



## Regional Profile

### SOUTHEAST COLORADO

The central work of the State Demography Office is the research and production of population data and information and of the forces (fertility, mortality, migration) that lead to population change. Data and information about the population and the factors that lead to population change are critical for program and local area planning. This profile presents data on the economy and the population for the southeastern section of Colorado.

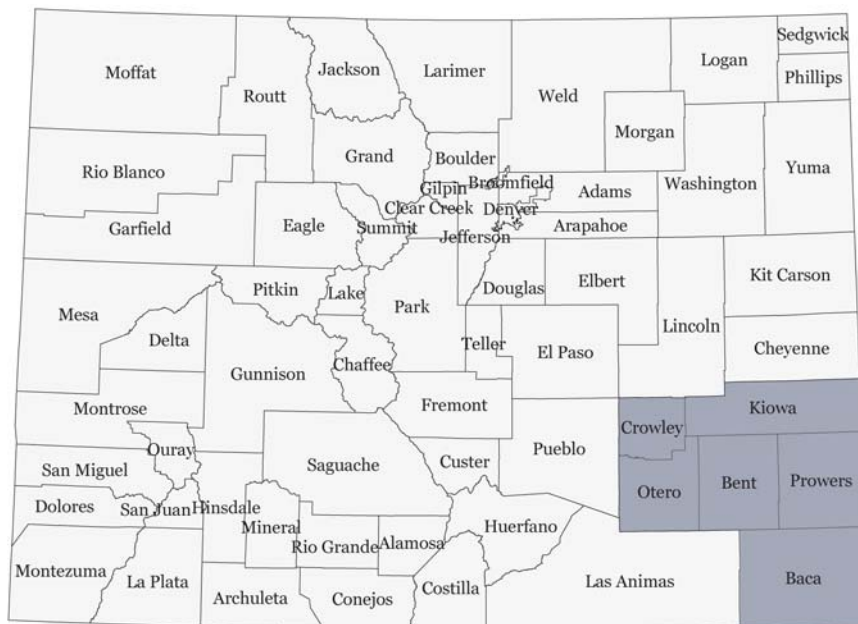


Photo credit: J. Stephen Conn/flickr

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## THE STATE OF COLORADO

Colorado's population as of April 2010 was 5,029,196. Over the decade the population increased by 728,000 and was the 9<sup>th</sup> fastest growing state in the US. A natural increase (births-deaths) of 392,000 and net migration of 320,000 contributed to the population change in the state over the decade.

Positive net migration of this magnitude was a surprise for many. Most people who migrate to Colorado do so for job opportunities, and over the

past decade Colorado experienced two recessions. Colorado's economy during the first recession at the beginning of the decade was relatively worse than the rest of the US, and this was reflected in low net migration. Conversely, Colorado fared relatively better than the rest of the nation during the second recession at the end of the decade. Despite this downturn net migration has consistently been between 30,000 and 40,000 since 2006.

*“In strategic partnership with local communities, the Department of Local Affairs produces the most authoritative demographic and economic data for Colorado’s regions and counties.” - Reeves Brown, Executive Director*

### COLORADO QUICK FACTS FROM CENSUS 2010

5,029,196—April population

716,000—Population change since 2000

9<sup>th</sup>—Colorado’s rank in US for growth rate

17% —Colorado’s population growth vs. US 9.6%

85% —Growth of 60-64 year olds, the fastest growing age group

2.53 to 2.49—Decline in average household size

16% —Family household growth

24% —Nonfamily household growth

26% —Single person households

67% to 65% —Drop in Home ownership rate

## EXPECTATIONS

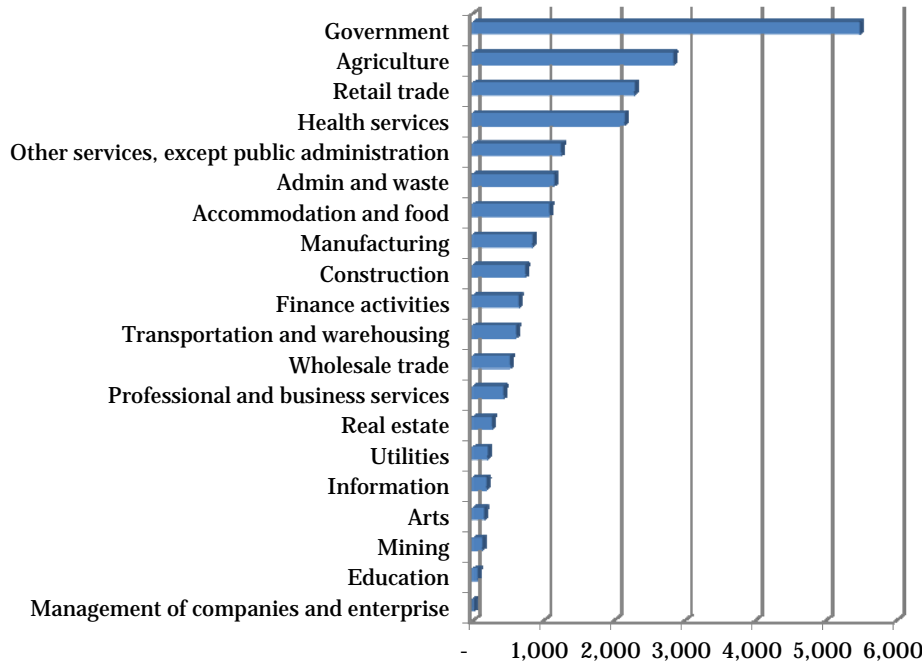
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,029,196 in 2010 to 6 million in 2020 and 7.01 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.7% followed by 1.5%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of 0.9%. The largest share of the population (82.4%) will continue to be along the Front Range with a growing share in the Western Slope, growing from 11% to 12% between 2010 and 2020.

Over the next decade (2010 to 2020) the Colorado population will also change significantly due to aging baby boomers (born 1946 to 1964), many of whom moved in to the state during the energy boom of the 1970s. As this generation ages Colorado's population over the age of 65, a historically small portion of the population, will increase rapidly. More than 550,000 people over 65 will expand to 892,000 – an increase of 60% over the ten-year period.

Job growth, a significant factor in predicting population growth, is expected to improve in 2012 and 2013 returning to pre-recession employment levels by 2014. Between 2010 and 2015 total jobs (including wage and salary and proprietors) are forecast to increase by 350,000, gaining back the 130,000 lost between 2008 and 2010. An additional gain of 340,000 jobs is expected between 2015 and 2020. Many of these jobs—approximately 10% -are forecast to be driven from growth by retiree spending. Another bright spot is the tourism industry which has also been recovering nationally. Jobs in extractive industries, health services, and business services are also forecast to experience stronger increases.

# JOBS

Number of Jobs by Sector, 2010

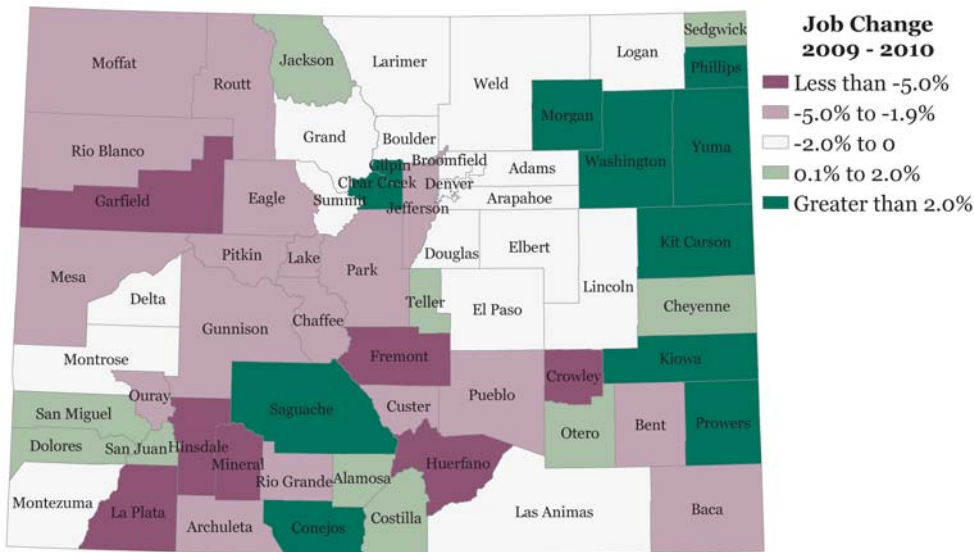


Source: State Demography Office

Region 6 had 20,927 jobs in 2010, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This represents an increase of 40 jobs from 2009 (0.2%). Agriculture (+165 jobs, 6.2%) led this growth, followed by Health services (+138 jobs, 6.9%). Retail also experienced strong growth, adding 107 new jobs (4.9%). Government shed the most jobs, declining by 344 positions (-5.9%).

