

LBE 5/125.2/F11/1976

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" FACILITY SURVEY "

Prepared by
Support Services Branch
Management Analysis Unit

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NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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The Division's administration has determined that in order to adequately render its services throughout the state, Division job service centers should be situated in those areas that demand and have the greatest need for those services.

In response to this decision a job service center facility survey was initiated to identify those cities and towns in which Division job service centers should be located.

As the survey progressed it became apparent that a survey of this type, in order to arrive at definitive conclusions and recommendations must necessarily be conducted in phases, viz:

- Phase 1. To determine where throughout the state job service centers should be located. This determination would be based primarily on population clustering and industry profiles.
- Phase 2. To determine the size and type of staff needed to serve the designated communities on a long range basis. Size and type of staff has a direct bearing on the size and kind of office facility needed for services.
- Phase 3. To pinpoint exactly where in a community job service centers should be located once it has been determined that an office is needed in a particular area.

This report is concerned with Phase 1, the determination of where job service centers should be located. Accordingly, reference was made to a wide variety of sources and documentation for basic source data concerning population and industrial patterns. * These data were concerned primarily with population and industry distribution in the various state communities.

*See Bibliography, Page 7

Narrative Report -

A broad summary of findings and recommendations follows. This summary categorizes the findings and recommendations according to the Division's Administrative Areas, the State Planning Regions that comprise those areas, and the communities of those Regions including the job service centers that serve those communities. The summary follows:

The Northern Administrative Area

Region #1 - The South Platte Valley

- Fort Morgan and Sterling offices are situated in the two most heavily populated counties of the Region, Morgan and Logan Counties. These offices are properly established and should be maintained.
- Recommendation: Consideration should be given to the establishment of a sub office in Brush in the next five years because of population growth and industrial expansion in Morgan County.

Region #2 - The Northern Front Range

- Larimer and Weld Counties are among the fastest growing counties in the state. Counties are served by three long-time offices at Fort Collins, Greeley, and Loveland and a newly established office at Estes Park. Estes Park office has been changed from seasonal to sub office status of Loveland. All of these offices are properly established and should be maintained.
- No recommendations.

Region #5 - The High Plains

- This is a sparsely populated area of the state. Kit Carson County has the greatest population - 8,000. Division has established an office in this county at Burlington. This office, considering population

Narrative Report -

and industry clustering in the Region is properly situated. It should be maintained.

- Recommendation: Because of the predominantly rural nature of the Region, the Division should utilize an itinerant van to render services to these counties. This van would be available for services to other counties in the Administrative Area.

The Southern Administrative Area

Region #4 - Pikes Peak

- This Region is dominated by El Paso County and the Colorado Springs urban area. To ease the workload of the main Colorado Springs office, a sub office is being established in the city.
- Recommendation: Establish a seasonal office at Manitou Springs because of population growth and tourist activity. Also, consider on a long-range basis the establishment of an office at Security.

Region #6 - Lower Arkansas Valley

- A predominantly agricultural region with Division job service centers at La Junta, Lamar, and Rocky Ford. These offices serve Otero and Prowers Counties, the most heavily populated in the Region. Offices at La Junta and Lamar are properly situated and should be maintained.
- Recommendation: Because of the close proximity to La Junta, it is recommended that the Rocky Ford Office status be changed to sub-office, JIS, or closed.

Narrative Report -

Region #7 - Spanish Peaks

- This Region is dominated by the City and County of Pueblo with its heavy preponderance of manufacturing and government employment. The Division's Pueblo central office should be maintained with no immediate need for sub offices within the city. Present status of Trinidad and Walsenburg offices should be maintained.
- No recommendations.

Region #8 - San Luis Valley

- Region has experienced slow growth in the past decade. Alamosa County has experienced the greatest growth. Division has offices at Alamosa and Monte Vista.
- Recommendation: Consideration should be given to change in status of the Monte Vista Office - close or reduce to sub office status.

Region #13 - Upper Arkansas Valley

- The Region is the heaviest mining area in the state with molybdenum the major mineral product. Division has offices in Canon City, Leadville, and Salida. These offices are well established and should be maintained.
- No recommendations.

The Western Administrative Area

Region # 9 - San Juan Basin

- Area growth has been strong and stable during the '70's. Division has offices in Cortez, Durango, and Ignacio, a sub-office of Durango. These offices are logically placed in serving the Region.

Narrative Report -

- Recommendation: Because of the master-planned community at Pagosa, the Division should be alerted to the possible need of a sub office to eventually serve the community.

Region #10 - Black Canyon

- This is a sparsely populated Region with Montrose County being the most populous. The Region is served by the Division offices at Delta, Gunnison and Montrose. The offices at Gunnison and Montrose are well established and should be maintained.
- Recommendation: Delta Office status should be reduced to that of a sub office or closed.

Region #11 - Plateau

- A Region which in the long term could experience a dramatic economic expansion due, primarily, to energy technology developments. Job center offices situated at Craig, Glenwood Springs, and Grand Junction are well established and should be maintained to service a gradual population and industry expansion.
- Recommendation: In the event of dramatic expansion in oil shale development a job service center should be established at Rifle.

Region #12 - Northern Mountain

- Population growth in this Region has substantially outstripped the state average because of tourism, recreation, and home-site preference -- and the completion of the Eisenhower Tunnel in 1973. The Division has two job service centers to serve the Region -- Breckenridge and Steamboat Springs. Both these offices have been recently opened. Actually, Steamboat Springs has been reopened after having been a Division office in the past and then closed.

Narrative Report -

- Recommendation: Because of rapid population expansion in the Region, Division services are in a state of flux and to meet the situation the Breckenridge, Steamboat Springs (and recently opened Minturn) offices have been established on a sub-office basis. However, these offices (with the possible exception of Steamboat Springs) should not be considered permanent installations until performance evaluations justify their existence. Furthermore, Frisco, at this time, appears to be the focal point of accessibility of service for Dillon-Frisco-Vail-Breckenridge area. Also, an office should be considered for Aspen.

The Denver Administrative Area

Region #3 - Denver Metropolitan

- In spite of rapid growth of other Regions of the state, the Denver Metropolitan Region remains the dominant Region. Well over half of Colorado's population, financial resources and spending power are concentrated in this area. The Division has eight full-service job service centers strategically located in the metropolitan area plus other specialized offices.
- Recommendations: None

As stated, the preceding is merely a broad summary of the main body of this report. For amplification of these findings reference should be made to the main report and the specific administrative area and region concerned. Each administrative area report contains an area summary, regional profiles, and tables showing employment by industry.

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ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

THE NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

THE NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

The Division's Northern Administrative Area is comprised of three state Planning Regions:

- Region No. 1 - The South Platte Valley
- Region No. 2 - The Northern Front Range
- Region No. 5 - The High Plains.

These three state regions consist of twelve counties:

Cheyenne	Lincoln	Sedgwick
Elbert	Logan	Washington
Kit Carson	Morgan	Weld
Larimer	Phillips	Yuma

Spanning 24,243 square miles, this administrative area has the general geographic characteristic of prairie and rolling plains with the small exception of the middle and western sections of Larimer County that meet the foothills and peaks of the Front Range.

The area had a population of 303,585, in 1974, 12.5 percent of the state's residents, a total work force of 146,836, and 6,551 covered employers. Employment in the area is largely distributed in the following activities:

● Agriculture	35,240	24%
● Government	27,899	19%
● Trade	22,025	16%
● Service and Finance	16,152	11%
● Self-employed & Other	16,005	11%
● Manufacturing	11,746	8%

Offices of the Division are presently situated in the following communities:

Region No. 1	Fort Morgan Sterling	
Region No. 2	Estes Park Fort Collins	Greeley Loveland
Region No. 5	Burlington	

The Northern Administrative Area

Because of projected population-industrial expansion and clustering, the following facilities and services are recommended:

1. Exploration and consideration of an office site in Brush in the next five years.
2. Use of an itinerant van to bring employment services to the predominantly rural counties of the Administrative Area.

REGION NO. 1 -- SOUTH PLATTE VALLEY

Situated in the northeastern plains of the state are six counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 1, the South Platte Valley. These counties - Washington, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Logan and Yuma - span 9,229 square miles and had a 1974 population of 62,960, 2.5 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 97,069 by the year 2000, a 54 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Fastest growing among these communities are Morgan and Logan counties with Morgan County population comprising 34 percent of the region and Logan county 31 percent. The least populated county is Sedgwick and Phillips County had a negative population growth* in the period 1970-1974, a loss of 111 persons.

In 1974, 38 percent of the region's population lived in three urban communities spaced along Interstate 76 and another 22 percent of the population lived in ten rural non-farm communities. A listing of the region's ten largest communities follows:

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u>
Akron	Washington	1,753	15,110
Brush	Morgan	3,391	24,682
**Fort Morgan	Morgan	8,000	27,381
Haxtun	Phillips	915	20,683
Holyoke	Phillips	1,690	13,697
Julesburg	Sedgwick	1,591	13,420
Otis	Washington	525	7,628
**Sterling	Logan	10,685	23,739
Wray	Yuma	1,981	12,067
Yuma	Yuma	2,330	12,957

*See Table 6

**Offices of the Division already exist in these cities

Population for the region and its counties beginning with 1970 Census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000.^{1/} The region should have a moderate growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

TABLE 1. REGIONAL AND COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1970 TO 2000, HIGH AND LOW SERIES

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 1	L	60,587	65,158	67,071	69,971	73,449	75,682	76,372
	H	(Same)	66,502	69,890	75,316	82,348	89,582	97,059
Logan	L	18,852	20,367	21,085	22,059	23,221	23,962	24,215
	H	(Same)	20,787	21,972	23,744	26,036	28,363	30,778
Morgan	L	20,105	22,382	23,707	25,080	26,692	27,692	28,134
	H	(Same)	22,844	24,704	26,996	29,927	32,779	35,760
Phillips	L	4,131	4,341	4,410	4,571	4,766	4,894	4,922
	H	(Same)	4,430	4,595	4,919	5,343	5,792	6,255
Sedgwick	L	3,405	3,503	3,442	3,506	3,591	3,654	3,641
	H	(Same)	3,575	3,587	3,774	4,026	4,325	4,627
Washington	L	5,550	5,835	5,904	6,106	6,353	6,517	6,547
	H	(Same)	5,956	6,152	6,572	7,122	7,714	8,321
Yuma	L	8,544	8,730	8,523	8,650	8,826	8,963	8,913
	H	(Same)	8,910	8,881	9,310	9,895	10,609	11,327

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by three higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training -- Morgan Community College, North-eastern Junior College, and Nebraska Technical College.

Labor Market

While agriculture and livestock have been and remain the most important sources of income and employment in the area, the region's goal is to balance and diversify growth with a wide variety of industrial and commercial enterprises. At present the region's manufacturing has been characterized largely by food and kindred industries based upon sugar beets and livestock production and processing.

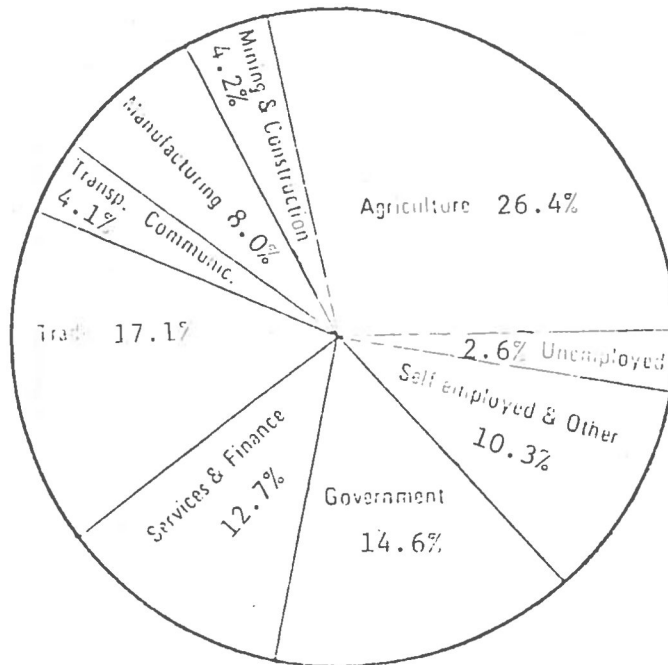
^{1/} Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

The region's total employment for 1974 totaled 28,204 with 7,644 employed in agriculture, 17,565 employed in non-agriculture, and 2,995 self-employed and domestics.^{2/} Employment trends indicate slight changes in total employment distribution with the agricultural sector declining and the industrial-commercial sector increasing.

The following chart shows the composition of the region's 1974 resident civilian labor force.

FIGURE 1

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 1
PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE--1974



Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach, 1975, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Denver, Colorado.

^{2/} See Table 13

Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individual's Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Logan	4,911	39.1%
Morgan	4,622	36.8%
Phillips	575	4.6%
Sedgwick	741	5.9%
Washington	509	4.1%
Yuma	1,197	9.5%
Area Total	12,555	
Total Region Covered Employment, Third Quarter 1974		

Conclusion and Recommendation

It has been shown that the preponderance of population expansion and economic growth will occur in Morgan and Logan Counties. The other four Regional Counties - Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma - while experiencing some population and economic growth will remain essentially rural and will have proportionately smaller work forces. Furthermore, the influx of industrial and commercial enterprises has been clustered largely around three urban centers - Sterling, Fort Morgan, and Brush. All indications are that the bulk of industrial-commercial expansion will continue to follow this urban cluster pattern.

It would appear that the two existing offices of the Division assigned to the Sterling and Fort Morgan communities are appropriately situated to serve present and future applicant-employer needs. Location of a sub or satellite office in Brush, sometime in the next five years should be considered to accommodate the gradual economic and population growth in the area. Services to the remaining counties could be rendered through an itinerant van to not only meet the demands of gradually increasing applicant services but to meet the mandated requirements of the Judge Ritchie Court Order.

TABLE 6

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 1
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
1970 AND 1974

County	Total Population			Number of Households			Number of Families		
	1970	1974	Change	1970	1974 ^a	Change	1970	1974 ^a	Change
Logan	18,852	19,700	848	5,808	6,275	467	4,619	4,980	361
Morgan	20,105	21,500	1,395	6,300	6,960	660	5,160	5,710	550
Phillips	4,131	4,020	-111	1,471	1,490	19	1,112	1,120	8
Sedgwick	3,405	3,390	-15	1,161	1,195	34	918	945	27
Washington	5,550	5,620	70	1,848	1,940	92	1,499	1,570	71
Yuma	<u>8,544</u>	<u>8,730</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>3,013</u>	<u>3,200</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>2,350</u>	<u>2,495</u>	<u>145</u>
Region Totals	60,587	62,960	2,373	19,601	21,060	1,459	15,658	16,820	1,162

^a Estimated by Business Research division based upon source data.

Source: "Regional and County Population Estimates--1973 and 1974," Colorado Population Trends, Vol. 4, No. 1, Winter 1975, Colorado Division of Planning, Denver, Colorado and Business Research Division, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado; and Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Housing Board and Colorado Division of Housing, Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 13

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 1
ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
BASED ON PLACE OF RESIDENCE
1970 - 1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970-1974 Increase	
						#	%
Civilian Labor Force ^a	27,083	26,748	27,315	28,930	28,955	1,872	6.9%
Unemployment	777	830	827	769	751	-26	- 3.3
Percent of Labor Force	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	-	-
Total Employment ^b	26,306	25,918	26,488	28,161	28,204	1,898	7.2
Agriculture	8,520	7,408	7,153	7,896	7,644	-876	-10.3
Non-Agriculture Wage and Salary	14,951	15,557	16,330	17,226	17,565	2,614	17.5
All Other Non-Agriculture Wage and Salary ^c	2,835	2,953	3,005	3,039	2,995	160	5.6

^a Includes employed and unemployed individuals with data adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting.

^b Includes resident non-agricultural wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers, and persons involved in labor disputes.

^c Includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestics.

Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, July 1975.

REGION NO. 2 - NORTHERN FRONT RANGE

Situated in the north-central portion of the state are two counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 2, The Northern Front Range. These counties, Larimer and Weld span 6,618 square miles and had an estimated 1975 population of 219,800, 8.7 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 384,218 by the year 2000, a 75 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Between 1960 and 1970, the Northern Front Range experienced a rapid 42.6 percent increase in population, second fastest in the state, paced by Fort Collins which grew 73.2 percent and Loveland by 66.7 percent. The Region's growth between 1970 and 1975 continued at a rapid 22.7 percent.

With a fairly heavy concentration of the state's population, 8.7 percent, residents within the region are clustered largely about the major urban areas -- Greeley and Fort Collins, with a lesser population distribution in the smaller cities, towns, and rural communities.

