DOLA Planning and Management Region 10
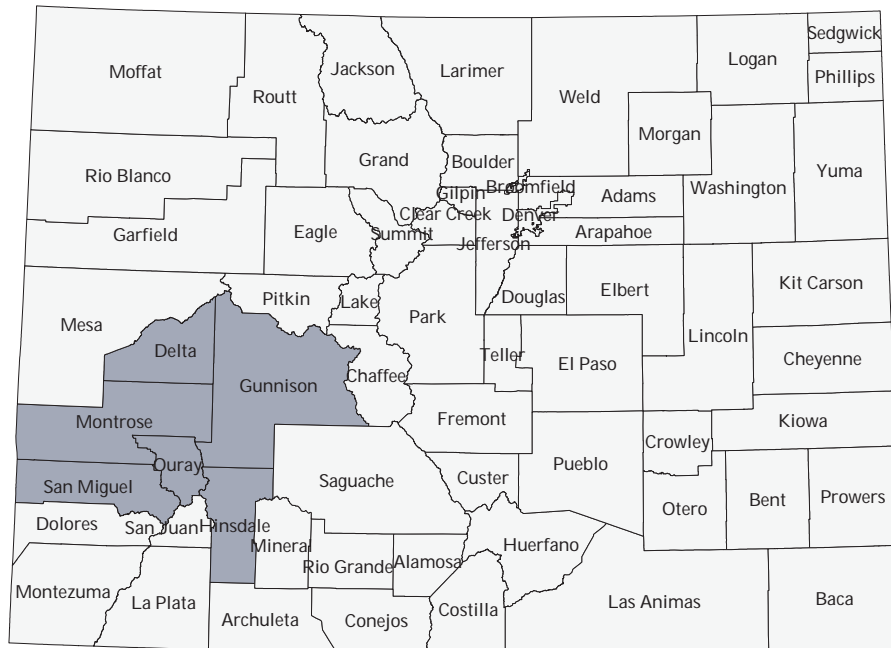Socioeconomic Profile

Regional Profile

WEST CENTRAL 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 west central section of Colorado.

INSIDE THIS PROFILE

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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.
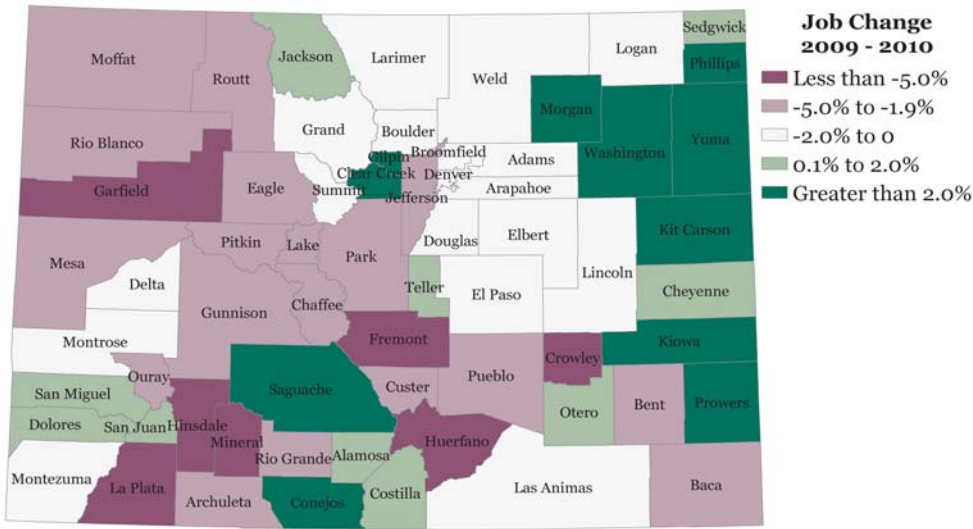
JOBS

Number of Jobs by Sector, 2010
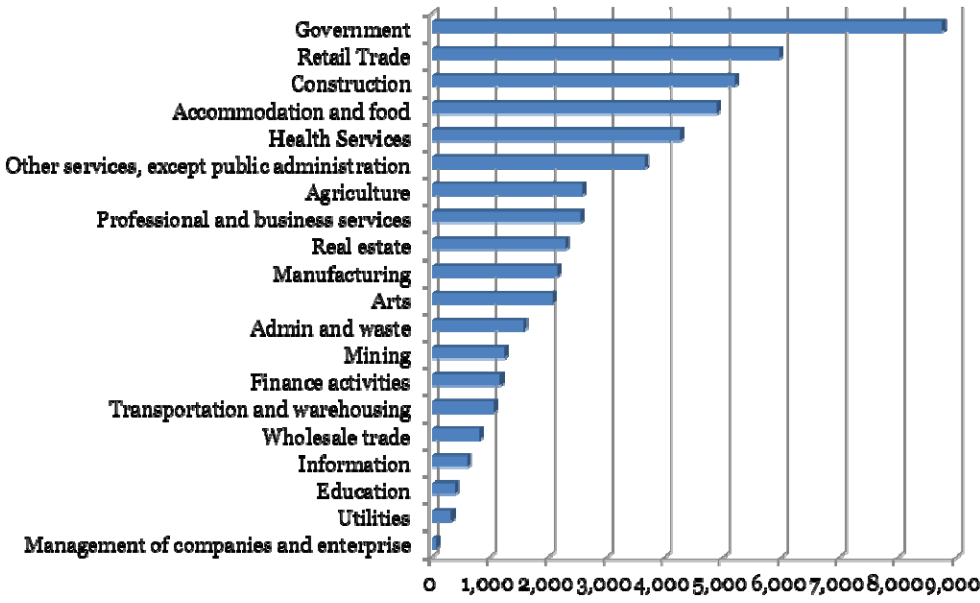
Source: State Demography Office

Region 10 had approximately 51,835 jobs in 2010, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This is down 1,050 (-2%) from 2009 and down 4,640 (-8%) from peak employment of 56,473 in 2007. Largest declines between 2009 and 2010 were in Construction -540, Mining -336, and Government -285. These declines were slightly offset by increases in Health Services 275, Agriculture 193, and Arts 190.