Despite this loss, Government remains the largest industry in Region 6 with 5,469 jobs. Agriculture is the second largest with 2,831 jobs and is followed by Retail trade and Health services (2,277 and 2,134 jobs, respectively).

Net Job Change by County, 2009 to 2010



Source: State Demography Office

## JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '09 - '10

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| <b>Total Jobs</b>                            | 40 (0.2%)    |
| Accommodation and food                       | -36 (-3.2%)  |
| Admin and waste                              | 77 (7.3%)    |
| Agriculture                                  | 165 (6.2%)   |
| Arts   | 4 (2.4%)     |
| Construction                                 | 2 (0.3%)     |
| Education                                    | 3 (5.9%)     |
| Finance activities                           | -11 (-1.7%)  |
| Government                                   | -344 (-5.9%) |
| Health Services                              | 138 (6.9%)   |
| Information                                  | -5 (-2.4%)   |
| Management of companies and enterprise       | 0 (0.6%)     |
| Manufacturing                                | -3 (-0.4%)   |
| Mining                                       | 22 (22.2%)   |
| Other services, except public administration | -9 (-0.7%)   |
| Professional and business services           | 4 (0.9%)     |
| Real estate                                  | -20 (-6.9%)  |
| Retail Trade                                 | 107 (4.9%)   |
| Transportation and warehousing               | -29 (-4.6%)  |
| Utilities                                    | 1 (0.3%)     |
| Wholesale trade                              | -27 (-4.9%)  |

**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2009)**

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| Baca     | \$34,990 |
| Bent     | 22,777   |
| Crowley  | 15,036   |
| Kiowa    | 45,062   |
| Otero    | 31,787   |
| Prowers  | 31,026   |
| Colorado | \$41,895 |
| US       | \$39,635 |

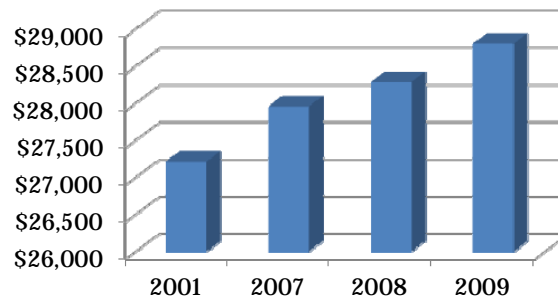
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**INCOME**

Income is an important measure of economic health and widely reported. It cannot simply be viewed by itself; equally important are demographic characteristics that impact income levels.

Real (inflation adjusted) per capita personal income in Region 6 increased slowly

*Real Per Capita Personal Income (2009 Dollars)*



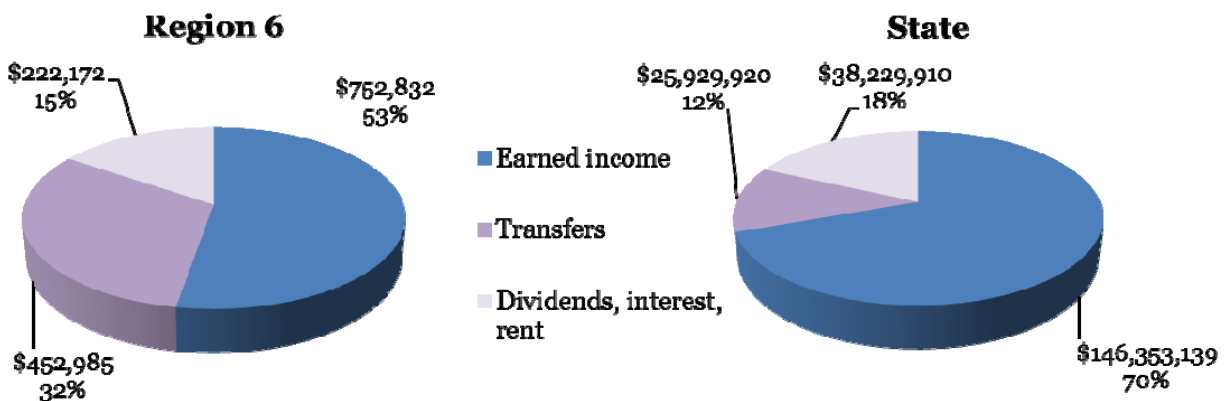
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)

from 2001 to 2009, changing an average of 0.7% annually. Region 6 has a relatively large population of prisoners whose incomes range from very low to zero. This in part explains the region's slow income growth and explains low per capita personal income in counties with especially large prison populations such as Crowley.

Residents of Region 6 receive about 53% of their income from earnings, which is lower than the state average of 70%. Both areas receive similar portions of investment income, while Region 6 receives a larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) than the state as a whole.

Indeed, income from transfers was the only portion that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 6.7% annually over the past eight years. Payments for health services such as those from Medicare or Medicaid account for most transfer payments and most of the growth.

*Components of Income (2009)*



While not the largest sources of income, dividends, interest, and rent as well as transfer payments have been increasing as a portion of total income

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 6

ECONOMIC BASE, 2010

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Traditional</b>                    | <b>2,633</b>  |
| Mining                                | 60            |
| Manufacturing                         | 423           |
| Government                            | 2,150         |
| <b>Agriculture</b>                    | <b>3,734</b>  |
| Ag. Inputs                            | 645           |
| Ag. Production                        | 2,427         |
| Processing - trade, transport.        | 490           |
| Processing - food, bev.               | 172           |
| <b>Regional and national services</b> | <b>2,966</b>  |
| Prof. business svcs.                  | 30            |
| Information                           | 67            |
| Reg'l. constr. & utils.               | 254           |
| Edu. & health svcs.                   | 2,266         |
| Finance                               | 78            |
| Trade & transport.                    | 268           |
| <b>Tourism</b>                        | <b>395</b>    |
| Accommodations                        | 306           |
| Second homes                          | 0             |
| Tourism retail                        | 9             |
| Tourism transport                     | 80            |
| <b>Households</b>                     | <b>4,250</b>  |
| Commuting                             | 102           |
| Retirees                              | 2,748         |
| Transfers (age < 65)                  | 974           |
| Investments (age < 65)                | 427           |
| <b>Total Direct Basic</b>             | <b>13,979</b> |
| Indirect Basic                        | 1,949         |
| <b>Non-Basic</b>                      | <b>4,970</b>  |
| <b>Total Jobs</b>                     | <b>20,897</b> |
| Spinoffs per base job                 | 0.49          |
| Overall multiplier                    | 1.49          |

BASE ANALYSIS

A base analysis identifies key economic drivers that bring money into a region.

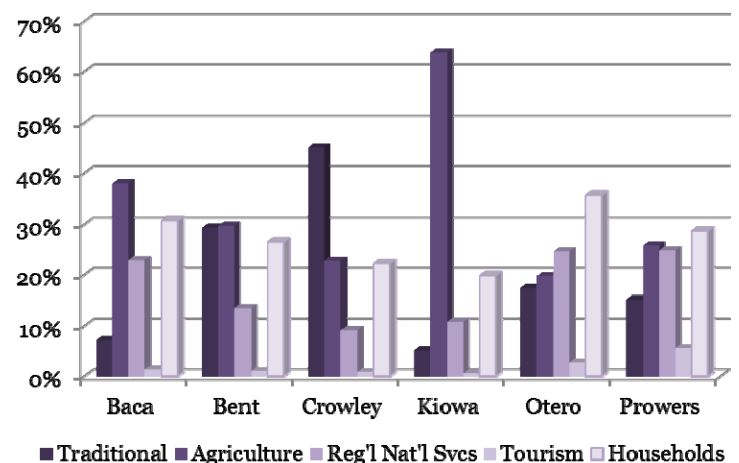
Households in Region 6 – especially retirees – bring significant amounts of money and more than 4,200 jobs – more than the region’s historic agricultural base. This is not diminish the importance of agriculture – it supports nearly as many jobs as households.

