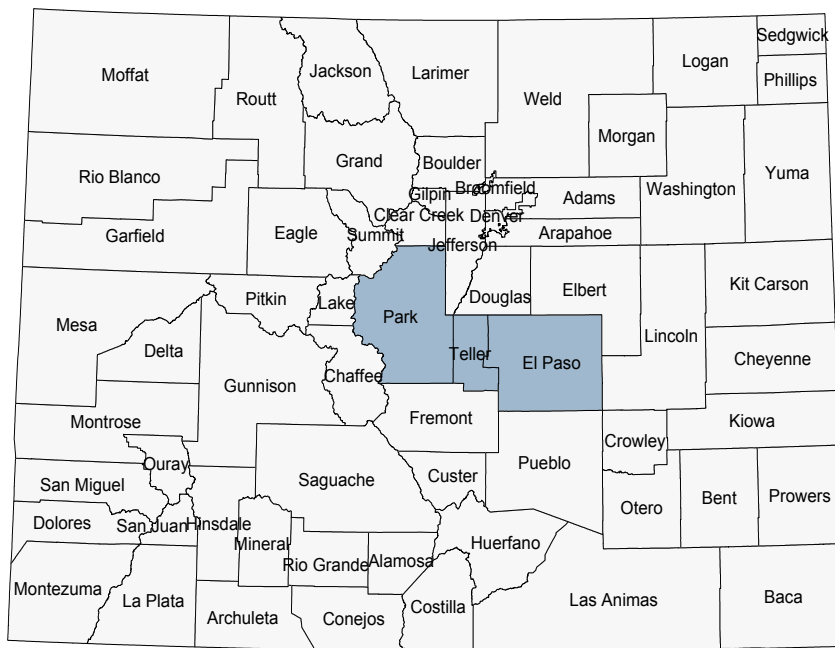




Regional Profile

PIKES PEAK 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 Pikes Peak Region of Colorado.



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

<http://colorado.gov/demography>



THE STATE OF COLORADO

Colorado's population as of July 2012 was 5,188,683, an increase of 70,157 or 1.37% since 2011. Net migration was estimated to be 38,187 with 28,705 from net domestic migration and 9,482 from net international migration. Natural increase (births minus deaths) was estimated to be 31,970. Colorado's growth rate is very close to what it was between 2010 and 2011. Colorado was 7th fastest in percentage change behind North Dakota, District of Columbia, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. Colorado was 9th fastest in the U.S. for absolute change and is 22nd in the U.S. for total population.

Colorado's 2012 county population ranges from 646,160 in El Paso to 691 in San Juan County. There is great diversity in this growth: 26 or 40% of Colorado's counties have fewer than 10,000 people, 11 or 17% of the counties had greater than 100,000 residents. Between 2011 and 2012 34 counties gained population and thirty counties lost population. The counties experiencing decline are diverse ranging from mountain counties still struggling with the recession to the eastern plains to the San Luis Valley. The population declines were not large numbers, however, in the small counties, a loss of 500 people can be a large share of its total population

“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

5,188,683 – Colorado population July 2012.

139,000 - Colorado population change 2010-2012.

1.4% - Colorado's population growth rate vs. US .9%

7th – Colorado's rank in US for growth rate 2011-12

9th – Colorado's rank in US for absolute growth 2011-12.

1.9% - The North Front Range (Larimer, Weld) fastest growing region in state.

30 – The number of Colorado counties losing population 2011-12

EXPECTATIONS

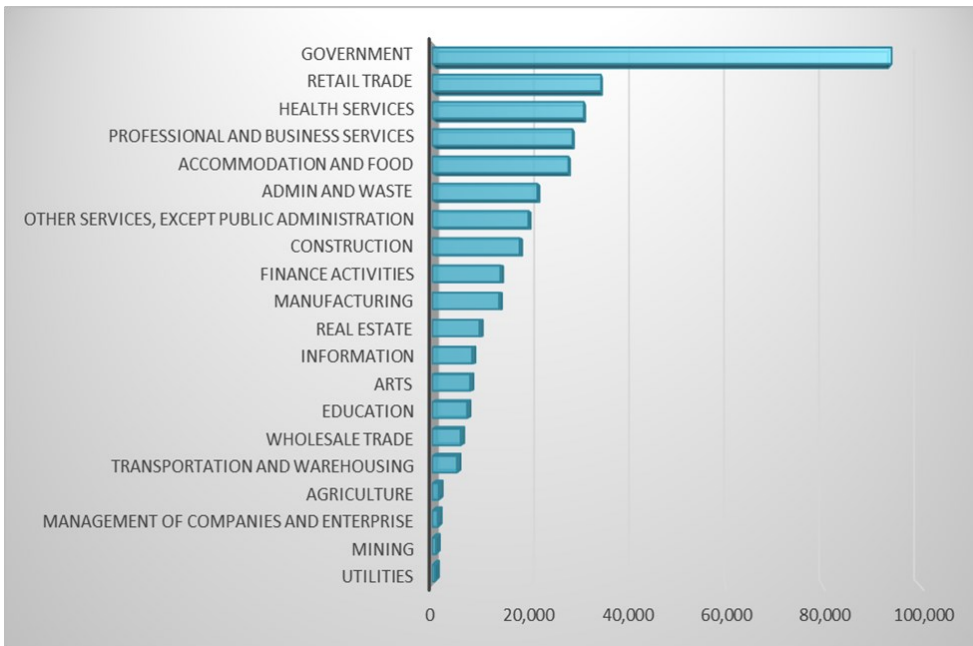
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,188,683 in 2012 to 5.9 million in 2020 and 6.9 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.6% followed by 1.4%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of .9%. The largest share of the population (82.4%) will continue to be along the Front Range with a small growing share in the Western Slope, growing from 11% to 12% between 2010 and 2020.

