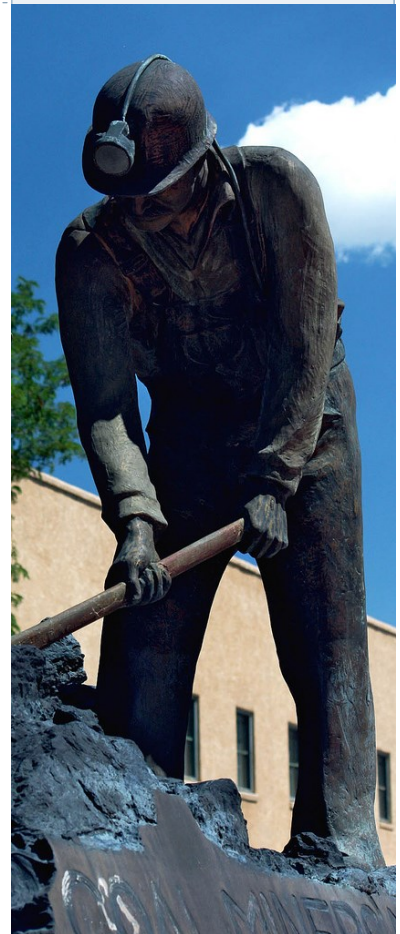




Regional Profile

SOUTH 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 South Central region of Colorado.



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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

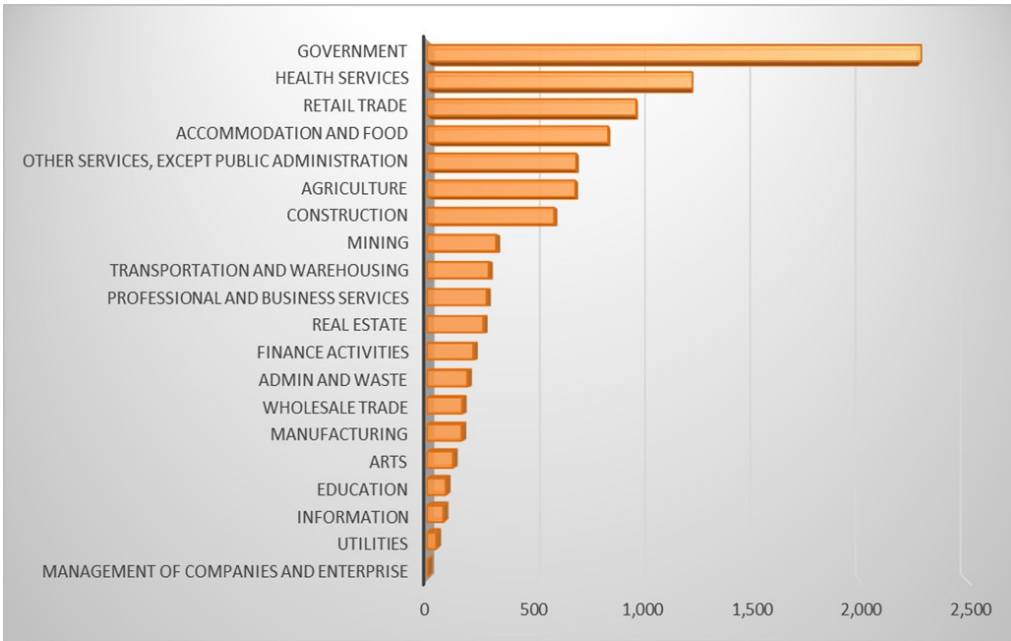
Colorado's population is forecast to increase from 5,188,683 in 2012 to 5.9 million in 2020 and 6.9 million by 2030. This is an average annual growth rate of 1.6% followed by 1.4%. The forecasted growth rates are slightly slower than the previous decade yet faster than the US rate of .9%. The largest 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

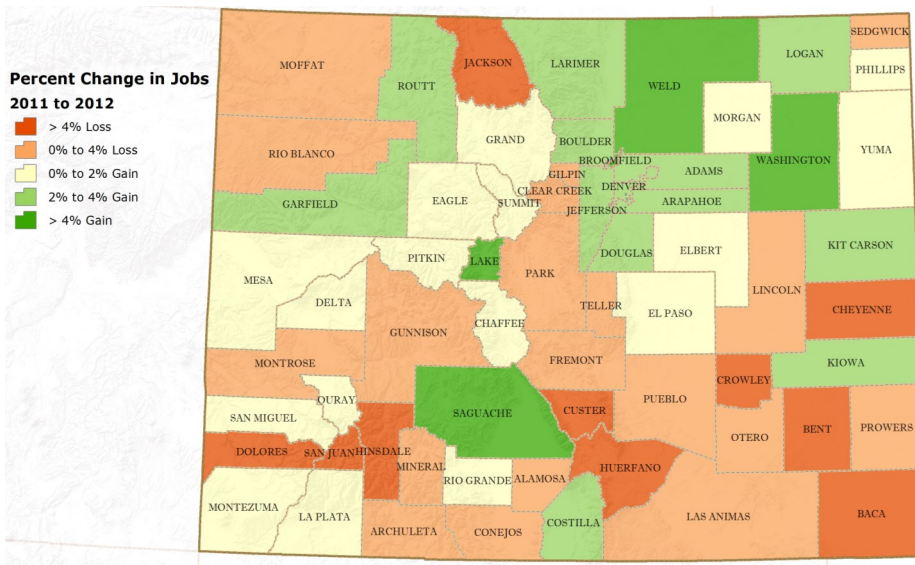


Source: State Demography Office

Region 14 had approximately 9,456 jobs in 2012, a figure that includes the self-employed as well as wage earners. This is down -223 jobs (-2.3%) from 2011 and down -1,805 jobs (-16%) from peak employment of 11,261 jobs in 2008. The largest declines between 2008 and 2012 were in Construction -481 (-45%), Administrative and Waste Services 334 (-64.3%), and Government -306 (-11.8%). There were slight increases in Health Services (148 jobs) and Agriculture (47 jobs) over the same period.