Government employment related to prisons in the region is also an important

driver, employing nearly the same number of people as Education and health services.

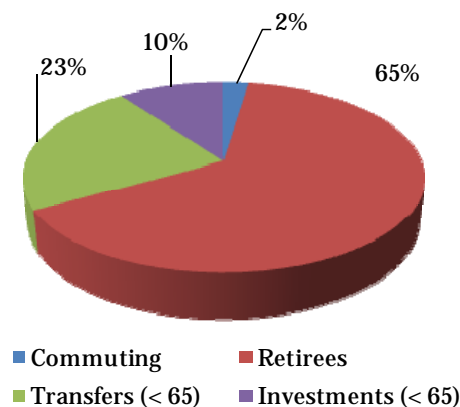
While income from agriculture may be volatile and fluctuate with global markets and growing conditions, Households, Government, and Education and health services tend to be relatively stable. This is not to say that they are entirely insulated from an economic downturn as governments search for cost savings.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees drive 65% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 1.8% annually from 2010–2015.

Source: State Demography Office

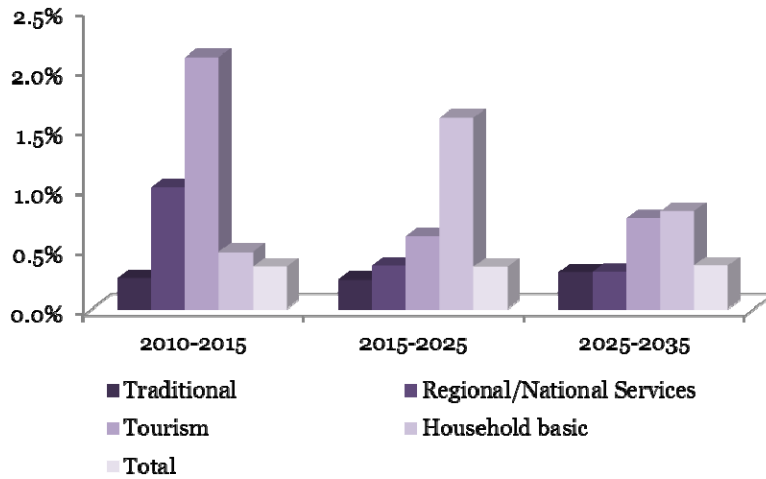


## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 6 is positive, although so slow that it is nearly zero. Over the five-year period from 2010 to 2015, the region should add about 370 new direct basic jobs (0.5% average annual growth).

This growth will be led by Regional and national services, especially in the Health services sector. Agriculture will continue to be important, although as the population ages and eventually retires Household basic jobs will become an increasingly large source of growth.

*Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector*

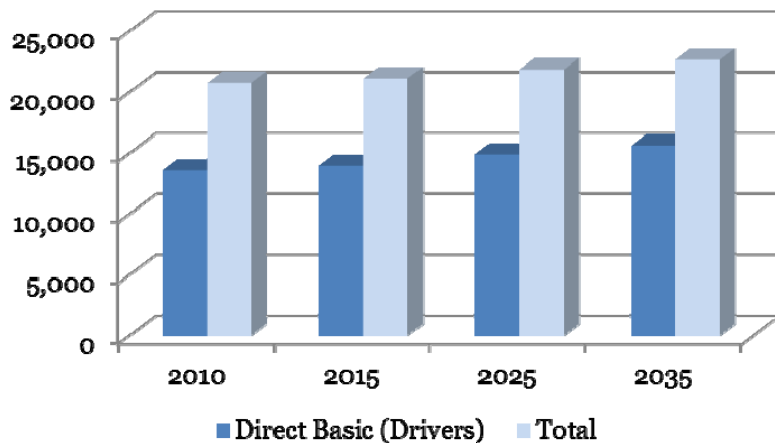


*Source: State Demography Office*

*From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 360 total new jobs, averaging 0.4% annual growth.*

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

*Region 6 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs*

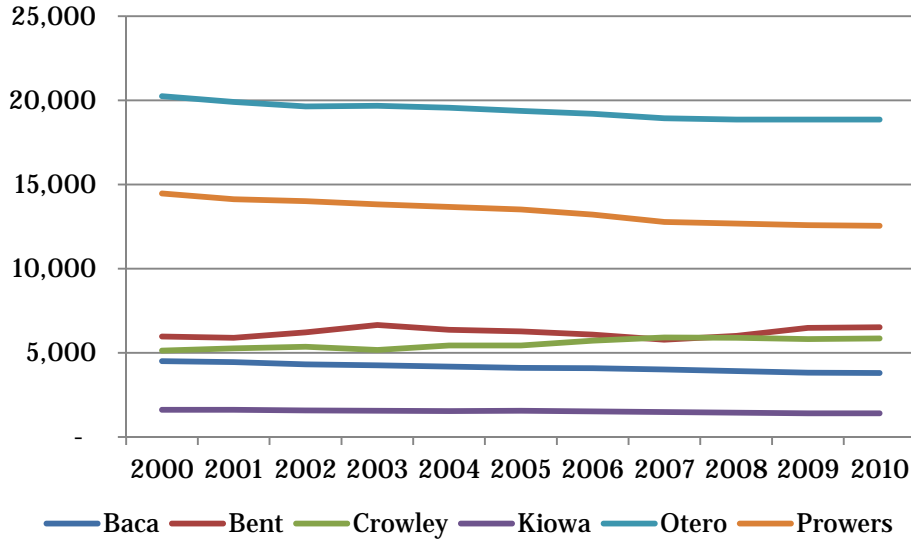


*Source: State Demography Office*

Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. Retirees tend to have lower incomes and thus spend less than those earning income during their working years. Over time in Region 6, direct basic jobs will support fewer and fewer spinoff jobs. Total job growth from 2010 to 2015 that is similar to growth in direct basic jobs, 366 new jobs, reflects this shift.

# POPULATION

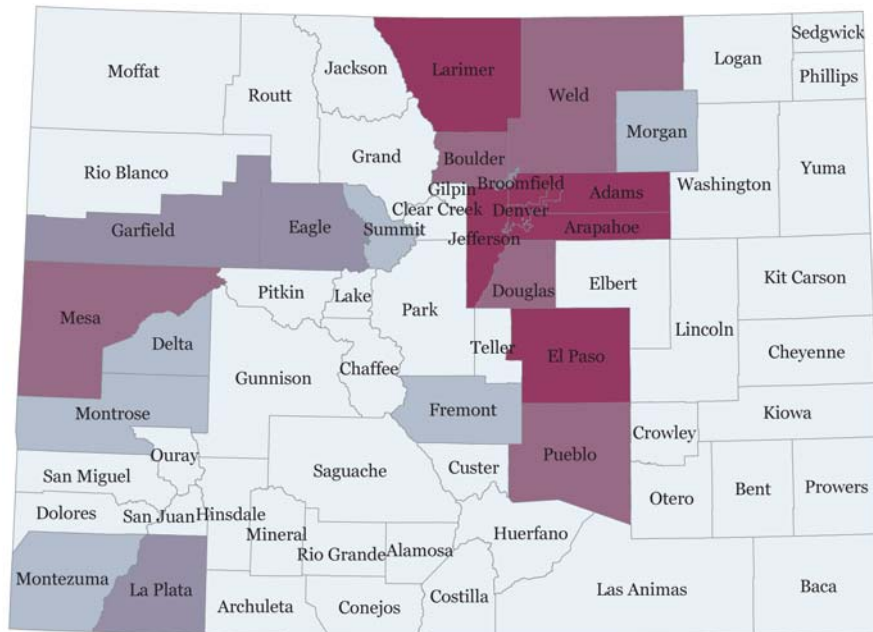
Region 6 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2010 was 48,943. This represents an increase of 0.07% since 2009. The population in the region in the year 2000 was 51,906. Job losses in the region have contributed to the decline in population since 2000. The declines have impacted all counties, although the addition of prisoners in Crowley County has offset losses there. The closure of Fort Lyons prison in Bent County will cause further declines in the population that will extend through 2012.

