DOLA Planning and Management Region 10
Socioeconomic Profile
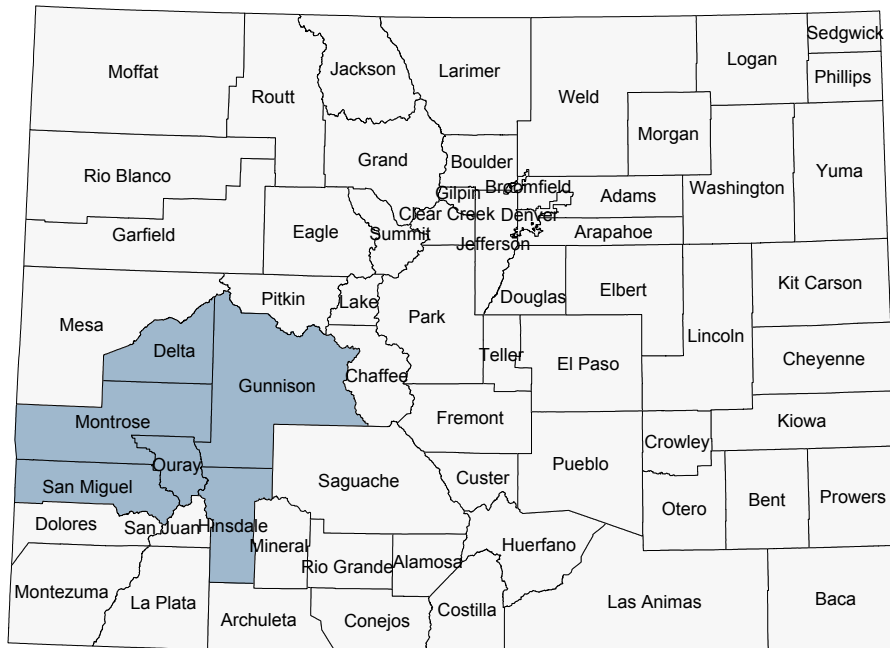
Regional Profile

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 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.

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JOBS

Number of Jobs by Sector, 2012
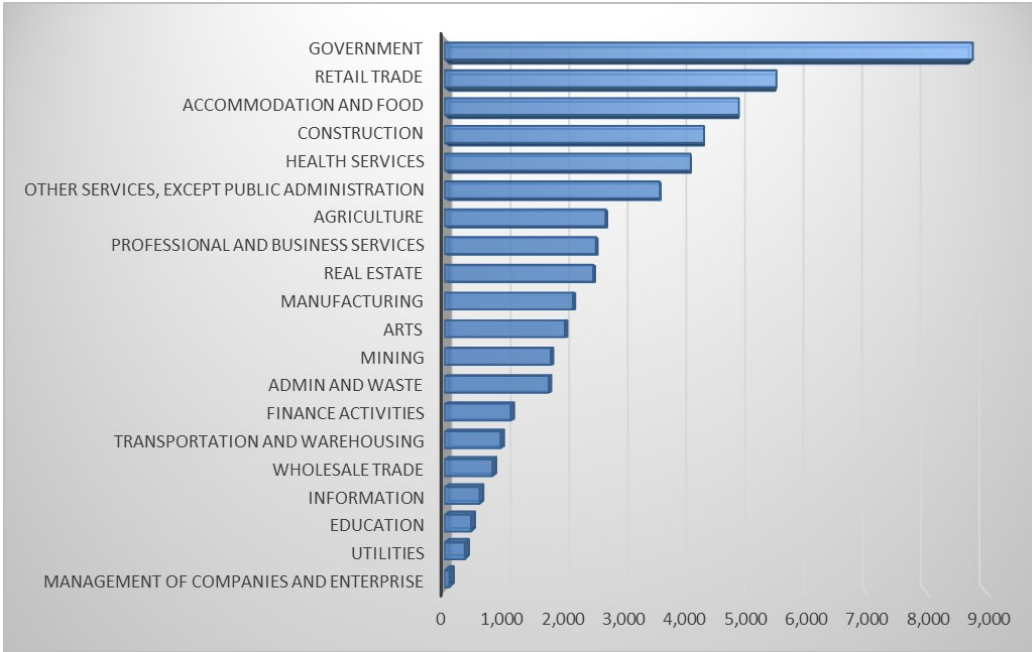
Source: State Demography Office

Region 10 had approximately 50,661 jobs in 2012, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This figure is slightly up, 28 jobs or 0.1%, from 2011 and down 5,813 jobs (10.3%) from 2007 peak employment of 56,473 jobs. The largest losses between 2007 and 2012 were in Construction (-3,069 jobs, -41.6%), Retail Trade (-781 jobs, -12.4%), and Professional and Business Services (-518 jobs, -17.1%). These significant declines were slightly offset by increases in Agriculture (347 jobs), Mining (150 jobs), and Government (107 jobs) over the same period.

The largest sources of jobs in the region are from Government (including local government) 17.3% (8,765), Retail Trade 11% (5,508), Accommodation and Food Services 9.6% (4,886), and Construction 8.5% (4,307).

