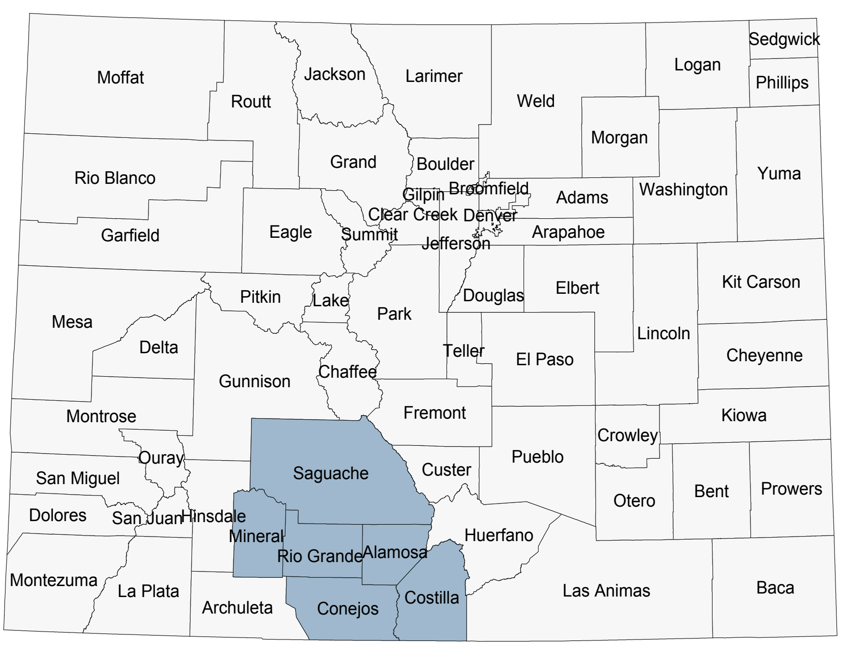
DOLA Planning and Management Region 8
Socioeconomic Profile

Regional Profile

SAN LUIS VALLEY 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 San Luis 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

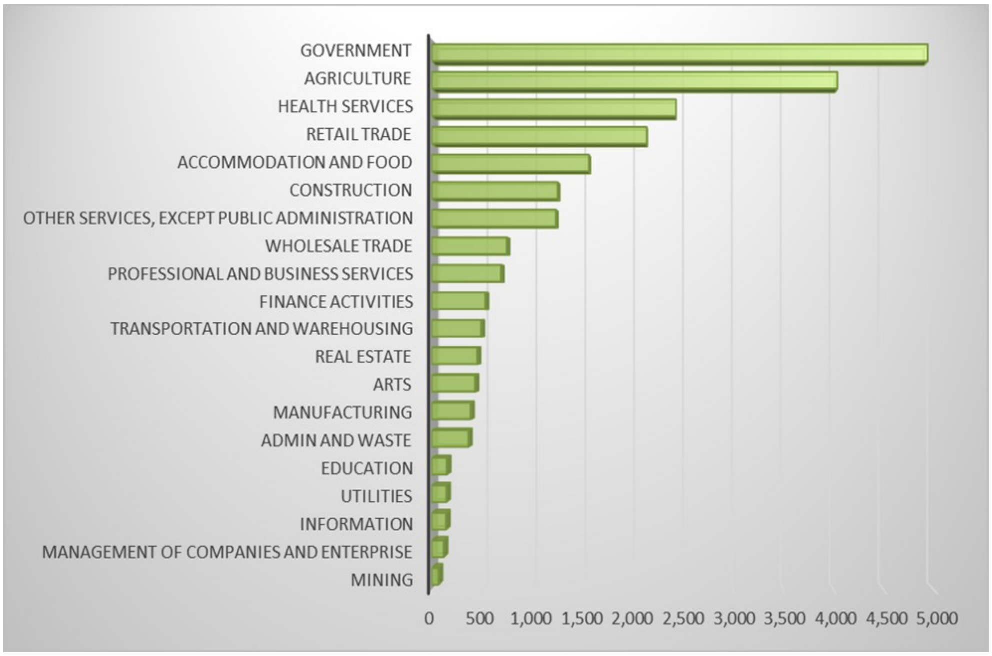
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,188,683 in 2012 to 5.9 million in 2020 and 6.9 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.6% followed by 1.4%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of .9%. The largest 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

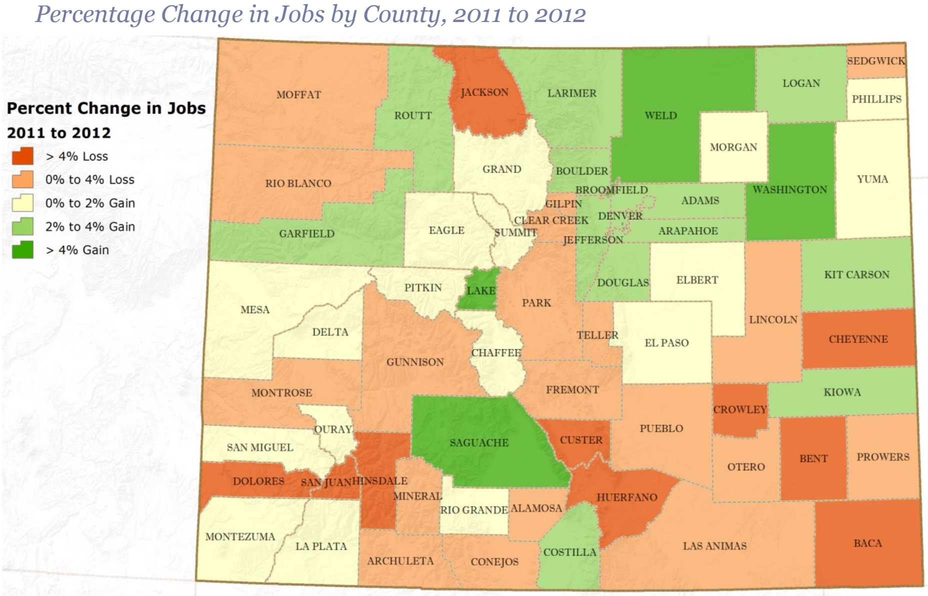


Source: State Demography Office

Region 8 had approximately 22,316 jobs in 2012, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This figure is slightly up from 2011, by 169 jobs or 0.8%, but remains below the 2008 peak employment by 297 jobs. The largest source of increase in jobs were in Agriculture (376 jobs, 10.3%) followed by Accommodation and Food Services (96 jobs, 6.5%), and Professional and Business Services (50 jobs, 7.8%). Declines occurred in Retail trade (-81 jobs), Manufacturing (-38 jobs), and Construction (-77 jobs).

