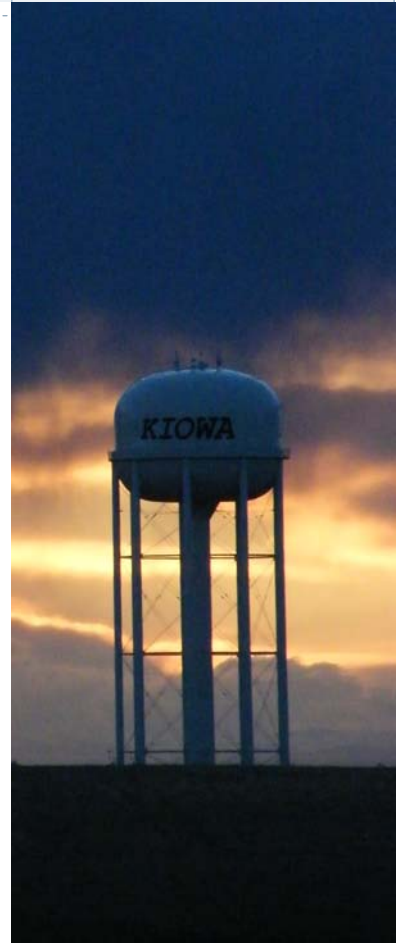
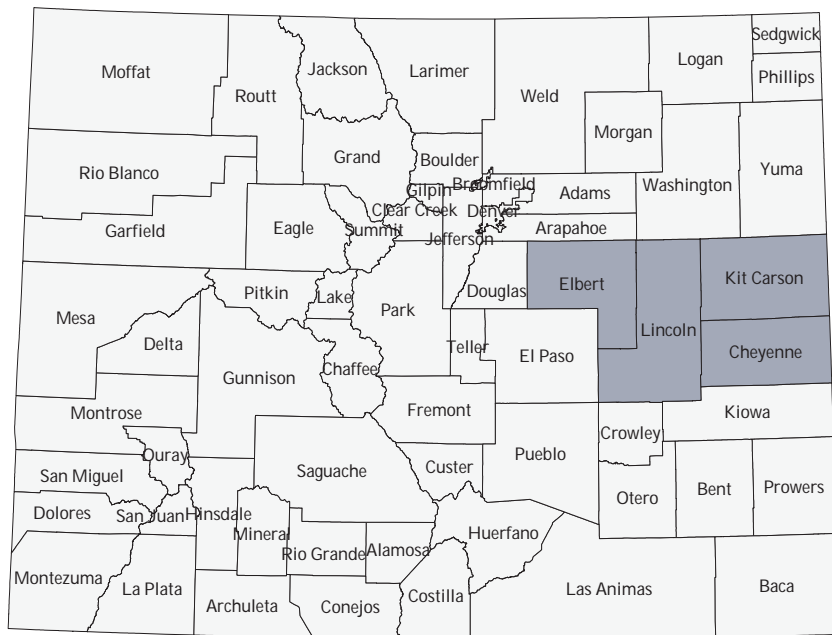




Regional Profile

EAST CENTRAL REGION

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



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THE STATE OF COLORADO

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

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

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

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

COLORADO QUICK FACTS FROM CENSUS 2010

5,029,196—April population

716,000—Population change since 2000

9th—Colorado’s rank in US for growth rate

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

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

2.53 to 2.49—Decline in average household size

16% —Family household growth

24% —Nonfamily household growth

26% —Single person households

67% to 65% —Drop in Home ownership rate

EXPECTATIONS

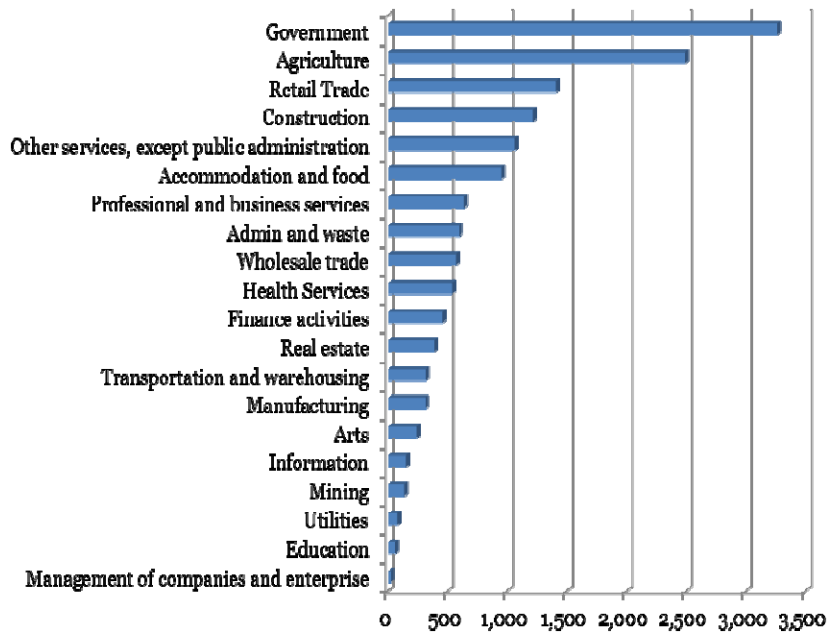
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,029,196 in 2010 to 6 million in 2020 and 7.01 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.7% followed by 1.5%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of 0.9%. The largest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

