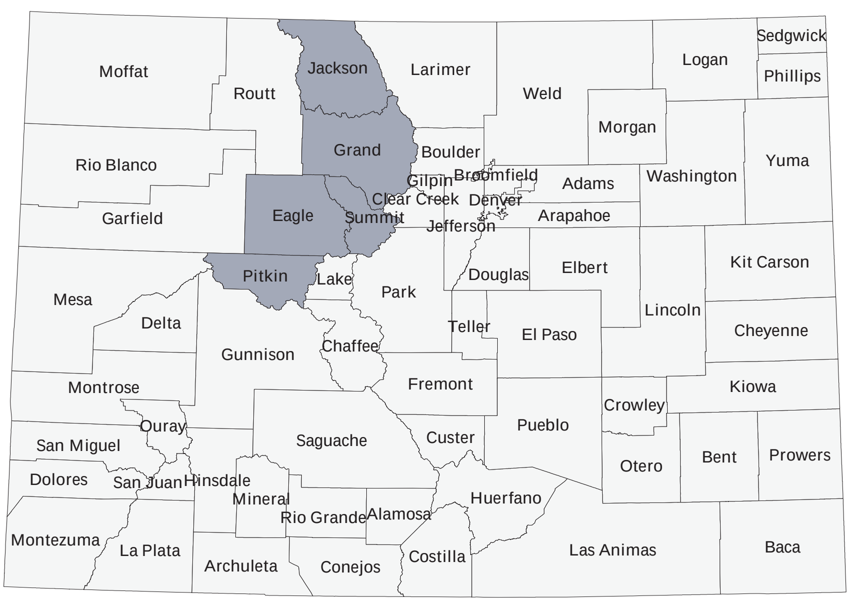
DOLA Planning and Management Region 12
Socioeconomic Profile

Regional Profile

ROCKY MOUNTAIN 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 Rocky Mountain region 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

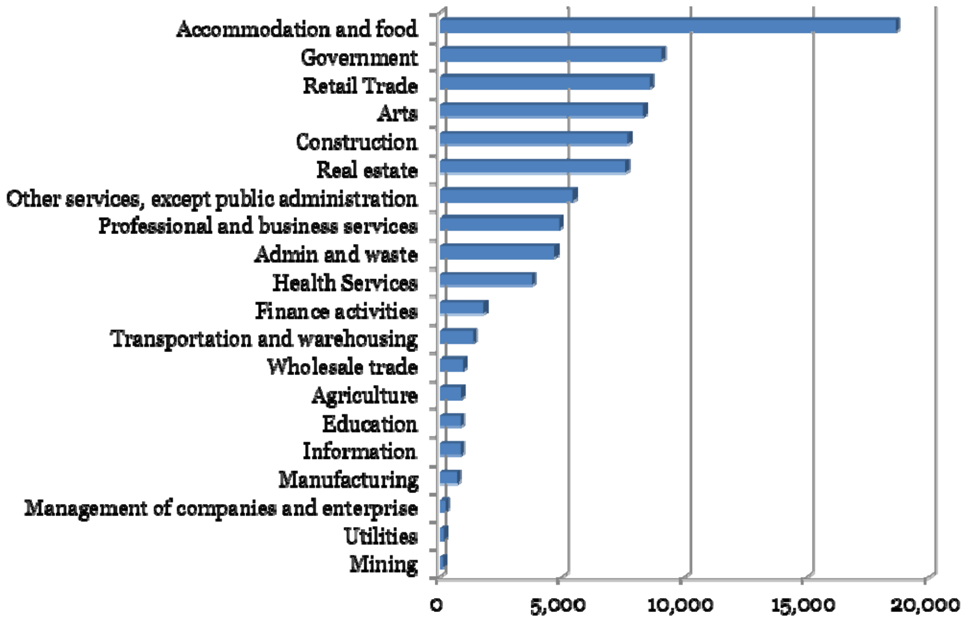
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,029,196 in 2010 to 6 million in 2020 and 7.01 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.7% followed by 1.5%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of 0.9%. The largest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

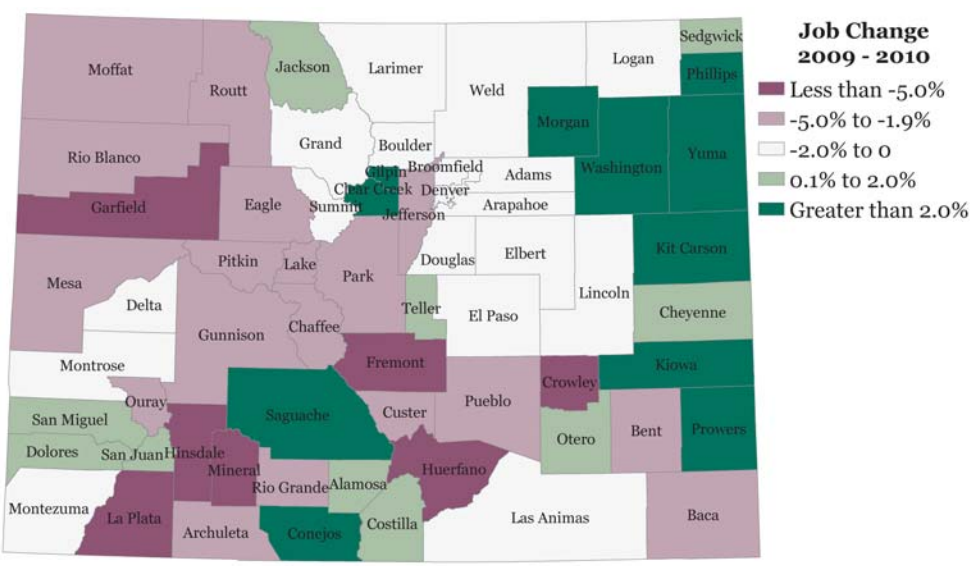


Source: State Demography Office

Region 12 had approximately 87,064 jobs in 2010, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This is down -2,394 or 3% from 2009 and down -9,813 or -10% from peak employment in 2008. The largest declines between 2009 and 2010 were in Construction -1,418 (-15%), Administrative Services -315 (-6%), and Professional and Business Services -178 (-4%). There were small increases in Accommodations (180) and Arts (110).