The largest sources of jobs in the region are from Government (including local government) 24.1% (2,283), Health Services 13% (1,226), and Retail Trade 10.2% (966).

Percentage Change in Jobs by County, 2011 to 2012



Source: State Demography Office

JOB CHANGE BY SECTOR, '11 - '12

Total Jobs	-223 (-2.3%)
Accommodation and food	59 (7.5%)
Admin and waste	-17 (-8.4%)
Agriculture	51 (8%)
Arts	-8 (-5.9%)
Construction	-87 (-12.9%)
Education	-12 (-12.6%)
Finance activities	-20 (-8.4%)
Government	-120 (-5%)
Health Services	20 (1.7%)
Information	1 (1.7%)
Management of companies and enterprise	-3 (-47.8%)
Manufacturing	-70 (-30.6%)
Mining	30 (10.6%)
Other services, except public administration	-23 (-3.3%)
Professional and business services	9 (3.4%)
Real estate	10 (4%)
Retail Trade	-37 (-3.7%)
Transportation and warehousing	-1 (-0.2%)
Utilities	-8 (-16.2%)
Wholesale trade	1 (0.9%)

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (2011)

Huerfano	\$31,380
Las Animas	\$31,961
Colorado	\$44,179
US	\$42,298

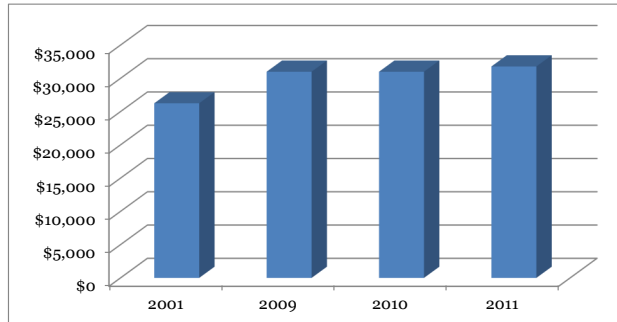
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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 14 increased by an average of 1.9% annually compared to the State, which showed a more robust annual

Real Per Capita Personal Income (2011 Dollars)



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

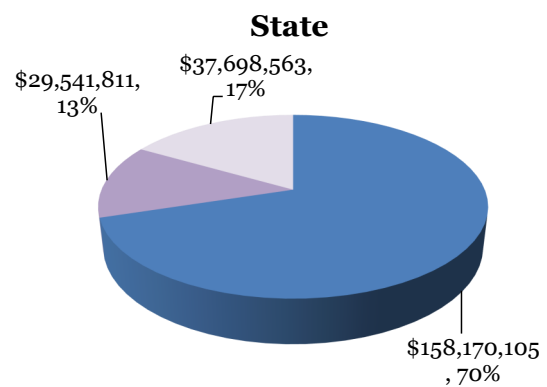
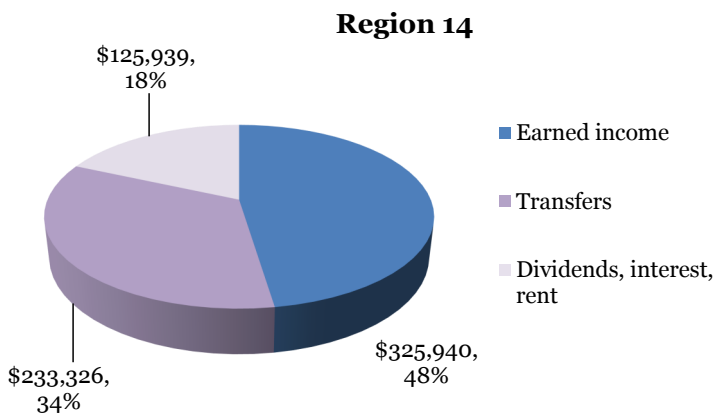
average growth of 2.2%. Real per capita personal income growth has been 2.6% from 2009 to 2011, which is also less than the rate of growth of the state over the same period at 7%.

Residents of Region 14 receive about 48% of their income from earnings, which is lower than the state average of 70% and the lowest region in the state overall. Invest-

ment income represents about 18.5% of the income in the region, similar to the state average. Region 14 receives a much larger share of government transfers (government payments to individuals) at 34.5% compared to the state at 13% - the highest proportion among Colorado's regions. There is a larger share of retirees in Region 14, partially explaining this difference.