A listing of the region's sevenlargest communities follows:

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1974 Population</u>
Berthoud	Larimer	2,490
Estes Park ^{1/}	Larimer	2,020
Evans	Weld	5,971
Fort Collins ^{1/}	Larimer	55,678
Fort Lupton	Weld	2,811
Greeley ^{1/}	Weld	44,874
Loveland ^{1/}	Larimer	22,683

Population for the Region and its counties beginning with 1970 Census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000. ^{2/} The Region should

^{1/} Offices of the Division already exist in these communities.

^{2/} Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

Region No. 2

have a substantial growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and a Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

Table 1. Regional & County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High & Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 2	L	179,197	245,556	260,806	273,887	287,750	301,011	314,750
	H	(Same)	249,720	268,789	290,627	317,117	347,469	384,218
Larimer	L	89,900	126,055	136,400	144,562	153,269	161,060	169,171
	H	(Same)	128,192	140,575	153,398	168,911	185,918	206,509
Weld	L	89,297	119,501	124,406	129,325	134,481	139,951	145,579
	H	(Same)	121,528	128,214	137,229	148,206	161,551	177,708

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by three higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training - The University of Northern Colorado, Aims College, and Colorado State College.

Labor Market

Historically, agriculture and the production of livestock have played an important part in the Region's economy. These two activities also make a significant contribution to the state's economy.

In recent years, however, the economy of the region has become greatly diversified, particularly with accelerated expansion in manufacturing. Manufacturing grew by a very rapid 60 percent between 1970 and 1973 compared to a 15 percent increase in manufacturing employment statewide. As a result, manufacturing employment surpassed agriculture for the first time in 1972.

Two major universities and one two-year college are located in the Northern Front Range Region: Colorado State College in Fort Collins, the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley, and Aims College in Greeley. These institutions

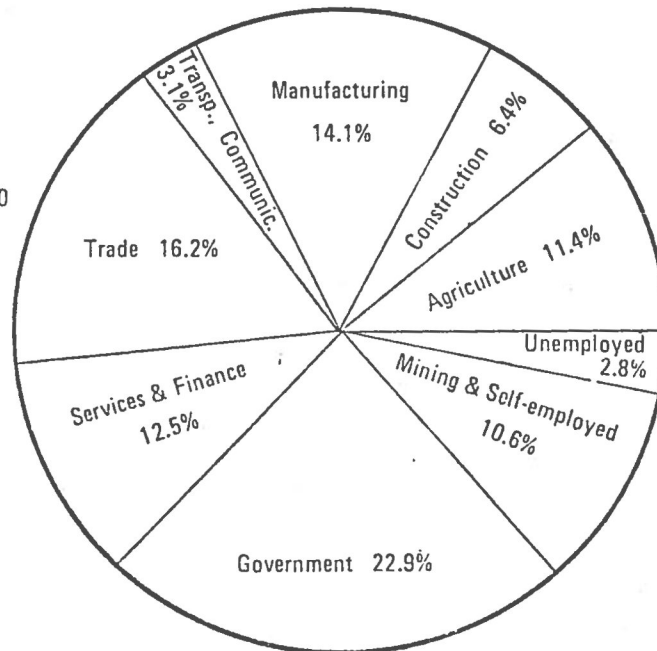
Region No. 2

help make government the largest sector in the region, employing 23 percent of the work force, in 1973.

The region's total employment for 1974 totaled 85,490 ^{3/} with 9,740 employed in agriculture and 75,750 employed in non-agriculture enterprises. All employment trends seem to indicate a slow decline in the agriculture sector and an increase in the government and manufacturing sectors.

The following chart shows the composition of the region's 1974 resident civilian labor force.

REGION 2: 1973 Civilian Work Force: 85,490



Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach, 1975, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Denver, Colorado.

^{3/} Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors.

Region No. 2

Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Larimer	30,865	54.7%
Weld	25,560	45.3%

Total Region Covered Employment ^{4/} - First Quarter 1976

4/ Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The Northern Front Range is the northern most part of what is known as the Front Range section of the state, that is visualized to extend from Fort Collins and Greeley on south to Pueblo. It is assumed that one day in the not too distant future this 200 mile Front Range Area could be a densely populated urban and industrialized community.

For the present, the Division has four offices rendering job services to the Northern Front Range Region, at Estes Park, Fort Collins, Greeley, and Loveland. Estes Park, for many years a seasonal office, has recently been assigned year-round status and operates as a sub office under Loveland's management. The other three offices are long-standing full service offices situated in the major urban areas of the region.

Considering the population-industry distribution in the region, these offices are strategically placed in the most populated urban areas. The Evans community with a population of 6,000 was explored as a possible site for a sub office. This exploration revealed, however, that the community is largely residential and has a small industry clustering; furthermore its close proximity to Greeley itself

Region No. 2

ruled out the need for a job service center there. The Area Manager is aware of this situation and should the industrial profile of Evans change, then the job service potential of the community should be reevaluated.

Other communities in the region are largely urban-rural with small populations not large enough to support full functioning job service centers.

REGION NO. 5 - HIGH PLAINS REGION

Situated in the east-central portion of the state are four counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 5, The High Plains. These counties - Elbert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, and Cheyenne - span 8,400 square miles and had a 1974 population of 20,825, 0.8 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 27,466 by the year 2000, a 32 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Fastest growing among these communities is Elbert County, its 1975 population equaling 25 percent of the Region. Kit Carson equaled 38 percent of the Region and Cheyenne County is the least populated with a 1975 population of 2,517.

In 1975, 41 percent of the Region's population lived in eight communities spaced along Interstate Highway 70, the main highway in the Region. Burlington is the Region's only urban place, with an estimated population of 3,300 in 1974.

A listing of the Region's eight largest communities follows: ^{1/}

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1974 Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u> ^{2/}
Burlington ^{3/}	Kit Carson	3,300	18,159
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	1,100	8,160
Elizabeth	Elbert	650	7,147
Flagler	Kit Carson	700	8,069
Hugo	Lincoln	785	8,925
Limon	Lincoln	2,000	8,627
Simla	Elbert	590	8,344
Stratton	Kit Carson	812	7,998

^{1/} See Table 6

^{2/} Commuting Area refers to the surrounding area population that could travel to the general vicinity of a community for employment. Also, the Commuting Areas' populations usually overlap from one community area to another, Limon and Hugo, for example.

^{3/} The Division at present staffs a pilot office in Burlington to determine the need for employment services and placement potential and unemployment insurance.

Population for the Region and its counties beginning with 1970 Census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000.^{4/} The Region should have a moderate growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

Table 1. Regional & County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High & Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 5	L	18,665	20,825	20,901	21,084	21,501	21,726	21,603
	H	(Same)	21,237	21,731	22,660	24,061	25,675	27,466
Cheyenne	L	2,396	2,517	2,390	2,342	2,319	2,308	2,259
	H	(Same)	2,567	2,485	2,517	2,595	2,727	2,873
Elbert	L	3,903	5,297	6,323	6,885	7,539	7,879	8,095
	H	(Same)	5,402	6,574	7,400	8,436	9,312	10,292
Kit Carson	L	7,530	7,998	7,583	7,426	7,344	7,304	7,147
	H	(Same)	8,157	7,884	7,981	8,218	8,631	9,086
Lincoln	L	4,836	5,013	4,605	4,431	4,300	4,235	4,102
	H	(Same)	5,112	4,788	4,762	4,812	5,005	5,215

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by four higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training - Arapahoe Junior College, El Paso Community College, Flagstaff Campus of Morgan Community College, Lamar Community College, and Satellite Campus of El Paso Community College.

Labor Market

Agriculture is by far the most important sector in the economy of the High Plains Region with farming, dairying, livestock ranching and large scale irrigated farming being the prominent economic activities. Future development of the Region may reduce the relative importance of agriculture, but this sector can be expected to continue as the heart of the regional economy in the foreseeable future. Approximately 13 percent of the state's livestock income - cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, and stock sheep were produced by the High Plains Region in 1974.

^{4/} Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

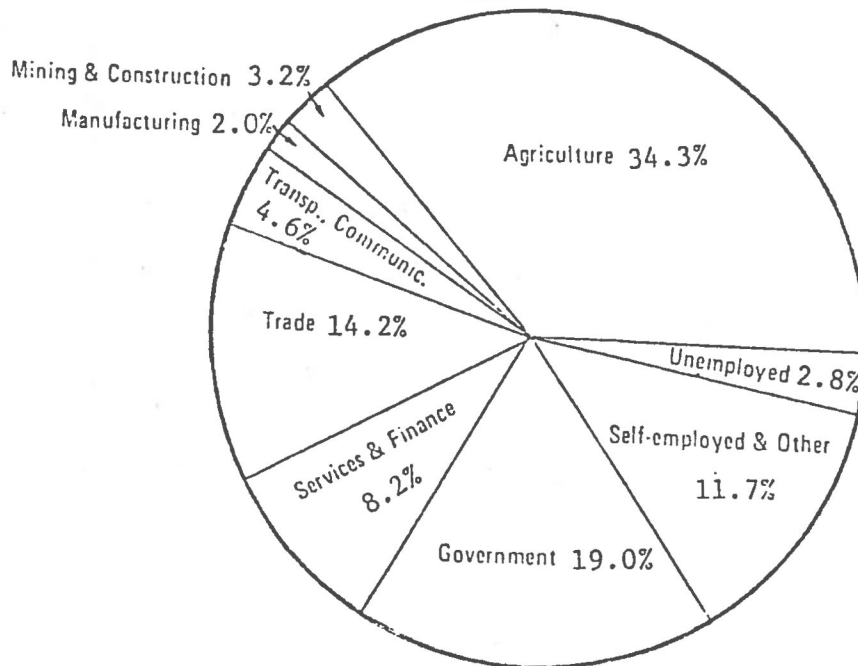
Region No. 5

The Region's total employment ^{5/} for 1974 totaled 8,654 with 3,049 employed in agriculture and 5,605 employed in non-agriculture enterprises. ^{6/} Employment trends indicate very slight changes in total employment distribution with some possible decline in the agriculture sector and some increase in the industrial-commercial sector.

The following chart shows the composition of the region's 1974 resident civilian labor force.

FIGURE 1

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 5
PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1974



Source: Estimated by Business Research Division, based upon Colorado Division of Employment unpublished data.

^{5/} Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors

^{6/} See Table 13

Region No. 5

Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Cheyenne	271	11%
Elbert	273	11%
Kit Carson	1,206	49%
Lincoln	724	29%
Area Total	2,474	

Total Region Covered Employment^{7/} - Third Quarter 1974.

^{7/} Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The population-industrial-agricultural profile of this Region indicates that it will remain essentially rural with gradual population and economic expansion. Kit Carson County, with its Burlington urban center in the eastern section of the state, should continue as the predominant county in the Region. Elbert County, however, with its proximity to Denver and Colorado Springs, coupled with its rapid population growth could have a greater impact on the Region in the ensuing years.

Because of its predominantly agricultural economic base, Region 5 has not had a Division Employment Office in its area until recently when a pilot office was temporarily established at Burlington, July 15, 1975. Now staffed by three employees under the provisions of CETA and WIN, the office renders a complete unemployment insurance and job service for the four county region. Housed in a shared facility, the Burlington office has had good initial job service success as indicated by its 1976 performance of June, July, August period with 117 placements -- 79 in agriculture and 38 in non-agriculture employment.

Region No. 5

Burlington has been selected as a pilot office for this area because of its pivotal role in the eastern portion of the state: there are over 300 businesses in the area; potential jobs to be filled fall into the classification of clerical and related, business, domestic, industrial, fabrication, professional, and agricultural. It would appear from this potential and the preliminary placement results of this pilot office that it could make approximately 2,000 placements per year - well justifying its existence and rendering a service to the community that local civic leaders have long felt to be urgently needed.

Inasmuch as the Burlington office is in operation on a trial basis with its future existence dependent on results, this report can only verify the correctness of this move and amplify the idea that for employment services to be rendered to the eastern plains region of Colorado, Burlington is the appropriate site.

TABLE 6

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 5
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
1970 AND 1974

County	Total Population			Number of Households			Number of Families		
	1970	1974	Change	1970	1974 ^a	Change	1970	1974 ^a	Change
Cheyenne County	2,396	2,390	- 6	774	800	26	610	632	22
Elbert County	3,903	4,710	807	1,280	1,594	314	1,058	1,320	262
Kit Carson County	7,530	7,560	30	2,387	2,469	82	1,987	2,050	63
Lincoln County	4,836	4,930	94	1,605	1,688	83	1,285	1,346	61
Region Totals	18,665	19,590	925	6,046	6,551	505	4,940	5,348	408

^a Estimated by the Business Research Division based upon source data.

Source: "Regional and County Population Estimates--1973 and 1974," Colorado Population Trends, Vol. 4, No. 1, Winter 1975, Colorado Division of Planning, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado; and Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 13
 COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 5
 ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
 1970 - 1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970-74 Increase	
						#	%
Civilian Labor Force ^a	8,581	8,383	8,534	9,164	8,907	326	3.8%
Unemployment	187	217	232	300	253	66	35.3
% of Labor Force	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.3%	2.8%	-	-
Total Employment ^b	8,394	8,166	8,302	8,864	8,654	260	3.1
Agriculture	3,389	2,955	2,855	3,147	3,049	-340	-10.0
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary	3,987	4,148	4,364	4,619	4,560	573	14.4
All Other Non-Agricultural ^c	1,018	1,063	1,083	1,098	1,045	27	2.7

^a Includes employed and unemployed individuals with data adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting.

^b Total employment includes resident non-agricultural wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers and persons involved in labor disputes.

^c Includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestics.

Source: Colorado Division of Employment, unpublished data, Denver, Colorado, July 1975.

THE SOUTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

THE SOUTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

The Division's Southern Administrative Area is comprised of five State

Planning Regions:

- Region No. 4 - Pikes Peak
- Region No. 6 - The Lower Arkansas Valley
- Region No. 7 - The Spanish Peaks
- Region No. 8 - The San Luis Valley
- Region No. 13 - The Upper Arkansas Valley

These five State Regions consist of twenty-two counties:

Alamosa	Crowley	Lake	Pueblo
Baca	Custer	Las Animas	Rio Grande
Bent	El Paso	Mineral	Saguache
Chaffee	Fremont	Otero	Teller
Conejos	Huerfano	Park	
Costilla	Kiowa	Prowers	

Spanning 38,542 square miles, this administrative area is one of geographical contrasts ranging from rolling plains in the eastern sections to foothills, open valley, and towering peaks, some the highest in the state in the western sections.

The area had a population of 586,391 in 1974, 23.6 percent of the state's residents - a total work force of 223,059 and 10,870 covered employers. Employment in the area is largely distributed in the following activities:

• Government	46,396	20.8%
• Agriculture & Mining	30,559	13.7%
• Service and Finance	35,912	16.1%
• Trade	35,912	16.1%
• Self-employed & Other	22,975	10.3%
• Manufacturing	21,414	9.6%

Offices of the Division are presently situated in the following communities:

- Region No. 4 - Colorado Springs

The Southern Administrative Area

Region 6	La Junta Lamar Rocky Ford
Region 7	Pueblo Trinidad Walsenburg
Region 8	Alamosa Monte Vista
Region 13	Canon City Leadville Salida

Because of population-industrial characteristics of the administrative area, the following suggestions and observations concerning Division services in the many communities are offered:

Region 4 - Colorado Springs

1. Establish a sub-office at 1901 Union Avenue in Colorado Springs.
2. Establish a seasonal office in Manitou Springs during the tourist season.
3. On a long range basis consider the need for an office in Security.

Region 6 - Rocky Ford - La Junta

Possible consolidation of the Rocky Ford-La Junta offices into one larger office at La Junta; or the reduction of the Rocky Ford office to JIS status.

Region 7 -

1. Maintain Walsenburg in sub-office status.
2. Maintain Trinidad full service status.
3. Maintain Pueblo full service status.

The Southern Administrative Area

Region 8 -

It is suggested that the Monte Vista office be either eliminated or reduced to sub-office status and have the main and central office situated in Alamosa.

Region 13 -

Maintain the three community offices at Canon City, Leadville, and Salida.

REGION NO. 4 - PIKES PEAK

Situated in the central portion of the state are three counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 4, The Pikes Peak Region. These counties - El Paso, Park, and Teller span 5,414 square miles and had an estimated 1975 population of 298,500, 11.8 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 484,852 by the year 2000, a 62 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Characterized by high mountains, open valleys, foothills and plains, the Pikes Peak region is the state's second most populous region. El Paso County is highly urbanized and has the bulk of the region's population while Park and Teller counties are sparsely populated. Colorado Springs is the region's most populated urban area with an estimated 1974 population of 175,743. Small communities near Colorado Springs, such as Manitou Springs and Fountain, each have populations slightly over 5,000 while the other small towns have populations usually less than 1,000. In all of Park County, for example, the population is a mere 3,190 and Teller County has a slightly larger population with 5,026. The largest city in Teller County is Woodland Park with a population of 1,579. Fastest growing county is El Paso, due to heavily urbanized Colorado Springs and its surrounding smaller towns and communities.

