DOLA Planning and Management Region 12
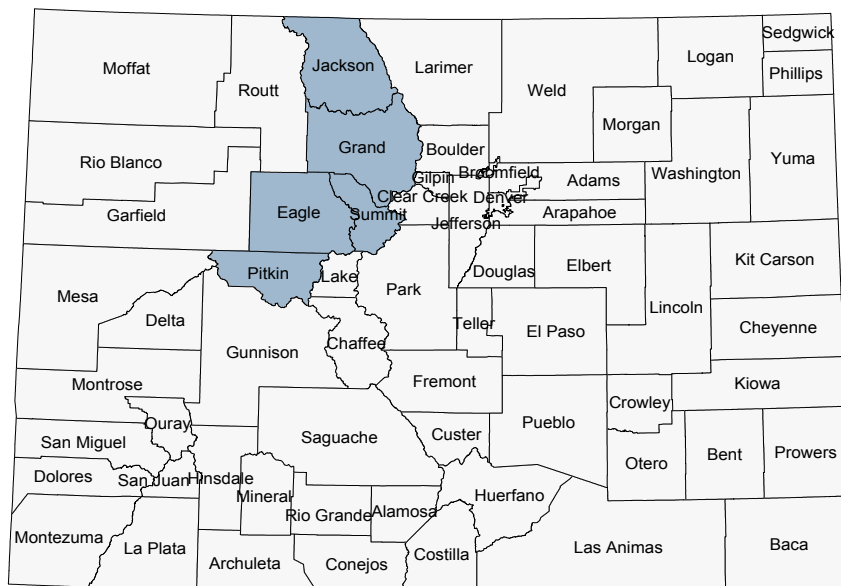Socioeconomic Profile

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 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.
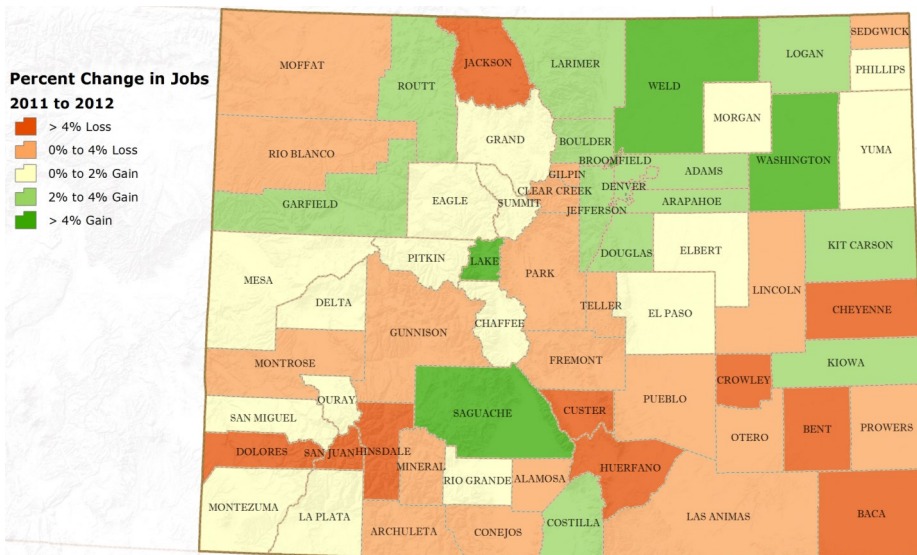
JOBS

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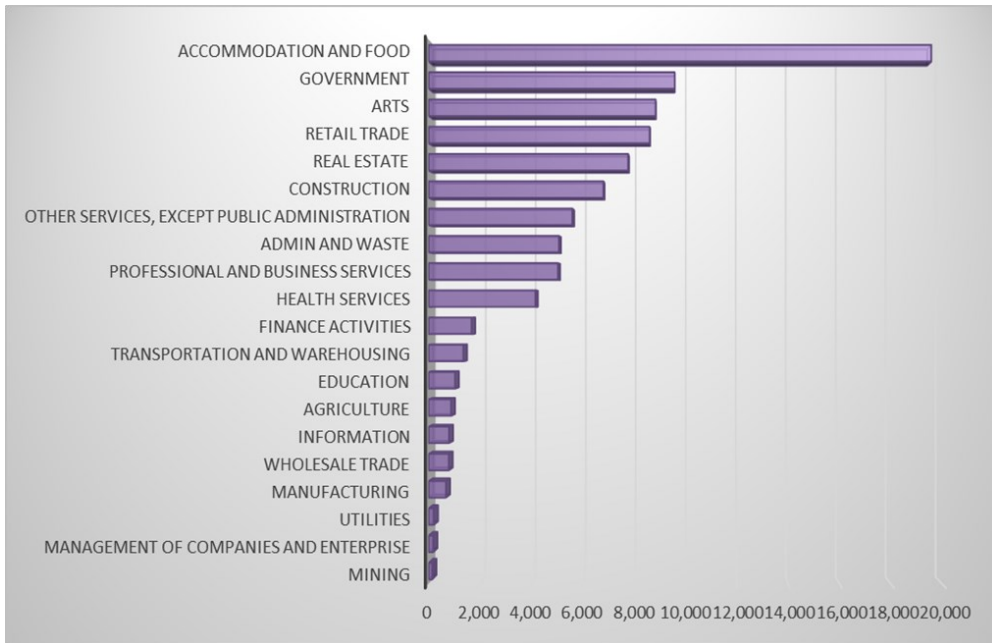
Source: State Demography Office

Region 12 had approximately 88,675 jobs in 2012, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This is up 1,147 jobs or 1.3% from 2011 and down -8,344 jobs or -8.6% from peak employment in 2008. The largest increases between 2011 and 2012 were in Accommodation and Food Services (336 jobs, 1.7%), Administrative and Waste Services (296 jobs, 6.2%), Retail Trade (258 jobs, 3.1%), Arts (209 jobs, 2.4%), and Government (152 jobs, 1.6%). There were small decreases in Construction (-140 jobs) and Information (-72 jobs).

