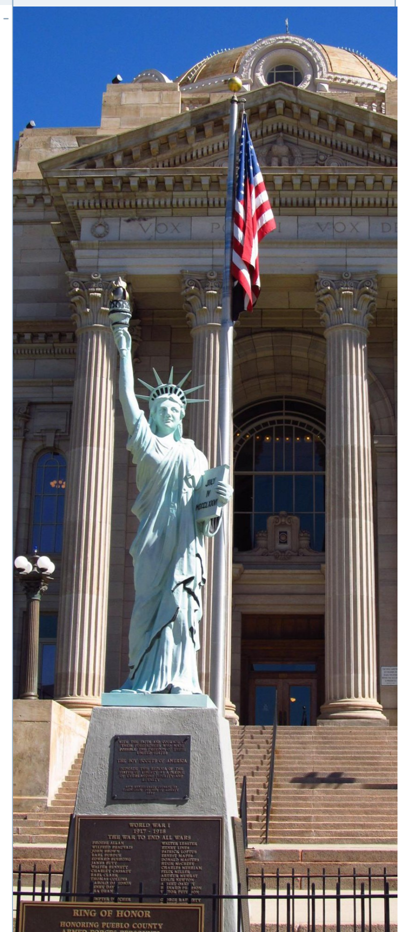
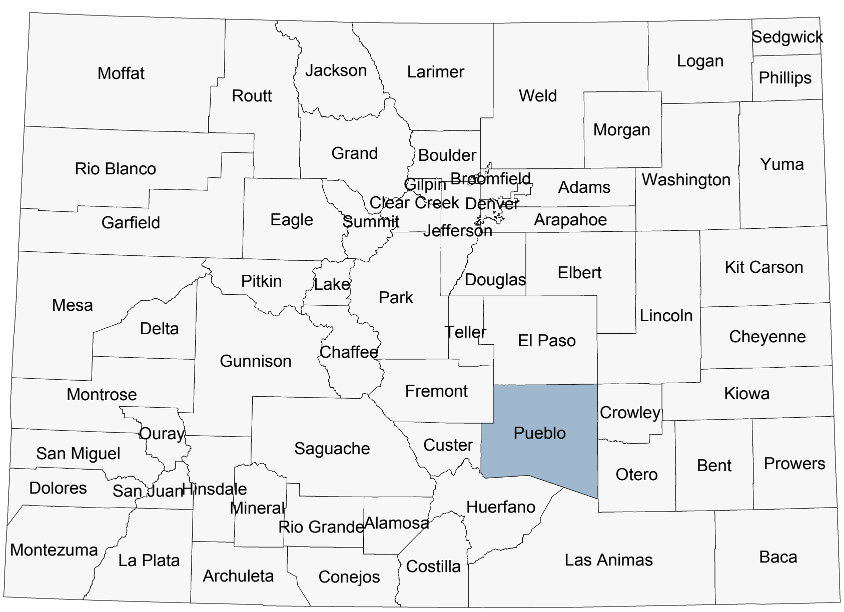
DOLA Planning and Management Region 7
Socioeconomic Profile



Regional Profile

PUEBLO REGION

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 Pueblo region of Colorado.



INSIDE THIS PROFILE

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THE STATE OF COLORADO

Colorado's population as of July 2012 was 5,188,683, an increase of 70,157 or 1.37% since 2011. Net migration was estimated to be 38,187 with 28,705 from net domestic migration and 9,482 from net international migration. Natural increase (births minus deaths) was estimated to be 31,970. Colorado's growth rate is very close to what it was between 2010 and 2011. Colorado was 7th fastest in percentage change behind North Dakota, District of Columbia, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. Colorado was 9th fastest in the U.S. for absolute change and is 22nd in the U.S. for total population.

Colorado's 2012 county population ranges from 646,160 in El Paso to 691 in San Juan County. There is great diversity in this growth: 26 or 40% of Colorado's counties have fewer than 10,000 people, 11 or 17% of the counties had greater than 100,000 residents. Between 2011 and 2012 34 counties gained population and thirty counties lost population. The counties experiencing decline are diverse ranging from mountain counties still struggling with the recession to the eastern plains to the San Luis Valley. The population declines were not large numbers, however, in the small counties, a loss of 500 people can be a large share of its total population

"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

5,188,683 – Colorado population July 2012.

139,000 - Colorado population change 2010-2012.

1.4% - Colorado's population growth rate vs. US .9%

7th – Colorado's rank in US for growth rate 2011-12

9th – Colorado's rank in US for absolute growth 2011-12.

1.9% - The North Front Range (Larimer, Weld) fastest growing region in state.