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

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

JOBS

Number of Jobs by Sector, 2010

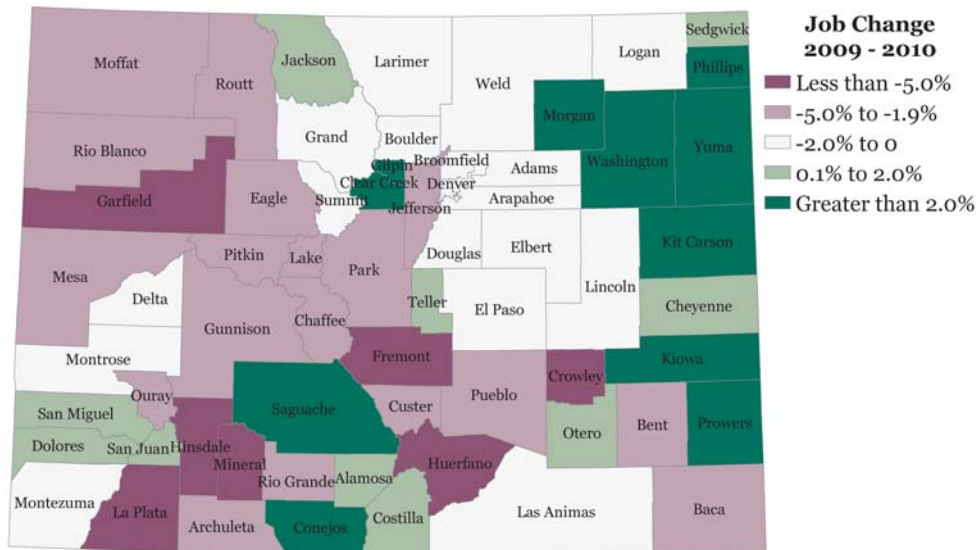


Source: State Demography Office

Region 5 had approximately 14,956 jobs in 2010, virtually static from 2009. Between 2001 and 2010 there has been a slight increase of 229 jobs. Agriculture added the most jobs – 253 – between 2009 and 2010 but that was offset by losses in Construction -77, Government -61, Administrative and other services -84, and Health services -31.

The largest sectors by employment in region 5 were Government (including local government) 22% (3,263), Agriculture 17% (2,492), Retail Trade 9.4% (1,412) and Construction 8% (1,219).

Net Job Change by County, 2009 to 2010



Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '09 - '10

Total Jobs	4 (0%)
Accommodation and food	-9 (-0.9%)
Admin and waste	-53 (-8.1%)
Agriculture	253 (11.3%)
Arts	-1 (-0.4%)
Construction	-77 (-6%)
Education	-10 (-14%)
Finance activities	5 (1.1%)
Government	-61 (-1.8%)
Health Services	-26 (-4.6%)
Information	18 (13.4%)
Management of companies	0 (-0.5%)
Manufacturing	6 (1.8%)
Mining	7 (4.9%)
Other services, except pub-	-31 (-2.8%)
Professional and business	-27 (-4%)
Real estate	-8 (-1.9%)
Retail Trade	15 (1.1%)
Transportation and ware-	11 (3.7%)
Utilities	-1 (-1.6%)
Wholesale trade	-8 (-1.4%)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2009)

Cheyenne	\$47,309
Elbert	42,352
Kit Carson	31,338
Lincoln	28,622
Colorado	\$41,895
US	\$39,635

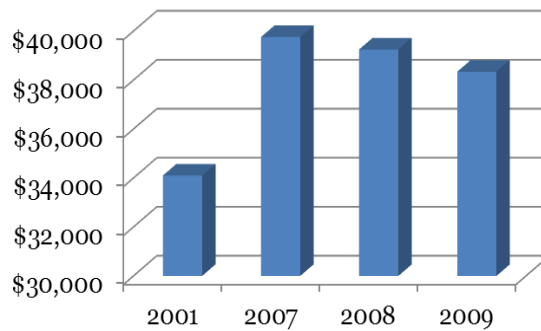
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

INCOME

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

Real (inflation adjusted) per capita personal income in Region 5 increased an average of 1.5% annually compared to the State, which showed a modest annual average increase of 0.3%. Increases in real per capita personal income were strongest through 2007 but have declined since then.

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2009 Dollars)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis,

The northern and central sections of the Eastern Plains performed better than the rest of the state.

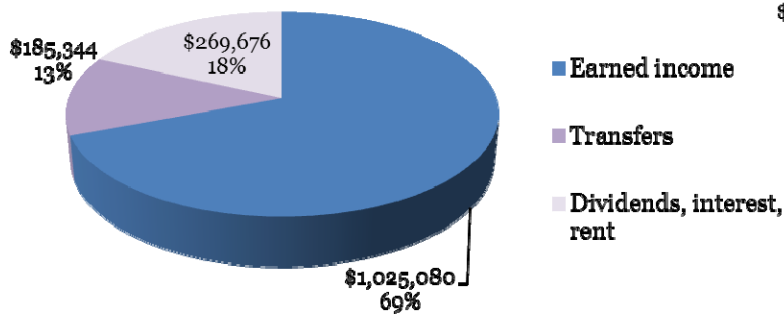
Residents of Region 5 receive about 70% of their income from earnings, which is the same as the state average. Investment income represents about 18% of the income in the region, similar to the state average. Region 5 receives a similar share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) as the state at 12%.

Residents of Region 5

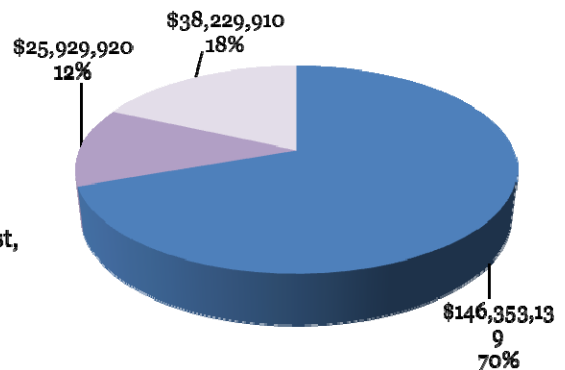
Income from transfers was the only portion that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 8.6% annually over the past eight years. Payments for Medicare and Medicaid account for most of the growth in Transfer Payments.