The largest sources of jobs are from Government (including local government) 22.1% (4,935), Agriculture 18.1% (4,036), Health Services 11% (2,431) and Retail Trade 9.6%

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012



Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '11 - '12

Total Jobs
169 (0.8%)

Accommodation and food
96 (6.5%)

Admin and waste
-28 (-7.1%)

Agriculture
376 (10.3%)

Arts
-27 (-5.8%)

Construction
-77 (-5.8%)

Education
17 (13%)

Finance activities
-16 (-2.9%)

Government
5 (0.1%)

Health Services
-29 (-1.2%)

Information
-10 (-6.8%)

Management of companies and enterprise
5 (4.2%)

Manufacturing
-38 (-9%)

Mining
-29 (-29.7%)

Other services, except public administration
-33 (-2.6%)

Professional and business services
50 (7.8%)

Real estate
-26 (-5.5%)

Retail Trade
-81 (-3.6%)

Transportation and warehousing
4 (0.8%)

Utilities
-11 (-7.1%)

Wholesale trade
20 (2.8%)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2011)

Alamosa	$33,402
Conejos	$25,638
Costilla	$27,127
Mineral	$45,243
Rio Grande	$34,051
Saguache	$24,820
Colorado	$44,179
US	$42,298

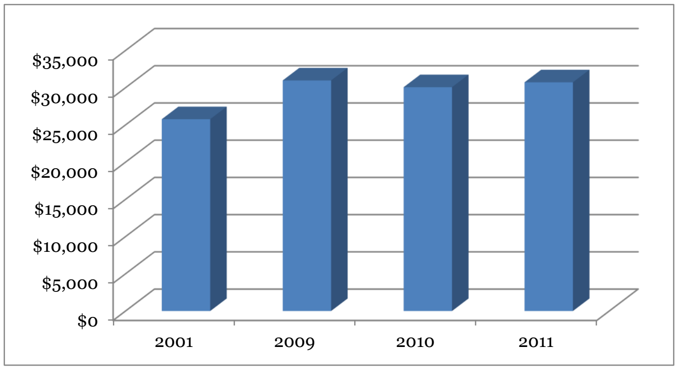
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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 8 increased an average of 1.8% annually compared to the State, which showed a more robust annual average growth of 2.2%. Declines in real per capita personal income have occurred in Region 8 since the onset of the national recession in late 2007; growth of 2.2% from 2010 to 2011 is the first annual growth seen in the region since the recession commenced.

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)

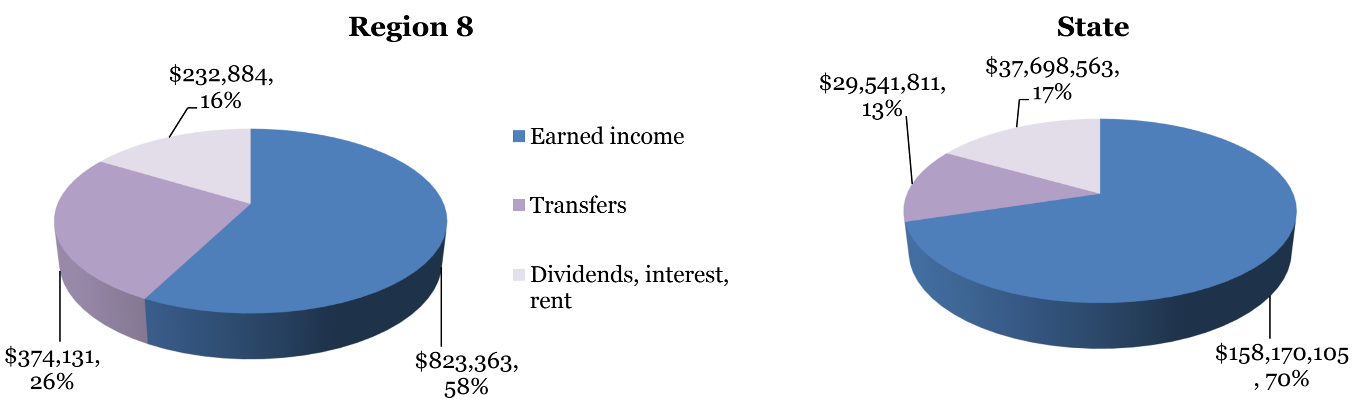


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)

Residents of Region 8 receive about 58% of their income from earnings, which is much lower than the state average of 70%. Investment income represents about 16% of the income in the region, below the state average of 17%. Region 8 receives a larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 26% compared to the state at 13%. Region 8 has a much larger share of retirees than the state as a whole, explaining most of this difference.

Income from transfers was the only component of personal income that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 6.1% annually over the past ten years. Payments Medicare and 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 21.3% in 2001 to 26.2% in 2011.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 8

ECONOMIC BASE, 2012

Traditional	**2,183**
Mining	52
Manufacturing	215
Government	1,917
Agriculture	**4,992**
Ag inputs	2,112
Ag production	2,275
Processing - trade, transport	502
Processing - food, bev	103
Regional and national services	**2,761**
Prof. business svcs	22
Information	19
Reg'l constr. & utils	302
Edu & health svcs	2,041
Finance	30
Trade & transport	348
Tourism	**1,844**
Accommodations	1,108
Second homes	249
Tourism retail	374
Tourism transport	114
Households	**4,212**
Commuting	347
Retirees	2,351
Transfers (< 65)	1,020
Investments (< 65)	494
Total Direct Basic	**15,995**
Indirect Basic	*1,627*
Non-Basic	**4,684**
Total Jobs	**22,307**
Spinoffs per base job	0.39
Overall multiplier	1.39

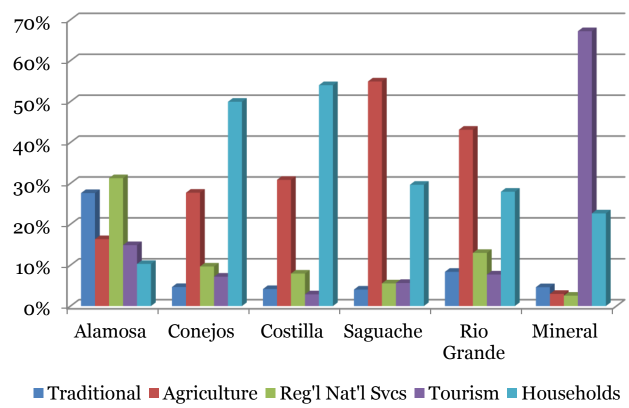
BASE ANALYSIS

Agriculture in Region 8 is the primary economic driver supporting approximately 5,000 or one out of every three base industry jobs in the region. Households – especially retirees – bring in significant amounts of money and support nearly 2,350 jobs. Regional and national services like education and health care are also important, totaling nearly 2,000 jobs.