The largest sources of jobs in the region are from Accommodations 21% (18,640), Government 10.4% (9,100), and Retail Trade 10% (8,600).

Net Job Change by County, 2009 to 2010



Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '09 - '10

Total Jobs
-2394 (-2.7%)

Accommodation and food
181 (1%)

Admin and waste
-315 (-6.3%)

Agriculture
84 (10.3%)

Arts
109 (1.3%)

Construction
-1418 (-15.6%)

Education
-72 (-7.5%)

Finance activities
-46 (-2.5%)

Government
-48 (-0.5%)

Health Services
-178 (-4.5%)

Information
-86 (-8.9%)

Management of companies and enterprise
16 (6.2%)

Manufacturing
-78 (-9.7%)

Mining
15 (10.2%)

Other services, except public administration
-100 (-1.8%)

Professional and business services
-289 (-5.6%)

Real estate
-151 (-1.9%)

Retail Trade
-101 (-1.2%)

Transportation and warehousing
35 (2.6%)

Utilities
-16 (-7%)

Wholesale trade
66 (7.2%)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2009)

Eagle	$45,807
Grand	39,023
Jackson	42,895
Pitkin	84,264
Summit	41,789
Colorado	$41,895
US	$39,635

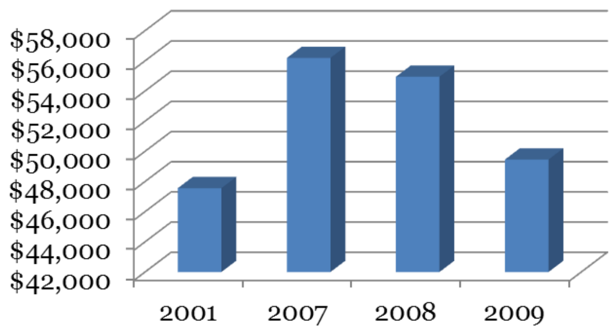
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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 12 increased slightly by an average of 0.5% 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 12 through 2007 with subsequent declines due to the 2008-09 recession.

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2009 Dollars)

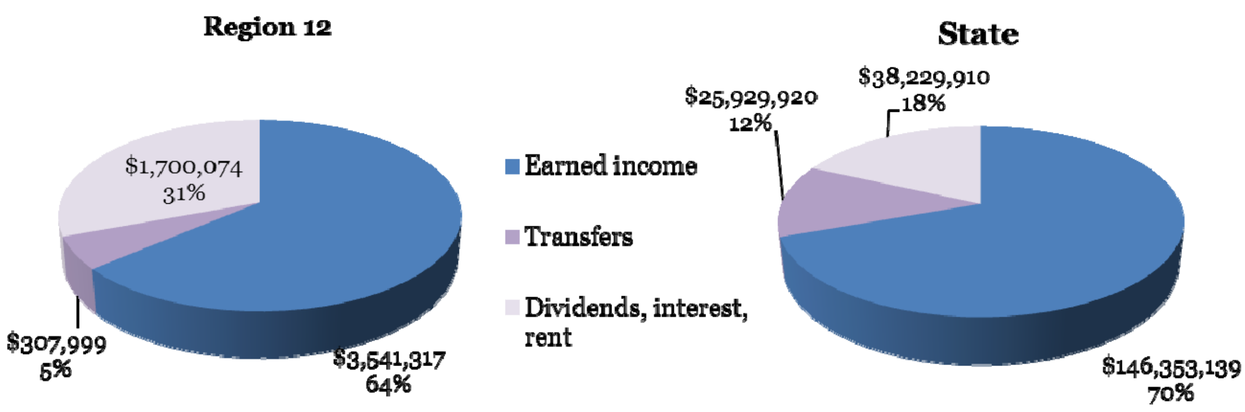


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)

Residents of Region 12 receive about 64% of their income from earnings, which is lower than the state average of 70%. Investment income represents about 30% of the income in the region, above the state average of 18%. Region 12 receives a smaller share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 6% compared to the state at 12%.

Although Transfer Payment income is a small share in Region 12, income from transfers grew faster than other portions of income since 2001. Transfers grew quickly—an average of 11.3% annually over the past eight years. Payments to Retirees, 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 12

ECONOMIC BASE, 2010

Traditional	**2,852**
Mining	19
Manufacturing	522
Government	2,311
Agriculture	**1,272**
Ag. Inputs	379
Ag. Production	531
Processing - trade, transport.	261
Processing - food, bev.	100
Regional and national services	**6,159**
Prof. business svcs.	1,249
Information	298
Reg'l. constr. & utils.	13
Edu. & health svcs.	3,600
Finance	445
Trade & transport.	545
Tourism	**40,183**
Accommodations	26,240
Second homes	8,607
Tourism retail	4,775
Tourism transport	561
Households	**8,487**
Commuting	(1,473)
Retirees	3,751
Transfers (age < 65)	1,291
Investments (age < 65)	4,917
Total Direct Basic	**58,953**
Indirect Basic	*12,602*
Non-Basic	**71,555**
Total Jobs	**87,058**
Spinoffs per base job	1.43
Overall multiplier	2.43

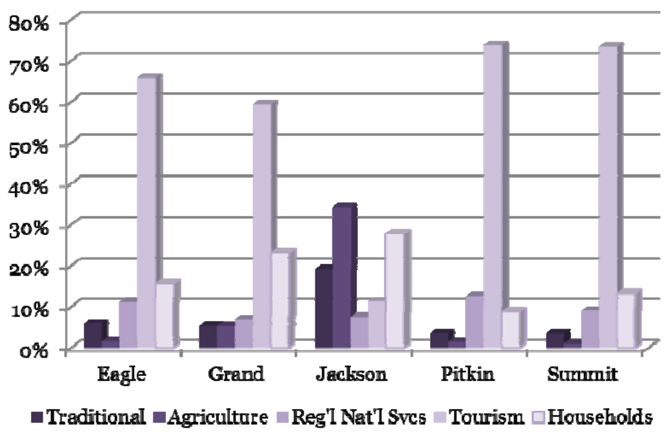
BASE ANALYSIS

Tourism in Region 12 – including second homes – is by far the largest contributor to base industries (68%) and support nearly 40,000 jobs. Households – the second largest contributor to the base industries – generate significant amounts of money and support nearly 8,000 jobs.