The largest sources of jobs in the region are from Accommodation and Food Services 22% (19,552), Government 10.8% (9,573), and Arts 10% (8,828).

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012

Source: State Demography Office

Total Jobs
  1147 (1.3%)

Accommodation and food
  336 (1.7%)

Admin and waste
  296 (6.2%)

Agriculture
  77 (9.6%)

Arts
  209 (2.4%)

Construction
  -140 (-2%)

Education
  65 (6.7%)

Finance activities
  -51 (-3%)

Government
  152 (1.6%)

Health Services
  8 (0.2%)

Information
  -72 (-8.2%)

Management of companies and enterprise
  -8 (-4%)

Manufacturing
  -36 (-5%)

Mining
  -21 (-12.9%)

Other services, except public administration
  151 (2.8%)

Professional and business services
  16 (0.3%)

Real estate
  -28 (-0.4%)

Retail Trade
  258 (3.1%)

Transportation and warehousing
  -27 (-2%)

Utilities
  1 (0.5%)

Wholesale trade
  -38 (-4.6%)
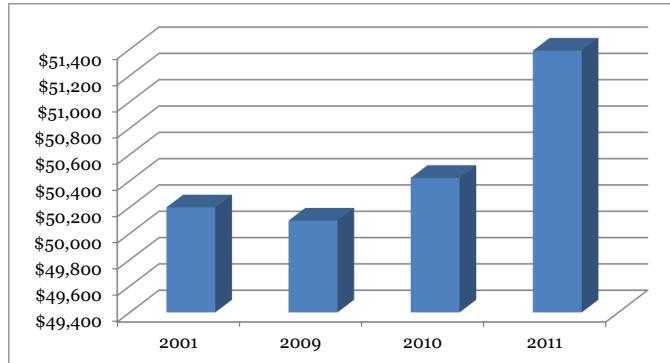
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INCOME

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 12 increased slightly by an average of 0.2% annually compared to the State, which showed a more robust annual average growth of 2.2%. Real per capita personal income growth has been 2.6% from 2009 to 2011, which is also less than the rate of growth of the state over the same period at 7%.

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)

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

Residents of Region 12 receive about 63% 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 17%.   Region 12 receives a smaller share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 7% compared to the state at 13%.
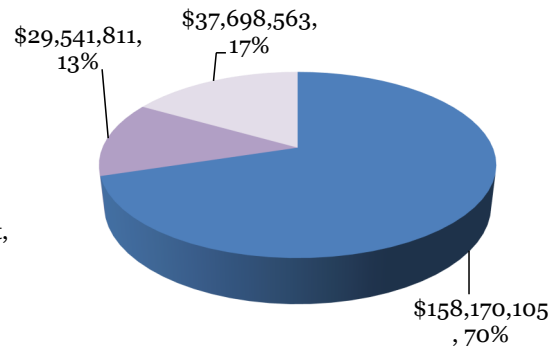
Although Transfer Payment income is a small share in Region 12, income from transfers grew faster than other portions of income since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 11.1% annually over the past ten years. Payments to Retirements and Medicare and Medicaid account for the largest growth in Transfer Payments.

Components of Income (2011)
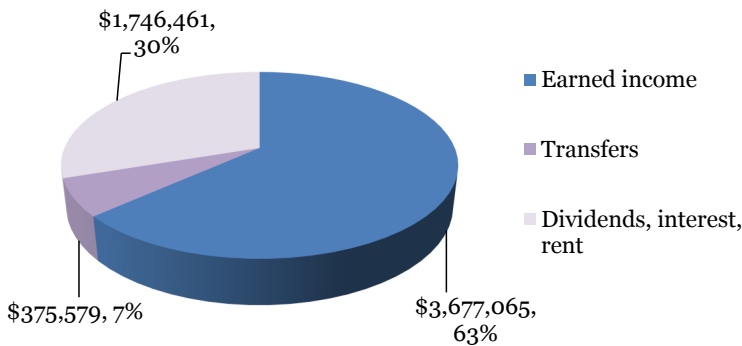
While not the largest sources of income, dividends, interest, and rent as well as transfer payments have increased as a proportion of total personal income from 27% in 2001 to 30% in 2011.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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| REGION 12 ECONOMIC BASE, 2012	
Traditional	**2,966**
Mining	17
Manufacturing	477
Government	2,473
Agriculture	**1,208**
Ag inputs	345
Ag production	538
Processing - trade, transport	198
Processing - food, bev	127
Regional and national services	**6,482**
Prof. business svcs	1,290
Information	268
Reg'l constr. & utils	11
Edu & health svcs	4,013
Finance	414
Trade & transport	487
Tourism	**41,336**
Accommodations	27,601
Second homes	8,282
Tourism retail	4,861
Tourism transport	592
Households	**8,704**
Commuting	(1,250)
Retirees	3,728
Transfers (< 65)	1,377
Investments (< 65)	4,848
Total Direct Basic	**60,703**
Indirect Basic	*12,571*
Non-Basic	**15,400**
Total Jobs	**88,674**
Spinoffs per base job	0.46
Overall multiplier	1.46

BASE ANALYSIS

Tourism in Region 12 – including second homes – is unambiguously the largest contributor to base industry employment – two out of every three base industry jobs – totaling more than 41,000 jobs. Households – the second largest contributor to the base industries – bring in significant amounts of money and support nearly 8,700 jobs.