The largest sources of jobs in the region are from Government (including local government) 17% (8,765), Retail Trade 11.5% (5,965), Construction 10% (5,210), and Accommodations and Food Service 9.5% (4,902).

Net Job Change by County, 2009 to 2010

Source: State Demography Office

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2009)

Delta	$29,665
Gunnison	34,266
Hinsdale	37,525
Montrose	30,264
Ouray	42,142
San Miguel	47,827
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 10 increased an average of 1.4% 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 10 through 2007 with subsequent declines.
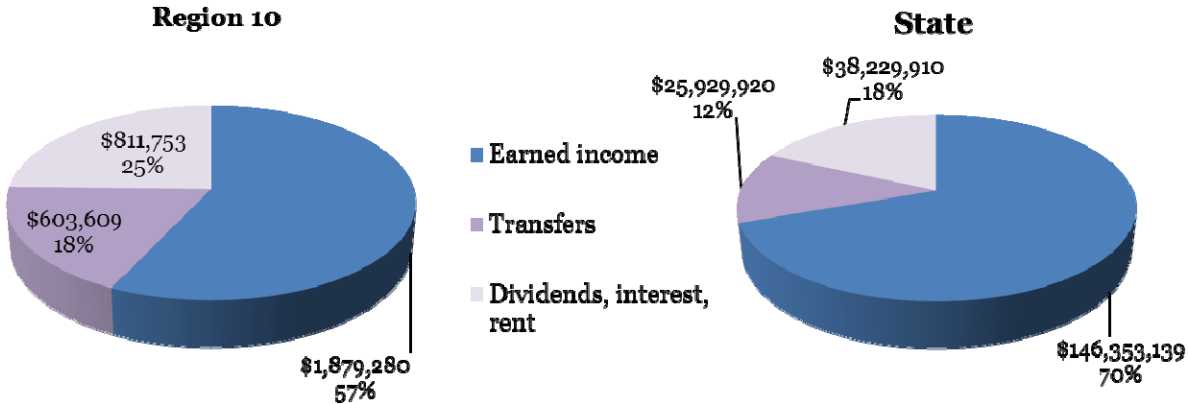
Real Per Capita Personal Income (2009 Dollars)
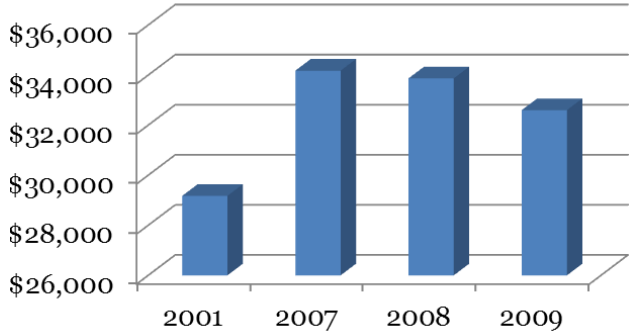
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis,

Residents of Region 10 receive about 57% 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 10 receives a larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 18% compared to the state at 12%. Region 10 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 8.5% annually over the past eight years. Payments for Retirement, Medicare and Medicaid account for the largest growth in Transfer Payments.

Components of Income (2009)

Region 10

$811,753
25%

$603,609
18%

$1,879,280
57%

■ Earned income

■ Transfers

■ Dividends, interest, rent

State

$38,229,910
18%

$25,929,920
12%

$146,353,139
70%

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 10

ECONOMIC BASE, 2010

|	
Traditional	**4,660**
Mining	1,247
Manufacturing	1,135
Government	2,278
Agriculture	**3,384**
Ag. Inputs	779
Ag. Production	1,694
Processing - trade, transport.	286
Processing - food, bev.	625
Regional and national services	**6,273**
Prof. business svcs.	436
Information	262
Reg'l. constr. & utils.	698
Edu. & health svcs.	4,307
Finance	139
Trade & transport.	424
Tourism	**9,087**
Accommodations	5,465
Second homes	2,404
Tourism retail	904
Tourism transport	315
Households	**10,612**
Commuting	235
Retirees	6,701
Transfers (age < 65)	1,783
Investments (age < 65)	1,892
Total Direct Basic	**34,015**
Indirect Basic	*5,089*
Non-Basic	**39,103**
Total Jobs	**51,828**
Spinoffs per base job	1.30
Overall multiplier	2.30

BASE ANALYSIS

Households in Region 10 – especially retirees – bring significant amounts of money and support nearly 11,000 jobs. This is not to diminish the importance of Tourism – it is the second largest base industry and supports more than 9,000 jobs.

Regional and National Services (like education and health services) in the region is also an important driver, creating nearly 6,200 jobs

While income from Tourism 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
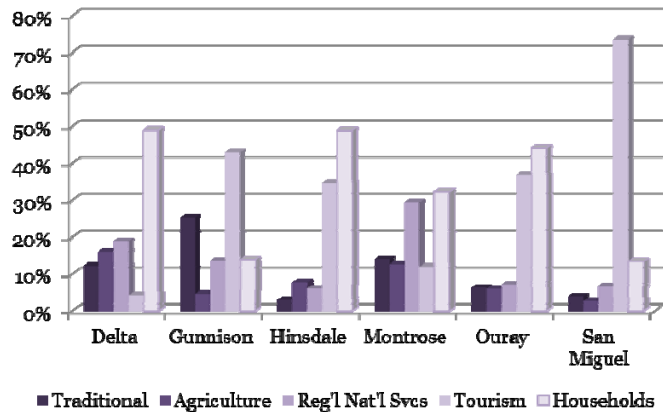
Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC
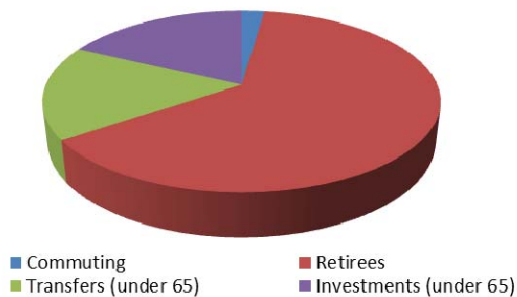
Retirees drive 63% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 3.9% annually from 2010—2020.
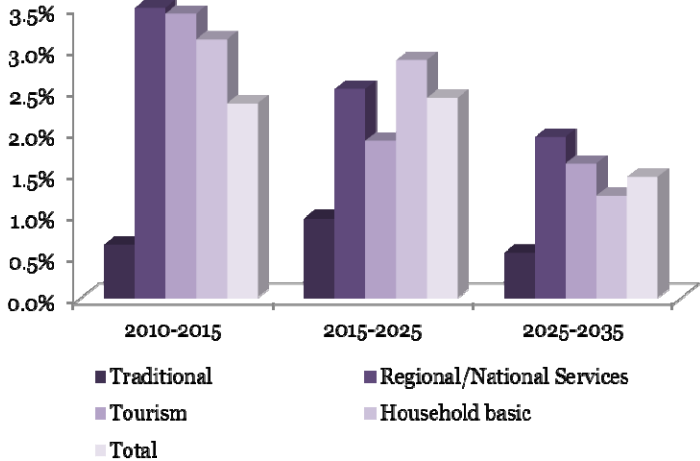
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 10 from 2010-2015 is forecast to be faster than the previous 5 years, increasing by around 2.7% 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 (+1,200) and Household Basic – primarily related to retiree spending - (+1,500). Little to no growth is forecast in the Traditional base industries of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and government.

