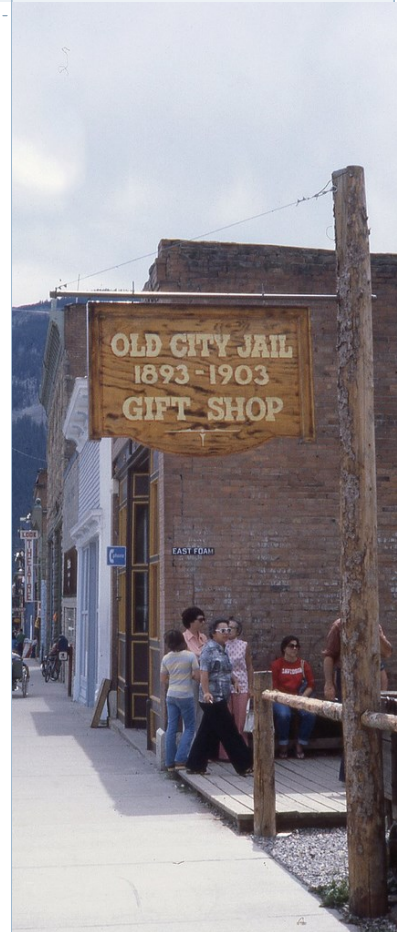




## Regional Profile

### FOUR CORNERS 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 Four Corners region of Colorado.



### INSIDE THIS PROFILE

State overview .....	2
Jobs.....	3
Income.....	4
Base analysis.....	5
Economic forecasts .....	6
Population estimates.....	7
Age, race, ethnicity .....	8
Households.....	9
Poverty, education.....	10
Population projections .....	11
Forecasting worksheets.....	12
Labor force participation .....	13
Commuting.....	14
About us/contact.....	17
About us/contact.....	18

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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

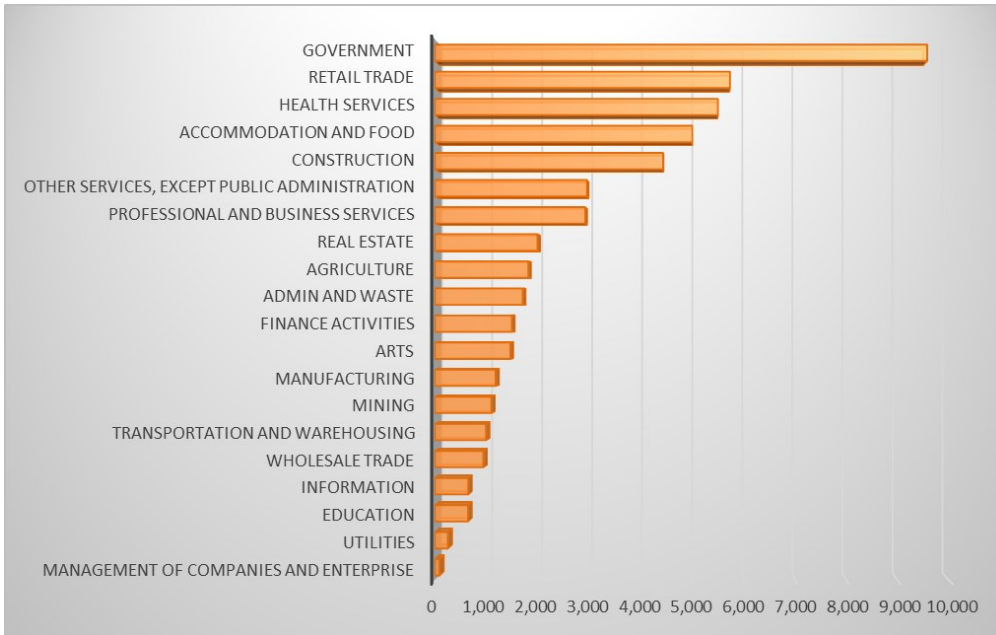
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,188,683 in 2012 to 5.9 million in 2020 and 6.9 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.6% followed by 1.4%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of .9%. The largest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

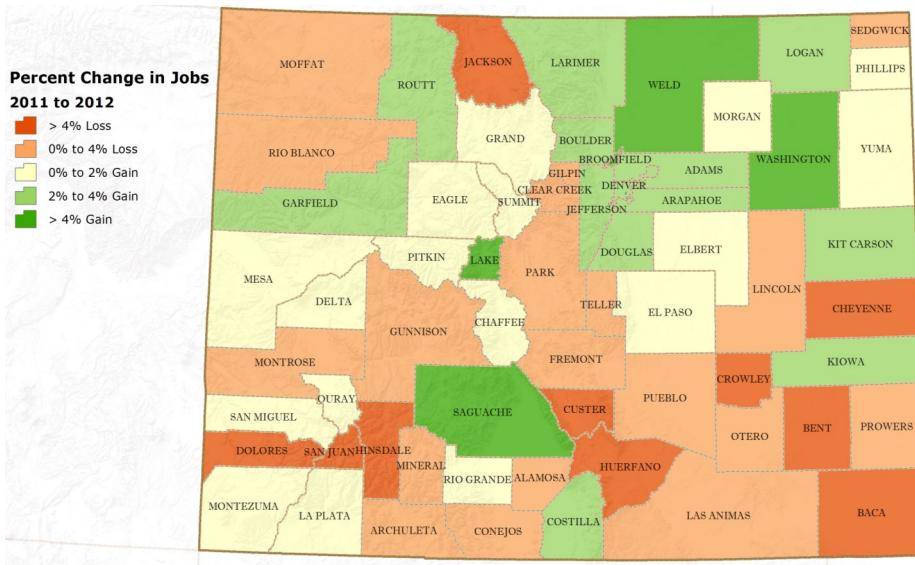


Source: State Demography Office

Region 9 had approximately 50,436 jobs in 2012, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This figure exceeds the 2011 total by 358 jobs (0.7%). Despite these gains, total jobs remain at only 93.2% of the peak employment of 54,121 jobs in 2007. The largest job gains between 2011 and 2012 were in Health Services (295), Accommodation and food (123 jobs), and Agriculture (117). The largest declines over the same period were in Government (-169) Construction (-85), and Administrative and Waste Services (-48).