Regional and National Services – primarily education and health services – support approximately 6,000 jobs in the region.

While income and employment from tourism may be volatile due to its strong link to the national business cycle, employment and income from households and education and health services tend to be relatively stable industries, diversifying the employment mix and reducing the region's susceptibility to job losses during troughs in the business cycle.

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs
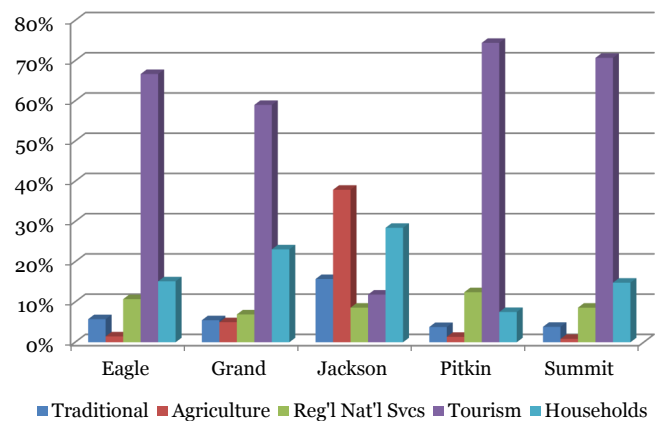
Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC
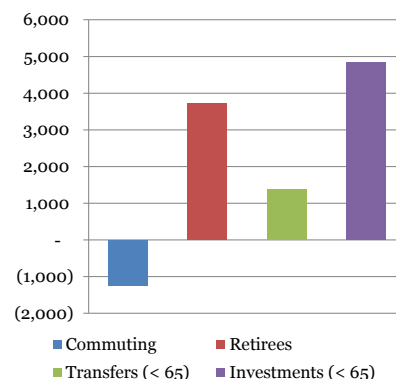
Retirees comprise 43% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 11.6% annually from 2010—2020.
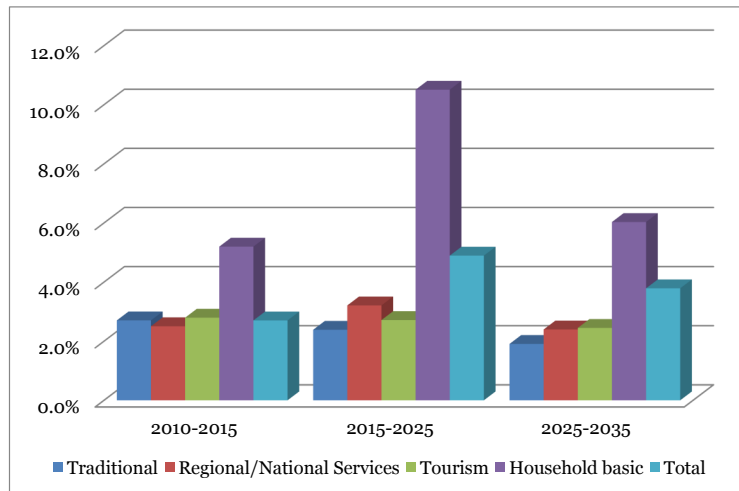
Source: State Demography Office

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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 3.1% 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, Household Basic – primarily related to retiree spending - and Regional and National Services (+800). Part of the Tourism growth is related to second home growth driven by growth in the population 55-70 years old.

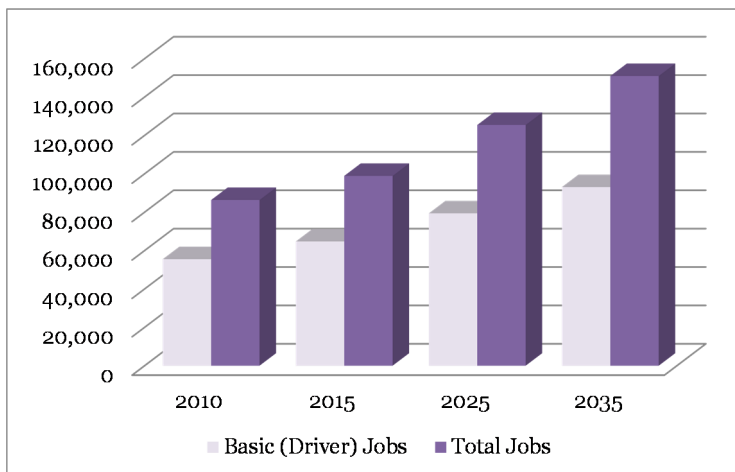*Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector*

Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region's economy should add approximately 12,000 new jobs, averaging 2.7% 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 66% of all basic jobs and 42% 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 14.5% 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.

