While total U.S. employment declined in 2005 to 2010, jobs in Colorado grew, especially in the state’s energy sector, in part due to growth in natural gas production. In addition, business growth – again, while down in the overall U.S. economy – was positive in key Colorado energy sectors, including among small and midsize businesses. In fact, the energy sector is dominated by small businesses. Expanded demand for U.S. natural gas internationally will be a net positive, resulting in greater U.S. natural gas production, increased investment, enhanced GDP growth, rising incomes, and more jobs. Let’s look at the numbers for Colorado.

**Natural Gas Production**

Colorado’s natural gas production expanded by 44.5 percent from 2005 to 2011.

**Energy Jobs**

While overall employment grew between 2005 and 2010 in Colorado – compared to a decline in the U.S. overall – jobs grew markedly in the energy sector given the expansion in energy production.

While U.S. total employment declined, Colorado total employment grew by 1.0 percent from 2005 to 2010. On the energy front, jobs grew:

- by 58.5 percent in the oil and gas extraction sector;
- by 34.9 percent in the drilling oil and gas wells sector;
- and by 74.6 percent in the support sector for oil and gas operations.

**Small Business and Energy**

For all of the U.S., total employer establishments declined by 1.4 percent from 2005 to 2010, including a 3.5 percent decline in establishments with less than 20 workers, and a 3.1 percent fall in establishments with less than 500 workers.

In Colorado, total establishments increased by 0.6 percent, including a 1.2 percent increase among establishments with less than 20 workers, and a 0.6 percent rise among those with less than 500 workers.

Compare the U.S. decline to the growth in these energy industries in Colorado:

- Among oil and gas extraction businesses, the number of employer establishments grew by 7.6 percent, including growth of 6.8 percent among establishments with less than 20 workers and 7.0 percent among establishments with less than 500 workers.
- Among drilling oil and gas wells businesses, the number of employer establishments grew by 12.8 percent, including growth of 12.7 percent among establishments with less than 20 workers and 14.1 percent among establishments with less than 500 workers.
- Among oil and gas operations businesses, the number of employer establishments grew by 61.4 percent, including growth of 58 percent among establishments with less than 20 workers and 61 percent among establishments with less than 500 workers.
- Among oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction businesses, the number of employer establish-
ments grew by 2 percent, including growth of 14.3 percent among establishments with less than 20 workers and 2 percent among establishments with less than 500.

In addition, each Colorado energy sector looked at here is overwhelmingly populated by small and midsize establishments:

- Among oil and gas extraction businesses, 87.4 percent of employer establishments in 2010 had less than 20 workers, and 99.5 percent had fewer than 500 employees.
- Among drilling oil and gas wells businesses, 73.2 percent of employer establishments in 2010 had less than 20 workers, and 100 percent had fewer than 500 employees.
- Among oil and gas operations businesses, 87.4 percent of employer establishments in 2010 had less than 20 workers, and 99.5 percent had fewer than 500 employees.
- Among oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction businesses, 78.4 percent of employer establishments in 2010 had less than 20 workers, and 100 percent had fewer than 500.
- Among oil and gas field machinery and equipment manufacturing businesses, 75 percent of employer establishments in 2010 had less than 20 workers, and 100 percent had fewer than 500.

The Future: LNG Exports

Looking ahead, the opportunity exists for exporting liquefied natural gas (LNG), given the large differential in natural gas prices in the U.S. versus elsewhere in the world, and rising global demand. Expanded demand for U.S. natural gas in international markets will result in greater U.S. natural gas production, with such benefits as increased investment, GDP growth, rising incomes, and more jobs being among the developments. A recent study for the Brookings Institution noted, “In their analyses, both Deloitte and EIA found that the majority—63 percent, according to both studies—of the exported natural gas will come from new production as opposed to displaced consumption from other sectors.” Clearly, LNG exports guided by market forces mean further expanding opportunity for small and midsize businesses to be created, to grow, and to create jobs.