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012
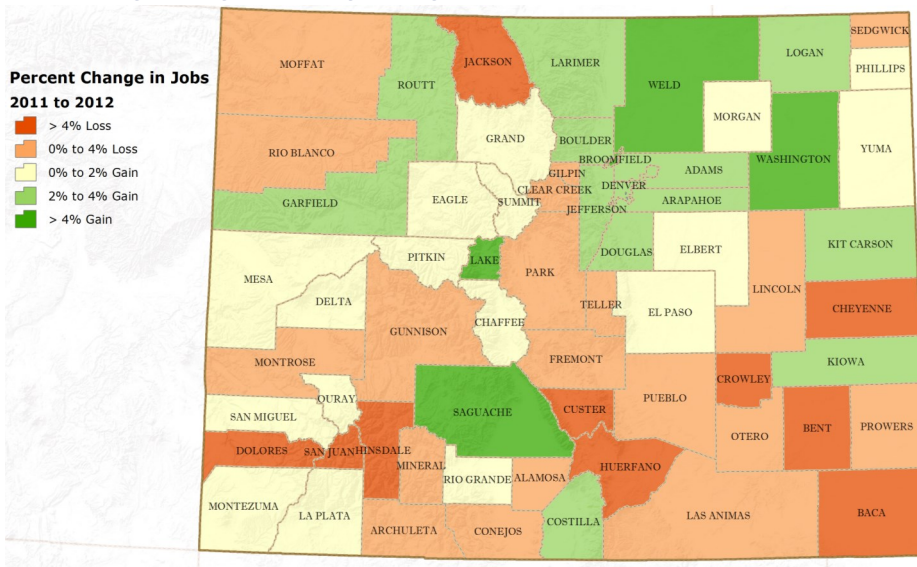
Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '11 - '12

Total Jobs
28 (0.1%)

Accommodation and food
110 (2.3%)

Admin and waste
-7 (-0.4%)

Agriculture
231 (9.5%)

Arts
-23 (-1.1%)

Construction
-229 (-5.1%)

Education
3 (0.6%)

Finance activities
-66 (-5.6%)

Government
-152 (-1.7%)

Health Services
72 (1.8%)

Information
-21 (-3.4%)

Management of companies and enterprise
-2 (-2%)

Manufacturing
-18 (-0.8%)

Mining
125 (7.7%)

Other services, except public administration
21 (0.6%)

Professional and business services
1 (0%)

Real estate
25 (1%)

Retail Trade
-41 (-0.7%)

Transportation and warehousing
-36 (-3.8%)

Utilities
-3 (-0.9%)

Wholesale trade
36 (4.8%)

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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 (2011 Dollars)
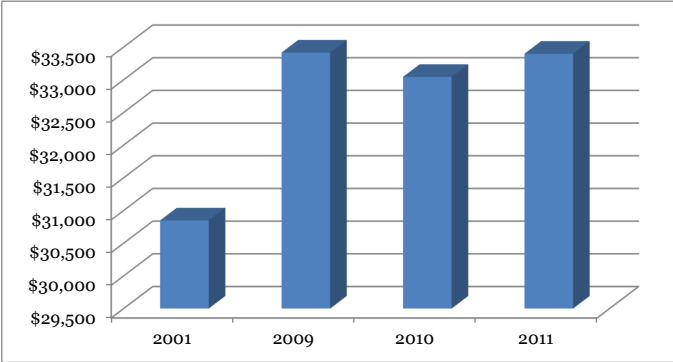
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (CPI)

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 (2011)

Region 10

$789,360, 24%

$666,661, 20%

$1,868,640, 56%

- Earned income
- Transfers
- Dividends, interest, rent

State

$29,541,811, 13%

$37,698,563, 17%

$158,170,105, 70%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
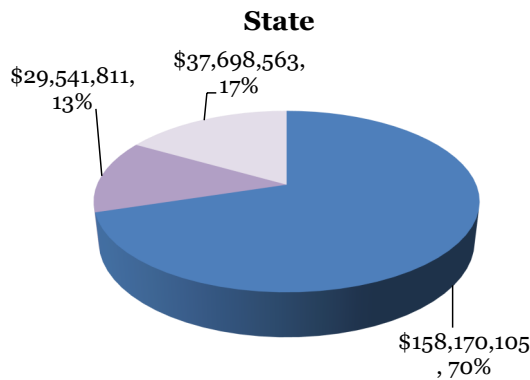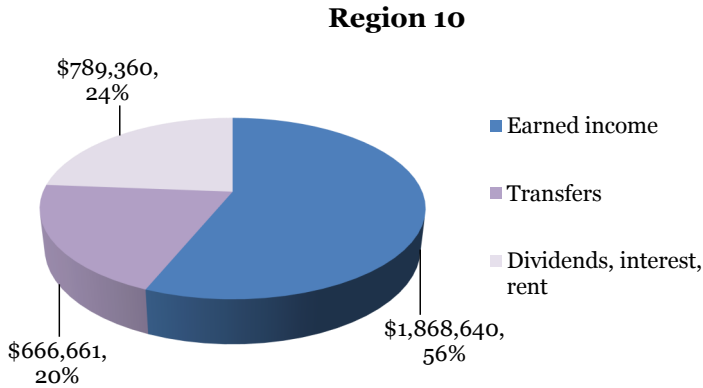
While not the largest source of income, transfer payments have been increasing as a portion of the total, increasing its share from 14% in 2001 to 20% in 2011.

| REGION 10 ECONOMIC BASE, 2012	
Traditional	**5,239**
Mining	1,766
Manufacturing	1,037
Government	2,437
Agriculture	**3,481**
Ag inputs	829
Ag production	1,730
Processing - trade, transport	240
Processing - food, bev	683
Regional and national services	**6,064**
Prof. business svcs	465
Information	261
Reg'l constr. & utils	581
Edu & health svcs	4,211
Finance	133
Trade & transport	413
Tourism	**8,667**
Accommodations	5,334
Second homes	2,251
Tourism retail	801
Tourism transport	280
Households	**10,246**
Commuting	192
Retirees	6,423
Transfers (< 65)	1,859
Investments (< 65)	1,772
Total Direct Basic	**33,702**
Indirect Basic	*5,108*
Non-Basic	**11,845**
Total Jobs	**50,655**
Spinoffs per base job	0.50
Overall multiplier	1.50

BASE ANALYSIS

Households in Region 10 – especially retirees – bring in significant amounts of money and support nearly 10,250 jobs. This is not to diminish the importance of Tourism – it is the second largest base industry and supports nearly 8,700 jobs.