A listing of the Region's five largest communities follows:

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1974 Population</u>
Colorado Springs ^{1/}	El Paso	175,745
Cripple Creek	Teller	643
Fountain	El Paso	5,430
Manitou Springs	El Paso	4,356
Woodland Park	Teller	1,579

1/ An office of the Division already exists in this community.

Region No. 4

Population for the Region and its counties beginning with 1970 Census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000. ^{2/} The Region should have a moderate growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

Table 1. Regional & County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High & Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 4	L	241,473	313,425	335,244	354,372	372,016	385,123	397,000
	H	(Same)	318,447	345,394	375,558	409,163	443,890	484,852
El Paso	L	235,972	306,045	327,166	345,736	362,847	375,578	387,106
	H	(Same)	310,949	337,071	366,405	399,078	432,887	472,767
Park	L	2,185	2,930	3,251	3,499	3,738	3,904	4,059
	H	(Same)	2,977	3,350	3,708	4,112	4,500	4,958
Teller	L	3,316	4,450	4,827	5,138	5,431	5,642	5,835
	H	(Same)	4,521	4,973	5,445	5,974	6,503	7,127

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, this Region is served by three higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training - University of Colorado Extension Center, El Paso Community College, and Colorado College. Situated north of Colorado Springs is the U.S. Air Force Academy to which appointive cadets are assigned.

Labor Market

Government is the largest employer in the Pikes Peak Region, accounting for approximately 25 percent of the work force. Services and wholesale and retail trades are also predominant in the region due to the impact of military installations and a substantial tourist business.

In the last ten to fifteen years manufacturing employment has outpaced the growth of other sectors in the region's economy due to the heavy influx of electronics firms and diversified industries such as mining machinery, tools, and home fabrication.

^{2/} Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

Region No. 4

Mining, once predominant in the region is currently at a low level.

Agriculture accounts for about one percent of the region's employment.

For the past year unemployment has hovered between six and seven percent of the labor force. Fluctuations have been due primarily to an influx of people looking for work, a lack of job growth in all sectors of the region's economy, the seasonal influx of students seeking employment, and the seasonal variation in agriculture and construction employment. Younger people have been particularly affected by these economic fluctuations.

At latest report, August 1976, a significant improvement in the job picture began to appear due primarily to a strengthened regional economy.

The following chart for the Colorado Springs SMSA (El Paso and Teller Counties) compiled by the Division's Research and Analysis Section presents an overview of a major portion of the region's economy:

COLORADO SPRINGS SMSA
(El Paso and Teller counties)

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE

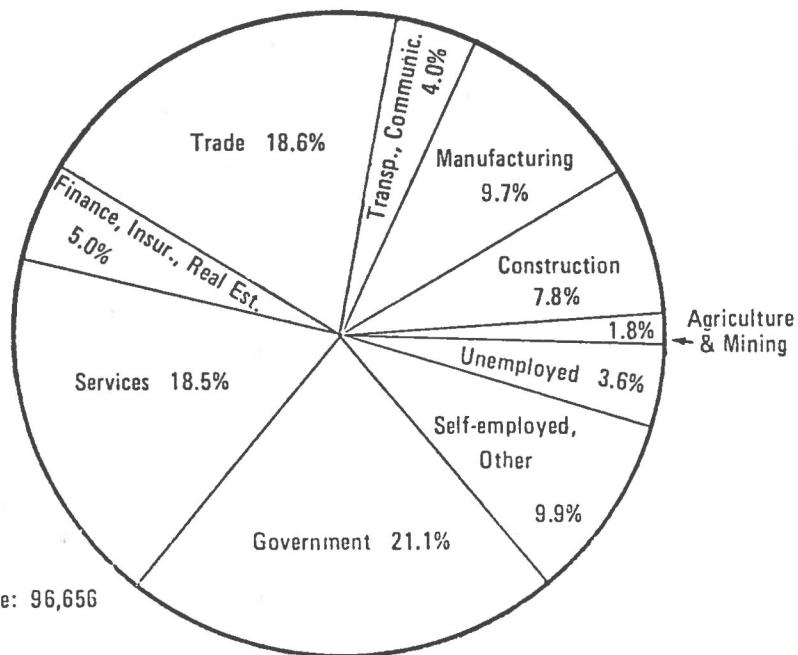
	AUG '76	JUL '76	AUG '75	CHANGE FROM:	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force ^{1/}	105,600	106,320	103,020	-720	2,580
Unemployment	6,310	7,460	6,640	-1,150	-330
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	7.0	6.4	---	---
Total Employment ^{2/}	99,290	98,860	96,380	430	2,910
Agriculture	1,760	1,870	1,760	-110	0
All Other Nonagricultural ^{3/}	9,090	9,230	9,060	-140	30
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	88,440	87,760	85,560	680	2,880

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

Region No. 4

The region's total employment ^{3/} for 1976 totaled over 105,000 with an unemployment rate that hovered between six and seven percent. It appears that present employment trends will continue as government-industrial-commercial sectors continue to expand and agriculture and mining will continue in a gradual decline.

The following chart shows the composition of the region's 1973 resident civilian labor force:



Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
El Paso	66,021	99.0%
Teller	456	.7%
Park	189	.3%
Total	66,666	

Total Region Covered Employment ^{4/} - Third Quarter 1974

^{3/} Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors.

^{4/} Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, local government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

As intimated throughout this report, El Paso County is the center of the region's economy with Teller County being a part of the Colorado Springs SMSA. Park County, on the other hand, is sparsely populated and plays a minimal role in the region's economy, having at last count (1st quarter 1976) only 65 covered employers and an average of 189 employees in covered employment.

Accordingly, any recommendations concerning job service centers will be directed toward El Paso County and the heavily urbanized Colorado Springs area. The burgeoning population in and around Colorado Springs has given added importance to such communities as Fountain, Security, Widefield, and Manitou Springs. The Fountain - Security - Widefield communities, for example have a residency that approaches 50,000 persons. Manitou Springs has a population in excess of 6,000.

At present the Division has one centrally located office, plus a Casual Labor Office, in Colorado Springs. This main office, at peak loads, has carried a traffic as high as 900 applicants a day. Such traffic unnecessarily burdens the office and impedes its efficiency at the same time.

In order to overcome these crowded conditions and at the same time better serve the public, the Area Manager is initiating a new sub-office in the north eastern section of the city at 1901 N. Union Avenue. This site was selected because findings of a survey indicated that this was a section from which great numbers of applicants required job services. It is intended that this office render full ES and UI services to the public. Such an office should not increase non personal costs for the Colorado Springs office inasmuch as the separate office for Casual Labor is being closed and made a part of the main office.

Longer range plans anticipate that another sub office should eventually be installed at Security to serve it and the surrounding communities. Security is largely a middle-class residency area whose population would benefit from the accessibility and services provided by an on-site job service center.

According to 1976 population estimates, Manitou Springs now has a year round population well in excess of 6,000 persons with a great expansion of population - and economic activity - during the tourist season. Analysis of this population increase and expanded economic activity reveals that a seasonal job service center could render a great service to this community through employment service activities. The Colorado Springs Manager feels that such a seasonal office would easily pay for itself and contribute to the Division's overall placement effort.

The immediate and long range plans for this Region are in agreement with the findings of this regional analysis. The only addition to these plans is the recommendation that a seasonal office be situated in Manitou Springs.

REGION NO. 6 - LOWER ARKANSAS VALLEY

Situated in a colorful panorama of rolling plains in southeastern Colorado are the six counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 6, the Lower Arkansas Valley. These counties -- Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Bent, Prowers, and Baca -- span 9,500 square miles and had a 1974 population of 54,750, 2.3 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 87,105 by the year 2000, a 59 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Fastest growing among these counties is Prowers County. Otero County's population equaled 43 percent of the region in 1974 and Prowers County is considered second largest with 25 percent of the population. Least populated of the counties in this region is Kiowa County.^{1/}

In 1974, 43 percent of the region's population lived in four urban communities spaced along U.S. 50, and another 15 percent of the population lived in six rural non-farm communities. A listing of the region's 10 largest communities follows:

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u> ^{2/}
Eads	Kiowa	800	5,891
Fowler	Otero	1,244	31,434
Holly	Prowers	1,000	15,050
La Junta ^{3/}	Otero	7,987	33,137
Lamar ^{3/}	Prowers	7,858	21,143
Las Animas	Bent	3,059	36,857
Ordway	Crowley	1,012	28,116
Rocky Ford ^{3/}	Otero	4,901	32,089
Springfield	Baca	1,649	6,430
Walsh	Baca	1,046	5,650

^{1/} See Table 6

^{2/} Commuting Area refers to the surrounding area population that could travel to the general vicinity of a community for employment. Also, the Commuting Areas' populations usually overlap from one community area to another, La Junta and Rocky Ford, for example.

^{3/} Offices of the Division already exist in these cities.

Region No. 6

Population for the region and its counties beginning with 1970 Census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000.^{4/} The region should have a moderate growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

TABLE 1

Regional & County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High & Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 6	L	54,063	57,351	59,716	62,790	66,334	68,664	69,510
	H	(Same)	58,492	62,119	67,345	73,869	80,460	87,105
Baca	L	5,674	6,042	6,324	6,667	7,062	7,319	7,419
	H	(Same)	6,161	6,579	7,151	7,864	8,577	9,298
Bent	L	6,493	6,487	6,260	6,322	6,404	6,487	6,423
	H	(Same)	6,615	6,512	6,781	7,132	7,602	8,051
Crowley	L	3,086	3,444	3,792	4,095	4,441	4,656	4,773
	H	(Same)	3,512	3,944	4,392	4,945	5,456	5,982
Kiowa	L	2,029	2,122	2,186	2,286	2,402	2,480	2,503
	H	(Same)	2,164	2,274	2,452	2,675	2,906	3,137
Otero	L	23,523	24,782	25,662	26,909	28,349	29,304	29,624
	H	(Same)	25,271	26,695	28,860	31,568	34,337	37,121
Prowers	L	13,258	14,473	15,492	16,511	17,677	18,419	18,768
	H	(Same)	14,759	16,115	17,703	19,684	21,582	23,517

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by two higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training - Lamar Community College and Otero Junior College.

Labor Market

While the economy of the Lower Arkansas Valley has been historically tied to agriculture, the region is turning toward manufacturing in an effort to create a more balanced economic structure and future. The region's goals and those of a wide variety of manufacturing and commercial enterprises are highly compatible.

^{4/} Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

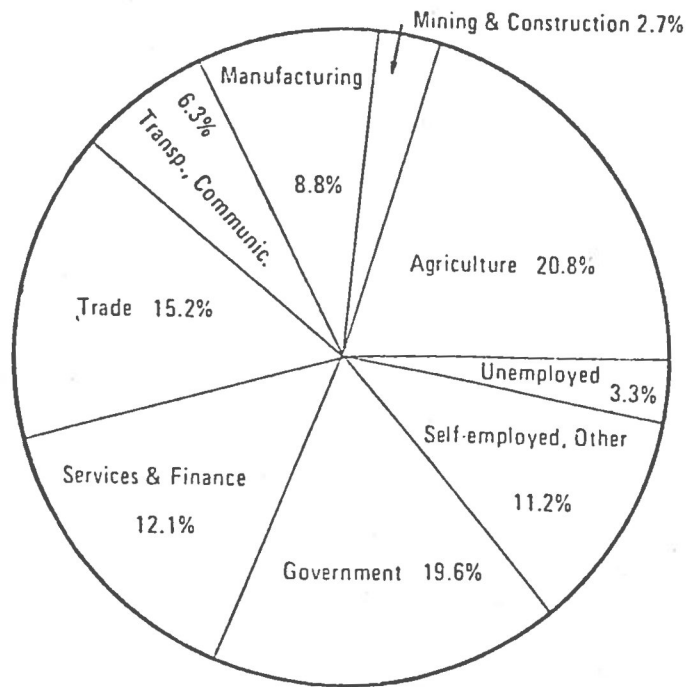
Region No. 6

The region's total employment^{5/} for 1974 was 22,354 with 4,319 employed in agriculture, 15,763 employed in non-agriculture and 2,275 as self-employed and domestics.^{6/}

Over the 1970-1974 period the average unemployment rate was 3.5 percent.

The following chart shows the composition of the region's 1974 resident civilian labor force.

FIGURE 1
COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 6
PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1973



Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach, 1975, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Denver, Colorado.

^{5/} Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors.

^{6/} See Table 13

Region No. 6

Counties in the region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Baca	502	5.2%
Bent	360	3.7%
Crowley	270	2.8%
Kiowa	138	1.4%
Otero	5,535	57.4%
Prowers	2,838	29.4%
Area Total	9,643	

Total Region Covered Employment ^{7/} - Third Quarter 1974

^{7/} Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Presently serving this six county area are three Division Job Service Centers - La Junta, Lamar, and Rocky Ford, all spaced along U.S. 50. It is to be recalled that these three offices, while serving the entire region, are located in the region's two most heavily populated counties, Otero and Prowers. Also, it is in this area that the greatest number of industrial-commercial establishments are situated.

There is no question about the location and services rendered by the Lamar Job Service Center, what with its serving a commuting area population of 21,143 and over 500 covered employers. In addition to being located approximately 60 miles from La Junta, it is the only Job Service Center the Division has in this southeastern section of the state.

Some question arises, however, concerning the existence of the two full-service offices situated just 14 miles apart, Rocky Ford and La Junta. Serving essentially the same commuting area population of 33,137 and the same area

employers it appears that these two offices duplicate services and increase the Division's personal and non-personal costs. Furthermore, certain services are shared between the two offices, the Rocky Ford CETA staff serving La Junta and the La Junta WIN staff serving Rocky Ford. Also, the Job Corps function is serving both offices by an itinerant specialist. And lastly, the Unemployment Insurance function in both offices is served by Permanent Part-time employees.

La Junta is staffed with nine persons and Rocky Ford with six; and the lease cost of the La Junta office being \$5,332 for Fiscal Year 1977, while the lease cost for Rocky Ford is \$4,244 for the same period.

It would appear that a consolidation of these offices into one facility would make a sizable contribution to reducing budgetary outlays, not only in office space costs but in staffing. It is felt that staffing could be reduced from a total of 15 for the two offices to 11 or 12 - eliminating one manager, clerks and an ESR level. Then the facility cost would be less in one installation, particularly if housed in the La Junta area where square footage costs are more than 50 percent less than the Rocky Ford costs.

Another benefit of this consolidation would be the staffing of the Unemployment Insurance function with a full-time employee rather than the present permanent part-time staffing. It would appear that the full-time employee would be all the more knowledgeable for rendering better service and possibly contribute to more economical personnel costs.

It is possible, if such an office consolidation is undertaken, that a service such as JIS could be maintained in a shared facility and be serviced by a contracted volunteer organization. Trained in employment service selection and referral techniques and record-keeping procedures, this volunteer - JIS service becomes a part of the overall Job Bank system - and usually at no cost

Region No. 6

to the Division.

Considering the projected rate of growth for Otero County from 25,000 population in 1975 to approximately 31,000 (an average of the high and low series) in 2000, it would appear that the county would experience a moderate growth for the period. Furthermore, this moderate growth would not unduly strain the services to be rendered by the Division through the recommended single facility.

TABLE 6

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 6
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
1970 AND 1974

County	Total Population			Number of Households			Number of Families		
	1970	1974	Change	1970	1974	Change	1970	1974	Change
Baca	5,674	5,690	16	1,938	2,010	72	1,530	1,590	60
Bent	6,493	6,460	- 33	1,941	2,000	59	1,521	1,570	49
Crowley	3,086	2,960	-126	1,083	1,080	- 3	841	840	- 1
Kiowa	2,029	2,090	61	686	730	44	562	600	38
Otero	23,523	23,660	137	7,277	7,580	303	5,776	6,010	234
Prowers	<u>13,258</u>	<u>13,890</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>4,151</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>3,280</u>	<u>3,550</u>	<u>270</u>
Region Total	54,063	54,750	687	17,076	17,900	824	13,510	14,160	650

Source: Housing in Colorado: April 1, 1974, Colorado Division of Housing and Colorado Division of Planning, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 13

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 6
ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
1970-1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970-1974 Increase	
						#	%
Civilian Labor Force ^a	21,774	21,192	21,951	23,099	23,109	1,335	6.1%
Unemployment	790	882	763	763	755	-35	-4.4
Percent of Labor Force	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.3	-	-
Total Employment ^b	20,984	20,370	21,188	22,336	22,354	1,370	6.5
Agriculture	4,839	4,187	4,049	4,463	4,319	-520	-10.7
Non-agricultural Wage and Salary	13,912	13,934	14,820	15,529	15,763	1,851	13.3
All Other Non-agricultural ^c	2,233	2,249	2,319	2,344	2,275	42	1.9

^a Includes employed and unemployed individuals with data adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting.