30 – The number of Colorado counties losing population 2011-12

EXPECTATIONS

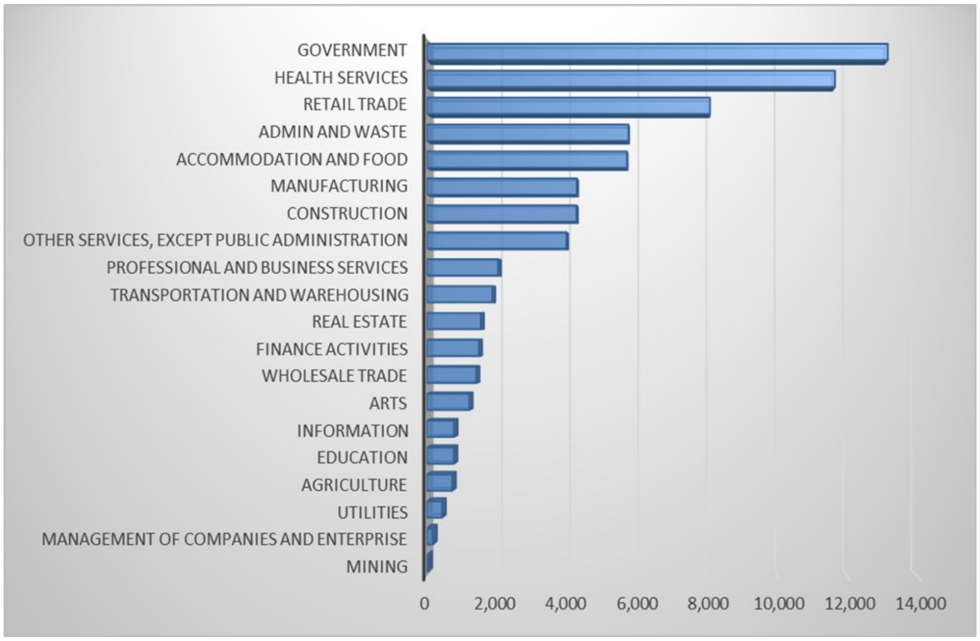
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,188,683 in 2012 to 5.9 million in 2020 and 6.9 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.6% followed by 1.4%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of .9%. The largest share of the population (82.4%) will continue to be along the Front Range with a small growing share in the Western Slope, growing from 11% to 12% between 2010 and 2020.

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

The forecast for job growth, a significant factor for population growth, is expected to improve in 2014 and 2015 after returning to peak employment in 2013. 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 315,000 jobs is expected between 2015 and 2020. Many of these jobs are forecast to be driven from growth by retiree spending, approximately 10%. 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, 2012

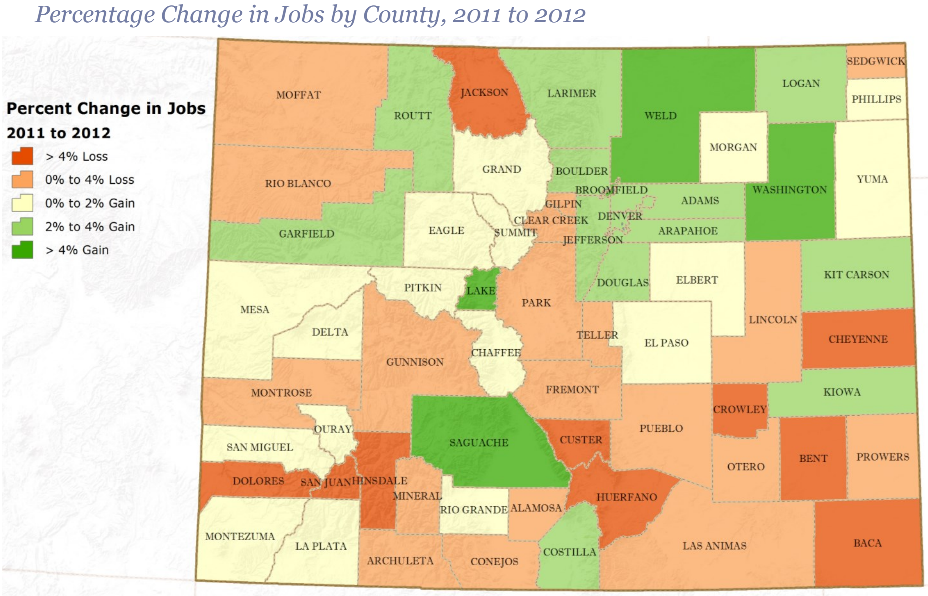


Source: State Demography Office

Region 7 had approximately 69,244 jobs in 2012, a figure that includes both the self-employed and wage earners. This is a slight decline of 236 (-0.3%) jobs from 2011 and down 1,095 jobs (-1.6%) from peak employment in 2008. The largest jobs losses from 2011 to 2012 were in the Construction industry (-230 jobs, -5.1%) and Government (-170 jobs, -1.3%) which were in part offset by gains in Administrative and Waste Services (171 jobs, 3.1%) and Health Services (110 jobs, 1.0%).

The largest source of jobs in Pueblo is Government 19% (13,138), Health Services 16.8% (11,635), Retail Trade 11.7% (8,074), and Administrative and Waste Services 8.3% (5,748).

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012



Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '11 - '12

Total Jobs
-236 (-0.3%)

Accommodation and food
-1 (0%)

Admin and waste
171 (3.1%)

Agriculture
90 (14.2%)

Arts
-11 (-0.9%)

Construction
-230 (-5.1%)

Education
44 (6.1%)

Finance activities
-61 (-3.9%)

Government
-170 (-1.3%)

Health Services
110 (1%)

Information
-34 (-4.2%)

Management of companies and enterprise
16 (10%)

Manufacturing
-34 (-0.8%)

Mining
-6 (-15.7%)

Other services, except public administration
-59 (-1.5%)

Professional and business services
-17 (-0.8%)

Real estate
-30 (-1.9%)

Retail Trade
-62 (-0.8%)

Transportation and warehousing
18 (1%)

Utilities
-1 (-0.2%)

Wholesale trade
33 (2.4%)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2011)

Pueblo	$31,509
Colorado	$44,198
US	$42,179

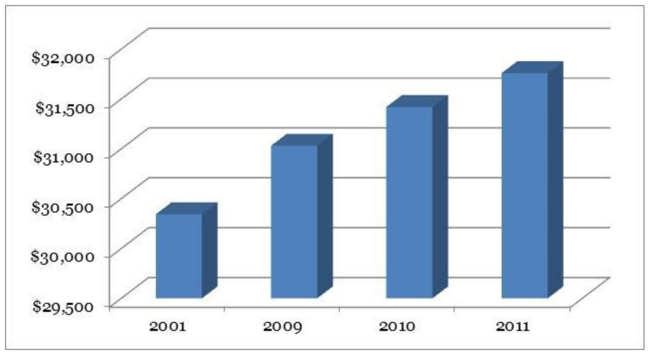
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

INCOME

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

Real (inflation adjusted) per capita personal income in Region 7 increased an average of 0.5% annually compared to the State, which showed a more robust annual average growth of 2.2%. Real per capita personal income growth has been 2.3% from 2009 to 2011, which is also less than the rate of growth of the state over the same period at 7%.