Regional and National Services (like education and health services) in the region is also an important driver, creating almost 6,100 jobs. Government employment adds another 2,400 jobs to the base in-dustry mix.

While income from Tourism may be volatile and fluctuate with weather conditions and consumer wealth, employment and income from households, government, and education and health services tend to be relatively stable. This does not imply these sectors are entirely insulated from an economic downturn as governments curtail expenditures and attempt to reform transfer payments.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs
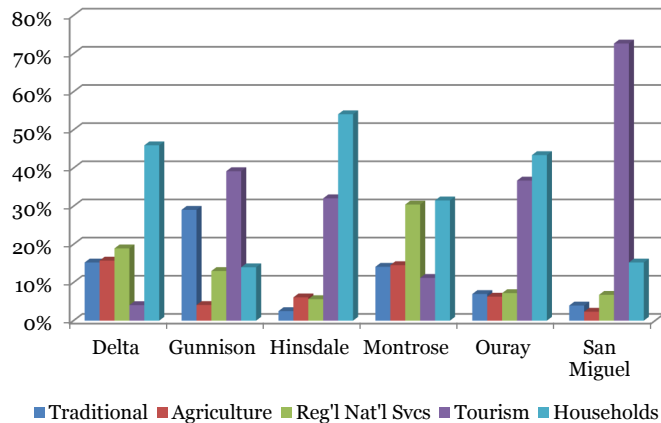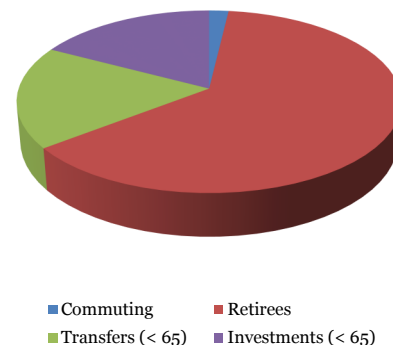
HOUSEHOLD BASIC

Retirees comprise 63% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 4.3% annually from 2010—2020.

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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 2.3% 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 Household Basic – primarily related to retiree spending – and Tourism. In growth rate terms, Regional and National Services will be among the fastest over the period at 2.5%.

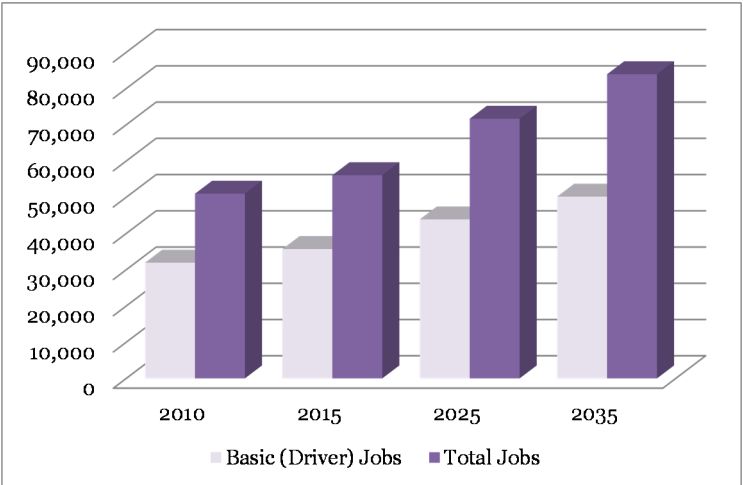*Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector*
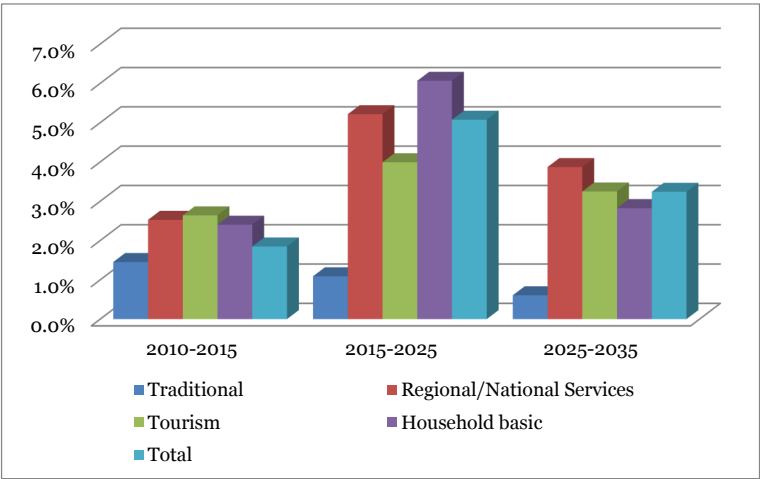
Source: State Demography Office