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POPULATION

Region 12 Population Estimates by County
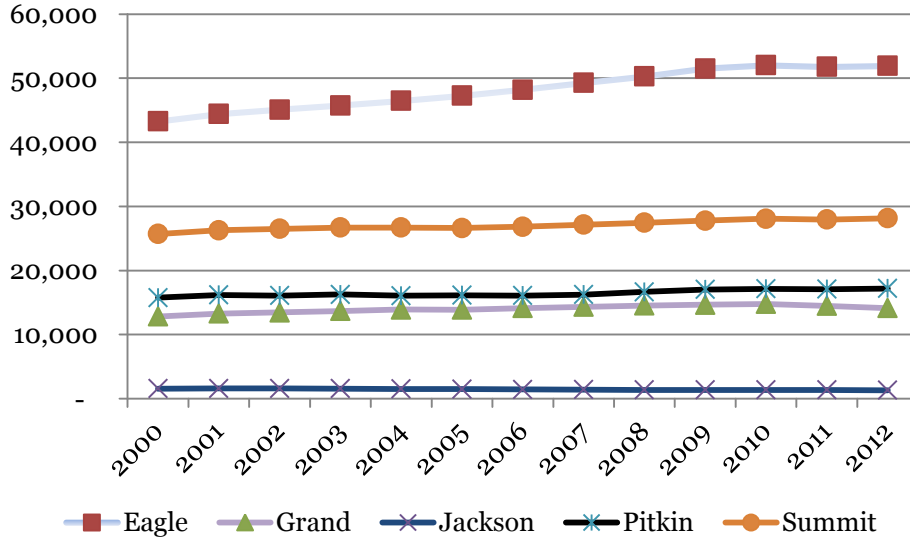
Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2012 was 112,781. This represents an average annual decline of .3% per year since 2010. The region had grown at nearly 1.4% per year from 2000 to 2010. The region was negatively impacted by the recession and dependence on tourism. Pitkin and Summit have experienced flat growth with the remaining counties experiencing population declines. The largest losses were in Grand county of -652 or -2.2%.

Colorado Population by County, 2012
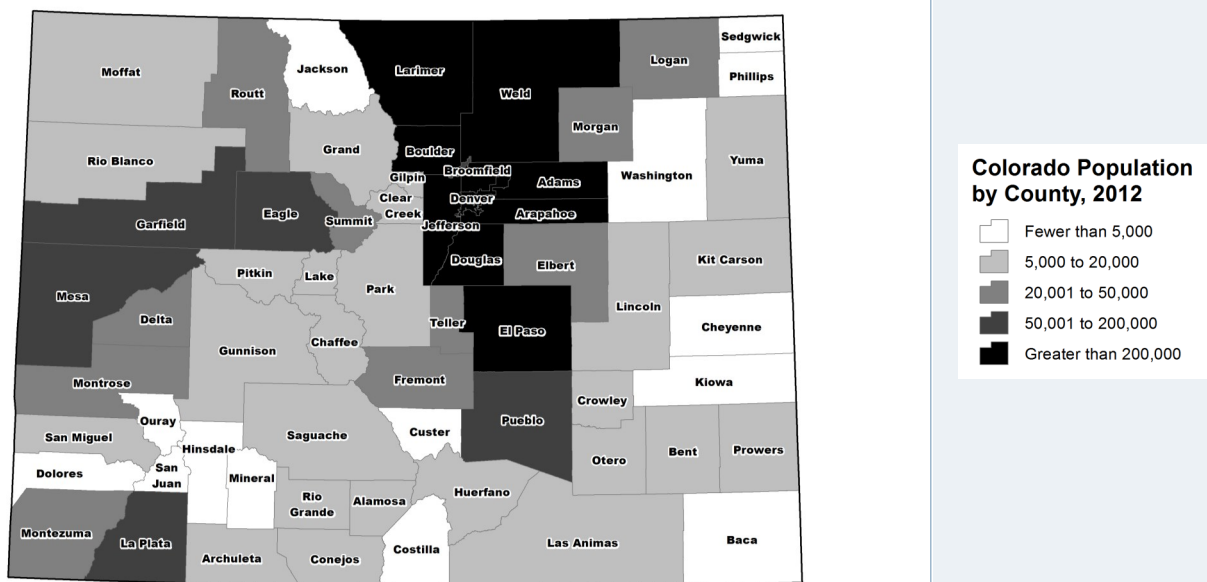
Source: State Demography Office

POPULATION TOTALS

2010

State	5,049,717
Eagle	52,057
Grand	14,790
Jackson	1,387
Pitkin	17,156
Summit	28,073

2011

State	5,118,526
Region 12	112,700
Eagle	51,776
Grand	14,500
Jackson	1,366
Pitkin	17,094
Summit	27,964

2012

State	5,188,683
Region 12	112,781
Eagle	51,944
Grand	14,138
Jackson	1,326
Pitkin	17,206
Summit	28,167

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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 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

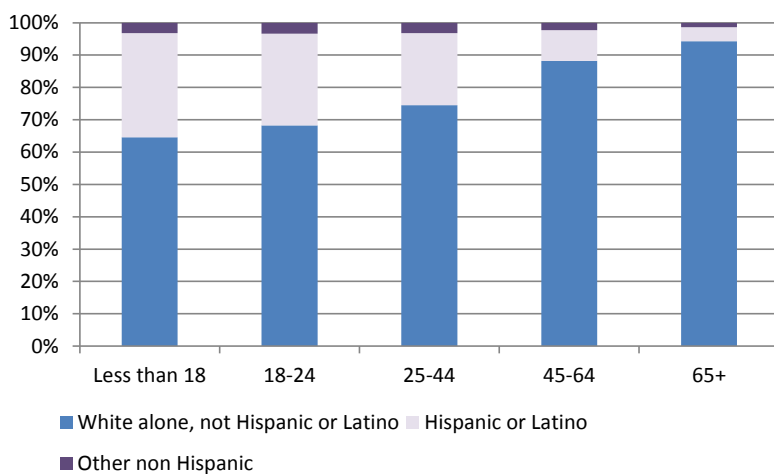|	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Eagle	52,197	35,105	15,689	1,403
Grand	14,843	13,313	1,116	414
Jackson	1,394	1,219	150	25
Pitkin	17,148	15,067	1,561	520
Summit	27,994	23,158	3,989	847

