,640,000	\$ 5,410,200	\$ 6,277,900	\$ 7,720,800	\$ 8,138,400	\$ 8,986,700	\$10,013,500	\$10,846,500	\$12,758,300
Licenses & Permits	96,900	145,300	205,400	280,800	315,600	306,700	316,300	470,900	511,500	694,700
Intergovernmental Revenue	2,785,900	3,783,900	3,916,500	4,312,500	5,375,700	6,097,200	6,016,000	6,842,500	7,960,900	10,022,200
Charges for Current Services	569,100	799,100	905,400	901,400	997,200	908,200	1,300,700	1,217,900	1,805,400	2,575,400
Fines & Forfeits	208,000	222,300	235,000	294,300	416,900	418,700	440,900	491,300	325,200	321,600
Miscellaneous	293,000	442,200	398,000	287,000	955,700	1,472,800	1,105,900	1,045,600	1,227,400	1,171,600
Transfers from Other Funds	239,500	286,500	379,800	515,800	1,132,000	335,900	259,000	632,600	210,300	164,500
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 7,913,300</b>	<b>\$10,319,300</b>	<b>\$11,450,300</b>	<b>\$12,869,700</b>	<b>\$16,913,900</b>	<b>\$17,677,900</b>	<b>\$18,425,500</b>	<b>\$20,714,300</b>	<b>\$22,887,200</b>	<b>\$27,708,300</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>										
General Government	\$ 1,274,400	\$ 1,486,700	\$ 1,830,400	\$ 2,051,300	\$ 2,542,900	\$ 2,730,400	\$ 3,035,800	\$ 3,469,100	\$ 3,443,600	\$ 3,840,200
Public Safety	648,200	821,700	1,016,800	1,210,100	1,625,300	1,744,400	1,975,600	2,372,200	2,891,400	3,408,500
Public Works	2,101,700	2,490,600	2,518,600	2,787,100	3,325,700	3,487,800	3,568,600	4,053,700	3,962,500	4,870,900
Health	346,400	419,000	488,000	504,800	554,100	559,400	672,600	1,594,100	1,022,200	1,677,000
Public Welfare	2,226,100	2,453,800	3,006,500	3,513,500	4,485,900	4,707,600	4,862,000	4,501,200	6,285,300	7,939,100
Culture-Recreation	268,400	344,200	482,700	595,200	760,900	1,089,500	991,800	1,306,900	1,430,000	1,703,800
Debt Service	42,500	59,400	42,300	72,700	177,400	89,800	62,400	38,600	65,000	62,600
Miscellaneous	229,400	463,500	542,700	481,800	593,600	408,800	419,500	484,200	451,600	1,191,800
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 7,137,100</b>	<b>\$ 8,538,900</b>	<b>\$ 9,928,000</b>	<b>\$11,216,500</b>	<b>\$14,065,800</b>	<b>\$14,817,700</b>	<b>\$15,588,300</b>	<b>\$17,820,000</b>	<b>\$19,551,600</b>	<b>\$24,693,900</b>
Capital Outlay	671,300	1,674,800	1,432,000	1,525,100	2,804,800	1,311,400	1,289,800	2,353,200	3,059,600	1,923,700
Transfers to Other Funds							75,100			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 7,808,400</b>	<b>\$10,213,700</b>	<b>\$11,360,000</b>	<b>\$12,741,600</b>	<b>\$16,870,600</b>	<b>\$16,129,100</b>	<b>\$16,953,200</b>	<b>\$20,173,200</b>	<b>\$22,611,200</b>	<b>\$26,617,600</b>
<b>AUXILIARY DATA</b>										
POPULATION	120,900	125,687	138,600	147,900	153,600	158,200	166,100	172,900	179,197	190,100
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$228,033,250	\$244,826,780	\$257,760,560	\$276,856,370	\$299,880,790	\$283,904,700	\$324,974,220	\$341,106,900	\$363,188,620	\$383,311,140
ADJ. GROSS PERS. INCOME	NA	\$159,467,172	\$177,039,985	\$208,011,638	\$246,188,529	\$272,135,727	\$305,330,550	\$346,288,256	\$393,092,363	\$437,516,883
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	44,175	49,821	53,512	57,356	61,957	68,437	69,801
<b>(JUSTICE-COUNTY</b>	<b>\$ 169,800</b>	<b>\$ 226,400</b>	<b>\$ 272,100</b>	<b>\$ 330,300</b>	<b>\$ 466,300</b>	<b>\$ 554,000</b>	<b>\$ 588,200</b>	<b>\$ 703,800</b>	<b>\$ 171,600</b>	<b>\$ 250,700)</b>

C. REGION 3

Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin and Jefferson Counties

Region 3 includes all of the Denver Metropolitan Area plus surrounding counties. More than half of Colorado's population lives in this region, a situation that seems certain to continue if the predictions of a 1980 population of 1,832,000 prove valid.

Expenditures on a per capita basis are generally just as high as in the rest of the state, although it must be remembered that the quality of services provided is not necessarily a function of per capita expenditures. Expenditures expressed as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income are the lowest in the state even though expenditures per capita for public safety and welfare are some of the highest.

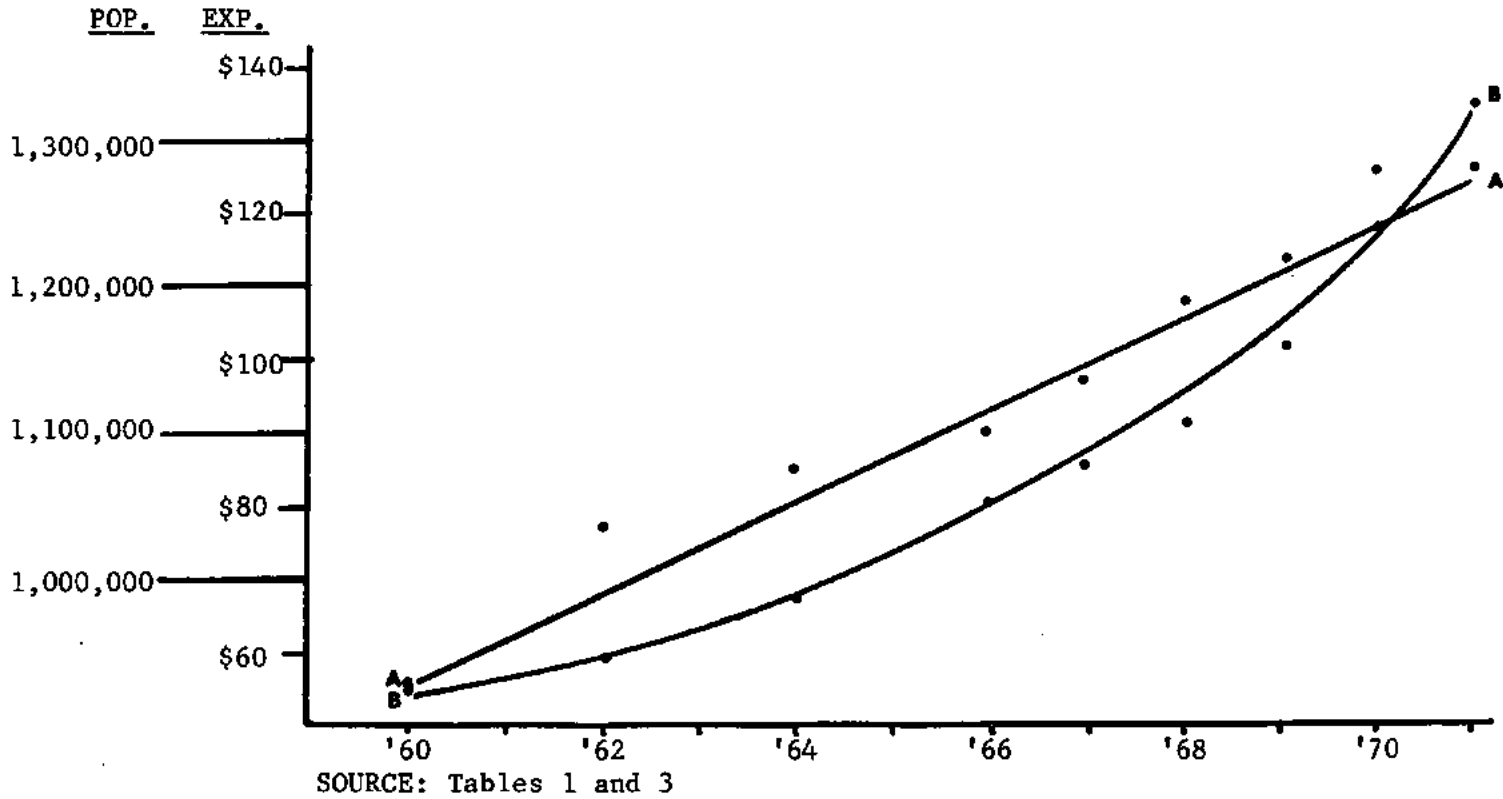
Table 9. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$12.49	\$15.08	\$11.71	\$ 3.42	\$13.73	\$ 56.43
1962	14.13	16.38	12.42	3.45	15.09	61.47
1964	15.12	17.95	14.04	2.17	18.12	67.40
1966	19.05	20.29	14.40	2.63	24.15	80.51
1967	19.31	21.36	15.43	3.13	26.06	85.29
1968	17.99	22.69	15.68	8.17	27.45	91.89
1969	20.39	26.57	18.05	10.37	26.68	102.07
1970	24.67	32.14	21.34	12.25	35.32	125.73
1971	21.09	36.23	21.79	10.94	45.11	135.16

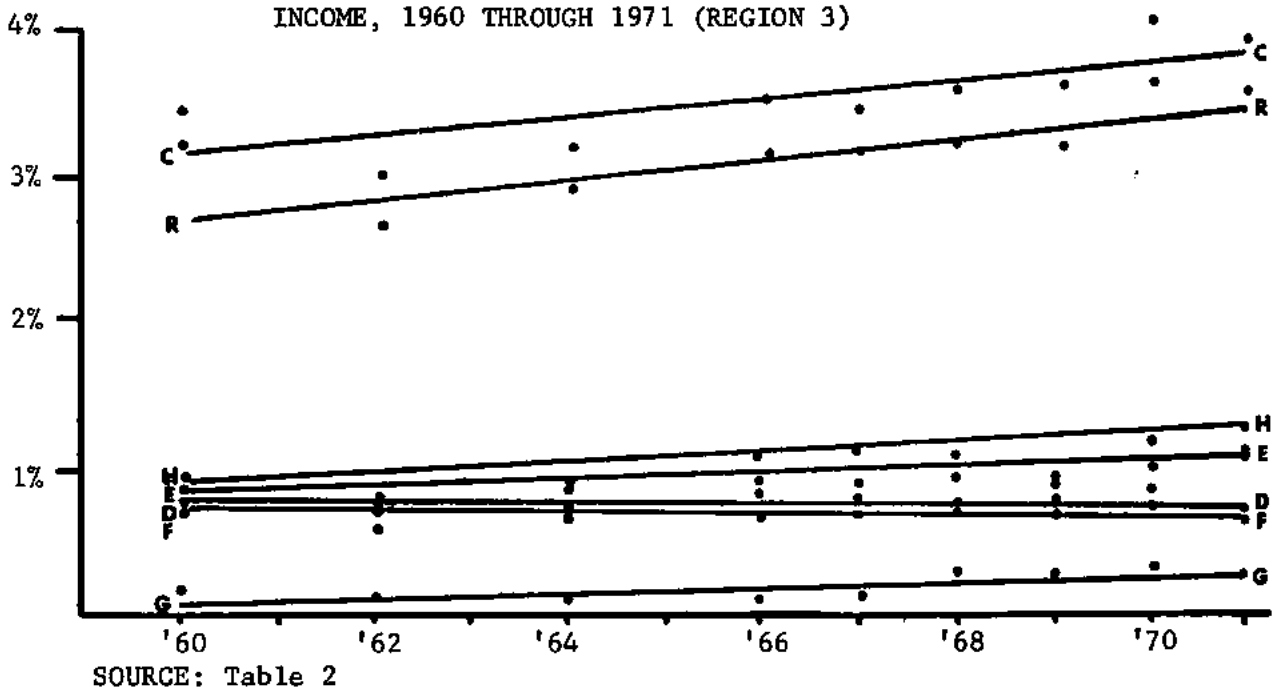
Correlation of expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income is very weak except in the case of general government payments. The relationships in all cases except health relate negatively to population yet positively to time, (i.e., a factor that relates to increases in real income) indicating that much of the increase in payments coming during the decade is the result of the public's wish for more or better services. While it cannot be said that the negative relationships to population indicate economies of scale, (because of the low correlation values), it may be pos-

Figure 5. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 3)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES  
PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 3)



EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL  
INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 3)



- A—A Population
- B—B Total Expenditures (P.C.)
- C—C Total Expenditures (%)
- D—D General Government
- R—R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues
- E—E Public Safety
- F—F Public Works
- G—G Health
- H—H Public Welfare

sible, because much of the region's growth is on the suburban fringes where many of the communities still have low densities and might be operating under-capacity. Certainly there are no data to indicate that the growth has reached a point of diseconomy. If such a problem exists in any individual community within the region it is blanked out by the regional averages. The most likely candidate for such diseconomies is Denver, yet Denver has almost half of the region's population by itself and it would certainly bear decisively on the averages.

As can be seen, intergovernmental revenues in Region 3 do not play much of a determining role in local government expenditures. Not only are such transfers to the region smaller on a per capita basis than for the rest of the state; but, also areas that are normally financed through state and federal support--public works and public welfare--are relatively less important.

Table 10. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	.76%	.92%	.71%	.21%	.84%	3.43%	3.17%
1962	.68	.78	.59	.17	.72	2.94	2.71
1964	.72	.85	.67	.10	.86	3.20	2.92
1966	.83	.88	.62	.11	1.05	3.49	3.17
1967	.78	.87	.63	.13	1.06	3.46	3.12
1968	.69	.87	.60	.31	1.06	3.54	3.22
1969	.72	.93	.63	.36	.94	3.59	3.24
1970	.79	1.03	.68	.39	1.13	4.03	3.67
1971	.62	1.07	.64	.32	1.33	3.98	3.54

Table 11. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 3

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$38,410,700	\$45,144,800	\$49,297,900	\$65,113,000	\$75,677,000	\$78,940,900	\$87,988,900	\$104,268,100	\$127,313,900	\$143,790,300
Licenses & Permits	1,768,800	2,305,000	2,506,600	2,182,500	2,193,900	2,309,900	2,873,400	2,593,200	3,150,900	3,887,800
Intergovernmental Rev.	11,769,900	14,203,300	18,149,100	21,196,100	27,896,100	35,331,800	40,137,600	48,995,400	61,856,700	89,312,600
Charges for Current Serv.	4,315,200	4,571,900	5,615,100	6,368,500	7,206,800	7,408,600	9,160,500	9,172,300	11,177,800	23,903,400
Fines & Forfeits	2,421,100	2,829,900	2,862,400	3,726,400	4,237,600	4,241,300	4,890,100	5,481,200	4,839,600	5,969,700
Miscellaneous	5,058,400	5,087,700	5,590,800	3,211,100	6,755,300	9,686,400	14,377,000	11,073,300	10,258,200	14,572,600
Trans. from Other Funds	658,100	1,020,900	1,170,500	730,100	1,098,400	639,800	757,400	571,400	1,148,900	711,400
TOTAL REVENUE	\$64,402,200	\$75,163,500	\$85,192,400	\$102,527,700	\$125,065,100	\$138,558,700	\$160,184,900	\$182,154,900	\$219,746,000	\$282,147,800
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$11,197,900	\$12,712,200	\$16,042,800	\$17,980,200	\$23,244,000	\$24,477,000	\$24,283,700	\$28,249,000	\$31,790,400	\$28,525,300
Public Safety	12,526,100	14,138,200	16,977,800	19,342,300	22,342,200	24,245,000	26,877,500	32,374,000	39,996,600	46,452,400
Public Works	9,633,000	10,976,900	12,878,500	15,128,800	15,851,200	17,520,800	18,568,100	21,994,200	26,551,900	27,939,200
Health	2,712,400	3,204,800	3,581,300	2,335,700	2,894,100	3,548,700	9,670,800	12,630,100	15,246,700	14,022,700
Public Welfare	11,191,700	12,878,300	15,642,400	19,532,100	26,587,000	29,585,800	32,514,900	32,509,400	43,949,500	57,834,100
Culture-Recreation	4,192,400	4,875,000	6,259,600	7,063,900	7,629,600	8,549,400	9,780,500	11,372,100	14,133,000	17,237,300
Debt Service	1,874,500	1,889,500	1,936,700	1,855,800	3,233,500	5,203,000	4,938,600	4,530,500	4,619,400	4,570,800
Miscellaneous	734,800	708,500	820,000	916,900	1,981,400	3,567,600	4,116,000	5,147,600	8,713,200	3,322,500
TOTAL CURRENT EXPEND.	\$54,062,800	\$61,383,400	\$74,139,100	\$84,155,700	\$103,763,000	\$116,697,300	\$130,750,100	\$148,806,900	185,000,700	\$199,904,300
Capital Outlay	5,120,400	4,210,900	4,393,300	10,605,000	18,067,100	22,054,900	26,813,100	20,146,100	18,700,900	31,280,400
Transfers to Other Funds	38,200	44,100	31,800	211,200		350,200	22,800	31,000	29,700	891,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$59,221,400	\$65,638,400	\$78,564,200	\$94,971,900	\$121,830,100	\$139,102,400	\$157,586,000	\$168,984,000	\$203,731,300	\$232,075,700
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	889,194	937,677	1,036,686	1,077,751	1,101,179	1,135,200	1,185,330	1,210,500	1,242,027	1,282,500
TOT. ASS. VAL. (in 1,000's)	\$1,452,030	\$ 1,772,708	\$ 1,964,360	\$ 2,163,412	\$ 2,249,532	\$ 2,324,490	\$ 2,452,142	\$ 2,588,123	\$ 2,789,311	\$ 2,880,995
ADJ. GROSS PERS. INC. "	NA	\$ 1,541,478	\$ 2,164,554	\$ 2,266,779	\$ 2,540,673	\$ 2,795,767	\$ 3,072,317	\$ 3,463,888	\$ 3,881,416	\$ 4,357,295
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RET.	NA	NA	NA	387,393	418,690	445,858	466,767	502,527	544,319	558,299
(JUSTICE-COUNTY	\$ 661,300	\$ 998,600	\$ 1,392,800	\$ 1,680,500	\$ 2,273,400	\$ 2,552,000	\$ 2,978,100	\$ 3,405,900	\$ 1,091,300	\$ 1,489,600)

D. REGION 4  
El Paso, Park and Teller Counties

As fast as Colorado has grown during the sixties, Region 4 has grown even faster. Region 4 includes the Colorado Springs SMSA, the Pikes Peak watershed and much of the surrounding areas which are dependent upon the tourist industry. During the last decade around 100,000 people were added to the population, but indications are that the growth may be closer to 180,000 in the seventies to total about 420,000 persons by 1980.

Despite the large area of mountainous terrain, Region 4 is largely urban in character. Compared to the rest of the state per capita expenditures are low, and the pattern of lower expenditure levels for public works and very high expenditures for public safety is much like Denver and Region 3.

Correlations show negative relations between the increasing population and expenditure for general government, public works and in total as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income, thus indicating some economies of scale. Increases in expenditure levels seem to be more the result of citizen preference.