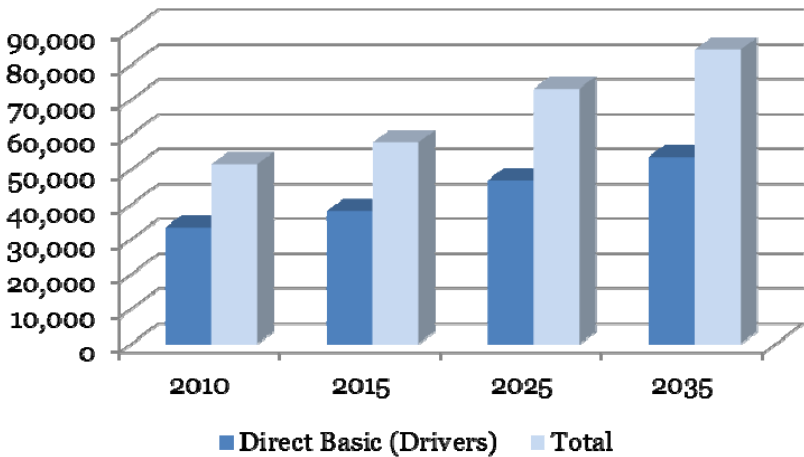*Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector*

Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 6,300 new jobs, averaging 2.3% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

*Region 10 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 10, 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.
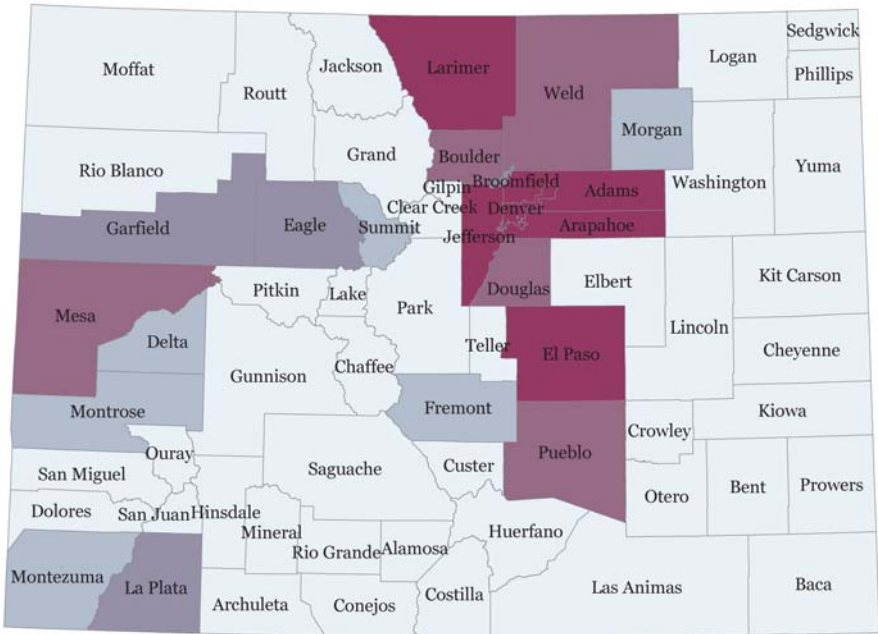
POPULATION

Region 10 Population Estimates by County
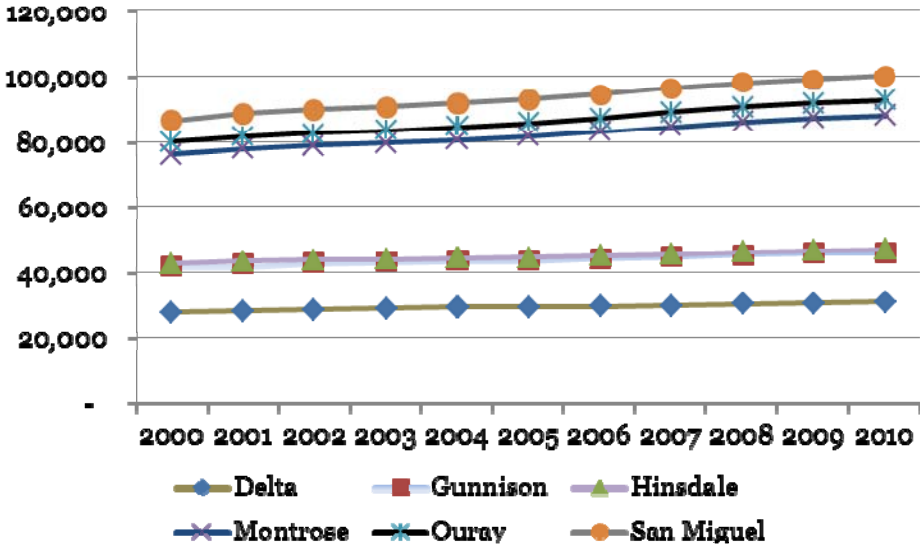
Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2010 was 100,039. This represents an increase of 1.0% per year since 2009. The region had grown at nearly 1.4% per year from 2000 to 2010. More than half – 7,606 -- of the region's overall increase of 13,382 since 2000 occurred in Montrose County. Montrose County (2.1%) is also the fastest growing county in the region, followed by Ouray County (1.7%), which grew at faster rates than the overall region during this ten-year period.