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)

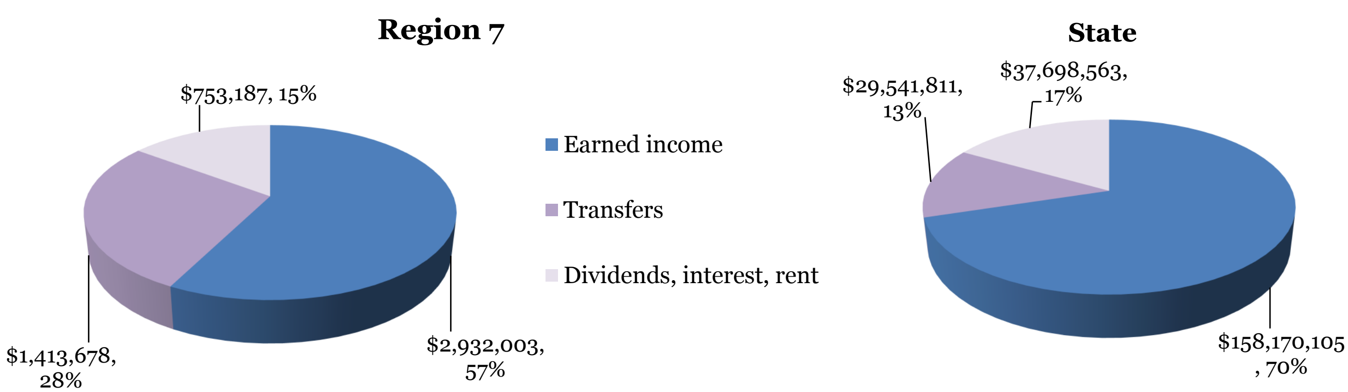


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)

Residents of Region 7 receive about 57% of their income from earnings, which is much lower than the state average of 70%. Investment income represents about 15% of the income in the region, below the state average of 18%. Region 7 receives a larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 28% compared to the state at 13%. Region 7 has a much larger share of retirees than the state as a whole, which explains a great deal of this difference.

Income from transfers was the only portion that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 5.3% annually over the past ten years. Payments for income maintenance, such as Temporary Aid for Needy Families and Food Stamps, and Medicare/Medicaid account for most of the growth in Transfer Payments.

Components of Income (2011)



While not the largest source of income, transfer payments have been increasing as a portion of the total, increasing its share from 23.5% in 2001 to 27.7% in 2011.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 7

ECONOMIC BASE, 2012

Traditional	**8,959**
Mining	5
Manufacturing	2,560
Government	6,394
Agriculture	**1,622**
Ag inputs	338
Ag production	560
Processing - trade, transport	357
Processing - food, bev	366
Regional and national services	**13,132**
Prof. business svcs	1,904
Information	238
Reg'l constr. & utils	1,556
Edu & health svcs	7,212
Finance	-
Trade & transport	2,224
Tourism	**2,484**
Accommodations	1,831
Second homes	235
Tourism retail	225
Tourism transport	194
Households	**12,259**
Commuting	671
Retirees	8,079
Transfers (< 65)	2,512
Investments (< 65)	998
Total Direct Basic	**38,470**
Indirect Basic	*1,610*
Non-Basic	**29,164**
Total Jobs	**69,244**
Spinoffs per base job	0.80
Overall multiplier	1.80

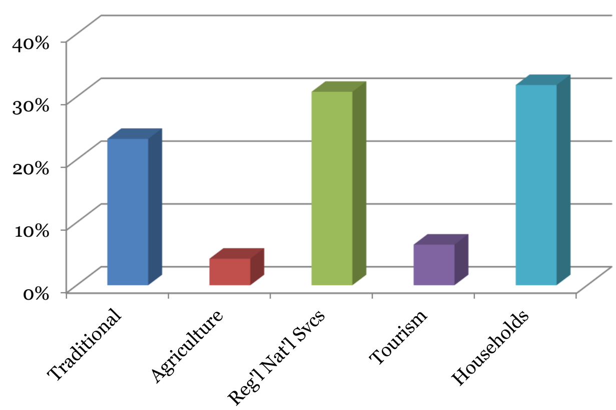
BASE ANALYSIS

Households in Region 7 – especially retirees – bring in significant amounts of money and support nearly 12,300 jobs – more than the region's historic manufacturing and health services bases. This does not diminish the importance of regional and national services like health care, which support nearly as many jobs as households.

Government employment in the region is also an important driver, trailing only education and health services and retirees in terms of importance.

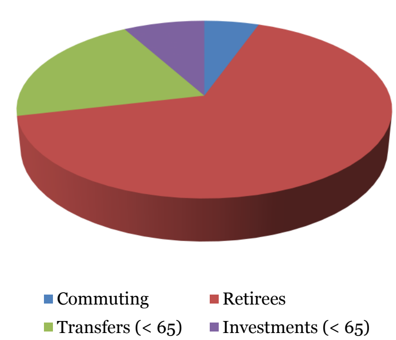
Employment and income from households, government, and education and health services tend to be relatively stable. This does not imply these sectors are entirely insulated from an economic downturn as governments curtail expenditures and attempt to reform transfer payments.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees comprise 66% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 4.8% annually from 2010—2020.