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

The forecast for job growth, a significant factor for population growth, is expected to improve in 2014 and 2015 after returning to peak employment in 2013. 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 315,000 jobs is expected between 2015 and 2020. Many of these jobs are forecast to be driven from growth by retiree spending, approximately 10%. 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, 2012

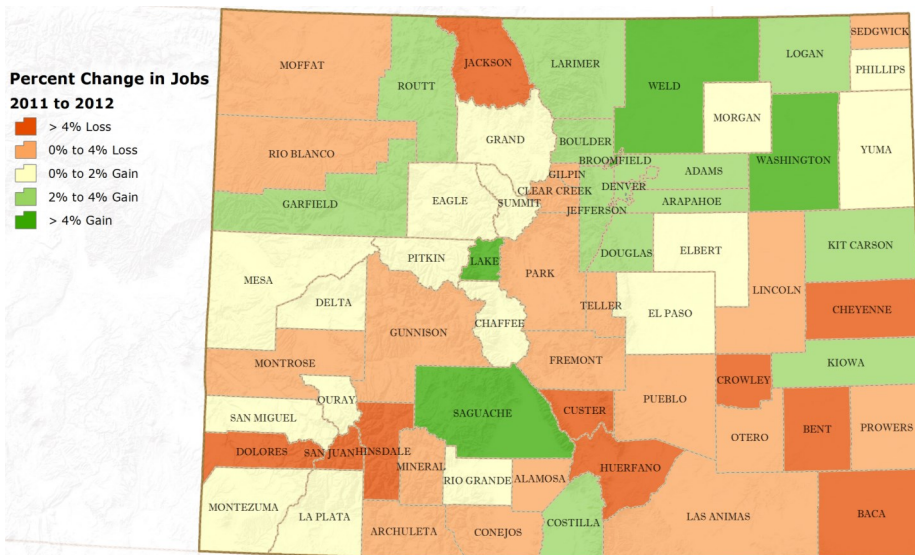


Source: State Demography Office

Region 4 had approximately 350,006 jobs in 2012, an increase of 4,509 from 2011 (1.3%). Government added the most jobs – 2,309 (2.5%) on account of more military personnel being assigned to Fort Carson, followed by gains in Health Services and Social Assistance (780 or 2.6% growth) and Accommodation and Food Services (502 or 1.8% growth).

The largest sectors by employment in Region 4 were Government (including local government) at 94,022 or 1 out of every 3 jobs in the region, Retail Trade 34,511, Health Services 31,004, and Professional and Business Services 28,676.

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012



Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '11 - '12

Total Jobs	4509 (1.3%)
Accommodation and food	502 (1.8%)
Admin and waste	369 (1.7%)
Agriculture	79 (6.3%)
Arts	145 (1.9%)
Construction	337 (1.9%)
Education	-192 (-2.6%)
Finance activities	197 (1.4%)
Government	2309 (2.5%)
Health Services	780 (2.6%)
Information	-102 (-1.2%)
Management of companies and enterprise	121 (11.9%)
Manufacturing	220 (1.6%)
Mining	72 (10.7%)
Other services, except public administration	306 (1.6%)
Professional and business services	-326 (-1.1%)
Real estate	-191 (-1.9%)
Retail Trade	18 (0.1%)
Transportation and warehousing	13 (0.3%)
Utilities	-136 (-19.7%)
Wholesale trade	-11 (-0.2%)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2011)

El Paso	\$	39,909
Teller	\$	42,297
Park	\$	33,936
Colorado		\$44,179
US		\$42,298

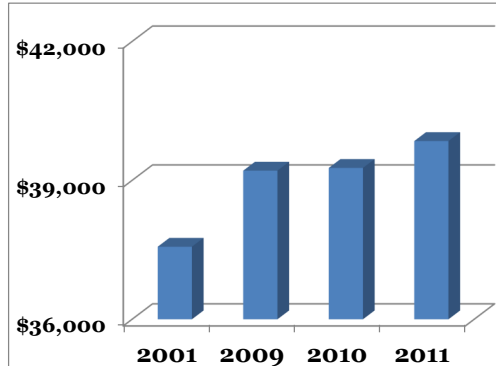
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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 4 increased slightly, an average of 0.6% annually compared to the

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)



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

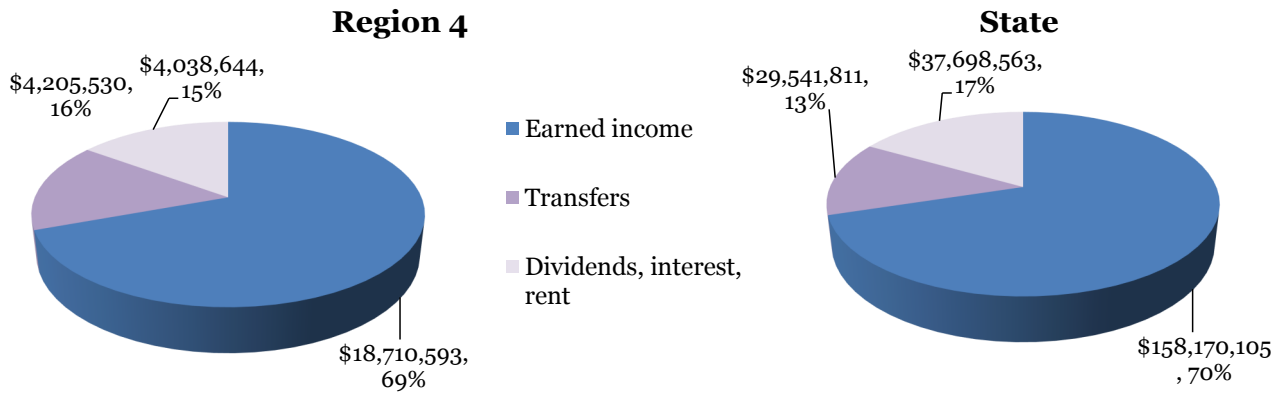
State, which showed a more robust annual average growth of 2.2%. Increases in real per capita personal income were registered through 2007 but have declined since then.