Colorado Population by County, 2010

Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2008

State	4,901,938
Region 10	97,966
Delta	30,342
Gunnison	15,137
Hinsdale	824
Montrose	39,952
Ouray	4,407
San Miguel	7,304

2009

State	4,976,853
Region 10	99,037
Delta	30,625
Gunnison	15,266
Hinsdale	827
Montrose	40,680
Ouray	4,372
San Miguel	7,267

2010

State	5,050,870
Region 10	100,039
Delta	30,885
Gunnison	15,312
Hinsdale	847
Montrose	41,183
Ouray	4,455
San Miguel	7,357

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

7

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 10 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 83% of the total population. From 2000 to 2010, the Hispanic population increased 54%. White non-Hispanics increased (11%), while all other non-White, non-Hispanic groups declined -6%, and the population as a whole increased 16%.

REGION 10 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

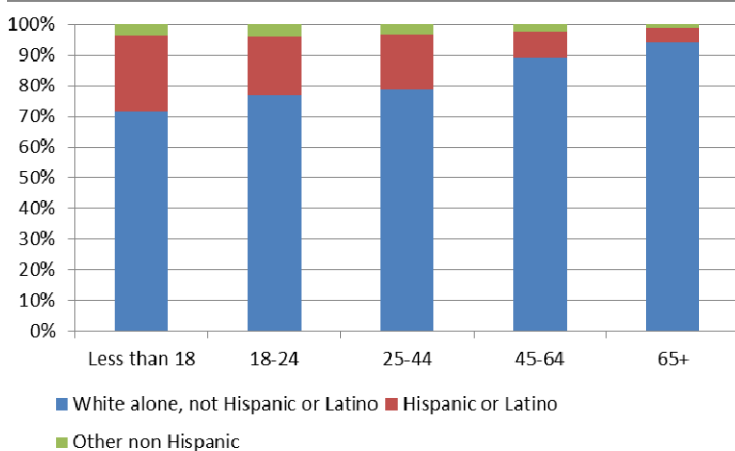|	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Delta	30,952	25,685	4,345	922
Gunnison	15,324	13,658	1,255	411
Hinsdale	843	786	24	33
Montrose	41,276	31,989	8,127	1,160
Ouray	4,436	4,143	196	97
San Miguel	7,359	6,514	630	215

Source: US Census Bureau

Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10
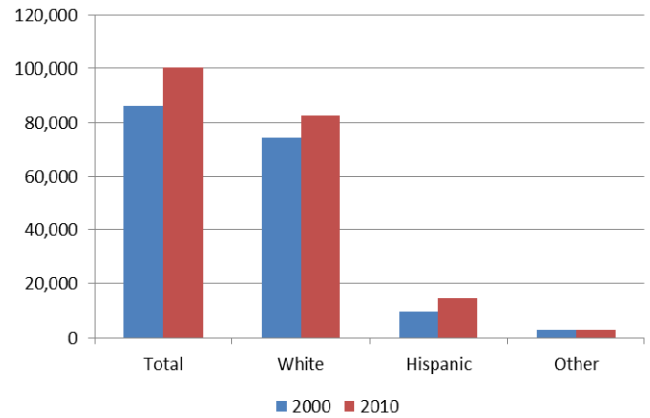
Source: US Census Bureau

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort

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 10 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 28% of the population compared to 6% of the population over 65.

By age, 53% of the Region's population was between the ages of 25 and 64 in 2010, followed by 24% of the population less than 18. In 2010, 8% of the population was between the ages 18 and 24 and 16% were older than 65.
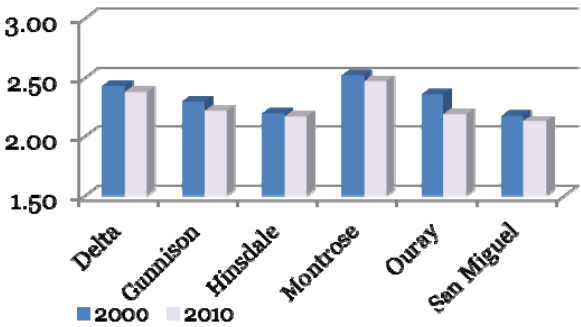
Source: US Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLDS

Of the region's 100,039 people, 2,170 live in group quarters, the remaining 97,869 in households. The region averages 2.41 persons per household (occupied housing units) with Montrose County having a higher ratio (2.50) relative to other counties in the region. The region's 24.9% overall vacancy rate includes a large proportion of houses used for seasonal recreational purposes, especially in Hinsdale, San Miguel, Gunnison and Ouray counties.

Population by group, 2010
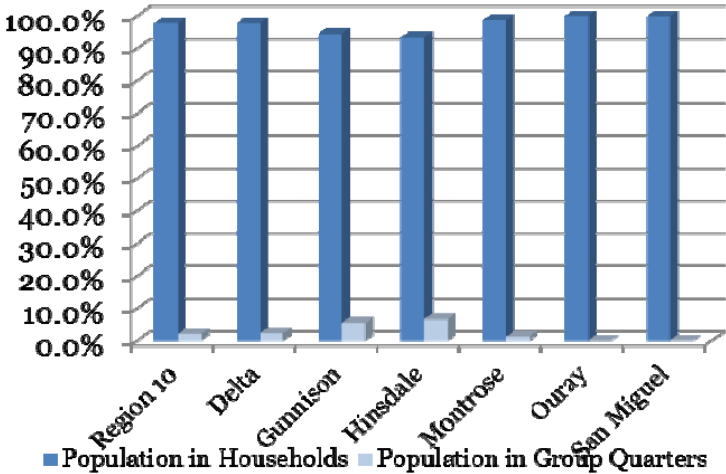
Source: US Census Bureau

*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 10 has a larger portion of family households than the state average except Gunnison County and San Miguel 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 Gunnison County and San Miguel County. Region 10 has a larger concentration of households comprised of a single person over age 65 than the state except Gunnison County and San Miguel County.