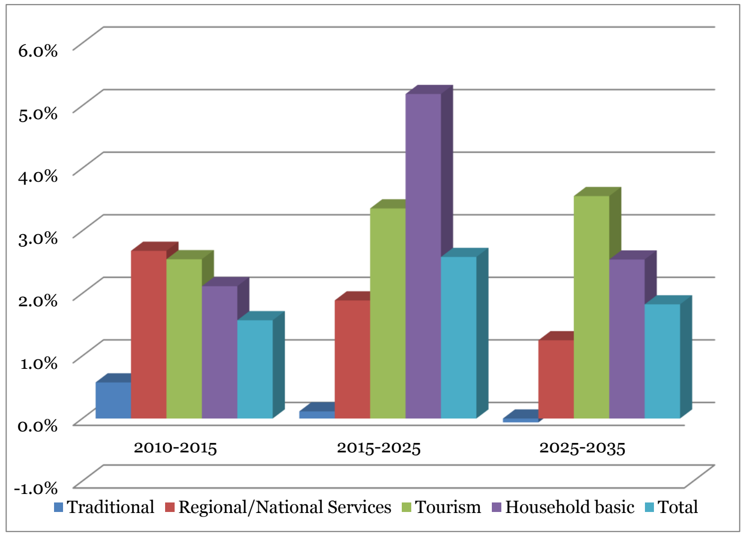
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 7 over the next five years is better than the five year period ending in 2010. Over the five year period from 2010 to 2015, the region should add about 3,700 new direct basic jobs or 1.9% average annual growth.

This growth will be led by Regional and National Services, especially in the health services sector. 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

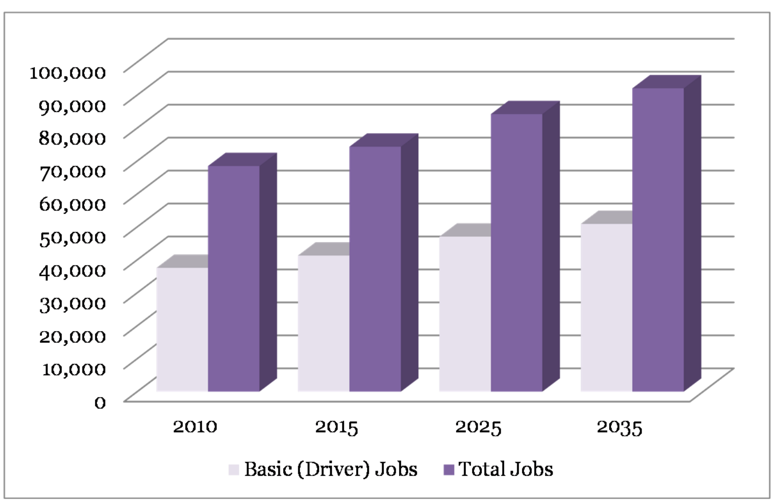


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 5,500 new jobs, averaging 1.6% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 7 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

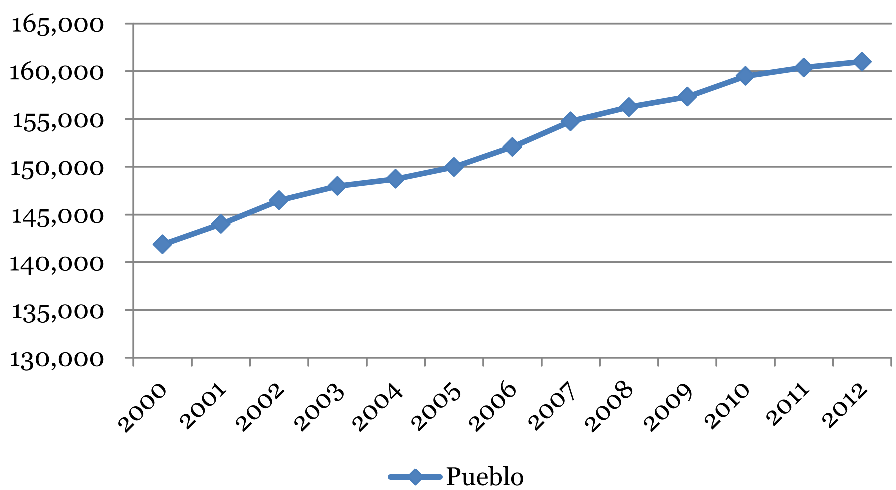


Source: State Demography Office

Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. Retiree generated jobs tend to be in service industries with lower income. The secondary jobs created from their spending are smaller. Over time in Region 7, direct basic jobs will support virtually the same proportion as it did in 2010.