Components of Income (2009)

Region 5



State



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

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 5

ECONOMIC BASE, 2010

Traditional	3,219
Mining	141
Manufacturing	181
Government	897
Agriculture	3,226
Ag. Inputs	742
Ag. Production	2,079
Processing - trade, transport.	308
Processing - food, bev.	97
Regional and national services	1,600
Prof. business svcs.	89
Information	28
Reg'l. constr. & utils.	522
Edu. & health svcs.	800
Finance	65
Trade & transport.	93
Tourism	494
Accommodations	346
Second homes	0
Tourism retail	13
Tourism transport	135
Households	6,268
Commuting	2,974
Retirees	1,700
Transfers (age < 65)	712
Investments (age < 65)	880
Total Direct Basic	12,806
Indirect Basic	1,659
Non-Basic	14,465
Total Jobs	14,951
Spinoffs per base job	1.26
Overall multiplier	2.26

BASE ANALYSIS

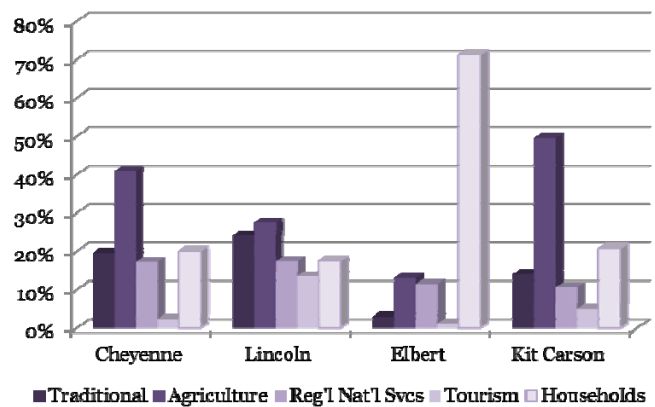
A base analysis identifies key economic drivers that bring money into a region.

Agriculture in Region 5 brings significant amounts of money and supports over 3,200 jobs. Households – primarily retirees and commuters – support over 6,200 jobs. Commuters are considered economic drivers because they work outside of the county and bring their income back into the county. Regional services like education and health services are also important drivers employing almost 1,600 jobs.

Government employment, including prison employment, in the region is also significant, employing around 900 workers.

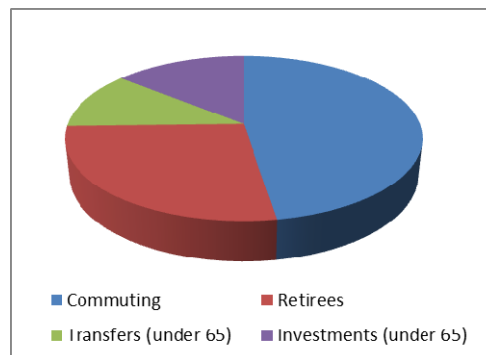
While income from agriculture may be volatile and fluctuate with global markets and growing conditions, Households, Government, and Education and health services tend to be relatively stable. This is not to say that they are entirely insulated from an economic downturn as governments respond to depressed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

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees drive 27% of the basic jobs in the region. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 7% annually from 2010–2020.

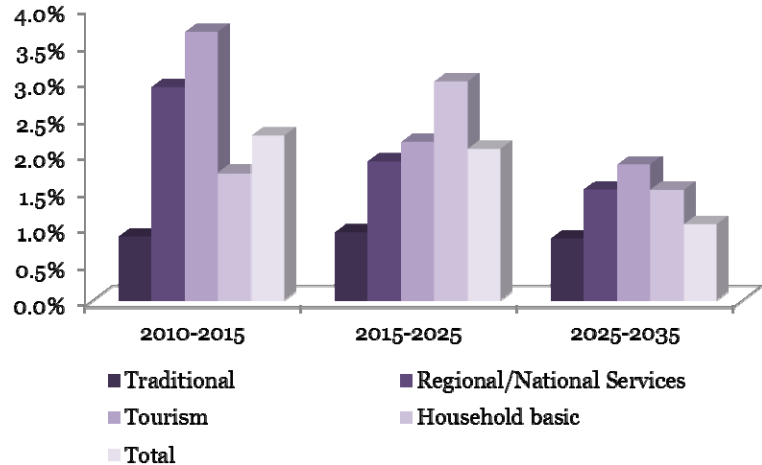
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 5 is expected to increase this next decade. Over the five-year period from 2010 to 2015, the region should add about 1,150 new direct basic jobs (1.6% average annual growth).

Much of the growth will be related to the aging of the population and the resultant spending of retirement savings as opposed to earnings. Household basic jobs will therefore become an increasingly large source of growth increasing from 1.7% annual growth rate this next five years to a 3.0% annual growth rate between 2015 and 2025.

Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector

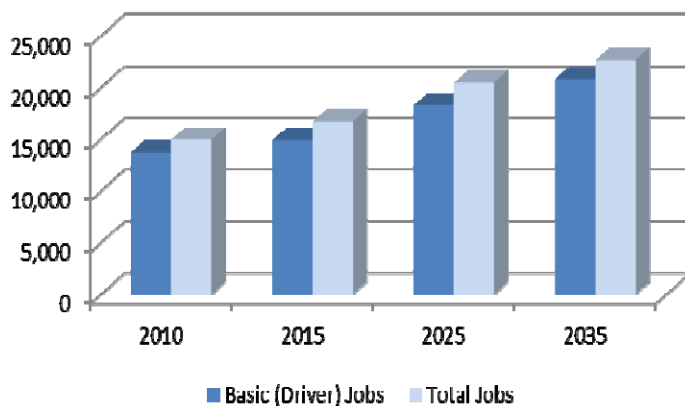


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 1,750 total new jobs, averaging 2.2% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 5 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

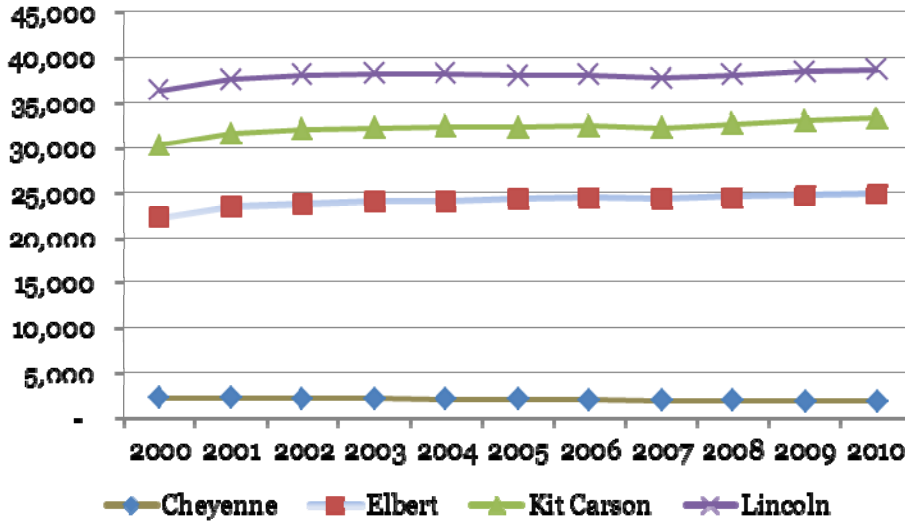


Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. Retiree generated jobs tend to be in service industries with lower income. The secondary jobs created from their spending are smaller. However, over time in Region 5, the ratio of secondary jobs to direct basic jobs will remain close to the same given large increases in traditional and regional center industry base jobs.

Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION

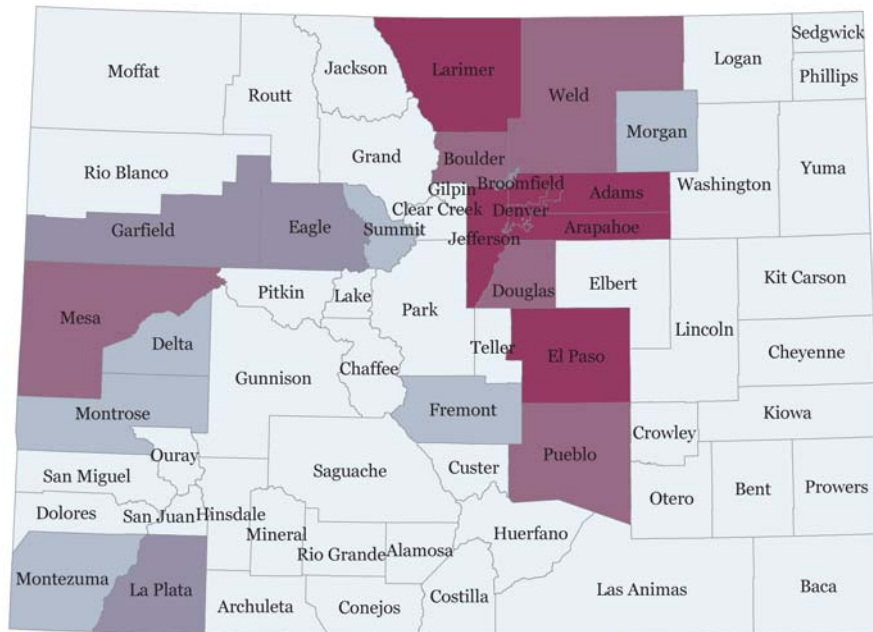
Region 5 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2010 was 38,717. This represents an increase of 0.7% since 2009. The population in the region in the year 2000 was 36,458. Job losses in the region have contributed to the decline in population since 2000. The declines have impacted most counties except Ebert County whose population has increased 1.4% annually since 2000.

Colorado Population by County, 2010



Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2008

State	4,901,938
Region 5	38,125
Cheyenne	1,898
Elbert	22,663
Kit Carson	8,042
Lincoln	5,522

2009

State	4,976,853
Region 5	38,455
Cheyenne	1,833
Elbert	22,890
Kit Carson	8,269
Lincoln	5,463

2010

State	5,050,870
Region 5	38,717
Cheyenne	1,830
Elbert	23,138
Kit Carson	8,276
Lincoln	5,473

Colorado Population by County, 2010

	Fewer than 25,000
	25,000 to 49,999
	50,000 to 99,999
	100,000 to 300,000
	Greater than 300,000

POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

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

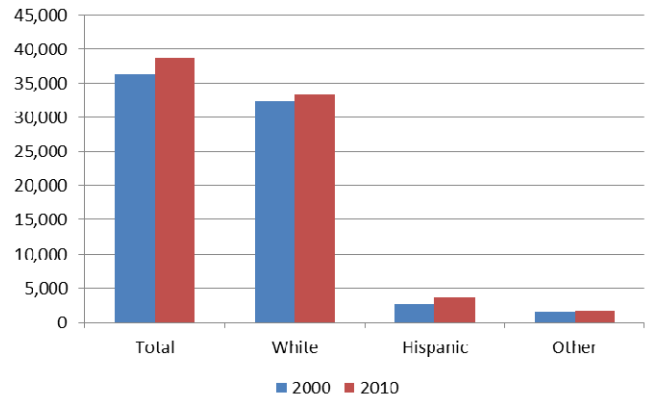
Region 5 is the least diverse region in the state by race and ethnicity, although diversity is increasing. White non-Hispanics account for 86% of the total population. Between 2000 and 2010, the White non-Hispanics population increased by 3% compared to the total population increase of 7%. All other non-White non-Hispanic groups increased 14%. The Hispanic population increased most significantly during the same time period (43%).

REGION 5 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Cheyenne	1,836	1,617	178	41
Elbert	23,086	21,005	1,234	847
Kit Carson	8,270	6,320	1,574	376
Lincoln	5,467	4,345	683	439

Source: US Census Bureau

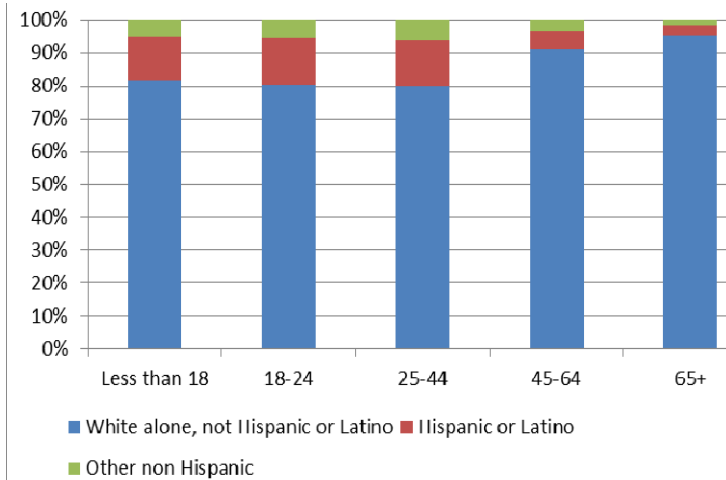
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



Source: US Census Bureau

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort



Source: US Census Bureau

Colorado's population is becoming more diverse, especially at the younger ages. The Hispanic and Other non-White population under 18 are 42% of the population and are 15% of the population over 65. Similar to the State, Region 5 has a significant difference between the diversity of the under 18 and over 65 age group. The Hispanic and other non-White population under 18 are 18% of the population compared to just 5% of the population over 65.