Colorado Population by County, 2010



Source: State Demography Office

## POPULATION TOTALS

### 2008

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| State    | 4,901,938 |
| Region 6 | 48,774    |
| Baca     | 3,906     |
| Bent     | 6,008     |
| Crowley  | 5,893     |
| Kiowa    | 1,432     |
| Otero    | 18,853    |
| Prowers  | 12,682    |

### 2009

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| State    | 4,976,853 |
| Region 6 | 48,910    |
| Baca     | 3,814     |
| Bent     | 6,481     |
| Crowley  | 5,803     |
| Kiowa    | 1,392     |
| Otero    | 18,844    |
| Prowers  | 12,576    |

### 2010

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| State    | 5,050,870 |
| Region 6 | 48,943    |
| Baca     | 3,795     |
| Bent     | 6,510     |
| Crowley  | 5,838     |
| Kiowa    | 1,399     |
| Otero    | 18,855    |
| Prowers  | 12,546    |

## Colorado Population by County, 2010

|                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Lightest shade | Fewer than 25,000    |
| Light blue     | 25,000 to 49,999     |
| Medium blue    | 50,000 to 99,999     |
| Dark blue      | 100,000 to 300,000   |
| Darkest blue   | Greater than 300,000 |

## POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

From 2000 to 2010 the Asian population grew faster than any other race or ethnic group, increasing 45% to comprise 2.8% of the state population. The Hispanic population, Colorado's second largest racial/ethnic group increased 41% to comprise 20% of the state population. Black non-Hispanics increased 19% (3.7% of total), White non-Hispanics increased 9.9% (70% of total) and all other non-White non-Hispanic race/ethnic groups decreased 11%.

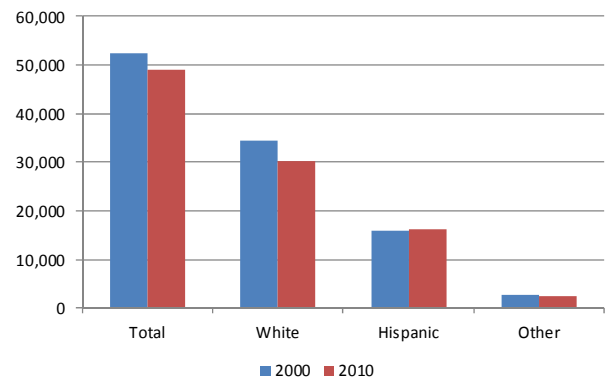
While Region 6 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 60% of the total population. White non-Hispanics declined from 2000 to 2010 (-9%) as did all other non-White non-Hispanic groups (-25%) and the population as a whole (-9%). The Hispanic population remained relatively unchanged over this time.

REGION 6 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

|            | Total  | White non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Other non-White |
|------------|--------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Baca       | 3,788  | 3,323              | 348      | 117             |
| Bent       | 6,499  | 3,832              | 1,985    | 682             |
| Crowley    | 5,823  | 3,369              | 1,686    | 768             |
| Huerfano   | 6,711  | 4,151              | 2,368    | 192             |
| Kiowa      | 1,398  | 1,304              | 78       | 16              |
| Las Animas | 15,507 | 8,399              | 6,446    | 662             |
| Otero      | 18,831 | 10,639             | 7,596    | 596             |
| Prowers    | 12,551 | 7,873              | 4,417    | 261             |

Source: US Census Bureau

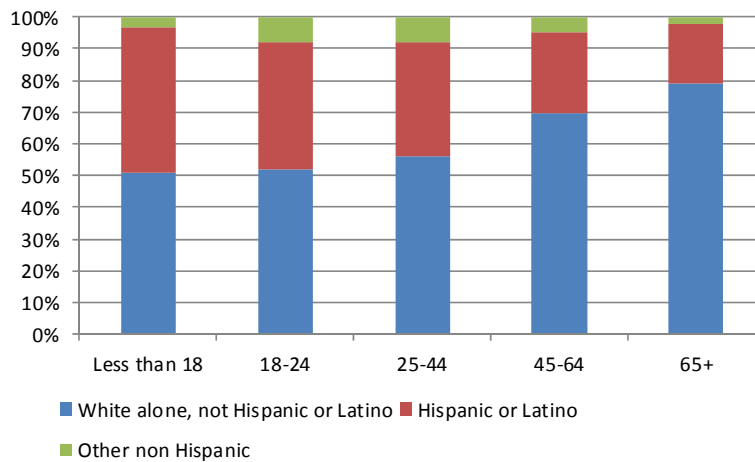
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



Source: US Census Bureau

## AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort



Source: US Census Bureau

Colorado's population is becoming more diverse, especially at the younger ages. The Hispanic and Other non-White population are 42% of the population under 18 and 15% of the population over 65.

Region 6 is more diverse by race and age than the state, although there remains a significant difference between the under 18 and over 65 age group. The Hispanic and other non-White population are 51% of the population under 18 compared to 25% of the population over 65.

The largest share of the total population are the 45-64 year olds at 29% of the population followed by the 25-44 year olds at 23%, the under 18 at 22%, 65 and over at 17% and finally the 18-24 with 8%.

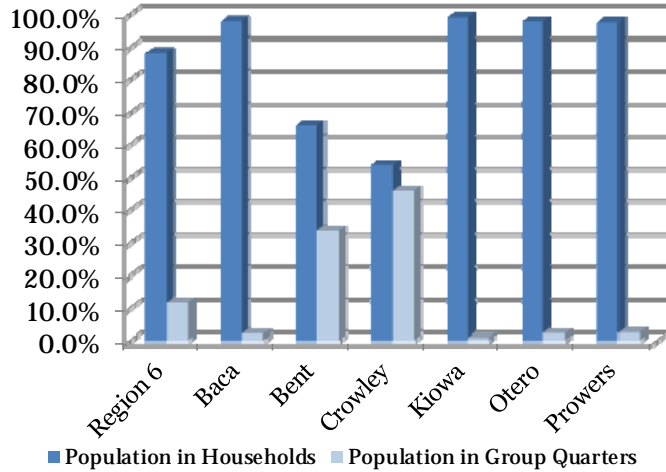


## HOUSEHOLDS

People can live in households or group quarters, with the latter including prisons, dorms, and long term care facilities. Per capita income, educational attainment, and age information may seem skewed if a large share of a community's population is in these group quarters.

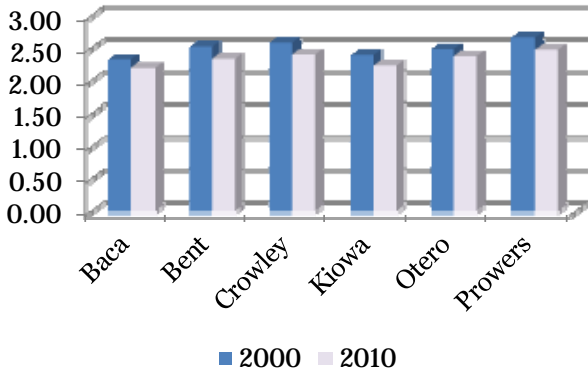
Region 6 has a high portion of its population in group quarters. Of 48,943 people, 5,734 (11%) live in group quarters, with prison inmates concentrated in Bent and Crowley Counties. The planned 2012 closure of the Fort Lyons prison in Bent County will exacerbate a pre-existing trend of declining group quarters population in Region 6, although this may be countered by the facility re-opening with a different purpose.