Government employment in the region is a critical base industry, employing nearly 1,900 jobs.

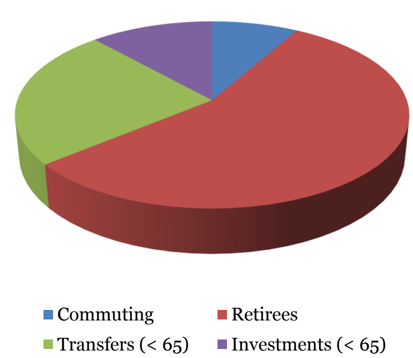
While income and employment from agriculture may be volatile and fluctuate with global commodity markets and weather conditions, households, government, and education and health services tend to be relatively stable industries, diversifying the employment mix and reducing the region's susceptibility to job losses during troughs in the business cycle.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Source: State Demography Office

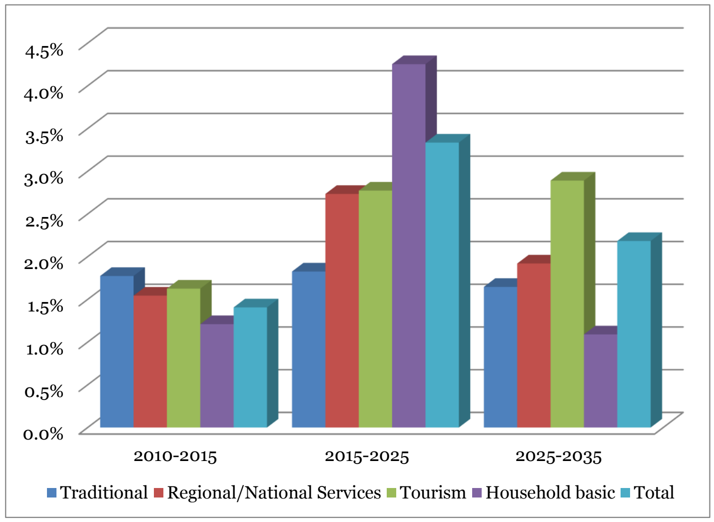
Retirees comprise 56% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 4.3% annually from 2010—2020.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 8 from 2010-2015 is projected to be twice as fast as the last 5 years, increasing by around 1.6% per year. By 2015 the Region is forecast to gain around 1,250 base jobs.

The strongest direct basic job growth will be in the traditional basic (agriculture, mining, manufacturing, government) sector, followed by Household Basic, and Regional and National Services. Within Household Basic, the largest growth component is forecast to be jobs related to retiree spending.

Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector

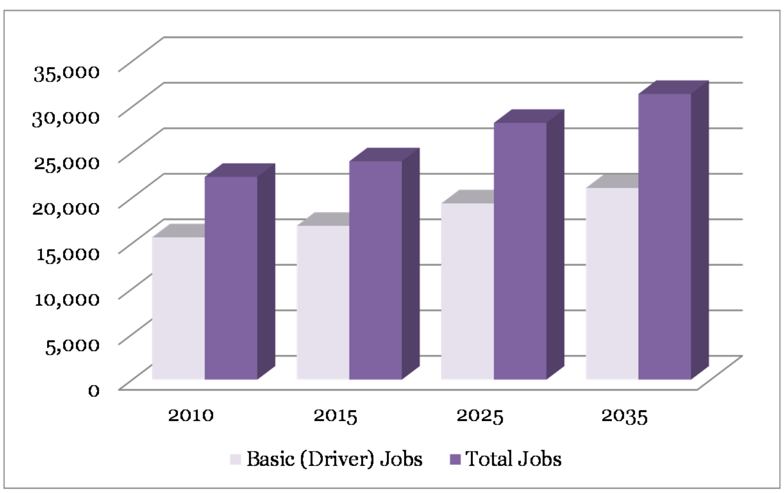


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 1,600 new jobs, averaging 1.4% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 8 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

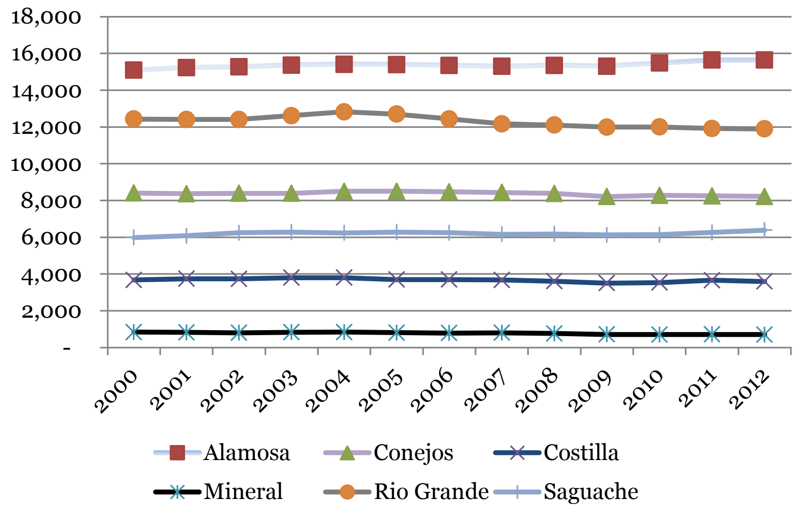


Source: State Demography Office

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. However, over time in Region 8, the ratio of secondary jobs to direct basic jobs will incrementally grow over time.

POPULATION

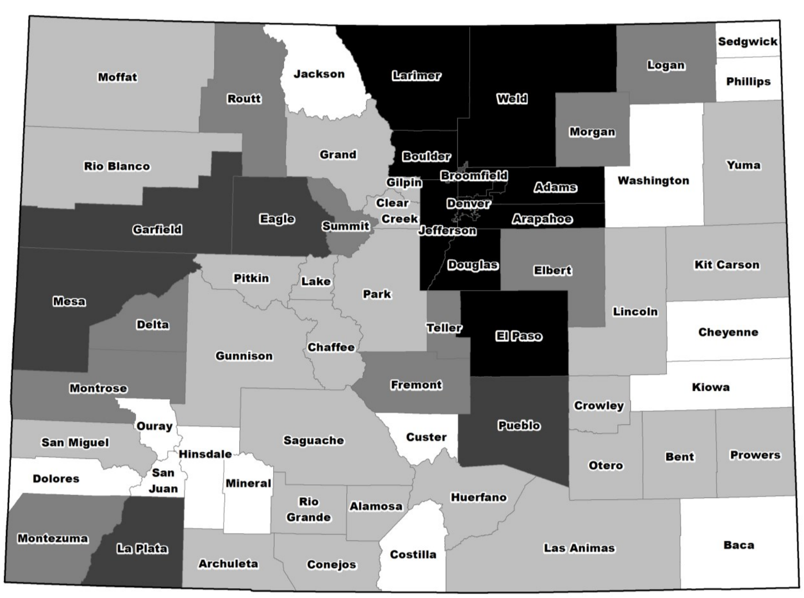
Region 8 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2012 was 46,449. This represents an average annual increase of 0.3% since 2012. The population in the region in the year 2000 was 46,430. Growth since 2000 has been relatively flat. Most of the growth during the decade and since 2010 has been in Alamosa and Saguache counties, although there has been a slight increase in Costilla since 2010. Rio Grande, Mineral and Conejos have experienced slow, steady declines.