Source: US Census Bureau

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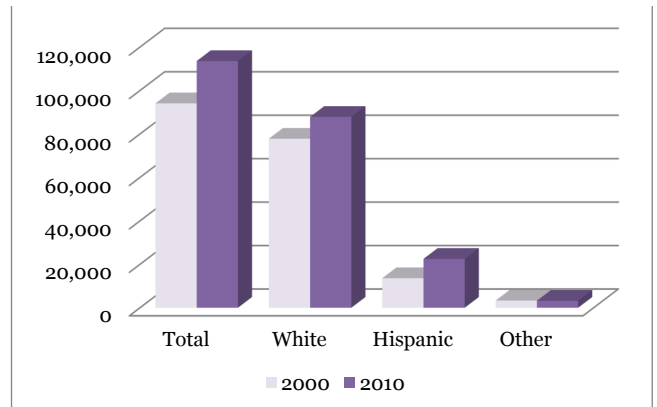
Source: US Census Bureau

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.
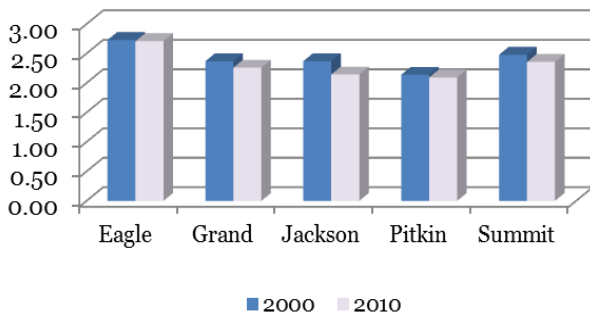
HOUSEHOLDS

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

■ Population in Households ■ Population in Group Quarters
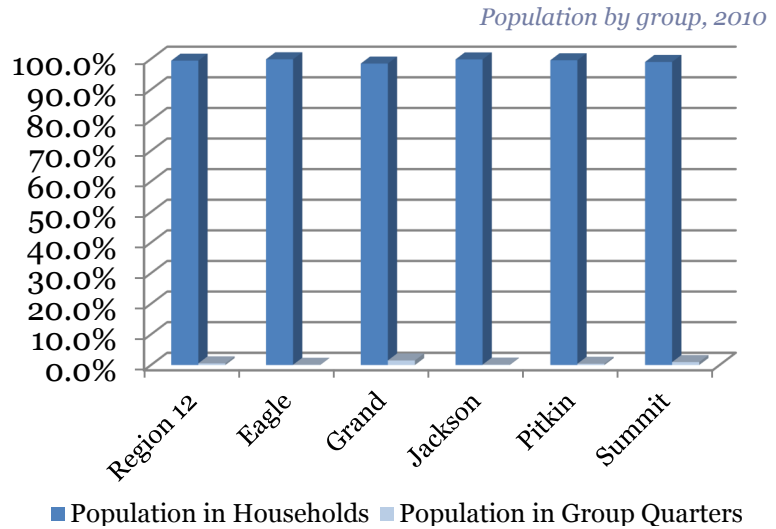
Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010


■ 2000 ■ 2010

Source: US Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

The household population can be split in to several different types. This is especially useful in determining housing needs and planning communities. Region 12 has lower portion family households than the state average except Jackson County. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average in all counties except Eagle.

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

Households by Type (2011)

Source: US Census Bureau

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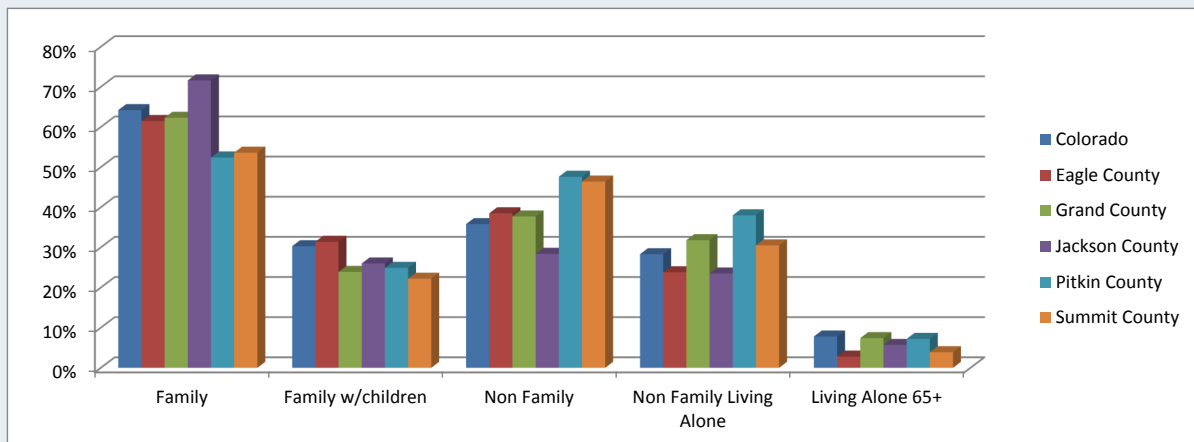
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSING AND INCOME