Households by Type (2010)
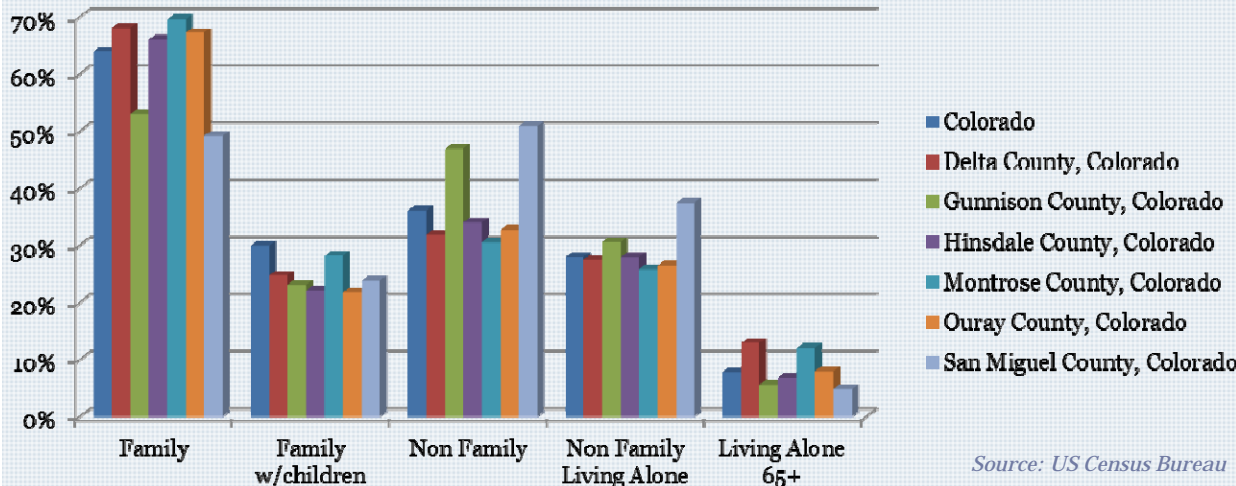
Source: US Census Bureau

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSING AND INCOME

Percent of Households spending greater than 30 percent on housing:

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

Delta
Renter: 38% (+/-6.1)
Owner: 38.2% (+/-4.5)

Gunnison
Renter: 43.6% (+/-7.5)
Owner: 48.3% (+/-6.7)

Hinsdale
Renter: 9.5% (+/-21.4)
Owner: 25.8% (+/-17.2)

Montrose
Renter: 43.1% (+/-6.5)
Owner: 41.5% (+/-3.9)

Ouray
Renter: 44.7% (+/-14.4)
Owner: 57.4% (+/-8.4)

San Miguel
Renter: 51.1% (+/-7.8)
Owner: 52.8% (+/-8)

Source: 2010 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2010 in poverty in Region 10 is slightly lower than the state average of 12.2%. The percentage of children in poverty was also slightly lower than the state average of 16.2%, with Delta County having the highest share.
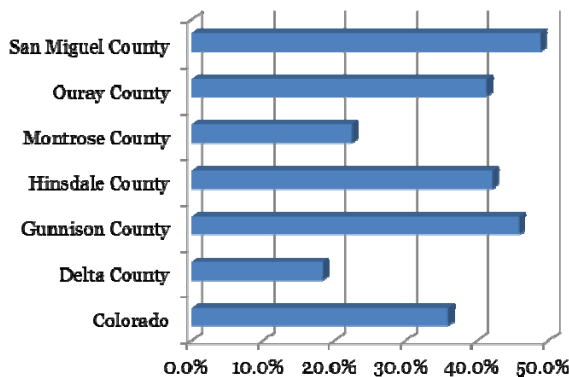
The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not matter) with two minors, for example, was $22,350 in 2010.

Poverty Rates, 2006-2010
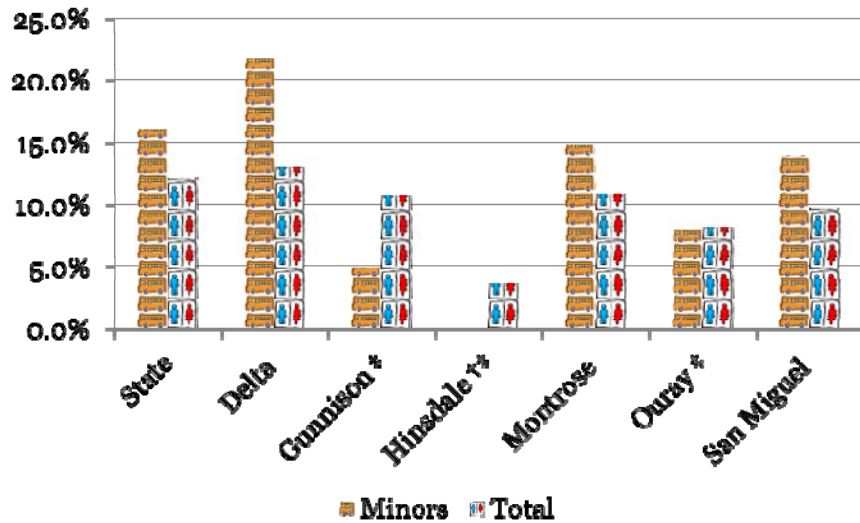
Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

EDUCATION

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Source: 2010 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 10 varies by county, with the highest levels in Gunnison, Hinsdale, Ouray and San Miguel counties. The average share is lower in Region 10 (27.4%) than the state average of 35%. On average for the region, 30.3% of the population have high school degrees and another 30.2% have some college or an associate's degree.

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 42.1 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to some-what larger propor-tions of the population in the older age groups – 42.1% over 45 for the region versus 37.6% for the state. The median age of the region is expected to decline somewhat to 38.9 by 2030 with an increased proportion of working-age adults while that of the state is expected to rise to 37.6 with the aging of the baby boomers.