^b Includes resident non-agricultural wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers, and persons involved in labor disputes.

^c Includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestics.

Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, July 1975.

REGION NO. 7 - SPANISH PEAKS

Situated in the south-central portion of the state are three counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 7, The Spanish Peaks. These counties - Pueblo, Huerfano, and Las Animas - span 8,733 square miles and had a 1975 population of 148,000, 5.9 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the Region suggest a possible population of 218,868 by the year 2000, a 48 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Pueblo County with its major metropolitan - industrial center, the City of Pueblo, is the largest of the three counties of the Region having a 1974 population of 105,914, comprising 70 percent of the Region's population. Trinidad and Walsenburg are two of the other larger cities in the area. Eight rural, non-farm communities make up another two percent of the Region's population.

Pueblo County experienced the greatest rate of growth in population between 1970 and 1974. Las Animas County is the second largest, equaling 11 percent. Huerfano County is the least populated among the Region's counties, with a 1974 population of 6,600.

A listing of the Region's five largest communities follows:^{1/}

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u> ^{2/}
Pueblo ^{3/}	Pueblo	105,914	155,260
Trinidad ^{3/}	Las Animas	10,280	36,184
Walsenburg ^{3/}	Huerfano	4,380	18,020
Aguilar	Las Animas	706	36,184
La Veta	Huerfano	594	18,020

^{1/} See Table 7

^{2/} Commuting Area refers to the surrounding area population that could travel to the general vicinity of a community for employment. Also, the Commuting Areas' populations usually overlap from one community area to another, Trinidad and Aguilar, for example.

^{3/} Offices of the Division already exist in these cities.

Region No. 7

Population for the Region and its counties beginning with 1970 census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000.^{4/} The Region should have a significant growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth

Table I

Regional and County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High & Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 7	L	140,572	147,284	151,444	157,541	165,396	170,319	170,633
	H	(Same)	150,375	158,038	170,020	185,977	202,546	218,868
Huerfano	L	6,590	6,704	6,805	7,035	7,337	7,531	7,571
	H	(Same)	6,845	7,102	7,591	8,248	8,953	9,642
Las Animas	L	15,744	16,038	15,915	16,256	16,750	17,086	16,955
	H	(Same)	16,374	16,607	17,541	18,832	20,315	21,743
Pueblo	L	118,238	124,542	128,723	134,251	141,308	145,702	146,159
	H	(Same)	127,156	134,329	144,888	158,897	173,278	187,483

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by four higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training - Pueblo District 60 High School, University of Southern Colorado, Midwest Business College, and Trinidad State Junior College.

Labor Market

The Spanish Peaks, and notably Pueblo County, is the most industrialized Region in the state. In 1974, 16.0 percent of the Region's labor force worked in manufacturing. Other major employers include the Pueblo Army Depot; U.S. Department of Transportation; U.S. Government Printing Office; and the Colorado State Hospital.

Pueblo County is the most diversified county in the Region with industrial, commercial, agricultural, transportation and recreation enterprises being characteristic of its economic life. It has historically served as the hub of economic activity for south central and southeastern Colorado.

^{4/} Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

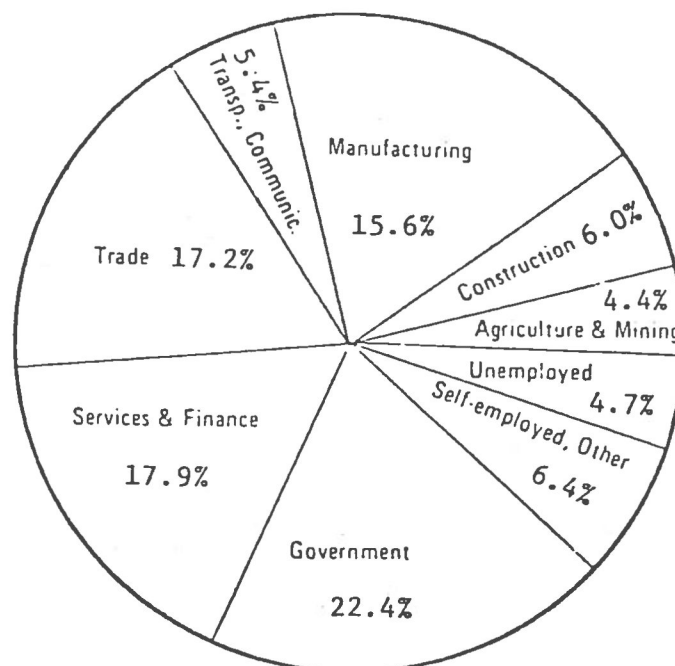
Region No. 7

Agriculture has traditionally played a minor role in the Spanish Peaks regional economy. As urban and industrial development continue, this sector can be expected to decline further in relative importance.

The Region's total employment^{5/} for 1974 totaled 53,660 with 1,940 employed in agriculture and 51,720 employed in non-agriculture enterprises.^{6/} Employment trends indicate slight changes in total employment distribution with some possible decline in the agriculture sector and some increase in the industrial-commercial sector.

The following chart shows the composition of the region's 1974 resident civilian labor force:

FIGURE 1
COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 7
PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1974



Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach, 1975, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Denver, Colorado.

^{5/} Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors.

^{6/} See Table 14

Region No. 7

Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Huerfano	717	2.0%
Las Animas	2,690	7.3%
Pueblo	33,404	91.0%
Area Total	36,811	

Total Region Covered Employment 7/ - Third Quarter 1974

7/ Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

All indications for this Region suggest that moderate growth will continue to be the pattern for the next twenty-five years. This growth will be characterized by gradual population increases and a corresponding growth in industrial-commercial enterprises. Growth patterns within the Region will follow past trends wherein Pueblo County experienced the greatest rate of growth and the two smaller counties grew at a lesser rate. No dramatic change in the Region's industrial-population profile is anticipated.

Division offices are already situated in the major urban areas, Pueblo, Trinidad and Walsenburg, with Walsenburg being a sub-office under Trinidad's management. The rationale for the present Walsenburg sub-office status rests on its past work-load attainment in not being able to justify a full service staff. This low attainment record is more readily understandable when it is realized that the economic activity simply is not there to be serviced. Furthermore, the population concentration in this urban area - 4,380 in 1974 - indicates that the Division should continue to render some type of service and sub-office status which appears to meet that need. Population projections for the next five years

Region No. 7

do not seem to indicate any need to change this sub-office status.

Trinidad is projected to attain a slow and gradual growth in the next five to twenty-five years. Las Animas County's population is projected to increase at the maximum by approximately 6,000 in the next twenty-five years. Such a moderate growth merely assures that the present full-service status of this office should be maintained and that the present staffing complement should be able to render adequate services without further expansion.

As has been indicated, Pueblo County is the most diversified and heavily populated county in the Region. And it is in this county that the greatest population increases and economic expansion are anticipated.

An analysis of the county's population trends, unemployment pattern, labor composition and expansion indicates a moderate growth that can be adequately serviced by the present Pueblo Job Service Center. The Center is strategically situated in the city's downtown area and this main office appears to be accessible to interested job seekers and employers. The need for a sub-office or satellite offices was explored and it was determined that area growth for the immediate future (the next five years) would not require the establishment of such offices.

TABLE 7

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 7
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
1970 AND 1974^a

	Huerfano County	Las Animas County	Pueblo County	Region Total
Total Population				
1970	6,590	15,744	118,238	140,572
1974	6,600	16,000	125,000	147,600
Change	10	256	6,762	7,028
Number of Households				
1970	2,205	5,084	35,373	42,662
1974 ^b	2,285	5,332	38,619	46,236
Change	80	248	3,246	3,574
Number of Families				
1970	1,684	3,827	28,782	34,293
1974 ^b	1,744	4,009	31,421	37,174
Change	60	182	2,639	2,881

^a 1974 population data is preliminary estimates subject to upward revisions.

^b Estimated by Business Research Division based upon source data.

Source: "Regional and County Population Estimates--1973 and 1974," Colorado Population Trends, Vol. 4, No. 1, Winter 1975, Colorado Division of Planning, Denver, Colorado; and Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado; and Colorado Division of Planning, Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 14

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 7
ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
1970-1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970-1974 Increase	
						Number	%
Civilian Labor Force ^a	50,498	50,098	53,712	55,756	56,320	5,822	11.5%
Unemployment	2,368	2,342	2,237	2,337	2,660	292	12.3
% of Labor Force	4.7%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.7%	-	-
Total Employment ^b	48,130	47,756	51,475	53,419	53,660	5,530	11.5
Agriculture	2,178	1,873	1,804	1,996	1,940	-238	-10.9
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary	42,392	42,315	45,939	47,694	48,119	5,727	13.5
All Other Non-Agricultural ^c	3,560	3,568	3,732	3,729	3,601	41	1.2

^a Includes employed and unemployed individuals with data adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting.

^b Includes resident non-agricultural wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers, and persons involved in labor disputes.

^c Includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestics.

Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, November 1974 and June 1975.

REGION NO. 8 - SAN LUIS VALLEY

Situated in the south-central portion of the state are six counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 8, The San Luis Valley. These counties, Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Conejos, and Costilla span 8,180 square miles and had a 1974 population of 39,361, 1.6 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 52,491 by the year 2000, a 33 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Fastest growing among these communities is Alamosa County, also having the largest county population in the area, 31 percent of the Region. Rio Grande has the second largest population, 28 percent of the Region. Least populated among the Region's six counties is Mineral County with a 1975 population of 866. In the 1970-74 period, the Region experienced a 12 percent population growth.

One-third of the Region's population lived in the two urban communities of Alamosa and Monte Vista, along US 160. Fifteen rural, non-farm communities make up another 29 percent of the Region's population.

A listing of the Region's 11 largest communities follows:^{1/}

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1974 Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u> ^{2/}
Alamosa ^{3/}	Alamosa	7,377	35,397
Antonito	Conejos	1,200	20,267
Center	Saguache	1,500	27,056
Creede	Mineral	700	866
Del Norte	Rio Grande	1,575	26,940
La Jara	Conejos	800	25,511
Manassa	Conejos	900	14,342
Monte Vista ^{3/}	Rio Grande	3,954	33,633
Saguache	Saguache	700	6,756
Sanford	Conejos	655	14,342
San Luis	Costilla	1,100	11,594

^{1/} See Table 7

^{2/} Commuting Area refers to the surrounding area population that could travel to the general vicinity of a specific community for employment. Also, the commuting area's populations usually overlap from one community area to another, Alamosa and Monte Vista, for example.

^{3/} Office of the Division already exist in these communities.

Region No. 8

Population for the Region and its counties beginning with 1970 census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000.^{4/} The Region should have a slow and gradual growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

Table 1
Regional and County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High & Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 8	L	37,466	42,013	43,742	46,205	49,246	51,416	52,492
	H	(Same)	42,810	45,396	49,417	54,582	59,785	64,976
Alamosa	L	11,422	13,218	14,101	15,073	16,253	17,067	17,524
	H	(Same)	13,469	14,635	16,121	18,014	19,845	21,693
Conejos	L	7,846	9,031	9,713	10,424	11,286	11,876	12,218
	H	(Same)	9,202	10,080	11,148	12,509	13,809	15,124
Costilla	L	3,091	3,541	3,805	4,082	4,418	4,648	4,781
	H	(Same)	3,608	3,949	4,366	4,896	5,404	5,917
Mineral	L	786	866	858	883	916	944	951
	H	(Same)	882	890	944	1,016	1,098	1,177
Rio Grande	L	10,494	11,239	11,170	11,519	11,980	12,352	12,452
	H	(Same)	11,452	11,592	12,320	13,278	14,363	15,414
Saguache	L	3,827	4,119	4,095	4,223	4,393	4,530	4,566
	H	(Same)	4,197	4,250	4,517	4,869	5,267	5,552

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by two higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training -- Adams State College, and San Luis Valley Area Vocational School.

Labor Market

The San Luis Valley has been primarily an agricultural area. Agriculture, until recently, has been the region's largest employer, and still employs almost one-fifth of the region's work force. Major field crops produced include potatoes, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, carrots, and barley. Cattle, stock sheep, hogs, and pigs are also raised on the Region's farms.

^{4/} Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

Region No. 8

Manufacturing, while employing only six percent of the Region's labor force in 1974, is the most rapidly expanding sector of its economy. Between 1970 and 1974, manufacturing employment increased by 65 percent, which was four times the increase in the Region's work force.

Total employment in the San Luis Valley was 15,969^{5/} in 1974, while unemployment was 638, or 3.8 percent of the resident labor force. In Conejos, Costilla, and Saguache counties, however, unemployment has continued to be estimated in the 6.0 percent range, and has been as high as 6.7 percent in recent years.

Fourteen percent of those who live in the region commuted to other areas for work. Labor force participation rates in the region for both men and women are low - 70 percent for men and 36 percent for women compared to 81 and 45 percent, respectively, in the state's metropolitan areas. The low participation rate for men was partly accounted for by the high proportion of adult men who were above age 65 in the San Luis Valley, 15 percent, compared with 12 percent state-wide, itself a symptom of the outmigration of younger men caused by the low level of opportunity.

Greatest increases in employment in the region occurred in government, wholesale and retail trade, services and manufacturing, while mining employment declined.^{6/}

^{5/} Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors.

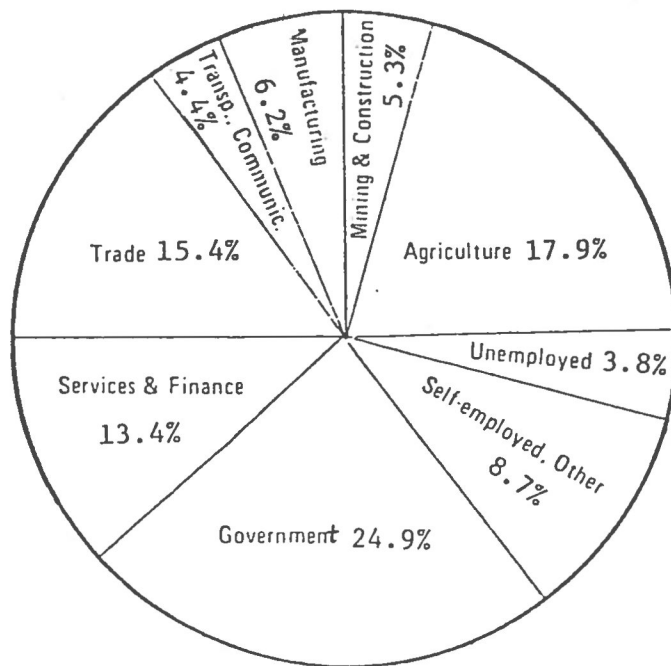
^{6/} See Table 14

The following chart shows the composition of the region's 1974 resident

civilian labor force:

FIGURE 1

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 8
 PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
 1974



Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach, 1975, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Denver, Colorado.

Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Alamosa	2,940	47.5%
Conejos	642	10.4%
Costilla	161	2.6%
Mineral	222	3.6%
Rio Grande	2,018	32.6%
Saguache	210	3.4%
Area Total	6,193	

Total Region Covered Employment ^{7/} - Third Quarter 1974

^{7/} Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Fundamental to any economic analysis of the San Luis Valley is the area's sparse population, its relatively slow population and industry growth, and its low level of job opportunity. In fact, in an effort to stimulate growth and employment, three of the region's counties - Conejos, Costilla, and Saguache - have been designated by the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) as eligible for federal redevelopment grants, loans, and technical assistance.

Serving the employment needs of this region are two Division Job Service Centers, one at Alamosa and the other just seventeen miles to the north-west on US 160 at Monte Vista. These two offices are situated in the region's greatest population density and combined population of more than 11,000 in these two cities and serving a commuting area population of more than 35,000.

The larger of the two offices is Alamosa, serving a population of more than 7,000, while Monte Vista serves approximately 4,000. Correspondingly, Alamosa has the larger staff of nine certified employees as opposed to five for Monte Vista. Each office uses CETA Title VI employees and the Alamosa office furnishes a WIN and Job Corps itinerant service to the Monte Vista Office.

Even though Monte Vista makes a valuable placement contribution through its services, it would appear the same placement results could be obtained at less personal cost to the Division if Monte Vista were reduced to the status of a sub-office under the management of the Alamosa Office. Furthermore, it is believed that non-personal costs could be reduced as a Monte Vista sub-office is housed in a smaller facility.

Region No. 8

An alternative to the Monte Vista sub-office status is the closing of the Monte Vista Office and assigning the remaining staff to the Alamosa Office thus giving Alamosa the sole responsibility and capability of serving the entire area.