Residents of Region 4 receive about 69% of their income from earnings, which is virtually the same as the state average. Investment income represents about 15% of the income in the region, lower than the state at 18%. Region 4 receives a higher

share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) than the state as a whole due to the larger share of retirees in the region.

Income from transfers was the only portion that noticeably grew since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 10% annually over the past ten years. Payments for income maintenance, such as Temporary Aid for Needy Families and Food Stamps, and Medicare/Medicaid account for most of the growth in Transfer Payments.

Components of Income (2011)



While not the largest source of income, transfer payments have been increasing as a portion of the total, nearly doubling

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 4

ECONOMIC BASE, 2012

Traditional	75,281
Mining	678
Manufacturing	11,679
Government	62,924
Agriculture	3,201
Ag inputs	575
Ag production	966
Processing - trade, transport	993
Processing - food, bev	666
Regional and national services	49,067
Prof. business svcs	16,516
Information	2,295
Reg'l constr. & utils	396
Edu & health svcs	20,820
Finance	3,528
Trade & transport	5,512
Tourism	16,683
Accommodations	12,868
Second homes	1,910
Tourism retail	1,114
Tourism transport	791
Households	44,793
Commuting	2,183
Retirees	20,653
Transfers (< 65)	12,383
Investments (< 65)	9,573
Total Direct Basic	189,168
Indirect Basic	53,657
Non-Basic	107,176
Total Jobs	350,001
Spinoffs per base job	0.85
Overall multiplier	1.85

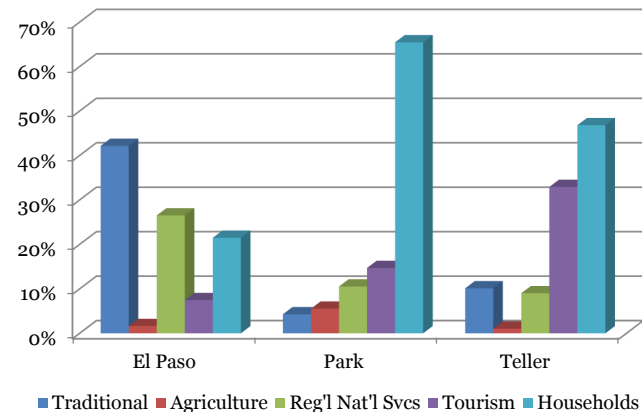
BASE ANALYSIS

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

Traditional industries like non-renewable resource extraction, manufacturing, and government are the region's largest base sector, totaling almost 66,000 jobs and representing 40% of all direct base industry jobs. Government, within the traditional base industry sector, is the largest component due to the presence of several military installations in the region. Region-

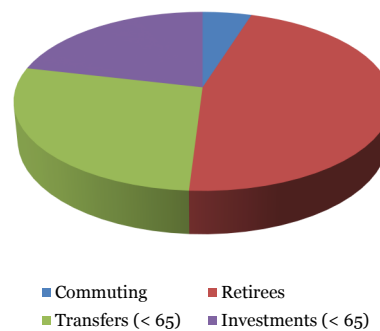
al and national services like education and health services are another important base industry, totaling more than 49,000 jobs. Tourism employment also is significant, employing 16,700 jobs in Region 4.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees comprise 46% of household basic jobs and 11% of the basic jobs in the region. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 6.5% annually from 2010—2020

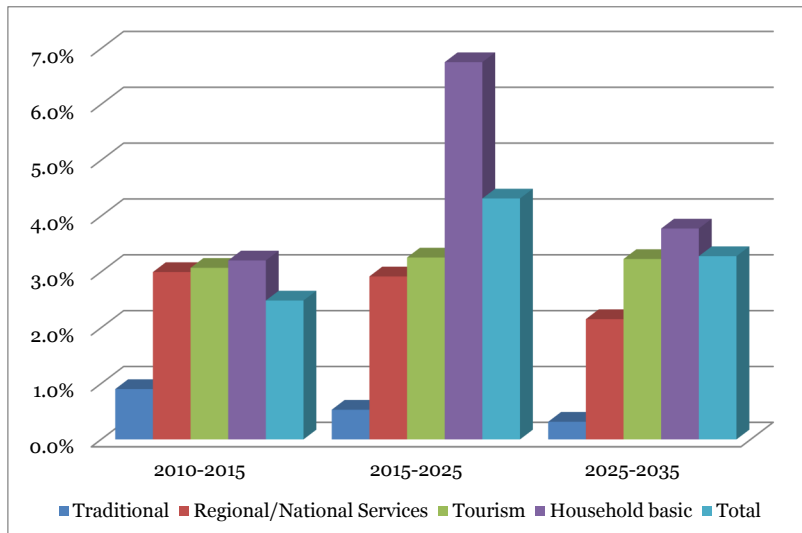
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Direct basic job growth in Region 4 is expected to lag job growth within the Greater Denver Metropolitan Area and the Northern Front Range. Over the five year period from 2010 to 2015, the region should add nearly 21,000 new direct basic jobs at a rate of approximately 2.2% per year.

The majority of the growth will be shared between regional and national service industry jobs and household basic industry jobs as retiree spending fuels growth.

Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector

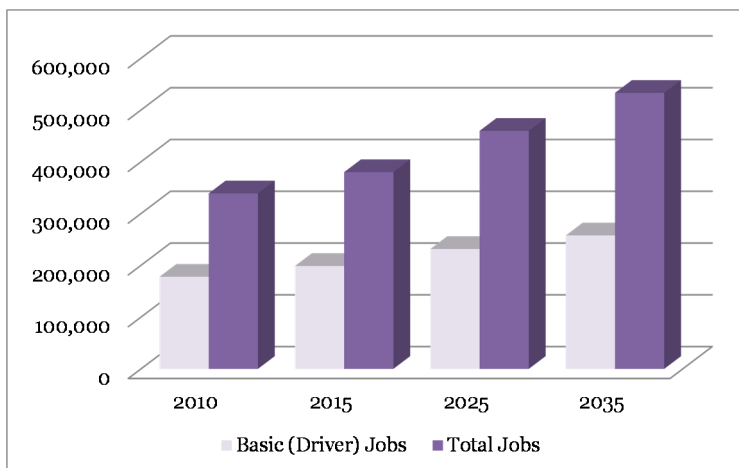


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region’s economy should add approximately 39,000 new jobs, averaging 2.5% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 4 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

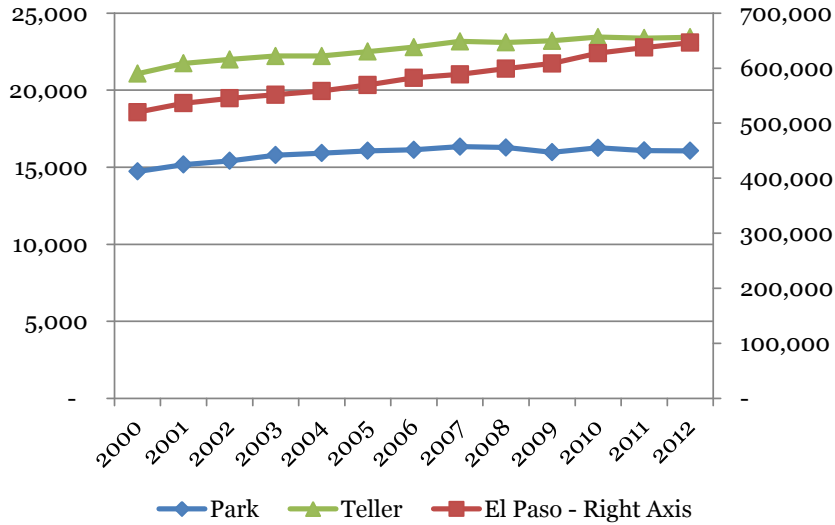


Source: State Demography Office

It is expected that the ratio of secondary jobs to direct base industry jobs will grow out through 2035 as it is today as the share of regional and national service jobs to total direct basic jobs grows over the forecast period.

POPULATION

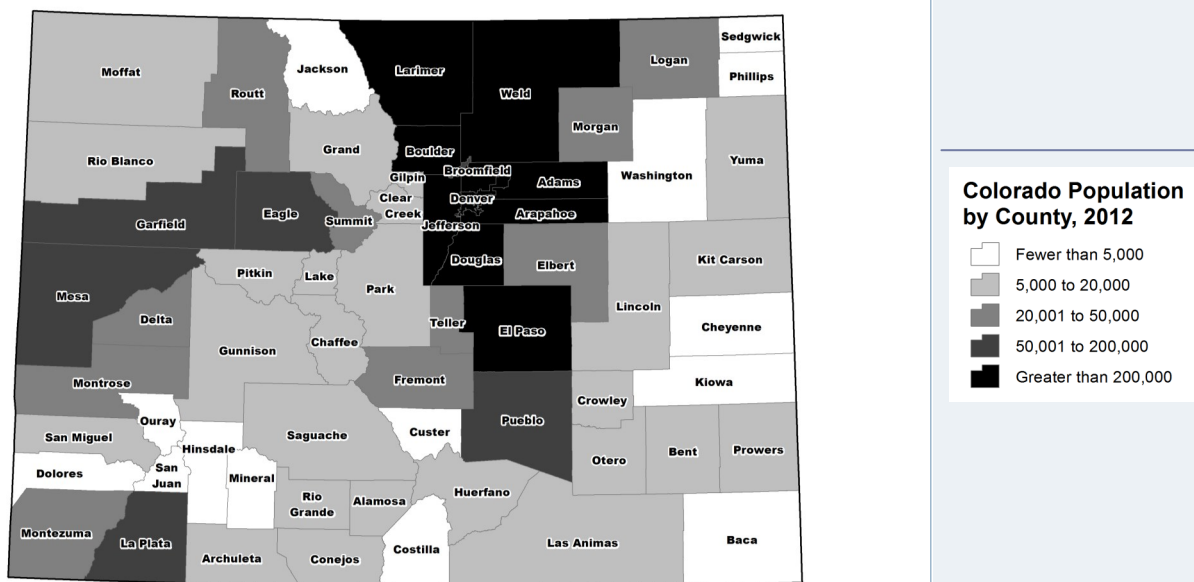
Region 4 Population Estimates by County



Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2012 was 685,659. This represents an average annual increase of 1.4% since 2010, the slowest growth in the Front Range. The growth of 18,724 for the Region exclusively took place in El Paso County with both Teller and Park Counties losing small numbers of residents. The economic recession and federal government sequestration have been significant challenges for this region, reflective of the slower growth.

Colorado Population by County, 2012



Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2010	
State	5,049,717
Region 4	666,935
El Paso	627,232
Park	16,262
Teller	23,441

2011	
State	5,118,526
Region 4	676,759
El Paso	637,302
Park	16,079
Teller	23,378

2012	
State	5,188,683
Region 4	685,659
El Paso	646,160
Park	16,063
Teller	23,436

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%.