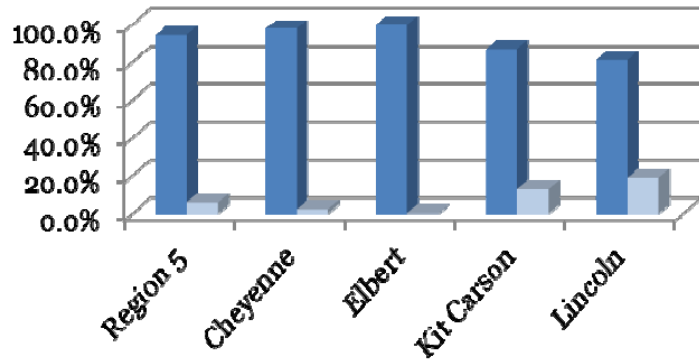
The majority of Region 5's population is between the ages of 45 and 64 (34%), followed by those that are under the age of 18 (24%) and between the ages of 25 and 44 (23%). Only 6% of the population is ages 18-24 and 12% is over age 65.

HOUSEHOLDS

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

Of the region's 38,717 people, 2,220 live in group quarters, the remaining 36,497 in households. A large part of the group quarters population is in correctional facilities in Kit Carson County.

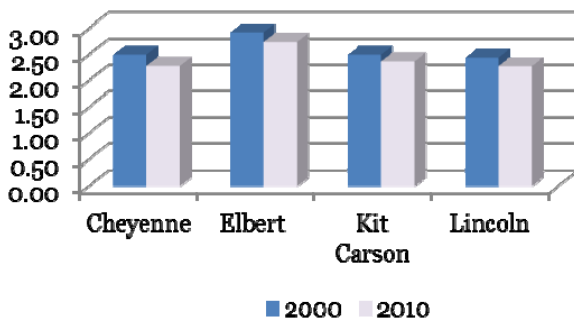
Population by group, 2010



■ Population in Households ■ Population in Group Quarters

Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



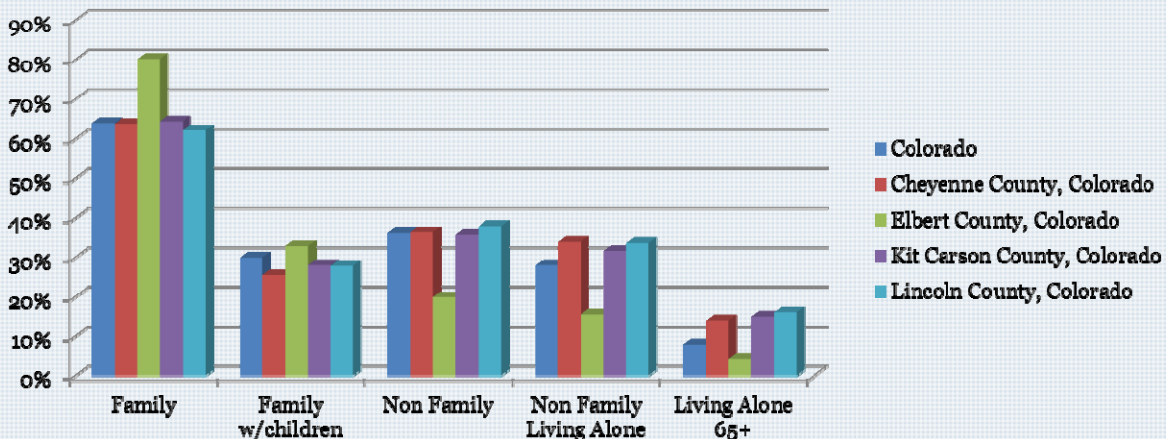
Source: US Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split into several different types. This is especially useful in determining housing needs and planning communities. Region 5 has a larger portion of family households than the state average. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all counties except Elbert County.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew faster than the state average in Region 5. Lincoln County has a larger concentration of households comprised of a single person over age 65 than the state average.

Households by Type (2010)



Source: US Census Bureau

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSING AND INCOME

Percent of Households spending greater than 30 percent on housing:

Colorado

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

Cheyenne

Renter: 11.1% (+/-12.7)
 Owner: 17.7% (+/-10.3)

Elbert

Renter: 47.1% (+/-11.6)
 Owner: 43.8% (+/-3.6)

Kit Carson

Renter: 22.5% (+/-7.9)
 Owner: 31.2% (+/-8.2)

Lincoln

Renter: 39.1% (+/-11.7)
 Owner: 28.5% (+/-7.6)

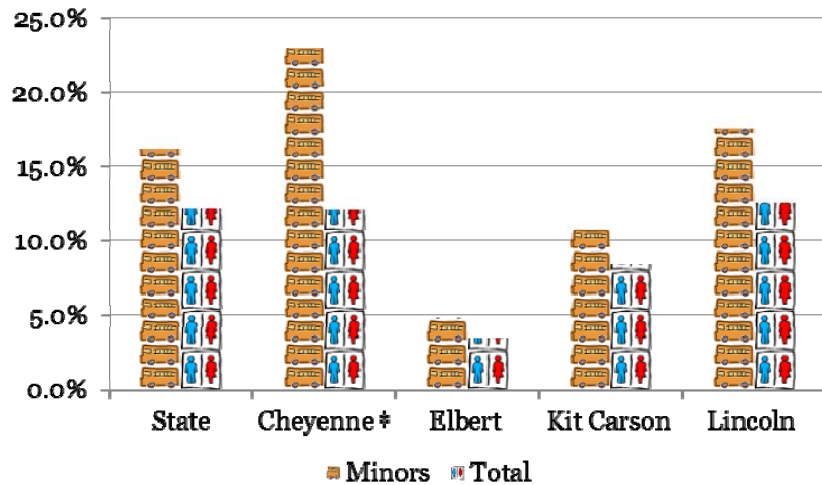
Source: 2010 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2010 in poverty in Region 5 is significantly lower than the state average of 12.2%. The percentage of children in poverty was also lower than the state average of 16.2%. The lowest shares of both total population and minors in poverty are in Elbert County, which also ranks among the lowest in the state.