Regional and National Services – primarily Education and Health Services – support approximately 6,200 jobs in the region.

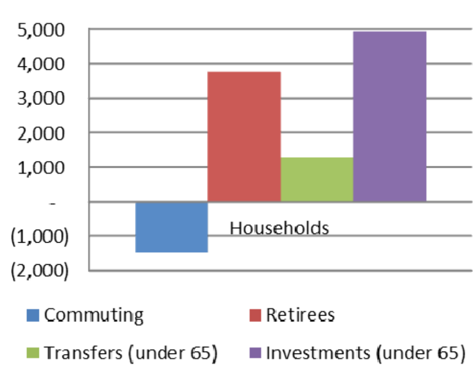
While income and employment from Tourism may be volatile, employment and income from Households and Education and Health Services tend to be relatively stable.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees drive 44% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 8.4% annually from 2010—2020.

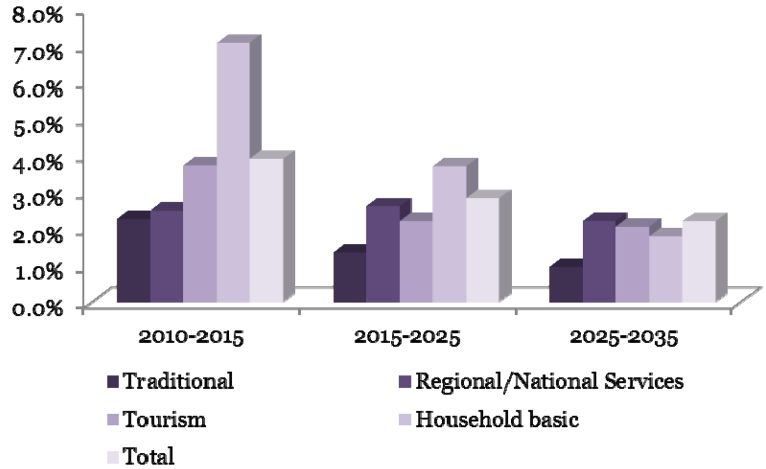
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 12 from 2010-2015 is forecast to be much stronger than the previous 5 years, increasing by around 3.9% 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 Tourism (8,000), Household Basic – primarily related to retiree spending - (+3,000), Regional and National Services (+800), and Traditional (+500). Part of the Tourism growth is related to second home growth driven by growth in the population 55-70 years old.

Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector

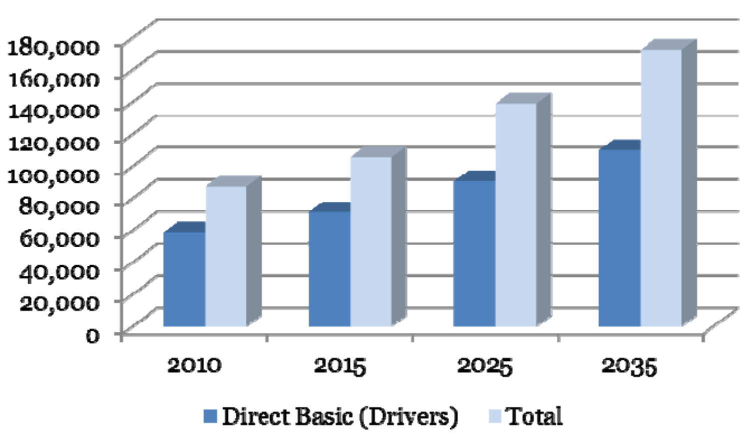


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 18,000 new jobs, averaging 3.9% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 12 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

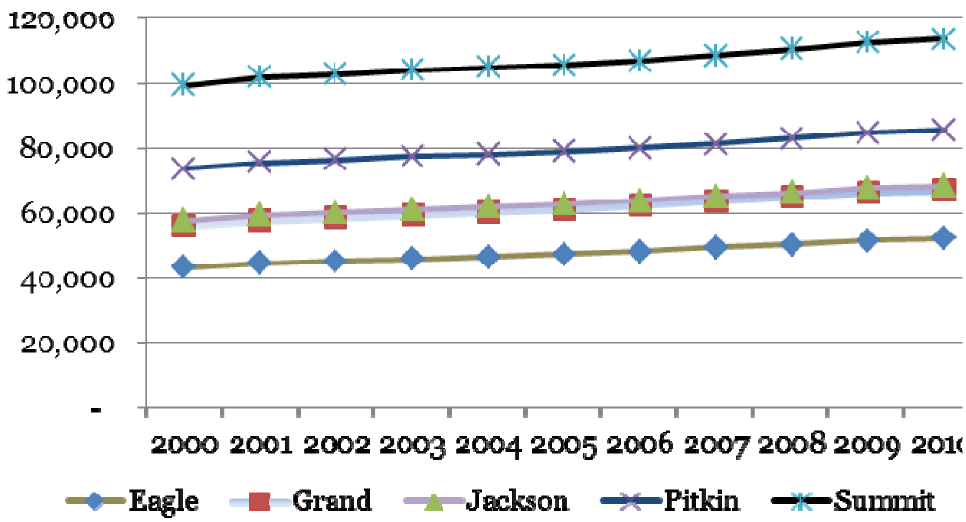


Source: State Demography Office

Not all base industries support the same number of local resident service positions. Retiree and Tourism generated jobs tend to be in service industries with lower income. The secondary jobs created from their spending are smaller. Tourism jobs are 70% of all basic jobs and 47% of all jobs in the region. Retiree-generated jobs are a small share of total jobs in Region 12 (6% in 2010) and are forecast to grow to 8% by 2035. Region 12 has a relatively small ratio of indirect and resident service jobs per direct basic job due to the large tourism base, but the ratio is increasing over time, which is positive.