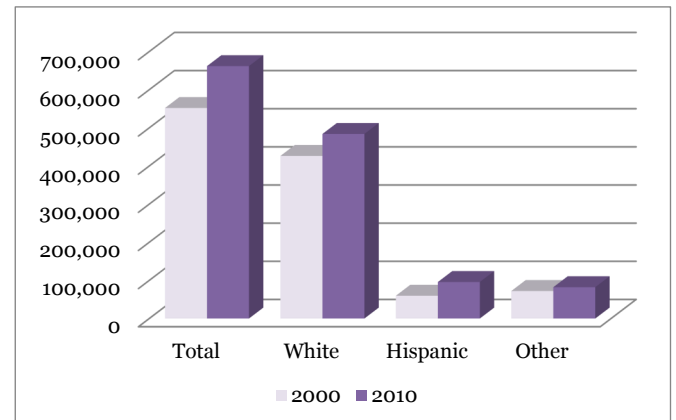
While Region 4 race/ethnic groups can vary greatly by county, the largest race/ethnic group overall is White non-Hispanics, which account for 73% of the total population. White non-Hispanics increased from 2000 to 2010 (14%), while all other non-White non-Hispanic groups increased 14%. The population as a whole increased 20%, and the Hispanic population increased 60%.

REGION 4 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
El Paso	622,263	447,947	93,665	80,651
Park	16,206	14,842	783	581
Teller	23,350	21,148	1,294	908

Source: US Census Bureau

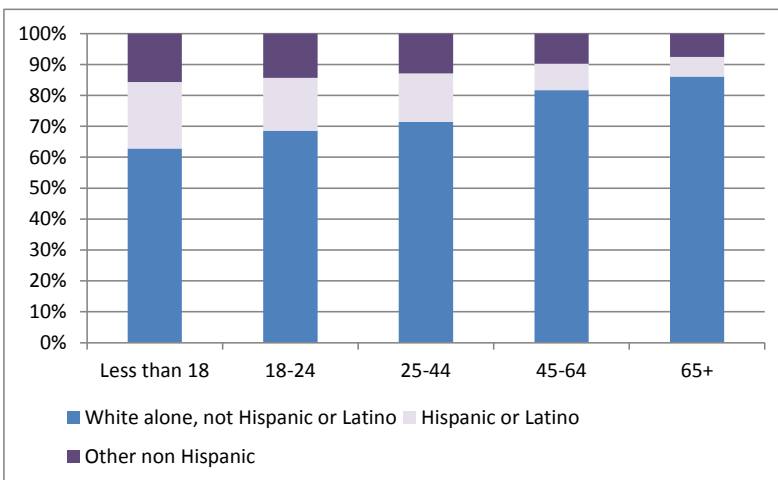
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



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 4 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 37% of the population compared to 14% of the population over 65.

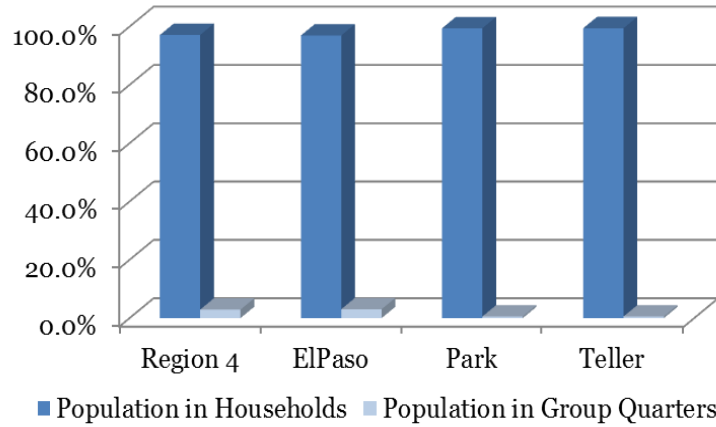
Both the 18-24 and 25-44 population groups contain 27% of the total population in Region 4. Furthermore, 26% of the population is under age 18, 11% is between the ages of 18 and 24 and 10% is over the age of 65.

HOUSEHOLDS

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

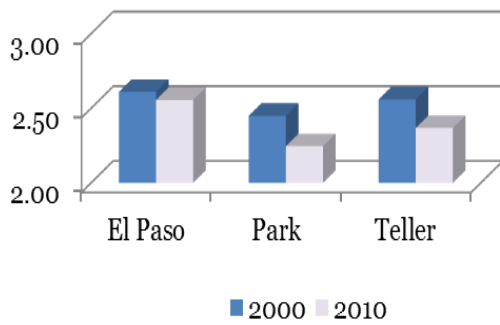
Of the region's 666,812 people, 19,365 live in group quarters, the remaining 647,447 in households. A large part of the group quarters population is students in dormitories at Air Force Academy and Colorado College, as well as the group quarters population in correctional facilities in El Paso County.

Population by group, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



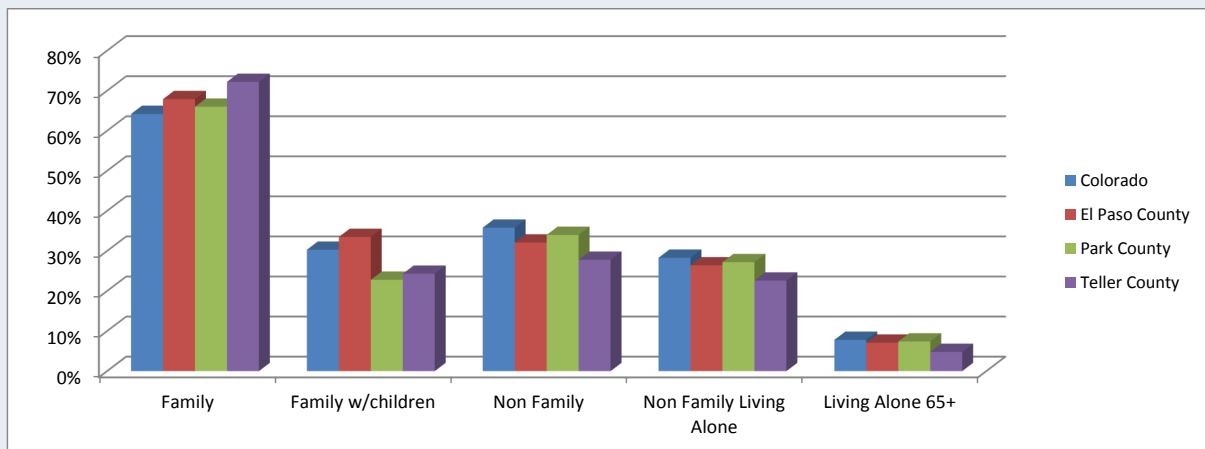
Source: US Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split in to several different types. This is especially useful in determining housing needs and planning communities. Region 4 has larger portion family households than the state average. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all counties except El Paso County.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, had a lower portion than the state average in region 4.

