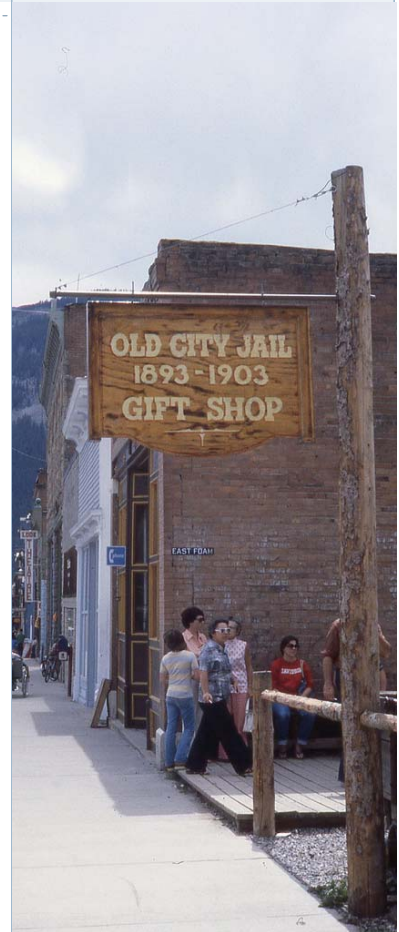




Regional Profile

FOUR CORNERS COLORADO

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



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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.

“Working in tandem 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

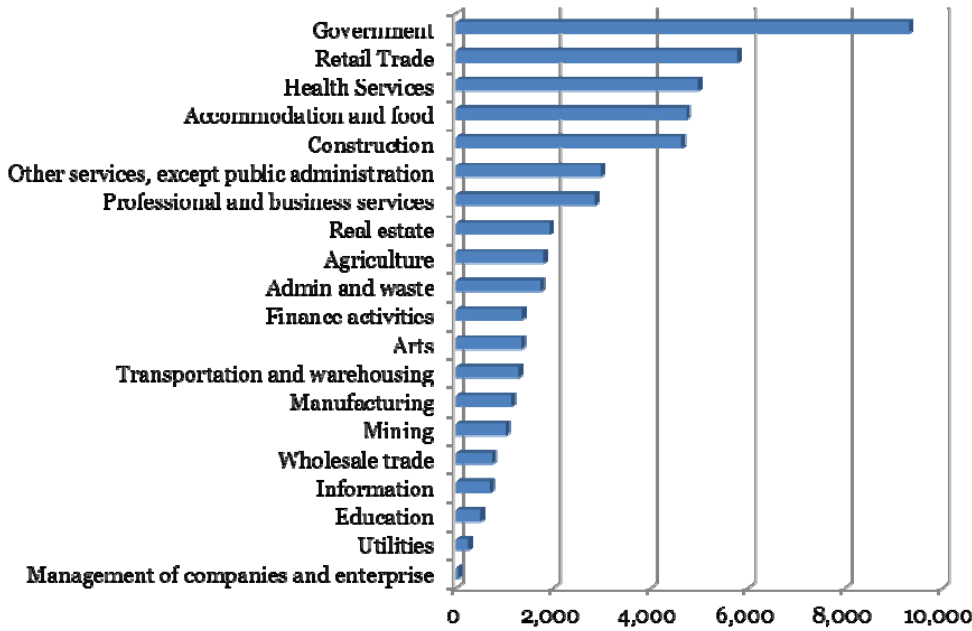
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,029,196 in 2010 to 6 million in 2020 and 7.01 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.7% followed by 1.5%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of 0.9%. The largest 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

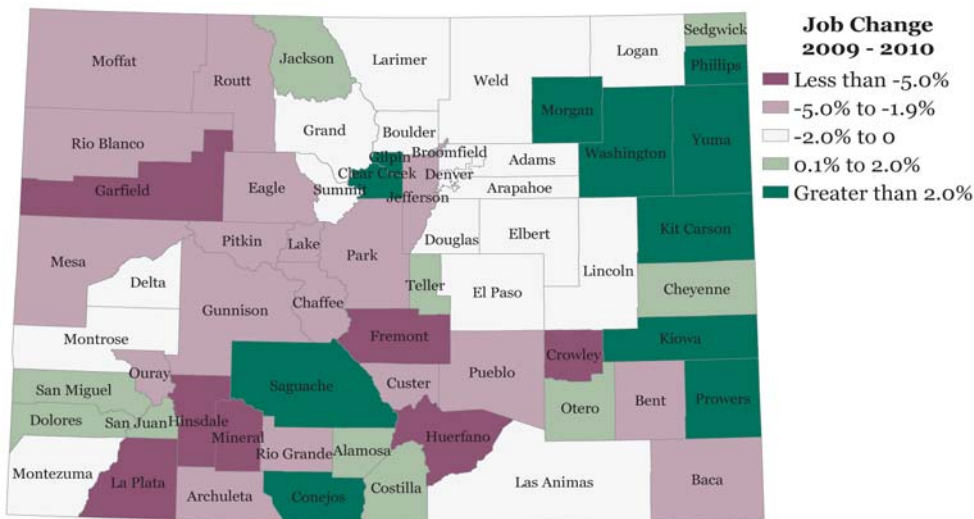


Source: State Demography Office

Region 9 had approximately 49,180 jobs in 2010, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This is down from 2009 by -2,074 (-4%) and down 9% from peak employment of 54,121 in 2007. Largest declines between 2009 and 2010 were in Government -750, Construction -490, Administrative Services -286 and Wholesale Trade -240. There were slight increases in Transportation 200, Agriculture 114, and Health Services 75.

The largest sources of jobs are from Government (including local government) 19% (9,316), Retail Trade 12% (5,784), Health Services 10% (4,976) and Accommodations and Food Service 10% (4,743).