POPULATION

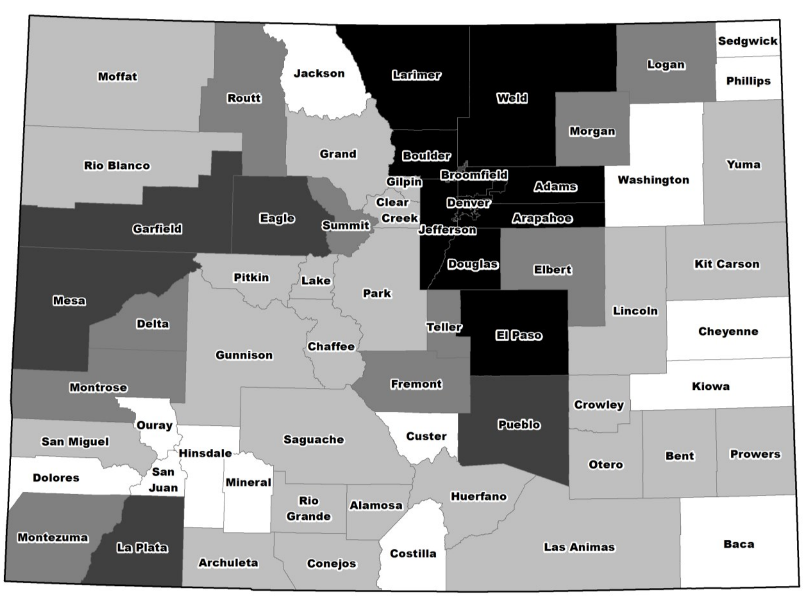
Region 7 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2012 was 161,005. This represents an average annual increase of .5% or 1,509 since 2010. The population in the region in the year 2000 was 141,854. The population grew at an annual average rate of 1.2% from 2000 to 2010, but has slowed to less than half that rate since 2010.

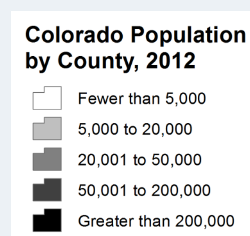
Colorado Population by County, 2012



Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2010	
State	5,049,717
Region 7	159,496
Pueblo	159,496
2011	
State	5,118,526
Region 7	160,393
Pueblo	160,393
2012	
State	5,188,683
Region 7	161,005
Pueblo	161,005



POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

From 2000 to 2010 the Asian population in Colorado 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%.

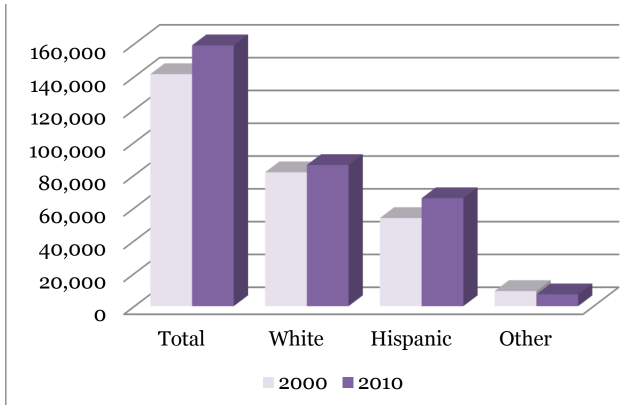
The largest race/ethnic group in Region 7 is White non-Hispanics, which account for 54% of the region's total population. The White non-Hispanic population increased 5% from 2000 to 2010 and the Hispanic population increased by 23%. During the same time period, all other non-White non-Hispanic groups declined by 22%. The population as a whole grew by 12%.

REGION 7 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Pueblo	159,063	86,054	65,811	7,198

Source: US Census Bureau

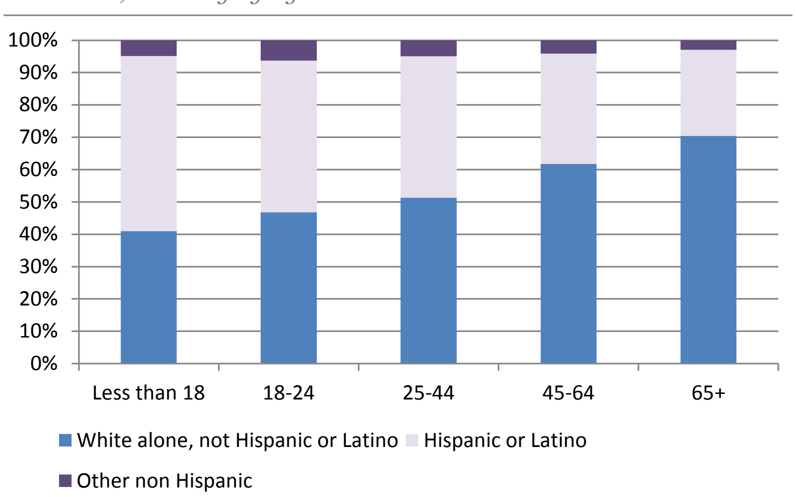
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



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 under 18 are 42% of the population and are 15% of the population over 65. Region 7 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 under 18 are 59% of the population compared to 30% of the population over 65.

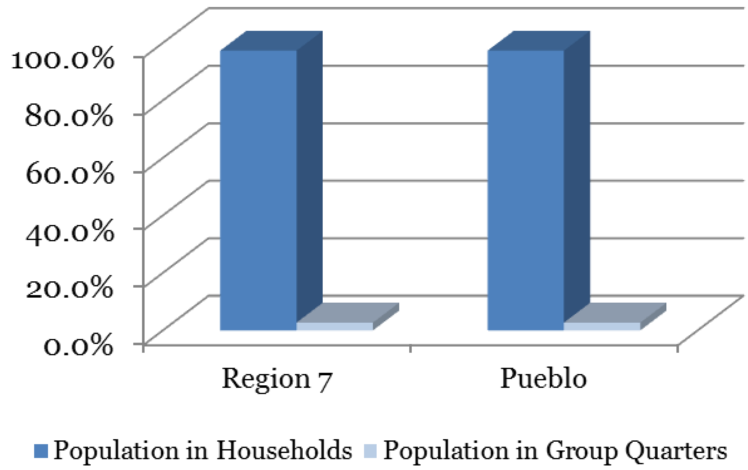
The largest share of the region's population are the 45-64 year olds with 27% of the population followed by the 25-44 year olds and the under 18, both at 24%, 65 and over at 15% and finally the 18-24 with 9%.

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.