The largest sources of jobs are from Government (including local government) 19% (9,562), Retail Trade 11.4% (5,732), Health Services 11% (5,498) and Accommodations and Food Services 10% (5,000).

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012



Source: State Demography Office

## JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '11 - '12

Total Jobs	358 (0.7%)
Accommodation and food	123 (2.5%)
Admin and waste	-48 (-2.7%)
Agriculture	117 (6.9%)
Arts	40 (2.8%)
Construction	-85 (-1.9%)
Education	4 (0.6%)
Finance activities	62 (4.4%)
Government	-169 (-1.7%)
Health Services	295 (5.7%)
Information	-30 (-4.5%)
Management of companies and enterprise	9 (10.7%)
Manufacturing	-21 (-1.7%)
Mining	-4 (-0.4%)
Other services, except public administration	-30 (-1%)
Professional and business services	97 (3.4%)
Real estate	30 (1.5%)
Retail Trade	-3 (-0.1%)
Transportation and warehousing	-11 (-1.1%)
Utilities	-22 (-8%)
Wholesale trade	4 (0.4%)

**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2011)**

Archuleta	\$31,536
Dolores	\$29,250
La Plata	\$43,453
Montezuma	\$34,015
San Juan	\$29,854
Colorado	\$44,179
US	\$42,298

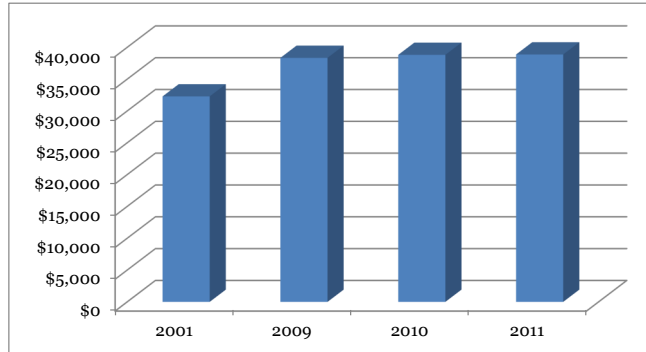
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**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 9 increased an average of 1.9% annually compared to the State, which showed a more robust annual average growth of 2.2%. Real per capita personal income growth has been 1.4% 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)*



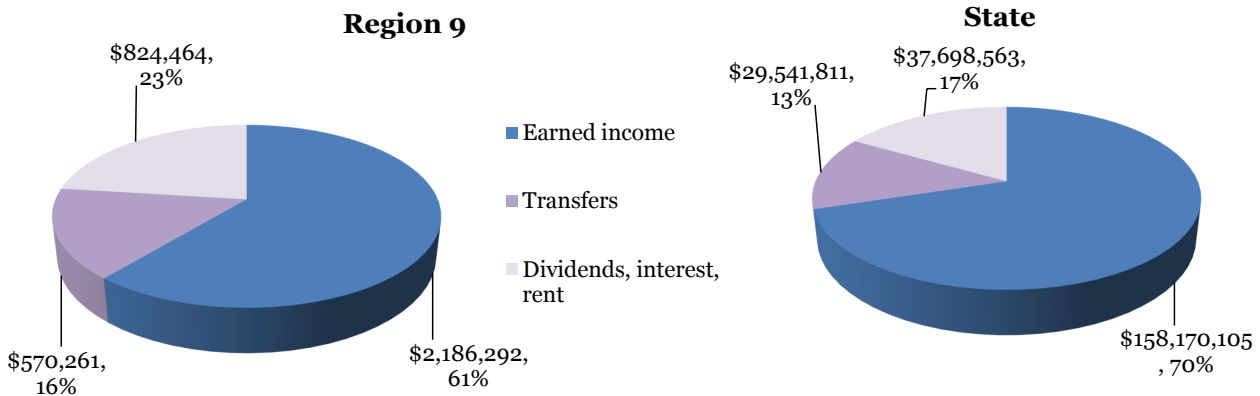
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)

of 1.9% annually compared to the State, which showed a more robust annual average growth of 2.2%. Real per capita personal income growth has been 1.4% from 2009 to 2011, which is also less than the rate of growth of the state over the same period at 7%.

Residents of Region 9 receive about 61% of their income from earnings, which is lower than the state average of 70%. Investment income represents about 23% of the income in the region, above the state average of 17%. Region 9 receives a larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 16% compared to the state at 13%. Region 9 has a slightly larger share of retirees than the state as a whole, which explains this difference.

Income from transfers grew faster than other portions of income since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 8.4% annually over the past ten years. Payments Medicare and Medicaid account for the largest 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 11.7% in 2001 to 15.9% in 2011.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 9

ECONOMIC BASE, 2012

<b>Traditional</b>	<b>4,856</b>
Mining	1,188
Manufacturing	578
Government	3,090
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2,631</b>
Ag inputs	574
Ag production	1,371
Processing - trade, transport	277
Processing - food, bev	410
<b>Regional and national services</b>	<b>5,907</b>
Prof. business svcs	1,272
Information	228
Reg'l constr. & utils	658
Edu & health svcs	3,292
Finance	153
Trade & transport	303
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>8,536</b>
Accommodations	4,389
Second homes	2,031
Tourism retail	1,708
Tourism transport	409
<b>Households</b>	<b>8,716</b>
Commuting	1,125
Retirees	4,445
Transfers (< 65)	1,445
Investments (< 65)	1,701
<b>Total Direct Basic</b>	<b>30,652</b>
Indirect Basic	5,377
<b>Non-Basic</b>	<b>14,398</b>
<b>Total Jobs</b>	<b>50,427</b>
Spin offs per base job	0.65
Overall multiplier	1.65

BASE ANALYSIS

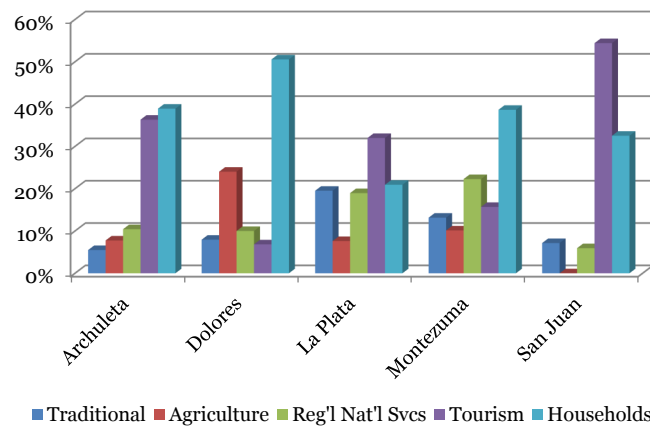
Households in Region 9 – especially retirees – bring in significant amounts of money and support nearly 8,700 jobs. This is not to diminish the importance of tourism – it remains the region’s second largest base industry and supports nearly 8,500 jobs.