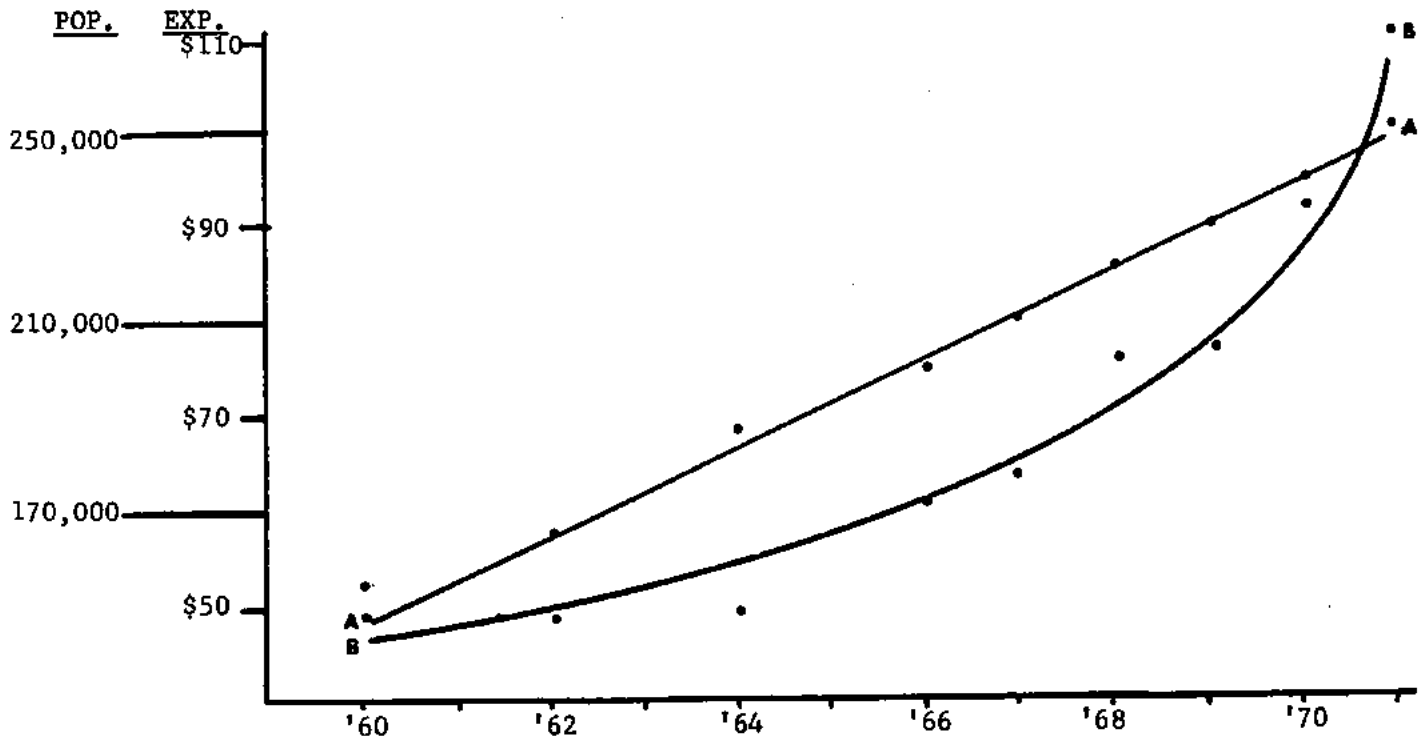
Table 12. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$14.87	\$10.40	\$13.30	\$ 3.31	\$10.94	\$ 52.81
1962	10.46	11.02	12.30	3.34	12.08	49.20
1964	8.27	12.01	12.25	3.34	13.18	49.04
1966	12.27	14.57	12.35	3.37	18.26	60.82
1967	11.56	16.91	14.07	3.76	17.88	64.17
1968	13.78	18.53	19.95	3.93	19.87	76.06
1969	14.30	20.39	18.36	4.35	19.05	76.45
1970	16.97	23.42	20.00	5.05	27.66	93.11
1971	19.83	27.23	20.41	3.26	40.75	111.48

Public safety and public welfare are becoming increasingly important expenditure categories in this region. Public works is losing relative importance and health is losing both absolute and relative importance.

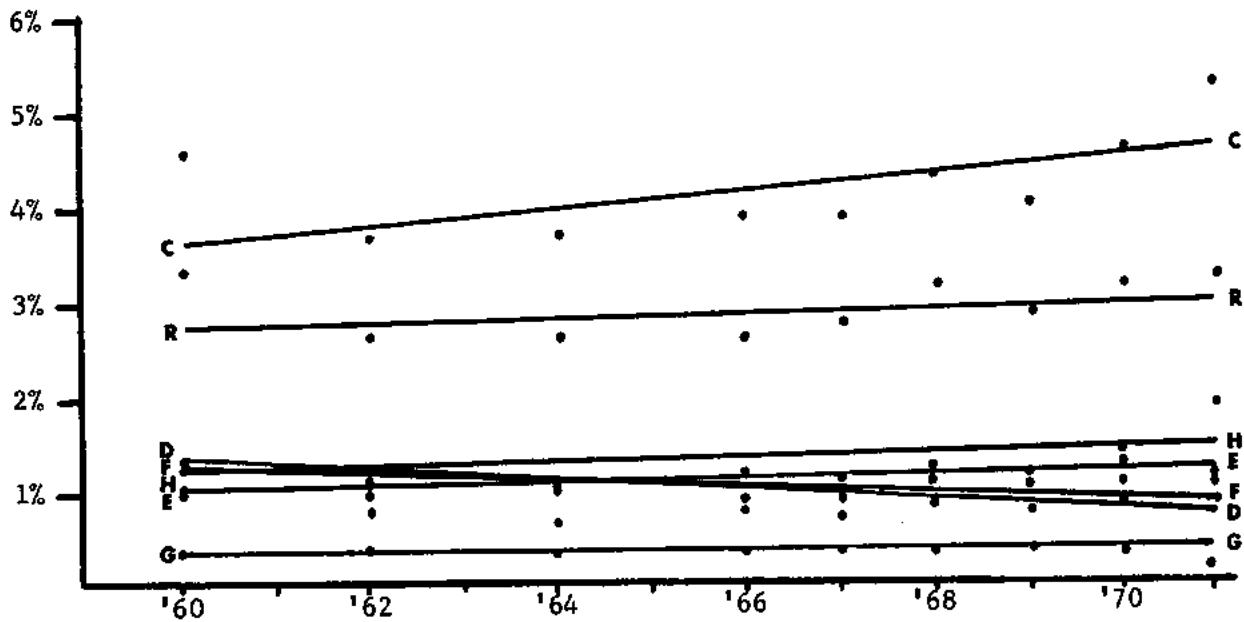
Figure 6. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 4)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES  
PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 4)



SOURCE: Tables 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL  
INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 4)



SOURCE: Table 2

- A - A Population
- B - B Total Expenditures (P.C.)
- C - C Total Expenditures (%)
- D - D General Government
- R - R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues
- E - E Public Safety
- F - F Public Works
- G - G Health
- H - H Public Welfare



As with Region 3 intergovernmental revenues play a reduced role and account for less than half of local government expenditures. Because of the rate of increase in welfare expenditures there is some increase in the relative magnitude of state and federal contribution recently. Also, the per capita income has yet to catch up to Region 3 levels and even those of some of the mountain regions. This might be the product of the higher regional percentage of elderly and uniformed employees.

Table 13. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	1.26%	.87%	1.11%	.28%	.91%	4.42%	3.25%
1962	.76	.81	.90	.24	.88	3.60	2.58
1964	.62	.90	.92	.25	.99	3.67	2.55
1966	.77	.92	.78	.21	1.15	3.84	2.61
1967	.69	1.01	.84	.22	1.07	3.84	2.66
1968	.78	1.05	1.13	.22	1.13	4.31	3.10
1969	.74	1.06	.95	.23	.99	3.97	2.82
1970	.83	1.15	.98	.25	1.36	4.58	3.12
1971	.92	1.26	.95	.15	1.89	5.17	3.19

Table 14. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 4

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUES										
Taxes	\$ 4,385,200	\$ 5,185,200	\$ 5,566,000	\$ 6,985,800	\$10,178,300	\$11,375,600	\$13,322,000	\$15,405,200	\$16,770,500	\$20,736,400
Licenses & Permits	171,600	182,100	242,100	338,000	190,500	249,400	497,300	538,900	685,200	916,000
Intergovernmental Rev.	1,991,700	2,512,500	2,956,600	3,869,900	4,817,100	5,194,100	5,409,900	6,074,900	7,934,200	13,288,600
Charges for Current Serv.	922,400	1,115,900	1,312,700	1,463,400	810,700	1,691,600	1,896,700	2,028,300	1,941,800	2,351,300
Fines & Forfeits	327,500	343,600	379,500	457,500	522,600	580,900	614,500	749,100	533,400	557,800
Miscellaneous	236,400	356,900	395,700	550,800	712,600	820,200	1,310,100	1,309,100	1,862,600	1,899,300
Trans. from Other Funds	774,200	712,800	768,600	889,700	14,100	1,000	56,000	61,000	77,100	120,300
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 8,809,000</b>	<b>\$10,409,000</b>	<b>\$11,621,200</b>	<b>\$14,555,100</b>	<b>\$17,245,900</b>	<b>\$19,912,800</b>	<b>\$23,106,500</b>	<b>\$26,166,500</b>	<b>\$29,804,800</b>	<b>\$39,869,700</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 1,220,000	\$ 2,502,300	\$ 2,086,100	\$ 1,918,600	\$ 3,091,300	\$ 3,158,400	\$ 3,940,900	\$ 4,455,200	\$ 4,492,000	\$ 5,501,400
Public Safety	1,338,600	1,539,800	1,834,300	2,253,600	2,940,700	3,564,800	4,097,900	4,698,000	5,654,800	6,890,000
Public Works	1,978,800	1,968,900	2,047,200	2,297,400	2,493,100	2,966,100	4,411,700	4,230,100	4,830,300	5,165,700
Health	428,900	490,400	556,600	626,600	679,400	792,800	869,700	1,002,800	1,220,600	824,300
Public Welfare	1,270,600	1,619,100	2,010,200	2,471,700	3,686,000	3,770,400	4,394,400	4,388,400	6,679,800	10,312,800
Culture-Recreation	468,600	709,200	773,300	971,000	1,073,700	1,364,600	1,202,900	1,273,800	1,481,500	2,123,500
Debt Service	15,000	25,000	24,900	19,100	127,100	126,000	43,000	96,000	127,000	141,100
Miscellaneous	169,300	203,100	225,900	432,400	1,032,000	257,800	319,400	387,500	568,200	1,282,300
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPEND.</b>	<b>\$ 6,889,800</b>	<b>\$ 9,057,800</b>	<b>\$ 9,558,500</b>	<b>\$10,990,400</b>	<b>\$15,123,300</b>	<b>\$16,000,900</b>	<b>\$19,279,900</b>	<b>\$20,531,800</b>	<b>\$25,054,200</b>	<b>\$32,241,100</b>
Capital Outlay	1,061,400	1,374,500	1,754,700	1,525,100	1,150,400	1,972,800	3,393,100	4,332,500	6,334,300	6,915,000
Trans. to Other Funds	89,600	72,000	118,600	117,400			85,000	900	900	127,600
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 8,040,800</b>	<b>\$10,504,300</b>	<b>\$11,431,800</b>	<b>\$12,632,900</b>	<b>\$16,273,700</b>	<b>\$17,973,700</b>	<b>\$22,758,000</b>	<b>\$24,864,300</b>	<b>\$31,389,400</b>	<b>\$39,283,700</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	142,397	148,059	166,000	187,590	201,860	210,850	221,150	230,380	240,470	253,070
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$183,045,290	\$206,385,535	\$231,334,070	\$252,228,415	\$281,876,090	\$309,144,595	\$333,736,570	\$356,012,930	\$400,442,030	\$441,364,980
ADJ. GROSS PERS. INCOME	NA	\$177,030,599	\$227,607,143	\$250,547,642	\$319,908,759	\$352,408,218	\$390,442,977	\$443,101,618	\$491,219,342	\$546,031,127
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	48,668	57,311	61,688	65,973	72,406	79,562	82,209
<b>(JUSTICE-COUNTY</b>	<b>\$ 255,500</b>	<b>\$ 301,000</b>	<b>\$ 345,800</b>	<b>\$ 368,000</b>	<b>\$ 613,600</b>	<b>\$ 721,700</b>	<b>\$ 893,400</b>	<b>\$ 1,161,700</b>	<b>\$ 393,100</b>	<b>\$ 481,900</b>

E. REGION 5  
Cheyenne, Elbert, Kit Carson and Lincoln Counties

Region 5 comprises the central plains counties and this is reflected economically in its expenditure trends. Expenditures are relatively high when expressed as per capita, but the expenditures as a percentage of adjusted personal income are lower relative to the state's other regions. Region 5 is the least populous region because of its agricultural nature, and the population has remained at a fairly consistent level over the past decade. Estimates for growth over the seventies raise the population from about 18,000 to about 22,000, indicating little change for the region. Both per capita and as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income expenditures for public works are the highest of any region in the state, while public safety and welfare are the least. Ranching and the variety of crops grown have large influences here because the low density necessitates large road mileages per capita and the low need for migrant labor and lack of any true urban center works to exclude those persons who might increase the welfare burden.

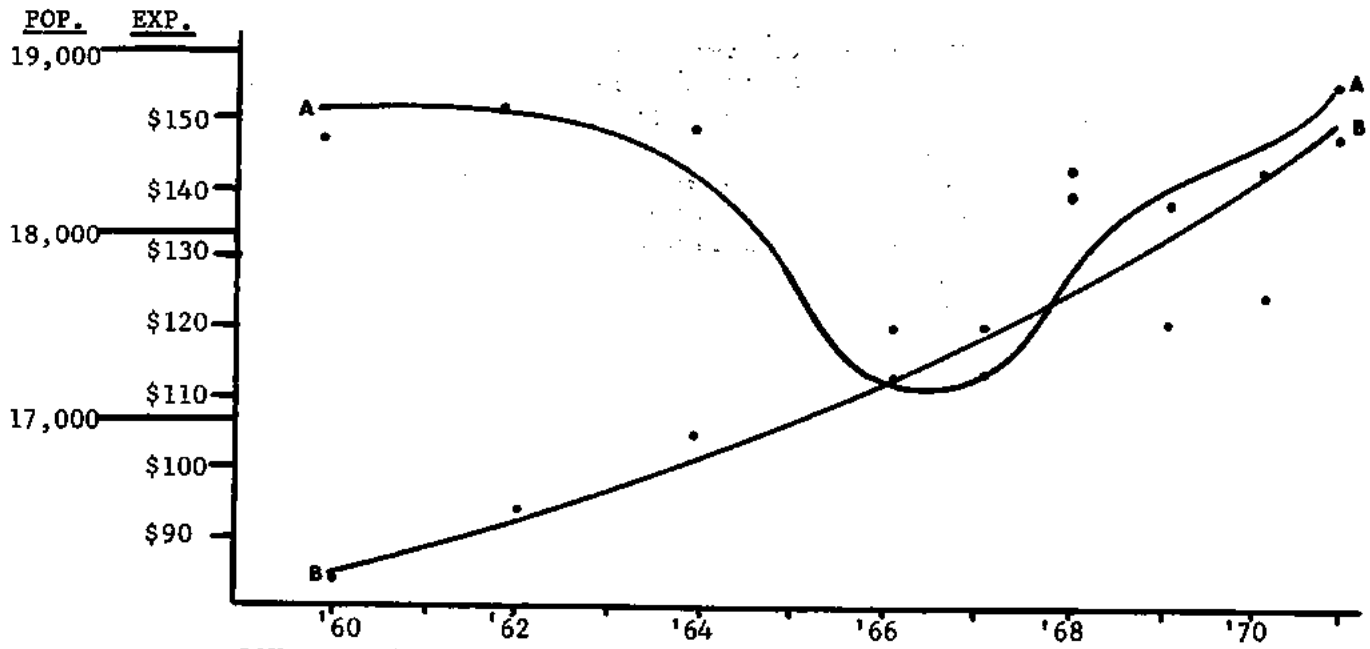
Table 15. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$15.55	\$ 3.53	\$56.76	\$ .92	\$ 9.92	\$ 86.69
1962	16.83	3.66	61.43	1.05	11.23	94.20
1964	18.45	4.28	68.44	1.19	11.40	103.76
1966	21.95	5.30	69.99	1.70	13.99	112.93
1967	20.79	6.17	68.73	3.46	13.65	112.80
1968	23.15	7.34	70.14	29.72	13.87	144.23
1969	23.04	8.28	72.67	3.71	13.48	121.19
1970	23.88	8.93	76.37	4.69	15.91	129.79
1971	26.89	10.73	91.86	5.55	18.34	153.37

Correlations to population are weak because the small and random fluctuations in population do not relate to any steady increase or decrease in expenditure levels. Correlations to time of expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income are somewhat better but still weak. They show some possible citizen preference for increased safety and health expenditures and loss of preference for general government and public works payments. There is an increased demand for public welfare expenditures, but that probably reflects quality increase as a result of qualification changes.

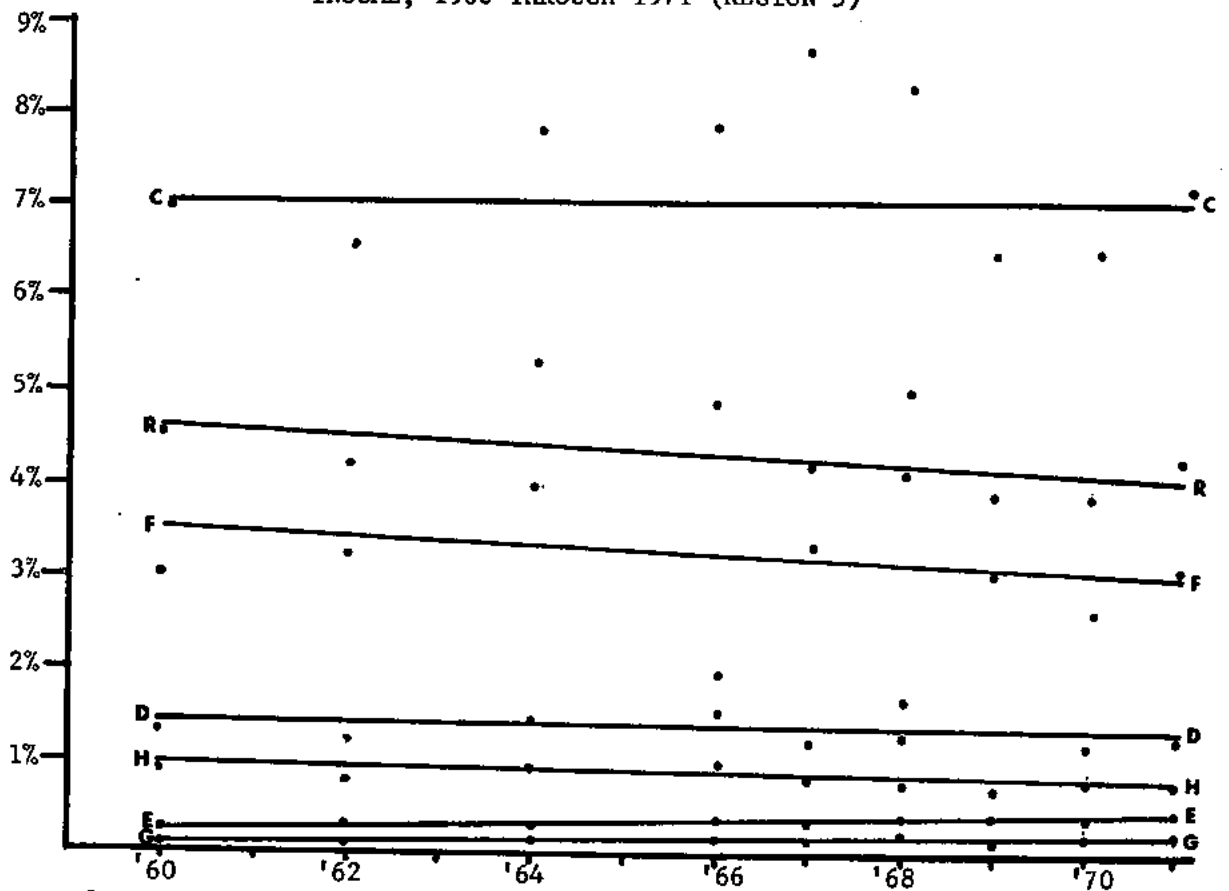
Figure 7. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 5)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 5)



SOURCE: Tables 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 5)



SOURCE: Table 2

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A - A Population   | E - E Public Safety  |
| B - B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                          | F - F Public Works   |
| C - C Total Expenditures (%)                             | G - G Health         |
| D - D General Government                                 | H - H Public Welfare |
| R - R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues |                      |

Intergovernmental revenues are particularly important in the financing of the large public works expenditures. One distortion that is apparent with the expenditures for health is the result of a federal grant for health improvement which was not related to any hospital on the work sheet and was not separated out in capital expenditures as would seem natural. Additionally the grant was received in fiscal 1966 but not spent until 1968.