In view of the population distribution in the region and its industry profile no other offices of the Division are necessary to serve the area.

TABLE 7

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 8
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
1970 AND 1974

County	Total Population			Number of Households			Number of Families		
	1970	1974	Change	1970	1974 ^a	Change	1970	1974 ^a	Change
Alamosa County	11,422	12,200	778	3,285	3,607	322	2,643	2,932	289
Conejos County	7,846	8,230	384	1,980	2,133	153	1,735	1,850	115
Costilla County	3,091	3,150	59	826	863	37	674	737	63
Mineral County	786	831	45	254	274	20	244	252	8
Rio Grande County	10,494	11,000	506	3,070	3,306	236	2,602	2,780	178
Saguache County	<u>3,827</u>	<u>3,950</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>1,209</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>1,001</u>	<u>47</u>
Region Total	37,466	39,361	1,895	10,549	11,392	843	8,852	9,552	700

^a Estimated by the Business Research Division based upon source data.

Source: "Regional and County Population Estimates--1973 and 1974," Colorado Population Trends, Vol. 4, No. 1, Winter 1975, Colorado Division of Planning, Denver, Colorado; and Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado, June 1974.

TABLE 14

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 8
ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
BASED ON PLACE OF RESIDENCE
1970 - 1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970-74 Increase	
						#	%
Civilian Labor Force ^a	14,366	14,614	15,365	16,804	16,607	2,241	15.6%
Unemployment	652	744	663	677	638	-14	2.0
Percent of Labor Force	4.5%	5.1%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	-	-
Total Employment ^b	13,712	13,870	14,702	16,127	15,969	2,257	16.5
Agriculture	3,336	2,887	2,785	3,079	2,979	-357	10.7
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary	9,110	9,640	10,494	11,525	11,538	2,428	26.7
All Other Non-Agricultural ^c	1,266	1,343	1,423	1,523	1,452	186	14.7

^a Includes employed and unemployed individuals with data adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting.

^b Includes resident non-agricultural wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers, and persons involved in labor disputes.

^c Includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestics.

Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, July 1975.

REGION NO. 13 - UPPER ARKANSAS VALLEY

Situated in the Central portion of the state are four counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 13,--the Upper Arkansas Valley. These counties --Custer, Chaffee, Fremont, and Lake--span 3,715 square miles and had a 1974 population of 45,780, two percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 68,920 by the year 2000, a 51 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Fastest growing among these communities is Fremont County when, in the period 1970 - 1974, the population increased by 13.9 percent. Fremont County possesses 55 percent of the regional population and has the largest city in the region, Canon City. Chaffee County accounts for 24 percent of the area population, followed by Lake and Custer counties with 18 and 3 percent respectively.

Other major urban areas in the Upper Arkansas Valley include: Salida, Leadville, Florence, Buena Vista, and Westcliffe.

A listing of the Region's six largest communities follows: 1/

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1974 Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u> <u>2/</u>
Buena Vista	Chaffee	2,071	21,304
Canon City <u>3/</u>	Fremont	11,767	25,342
Florence	Fremont	3,231	24,586
Leadville <u>3/</u>	Lake	4,423	16,074
Salida <u>3/</u>	Chaffee	5,139	15,604
Westcliffe	Custer	268	1,843

Population for the Region and its counties beginning with 1970 Census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000. 4/ The Region should

1/ See Table 6

2/ Commuting Area refers to the surrounding area population that could travel to the general vicinity of a specific community for employment. Also, the commuting areas' populations usually overlap from one community area to another, Canon City and Florence, for example.

3/ Offices of the Division already exist in these cities.

4/ Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

Region No. 13

have a moderate growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

Table 1

Regional & County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High & Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 13	L	41,506	47,019	48,243	49,602	51,690	53,730	55,282
	H	(Same)	47,932	50,089	53,155	57,536	62,849	68,920
Chaffee	L	10,162	11,966	12,714	13,298	14,096	14,775	15,328
	H	(Same)	12,198	13,200	14,251	15,689	17,281	19,106
Custer	L	1,120	1,211	1,160	1,149	1,153	1,176	1,187
	H	(Same)	1,235	1,204	1,232	1,284	1,375	1,479
Fremont	L	21,942	25,380	26,730	27,836	29,375	30,728	31,816
	H	(Same)	25,872	27,753	29,831	32,701	35,950	39,676
Lake	L	8,282	8,462	7,640	7,319	7,066	7,051	6,951
	H	(Same)	8,627	7,932	7,842	7,862	8,243	8,659

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by three higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training.

Colorado Mountain College
University of Southern Colorado

Vocational and Technical
Liberal Arts, Arts & Sciences
Vocational-Trade Program
Arts and Sciences, Vocational-Trade

University of Colorado Cragmoor Center

LABOR MARKET

Historically, the economy of the Upper Arkansas Valley has been tied to mining and agriculture. While mining continues to play a dominant role in the region's economy, slightly behind the leaders--services and finance, government and trade--agriculture does not have the overall employment and economic impact it once had.

Total employment in the region in 1974 was 17,052 with 827 (4.6 percent) of the labor force unemployed. Labor force participation rates were considerably below those prevailing in the state's metropolitan areas in 1970 (63 percent for men compared with a metropolitan rate of 81 percent, and 33 percent for women compared with the metropolitan rate of 45 percent). These low participation rates

Region No. 13

are partially accounted for by the existing institutional populations at the State Penitentiary in Canon City and the State Reformatory at Buena Vista. These two institutions contribute substantially to the 17.6 percent of the regional work force in government employment. Also, due to a large retirement population, particularly in Fremont County, over 17 percent of all men and 21 percent of all women were 65 years and older, compared to 11 and 14 percent statewide.

In 1974, there were an estimated 25,280 persons between the ages of 16 and 64 living in the Upper Arkansas Valley Region. Of this number, 14,310 were actively participating in the region's labor force, based upon 1970 Census participation rates; males composed 67.4 percent of the regional work force. People over 65 still in the work force numbered 670.

The region's total employment 5/ for 1974 totaled 17,052 with 719 employed in agriculture and 16,333 employed in non-agriculture enterprises. 6/ Employment trends indicate very slight changes in total employment distribution with some possible decline in the agriculture sector and some increase in the government and services sector.

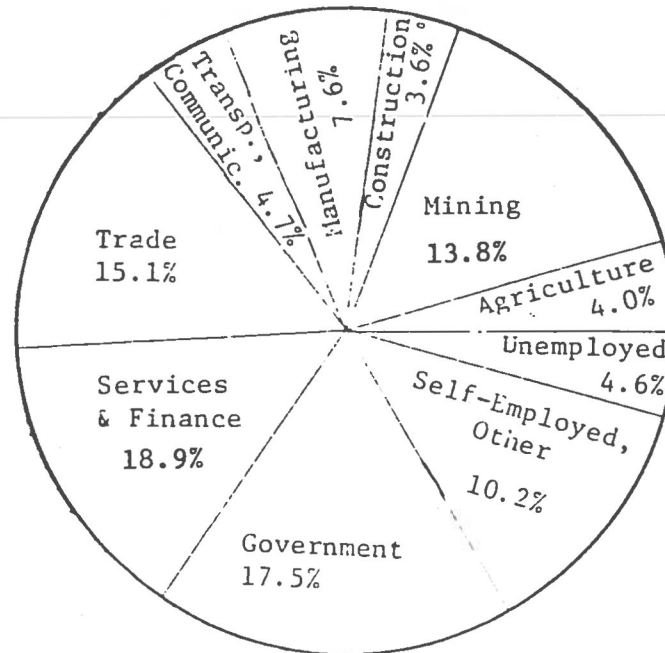
The chart following shows the composition of the region's 1974 resident civilian labor force.

5/ Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors.

6/ See Table 13

FIGURE 1

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 13
 PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1974



Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach, 1975, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Denver, Colorado.

Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Chaffee	2,033	19.1
Custer	67	.63
Fremont	4,723	44.5
Lake	3,792	35.7
Total	10,615	

Total Region Covered Employment 7/ - Third Quarter, 1974

7/ Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The population and economic profiles of the region indicate that growth will be gradual and moderate and will be centered about the region's larger urban centers--Canon City, Leadville, and Salida with a lesser degree of expansion about the smaller urban areas such as Florence and Buena Vista.

In this region, the Division operates full service offices at Canon City, Leadville, and Salida--the largest and most heavily populated urban areas in the region. As referred to in the analysis of Region 12, the Northern Mountain, the Division has established a sub-office of Leadville at Breckenridge to serve the Breckenridge-Frisco-Dillon and Vail communities.

Population in the region is heavily concentrated in Fremont County and about Canon City, the largest city in the region. The Job Service office here serves a commuting population of over 25,000 and over 450 covered employers. Salida serves a commuting population of over 15,600 and 306 covered employers, while Leadville serves over 16,000 and 439 covered employers. Considering population concentrations and the clustering of employers about those urban areas, it will appear that the Job Service Centers are correctly and strategically placed.

The population and industrial analysis of this region indicates that no additional division offices need be established in this region in the foreseeable future.

TABLE 6

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 13
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
1970 AND 1974

	Chaffee County	Custer County	Fremont County	Lake County	Region Total
Total Population					
1970	10,162	1,120	21,942	8,282	41,506
1974	11,200	1,290	25,000	8,290	45,780
Change	1,038	170	3,058	8	4,274
Number of Households					
1970	3,176	411	7,006	2,443	13,036
1974 ^a	3,607	485	8,265	2,523	14,880
Change	431	74	1,259	80	1,844
Number of Families					
1970	2,521	319	5,455	1,948	10,233
1974 ^a	2,898	382	6,640	2,012	11,932
Change	377	63	1,185	64	1,699

^a Estimated by the Business Research Division based upon source data.

Source: "Regional and County Population Estimates--1973 and 1974," Colorado Population Trends, Vol. 4, No. 1, Winter 1975, Colorado Division of Planning, Denver, Colorado; and Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 13
 COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 13
 ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
 1970 - 1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970-1974 Increase	
						#	%
Civilian Labor Force ^a	14,593	15,115	15,859	17,443	17,879	3,286	22.5%
Unemployment	553	659	675	690	827	274	49.5
Percent of Labor Force	3.8%	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%	4.6%	-	-
Total Employment ^b	14,040	14,456	15,184	16,753	17,052	3,012	21.5
Agricultural	803	696	670	743	719	-84	-10.5
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary	11,642	12,084	12,786	14,159	14,518	2,876	24.7
All Other Non-Agricultural ^c	1,595	1,676	1,728	1,851	1,815	220	13.8

^a Includes employed and unemployed individuals with data adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting.

^b Includes resident non-agricultural wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers, and persons involved in labor disputes.

^c Includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestics.

Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, July 1975.

THE WESTERN ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

THE WESTERN ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

The Division's Western Administrative Area is comprised of four state

Planning Regions:

- Region 9 - The San Juan Basin
- Region 10 - The Black Canyon
- Region 11 - The Plateau
- Region 12 - The Northern Mountain

The four state regions consist of twenty-one counties:

Archuleta	Hinsdale	Ouray
Delta	Jackson	Pitkin
Dolores	La Plata	Rio Blanco
Eagle	Mesa	Route
Garfield	Moffat	San Juan
Grand	Montezuma	San Miguel
Gunnison	Montrose	Summit

Spanning 39,442 square miles, this administrative area is geographically characterized by spectacular mountain ranges and quasi-desert areas spotted with dramatic sandstone formations. This area of geographical contrasts also serves as a potential energy reservoir and vast and varied recreational region.

The area had a population of 219,285 in the years 1974-75, 2.2 percent of the states's residents, a total work force of 104,791 and 7,143 covered employers. Employment in the area is largely distributed in the following activities:

● Trade	39,910	18.2%
● Government	38,375	17.5%
● Service & Finance	37,278	17.0%
● Self-employed & Other	25,876	11.8%
● Agriculture	24,560	11.2%
● Construction	13,596	6.2%

The Western Administrative Area

Offices of the Division are presently situated in the following communities:

Region No. 9	Cortez Durango Ignacio *
Region No. 10	Delta Gunnison Montrose
Region No. 11	Craig Glenwood Springs Grand Junction
Region No. 12	Breckenridge Steamboat Springs Minturn

* A sub-office of Durango

Because of population-industrial characteristics of the administrative area, the following suggestions and observations concerning Division services in the many communities are offered:

Region No. 9

1. Maintain the offices at Cortez and Durango and the Ignacio sub-office.
2. Consider the possibility of a sub-office at Pagosa Springs.

Region No. 10

1. Maintain the present status of the Montrose and Gunnison offices.
2. Either close the Delta office or reduce it to sub-office status.

Region No. 11

1. Maintain the present status of the Craig, Glenwood Springs, and Grand Junction offices.

The Western Administrative Area

Region No. 11 - continued

2. If oil shale development undergoes a dramatic technological advance then a Division office should be established at Rifle.

Region No. 12

1. Establish an office - full service or sub - in Aspen as based on population-industrial needs.
2. Continue the office operations at Steamboat Springs, Breckenridge, and Minturn for the time being. Evaluate results for effectiveness.
3. Consider the establishment of an office in Frisco as a central point for services for Dillon - Frisco - Vail - Breckenridge. Establishment of an office at Frisco is related to successes of offices at Breckenridge and Minturn.

It is to be noted again that this Northern Mountain Region has been the state's fastest growing region in the '70's due to tourism, recreation, and mineral development. Accordingly, the Division should maintain constant awareness of community needs for services.

REGION NO. 9 - SAN JUAN BASIN

Situated in the southwestern portion of the state are five counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 9, the San Juan Basin. These counties - Dolores, Montezuma, San Juan, La Plata, and Archuleta - span 6,559 square miles and had a 1974 population of 39,890, 1.6 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 69,055 by the year 2000, a 73 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Fastest growing and the largest among these communities is La Plata County, its 1974 population equaling 53 percent of the Region. Montezuma County is second largest, its population equaling 34 percent of the Region. San Juan County is the least populated with 1974 population of 800.

Two urban communities, Cortez and Durango, spaced along US 160 comprise 43 percent of the region's population. Eight rural, non-farm communities make up another 14 percent of the Region's population.

A listing of the Region's eight largest communities follows:^{1/}

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u> ^{2/}
Cortez ^{3/}	Montezuma	6,600	14,975
Dolores	Montezuma	850	13,575
Dove Creek	Dolores	662	13,697
Durango ^{3/}	La Plata	12,500	24,145
Ignacio ^{3*/}	La Plata	1,000	19,800
Mancos	Montezuma	890	25,097
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	1,500	3,200
Silverton	San Juan	770	802

^{1/} See Table 6

^{2/} Commuting Area refers to the surrounding area population that could travel to the general vicinity of a specific community for employment. Also, the commuting areas' populations usually overlap from one community area to another, Cortez and Dolores, for example.

^{3/} Offices of the Division already exist in these communities.

^{3*/} Sub office of Durango - Full service manned by Houston Green and a CETA participant secretary. Office located in their own facility and is open from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM daily. Ignacio is on the Southern Ute Reservation so office is there to serve the Indians. Office also serves the town's people. Mr. Green writes up CETA contracts, etc. There are not many UI claims made by the Indians.

Region No. 9

Population for the Region and its counties beginning with 1970 census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000.^{4/} The Region should have a sizeable growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

Table 1
Regional & County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High and Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 9	L	37,356	44,405	46,522	49,237	52,200	54,254	55,319
	H	(Same)	45,278	48,296	52,675	58,057	63,450	69,055
Archuleta	L	2,733	3,275	3,546	3,813	4,107	4,302	4,421
	H	(Same)	3,340	3,682	4,080	4,568	5,031	5,518
Dolores	L	1,641	1,759	1,601	1,567	1,525	1,515	1,473
	H	(Same)	1,793	1,662	1,676	1,697	1,772	1,838
La Plata	L	19,199	23,365	24,994	26,725	28,621	29,898	30,638
	H	(Same)	23,825	25,947	28,590	31,832	34,966	38,246
Montezuma	L	12,952	15,102	15,497	16,230	17,024	17,599	17,848
	H	(Same)	15,399	16,088	17,363	18,935	20,582	22,279
San Juan	L	831	904	884	903	922	940	940
	H	(Same)	922	918	966	1,025	1,099	1,173

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by two higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training - Fort Lewis College and San Juan Basin Area Voc-Tech School.

Labor Market

The economy of the San Juan Basin has historically been tied to agriculture, forestry, and mining. In recent years, however, the region is turning toward manufacturing in creating a more balanced economic structure and future.

In 1974, there were an estimated 25,300 persons living in the San Juan Basin between the ages of 16 and 64. The region's 1974 annual average resident civilian labor force reached 17,589, of whom 10,905 were men and 6,684 were women. An estimated 740 persons 65 and older were still in the labor force.