Regional and National Services (like education and health services) in the region are also an important driver, generating nearly 5,900 jobs. Government employment adds another 3,100

jobs to the base industry mix.

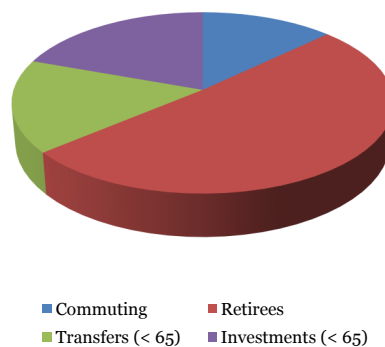
While income and employment from tourism may be volatile and fluctuate with weather conditions and consumer wealth, employment and income from households, government, and education and health services tend to be relatively stable. This does not imply these sectors are entirely insulated from an economic 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 51% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 7.3% annually from 2010–2020.

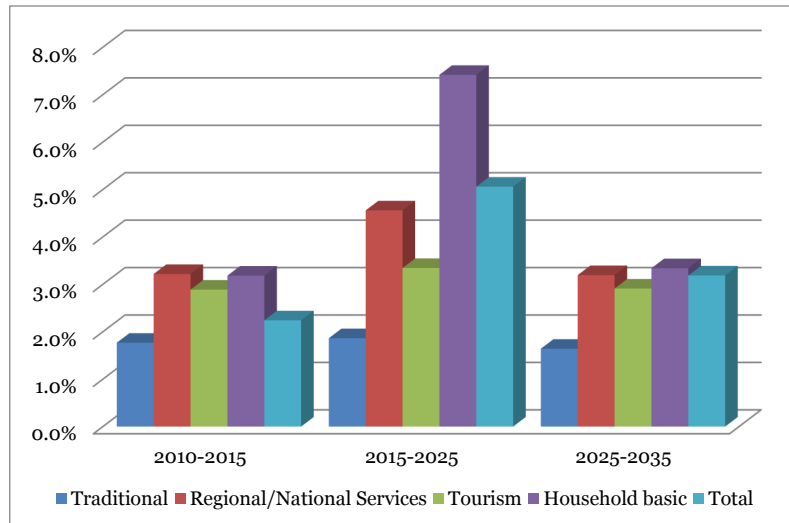
Source: State Demography Office

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 9 from 2010-2015 is forecast to be faster than the previous 5 years increasing by around 2.8% per year. Much of the growth will be in regaining jobs lost since 2008.

Job growth between 2010 and 2015 is forecast across most base industries with the strongest growth in Household Basic – primarily related to retiree spending – and Tourism. In growth rate terms, Regional and National Services will be the fastest over the period at 3.2%.

*Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector*

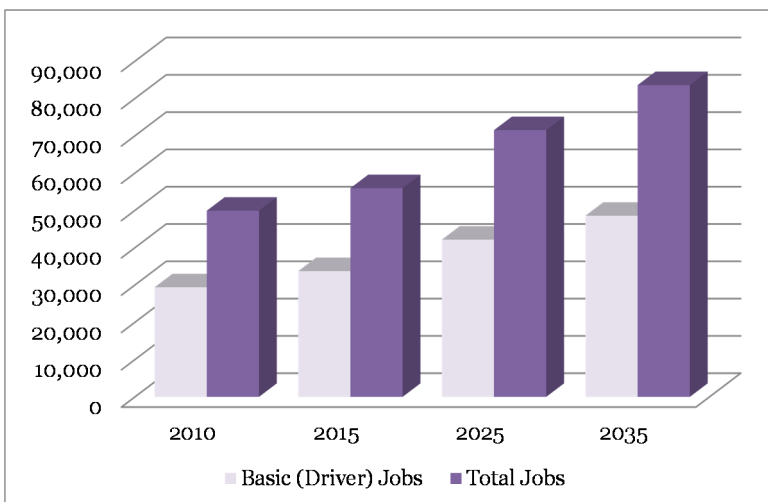


*Source: State Demography Office*

*From 2010 to 2015 the region’s economy should add approximately 5,800 new jobs, averaging 2.2% annual growth.*

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

*Region 9 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs*

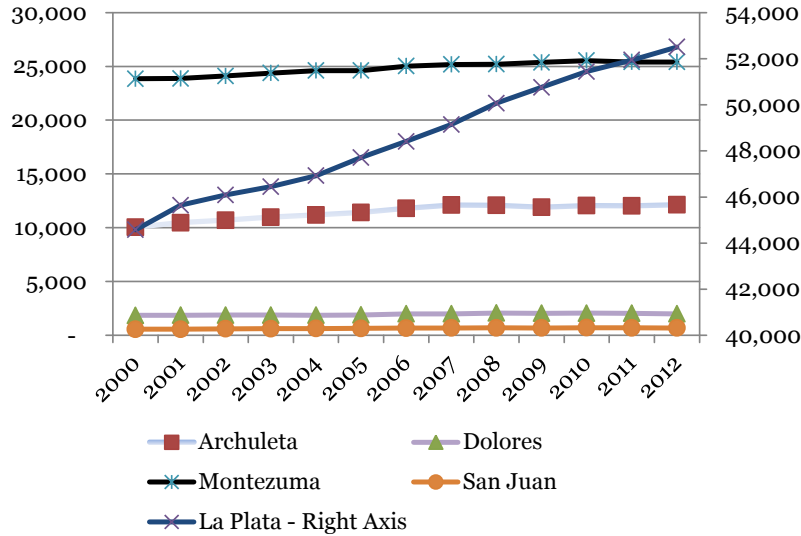


*Source: State Demography Office*

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 9, the ratio of secondary jobs to direct basic jobs will remain close to the same given large increases in Regional and National Services base jobs.