POPULATION

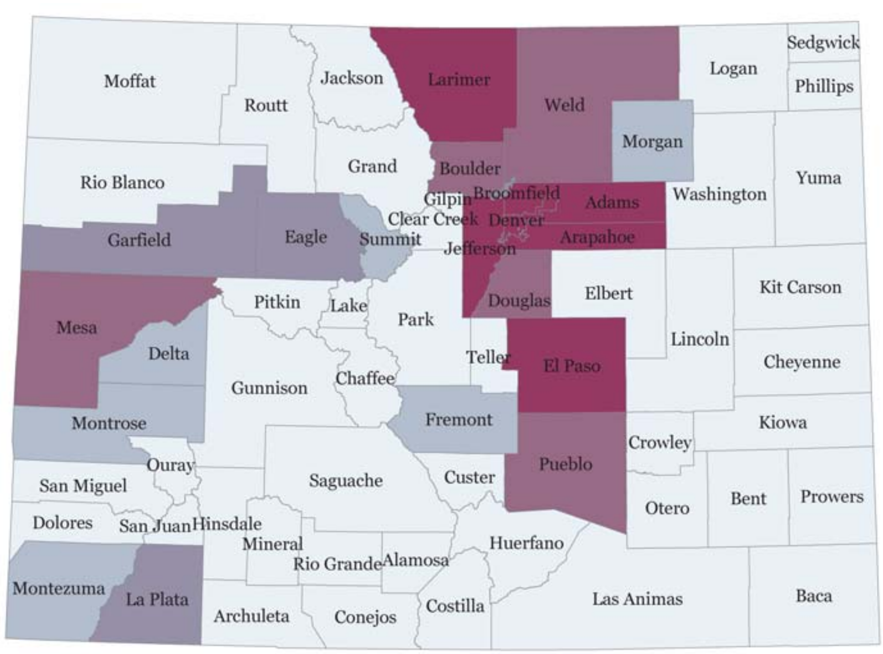
Region 12 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2010 was 113,556. 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. Most of the region's increase of 14,365 during the past 10 years occurred in Eagle (8,837) and Summit (2,372) counties. However, Grand County (1.9% per year) also grew strongly from 2000 to 2010.

Colorado Population by County, 2010



Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2008

State	4,901,938
Region 12	110,354
Eagle	50,301
Grand	14,535
Jackson	1,381
Pitkin	16,673
Summit	27,464

2009

State	4,976,853
Region 12	112,406
Eagle	51,520
Grand	14,664
Jackson	1,386
Pitkin	17,053
Summit	27,783

2010

State	5,050,870
Region 12	113,556
Eagle	52,126
Grand	14,796
Jackson	1,390
Pitkin	17,163
Summit	28,081

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%.

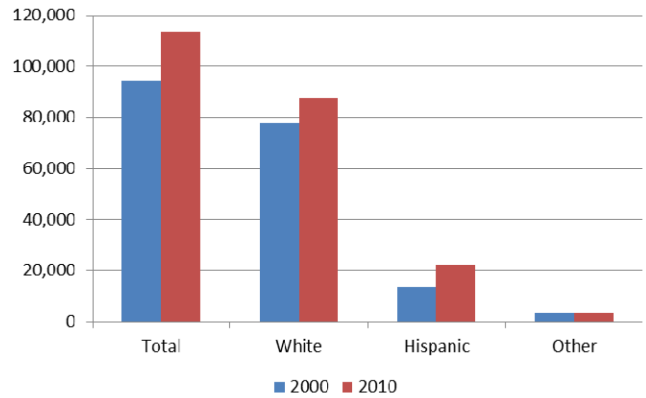
While Region 12 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 77% of the total population. From 2000 to 2010, the Hispanic population increased 65%. White non-Hispanics increased 13%, while all other non-White non-Hispanic groups declined -3%, and the population as a whole increased 21%.

REGION 12 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Eagle	52,197	35,105	15,689	1,403
Grand	14,843	13,313	1,116	414
Jackson	1,394	1,219	150	25
Pitkin	17,148	15,067	1,561	520
Summit	27,994	23,158	3,989	847

Source: US Census Bureau

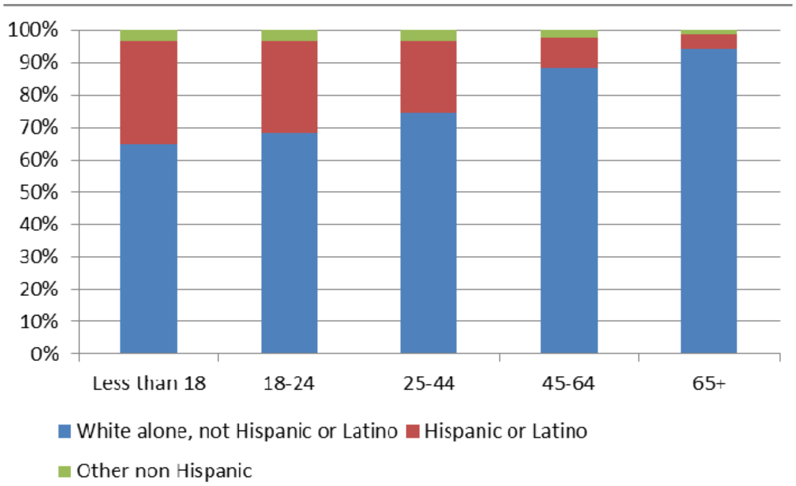
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