Income from transfers grew faster than other portions of income since 2001, and it did so quickly—an average of 5.6% annually over the past ten years. Payments to Medicare and Medicaid and income maintenance (welfare payments) account for 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, increasing its share from 27.7% in 2001 to 34.1% in 2011, which exceeds the state average.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

REGION 14

ECONOMIC BASE, 2012

Traditional	1,306
Mining	318
Manufacturing	145
Government	843
Agriculture	774
Ag inputs	111
Ag production	581
Processing - trade, transport	79
Processing - food, bev	2
Regional and national services	1,393
Prof. business svcs	70
Information	17
Reg'l constr. & utils	182
Edu & health svcs	982
Finance	20
Trade & transport	122
Tourism	590
Accommodations	426
Second homes	93
Tourism retail	25
Tourism transport	46
Households	2,331
Commuting	43
Retirees	1,626
Transfers (< 65)	463
Investments (< 65)	199
Total Direct Basic	6,395
Indirect Basic	723
Non-Basic	2,338
Total Jobs	9,456
Spinoffs per base job	0.48
Overall multiplier	1.48

BASE ANALYSIS

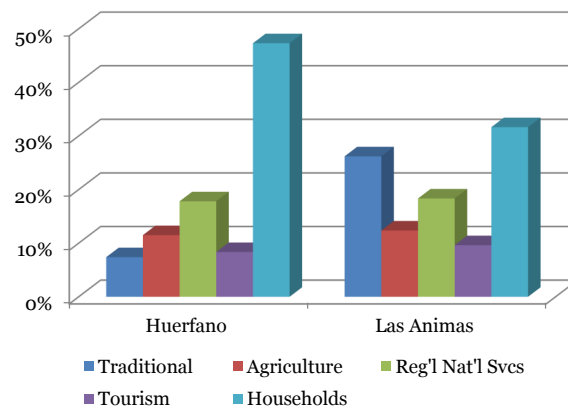
Households in Region 14 – especially retirees – bring in significant amounts of money and support nearly 2,350 jobs. Traditional base industries such as non-renewable resource extraction, government, and manufacturing support another 1,300 jobs in the region.

Regional and national services, like education and health services, are also important drivers in the region, supporting approximately 1,400 jobs. Agriculture and tourism round out the region's base industry mix sup-

porting 770 and 590 jobs, respectively.

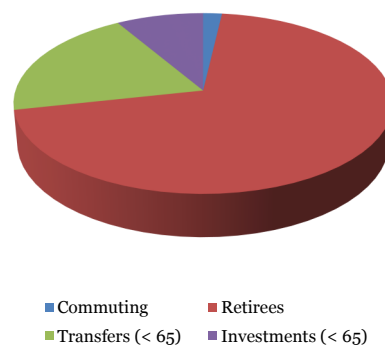
While income and employment from non-renewable resource extraction (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) may be volatile and fluctuate with global commodity markets, employment and income from households, government, and education and health services tend to be relatively stable, diversifying

Base Industries as Percentage of Direct Basic Jobs



Source: State Demography Office

HOUSEHOLD BASIC



Retirees comprise 70% of household basic jobs. This segment of the population is expected to increase an average of 4.2% annually from 2010–2020.

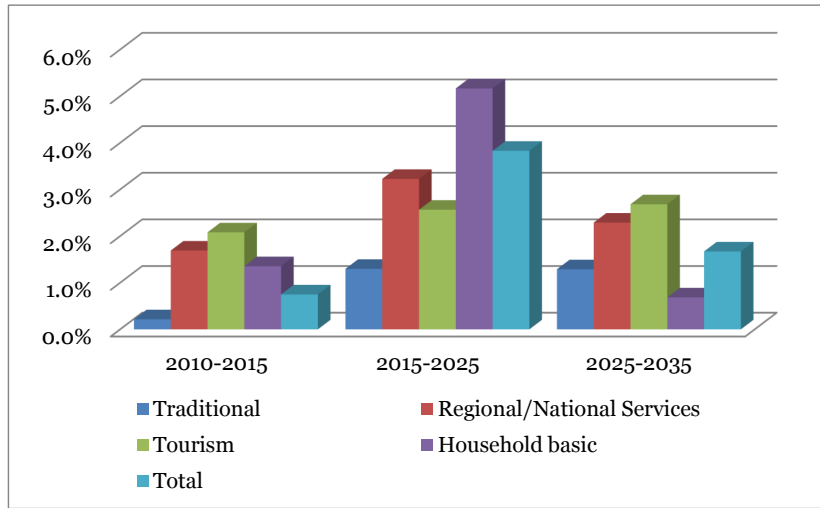
Source: State Demography Office

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The outlook for direct basic job growth in Region 14 from 2010-2015 is forecast to be stronger than the previous 5 years increasing by around 1.1% 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 Household Basic – primarily related to retiree spending - (+200), and Regional and National Services. Traditional basic jobs (agriculture, mining, manufacturing and government), the largest share of basic jobs, are forecast to experience flat growth to net decline. Many areas are economizing on the number of government jobs, which is a large share of the Traditional sector.

Average Annual Job Creation by Direct Basic Sector

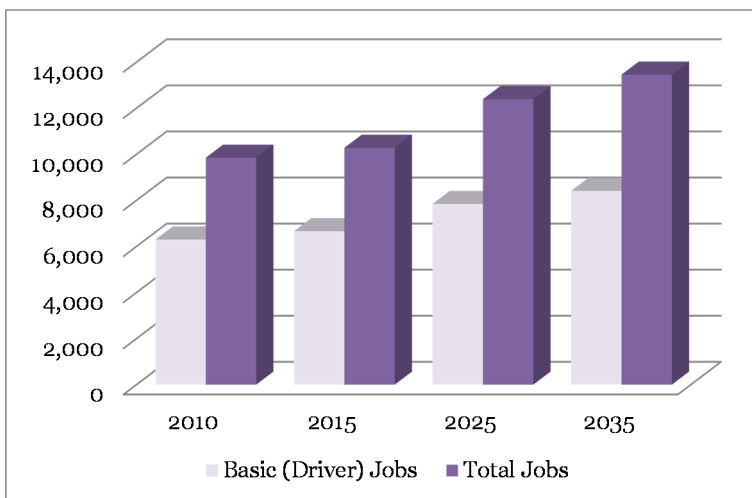


Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2015 the region’s economy should add approximately 380 new jobs, averaging 0.7% annual growth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Region 14 Forecast of Direct Basic and Total Jobs