## POPULATION

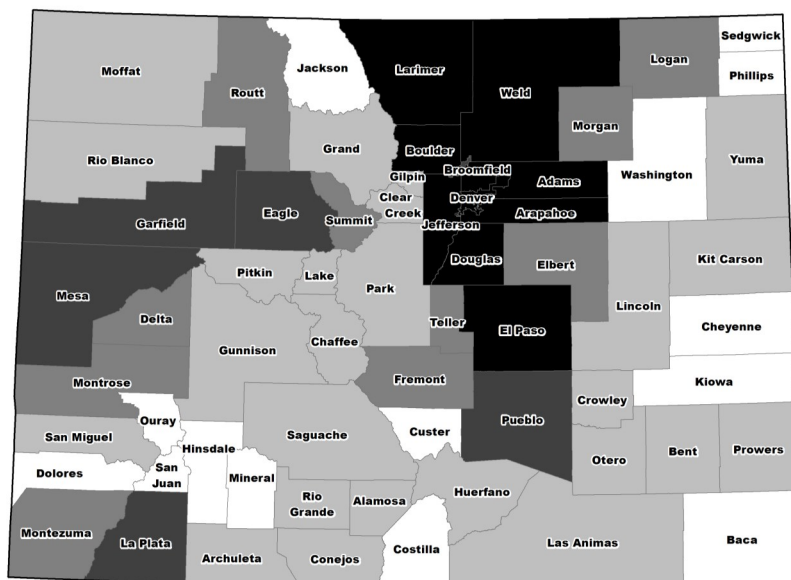
Region 9 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2012 was 92,741. This represents an increase of .5% per year since 2010. Since 2010 the growth has been slow and disparate throughout the region. Dolores, San Juan and Montezuma have recorded declines and Archuleta and La Plata Counties have added population with the largest share in La Plata of 1,065 people. The recession hit tourism dependent regions especially hard and Region 9's employment in 2012 was still below the peak employment of 2008.

Colorado Population by County, 2012



Source: State Demography Office

### POPULATION TOTALS

**2010**

State	5,049,717
Region 9	91,802
Archuleta:	12,060
Dolores	2,060
La Plata	51,441
Montezun	25,532

San Juan 709

**2011**

State	5,118,526
Region 9	92,128
Archuleta:	12,038
Dolores	2,042
La Plata	51,944
Montezun	25,413
San Juan	691

**2012**

State	5,188,683
Region 9	92,741
Archuleta:	12,144
Dolores	2,002
La Plata	52,506
Montezun	25,407
San Juan	682

**Colorado Population by County, 2012**

	Fewer than 5,000
	5,000 to 20,000
	20,001 to 50,000
	50,001 to 200,000
	Greater than 200,000

## 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%.

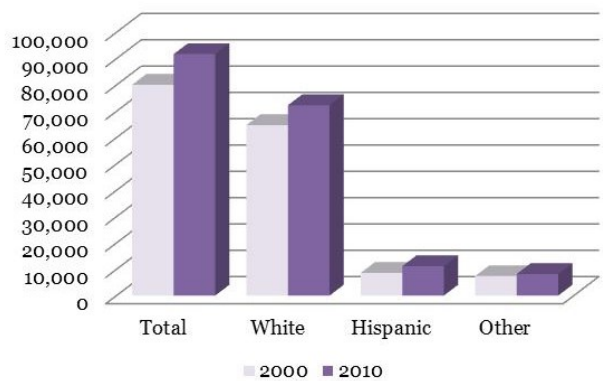
While Region 9 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 79% of the total population. The Hispanic population increased 30%. White non-Hispanics increased from 2000 to 2010 (12%), while all other non-White non-Hispanic groups increased (11%), and the population as a whole increased 15%.

REGION 9 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Archuleta	12,084	9,446	2,148	490
Dolores	2,064	1,877	82	105
La Plata	51,334	41,245	6,056	4,033
Montezuma	25,535	19,168	2,818	3,549
San Juan	699	595	84	20

Source: US Census Bureau

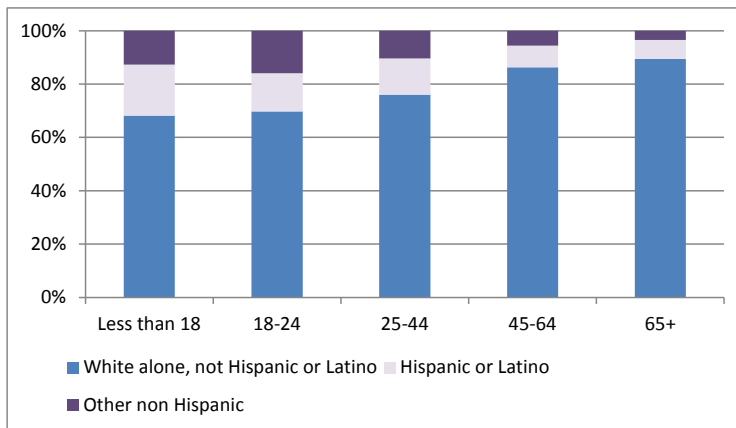
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



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 9 is less 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 32% of the population compared to 11% of the population over 65.

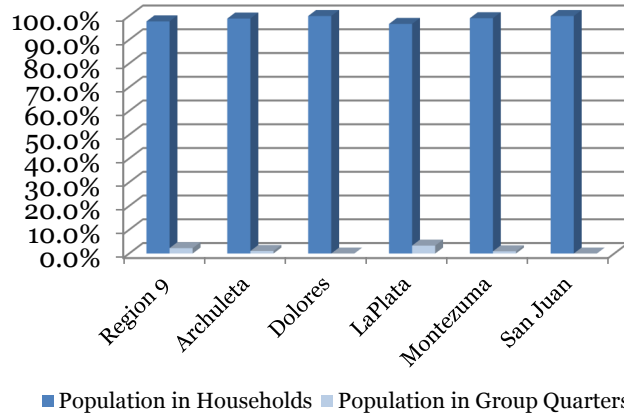
By age, 30% of the Region's population was between the ages of 45 and 64 in 2010, followed by 24% of the population between the ages of 25 and 44. In 2010, 21% of the population was less than 18 and 14% were older than 65.