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



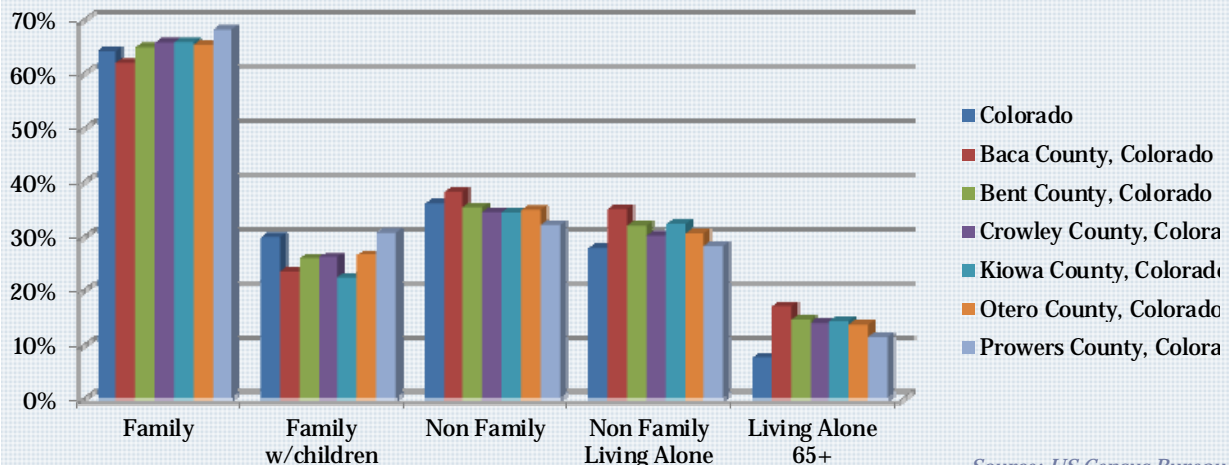
Source: US Census Bureau

### HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split into several different types. This is especially useful in determining housing needs and planning communities. Family households, which have been declining as a portion of all households statewide and in the region over the past 10 years, contain two or more related individuals. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all Region 6 counties except Prowers.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew the fastest over the past decade. Region 6 has a larger concentration of these than the state, especially households comprised of a single person over age 65.

Households by Type (2010)



Source: US Census Bureau

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### HOUSING AND INCOME

#### Percent of Households spending greater than 30 percent on housing:

##### Colorado

Renter: 48% (+/-0.4)  
Owner: 37% (+/-0.3)

##### Baca

Renter: 26.1% (+/-8.4)  
Owner: 31.8% (+/-6.1)

##### Bent

Renter: 33.2% (+/-9.3)  
Owner: 37.4% (9.2)

##### Crowley

Renter: 30.8% (+/-11.0)  
Owner: 23.2% (+/-8)

##### Kiowa

Renter: 33.1% (+/-14.0)  
Owner: 23.8% (+/-14.3)

##### Otero

Renter: 38.9% (+/-5.9)  
Owner: 31.4% (+/-5.8)

##### Prowers

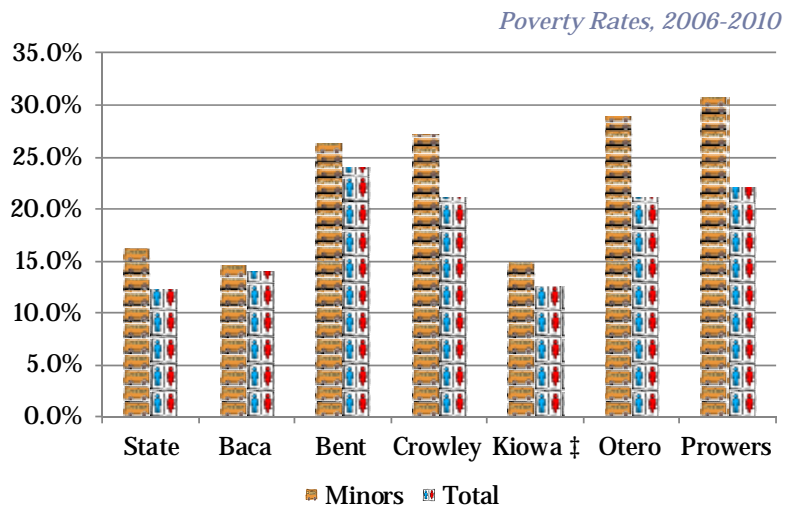
Renter: 36.4% (+/-6.9)  
Owner: 30.3% (+/-6.2)

Source: 2010 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

### POVERTY

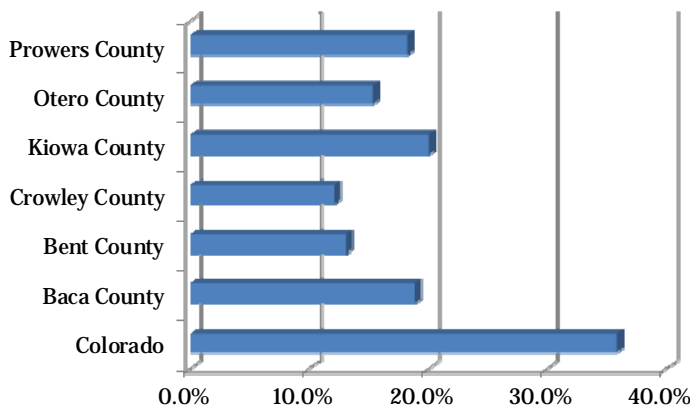
The percentage of the total population in 2010 in poverty in Region 6 is higher than the state average of 12.2%. Most of the counties in Region 6 rank toward the highest percentage of poverty in the state. The percentage of children in poverty was also higher in Region 6 than the state average of 16.2% except for Baca and Kiowa Counties.

The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four with two minors, for example, was \$22,350 in 2010. Both Bent and Prowers Counties have a large prison population with low to no income and many likely fall below the poverty line influencing the high poverty rates in these counties.



Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

### Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

### EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 6 is fairly consistent across counties with the highest levels in Kiowa and Baca Counties. The average share is lower in Region 6 (17%) than the state average of 35%.

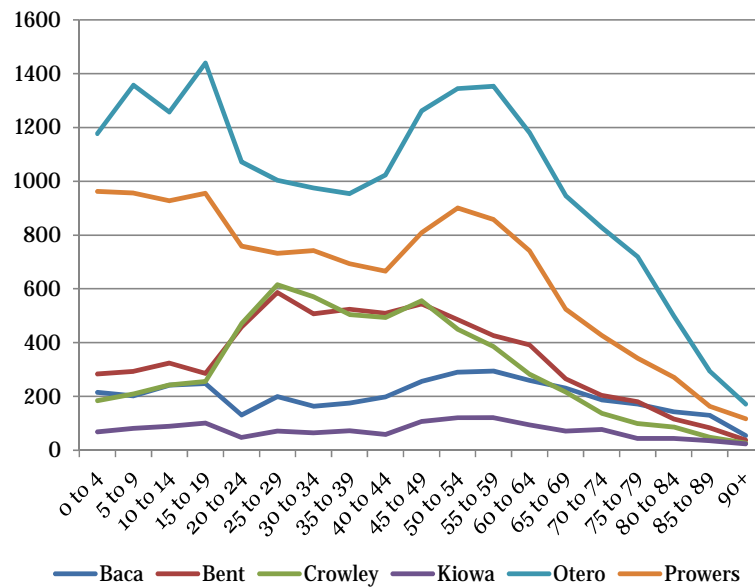
On average for the region, 33% of the population have high school degrees and another 33% have some college or associates degrees.

The prison population in Bent and Crowley Counties impact these figures, putting downward pressure on educational attainment levels.

## POPULATION AND AGING

Region 6, as well as the remainder of the Eastern Plains, is currently older than the state. The median age of the region in 2010 was 40.1 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to lower proportions of the population 25 to 44, 24.7% for the region versus 28.3% for the state. Both are expected to continue aging and Region 6 is expected to remain older than the state throughout the forecast horizon. However, as a result of the currently older age distribution, Region 6 will not experience the high growth rates in the population over age 65 that will be typical of other regions within the state. The median ages of the region and the state are expected to experience a similar increase through 2040 rising to 42.1 and 37.8, respectively with the aging of the baby boomers age during this period.