Net Job Change by County, 2009 to 2010



Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '09 - '10

Total Jobs	-2074 (-4%)
Accommodation and food	-164 (-3.3%)
Admin and waste	-286 (-14.1%)
Agriculture	114 (6.8%)
Arts	26 (2%)
Construction	-491 (-9.6%)
Education	-21 (-4%)
Finance activities	-80 (-5.6%)
Government	-748 (-7.4%)
Health Services	75 (1.5%)
Information	-18 (-2.5%)
Management of companies and enterprise	-7 (-12.1%)
Manufacturing	-19 (-1.7%)
Mining	-19 (-1.9%)
Other services, except public administration	-100 (-3.3%)
Professional and business services	-167 (-5.5%)
Real estate	-37 (-1.9%)
Retail Trade	-95 (-1.6%)
Transportation and warehousing	213 (19.7%)
Utilities	-10 (-3.7%)
Wholesale trade	-240 (-24.3%)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2009)

Archuleta	\$29,344
Dolores	31,385
La Plata	39,769
Montezuma	32,502
San Juan	38,705
Yuma	35,446
Colorado	\$41,895
US	\$39,635

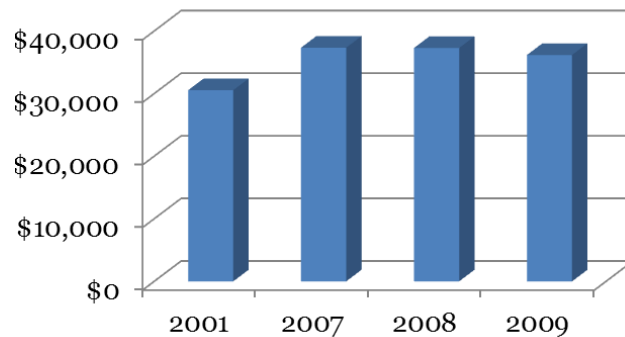
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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 9 increased an average of 2.1% annually compared to the State, which showed a modest annual average increase of 0.3%. Increases in real per capita personal income occurred in Region 9 through 2007 with subsequent declines.

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2009 Dollars)

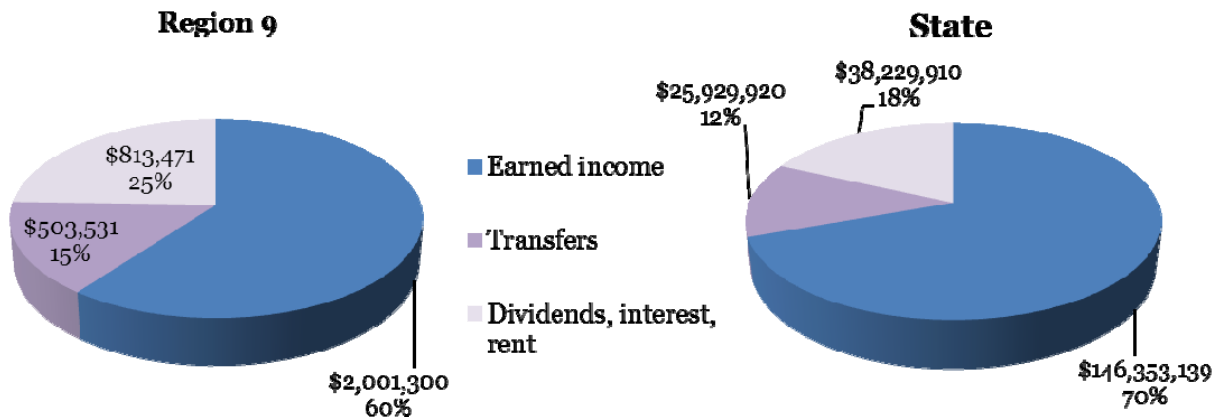


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Residents of Region 9 receive about 60% of their income from earnings, which is lower than the state average of 70%. Investment income represents about 25% of the income in the region, above the state average of 18%. Region 9 receives a larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 15% compared to the state at 12%. Region 9 has a slightly larger share of retirees than the state as a whole, which explains this difference.

Income from transfers grew faster than other portions of income since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 8.9% annually over the past eight years. Payments such as Medicare and Medicaid account for the largest growth in Transfer Payments.

Components of Income (2009)



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 9

ECONOMIC BASE, 2010

Traditional	4,620
Mining	1,221
Manufacturing	561
Government	2,838
Agriculture	2,569
Ag. Inputs	519
Ag. Production	1,376
Processing - trade, transport.	288
Processing - food, bev.	387
Regional and national services	5,683
Prof. business svcs.	1,323
Information	230
Reg'l. constr. & utils.	754
Edu. & health svcs.	2,956
Finance	138
Trade & transport.	276
Tourism	8,514
Accommodations	4,230
Second homes	2,104
Tourism retail	1,780
Tourism transport	401
Households	9,257
Commuting	1,096
Retirees	4,825
Transfers (age < 65)	1,450
Investments (age < 65)	1,886
Total Direct Basic	30,643
Indirect Basic	5,265
Non-Basic	35,907
Total Jobs	49,173
Spinoffs per base job	1.34
Overall multiplier	2.34

BASE ANALYSIS

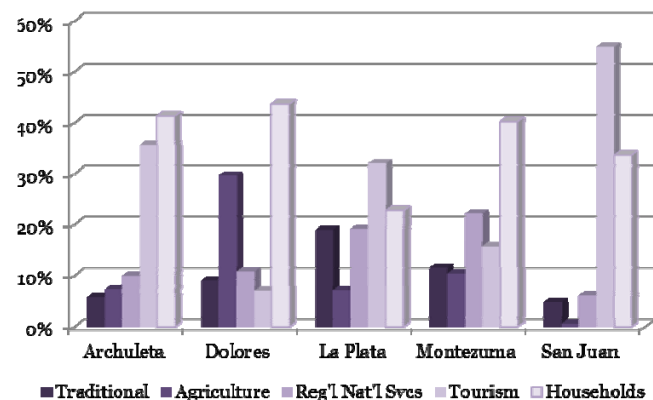
Households in Region 9 – especially retirees – bring significant amounts of money and support nearly 9,300 jobs. This is not to diminish the importance of Tourism – it is the second largest base industry and supports nearly 8,500 jobs.