Residents by Age, 2010
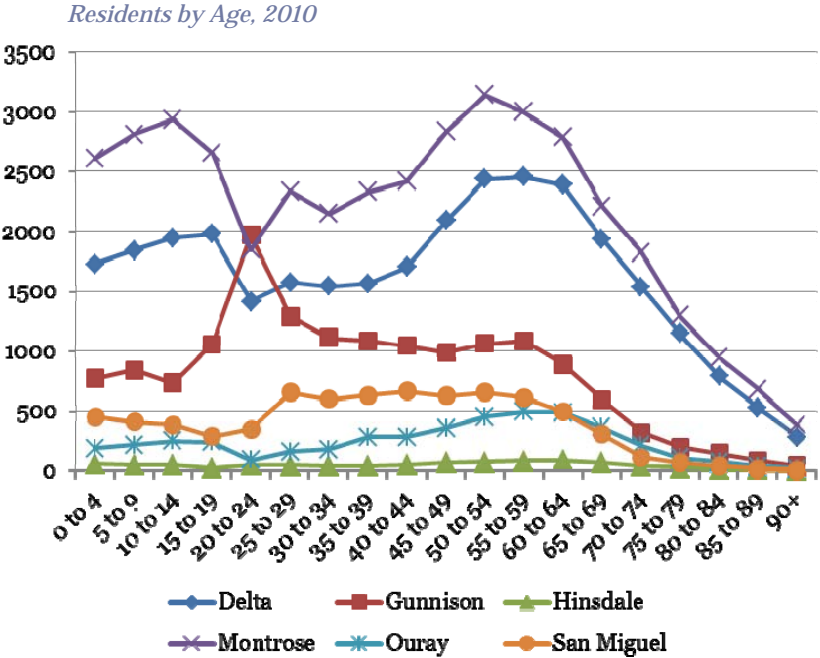
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an aver-age of 3.9 percent annually, slower than the state average of 4.9 percent.

FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow stronger than the recent decade and the state in the next twenty five years. Some of this is attributable to increases in tourism, both related to destinations in the region and to gains in second homes. In addition, the region will see significant increases in retirees as others in the state and the West are attracted to the region's natural amenities, low cost of living and rural lifestyle.

Total Population
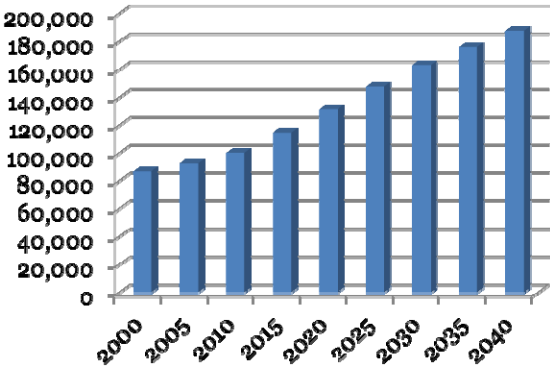
Population Change by Age Group

Source: State Demography Office

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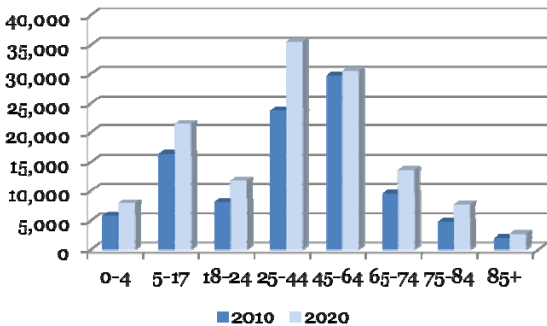
LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

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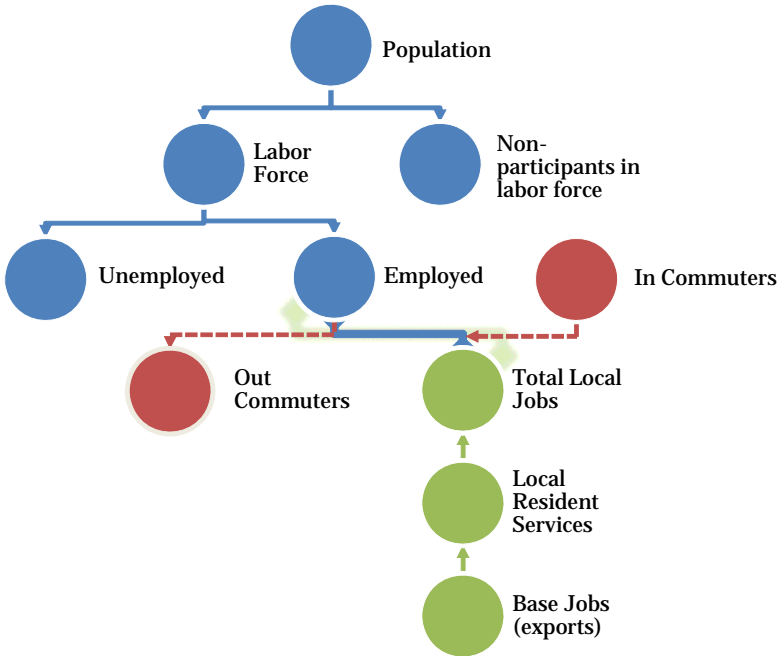
The analysis begins with the labor force participation rates being applied to the population forecasts of the non-institutional population over age 16 by age and gender to produce a forecast of the labor force for the projected population. The forecasted numbers of unemployed persons are then subtracted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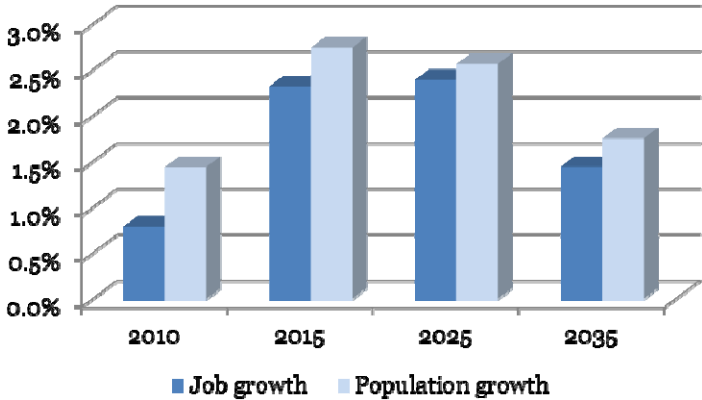
Source: State Demography Office