^{4/} Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

Nonagricultural employment in the period 1970 - 1974 increased 31.9 per cent with wholesale and retail trade contributing to the greatest increase. Services, contract construction, and government employment registered the next largest increases in employment. Manufacturing wage and salary employment expanded slowly with some increase in mining activity, while transportation, communication and public utility employment declined.

The occupational mix of the region's labor force reveals that the largest occupational group comprised professional, technical, and kindred workers at 14 percent; service workers made up 13.2 percent; clerical and kindred workers were 12.9 percent; craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers made up 11.4 percent of the region's employment; operatives and kindred workers represented 10.8 percent; and non-farm laborers represented 4.9 percent of the region's employment.

Located three miles west of Pagosa Springs, in Archuleta County, is the master planned community, Pagosa, some 26,000 acres in area. At present, this community is unincorporated but is expected eventually to exercise a manifold effect on the economy of the area. Established in the early 1970's, Pagosa intends to attract light, clean industry to the community. In 1974, the project employed 101 persons, generating \$700,000 of direct personal income.

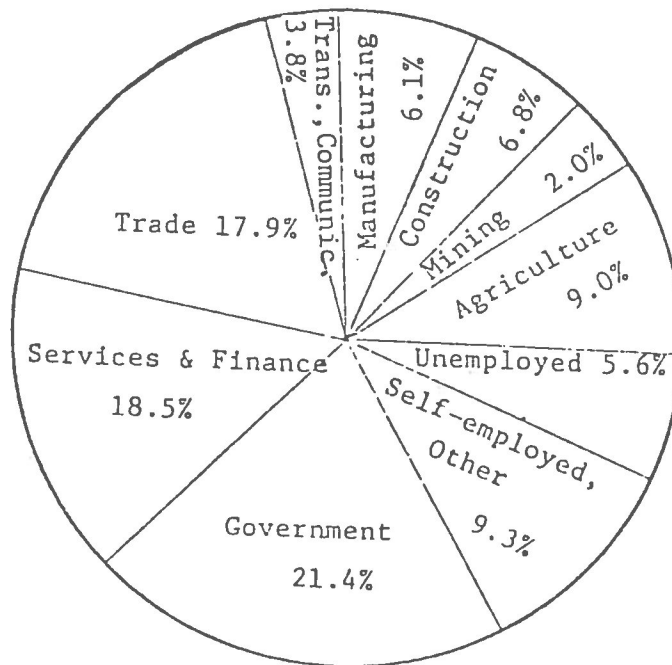
Economic development plans have been initiated for the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes. The Southern Ute plan focuses on industrial development, commercial development, tourism, and recreation as well as development of its human, mineral, forestry and wood products, water, land, and financial resources. The Ute Mountain Ute plan is directed toward attracting industrial commercial enterprises to the area and the development of coal, oil, and other mineral reserves.

Region No. 9

The Region's total employment^{5/} for 1974 totaled 16,597 with 1,588 employed in agriculture and 15,009 employed in non-agriculture enterprises.^{6/} Employment trends indicate some slight changes in employment distribution with significant increases in the industrial-commercial sector and some decline in the agriculture sector.

The following chart shows the composition of the region's 1974 resident civilian labor force:

FIGURE 1
COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 9
PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - 1974



Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach, 1975, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Denver, Colorado.

^{5/} Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors.

^{6/} See Table 14

Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Archuleta	685	7.0%
Dolores	106	1.1%
La Plata	5,616	57.1%
Montezuma	3,104	31.6%
San Juan	323	3.3%
Area Total	9,834	

Total Region Covered Employment ^{7/} - Third Quarter 1974.

^{7/} Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

While sparsely populated at present with only 1.6 percent of the state's population, the San Juan Basin appears to have the potential for increased economic growth in the foreseeable future. Coupling its projected 73 percent population increase by the year 2000 with planned and general economic expansion, the region could possibly undergo dramatic changes.

These changes, should occur primarily in Montezuma and La Plata counties with a possible acceleration of growth in Archuleta County. Montezuma is presently being served by the Cortez Job Service Center while La Plata has a Job Service Center at Durango with a sub-office at Ignacio. Cortez and Durango are prime population and economic centers and the office at Ignacio was established to facilitate the Southern Ute economic development. It is felt that these offices are logically placed in serving the needs of the respective communities.

Some attention should be focused on the Pagosa Springs area, however, considering the planned industrial expansion taking place at Pagosa. Income

Region No. 9

earned by employees in the area could have a manifold effect on all sectors of the area's economy causing a dramatic economic change. On this basis, it is recommended that progress in this area be continually observed with the possibility in mind that a sub-office could be established in this area in the next five years.

TABLE 6

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 9
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
1970 AND 1974

County	Total Population			Number of Households			Number of Families		
	1974 ^a	1970	Change	1974 ^b	1970	Change	1974 ^b	1970	Change
Archuleta	2,810	2,733	77	867	817	50	718	673	45
Dolores	1,580	1,641	-61	496	500	-4	413	418	-5
La Plata	21,000	19,199	1,801	6,414	5,683	731	5,225	4,632	593
Montezuma	13,700	12,952	748	4,311	3,965	346	3,593	3,303	290
San Juan	<u>800</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>-31</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>0</u>
Region Total	39,890	37,356	2,534	12,348	11,227	1,121	10,154	9,231	923

^a 1974 population estimates subject to upward revision.

^b Estimated by Business Research Division based upon source data.

Source: Colorado Population Trends, Vol. 4, Number 1, Winter 1975, Regional and County Population Estimates--1973 and 1974, Colorado Division of Planning and Business Research Division, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado; and Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 13

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 9
ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
1970 - 1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970-1974 Increase	
						Number	%
Civilian Labor Force ^a	14,583	14,876	15,904	17,313	17,589	3,006	20.6
Unemployment	897	996	978	998	992	95	10.6
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.6	-	-
Total Employment ^b	13,686	13,880	14,926	16,315	16,597	2,911	21.3
Agriculture	1,771	1,539	1,489	1,644	1,588	- 183	-10.3
Nonagriculture Wage and Salary	10,508	10,863	11,880	13,023	13,376	2,868	27.3
All Other Nonagriculture ^b	1,407	1,478	1,557	1,648	1,633	226	16.1

^a Includes employed and unemployed individuals with data adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

^b Includes resident nonagricultural wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers, and persons involved in labor disputes.

^c Includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, November 1974 and July 1975.

REGION NO. 10 - BLACK CANYON REGION

Situated in the western portion of the state are six counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 10, The Black Canyon. These counties - Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel span 9,505 square miles and had a 1975 population of 48,313, 1.8 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the Region suggest a possible population of 68,901 by the year 2000, a 43 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Montrose County, with a population of 18,844 in 1975, equaled 39 percent of the Region. Delta County is the second largest, with 34 percent of the Region's population. Hinsdale is the smallest of the Region's six counties, with a 1975 population of 266. Delta County experienced the largest absolute increase in population, 1,261, between 1970 and 1975, while Hinsdale County registered the greatest relative increase of 31.7 percent.

One-third of the Region's population lived in three urban communities spaced along U.S. 50. Nineteen rural non-farm communities make up another 19 percent of the Region's population.

A listing of the Region's eleven largest communities follows:^{1/}

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1974 Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u> ^{2/}
Cedaredge	Delta	750	16,547
Delta ^{3/}	Delta	4,000	32,605
Gunnison ^{3/}	Gunnison	5,313	8,700
Lake City	Hinsdale	140	266
Montrose ^{3/}	Montrose	7,200	23,880
Naturita-Nucla	Montrose	1,750	5,061
Norwood	San Miguel	450	5,583

^{1/} See Table 6

^{2/} Commuting Area refers to the surrounding area population that could travel to the general vicinity of a specific community for employment. Also, the commuting areas' populations usually overlap from one community area to another, Montrose and Delta, for example.

^{3/} Offices of the Division already exist in these communities.

Region No. 10

A listing of the Region's eleven largest communities -- continued

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1974 Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u>
Olathe	Montrose	775	22,137
Ouray	Ouray	835	1,817
Paonia	Delta	1,180	16,620
Telluride	San Miguel	1,000	2,052

Population for the Region and its counties beginning with the 1970 census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000.^{4/} The Region should have a moderate growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

Table I
Regional & County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High & Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 10	L	44,927	47,327	48,523	50,250	52,355	53,547	53,614
	H	(Same)	48,313	50,600	54,226	58,960	63,843	68,901
Paonia	L	15,285	16,212	16,785	17,481	18,320	18,789	18,859
	H	(Same)	16,547	17,500	18,850	20,628	22,398	24,233
Gunnison	L	7,578	8,605	9,353	9,934	10,600	10,974	11,134
	H	(Same)	8,788	9,757	10,721	11,936	13,035	14,307
Hinsdale	L	202	260	311	345	383	405	417
	H	(Same)	266	324	372	432	482	537
Montrose	L	18,366	18,460	18,008	18,184	18,465	18,636	18,404
	H	(Same)	18,844	18,780	19,626	20,798	22,222	23,656
Ouray	L	1,546	1,780	2,005	2,172	2,362	2,467	2,520
	H	(Same)	1,817	2,091	2,344	2,661	2,942	3,239
San Miguel	L	1,949	2,010	2,060	2,134	2,225	2,276	2,279
	H	(Same)	2,052	2,148	2,303	2,506	2,714	2,929

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by four higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training -- Mesa College; Western State College; San Juan Basin Area Vocational School; and Fort Lewis College.

^{4/} Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

Labor Market

Agriculture is the main private sector employer in the Region, with 15.4 percent of the Region's labor force in 1974. Manufacturing in the Black Canyon Region has traditionally been based almost entirely on its agricultural and mineral products. More recently, this sector has begun to grow and diversify. Since 1972, the Region has seen the addition of producers of candy, fiber glass products, electronics research, and electronic parts assembly. The Region's timber and lumber industries remain relatively undeveloped.

Total employment in the Region was 19,080 in 1974 while 836 (4.2 percent of the labor force) were unemployed. Labor force participation rates were significantly lower than state averages in the Black Canyon Region -- 66 percent for men and 34 percent for women in 1970 -- a fact only partially explained by the large retirement population in the Region.

In 1974, there were an estimated 29,475 persons living in the Black Canyon Region between the ages of 16 and 64. The Region's 1974 annual average resident labor force numbered 19,916, of whom 13,304 were men and 6,612 were women.

Between 1970 and 1974, total wage and salary employment expanded by 25 percent from 10,398 to 12,963. The largest absolute increase of 885 was among wholesale and retail trade employees, equaling 34.5 percent of the total increase. Services with 524 and contract construction with 379, registered the next largest increases. Contract construction experienced the greatest relative increase, 104.1 percent, while mining showed the greatest decline with a loss of 33 or 2.4 percent.

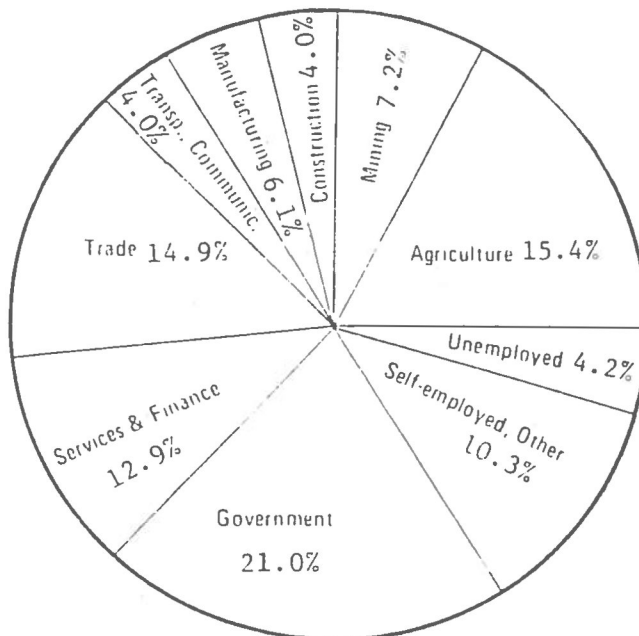
Region No. 10

The Region's total employment 5/ for 1974 totaled 19,080 with 3,071 employed in agriculture and 16,009 employed in non-agricultural enterprises. 6/ Employment trends indicate a gradual expansion of the labor force with a gradual increase in the industrial-commercial and government sectors and a decrease in the agricultural and mining sectors.

The following chart shows the composition of the Region's 1974 resident civilian labor force:

FIGURE 1

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 10
PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1974



Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach, 1975, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Denver, Colorado.

5/ Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors.

6/ See Table 13

Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Delta	2,016	20.9
Gunnison	2,198	22.8
Hinsdale	82	.8
Montrose	4,127	42.7
Ouray	778	8.1
San Miguel	460	4.8
Total Region	9,661	

Total Region Covered Employment^{7/} - Third Quarter 1974

^{7/} Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Population of the Black Canyon Region is centered largely in three counties - Montrose, Delta, and Gunnison. The three remaining counties are sparsely populated with Hinsdale County the least populated of all, having only 260 residents.

The main thrust of the Region's economic expansion appears to be centered in these three counties and around their main cities of Montrose, Delta, and Gunnison. Montrose is the most heavily populated and Delta is the least populated of the three cities with a residency of 4,000. In keeping with this population centralization are the three established job service centers of the Division, situated in these three cities, serving applicants and employers of these areas.

As implied from the population and industry profiles of these counties the present job service centers are strategically placed and there appears to be no need for additional offices in the entire six county area. Some discussion, however, is warranted concerning the status of these offices.

Region No. 10

Gunnison, for many years has been operated as a type of sub-office of the Montrose Job Service Center - a full-service office without a manager.

At the present time, however, this office has achieved full-service status and has a staff of two, its own manager and an unemployment insurance representative.

Considering its geographical setting, number of covered employers served, (261), total employment of the community, employment potential and expansion due to the resort expansion and energy production, and distance from Montrose, it is recommended that the Gunnison Office's full-service status be maintained.

There is some question, however, concerning the status of the Delta Office. Situated 40 miles from Grand Junction and 21 miles from Montrose, Delta has a population of 4,000 with surrounding population that could easily be served by either Grand Junction or Montrose. Service should be maintained in the area but on a sub-office basis, thus reducing the Division's personal and non-personal costs with less staff and smaller office facilities.

Status of the Montrose Job Service Center should be maintained.

TABLE 6

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 10
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
1970 AND 1974

County	Total Population			Number of Households			Number of Families		
	1970	1974	Change	1970	1974 ^a	Change	1970	1974 ^a	Change
Delta County	15,286	16,200	914	5,298	5,824	526	4,224	4,650	426
Gunnison County	7,578	8,670	1,092	2,215	2,620	405	1,501	1,851	350
Hinsdale County	202	300	98	80	122	42	33	89	56
Montrose County	18,366	19,500	1,134	5,612	6,140	528	4,790	5,158	368
Ouray County	1,546	1,660	114	538	604	66	455	453	-2
San Miguel County	1,949	1,990	41	630	670	40	494	505	11
Region Total	44,927	48,320	3,393	14,373	15,980	1,607	11,497	12,706	1,209

^a Estimated by the Business Research Division based upon source data.

Source: "Regional and County Population Estimates--1973 and 1974," Colorado Population Trends, Vol. 4, No. 1, Winter 1975, Colorado Division of Planning, Denver, Colorado; and Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, State of Colorado Housing Board and Colorado Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 13
 COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 10
 ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
 BASED ON PLACE OF RESIDENCE
 1970 - 1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970-1974 Increase	
						#	%
Civilian Labor Force ^a	17,743	17,018	17,240	18,991	19,916	2,173	12.2%
Unemployment	857	897	922	805	836	-21	-2.5
Percent of Labor Force	4.8%	5.3%	5.3%	4.2%	4.2%	-	-
Total Employment ^b	16,886	16,121	16,418	18,186	19,080	2,194	13.0
Agriculture	3,453	2,973	2,853	3,168	3,071	-382	-11.1
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary	11,507	11,259	11,683	13,012	13,956	2,449	21.3
All Other Non-Agricultural ^c	1,926	1,889	1,882	2,006	2,053	127	6.6

^a Includes employed and unemployed individuals with data adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

^b Includes resident non-agricultural wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers, and persons involved in labor disputes.

^c Includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, July 1975.

REGION NO. 11 - PLATEAU

Situated in the northern and central-western portion of the state are four counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 11, The Plateau. These counties - Garfield, Mesa, Moffat, and Rio Blanco - span 14,306 square miles and had a 1975 population of 92,272, 3.6 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 135,477 by the year 2000, a 56 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Fastest growing among these communities is Garfield County, the Region's second largest county, its 1974 population comprising 19 percent of the Region. Mesa county population was the greatest, comprising 67 percent of the Region. Least populated county in the Region is Rio Blanco, with a 1974 population of 5,100.