Regional and National Services (like education and health services) in the region is also an important driver, creating nearly 5,600 jobs.

While income from Tour-

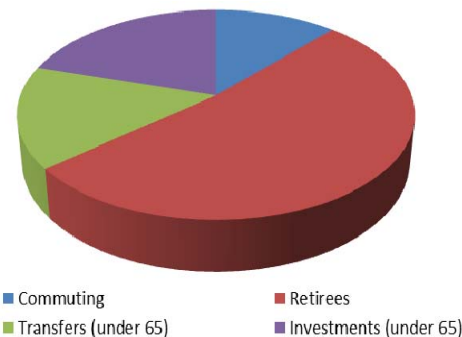
ism may be volatile and fluctuate with weather conditions and consumer wealth, employment and income from Households and Education and health Services tend to be relatively stable. This is not to say that they are entirely insulated from an economic downturn as governments search for cost savings.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees drive 52% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 5.6% annually from 2010–2020.

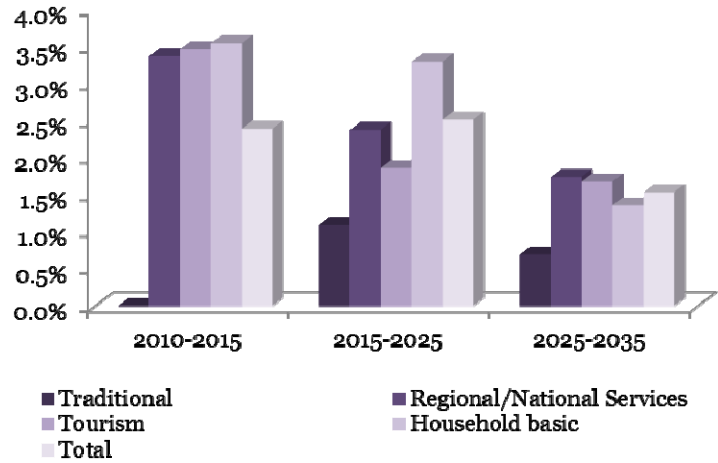
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

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

Job growth between 2010 and 2015 is forecast across most base industries with the strongest growth in Regional and National Services (+1,100) and Household Basic – primarily related to retiree spending - (+1,600). Little to no growth is forecast in the Traditional base industries of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and government.

Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector

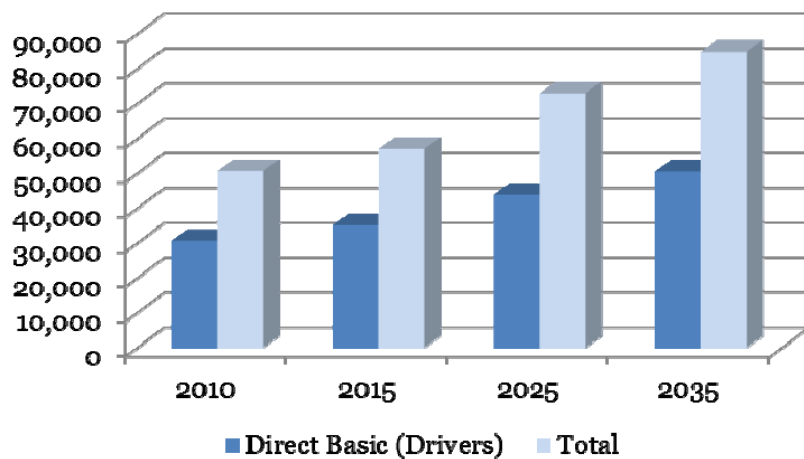


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 6,300 new jobs, averaging 2.4% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 9 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

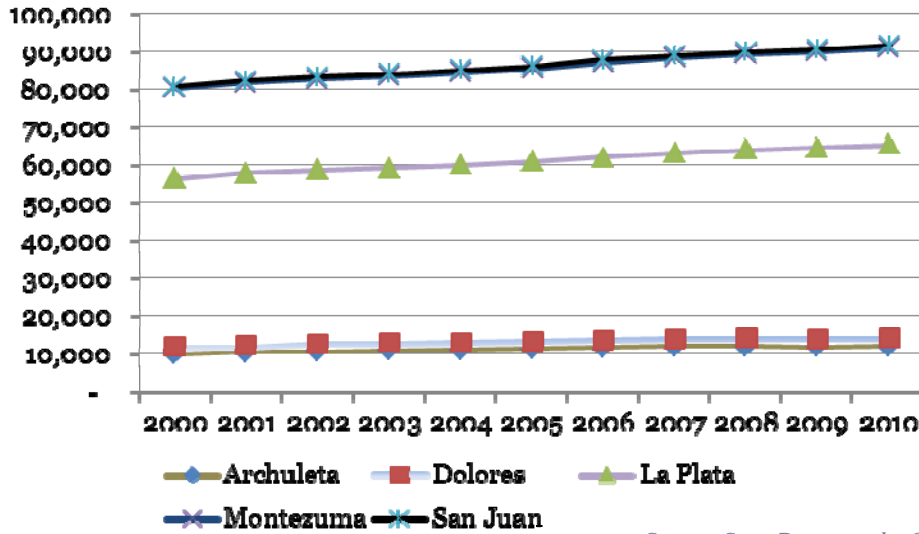


Source: State Demography Office

Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. Retiree generated jobs tend to be in service industries with lower income. The secondary jobs created from their spending are smaller. However, over time in Region 9, the ratio of secondary jobs to direct basic jobs will remain close to the same given large increases in Regional and National Services base jobs.