## HOUSEHOLDS

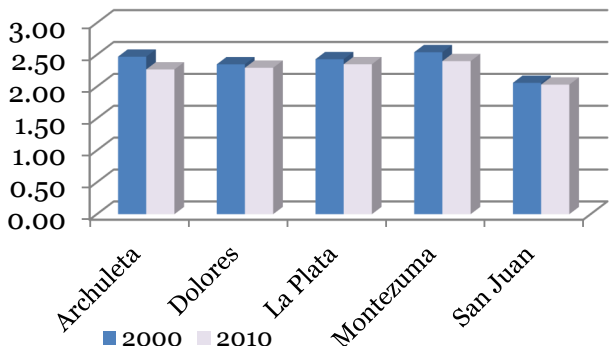
Of the region's 91,805 people, 2,081 live in group quarters – mostly nursing homes, the remaining 89,724 in households. The region averages 2.35 persons per household (occupied housing units) with Montezuma County having a higher ratio (of 2.36) relative to other counties in the region. The region's 24.94% overall vacancy rate includes a significant percentage of houses used for seasonal recreational purposes. Hinsdale County has the highest vacancy rate (54.5%) in the region.

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



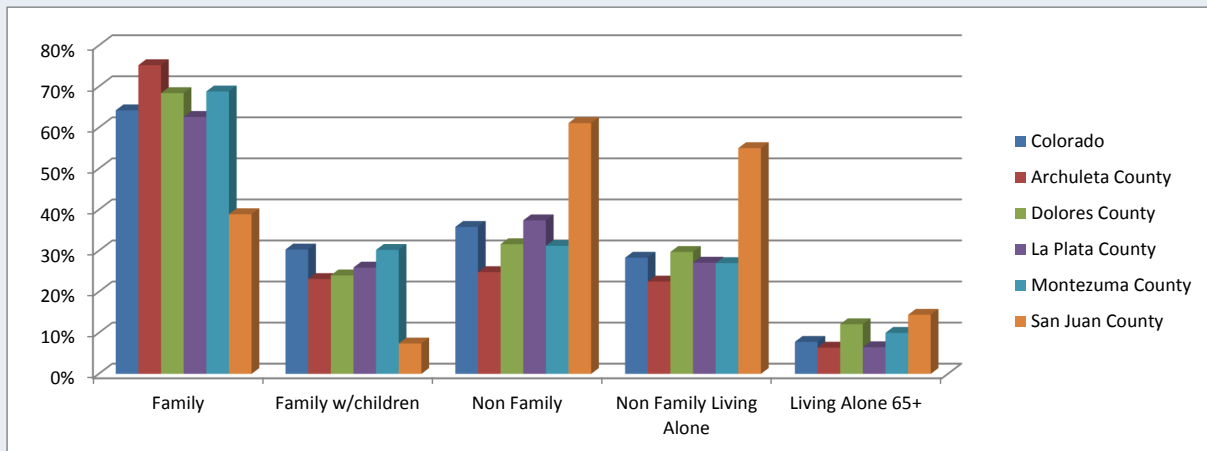
Source: US Census Bureau

## 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 9 has a larger portion of family households than the state average except San Juan County and La Plata County. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew faster than the state average in San Juan County and La Plata County. Region 9 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)

##### Archuleta

Renter: 42.9% (+/-16.0)  
Owner: 39.1% (+/-6.5)

##### Dolores

Renter: 24.1% (+/-16.0)  
Owner: 45.7% (+/-13.5)

##### La Plata

Renter: 43.5% (+/-4.7)  
Owner: 39.6% (+/-3)

##### Montezuma

Renter: 41.7% (+/-6.6)  
Owner: 37.9% (+/-5)

##### San Juan

Renter: 64.6% (+/-19.4)  
Owner: 44.2% (+/-21)

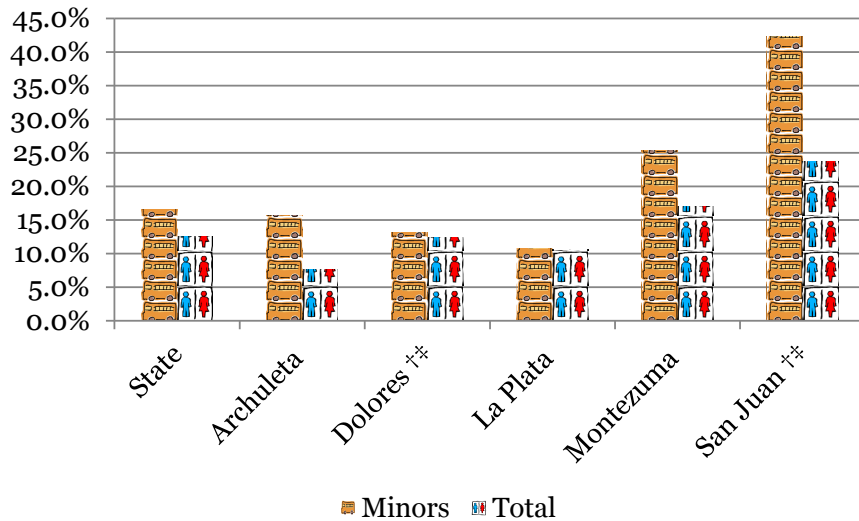
Source: 2011 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

### POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 9 is higher than the state average of 12.5%. The percentage of children in poverty in Region 6 is also higher than the state average of 16.6%.

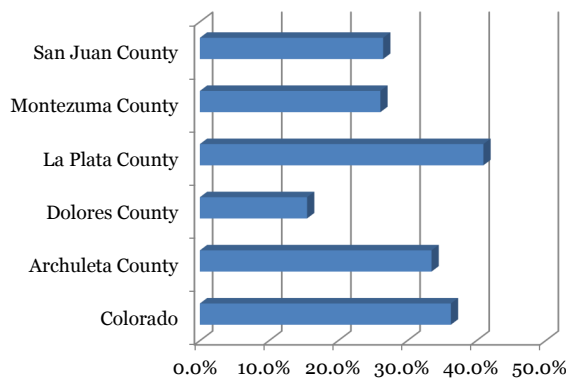
The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not 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 9 is fairly consistent with the exception of Dolores County. Archuleta and La Plata Counties have the highest levels. The average share in Region 9 (28.5%) is lower than the state average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 27% of the population have only high school degrees and another 35.2% have some college or an associate's degree.