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From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 5,800 new jobs, averaging 1.8% 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
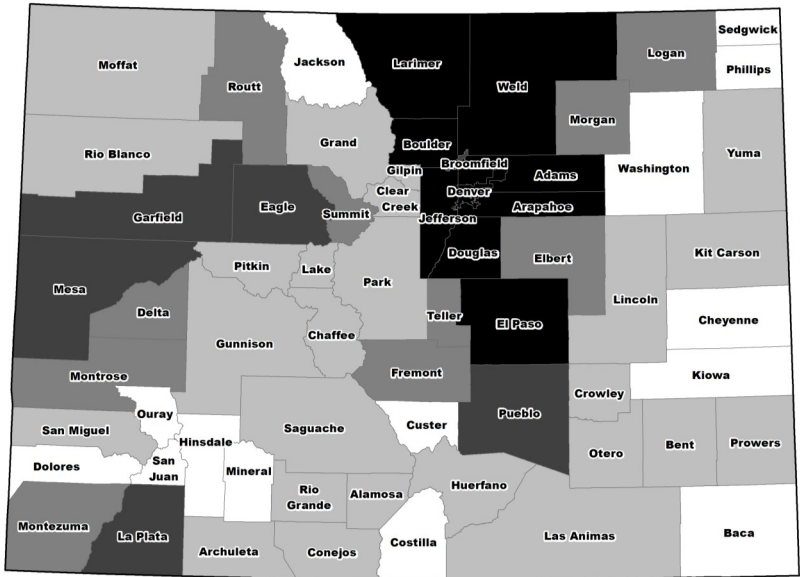
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POPULATION

Region 10 Population Estimates by County
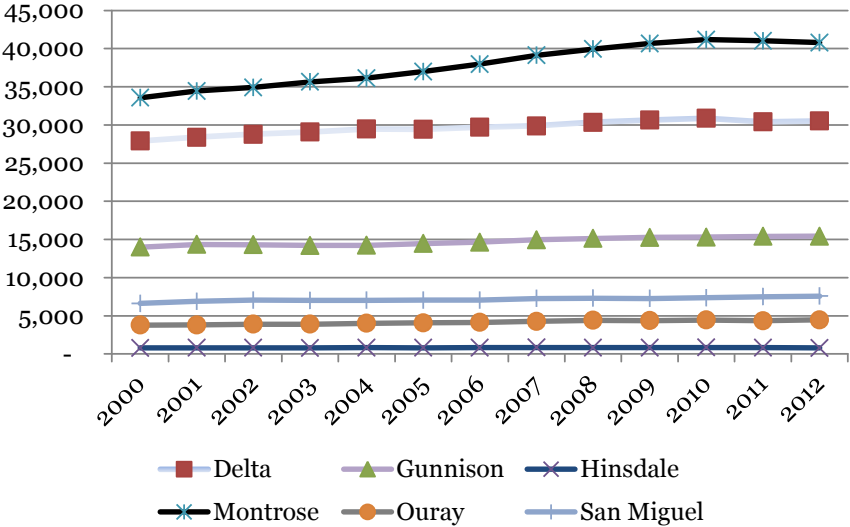
Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2010 was 99,586. This represents an average annual decline of -.2% per year or -445 since 2010. 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 from 2000-10 occurred in Montrose County. Since 2010 the region has lost -445 people with only Gunnison, Ouray and San Miguel gaining population. The largest growth in the region from 2010-12 was in San Miguel growing at an annual average rate of 1.6% or 232 residents.

Colorado Population by County, 2012

Source: State Demography Office

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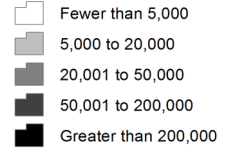
POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

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

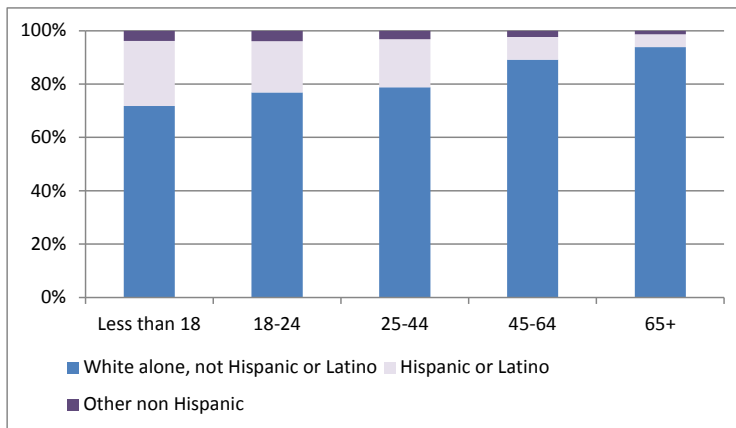|	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Delta	30,952	25,685	4,345	922
Gunnison	15,324	13,658	1,255	411
Hinsdale	843	786	24	33
Montrose	41,276	31,989	8,127	1,160
Ouray	4,436	4,143	196	97
San Miguel	7,359	6,514	630	215

Source: US Census Bureau

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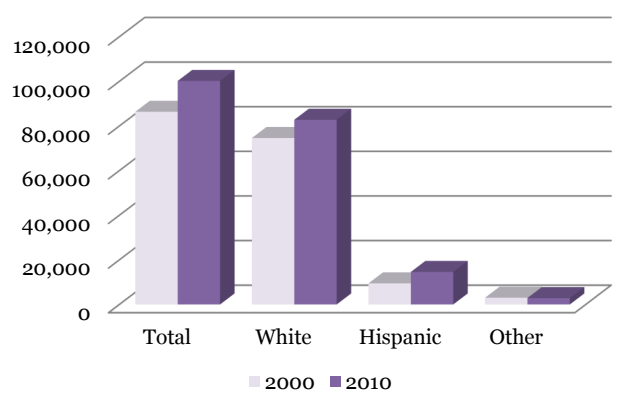
Source: US Census Bureau