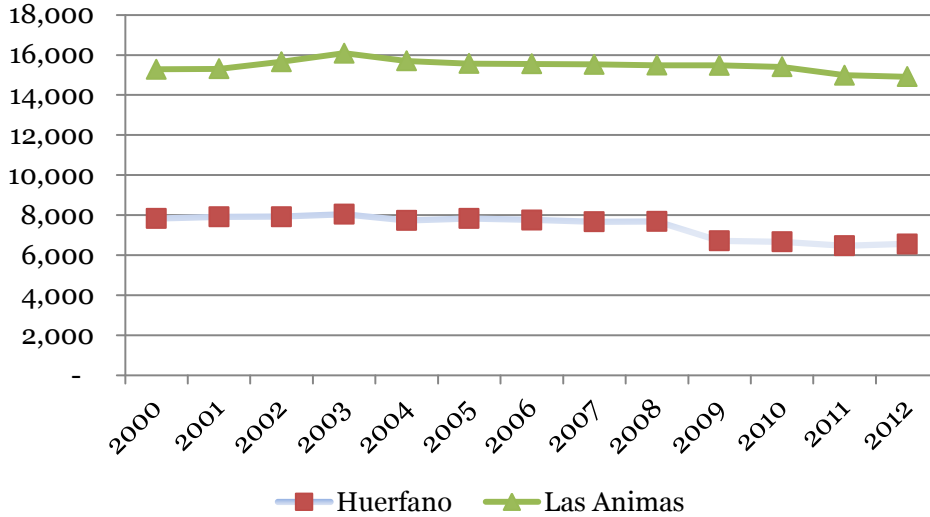


Source: State Demography Office

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 fewer compared to higher paying industries. Over time in Region 14, the ratio of secondary jobs to direct basic jobs will remain close to the same given increases in both Regional and National Services base jobs as well as Household basic jobs.

POPULATION

Region 14 Population Estimates by County



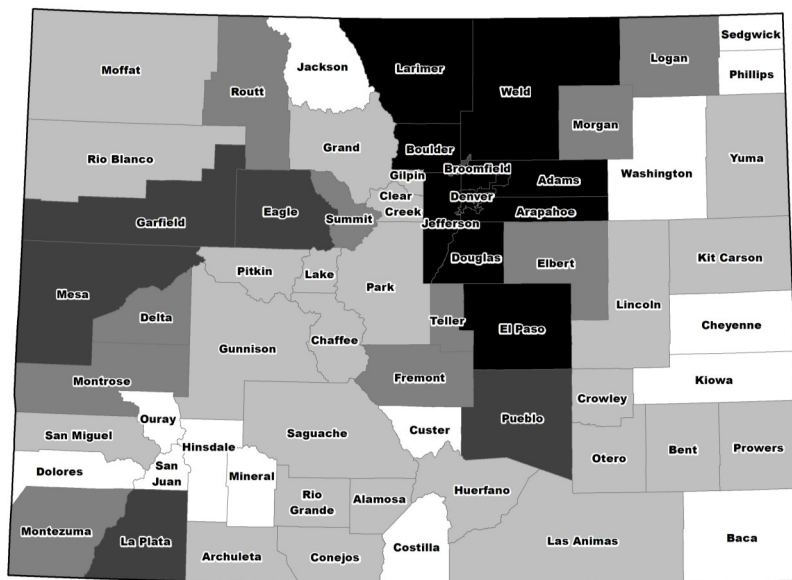
Source: State Demography Office

The population of the region in 2012 was 21,462. This represents an annual average decline of -1.4% per year or 400 since 2010. From 2000-10 the region also experienced annual average declines of -.5%. Both counties declined in population with Las Animas losing almost 500 residents since 2010.

POPULATION TOTALS

2010	
State	5,049,717
Region 14	22,062
Huerfano	6,655
Las Animas	15,407
2011	
State	5,118,526
Region 14	21,465
Huerfano	6,474
Las Animas	14,991
2012	
State	5,188,683
Region 14	21,462
Huerfano	6,549
Las Animas	14,913

Colorado Population by County, 2012



Colorado Population by County, 2012

	Fewer than 5,000
	5,000 to 20,000
	20,001 to 50,000
	50,001 to 200,000
	Greater than 200,000

Source: State Demography Office

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%.

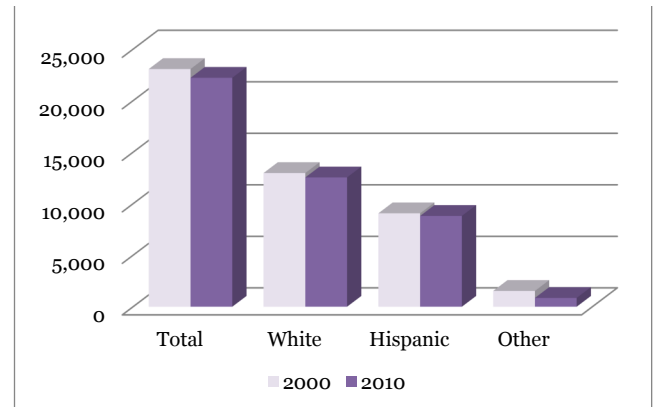
The largest race/ethnic group overall in Region 14 is White non-Hispanics, which account for 57% of the total population. From 2000 to 2010, the Hispanic population and White non-Hispanics population declined (-3%), while all other non-White non-Hispanic groups declined -44%, and the population as a whole declined -4%.