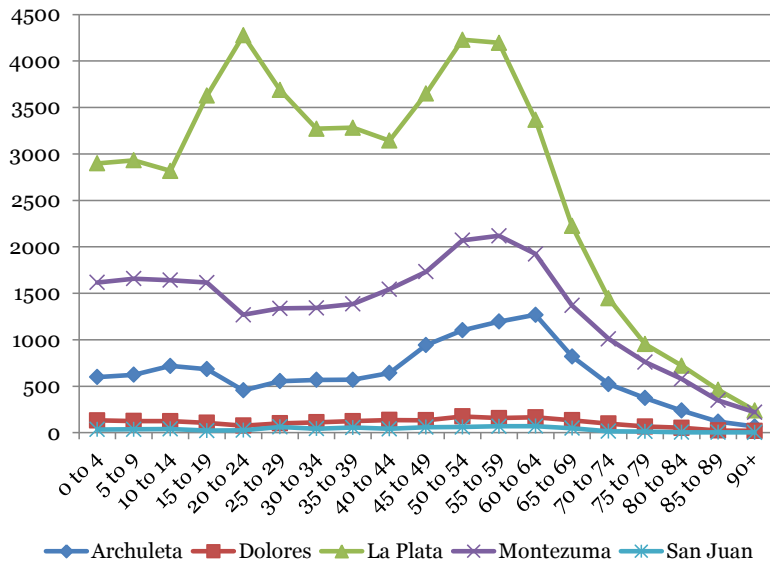
## POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 41.1 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1.

This is mainly due to somewhat larger proportions of the population in older age groups – 46.1 percent over 45 for the region versus 37.6 percent for the state.

The median age of the region is expected to decline somewhat to 39.8 by 2030 with an increased proportion of working age adults while that of the state's is expected to rise to 38.1 with the aging of the baby boomers.

Residents by Age, 2010



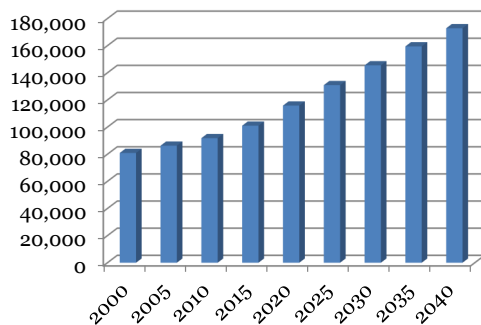
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 5.7 percent annually, faster than the state average of 5.0 percent.

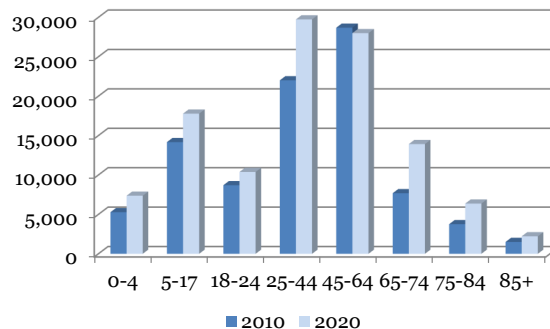
## FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow at 2.6 percent per year to 2025, then slow somewhat to 1.9 percent per year for the following ten years. Some of this middle-term growth is related to increases in tourism and energy-related developments. The region will also see significant growth in the number of retirees as its own baby-boomers retire and as others in the West are attracted to the region's many amenities and its rural life style.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

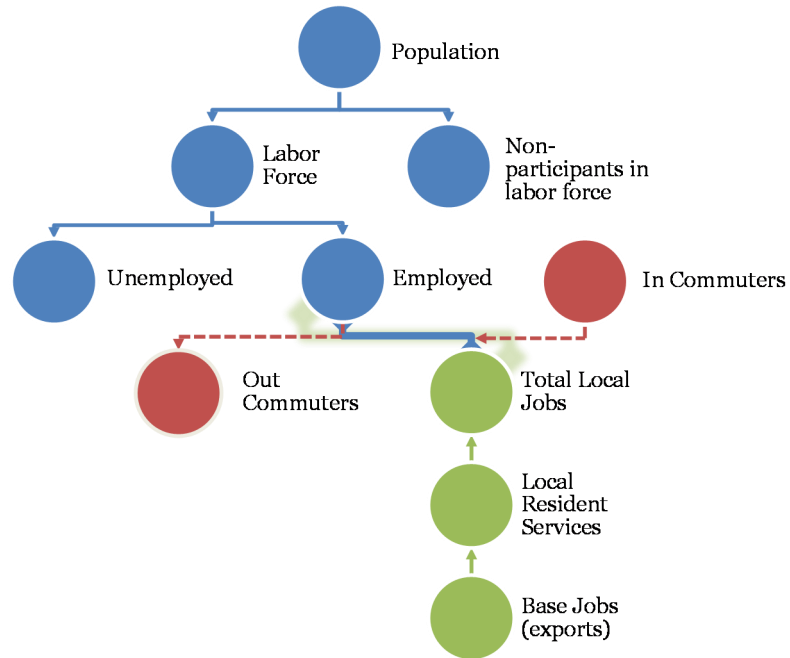


Source: State Demography Office

## LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

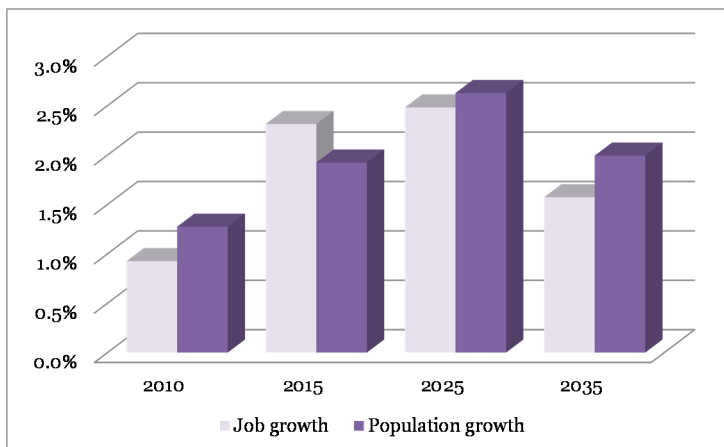
### *Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market*

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

### *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.*

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.