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.
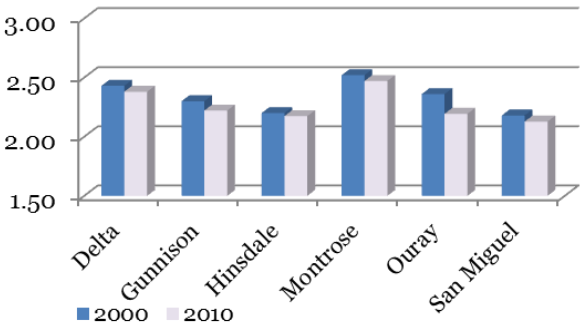
Population by group, 2010
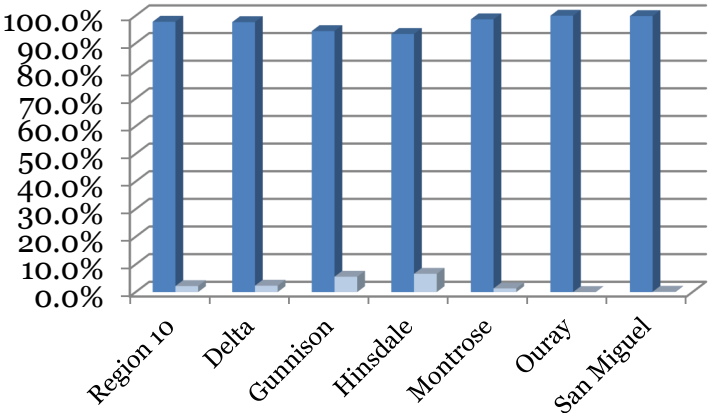
■ Population in Households ■ Population in Group Quarters

Source: US Census Bureau

*Persons per household, 2000 to 2010*

■ 2000 ■ 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 (2011)

Source: US Census Bureau

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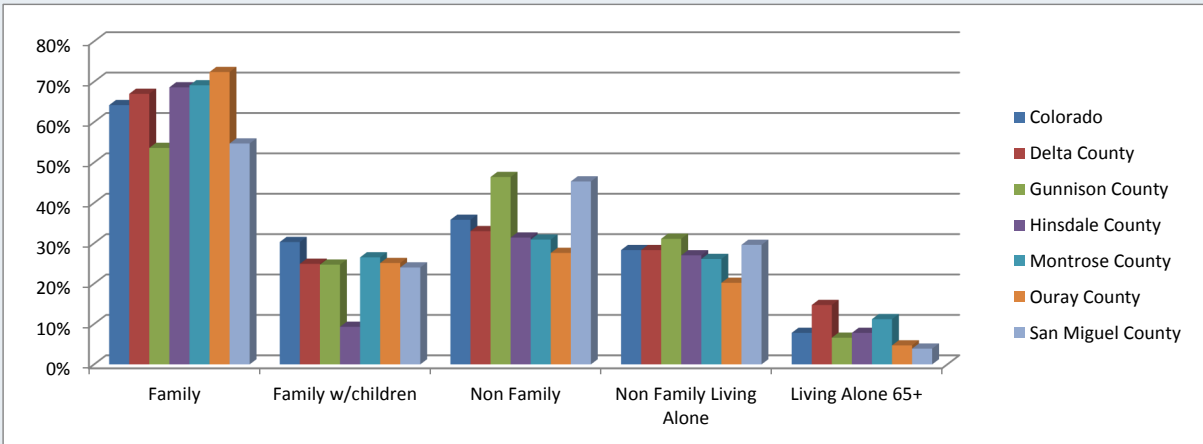
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSING AND INCOME

Percent of Households spending greater than 30 percent on housing:

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

Delta
Renter: 40.2% (+/-6.1)
Owner: 39.0% (+/-4.5)

Gunnison
Renter: 48.3% (+/-7.5)
Owner: 44.0% (+/-6.7)

Hinsdale
Renter: 14.5% (+/-21.4)
Owner: 28.7% (+/-17.2)

Montrose
Renter: 42.3% (+/-6.5)
Owner: 42.2% (+/-3.9)

Ouray
Renter: 41.1% (+/-14.4)
Owner: 61.1% (+/-8.4)

San Miguel
Renter: 47.0% (+/-7.8)
Owner: 57.3% (+/-8)

Source: 2011 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 10 is lower than the state average of 12.5%. The percentage of children in poverty was also lower than the state average of 16.6% with Delta and Montrose Counties having the highest share.
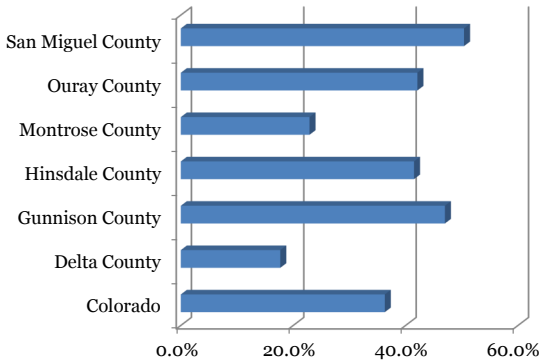
The US Department of Health and Human Services annual sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not matter) with two minors, for example, was $22,350 in 2011.