POPULATION

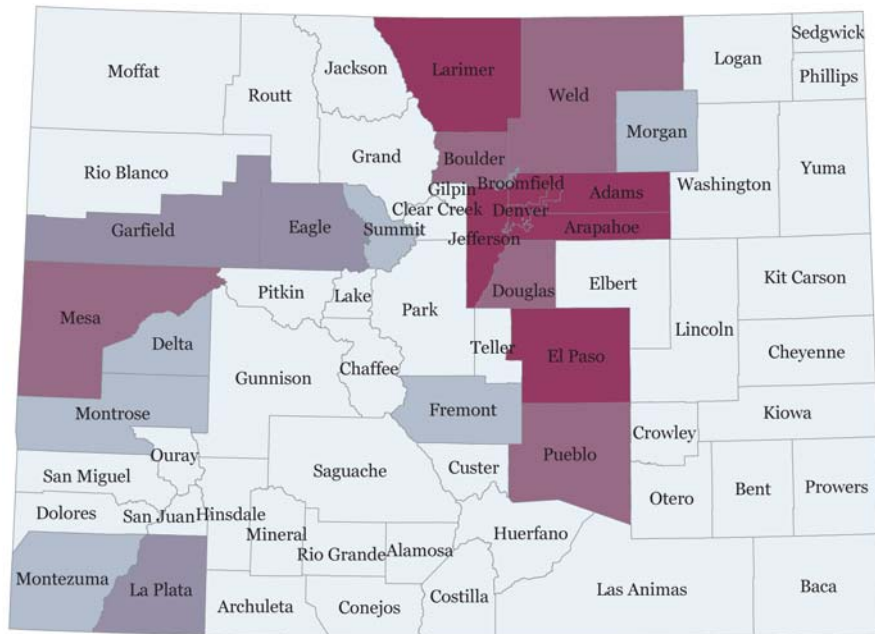
Region 9 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2010 was 91,805. This represents an increase of 1.1% per year since 2009. The region had grown at 1.3% annually from 2000 to 2010. La Plata County added the most people, 6,853 since 2000, while San Juan County grew at the fastest rate – 2.4% per year – during the period.

Colorado Population by County, 2010



Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2008

State	4,901,938
Region 9	90,119
Archuleta	12,074
Dolores	2,074
La Plata	50,073
Montezuma	25,200
San Juan	698

2009

State	4,976,853
Region 9	90,762
Archuleta	11,899
Dolores	2,052
La Plata	50,759
Montezuma	25,365
San Juan	687

2010

State	5,050,870
Region 9	91,805
Archuleta	12,063
Dolores	2,062
La Plata	51,431
Montezuma	25,539
San Juan	710

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%.

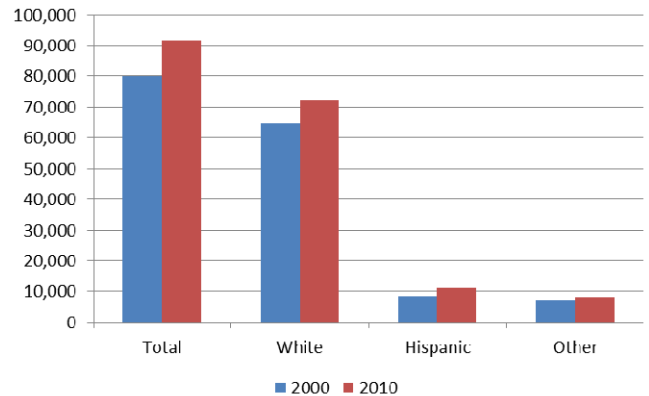
While Region 9 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 79% of the total population. The Hispanic population increased 30%. White non-Hispanics increased from 2000 to 2010 (12%), while all other non-White non-Hispanic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

REGION 9 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

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

Source: US Census Bureau

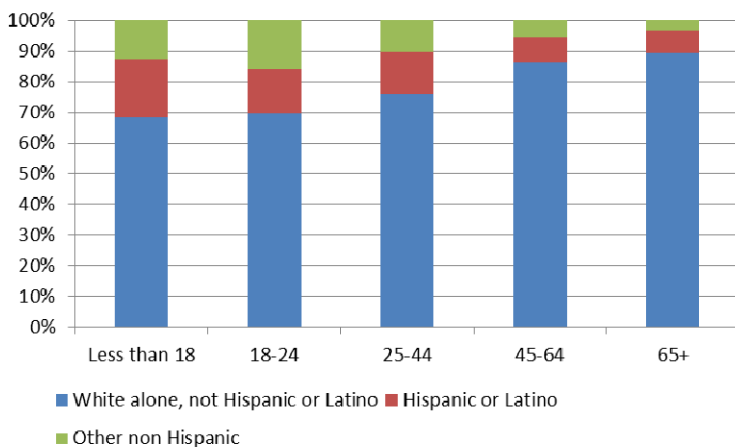
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



Source: US Census Bureau

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort



Source: US Census Bureau

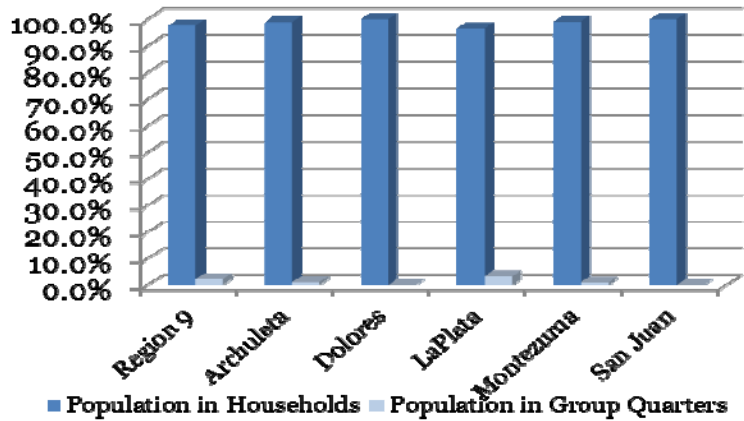
Colorado's population is becoming more diverse, especially at the younger ages. The Hispanic and Other non-White population under 18 are 42% of the population and are 15% of the population over 65. Region 9 is less diverse by race and age than the state, although there remains a significant difference between the under 18 and over 65 age group. The Hispanic and other non-White population under 18 are 32% of the population compared to 11% of the population over 65.