Colorado Population by County, 2012



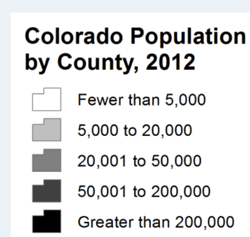
Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2010	
State	5,049,717
Region 8	46,138
Alamosa	15,474
Conejo	8,282
Costilla	3,532
Mineral	705
Rio Grande	12,001
Saguache	6,144

2011	
State	5,118,526
Region 8	46,436
Alamosa	15,642
Conejo	8,251
Costilla	3,661
Mineral	709
Rio Grande	11,915
Saguache	6,258

2012	
State	5,188,683
Region 8	46,449
Alamosa	15,637
Conejo	8,220
Costilla	3,597
Mineral	708
Rio Grande	11,898
Saguache	6,389



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%.

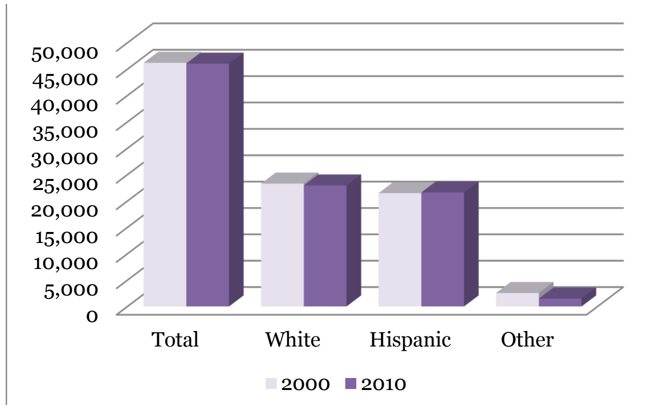
Half of Region 8's population identified themselves as White non-Hispanic, while 47% identified themselves as Hispanic. The White non-Hispanic population decreased by 2% from 2000 to 2010 and the Hispanic population increased by 1%. During the same time period, all other non-White non-Hispanic groups declined by 42%. The population as a whole remained the same.

REGION 8 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Alamosa	15,445	7,667	7,110	668
Conejos	8,256	3,451	4,620	185
Costilla	3,524	1,086	2,327	111
Mineral	712	678	21	13
Rio Grande	11,982	6,600	5,086	296
Saguache	6,108	3,446	2,452	210

Source: US Census Bureau

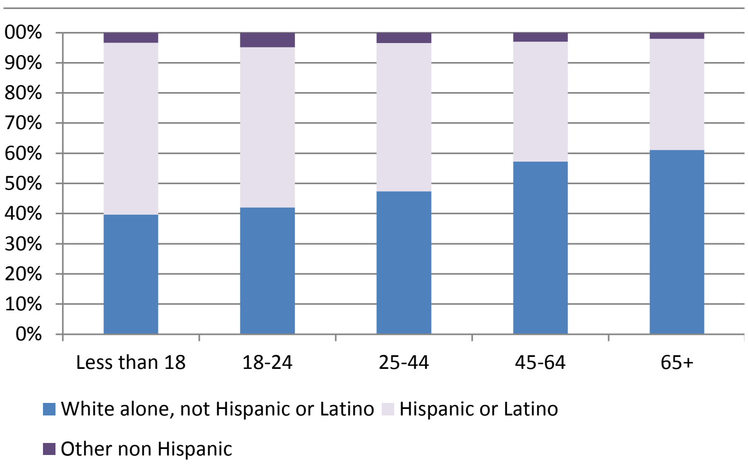
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



Source: US Census Bureau

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort



Source: US Census Bureau

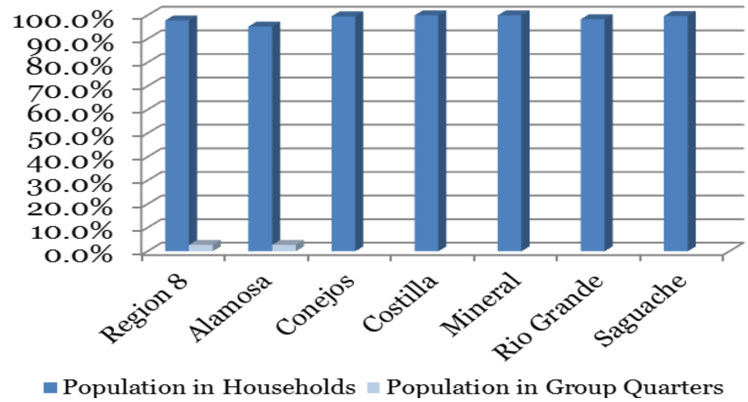
Colorado's population is becoming more diverse, especially at the younger ages. The Hispanic and Other non-White population under 18 are 42% of the population and are 15% of the population over 65. Region 8 is more diverse by race and age than the state, although there remains a significant difference between the under 18 and over 65 age group. The Hispanic and other non-White population under 18 are 60% of the population compared to 39% of the population over 65.

By age, nearly 30% of the Region's population was between the ages of 45 and 64 in 2010, followed by 25% of the population under the age of 18.

HOUSEHOLDS

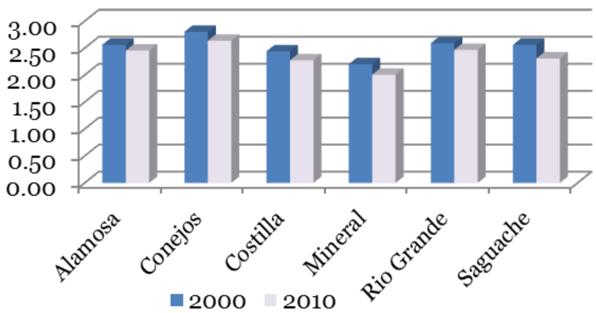
Of the region's 46,173 people, 992 live in group quarters – mostly in nursing homes, the remaining 45,181 in households. The region averages 2.45 persons per household (occupied housing units) with Conejos County having a higher ratio (of 2.65) relative to other counties in the region. The region's 26.6% overall vacancy rate includes a significant percentage of houses used for seasonal recreational purposes. Mineral County has the highest vacancy rate (70.4%) in the region.