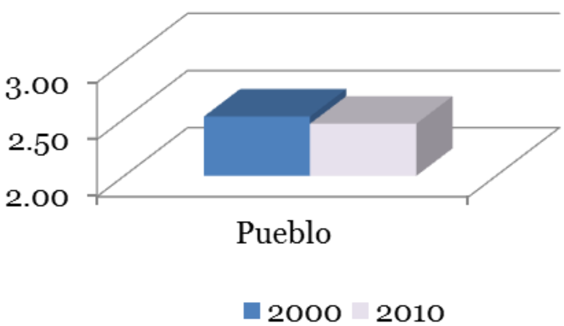
Of the region's 159,477 people, 4,321 live in group quarters, the remaining 155,156 in households. A large part of the group quarters population is students in dormitories at Colorado State University at Pueblo, as well as the group quarters population in correctional facilities in Pueblo County.

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



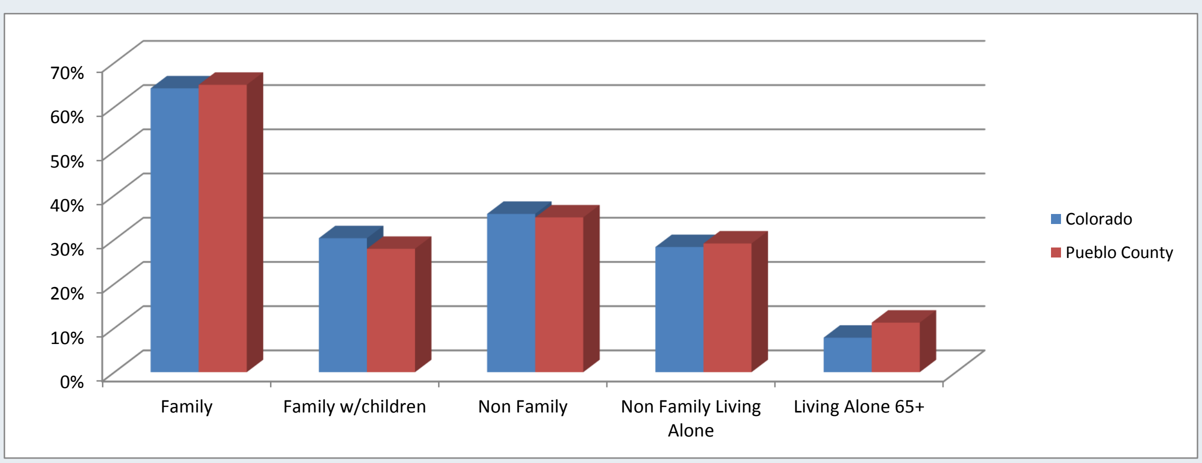
Source: US Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split in to several different types. This is especially useful in determining housing needs and planning communities. Region 7 has larger a portion of family households than the state average. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average.

Region 7 has a larger concentration of households comprised of a single person over age 65 than the state.

Households by Type (2011)



Source: US Census Bureau

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSING AND INCOME

Percent of Households spending greater than 30 percent on housing:

Colorado
Renter: 48.2% (+/-0.4)
Owner: 36.3 (+/-0.3)

Pueblo
Renter: 52.5% (+/-2.7)
Owner: 36.8% (+/-1.8)

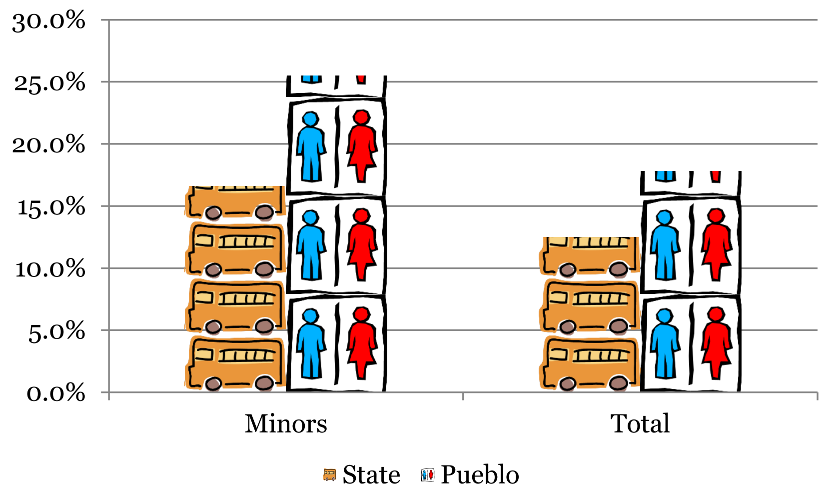
Source: 2011 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 7 is higher than the state average of 12.5%. The percentage of children in poverty was also higher in Region 7 than the state average of 16.6%.

The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets 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 (in this case age does not matter) with two minors, for example, was $22,350 in 2011.

Poverty Rates, 2007-2011

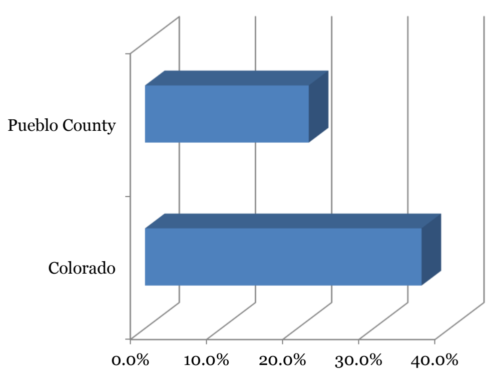


Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 7 (21.5%) is lower than the state average of 36.3%. 28.9% of the population have only high school degrees and another 35.4% have some college or an associate's degree.