REGION 14 POPULATION BY ETHNICITY, 2010

	Total	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, non-White
Huerfano	6,711	4,151	2,368	192
Las Animas	15,507	8,399	6,446	662

Source: US Census Bureau

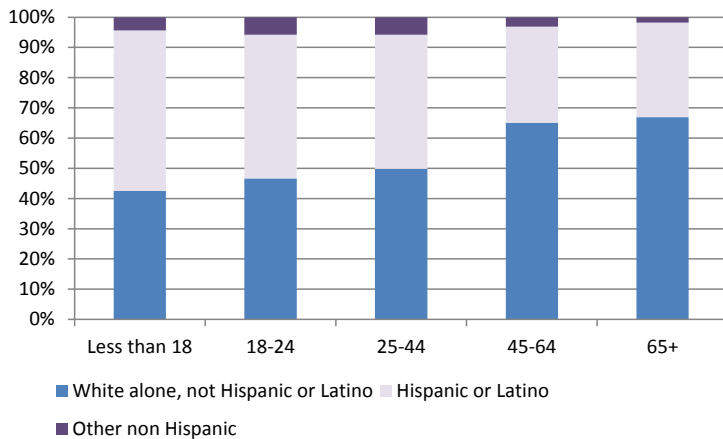
Population Change by Race, Ethnicity, '00 to '10



Source: US Census Bureau

AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Race, Ethnicity by Age Cohort, 2010



Source: US Census Bureau

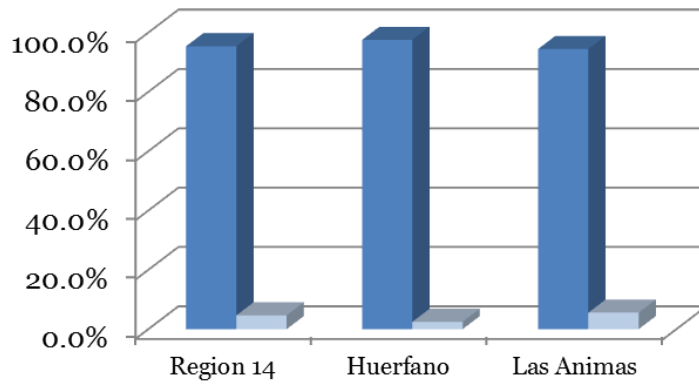
Colorado’s population is becoming more diverse, especially at the younger ages. The Hispanic and Other non-White population under 18 are 42% of the population and are 15% of the population over 65. Region 14 is more diverse by race and age than the state, although there remains a significant difference between the under 18 and over 65 age groups. The Hispanic and other non-White population under 18 are 57% of the population compared to 33% of the population over 65.

By age, 52% of the Region’s population was between the ages of 25 and 64 in 2010, followed by 20% of the population less than 18. In 2010, 8% of the population was between the ages 18 and 24 and 20% were older than 65.

HOUSEHOLDS

Of the region's 22,088 people, 1,023 live in group quarters, the remaining 21,065 in households. Of those living in group quarters, 482 are prisoners in the Las Animas correctional facility. The region averages 2.21 persons per household (occupied housing units), with Las Animas County having a higher ratio (2.28) relative to Huerfano County (2.07). The region's 28.4 percent vacancy rate includes houses used for seasonal and recreational purposes.

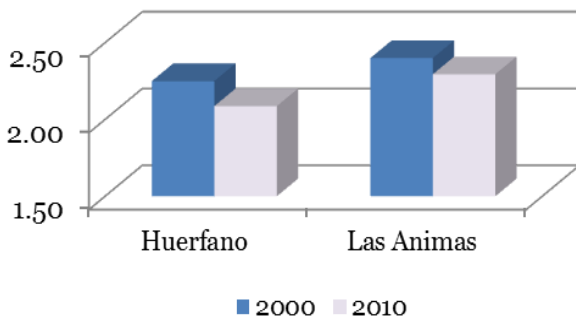
Population by group, 2010



■ Population in Households ■ Population in Group Quarters

Source: US Census Bureau

Persons per household, 2000 to 2010



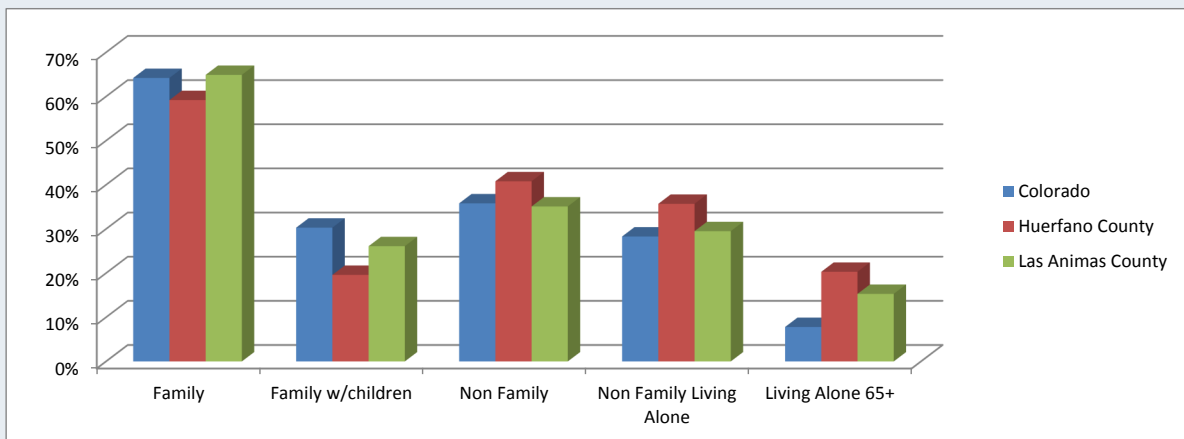
Source: US Census Bureau

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. Huerfano County has lower portion family households than the state average. A lower portion of these households have children than the state average for both Huerfano and Las Animas Counties.