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 2.3% per year while population growth will be 2.7%. 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	33,344	38,048	46,866	53,582
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
TOTAL JOBS	51,469	57,726	73,114	84,376
Average Annual Percent Change	0.8%	2.3%	2.4%	1.4%
*Statistical Discrepancy	3,246	-501	-3,123	-4,866
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	47,525	59,465	78,993	93,044
Average Annual Percent Change	0.2%	4.6%	2.9%	1.7%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	448	-1,488	-3,006	-4,051
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	47,525	59,465	78,993	93,044
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	4,177	4,821	6,406	7,552
= Employed Persons (Residents)	43,348	54,644	72,588	85,492
- Unemployed Persons	4,296	3,305	4,334	5,120
Unemployment Rate	9.0%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	47,644	57,950	76,921	90,612
Labor Force Participation Rate	60.2%	63.7%	66.0%	65.4%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	99,982	114,463	147,461	175,407
Average Annual Percent Change	1.4%	2.7%	2.6%	1.8%

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
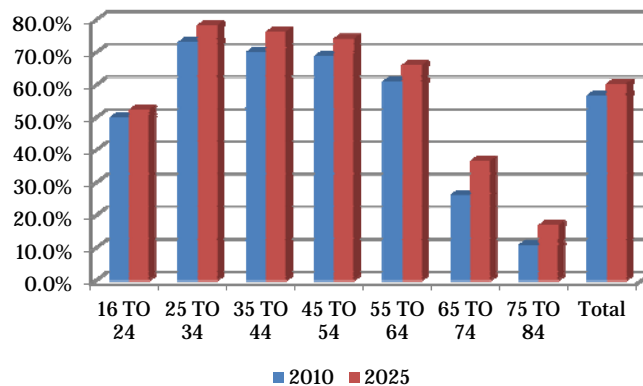
Source: State Demography Office

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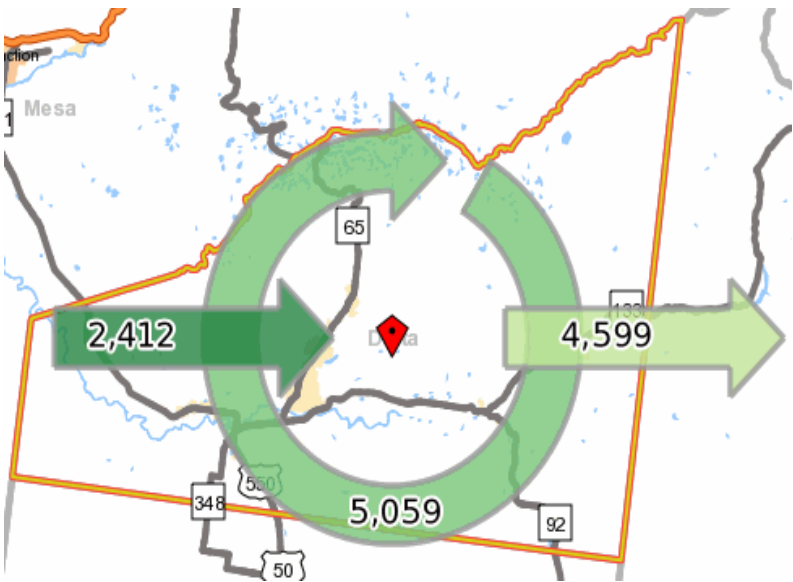
The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.

Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

DELTA COUNTY

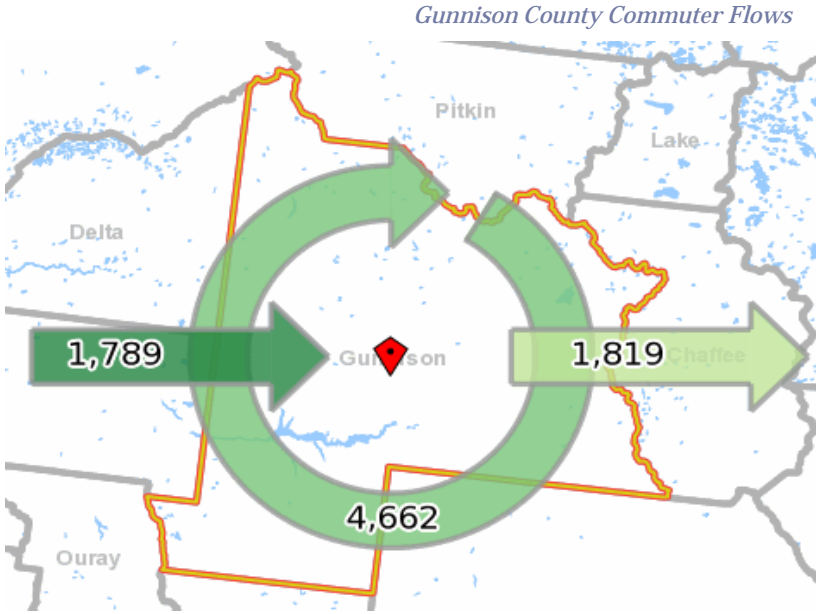*Delta County Commuter Flows*

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Montrose County, CO	794
Mesa County, CO	480
El Paso County, CO	102
Arapahoe County, CO	75
Garfield County, CO	64

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Montrose County, CO	1,174
Mesa County, CO	1,052
Gunnison County, CO	657
Denver County, CO	170
Garfield County, CO	165