Residents by Age, 2010



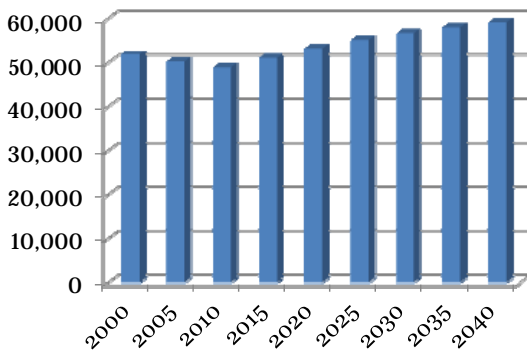
Source: State Demography Office

*From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 1.9 percent annually, far slower than the state average of 4.9 percent.*

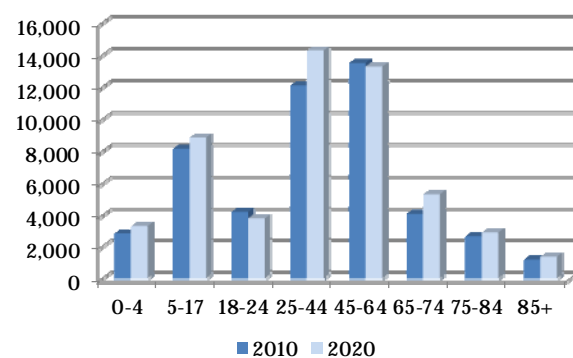
## FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The total population in Region 6 is forecast to increase by 4,300 between 2010 and 2020. Forecasted growth is related to growth in households and their related expenditures. The region will also see increases in retirees as its own baby-boomers retire and as others in the state are attracted to the region's low cost of living and rural life style. The proportion of the population ages 65 and over will increase from 16.4% in 2010 to 19.2% in 2040.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

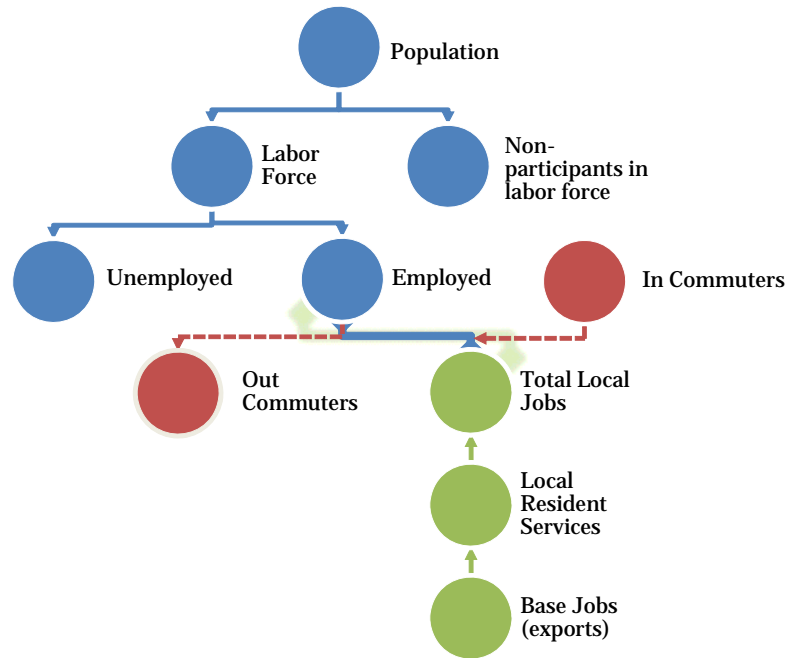


Source: State Demography Office

## LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

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

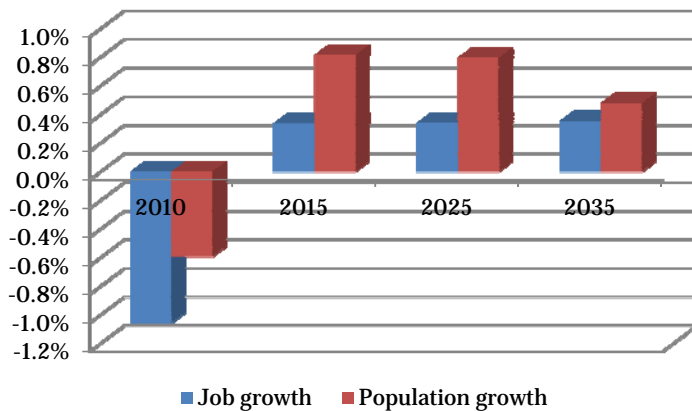
The separate forecasts of the jobs and the population of a county are integrated through an analysis of the labor market. The analysis reviews whether the population forecast in the demographic model and the workforce they are expected to supply will be sufficient to meet the demands of the economy created through the jobs forecast. If not, the migration assumption in the demographic model is adjusted so that the jobs supplied by the population are more in line with the jobs forecast.



The analysis begins with the labor force participation rates being applied to the population forecasts of the non-institutional population over age 16 by age and gender to produce a forecast of the labor force for the projected population. The forecasted numbers of unemployed persons are then subtracted from the labor force and a

forecast of the number of employed persons results. This number combined with the number of second third jobs held by multiple job holders yields the total number of jobs held by residents. The net number of commuters is then added or subtracted resulting in the number of total local jobs as derived from the population. This number is then reconciled with the number of total jobs as it is derived from a forecast of the base jobs (exports) within a county. A multiplier is applied to the forecasted number of base jobs to derive the resulting number of local resident service jobs that are then added to the forecast of base jobs to determine the final number of total local jobs. This analysis is essential to establishing an appropriate relationship between the forecasted number of jobs and the forecast of the population within a county.

### *Job and Population Growth*



Source: State Demography Office

*Retirees generate fewer jobs than traditional base industries, so retiree growth can cause the population as a whole to increase more quickly than jobs. This in part explains the large gap between job and population growth through 2025.*

## LABOR FORECASTS

### FORECASTING WORKSHEETS

The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting.

For example, between 2010 and 2015 job growth in the region is expected to be 0.3% per year while population growth will be 0.8%. This faster growth in population relative to jobs is the result of an increase in the proportion of the population that is expected to commute outside of the region for work.

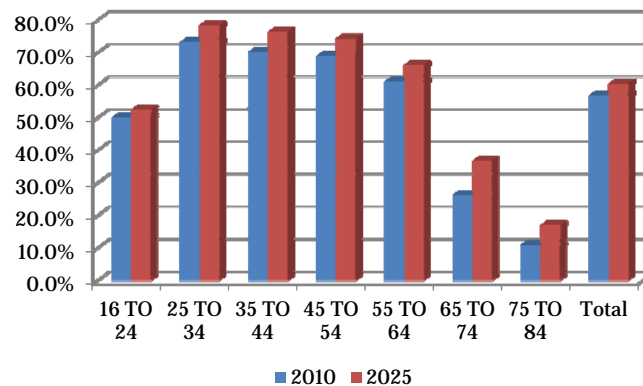
These differences continue over time, with the population growing at a faster rate than jobs. However, labor force growth will begin to slow relative to population growth as a result of the growing share of persons over the age of 65.

|                                       | 2010   | 2015   | 2025   | 2035   |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS               | 13,566 | 13,929 | 14,867 | 15,580 |
| Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs  | 1.5    | 1.5    | 1.5    | 1.5    |
| TOTAL JOBS                            | 20,739 | 21,093 | 21,823 | 22,611 |
| <i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>  | -1.1%  | 0.3%   | 0.3%   | 0.4%   |
| *Statistical Discrepancy              | 1,062  | -420   | -1,509 | -1,749 |
| JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res) | 19,238 | 21,837 | 24,293 | 25,493 |
| <i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>  | -1.7%  | 2.6%   | 1.1%   | 0.5%   |
| + Commuters (+ = IN)                  | 310    | -441   | -1,060 | -1,219 |
| = JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS              | 19,238 | 21,837 | 24,293 | 25,493 |
| + 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.         | 1,790  | 1,896  | 2,111  | 2,216  |
| = Employed Persons (Residents)        | 17,448 | 19,941 | 22,182 | 23,277 |
| - Unemployed Persons                  | 1,194  | 854    | 938    | 973    |
| Unemployment Rate                     | 6.4%   | 4.1%   | 4.1%   | 4.0%   |
| LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)               | 18,643 | 20,795 | 23,120 | 24,250 |
| Labor Force Participation Rate        | 55.7%  | 58.8%  | 60.2%  | 59.6%  |
| POPULATION - CENSUS BASED             | 48,915 | 50,944 | 55,150 | 57,856 |
| <i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>  | -0.6%  | 0.8%   | 0.8%   | 0.5%   |

### LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Changes in the overall or total labor force participation rate(s) (LFPR) are really a function of changes LFPR by age and gender and changes in the relative proportions in each. In general, LFPR for each age-gender group are expected to rise slightly to 2025. Those of women – especially those in upper age groups -- are expected to increase more substantially, as the result of greater women’s participation in younger age groups in past decades. Changes in the overall or total LFPR of a region, if it’s declining, are due to increases in the number of people in younger or older age groups where participation rates are expected to remain relatively low.