Non-family households, especially single person non-family households, grew faster than the state average. Region 14 has a higher concentration of households composed of a single person over age 65 than the state.

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)

Huerfano

Renter: 40.5% (+/-8.3)
 Owner: 48.0% (+/-9.7)

Las Animas

Renter: 47.1% (+/-6.9)
 Owner: 36.2% (+/-5.8)

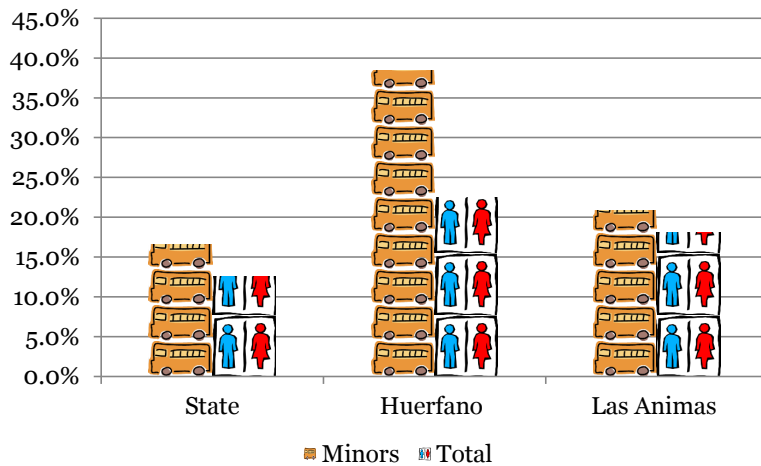
Source: 2011 Census ACS 5 yr. smpl.

POVERTY

The percentage of the total population in 2011 in poverty in Region 14 is higher than the state average of 12.5%. Both counties in Region 14 rank towards the highest percentage in poverty in the state. The percentage of children in poverty was also higher in Region 14 than the state average of 16.6%.

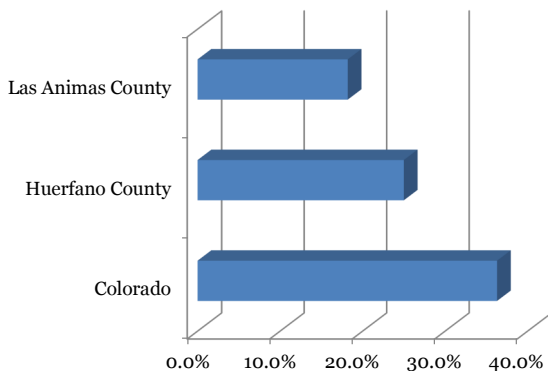
The US Department of Health and Human Services annual sets the income thresholds by family size. The Census Bureau then determines the number of people and children (and other characteristics) above and below that income threshold. The income threshold for a family of four (in this case age does not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

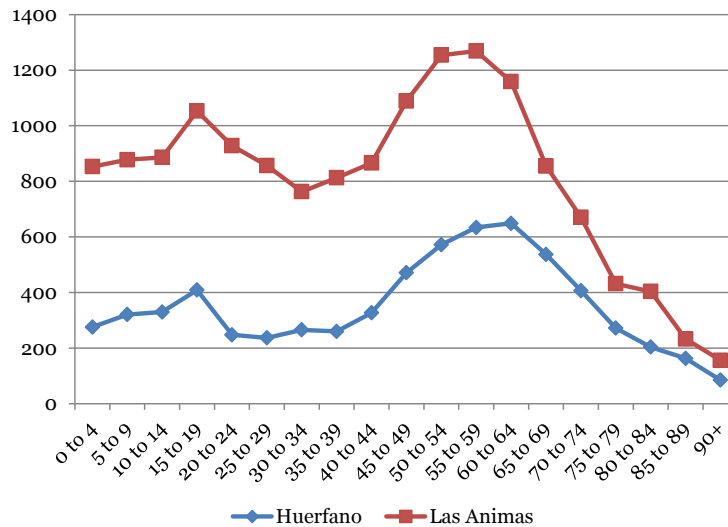
EDUCATION

The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher in Region 14 is fairly consistent across the counties with the highest level in Huerfano County. The average share is lower in Region 14 (21.6%) than the state average of 36.3%. On average for the region, 28.4% of the population have high school degrees and another 33.4% have some college or an associate's degree.

POPULATION AND AGING

The median age of the region on July 1, 2010 was 46.8, the oldest Region in the State, as compared to the state's median age of 36.1. This is mainly due to somewhat larger proportions of the population over 45 – 52.1 percent for the region versus 37.6 percent for the state. The median age of the region is expected to decline to 42.0 by 2030 while that of the state's is expected to rise to 38.1 with the aging of the baby boomers age during this period.

Residents by Age, 2010



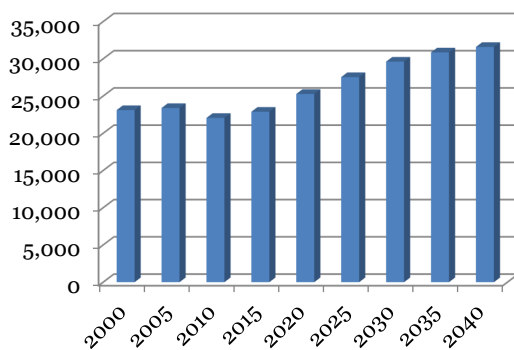
Source: State Demography Office

From 2010 to 2020, the population over the age of 65 will grow an average of 3.6 percent annually, slower than the state average of 5.0 percent.