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COMMUTING—GUNNISON COUNTY

Gunnison County Commuter Flows

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—HINSDALE COUNTY

Hinsdale County Commuter Flows
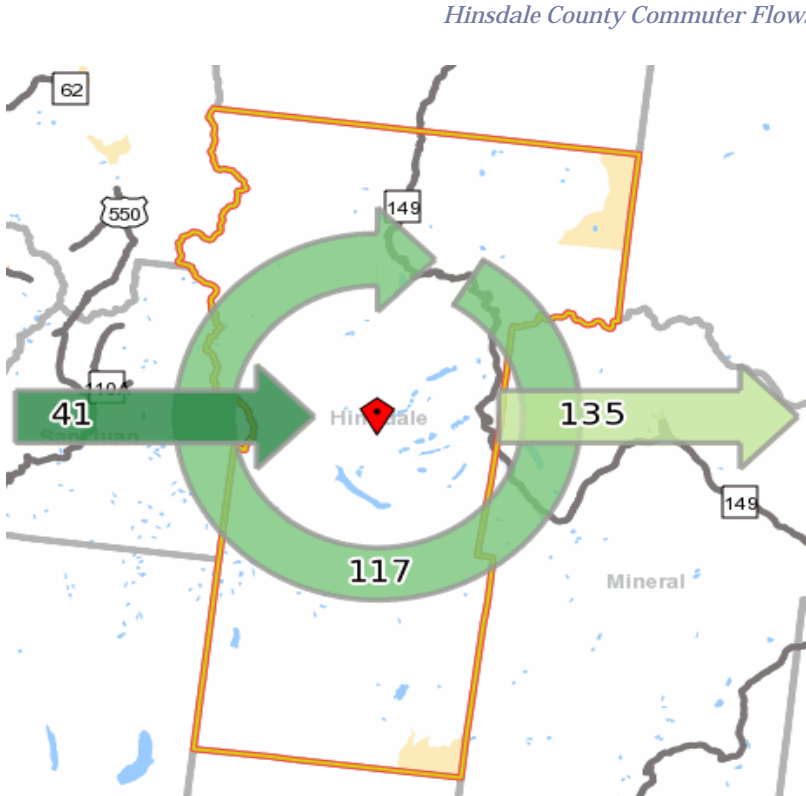
Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Delta County, CO	657
Montrose County, CO	128
Mesa County, CO	73
El Paso County, CO	69
Jefferson County, CO	69

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	195
Mesa County, CO	143
Arapahoe County, CO	131
El Paso County, CO	122
Garfield County, CO	108

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Gunnison County, CO	12
La Plata County, CO	5
Denver County, CO	4
Alamosa County, CO	3
Archuleta County, CO	2

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	20
Arapahoe County, CO	14
El Paso County, CO	14
Jefferson County, CO	8
Adams County, CO	7

COMMUTING—MONTROSE COUNTY

Montrose County Commuter Flows

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—OURAY COUNTY

Ouray County Commuter Flows
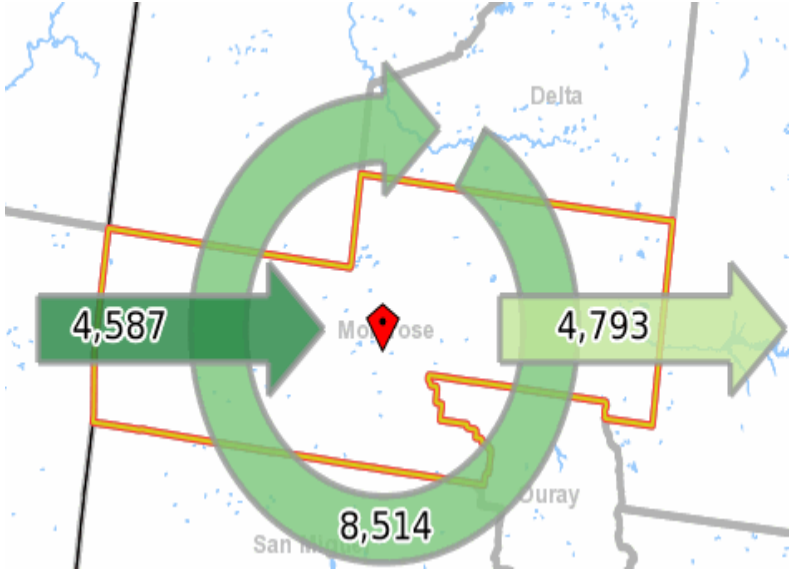
Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Delta County, CO	1,174
Mesa County, CO	553
El Paso County, CO	258
Ouray County, CO	246
Jefferson County, CO	194

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Mesa County, CO	1,176
Delta County, CO	794
San Miguel County, CO	457
Ouray County, CO	224
La Plata County, CO	213

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Montrose County, CO	224
San Miguel County, CO	51
Denver County, CO	20
La Plata County, CO	14
Jefferson County, CO	12

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Montrose County, CO	246
San Miguel County, CO	168
Mesa County, CO	61
Denver County, CO	49
El Paso County, CO	30

COMMUTING—SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

San Miguel County Commuter Flows
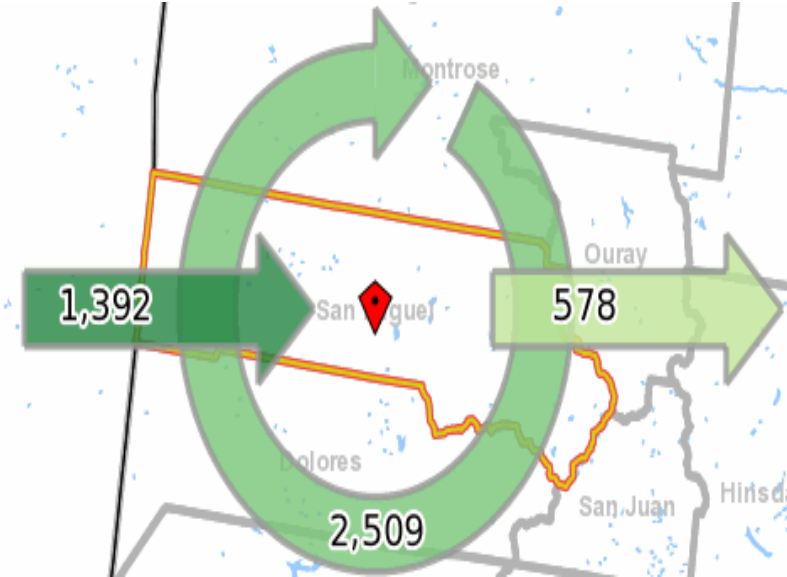
Source: Census LEHD

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Montrose County, CO	457
Ouray County, CO	168
La Plata County, CO	82
Montezuma County, CO	75
Delta County, CO	56

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Montrose County, CO	65
Mesa County, CO	55
Ouray County, CO	51
San Juan County, NM	47
Denver County, CO	41

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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Geographic information systems design, analysis, development, mapping support, GIS technical support

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)