Table 16. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	1.24%	.28%	4.54%	.07%	.79%	6.94%	2.91%
1962	1.16	.25	4.25	.07	.78	6.52	3.18
1964	1.39	.32	5.16	.09	.86	7.83	3.93
1966	1.52	.37	4.86	.12	.97	7.85	1.97
1967	1.25	.37	4.13	.21	.82	6.78	3.27
1968	1.35	.43	4.08	1.73	.81	8.38	5.00
1969	1.22	.44	3.83	.20	.71	6.39	3.04
1970	1.20	.45	3.83	.24	.80	6.51	2.66
1971	1.26	.50	4.31	.26	.86	7.19	3.16

Table 17. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 5

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$ 950,100	\$ 1,063,800	\$ 1,203,200	\$ 1,284,400	\$ 1,371,500	\$ 1,463,000	\$ 1,529,700	\$ 1,567,100	\$ 1,435,000	\$ 1,616,700
Licenses & Permits	600	800	2,200	1,200	15,900	14,100	13,500	9,700	7,500	12,900
Intergovernmental Revenue	991,900	963,100	926,700	986,900	1,570,800	1,097,500	1,152,300	1,215,200	1,470,100	1,712,000
Charges for Current Serv.	128,600	118,300	129,400	150,600	103,200	128,700	126,800	163,000	188,800	209,200
Fines & Forfeits	17,000	20,000	19,900	24,400	32,900	41,100	45,700	49,300	12,200	7,500
Miscellaneous	40,400	43,900	46,900	53,300	61,700	202,900	298,600	98,700	142,700	139,900
Transfers from Other Funds							103,300	8,000	5,200	144,900
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 2,128,600</b>	<b>\$ 2,209,900</b>	<b>\$ 2,328,300</b>	<b>\$ 2,500,800</b>	<b>\$ 3,156,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,947,300</b>	<b>\$ 3,269,900</b>	<b>\$ 3,111,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,261,500</b>	<b>\$ 3,843,100</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 329,700	\$ 357,500	\$ 381,100	\$ 417,300	\$ 488,700	\$ 467,600	\$ 534,600	\$ 536,400	\$ 479,400	\$ 548,900
Public Safety	59,600	66,200	68,700	80,300	96,800	112,700	137,000	154,400	166,700	203,800
Public Works	943,700	1,065,100	1,154,300	1,284,700	1,279,300	1,256,300	1,309,600	1,354,600	1,425,400	1,745,400
Health	13,200	17,300	19,800	22,400	31,100	63,300	554,900	69,200	87,500	105,400
Public Welfare	199,800	186,200	211,100	213,900	255,700	249,600	258,900	251,300	296,900	348,500
Culture-Recreation	65,600	66,000	85,200	86,900	105,200	107,300	110,900	116,000	150,600	159,500
Debt Service	4,600	4,500	5,900	4,200	4,800	4,600	4,500	4,200	4,200	1,000
Miscellaneous	71,600	66,100	77,300	86,100	735,500	82,700	90,800	106,900	118,900	151,400
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 1,687,800</b>	<b>\$ 1,828,900</b>	<b>\$ 2,003,400</b>	<b>\$ 2,195,800</b>	<b>\$ 2,997,100</b>	<b>\$ 2,344,100</b>	<b>\$ 3,001,200</b>	<b>\$ 2,593,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,729,600</b>	<b>\$ 3,263,900</b>
Capital Outlay	268,900	307,000	280,600	293,300	322,800	355,800	337,000	352,600	524,600	539,300
Transfers to Other Funds							13,400			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,956,700</b>	<b>\$ 2,135,900</b>	<b>\$ 2,284,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,489,100</b>	<b>\$ 3,319,900</b>	<b>\$ 2,699,900</b>	<b>\$ 3,351,600</b>	<b>\$ 2,945,600</b>	<b>\$ 3,254,200</b>	<b>\$ 3,803,200</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	17,900	18,764	18,790	18,770	18,280	18,280	18,670	18,640	18,665	19,000
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$67,333,615	\$70,215,683	\$70,115,106	\$72,255,520	\$71,951,658	\$73,712,554	\$74,818,366	\$81,336,053	\$79,102,425	\$82,648,390
ADJ. GROSS PERSONAL INCOME		\$23,452,928	\$27,163,301	\$24,888,534	\$26,312,959	\$30,399,194	\$32,124,063	\$35,346,884	\$37,216,139	\$40,516,856
NÖ. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS				5,994	6,255	6,348	6,431	6,863	7,155	7,187
<b>(JUSTICE-COUNTY</b>	<b>\$ 52,600</b>	<b>\$ 65,700</b>	<b>\$ 64,900</b>	<b>\$ 71,000</b>	<b>\$ 87,500</b>	<b>\$ 102,600</b>	<b>\$ 102,300</b>	<b>\$ 107,000</b>	<b>\$ 33,600</b>	<b>\$ 38,000)</b>

F. REGION 6

Baca, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero and Prowers Counties

Planning Region 6 lies in the southeast corner of the state, and is also primarily dependent on agriculture though it does include a few middle-sized towns (making it less totally rural than Region 5). Population in Region 6 has been declining since 1960. While this trend is expected to reverse, estimates are that 1980 population will still only recover to 56,000.

Expenditure characteristics are very similar to to Region 5. Expenditures per capita are generally higher, but expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income are very close in the general government, public safety, health and total categories. With more population centers, there is less per capita expenditure for public works than in Region 5, and with a larger reliance on migrant labor and apparent slower growth economically compared to the rest of the state, welfare expenditures are two to three times as important in Region 6. Per capita income in 1971 was second lowest among the regions.

Table 18. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

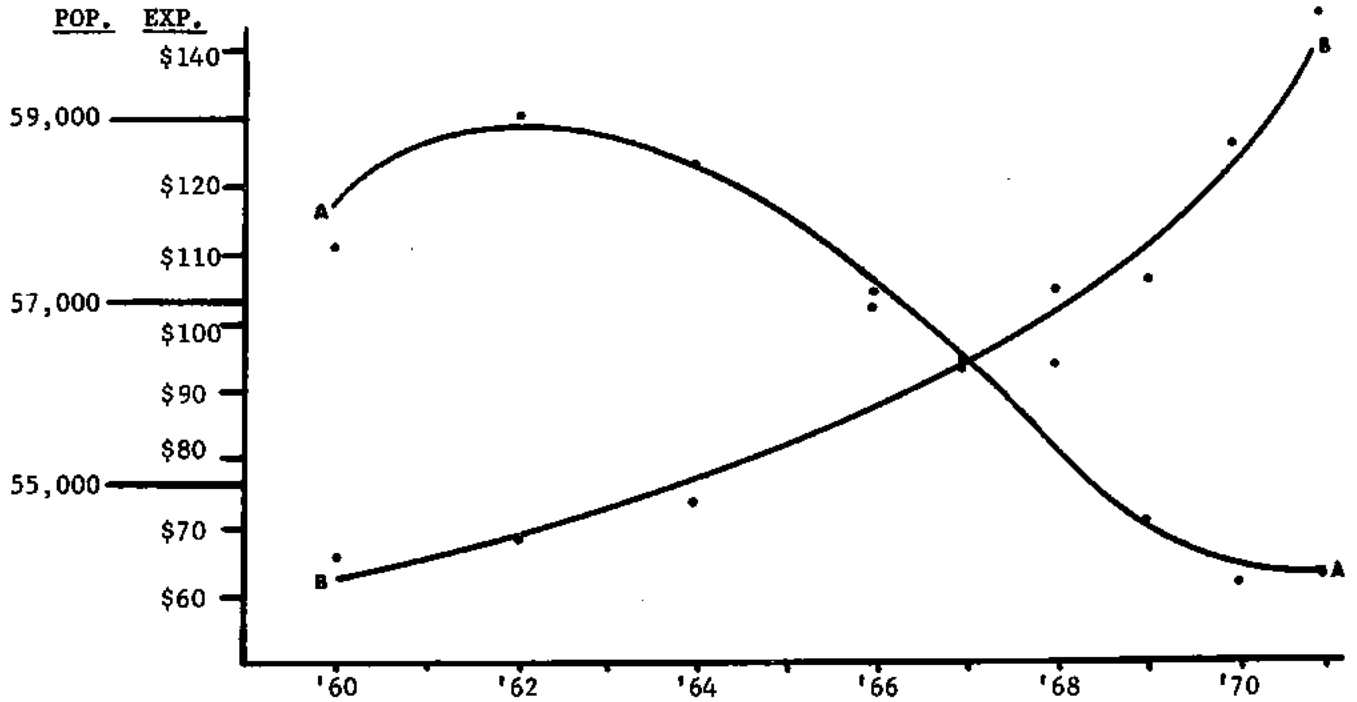
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$12.46	\$ 6.39	\$27.11	\$ 3.00	\$16.25	\$ 65.21
1962	13.13	7.49	25.82	2.96	18.69	68.09
1964	13.76	8.16	28.53	4.24	20.16	74.84
1966	18.61	7.84	36.98	3.70	33.98	101.10
1967	17.97	9.04	27.90	3.96	34.13	93.00
1968	19.74	10.08	35.16	4.07	34.16	103.21
1969	19.24	11.46	39.37	4.45	32.19	106.71
1970	24.08	13.69	39.44	5.58	43.13	125.92
1971	23.81	15.31	45.77	4.82	55.35	145.08

Except for health, expenditures as a percentage of gross personal income are negatively related to the declining population. That is, diseconomies seem to be resulting from the decrease because of continual overcapacity of services which may not be translatable into quality increase resulting from citizen preference.

Intergovernmental revenues transferred to Region 6

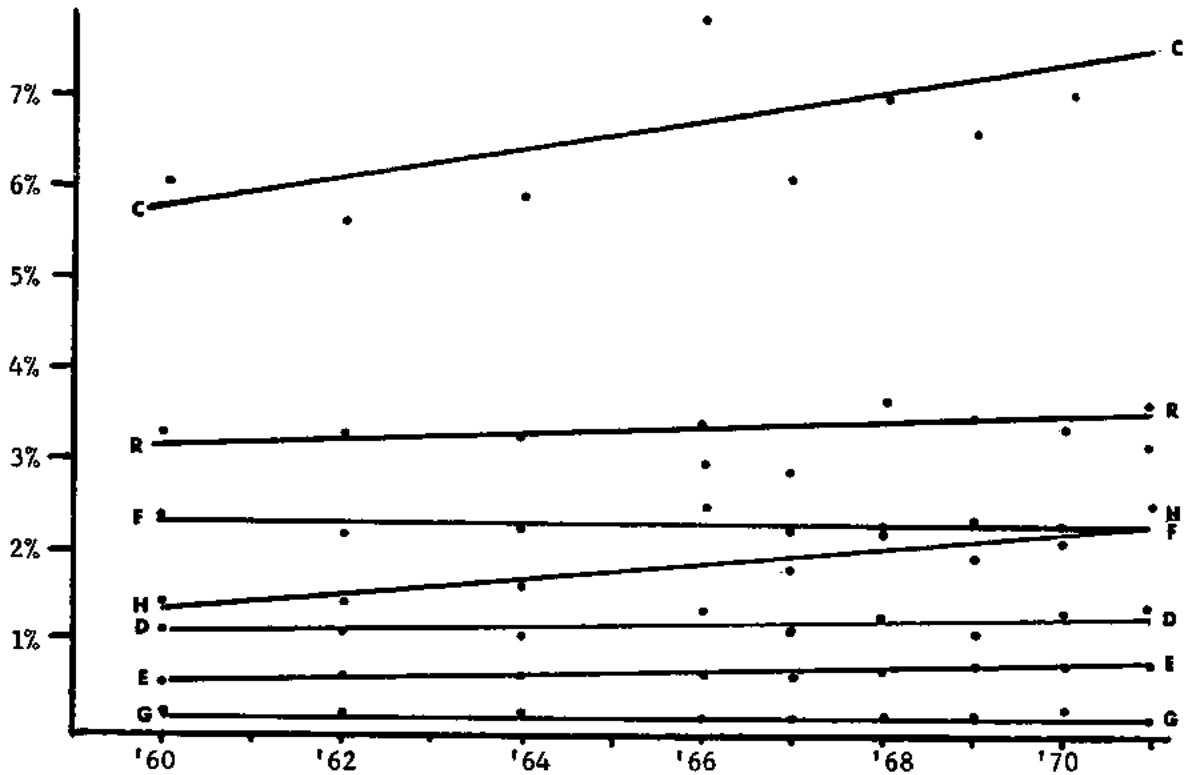
Figure 8. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 6)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES  
PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 6)



SOURCE: Tables 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL  
INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 6)



SOURCE: Table 2

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A - A Population   | E - E Public Safety  |
| B - B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                          | F - F Public Works   |
| C - C Total Expenditures (%)                             | G - G Health         |
| D - D General Government                                 | H - H Public Welfare |
| M - M Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues |                      |



are substantial. While total expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income are increasing substantially, state and federal transfers are taking up most of the increased burden. Expenditures without the intergovernmental revenues are slightly higher for Region 6 than for Region 5, but this is mainly the result of the lower per capita income base.

Table 19. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	1.16%	.60%	2.53%	.28%	1.52%	6.09%	3.33%
1962	1.09	.62	2.14	.25	1.55	5.64	3.22
1964	1.09	.65	2.27	.34	1.60	5.94	3.32
1966	1.46	.61	2.90	.29	2.66	7.92	3.41
1967	1.19	.60	1.85	.26	2.27	6.18	2.90
1968	1.33	.68	2.38	.28	2.31	6.98	3.76
1969	1.19	.71	2.43	.28	1.99	6.60	3.49
1970	1.34	.76	2.19	.31	2.40	7.00	3.29
1971	1.38	.89	2.66	.28	3.21	8.42	3.68

Table 20. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 6

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$ 2,038,200	\$ 2,138,900	\$ 2,361,200	\$ 2,469,200	\$ 2,799,600	\$ 3,071,300	\$ 3,320,200	\$ 3,674,200	\$ 3,702,700	\$ 3,886,000
Licenses & Permits	20,300	20,800	28,400	25,500	27,800	37,100	26,500	28,600	42,500	47,400
Intergovernmental Rev.	1,758,200	1,909,500	1,892,100	2,070,200	3,467,400	3,053,900	2,962,100	2,926,200	3,797,100	4,655,800
Charges for Current Serv.	307,000	361,100	414,200	442,500	488,200	449,800	515,700	641,600	615,400	716,000
Fines & Forfeits	69,200	60,000	72,600	85,600	112,600	70,100	102,400	94,600	45,100	43,200
Miscellaneous	175,900	174,300	222,500	158,400	264,700	249,400	367,900	329,500	425,000	345,800
Trans. from Other Funds	216,700	211,700	257,100	233,600	269,500	212,300	248,300	175,800	207,100	211,600
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 4,585,500</b>	<b>\$ 4,876,300</b>	<b>\$ 5,248,100</b>	<b>\$ 5,485,000</b>	<b>\$ 7,429,800</b>	<b>\$ 7,143,900</b>	<b>\$ 7,543,100</b>	<b>\$ 7,870,500</b>	<b>\$ 8,834,900</b>	<b>\$ 9,905,800</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 822,600	\$ 872,100	\$ 945,400	\$ 970,100	\$ 1,275,900	\$ 1,237,500	\$ 1,364,700	\$ 1,379,400	\$ 1,380,500	\$ 1,361,600
Public Safety	309,200	367,700	442,500	476,800	446,900	509,100	570,800	627,200	739,900	827,600
Public Works	1,474,100	1,560,600	1,526,100	1,668,100	2,108,700	1,571,400	1,990,900	2,155,600	2,132,300	2,473,400
Health	167,200	172,900	175,200	247,700	211,200	223,200	230,300	243,900	301,700	260,700
Public Welfare	872,400	935,100	1,104,600	1,178,600	1,937,800	1,922,100	1,934,700	1,762,500	2,331,700	2,991,300
Culture-Recreation	166,000	177,000	199,800	230,800	201,900	223,900	220,500	251,400	300,800	387,500
Debt Service	29,600	30,500	27,100	65,600					3,700	
Miscellaneous	162,600	156,000	194,300	167,000	853,900	253,700	331,500	366,100	273,300	350,400
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 4,003,700</b>	<b>\$ 4,271,900</b>	<b>\$ 4,615,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,004,700</b>	<b>\$ 7,036,300</b>	<b>\$ 5,940,900</b>	<b>\$ 6,643,400</b>	<b>\$ 6,786,100</b>	<b>\$ 7,463,900</b>	<b>\$ 8,652,500</b>
Capital Outlay	468,800	425,700	649,700	689,000	516,800	494,100	651,300	778,800	887,500	775,100
Trans. to Other Funds	22,200	98,900				20,700		15,000	115,500	69,700
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 4,494,700</b>	<b>\$ 4,796,500</b>	<b>\$ 5,264,700</b>	<b>\$ 5,693,700</b>	<b>\$ 7,553,100</b>	<b>\$ 6,455,700</b>	<b>\$ 7,294,700</b>	<b>\$ 7,579,900</b>	<b>\$ 8,466,900</b>	<b>\$ 9,497,300</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	55,300	57,556	59,100	58,460	57,030	56,320	56,630	54,750	54,063	54,040
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 81,838,788	\$ 98,172,505	\$ 123,857,236	\$ 126,755,305	\$ 131,466,754	\$ 133,292,494	\$ 135,035,531	\$ 138,547,093	\$ 138,143,056	\$ 138,882,910
ADJ. GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ NA	\$ 61,677,335	\$ 71,297,716	\$ 73,633,245	\$ 72,819,910	\$ 84,716,464	\$ 83,778,928	\$ 88,547,176	\$ 97,284,785	\$ 93,104,281
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	16,766	16,967	18,084	18,170	18,268	19,073	18,575
(JUSTICE-COUNTY	\$ 126,900	\$ 154,900	\$ 169,400	\$ 166,200	\$ 214,500	\$ 225,500	\$ 246,700	\$ 326,200	\$ 78,500	74,700)

G. REGION 7a (Provisional 7.)  
Huerfano, Las Animas and Pueblo Counties

Planning Region 7a is the eastern half of Planning Region 7 and includes the Pueblo SMSA and the remaining front range south to the New Mexico border. Region 7a has both highly urban, industrialized areas and rural, agrarian areas, yet has had important economic problems and the population trend since 1960 has been spotty, but downward. Predictions are that this trend may be reversed and that growth will be resumed, population climbing to possibly 160,000 by 1980.

The economic problems have had important consequences for public welfare, making expenditures in Region 7a the highest in Colorado on either a per capita basis or as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income. Expenditures for public safety are also the highest in the state. The urbanization of the region has resulted in the usually lower expenditures for public works, and the relative importance of general government expenditures and health expenditures is low.