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



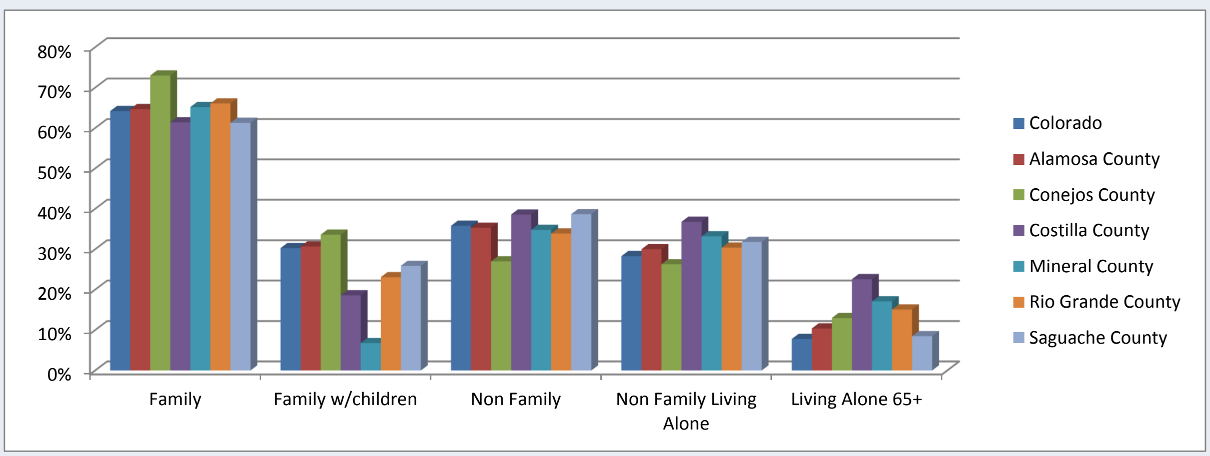
Source: US Census Bureau

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 8 has a larger portion of family households than the state average. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all counties except Alamosa and Conejos County.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew faster than the state average except in Conejos County and Rio Grande County. Region 8 has a larger concentration of households composed 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)

Alamosa
Renter: 45.2% (+/-7.2)
Owner: 30.7% (+/-5.6)

Conejos
Renter: 39.3% (+/-9.3)
Owner: 39.5% (+/-8)

Costilla
Renter: 44.5% (+/-13.1)
Owner: 48.5% (+/-11.7)

Mineral
Renter: 26.9% (+/-18.2)
Owner: 38.0% (+/-16)

Rio Grande
Renter: 41.8% (+/-9.4)
Owner: 40.8% (+/-7.1)

Saguache
Renter: 40.1% (+/-6.8)
Owner: 44.4% (+/-7.5)

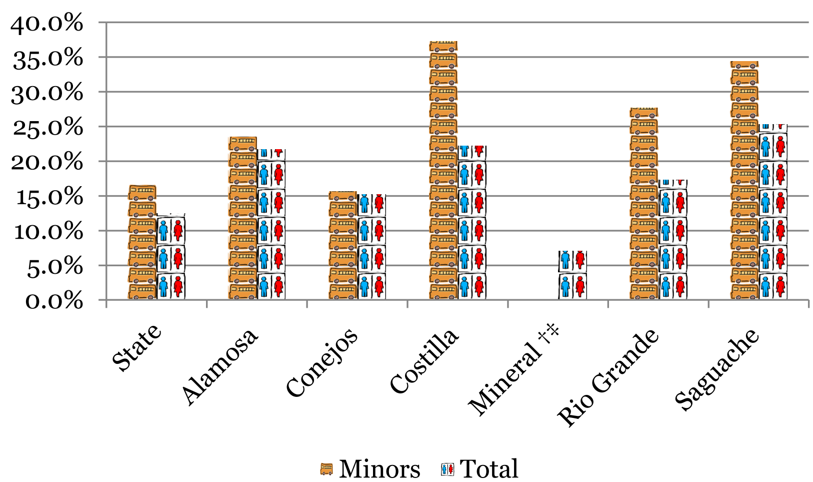
Source: 2011 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 8 is higher than the state average of 12.5%. Most of the counties in Region 8 rank among the highest in percentage of poverty in the state. The percentage of children in poverty was higher in Region 8 than the state average of 16.6%.

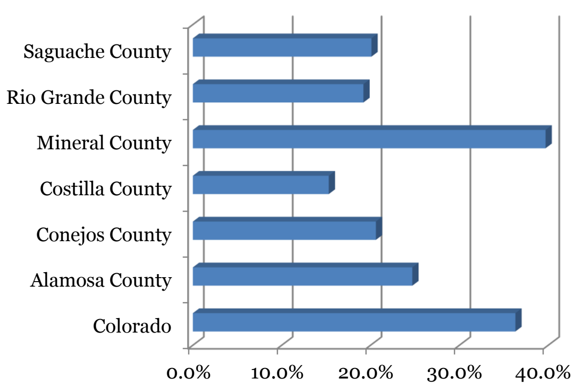
The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not matter) with two minors, for example, was $22,350 in 2011.

Poverty Rates, 2007-2011



Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

EDUCATION

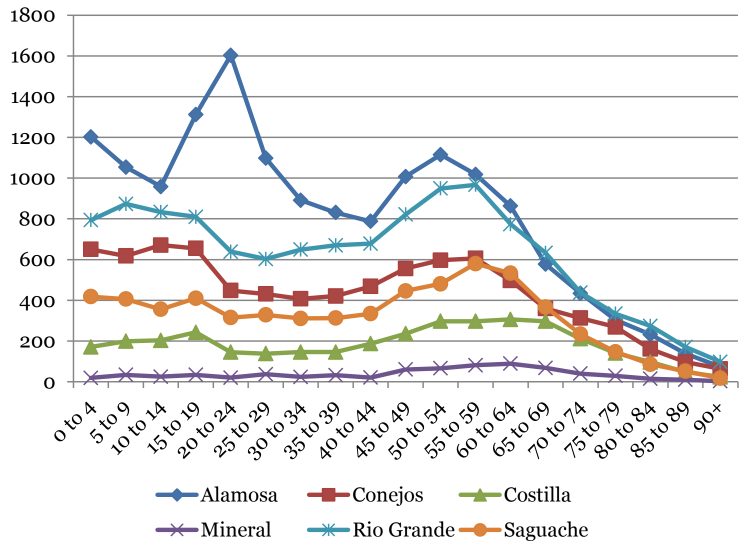
The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 8 is fairly consistent across the counties with the exception of Mineral County which is higher. The average share is lower in Region 8 (23.3%) than the state average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 31.7% of the population have only high school degrees and another 35.2% have some college or an associate's degree.