The largest city in the state outside the Front Range is Grand Junction, a regional trade center because of its access to major highway, rail and airline systems. Other major communities in the Region include Glenwood Springs, Craig, Fruita, Rifle, Meeker, and Rangely. The Region's population increased by 7.5 percent between 1960 and 1970, although the two northern counties, Moffat and Rio Blanco, lost population. The Regions's population increased by 14.6 percent between 1970 and 1975.

Region No. 11

A listing of the Region's seven largest communities follows: ^{1/}

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1974 Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u> ^{2/}
Craig	Moffat	4,437*	7,600
Fruita	Mesa	2,099	55,801
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	4,642	19,018
Grand Junction	Mesa	25,740	64,446
Meeker	Rio Blanco	1,886	5,245
Rangely	Rio Blanco	1,652	2,511
Rifle	Garfield	2,255	10,049

Population for the Region and its counties beginning with 1970 census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000. ^{4/} The Region should have a moderate growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

Table 1
Regional & County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High & Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 11	L	80,562	92,272	96,619	100,833	105,247	108,201	109,909
	H	(Same)	93,959	99,897	107,324	116,203	125,326	135,477
Garfield	L	14,821	17,631	19,080	20,234	21,457	22,232	22,759
	H	(Same)	17,954	19,727	21,537	23,691	25,751	28,053
Mesa	L	54,374	62,276	65,229	68,083	71,074	73,074	74,233
	H	(Same)	63,415	67,442	72,466	78,472	84,639	91,502
Moffat	L	6,525	7,142	7,169	7,321	7,474	7,597	7,629
	H	(Same)	7,272	7,413	7,793	8,252	8,799	9,404
Rio Blanco	L	4,540	5,223	5,141	5,194	5,243	5,298	5,288
	H	(Same)	5,318	5,315	5,528	5,788	6,136	6,519

^{1/} See Table 5

^{2/} Commuting Area refers to the surrounding area population that could travel to the general vicinity of a specific community for employment. Also, the commuting area's populations usually overlap from one community area to another, Glenwood Springs and Rifle, for example.

^{3/} Offices of the Division already exist in these communities.

^{4/} Colorado Economic Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

* Craig's population has increased substantially since 1974 due to recent energy developments.

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by three higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training - Mesa College, Colorado Mountain College, and Colorado Northwestern Community College.

Labor Market

The Plateau Region is perhaps the most potentially explosive region in the state when one considers its vast energy resources that could be developed in the remaining years of this century. The discovery of oil in Craig in 1924 and the development of oil and gas resources in Rio Blanco County in the post World War II period signalled the region's potential as an energy storehouse. Later came the pilot plant development of the Region's oil shale deposits, some of the richest in the world. During the 1950-60's uranium production was important to the Region's mineral industries, but has sharply declined in the 1970's. But as the nation turns more to nuclear fuel, uranium production may experience a revival in the next few years. And the region's rich coal reserves have remained relatively untapped.

As the search and development of energy resources accelerates, the impact on the Plateau Region could be quite dramatic as the multiplier effect brings with it an economic expansion that would be reflected in construction, retail and wholesale trade, government, and other activities affecting the civilian labor force.

Grand Junction in Mesa County is the largest city in the state outside of the Front Range. In addition to being a regional trade center because of its access to major highway, rail, and airline systems, Grand Junction has and is

experiencing growth as an electronics and manufacturing center. At present the Plateau Region has the second largest number of employees in manufacturing occupations of any region outside the Front Range, exceeded only by the Spanish Peaks Region, which includes Pueblo.

Agriculture has traditionally played a significant role in the economy of the Plateau Region. Employing 8.7 percent of the work force in 1974, agriculture is a larger employer than either manufacturing, 6.6 percent, or mining, 3.8 percent. As the Region's economy has grown and diversified, however, agriculture has declined in relative importance, a pattern which can be expected to continue.

The Plateau Region is the home of 3.6 percent of the state's residents. Total population of the region reached an estimated 92,272 persons in 1975, up 7.8 percent over 1970. In 1974, one-fourth of the Region's population was 15 years or younger and 42 percent were under 25 years old. The working age group between 16 and 64 numbered 54,860.

The Region's total employment^{5/} for 1974 totaled 39,546 with 3,565 employed in agriculture and 35,981 employed in non-agriculture enterprises.^{6/} Employment trends in this region could be quite explosive depending on economic conditions and technological developments. The Colorado Division of Planning estimates that if these developments occur, the Region's population could increase by 75 percent in ten years.

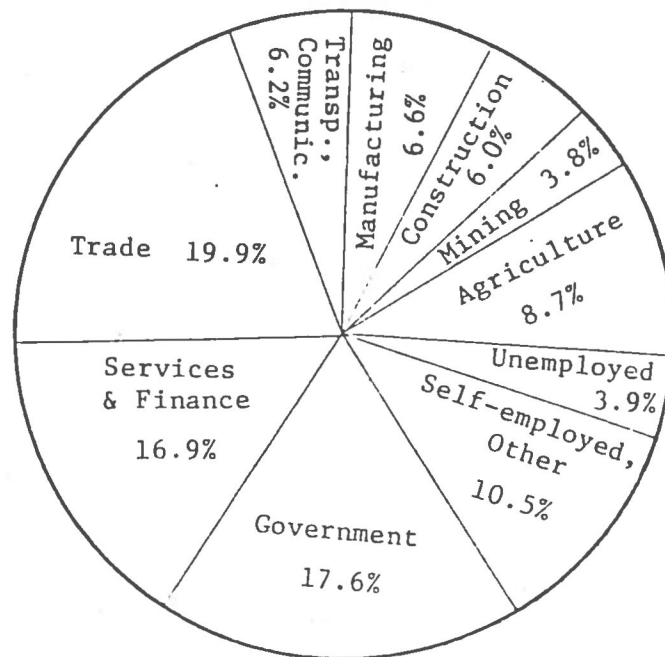
^{5/} Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors

^{6/} See Table 14

Region No. 11

The following chart shows the composition of the Region's 1974 resident civilian labor force:

FIGURE 1
 COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 11
 PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
 1974



Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, November 1974 and July 1975.

Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Garfield	4,790	20.4
Mesa	15,824	67.5
Moffat	1,730	7.4
Rio Blanco	1,101	4.7
Total Region	23,445	

Total Region Covered Employment ^{7/} - Third Quarter 1974

^{7/} Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

In this Plateau Region the economic climate may be described as one that could undergo dramatic change as domestic policies and energy technology develop. These changes could occur with impetus in a few short years and completely alter the socio-economic profile of this Region as well as others on the Western Slope.

Integral to the economic life of the region are the Job Service Centers of the Division in assisting job seekers in the labor market to suitable employment as well as enabling employers to maintain adequately staffed work forces. At present, the Division operates job service centers at Craig, Glenwood Springs, and Grand Junction in rendering these services to the region. These three cities are the largest of the Region. Other cities and towns of the Region have individual populations that do not exceed a 2,300 residency.

Considering a gradual as well as rapid economic expansion, it would appear the job service centers in the named cities are properly located to handle either type of economic expansion - with enlarged staffs, of course, if an economic boom occurs. For the moment and the foreseeable future, it would appear that no other job service centers are necessary.

Speculating as to an oil shale technological advance and demand it would appear that initially both the Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction offices could handle the demand - Craig could also render some initial service in this respect. Keeping in mind that an oil shale development would have a direct impact on Rifle and possibly Meeker as well as the small towns in the area, it would appear a sub-office could be set up at Rifle with a full-service office phased in, if the demand warranted such action.

Region No. 11

Other energy developments, as for coal and uranium, while having an economic impact would not be nearly so great as in the existence of oil shale.

Also, the gradual economic expansion of the Region would not call for additional job service centers, simply a slow and orderly expansion of staff to meet increasing workloads.

TABLE 6

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 11
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
1970 AND 1974

County	Total Population			Number of Households			Number of Families		
	1974	1970	Change	1974 ^a	1970	Change	1974 ^a	1970	Change
Garfield	16,400	14,821	1,579	5,650	4,923	727	4,950	4,005	945
Mesa	58,400	54,374	4,026	19,620	17,640	1,980	15,640	14,068	1,572
Moffat	6,860	6,525	335	2,280	2,095	185	1,810	1,665	145
Rio Blanco	<u>5,080</u>	<u>4,842</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>1,590</u>	<u>1,474</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>1,320</u>	<u>1,229</u>	<u>91</u>
Region Total	86,740	80,562	6,178	29,140	26,132	3,008	23,720	20,967	2,753

^a Estimated by Business Research Division based upon source data.

Source: Colorado Population Trends, Vol. 4, Number 1, Winter 1975, "Regional and County Population Estimates--1973 and 1974," Colorado Division of Planning, Denver, Colorado and Business Research Division, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado; and, Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Board of Housing and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado, June 1974.

TABLE 13

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 11
ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
1970-1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970-1974 Number	Increase %
Civilian Labor Force ^a	34,321	34,284	36,150	39,342	41,126	6,805	19.8
Unemployment	1,538	1,643	1,558	1,541	1,580	42	2.7
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.8	-	-
Total Employment ^b	32,783	32,641	34,592	37,801	39,546	6,763	20.6
Agriculture	3,928	3,407	3,298	3,631	3,565	-363	-9.2
Nonagriculture Wage and Salary	25,036	25,336	27,255	29,908	31,653	6,617	26.4
All Other Nonagricultural ^c	3,819	3,898	4,039	4,262	4,328	509	13.3

^a Includes employed and unemployed individuals with data adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

^b Includes resident nonagricultural wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers, and persons involved in labor disputes.

^c Includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestics.

Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, November 1974 and July 1975.

REGION NO. 12 - NORTHERN MOUNTAIN

Situated in the Northern-Central portion of the state are six counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 12, the Northern Mountain. These counties--Routt, Jackson, Grand, Eagle, Summit and Pitkin--span 9,072 square miles and had a 1974 population of 38,810, 1.6 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 72,522 by the year 2000, a 92 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

Fastest growing among these communities is Summit County, its 1975 population equaling 15.3 percent of the region. Eagle County has the largest population in the Region, equaling 24%, while Routt County has the largest with 22% and Jackson County is the least populated with a 1975 population of 2,682.

Individual communities ranged in size from 298 to over 4,500. In 1974, Aspen was the largest community. Unlike other rural regions in Colorado, the growing popularity of the Northern Mountain Region as a recreation and vacation home site has caused its population growth to substantially outstrip the state average. Between 1960 and 1970, its population grew 42 percent, compared to 26 percent for the state. With the completion in 1973 of the Eisenhower Tunnel, carrying Interstate Highway 70 from Denver under the Continental Divide to Summit County, the rate of growth accelerated with population increasing by 69 percent between 1970 and 1975, faster even than the Denver Metro suburban counties.

A listing of the Region's seven largest communities follows: 1/

1/ See Table 6

Region No. 12

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1974 Population</u>	<u>Commuting Area</u> <u>2/</u>
Aspen	Pitkin	4,500	12,115
Breckenridge <u>3/</u>	Summit	1,500	7,396
Eagle	Eagle	1,125	17,160
Hayden	Routt	1,110	11,322
Kremmling	Grand	1,500	5,550
Steamboat Springs <u>3/</u>	Routt	4,000	8,390
Walden	Jackson	1,110	2,010

Population for the region and its counties, beginning with 1970 Census data, is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000. 4/ The region should have a substantial growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

Regional and County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High & Low Series

		<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>
Region 12	L	28,858	48,738	50,633	51,821	53,444	55,523	58,441
	H	(Same)	49,696	52,275	55,267	59,447	64,975	72,522
Eagle	L	7,498	11,558	10,932	10,640	10,408	10,520	10,765
	H	(Same)	11,785	11,287	11,348	11,577	12,311	13,359
Grand	L	4,107	7,672	8,694	9,272	9,947	10,540	11,310
	H	(Same)	7,822	8,975	9,887	11,061	12,328	14,024
Jackson	L	1,811	2,682	2,355	2,191	2,035	1,997	1,979
	H	(Same)	2,735	2,432	2,337	2,262	2,336	2,454
Pitkin	L	6,185	10,179	10,254	10,319	10,464	10,768	11,225
	H	(Same)	10,380	10,588	11,010	11,647	12,616	13,955
Routt	L	6,592	10,529	10,325	10,268	10,282	10,534	10,932
	H	(Same)	10,736	10,658	10,946	11,427	12,309	13,535
Summit	L	2,665	6,117	8,072	9,130	10,309	11,164	12,229
	H	(Same)	6,237	8,335	9,740	11,477	13,075	15,164

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by two higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training.

Colorado Mountain College

Vocational Technical - Liberal Arts
Occupational and Pre-Professional

U.S. International University - Colorado Alpine Campus - 2 year Liberal Arts

2 / Commuting Area refers to the surrounding area population that could travel to the general vicinity of a specific community for employment. Also, the commuting areas' populations usually overlap from one community area to another--Steamboat Springs and Hayden, for example.

3 / Offices of the Division already exist in these communities.

4 / Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado.

LABOR MARKET

Historically, the economy of the Northern Mountain Region has been tied to its abundant and varied natural resources. Mining employs about 4 percent of the Region's work force. Coal is the region's leading mineral with Routt County being the largest producer in the state, and Pitkin County the third largest producing a total value of \$42.6 million, over 62 percent of the state total in 1974. The region also produced 88 percent of the iron, 41 percent of the volcanic scoria, and 24 percent of the zinc.

While the abundant natural resources and agriculture have been the backbone of its economy over the years, developments in tourism and recreation in the last fifteen years have become the region's greatest source of income and employment. The region includes the state's largest vacation ski resort complexes including Aspen, Breckenridge, Steamboat Springs, and Vail, as well as a half dozen others. Summer recreation attractions include Dillon Reservoir, Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area with Lake Granby, Grand Lake and Shadow Mountain Reservoir, Rocky Mountain National Park, and the Arapahoe, Routt and White River National Forests.

Unlike other rural areas in Colorado, the growing popularity of the Northern Mountain Region as a recreation and home site has caused its population growth to substantially outstrip the state average. Between 1960 and 1970, its population grew 42 percent compared to 26 percent for the state. With the completion in 1973 of the Eisenhower Tunnel carrying Interstate Highway 70 from Denver under the Continental Divide to Summit County, the rate of growth accelerated with population increasing by 69 percent between 1970 and 1975, faster even than the Denver Metro suburban counties.

Furthermore, throughout the Northern Mountain Region, a conscientious effort is being made to promote a pattern of future growth and development which is compatible with both the existing structure and functions of the economy.

Region No. 12

From community to community the most desirable mix of estimates will vary, as current and potential growth and development patterns permit.

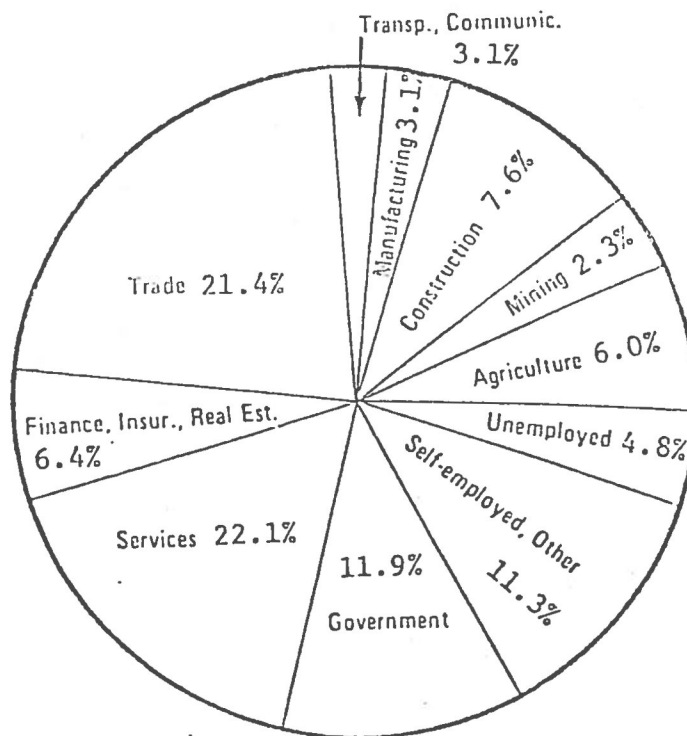
In 1974 there were an estimated 29,100 persons living in the Northern Mountain Region between the ages of 16 and 64. The region's resident civilian labor force numbered 23,076 of whom 14,745 were men and 8,331 were women. Between 1970 and 1974, the total labor force rose 81.3 percent. Over the five years the average unemployment rate was 4.5 percent, reaching its period low of 4.1 percent in 1972. Total average annual employment reached its high period of 21,977 in 1974, up 80.2 percent above 1970.