Percent of Households spending greater than 30 percent on housing:

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

Eagle
Renter: 43.5% (+/-6.1)
Owner: 46.2% (+/-4.7)

Grand
Renter: 41.2% (+/-9.7)
Owner: 35.6% (+/-7.5)

Jackson
Renter: 28.4% (+/-11.5)
Owner: 35.8% (+/-13.5)

Pitkin
Renter: 37.2% (+/-8.6)
Owner: 47.3% (+/-6.9)

Summit
Renter: 38.1% (+/-8.7)
Owner: 44.8% (+/-4.9)

Source: 2011 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 12 is lower than the state average of 12.5%. 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 slightly lower in Region 12 than the state average of 16.6%.
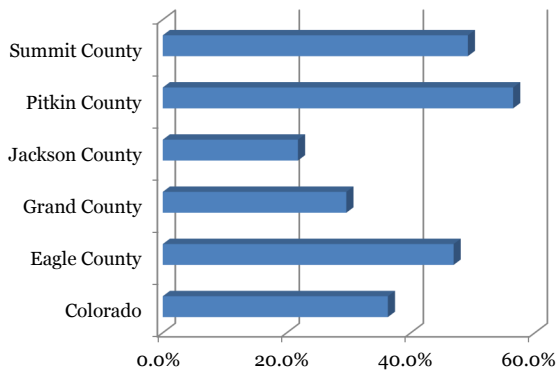
The US Department of Health and Human Services annual sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not matter) with two minors, for example, was $22,350 in 2011.

Poverty Rates, 2007-2011

*Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample*

EDUCATION
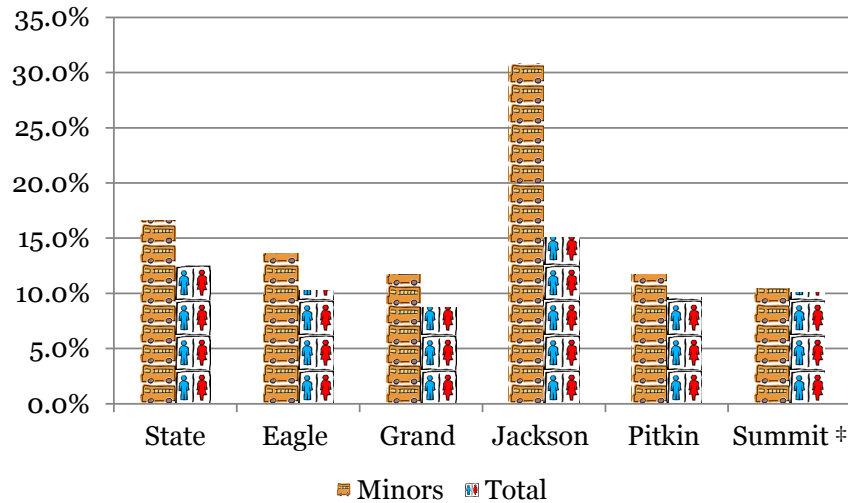
The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 12 varies from county to county. Eagle, Pitkin and Summit Counties have the highest levels. The average share is higher in Region 12 (40.8%) than the state average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 22.7% of the population have high school degrees and another 28.9% have some college or an associate's degree.

Percentage of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Source: 2011 Census American Community Survey, 5 year sample

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 36.8 as compared to the state's median age of
36.1. However, the region has a much larger proportion of its population between the ages of 25 and 44 than does the State as a whole. The median ages of the region and the state are expected to rise to 40.7 and 38.1 respectively by 2030 with the aging of the baby boomers.