## LABOR FORECASTS

### FORECASTING WORKSHEETS

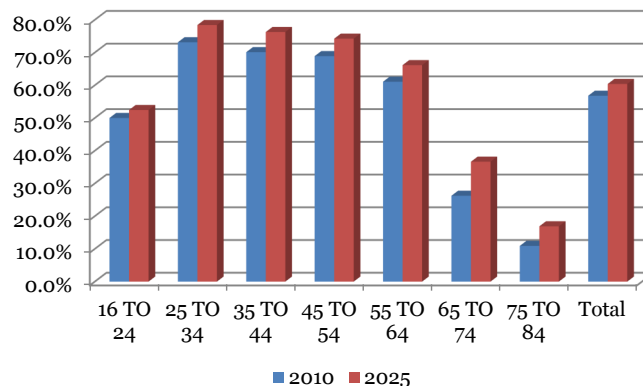
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple 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 2.3% per year while population growth will be 1.9%. 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	29,386	33,713	42,150	48,569
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
TOTAL JOBS	49,916	55,965	71,512	83,589
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.9%	2.3%	2.5%	1.6%
*Statistical Discrepancy	1,710	1,479	2,423	-1,176
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	50,585	55,055	68,612	83,785
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.7%	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-2,629	-1,050	-22	461
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	50,585	55,055	68,612	83,785
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	3,451	3,666	4,540	5,525
= Employed Persons (Residents)	47,134	51,389	64,072	78,260
- Unemployed Persons	4,250	3,261	3,513	4,061
Unemployment Rate	8.3%	6.0%	5.2%	4.9%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	51,384	54,650	67,584	82,321
Labor Force Participation Rate	69.1%	67.3%	65.0%	64.9%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	91,802	100,977	130,882	159,447
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	1.3%	1.9%	2.6%	2.0%

### 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

*Labor Force Participation Rates by Age Group* rates age.



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.

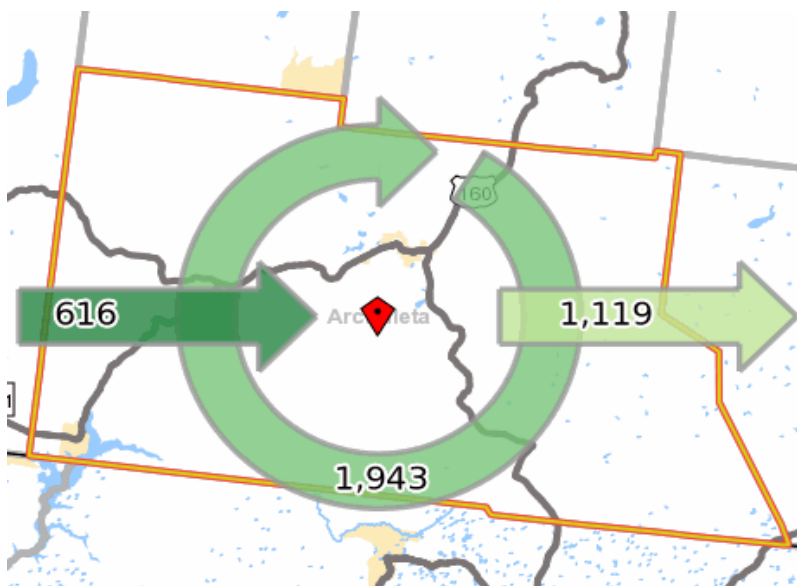
The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.



Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

## ARCHULETA COUNTY

Archuleta County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

### COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

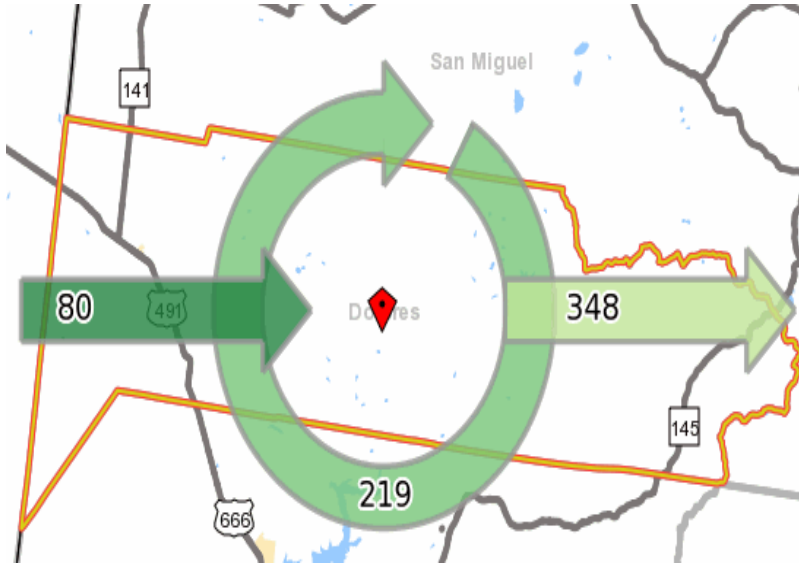
La Plata County, CO	138
Rio Grande County, CO	57
Montezuma County, CO	43
Arapahoe County, CO	26
Jefferson County, CO	24

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

La Plata County, CO	336
San Juan County, NM	97
Mesa County, CO	74
Denver County, CO	66
Montezuma County, CO	58