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

HOUSEHOLDS

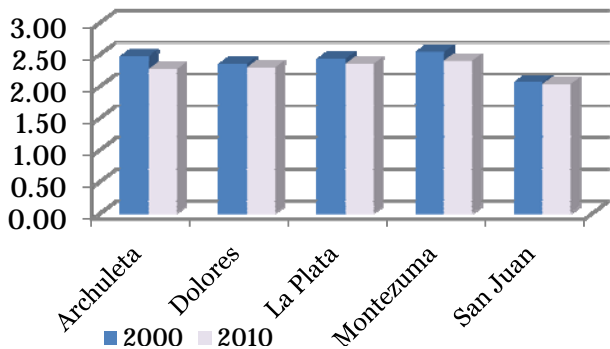
Of the region's 91,805 people, 2,081 live in group quarters – mostly nursing homes, the remaining 89,724 in households. The region averages 2.35 persons per household (occupied housing units) with Montezuma County having a higher ratio (of 2.36) relative to other counties in the region. The region's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

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



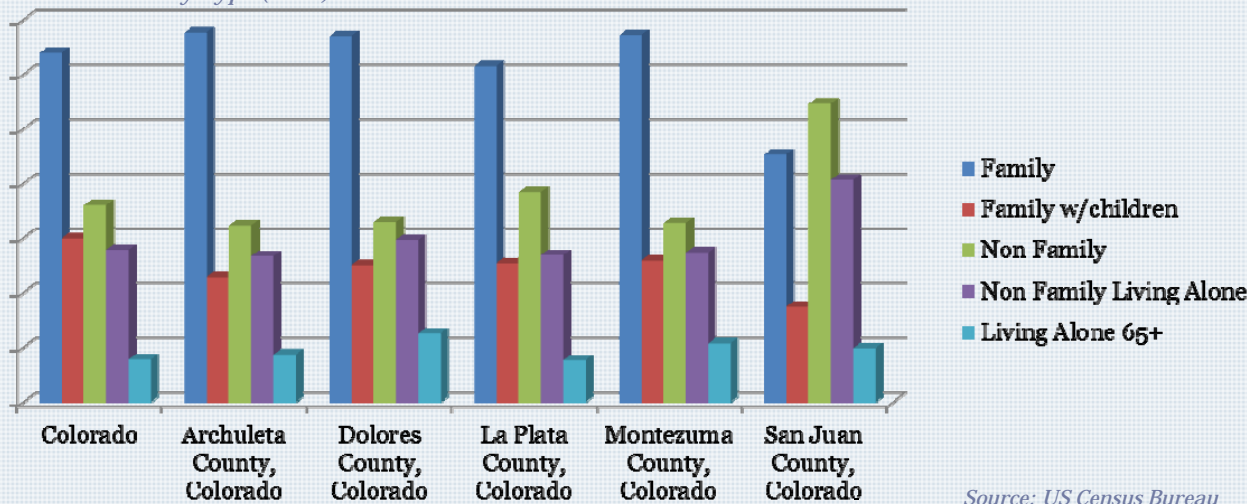
Source: US Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split into several different types. This is especially useful in determining housing needs and planning communities. Region 9 has larger portion family households than the state average except San Juan County and La Plata County. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all counties.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew faster than the state average in San Juan County and La Plata County. Region 9 has a larger concentration of households comprised of a single person over age 65 than the state.

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)

Archuleta

Renter: 43.1% (+/-16.0)
Owner: 35.9% (+/-6.5)

Dolores

Renter: 32.9% (+/-16.0)
Owner: 32.7% (+/-13.5)

La Plata

Renter: 42.1% (+/-4.7)
Owner: 38.4% (+/-3)

Montezuma

Renter: 39.9% (+/-6.6)
Owner: 37.9% (+/-5)

San Juan

Renter: 60.1% (+/-19.4)
Owner: 24.8% (+/-21)

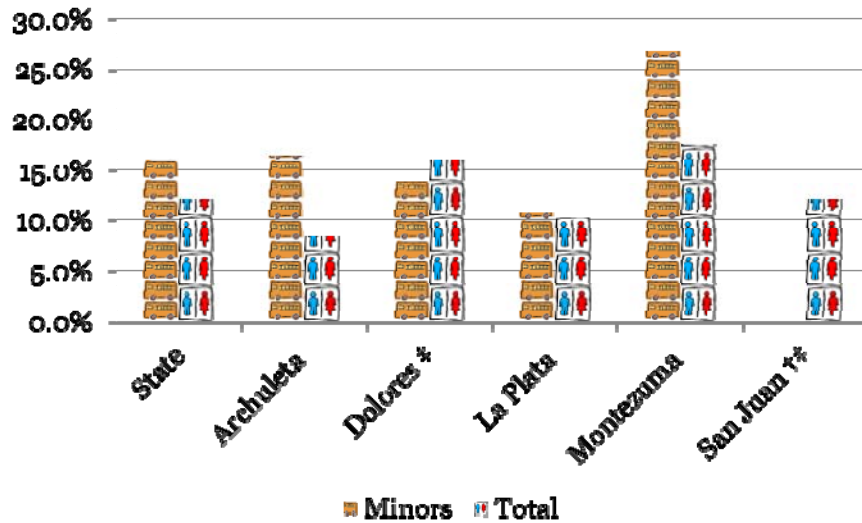
Source: 2010 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2010 in poverty in Region 9 is even with the state average of 12.2%. The percentage of children in poverty in Region 9 is also about even with the state average of 16.2%, with Montezuma having the highest share.