Table 21. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

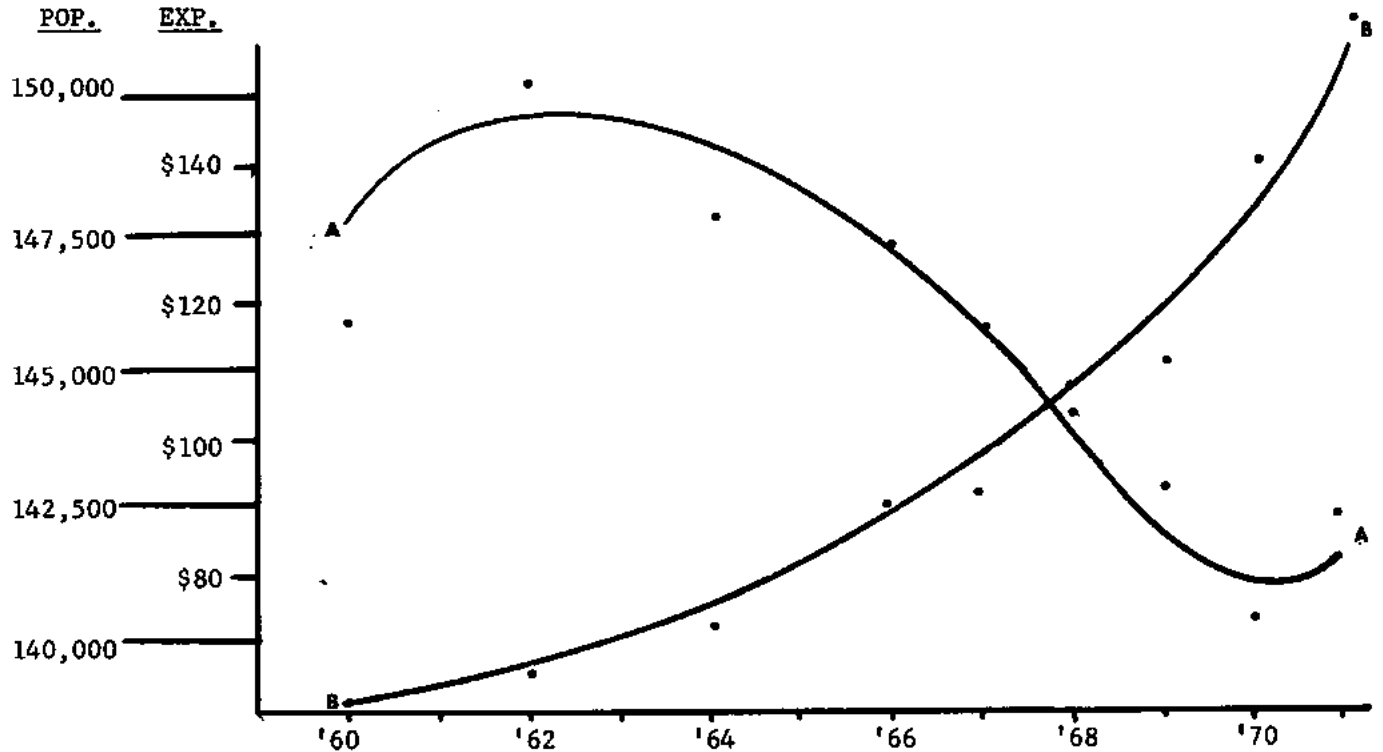
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$ 8.24	\$11.75	\$15.16	\$ 2.15	\$22.54	\$ 59.34
1962	8.68	14.25	15.62	2.14	24.59	65.29
1964	10.25	16.40	16.58	.96	28.46	72.65
1966	12.34	18.50	16.69	2.34	41.69	91.56
1967	12.97	18.67	15.27	2.38	42.96	92.24
1968	14.79	21.47	16.83	2.42	48.09	103.60
1969	14.06	25.19	20.25	3.13	48.26	110.88
1970	14.50	30.60	25.07	2.48	68.22	140.87
1971	19.71	33.02	24.04	3.23	82.86	162.86

Correlations of expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income to population and time are fair and the relationship to the decreasing population is negative. Again, this may be partially due to slowness in taking up the slack of over-capacity for the lower population. However, the increase in public welfare expenses is definitely the result of increased need and rising quality levels.

The expenditures for public works are also negatively related to time, showing that preference and

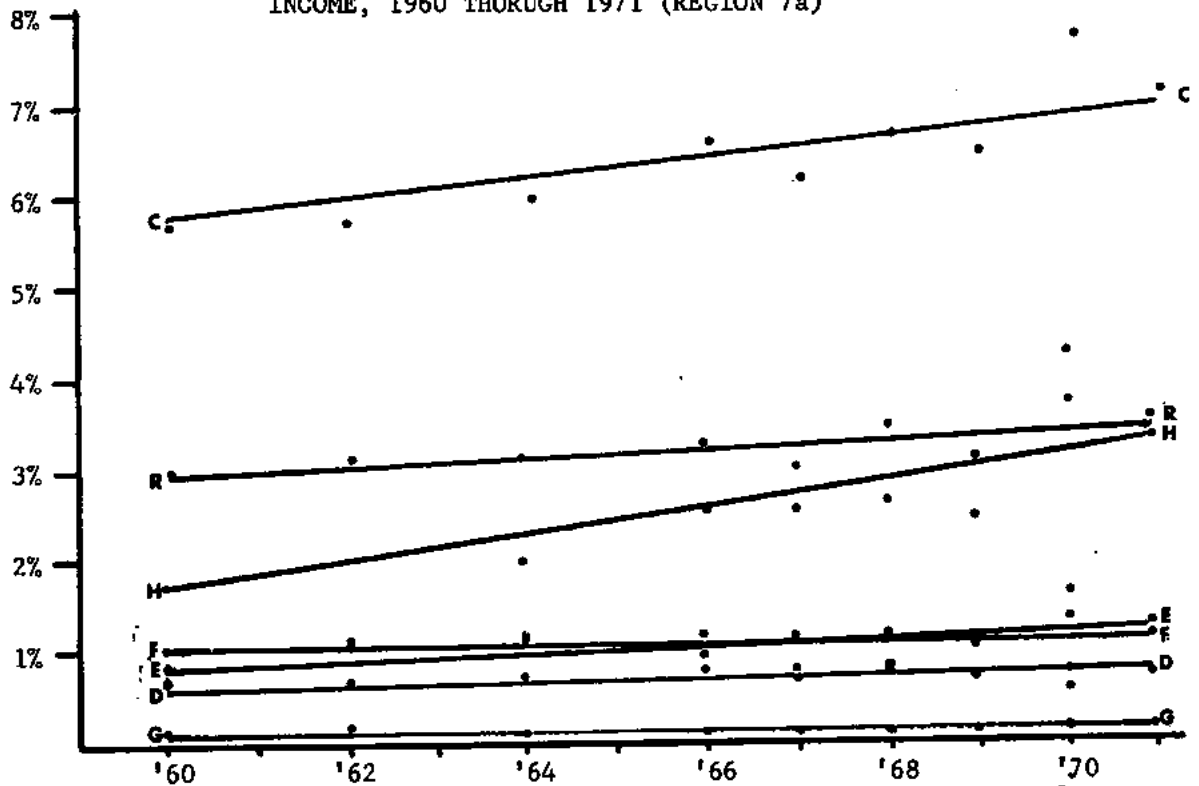
Figure 9. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 7a)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 7a)



SOURCE: Tables 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 7a)



SOURCE: Table 2

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| A—A Population   | E—E Public Safety  |
| B—B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                          | F—F Public Works   |
| C—C Total Expenditures (%)                             | G—G Health         |
| D—D General Government                                 | H—H Public Welfare |
| R—R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues |                    |

need for road services are decreasing along with the population.

Because of the increase in welfare expenditures, total expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income have also risen rapidly. State and federal transfers have taken up much of the welfare burden; but, because of the abnormal concentration within this region of welfare recipients, the relative burden of local government expenditures ranks higher among the region than its urban character would otherwise warrant.

Table 22. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	.64%	.91%	1.17%	.17%	1.74%	4.62%	2.97%
1962	.63	1.04	1.13	.16	1.79	4.75	3.10
1964	.70	1.12	1.14	.07	1.95	4.97	3.12
1966	.74	1.11	1.00	.14	2.51	5.50	3.18
1967	.73	1.05	.86	.13	2.42	5.19	3.02
1968	.80	1.16	.91	.13	2.60	5.61	3.44
1969	.71	1.27	1.02	.16	2.43	5.57	3.16
1970	.81	1.72	1.41	.14	3.83	7.91	4.32
1971	.86	1.44	1.05	.14	3.61	7.09	3.42

Table 23. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 7a (Provisional 7)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$ 5,354,900	\$ 5,305,100	\$ 6,016,500	\$ 7,515,300	\$ 7,970,700	\$ 8,106,800	\$ 9,725,700	\$10,484,300	\$10,792,600	\$12,401,800
Licenses & Permits	201,500	203,500	191,300	186,000	215,700	278,400	214,800	244,200	236,600	293,500
Intergovernmental Revenue	3,132,300	3,562,100	4,193,200	4,482,800	6,218,300	6,529,700	6,461,000	7,517,500	10,164,500	15,103,200
Charges for Current Servs.	499,500	526,400	652,000	633,300	1,015,800	425,600	627,200	553,400	934,800	1,703,700
Fines & Forfeits	227,600	225,600	343,400	356,100	318,000	297,900	336,800	381,800	365,900	367,100
Miscellaneous	357,200	609,900	639,400	295,500	504,600	1,068,100	1,558,600	957,700	1,291,700	748,300
Transfers from Other Funds	18,600	28,700	136,200	45,400	148,600	150,000		73,000	338,500	109,400
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 9,791,600</b>	<b>\$10,461,300</b>	<b>\$12,172,000</b>	<b>\$13,514,400</b>	<b>\$16,391,700</b>	<b>\$16,856,500</b>	<b>\$18,924,100</b>	<b>\$20,211,900</b>	<b>\$24,124,600</b>	<b>\$30,727,000</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 1,494,600	\$ 1,549,500	\$ 1,690,500	\$ 1,934,600	\$ 2,302,100	\$ 2,417,900	\$ 2,827,300	\$ 2,711,300	\$ 2,245,400	\$ 3,051,200
Public Safety	1,624,000	1,722,300	2,155,500	2,434,600	2,726,900	2,722,400	3,107,500	3,600,000	4,301,500	4,698,800
Public Works	1,985,100	2,221,600	2,362,500	2,460,700	2,460,100	2,226,900	2,435,800	2,893,500	3,523,800	3,420,800
Health	242,100	315,300	323,900	142,900	344,800	346,700	350,200	447,300	349,000	459,700
Public Welfare	2,848,900	3,304,100	3,720,200	4,224,600	6,146,000	6,265,500	6,959,700	6,896,100	9,589,300	11,792,000
Culture-Recreation	419,900	414,100	493,300	562,100	668,500	698,800	832,900	595,700	761,900	1,314,100
Debt Service	389,800	128,600	73,000	324,800	121,900	122,000	124,000	126,000		123,000
Miscellaneous	110,800	140,700	135,100	118,300	370,900	500,300	651,000	566,300	904,400	920,900
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 9,115,200</b>	<b>\$ 9,796,200</b>	<b>\$10,954,000</b>	<b>\$12,202,600</b>	<b>\$15,141,200</b>	<b>\$15,300,500</b>	<b>\$17,288,400</b>	<b>\$17,836,200</b>	<b>\$21,675,300</b>	<b>\$25,780,500</b>
Capital Outlay	208,600	185,600	358,600	1,196,900	1,082,600	651,300	858,900	983,700	1,951,900	2,204,100
Transfers to Other Funds							7,500			54,500
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 9,323,800</b>	<b>\$ 9,981,800</b>	<b>\$11,312,600</b>	<b>\$13,399,500</b>	<b>\$16,223,800</b>	<b>\$15,951,800</b>	<b>\$18,154,800</b>	<b>\$18,819,900</b>	<b>\$23,627,200</b>	<b>\$28,039,100</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	141,000	146,557	151,260	148,430	147,420	145,850	144,720	142,900	140,572	142,310
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$194,366,305	\$206,770,255	\$217,602,850	\$219,157,990	\$223,646,809	\$224,386,820	\$225,870,675	\$229,852,270	\$246,807,100	\$251,785,235
ADJ. GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	NA	\$189,990,951	\$207,933,801	\$216,800,089	\$245,288,890	\$259,048,311	\$267,412,408	\$284,223,254	\$250,391,306	\$327,020,007
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	41,510	45,150	47,101	47,882	49,250	51,535	51,084
(JUSTICE-COUNTY	\$ 310,000	\$ 342,100	\$ 377,400	\$ 413,700	\$ 482,500	\$ 526,400	\$ 687,300	\$ 702,800	\$ 207,000	\$ 245,800)

H. REGION 7b (Provisional 13)  
 Chaffee, Custer, Fremont and Lake Counties

Planning Region 7b is the western half of Region 7. It contains the remainder of the Arkansas River Valley and is more mountainous in terrain. Agriculture and some mining form the economic base. The region has experienced steady growth during most of the past decade and the predictions indicate that this will continue with population reaching about 56,000 by 1980.

Region 7b does not share the welfare and economic problems of 7a. In fact expenditures for public welfare is second lowest among the regions measured per capita. The system of roads for the region is relatively small when the state and national highways are excluded. Thus, the expenditure pattern for public works is almost as low as the urban regions. Public safety also does not constitute part of the high cost of local government expenses as it does in 7a.

Table 24. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

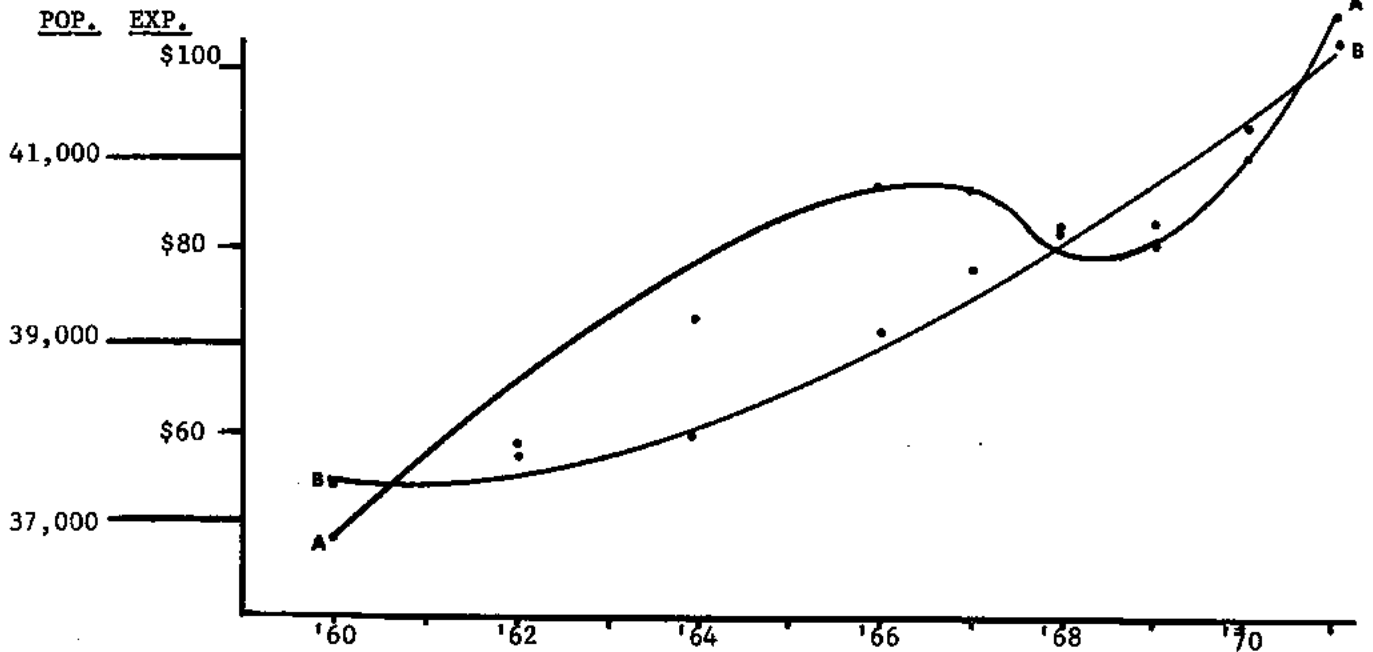
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$13.08	\$ 8.24	\$20.43	\$ 1.92	\$11.07	\$ 54.74
1962	14.31	9.20	21.66	1.93	12.63	59.71
1964	13.73	10.18	21.26	2.13	13.31	60.61
1966	19.19	11.50	22.22	2.22	16.88	72.00
1967	19.52	12.91	26.05	2.64	17.90	79.02
1968	21.43	14.56	25.48	2.48	18.71	82.65
1969	21.82	14.61	25.42	2.61	17.80	83.25
1970	22.69	15.80	27.14	2.12	23.00	90.75
1971	23.11	17.57	32.21	3.42	27.80	104.11

Over the decade public safety and welfare expenditures have become slightly more important relative to the other expenditures categories. Public works have become less important and general government and health have remained fairly stable.

Correlations of expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income to population and time show negative relationships between expenditures and population growth--economies of scale. Correlations to time are weak but positive, showing some probable citizen preference for increased services and quality. An ex-

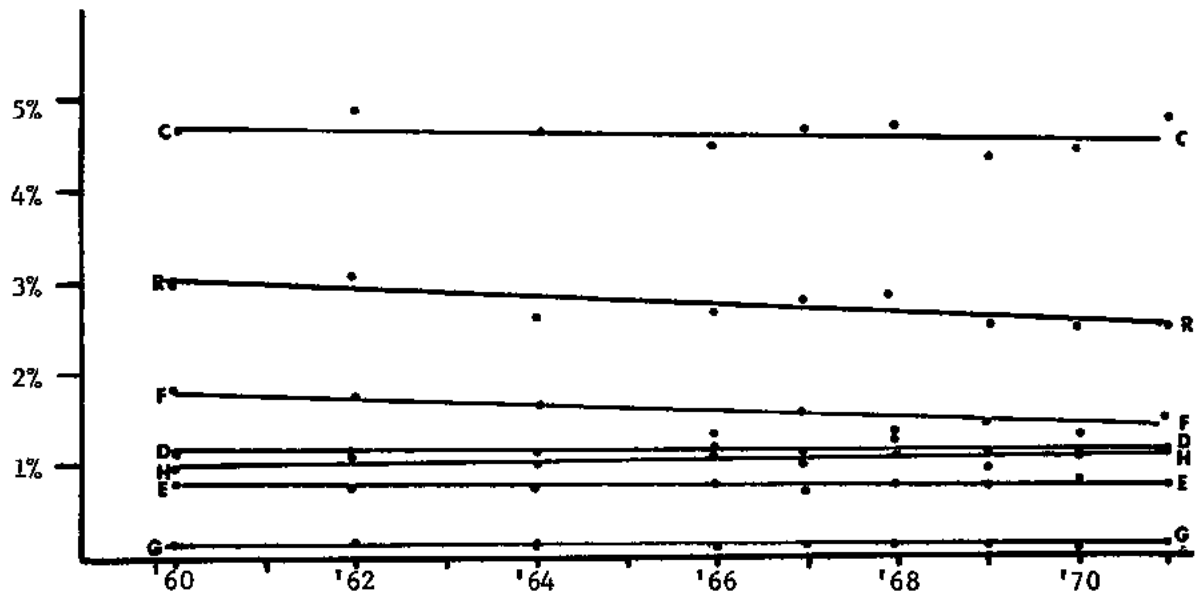
Figure 10. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 7b)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES  
PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 7b)



SOURCE: Tables 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL  
INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 7b)



SOURCE: Table 2

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A - A Population   | E - E Public Safety  |
| B - B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                          | F - F Public Works   |
| C - C Total Expenditures (%)                             | G - G Health         |
| D - D General Government                                 | H - H Public Welfare |
| R - R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues |                      |



ception to this is the category of public works which, as in many regions, has a negative time correlation and shows reduced need and preference demand (perhaps because of reduced requirements of capital construction).

Total expenditures are relatively low compared to income but since expenditures in public works and welfare are low, the contributions of intergovernmental revenues are also low and the local burden is a higher share of the total (though still low) compared to the other regions.