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 38.9 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to somewhat larger proportions of the population over 45 relative to the state.

The median age of the region is expected to decline to 37.8 with the addition of new worker-related families while that of the state is expected to rise to 38.1 by 2030 with the aging of the baby boomers during this period.

Residents by Age, 2010



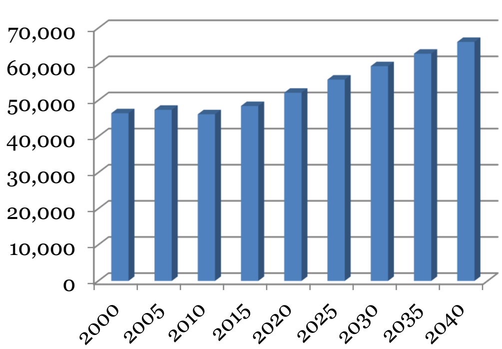
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 4.0 percent annually, slower than the state average of 5.0 percent.

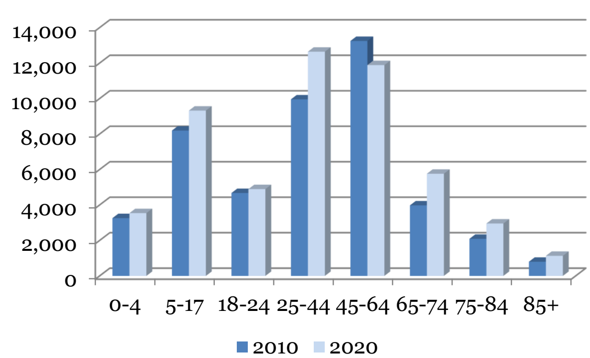
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The population of the region is expected to grow at annual rates over 1 percent per year over the next twenty five years. Some of this is related to extensions in agriculture and developments related to solar energy. Lastly, the region will see some increases in retirees as its own baby-boomers retire.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

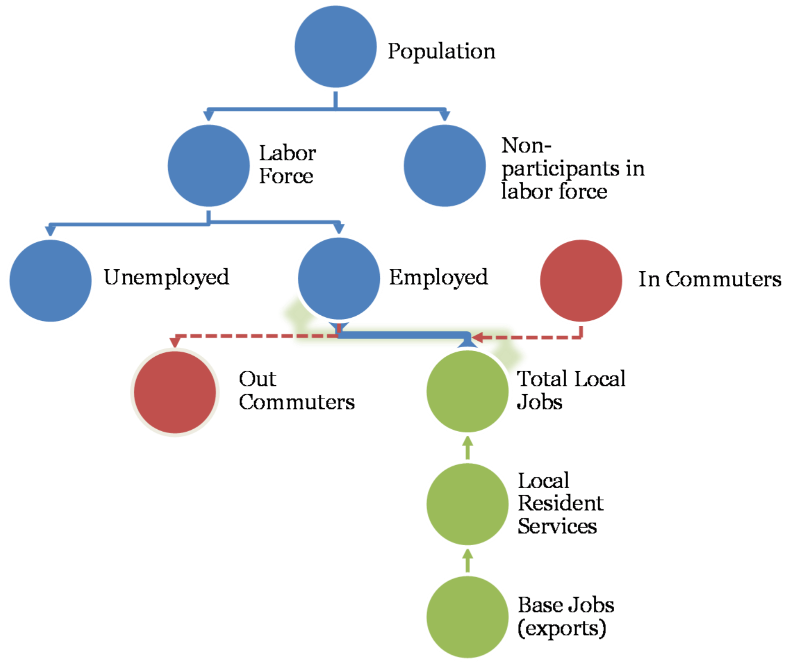


Source: State Demography Office

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

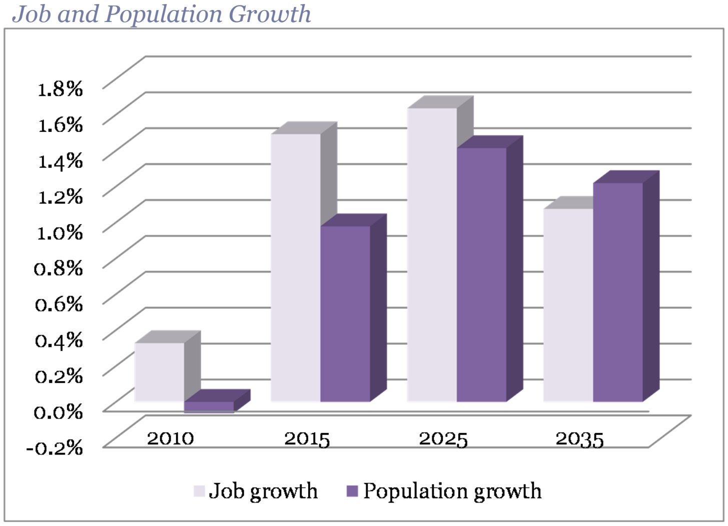
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market

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

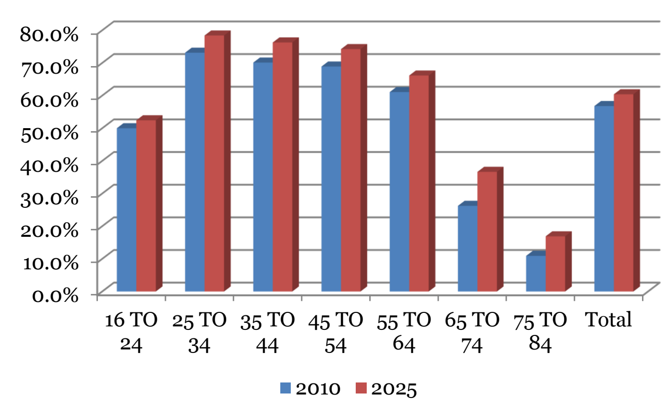
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple 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 1.5% per year while population growth will be 1%. 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 2025, 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 long-run rates of U.S. and Colorado economic growth.