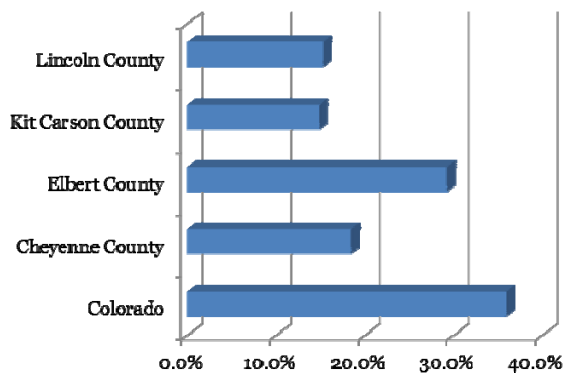
The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not matter) with two minors, for example, was \$22,350 in 2010.

Poverty Rates, 2006-2010



Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



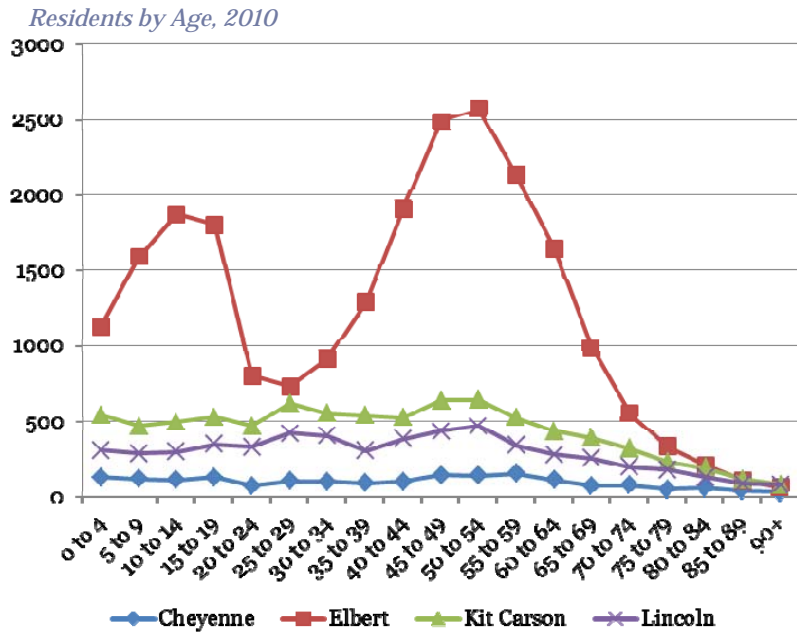
Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 5 is consistent across the counties with the exception of Elbert County which has the highest level. The average share is lower in Region 5 (23.5%) than the state average of 35%. On average for the region, 33.9% of the population have high school degrees and another 34% have some college or an associate's degree.

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 42.5 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to somewhat larger proportions of the population in the age group 45 - 64 - 33.9% for the region versus 26.7% for the state. The median age of the region is expected to decline to 38.0 by 2030 as it becomes more a part of the Denver metropolitan area housing market for young adults, while the State's median age is expected to rise to 37.6 with the aging of the baby-boomers.



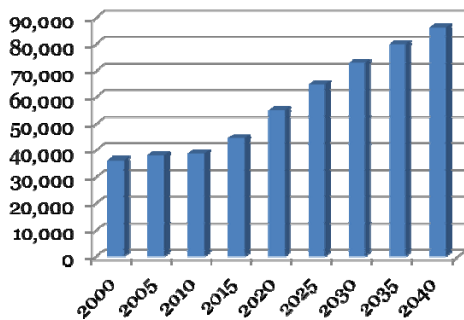
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 5.4 percent annually, faster than the state average of 4.9 percent.

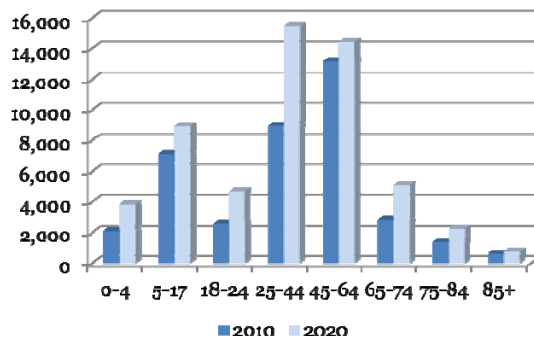
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow more strongly after 2010, reaching populations close to 45,000 by 2015 and 65,000 by 2025. Most of this increase is expected to occur in Elbert county, but the other counties of the region are also expected to increase marginally. Most of this new growth will be the result of the increased number of retirees in Douglas County and the proximity of Elbert County for the related workforce. The region itself may attract a small number of retirees because of its low cost of living and rural lifestyle.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