Table 25. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	1.13%	.71%	1.77%	.17%	.96%	4.75%	2.97%
1962	1.17	.75	1.78	.16	1.04	4.89	3.06
1964	1.04	.77	1.61	.16	1.01	4.58	2.59
1966	1.19	.71	1.37	.14	1.04	4.45	2.58
1967	1.13	.75	1.50	.15	1.03	4.56	2.75
1968	1.24	.84	1.47	.14	1.08	4.76	2.89
1969	1.16	.78	1.40	.14	.95	4.42	2.53
1970	1.11	.77	1.33	.10	1.13	4.44	2.44
1971	1.06	.81	1.48	.16	1.28	4.78	2.57

Table 26. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 7b (Provisional 13)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$ 1,140,500	\$ 1,303,400	\$ 1,616,700	\$ 1,695,000	\$ 1,922,500	\$ 1,962,600	\$ 2,081,100	\$ 2,205,700	\$ 2,286,400	\$ 2,528,200
Licenses & Permits	31,600	29,000	31,500	44,000	51,000	49,900	43,000	43,400	46,200	68,500
Intergovernmental Revenue	847,900	831,100	948,900	1,146,800	1,375,400	1,448,500	1,452,300	1,554,700	1,870,300	2,288,700
Charges for Current Serv.	227,100	155,400	142,800	255,100	377,300	300,200	309,000	296,700	360,600	385,000
Fines & Forfeits	83,000	88,200	77,100	111,200	81,500	58,800	103,400	96,400	52,100	43,300
Miscellaneous	126,000	183,600	189,400	90,200	119,700	228,700	261,800	199,300	456,200	510,100
Transfers from Other Funds		26,200	30,800	26,800	37,100		6,500	112,700	7,100	12,800
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 2,456,100</b>	<b>\$ 2,616,900</b>	<b>\$ 3,037,200</b>	<b>\$ 3,369,100</b>	<b>\$ 3,964,500</b>	<b>\$ 4,048,700</b>	<b>\$ 4,257,100</b>	<b>\$ 4,508,900</b>	<b>\$ 5,078,900</b>	<b>\$ 5,836,600</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 513,800	\$ 579,900	\$ 651,100	\$ 659,700	\$ 945,900	\$ 963,900	\$ 1,055,800	\$ 1,083,400	\$ 1,006,300	\$ 1,061,300
Public Safety	282,100	303,900	349,300	401,000	468,800	525,900	587,500	587,200	655,800	750,700
Public Works	748,500	753,800	822,300	837,500	905,300	1,061,000	1,027,700	1,062,000	1,126,400	1,376,400
Health	36,600	70,900	73,100	83,800	90,300	107,500	100,100	104,800	88,100	146,100
Public Welfare	419,100	408,500	479,200	524,300	687,900	729,000	754,700	715,400	954,500	1,188,000
Culture-Recreation	47,500	47,100	49,700	56,200	87,600	150,100	126,600	189,800	132,500	208,400
Debt Service	2,600			13,500	6,400	12,300	11,400	11,200	11,200	11,300
Miscellaneous	128,100	153,000	129,700	199,900	187,700	213,500	210,900	240,700	302,400	158,000
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 2,178,300</b>	<b>\$ 2,317,100</b>	<b>\$ 2,554,400</b>	<b>\$ 2,775,900</b>	<b>\$ 3,379,900</b>	<b>\$ 3,763,200</b>	<b>\$ 3,874,700</b>	<b>\$ 3,994,500</b>	<b>\$ 4,277,200</b>	<b>\$ 4,900,200</b>
Capital Outlay	164,000	171,200	231,600	374,900	553,000	279,100	464,900	448,700	420,400	619,300
Transfers to Other Funds			21,400							44,500
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,342,300</b>	<b>\$ 2,488,300</b>	<b>\$ 2,807,400</b>	<b>\$ 3,150,800</b>	<b>\$ 3,932,900</b>	<b>\$ 4,042,300</b>	<b>\$ 4,339,600</b>	<b>\$ 4,443,200</b>	<b>\$ 4,697,600</b>	<b>\$ 5,564,000</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	35,500	36,900	37,970	39,390	40,750	40,730	40,340	40,200	41,506	42,730
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 75,091,233	\$ 73,750,454	\$ 91,512,470	\$ 78,753,800	\$ 87,238,810	\$ 94,062,847	\$ 98,785,007	\$ 107,485,770	\$ 106,012,730	\$ 109,981,960
ADJ. GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	NA	\$ 42,541,289	\$ 46,326,216	\$ 52,123,593	\$ 65,917,890	\$ 70,568,916	\$ 69,975,477	\$ 75,661,713	\$ 84,809,425	\$ 93,060,506
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	11,475	13,456	13,704	13,496	14,202	14,968	15,475
<b>(JUSTICE-COUNTY</b>	<b>\$ 86,400</b>	<b>\$ 97,100</b>	<b>\$ 107,700</b>	<b>\$ 118,800</b>	<b>\$ 164,000</b>	<b>\$ 168,700</b>	<b>\$ 191,500</b>	<b>\$ 206,300</b>	<b>\$ 64,400</b>	<b>\$ 73,700)</b>

I. REGION 8

Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande and Saguache Counties

Region 8 comprises the area of the southern central border with New Mexico. The area is supported mainly by agriculture and is economically depressed having the lowest average gross personal income within the state. Population has shown a steady downward trend. However, estimates indicate some turn-around with 1980 population reaching about 45,000.

Public works and public welfare expenditures are relatively the most important of the five sub-categories and so the intergovernmental revenues from the state and federal governments are able to diminish part of the burden. Still Region 8 is twelfth out of thirteenth in rank of expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income.

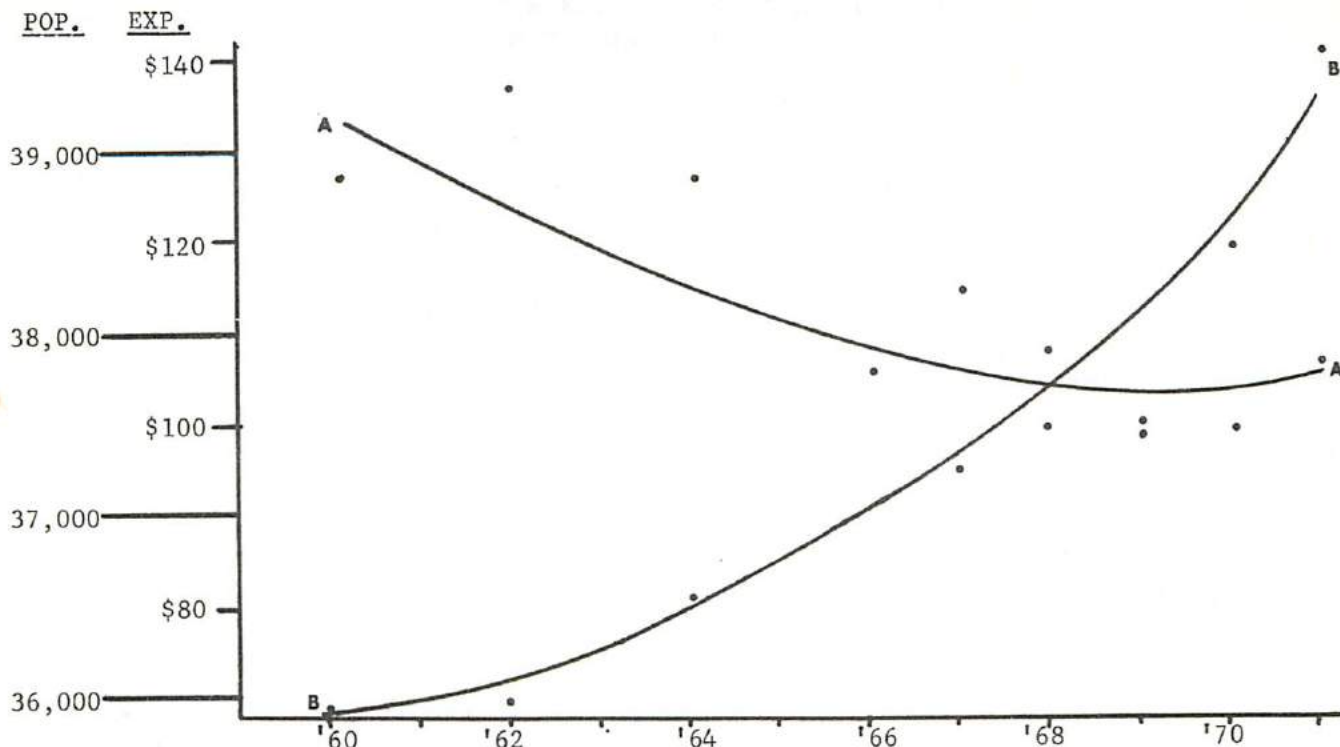
Table 27. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$11.13	\$ 5.30	\$29.69	\$ 1.11	\$22.25	\$ 69.49
1962	12.26	5.37	26.56	1.37	24.89	70.45
1964	13.95	5.87	32.55	1.75	27.69	81.80
1966	18.13	6.41	31.04	1.80	26.92	84.30
1967	15.68	7.10	34.58	2.04	36.05	95.46
1968	18.07	7.01	38.74	1.37	34.64	99.84
1969	18.73	7.41	39.48	1.68	31.80	99.11
1970	23.54	9.42	45.23	2.65	39.27	120.11
1971	27.46	10.39	52.46	2.97	48.54	141.83

The correlation of expenditures to population and time are much the same as the other regions which are losing population. After the adjustment for inflation, expenditure decreases still fall behind population decreases, causing diseconomies. Public works expenditures are less in demand over the decade even more than the population loss would require. The need for public safety does not seem to be as demanding as in some of the other regions and the correlation of safety to time is negative. Health expenditures are positively related to both time and population.

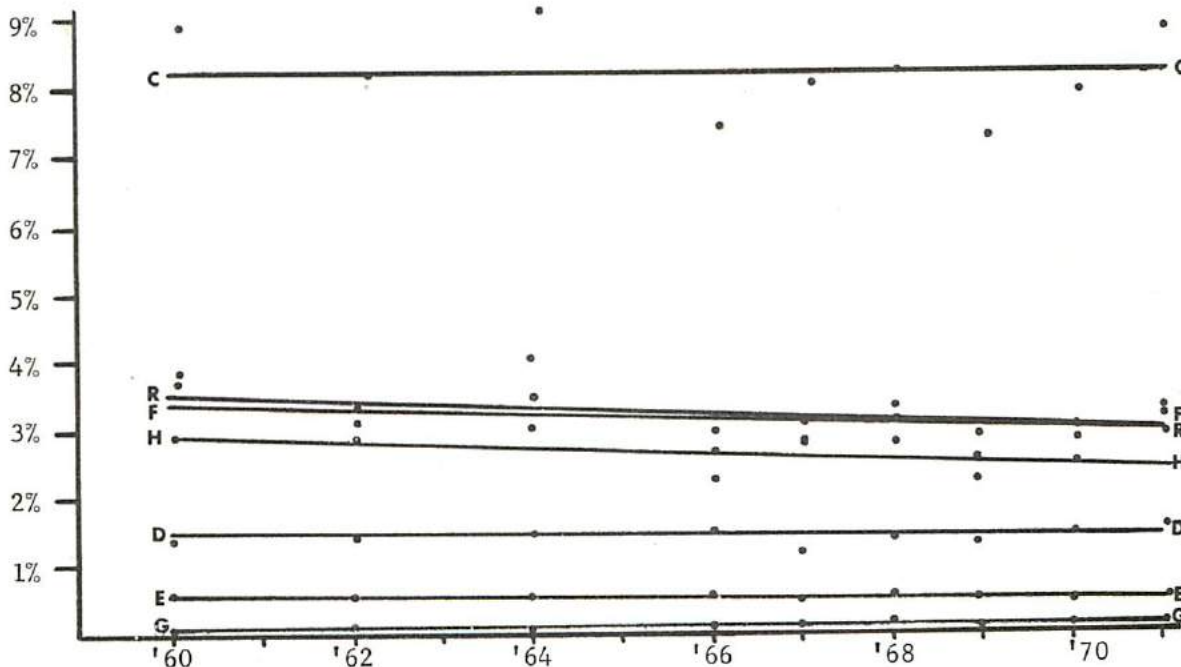
Figure 11. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 8)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES  
PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 8)



SOURCE: Tables 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL  
INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 8)



SOURCE: Table 2

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A - A Population   | E - E Public Safety  |
| B - B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                          | F - F Public Works   |
| C - C Total Expenditures (%)                             | G - G Health         |
| D - D General Government                                 | H - H Public Welfare |
| R - R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues |                      |

Table 28. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED  
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	1.46%	.70%	3.90%	.15%	2.92%	9.12%	3.82%
1962	1.45	.64	3.14	.16	2.95	8.34	3.42
1964	1.57	.66	3.67	.20	3.13	9.23	4.21
1966	1.65	.58	2.82	.16	2.45	7.67	3.02
1967	1.35	.61	2.98	.18	3.10	8.22	3.05
1968	1.53	.59	3.28	.12	2.93	8.45	3.41
1969	1.41	.56	2.97	.13	2.39	7.45	2.78
1970	1.59	.64	3.06	.18	2.66	8.12	3.00
1971	1.74	.66	3.32	.19	3.08	8.99	3.48

Table 29. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 8

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$ 1,103,400	\$ 1,201,000	\$ 1,377,500	\$ 1,647,900	\$ 1,881,600	\$ 1,875,800	\$ 1,849,700	\$ 2,033,100	\$ 2,084,500	\$ 2,284,100
Licenses & Permits	17,600	18,000	28,000	82,100	27,000	25,300	34,700	22,200	26,700	28,800
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,509,600	1,602,600	1,708,400	1,804,000	2,000,200	2,388,200	2,332,400	2,402,400	2,920,200	3,414,600
Charges for Current Serv.	156,200	179,600	199,900	275,300	214,600	252,600	232,100	335,500	274,300	366,300
Fines & Forfeits	43,700	51,700	65,200	72,800	107,400	102,000	95,600	78,100	51,500	47,200
Miscellaneous	88,500	100,900	171,700	63,900	108,500	169,700	169,300	222,400	355,500	274,200
Transfers from Other Funds	33,800	27,200	37,600	24,400			8,000	16,800	3,700	
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 2,952,800</b>	<b>\$ 3,181,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,588,300</b>	<b>\$ 3,970,400</b>	<b>\$ 4,339,300</b>	<b>\$ 4,813,600</b>	<b>\$ 4,721,800</b>	<b>\$ 5,110,500</b>	<b>\$ 5,716,400</b>	<b>\$ 6,415,200</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 507,800	\$ 543,200	\$ 610,300	\$ 685,000	\$ 851,300	\$ 769,000	\$ 919,400	\$ 913,100	\$ 948,700	\$ 1,100,500
Public Safety	190,800	205,200	211,600	228,000	241,500	271,600	266,100	278,600	352,800	392,600
Public Works	1,015,800	1,149,100	1,047,500	1,265,400	1,170,200	1,322,800	1,470,100	1,483,400	1,694,700	1,983,200
Health	29,600	43,000	54,000	67,900	68,000	78,200	52,100	63,100	99,300	112,300
Public Welfare	698,400	861,200	981,500	1,076,400	1,015,100	1,379,100	1,314,500	1,195,100	1,471,200	1,834,900
Culture-Recreation	43,000	37,300	50,700	80,900	87,900	89,700	92,200	115,200	139,500	181,400
Debt Service	27,800	35,400	40,200	53,500	54,400	49,300	38,400	59,800	87,700	63,600
Miscellaneous	131,800	205,200	209,500	148,000	107,200	168,200	134,800	165,600	166,400	182,500
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 2,645,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,079,600</b>	<b>\$ 3,205,300</b>	<b>\$ 3,605,100</b>	<b>\$ 3,595,600</b>	<b>\$ 4,127,900</b>	<b>\$ 4,287,600</b>	<b>\$ 4,273,900</b>	<b>\$ 4,960,300</b>	<b>\$ 5,851,000</b>
Capit Outlay	348,300	265,900	249,400	313,100	447,700	401,200	583,600	865,300	513,600	327,900
Transfer to Other Funds				2,100						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,993,300</b>	<b>\$ 3,345,500</b>	<b>\$ 3,454,700</b>	<b>\$ 3,920,300</b>	<b>\$ 4,043,300</b>	<b>\$ 4,529,100</b>	<b>\$ 4,871,200</b>	<b>\$ 5,139,200</b>	<b>\$ 5,473,900</b>	<b>\$ 6,178,900</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	37,300	38,704	39,434	38,871	37,703	38,250	37,945	37,576	37,466	37,801
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$61,856,555	\$63,482,111	\$64,824,289	\$67,426,240	\$71,230,855	\$72,498,487	\$74,653,906	\$75,905,885	\$77,053,445	\$79,601,955
ADJ. GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	NA	\$29,476,087	\$33,304,173	\$34,439,256	\$41,441,803	\$44,422,238	\$44,854,497	\$49,973,475	\$55,410,074	\$59,650,780
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	8,402	8,901	9,608	9,723	10,508	11,038	11,198
<b>(JUDICIAL-COUNTY)</b>	<b>\$ 96,200</b>	<b>\$ 112,300</b>	<b>\$ 126,800</b>	<b>\$ 142,900</b>	<b>\$ 167,800</b>	<b>\$ 169,400</b>	<b>\$ 233,900</b>	<b>\$ 209,200</b>	<b>\$ 66,800</b>	<b>\$ 62,300)</b>

J. REGION 9

Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma and San Juan Counties

Region 9 is the southwest corner of the state and is generally mountainous and agriculturally based. Again, the population has declined in this region over the past decade, but the economic base is stronger than for Region 8 and the average adjusted gross personal income indicates a better living standard. Welfare expenditures on a per capita basis are certainly less. As with Region 8, the loss of population is projected to reverse and about 46,000 people are expected to reside here by 1980.

Public works and public welfare expenditures are the most important categories of local government expenditure. Total per capita expenditures and expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income are about average for the state.

Table 30. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

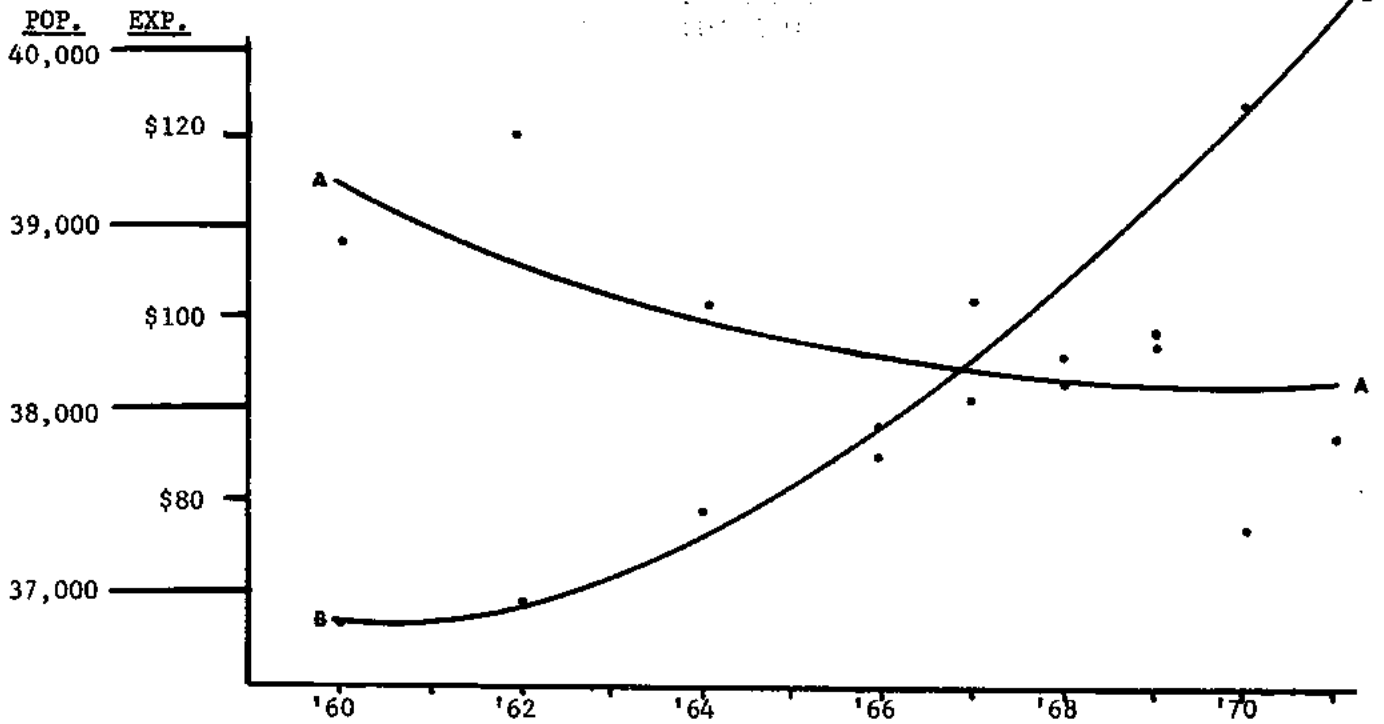
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$13.33	\$ 7.38	\$31.77	\$ 1.57	\$13.45	\$ 67.50
1962	13.11	8.22	30.74	1.72	15.91	69.71
1964	15.01	9.18	33.61	3.37	17.99	79.15
1966	17.89	10.76	37.69	2.48	20.94	89.76
1967	15.39	11.25	40.23	2.65	22.25	91.77
1968	16.90	11.73	37.91	3.05	23.06	92.65
1969	17.81	13.72	40.51	3.41	23.19	98.64
1970	20.12	15.94	50.27	5.39	32.61	124.33
1971	24.72	13.45	52.67	5.42	42.61	138.87

The relative burden of expenditures less inter-governmental revenues is also close to the medium.

Region 9 holds true to the expenditure pattern of regions which have lost population. Reductions in expenditures have fallen behind the rate of population loss. Public works expenditures are also negatively related to time, as is general government expenditures. Citizen preference for expenditures in these categories might be lessening or capital related expenses in these areas may be becoming less important.