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

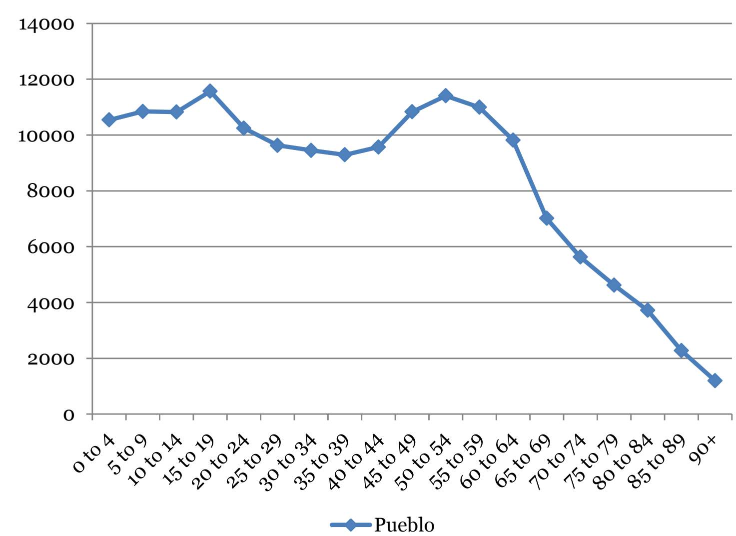


Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

POPULATION AND AGING

The Pueblo Metropolitan Area has continued to be the oldest region along the Front Range.
The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 38.7 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. However, the region has proportionately more persons over the age of 65 than does the state.
The median age of the region is expected to increase to 41.3 by 2020, while that of the state is expected to rise more slowly to 38.1 with the aging of the baby boomers during this period.

Residents by Age, 2010



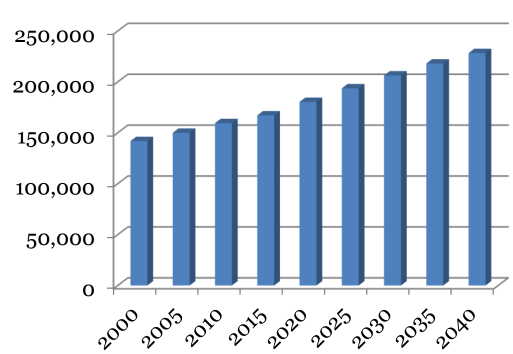
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 3.4 percent annually, slower than the state average of 5.0 percent.

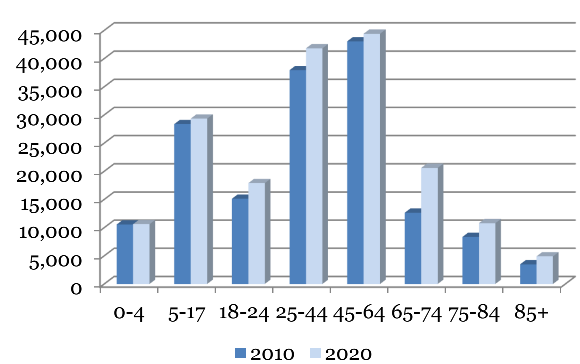
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow more strongly (1.5 percent) between 2015 and 2025.
The region's warm climate, low cost of living, and wide range of urban services make it especially attractive to the growing numbers of retirees in the Front Range.

Total Population



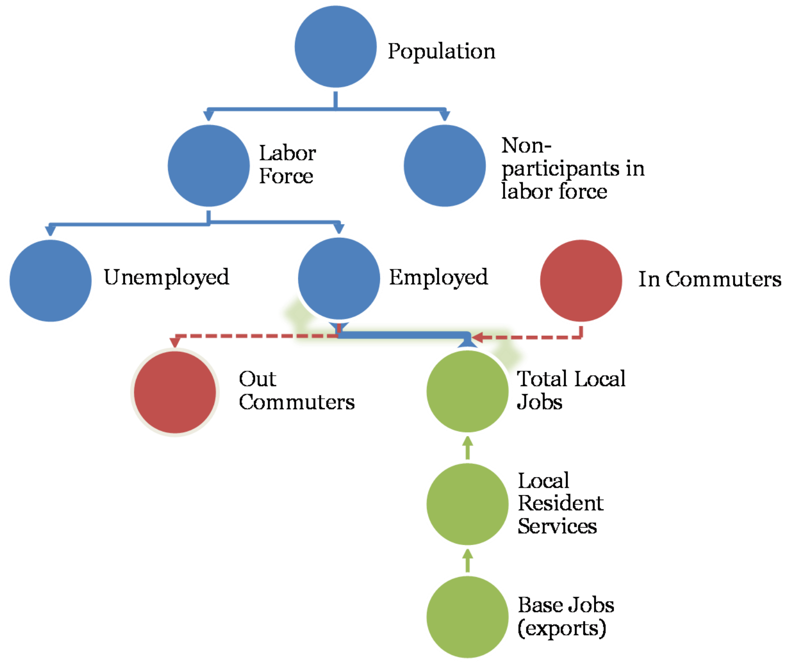
Population Change by Age Group



Source: State Demography Office

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

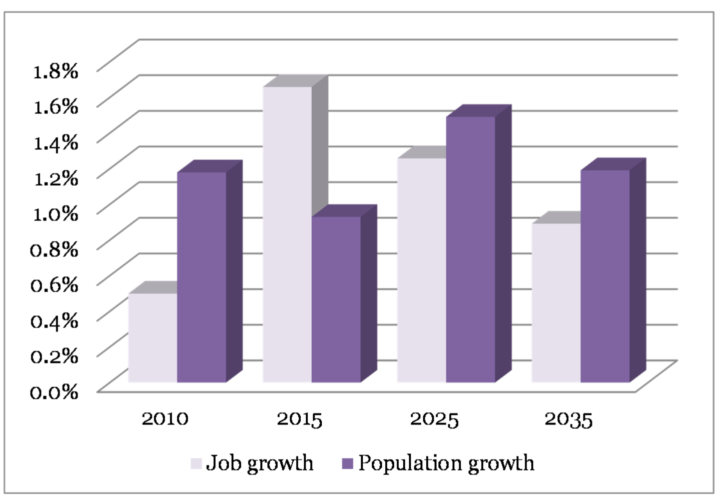
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market