Residents by Age, 2010
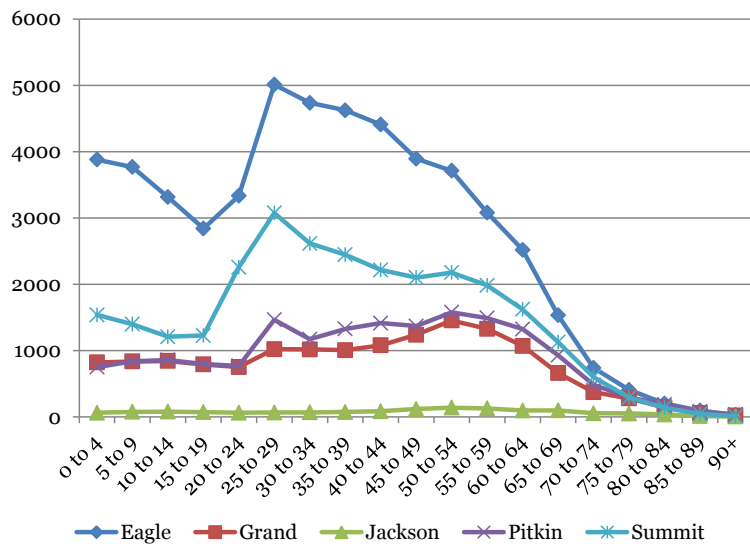
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 8.0 percent annually, much faster than the state average of 5.0 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 related 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 very special amenities
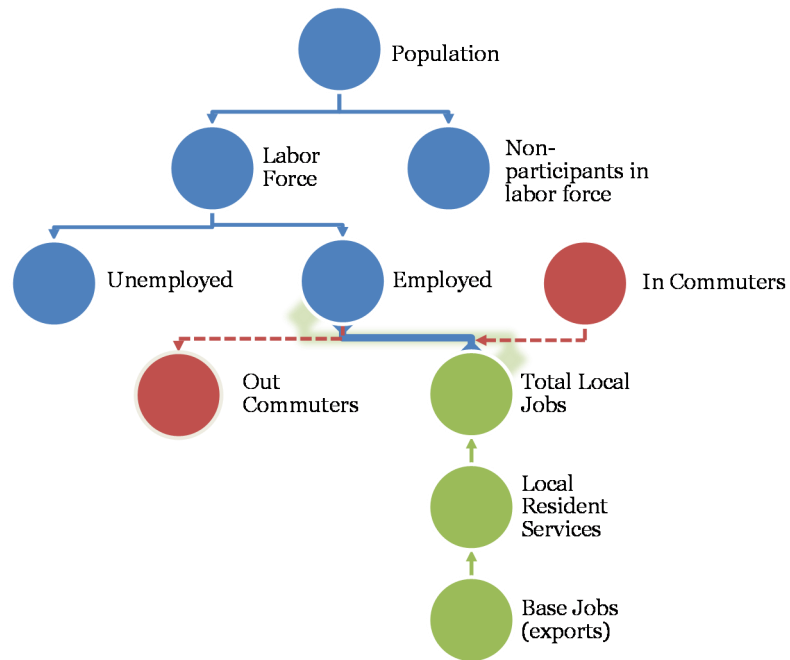
Total Population
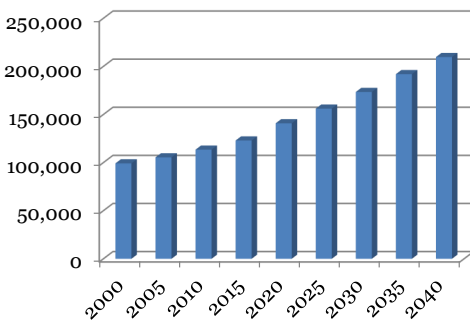
Population Change by Age Group
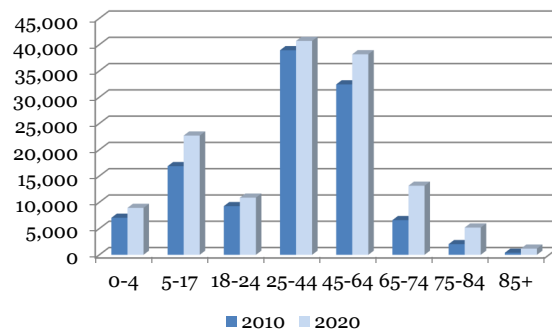
Source: State Demography Office

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
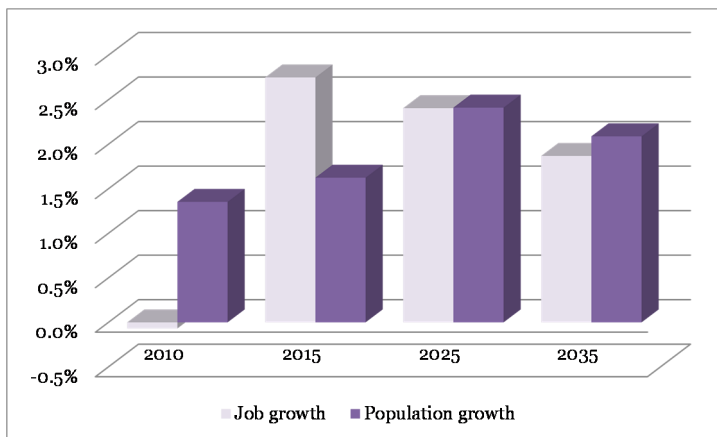
Source: State Demography Office

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. 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 2.8% per year while population growth will be 1.6%. This differential is in part attributable to the region experiencing a recession-induced loss of jobs 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	55,513	64,734	79,403	93,078
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
TOTAL JOBS	86,351	98,898	125,434	150,949
Average Annual Percent Change	-0.1%	2.8%	2.4%	1.9%
*Statistical Discrepancy	9,788	10,829	22,985	25,738
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	66,943	71,437	85,373	101,885
Average Annual Percent Change	-0.6%	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	9,311	16,046	16,486	22,731
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	66,943	71,437	85,373	101,885
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	6,303	6,497	7,759	9,257
= Employed Persons (Residents)	60,640	64,940	77,614	92,628
- Unemployed Persons	5,880	4,194	4,736	6,003
Unemployment Rate	8.8%	6.1%	5.8%	6.1%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	66,519	69,134	82,350	98,631
Labor Force Participation Rate	72.3%	70.5%	67.1%	65.2%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	113,463	122,986	156,083	191,935
Average Annual Percent Change	1.4%	1.6%	2.4%	2.1%