Source: US Census Bureau

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort



Source: US Census Bureau

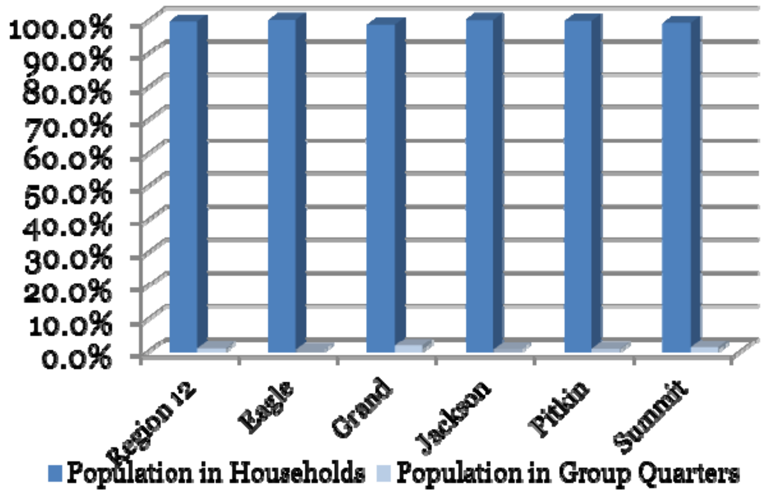
Colorado's population is becoming more diverse, especially at the younger ages. The Hispanic and Other non-White population under 18 are 42% of the population and are 15% of the population over 65. Region 12 is less diverse by race and age than the state, although there remains a significant difference between the under 18 and over 65 age group. The Hispanic and other non-White population under 18 are 35% of the population compared to 6% of the population over 65.

By age, 63% of the Region's population was between the ages of 25 and 64 in 2010, followed by 21% of the population less than 18. In 2010, 8% of the population was between the ages 18 and 24 and 8% were older than 65.

HOUSEHOLDS

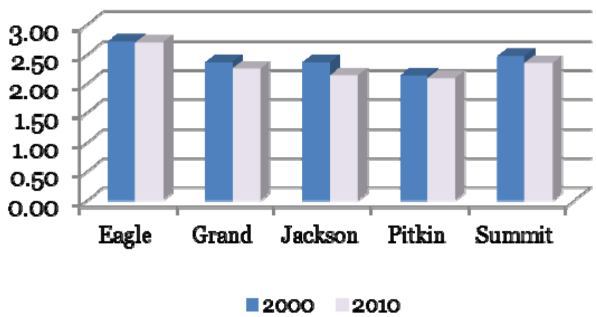
Of the region's 113,556 people, 624 live in group quarters, the remaining 112,932 in households. The region averages 2.44 persons per household (occupied housing units) with Eagle County having a higher ratio (2.71) relative to other counties in the region. The region's 49.4% overall vacancy rate includes a large proportion of houses used for seasonal recreational purposes.

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



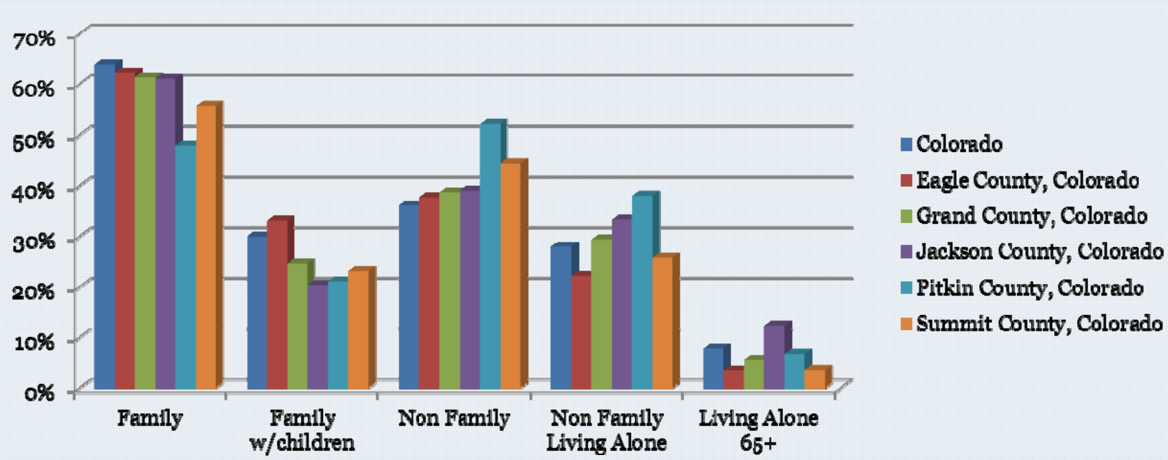
Source: US Census Bureau

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 12 has a lower proportion of family households than the state average. A lower proportion of these households have children than the state average in all counties except Eagle County.

Non-family households, especially single person, non-family households, grew faster than the state average. Region 12 has a lower concentration of households comprised of a single person over age 65 than the state except Jackson 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)

Eagle
Renter: 42% (+/-6.1)
Owner: 45.4% (+/-4.7)

Grand
Renter: 39.6% (+/-9.7)
Owner: 35.9% (+/-7.5)

Jackson
Renter: 26.2% (+/-11.5)
Owner: 49.8% (+/-13.5)

Pitkin
Renter: 37.6% (+/-8.6)
Owner: 41% (+/-6.9)

Summit
Renter: 45.2% (+/-8.7)
Owner: 44.7% (+/-4.9)

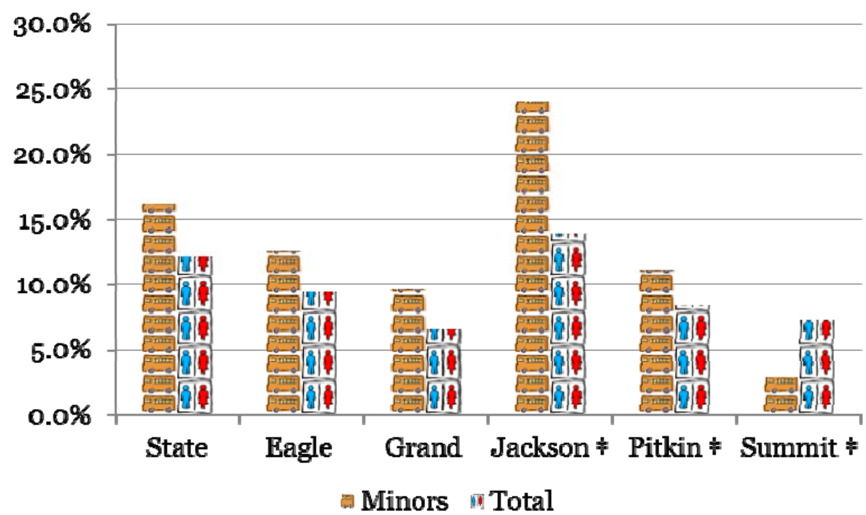
Source: 2010 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2010 in poverty in Region 12 is lower than the state average of 12.2%. Most of the counties in Region 12 rank towards the lowest percentage in poverty in the state. The percentage of children in poverty was also lower in Region 12 than the state average of 16.2%.