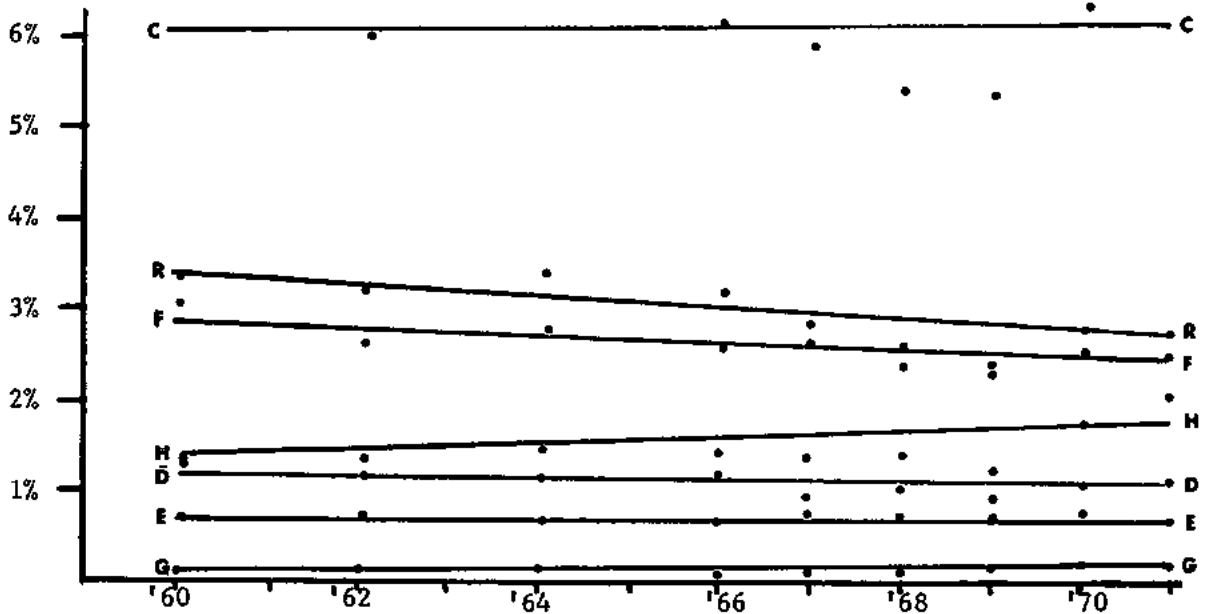
Figure 12. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 9)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 9)



SOURCE: Tables 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 9)



SOURCE: Table 2

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A - A Population   | E - E Public Safety  |
| B - B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                          | F - F Public Works   |
| C - C Total Expenditures (%)                             | G - G Health         |
| D - D General Government                                 | H - H Public Welfare |
| R - R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues |                      |



Table 31. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED  
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1950	1.31%	.76%	3.11%	.15%	1.32%	6.62%	3.38%
1962	1.13	.71	2.66	.15	1.37	6.02	3.20
1964	1.23	.75	2.75	.28	1.47	6.49	3.41
1966	1.23	.74	2.59	.17	1.44	6.17	3.23
1967	.99	.73	2.60	.17	1.44	5.92	2.89
1968	1.00	.70	2.25	.18	1.37	5.49	2.61
1969	.99	.76	2.24	.19	1.28	5.46	2.40
1970	1.03	.81	2.57	.28	1.67	6.36	2.82
1971	1.20	.66	2.56	.26	2.08	6.76	2.76

Table 32. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 9

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$ 1,401,900	\$ 1,833,500	\$ 1,963,000	\$ 2,001,500	\$ 2,086,600	\$ 2,227,000	\$ 2,360,200	\$ 2,432,200	\$ 2,512,400	\$ 2,781,200
Licenses & Permits	77,800	62,800	46,200	50,400	56,700	57,900	60,200	55,600	60,400	58,400
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,250,900	1,413,200	1,393,200	1,545,400	1,978,900	2,145,100	1,989,500	2,283,700	2,776,600	3,291,000
Charges for Current Serv.	248,100	267,600	319,300	344,200	317,800	289,100	294,400	314,600	326,600	379,200
Fines & Forfeits	91,500	87,600	72,300	73,200	122,900	123,200	127,000	140,000	70,600	68,400
Miscellaneous	59,300	66,700	82,300	97,600	329,400	127,700	119,400	183,500	207,100	180,900
Transfers from Other Funds			11,200	33,300	65,000		130,900			23,800
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 3,129,500</b>	<b>\$ 3,731,400</b>	<b>\$ 3,887,500</b>	<b>\$ 4,145,600</b>	<b>\$ 4,957,300</b>	<b>\$ 4,970,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,081,600</b>	<b>\$ 5,409,600</b>	<b>\$ 5,953,700</b>	<b>\$ 6,782,900</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 590,200	\$ 661,100	\$ 664,600	\$ 733,800	\$ 883,200	\$ 833,900	\$ 886,900	\$ 946,400	\$ 834,700	\$ 1,019,100
Public Safety	297,200	287,100	325,200	354,100	406,000	434,500	449,900	526,600	595,300	508,600
Public Works	1,078,600	1,236,600	1,215,400	1,297,000	1,422,100	1,553,900	1,454,200	1,555,500	1,878,000	1,992,200
Health	93,000	61,300	68,000	130,100	93,500	102,400	117,000	131,000	201,500	205,100
Public Welfare	418,000	523,400	629,300	694,200	789,900	859,200	884,700	890,400	1,218,000	1,611,500
Culture-Recreation	77,000	155,300	146,000	137,400	128,000	184,700	191,700	205,600	218,000	205,700
Debt Service	8,300	8,500	13,300	6,500	26,800	26,000	25,300	23,400	21,800	22,200
Miscellaneous	112,300	107,100	84,500	204,000	140,900	193,800	156,800	156,900	104,200	122,600
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 2,674,600</b>	<b>\$ 3,040,400</b>	<b>\$ 3,146,300</b>	<b>\$ 3,557,100</b>	<b>\$ 3,890,400</b>	<b>\$ 4,188,400</b>	<b>\$ 4,166,500</b>	<b>\$ 4,435,800</b>	<b>\$ 5,071,500</b>	<b>\$ 5,687,000</b>
Capital Outlay	595,600	391,600	736,100	626,200	941,700	398,800	577,500	730,500	371,400	430,000
Transfers to Other Funds	78,600	70,400	73,200						44,400	7,100
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,348,800</b>	<b>\$ 3,502,400</b>	<b>\$ 3,955,600</b>	<b>\$ 4,183,300</b>	<b>\$ 4,832,100</b>	<b>\$ 4,587,200</b>	<b>\$ 4,744,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,166,300</b>	<b>\$ 5,487,300</b>	<b>\$ 6,124,100</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	37,400	38,923	39,543	38,593	37,729	38,622	38,360	38,395	37,406	37,822
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$61,330,594	\$73,069,377	\$77,505,456	\$76,832,955	\$79,504,186	\$84,235,755	\$84,217,822	\$84,968,075	\$86,223,665	\$87,361,105
ADJ. GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	NA	\$39,700,743	\$45,760,245	\$47,090,836	\$54,892,366	\$59,842,733	\$64,732,482	\$69,389,401	\$73,067,933	\$77,664,640
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	12,276	11,743	12,340	12,850	13,302	13,995	13,997
(JUSTICE-COUNTY)	\$ 110,800	\$ 142,300	\$ 146,100	\$ 154,700	\$ 208,200	\$ 239,700	\$ 238,600	\$ 262,500	\$ 83,100	\$ 84,000)

K. REGION 10

Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray and San Miguel Counties

Planning Region 10 is a mountainous area on the western border and includes much of the San Luis Valley. Population changes of the region over the last decade have been minimal, but a growth to around 52,000 by 1980 has been projected. Agriculture provides most of the economic base for the region and the gross personal income is below the average of the other rural regions.

On the expenditure side, Region 10 is almost a replica of Region 9. Per capita expenditures are slightly lower, but the expenditures as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income are close to the same level. Region 10 seems to get more support from the state and federal governments in the form of inter-governmental transfers, however, and the local burden is less than Region 9 relative to personal income.

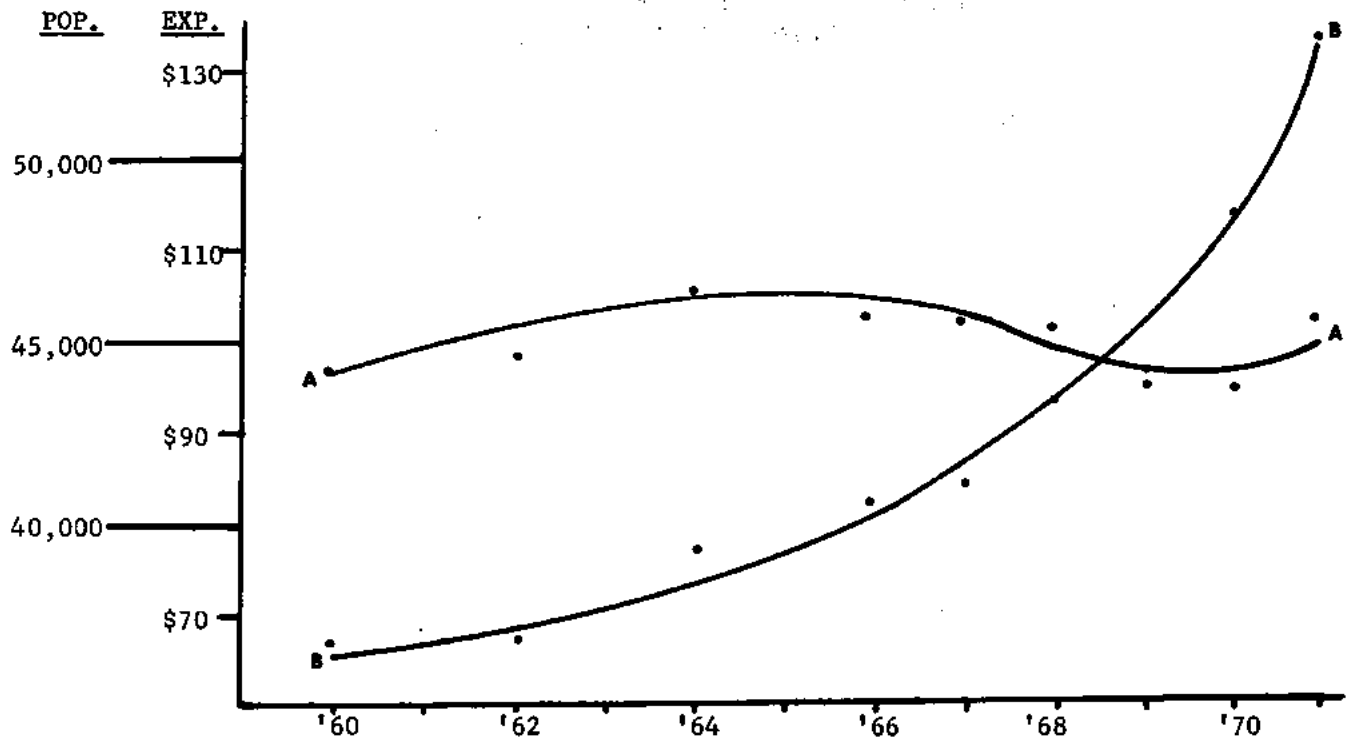
Table 33. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$12.94	\$ 5.78	\$31.39	\$ .85	\$15.68	\$ 66.65
1962	13.30	5.53	30.84	.88	16.97	67.51
1964	14.62	7.12	35.32	1.58	17.46	76.10
1966	17.89	8.18	34.33	1.90	19.73	82.03
1967	16.11	9.06	37.09	2.33	19.57	84.16
1968	17.87	10.04	41.31	2.72	20.83	92.77
1969	20.07	10.93	42.66	3.09	19.40	96.15
1970	21.31	12.14	49.83	3.26	27.03	113.57
1971	22.02	13.85	57.63	3.48	36.76	133.73

Public welfare and public works form the bulk of local government expenditures, but welfare expenses are becoming more important and public works less important relative to the total level of expenditures. Expenditures for both public safety and health are related positively to time, indicating an increasing of citizen preference demand in these areas. The correlation to population is negative for all expenditure categories however, the correlation coefficient is negligible owing to the small random fluctuations in population totals.

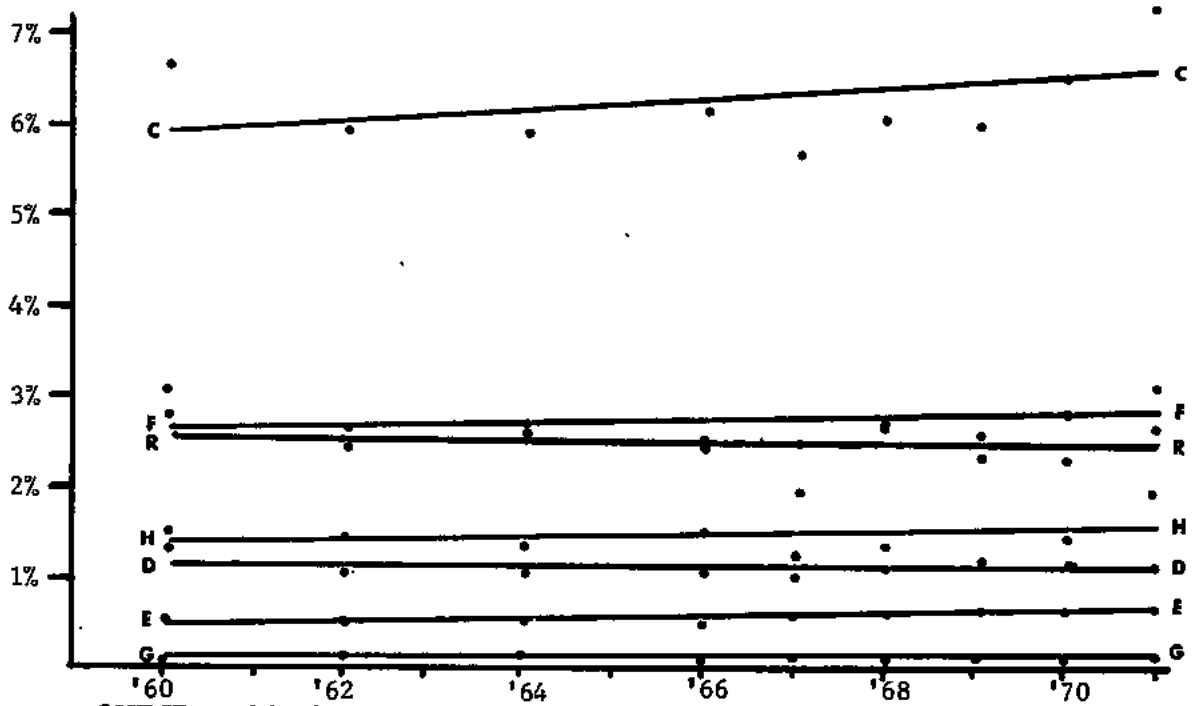
Figure 13. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 10)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 10)



SOURCE: Tables 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 10)



SOURCE: Table 2

- A - A Population
- B - B Total Expenditures (P.C.)
- C - C Total Expenditures (%)
- D - D General Government
- E - E Public Safety
- F - F Public Works
- G - G Health
- H - H Public Welfare
- R - R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues

Table 34. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED  
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	1.31%	.58%	3.17%	.09%	1.59%	6.74%	2.86%
1962	1.17	.49	2.72	.08	1.50	5.95	2.47
1964	1.13	.55	2.74	.12	1.35	5.90	2.58
1966	1.34	.61	2.57	.14	1.48	6.13	2.53
1967	1.09	.61	2.51	.16	1.32	5.69	1.99
1968	1.18	.66	2.72	.18	1.37	6.10	2.67
1969	1.25	.68	2.65	.19	1.20	5.96	2.32
1970	1.21	.69	2.83	.19	1.54	6.46	2.34
1971	1.19	.75	3.12	.19	1.99	7.24	2.70

Table 35. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 10

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$ 1,344,700	\$ 1,456,300	\$ 1,681,900	\$ 1,952,800	\$ 2,050,100	\$ 2,166,900	\$ 2,202,200	\$ 2,253,000	\$ 2,430,700	\$ 2,666,700
Licenses & Permits	24,900	25,400	24,500	33,800	39,700	38,100	39,200	38,700	40,700	50,500
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,784,500	1,765,200	1,868,600	2,076,700	2,310,600	2,688,100	2,492,300	2,743,600	3,367,400	3,936,300
Charges for Current Serv.	256,200	291,200	301,500	316,300	328,200	360,600	326,300	458,900	448,300	594,800
Fines & Forfeits	63,900	65,100	71,400	93,300	114,900	99,100	83,800	102,900	37,800	23,500
Miscellaneous	79,600	126,600	166,700	229,100	154,100	152,200	295,500	377,900	229,300	296,600
Transfers from Other Funds	33,200	54,800	79,900	54,600	64,500	158,000	96,700	75,300	60,100	69,800
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 3,587,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,784,600</b>	<b>\$ 4,194,500</b>	<b>\$ 4,756,600</b>	<b>\$ 5,062,100</b>	<b>\$ 5,663,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,536,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,050,300</b>	<b>\$ 6,614,300</b>	<b>\$ 7,638,200</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 542,700	\$ 676,000	\$ 727,200	\$ 829,400	\$ 996,000	\$ 913,700	\$ 1,012,100	\$ 1,128,500	\$ 1,018,200	\$ 1,063,100
Public Safety	201,200	255,200	251,800	330,500	373,300	412,600	455,200	491,600	545,200	630,700
Public Works	1,453,100	1,384,900	1,403,900	1,639,000	1,567,500	1,689,400	1,872,700	1,919,200	2,238,900	2,623,900
Health	26,600	37,700	39,900	73,300	86,800	105,900	123,300	138,900	146,500	158,400
Public Welfare	598,400	691,800	772,500	810,400	901,000	891,500	944,300	872,600	1,214,300	1,673,900
Culture-Recreation	59,300	68,100	111,700	90,000	123,600	138,600	142,800	129,100	123,500	122,400
Debt Service	9,000	9,500	9,000	17,700	17,800	26,700	26,000	99,700	99,700	111,000
Miscellaneous	118,600	121,700	128,700	112,700	159,700	194,200	151,100	197,200	224,300	293,900
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 3,008,900</b>	<b>\$ 3,244,900</b>	<b>\$ 3,444,700</b>	<b>\$ 3,903,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,225,700</b>	<b>\$ 4,372,600</b>	<b>\$ 4,727,500</b>	<b>\$ 4,877,100</b>	<b>\$ 5,610,600</b>	<b>\$ 6,677,300</b>
Capital Outlay	750,000	467,400	538,800	596,400	776,000	694,900	1,578,000	911,900	744,700	828,000
Transfers to Other Funds			11,700	7,000				11,200	37,200	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,758,900</b>	<b>\$ 3,712,300</b>	<b>\$ 3,995,200</b>	<b>\$ 4,506,400</b>	<b>\$ 5,001,700</b>	<b>\$ 5,067,500</b>	<b>\$ 6,305,500</b>	<b>\$ 5,789,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,366,500</b>	<b>\$ 7,542,500</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	42,400	44,118	45,527	46,408	45,660	45,544	44,024	44,489	44,927	45,537
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$71,559,717	\$76,914,652	\$79,148,918	\$79,687,407	\$82,045,572	\$83,944,958	\$87,530,834	\$90,393,730	\$92,936,270	\$93,329,480
ADJ. GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	NA	\$43,620,304	\$51,622,751	\$59,833,454	\$61,051,891	\$67,389,028	\$68,933,242	\$72,522,362	\$78,982,257	\$84,115,936
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	12,775	13,873	14,235	14,394	14,770	15,476	15,172
<b>(JUSTICE-COUNTY</b>	<b>\$ 97,800</b>	<b>\$ 105,000</b>	<b>\$ 121,800</b>	<b>\$ 151,100</b>	<b>\$ 179,300</b>	<b>\$ 179,900</b>	<b>\$ 201,800</b>	<b>\$ 225,600</b>	<b>\$ 60,700</b>	<b>\$ 60,300)</b>

L. REGION 11  
 Garfield, Mesa, Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties

Planning Region 11 is the whole northwest corner of the state. Agriculture, mining and oil extraction are the primary industries. Population for the region has grown gradually for the last decade, especially around the Grand Junction area. The growth should continue and reach around 93,000 by 1980 if estimates are correct. With the opening of the oil shale field for development, growth is likely to be even greater than predicted.