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

■ 2010 ■ 2025

Source: State Demography Office

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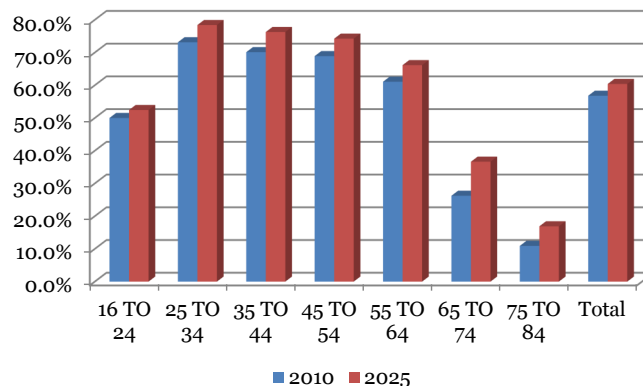
COMMUTING

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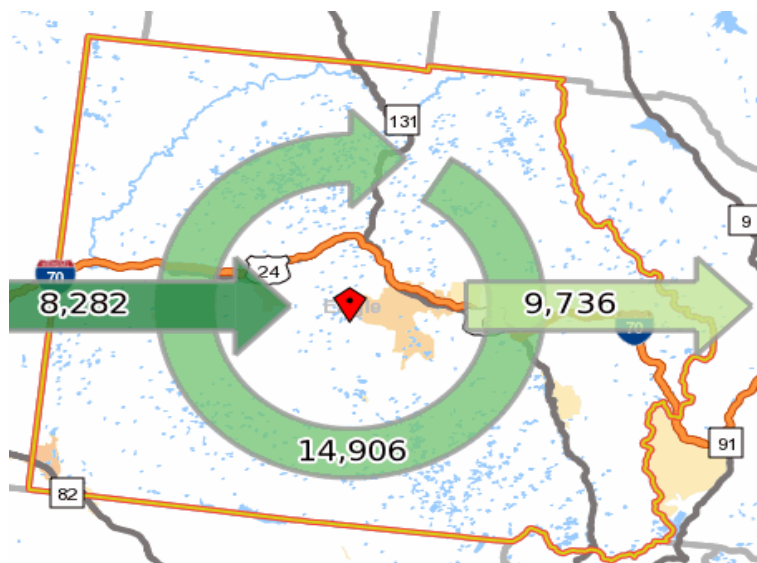
The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.

Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

EAGLE COUNTY

Eagle County Commuter Flows

Source: Census LEHD
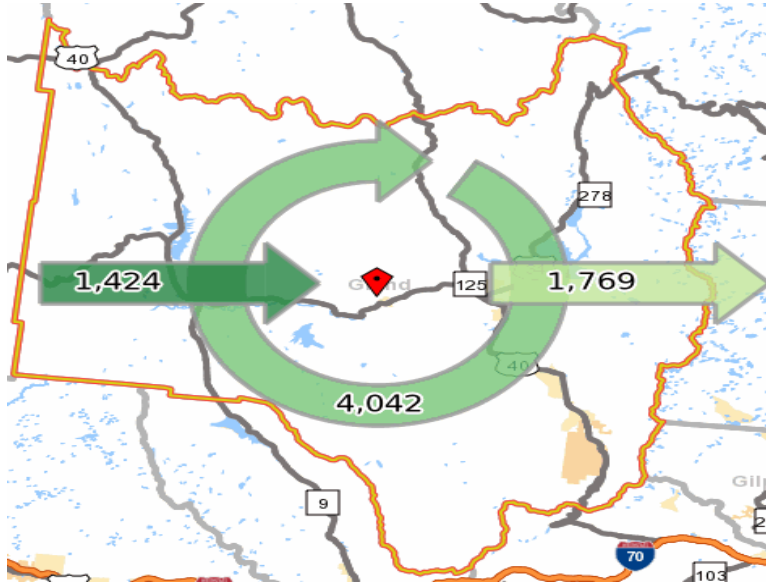
COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

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

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COMMUTING—GRAND COUNTY

Grand 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

COMMUTING—JACKSON COUNTY

Jackson County Commuter Flows

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

Source: Census LEHD

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COMMUTING—PITKIN COUNTY

Pitkin County Commuter Flows

Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING—SUMMIT COUNTY

Summit County Commuter Flows
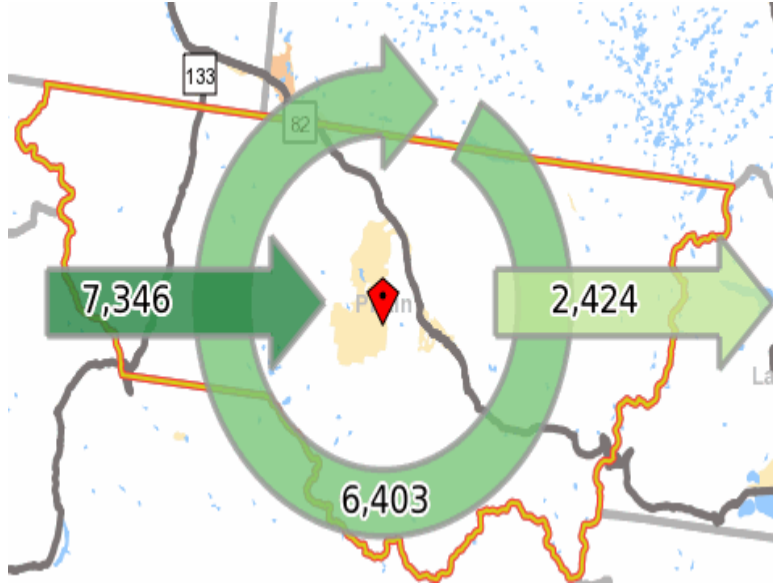
Source: Census LEHD

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

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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)