Poverty Rates, 2007-2011

Minors   Total
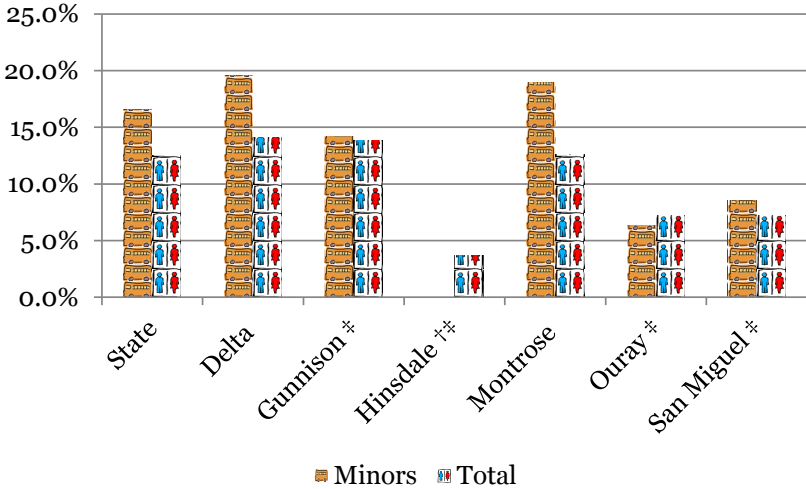
Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

EDUCATION

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

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 in Region 10 (36.9%)is nearly the same as the state average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 24% of the population have high school degrees and another 31.1% have some college or an associate's degree.

Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 41.7 as compared to the state's median age of
36.1. This is mainly due to somewhat larger proportions 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 39.0 by 2030 with an increased proportion of working age adults while that of the State's is expected to rise to 38.1 with the aging of the baby boomers.

Residents by Age, 2010
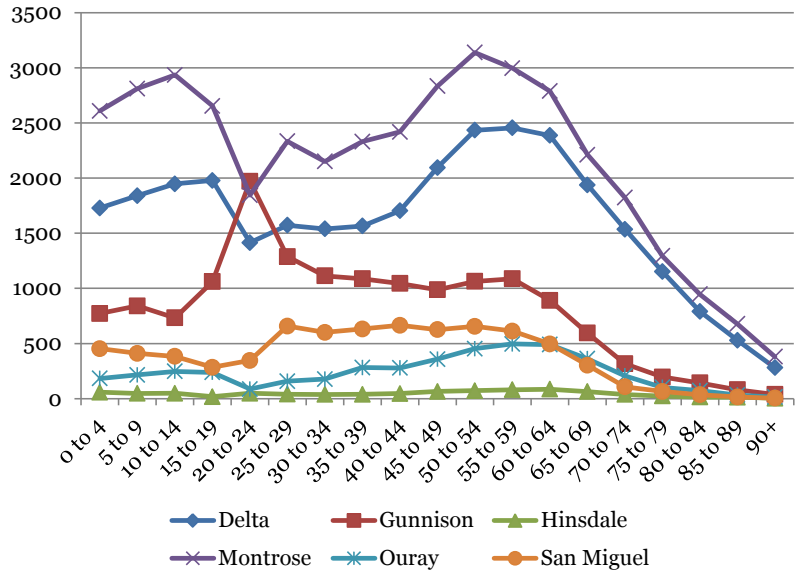
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 3.7% annually, slower than the state average of 5.0%.

FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow stronger than the recent decade and the state in the next 25 years. Some of this is attributable to increases in tourism, both related to destinations in the region and to increases 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 regions natural amenities, low cost of living and rural life style

Total Population
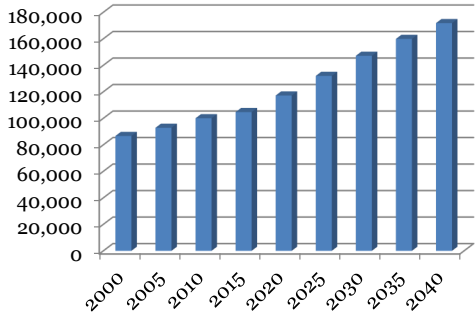

*Population Change by Age Group*
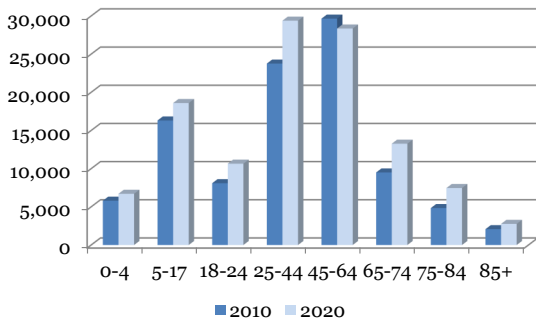
LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