The region's total employment 5/ for 1974 totalled 21,977 with 1,099 (4.8 percent of the resident labor force) unemployed. Agriculture employed 1,396 persons and 20,581 employed in non-agricultural enterprises. 6/

The following chart shows the composition of the region's 1974 resident civilian labor force:

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 12
PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1974

Figure 1.



Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, July 1975.

5/ Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both public and private sector.

6/ See Table 13

Counties in the Region contribute to the region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Eagle	3,377	24.5
Grand	1,302	9.4
Jackson	445	3.2
Pitkin	4,757	34.5
Routt	2,384	17.3
Summit	1,507	10.9
Total	13,772	

Total region covered employment - Third Quarter 1974 7/

7/ Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The economic profile of this region indicates that rapid expansion in the tourism and recreation sector should influence the growth of other economic activities. In fact, all counties of the region are making a conscientious effort to promote growth patterns which are compatible with both the existing structure and trends of their economies. In the meanwhile agriculture, minerals, and power continue to make sizeable contributions to the region's economic life.

Serving applicant and employer needs in this region are two offices of the Division at Breckenridge and Steamboat Springs. Because of close proximity offices at Glenwood Springs and Craig (from the Plateau Region, No.11) participate in rendering job services to regional applicants and employers.

Serving applicant and employer needs in this region are three recently opened Job Service Centers situated at Breckenridge, Steamboat Springs, and Minturn. These offices are sub-offices of long established offices--Leadville, Craig, and Glenwood Springs respectively. As these sub-offices have been installed and opened, they are staffed with CETA-PSE and unemployment insurance personnel. Also, the facilities obtained are usually shared or free with the

Region No. 12

proviso that as these offices establish the fact that job services are permanently needed in these communities, the Division would then make arrangements for rental of the facilities.

Since their openings in November and December of 1975, the Steamboat Springs and Breckenridge offices have made a sizeable contribution to the job placement needs and unemployment insurance services required in these communities. The Minturn office is as yet unproven, having been open only two weeks as of this writing. For Fiscal Year 1976, Steamboat has made 691 placements and serviced 1,195 initial claims and 3,302 continued claims; Breckenridge has made 390 placements and forwarded claims to the Leadville office. Initially, it appears that these two sub-offices are rendering more than adequate services to their communities and are paying their own way.

Rationale for the establishment of these offices has been the rapid population and economic expansion of this region, coupled with the relative isolation of these mountain communities. With respect to Breckenridge, however, it is recommended that this not be considered a final site for an office to serve this area. A generalized view of the area seems to indicate that Frisco rather than Breckenridge is a better center of population for the Dillon-Frisco-Vail-Breckenridge area and that its accessibility makes it the logical site as a Job Service Center.

Considering the rationale for opening these offices and the relationships and proximity of other offices; i.e., Trinidad-Walsenburg; Alamosa-Monte Vista; LaJunta-Rocky Ford, and others, it appears to be paradoxical that the Division has not opened a sub-office, at least, in Aspen which is located approximately forty miles from Glenwood, and with an expanding population size now approximately the same as Glenwood, Aspen is one of the most dynamic cities in the region. Its reputation as a ski and recreation area has caused the economic profile of the area to change dramatically in the last fifteen years.

Region No. 12

At the present time, residents of Aspen must travel to Glenwood Springs, approximately 40 miles distance, for basic job services. Furthermore, in 1974, Pitkin County had 4,757 persons employed by approximately 650 covered employers. It would appear that fluctuations in economic activity, coupled with gradual expansion in the public and private sectors, would call for the establishment of a Job Service Center in Aspen.

It is recommended here that at the outset a sub-office be established in Aspen, then if enlarged services are warranted, the office could be expanded to full service status at a later time.

TABLE 6

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 12
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
1970 AND 1974

County	Total Population			Number of Households			Number of Families		
	1970	1974	Change	1970	1974 ^a	Change	1970	1974 ^a	Change
Eagle County	7,498	9,480	1,982	2,302	3,000	698	1,828	2,400	572
Grand County	4,107	5,550	1,443	1,370	1,920	550	1,101	1,540	439
Jackson County	1,811	2,010	199	578	670	92	470	540	70
Pitkin County	6,185	7,970	1,785	2,060	2,760	700	1,358	1,820	462
Routt County	6,592	8,390	1,798	2,159	2,840	681	1,703	2,250	547
Summit County	2,665	4,410	1,745	862	1,470	608	659	1,130	471
Region Total	28,858	37,810	8,952	9,331	12,660	3,329	7,119	9,680	2,561

^a Estimated by the Business Research Division based upon source data.

Source: "Regional and County Population Estimates--1973 and 1974," Colorado Population Trends, Volume 4, No. 1, Winter 1975, Colorado Division of Planning, Denver, Colorado and Business Research Division, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado; and Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado, June 1974.

TABLE 13

COLORADO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION NO. 12
ANNUAL AVERAGE RESIDENT LABOR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
1970 - 1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970-74 Increase	
						#	%
Civilian Labor Force ^a	12,738	14,317	19,895	22,781	23,076	10,338	81.2%
Unemployment	541	768	812	960	1,099	558	103.1
Percent of Labor Force	4.2%	5.4%	4.1%	4.2%	4.8%	-	-
Total Employment ^b	12,197	13,549	19,083	21,821	21,977	9,780	80.2%
Agriculture	1,549	1,355	1,305	1,445	1,396	-153	- 9.9
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary	9,141	10,463	15,346	17,682	17,978	8,837	96.7
All Other Non-Agricultural ^c	1,507	1,731	2,432	2,694	2,603	1,096	72.7

^a Includes employed and unemployed individuals with data adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting.

^b Includes resident non-agricultural wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers, and persons involved in labor disputes.

^c Includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestics.

Source: Colorado Division of Employment, Denver, Colorado, July 1975.

THE DENVER ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

THE DENVER ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

The Division's Denver Administrative Area is comprised of one State Planning Region, Region No. 3. This region consists of eight counties:

- Adams
- Arapahoe
- Boulder
- Clear Creek
- Denver
- Douglas
- Gilpin
- Jefferson

Spanning 5,045 square miles, this Administrative Area is one of geographical contrasts ranging from rolling plain and prairie to foothills and towering peaks of the front range.

The area had an estimated 1975 population of 1,425,700 -- 56.4 percent of the state's residents, a total work force of 661,552 and 31,029 covered employers. Employment in the area is largely distributed in the following activities:

● Trade	145,541	22%
● Services	119,079	18%
● Government	99,233	15%
● Manufacturing	86,000	13%
○ Self-employed & Other	46,309	7%
● Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	39,693	6%

Offices of the Division are presently situated in the following communities:

● Denver	600 Grant Street
● Denver/Aurora	10290 East Colfax
● Denver/Englewood	3311 South Broadway
● Denver/Lakewood	8585 West 14th Avenue
● Denver/Westminster	7475 Dakin Street
● Boulder	2950 Walnut
● Brighton	27 South Fourth Avenue
● Longmont	1120 Main Street

The Denver Administrative Area

The Division also has specialty offices concerned with:

- Casual and Farm Labor Placement
- Denver Boys
- Job Corps
- Platte Valley JIS
- West JIS
- Denver University Placement
- Denver Manpower Center

The overall conclusion for this Administrative Area is that the area is adequately served through the present offices and that no additional offices are needed.

REGION NO. 3 - DENVER METROPOLITAN

Situated in the north-central portion of the state are eight counties comprising Colorado's Planning Region No. 3, the Denver Metropolitan. These counties - Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson - span 5,045 square miles and had an estimated 1975 population of 1,425,700, 56.4 percent of the state's residents.

Projections for the region suggest a possible population of 2,464,061 by the year 2000, a 42.1 percent increase.

Population Distribution and Growth

The Denver Metropolitan Region, with 4.9 percent of the state's land area has an average population density of 288 people per square mile - even though the region includes such sparsely populated counties as Clear Creek, Douglas and Gilpin.

At the hub of the region is the City and County of Denver. The largest metropolitan-industrial city in the state, Denver proper is a completely urbanized county and grew only 4.2 percent between 1960 and 1970. The seven remaining counties in the region grew at a 64 percent rate between 1960 and 1970, faster than any other region in the state, and their 24 percent increase between 1970 and 1975 continued this pace.

A listing of the Region's 21 largest communities follows:

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1973 Estimated Population</u>
Arvada	Adams/Jefferson	60,400
Aurora <u>1/</u>	Adams/Arapahoe	98,000
Boulder <u>1/</u>	Boulder	75,000
Brighton <u>1/</u>	Adams	10,000
Broomfield	Adams	12,000
Castle Rock	Douglas	2,000

1/ Offices of the Division already exist in these communities.

Region 3

Listing of the Region's 21 largest communities - continued

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1973 Estimated Population</u>
Central City	Gilpin	350
Commerce City	Adams	17,500
Denver ^{1/}	Denver	516,800
Englewood ^{1/}	Arapahoe	40,000
Georgetown	Clear Creek	600
Golden	Jefferson	12,000
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	2,500
Lakewood ^{1/}	Jefferson	100,000
Littleton	Arapahoe	32,500
Longmont ^{1/}	Boulder	30,000
Northglenn	Adams	32,500
Sheridan	Arapahoe	5,000
Thornton	Adams	20,500
Westminster ^{1/}	Adams	23,000
Wheat Ridge	Jefferson	30,000

Population for the Region and its counties beginning with 1970 Census data is projected at five-year intervals to the year 2000.^{2/} The Region should have a moderate growth through 2000. Data projections are given a High Series and Low Series to provide an estimated range of growth.

Table 1. Regional and County Population Projections, 1970 to 2000, High and Low Series

		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Region 3	L	1,242,027	1,393,619	1,431,881	1,472,629	1,539,943	1,602,479	1,643,395
	H	(Same)	1,444,154	1,539,917	1,682,533	1,892,197	2,152,741	2,454,061
Adams	L	185,789	216,595	231,893	243,174	259,240	272,267	281,792
	H	(Same)	224,478	249,496	278,086	319,000	366,488	423,578
Arapahoe	L	162,142	194,556	213,314	226,234	243,810	257,464	267,861
	H	(Same)	201,624	229,460	258,603	299,797	346,205	402,110
Boulder	L	131,889	157,390	171,148	180,917	194,306	204,862	212,873
	H	(Same)	163,099	184,054	206,668	238,658	275,031	318,883
Clear Creek	L	4,819	5,786	6,311	6,683	7,190	7,586	7,889
	H	(Same)	5,995	6,786	7,632	8,829	10,185	11,821
Denver	L	514,678	521,132	478,244	462,619	452,976	455,466	450,767
	H	(Same)	539,970	514,110	528,062	555,712	610,487	673,848
Douglas	L	8,407	11,966	14,709	16,374	18,431	19,862	21,068
	H	(Same)	12,400	15,819	18,709	22,650	26,688	31,601
Gilpin	L	1,272	1,537	1,729	1,857	2,025	2,150	2,250
	H	(Same)	1,592	1,858	2,120	2,484	2,883	3,366
Jefferson	L	233,031	284,657	314,533	334,772	361,966	382,822	398,906
	H	(Same)	294,996	338,332	382,652	445,067	514,774	598,856

^{2/} Colorado Population Trends, Business Research Division, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Colorado

Education

In addition to the normal elementary and secondary school systems, these communities are served by nine higher learning institutions for liberal arts, vocational, and technical training. There are two junior colleges in the area: Arapahoe Community College and the Community College of Denver. The four-year colleges are: Colorado School of Mines, Metropolitan State College, The University of Colorado and the School of Medicine and Nursing, the University of Denver, Colorado Women's College, and Loretto Heights.

Labor Market

The Denver Metro Planning Region provides metropolitan services for the state and the broader Rocky Mountain Region. The City of Denver is not only the state capitol, but also the site of many federal regional offices, with more federal agencies than any city except Washington, D.C. Government employment, however, accounted for barely 16 percent of the region's workforce, less than the state average of 18 percent. It is the center of the state's air, rail, and highway transportation systems.

As a regional economic center, Denver's role is reflected in the fact it has 63 percent of the state's work force and this work force comprises 80 percent of the state's business services employment, 77 percent of the wholesale trade employment, 77 percent of the finance, insurance, and real estate employment, and 75 percent of the transportation and communications employment. As the traditional manufacturing center of the state, the Denver Region has 71 percent of the state's manufacturing employment.

On the plains sector of the region - the eastern parts of Adams, Arapahoe, and Boulder counties - are produced significant quantities of wheat, barley, and

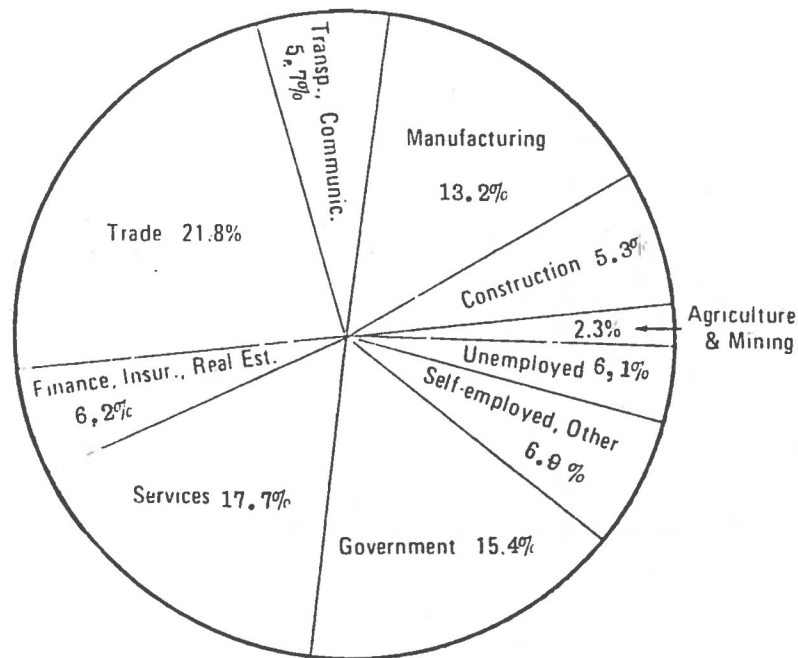
Region No. 3

vegetables as well as 14 percent of the state's natural gas and oil. Also, half the state's sand and gravel, as well as 80 percent of the stone and clay are quarried here - reflecting the scope of the region's construction activity.

The Region's total employment ^{3/} as of September 1976 totaled 691,900 with 11,200 employed in agriculture, 590,200 employed in non-agriculture and 46,300 self employed and domestics. Employment trends indicate slight changes in the total employment distribution with agricultural sector declining and the industrial-commercial sector increasing.

The following chart shows the composition of the region's 1976 resident civilian labor force.

REGION 3: September 1976 Civilian Work Force: 691,900



Source: Based upon Colorado Division of Employment and Training unpublished data.

^{3/} Total Employment refers to all types of employment in both the public and private sectors.

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Counties in the Region contribute to the Region's employment as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Individuals Employed</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Adams	46,421	8.5%
Arapahoe	62,963	11.6%
Boulder	54,773	10.1%
Clear Creek	2,282	.4%
Denver	302,986	55.8%
Douglas	1,870	.3%
Gilpin	128	.02%
Jefferson	71,810	13.2%
Total	543,233	

Total Region Covered Employment ^{4/} - First Quarter 1976

4/ Covered Employment refers to all types of employment "covered" by the Colorado Employment Security Act, usually in the private sector. Accordingly, government employment including teachers, railroad employment, charitable organizations and the like are not covered.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The population - industrial profile of this region shows that it is the prime industrialized-urbanized region of the state. This profile reveals the following about the Denver Metropolitan Region:

- Sixty-three percent of the state's work force.
- More than 20 cities and towns with populations of 10,000 or more.
- A possible population growth of 42 percent.
- City and County of Denver has 55.8 percent of the region's work force.
- Region has 31,029 covered employers.

In accordance with this population-industrial density, the Division has attempted to serve the region with eight job service centers, viz:

- Central Denver
- Aurora
- Westminster
- Englewood
- Lakewood
- Boulder
- Brighton
- Longmont

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In addition to these job service centers, the Division has seven specialty offices in the area concerned with such activities and programs as:

- Casual and Farm Labor Placement
- Denver Boys
- Job Corps
- Platte Valley JIS
- West JIS
- Denver University Placement
- Denver Manpower Center

These Denver Metropolitan offices are strategically located so that applicants and employers in these urbanized areas have easy access to Division facilities and services. Surveys from the Area Office seem to indicate that population concentrations in the region are being adequately served. It is to be recalled that Gilpin and Clear Creek counties are sparsely populated and have relatively small work forces. On this basis no Division offices are located in these counties.

Considering population and industrial patterns in the region and the many offices of the Division strategically located, it is concluded that the Division's service coverage is adequate and no additional offices are needed.