Households by Type (2011)



Source: US Census Bureau

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSING AND INCOME

Percent of Households spending greater than 30 percent on housing:

Colorado

Renter: 48.2% (+/-0.4)
 Owner: 36.3 (+/-0.3)

El Paso

Renter: 46.5% (+/-1.3)
 Owner: 34.7% (+/-0.8)

Park

Renter: 54.4% (+/-17.0)
 Owner: 41.7% (+/-6.1)

Teller

Renter: 51.8% (+/-11.2)
 Owner: 37.6% (+/-4.4)

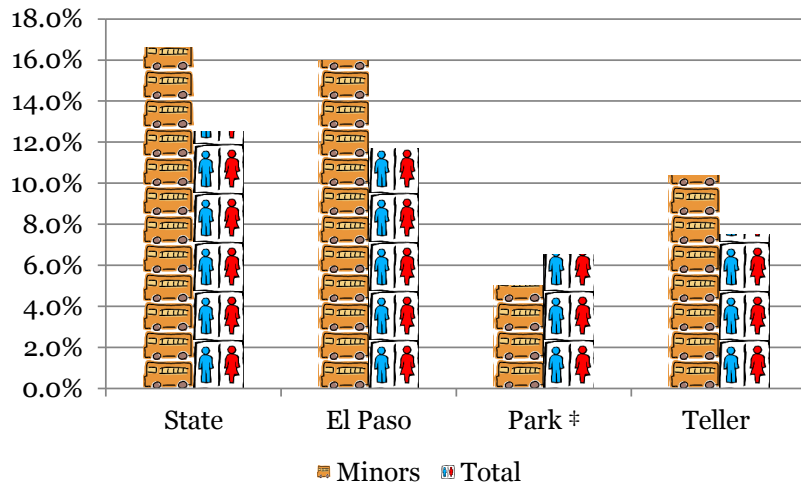
Source: 2012 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 4 is lower than the state average of 12.5%, with the highest share in El Paso County. The percentage of children in poverty was also lower than the state average of 16.6%.

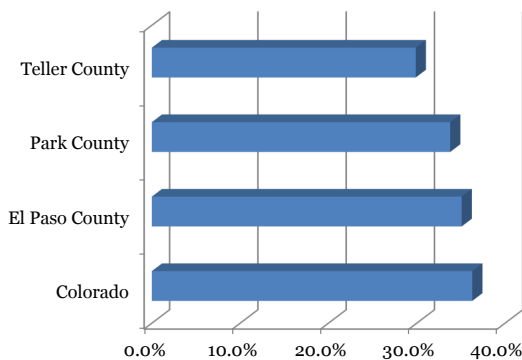
The US Department of Health and Human Services annual sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not matter) with two minors, for example, was \$22,350 in 2011.

Poverty Rates, 2007-2011



Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

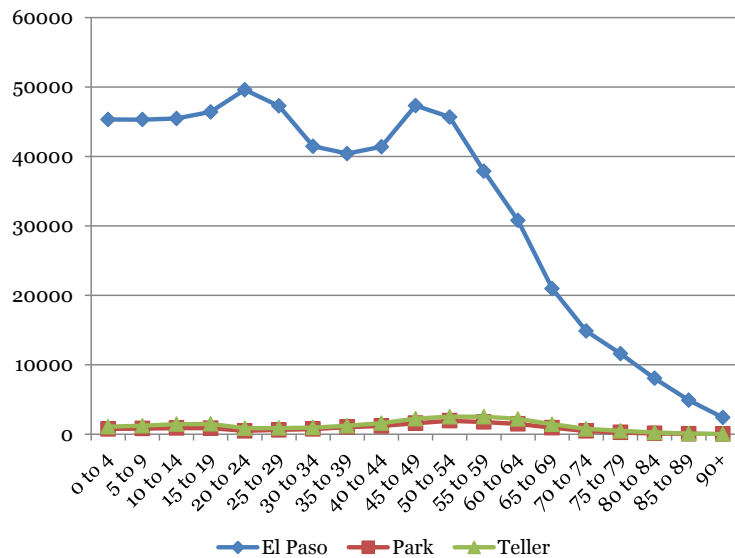
EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 4 is consistent across all three counties with the highest level in El Paso County. The average share is slightly lower in Region 4 (32.9%) than the state average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 24.9% of the population have high school degrees and another 36.1% have some college or an associate's degree.

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 34.8 as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to presence of the military, and hence, the higher proportions of young adults. The median ages of the region is expected to remain close to the same while the state's median age will increase to 37.6 by 2030. Although, while median age remains the same the share of the region's population over age 65 will increase from 10.2% of the total population in 2010 to 14.0% in 2020 while the share of the population ages 45 to 65 will decline from 26.7% to 23.0%.