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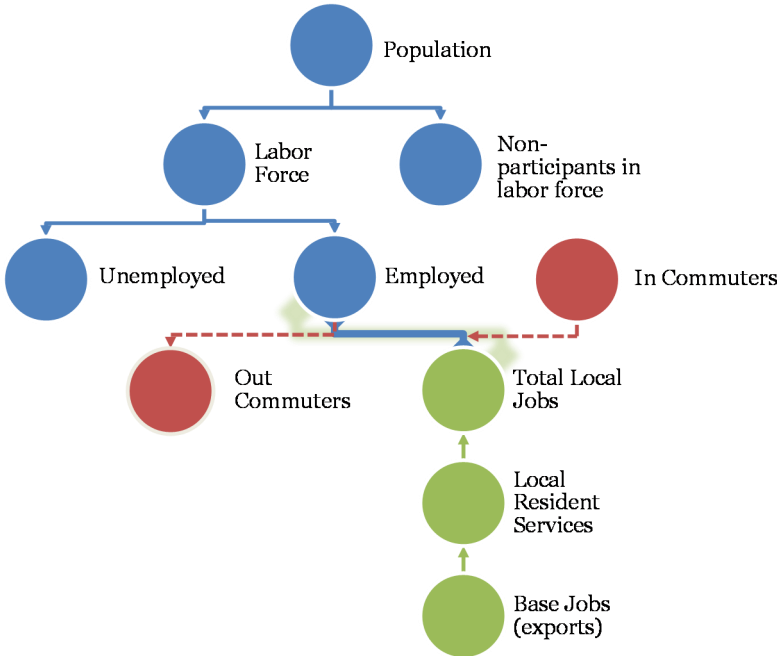
The analysis begins with the labor force participation rates being applied to the population forecasts of the non-institutional population over age 16 by age and gender to produce a forecast of the labor force for the projected population. The forecasted numbers of unemployed persons are then subtracted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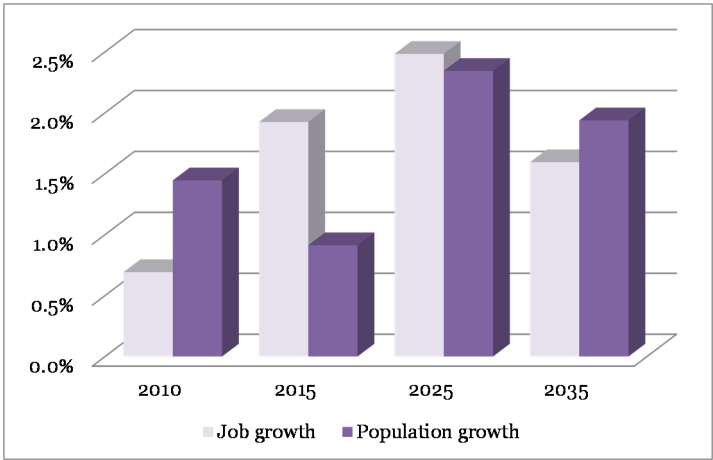
Source: State Demography Office

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. 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 1.9% per year while population growth will be 0.9%. 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 reverse after 2025, with job growth trailing population growth. This faster growth in population relative to jobs is the result of an increase in the proportion of the population over the age of 65 and expected slower long-run rates of U.S. and Colorado economic growth.

	2010	2015	2025	2035
TOTAL DIRECT BASIC JOBS	31,937	35,698	43,885	50,165
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
TOTAL JOBS	50,970	56,067	71,654	83,935
Average Annual Percent Change	0.7%	1.9%	2.5%	1.6%
*Statistical Discrepancy	-2,077	60	2,888	3,321
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	53,608	56,895	71,488	87,513
Average Annual Percent Change	1.4%	1.2%	2.3%	2.0%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	-833	-1,399	-3,222	-7,387
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	53,608	56,895	71,488	87,513
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	4,499	4,684	5,808	7,027
= Employed Persons (Residents)	49,109	52,211	65,680	80,486
- Unemployed Persons	5,167	3,972	4,297	5,006
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	7.1%	6.1%	5.9%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	54,276	56,182	69,978	85,492
Labor Force Participation Rate	68.0%	66.9%	66.7%	67.6%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	100,031	104,684	131,975	159,899
Average Annual Percent Change	1.4%	0.9%	2.3%	1.9%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Changes in the overall or total labor force participation rate(s) (LFPR) are really a function of changes the LFPR by age and gender and changes in the relative proportions in each. In general, the 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 is 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
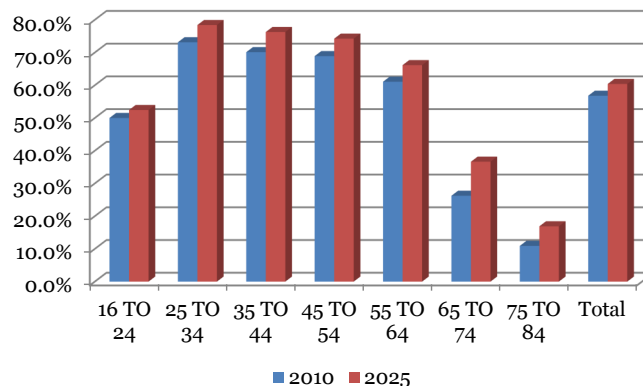
COMMUTING