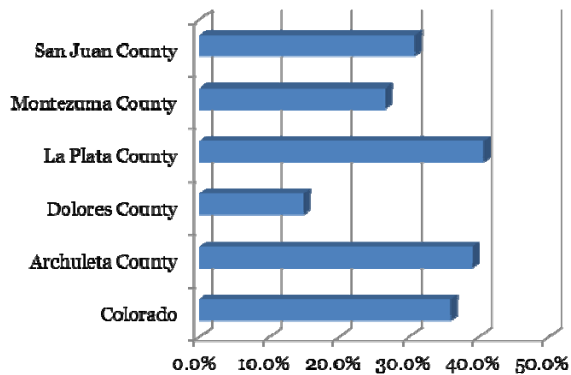
The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not 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



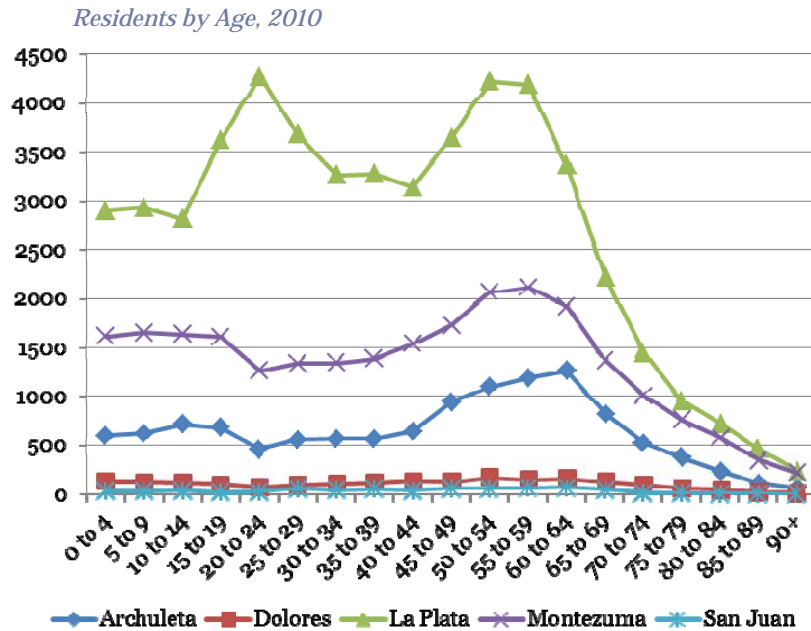
Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 9 is fairly consistent with the exception of Dolores County. Archuleta and La Plata Counties have the highest levels. The average share in Region 9 (35.6%) is even with the state average of 35%. On average for the region, 24.2% of the population have high school degrees and another 32% have some college or an associate's degree.

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 41.1 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to larger proportions of the population in older age groups – 46.1% over 45 for the region versus 37.6% for the state. The median ages of the region and the state are expected to rise to 38.6 and 36.6, respectively by 2030 with the aging of the baby boomers during this period.



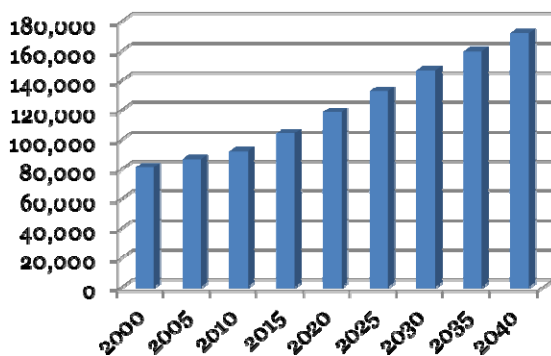
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 5.6 percent annually, faster than the state average of 4.9 percent.

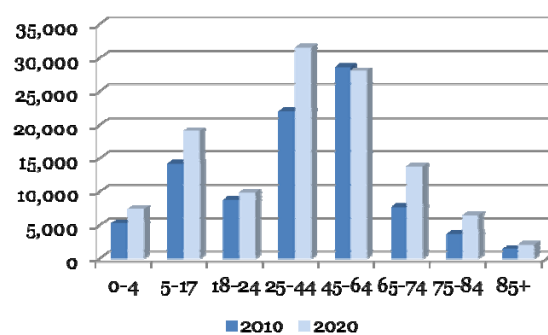
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow at 2.4 percent per year to 2025, then slow somewhat to 1.8 percent per year for the following ten years. Some of this middle-term growth is related to increases in tourism and energy-related developments. The region will also see significant growth in the number of retirees as its own baby-boomers retire and as others in the West are attracted to the region's many amenities and its rural life style.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