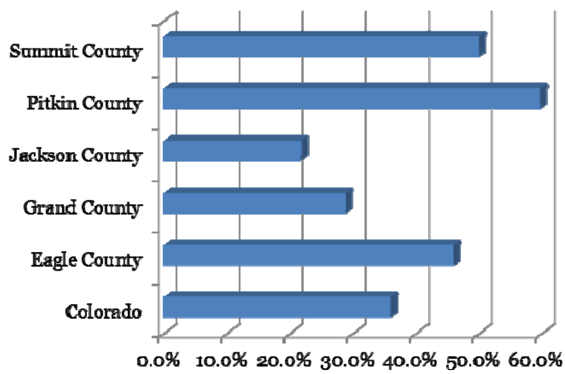
The US Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not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

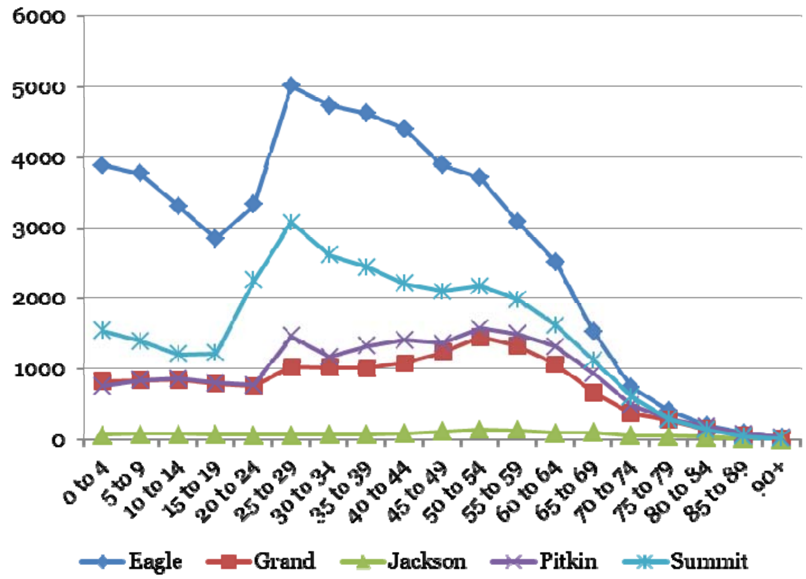
EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 12 varies from county to county. Eagle, Pitkin and Summit Counties have the highest levels. The average share is higher in Region 12 (46.6%) than the state average of 35%. On average for the region, 20.1% of the population have high school degrees and another 24.8% have some college or an associate's degree.

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 37.0 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to somewhat smaller proportions of the population in the younger age groups – 29% under 25 for the region versus 34% for the state. The median ages of the region and the state are expected to rise to 41.0 and 37.6, respectively, by 2030 with the aging of the baby boomers during this period.

Residents by Age, 2010



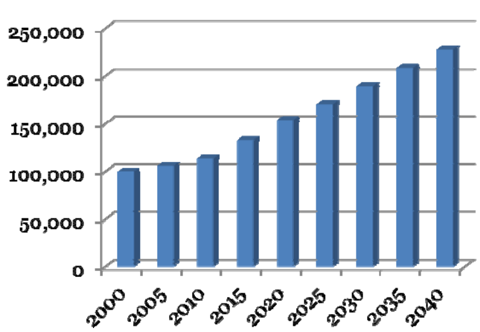
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 8.4 percent annually, much faster than the state average of 4.9 percent.

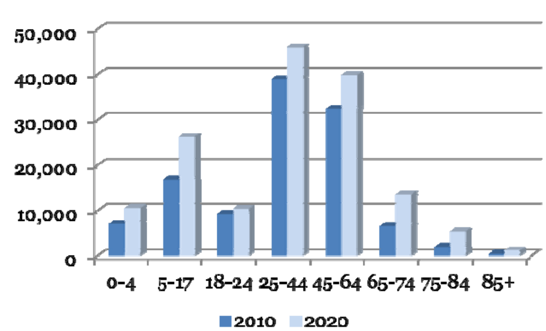
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow strongly in the next thirty years. Most of this is related to increases in tourist activities attributable to the aging of the baby boomers. The region will also see some increases in retirees and retiree-related services as its own baby boomers retire and as others in the state and the West are attracted to the region's unique amenities.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