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
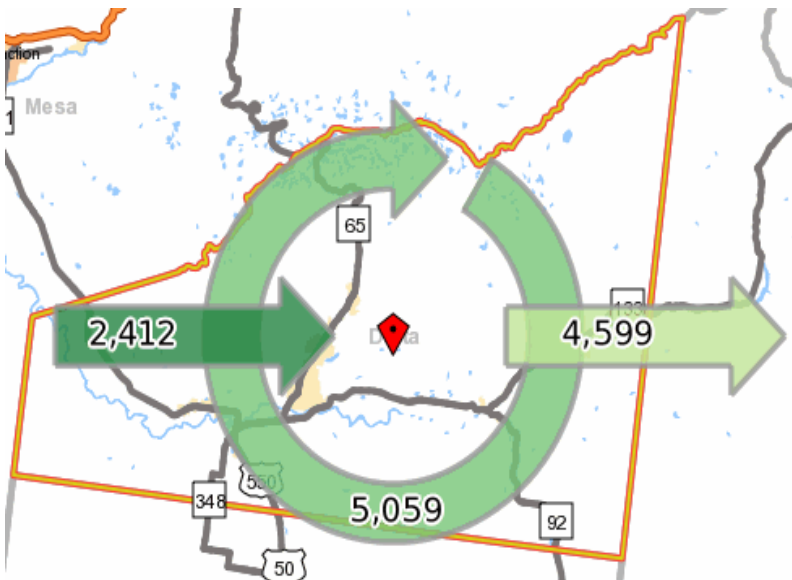
Source: Census LEHD
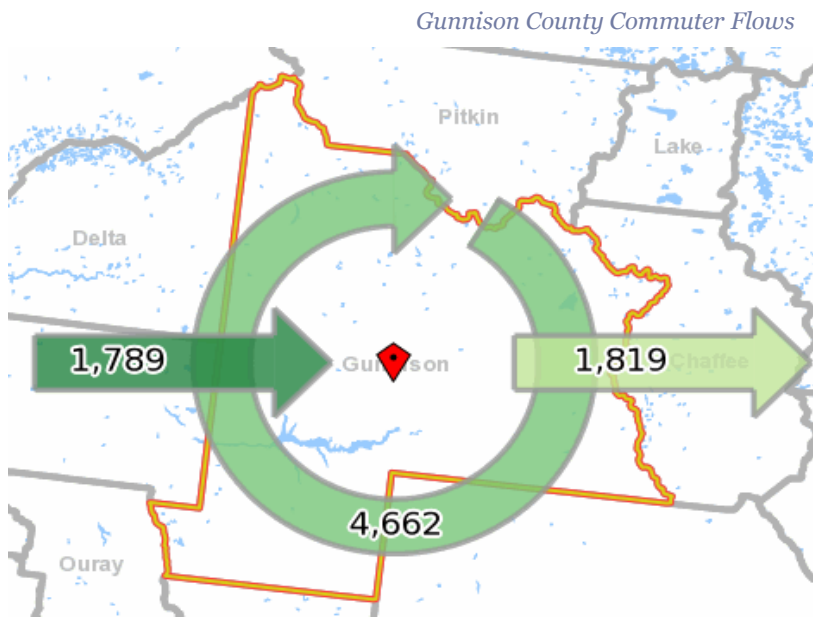
COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

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 (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

COMMUTING—HINSDALE COUNTY

Hinsdale County Commuter Flows

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

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—MONTROSE COUNTY

Montrose County Commuter Flows

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—OURAY COUNTY

Ouray County Commuter Flows
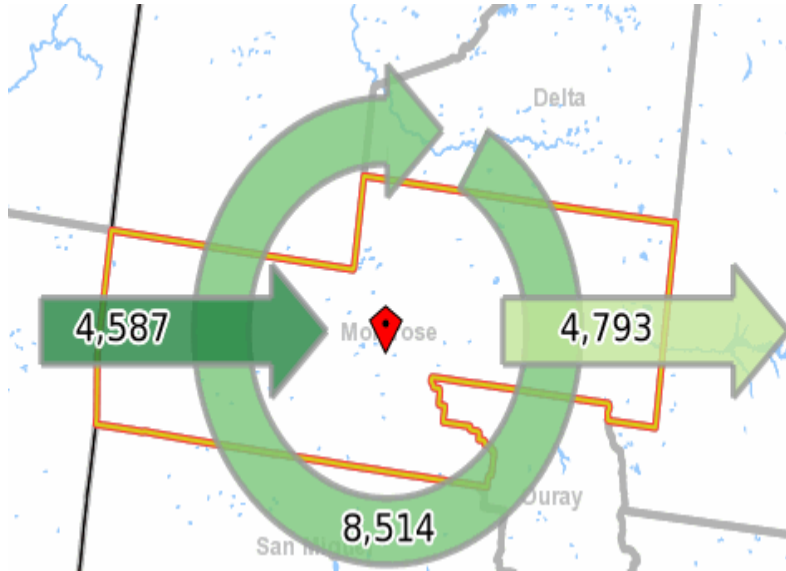
Source: Census LEHD

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

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COMMUTING—SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

San Miguel County Commuter Flows
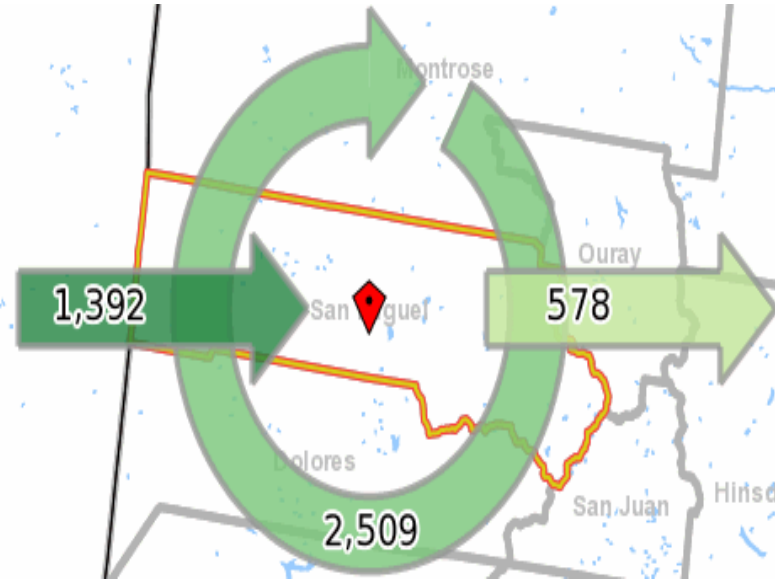
Source: Census LEHD

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)