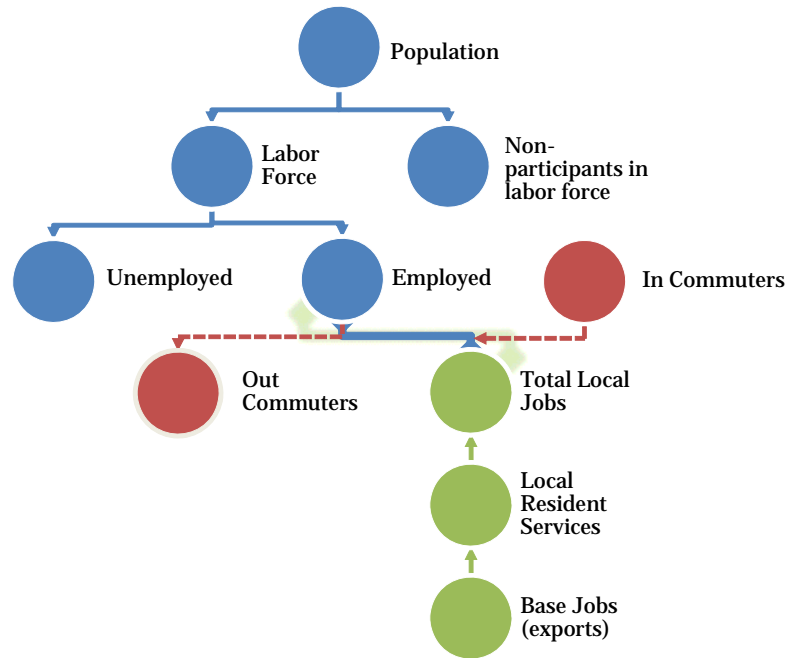


Source: State Demography Office

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

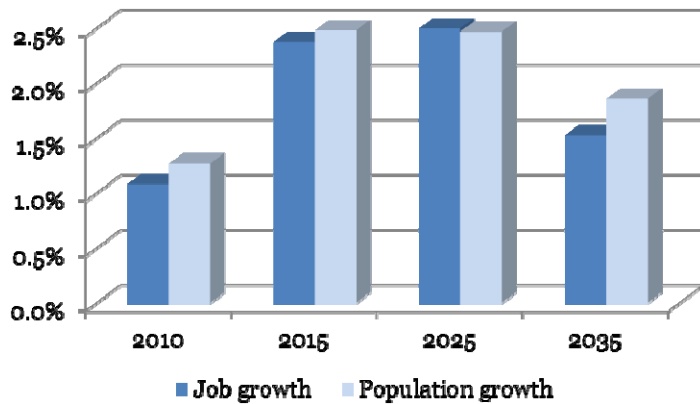
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market

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



The analysis begins with the labor force participation rates being applied to the population forecasts of the non-institutional population over age 16 by age and gender to produce a forecast of the labor force for the projected population. The forecasted numbers of unemployed persons are then subtracted from the labor force and a 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

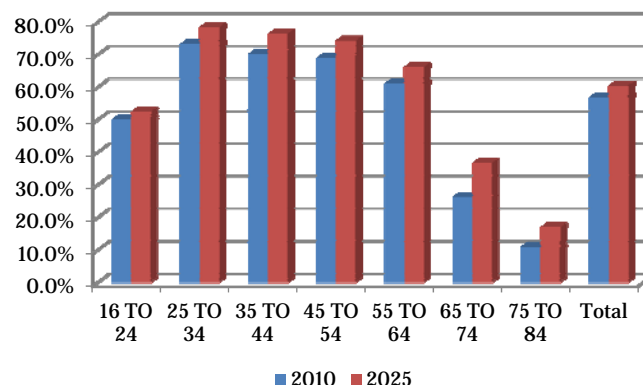
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting. For example, between 2010 and 2015 job growth in the region is expected to be 2.4% per year while population growth will be 2.5%. This faster growth in population relative to jobs is the result of a decrease in the number of persons that is expected to commute into the region for work. The next five year period shows identical increases in jobs and population as the labor force participation rate is expected to increase between 2015 and 2025, after which time 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	30,610	35,062	43,867	50,527
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
TOTAL JOBS	50,688	56,991	72,926	84,836
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	1.1%	2.4%	2.5%	1.5%
*Statistical Discrepancy	1,563	-554	-651	-2,107
JOB'S HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	47,567	57,108	73,268	87,515
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.1%	3.7%	2.5%	1.8%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	1,329	208	83	-798
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	47,567	57,108	73,268	87,515
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	4,602	5,110	6,552	7,822
= Employed Persons (Residents)	42,965	51,998	66,716	79,693
- Unemployed Persons	3,931	2,923	3,712	4,457
Unemployment Rate	8.4%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	46,896	54,921	70,428	84,150
Labor Force Participation Rate	63.5%	66.2%	67.4%	66.7%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	91,753	103,702	132,316	159,028
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	1.3%	2.5%	2.5%	1.9%

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.

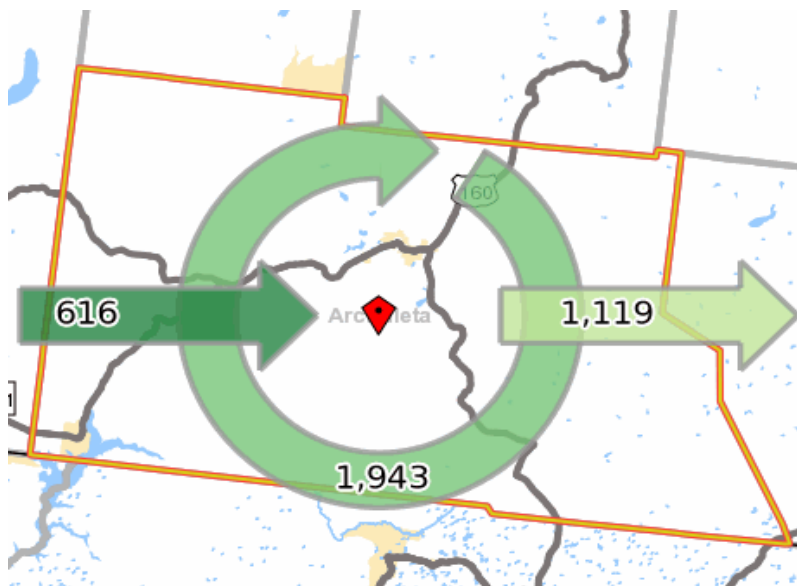
The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.



Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

ARCHULETA COUNTY

Archuleta County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

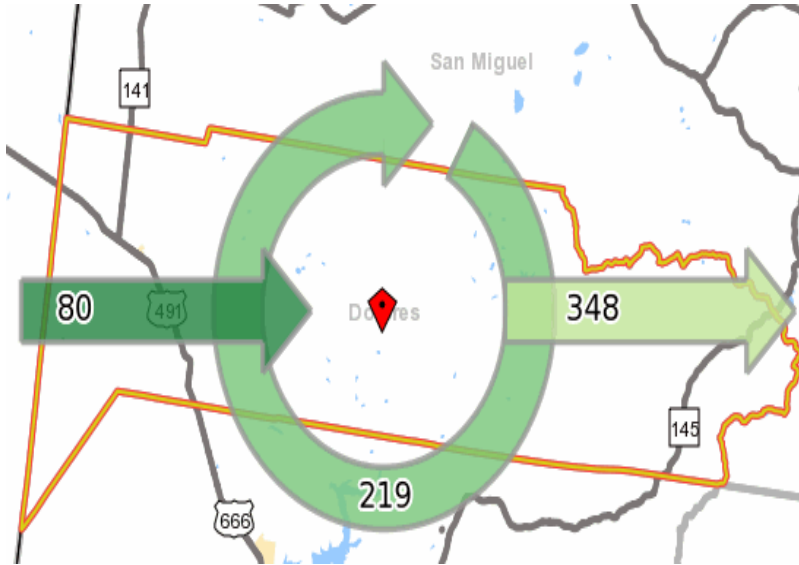
La Plata County, CO	138
Rio Grande County, CO	57
Montezuma County, CO	43
Arapahoe County, CO	26
Jefferson County, CO	24

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

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

COMMUTING—DOLORES COUNTY

Dolores County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—LA PLATA COUNTY

La Plata County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

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

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

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

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

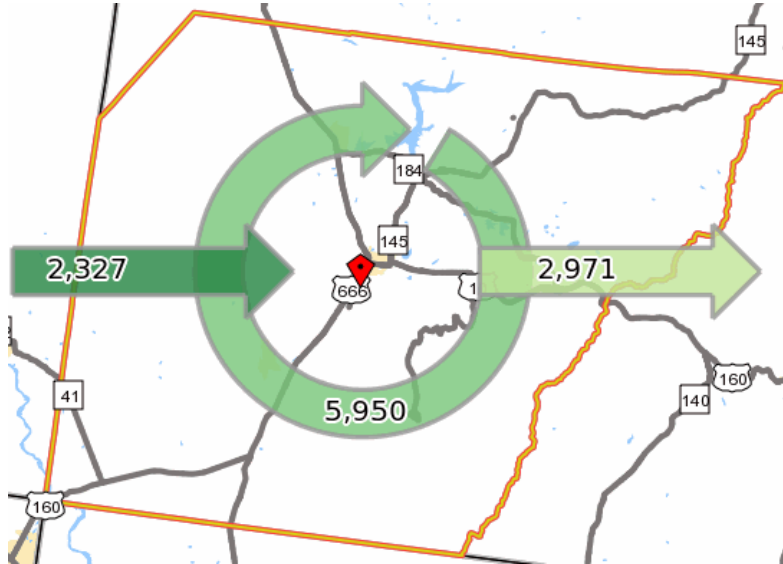
San Juan County, NM	802
Montezuma County, CO	760
Archuleta County, CO	336
Denver County, CO	332
Mesa County, CO	238

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

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

COMMUTING—MONTEZUMA COUNTY

Montezuma County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

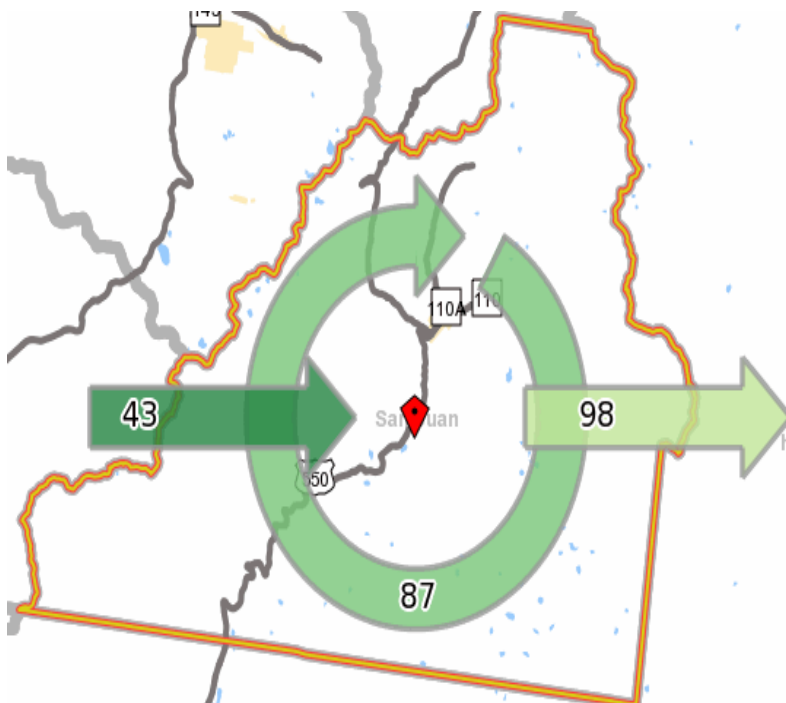
San Juan County, NM	494
La Plata County, CO	470
Mesa County, CO	161
Montrose County, CO	140
Dolores County, CO	100

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

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

COMMUTING—SAN JUAN COUNTY

San Juan County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

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

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

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

STATE DEMOGRAPHY OFFICE

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

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

<http://colorado.gov/demography>

Phone: 303-866-2156
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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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)