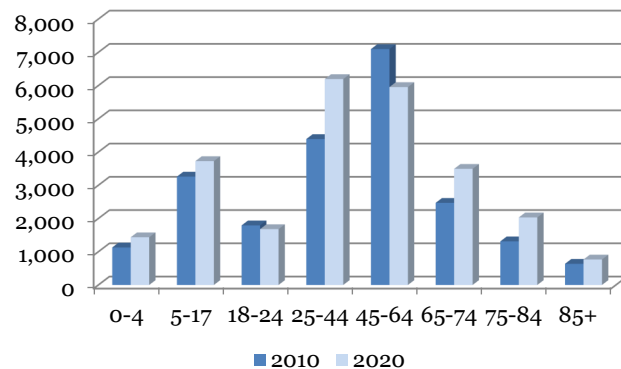
FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE

The region is expected to grow again after 2010 at annual rates of about 1.8 percent. Most of this expected growth is related to the aging and retiring of baby-boomers. The region's warmer climate, scenic areas and lower costs will serve to attract a growing number of tourists and retirees.

Total Population



Population Change by Age Group

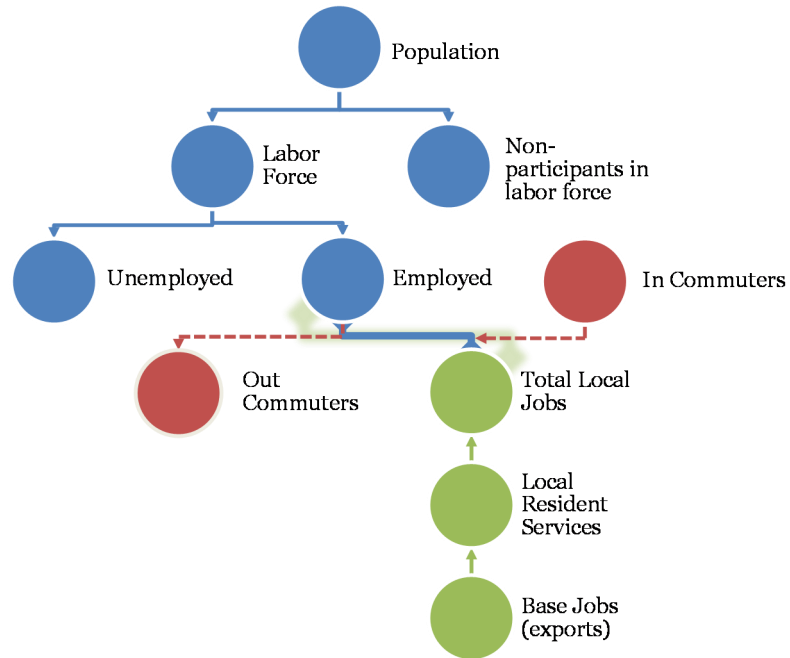


Source: State Demography Office

LABOR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

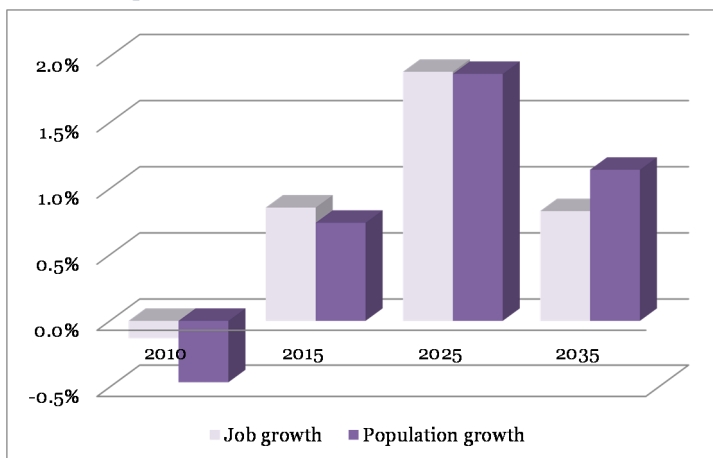
Integrating the Economic and Population Forecasts by way of Analysis of the Labor Market

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 gap between job and population growth through 2025.

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

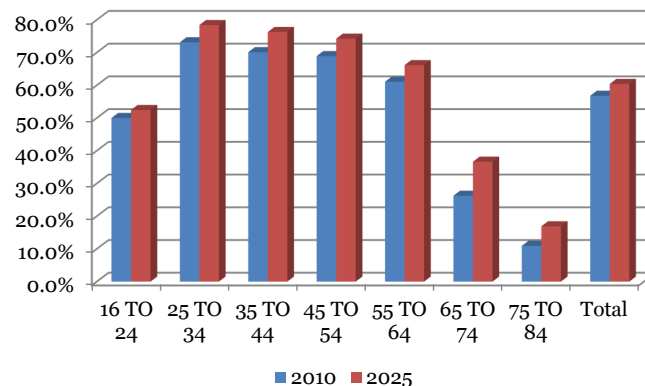
The forecasting worksheets attempt to integrate and/or reconcile the economic forecast of total jobs with the population forecast. The rates of growth of these two key variables can differ somewhat because of changes in the labor market, i.e., labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, multiple 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 0.9% per year while population growth will be 0.7%. 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	6,299	6,663	7,847	8,414
Total Jobs / Total Direct Basic Jobs	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
TOTAL JOBS	9,853	10,283	12,392	13,460
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	-0.1%	0.9%	1.9%	0.8%
*Statistical Discrepancy	-1,443	-63	20	116
JOBS HELD (In Area by Res. & Non-Res)	11,173	11,618	13,758	15,906
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	0.2%	0.8%	1.7%	1.5%
+ Commuters (+ = IN)	63	-1,390	-1,512	-2,696
= JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS	11,173	11,618	13,758	15,906
+ 2nd & 3rd Jobs Held by Res.	923	943	1,108	1,278
= Employed Persons (Residents)	10,251	10,675	12,650	14,628
- Unemployed Persons	1,174	995	1,033	1,155
Unemployment Rate	10.3%	8.5%	7.6%	7.3%
LABOR FORCE (RESIDENTS)	11,424	11,670	13,683	15,783
Labor Force Participation Rate	64.9%	64.3%	63.6%	65.3%
POPULATION - CENSUS BASED	22,062	22,892	27,544	30,858
<i>Average Annual Percent Change</i>	-0.5%	0.7%	1.9%	1.1%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Changes in the overall or total labor force participation rate(s) (LFPR) are 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.