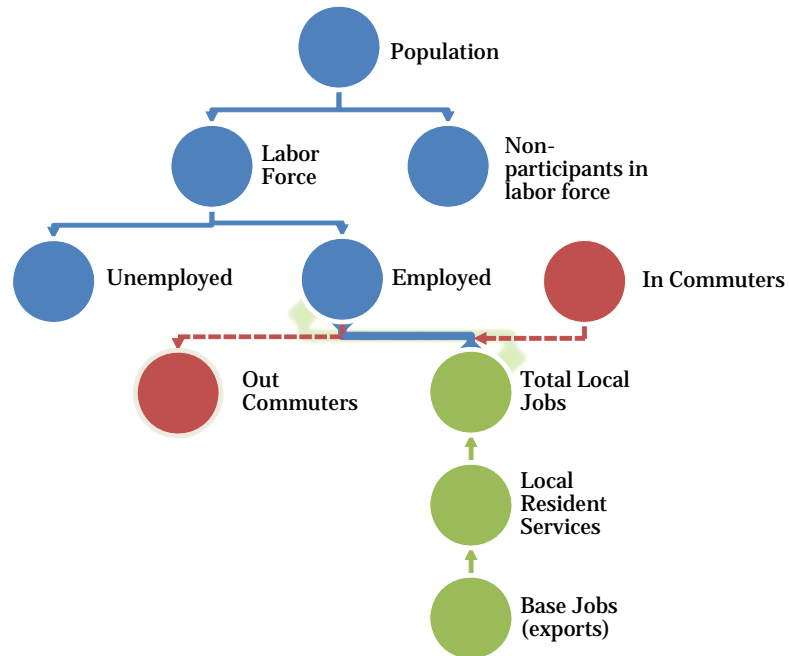


Source: State Demography Office

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

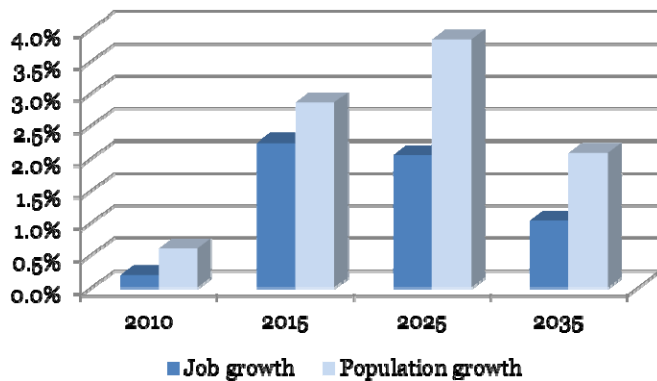
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market

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



The analysis begins with the labor force participation rates being applied to the population forecasts of the non-institutional population over age 16 by age and gender to produce a forecast of the labor force for the projected population. The forecasted numbers of unemployed persons are then subtracted from the labor force and a forecast of the number of employed persons results. This number combined with the number of second third jobs held by multiple job holders yields the total number of jobs held by residents. The net number of commuters is then added or subtracted resulting in the number of total local jobs as derived from the population. This number is then reconciled with the number of total jobs as it is derived from a forecast of the base jobs (exports) within a county. A multiplier is applied to the forecasted number of base jobs to derive the resulting number of local resident service jobs that are then added to the forecast of base jobs to determine the final number of total local jobs. This analysis is essential to establishing an appropriate relationship between the forecasted number of jobs and the forecast of the population within a county.

Job and Population Growth



Source: State Demography Office

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

LABOR FORECASTS

FORECASTING WORKSHEETS

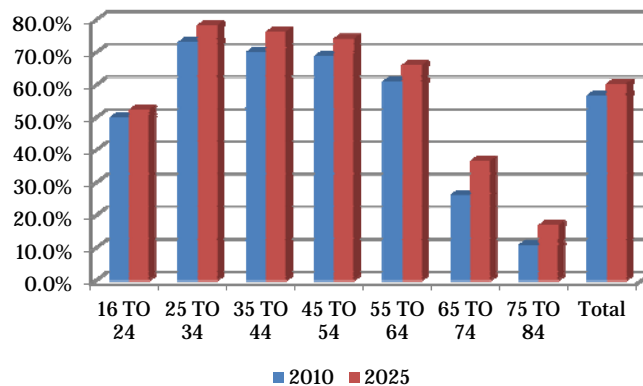
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting. For example, between 2010 and 2015 job growth in the region is expected to be 2.2% per year while population growth will be 2.9%. This faster growth in population relative to jobs is the result of an increase in the proportion of the population that is expected to commute outside of the region for work. These differences continue over time, with the population growing at a faster rate than jobs. However, labor force growth will begin to slow relative to population growth as a result of the growing share of persons over the age of 65.

	2010	2015	2025	2035
TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS	13,718	14,871	18,257	20,789
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
TOTAL JOBS	14,946	16,691	20,448	22,653
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.2%	2.2%	2.1%	1.0%
*Statistical Discrepancy	1,478	-48	-5,052	-9,129
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	19,671	23,708	35,304	43,843
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.4%	3.8%	4.1%	2.2%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-6,307	-7,070	-9,901	-12,154
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	19,671	23,708	35,304	43,843
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	1,304	1,485	2,236	2,792
= Employed Persons (Residents)	18,367	22,222	33,068	41,051
- Unemployed Persons	917	819	1,172	1,485
Unemployment Rate	4.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	19,284	23,041	34,241	42,536
Labor Force Participation Rate	65.4%	68.6%	70.5%	70.4%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	38,695	44,545	64,903	79,765
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.6%	2.9%	3.8%	2.1%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

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

Labor Force Participation Rates by Age Group



Source: State Demography Office

COMMUTING

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

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

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

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

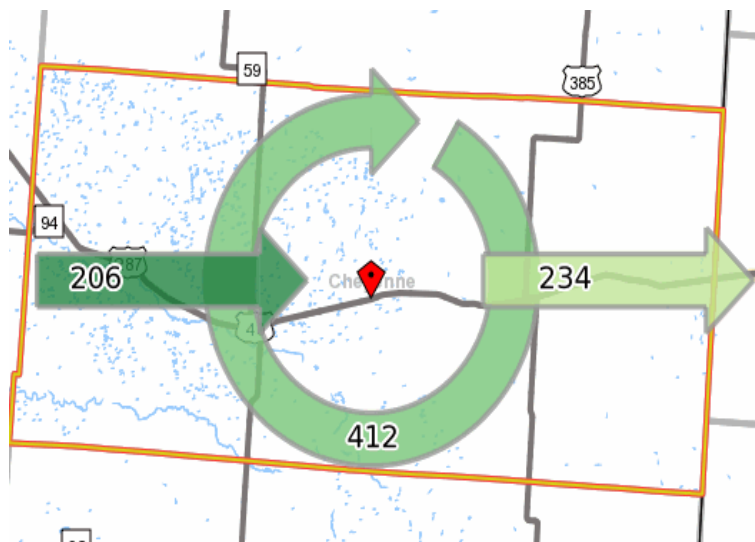
The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.



Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

CHEYENNE COUNTY

Cheyenne County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

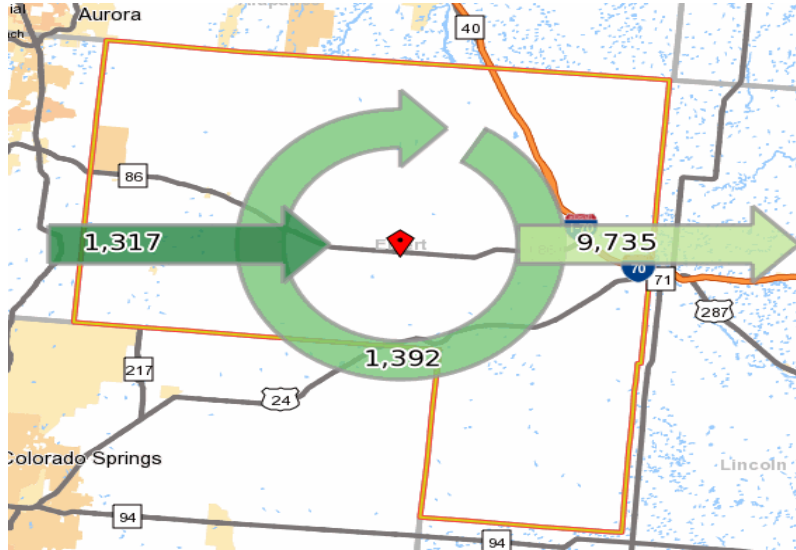
Kit Carson County, CO	29
Kiowa County, CO	24
El Paso County, CO	22
Prowers County, CO	21
Weld County, CO	13

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Kit Carson County, CO	37
El Paso County, CO	23
Denver County, CO	22
Weld County, CO	20
Pueblo County, CO	14

COMMUTING—ELBERT COUNTY

Elbert County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

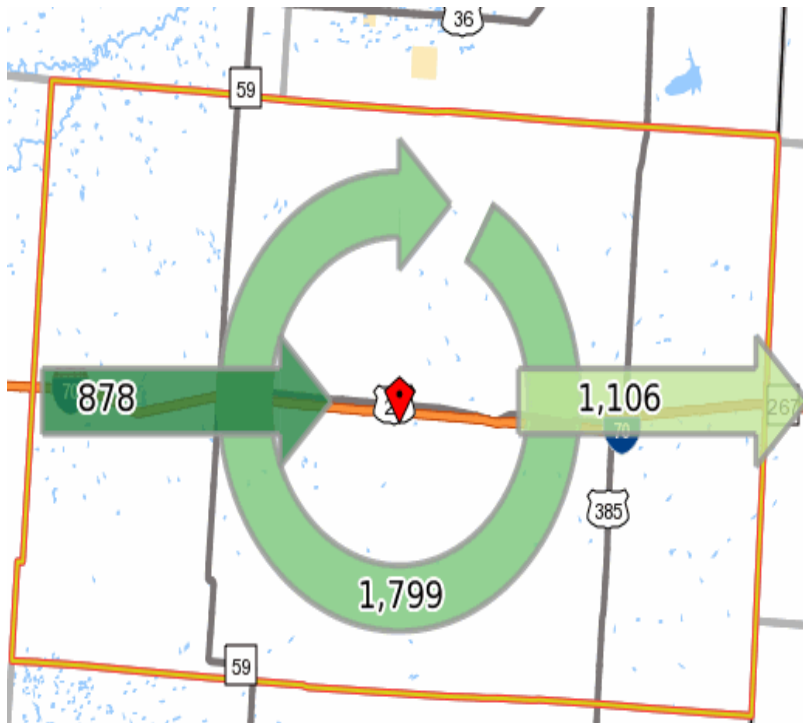
Douglas County, CO	444
Arapahoe County, CO	205
El Paso County, CO	148
Adams County, CO	96
Jefferson County, CO	93

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Arapahoe County, CO	2,387
Denver County, CO	1,839
Douglas County, CO	1,643
El Paso County, CO	817
Jefferson County, CO	799

COMMUTING—KIT CARSON COUNTY

Kit Carson County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

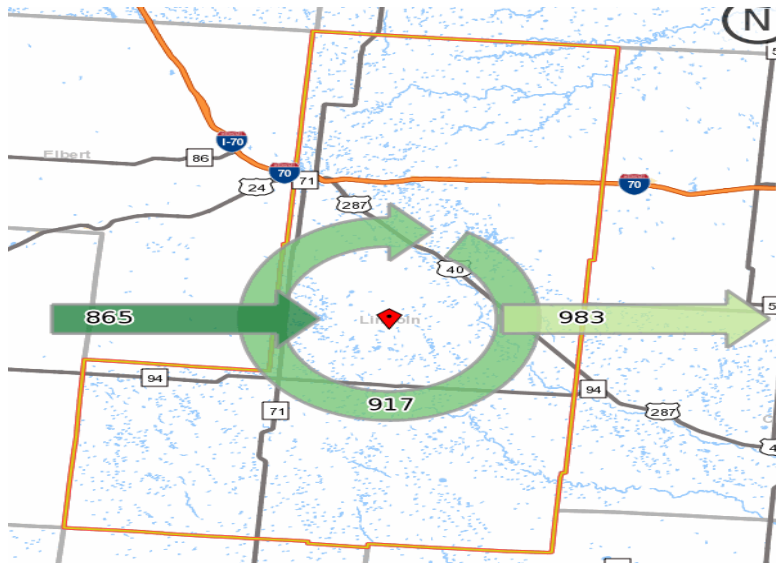
Lincoln County, CO	70
Sherman County, KS	66
Yuma County, CO	50
El Paso County, CO	48
Arapahoe County, CO	46

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	108
El Paso County, CO	79
Jefferson County, CO	75
Arapahoe County, CO	65
Adams County, CO	55

COMMUTING—LINCOLN COUNTY

Lincoln County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

El Paso County, CO	109
Arapahoe County, CO	100
Elbert County, CO	97
Kit Carson County, CO	53
Adams County, CO	49

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

El Paso County, CO	145
Denver County, CO	128
Adams County, CO	87
Jefferson County, CO	81
Kit Carson County, CO	70

Source: Census LEHD

STATE DEMOGRAPHY OFFICE

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

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

<http://colorado.gov/demography>

Phone: 303-866-2156
E-mail: dlg.helpdesk@state.co.us



COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS

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

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

Strengthening Colorado Communities

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Appendix: Sources and Web Locations for Data.

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