	2010	2015	2025	2035
TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS	15,639	16,900	19,369	21,061
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
TOTAL JOBS	22,270	23,982	28,206	31,390
Average Annual Percent Change	0.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.1%
*Statistical Discrepancy	-1,144	196	456	79
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	23,481	24,480	27,748	31,732
Average Annual Percent Change	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-194	-931	-226	-644
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	23,481	24,480	27,748	31,732
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	1,788	1,850	2,082	2,382
= Employed Persons (Residents)	21,693	22,630	25,666	29,350
- Unemployed Persons	2,069	1,947	1,898	2,073
Unemployment Rate	8.7%	7.9%	6.9%	6.6%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	23,762	24,577	27,564	31,423
Labor Force Participation Rate	66.2%	65.5%	63.9%	64.9%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	46,138	48,439	55,741	62,922
Average Annual Percent Change	-0.1%	1.0%	1.4%	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

Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

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.

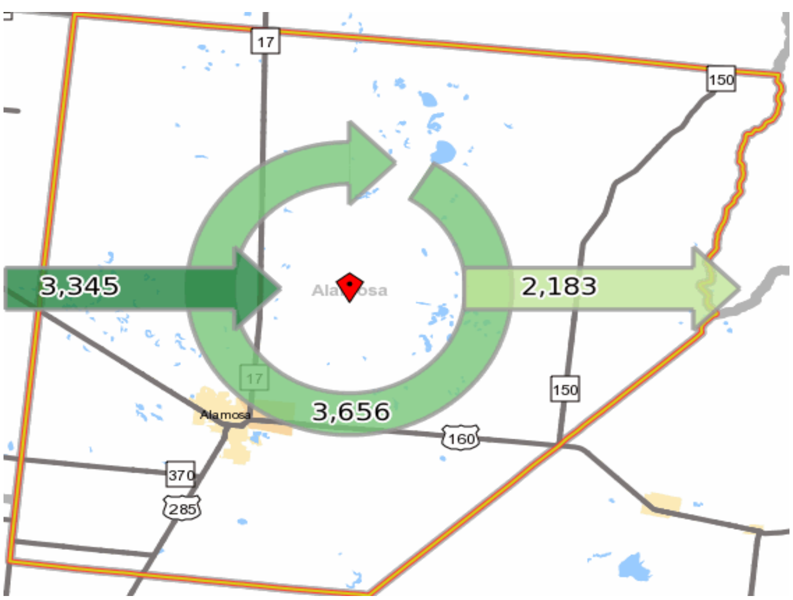
The specific employment numbers differ from those used in the forecasting worksheets because both the labor and population data come from different sources than those used by the State Demography Office. This resource still provides valuable information about commuter flows.

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.

ALAMOSA COUNTY

Alamosa County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

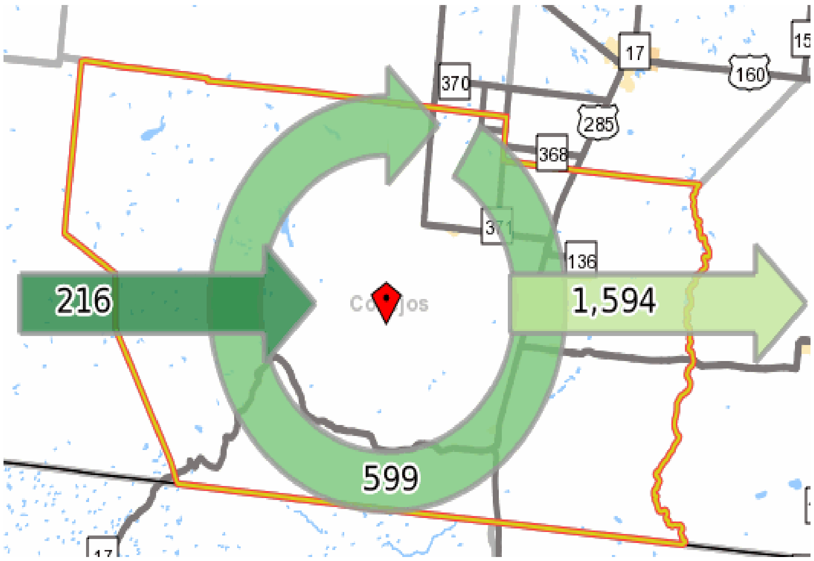
Rio Grande County, CO	770
Conejos County, CO	741
Costilla County, CO	154
El Paso County, CO	152
Pueblo County, CO	133

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Rio Grande County, CO	428
El Paso County, CO	224
Denver County, CO	194
Pueblo County, CO	170
Arapahoe County, CO	131

COMMUTING—CONEJOS COUNTY

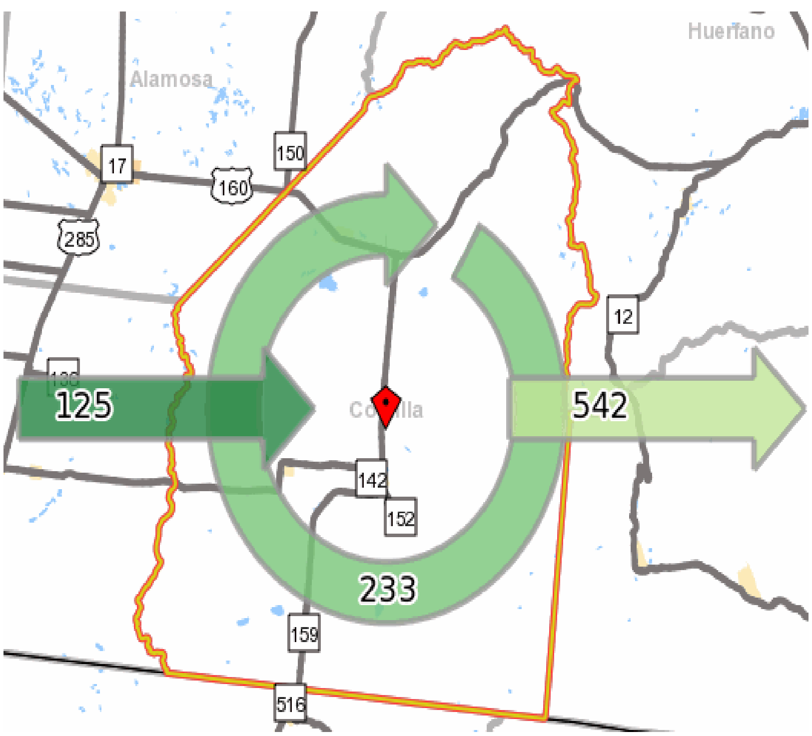
Conejos County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—COSTILLA COUNTY