## COMMUTING—DOLORES COUNTY

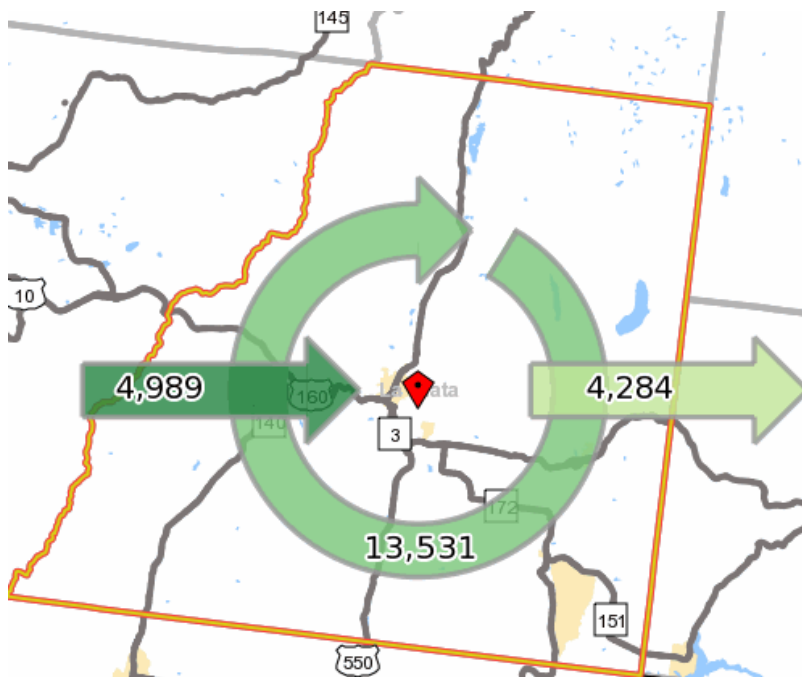
*Dolores County Commuter Flows*



*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING—LA PLATA COUNTY

*La Plata County Commuter Flows*



*Source: Census LEHD*

## COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

### Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Montezuma County, CO	23
San Miguel County, CO	20
La Plata County, CO	9
San Juan County, NM	4
San Juan County, UT	4

### Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Montezuma County, CO	100
San Juan County, UT	37
San Juan County, NM	31
San Miguel County, CO	29
La Plata County, CO	21

### Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

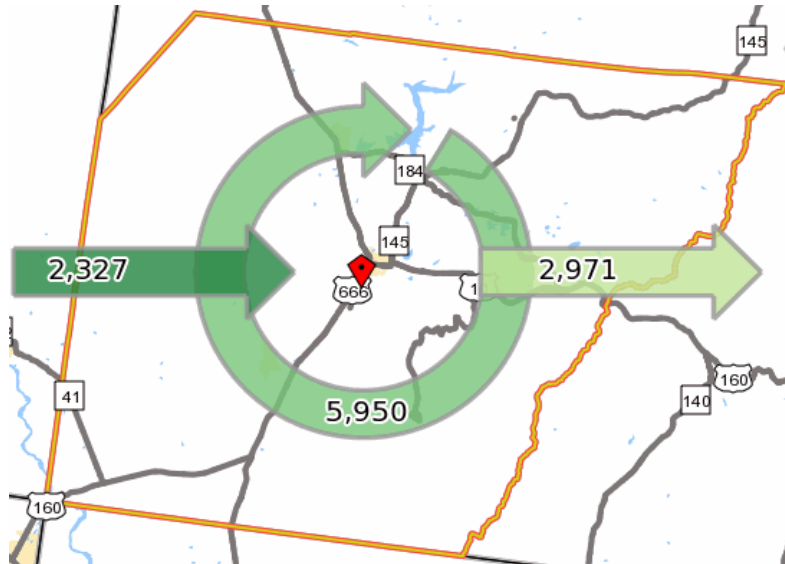
San Juan County, NM	802
Montezuma County, CO	760
Archuleta County, CO	336
Denver County, CO	332
Mesa County, CO	238

### Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

San Juan County, NM	773
Mesa County, CO	487
Montezuma County, CO	470
Denver County, CO	242
El Paso County, CO	233

## COMMUTING—MONTEZUMA COUNTY

Montezuma County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

### COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

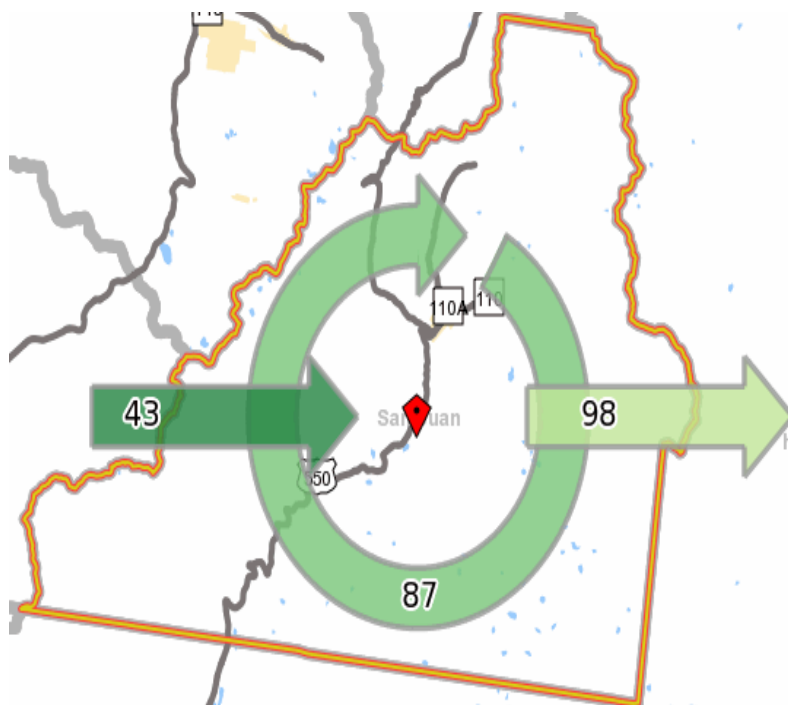
San Juan County, NM	494
La Plata County, CO	470
Mesa County, CO	161
Montrose County, CO	140
Dolores County, CO	100

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

La Plata County, CO	760
San Juan County, NM	446
Mesa County, CO	303
Denver County, CO	123
San Juan County, UT	123

## COMMUTING—SAN JUAN COUNTY

San Juan County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

**Top 5 In-Commuter Origins**

La Plata County, CO	18
Montezuma County, CO	9
Montrose County, CO	6
Archuleta County, CO	2
Rio Arriba County, NM	2

**Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations**

La Plata County, CO	22
San Juan County, NM	14
Mesa County, CO	9
Montezuma County, CO	7
Denver County, CO	5



## 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](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

### **Rob Kemp, 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

### **Daniel Trone, 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)