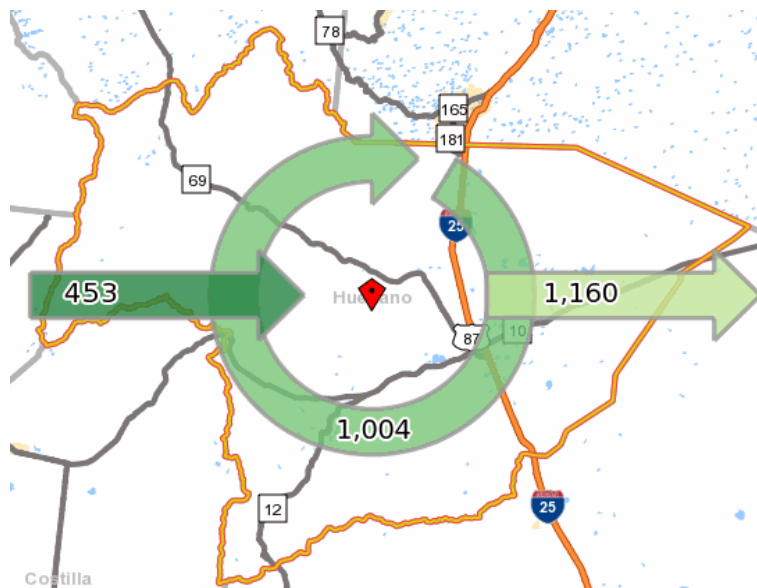
The most recent year of data available at the time of this publication was 2010. All jobs are primary jobs—second job holders are excluded from commuting numbers.



Photo credit: foto footprints/flickr

HUERFANO COUNTY

Huerfano County Commuter Flows



Source: Census LEHD

COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

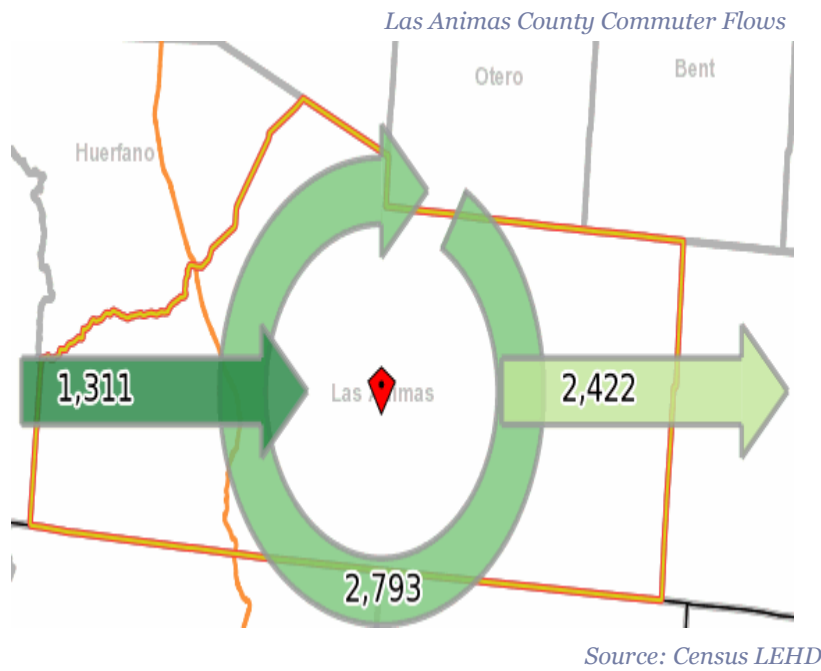
Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Pueblo County, CO	141
Las Animas County, CO	77
El Paso County, CO	39
Otero County, CO	24
Fremont County, CO	11

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Las Animas County, CO	176
Pueblo County, CO	165
El Paso County, CO	137
Denver County, CO	104
Arapahoe County, CO	71

COMMUTING—LAS ANIMAS COUNTY



COMMUTING (2010 DATA)

Top 5 In-Commuter Origins

Huerfano County, CO	176
Pueblo County, CO	132
Colfax County, NM	81
Jefferson County, CO	80
Alamosa County, CO	75

Top 5 Out-Commuter Destinations

Denver County, CO	593
El Paso County, CO	319
Pueblo County, CO	246
Colfax County, NM	117
Arapahoe County, CO	109

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

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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%2FCBONLay-out&cid=1251593348674&pagename=CBONWrapper	State Demography Office
Personal Income	http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1&isuri=1&acrdrn=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)