*Labor Force Participation Rates by Age Group*



Source: State Demography Office



## COMMUTING

Commuter flows are significant in reconciling a region's jobs with its population. A region could have a completely different population during business hours compared to night time, and often different regions are inextricably connected by these flows.

The US Census Bureau, in cooperation with several other federal agencies, compiles information that reconciles place of residence with place of employment.

The specific employment numbers differ from those used in the forecasting worksheets because both the labor and population data come from different sources than those used by the State Demography Office. This resource still provides valuable information about commuter flows.

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

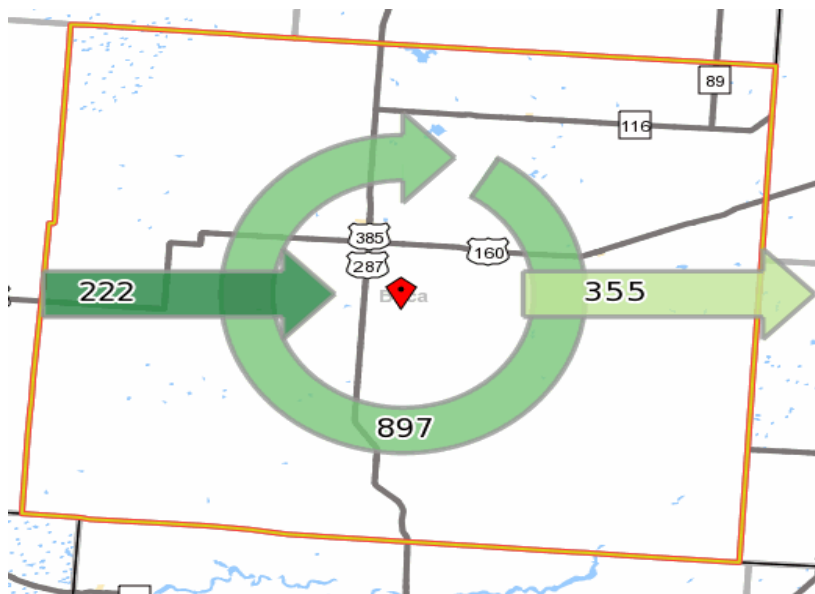
The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.



Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

## BACA COUNTY

Baca County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

### Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

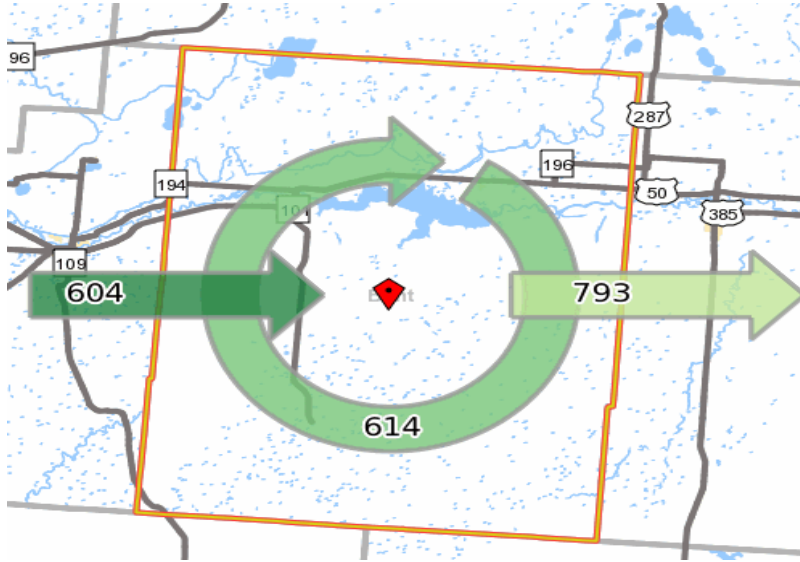
|                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| Prowers County, CO    | 65 |
| Adams County, CO      | 9  |
| Jefferson County, CO  | 9  |
| Las Animas County, CO | 8  |
| Otero County, CO      | 8  |

### Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Prowers County, CO | 52 |
| El Paso County, CO | 27 |
| Pueblo County, CO  | 22 |
| Otero County, CO   | 19 |
| Adams County, CO   | 18 |

## COMMUTING—BENT COUNTY

*Bent County Commuter Flows*



*Source: Census LEHD*

### COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Otero County, CO      | 225 |
| Prowers County, CO    | 107 |
| Pueblo County, CO     | 49  |
| Kit Carson County, CO | 40  |
| Huerfano County, CO   | 22  |

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Otero County, CO   | 181 |
| Prowers County, CO | 114 |
| Denver County, CO  | 87  |
| Pueblo County, CO  | 71  |
| El Paso County, CO | 52  |

## COMMUTING—CROWLEY COUNTY

*Crowley County Commuter Flows*



*Source: Census LEHD*

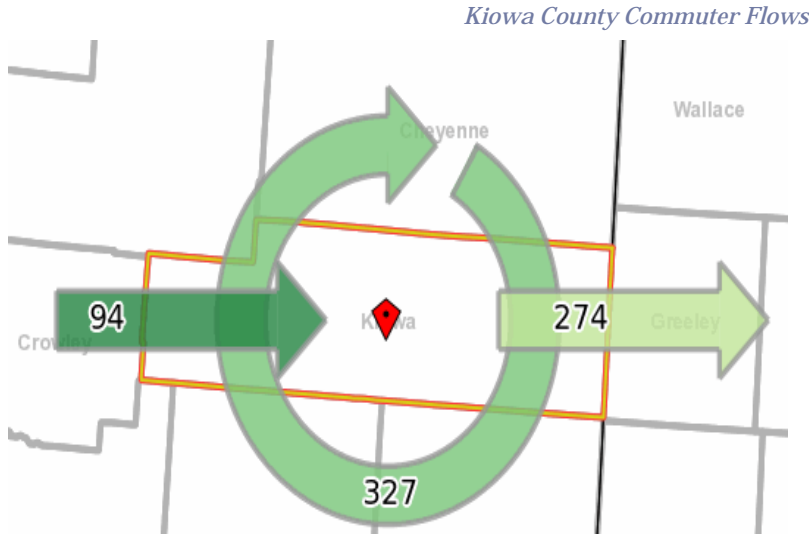
**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Otero County, CO      | 198 |
| Pueblo County, CO     | 117 |
| Kit Carson County, CO | 33  |
| Bent County, CO       | 27  |
| Prowers County, CO    | 21  |

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

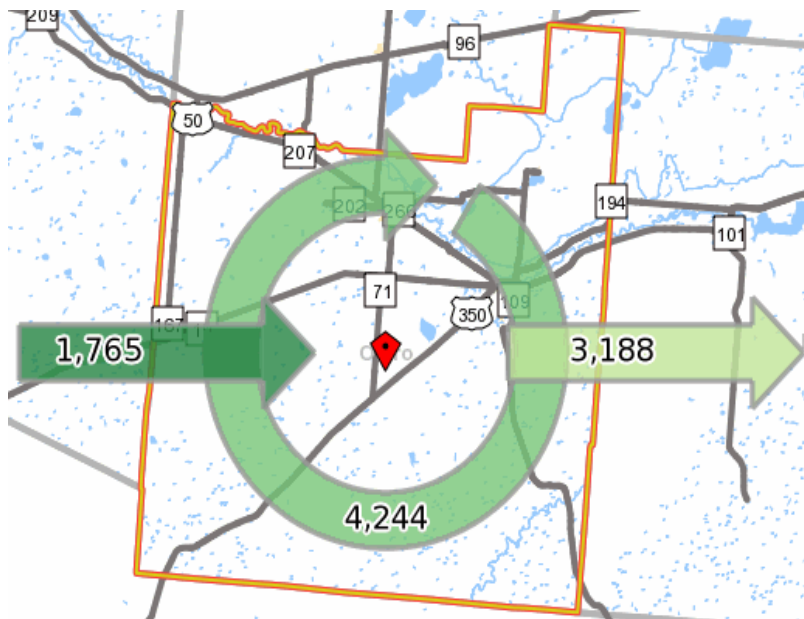
|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Otero County, CO    | 187 |
| Pueblo County, CO   | 89  |
| El Paso County, CO  | 53  |
| Denver County, CO   | 41  |
| Arapahoe County, CO | 24  |