Costilla County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Alamosa County, CO	73
Rio Arriba County, NM	21
Costilla County, CO	16
Rio Grande County, CO	13
Huerfano County, CO	8

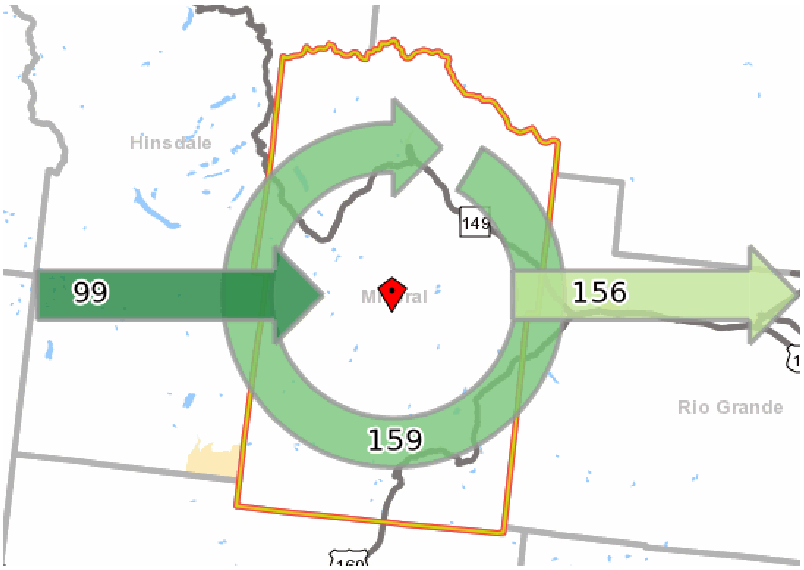
Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Alamosa County, CO	741
Denver County, CO	90
Rio Grande County, CO	90
El Paso County, CO	80
Taos County, NM	65

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Alamosa County, CO	57
Rio Grande County, CO	20
Conejos County, CO	10
Fremont County, CO	4
Huerfano County, CO	3

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Alamosa County, CO	154
Pueblo County, CO	43
Taos County, NM	40
El Paso County, CO	31
Santa Fe County, NM	27

COMMUTING—MINERAL COUNTY

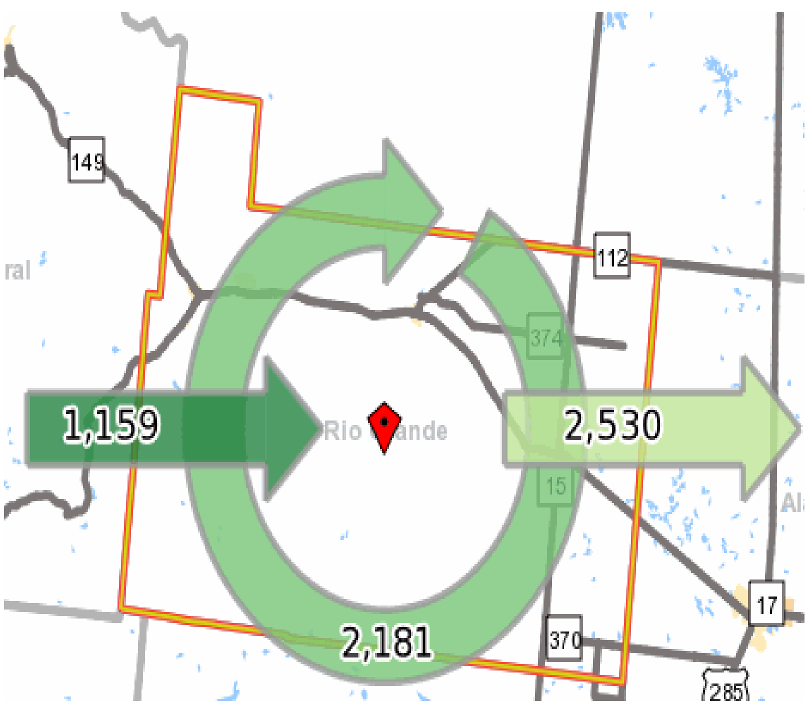
Mineral County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—RIO GRANDE COUNTY

Rio Grande County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Gunnison County, CO	26
Rio Grande County, CO	26
La Plata County, CO	6
Mesa County, CO	6
Archuleta County, CO	4

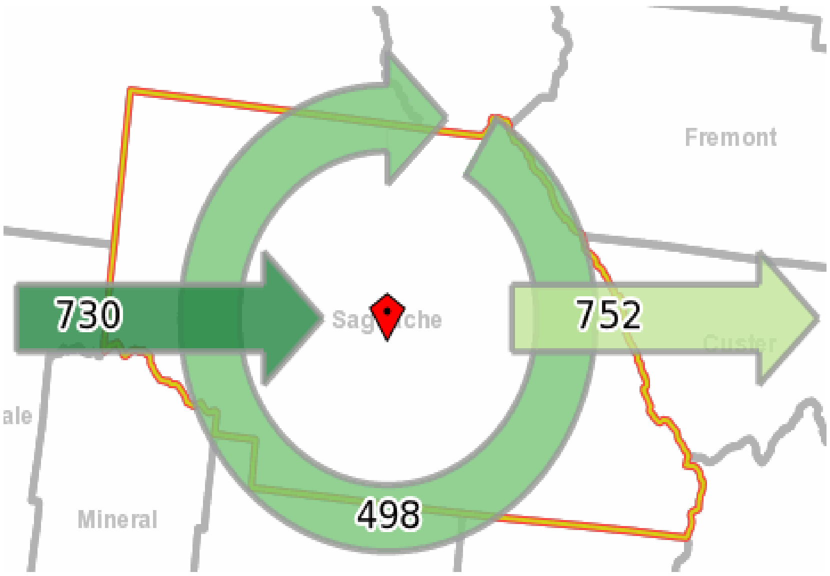
Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
El Paso County, CO	25
Jefferson County, CO	14
Rio Grande County, CO	14
Denver County, CO	13
Mesa County, CO	10

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Alamosa County, CO	428
Saguache County, CO	143
Conejos County, CO	90
El Paso County, CO	36
Jefferson County, CO	31

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Alamosa County, CO	770
Saguache County, CO	493
Denver County, CO	136
El Paso County, CO	128
Arapahoe County, CO	87

COMMUTING—SAGUACHE COUNTY

Saguache County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Rio Grande County, CO	493
Alamosa County, CO	64
El Paso County, CO	13
Conejos County, CO	10
Jefferson County, CO	10

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Rio Grande County, CO	143
Alamosa County, CO	120
Chaffee County, CO	59
El Paso County, CO	44
Denver County, CO	37

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

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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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)