Residents by Age, 2010



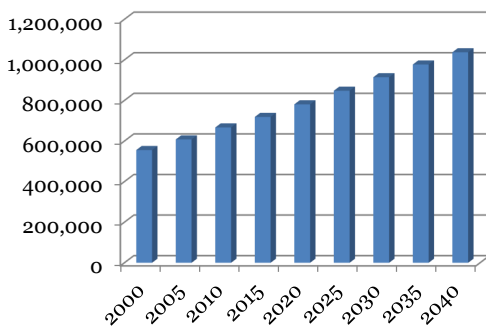
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 5.0 percent annually, the same as the state average of 5.0 percent.

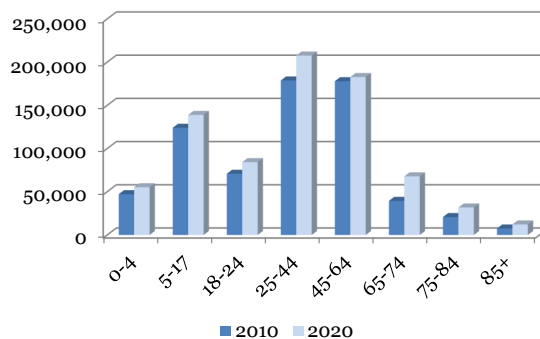
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow strongly (1.7 percent per year) over the next fifteen years, led by the expansion at Fort Carson in Colorado Springs. However, other aspects of its economic base – its manufacturing, professional and business services, and tourism will contribute to this growth. Lastly, the region will see strong increases in retirees as its own baby-boomers retire and as others in the state and former military are attracted to the regions amenities, urban services and relatively low cost of living for an area over 500,000.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

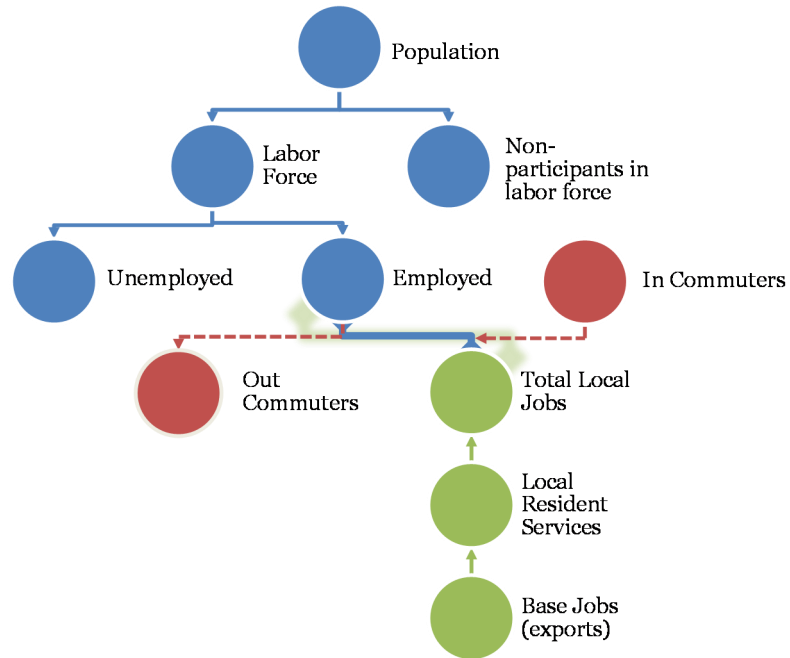


Source: State Demography Office

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

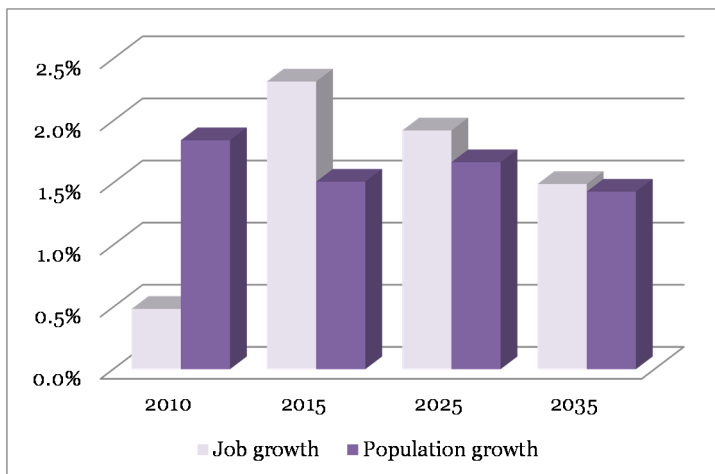
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market

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

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

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.

LABOR FORECASTS

FORECASTING WORKSHEETS

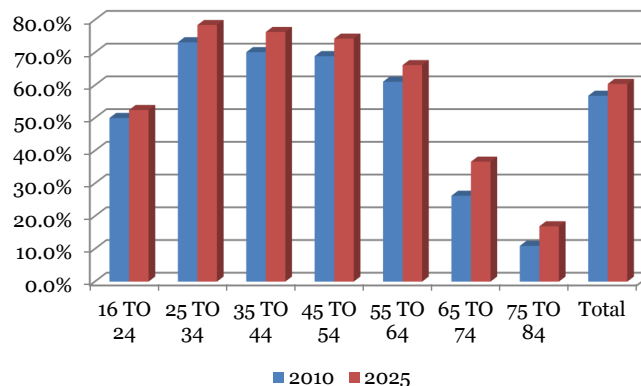
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple job holding, and/or commuting. In addition, macroeconomic conditions such as business cycle fluctuations and faster or slower periods of U.S. and Colorado economic growth can affect overall job growth in a region. For example, between 2010 and 2015 job growth in the region is expected to be 2.3% per year while population growth will be 1.5%. This differential is in part attributable to the region experiencing a recession-induced reduction in job growth from 2005-2010, with the job total reaching a low point in 2010. By starting from a low base, job growth will be more robust in percentage terms out to 2015. This differential will narrow after 2015, with population growth closely trailing job growth thereafter. This narrowing differential is the result of an increase in the proportion of the population over the age of 65 and expected slower medium and long-run rates of U.S. and Colorado economic growth.