Expenditures per capita for each of the categories is generally higher than for Regions 9 and 10. Adjusted gross personal income is much higher in Region 11, however, and the relative importance of the public sectors is less in Region 11.

Table 36. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

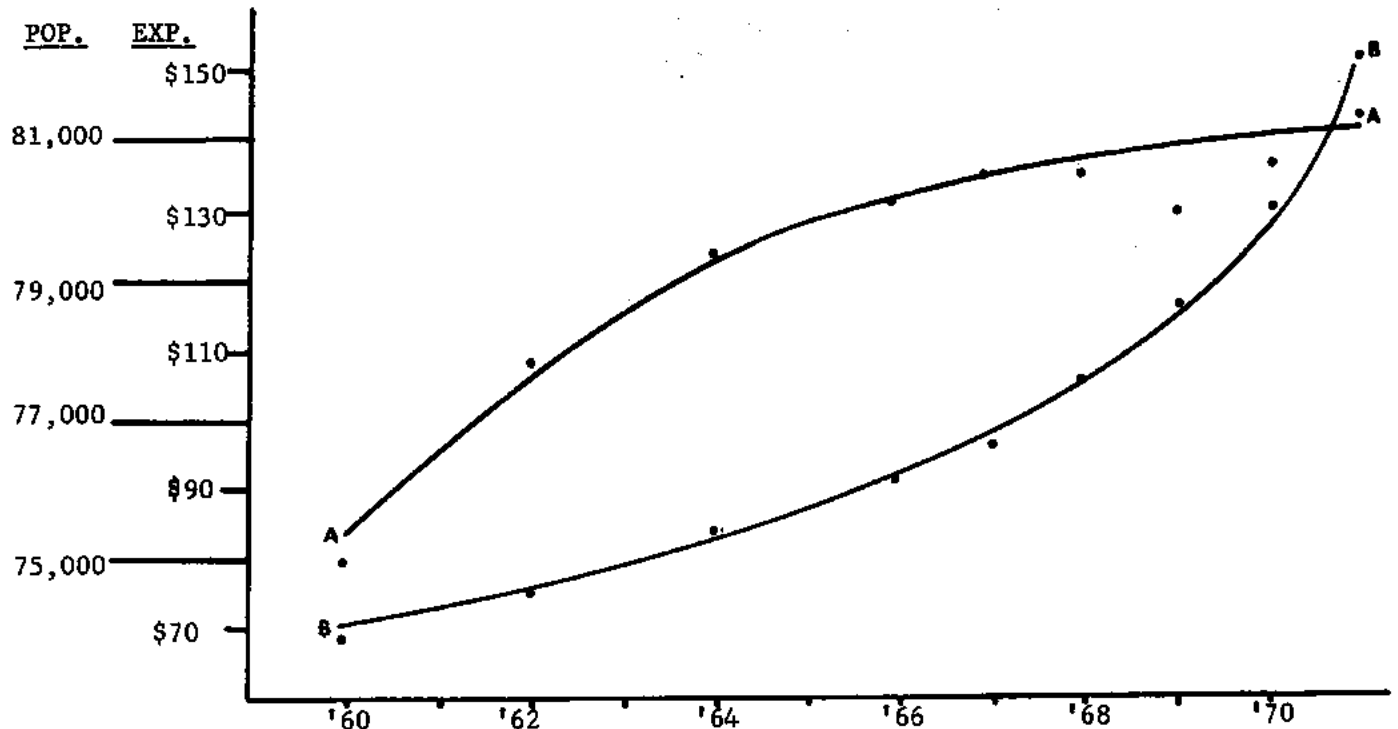
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$11.88	\$ 8.64	\$34.66	\$ 2.34	\$11.44	\$ 68.95
1962	11.90	8.66	39.45	2.73	13.20	75.95
1964	15.39	9.83	40.17	2.79	15.24	83.24
1966	20.03	11.44	36.94	4.02	17.92	90.34
1967	18.62	12.63	43.12	3.80	18.40	96.57
1968	19.44	14.59	45.64	4.18	21.18	105.02
1969	20.50	16.12	52.80	4.61	22.09	116.12
1970	22.28	18.31	51.64	5.01	32.56	129.78
1971	22.59	19.63	61.89	5.74	41.57	151.41

Region 11 also does not receive as much intergovernmental revenue as do the other west slope regions, but the relative local burden is still above average.

Correlation of expenditures to population indicates definite signs of economies of scale coincident with the population increase. Correlations with time show the same patterns as other regions of possible increase of citizen preference demand for public safety and health expenditures and a decided decrease in the need for and importance of public works expenditures.

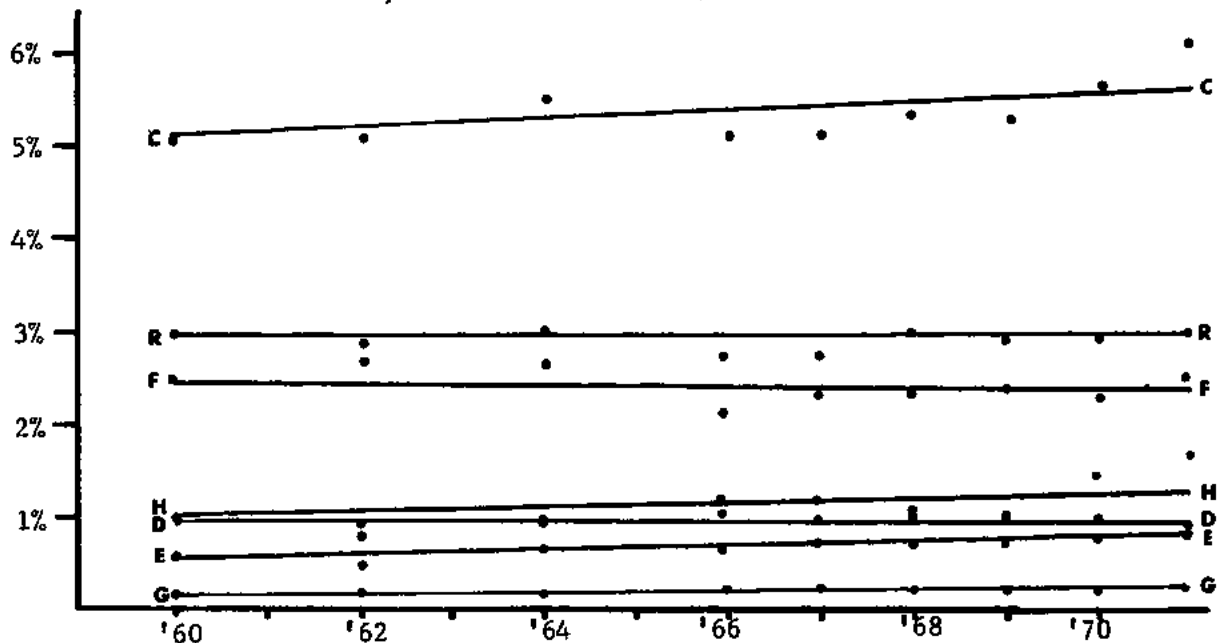
Figure 14. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 11)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES  
PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 11)



SOURCE: Table 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL  
INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 11)



SOURCE: Table 2

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| A - A Population  | E - E Public Safety  |
| B - B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                         | F - F Public Works   |
| C - C Total Expenditures (%)                            | G - G Health         |
| D - D General Government                                | H - H Public Welfare |
| R - R Total Expenditure less Intergovernmental Revenues |                      |



Table 37. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED  
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	.88%	.64%	2.56%	.17%	.85%	5.09%	2.85%
1962	.79	.57	2.61	.18	.87	5.02	2.82
1964	1.01	.65	2.65	.18	1.00	5.48	3.00
1966	1.12	.64	2.06	.22	1.00	5.04	2.76
1967	.98	.66	2.26	.20	.96	5.06	2.73
1968	.98	.73	2.30	.21	1.07	5.28	2.98
1969	.92	.73	2.38	.21	1.00	5.23	2.88
1970	.99	.81	2.29	.22	1.45	5.76	2.87
1971	.91	.79	2.51	.23	1.68	6.13	2.98

Table 38. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 11

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$ 3,051,300	\$ 3,189,100	\$ 3,618,200	\$ 3,943,900	\$ 4,515,800	\$ 4,720,000	\$ 5,309,600	\$ 5,296,100	\$ 5,744,500	\$ 6,180,800
Licenses & Permits	55,700	57,400	52,200	66,000	104,100	102,300	140,500	204,000	238,900	125,500
Intergovernmental Revenue	2,471,000	2,625,700	2,810,700	3,278,000	3,593,600	4,078,500	4,235,000	4,498,100	5,608,500	7,174,100
Charges for Current Services	363,400	537,600	579,000	673,600	798,500	930,400	979,800	967,600	1,184,400	1,253,600
Fines & Forfeits	151,800	146,400	137,400	163,400	234,000	251,700	243,600	266,700	130,100	104,300
Miscellaneous	443,600	389,500	485,900	410,200	531,000	339,400	459,200	428,900	665,000	519,200
Transfers from Other Funds	101,300	95,000	67,000	93,000	76,100	84,800	127,000	241,400	192,500	205,300
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 6,638,100</b>	<b>\$ 7,040,700</b>	<b>\$ 7,750,400</b>	<b>\$ 8,628,100</b>	<b>\$ 9,853,100</b>	<b>\$10,507,100</b>	<b>\$11,494,700</b>	<b>\$11,902,800</b>	<b>\$13,763,900</b>	<b>\$15,562,800</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 905,700	\$ 1,019,800	\$ 1,074,300	\$ 1,405,600	\$ 1,914,100	\$ 1,841,700	\$ 1,957,700	\$ 2,043,100	\$ 1,904,000	\$ 1,961,500
Public Safety	501,300	647,400	673,200	780,100	915,200	1,016,800	1,174,900	1,288,100	1,474,700	1,598,500
Public Works	2,343,100	2,597,400	3,066,400	3,188,200	2,955,900	3,470,800	3,675,700	4,217,900	4,159,900	5,039,500
Health	171,700	175,000	212,200	221,100	321,600	306,200	336,800	368,600	403,300	467,200
Public Welfare	676,000	857,600	1,026,200	1,209,800	1,433,700	1,481,100	1,705,500	1,764,900	2,622,700	3,384,700
Culture-Recreation	306,900	381,000	372,500	515,100	522,300	609,900	592,300	707,900	818,400	1,058,400
Debt Service	221,600	148,200	202,100	60,800	53,900	57,500	49,600	82,900	78,200	79,000
Miscellaneous	264,500	306,100	376,300	200,000	215,200	324,500	256,800	309,900	318,300	252,100
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 5,390,800</b>	<b>\$ 6,132,500</b>	<b>\$ 7,003,200</b>	<b>\$ 7,580,700</b>	<b>\$ 8,331,900</b>	<b>\$ 9,108,500</b>	<b>\$ 9,749,300</b>	<b>\$10,783,300</b>	<b>\$11,779,500</b>	<b>\$13,840,900</b>
Capital Outlay	1,272,300	674,400	736,400	531,000	1,301,800	887,500	1,051,800	787,500	1,355,200	703,200
Transfers to Other Funds	127,900	146,300	15,500	23,300					12,700	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 6,791,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,953,200</b>	<b>\$ 7,755,100</b>	<b>\$ 8,135,000</b>	<b>\$ 9,633,700</b>	<b>\$ 9,996,000</b>	<b>\$10,801,100</b>	<b>\$11,570,800</b>	<b>\$13,147,400</b>	<b>\$14,544,100</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	72,050	74,943	77,720	79,370	80,020	80,500	80,540	79,490	80,562	81,430
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$201,725,015	\$211,876,005	\$211,577,115	\$205,602,160	\$210,993,563	\$216,130,325	\$225,973,152	\$235,707,575	\$249,225,201	\$234,301,239
ADJ. GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	NA	\$101,441,853	\$117,505,435	\$120,473,965	\$143,317,492	\$153,561,889	\$160,105,751	\$177,325,256	\$181,451,037	\$201,077,413
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	25,413	28,215	29,591	30,003	31,466	33,338	33,129
(JUSTICE-COUNTY	\$ 112,600	\$ 129,600	\$ 149,500	\$ 183,900	\$ 311,300	\$ 343,000	\$ 392,400	\$ 405,700	\$ 109,100	\$ 122,300)

M. REGION 12

Eagle, Grand, Jackson, Pitkin, Routt and Summit Counties

Region 12 is the north-central mountain region. Enormous population gains have been made in this region relative to the 1960 base. Predictions are for this growth to accelerate in the future and almost double the population to 56,000 between 1970 and 1980. Tourism and the ski resorts have become the major economic base of the region with agriculture rapidly losing weight relative to the other two.

One can readily feel the impact of the ski industry when it is noted that adjusted gross personal income is averaged second only to the Denver metropolitan area and far above the rest of the planning regions.

The speed of development here has seemed to result in fairly high per capita expenditures for public works and general government. Welfare costs, on the other hand, are relatively low, so that total per capita expenditures are held down somewhat. Still, they are almost the highest in Colorado, falling just behind Region 7a.

*How do you estimate the total? This is included as part of adjusted gross.*

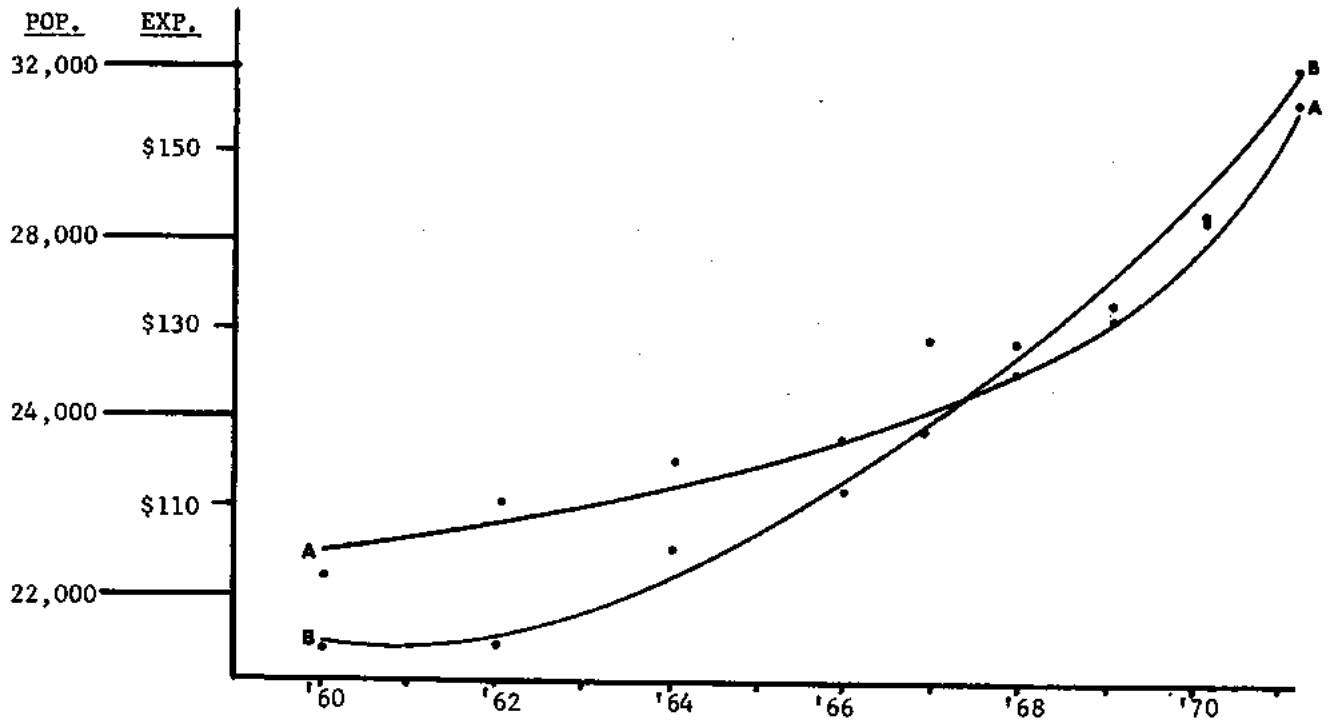
Table 39. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$21.17	\$ 4.39	\$55.24	\$ 1.04	\$12.49	\$ 94.33
1962	22.91	5.43	52.31	1.02	12.31	93.98
1964	26.20	6.53	53.39	1.94	13.30	101.36
1966	33.59	9.87	51.15	3.45	13.81	111.88
1967	31.24	11.56	68.12	3.52	14.85	129.29
1968	29.81	14.26	68.38	3.08	13.80	129.30
1969	32.16	15.91	70.12	3.71	12.79	134.68
1970	36.01	18.02	70.62	4.38	14.64	143.66
1971	43.79	20.94	75.62	5.65	15.61	161.27

Expressed as a percentage of adjusted gross personal income, the expenditures are much more reasonable and the burden to the region of the public sector is very steadily decreasing. So too, is the relative importance of the other expenditure categories with the exception of public safety and health. The importance of welfare expenditures to the total expenditure level is the lowest in the state and has even less of an impact

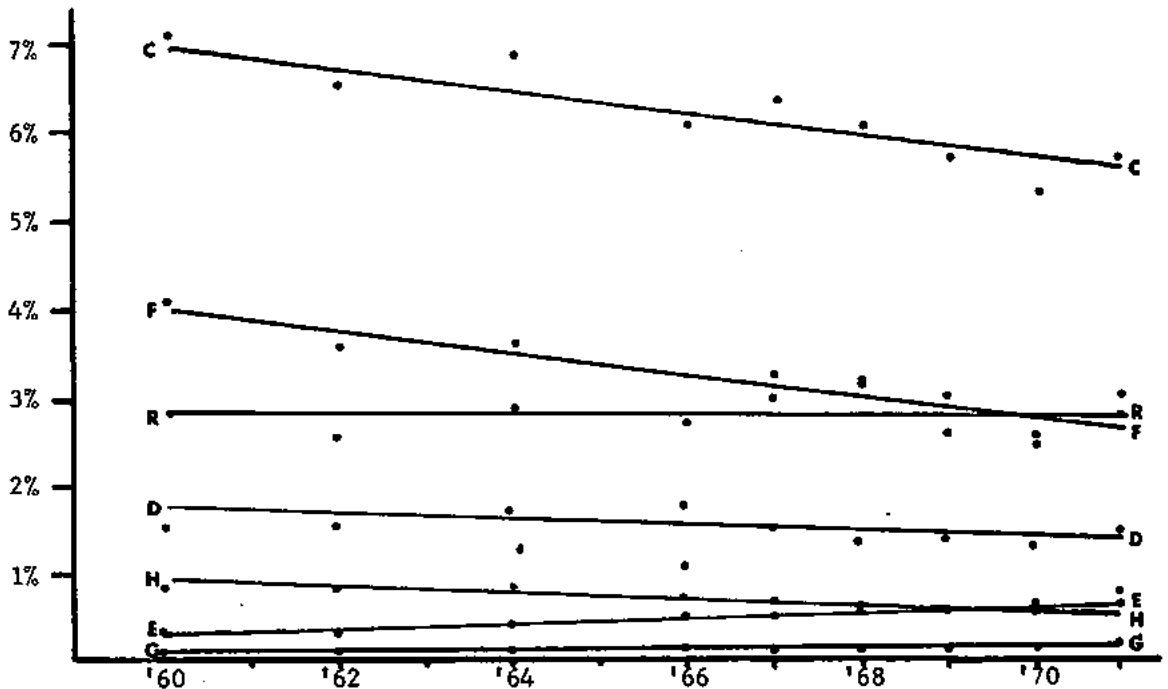
Figure 15. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (REGION 12)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 12)



SOURCE: Tables 1 and 3

EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (REGION 12)



SOURCE: Table 2

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A - A Population   | E - E Public Safety  |
| B - B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                          | F - F Public Works   |
| C - C Total Expenditures (%)                             | G - G Health         |
| D - D General Government                                 | H - H Public Welfare |
| R - R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues |                      |

than do public safety expenditures.

Over all, correlations show the same indications of economies resulting from growth which the other growing regions do except that no economies seem present for general government expenditures. Even in this rapidly growing region the relationship of public works expenditures of the local government to time is negative.