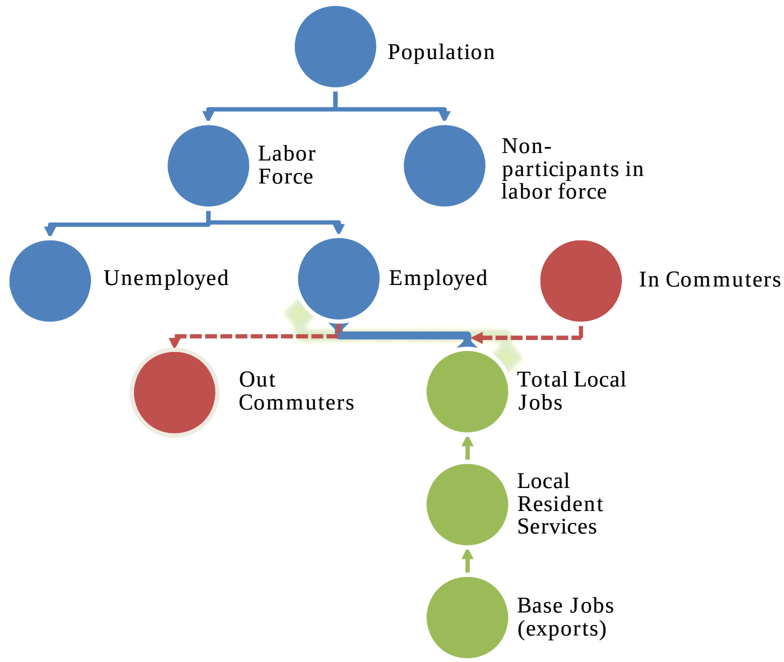


Source: State Demography Office

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

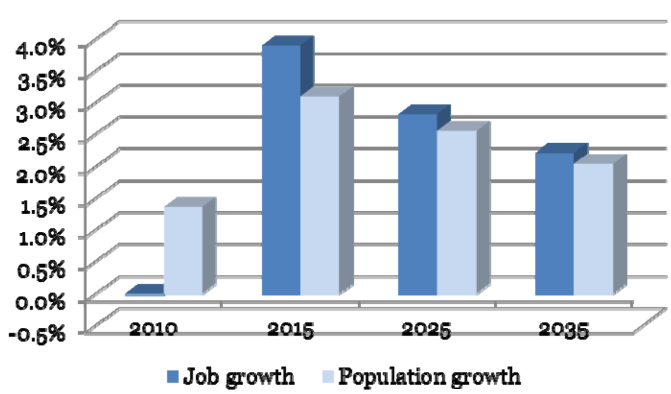
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market

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

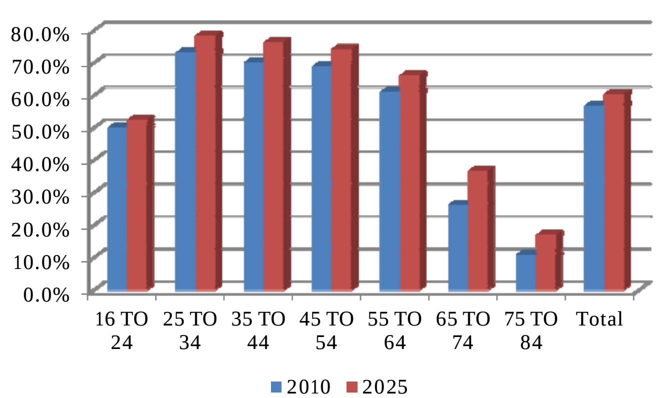
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting. For example, between 2010 and 2015 job growth in the region is expected to be 3.9% per year while population growth will be 3.1%. This faster growth in jobs relative to population is the result of an increase in the labor force participation rate of residents in addition to a higher number of non-residents commuting into the Region to work. The participation rate is expected to continue to increase through 2015, after which the 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	58,648	71,111	90,347	109,771
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
TOTAL JOBS	86,830	105,111	138,650	172,395
Average Annual Percent Change	0.0%	3.9%	2.8%	2.2%
*Statistical Discrepancy	-6,221	-3,145	4,959	14,296
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	67,239	80,943	101,599	121,004
Average Annual Percent Change	-0.5%	3.8%	2.3%	1.8%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	25,536	27,039	31,823	36,830
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	67,239	80,943	101,599	121,004
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	9,038	10,186	12,692	15,148
= Employed Persons (Residents)	58,201	70,756	88,907	105,857
- Unemployed Persons	4,148	3,130	3,901	4,672
Unemployment Rate	6.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	62,349	73,886	92,808	110,528
Labor Force Participation Rate	69.2%	70.7%	69.9%	67.5%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	113,491	132,133	169,857	207,831
Average Annual Percent Change	1.4%	3.1%	2.5%	2.0%

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.

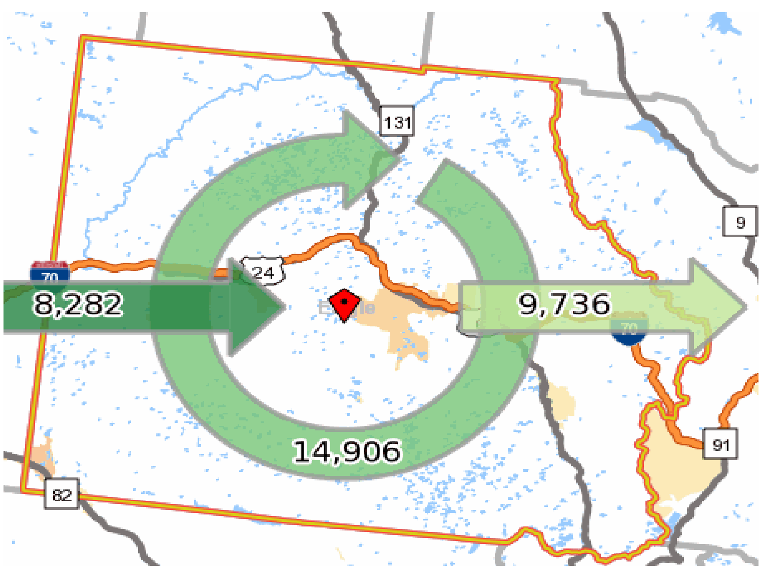
Each map presented shows the number of in-commuters, the number of residents who live and are employed in the specified county, and the number of out-residents. Additionally, a table next to each map shows origin and destination counties of commuters.