## COMMUTING—KIOWA COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

## COMMUTING—OTERO COUNTY



Source: Census LEHD

## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

### Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Otero County, CO   | 19 |
| Prowers County, CO | 16 |
| Logan County, CO   | 6  |
| Bent County, CO    | 5  |
| Baca County, CO    | 4  |

### Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| El Paso County, CO  | 33 |
| Denver County, CO   | 26 |
| Cheyenne County, CO | 24 |
| Arapahoe County, CO | 23 |
| Prowers County, CO  | 20 |

### Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

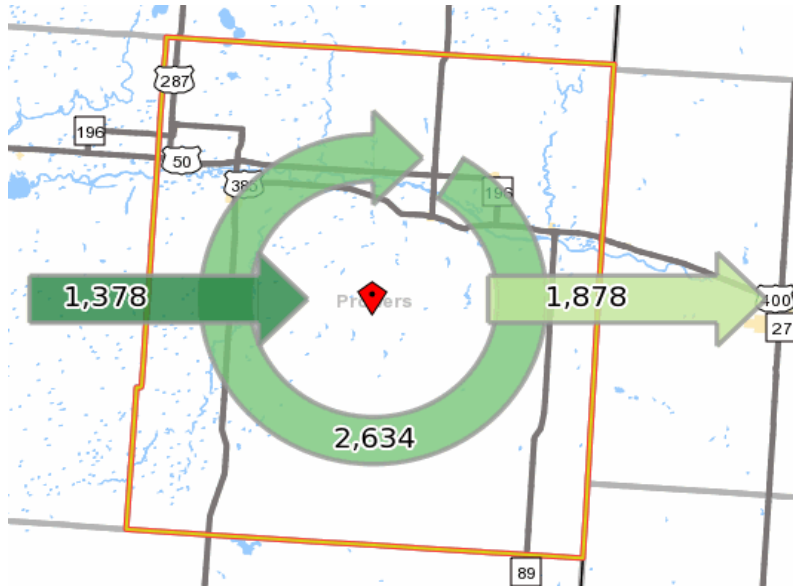
|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Pueblo County, CO  | 263 |
| Crowley County, CO | 187 |
| Bent County, CO    | 181 |
| El Paso County, CO | 162 |
| Prowers County, CO | 114 |

### Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Pueblo County, CO   | 534 |
| El Paso County, CO  | 507 |
| Denver County, CO   | 300 |
| Bent County, CO     | 225 |
| Arapahoe County, CO | 206 |

## COMMUTING—PROWERS COUNTY

*Prowers County Commuter Flows*



Source: Census LEHD

## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

### Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| El Paso County, CO  | 156 |
| Bent County, CO     | 114 |
| Otero County, CO    | 94  |
| Arapahoe County, CO | 82  |
| Pueblo County, CO   | 81  |

### Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| El Paso County, CO | 194 |
| Denver County, CO  | 191 |
| Pueblo County, CO  | 159 |
| Weld County, CO    | 125 |
| Otero County, CO   | 114 |

## STATE DEMOGRAPHY OFFICE

The State Demography Office is the primary state agency for population and demographic information. Its data are used by state agencies to forecast demand for facilities and services. These data are also used by local governments and non-profit organizations in the state to anticipate growth or decline and to plan and develop programs and community resources. The office's location in the Department of Local Affairs insures that its data and information is developed in ways that account for local input and needs. The office makes the data publicly available on their website, answers requests for economic and demographic data and provides training workshops on accessing and using the data.

State Demography Office  
1313 Sherman St., Ste 521  
Denver, CO 80203

<http://colorado.gov/demography>

Phone: 303-866-2156  
E-mail: [dlg.helpdesk@state.co.us](mailto:dlg.helpdesk@state.co.us)



## COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS

For many communities throughout Colorado, the Department of Local Affairs is the "face of state government" —that initial and primary point of contact where local communities work in partnership with the state. Our department's mission statement, "Strengthening Colorado Communities," exemplifies the level of responsiveness and attentiveness that lies at the heart of our services.

Through financial and technical assistance, emergency management services, property tax administration and programs addressing affordable housing and homelessness, our department works in cooperation with local communities. It is through that work where we learn firsthand how to build on the strengths, unique qualities and priorities of Colorado.

### *Strengthening Colorado Communities*

## DEMOGRAPHY STAFF

### **Elizabeth Garner, State Demographer**

Media contact, demographic and economic overviews

### **Cindy DeGroen, Projections Demographer**

Population forecasts, household and labor force forecasts

### **Deying Zhou, Estimates Demographer**

Population estimates, demographic methods

### **Grant Nülle, Economist**

Economic Data & Analysis, Economic & Demographic Relationships

### **Barbara Musick, Marketing and Data Manager**

Census and ACS data, data requests, user training, product development, demography webmaster

### **Sheila Dorrell, GIS Developer**

Geographic information systems design, analysis, development, mapping support, GIS technical support



**Appendix: Sources and Web Locations for Data.**

| <b>Topic</b>                                | <b>Website</b>  | <b>Source</b>                            |
|---|---|--|
| Total Estimated Jobs                        | <a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-out&amp;cid=1251593348674&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-out&amp;cid=1251593348674&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper</a> | State Demography Office                  |
| Personal Income                             | <a href="http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&amp;step=1&amp;isuri=1&amp;acrdn=5">http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&amp;step=1&amp;isuri=1&amp;acrdn=5</a>   | Bureau of Economic Analysis              |
| Base Analysis                               | <a href="https://dola.colorado.gov/demog_webapps/eba_parameters.jsf">https://dola.colorado.gov/demog_webapps/eba_parameters.jsf</a>   | State Demography Office                  |
| Job Forecasts                               | <a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593349151">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593349151</a>   | State Demography Office                  |
| Population Estimates                        | <a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593300013">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593300013</a>   | State Demography Office                  |
| Population by Race                          | <a href="http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/2010censusdata.html">http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/2010censusdata.html</a>   | Census 2010 and Census 2000              |
| Households                                  | <a href="http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/2010censusdata.html">http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/2010censusdata.html</a>   | Census 2010                              |
| Group Quarters                              | <a href="http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/2010censusdata.html">http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/2010censusdata.html</a>   | Census 2010                              |
| Poverty                                     | <a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-out&amp;cid=1251593751983&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-out&amp;cid=1251593751983&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper</a> | American Community Survey, Census Bureau |
| Educational Attainment                      | <a href="http://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/data/acs/index.html">http://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/data/acs/index.html</a>   | American Community Survey, Census Bureau |
| Cost Burden Housing                         | <a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-out&amp;cid=1251593751983&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-out&amp;cid=1251593751983&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper</a> | American Community Survey, Census Bureau |
| Population by Age                           | <a href="https://dola.colorado.gov/demog_webapps/pag_category.jsf">https://dola.colorado.gov/demog_webapps/pag_category.jsf</a>   | State Demography Office                  |
| Population Forecasts                        | <a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-out&amp;cid=1251593346867&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-out&amp;cid=1251593346867&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper</a> | State Demography Office                  |
| Labor Forecasts                             | <a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593349151">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/DOLA-Main/CBON/1251593349151</a>   | State Demography Office                  |
| Labor Force Participation by Age and Gender | <a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-out&amp;cid=1251593348662&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper">http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?c=Page&amp;childpagename=DOLA-Main%2FCBONLay-out&amp;cid=1251593348662&amp;pagename=CBONWrapper</a> | State Demography Office                  |
| Commuting                                   | <a href="http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/">http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/</a>   | Census, Labor Employment Dynamics (LED)  |