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 and 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

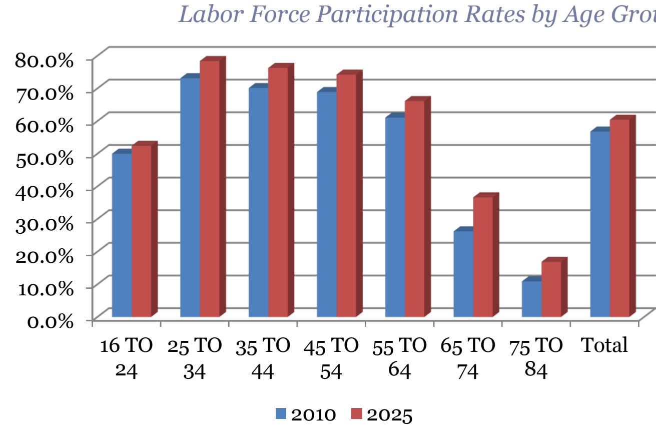
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting. In addition, macroeconomic conditions such as business cycle fluctuations and faster or slower periods of U.S. and Colorado economic growth can affect overall job growth in a region. For example, between 2010 and 2015 job growth in the region is expected to be 1.7% per year while population growth will be 0.9%. This differential is in part attributable to the region experiencing a recession-induced reduction in job growth from 2005-2010, with the job total reaching a low point in 2010. By starting from a low base, job growth will be more robust in percentage terms out to 2015. This differential will reverse after 2015, with job growth trailing population growth. This faster growth in population relative to jobs is the result of an increase in the proportion of the population over the age of 65 and expected slower medium and long-run rates of U.S. and Colorado economic growth.

	2010	2015	2025	2035
TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS	37,557	41,298	47,031	50,895
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
TOTAL JOBS	68,452	74,318	84,212	92,027
Average Annual Percent Change	0.5%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%
*Statistical Discrepancy	-2,399	-104	1,676	1,728
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	72,465	77,151	86,895	97,635
Average Annual Percent Change	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-2,062	-3,533	-5,064	-7,958
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	72,465	77,151	86,895	97,635
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	4,704	4,878	5,038	5,657
= Employed Persons (Residents)	67,761	72,272	81,857	91,978
- Unemployed Persons	7,984	6,282	6,208	6,899
Unemployment Rate	10.5%	8.0%	7.0%	7.0%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	75,745	78,554	88,065	98,878
Labor Force Participation Rate	61.5%	60.2%	58.2%	58.5%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	159,496	167,047	193,681	218,026
Average Annual Percent Change	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Changes in the overall or total labor force participation rate(s) (LFPR) are really a function of changes in 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 the aging female labor force that had greater participation than previous generations of women. 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. Those of women, especially those in upper age groups, are expected to increase more substantially as women who historically had high labor force participation rates age.

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.

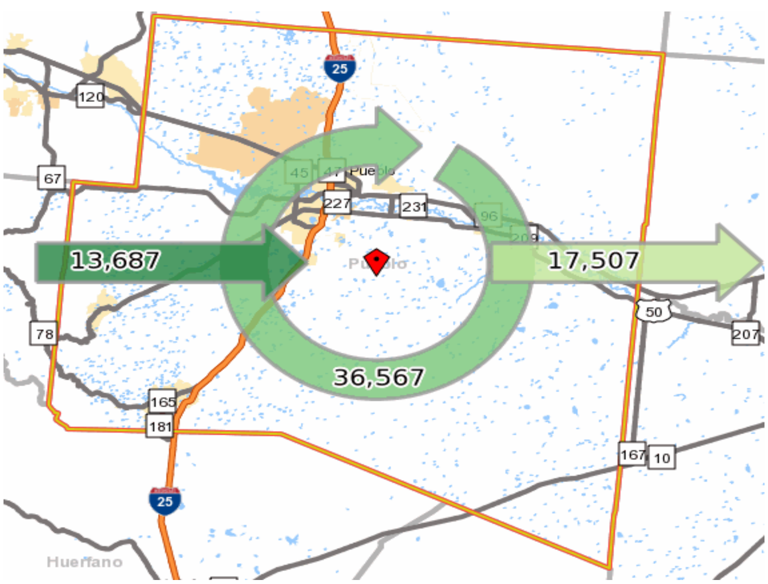
Each map presented shows the number of in-commuters, the number of residents who live and are employed in the specified county, and the number of out-residents. Additionally, a table next to each map shows origin and destination counties of commuters.

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

PUEBLO COUNTY

Pueblo County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
El Paso County, CO	3,596
Fremont County, CO	1,332
Jefferson County, CO	974
Arapahoe County, CO	932
Denver County, CO	820

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
El Paso County, CO	5,418
Denver County, CO	2,281
Arapahoe County, CO	1,602
Fremont County, CO	1,218
Jefferson County, CO	1,206

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

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

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: 303-864-7720
E-mail: dlg.helpdesk@state.co.us

Appendix: Sources and Web Locations for Data.

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