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

EAGLE COUNTY

Eagle County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

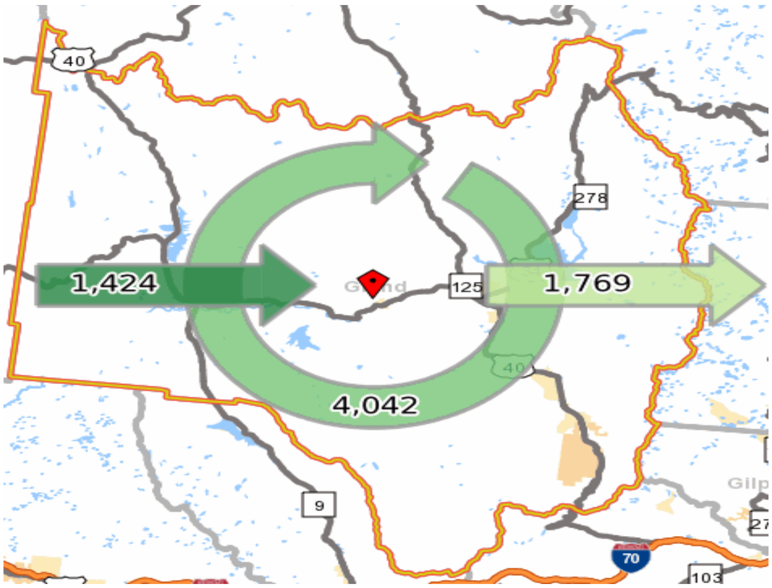
COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Garfield County, CO	1,268
Summit County, CO	1,046
Lake County, CO	618
Denver County, CO	567
Jefferson County, CO	475

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Pitkin County, CO	2,182
Denver County, CO	1,326
Summit County, CO	952
Garfield County, CO	885
Jefferson County, CO	608

COMMUTING—GRAND COUNTY

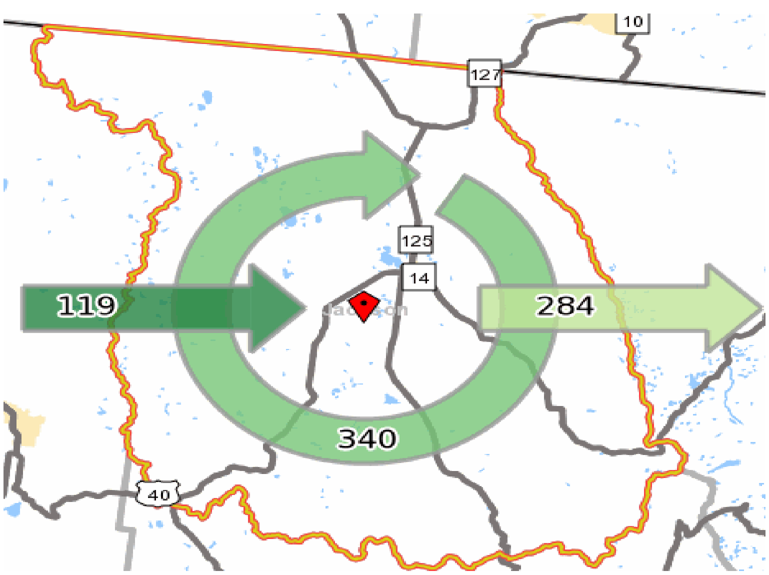
Grand County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—JACKSON COUNTY

Jackson County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Jefferson County, CO	197
Larimer County, CO	169
Denver County, CO	134
Arapahoe County, CO	104
Boulder County, CO	79

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	306
Summit County, CO	164
Arapahoe County, CO	153
Jefferson County, CO	144
Larimer County, CO	137

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

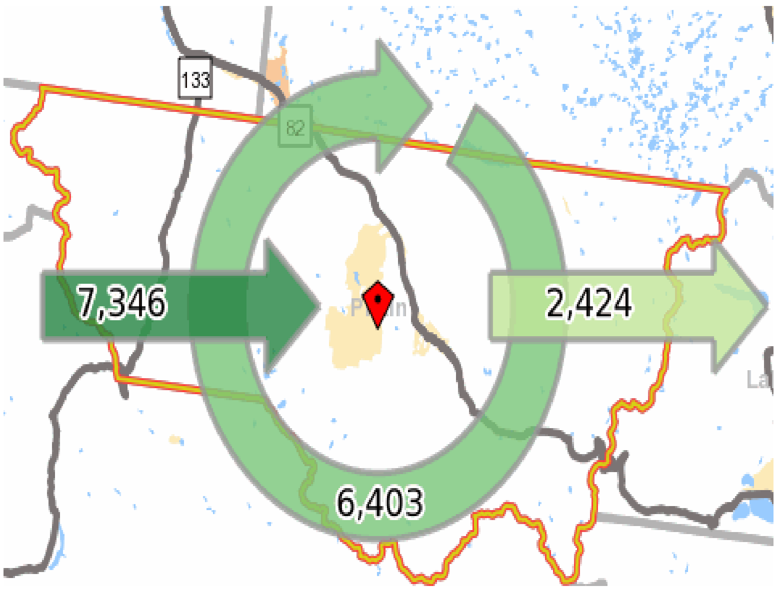
Larimer County, CO	17
Jefferson County, CO	13
Albany County, WY	10
Arapahoe County, CO	7
Adams County, CO	6

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	48
Larimer County, CO	34
Routt County, CO	22
Jefferson County, CO	20
Adams County, CO	19

COMMUTING—PITKIN COUNTY

Pitkin County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—SUMMIT COUNTY

Summit County Commuter Flows

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Garfield County, CO	2,444
Eagle County, CO	2,182
Denver County, CO	267
Jefferson County, CO	213
Mesa County, CO	188

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Garfield County, CO	428
Denver County, CO	406
Eagle County, CO	333
Arapahoe County, CO	180
Mesa County, CO	113

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins	
Eagle County, CO	952
Jefferson County, CO	584
Park County, CO	435
Denver County, CO	398
Arapahoe County, CO	321

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations	
Eagle County, CO	1,046
Denver County, CO	892
Jefferson County, CO	559
Arapahoe County, CO	553
Broomfield County, CO	364

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%2FCBONLayout&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%2FCBONLayout&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%2FCBONLayout&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%2FCBONLayout&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%2FCBONLayout&cid=1251593348662&pagename=CBONWrapper	State Demography Office
Commuting	http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/	Census, Labor Employment Dynamics (LED)