Most of the growth seems to be near ski centers where population density is quite high and the need for new roads has not increased as fast.

Table 40. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1960	1.60%	.33%	4.17%	.09%	.947	7.12%	2.64%
1962	1.61	.38	3.67	.07	.86	6.60	2.68
1964	1.79	.45	3.64	.13	.91	6.92	2.95
1966	1.83	.54	2.79	.19	.75	6.10	1.17
1967	1.55	.57	3.37	.17	.74	6.40	3.01
1968	1.40	.67	3.22	.14	.65	6.08	3.15
1969	1.38	.68	3.00	.16	.55	5.76	2.68
1970	1.32	.66	2.60	.16	.54	5.28	2.46
1971	1.56	.75	2.69	.20	.56	5.75	3.02

Table 41. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
REGION 12

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
REVENUE										
Taxes	\$ 861,500	\$ 936,900	\$ 1,090,500	\$ 1,316,600	\$ 1,695,500	\$ 1,829,800	\$ 1,930,000	\$ 2,446,500	\$ 2,871,700	\$ 3,384,900
Licenses & Permits	12,700	11,300	24,200	31,000	33,300	51,500	82,000	100,100	123,900	128,100
Intergovernmental Rev.	1,205,600	1,219,500	1,260,400	1,362,500	2,162,900	1,668,100	1,655,100	1,921,000	2,248,600	2,652,400
Charges for Current Serv.	112,500	149,000	130,800	189,200	170,600	206,900	282,100	341,200	380,300	823,000
Fines & Forfeits	25,100	28,400	26,600	30,900	57,200	62,600	75,800	86,700	45,900	50,500
Miscellaneous	85,500	71,400	74,700	86,000	256,200	305,900	287,500	337,100	281,400	323,500
Transfers from Other Fnd			12,000		85,500	122,200	64,300	135,900	106,000	269,500
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 2,302,900</b>	<b>\$ 2,416,500</b>	<b>\$ 2,619,200</b>	<b>\$ 3,016,200</b>	<b>\$ 4,461,200</b>	<b>\$ 4,247,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,376,800</b>	<b>\$ 5,368,500</b>	<b>\$ 6,057,800</b>	<b>\$ 7,631,900</b>
EXPENDITURES										
General Government	\$ 361,300	\$ 504,000	\$ 593,700	\$ 695,900	\$ 932,000	\$ 901,900	\$ 927,600	\$ 1,040,700	\$ 1,102,800	\$ 1,463,300
Public Safety	66,800	89,400	119,700	151,000	233,900	278,300	359,700	417,700	519,900	660,400
Public Works	1,059,400	1,123,900	1,153,400	1,234,800	1,211,800	1,640,300	1,728,600	1,841,400	2,037,900	2,374,700
Health	5,900	21,100	22,600	44,900	81,800	84,700	77,900	97,400	126,300	178,200
Public Welfare	261,900	254,100	271,400	307,700	327,200	357,700	348,800	335,800	422,400	492,300
Culture-Recreation	16,400	33,800	45,800	60,300	68,700	170,800	266,900	231,700	171,700	238,600
Debt Service	14,000	7,100	3,700	14,300	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,000	69,800
Miscellaneous	222,400	87,000	108,900	97,200	96,400	99,700	325,900	410,300	422,600	375,000
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPEND.</b>	<b>\$ 2,008,100</b>	<b>\$ 2,120,400</b>	<b>\$ 2,319,200</b>	<b>\$ 2,606,100</b>	<b>\$ 2,954,100</b>	<b>\$ 3,535,600</b>	<b>\$ 4,037,600</b>	<b>\$ 4,377,200</b>	<b>\$ 4,805,600</b>	<b>\$ 5,852,300</b>
Capital Outlay	290,900	463,500	450,300	303,200	1,171,400	386,400	481,500	1,029,100	898,600	4,540,700
Trans. to Other Funds									27,700	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,299,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,583,900</b>	<b>\$ 2,769,500</b>	<b>\$ 2,909,300</b>	<b>\$ 4,125,500</b>	<b>\$ 3,922,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,519,100</b>	<b>\$ 5,406,300</b>	<b>\$ 5,731,900</b>	<b>\$10,393,000</b>
AUXILIARY DATA										
POPULATION	19,600	20,346	22,050	23,060	23,690	24,080	25,080	26,260	28,858	31,540
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 40,985,380	\$ 60,905,897	\$ 70,045,733	\$ 75,529,527	\$ 86,525,682	\$ 95,176,283	\$ 99,266,316	\$108,372,055	\$132,227,895	\$122,060,850
ADJ. GROSS PERS. INCOME	NA	\$ 26,941,548	\$ 31,403,003	\$ 33,884,328	\$ 43,473,493	\$ 48,649,460	\$ 53,758,538	\$ 61,390,497	\$ 78,483,608	\$ 88,386,127
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	7,725	8,985	9,426	9,840	10,694	12,785	13,989
<b>(JUSTICE-COUNTY</b>	<b>\$ 50,600</b>	<b>\$ 73,300</b>	<b>\$ 88,600</b>	<b>\$ 89,900</b>	<b>\$ 136,300</b>	<b>\$ 149,700</b>	<b>\$ 174,000</b>	<b>\$ 196,200</b>	<b>\$ 63,700</b>	<b>\$ 82,300)</b>

N. STATE AVERAGES  
ALL COUNTIES

The data presented here merely reflect the averages of trends in the thirteen regions, calculated as if the state were one single region. Since Region 3 contains over half of the state population, one can see that the relationships are much the same here as for that region. The state trends are clearly urban in character. Despite the large rural land areas, Colorado citizens still reside in urban and suburban areas by a large majority.

Table 42. EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

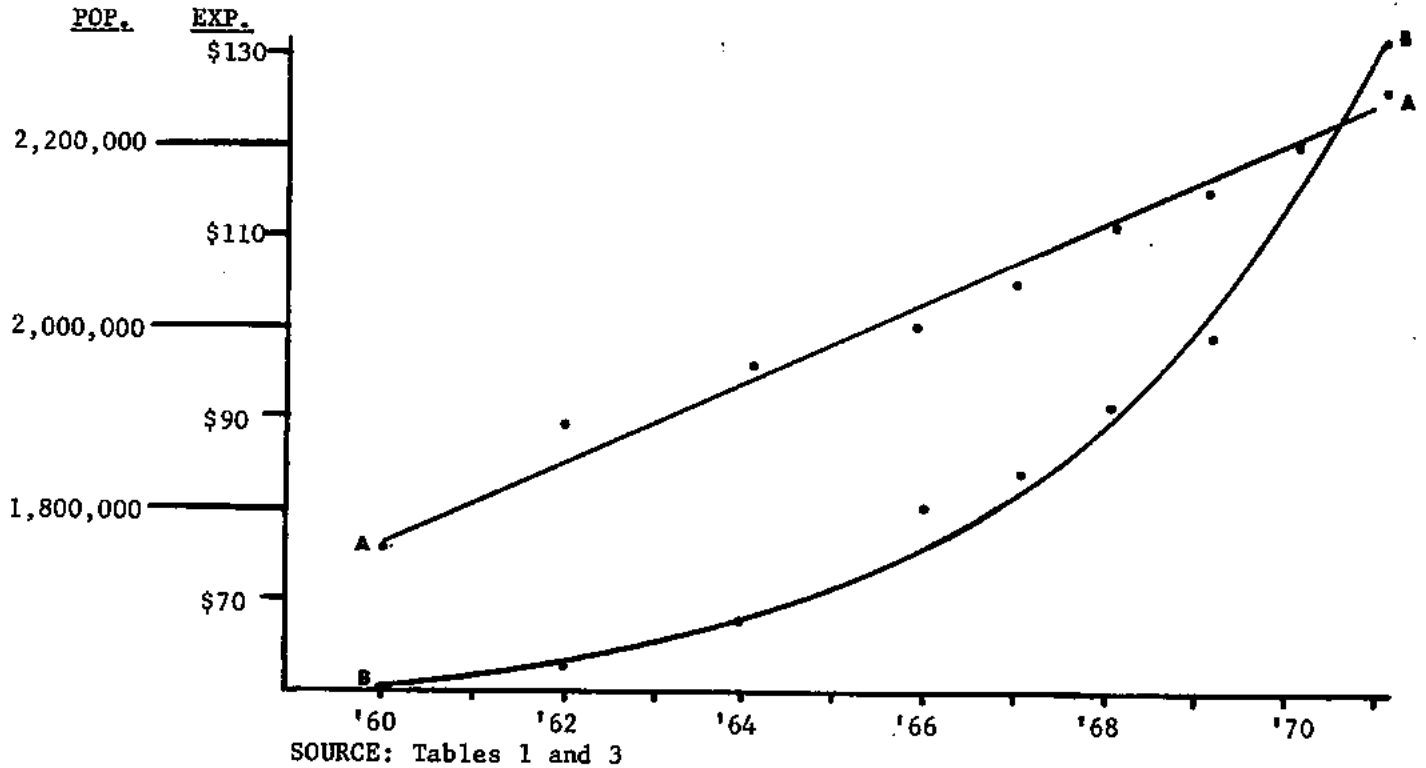
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	\$12.23	\$11.92	\$17.52	\$ 3.04	\$14.78	\$ 59.48
1962	13.02	13.11	17.57	3.14	16.25	63.09
1964	13.85	14.53	19.07	2.50	18.68	68.09
1966	17.52	16.67	19.63	2.85	24.79	81.45
1967	17.41	17.77	20.72	3.23	26.21	85.34
1968	17.37	19.24	21.89	6.35	27.67	92.52
1969	18.99	22.26	23.79	8.00	26.67	99.70
1970	22.35	26.61	26.49	8.90	35.80	120.15
1971	21.35	29.85	28.17	8.34	45.56	133.28

Table 43. EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL INCOME

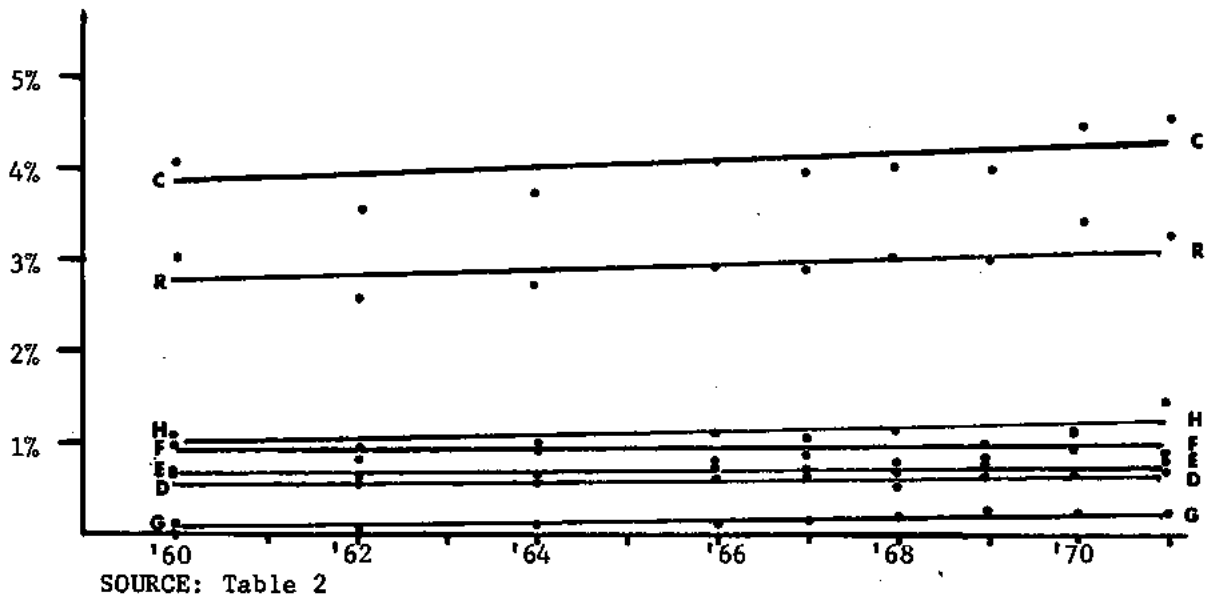
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GEN. GOV'T.</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>	<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL LESS INTERGOV'T REV.</u>
1950	.85%	.83%	1.22%	.21%	1.03%	4.14%	3.10%
1962	.75	.75	1.01	.18	.94	3.63	2.77
1964	.78	.82	1.08	.14	1.06	3.88	2.94
1966	.89	.85	1.00	.14	1.26	4.13	3.04
1967	.82	.84	.98	.15	1.24	4.04	3.01
1968	.78	.86	.98	.29	1.24	4.16	3.19
1969	.78	.91	.97	.33	1.09	4.08	3.10
1970	.85	1.01	1.00	.34	1.36	4.55	3.45
1971	.74	1.04	.98	.29	1.59	4.64	3.38

Figure 16. POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS (STATE AVERAGES)

POPULATION AND TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES  
PER CAPITA, 1960 THROUGH 1971 (STATE TOTALS AND AVERAGES)



EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED GROSS PERSONAL  
INCOME , 1960 THROUGH 1971 (STATE AVERAGES)



- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A - A Population   | E - E Public Safety  |
| B - B Total Expenditures (P.C.)                          | F - F Public Works   |
| C - C Total Expenditures (%)                             | G - G Health         |
| D - D General Government                                 | H - H Public Welfare |
| R - R Total Expenditures less Intergovernmental Revenues |                      |



Table 44. FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA  
STATE TOTALS

	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Taxes	\$66,358,300	\$76,533,900	\$84,685,600	\$105,675,600	\$123,314,600	\$129,531,600	\$144,446,000	\$166,200,900	\$192,830,200	\$219,492,200
Licenses & Permits	2,514,900	3,095,800	3,241,400	3,371,600	3,339,500	3,595,100	4,426,600	4,431,000	5,253,500	6,443,100
Intergovernmental Revenue	33,644,200	38,631,700	44,289,400	50,519,300	66,028,400	74,850,700	79,555,700	92,436,700	116,127,400	161,736,300
Charges for Current Services	8,569,200	9,504,600	11,145,600	12,527,200	13,318,300	13,910,100	16,635,000	17,117,400	20,328,500	36,091,200
Fines & Forfeits	3,846,000	4,280,700	4,478,000	5,605,000	6,498,600	6,486,500	7,314,300	8,221,300	6,594,400	7,713,200
Miscellaneous	7,307,700	7,907,000	8,701,000	5,845,300	11,069,200	15,253,100	21,169,100	17,032,000	18,007,200	21,554,700
Trans. from Other Funds	2,262,100	2,946,400	3,281,300	3,006,600	3,374,900	2,223,400	2,341,500	2,724,700	2,998,500	2,468,100
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$124,502,400</b>	<b>\$142,900,100</b>	<b>\$160,002,300</b>	<b>\$186,550,600</b>	<b>\$226,943,500</b>	<b>\$245,850,500</b>	<b>\$275,888,200</b>	<b>\$308,164,000</b>	<b>\$362,139,700</b>	<b>\$455,498,800</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>										
General Government	\$20,597,400	\$24,347,900	\$28,269,500	\$31,326,100	\$40,685,100	\$41,923,100	\$44,038,000	\$49,333,700	\$51,873,200	\$51,814,800
Public Safety	18,471,100	20,901,600	24,909,900	28,615,100	33,445,500	36,491,300	40,793,700	48,210,600	58,798,100	68,022,000
Public Works	27,828,200	30,721,600	33,371,300	37,563,600	39,392,400	42,555,800	46,408,400	51,518,500	58,533,900	64,182,400
Health	4,537,000	5,335,000	5,956,600	4,928,900	5,717,800	6,639,000	13,459,500	17,318,400	19,657,500	19,003,900
Public Welfare	22,484,500	25,920,300	30,863,000	36,794,100	49,753,500	53,827,600	58,665,800	57,765,600	79,096,300	103,816,300
Culture-Recreation	6,353,900	7,667,100	9,515,100	10,899,400	11,914,500	13,857,900	15,046,300	17,020,800	20,420,300	25,601,700
Debt Service	2,661,100	2,366,900	2,414,500	2,544,200	3,870,700	5,752,500	5,367,600	5,031,900	5,172,500	5,320,900
Miscellaneous	2,623,700	2,884,500	3,224,200	3,375,600	6,710,100	6,480,600	7,399,800	8,802,600	12,922,200	9,029,700
<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPEND.</b>	<b>\$105,556,900</b>	<b>\$120,144,900</b>	<b>\$138,524,100</b>	<b>\$156,047,000</b>	<b>\$191,489,600</b>	<b>\$207,527,800</b>	<b>\$231,179,100</b>	<b>\$255,002,100</b>	<b>\$306,474,000</b>	<b>\$346,791,700</b>
Capital Outlay	12,299,300	12,092,100	12,988,700	19,176,400	30,143,700	31,178,400	38,964,100	34,756,300	36,916,900	52,575,200
Trans. to Other Funds	358,400	436,200	272,200	361,000			224,800	46,000	242,300	1,241,300
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$118,214,600</b>	<b>\$132,673,200</b>	<b>\$151,785,000</b>	<b>\$175,584,400</b>	<b>\$221,633,300</b>	<b>\$238,706,200</b>	<b>\$270,368,000</b>	<b>\$289,804,400</b>	<b>\$343,633,200</b>	<b>\$400,608,200</b>
<b>AUXILIARY DATA</b>										
POPULATION	1,674,244	1,753,947	1,899,120	1,969,403	2,006,911	2,054,026	2,119,619	2,157,180	2,206,286	2,278,940
TOT. ASS. VAL. (in 1,000's)	\$ 2,929,645	\$ 3,389,251	\$ 3,699,660	\$ 3,924,736	\$ 4,087,548	\$ 4,205,828	\$ 4,432,582	\$ 4,660,207	\$ 4,983,143	\$ 5,134,230
ADJ. GROSS PERS. INC. "	NA	\$ 2,520,492	\$ 3,298,502	\$ 3,482,710	\$ 3,957,783	\$ 4,344,042	\$ 4,717,066	\$ 5,287,220	\$ 5,833,821	\$ 6,547,368
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RET.	NA	NA	NA	643,503	699,798	743,126	774,997	829,261	895,889	914,337
(JUSTICE-COUNTY	\$ 2,266,100	\$ 2,905,300	\$ 3,537,000	\$ 4,055,300	\$ 5,527,300	\$ 6,155,200	\$ 7,205,300	\$ 8,195,900	\$ 2,492,600	\$ 3,168,100)

The preceding intern report was completed by the following intern:

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Address: P.O. Box # 1143

Boulder, Colorado 80302

Immediately prior to this internship, the intern was a student at:

College: University of Colorado  
Graduate School of Public Affairs  
Major Field: Public Administration

Year in School: Graduate

The preceding intern report was read and approved by:

Name: Robert L. Ekland

Title: Researcher, Colorado Division of Local Government

Address: 1550 Lincoln St., Suite # 210

Denver, Colorado 80203

If you have further comments about this intern report, please write or phone:

Bob Hullinghorst, Director  
Resources Development Internship Program  
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education  
P.O. Drawer "P"  
Boulder, Colorado 80302

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## THE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

The preceding report was completed by a WICHE intern during the summer of 1973. This intern's project was part of the Resources Development Internship Program administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE).

The purpose of the internship program is to bring organizations involved in community and economic development, environmental problems and the humanities together with institutions of higher education and their students in the West for the benefit of all.

For these organizations, the intern program provides the problem-solving talents of student manpower while making the resources of universities and colleges more available. For institutions of higher education, the program provides relevant field education for their students while building their capacity for problem-solving.

WICHE is an organization in the West uniquely suited for sponsoring such a program. It is an interstate agency formed by the thirteen western states for the specific purpose of relating the resources of higher education to the needs of western citizens. WICHE has been concerned with a broad range of community needs in the West for some time, insofar as they bear directly on the well-being of western peoples and the future of higher education in the West. WICHE feels that the internship program is one method for meeting its obligations within the thirteen western states. In its efforts to achieve these objectives, WICHE appreciates having received the generous support and assistance of the Economic Development Administration, the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, and of innumerable local leaders and community organizations, including the agency that sponsored this intern project.

For further information, write Bob Hullinghorst, Director, Resources Development Internship Program, WICHE, Drawer "P", Boulder, Colorado, 80302, (303) 443-6144.

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