	2010	2015	2025	2035
TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS	177,941	198,723	231,626	257,773
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
TOTAL JOBS	338,944	380,056	459,764	533,108
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.5%	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%
*Statistical Discrepancy	-2,745	35	18,228	27,865
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	310,711	342,992	403,525	466,276
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	-0.5%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-8,189	-4,068	-3,085	-2,129
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	310,711	342,992	403,525	466,276
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	19,425	20,916	24,436	28,151
= Employed Persons (Residents)	291,286	322,076	379,089	438,124
- Unemployed Persons	31,660	25,699	25,829	28,150
Unemployment Rate	9.8%	7.4%	6.4%	6.0%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	322,946	347,775	404,919	466,274
Labor Force Participation Rate	69.7%	68.3%	65.5%	65.2%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	666,935	718,807	847,971	977,272
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	1.4%

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 the aging female labor force that had greater participation than previous generations of women. 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. Those of women, especially those in upper age groups, are expected to increase more substantially as women who historically had high labor force participation rates age.

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.

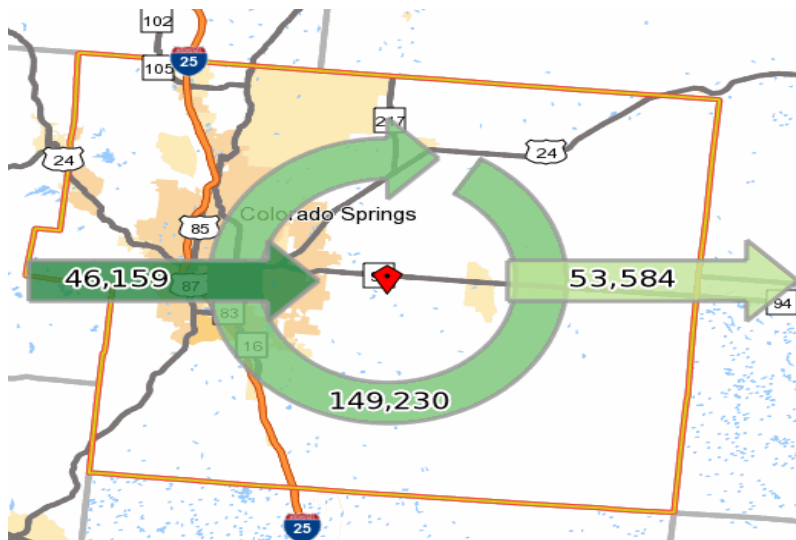
The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.



Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

EL PASO COUNTY

El Paso County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

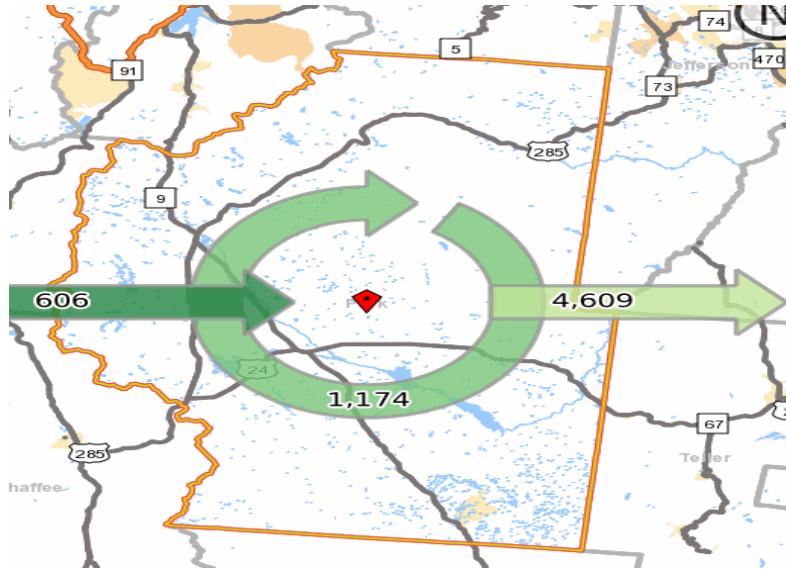
Arapahoe County, CO	5,537
Jefferson County, CO	5,450
Pueblo County, CO	5,418
Denver County, CO	4,001
Douglas County, CO	3,391

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	10,945
Arapahoe County, CO	8,995
Jefferson County, CO	5,826
Adams County, CO	4,320
Douglas County, CO	4,176

COMMUTING—PARK COUNTY

Park County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Jefferson County, CO	252
Teller County, CO	51
Adams County, CO	38
Denver County, CO	35
Douglas County, CO	24

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Jefferson County, CO	1,128
Denver County, CO	926
Arapahoe County, CO	555
Summit County, CO	435
El Paso County, CO	388

COMMUTING—TELLER COUNTY

Teller County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

El Paso County, CO	1,176
Fremont County, CO	277
Park County, CO	187
Pueblo County, CO	107
Douglas County, CO	81

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

El Paso County, CO	3,310
Denver County, CO	566
Arapahoe County, CO	390
Jefferson County, CO	325
Pueblo County, CO	232

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: 303-864-7720
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

DEMOGRAPHY STAFF

Elizabeth Garner, State Demographer

Media contact, demographic and economic overviews

Cindy DeGroen, Projections Demographer

Population forecasts, household and labor force forecasts

Rob Kemp, Estimates Demographer

Population estimates, demographic methods

Grant Nülle, Economist

Economic Data & Analysis, Economic & Demographic Relationships

Barbara Musick, Marketing and Data Manager

Census and ACS data, data requests, user training, product development, demography webmaster

Daniel Trone, GIS Developer

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-	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-	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-	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-	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-	State Demography Office
Commuting	http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/	Census, Labor Employment Dynamics (LED)